

STUDY OF BUTTERFLY SPECIES AT KONDANG MERAK BEACH SOUTHERN MALANG AREA

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ABSTRACT

There are many variants of butterfly species living at Kondang Merak beach Southern Malang, Indonesia, but the information about their diversity has not been available yet. This research aimed to determine the diversity of butterfly species at Kondang Merak beach. This research was conducted in April 2013. The butterfly was captured using insect net with standard walk method. This research found the total of 40 butterfly species belong to 5 families, i.e. Pieridae (15 species), Nymphalidae (14 species), Papilionidae (5 species), Lycaenidae (5 species) and Hesperidae (1 species). *Ideopsis juvena* from family of Nymphalidae is the most abundant species in this area. Further research is necessary in order to provide more complete database about the diversity of butterfly at Kondang Merak beach.

Keywords: Butterfly, Lepidoptera, Kondang Merak beach

INTRODUCTION

Kondang Merak is one of beautiful beach at Southern Malang area. Many variants of butterfly live around the macadam road and on the banks of Kondang Merak Beach. However, the information about database of butterfly species in Kondang Merak beach has not been available yet. Around the world, Butterfly is divided into 6 families, which are Hesperidae, Papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae, Riodinidae, and Lycaenidae (Braby, 2004). And most Riodinidae butterfly founded in South America (Peggie & Amir, 2006). Indonesia known to have 2.000 species of butterfly that have been identified which 7,5% of them are Papilionidae butterfly (Noerdjito & Aswari, 2003). The lack of information of butterfly species database at Kondang Merak beach has increased interest for the researcher to make some researches about butterfly in the area. This research aims to determine butterfly species at Kondang Merak beach thus can provide database of butterfly species in Indonesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. This research was conducted in April 2013. Observations used was standard walk method (Polard & Yates, 1993; Swaay *et al.*, 2012). The researcher walked along the research area that has been set (2,5 meters left and right from the route). Butterfly was caught by insect nets and then selected according to the type of species. Butterfly with the same type will be released back to the nature, only a few representative individuals (intact) of each type will be killed and preserved. The research was conducted at 08.00 am until 12.00 am for three times repeated with an interval once a week.

Observation is confined to the outer morphology of butterfly, i.e. wingspan (WS), forewing length (FWL), color and style of wing that seen from the ventral (underside) and dorsal

(upperside) to determine the differences in color and wing pattern. Butterflies observed were identified and compared according to the book. The books used to compare are The International Butterfly Book (Smart, 1975), The Complete Field Guide to Butterflies of Australia (Braby, 2004), Practical Guide to the Butterflies of Bogor Botanic Garden (Peggie & Amir, 2006), and Kupu-kupu Gunung Ciremai dan Sekitarnya (Peggie & Noerdjito, 2011).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result shows 40 species belong to the Papilionidae, Nymphalidae, Pieridae, Lycaenidae and Hesperidae Family.

