Pench National Park is one of the five National Parks of Maharashtra State and has the unique distinction of being one of the oldest Protected Areas (Mahabal 2004). The park is 257.26 sq. kms covered with southern tropical dry deciduous forest. Pench National Park has its area contiguous with Pench National Park and Sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh State (Mahabal 2004). This paper documents the moth fauna of Pench National Park falling under the jurisdiction of Maharashtra State. Recent estimates reveal the report of over 1,27,000 species of Moths from the world. Of which, over 12,000 species are recorded from India (Chandra & Nema 2007). Chandra & Nema (2007) reported 60 species belonging to 53 genera divided in 12 families from Pench National Park of Madhya Pradesh. Ramakrishna et al. (2006) reported 96 species from 16 families belonging to 82 genera from Pench National Park of Madhya Pradesh state. A total of 53 species were found common from the reports of the above stated authors. After deducting, the common species from total number of species reported by Ramakrishna et al. (2006) and Chandra & Nema (2007) and 07 and 43 species respectively were uncommon species. Fauna of Pench National Park of Maharashtra state was published in 2004 wherein a chapter on moths was lacking, hence, an attempt has been made to identify and document the moth collection from Pench National Park available at Western Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Pune.
Material and Methods:
Faunistic survey of Pench National Park was conducted by Western Regional Centre of Zoological Survey of India, Pune. The map of Pench National Park, Nagpur (Maharashtra) is shown in Fig. 1. The project was undertaken from 1994 to 1999. A Total of eight surveys were conducted and specimens were collected and brought to laboratory for further studies. The collection of moths was made at light traps. The collected moth specimens were relaxed, identified and preserved. The moths were identified with the help of available literature viz. Hampson (1892, 1893, 1894, 1896), Bell & Scott (1937) and Holloway (1988; 1987, 1998). The modern classification of moths given by Holloway (1988, 1998), Kristensen (1999) was followed by incorporating recent changes in the superfamily Noctuoidea (LaFontaine & Schmidt 2010; Nieukirken et al. 2011; Zahiri et al. 2010, 2011). The identified specimens were deposited at National Zoological Collection, Zoological Survey of India, Western Regional Centre, Pune, Maharashtra, India. The distribution and host plants of moths were checked from available literature i.e. Holloway (1988; 1998), Chandra et al. (2013), Sambath (2014), Shubhalaxmi et al. (2011), Sood et al. (2006) etc.

Results:
The present paper provides the information on moth fauna of Pench National Park (Maharashtra) along with their systematic account, local & global distribution and host plants. A total of 21 species of moths belonging to 20 genera under 5 families is presented based on the collections present at the Centre.

From Table 1 and Fig 2 it is apparent that Erebidae was most diverse family recorded from the area.

As per best of our knowledge all the species are reported for the first time from this region. Though some of the species are reported by Ramakrishna et al. (2006) and Chandra & Nema (2007) and but there is no record of those species from Pench National Park of Maharashtra State.

![Number of species recorded from the families](image-url)
Table 1. The diversity of moths in Pench National Park of Maharahstra state as recorded in the present study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superfamily</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Number of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subfamily</td>
<td>Genus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyraloidea</td>
<td>Crambidae</td>
<td>Spilomelinae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombycoidea</td>
<td>Saturniidae</td>
<td>Saturniinae</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sphingidae</td>
<td>Smerinthinae</td>
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<td>Sphinginae</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Macroglossinae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometroidea</td>
<td>Uraniidae</td>
<td>Microniinae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noctoidea</td>
<td>Erebidae</td>
<td>Arctinae</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Erebiniae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 List of Taxa recorded from the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Order LEPIDOPTERA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suborder HETEROCERA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Family CRAMBIDAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Diaphania indica Saunders, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Family SATURNIIDAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Actias selene (Hubner, 1807)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Antheraea mylitta Drury, 1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Family SPHINGIDAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Polyptychus dentatus Cramer 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Marumba dyras Walker, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Agrius convolvuli Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Psilogramma incerta Walker, 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Theretra alecto Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Hippotion rosetta Swinhoe, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Hippotion celerio (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Family URANIIDAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Micronia aculeata Guenee, 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Family EREBIDAE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Syntomoides imaon Cramer, 1780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Creatonotus gangis (Linnaeus, 1763)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Utetheisa lotrix Cramer, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mangina astrea Drury, 1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Rajendra vittata Moore, 1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Cyana puella (Drury, 1773)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Oeonistis entella Cramer, 1779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Mocis undata Fabricius, 1775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Chalciope mygdon Cramer, 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Bastilla crameri Moore, 1885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Systematic account

