SHRAMIK VIDYARTHI DNYANSEVA SANSTHA'S

AMDAR DEEPAKBHAI KESARKAR SCIENCE COLLEGE

(AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI)

DODAMARG, DIST. – SINDHUDURG 416 512 (M. S.)

EMAIL – dkscsci@gmail.com TEL. NO. – 02363 256755

ESTD. – 2012 COLLEGE CODE – 166

Criteria 3

Research, Innovations and Extension

Key Indicator – 3.3 Research Publication and Awards

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Metric No. 3.3.1. Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals as notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years

3. 3. 1. l. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list year wise during the last five years

Year	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Number	2	0	2	1	3

Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College Esta. 15/6/2012 Dist.Sindhudrug Dodamarg Tal.Dodamarg

Principal
Amdar. Deepakbhai Kesarkar Science College
Dodamarg, Tal.Dodamarg, Dist.Sindhudrug

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years

Sr. No.	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (doi) number		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list
1	Report of Celosterna scabrator (Fabricius, 1781) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Goa, India	Dr. S. V. More	Zoology	Entomon	2019	ISSN:0377-9335	https://www.entomon.in/index.php/Entomon/index	https://www.entomon.in/index.php/Entomon/article/view/468	UGC Care List S.No. 105 (indexed and scopus)
2	First report of Aeolesthes holosericea (Fabricius, 1787) (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Goa, India	Dr. S.V. More	Zoology	Entomon	2019	ISSN:0377-9335	https://www.entomon.in/index.php/Entomon/index	https://www.entomon.in/index.php/Entomon/article/view/484	UGC Care List S.No. 105 (indexed and scopus)
3	First report of Macrochenus guerinii (White 1858) (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Maharashtra, India	Dr. S. V. More	Zoology	Entomon	2019	ISSN:0377-9335	https://www.entomon.in/index.php/Entomon/index	https://www.entomon.in/index.php/Entomon/article/view/430	UGC Care List S.No. 105 (indexed and scopus)
4	Description of a new species of the genus Pycanum (Hemiptera: Heteroptera:Tessaratomidae: Tessaratomini) from India with comments and key to extant species of the genus	Dr. S. V. More	Zoology	Zootaxa	2020	ISSN: 1175-5334	https://www.mapress.com/zt/	https://www.mapress.com/zt/article/view/zootaxa.4809.1.7	Science Citation Index Expanded, Biological Abstracts | BIOSIS Previews | Current Contents Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences | Essential Science Indicators | Zoological Record and Biological Abstracts | BIOSIS Previews | Current Contents Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences | Essential Science Indicators | Zoological Record and Scopus
5	First record of stink bug Degonetus serratus distant, 1887 (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae) with two color morphs from Goa, India	Dr. S. V. More	Zoology	Journal of Applied Entomologist	2022	ISSN: 2583-1917	https://dzarc.com/entomology/about/submissions	https://dzarc.com/entomology/issue/view/10	Open access, refereed, or peer-reviewed research journal.
6	First report of Olenecamptus bilobus Fabricius, 1801 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Goa, India	Dr. S. V. More	Zoology	Journal of Applied Entomologist	2022	ISSN: 2583-1917	https://dzarc.com/entomology/about/submissions	https://dzarc.com/entomology/issue/view/17	Open access, refereed, or peer-reviewed research journal.
7	Partial checklist of long-horned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Goa state, India	Dr. S. V. More	Zoology	Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies	2023	ISSN:2349-6800	https://www.entomoljournal.com/	https://www.entomoljournal.com/archives/2023/vol11issue5/PartB/11-5-13-623.pdf	Indexed Journal, Refereed Journal, Peer Reviewed Journal, and Indexed in Zoobank
8	Record of Anoplocnemis phasianus (Fabricius, 1781) (Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Coreidae) from Goa, India	Miss. A. E. Shetkar	Zoology	Entomon	2023	ISSN:0377-9335	https://www.entomon.in/index.php/Entomon/index	https://www.entomon.in/index.php/Entomon/article/view/995	UGC Care List S.No. 105 (indexed and scopus)

