BIODIVERSITY REGISTER

KATWA COLLEGE CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN

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INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity Register (BR) is a document which contains information onlocal Bio-resources including landscape and demography of a particular area. Bio resources mean plants or parts thereof, their genetic material andby-products with actual or potential use or value. Its preparation requires survey of seasonal variation and species availability. Collection of photographsfor BR is not a mere documentation exercise but beusedto develop an agenda for conservation action. These serve as Biodiversity impactassessmenttool for developmental activities. BR emphasizes on sustainable management of bio resource and their benefits to the community. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) document folk of uses, history, forces driving changes in biodiversity resources. A number of PBRs have been prepared in different parts of India beginning through initiatives by educational institutions working with local communities and village councils.

Here we the department of Botany, Katwa College have prepared a Biodiversity register with thorough investigation inside the College Campus only throughout the year. The observed specimens are described below.

Biodiversity list

Katwa College Campus

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

KATWA COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
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KATWA COLLEGE

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1. *Acacia auriculiformis* A. Cunn. ex Benth.

Common name: Australian wattle

Family: Fabaceae

Description: Introduced from Australia by the forestdepartment as a fast-growing species primarily in monoculture energy plantations. Evergreentrees, Leaf like modified leaf stalk, without mid rib.

Useful part: Bark, wood

Traditional uses: A decoction of the root is used to treataches and pains and sore eyes. An infusion of the bark hasbeen used to treat rheumatism, diarrhoea and dysentery, and can also be helpful in cases of internal bleeding.

Other uses: The plant is a major source of firewood. Newtechnology allows the use of the wood for making panelsand furniture. A natural dye, used in the batik textileindustry in Indonesia, is also extracted from the bark.

Locality: Whole campus

2. *Acalypha indica* L.

Common name: Muktojhuri.

Family: Euphorbiaceae.

Description: It is a perennial herb native to tropicalAsia and Africa. it is usually considered a weed. Adye is obtained from the sap in the flowers. Fl. & Fr.Throughout the year.

Useful part: Roots, leaves, floweringspathe, flowers.

Traditional uses: It is used as a medicinal herb thatissaid to have diuretic and febrifugal effects. It is usedto cure swellings of the skin.

Biological activity: Anti-inflammatory.

Locality: Campus.

3. *Adiantum latifolium*Lamk.

Common name: Maiden hair fern

Family: Pteridaceae

Description: Terrestrial herb with longcreeping, densely scaly rhizome, nativeto Tropical America. Reproductionthrough spores

Useful part: Leaves

Traditional uses: Wound healing, rejuvenation

Biological activity: Antibacterial, larvicidal

Locality: Campus

4. *Ageratum conyzoides* L.

Common name: Goat weed

Family: Asteraceae

Description: It is an erect softly hairyannual plant native to tropical America,considered as aninvasive weed. Fl. & Fr.July- September, Useful part: Whole plant

Traditional uses: In Central Africa it is usedto treat pneumonia, but the most common useis to cure wounds and burns. Traditional communities in India use this species as a bactericide, antidysentery. In Cameroon andCongo, traditional use is to treat fever,rheumatism,headache, and colic.

Biological activity: Insecticidal,nematocidal,analgesic, antispasmodic

Locality: Campus

5. *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R. Br. Ex DC.

Common name: Sessile Joyweed

Family: Amaranthaceae

Description: A. sessilis is a perennial herb withprostrate stems, often rooting at the nodes. It is aninvasive plant species that can grow in a variety ofhabitats. In aquatic systems, A. sessilis can blockirrigation pipes and water channels. The species isnative to Brazil. Flowers in sessile spikes; Fl & Fr.Throughout the year.

Useful part: Stems, leaves

Traditional uses: Useful in eye trouble, decoctionwith little salt drunk to check vomiting of blood.Shoot with other ingredients used to restore virility;poultice used for boils.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial, antiinflammatory, anti-hepatitic,

Locality: Campus

6. *Anacardium occidentale* L.

Common name: Cashew tree

Family: Anacardiaceae

Description: A tropical evergreen tree thatproduces the cashew seed and the cashew apple.It is a native to Central America, the CaribbeanIslands, northern South America, including thenorthern and north-eastern regions of Brazil. Fl.& Fr. January- March.

Useful part: Bark, leaves, fruits

Traditional uses: Leaf and bark infusions areused in the treatment of toothache and sore gums,whilst the bark and leaf extracts and fruit juiceare taken internally to treat diarrhoea. The fruit isanti-scorbutic, astringent and diuretic. Cashewsyrup is a good remedy for coughs and colds.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial, antioxidant,anti-inflammatory.

Locality: Whole campus

7. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. f.) Nees

Common name: Kalmegh

Family: Acanthaceae

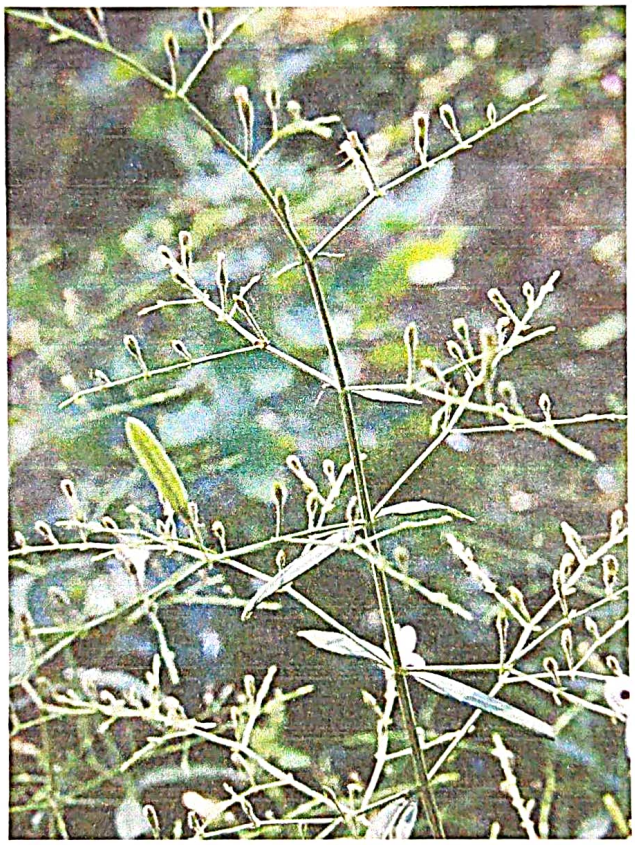
Description: One of the highly used potentials, medicinal plants in the world, generally known asking of bitters. It is an annual herbaceous plant,native to India and Sri Lanka. Fl. & Fr. September-December.

Useful part: Whole plant

Traditional uses: Used for the treatment ofdiseases such as cancer, diabetes, high bloodpressure, ulcer, leprosy, bronchitis, skin diseases.

Biological activity: Antifungal,antioxidant.

Locality: Whole campus



8. *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lamk.

Common name: Kanthal, Jack fruit.

Family: Moraceae.