Order LEPIDOPTERA, Suborder HETEROCEERA
Clade: OBECTOMERA, Superfamily PYRALOIDEA
Family CRAMBIDAE, Subfamily SPILOMELINAE
Tribe Spilomelinini Munroe, 1995

1. Genus Diaphania Hubner, 1818

1. Diaphania indica Saunders, 1851 (Image 1)


Diagnostic Characters: Wingspan 26 mm. Head and thorax is brown. Abdomen is white but 7th and 8th segments are brown. There is a tuft of light brown “hairs” on the tip of the abdomen, vestigial in the male but well-developed in the female. The coastal and inner areas are broadly black-brown in forewing having a triangular pearly hyaline white patch. Hind wing is white. A marginal black-brown band is present at costa.

Distribution: Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Great Nicobar), Bihar (Pusa; Ranchi), Haryana (Ambala), Madhya Pradesh (Mhow), Maharashtra (Bombay; Pune, Nashik, Amravati), Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri Hills), Uttar Pradesh (Dehra Dun), West Bengal (Calcutta).

Elsewhere: Australia, Myanmar, China, Central America, Hong Kong, Java, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sulawesi, The Ethiopian region.

Host plant: Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae, Leguminosae, Solanaceae and Malvaceae.

Remarks: This species is reported by Chandra and Nema, (2007) from Pench Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh.

2. Genus Actias Leach, 1815

2. Actias selene (Hubner, 1807) (Image 2)


Diagnostic characters: Male: Head, thorax and abdomen is white. A dark pink band is present on prothorax. Legs are pink. Fore wing is pale green and white at base. A dark pink costal fascia which is darkest along subcostal nervure. An outwardly-oblique pale yellow ante medial line; two inwardly-oblique slightly curved submarginal lines; a pale yellow marginal band; a dark red-brown lunule at end of cell, with a grey line on it, bounding inwardly a round ocherous spot with pinkish centre. Hind wing similar to the fore wing. The central portion of the tail is pink. Wing span is 115 mm.

Female: The outer margin is less excised and waved. The yellow markings are less developed. The antemedial line of fore wing is near to the base. It is absent in Hind wing. The tail is less pink. The wing span is about 135 mm.

Distribution: Throughout India.

Elsewhere: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, North America, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Russia.

Host plant: Sweetgum, Rhododendron, Prunus (including cherry), Malus (including apple), Pieris, Hibiscus, Salix, Crataegus, Juglans regia and Banana.

Remark: This species is reported by Ramakrishna et al. (2006) and Chandra & Nema, (2007) from Pench Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh.

3. Genus Antheraea Hubner, 1819

3. Antheraea mylitta Drury, 1773 (Image 3)
1887. Antheraea mylitta Cotes and Swinhoe, Cat. Moths of India, 2; 228, No. 1564.


Diagnostic characters: In male the antenna, head, thorax, and abdomen is pale brown. Collar, prothorax, and basal half of costa of fore wing is pinkish brown, powdered with grey colour. Reddish or yellowish fore wing. The costal brown and grey fascia of fore wing reaching the apex; the hyaline and ocellated spots are larger, the inner lunule and postmedial line bright pinkish. The submarginal line of the hind wing is near to the margin. Marginal yellow line is absent. Wing span is 140 mm.

Female: the body is pink- brown or bright yellowish fawn. Hyaline and ocellated spots are larger. Wing Span is 150-190 mm.
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
Family SPHINGIDAE, Subfamily SMERINTHINAE

4. Genus Polyptychus Hubner, (1819)

4. Polyptychus dentatus Cramer 1777


Diagnostic characters: Head, thorax and abdomen are gray coloured. Legs are with short spurs. Wings with the outer margins are crenulated. Fore wing is with a diffused medial band; oblique antemedial, postmedial, and submarginal lines. The last is curved in some specimens. An indistinct waved line is present between the postmedial and submarginal lines. Apical area is clouded. Hind wing with a waved postmedial line. Cilia chequered brown & white. Underside: forewing with submarginal. Hind wing with medial and submarginal lines. Wingspan: 110 mm.