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ENTOMON 44(3): 225-228 (2019)
Short Communication No. ent. 44309

Report of *Celosterna scabrator* (Fabricius, 1781) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Goa, India

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ABSTRACT: *Celosterna scabrator* (Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) is reported from Goa for the first time. The diagnostic characteristics, colour images and geographical distribution of *C. scabrator* are given. © 2019 Association for Advancement of Entomology

KEY WORDS: Lamiinae, *Celosterna scabrator*, Goa

Insect diversity of Goa state is very poorly studied as compared to adjoining states of Maharashtra and Karnataka, where good amount of information has been generated on species diversity of class Insecta. Perusal of literature revealed that most studies were carried out in orders Odonata, Lepidoptera and Mantodea (Rangnekar *et al.*, 2010; Vyjayandi *et al.*, 2010; Gaude and Janarthanam, 2015 and D'Souza and Pai, 2019) and the rest of orders of class Insecta were ignored by researchers especially on the family Cerambycidae of order Coleoptera. According to recent publication, the Goa state represents 2 subfamilies, 2 tribes and 3 genera of family Cerambycidae and its species composition against India is 0.1% during the year 1758 to 2016 (Kariyanna *et al.*, 2017a). Sen *et al.* (2005) have reported two cerambycids from Goa. As compared to Maharashtra and Karnataka state were represents 3.1% and 5.9% species respectively, the species composition against India during the year 1758 to 2016 (Kariyanna *et al.*, 2017a). The genus *Celosterna* composed of only two species in India (Kariyanna *et al.*, 2017b) of them no earlier record from Goa. The species *Celosterna scabrator* is widely distributed and is a very common in India and another one *Celosterna fabricii* is very rare and it is only known from Tamil Nadu. The morphological character of *C. scabrator* is presented in this communication and is being reported for the first time from Goa.

Celosterna scabrator (Fabricius, 1781) (Image 1 and 2)

Lamia scabrator Fabricius, 1781: 224; *Zimsen*, 1964: 167 (Type).

Specimens examined: One male, 26.iv.2018, Sal-Goa (latitude 15° 57' 493" N and longitude 74°10' 028"E), Coll. S. V. More, Collected from arjun tree (*Terminalia arjuna*), identified by Dr. Hemant Ghate

Adult (male): Body length: 24.4mm; width: 5.3mm. Generally, body colour dark brown, yellow to black. Head gray to brown, vertical, covered with yellow brown colour pubescence, front view of head

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First report of *Aeolesthes holosericea* (Fabricius, 1787) (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Goa, India

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ABSTRACT: *Aeolesthes holosericea* is reported for the first time for Goa with its dorsal, ventral and lateral photographic views and current geographical distribution.

KEY WORDS: *Aeolesthes*, Goa

Aeolesthes holosericea is commonly known as apple stem borer or cherry stem borer (Tara *et al.*, 2008). It was reported as polyphagus pest which damage wide variety of trees and fruit plants (Gupta and Tara, 2013). There are eight host plant of this species reported by (Stebbing, 1914) and it was also reported from thirty seven host plant species by (Beeson, 1941). The genus *Aeolesthes* is composed of 6 species from Indian subcontinent (Tara et al., 2008) of them no previous record of this genus from Goa. There are 1536 current species of longhorn beetles known for India (Kariyanna *et al.*, 2017). On the basis of its external characters, the species *A. holosericea* is confirmed on the original description by (Gahan, 1906) and also it was confirmed by Dr. Hemant Ghate, PG research center, Modern College Pune. The present communication gives additional geographical location of this species in India.

***Aeolesthes holosericea* (Fabricius, 1787) (image 1)**

Ceramryx holosericeus Fabricius, 1787: 135 (m. s.); Fabricius, 1801: 281; Zimsen, 1964: 166 (Syn.).

