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## An Update on Checklist and Biodiversity of Coleopteran-fauna (Insecta) of Forestry and Mulberry Importance in Jammu and Kashmir State (India)

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### Abstract

The present paper deals with a total of 64 species of beetles and weevils (Coleoptera), belonging to 52 genera, under 14 families, associated with diverse species of forest and mulberry plantations, occurring in vast areas and localities of Jammu and Kashmir State. The Coleopteran species of forestry and mulberry importance accounts for 73.43 % and 35.93 % respectively. The Coleopteran-fauna (47 spp.), spread over 12 families, is found to be infesting forest trees, viz. Ash, Benne, Birch, Conifers, Elms, Ivy, Maple, Oak, Parrotia, Plane tree, Poplars, Robinia, Salix, and Yew. Of these trees, Pines showed highest number of Coleopteran species i.e. 18, under 6 families, followed by Poplars, with 15 spp. (4 families) and Cedars, having 14 spp. (4 families). The Mulberry plantations (*Morus* spp.) both endemic as well as exotic, have been observed to be infesting 23 spp. of Coleopterans, distributed over 6 families. The Cerambycidae family is a dominant family, with 7 spp., associated with mulberry trees. This family in dominance is followed by Coccinellidae and Scarabaeidae, having 4 spp. each. An up-to-date systematic faunal Checklist has been provided. Besides this, information on biodiversity has been given.

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### Introduction

In Jammu and Kashmir State, a total of 64 species of Coleopterans (beetles, weevils), under 14 families, is associated with diverse forest and mulberry trees in vast localities and areas of Jammu and Kashmir State. The various families of order Coleoptera of forestry and mulberry importance are: Anobiidae, Brentidae, Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Chrysomelidae, Coccinellidae, Curculionidae, Elateridae, Monotomidae, Platypodidae, Scarabaeidae, Scolytidae, Scydamaenidae and Thanerocleridae. The larvae of Brentids, Buprestids, and Cerambycids bore tunnels into various parts and

wood of the forest and mulberry trees, causing serious damage. The adults as well as the larvae of Chrysomelids feed on the leaves of forest and mulberry trees. In case of Curculionids, adults and larvae attack various parts of the forest trees (conifers). The adults of Elaterids are phytophagous and the larvae cause damage to dead tree.

The Scolytids and Platypodids, known as ambrosia or pin-and-shot hole borers. The representatives of these families bore small pin holes in wood of living, decayed trees, as well as timbers. These are regarded as serious insect pests of forestry plantations. The Coccinellids are associated with leaves of mulberry plantations in this

region. The Scarabaeids cause heavy damage to foliage, flowers and roots of forest and mulberry trees, especially poplar nurseries in this region. The Anobiids, Scydamaenids and Thaneroclerid, damage dead wood and timber, are also associated with deep forest litter. The Monotomid beetle in this region, is associated with fallen and decayed forest trees.

## Materials and methods

The database provided in this paper pertains to 64 Coleopteran species, under 14 families of diverse and economically important forest and mulberry trees, occurring in vast areas and localities of J & K State. This State is located in northern part of the Indian sub-continent, in the vicinity of Karakorum and western Himalayan ranges. It is bounded by: Indian States, viz. Himachal Pradesh and Punjab; China and China-administered part of Kashmir; Pakistan and Pakistan-administered portion of Kashmir.

Jammu and Kashmir State is divided into three geographically and climatically different Provinces, viz. Ladakh (cold desert), Kashmir (temperate) and Jammu (sub-tropical). This State is of paramount zoogeographical significance as well as rich in biodiversity.

In this paper, the Coleopteran-fauna of forestry and mulberry importance, has been updated in the light of latest nomenclatural/ systematic changes. In addition to this, host tree data has also been updated. For this purpose, relevant published works ( national and international), besides online data on taxonomic surveys and world systematic checklist/ catalogues have been consulted.

