

Fauna of Protected Areas - 23:

INSECT FAUNA OF PEECHI-VAZHANI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, KERALA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

In a study on the insect fauna of Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary, 374 species of insects mostly belonging to Lepidoptera, Coleoptera and Hemiptera were recorded. The fauna was rich and diverse and contained several rare and protected species. Among butterflies, of the 74 species recorded, six species (*Chilasa clytia*, *Appias lycnida*, *Appias libythea*, *Mycalesis anaxias*, *Hypolimnas misippus* and *Castalius rosimon*) are protected under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act. Similarly, four species of butterflies, *Papilio buddha*, *Papilio polymnestor*, *Troides minos*, and *Cirrochroa thais*, recorded in this study are rare and restricted in distribution. The moth fauna is rich in arboreal feeding forms indicating an undisturbed forest patch in the area. Certain species associated with herbaceous ground vegetation are of economic importance, being already reported as pests of various agricultural crops. Beetles are also abundant, being dominated by phytophagous and scavenger forms, the former feeding mostly on herbaceous ground flora and the latter associated with animal excreta. The bugs recorded in this study included mostly phytophagous forms. The hymenopterans contained several species of solitary bees and wasps. An inventory of 382 species of insects recorded from the Sanctuary is given.

KEYWORDS

Endemic, insect fauna, inventory, Kerala, Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary, protected, rare

Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary (P-VWS) situated in Thrissur district, Kerala state (76°15'-76°27'E & 10°30'-10°42'N), is about 125km² in extent (Fig. 1). It is bordered by the Chimmoni Wildlife Sanctuary on the east and the forests of Palakkad division in the north. The terrain is undulating and the altitude varies from 100 to 914m above mean sea level. The reservoir of Peechi dam is located in this area. The climate of the area is generally of a warm humid type. The average annual rainfall ranges between 2000-4000mm with southwest monsoon rains during June-September contributing a major portion of the precipitation. The relative humidity is usually higher than 55% and reaches up to 100% during the monsoon season in July-August and October-November. Temperature varies from 20-35°C. Due to the typical climatic conditions and topographic characteristics of this area, P-VWS presents a remarkable diversity in vegetation and forest types. As per the classification by Chandrasekaran (1962), and, Champion and Seth (1968) west coast semi evergreen, southern moist mixed deciduous and southern subtropical savannahs are the major forest types of this area. Evergreen forest represents a climax vegetation type in P-VWS and small patches of this type of vegetation occur on the higher slopes of Vellanimala hill intermingled with semi-evergreen and deciduous patches especially near the vicinity of watercourses where suitable microclimate prevails. Semi-evergreen forests are usually found at relatively lower elevations and occur as a

transition zone between moist deciduous and evergreen forests. The vegetation of moist deciduous forests is characteristic in that the trees of the upper canopy shed their leaves during the dry season from February to April. *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Terminalia bellerica*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Garuga pinnata*, *Cinnamomum* spp., *Bridelia retusa*, *Grewia tiliaefolia* and *Haldina cordifolia* are the common tree species. In the lower canopy, *Ixora* spp., *Lantana camara* and *Clerodendrum* spp. occur as undergrowth. A considerable portion of the forest area in this region has been converted to teak and eucalyptus plantations by the Forest Department. A variety of wild animals including tiger, elephant, gaur, sambar and bear, have been reported from this Sanctuary. Not many studies have been made on the insect fauna of this region except for a study on the insects associated with various tree species (Nair *et al.*, 1986). The area was declared as a wildlife sanctuary in 1958.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling of insects was done using a battery-operated Mathew's model light trap (Mathew & Rahmathulla, 1995) at different locations in P-VWS. In addition to trap catches, collections were also made during daytime (0800 to 1300hr) using hand nets. Insects thus collected were sorted and identified by comparison with material available in the Kerala Forest Research Institute collections, and referring to experts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Altogether 340 species of insects belonging to eight orders were collected during the survey, of which 321 species could be identified as given in Table 1. Of the various groups recorded, Lepidoptera and Coleoptera contained maximum number of taxa. Lepidoptera included 71 species of butterflies and 113 species of moths and Coleoptera 78 species. The other groups recorded were Hymenoptera (30 species), Hemiptera (15 species), Diptera (26 species), Orthoptera (1 species), Dictyoptera (4 species), and Isoptera (2 species).