Specimens examined: One male, 11.iii.2019, Sal-Punarvasan Goa (latitude 15.687381 N and 73.962045 E), Coll. S. V. More, damaged species, collected from light pole, host plant-unknown.

Adult (male): Body length: 31mm; width: about 7 to 8mm. Antennae longer than body (65mm in length), antennomere five to eight with spine at apex, segment first to five partially dark brown and remaining antennomeres brownish, first antennomere dorsally wrinkled and thickened, second antennomere short, segment third smooth, segment first to four gradually thickened at apex, segment four and five about equal length, apical segment much longer than others (16mm in length). Head with a straight, dark brown to reddish brown, covered with brownish fine hairs, front view of head or on the frons region slightly covered with wrinkled, eyes divided into upper and lower lobes, upper eye lobes widely separated. Prothorax dark brownish, rounded at each side, with irregularly wrinkled on dorsal side, central portion smooth, pronotum covered with very fine silky pubescence at lateral side. Scutellum slightly whitish, tongue like, elytra with bands or patches, duller to brighter (19mm in

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Short Communication No. ent. 44110

First report of *Macrochenus guerinii* (White 1858) (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Maharashtra, India

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Email: sadamore6046@gmail.com; drmsprashant@gmail.com;

ABSTRACT: The occurrence of *Macrochenus guerinii* (White 1858) (Lamiinae: Cerambycidae) is reported for first time from Maharashtra, India. © 2019 Association for Advancement of Entomology

KEY WORDS: *Macrochenus guerinii*, Cerambycidae, Maharashtra

Indian Cerambycidae comprise 1536 species and 440 genera under 7 subfamilies (Kariyanna *et al.*, 2017). The state of Maharashtra represented by 68 species of Cerambycidae (Ghate, 2012). *Macrochenus guerinii* (White 1858) (Lamiinae; Cerambycidae) was collected from light source of college campus of R.B.M. Mahavidyalya, Chandgad, Maharashtra (latitude 15° 57. 493' N and longitude 74°10. 028'E). Apart from referring to Kumawat *et al.* (2015) and *http://www.cerambycoidea.com* for identification, the identity of the insect was confirmed by Dr. Hemant Ghate. The description of *M. guerinii* in this study is as follows-

Macrochenus guerinii (White, 1858)
(Plate 1 A - D and Plate 2 E - F)

Pelargoderus guerinii White, 1858 *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* **3**, 2: 274.

Specimens examined: One female, 3.v.2017, light trap, R. B. M. Mahavidyalya Chandgad, (elevation 710m), Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India, Coll. S. V. More, identified by Dr. Hemant Ghate (host plant unknown)

Adult (female): Body length: 23.8mm; width: 4.8mm. Head gray covered with scattered few gray hairs with 4 parallel black stripes; the 2 dorsal black stripes present behind each basal segment of antennae, other 2 black stripes present in the lateral side of each eye (plate 1. A, C, D and E), a triangular black spot present between the eye (plate 1. D), Antennae black covered with grayish white colour hairs, the basal joint of each antennae very small as compared to other segments, the apical segment longer than segment number 8 and 9 and the tip slightly pointed. Vertex gray without puncture , pronotum gray without spine, and longer than head, covered with 4 parallel black stripes, dorsal 2 black stripes extending to the basal-segment of each antennae and lateral stripes joined to the each eye, and its prosternum black colour, discrimen gray and black stripe present on metaventrite; the elytron gray coloured with large black spots on its

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Description of a new species of the genus *Pycanum* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera:Tessaratomidae: Tessaratomini) from India with comments and key to extant species of the genus

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Abstract

A new species of a tessaratomid bug, namely *Pycanum occidentale* **sp. nov**, is described with comments on the other species of the genus found in India. This species can be easily distinguished from the other species of *Pycanum* by the shape of male genitalia, especially pygophore and parameres. This becomes the fourth species of *Pycanum* in India and the first one from western India. A key to the extant species of the genus is also provided along with diagnostic images of pygophores and parameres for three species found in India.

