Plant Secondary Metabolites-a necessary resource for both man and papilionid butterflies across West Bengal, India

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Introduction:

- •WHO has reported the utilization of traditional medicines amongst 80% populace from developing nations
- •Plant secondary metabolites (PSM) or more specifically alkaloids, terpenoids, flavonoids, glycosides, coumarins, saponins and tannins constitutes the basis of such formulations as used by folklore therapists
- •Butterflies have developed an innate skill to recognise and utilize such plants as reliable ovipositing substrate.
- •Several species have devised strategies to overcome the defensive substances (PSM) characteristics of plant taxa

Methodology

The entire study was conducted between June 2019 to May 2020 across tribal dominated districts of West Bengal (East and West Midnapore, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Purulia and Bankura), India

Documentation of papilionid butterflies utilizing medicinal plants as their larval resource

Detailed ethno-medicinal survey conducted

Determination of polyphagy index PI= (AxB) ½

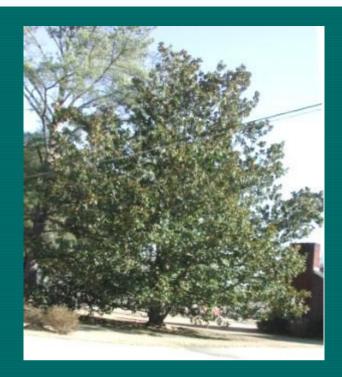
Determintion of medicinal utilization value $Uvs=\Sigma Us/ns$

Results





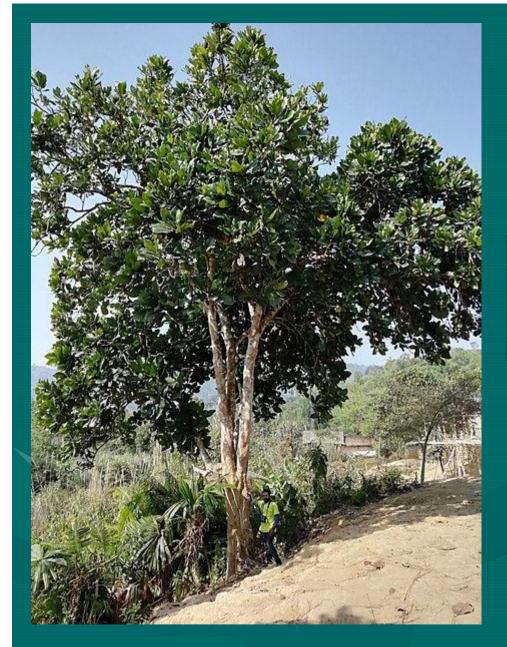






Magnolia grandiflora

Magnolia grandiflora L Antiinflammatory, diaphoretic, stimulant, prevention against cold, headache and stomach ache



Magnolia pterocarpa Roxb.

Effective in treatment of fever and cough

Magnolia pterocarpa_





Michelia doltsopa

Michelia doltsopa Buch.-Ham. ex DC. Treatment of dyspepsia, gonorrhea, stomach disorders, tonsillitis, fever. Also useful as deworming agent





Michelia champaca

Family: Magnoliaceae *Michelia champaca* Linn.

Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, nerve soothing effect, treatment of skin diorders, gout. Effective in aromatherapy





Cinnamomum tamala

Cinnamomum tamala Nees.

Is known to be an astringent with carminatine properties.
Beneficial for the treatment of itch, diarrhoea, colic, rheumatism, fever, anaemia, nausea and vomiting





Cinnamomum camphora

Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J. Presl

Camphor used to treat high fever, measles, delirium, whooping cough, melancholia, chronic bronchitis, uterine pain, asthma, gonorrhoea, rheumatism, headache and influenza





Persea odorattisima

Persea odoratissima (Nees) Kosterm. Anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, antiviral, antiallergic, effective againest snakebite, burn wounds, improves cardiac output, reduces congestive heart failure and cardiac arrhythmia





Polyalthia longifolia

Family: Annonaceae

Polyalthia longifolia Hk. f. & T.