The butterflies recorded in this study belong to seven families with Papilionidae and Nymphalidae containing maximum number of species followed by Pieridae and Satyridae. Six species of butterflies (*Chilasa clytia*, *Appias lycnida*, *Appias libythea*, *Mycalesis anaxias*, *Hypolimnas misippus* and *Castalius rosimon*) are under the protective schedules of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act; four species (*Papilio buddha*, *Papilio polymnestor*, *Troides minos* and *Cirrochroa thais*) are rather rare and restricted in distribution. Eight species of butterflies recorded in this study (*Papilio dravidarum*, *Papilio hector*, *Hypolimnas misippus*, *Parantica nilgiriensis*, *Appias indra*,

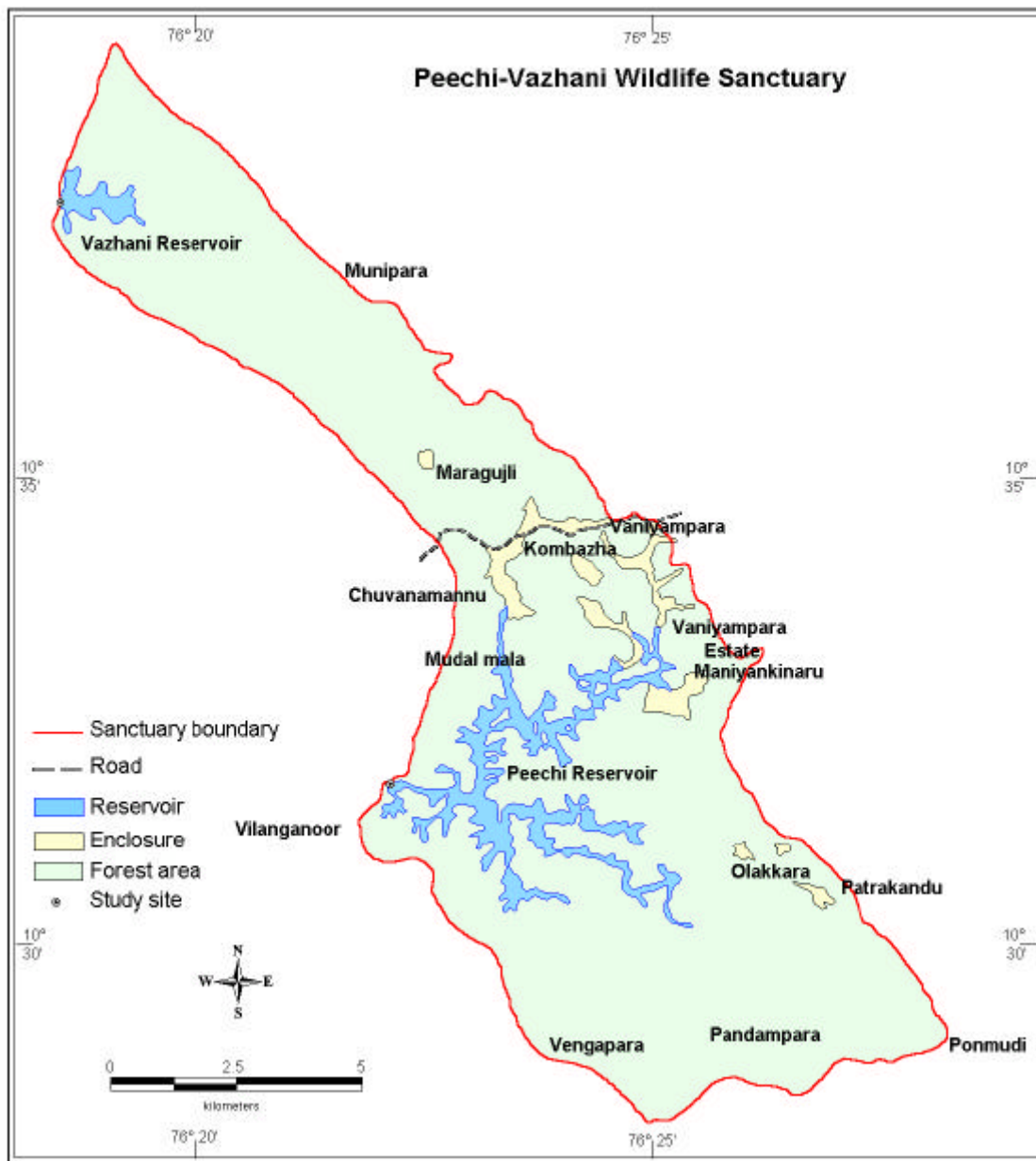


Figure 1. Map of the Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary, Thrissur district, Kerala.

Cepora nadina, *Mycalesis igilia* and *Euchrysops cnejus*) are found to be of high conservation status being either endemic or protected.

The moth fauna was very rich with the families Pyralidae and Noctuidae containing maximum number of species followed by Geometridae and Arctiidae. Information pertaining to the economic importance of a few species of moths are already available while that of the majority is still unknown. The moths of economic importance included *Achaea janata* (Noctuidae) attacking vegetable crops, the pyralids *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* (attacking rice), *Psara licarsicalis* (attacking pulses), *Glyphodes celsalis* and *Glyphodes bicolor* (Pyraustidae) attacking various forest trees and *Atteva fabricella*

(Yponomeutidae) attacking *Ailanthes triphysa*.