Distribution: India: Eastern and Northwest Himalaya, Madhya Pradesh (Indore, Pench National Park, Seoni), Maharshtra (Bomay, Nashik, Nandurarbar), Sikkim, Southern peninsula, Uttar Pradesh (Alahabad), Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Zakhhand (East Singhbhum)

Elsewhere: Bhutan, Myannar, China, Japan, Korea, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Taiwan; Vietnam.

Host plant: Cordia dichotoma, Cordia sebestena and Ehetria laevis


5. Genus Marumba Moore, 1882

5. Marumba dyras Walker, 1856 (Image 4)


Diagnostic characters: Body is pale brown. A dark obsolete line is running from head to the end of abdomen. Fore wing is with a subbasal line. Three antemedial lines converging towards the inner margin, slightly bent two oblique postmedial lines. The outer one is obsolete; another postmedial line, curved from the costa to vein 2, then recurved upwards and inwards and enclosing ared-brown spot surrounded by an indistinct line; two curved submarginal lines. Hindwings are red-brown. The area at anal angle is paler, with two red-brown spots on it. Underside of fore wing with lines on the outer half is present. Hind wing is with two postmedial straight lines and two submarginal curved lines. Wingspan: 90mm.

Distribution: India: Andamans, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh (Dhoh, Hoshangabad, Mandia, Seoni), Maharshtra (Nashik, Nanddurbar), Western and Eastern Himalayas, South India.

Elsewhere: Myanmar, Borneo, China, Hong Kong, Java, Malaya, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Sumatra.

Host plant: Bombyx, Ceiba, Cajanus, Hibiscus, Kydia, Buettnenia, Helicteres, Pterospermum, Sterculia, Grewia, Brdelia, Sapindus and Schleicheria.

Remark: The subspecies is reported by Ramakrishna et al. (2006) and Chandra & Nema, (2007) from Pench Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh.

6. Genus Agrius Hubner, 1819

6. Agrius convolvuli Linnaeus, 1758 (Image 5)


Diagnostic characters: Head, Thorax and abdomen are grey. Lateral transverse bands of pink and black are present on each segment and grey below. Fore wing grey with grey powdering of the most distal double line, the external one much heavier than proximal one. Hind wing reddish to yellowish with fuscous base and large anal spot. Antenna one-third length of fore wing in male, a little shorter in female. Wingspan: 120 mm.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Andamans, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim.

7. Genus *Psilogramma* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903

7. *Psilogramma incerta* Walker, 1865 (Image 6)


**Diagnostic characters**: Body is grey. Dark brown bands are present on sides of palpi and thorax which meets on metathorax, also few blue and yellow scales are present. The underside of the abdomen is usually pure white. Fore wing is with some dark strings from the costa. Two dark streaks are present in the interspaces below veins 2 and 3. A dark streak from the costa before the apex, curved down to vein 6, then upwards and bent back before reaching the apex. A series of submarginal lunules is present. Hind wing is brown. A pale patch with two dark lines across it are present near anal angle. Wing span: 90 mm.

**Distribution**: Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra (Malshej ghat, Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary, Nashik, Dhule), Uttarakhand.

**Elsewhere**: China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Taiwan, Vietnam. **Host plant**: Oleaceae, Schrophulariaceae and Verbenaceae.

Subfamily Macroglossinae, Tribe Macroglossini

8. *Theretra alecto* Linnaeus, 1758


**Diagnostic characters**: Body is brown. Lateral black patches are present at the base of the abdomen. Forewings are brown, six faint oblique lines are present near apex and extends to inner margin. Hind wings are pink, base and dorsum strongly blackened and a diagnostic pale zone is present at the tornus. Anal angle is flesh colour. Wingspan: 90–110 mm.

**Distribution**: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand. **Elsewhere**: Africa, Arabia, China, Europe, Hong Kong, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Turkey. **Host plant**: *Saurauia, Dillenia, Tetraceris, Leea, Psychotria, Rubia, Cissus, Vitis* (Holloway 1988) **Remarks**: The subspecies *Theretra alecto alecto* is reported by Ramakrishna et al. (2006) from Pench Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh.