Treatment of fever, skin disease, diabetes, hypertension, constipation. Known for its anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antimicrobial, antiulcer activity





Annona reticulata

Annona reticulata L

Medicinal Utilization values: 0.32

Treatment of epilepsy, dysentery, cardiac problem, worm infection, constipation, haemorrhage, antibacterial infection, dysuria, fever, hyperthyroidism and ulcer, Possess ntitumor, antifertility and abortifacient properties,





Annona squamosa

Annona squamosa Linn

Beneficial for cardiac disease, hyperthroidism and cancer, Used as a purgative and applied on ulcer and wounds. Possess antitumor, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, antihyperlipidemic and hepatoprotective activity.



Uvaria lurida Hk. f. & T.

Treatment of inflammatory disease, rheumatism, acute allergic reaction, inflammatory liver disease and swollen joints.





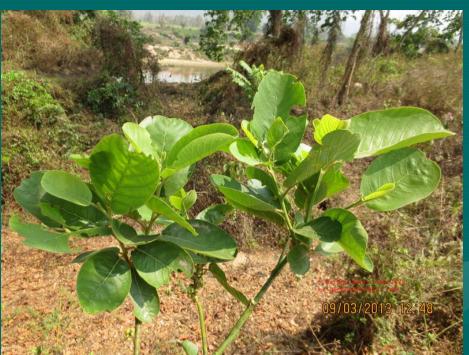


Litsæa glutinosa (Lour.)C.B.Rob.

Treatment of furnacle, traumatic injury, reducing swelling and soreness.



Litsea polyantha



Litsæa polyantha Juss.

Treatment of fractures and dislocation. Cures gonorrhea, skin disease, boil, diarrohea, pain and bruises





Aristolochia indica

Aristolochia indica L.

Effective against cholera, fever, bowel problems, ulcers, leprosy, and skin diseases. Also being employed as an abortifacient and antineoplastic



Aristolochia saccata

Aristolochia saccata Wall.

Provides relief from fever, diarrohea and dysentry

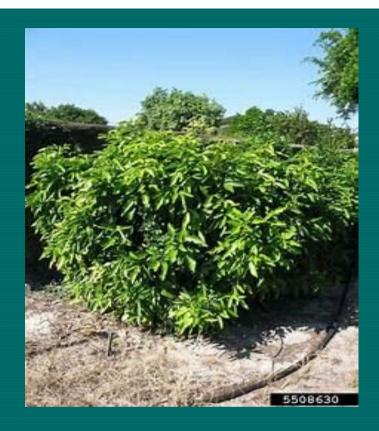


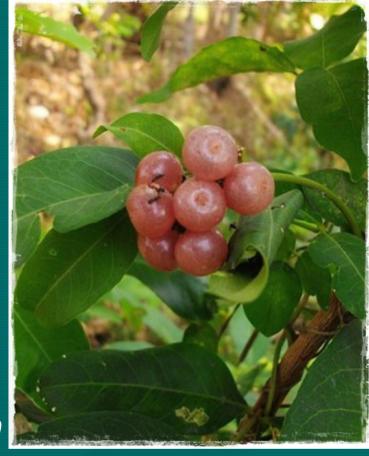


Aristolochia tagala

Aristolochia tagala Cham. & Schlect.

Effective against stomachache, snakebite ,dental problems and rheumatism





Glycosmis pentaphylla

Family: Rutaceae Glycosmis pentaphylla Correa.

Treatment of bilious complaints, cough, jaundice, fever, inflammation, rheumatism, anaemia, vermifuge. Also known for its hepatoprotective, antiinflammatory, antimicrobial, antiulceritive, chemoprotective, antipyretic, antitumor, wound healing and insecticidal activity.





Toddalia asiatica

Treatment of sprains, convulsions, intercostal neuralgia, cough, malaria, garstral dysentery, snakebite and furnucle. Possess antiviral, antimalarial and anticancer effect



Murraya koenigii

A number of pharmacological activities such as anti-tumor, anti-oxidative, anti-mutagenic and anti-inflammatory have been reported





Zanthoxylum acanthopodium

Treatment of fever, gastric problems, liver complaints and dental problems. Possess antihelminthic and carminative properties.