The beetles included phytophagous, xylephagous, predatory and scavenger forms. The phytophagous beetles mostly belong to the family Chrysomelidae. This included *Aulacophora cincta* and *Hoplasoma unicolor* feeding on herbaceous flora. The families Cerambycidae, Bupersidae, Bostrychidae, Platypodidae and Curculionidae contain the xylephagous forms. The scavenger beetles included the scarabaeids *Copris* sp., *Maladera* sp. (attacking foliage of Mangium), *Oryctes rhinoceros* (attacking Palm) and *Popillia* sp. (attacking petals of rose).

With regard to Hymenoptera, several species of social wasps

Table 1. List of insects recorded from Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary

| Order / Family | Remarks | Order / Family | Remarks |
|--|---|---|---------|
| Lepidoptera | | Potanthus pava pava Fruhstorfer | |
| Rhopalocera | | <i>Pelopidas mathias</i> Fb. | |
| Papilionidae | | <i>Tagiades litigiosa</i> Moschler | |
| <i>Chilasa clytia</i> Lin. | Rare | <i>Taractrocera ceramas</i> (Hewit.) | |
| <i>Graphium sarpedon</i> Felder | Common | <i>Telicota acigias</i> Lin. | |
| <i>Graphium agamemnon agamemnon</i> Lin. | Common | Lycaenidae | |
| <i>Graphium doson doson</i> Felder | Common | <i>Arhopala centaurus</i> Moore | |
| <i>Papilio polytes</i> Cramer | Common | <i>Castalius rosimon</i> (Fb.) | |
| <i>Papilio helenus</i> Lin. | Common | <i>Curetis ?thetis</i> Drury | |
| <i>Papilio polymnestor parinda</i> Moore | Common | <i>Euchrysops cnejus</i> (Fb.) | |
| <i>Papilio buddha</i> Westwood | Rare, endemic to Western Ghats, Schedule II (IWP Act, 1972) | <i>Jamides alecto</i> (Felder) | |
| <i>Papilio dravidarum</i> Wood-Mason | Rare, endemic to Western Ghats | <i>Thalica niseus</i> (Guerin.) | |
| <i>Papilio demoleus demoleus</i> Lin. | Common | Heterocera | |
| <i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i> Lin. | Common | Oecophoridae | |
| <i>Pachliopta hector</i> Lin. | Common | <i>Aeolonthes dicraea</i> Meyrick | |
| <i>Troides minos</i> Cram. | Endemic to Western Ghats | <i>Tonica</i> sp. | |
| Nymphalidae | | Borer in <i>Bombax</i> | |
| <i>Argynnis hyperbius</i> (Johannsen) | Common | Yponomeutidae | |
| <i>Ariadne merione</i> Cramer | Uncommon | <i>Atteva fabriciella</i> Swed. | |
| <i>Cyrestis thyodamas</i> Kollar | Rare | Pest of <i>Ailanthus</i> | |
| <i>Cirrochroa thais thais</i> Fb. | Rare | Gelechiidae | |
| <i>Cupha erymanthis</i> Drury | Common | <i>Dichomeris</i> sp. | |
| <i>Hypolimnas bolina</i> Lin. | Common | Cossidae | |
| <i>Hypolimnas misippus</i> Lin. | Common, Schedules I & II | <i>Alceterogystia</i> (=Cossus) <i>cadambae</i> (Moore) Teak carpenter worm | |
| <i>Neptis hylas varmona</i> Moore | Very common | Psychidae | |
| <i>Neptis perius</i> Fruhstorfer | Rare | <i>Metisa plana</i> Wlk. | |
| <i>Phalanta phalantha</i> Drury | Common | <i>Eumeta crameri</i> West. | |
| <i>Junonia atlites</i> Lin. | Common | Tea, <i>Ailanthus triphysa</i> , <i>Acacia arabica</i> | |
| <i>Junonia hierta</i> Fb. | Very common | <i>Brachycyttarus</i> Sp. | |
| <i>Junonia iphita</i> Fruhstorfer | Rare | <i>Pteroma plagiophleps</i> Hamp. | |
| <i>Junonia lemonias</i> Fruhstorfer | Common | <i>Thyridopteryx</i> sp. | |
| <i>Kaniska canace</i> Moore | Rare | Noctuidae | |
| <i>Moduza procris</i> Cram. | Common | <i>Achaea janata</i> Fb. | |
| Danaidae | | <i>Achaea flava</i> (Fb.) | |
| <i>Danaus genutia genutia</i> Cramer | Common | <i>Carea endophaea</i> Hamp. | |
| <i>Danaus chrysippus</i> (Lin.) | Common | <i>Carea subtilis</i> Wlk. | |
| <i>Euploea core core</i> Cramer | Very common | <i>Chasmina rejecta</i> Fb. | |
| <i>Parantica aglea</i> Stoll | Fairly common | <i>Heliopsis</i> sp. | |
| <i>Tirumala limniace leopardus</i> Butler | Common | <i>Mocis frugalis</i> Fb. | |
| <i>Tirumala septentrionis dravidarum</i> Fruhstorfer | Rare | <i>Mythimna curvilinea</i> Hamp. | |
| <i>Parantica nilgiriensis</i> Moore | Rare | <i>Othreis materna</i> Lin. | |
| Pieridae | | <i>Othreis fullonica</i> Lin. | |
| <i>Appias indra</i> Moore | Common | <i>Othreis ancilla</i> Cram. | |
| <i>Appias lyncida</i> (Cramer) | Uncommon | <i>Polytela gloriosae</i> Fb. | |
| <i>Appias libythea</i> Fb. | Uncommon | <i>Prodenia litura</i> Fb. | |
| <i>Catopsilia florella</i> (Fb.) | Fairly common | <i>Spiredonia retorta</i> Cram. | |
| <i>Catopsilia pomona</i> Fb. | Very common | <i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fb.) | |
| <i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i> (Lin.) | Very common | <i>Spodoptera mauritia</i> Boisduval | |
| <i>Cepora nadina</i> Moore | Rare | <i>Earias flavida sulphuraria</i> Moore | |
| <i>Eurema blanda</i> Boisd. | Common | <i>Plecoptera reflexa</i> | |
| <i>Eurema brigitta</i> Stoll | Common | <i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Wlk. | |
| <i>Eurema hecabe</i> Lin. | Common | <i>Oglasa</i> sp. | |
| <i>Delias eucharis</i> Drury | Common | Hyblaeidae | |
| <i>Eurema laeta</i> Boisd. | Rare | <i>Hyblaea puera</i> Cram. | |
| <i>Eurema lacteola</i> Dist. | Rare | Teak defoliator | |
| Satyridae | | Lymantriidae | |
| <i>Elymnias caudata</i> Butler | Common | <i>Dasychira mendosa</i> Hb. | |
| <i>Melanitis leda</i> Lin. | Very common | <i>Euproctis fraterna</i> Moore | |
| <i>Mycalesis anaxias</i> Hewitson | Uncommon, Schedule II | Eupterotidae | |
| <i>Ypthima</i> sp. | Fairly common | <i>Eupterote flavida</i> Moore | |
| <i>Melanitis phedima varaha</i> Moore | Rare | - | |
| <i>Ypthima ceylonica</i> Hewit. | Fairly common | Arctiidae | |
| <i>Mycalesis patnia</i> Moore | Rare | <i>Amata extensa</i> Wlk. | |
| <i>Mycalesis igilia</i> Fb. | Rare | <i>Amata argus</i> Koll. | |
| <i>Lethe europa</i> Fb. | Rare | <i>Amata astrea</i> Drury | |
| Hesperidae | | <i>Amata cribraria</i> Clerck | |
| <i>Celaenorrhinus ambareesa</i> (Moore) | Common | <i>Asura conferta</i> Wlk. | |
| <i>Celaenorrhinus leucocera</i> (Kollar) | Common | <i>Creatonotus gangis</i> Lin. | |
| | | <i>Diacrisia obliqua</i> Wlk. | |
| | | <i>Eligma narcissus</i> Cram. | |
| | | <i>Estigmene perotetti</i> | |
| | | <i>Pericallia ricini</i> Fb. | |
| | | Pest of castor | |