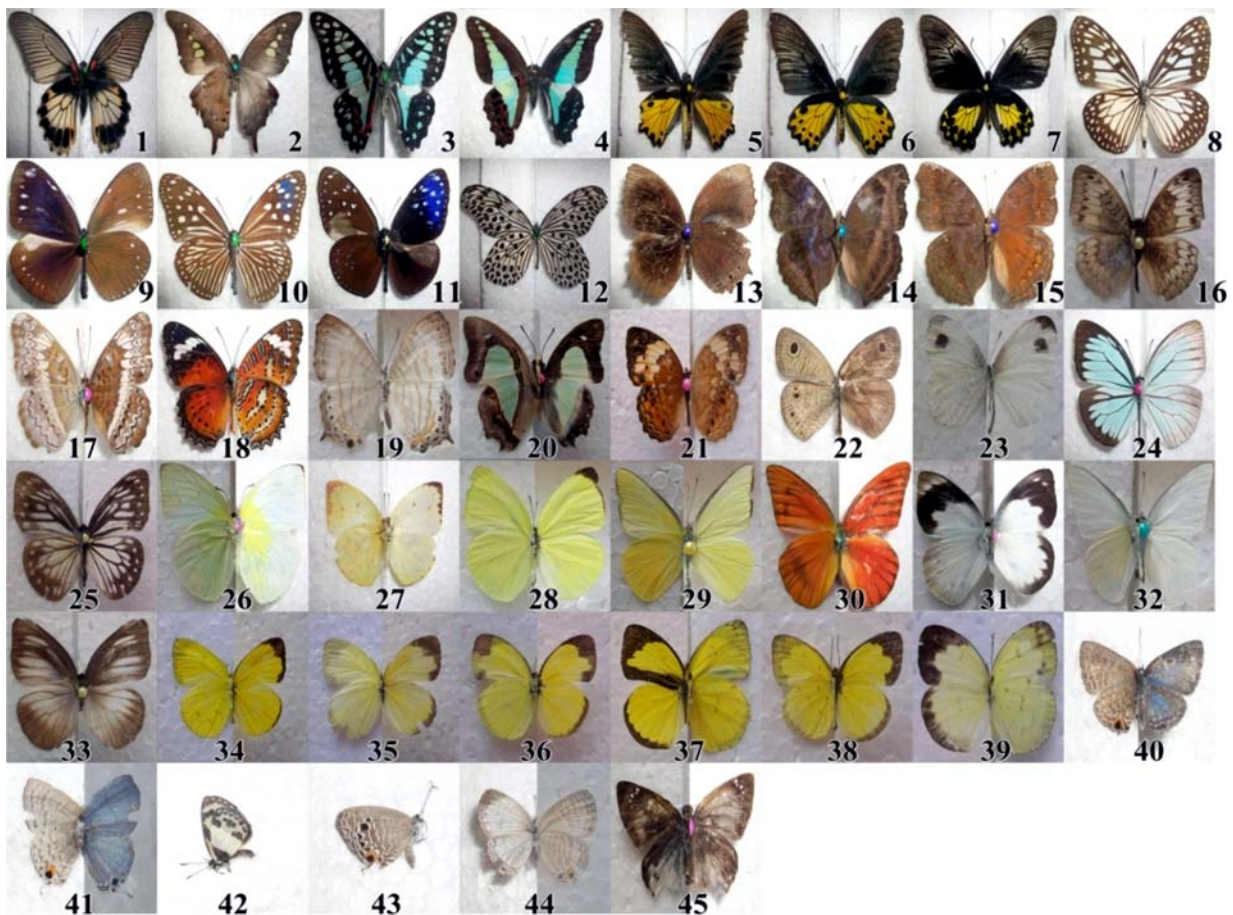


Figure 1. Butterfly at Kondang Merak Beach. 1. *Papilio memnon*; 2. *Graphium empedovana*; 3. *Graphium sarpedon*; 4. *Graphium sarpedon*; 5. *Troides helena* ♂; 6. *Troides helena* ♂; 7. *Troides helena* ♀; 8. *Ideopsis juventa*; 9. *Euploea tulliolus*; 10. *Euploea mulciber* ♀; 11. *Euploea mulciber* ♂; 12. *Idea stoli*; 13. *Elymnias panthera*; 14. *Junonia iphita*; 15. *Junonia hedonia*; 16. *Lebadea martha*; 17. *Tanaecia palguna*; 18. *Cethosia penthesilia*; 19. *Cyrestis themire*; 20. *Polyura hebe*; 21. *Cupha erymanthis*; 22. *Ypthima philomella*; 23. *Leptosia nina*; 24. *Pareronia valeria* ♂; 25. *Pareronia valeria* ♀; 26. *Catopsilia pomona* ♂; 27. *Catopsilia pomona* ♀; 28. *Gandaca harina*; 29. *Saletara liberia*; 30. *Appias nero*; 31. *Appias indra*; 32. *Appias albina*; 33. *Appias lycida*; 34. *Eurema blanda*; 35. *Eurema hecabe*; 36. *Eurema sari*; 37. *Eurema tilaha*; 38. *Eurema andersonii*; 39. *Eurema* sp.; 40. *Jamides* sp. (1); 41. *Catochrysop* sp.; 42. *Caleta roxus*; 43. *Jamides* sp. (2); 44. *Jamides* sp. (3); 45. *Tagiades japedus*.

Family which has the most species is Pieridae with 15 species, while family which has the most number of individuals is Nymphalidae with 39 individuals. In addition, family which has less of species total and individual total is Hesperidae with 1 species and 1 individual.