Description: It is a species of tree in the fig, mulberry, and breadfruit family (Moraceae).The jackfruit is the largest tree fruit, reaching as much as 55 kg in weight, 90 cm (35 inches) in length, and 50 cm (20 inches) in diameter. A mature jackfruit tree produces some 200 fruits per year, with older trees bearing up to 500 fruits in a year. The jackfruit is a multiple fruit composed of hundreds to thousands of individual flowers, and the fleshy petals of the unripe fruit are eaten.

The jackfruit tree is well-suited to tropical lowlands and is widely cultivated throughout tropical regions of the world, including India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka.

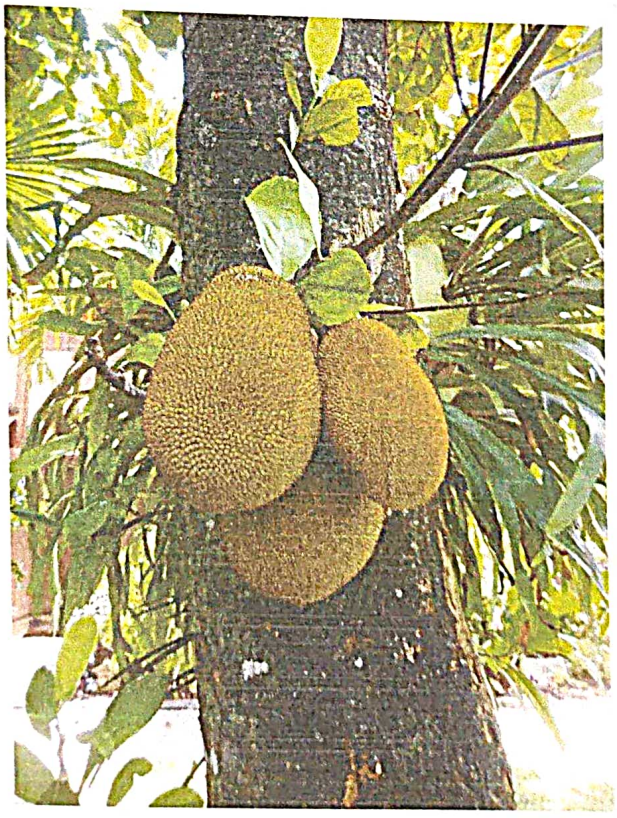
Useful part: Leaf.

Traditional uses: Used for the treatment ofdiseases such as diabetes, ulcer, leprosy, bronchitis, skin diseases.

Other uses: The unripen fruit cooked as vegetables and ripen fruit is a delicious fruit.

Biological activity: Antifungal,antioxidant.

Locality: Whole campus



9. *Asparagus racemosus* Willd

Common name: Indianasparagus

Family: Asparagaceae

Description: Native to the Himalayas inIndia; Woody perennial climbers; stemoftenspinescent,rootstock with fascicledtuberous roots; flowers white. Fl. &Fr.June-July.

Useful part: Tuberous roots.

Traditional uses: A natural cough remedyinWest Bengal, India, a folk remedy fordiarrhoeaand dysentery, bleeding nose etc.

Biological activity: Thrombolytic, antimicrobialand antioxidant.

Locality: Campus.

10. *Areca catechu* L.

Common name: Betel palm.

Family: Arecaceae

Description: Stem erect, hooped, unarmed. Leavesin a terminal crow, native to theMalaysian peninsulaand Philippines. Fl. & Fr. throughout the year.

Useful part: Leaves, nut.

Traditional uses: Both leaves and nuts are used forthe treatment of diarrhoea, dropsy,throat inflammations, anaemia,obesity, worms and urinary disorders.

Biological activity: Antihypertensive, diuretic,antibacterial.

Other uses: The seed has mild narcotic properties,it is widely used in some areas of the tropics as amasticatory, being mixed with the leaves of a pepperplant (Piper betle), a gum and, often, lime.

Locality: Campus

11. ***Bauhinia phoenicea*** **Wight &Arn**

Common name: Scarlet Bauhinia

Family: Fabaceae

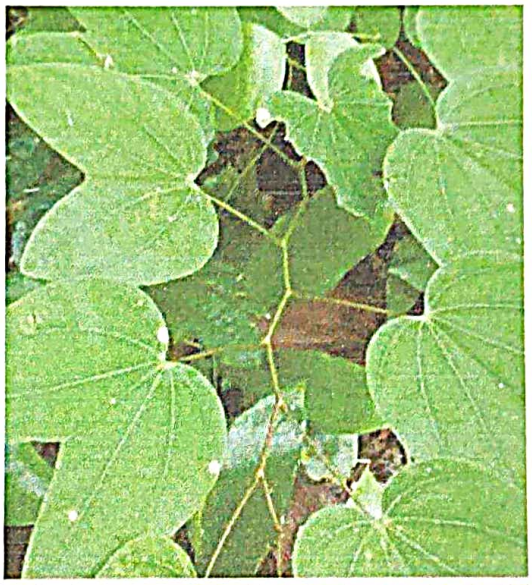
Description: A very interesting large climbingshrub found in the Western Ghats. Flower scarlet red in few flowered corymbinflorescences in leaf axils. Fl.-January-March.

Useful part: Whole plant, bark.

Traditional uses: In traditional medicine, theplant is used against diabetes, skin allergies, fungal infections.

Biological activity: Bark of B. phoenicea hassignificant antimicrobial, anthelmintic and antioxidant properties.

Locality: Campus



12. *Bignonia unguis- cati*L. (= *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (L.) L.G. Lohmann)

Common name: Cat's claw climber

Family: Bignoniaceae

Description: A vigorous woody climbingvine, native to South America. CentralAmerica and Caribbean. The terminal leafletis modified into 3 fid tendrils which hold on thorough surface of the wall hence the name. Fl.& Fr. throughout the year.

Useful part: Leaves.

Traditional uses: Widely used in folkmedicine as an anti-inflammatory,antimalarial.

Biological activity: Anticancer, anti-inflammatory agent. antioxidant, anti-insect, antiprotozoal.

Locality: Campus

13. *Brachiariaramosa*(L.) Stapf

Common name: Brown top millet

Family: Poaceae

Description: Decumbent annuals found in moistplaces, native to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia andIndia. Fl. & Fr. March- September.

Useful part: Whole plant

Traditional uses: None known

Biological activity: Antifungal

Other uses: The plant is used to suppress root-knotnematode populations.

Locality: Moist places of campus.

14. Bougainvillea glabra Choisy.

Common name: Bagunbilash, Paper flower.

Family: Nyctaginaceae.

Description: It is an evergreen, climbing shrub with thick, thorny stems and drooping branches that are globous or sparsely hairy. The leaves have a 3–10-millimetre-long (⅛–⅜ in) stem. The leaf blade is ovate to ovate-lanceolate, pointed or briefly pointed, 5 to 13 cm long and 3 to 6 cm wide, sparsely fluffy hairy on the underside and bald on the top. The leaf-like bracts are purple, oblong or elliptical, pointed, 65–90 mm (2+½–3+½ in) long and about 50 mm (2 in) wide. They tower over the flowers. These grow individually in pairs or in groups of three on flower stems about 3.5 mm long.It usually grows 3–3.5 m (10–12 ft) tall, occasionally up to 9 m (30 ft). Tiny white flowers usually appear in clusters surrounded by colourful papery bracts, hence the name paperflower. The leaves are dark green, variable in shape, up to 100 mm (4 in) long.The flowers are about 0.4 cm in diameter.