| Order / Family | Remarks |
|--|---|
| Geometridae | |
| <i>Abraxas</i> sp. nr. <i>latizonata</i> Hamp. | Feeds of foliage of forest trees |
| <i>Boarmia infixaria</i> Wlk. | Pest of <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> |
| <i>Buzura</i> ? <i>suppressaria</i> Wlk. | Feeds of foliage of forest trees |
| <i>Cleora</i> sp. prob. <i>alienaria</i> Wlk. | Feeds of foliage of forest trees |
| <i>Epiplema quadricaudata</i> Wlk. | Pest of <i>Haldina cordifolia</i> |
| <i>Epiplema fulvilinea</i> Hamp. | Pest of <i>Gmelina arborea</i> |
| <i>Eumelea rosalia</i> Cram. | - |
| <i>Eumelea</i> sp. | - |
| <i>Hypochrosis</i> sp.? <i>abstractaria</i> Wlk. | Pest of <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> |
| <i>Hypomecis</i> sp. | Pest of <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> |
| <i>Hyposidra talaca</i> Wlk. | Feeds of foliage of forest trees |
| <i>Rhesala moestalis</i> Wlk. | - |
| <i>Sabaria euchroes</i> Prout | - |
| <i>Semiothisa quadraria</i> Moore | Feeds of foliage of forest trees |
| <i>Thalassodes</i> ? <i>opalina</i> Warr. | <i>Bombax</i> sp. |
| Pterophoridae | |
| <i>Diacrotricha leucomochla</i> Fletcher | Pest of <i>Gmelina arborea</i> |
| <i>Xyoptila tectonica</i> Meyrick | |
| Pyraustidae | |
| <i>Agathodes ostentalis</i> Hubn. | Crop pest |
| <i>Agrotora basinotata</i> Hamp. | Crop pest |
| <i>Botyodes asialis</i> Guen. | - |
| <i>Bocchoris inspersalis</i> Zell. | - |
| <i>Bradina admixtalis</i> Wlk. | Pest of Graminae |
| <i>Cirrhochrista fumipalpis</i> Feld. | - |
| <i>Diaphania</i> (<i>Glyphodes</i>) <i>glauculalis</i> Guen. | Pest of <i>Tabernaemontana</i> |
| <i>Dichocrocis punctiferalis</i> Guen. | Borer in castor |
| <i>Eurrhyarodes tricoloralis</i> Zell. | - |
| <i>Filodes fulvidorsalis</i> Hubn. | Feeds on lachrymal secretion of animals |
| <i>Glyphodes celsalis</i> Wlk. | Pest of forest trees |
| <i>Glyphodes bicolor</i> Swains. | Pest of forest trees |
| <i>Glyphodes laticostalis</i> Guen. | Pest of forest trees |
| <i>Glyphodes indica</i> Saund. | Pest of cucumber |
| <i>Glyphodes itysalis</i> Wlk. | - |
| <i>Glyphodes marginata</i> Hamp. | Pest of forest trees |
| <i>Isocentris filalis</i> Guen. | - |
| <i>Lamprosema</i> sp. | Pest of pulses |
| <i>Marasmia trapezalis</i> Guen. | Pest of grasses |
| <i>Nacoleia diemenalis</i> Guen. | Pest of pulses |
| <i>Nymphula fluctuosalis</i> Zell. | Pest of Graminae |
| <i>Nymphula foedalis</i> Guen. | Pest of Graminae |
| <i>Protrigonia zizanialis</i> Swinh. | Pest of drumstick |
| <i>Parotis</i> (<i>Glyphodes</i>) <i>vertumnalis</i> Guen. | Pest of <i>Haldina cordifolia</i> , <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> |
| <i>Psara bipunctalis</i> Fb. | Pest of pulses |
| <i>Pycnarmon caberalis</i> Guen. | Pest of coleus |
| <i>Pygospila tyres</i> Cram. | - |
| <i>Sylepta derogata</i> Fb. | Pest of malvaceous plants |
| <i>Syngamia abruptalis</i> Wlk. | Pest of Ocimum |
| <i>Syngamia latimarginalis</i> Wlk. | - |
| <i>Syngamia</i> sp. | - |
| <i>Terastia egialealis</i> Wlk. | Pest of Erythrina |
| <i>Lygropia orbinalis</i> Wlk. | <i>Grewia tillaefolia</i> |
| <i>Eutectona machaeralis</i> Wlk. | <i>Tectona grandis</i> |
| Pyralidae | |
| <i>Antigastra catalunalis</i> Swinh. | Pest of gingelli |
| <i>Cnephalocrocis medinalis</i> Guen. | Pest of rice / graminaceous plants |
| <i>Deba survectalis</i> Wlk. | <i>Cassia fistula</i> |
| <i>Lamida moncusalis</i> Wlk. | Pest of mango tree, <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> |
| <i>Macalla</i> ? <i>eumictalis</i> Hamp. | |
| <i>Macalla nubilalis</i> Hamp. | Pest of mango, <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| Crambidae | |
| <i>Ancylolomia chrysographella</i> Kollar | Pest of rice, jowar |
| <i>Charltona consociella</i> Wlk. | Pest of Graminae |
| <i>Chilo polychrysa</i> Meyrick | Pest of rice |
| <i>Chilo partellus</i> Swinh. | Pest of Graminae |
| Phycitidae | |
| <i>Etiella zinckenella</i> Treit. | Pod borer of pulses crops |
| <i>Nephoteryx atrisquamella</i> Hamp. | - |

