A Current List of the Moths (Lepidoptera) of West Bengal

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(Contd. from vol. 20, no. 2, p. 52)

Family SPHINGIDAE

Subfamily Macroglossinae

908. *Acosmeryx anceus* (Stoll, 178)
909. *Acosmeryx anceus subdentata* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
910. *Acosmeryx naga* (Moore, 1857)
911. *Acosmeryx omissa* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
912. *Ampelophaga khasiana* Rothschild, 1895
913. *Ampelophaga rubiginosa* Bremer & Grey, 1853
914. *Ampelophaga thomasi* Cadiou & Kitching, 1998
915. *Cechenena lineosa* (Walker,1856)
916. *Cechenena minor* (Bulter, 1875)
917. *Cephonodes hylas* (Linnaeus, 1771)
918. *Dahira tridens* (Oberthur, 1904)
919. *Daphnis hypothous* (Cramer, 1780)
920. *Daphnis nerii* (Linnaeus, 1758)
921. *Deilephila elpenor* (Linnaeus, 1746)
922. *Deilephila rivularis* (Boisduval, 1875)
923. *Elibia dolichus* (Westwood, 1848)
924. *Eupanacra busiris* busiris (Walker, 1856)
925. *Eupanacra malayana* (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903)
926. *Eupanacra moseri* (Gehlen., 1930)
927. *Eupanacra mydon* (Walker, 1856)
928. *Eupanacra perfecta* (Butler, 1875)
929. *Eurypteryx bhaga* (Moore, [1866])
930. *Gurelca hyas* (Walker, 1856)
931. *Hayesiana triopus* (Westwood, 1847)
932. *Hippotion boerhaviae* (Fabricius, 1775)
933. *Hippotion celerio* (Linnaeus, 1758)
934. *Hippotion velox* (Fabricius, 1793)
935. *Hyles livornica* (Esper, 1780)
936. *Lepchina tridens* Oberthur, 1904
937. *Macroglossum aquila* (Boisduval, 1875)
938. *Macroglossum assimilis* (Swainson, 1821)
939. *Macroglossum belis* (Linnaeus, 1776)
940. *Macroglossum bombylans* (Boisduval, 1875)
941. *Macroglossum glaucoptera* (Butler, 1875)
942. *Macroglossum gyrans* (Walker, 1856)
943. *Macroglossum insipidainsipida* Butler, 1875
944. *Macroglossum pyrrhosticta* (Butler, 1875)
945. *Macroglossum troglodytus* (Boisduval, 1875)
946. *Macroglossum variegatum* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
947. *Neogurelca hyas* hyas (Walker, 1856)
948. *Nephele didyma* (Fabricius, 1775)
949. *Nephele hespera* (Fabricius, 1775)
950. *Pergesa acteus* (Cramer, 1779)
951. *Rhagastis acuta* (Walker, 1856)
952. *Rhagastis confusa* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
953. *Rhagastis gloriosa* (Bulter, 1875)
954. *Rhagastis lunata* (Rothschild, 1900)
955. *Rhagastis olivacea* (Moore, 1872)
956. *Rhagastis velata* (Walker, 1866)
957. *Theretra alecto* (Linnaeus, 1758)
958. *Theretra clotho* (Drury, 1773)
959. *Theretra latreillei* (MacLeay, 1827)
960. *Theretra latreillei* lucasii (Walker, 1856)
961. *Theretra lycetus* (Cramer, 1775)
962. *Theretra nessus* (Drury, 1773)
963. *Theretra oldenlandiae* (Fabricius, 1775)
964. *Theretra silhetensis* (Walker, 1856)

Subfamily Smerinthinae

965. *Agnosia orneus* (Westwood, 1848)
966. *Ambulyx liturata* Butler, 1875
967. *Ambulyx maculifera* (Walker, 1866)
968. *Ambulyx matti* (Jordan, 1923)
969. *Ambulyx sericeipennis* Butler, 1875
970. *Ambulyx substrigilis* (Westwood, 1848)
971. *Amplypterus mansoni* (Clark, 1924)
972. *Amplypterus panopus* (Cramer, 1779)
973. *Anambulyx elwesi* (Druce, 1882)
974. *Callambulyx rubricosa* (Walker, 1856)
975. *Clanis bilineata* (Walker, 1866)
976. *Clanis phalaris* (Cramer, 1777)
977. *Craspedortha porphyria* (Butler, 1876)
978. *Cypa decolor* (Walker, 1856)
979. *Leucophlebia lineata* Westwood, 1848
980. *Marumba bengalensis* Hampson, 1912
981. *Marumba cristata* (Bulter, 1875)