Tribes: Choerocampina

9. *Hippotion Hubner, 1819*

9. *Hippotion rosetta* Swinhoe, 1892 (Image 8)


**Diagnostic characters**: Head, thorax and abdomen is pale brown. Abdomen is with light brown stripes without black patches. The outer margin of fore wing is more convex with dull pattern and appears less striped. Hind wings are pink. Dark brown band is present on apical margin. Wingspan is about 50–60 mm.

**Distribution**: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Lakshadweep Islands, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

**Elsewhere**: Borneo, Eastern Indonesia, New Guinea, Papua, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Southern China, Thailand, Taiwan, Southern Japan, Ryukyu Archipelago. **Host plant**: *Borreria, Morinda citrifolia, Morinda umbellate* and Pentas lanceolata.

10. *Hippotion celerio* Linnaeus, 1758


**Material examined**: 01 ex. Chikalkhari Nallah, Pench,

**Diagnostic characters:** Head, thorax, and abdomen are brown with a white lateral stripe. Thorax is with some obscure pale streaks. Abdomen is with a white spot on each segment between the dorsal white lines. Fore wing are paler brown with some silvery band from apex to inner margin with a median dark line all along its length and some ochraceous and pale brown lines behind it. Hind wings with the base and anal angle bright pink. Disk is blackish. The outer area isochreous brown, with a black submarginal band and the veins between this and the cell is black. Wingspan: 74 mm.

**Distribution:** Throughout India

**Elsewhere:** Africa, Australia, Arabia, Borneo, China, Europe, Fiji, Hong Kong, Japan, Java, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor.


**Clade:** MACROHETEROCERA

**Superfamily GEOMETROIDEA**

**Family URANIIDAE, Subfamily MICRONIINAE**

10. **Genus Micronia** Guenee, 1857


**Diagnostic characters:** Adult is white, with a fuscous tinge. Wings are white, closely stricated with fuscous, somewhat ill-defined antemedial, median and postmedial fuscous oblique bands. Fine marginal line and black spot is present at base of tail of hind wing. Underside is white or fuscous. Wingspan: 50 mm.

**Distribution:** Throughout India including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand (East Singhbhum), Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Bhutan, Borneo, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Java, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Taiwan.

**Host plant:** *Wattakaka volubilis*.

**Remark:** Reported by Ramakrishna et al. (2006) from Pench Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh.

*Clade: MACROHETEROCERA*

**Superfamily NOCTOIDEA**

**Family EREBIDAE**, **Subfamily ARCTIINAE**

**TRIBE SYNTOMINI** Herrich-Schaffer, [1846]

11. **Genus Syntomoides** Hampson, 1893


**Diagnostic characters:** Frons and collar yellow; metathorax with a yellow streak; abdomen with first yellow band sometimes obsolete. Fore wing with the hyaline patches large, one filling the cell, another nearly the whole interno-median interspace, one at junction of vein 2 and 3, two subapical and two submarginal. Hind wing with a subbasal hyaline patch extending hardly beyond the cell. Tips of antennae and proximal joints of tarsi white. The spots of the forewing vary considerably in size. Wingspan: 34 mm.

**Distribution:** Throughout India including Dehradun, Jharkhand (East Singhbhum), Meghalaya, Maharashtra (Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar) and Sikkim.

Elsewhere: Myanmar, China. Hong Kong, Indonesia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

**Host plant:** *Anacardium* and *Citrus*.

*Tribe ARCTINI* Leach, [1815]

12. **Genus Creatonotus** Hubner, (1819)


**Diagnostic characters:** Head and thorax are pinkish grey, from above the abdomen is crimson, series of black spots are present on lateral and dorsal side. Antennae black. The venal surface of body is black. Legs are black. Fore wings are pale pinkish ochreous with a black fascia below.
median nervure. Hind wings are pale or dark fuscous sometimes with a series of submarginal black spots. Wingspan: 40 mm.

**Distribution:** Throughout India including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand (East Singhbhum), Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal.

**Elsewhere:** Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Java, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Western Malaysia.