Useful part: Leaves.

Traditional uses: Leaves are used forthe treatment of diarrhoea, dropsy,throat inflammations, anaemia,obesity, worms and urinary disorders.

Biological activity: Antihypertensive, diuretic,antibacterial.

Locality: Campus

15. *Butea monosperma*(Lamk.) Taub.

Common name: Polash.

Family: Fabaceae.

Description: It is a small-sized dry-season deciduous tree, growing to 15 m (49 ft) tall. It is slow-growing: young trees have a growth rate of a few feet per year. The leaves are pinnate, with an 8–16 cm (3.1–6.3 in) petiole and three leaflets. Each leaflet is 10–20 cm (3.9–7.9 in) long. The flowers are 2.5 cm (0.98 in) long, bright orange-red, and produced in racemes up to 15 cm (5.9 in) long. The fruit is a pod 15–20 cm (5.9–7.9 in) long and 4–5 cm (1.6–2.0 in) broad.The flowers frequently have a spectacular late-winter bloom (February to April), although the trees do not flower every year. Each flower features five petals, two wings, and a keel that resembles the curled beak of a parrot. If the winter season is too cold, too dry, or too rainy, trees may not blossom.

Useful part: Bark, leaves, flowers

Traditional uses: Bark is used as a medicine for the treatment of neurodermatitis and syphilis. It is diaphoretic and expectorant, Powdered bark is used to treat diarrhoea, dysentery, elephantiasis, and leprosy. An infusion of the leaves is used to treat severe chest colds and heart conditions. Powdered flowers are valued for treating coughs.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial, Antibacterial

Other use: The flower dye is used for a reputed Indian cultural festival holi.
Locality: Campus.

16. *Calotropis procera* (L.) W. T. Aiton

Common name: Giant milkweed

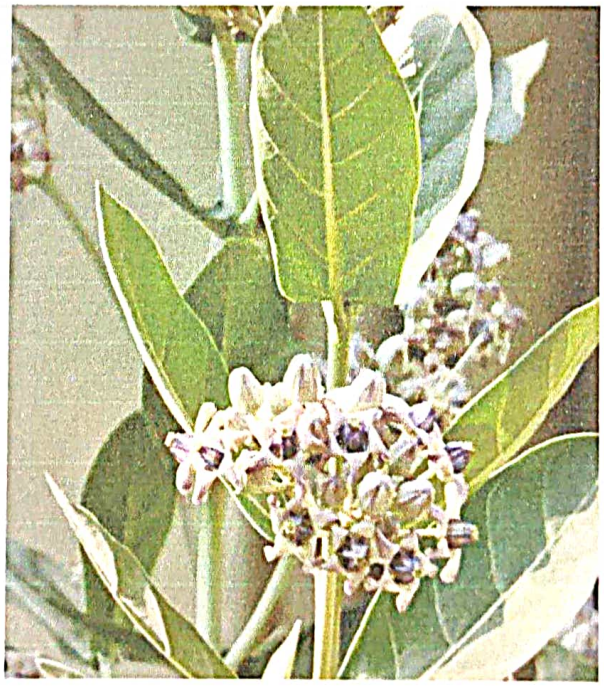
Family: Apocyanaceae

Description: Native to Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, SriLanka, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan,Philippines, Thailand, Tropical Africa. Fl. & Fr.November- April.

Useful part: Bark, leaves, flowers

Traditional uses: Bark is used as a medicine for thetreatment of neurodermatitis and syphilis. It is diaphoreticand expectorant, Powdered bark is used to treat diarrhoea,dysentery, elephantiasis, and leprosy. An infusion of theleaves is used to treat severe chest colds and heartconditions. Powdered flowers are valued for treatingcoughs.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial, Antibacterial
Locality: Campus



17. *Cardiospermum halicacabum*L.

Common name: Balloon vine

Family: Sapindaceae

Description: A woody perennial vine,climbing or trailing, distributed almostglobally in the tropics. Capsules pyriform,winged at the angles; seeds with large heartshaped hilum. Fl. & Fr. September-December.

Useful part: Root, leaf.

Traditional uses: Root of is used in theform of powder to treat, snake-poisoning, cough withfever, scrotal enlargement, anaemia and jaundice.

Biological activity: Antimicrobialantibacterial.

Locality: Campus

18. *Cassia sophera* Linn.

Common name: Kalka-sunda

Family: Fabaceae

Description: A medium-sized, herb with, Leafless when flowers, Dark brownfruit long and cylindrical resembling drumstick. Thespecies is native to the Indian subcontinent and adjacentregions of Southeast Asia. Fl. April-June; Fr. December-April.

Useful part: Root bark, leaves, flowers, fruits.

Traditional uses: The ripe fruit, seeds, root bark, leavesand flowers laxative. Pods used as a remedy for malaria,blood poisoning, anthrax, diabetes and dysentery. Barkor leaves widely applied to skin problems. Heartwoodanthelmintic.

Biological activity: antibacterial, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, amoebicidal and, wound healing.

Locality: Campus.

19. *Cleome viscosa*Linn.

Common name: Asian spider flower

Family: Cleomaceae

Description: It is an erect herb with small purpleflowers and with siliquafruits;Distributed inIndia, Indonesia (Java) and Sri Lanka. Flowering& Fruiting: February- August.

Useful part: Whole plant.

Traditional uses: Anthelmintic.

Biological activity: Anti-inflammatory, cytotoxic,nutritional and antioxidant properties.

Locality: Campus.

20. *Clerodendrum infortunatum*L.

Common name: Hill glory bower

Family: Lamiaceae

Description:*C. infortunatum* is a flowering shrubor small tree, and is so named because of its ratherugly leaf. Fl. & Fr. Throughout the year.

Useful part: Roots, leaves.

Traditional uses: Used as tonic and anthelminticagent in the country sides of North India. Used inAyurveda, Unani system of medicine andHomeopathy for ailments like diarrhoea, skindisorders, piles, venereal and scrofulous complaints,wounds, post-natal complications, as vermifuge,Leaves and roots used forexternal applications on tumours.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial, antioxidant andfree radical scavenging activities.

Locality: Campus

21. *Clitoriaternatea* L.

Common name: Butterfly pea.

Family: Fabaceae

Description: This plant is native to equatorial Asia. It is ashort-lived perennial herbaceous climbing or trailing plant.Some varieties yield white flowers (*C. ternatea*). Fl &Fr. throughout the year.