982. *Marumba dyras* dyras (Walker, 1856)
983. *Marumba indicus* (Walker, 1856)
984. *Marumba spectabilis* (Butler, 1875)
985. *Parum porphyria* (Bulter, 1876)
986. *Polyptychus dentatus* (Cramer, [1777])
987. *Rhodoprasina floralis* (Bulter,1877)
988. *Sataspes infernalis* (Westwood, 1848)

Subfamily Sphinginae

989. *Acherontia lachesis* (Fabricius, 1798)
990. *Acherontia styx* (Westwood, 1847)
991. *Agrius convolvuli* (Linnaeus, 1758)
992. *Apocalypsis velox* Bulter, 1877
993. *Megacorma obliqua* (Walker, 1856)
994. *Meganoton analis* (Felder, 1874)
995. *Psilogramma menephron* (Cramer, [1780])

Family SYMMOCIDAE

996. *Indiospastus epenthetica* (Meyrick, 1931)

Family THYRIDIDAE

Subfamily Siculodinae

997. *Hypolamprus striatalis* (Swinhoe, 1885)
998. *Microbelia intimalis* Moore, [1888]
999. *Rhodoneura emblicalis* Moore, 1888

Family TINEIDAE

Subfamily Hapsiferinae

1000. *Rhinophyllis dasychiras* Meyrick, 1936

Subfamily Meesslinae

1001. *Oxylychna euryzona* Meyrick, 1920

Subfamily Myrmecozelinae

1002. *Latypica albofasciella* (Stainton, 1859)

Subfamily Nemapogoninae

1003. *Hyladaula perniciosa* Meyrick, 1926

Subfamily Teichobiinae

1004. *Dinochora clytozona* Meyrick, 1924

Subfamily Tineinae

1005. *Crypsithyris liaropa* Meyrick, 1924
1006. *Tinea immolata* Meyrick, 1931

Family TORTRICIDAE

Subfamily Olethreutinae

1007. *Aterpia mensifera* (Meyrick, 1916)
1008. *Cryptophlebia encarpa* (Meyrick, 1920)
1009. *Loboschiza* sp.
1010. *Phaecasiophora pertexta* (Meyrick, 1920)
1011. *Sorolopha camarotis* (Meyrick, 1936)

Subfamily Tortricinae

1012. *Archips euryplintha* (Meyrick, 1924)
1013. *Archips hemixantha* (Meyrick, 1918)
1014. *Clepsis humana* (Meyrick, 1912)
1015. *Clepsis melissa* (Meyrick, 1908)
1016. *Cnephasitis dryadarcha* (Meyrick, 1912)
1017. *Electraglaia isozona* (Meyrick, 1918)
1018. *Isodemis illiberalis* (Meyrick, 1918)
1019. *Terthreutis bulligera* Meyrick, 1928

Family URANIDAE

Subfamily Auzeinae

1020. *Decetia pallida* Moore, 1888
1021. *Decetia torridaria* (Moore, 1867)

Subfamily Epipleminae

1022. *Epiplema ruptaria* Moore, 1883

Family ZYGAENIDAE

Subfamily Chalcosiinae

1023. *Agalope basiflava* (Moore, 1879)
1024. *Agalope eroniodes* (Moore, 1879)
1025. *Agalope glacialis* (Moore, 1872)
1026. *Agalope hyalina* (Kollar, 1844)
1027. *Amesia aliris* (Doubleday, 1847)
1028. *Amesia sanguiflua* (Drury, 1773)
1029. *Arbudas bicolor* Moore, 1879
1030. *Cadphises maculata* (Moore, 1865)
1031. *Cadphises moorei* Butler, 1875
1032. *Campylotes atkinsoni* Moore, 1879
1033. *Campylotes histrionicus* Westwood, 1839
1034. *Chalcophaedra zuleika* (Doubleday, 1847)
1035. *Chalcosia pectinicornis* argentata Moore, 1879
1036. *Cyclosia midama* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1853])
1037. *Cyclosia papilionaris* venaria (Fabricius, 1775)
1038. *Erasmia pulchella* Hope, 1840
1039. *Eterusia aedea* (Clerck, 1759)
1040. *Eterusia aedea* edocla (Doubleday, 1847)
1041. *Eterusia lativitta* Moore, 1879
1042. *Eterusia raja* Moore, 1859
1043. *Gynautocera papilionaria* Guérin-Méneville, 1831
1044. *Histia nivosa* Rothschild, 1896
1045. *Milleriana adalifa* (Doubleday, 1847)
1046. *Philopator basimaculata* Moore, 1866
1047. *Phlebohecta fuscescens* (Moore, 1879)
1048. *Pidorus glaucopis* (Drury, 1773)
1049. *Pidorus miles* (Butler, 1881)
1050. *Soritia pulchella* (Kollar, 1844)
1051. *Soritia shahama* (Moore, 1865)
1052. *Trypanophora semihyalina* Kollar, [1844]