Key word: Heteroptera, Tessaratomidae, *Pycanum*, Maharashtra State, Western India

Introduction

During the survey of Heteroptera, a Tessaratomidae species collected in Chandgad (District Kolhapur, Maharashtra State, India) was identified as belonging to the genus *Pycanum* Amyot & Seville, 1843 based on keys in Distant (1902). This genus is close to the genus *Carpona* Dohrn, 1863 from which it is separated by characters of hind femora and tibia; in *Carpona* hind femora are moderately thick and hind tibia are curved while in *Pycanum* hind femora are not thickened and tibia are straight or only imperceptibly curved in distal one fourth or so.

Distant (1902) included three species in *Pycanum*: *P. rubens* (Fabricius 1794) [now *Pycanum alternatum* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828], *P. ochraceum* Distant, 1893 and *P. ponderosum* Stål, 1854—all present in North and northeast India. *P. ponderosum* was also recorded from South India (Distant 1902); but there is no subsequent report. None of these species are known from Maharashtra; in fact, no new tessaratomid has been described either from Maharashtra or India since long.

After comparing with the other congeners, it became clear that the Chandgad tessaratomid specimens belong to an undescribed species; the purpose of this paper is to describe it.

Material and methods

The specimens collected were dried and studied under Leica Stereozoom MZ6 and photographed with attached camera Canon PowerShot S50. Several images were taken at different planes and were stacked using Combine ZM freeware. The resulting images were processed with Photoshop. Habitus pictures were taken with Canon DSLR with 100 mm macro lens and images were processed as before. For preparation of phallus and parameres, one specimen was treated with warm 10% KOH for 15 minutes and then pygophore was removed with forceps. The remaining

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Entomology

First record of stink bug *Degonetus serratus* distant, 1887 (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae) with two color morphs from Goa, India

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Abstract

Genus *Degonetus* is widely distributed in India. This is a single genus in the tribe Degonetini (Azim & Shafee, 1984) and comes under subfamily Pentatominae of family Pentatomidae. In this tribe Degonetini the stink bugs are different than other stink bugs in the aspect of antennae. Stink bugs in the family Pentatomidae should have five antennal segments but species of this genus has only four segments in their antennae. There are only two described species: *Degonetus serratus* and *Degonetus sikkimensis*. In India *Degonetus serratus* was previously recorded from Bombay, Maharashtra in 1887, Nedungayam, Kerala in 1934, Bengaluru, Karnataka in 1955, Pusa, Bihar in 2011, Yekollu, Andhra Pradesh in 2016. Now, it was recorded from Goa state for the first time with two color morphs in 2018.

Keywords: *Degonetus*, stink bug, tribe, color morph, Goa

Introduction

Pentatomide Leach, 1815 is the third largest family of suborder Heteroptera and consisting about 4,722 species classified in 896 genera (Rider 2006-2012) [13]. The members of this family are commonly known as "Stink bugs". They are the most diverse group, found in all major zoogeographic regions. They produce foul smelling by means of stink glands that open in the region of the metacoxae. Some nymphs have stink glands located on the dorsum of the abdomen (Borror *et al.* 1989) [3]. The stink bugs are characterized by 5 segmented antennae; 4 segmented rostrum; three segmented tarsi; the body is somewhat shield shaped in dorsal view therefore they are also known as 'Shield bugs'. Scutellum is more or less triangular which covers the abdomen. In many stinks bugs color variation is seen, they are differently colored, few are brilliantly colored, but others are greenish, brownish ochraceous to dark or black. Therefore, they are also known for their cryptic and warning coloration. Stink bugs have piercing and sucking type of mouthparts, they feed by inserting their stylets into the food source to suck up nutrients (Panizzi et. al 2000) [12].

Most of the stink bugs of subfamily Pentatominae are phytophagous including several species which are considered as serious agricultural pests. Generally, they are polyphagous, feeding on both cultivated and uncultivated plants. They can damage the various crop plants like legumes, cereals and tree crops throughout the world and are resistant to many pesticides (Panizzi and Grazia 2001) [11]. However, some stink bugs from family Asopinae are considered highly beneficial due to their predatory nature.

