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**G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE &
V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDAGI -
586128 DIST.VIJAYAPUR**



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

BSC(CBZ)V SEM

2022-23

**Project Report On
Fauna**

Submitted By

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Rani Channamma



University, Belagavi



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

PAPER - II

This is certify that kumari AMBIKA 5th semester has satisfactory completed the course of collection of fauna foundy by near campus, in zoology paper II under my supervision as laid in the regulation f Rani channamma University Belagavi.

Date:- 21/02/2023

STAFF MEMBER INCHARGE


EXAMINAR:

1)

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Garden fly



Scientific classification
Kingdom: Animalia,

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Class: Insecta,

Phylum: Athropoda,

Family: Muscidae,

Order: Diptera,

Genus: Musca

characters

The housefly belongs to the order of the genus Musca and Diptera and they are widely regarded as a health hazard and a nuisance since they contaminate food with faeces. In the larval stage, they are regarded as useful since they are used for feeding the livestock and the farmed fish. Apart from this, the housefly also assists with the biodegradation process as they can recycle nutrients in nature

The adult housefly size is approximately 0.7cm and its wingspan measures around 1.5 cm. The male house flies, on the other hand, have their wing size which is smaller than their female counterparts. They have a distinct head structure with a flat conical back and convex front part.

As far as their eyes are concerned, the male house flies have compound eyes with the capability of detecting the colour spectrums that can't be seen by the human eyes. Houseflies can easily sense subtle movements and their processing capability is about seven times higher than human beings. These housefly species are commonly found all across the world on an everyday basis. This is why it is really difficult to get rid of these houseflies.

The mandibles in the housefly are regarded as vestigial organs while other mouthparts for the tube-like structure are called a proboscis. This is the source through which they consume the liquid diet.

Grass hoper



Scientific classification

Kingdom: animalia

Phylum: arthropoda
Class: Insecta
Order: Orthoptera

Physical features of Grass hoper:

Some of the basic features of the grasshopper are:

Grasshopper is commonly green, brown, or grey in colour. But some of the male grasshoppers are more colorful to attract female grasshoppers.

The weight of the grasshopper varies from species to species but an average adult grasshopper weighs about 300 milligrams.

The size of the grasshopper ranges from 1.3 centimeters to 15 centimeters

Grasshopper is one of the oldest living groups of insects, Evidence says that it has existed from 250 million years ago. Usually, insects like grasshoppers produce sound by rubbing to attract females, But in some species, even females produce sound by rubbing. They have strong hind legs which help them to escape from predators. Generally, grasshoppers are plane eaters but when they travel in millions like locusts they destroy the crops in a wide area. Locust attacks can also be seen in India especially In the states like Rajasthan. Before discussing the grasshopper scientific name let us have some basic details about a grasshopper.

The female grasshopper is usually larger than the male grasshopper. And most of the grasshoppers are active during day time as they don't have any nest or proper location to stay. So, they spend most of their time in the search of food. Most of the grasshoppers live independently but some of them gather in groups.

Types of Grasshoppers

Grasshopper is of Two Types-

Long-Horned Grasshopper - This type of grasshopper has an antenna about the same length as the body.