**Host plant:** Groundnut, Rice, Ragi, Sorghum, Pearl millet, Coffee, Sweet potato, Lucerne, etc.

**Remark:** Reported by Ramakrishna et al. (2006) from Pench Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh.

13. *Utetheisa* Hubner, [1819]


**Diagnostic characters:** Head and thorax are pale yellow. Antennae are ciliated. Fore wing is white, long and narrow. The outer margin is short. Five interrupted scarlet bands with series of black spots between them are present on fore wing. Series of marginal black spots is present on fore wing. Hind wing are white and black marks are seen on the discocellulars. An irregular black submarginal band is present which is broad at apical area. Wingspan is about 33 mm.

**Distribution:** Throughout India including Andhra Pradesh (Sunderban), Maharashtra (Amravati, Nashik, Dhule), Garhwal (Dhoran Khas) Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Elsewhere: Africa, Sri Lanka; Indonesia; China; Philippines; Hong Kong; Australia

**Host plant:** Crotalearia, Leguminosae, Dahlia, *Oryza sativa*.


**Diagnostic characters:** Head, thorax and abdomen is orange yellow. Two black yellow ringed spots are present on collar, two on tegulae and three on thorax. Abdomen with dorsal, venral and two paired lateral series of black spots. Fore wing orange yellow. The black spots of fore wings are surrounded by white bands. Hind wing is bright orange. Wingspan is about 41 mm.

**Distribution:** India including Andaman & Nicobar Is, Andhra Pradesh (Sri Lankamalleswara forest reserve) Maharashtra (Nashik, Amravati), Arunachal Pradesh.

**Elsewhere:** Australia, Africa, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Nepal, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan.

**Host plant:** Crotalearia

**Remark:** Reported by Ramakrishna et al. (2006) and Chandra & Nema, (2007) from Pench Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh.

**Tribe SPILOSOMINI**


**Diagnostic characters:** Head and thorax is black. Antennae black. A white band is present on vertex of head. Tegulae is white with a black spot. Abdomen is crimson above, black below with a series of short dorsal black bands. Fore wings are black with a white fascia from the base to the apex forming an even curve. Hind wings are crimson and a brown band is present on the costa. Also a black spot at end of cell is present. Series of submarginal spots are present, the two towards apex sometimes obsolete. Wingspan is about 35 mm.

**Distribution:** India: Jharkhand (East Singhbhum), Kerala, Maharashtra (Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar), Tamil Nadu, West Bengal.

**Elsewhere:** Myanmar.
17. **Cyana puella** (Drury, 1773) (Image 16)


1882. *Bizone puella* Moore, Lepid. Ceylon 2 (1): 60, pl. 103


**Diagnostic characters:** Head and thorax are white. A scarlet band one on collar and two on thorax is present. Abdomen has crimson tinge. Fore wings are white with three black spots in male and single in female near discocellulars. Subbasal scarlet and antemedial band curved outwards below the costa region. The postmedial band is incurved. The antemedial band is inwardly edged with black and postmedial is outwardly. Hind wings are pale crimson. Wingspan: 36mm.

**Distribution:** Chhattisgarh (Bastar), Garhwal (Mussories, Dharmsala, Danda Lokhand), Maharashtra (Mumbai), Madhya Pradesh (Seoni, Umaria), North West Himalayas, South India, Sikkim.

**Elsewhere:** Ethiopia, Java, Kenya, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda.

**Host Plant:** Lichens

18. **Onoestis entella** Cramer, 1779 (Image 17)


**Diagnostic characters:** Palpi is porrect and the second joint fringed with hair. Antennae of male is bipectinate, branches are short and with a bristle. Fore wing is long and narrow. It is pale orange coloured at costa, except the apex, blue-green. A medial blue-green band which is expanding in a large quadrate patch is present below the cell. A band from the costa before the apex joined to a large quadrate patch on outer margin. Hind wing is pale orange. Wingspan: 43 mm.