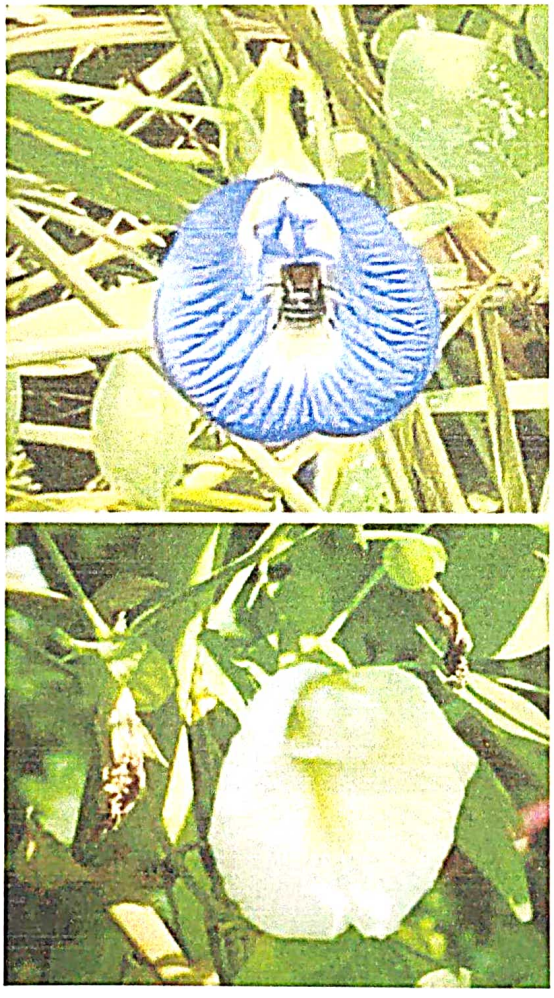
Useful part: All parts.

Traditional uses: In traditional Ayurveda medicine, it isascribed various qualities including memory enhancing,antistress, anxiolytic, antidepressant, anticonvulsant,tranquilizing, and sedative.

Biologicalanalgesicactivity: Antimicrobial, antibacterial.

Other uses: Used as food and a source for dye.

Locality: Campus



22. *Codiaeum variegatum* (L.) Rumph

Common name: Not known.

Family:

Description:*Codiaeum variegatum* is an evergreen and monoecious tropical shrub growing to 3 m (9.8 ft) tall, with thick, somewhat "leathery" and shiny,alternately-arranged leaves. The species is knownfor its vividly coloration (especially in higher sunlight), displaying almost "tie-dye"-like patterns of green, yellow and purple, in varying hues and intensity, depending on variety.

Traditional uses: In traditional Ayurveda medicine, it isascribed various qualities including memory enhancing,anticonvulsant,tranquilizing, and sedative.

Biological analgesic activity: Antimicrobial, antibacterial.

Locality: Campus

23. *Commelinabenghalensis* L.

Common name: Bengal day flower, Kanchira.

Family: Commelinaceae

Description: It is a perennial herb native to tropicalAsia and Africa. it is usually considered a weed. Adye is obtained from the sap in the flowers. Fl. & Fr.Throughout the year.

Useful part: Rhizomes, roots, leaves, floweringspathe, flowers.

Traditional uses: It is used as a medicinal herb thatissaid to have diuretic and febrifugal effects. It is usedto cure swellings of the skin.

Biological activity: Anti-inflammatory.

Locality: Campus.

24. *Crotalaria pallida* Roth.

Common name: Narrowleaf Rattlepod, atashi

Family: Fabaceae

Description:*C. pallida* is an annual to short-livedperennial, native to India. Fl. & Fr. December- January.

Useful part: Whole plant, roots.

Traditional uses: Juice of the root is used in thetreatment of indigestion. A paste of the plant is appliedtopically as a treatment for warts, especially those onthe sole of the feet.

Biological activity: Antibacterial.

Locality: Campus

25. *Croton bonplandianus*L.

Common name: Bantulshi.

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Description: It is a perennial herb native to tropicalAsia and Africa. it is usually considered a weed. Adye is obtained from the sap in the flowers. Fl. & Fr.Throughout the year.

Useful part: Roots, leaves, floweringspathe, flowers.

Traditional uses: It is used as a medicinal herb thatissaid to have diuretic and febrifugal effects. It is usedto cure swellings of the skin.

Biological activity: Anti-inflammatory.

Locality: Campus.

26. *Cyanthillium cinereum* (L.) H. Rob.

Common name: Little ironweed

Family: Asteraceae

Description: The species is native to tropical Africa and totropical Asia. is a common herb throughout India. It is an annualor short-lived perennial. It is a cosmopolitan weed common indisturbed areas in the tropics and subtropics. Fl.& Fr. November-February.

Useful part: Whole plant.

Traditional uses: Whole plant used in Ayurveda as a diaphoreticand febrifuge, to promote perspiration in the treatment of fevers,as a poultice on cuts, wounds, and skin diseases. Flowers used in treating conjunctivitis.

Biological activity: antioxidant and free-radical-scavengingproperties.

Locality: Campus

27. *Cycas circinnalis* L.

Common name: Sago palm.

Family: Cycadaceae

Description: A stout palm-like plant with a trunkcovered in thick and corky bark, which terminates ina crown of long, bright green, slightly glossyfeathery leaves. It is a native to the old world, knownin the wild only from southern India. Fl. Flowersonce in many years.

Useful part: Bark, leaves, seeds.

Traditional uses: Bark and the seeds are ground toa paste with oil and used as a poultice on sores, cuts,wounds, ulcers and swellings. Juice of tender leavesis useful in the treatment of flatulence and vomiting.A decoction of the leaves is drunk to soothe cough.

Biological activity: Antibacterial, antioxidant.

Other uses: The seeds are harvested and used forfood as a regular part of the diet. Cortex pulp is used for sago production.

Locality: Campus.

28. *Cynodondactylon*L.

Common name: Bermuda grass, Durba grass.

Family: Poaceae.

Description: A warm-season, prostrate, perennialgrass that occurs on almost all soil types. It is a weedwhich is widely grown in tropical climate, native toIndia. In India it is considered very sacred and mostfavourite to Lord Ganesa. Flowering occurs in latesummer. This grass spreads by scaly rhizomes and flatstolon that allow it to form a dense resilient turf.

Useful part: Whole plant.

Traditional uses: problems Used in Ayurveda andSiddha medicine for treating piles, skin and eyeproblems, bleeding disorder etc.

Biological activity: Antibacterial, antiviral.

Locality: Campus.

29. *Cyperus rotundus* L.

Common name: Purple nutsedge or nutgrass.

Family: Cyperaceae.

Description: A species of sedge, native to Africa,southern and central Europe, and southern Asia. It is acolonial, perennial herb considered to have originated inIndia 2000 years ago and widely used in Ayurveda. Fl.&Fr. Throughout the year.

Useful part: Roots, tubers.

Traditional uses: Used to treat various clinicalconditions at home such as diarrhoea, diabetes, inflammation, malaria, stomach, and bowel disorders.

Biological activity: Analgesic, anti-allergic, antiarthritic, anti-candida, anti-cariogenic, anti-convulsant,anti-diarrheal, anti-emetic, anti-helminthic, antihistamine, anti-malarial, anti-obesity, anti-platelet,anti-pyretic.

Locality: Campus.

30. *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*(L.) Willd.

Common name: Crowfoot grass.

Family: Poaceae

Description: A tufted, slightly stoloniferousannual or short-lived perennial grass, native toAfrica and widely distributed throughout thetropics, subtropics, and warm temperate regions ofthe old world. Fl. & Fr. May- October.

Useful part: Whole plant.

Traditional uses: In Manipur, juice of fresh plantsis prescribed in fevers. Decoction of the plant isgiven in smallpox.