| Order / Family | Remarks |
|--|--|
| <i>Assara albicostalis</i> Wlk. | Pest of <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| <i>Ectomyelois ceratoniae</i> (Zell.) | |
| <i>Phycita</i> spp.+ | |
| Galleriidae | |
| <i>Galleria mellonella</i> Lin. | Pest of bees |
| Sphingidae | |
| <i>Acherontia lachesis</i> Fb. | Crop pest |
| <i>Acherontia</i> sp. | Crop pest |
| <i>Herse convolvuli</i> Lin. | Crop pest |
| <i>Oxyambulyx</i> sp. | - |
| <i>Theretra</i> sp. | Crop Pest |
| <i>Oxyambulyx subocellata</i> Feld. | - |
| Saturnidae | |
| <i>Attacus atlas</i> Lin. | Atlas moth |
| <i>Loepa sikkima</i> Moore | - |
| Cosmopterygidae | |
| <i>Limnoecia</i> sp.? <i>peronodes</i> Meyrick | |
| Pterophoridae | |
| <i>Xyoptila tectonica</i> + | |
| Melarbelidae | |
| <i>Arbela tetraonis</i> + | |
| Totricidae | |
| <i>Adoxophyes moderatana</i> Wlk. | <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| Thyrididae | |
| <i>Strigilina scitaria</i> Wlk.+ | |
| Coleoptera: | |
| Lucanidae | |
| <i>Odontolabis cuvera</i> Hope? | Host of decaying wood |
| <i>Odontolabis</i> sp. | - |
| Coccinellidae | |
| <i>Epilachna septima</i> Dieke | - |
| <i>Epilachna vigintioctopunctata</i> Fb. | - |
| <i>Epilachna</i> sp. | |
| <i>Coelophora</i> sp. | |
| <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> Lin. | Pest of vegetable crops |
| <i>Catana parcestosa</i> (Sicard) | Pest of <i>Gmelina arborea</i> |
| Scarabaeidae | |
| <i>Adoretus bicaudatus</i> Arrow | <i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp. |
| <i>Adoretus coronatus</i> Burm. | <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| <i>Anomala ruficapilla</i> Burmeister | Adult feeds on foliage of forest plants |
| <i>Anomala</i> sp. | Adult feeds on foliage of forest plants |
| <i>Copris</i> sp. | Dung rolling beetle |
| <i>Heliocopris dominus</i> Bates | Dung rolling beetle |
| <i>Heterorrhina</i> sp. | Feed on dung |
| <i>Holotrichia rufiflava</i> Brenske | Grubs feed on roots causing seedling mortality |
| <i>Maladera</i> sp. | Adults feed on foliage of mangium |
| <i>Mimela</i> sp. | Adults feed on foliage of mangium |
| <i>Mimela xanthorrhina</i> Hope | Adults feed on foliage of mangium |
| <i>Popillia complanata</i> Newm. | Adults feed on petals of rose |
| <i>Adoretus</i> sp. | Grubs feed on roots causing seedling mortality |
| Elateridae | |
| <i>Agriotes</i> sp. | |
| <i>Agrypnus holosericeus</i> Candeze | |
| <i>Camposternus</i> sp. | <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| Chrysomelidae | |
| <i>Apophylea sericea</i> (Fb.) | <i>Heptis</i> sp., <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| <i>Apophylea cincta</i> (Fb.) | Feeds on foliage of Pumkin |
| <i>Aulacophora unicolor</i> Illig. | Feeds on foliage of Pumkin |
| <i>Basilepta fulvicornis</i> Jac. | Feeds on foliage of herbs |
| <i>Hoplasoma unicolor</i> Illig. | Feeds on foliage of herbs |
| <i>Monolepta longitarsis</i> Jac. | Feeds on foliage of herbs |
| <i>Lema yerburyi</i> Jac. | Feeds on foliage of herbs |
| <i>Lilioceris</i> ? <i>laosensis</i> Jac. | Feeds on foliage of herbs |
| <i>Demarchus pubipennis</i> Jac. | Feeds on foliage of herbs |