For updating the changes pertaining to systematics of taxa, the important monographs and online databases followed are: Anon. (2016a,b); Bright (2014); Danilevsky (2015); de Yong et al. (2014 ); Lobl and Smetana (2010, 2011) and, Wood and Bright (1992). The faunal records of valid Coleopteran species / genera, with host tree, are given in the Systematic Checklist. The synonyms of the taxa are listed under the valid species, given in the parentheses. The references pertaining to author(s) reporting and describing faunal taxa from different localities of J & K State, are in the long brackets in front of each listed species. In addition to this, number of abbreviations with respect to host tree species are given in the Checklist. The key to the abbreviations, are cited at the end of this Checklist.

## Results and discussion

### I. Systematic Checklist

#### Family 1. Anobiidae (Death watch beetles)

1. *Gastrallus* sp. [Khan et al., 2004]

Host: MP, MS

2. *Lasioderma serricorne* (Fabricius ) [Mahmood, 2004]

Host: MP

3. *Stegobium paniceum* (Linnaeus) [Mahmood, 2004]

Host: MP

#### Family 2. Brentidae (Straight snout weevil)

##### Subfamily: Apioninae

##### Tribe: Apionini

##### Subtribe: Apionina

4. *Apion* sp. [Azam, 2007; Tara et al., 2010]

Host: Q, QL, Se

#### Family 3. Buprestidae (Jewel beetles)

5. *Chrysobothris femorata* (Olivier) [Rishi, 1981]

Host: PE

6. *Capnodis carbonaria sexamaculata* Ballion  
(=*Capnodis kashmirensis* Fairmaire) [Rishi, 1981]

Host: PE

7. *Sphenoptera aterrima* Kerremans [Anon, 2005]

Host: Pis

#### Family 4. Cerambycidae (Long-horn beetles)

##### Subfamily 1. Cerambycinae (Round-necked longhorns)

##### Tribe 1: Cerambycini

8. *Aeolesthes sarta* (Solsky) [Rishi, 1981; Bhat et al., 2010; Gaffar and Bhat, 1991]

Hosts: A, B, M, PA, PE, Pl, PN, Q, R, U

##### Tribe 2. Trachyderini

##### Subtribe 1: Trachyderina

9. *Purpuricenus montanus* White [Gahan, 1906; Plavilstschikov, 1935]

(=*Purpuricenus indus* Semenov- Tian Shausk) [Rishi, 1981]

Hosts: Pci, PE

##### Subfamily 2. Lamiinae (Flat-faced longhorns)

##### Tribe 1. Acanthocininae

10. *Rondibilis* sp. [Bhat, 1987]

Host: MS

##### Tribe 2. Batocerini

11. *Apriona cinerea* (Chevrolat ) [Bhatia et al., 2007; Sharma and Bhatia, 1996; Singh and Prasad, 1985]

Host: Ps

12. *Apriona germari* Stebbing [Anon, 1997; Hussain et al., 2007; Hussain and Bhuroo, 2012; Hussain and Chishti, 2010a, b; Khan et al., 2004]

Hosts: MP, MS

13. *Batocera rufomaculata* (DeGeer) [Anon, 1997; Hussain, 2008 (2009); Hussain and Chishti, 2010; Khan et al., 2004; Sharma and Tara, 1984, 1985a, 1985b; Zeya et al., 2003]

Host: MP, MS

#### Tribe 3. Onciderini

14. *Oncideresingulata* (Say) [Hussain, 2008 (2009)]

Host: MS

#### Tribe 4. Pteropliini

15. *Sthenias grisator* (Fabricius) [Khan et al., 2004; Zeya et al., 2003]

Host:MP, MS

16. *Saperda* (*Sapreda*) *culcarata* Say [Rishi, 1981]

Host: PS

#### Subfamily 3. Prioninae

##### Tribe: Prionoinae

17. *Prionus* (*Neopolyarthron*) *imbricornis* (Linnaeus) (= *Prionus imbricornis* Linnaeus) [Hussain, 2008 (2009)]

Host: MS

#### Family 5. Chrysomelidae (Leaf-beetle)

##### 1. Chrysomelinae (Broad-shouldered leaf-beetles )

##### Tribe: Chrysomelini

##### Subtribe: Chrysomelina

18. *Chrysomela* (*Chrysomela*) *populi* Linnaeus (= *Chrysomela populi* Linnaeus) [Ahmad and Ashraf, 1981; Beeson, 1941]