**Distribution:** India including Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra (Amravati), Tamil Nadu.,

**Elsewhere:** Borneo, Myanmar, New Hebrides, Sri Lanka.

**Host Plant:** Lichens

Subfamily EREBINAE, Tribe OPHIUSINI Guenee, 1837

18. Genus **Oeonistis** Hubner, [1823]

19. **Mocis undata** Fabricius, 1775 (Image 18, 19)


**Diagnostic characters:** Abdomen is pale fuscous and ochreous and anal tuft is present. Fore wing with a short subbasal red-brown line, an oblique antemedial pale line with diffused red-brown band on its outer edge present. An indistinct pale waved submarginal line consists of a series of black specks. A dark waved marginal line is also present. Hind wing ochreous fuscous with narrow fuscous medial band and diffused submarginal band. Sometimes a black spot on the antemedial in males is present. Females are redder brown, the underside is strongly tinged rufous and more darkly banded than males. These bands are not oblique on the underside. Wingspan: 45 to 57 mm.

**Distribution:** Assam (Dibrugarh), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Nancowry), Bihar (Darbhanga), Himachal Pradesh (Dharamsala), Kerala (Travancore), Meghalaya (Shillong), Manipur, Maharashtra (Bombay; Ratnagiri; Nashik, Nandurbar, Thane; Wangni), Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur), Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad), Tamil Nadu
(Nilgiris) Uttarakhand, West Bengal (Calcutta).

Elsewhere: Australia, Africa, Bangladesh, China, Java, Japan, Korea, Madagascar, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Sri Lanka, Western Malaysia,

Host plant: Soybean, Kindney beans, Cotton, Cytisus, Desmodium, Groundnut, Butea, Soybean, Kindney beans, Cotton, Cytisus, Desmodium, Groundnut, Butea, Cajanus, Calopogonium, Crotalaria, Vigna, Shorea, Hevea, Nepheleium and Solanum species.


Tribe Poaphilini Guenee, 1852

19. Genus Chalciope Hubner, [1823]

20. Chalciope mygdon Cramer, 1777 (Image 20)


Diagnostic characters: Head and thorax dark red-brown. Abdomen is greyish fuscous. Fore wing is purplish grey. The costa is ochreous. A large red-brown patch occupying the whole wing except the costal and outer region and is crossed by an oblique ochreous band. The costal and outer edges are bordered by reddish ochreous. Their angle is joined by a red-brown streak from the apex. Hind wing is fuscous. Wingspan is about 31 mm.

Distribution: Throughout India including Jharkhand (East Singhbhum), Maharashtra (Nashik), Madhya Pradesh, Nicobar Islands, Sikkim.

Elsewhere: Borneo, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Java, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Taiwan, Vietnam.

Host plant: Phyllanthus and Citrus.

Remark: Reported by Ramakrishna et al. (2006) from Pench Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh.

21. Genus Bastilla Swinhoe, 1918

21. Bastilla crameri Moore, 1885 (Image 21)


1985. Parallelia crameri Moore; Kobes, Heteroc. Sumatr,


Diagnostic characters: In the postmedial line, the white band is reduced to a line and slightly outlined with purplish grey from the angle to inner margin. The white medial band of fore wing is wider at costal and inner margin. Hind wing is with wider medial band. The outer margin is grey at centre. Wingspan: 60 mm.

Distribution: India including Andaman Islands, Himachal Pradesh (Chamba), Maharashtra (Nashik, Dhule, Jalgoan, Nandurbar), Tamil Nadu.

Elsewhere: Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia (Borneo), Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

Host Plant: Phyllanthus

Discussion:

In the present collection the moth family Erebidae was the dominant registering 10 species. After Erebidae, family Sphingidae recorded the maximum moths. Similar findings were obtained by Gorule & Nikam (2013) from North Maharashtra wherein, recorded 101 species from Erebidae. Chandra & Nema (2007) studied the moth diversity and reported 60 species belonging to 53 genera divided in 12 families form Pench National Park of Madhya Pradesh state. Noctuidae including Erebidae (25 species) was dominant in their study. Similarly, Ramakrishna et al. (2006) studied the faunal resources of National Parks of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Also, in their study Noctuidae including Erebidae (37 species) was dominant. Further, extensive surveys are needed to document the moth diversity of the Pench National Park (Maharashtra).

As reported by Spitzer et al. (1997) moths are strongly influenced by the local weather and are highly sensitive to environmental changes. Hence, study on diversity of moth fauna of particular region especially National Park is vital to assess the biodiversity loss of that area.

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