Subfamily Procridinae

1053. *Arachotia flaviplaga* Moore, 1879
1054. *Balataea postvitta* (Moore, 1879)
1055. *Clelea discriminis* Swinhoe, 1891
1056. *Inope fuliginosa* (Moore,1879)
1057. *Lophosoma quadricolor* (Walker, 1856)
1058. *Thyrassia subcordata* (Walker, 1854)

Summary

The present work is based on published information which comprise a list of 1058 species belonging to 36 families of moths from West Bengal. The family Geometridae contains maximum number 342 species belonging to 184 genera under 6 subfamilies. Overall, at present the number of species and families has been raised from earlier record of 710 species under 16 families by Sanyal et al. (2012).

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(Concluded).

Research Note

ON SOME INSECTS ASSOCIATED WITH *ALBIZIA LEBBECK* TREE AT SOLAPUR, MAHARASHTRA

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Survey and observations were made on the insects associated with a plant, *Albizia lebbeck* on the campus of the Walchand College of Arts and Science (17.8 N, 75.92 E) at Solapur (Maharashtra), from January to March 2018. The survey was carried out during morning and evening hours.

A total of six insect species were recorded during this short span of study. The list of recorded insect fauna is as follows:

1. Cow bug (*Oxyrachis* sp.)
2. Ant [unidentified]
3. Semilooper [unidentified]
4. Weevil (*Mylocerus* sp.)
5. Long horned beetle (*Aeolesthes holosericea*)
6. Moth *Inderbella* sp.

The caterpillar of *Inderbella* sp. is known as a serious pest of more than 30 crops. The larva bores into the trunk or branches of about 15 to 25 cm deep. The tunnel created is empty in the day time, is filled with caterpillar during the night. It damages the bark of the tree resulting in the dieback of the stem. Frass is visible in the effected areas.

Mamalayya et al., (2009) studied incidence of a beetle *Aeolesthes holosericea* on *Samanea saman* and *Albizia lebbeck* trees at Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

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Mamalayya, A. B., Aland, S. R., Gaikwad, S. M. & Bhawane, G. P. 2009. Incidence of a beetle *Aeolesthes holosericea* on *Samanea saman* and *Albizia lebbeck* trees at Kolhapur, Maharashtra. *Bionotes*, 11 (4):133.

Camel Milk

Foreign Demand Spurs Prices

UK supermarkets stock it; the US has camel milk farms in some states, even the Netherlands has one, and e-tailers source it in powder form from as far away as India. It might be a fad, but the foreign demand for camel milk has spurred prices and brought smiles to camel herders in Rajasthan and Gujarat. A pack of five 20g sachets of camel milk powder is listed for $21 (Rs 1,440) on Amazon.com. Manufacturing units in Bikaner, Kutch and Surat claim to spend Rs 400 per litre to process the milk. As the price is high, retail packs are small even in India. While milk is sold in 200ml cartons, the powder is available in 200g and 500g packs.

Although the milk is not popular outside camel-rearing communities in India, demand has soared because of its claimed health benefits. Remember Virmaram Jat from Barmer? When he fathered a child at the age of 88, in 2006, he credited his virility to a daily diet of camel milk. A year later, 90-year-old Nanuram Jogi, also from Rajasthan, broke his record and confessed he was partial to camel milk, too.

The milk is low in fat, contains five times the vitamin C and 10 times as much iron as cow milk, and does not cause allergies. It is also said to benefit people with diabetes, joint pain and some other diseases. Director of the Bikaner-based National Research Centre on Camel, said, "Recent research has shown positive results of this milk on those suffering from autism, diabetes and stunted growth. Advanced research is underway."

Rajasthan made the Camel as its state animal in 2014, had led to restrictions on its slaughter. Widespread smuggling to Bangladesh has also reduced.