| Order / Family | Remarks |
|---|--|
| <i>Luperomorpha bombayensis</i> Jac. | Feeds on foliage of herbs |
| <i>Hyphasis ? inconspicua</i> (Jacoby) | Feeds on foliage of herbs |
| <i>Basiprionota westermanni</i> (Mannerheim) | Feeds on foliage of herbs |
| <i>Epistictia reicheana</i> Guer. | Feeds on foliage of herbs |
| <i>Hoplasoma unicolor</i> Illiger | |
| <i>Corynodes peregrinus</i> (Herbst.) | |
| <i>Colasposoma rufipes</i> Jac. | |
| <i>Crytocephalus malabaricus</i> Clav. | Pest of <i>Gmelina arborea</i> |
| <i>Coptocephala</i> sp. | |
| <i>Clytrasoma palliata</i> Fb. | |
| <i>Corynodes peregrinus</i> Fuessly | |
| <i>Apophylea sericea</i> Fb. | Host of <i>Heptis</i> sp., <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| <i>Eugnathus curvus</i> Faust. | |
| <i>Indomias hispidus</i> (Marshall) | |
| <i>Teluropus ballardi</i> Marshall | |
| <i>Dercetina</i> sp. | |
| <i>Baris</i> sp. | |
| <i>Peltotrachelus cognatus</i> Marshall | |
| <i>Ophrida marmorata</i> Wied. | <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| <i>Philopona inornata</i> (Jac.) | <i>Odina wodier</i> |
| <i>Ergania ? baudii</i> Faust | |
| <i>Apophyllia</i> sp.nr. <i>sericea</i> (Fb.) | |
| <i>Clytrasoma palliata</i> (Fb.) | |
| Curculionidae | |
| <i>Apion</i> sp. | <i>Grewia tiliiaefolia</i> |
| <i>Baris</i> sp. | <i>Grewia tiliiaefolia</i> |
| <i>Henicolabus octomaculatus</i> Tek. | <i>Grewia tiliiaefolia</i> |
| <i>Indomias hispidus</i> (Marshall) | <i>Pterocarpus marsupium, Bombax</i> sp. |
| <i>Myllocerus gracilis</i> Marshall | <i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp. |
| <i>Dystropius</i> sp. | <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> |
| <i>Ergania baudii</i> Faust. | <i>Terminalia crenulata</i> |
| <i>Eugnathus curvus</i> Faust. | <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> |
| <i>Indomias hispidus</i> (Marshall) | <i>Pterocarpus marsupium, Bombax</i> sp. |
| <i>Apoderus scitulus</i> Wlk. | <i>Bridelia retusa, Xylia xylocarpa</i> |
| <i>Apoderus gracilis</i> Voss | <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> |
| <i>Teluropus ballardi</i> Marshall | <i>Careya arborea</i> |
| <i>Peltotrachelus cognatus</i> Mshl. | <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> |
| <i>Nisathra medurensis</i> Jac. | <i>Grewia tiliiaefolia</i> |
| <i>Myllocerus</i> sp.+ | |
| Cerambycidae | |
| <i>Glenea homonospila</i> J. Thoms. | <i>Bombax ceiba, Sterculia alata</i> |
| <i>Notomulciber decemmaculatus</i> Breuning | <i>Lagerstroemia lanceolaria</i> |
| <i>Chelidonium argentatum</i> (Dalm.) | Borer of citrus |
| <i>Batocera rufomaculata</i> DeGeer | Borer of mango tree |
| <i>Glenea</i> sp. | Pest of Hibiscus |
| <i>Olenecamptus bilobus</i> Fb. | |
| <i>Acalolepta rusticatrix</i> Fb. | Pest of <i>Gmelina arborea</i> |
| <i>Diboma</i> sp. | |
| <i>Xystrocera festiva</i> Thoms | Borer of <i>Albizia</i> |
| <i>Xystrocera globosa</i> Oliv. | Pest of <i>Albizia falcataria</i> , cashew |
| Lampyridae | |
| <i>Epicauta</i> sp. | Fire Fly |
| Histeridae | |
| <i>Teretriosoma</i> sp. | Predatory of timber borers |
| <i>Trypanaeus (Trypeticus) bombacis</i> Lewis | Predatory of timber borers |
| <i>Trypanaeus (Trypeticus) indicus</i> Lewis | Predatory of timber borers |
| <i>Hololepta</i> sp. | |
| Anthribidae | |
| <i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i> De Geer | Borer in seeds |
| <i>Sintor</i> sp. | |
| <i>Phaeochrotes</i> sp. | |
| Scolytidae | |
| <i>Xyleborus</i> sp. | Borer in saplings |
| <i>Xyleborus similis</i> Ferr. | Borer in several species of timber |
| <i>Xyleborus interjectus</i> Blandford | Borer in several species of timber |
| <i>Xyleborus fornicatus</i> Eichh. | Borer in shoots |
| Bostrychidae | |
| <i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i> (Waterhouse) | Borer in stored timber |
| Cleridae | |
| <i>Tarsostenus univittatus</i> (Rossi) | |
| <i>Thanasimus</i> sp. | |