Biological activity: antimicrobial, antioxidant,reproductive, cytotoxic, antidiabetic and gastrointestinal effects.

Locality: Campus.

31. *Desmodiumgangeticum* (L.) DC

Common name: Sal leaved Desmodium.

Family: Fabaceae.

Description: Herbs found as an orchard weed,native to tropical Africa, Asia, and northern Australia. Fl. & Fr. October-December.

Useful part: Roots, leaves.

Traditional uses: A decoction of the leaves usedagainst stones in the gall bladder, kidneys, orbladder. Leaves applied as a poultice for headache.Roots considered astringent, bitter tonic, diuretic,expectorant and febrifuge. A decoction of the rootused to treat kidney problems, oedema, swellings,chronic fever, coughs, biliousness, diarrhoea, anddysentery.

Biological activity: Antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-nociceptive

Locality: Campus

32. *Desmodiumtriflorum*(L.) DC.

Common name: Three-flower Beggarweed

Family: Fabaceae.

Description: A much branched, mat-forming,prostrate, annual to perennial herb; Probably originated in tropical Asia but is now Pantropical.Commonly found in pastures, plantations, roadsides,and lawns. Fl. & Fr. Throughout the year.

Useful part: Whole plant.

Traditional uses: The plant is antipyretic,antiseptic,expectorant. A decoction is commonly used to treat diarrhoea and dysentery. A poultice of the leaves, isapplied externally on wounds, ulcers, and for skinproblems.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial, antibacterial.

Locality: Whole campus.

33. *Dryopteris cochleata* (D. Don) C. Chr.

Common name: Common Indian fern.

Family: Dryopteridaceae.

Description: Terrestrial tufted woody fernwith creeping rhizome and generallydimorphic fronds, rhizome woody, Reproduces through spores.

Useful part: Leaves.

Traditional uses: Young leaves used asvegetable, used in wound infection.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial:antibacterial.

Locality: Campus.

34. *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn.

Common name: Indian goose grass, Indian crowfootgrass.

Family: Poaceae.

Description: A short-lived tufted perennial thatbranches from the base and can have erect, decumbent,or prostrate habit, native to Africa and temperate andtropical Asia. Fl. & Fr. throughout the year.

Useful part: Whole plant, roots.

Traditional uses: The whole plant, but especially theroot, is anthelmintic, astringent, depurative, diuretic,febrifuge, laxative and sudorific. It is used in thetreatment of bladder disorders, liver complaints, relievepain caused by straining the abdominal muscles. it isalso used in the treatment of influenza, hypertension.

Biological activity: Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant.

Locality: Campus.

35. *Euphorbia hirta* L.

Common name: Asthma-plant.

Family: Euphorbiaceae.

Description: Apantropical weed, possibly native toIndia. It is a hairy annual herb that grows in opengrasslands, roadsides and pathways. Fl. & Fr.Throughout the year.

Useful part: Whole plant.

Traditional uses: To treat respiratory system disordersincluding bronchitis, asthma, hay fever, emphysema,coughs, colds and laryngeal spasm, though in modernherbalism it is more used in the treatment ofgastrointestinal disorders, including intestinalparasites,vomiting,diarrhoea.

Biological activity: Antidiarrheal.

Locality: Campus.

36. *Evolvulusalsinoides*Linn.

Common name: Little glory.

Family: Convolvulaceae.

Description: It is a very variable, perennial plantwith slender, branched stems that can becomesomewhat woody. It is native to South America. Fr & Fr. Throughoutthe year.

Useful part: Whole plant.

Traditional uses: Used in form of decoction innervous debility and loss of memory, as bloodpurifier and in bleeding piles, fresh flowers withsugar eaten as brain tonic, leaf paste made intocigarettes and smoked in chronic bronchitis andasthma It is traditionally used in Ayurveda fornootropic and psychotropic effects.

Biological activity: Antibacterial.

Locality: Campus.

37. *Gymnopetalumscabrum*(Loureiro) W. J de Wilde &.Duyfjes

Common name: Wild cucumber.

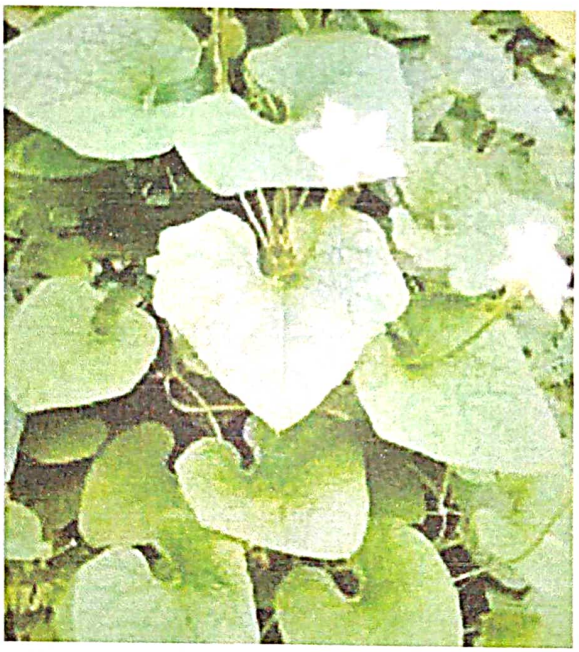
Family: Cucurbitaceae.

Description: Its native range is India to S.Chinaand Malesia. Largely creeping and climbingannual herb common in the wasteplaces. Fl. &Fr. June-December. The watery, slimy, blackishpulp envelopingthe seeds does not taste bitter.

Useful part: Whole plant.

Biological activity: Show antibacterial activity.

Locality: Campus.



38. *Hibiscus hispidissimus*Griff.

Common name: Wild Hibiscus.

Family: Malvaceae.

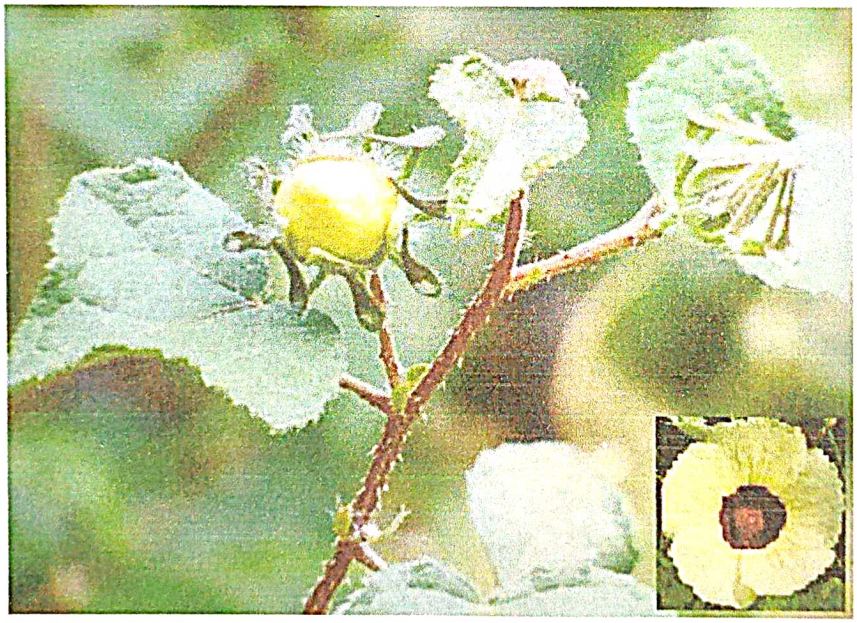
Description: Rambling or climbing shrubs;stems, petioles and pedicels armed with recurvedprickles, often intermingled with dense stellateindumentum, native to warm temperate andtropical regions. Fl. & Fr. September-January/November- February.