Clausena excavata



Treatment of nausea, constipation and cardiovascular disorders, Also possess antiinflammatory and spasmolytic properties.





Aegle marmelos

Known to lower blood glucose levels. Plant also possesses antifungal properties



Citrus aurantifoliun



Effective against dyspepsia, asthma, obesity, sleeplessness





Citrus grandis

Possess antioxidant, antimicrobial and antidiabetic properties. Effective as a cardiac stimulant and stomach tonic.





Citrus medica

Acts as astringent and to treat blood disorders. Also possess analgesic, antidiabetic, antitumor, antimicrobial and hypocholesterolamic properties.





Citrus limon

Provides relief from cough and cold, fever, soreness, rheumatism, kidney disorders, cardiac diseases, anaemia and digestive problems

LARVAL PAPILIONIDS





Lim,e butterrly

Spot swordtail



Common jay



tailed jay



iStock iS

5 bar swordtail



Crimson rose



Red helen



Common mormon

HigHly PolyPhagous species

Graphium cloanthus Westwood	Family: Magnoliaceae Michelia champaca Linn. Michelia doltsopa BuchHam. ex DC. Family: Lauraceae Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J. Presl. Persea odoratissima (Nees) Kosterm.
Graphium sarpedon (Linnaeus)	Family: Annonaceae Polyalthia longifolia Hk. f. & T. Family: Lauraceae Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J. Presl Persea odoratissima (Nees) Kosterm
Graphium eurypylus (Linnaeus)	Family: Annonaceae Annona reticulata L Polyalthia longifolia Hk. f. & T. Family: Lauraceae Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J. Presl

PI values:3.873

Graphium doson (C.& R. Family: Magnoliaceae Michelia champaca Linn Felder) *Magnolia grandiflora* L Family: Annonaceae Polyalthia longifolia Hk. f. & T. Family: Magnoliaceae Graphium agamemnon (Linnaeus) Michelia champaca Linn Family: Annonaceae Annona squamosa Linn Annona reticulata L Polyalthia longifolia Hk. f. & T Papilio polytes Linnaeus Family: Rutaceae Glycosmis pentaphylla Correa. Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f. Aegle marmelos Correa. Citrus medica Linn. Murraya koenigii Spreng.

PI values: 3.464

Papilio demoleus Linnaeus Family: Rutaceae
Glycosmis pentaphylla Correa.
Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck
Aegle marmelos Correa.
Citrus medica Linn.

PI values:3.000

Stictly monophagous species

Graphium	Family: Magnoliaceae
chironides	Magnolia pterocarpa Roxb.
(Honrath)	
Graphium	Family: Annonaceae
Graphium nomius (Esper)	Family: Annonaceae Polyalthia longifolia Hk. f. &

Atrophaneura polyeuctes (Doubleday)	Family: Aristolochiaceae Aristolochia tagala Cham. & Schlect.	
Atrophaneura aidoneus (Doubleday)		Family: Aristolochiaceae Aristolochia saccata Wall.
Troides helena (Linnaeus)		Family: Aristolochiaceae Aristolochia tagala Cham. & Schlect.

PI values:1.000

DISCUSSION:

A cocktail of terpenes (α -pinene, sabinene, β -myrcene, limonene, β -phellandrene, ocimene, germacrene-A, bisabolene, germacrene-B, oxygenated sesquiterpenes and 3-hydroxy-2-butyrate) released by fourth instar larva along with aliphatic acids and their esters in fifth instar are worth mentioning.

Papilionii exudates reveal presence of terpenoids in fourth instar followed by aliphatic acids in final instar stage

Graphini (*G. doson* and *G.antiphates*) are known to possess aliphatic acids and their esters in both the final instar stages

troidinii upon sequestering AAs are know to generate a primary line of defence against birds and vertebrates

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