Hosts: PA, PC, PD, PCi, PN, PR

19. *Plagioderma versicolora* (Laicharting) [Bhat, 1991]

Hosts: PS, PS

##### Subfamily 2. Eumolpinae (Oval-leaf beetle)

20. *Bedelia* sp. [Bhat, 1987]

Hosts; PS, SS

##### Subfamily 3. Galerucinae (Skeletonizing leaf-beetles)

##### Tribe 1. Alticini

21. *Luperomorpha nigripennis* Duvivier [Khan et al., 2004; Zeya et al., 2003]

Hosts: MP, MS

##### Subtribe: Alticina

22. *Altica himensis* Shukla [Khan et al., 2004; Zeya et al., 2003]

Hosts: MP, MS

23. *Altica* sp. [Pandey and Dwivedi, 2005; Pandey et al., 2007]

Hosts: PS, SS

#### Tribe 2. Galerucini

24. *Mimastracynura* Hope [Anon, 1997; Khan et al., 2004; Sharma and Tara, 1985a,b]

Host: MP, MS

#### Family 6: Coccinellidae

25 *Coccinella undecipunctata* Linnaeus [Khan and Nighat, 1991]

Host: MS

26. *Halyziats chitcherini* Semerov [Khan and Nighat, 1991; Illahi et al., 2011]

Host: MS

27. *Oenopia conglobate* (Linnaeus) [Khan and Nighat, 1991]

Host: MS

28. *Propyleaquaturor decipunctata* Linnaeus [Khan and Nighat, 1991]

Host: MS

#### Family 7. Curculionidae (True weevils)

##### Subfamily: Cryptorhynchinae

##### Tribe: Cryptorhynchini

##### Subtribe: Cryptorhynchina

29. *Cryptorhynchusrufescens* Roelif [Anon, 2005]

Hosts: CD, PK, PiR, PiS

#### Family 8. Elateridae (Skipjacks, Clickbeetles, wire worms)

##### Subfamily Agrypninae

##### Tribe: Agrypnini

30 *Lacon punctatus* (Herbst) [Platia, 1985]

Hosts: Under bark of decayed tree trunk of forest trees (Conifers)

31. *Lacon punctatus oblongus* (Della- Beffa) [Platia, 1985]

Hosts: FT, Pis

#### Family 9. Monotomidae (Root-eating beetles)

##### Subfamily: Rhizophaginae

32. *Rhizophagus pahalgamus* Sen Gupta and Biswas [Sen Gupta and Biswas, 1977]

Hosts: Bark of the fallen forest trees

#### Family 10. Platypodidae (Ambrosia beetle)

##### Subfamily: Platypodinae

##### Tribe: Platypodini

33. *Platypus inermis* Sampson [Anon, 2005]

Hosts: CS, Pis

**Family 11 Scarabaeidae (Scarabs)**

**Subfamily 1. Cetoniinae (Flower Chaffers)**

**Tribe 1: Cetoniini**

**Subtribe 1. Cetoniina**

34. *Protaetia (Potosia) impavida* (Janson) [Rishi, 1981]

Host: Pn

**Tribe 2. Gymnetini**

**Subtribe: Gymnetina**

35. *Cotinis nitida* (Linnaeus) [Rishi, 1981]

Host: Pn

36. *Oryctes nasicornis nasicornis* (Linnaeus) [de Yong et al., 2014]

(= *Oryctes nasicornis* (Linnaeus) [Rishi, 1981])

Hosts: Pn

37. *Hilyotrogus holoscriceus* (Redtenbacher) [Rishi, 1981; Hugel, 1848]

Hosts: Pn

38. *Lepidiotabima culata* (Saunders) [Sharma and Tara, 1985a,b]

Hosts: MS

39. *Melolontha melolontha* (Linnaeus) [Rishi, 1981]

Hosts: Pn

40. *Schizonycha ruficollis* (Fabricius) [Sharma and Tara, 1985a]

Host: MS

41. *Holotrachia* sp. [Sharma and Tara, 1985a]

Host: Ms

42. *Maladera (Cephalocerca) insanabilis* Breviska [Sharma and Tara, 1985a]

Host: MS

**Family 12. Scolytidae (Bark beetles)**

**Subfamily 1. Corthylinae**

**Tribe: Pityophthorini**

43. *Pityophthorus cedri* (Wood) [Maiti and Sharma, 2009]

Hosts: CD, PG.