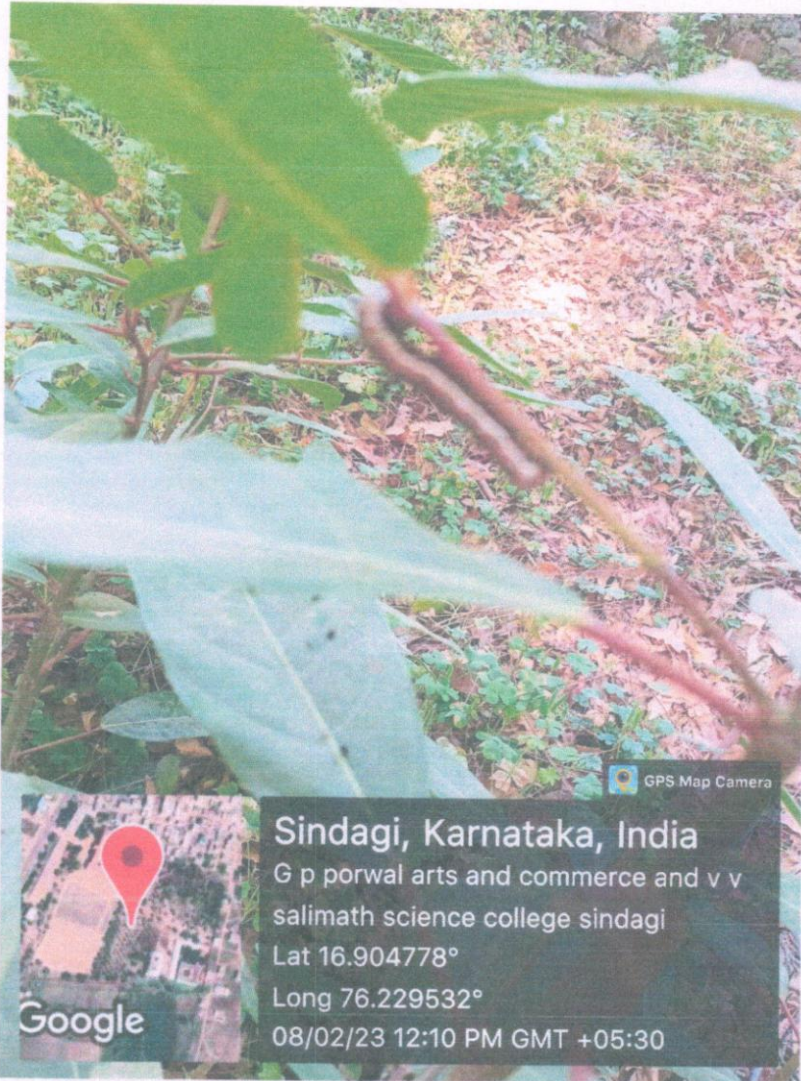
Short-Horned Grasshopper - They have an antenna about half-length of the body. These can be called locusts when they migrate.

Physical Features of Grasshoppers.

Some of the basic features of the grasshopper are:

Grasshopper is commonly green, brown, or grey in colour. But some of the male grasshoppers are more colorful to attract female grasshoppers.

Cutworms



Scientific classification

Phylum: Arthropoda

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Class: Insecta
Order: Lepidoptera
Family: Noctuidae
Genus: Agrotis
Species: A. segetum, A. ipsilon and A. exclamationis

Characters:

Adults are called miller moths and are usually drab gray or brown but also can be somber yellow and tan.

Larvae are the cutworm which is the damaging stage. Cutworms are caterpillars that when disturbed curl their body into a tight 'C' appearance. They have a smooth skin and a wet or greasy texture; their body is plump. The variegated cutworm is grayish brown and lightly speckled with darker brown; it has a single row of pale yellow dots along each side of its body. The black cutworm is greasy gray or brown with faint lighter stripes and granular appearance. The spotted cutworm has a dark stripe along each side of its body and several pairs of triangular-shaped black dashes at the rear of its back. Full grown cutworms are two inches long.

Eggs are small and hemispherical laid under debris, in the soil or on leaves and stem depending on geography.

Reproduction

Each female can lay 1,000 eggs or more. Females seek out low-lying and weedy areas to lay eggs. While not winter hardy, the eggs can tolerate colder temperatures than other life stages. common name "greasy cutworm" in some parts of the world.

Honey bees



Scientific classification:

Kingdom:Animalia

Phylum: arthropoda

Class: insecta

Order: hymenoptera

Family: apidae

Genus: Apis

Characters:

Honey bees, although one of the most popular bees, represent only a small percent of bee species. Honey bees are the only surviving group of bees from the Apini tribe, which is under the Apis genus. They are known for producing and storing honey, or liquefied sugar, as well as building impressively large nests using wax secreted by workers in a particular colony.

The honey bee is one member of the insect class Insecta. These insects are members of the subfamily Apinae, which produce and store liquefied sugar, otherwise known as honey.

Uses :

Healthy alternative to Sugar. Honey can replace sugar in baking, cooking and beverages. ...

Treating burns and wounds. Honey can be used to treat burns and wounds. ...

Acne cure. ...

Immunity from pollen allergies. ...

Natural cough syrup. ...

Improves digestion. ...

Hair conditioning. ...

Lip Balm.