

**TRIBE NAME TEINOPALPANI
IS INVALID (LEPIDOPTERA :
PAPILIONIDAE)**

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A Biologists Confrerie,

Raj Bhavan, Manik Chowk, Aligarh - 202001.

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Recently I came across a paper by Soibam (2016), wherein the beautiful Kaiser-i-Hind butterfly *Teinopalpus imperialis* Hope has been recorded from Manipur, north-eastern India.

The author has therein reported the higher classification as "Lepidoptera: Teinopalpani" (sic) in the title as well as in the text. Unfortunately, the mentioned tribe name is incorrect and invalid, as per nomenclature rules.

Under the zoological nomenclature rules, all family-group names must end as follows: family name with suffix '-idae', subfamily name with '-inae', tribe name with suffix '-ini', and now as per the latest edition of the International Code, the subtribe name with suffix '-ina'.

The correct classification for the *Teinopalpus imperialis* is thus, Order Lepidoptera, Family Papilionidae, Subfamily Papilioninae, Tribe Teinopalpani, as shown by me earlier (Varshney, 2010).

Therefore, tribe name 'Teinopalpani' is invalid and must be corrected as Teinopalpini.

References

Soibam, B., 2016. Recent sightings of Kaiser-i-Hind *Teinopalpus imperialis* Hope, 1843 (Lepidoptera: Teinopalpani) from Manipur, India. *J. Threat. Taxa*, 8 (6): 8930-8933.

Varshney, R. K. 2010. *Genera of Indian Butterflies*. Nature Books India, New Delhi: 186 pp., xvi pls.

Letters

Approved by U. G. C.

[In the recent list of approved journals for scientific publications, U. G. C. has included *Bionotes* in following style.]

Welcome to UGC, New Delhi, India

Sr.: 8653 [or 9515]; Title: *Bionotes*; Source: ICI; Subjects: Biological Science; Broad Category: Science; Publisher: A Biologists Confrerie; ISSN: 09721800; E-ISSN: [Blank]; Country: India; New Added: [Blank].

—University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

I hope that you still remember me as we last met in DRS Jodhpur conference about an year ago, although I, as an odonatologist, have been often referencing all your works during 1980-1990, some of which with my very respected friends, Dr M. Prasad and R. Ram.

The reason I am writing this email is that one of my friends, Dr Matti Hamalainen from Helsinki Univ., Finland, is working on "Eponyms of World Odonata", and he is stuck up with *Ictinogomphus kishori* Ram, thinking that it is me (as my name, Brij kishore Tyagi, bears a near similar word; obviously it can't be me since my middle name has a different spelling...) in whose honour the species was formed, although I am more than sure that the species name, *kishori*, was erected in the honour of some other person bearing the word "kishor" in his name.

Mr. R. Ram has worked with you, besides Dr. M. Prasad and Dr. R.K. Yadav (as evident in his publications), and I am wondering if you knew of the person in whose honour Dr. Ram had erected this species, *Ictinogomphus kishori* Ram, 1985 [Ram, R., 1985. Two new species of *Ictinogomphus* Cowley (Anisoptera: Gomphidae) from India. (Ed.: S. Mathavan), *Proceedings of the First Indian Symposium of Odonatology*, Madurai, pp. 175-184]?

I will be most grateful if you could kindly clarify this point, preferably by return of mail, specifying the person in whose name the species, *Ictinogomphus kishori* Ram, could have been erected. Thank you.

I will be further grateful if you could pass on to me the mob. nos. of both Dr. M. Prasad and Dr. R. Ram? Thank you so much, once again.

—Prof. Dr B.K. Tyagi
Jodhpur.

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les Agroécosystèmes Méditerranéens
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—Germain Jean-Francois, Ph.D.
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Stealing Bee hives

New Zealand's bees were being stolen and traded by organised crime syndicates seeking to profit from skyrocketing honey prices, police said. This is the new gold rush, Laurence Burkin, manager at The True Honey Co. said.

Hive heists were rising, with 400 bee or honey thefts reported in the six months to January, police said. The crime spree comes while NZ's honey industry is booming. Exports jumped 35% to \$219 million in the year to June. A native product prized for its antibacterial properties, Manuka honey fetches as much as NZ \$148 per kg.

MORTALITY IN BOTH SEXES OF MUTANT STRAIN (CURLED) OF *DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER* AFTER *NICOTIANA TABACUM* INTOXICATION

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Drosophila melanogaster is effectively used in experimental studies due to many advantages, viz its short life span. In the present study, effect of extract of *Nicotiana tabacum* has been observed in the mortality of adults of Curled strain of *Drosophila melanogaster*.

A pure culture of curled strain was obtained from the *Drosophila* Stock Centre, Indore. The culture was maintained on artificial diet consisting of Corn flour, Sugar, Nepazine, Yeast, Propionic acid, 70% Alcohol and distilled water, which was prepared according to the method described by Aijaz et al. (1987). The flies were used after 5-6 generations when they were fully acclimatized to the laboratory conditions at 25±5°C.

LC₅₀ was determined and sub-lethal dose (0.312µl/100ml food) was selected and given to treated (T) sets, whereas

control set was not given any treatment.

The data obtained shows that *Nicotiana* affects both male and female adults of curled strain. The females depict the maximum mortality on the basis of low resistance power to tolerate the effect of extract of *Nicotiana tabacum*.

These findings gain support by Razdan (2001), Luning (1966) and Choudhary (2002). Table 1 shows that mortality of adults of second set is more as compared to first, third and control sets respectively. Sexual emergence shows significant decreases as compared to control. In the present findings the mortality of both sexes has been increased due to test chemical only because all other factors were not variable but were kept constant. The reduction in sexual emergence may be due to the effect of test chemical on the apolytic process of the insect, vide Krishnamurthy et al. (1998), Razdan & Yadav (2001) and Laamanen et al. (1976).

References

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Table 1. Sexual effectiveness of mutant strain (curled) of *Drosophila melanogaster* after intoxication with extract of *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Sets	No. of Sets	Mortality of Males (Mean±S.E.)	Mortality of Females (Mean±S.E.)	%Mortality of Males (Mean±S.E.)	%Mortality of Females (Mean±S.E.)
T♀ x U♂	3	15.00±1.41	24.33±1.08	22.69±1.42	30.02±1.19
T♀ x T♂	3	16.00±0.70	37.33±1.08	39.64±0.74	66.25±0.64
U♀ x T♂	3	10.00±0.70	18.00±0.70	12.07±1.56	19.13±0.56

T—Treated; U— Untreated.