44. *Pityophthorus coniferae* Stebbing [Maiti and Saha, 2009]

Hosts: CD, PG

45. *Pityophthorus deodara* Stebbing [Maiti and Saha, 2009]

Hosts: AP, AW, CD, PiR, PW (= PiE)

**Subfamily 2. Crypturginae**

**Tribe: Crypturgini**

46. *Crypturgus pusillus* (Gyllenhal) [Bright, 2014; Mifsud and Knizek, 2009]

(= *Crypturgus cylindricollis* Eggers) [Maiti and Saha, 2009]

Hosts: AS, CD, CL, PiS

**Subfamily 3. Hylesininae**

**Tribe 1: Hylesinini**

47. *Hylesinus? Fraxinoides* Schedl [Bright, 2014; de Lactos et al., 2004]

(*Lepersisinus? fraxinoides* Schedl [Schedl, 1957; Beeson, 1961; Maiti and Saha, 2007])

Hosts: F

48. *Polygraphus longifolia* Stebbing [Anon, 2005]

Hosts: CT, Pis

49. *Polygraphus major* Stebbing [Bhat, 1987; Maiti and Saha, 2009]

Host: Pis

50. *Polygraphus subopacus* Thomson [Lobl and Smetana, 2011]

(= *Polygraphus minor* Stebbing [Maiti and Saha, 2009])

Hosts: As, CD, PW (=PiE)

**Subfamily 5: Ipinae**

**Tribe 1. Dryocoetini**

51. *Dryocoetes brownie* Mandelshtam & Petrov [Mandelshtam and Petrov, 2010a]

Host: FT

52. *Dryocoetes indicus* Strohymeyer [Maiti and Saha, 2009]

Hosts: AW, PS (= PMO), PW (= PiE)

**Tribe 2. Ipinini**

53. *Ipsoschnut zenhoferi* Holzschuh [Maiti and Saha, 2009; Buhroo and Lakatosi, 2011]

Hosts: AW, CD, PG, PiS, PSS

54. *Pityogenes spessivtsevi* Lebedev [Maiti and Saha, 2009]

Hosts: PiS, PSS

**Tribe 3: Xyleborini**

55. *Xyleborinus saxesenii* (Ratzeburg) [Anon, 1997; Dar et al., 2007; Lobl and Smetana, 2011; Wood and Bright, 1992]

(= *Xyleborinus librocedri* Swaini) [Maiti and Saha, 2009]

Hosts: MS, TT

**Tribe 4: Scolytini**

56. *Pityogenes scitus* Blandford [Bhat, 1987]

Host: PiS

57. *Scolytus deodara* (Stebbing) [Beeson, 1941; Maiti and Saha, 2009]

Hosts: CD, PW (= PiE)

58. *Scolytus kashmirensis* Schedl, 1958 [Khanday and Buhroo, 2015a; Maiti and Saha, 2009; Mandelshtam and Petrov, 2010]

Hosts: UV, UW

59. *Scolytusnitidus*Schedl [Anon., 1997; Dar et al., 2001; Khanday and Buhroo, 2015b]

Host: Bu, MS

60. *Scolytus stepheni* Mandelshtam & Petrov [Mandelshtam and Petrov, 2010b; Bright, 2014]

Host: UW

#### Subfamily 7: Scolytoplatypodinae

##### Tribe: Scolytoplatypodini

61. *Scolytoplatypus daimio* Blandford [Beaver and Gebhardt, 2006; Bright, 2014]

(= *Scolytoplaypus kunala* Strohmeyer [Maiti and Saha, 2009])

Hosts: AC, AS, CD, H, PJ, PSS, Q, T

62. *Scolytoplatypus raja* Blandford [Beaver and Gebhardt, 2006; Beeson, 1922]

(= *Scolytoplatypus himalayensis* Stebbings) [Maiti and Saha, 2009]