Useful part: Roots, Leaves.

Traditional uses: Leaves anthelmintic. Juice ofleaves mixed with honey used in the treatment ofeye diseases, roots used in the treatment ofkidney disorders.

Biological activity: Hepatoprotective,Antiarthritic.

Locality: Campus.



39. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.

Common name: China rose, Jaba.

Family: Malvaceae

Description: Glabrous shrubs, native of PacificIslands, cultivated in Tropical and Subtropicalcountries, Flowering throughout the year.

Useful part: Leaves, flowers.

Traditional uses: The leaves and flowers arepromoters of hair growth and anti-greying and aid in healing of ulcers. Flowers have beenfound to be effective in the treatment of arterial hypertension and have significant antifertilityeffect.

Biological activity: Antibacterial.

Other uses: Flowers are cooked.

Locality: Campus.

40. *Ipomoea cairica*L. Sweet

Common name: Morning glory.

Family: Convolvulaceae.

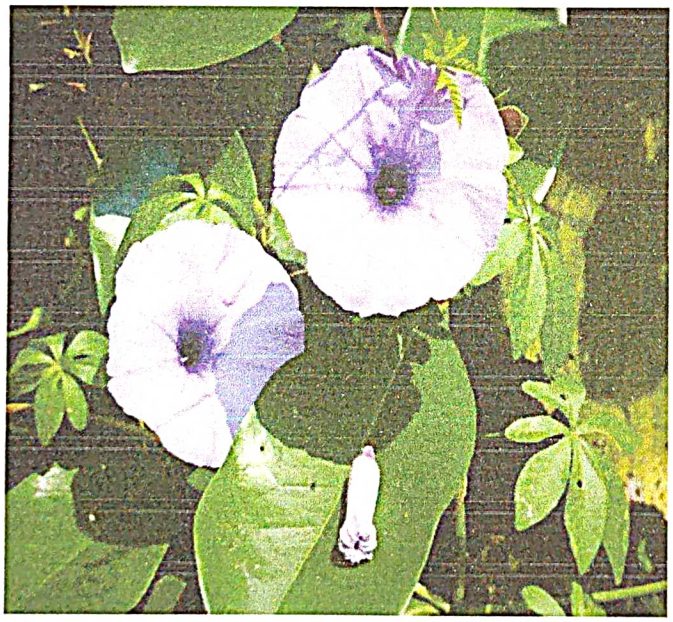
Description: A vining, herbaceous, perennialplant with palmate leaves and large, showywhite to lavender flowers. The exact nativerange of this species is obscure, but it is thoughtto have originated in tropical Africa and Asia. Fl.& Fr. September- May.

Useful part: Whole plant, seeds.

Traditional uses: The entire plant is used fortreating external infections. Seeds are used as a strong purgative.

Biological activity: Antibacterial, Antifungal,Antioxidant.

Locality: Campus.



41. *Ixora coccinea* L.

Common name: Flame of the woods.

Family: Rubiaceae.

Description: It is a common flowering shrubnative to Southern India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. It is a low-growing tropical shrub notablefor its bright coloured flowers composed of manysmall blooms. Fl. & Fr. throughout the year.

Useful part: Flowers, leaves, roots, stem.

Traditional uses: The fruits, when fully ripe, areused as a dietary source. Used as an astringent andto treat dysentery and tuberculosis. An infusion ofthe leaves or flowers is administered to treat fever,headache and colic.

Biological activity: Antioxidative, antibacterial,gastroprotective, hepatoprotective, antidiarrheal, antinociceptive, antimutagenic.

Locality: Campus.

42. *Lantana camara* L.

Common name: Putus.

Family: Verbenaceae.

Description: An erect perennial pubescentherb. Native range tropical & subtropical Asiato Queensland, found in Indomalaya region,peninsular India and Sri Lanka. Fl & Fr.August-September.

Traditional uses: Root sweet and bittertasting, refrigerant, antifebrile. In Philippines, a decoction used to treat influenza, cough,mumps, incessant high fever, malaria, cervicallymph node tuberculosis, asthma, toothache.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial,fungicidal, insecticidal and nematocidal.

Locality: Campus.

43. *Mangifera indica*Linn.

Common name: Aam, Mango.

Family: Anacardiaceae.

Description:*Mangifera indica* is a large green tree, valued mainly for its fruits, both green and ripe. Approximately 500 varieties have been reported in India. It can grow up to 15–30 metres (50–100 feet) tall with a similar crown width and a trunk circumference of more than 3.7 m (12 ft). The leaves are simple, shiny and dark green.

Red-yellow flowers appear at the end of winter, and also at the beginning of spring. Both male and female flowers are borne on same tree.[3] Climatic conditions have a significant influence on the time of flowering. In South Asia, flowering starts in December in the south, in January in Bengal, in February in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and in February–March in northern India. The duration of flowering is 20–25 days for the Dasheri variety, while panicle emergence occurs in early December and flower opening is completed by February.

Traditional uses: Leaves bittertasting, refrigerant, antifebrile. Leaf pulp decoction used to treat influenza, cough,incessant high fever, toothache.

Fruit: Fruit is delicious.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial,fungicidal, insecticidal and nematocidal.

Locality: Campus.

44. *Mikania scandens* (L.) Willd.

Common name: Climbing hemp vine

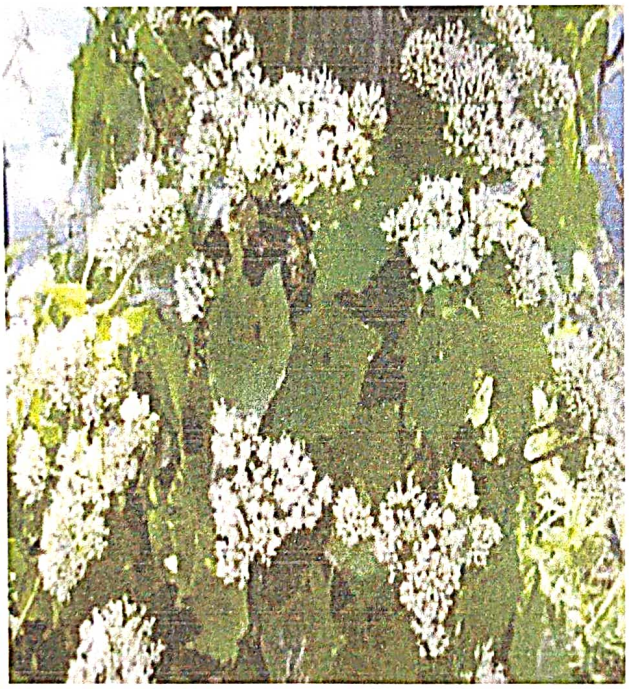
Description: An herbaceous climbing vine with thepotential to grow over and outcompete native plantspecies, native to the eastern and central UnitedStates. Fl. & Fr. Though it blooms all through theyear, it flowers abundantly during February- Apri.