| Order / Family | Remarks |
|---|--|
| Throscidae | |
| <i>Drapetes</i> sp. | |
| Tenebrionidae | |
| <i>Leiochrinus nilgirianus</i> Kaszab. | <i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp. |
| <i>Lypros curticolis</i> Fairm. | Mooply beetle |
| Platypodidae | |
| <i>Platypus solidus</i> Wlk. | Borer of several timber species |
| <i>Platypus latifinis</i> Wlk. | Borer of several timber species |
| Throscidae | |
| <i>Lissonus mastrucatus</i> Gerstaecker | |
| <i>Lissonus</i> sp. | |
| Hymenoptera: | |
| Apidae | |
| <i>Apis dorsata</i> Fb. | Honey bee |
| <i>Apis indica</i> Fb. | Honey bee |
| Xylocopidae | |
| <i>Xylocopa verticalis</i> Lepel. | Carpenter bee |
| Eumenidae | |
| <i>Eumenes conica</i> Fb. | Mud wasp |
| Scolidae | |
| <i>Megascolia</i> sp. | - |
| Pompilidae | |
| <i>Salix aureosericeus</i> Guer. | - |
| Sphecidae | |
| <i>Ammophila laevigata</i> Smith. | - |
| <i>Chalybion bengalense</i> Dahl. | - |
| <i>Sceliphron javanum</i> Lepel. | - |
| Chrysididae | |
| <i>Stilbum cyanurum</i> Forster | Cuckoo wasp |
| Vespidae | |
| <i>Vespa</i> sp.nr. <i>cincta</i> Fb. | - |
| Ichneumonidae | |
| <i>Enicospila</i> sp. | |
| <i>Xanthopimpla</i> sp. | |
| <i>Acropimpla</i> sp. | |
| <i>Goryphus</i> sp. | |
| <i>Paraphylax</i> sp. | |
| <i>Trieces</i> sp. | |
| <i>Eriborus gardneri</i> (Cushman) | |
| <i>Gotra</i> sp. | |
| Eulophidae | |
| <i>Euplectrus</i> sp. | |
| Chalcididae | |
| <i>Brachymeria plutella</i> Joseph, Narendran & Joy | |
| <i>Brachymeria margaroniae</i> Joseph et al. | Host of <i>Diaphania indica</i> |
| Eurytomidae | |
| <i>Eurytoma</i> sp. | |
| Encrytidae | |
| <i>Pentalitomastix nacoletiae</i> Eady | Hyperparasitic on <i>Parotis vertumnalis</i> |
| Pteromalidae | |
| <i>Cephaleta</i> sp. | |
| Braconidae | |
| <i>Bracon</i> sp. | |
| <i>Aulosaphes</i> sp. | |
| Cicadellidae | |
| <i>Bothrogonia ferruginea</i> Fb. | " |
| <i>Drabescus</i> sp. | <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| <i>Krishna strigicollis</i> Spinola | <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| <i>Tettigoniella indistincta</i> Wlk. | <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| Hemiptera | |
| Pentatomidae | |
| <i>Nezara viridis</i> Lin. | Ear-head bug of paddy |
| <i>Placosternum taurus</i> (Fb.) | - |

