Insect Faunal Diversity of the Sunderban Biosphere Reserve, West Bengal, India

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ABSTRACT
Present paper confirms the report of 591 species, under 404 genera of 100 families belonging to 13 orders of insects from the Indian parts of Sunderbans. In terms of species richness, the order Lepidoptera is the most speciose (163 species), followed by Diptera (133 species), Hyemnoptera (96 species), Coleoptera (81 species), Orthoptera (19 species), Dermaptera (8 species), Isoptera (7 species), Neuroptera (6 species), Thysanoptera (2 species), Blattodea (2 species) and Phthiraptera (2 species).

Introduction

Mitra et al., (2015 a, b, c) have also been contributed several research papers on the insect faunal diversity of the SBR of West Bengal.

But all these information are published in different journals and in a scattered manner. Therefore, an attempt has been taken to generate a state of art report on the diversity of insect fauna of this unique ecosystem. Present communication has been developed from the field data generated from Sundarbans during the last four years (2012-2016) under the MOEFCC funded project by the authors and also from the information available in the existing literature on this subject. Sincere efforts have been made to provide a detailed and up to date knowledge on the insect faunal diversity of this aqua-terrestrial mangrove ecosystem of Sundarbans. Gap areas of interest in the insect faunal study have also been focused.

Study Area

Sundarban Biosphere Reserve (SBR) in West Bengal, India has been identified as the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangrove forest in the world, covering an area of 9630 sq km (in India) and lying in between 21° 32' – 22° 40' N latitude and between 88° 45' – 89° 04' E longitude. At present the SBR is bounded in the East by the International boundary of Bangladesh formed by the rivers Ichamati, Raimangal and Kalindi; Bay of Bengal in the South and river Hooghly in the West. The Northern limit cannot be clearly demarcated due to high degree of reclamation; though an imaginary Dampier-Hodges line has marked (considered in 1831) the North-Western limit of this Biosphere Reserve – an imaginary line from Kulpi (South 24-Parganas) to Basirhat (North 24-Parganas).

Results and Discussion

Present communication reports 591 species, under 404 genera of 100 families belonging to 13 orders of insects from the SBR. Of them, maximum number of species were reported from the order Lepidoptera (163 species), followed by Diptera, Hymenoptera and Coleoptera with 133 species, 96 species and 81 species, respectively (table-1). Among 404 genera reported from this mangrove ecosystem, the trend for generic richness is almost the same and Lepidoptera (122) shares the maximum number of genera (table-1). Among the 13 orders of insects reported from this Biosphere reserve, the maximum number of families are found in the order Diptera (22), and the minimum in Thysanoptera, Blattodea and Pthiraptera (1 family each) (table-1).

Altogether, 185 species of odonates have been reported so far from West Bengal (table.1). Of them, only 27 species pertaining to 23 genera under 3 families are known from Sunderbans. Among these 3 families, Libellulidae (62.96%) and Coenagrionidae (33.33%) are more diversified families and well-studied in SBR (fig.1).

The next order Thysanoptera is reported with 143 species under 79 genera of 3 subfamilies from West Bengal (Tyagi and Kumar, 2016). Of them, only two species of two genera under single family are so far reported from this deltaic mangrove (table-1).

The order Orthoptera includes common insects like grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, mole crickets and grouse locusts. In West Bengal, altogether 278 species of orthopteran insects have been reported (Shisodia et al., 2010). Of them, only 19 species under 15 genera under 4 families are
reported from Sunderban Biosphere Reserve (table-1). Among the four families of orthopteran insects reported from this biosphere reserve, the family Acrididae (57.89%) and Tettigoniidae (21.05%) are well studied and having more number of species in comparison to Gryllidae and Pyrgomorphidae (10.52% each) (fig.2).

Order Blattodea is one of the oldest insect orders with a fossil history extending to more than 300 million years. In State fauna series of Zoological Survey of India, Mukherjee (1993) reported 23 species of Blattodea from West Bengal (table.1). Of them, only two species under single genera of single family are known from Sunderbans (table.1).

Maiti and Saha (1993) were the pioneering contributors on termite fauna of West Bengal and reported 55 species of termites from the state of West Bengal (table.1). Of them, only seven species belonging to five genera and three families are reported from Sunderban (table-1). The family Termitidae shares maximum number of species (43%), whereas, other two families are almost equal in share (fig.3).

The taxonomic study of the order Neuroptera from this state and Sunderbans in particular has received very little attention. So far, 79 species of 48 genera and 12 families of Lace wings are reported from West Bengal of which 6 species of 5 genera under 3 families are known from Sunderban (table-1). All the three families share almost equal number of species in SBR (fig.4).

Srivastava (1993) was the pioneer worker on Dermaptera in West Bengal and made substantial and valuable contribution on this group. Among 79 species reported from West Bengal, 8 species under 8 genera of 5 families are reported from Sunderban Biosphere Reserve (table-1). Among the reported families of order Dermaptera in SBR, the family Labiduridae shares highest number of species (fig.5).

Altogether, 966 species of hemipterans are reported from West Bengal (table.1). Of them, only 45 species belonging to 37 genera of 14 families are so far known from SBR (table.1). Among the 14 families so far reported from SBR, the family Pentatomidae shares maximum number of species (20%) (fig.6).

The Diptera fauna of SBR are enriched with the recent contributions by Mitra (2013) and Mitra et al., (2015). Presently, 133 species under 71 genera belonging to 22 families of the order Diptera are known from Sunderbans (table-1). Of the 22 families reported from SBR, the family Muscidae and Culicidae shares maximum species with 17% each followed by other families (fig. 7).