Material and Methods

The monitoring of specimens of Stink Bug *D. serratus* and their nymphs was carried out in the Salem (Lat 15.686219° Long 73.947187°), North Goa district of Goa state on 5th October 2018. Adult specimens were collected by hand picking method. They were killed by using ethyl acetate and preserved in laboratory. The photography and labeling were done. Identification was done with the help of available literature Distant (1902) [7] Fauna of British India.

Results and Discussion

During present study the stink bug *D. serratus* and their nymphs were found on leaf of teak plant *Tectona grandis* in clusters for the first time. In adults colour variation was seen on their scutellum, they were brown ochraceous coloured and some were brownish with black scutellum (Image 1) while nymphs were whitish in colour (Image 2). Generally, stink bugs have five segmented antennae and their fifth instar nymphs resembles to adults. But in *D. serratus* antennae four segmented and their fifth instar nymphs are not resembling to adults.

Diagnostic Characters

Body of adult *D. serratus* is broad and somewhat short; head anteriorly narrowed, lateral lobes of head longer than the central lobe, but separate at their apices; antennae four-segmented, basal segment not reaching apex of head, second segment very long, about as long as third and fourth together; rostrum short, not reaching the posterior coxae, basal segment not quite reaching base of head; pronotum with the lateral margins serrate, the lateral angles prominently produced; scutellum longer than broad at base, the basal angles foveate; apical angle of corium slightly produced, the inner apical margin rounded; mesosternum sulcate centrally; ventral spine short, not passing posterior coxae; abdomen obtusely sulcated centrally.

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Entomology

First report of *Olenecamptus bilobus* Fabricius, 1801 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Goa, India

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Abstract

The flat-faced longhorn, *Olenecamptus bilobus* Fabricius, 1801 is reported for the first time from Goa state. A brief diagnostic description, and the current geographical distribution of the species is provided here.

Keywords: longhorned beetle, wood borer, lamiinae, cosmopolitan species

Introduction

The cerambycid beetle, *Olenecamptus bilobus* Fabricius, 1801 belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae of Cerambycidae. The members of this subfamily are generally known as flat-faced longhorn beetle. The species is diurnal insect, however, it also gets attracted to light sources during the nighttime. *Olenecamptus bilobus* is a cosmopolitan species known to have been distributed in Australia, Bismarck, Borneo, Comoros, Japan, Java, Laos, Lesser Sunda, Madagascar, Malayan Peninsula, Micronesia, Moluccas, Ambon, Bacan, Sula, Myanmar, Nepal, New Guinea Island, Pakistan, Palaearctic China, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Subtropical China, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor, Vanuatu, Vietnam (Kumawat *et al*., 2015) [2]. The species also has a widespread distribution in India in the following states viz., Assam, Andaman, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkand, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Utter Pradesh, and West Bengal (Beeson and Bhatia, 1939 [1]; Tavakilian and Chevillotte 2021) [6]. However, there is no previous record of this species from Goa state. During our field survey in Goa, the species was found around light sources during 7 pm to 9 pm at night and sometimes it spends its whole night near the light source. Currently, there are only 4 species reported from Goa (Sen *et al*., 2005; More and Prashanth 2019; Naik and More 2020) [5, 3, 4] viz., *Pachylocerus corallinus* (Hope), *Priotyrannus mordax* (White), *Celosterna scabrator* (Fabricius), *Trirachys holosericea* (Fabricius). The present work adds *O. bilobus* to the cerambycid beetle fauna of Goa.

***Olenecamptus bilobus* (Fabricius, 1801) (Figures 1-4)**

Saperda biloba Fabricius, 1801 Bibl. Acad. Nov. 2: 324. *Olenecamptus serratus Chevrolat, 1835 Mag. Zool. 5: Olenecamptus bilobus* M. reductemaculatus Breuning, 1969 Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. 2, 41, 3: 665.