Useful part: Leaves

Traditional uses: Used for treatment of gastriculcers, wounds, and insect bites.

Biological activity: antimicrobial, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory agent, anti-cold used as decoction forcoughs.

Locality: Campus.



45. *Mimosa diplotricha*Suavalle

Common name: Giant sensitive plant

Family: Fabaceae

Description:*M. diplotricha* is a species ofleguminous woody shrub native to theNeotropics. It is an invasive species and nowhas a pantropical distribution. Fl. & Fr.October-December.

Uses: Used as green manure.

Traditional uses: Used for treatment of gastriculcers, wounds, and insect bites.

Biological activity:antimicrobial, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory agent, anti-cold used as decoction forcoughs.

Locality: Campus

*46. Mimosa pudica*L.

Common name: Touch me not, The sensitive plant.

Family: Fabaceae

Description: A weed of wetter coastal areas,particularly in tropical and sub-tropical regions. It ismostly found in plantation crops, disturbed sites,pastures, waste areas, parks. Fl. & Fr. July- January.

Useful part: Whole plant, roots, leaves, seed.

Traditional uses: In Ayurveda the root is used in thetreatment of leprosy, amoebic dysentery, uterinecomplaints, inflammations, asthma, leukoderma, andblood diseases. It is very useful in diarrhoea,dysentery, bleeding piles and urinary infections. Theleaves are bitter, mildly sudorific, tonic.

Biological activity: antioxidant, antibacterial,anticonvulsant, antidepressant, antidiarrheal,hypolipidemic activities, diuretic, antiparasitic,antimalarial.

Locality: Campus.

47. *Moringa oleifera* Lamk.

Common name: Sojne.

Family: Moringaceae.

Description:*M. oleifera* is a fast-growing, deciduous treethat can reach a height of 10–12 m (33–39 ft) and trunk diameter of 46 cm (18 in). The bark has a whitish-greycolour and is surrounded by thick cork. Young shoots have purplish or greenish-white, hairy bark. The tree has an open crown of drooping, fragile branches, and the leaves build up a feathery foliage of tripinnate leaves.

The flowers are fragrant and hermaphroditic, surrounded by five unequal, thinly veined, yellowish-white petals. The flowers are about 1–1.5 cm (⅜–⅝ in) long and 2 cm (¾ in) broad. They grow on slender, hairy stalks in spreading or drooping flower clusters, which have a length of 10–25 cm (4–10 in).

Useful part: Whole plant, leaves, flower, fruit.

Traditional uses:it is used to recovery of serious infection of wound, skin rashes and also used as anti-inflammatory agents.

Biological activity: antioxidant, antibacterial,anticonvulsant, antidepressant, antidiarrheal,hypolipidemic activities, diuretic, antiparasitic,antimalarial.

Locality: Campus.

48. *Nerium oleander* Linn.

Common name: Rakta karabi.

Family: Apocynaceae.

Description: It is a shrub or small tree cultivated worldwide in temperate and subtropical areas as an ornamental and landscaping plant. It is the only species currently classified in the genus ***Nerium***, belonging to subfamily Apocynoideae of the dogbane family Apocynaceae. It is so widely cultivated that no precise region of origin has been identified, though it is usually associated with the Mediterranean Basin.Nerium grows to 2–6 metres (7–20 feet) tall. It is most commonly grown in its natural shrub form, but can be trained into a small tree with a single trunk. It is tolerant to both drought and inundation, but not to prolonged frost. White, pink or red five-lobed flowers grow in clusters year-round, peaking during the summer. The fruit is a long narrow pair of follicles, which splits open at maturity to release numerous downy seeds.

Useful part: Leaves, flower.

Traditional uses:it is used to recovery of serious infection of wound, skin rashes and also used as anti-inflammatory agents.

Biological activity: antioxidant, antibacterial.

Locality: Campus.

49. *Oldenlandiacorymbosa*L.

Family: Rubiaceae

Local name: unknown

Description: A low-growing small annual plantnative to India. It is a dye yielding medicinalplant.It produces two types of flowers. Fl. & Fr.November-March.

Useful part: Roots, leaves.

Traditional uses: A decoction of the root used asfebrifuge. The root is used in the treatment ofsnake-bites. A decoction of the leaves and bark isused as expectorant and is prescribed in cases ofbronchial catarrh, bronchitis, tuberculosis andasthma.

Biological activity: Antibacterial,antimycobacterial, anthelmintic.

Locality: Campus

*50. Parthenium hysterophorus*Linn.

Family: Asteraceae.

Local name: unknown

Description: It invades disturbed land, including roadsides. It infests pastures and farmland, causing often disastrous loss of yield, as reflected in common names such as *famine weed.* In some areas, heavy outbreaks have been ubiquitous, affecting livestock and crop production, and human health.The plant produces allelopathic chemicals that suppress crop and pasture plants, and allergens that affect humans and livestock. It also frequently causes pollen allergies. A study published in 2021 further showed that the plant could promote malaria by supplying much appreciated food and shelter to mosquitoes in Eastern Africa.

Useful part: Not known

Traditional uses: Not known.

Special Issue: Contact with the plant causes dermatitis and respiratory malfunction in humans, and dermatitis in cattle and domestic animals. Among other allelopathic effects of the species, the presence of *Parthenium* pollen grains inhibits fruit set in tomato, brinjal, beans, and a number of other crop plants.

Locality: Campus

51. *Passiflora edulis* var. *Flavicarpa*

Common name: Stinking passion flower

Family: Passifloraceae

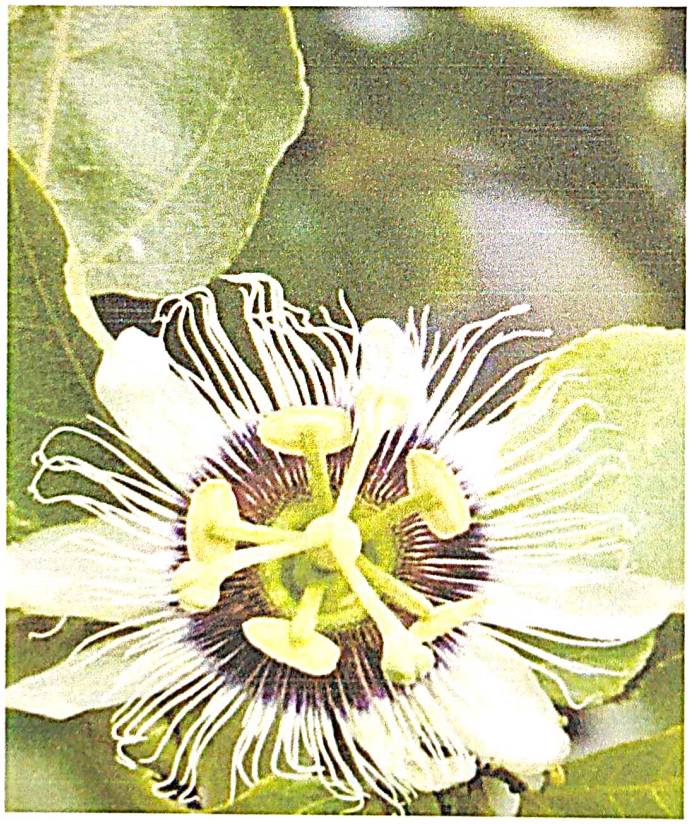
Description: A branched annual or perennial herbaceousvine native to the southwestern United States, Mexico, theCaribbean, Central America, Africa, and much of SouthAmerica. It is a weed of roadsides, disturbed sites andwaste areas. Fl. & Fr. November-May.