Hosts: Aca, C, PSS, Q

#### Family 13: Scydmaenidae (Scydmaenines / Ant-like Stone beetles)

##### Subfamily: Scydaeminae

##### Tribe: Cyrtosydmini

63. *Neuraphes (Pararaphes) aruensis* Franz [Jaloszynska, 2008]

(= *Neuraphes (Pararaphes) kashmirensis* Franz [Franz, 1979])

Hosts: Forest fallen/ rotten wood

#### Family14: Thanerocleridae

##### Subfamily:Thaneroderinae

64. *Thaneroclerus quasitardatus* Corporaal [Corporaal, 1939]

Hosts: PiE, UW

#### Key to the abbreviations, given in the Checklist:

A- Acer, AC- *Acer caecium*, Aca- Acacia, AP-*Abies pindrow*, AS= *Abies* species,AW= *Abies webbiana*, B= *Betula*, BU= *Betula utilis*, C= *Cedrus*, CD= *Cedrus deodari*, CL= *Cedrus libani*, CS= *Cedrus* spp., CT= Coniferous trees, F= *Fraxinus*, FDT= Forest decayed trees, FT= Forest trees. H= *Hedra*, MP= Mulberry plantation / cultivars (endemic, exotic), MS= *Morus* spp. (*M.alba*, *M. nigra*), P= *Pinus*, PA= *Populus alba*, PC= *Populus casale*, PCi= *Populus ciliata*, PD= *Populus deltoidea*, PE= *Populus euphoritica?*, PG= *Pinus gerardiana*, PiE= *Pinus excelsa*, PiR= *Pinus roxburghii*, PiS= *Pinus* spp., PJ= *Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana* (Decne), PK= *Pinus kesiya*, Pl= *Platanus*, PMO= *Picea morinda*, PN= *Populus nigra*, Pn= Poplar nurseries, PR=

*Populus robusta*, Ps= *Populus* sp., PS= *Picea smithiana*, PSS= *Picea* spp., PW= *Pinus wallichiana*, Q= *Quercus*, QL=*Quercus leucotrichophora*, R= *Robinia*, Se= *Sesamum*, SS= *Salix* sp., T= *Taxus*. TT= Timber trees, U= *Ulmus*, UV= *Ulmus vilosa*, UW= *Ulmus wallichiana*.

#### Diversity of Coleopteran-fauna affecting forest and mulberry trees

From the above given Systematic Checklist, it is evident that in Jammu and Kashmir State, a total of 64 species of Coleopterans, under 52 genera, distributed over 14 families are associated with forest and mulberry trees, covering more than 14 plant families. The Copleopteran families of forestry and mulberry importance, each family with total number of species are: Anobiidae (3 spp.); Brenitidae (1); Buprestidae (3), Ceramycidae (10), Chrysomelidae (7); Coccinellidae (4); Curculionidae (1); Elateridae (2); Monotomidae (1); Platypodidae (1); Scarabaeidae (9); Scolytidae (20); Scydamaenidae (1) and Thanerocleridae (1). The previous checklists of pests of mulberry plantation, including beetles and weevils of Jammu and Kashmir State, have been provided by: Sharma and Tara (1985a,b); Sharma and Sharma (1989); Zeya et al. (2003) and Khan et al. (2004). Earlier Checklists of Coleopterans of Poplars of Kashmir are given by Rishi (1981) and, Ahmad and Faisal (2012).

A total of 23 species of Coleopterans, under 23 genera, distributed over 6 families are associated with mulberry plantations and the Coleoptera species, affecting trees of forestry importance include a total of 47 spp., under 38 genera, belonging to 12 families in J & K State. The species infesting forest and mulberry trees, accounts for 73.43% and 35.93% respectively of the total species studies, known to be occurring in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions.

**a) Conifers:** The Conifers, belonging to family Pinaceae include forest trees of commercial importance such as Cedar (genus *Cedrus*), Firs (*Abies*), Pines (*Pinus*) and Spruce (*Picea*). The Pine species of J & K State show association with highest number of Coleopteran species i.e. 18, belonging to 6 families. The number of species in these families, viz. Buprestidae, Coccinellidae, Elateridae, Platypodidae, Scolytidae and Thanerocleridae, having 1 sp., 1 sp., 2 spp. 1 sp., 12 spp. and 1 sp. respectively. The highest Coleopteran species infestation in case of *Pinus* spp. of this region, is followed by Cedars, Firs and Spruce, with 14 spp., 8 spp.

and 7 spp. respectively of Coleopterans, belonging to various families (see Table 1).

