

Faunal Diversity of Hemiptera of Ajmer.

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Abstract:

Ajmer is located in the center of Rajasthan (INDIA) between 25 038 “ and 26 058 “ North 75 022” East longitude covering a geographical area of about 8481sq .km hemmed in all sides by Aravalli hills . About 7 miles from the city is Pushkar Lake created by the touch of Lord Brahma. The Dargah of khawaja Moinuddin chisti is holiest shrine next to Mecca in the world. Ajmer is abode of certain flora and fauna that are particularly endemic to semi-arid and are specially adapted to survive in the dry waterless region of the state. Lepidoptera integument covered with scales forming colored patterns. Availability of moths were more during the nights and population seemed to be Confined to the light areas. Moths are insects with 2 pair of broad wings covered with microscopic scales drably coloured and held flat when at rest. They do not have clubbed antennae. They are nocturnal. Atlas moth is the biggest moth.

Keywords: Ajmer, Faunal diversity, Lepidoptera, Moths, Aravalis.

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I. Introduction

Ajmer is habitat of certain plants and animals that are particularly ubiquitous to semi-arid and are specially adapted to survive in the arid & semi-arid, waterless region of the state. Hemiptera are true bugs, sucking mouthparts, include plant suckers, cicadas, leafhoppers, spittlebugs, moss bugs, shieldbugs, assassin bugs. Paraneoptera also include Sternorrhyncha (aphids), Thysanoptera (Thrips), Liposcelididae (book lice), Phthiraptera (lice). Availability of hemiptera were more during all seasons but during spring, rainy season & autumn they were more abundant. Hemiptera have sucking mouth parts & feed on plants. Baculoviruses (Baculoviridae a family that is restricted to insects) are parasites double stranded DNA insect viruses and are used as biological control agents. The present study reveals that 133 families and 60,000 Species. Aphids were the first to emerge (March) and Cicadas was the most late arrival emerging in the hemiptera April. The peak hemiptera activity was observed in the month of March, April, July, August & September October. (Rainy season).

II. Methodology

Field observations were made during March to April and September to November in different areas of Ajmer East, West, North and South AJMER with varied habitats like gardens, hilly areas, parks, mountains, vegetable areas, open fields, agricultural areas and other cultivated areas.

III. Observations and Results

Following Hemiptera were observed :

Psocomorpha barklice present
Fulgomorpha Planthopper. Present.
Cicadomorpha Cicadas, spittlebugs, Present.
Leafhoppers, treehoppers (Membracidae, Centrotus cornutus). greenleafhopper present.
Coleorrhyncha moss bugs & beetlebugs. Present.
Heteroptera true bugs. Present.
Sternorrhyncha aphids present.
Thysanoptera thrips. Present
Liposcelididae Present .
Phthiraptera Lice. Present.
Paraneoptera 4 Order bark lice, true lice, thrips & hemiptera.

Present.

Liposcelididae book lice, sub Order Troctomorpha flat and wingless. Present. Example : Liposcelis.

IV. Conclusion

Sternorhyncha are present in largest number.

Liposcelididae are present in least number.

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