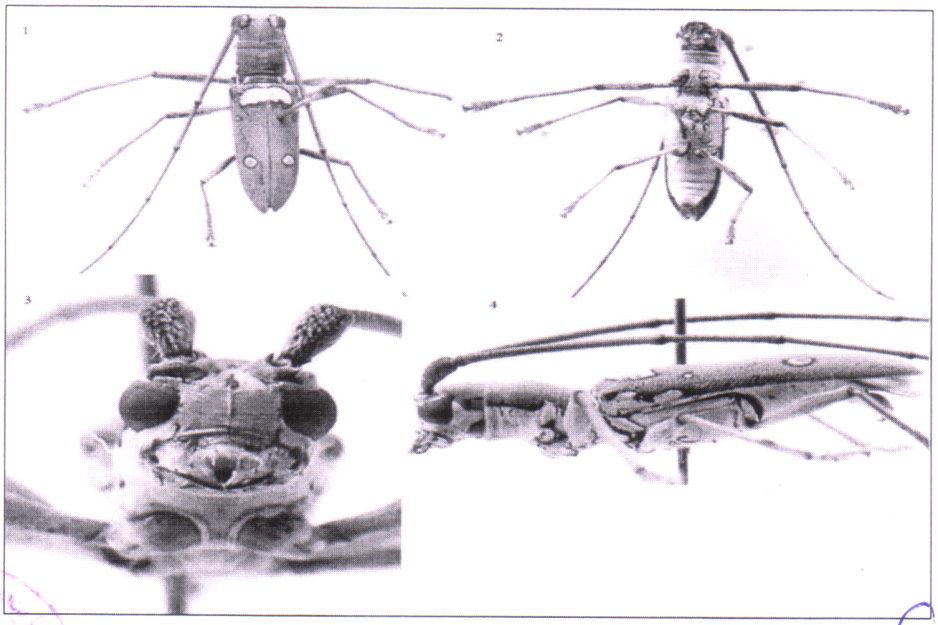

Fig 1-4: Male specimen of *Olenecamplus bilobus* Fabricius, 1801, 1. Dorsal view 2. Venhal view 3. ROM VIEW of head 4. Lateral view

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Partial checklist of long-horned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Goa state, India

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.22271/j.ento.2023.v11.i5b.9241

Abstract
A partial checklist with ten species under ten genera of four subfamilies of Cerambycidae from the Western Ghats of Goa state is presented. Out of these ten species of long-horned beetles, five species *viz.*, *Batocera rufomaculata* (DeGeer, 1775), *Tetraglenes hirticornis* (Fabricius, 1798), *Cyrtonops punctipennis* (White, 1853), *Acalolepta nivosa* (White, 1858) and *Xylotrechus smei* (Castelnau & Gory, 1841) are reported for the first time from Goa. Among the four subfamilies, the Lamiinae is represented by five species, followed by Cerambycinae with three species, while Disteniinae and Prioninae are represented by one each. Images of some species in their natural habitat are provided along with updated information on their current geographical distribution.

Keywords: Geographical distribution, wood boring beetles, checklist, Western Ghats, Goa