| Order / Family | Remarks |
|--|---|
| <i>Dysdercus cingulatus</i> Fb. | Cotton bug |
| <i>Serinatha augur</i> Fb. | - |
| Miridae | |
| <i>Helopeltis antonii</i> Signoret | Tea mosquito, Pest of tea and cashew |
| Tingitidae | |
| <i>Tingis beelsoni</i> Drake | Pest of <i>Gmelina arborea</i> |
| Coreidae | |
| <i>Acanthocoreis strucornis</i> (Scott.) | Pest of Albizia |
| Ricaniidae | |
| <i>Ricania speculum</i> Walker | |
| <i>Ricania marginalis</i> ?Auther | |
| <i>Ricania</i> sp. | |
| Flattidae | |
| <i>Flatta ferrugata</i> Fb. | |
| Cercopidae | |
| <i>Phymatostetha deschampsii</i> Leth. | Sap sucking on <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , |
| <i>Poophilus</i> sp.+ | |
| Psyllidae | |
| <i>Phacopteron lentiginosum</i> Buckton | <i>Garuga pinnata</i> |
| Membracidae | |
| <i>Tricentrus</i> sp. | |
| <i>Garagara</i> sp. | |
| <i>Centrotypus</i> sp. | |
| Coccidae | |
| <i>Ceroplastes</i> sp. | |
| Plataspidae | |
| <i>Coptosoma variegata</i> + | |
| Diptera | |
| Cecidomyiidae | |
| <i>Asphondylia</i> sp. | Teak gall insects |
| <i>Asphondylia tectonae</i> Mani | <i>Tectona grandis</i> |
| Tachinidae | |
| <i>Palexorista</i> sp. | |
| <i>Blepharipa</i> sp. | |
| <i>Carcelina</i> sp. | |
| <i>Thecocarcelia</i> sp. | |
| <i>Thelairodino</i> sp. | |
| Tephritidae | |
| <i>Dacus (Bactrocera)</i> sp.nr. <i>tuberculatus</i> + | |
| Muscidae - 10 spp. | |
| Tabanidae - 2 spp. | |
| Syrphidae - 2 spp. | |
| Culicidae - 5 spp. | |
| Orthoptera | |
| Acrididae | |
| <i>Catantops</i> sp. | - |
| Dictyoptera | |
| Mantidae | |
| <i>Deroplatys desiccata</i> West | Preying mantis |
| <i>Stalialia maculata</i> (Thunberg) | Preying mantis |
| <i>Humbertiella indica</i> Sauss. | Preying mantis |
| Phasmidae | |
| <i>Phasmida</i> sp. | Stick insect |
| Isoptera | |
| Termitidae | |
| <i>Pericapritermes vythirii</i> Verma | |
| <i>Odontotermes obesus</i> Ramb. | |

belonging to the families Eumenidae, Eulophidae, Sphecidae; parasitic wasps belonging to the families Ichneumonidae and Braconidae and bees belonging to the families Apidae and Xylocopidae were recorded. The bugs contained several species of economic significance such as the earhead bug of paddy *Nezara viridis*, the cotton bug *Dysdercus cingulatus* (Pentatomidae), the tea mosquito *Helopeltis antonii* (attacking tea and cashew), the lace bug *Tingis beelsoni* (attacking *Gmelina arborea*) and the albizia bug *Acanthocoreis strucornis*. Of the 26 species of dipteran flies collected, only six could be identified. With regard to Isoptera, two species, viz., *Pericapritermes vythirii* and *Odontotermes obesus* were identified. In addition to these, preying mantis (Mantidae), stick insects (Phasmidae) and grasshoppers (Orthoptera) were also recorded. Nair *et al.* (1986) had earlier reported 85 species of insects associated with 20 tree species in the Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary of which except for eight species, all have been recorded in this study (Table 1).

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