Table 1. Butterfly at kondang Merak beach based on Family

Family	Subfamily	Species	Family	Subfamily	Species				
Papilionidae		<i>Papilio</i>	Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>Gandaca</i>				
		<i>memnon</i>			<i>harina</i>				
		<i>Graphium</i>			<i>Eurema</i>				
		<i>empedovana</i>			<i>blanda</i>				
		<i>Grpahium</i>			<i>Eurema</i>				
		<i>doson</i>			<i>hecabe</i>				
		<i>Graphium</i>			<i>Eurema sari</i>				
		<i>sarpedon</i>							
		<i>Troides helena</i>			<i>Eurema tilaha</i>				
		Nymphalidae			Biblidinae	<i>Lebadea</i>			<i>Eurema</i>
						<i>martha</i>			<i>andersonii</i>
						<i>Tanaecia</i>			<i>Eurema sp</i>
						<i>palguna</i>			
						Charaxinae	<i>Polyura hebe</i>	Pierinae	<i>Leptosia nina</i>
							Cyrestinae		<i>Cyrestis</i>
<i>themire</i>	<i>valeria</i>								
Danainae	<i>Ideopsis</i>		<i>Saletara liberia</i>						
	<i>juventa</i>								
	<i>Euoploea</i>		<i>Appias nero</i>						
	<i>tulliolus</i>								
	<i>Euploea</i>		<i>Appia indra</i>						
	<i>mulciber</i>								
	<i>Idea stoli</i>		<i>Appias albina</i>						
Heliconinae	<i>Cethosia</i>			<i>Appias lycnida</i>					
	<i>penthesilea</i>								
	<i>Cupha</i>	Lycaenidae	<i>Jamides sp.</i>						
	<i>erymanthis</i>								
	<i>Junonia iphita</i>		<i>Catochrisops</i>						
Nymphalinae			sp.						
	<i>Junonia</i>	<i>Caleta roxus</i>							
	<i>hedonia</i>								
	Satyrinae	<i>Elymnias</i>	<i>Jamides sp.</i>						
		<i>panthera</i>							
<i>Ypthima</i>		<i>Jamides</i>							
Pieridae	Coliadinae	<i>philomella</i>							
		<i>Catopsilia</i>	Hesperidae	<i>Tagiades</i>					
		<i>pomona</i>		<i>japetus</i>					

In the observation, most finding was the Nymphalidae Family and is similar to the previous researches (Boonvanno *et al.*, 2000; Nimbalkar *et al.*, Ramesh *et al.*, 2010; Sutra, *et al.*, 2012). There are a lot of butterflies from Nymphalidae family found in this study because the number of its species and their life skills. Nymphalidae Family consist of abundant individuals and widely spread throughout the world (McCubbin, 1971; Smart, 1975). Besides larvae of Nymphalidae Family is a polifag thus it can spread all over the world (Sutra, *et al.*, 2012).

From the observation, the highest number of species comes from Pieridae Familia because they mostly spreadin tropical regions such as Indonesia. Pieridae with 1,275 species spread across the world, especially in Indo-Australian and in the dissemination of the lowland rain forest to grassland (Heppner, 2008; Orr & Kitching. 2010). In addition, the larvae of Pieridae butterfly are polifag. Family which has been found in the very small number was Hesperidae Family, because the color and the style of wings were mostly dark brown thus make it difficult to be identified. The familyof Hesperidae preferred to hide under the leaves,thus it is hard to find (Sutra, *et al.*, 2012).

Ideopsis juvena was commonly found in the area of Kondang Merak Beach because of the existence of many *Gymnema* plant which can be used as their host plant. Another host plants for *Ideopsis juvena* are *Pergularia*, *Piper*, and *Parsonsia* (Peggie & Amir, 2006; Peggie & Noerdjito, 2011). From the observations, *Troides helena* butterfly which has been protected has also been found in the area of Kondang Merak Beach. *Troides helena* butterfly has been protected by the Minister of Agriculture Decree No.716/Kpts/Um/10/1980 (Noerdjito & Aswari, 2003), *Troides helena* has also been included in CITES Appendix II (Coote, 2000).

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