Introduction
Goa state, which is one of the smallest states in India, is located on the Western coast of the Indian peninsula, which is generally considered the Northern Western Ghats. Goa state is divided into only two Districts, south and north Goa, which is further divided into twelve Tehsils. The study region is represented by two biomes: the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats. The study area is bound between the borders of the Maharashtra and Karnataka States. The species of longhorn beetles are one of the important coleopteran groups that include one of the maximum insect diversity, represented by more than 36,000 described species under eight subfamilies (Monne *et al.*, 2017) [1]. The name of the family originates from the old Greek word 'Kerambyx' meaning a horned beetle; hence, they are commonly called as longhorn beetles. The longhorn beetles are a phytophagous group that can be pestiferous on cultivated as well as forest trees. However, they are also one of the important groups involved in the recycling of fallen wood mass in forest ecosystems. Hence, these beetles are pertinent to study for their economic and ecological importance. The only comprehensive taxonomic work on Indian Cerambycidae was published by Gahan in 1906 [2], wherein he included a total of 396 species of Cerambycids from the Indian subcontinent, excluding the subfamily Lamiinae. In recent times, Kariyanna *et al.* (2017) [4] provided a checklist of 1536 species of longicorn beetles under eight subfamilies and 440 genera. However, the information on longhorn beetles from Goa has remained under-reported in both classical as well as modern literature on the group. Hence, the present study provides a taxonomic account of ten species of longhorn beetles from Goa state. Five species are reported for the first time from Goa. The survey was conducted from the year 2021 to 2022 in the different localities of Goa state. The specimens observed in their native habitat were photographed and later identified by comparing them with the descriptions provided by (Gahan, 1906) [2] and (Tavakilian, and Chevillotte, 2022) [3]. And some species were identified by Dr. Sangmesh Hiremath Department of Agricultural Entomology, College of Agriculture, Vellayani Trivandrum.

Systematic account
Subfamily: Lamiinae Latreille, 1825
Tribe: Lamiini Latreille, 1825
1. *Celosterna scabrator* (Fabricius, 1781)
1964. *Lamia scabrator* Fabricius, 1781: 224; Zimsen, p.167

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Record of *Anoplocnemis phasianus* (Fabricius, 1781) (Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Coreidae) from Goa, India

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ABSTRACT: In the survey on diversity of Coreidae, *Anoplocnemis phasianus* (Fabricius, 1781) is recorded for the first time in the state of Goa. External morphology of *A. phasianus* is described with its present geographical distribution, taxonomic photo plate, host plants, and natural photographs of the nymphs and adults are provided. © 2023 Association for Advancement of Entomology

KEY WORDS: Survey, diversity, host plant, morphology

Coreidae, commonly known as squash bug or leaf-footed bug, are medium to large sized bugs with four jointed antennae; some species in this family are bright colored with a head that is narrower than the pronotum, a four-segmented beak, front wings with veins, and three-segmented tarsi; extended hind tibiae in some species form a leaf like appearance (Gupta *et al.*, 2012). Their repugnatory glands release an unpleasant odour (Moody, 1930) that are supporting the defensive mechanisms against the predator species. They feed on cucurbits like squash and pumpkin, but some of them are pests of different agricultural crops (Bonjour and Fargo, 1989; Bonjour *et al.*, 1990). While conducting a bug survey in Goa, nymphs and adults of *Anoplocnemis phasianus* (Fabricius) were observed on *Senna obtusifolia* (Linn.) and it was identified by using literature of British Fauna of India (Distant, 1902), this is the first record of this taxon in Goa. Young shoots, flowers, leaves, and stems of *S. obtusifolia* were found to be infested frequently.

Anoplocnemis phasianus (Fabricius, 1781) (Plate 1: figs. 1-7; Plate 2: figs. 1-12)

Lygaeus phasiana, Fabricius 1781, *Spec. Ins*, 2: p 361

Lygaeus grossipes, Fabricius 1803. *Syst. Rhyng.*, 2: p 205.

Cerbus tumidipes, Herrich- Shaeffer 1842, *Wanz. Ins.*, 6: p.54.

Mictis punctum, affinis, bicolor. Westwood 1842, *in Hope Cat*, 2: p. 10.

Anoplocnemis phasiana: Distant 1902, *Fauna. Brit. Ind.*, 1:p. 346.

Specimens examined:

Male, 13. viii. 2021, Verna (North Goa), elevation (15m), coordinates (15°21'36" N; 73°55'44" E), Coll. Ayesha Shetkar, deposited in ADKS College, Dodamarg; Male, 18. viii. 2021, Verna (North Goa), elevation (15m), coordinates (15°21' 36" N; 73°55'44" E), Coll. Aishwarya Naik, deposited in

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