**b) Poplars and Willow:** The Poplars (*Populus* spp.) and Willows *Salix* spp.), belonging to family Salicaceae, cover about 7 spp. of *Populus* and 2 spp. of

*Salix*. The *Populus* spp. have been found to be associated with 15 spp. of Coleopterans of various families as: Buprestidae (2 spp.); Cerambycidae 4); Chrysomelidae (4) and Scolytidae (5). The willows (*Salix* spp.) have been found to be infested with 2 spp. of Chrysomelids (see Table 1).

**Table1.** Coleopteran families, with number of the species associated with the various families/genera/ species of the forest and mulberry trees of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

Families /genus of forest and mulberry trees	Number of the species of Coleopteran families, affecting forest and mulberry trees														
	AN	BR	BU	CE	CH	CO	CU	EL	MO	PL	SC	SL	SD	TH	Total
ACERACEAE															
<i>Acer</i> (Maple)	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	02
ARALIACEAE															
<i>Hedera</i> (Ivy)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
BETULACEAE															
<i>Betula</i> (Birch)	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	02
FABACEAE															
<i>Robina</i> (Black locust)	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
FAGACEAE															
<i>Quercus</i> (Oak)	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	04
HAMAMELIDACEAE															
<i>Parrotiopsis</i> (Parrotia)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
MORACEAE															
<i>Morus</i> (Mulberry)	03	-	-	07	03	04	-	-	-	-	04	02	-	-	23
OLEACEAE															
<i>Fraxinus</i> (Ash)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
PEDALIACEAE															
<i>Sesamum</i> (Benne)	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
PINACEAE															
<i>Abies</i> (Firs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	07	-	-	08
<i>Cedrus</i> (Cedars)	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	02	-	01	-	10	-	-	14
<i>Picea</i> (Spruce)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	06	-	-	07
<i>Pinus</i> (Pines)	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	02	-	01	-	12	-	01	18
PLATANACEAE															
<i>Platanus</i> (Plane tree)	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
SALICACEAE															
<i>Populus</i> (Poplars)	-	-	02	04	04	-	-	-	-	-	05	-	-	-	15
<i>Salix</i> (Willow)	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
TAXACEAE															
<i>Taxus</i> (Yew)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
ULMACEAE															
<i>Ulmus</i> (Elms)	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	01	04
Forest/timber tress/- Fallen and decayed tress.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	-	01	01	-	04

AN= Anobiidae; BR= Brentidae; BU= Buprestidae; CE= Cerambycidae; CH= Chrysomelidae; CO= Coccinellidae; CU=Curculionidae; EL= Elateridae; MO= Monotomidae; PL= Platypodidae; SC= Scarabaeidae; SL= Scolytidae; SD=Scydamaenidae; TH= Thanerocleridae.

**c) Other forest trees of economic importance:** The economically important forest trees of J & K State, viz. Black locust (*Robinia*), *Fraxinus*, Ivy, *Parrotia*, *Platanus*, *Sesamum* and *Taxus*, are observed to be infested with single species each of Coleopteran belonging to different families. The other important forest trees like Maple and Birch show association with 2 species each of Coleopterans. The highest number of species i.e. 4 each is seen infesting forest trees like Oaks and Elms (see Table 1 and Checklist).

**d) Mulberry plantations:** Of the total 64 spp. included in the present study, 23 species, under 23 genera, belonging to 6 families, were found to be associated with *Morus* spp. (*Moraceae*) (mulberry plantation / cultivars, exotic and endemic). The dominant family of Coleoptera of mulberry importance is known to be as *Cerambycidae*, having 7 spp. (7 genera), followed by *Coccinellidae* and *Scarabaeidae* with 4 spp. (4) each and, *Anobiidae* and *Chrysomelidae*, showing 3 spp. each. Besides these, 2 species pertaining to *Scolytidae* are also known to damage mulberry trees in J & K State (see Checklist and Table 1).

#### Conflict of interest statement

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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