The order Coleoptera with 81 species of 58 genera under 17 families is ranked fourth among the reported insect fauna of Sunderban Biosphere Reserve (table.1). Among them, the families like Cerambycidae, Dytiscidae and Staphylinidae shares maximum species (12%) followed by the other families (fig. 8).

As per available records, out of 430 species of hymenopteran insects from West Bengal, 96 species under 55 genera are reported from SBR (table.1). Among the 11 families of Hymenoptera, Vespidae shares maximum species with 25% followed by Eulophidae (24%) and rest. (fig. 9).

Approximately, 1020 species are reported so far from the State of West Bengal under order Lepidoptera (table.1) and 163 species of 122 genera under 15 families of
Lepidoptera are reported from the mangrove ecosystem of SBR (table-1). Among the 15 families of Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae shares maximum diversity (23%) followed by the other families (fig. 10).

Altogether, 21 species belonging to the 7 genera under 6 families of the order Phthiraptera are so far known from West Bengal (table 1). Of them, 2 species namely, *Haematopinus suis* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Linognathus setosus* (Von Olfers, 1816) under single family of the monophyletic suborder Anoplura are reported from Sunderbans (Adhikari & Ghosh, 1998).

The mangrove create unique ecological environment that host rich assemblages of species (Kathiresan and Bingham, 2001). Insects are believed to constitute a significant portion of the fauna in many mangrove communities. But unfortunately, mangrove faunal diversity is well known for the larger animals and poorly known for micro-organisms and insects. Study of insect biodiversity can help in determining its potential productivity and in better management of mangroves. They may be permanent residents of the mangroves or only transient visitors. But both the groups do bear inputs into the mangrove ecosystem and provides ecosystem services and other important dynamics in the ecosystem.

There are several works have been done on the insect faunal diversity of different mangroves in India. Senthil and Varadharajan (1995) carried out a study on insect diversity at Pichavaram mangrove and reported a total of 101 species of insects belonging to nine orders and 42 families. Veenakumari et al., (1997) recorded 276 species of insects from the mangals of Andaman and Nicobar islands. Balakrishnan et al., (2014) reported 487 species of Insects from Pichavaram mangrove. But nothing has been known on the insect diversity of SBR in a consolidated manner.

**Table 1** Number of Insect species of SBR and West Bengal

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<td>2. Thyasoptera</td>
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<td>3. Orthoptera</td>
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<td>5. Isoptera</td>
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</table>
Fig. 1 Species diversity of the order Odonata (Family-wise)

Fig. 2 Species diversity of the order Orthoptera (Family wise)

Fig. 3 Species diversity of the order Isoptera (Family wise)
**Fig. 4** Species diversity of the order Neuroptera (Family wise)

**Fig. 5** Species diversity of the order Dermaptera (Family wise)

**Fig. 6** Species diversity of the order Hemiptera (Family wise)
Fig. 7 Species diversity of the order Diptera (Family wise)

Fig. 8 Species diversity of the order Coleoptera (Family wise)
Fig. 9 Species diversity of the order Hymenoptera (Family wise)

Fig. 10 Species diversity of the order Lepidoptera (Family wise)
Sundarban ecosystem is famous for its luxuriant mangroves and unique wild life resources. Near total inter-dependence in phyto-entomon relationship, on this extremely versatile but fragile eco-surface, has brought about co-evolution that ensured emergence of innumerable varieties and variabilities amongst the insects. In comparison to insect faunal diversity of other mangroves in India, insect faunal diversity is much more in the Indian part of Sunderbans. Though, out of 27 order of insects in India only 13 order of insects so far reported from Sunderban. Considering the order wise analysis, order Lepidoptera shares maximum number of species (27.58%) of the total reported species from SBR (fig.11). But in comparison to butterflies very less number of moth species are reported so far. Therefore, more emphasis to be given to explore the moth fauna of this mangrove ecosystem.

The order Diptera is in the second rank and share 22.50% of species in this protected area (fig.11). Among the 85 families so far reported from India, Sunderban is having only 22 families. Moreover, most of the families are representing with very less number of species. Some important families like, Tipulidae, Chloropidae, Bibionidae, Bombyllidae, Tachinidae, Hippoboscidae, Diopsidae, Sphaeroceridae, Agromyzidae are missing till to date. More expertise surveys will help to make a complete picture of this group.

Hyemnoptera with 16.24 % species diversity is ranked 3rd in this deltaic region (fig.11). Only three families, namely, Vespidae, Eulophidae and Apidae are well studied group of this biosphere reserve. Other families of Hymenoptera and Formicidae in particular are not been studied properly where more species can be explored from this region.
The order Coleoptera with more than 100 families in India is representing with 17 families which share 13.71% of the species in Sunderban (fig.11). Therefore, more survey and study will help to give a complete picture of the beetle fauna of this unique mangrove zone.

The phytophagous group of Insects, the order Hemiptera are also not been studied properly and therefore, share only 7.61% of the species in this mangrove ecosystem (fig.11). Rest of the families also poorly represented from this area (fig.11).

Presently, considerable changes in the landscape of Sundarbans have taken place keeping pace with developmental activities of the region, particularly in reclamation programmes in agriculture, aquaculture and human habitation. Moreover, SBR is also experiencing the effects of climate change that has influenced the phenology of plants which in all possibility would affect the insects also. Survivability of this mangrove forest is largely dependent on the insects through their ecosystem services including pollination. Therefore, it is an urgent need to document the complete insect faunal diversity of this pristine ecosystem immediately and hope this first consolidated report on the insect faunal diversity of SBR will act as a baseline data for future works on the insect faunal diversity of Sunderban Biosphere Reserve.

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