Useful part: Whole plant

Traditional uses: The fresh, whole plant is boiled and theliquid used as a children's anthelmintic, for intestinalnematodes and flatworms. A decoction of the dried plantis drunk to treat colds, coughs and tuberculosis. Fluid,pressed from the leaves and stem, is used to improvefertility in women.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial, antibacterial,antioxidant.

Locality: Campus.



52. *Pennisetum pedicellatum*Trin

Common name: Desho grass

Family: Poaceae

Description: Annuals, Panicles interrupted,fluffy-white or purplish, spikelets, at least one of them pedicelled, native of Ethiopia. It is anaggressive weed. Fl. & Fr. September- December

Useful part: Stem, leaves

Traditional uses: used for treatment of wounds,pain related condition, eye and parasitic infections among the traditional healers in KebbiState, Nigeria.

Biological activity: Wound healing.

Other uses: P. pedicellatum is widely used asgreen fodder for cattle and as roof thatch

Locality: Campus.

53. *Peperomia pellucida* (L.) Kunth

Common name: Slate pencil plant

Family: Piperaceae

Description: Delicate annual herbs, native to SouthAmerica. Fl. & Fr. September-December.

Useful part: Whole plant

Traditional uses: The whole plant being crushed,mixed with water, heated, and then orallyadministered to stop haemorrhage. A root decoction used for treatment of fevers and mashed aerial partsapplied topically or used as dressing for wounds. Theplant is also used to treat abdominal pain, abscesses,acne, boils, colic, fatigue, gout, headache, renaldisorders, rheumatic pain, breast cancer, impotence,measles, mental disorders, and smallpox

Biological activity: Anti-inflammatory, chemotherapeutic, and analgesic

Locality: Campus

54. *Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb.

Common name: Wild date palm

Family: Arecaceae

Description: A tree growing to at a slow rate, native tosouthern Pakistan, most of India, Sri Lanka, Nepal,Bhutan, Burma and Bangladesh. Fl. March- May &Fr.September- October. The single seeded fruit ripens to apurple-red colour.

Useful part: Roots, fruits

Traditional uses: Used to cure various ailments likeabdominal complaints, fevers, loss of consciousness, constipation and in heart complaints. The sap of the plantis a laxative and is nutritious and cooling whereas thecentral tender part of the plant is used in the treatment ofgonorrhoea. The root of the plant is useful to treat toothache, nervous debility and helminthiasis.

Biological activity: Antipyretic, cardiotonic, laxativediuretic and antioxidant.

Locality: Campus

55. *Phyllanthus fraternus*G.L. Webster

Family: Phyllanthaceae

Description: A small erect annual herb. It isacommon weed of wastelands native to the

Americas. Fl. & Fr. May-August.

Useful part: Whole plant, roots, leavesfruits individually also

Traditional uses: Leaves diuretic, wholeplant extract laxative, also used to treatgonorrhoea, dropsy, diarrhoea and malaria,fruits used in the treatment of ulcers, wounds,sores, scabies, ringworm and other skinproblems, Fresh roots used against jaundice,and crushed with milk used as a galactagogue.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial, antibacterial, antioxidant.

Locality: Campus

56. *Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites

Common name: Debdaru.

Family: Annonaceae

Description: A lofty evergreen tree, native toIndia commonly planted due to its effectiveness in alleviating noise pollution. It exhibitssymmetrical pyramidal growth with willowyweeping pendulous branches and long narrowlanceolate leaves with undulate margins. Fl. &Fr. March-May/July-September.

Useful part: Almost all parts

Traditional uses: Used for the treatment offever, skin diseases, diabetes, hypertension and helminthiasis.

Biological activity: Antioxidant,antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, cytotoxic, antitumor, antiulcer, and hepatoprotective.

Locality: Botany Department

Locality: Campus

57. *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Wild.

Common name : Ashoke Plant

Family: Fabaceae

Description: The ashoka is a rain-forest tree. Its original distribution was in the central areas of the Deccan plateau, as well as the middle section of the Western Ghats in the western coastal zone of the Indian subcontinent. The ashoka is prized for its beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. It is a handsome, small, erect evergreen tree, with deep green leaves growing in dense clusters. Its flowering season is around February to April. The ashoka flowers come in heavy, lush bunches. They are bright orange-yellow in color, turning red before wilting. As a wild tree, the ashoka is a vulnerable species. It is becoming rarer in its natural habitat, but isolated wild ashoka trees are still to be found in the foothills of the central and eastern Himalayas, in scattered locations of the northern plains of India as well as on the west coast of the subcontinent near Mumbai.

Useful part: Almost all parts

Traditional uses: Used for the treatment offever, skin diseases, diabetes, hypertension and helminthiasis.

Biological activity: Antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antiulcer, and hepatoprotective.

Locality: Campus.

58. *Selenicereus undatus* (Haworth) D.R. hunt

Common name: Dragan fruit.

Family: Cataceae.

Description: ***Selenicereus undatus***, the **white-fleshed pitahaya**, is a species of the genus *Selenicereus* (formerly *Hylocereus*) in the family Cactaceae and is the most cultivated species in the genus. It is used both as an ornamental vine and as a fruit crop - the **pitahaya** or **dragon fruit**. Like all true cacti, the genus originates in the Americas, *S. undatus* is originates from Mexico to Honduras;[4] it may be a hybrid. It is most frequently attributed to the island of Martinique in the West Indies

Useful part: Almost all parts

Traditional uses: Not known.

Other use: Fruit is delicious.

Biological activity: Antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antiulcer, and hepatoprotective.

Locality: Campus.

59. *Spermacocehispida*L.

Common name: Shaggy button weed

Family: Rubiaceae

Description: It is a perennial creeper, native to thetemperate and tropical Asia. Fl. & Fr. May -August.

Useful part: Aerial parts together, roots and leavesIndividually.

Traditional uses: Commonly used herb in Siddha. It is oneof the ingredients of Murivenna. Aerial parts taken asfebrifuge, stimulant and tonic. Leaves applied in poulticesto treat headache, wounds and sores. A decoction of theleaves considered an astringent and used to treathaemorrhoids. Decoction of the root used as mouth wash.Seeds given in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery.

Biological activity: Antidiabetic, anti-hypertensive, hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antihyperlipidemic,analgesic, antifungal, anticancer and antioxidant

Locality: Campus

60. *Sphagneticolatrilobata*(L.) Pruski

Common name: Trailing daisy

Family: Asteraceae

Description: A long-lived perennial herbwith a prostrate, scrambling or climbing habit native to Mexico, Central America, and theCaribbean. Fl. & Fr. Throughout the year

Useful part: Whole plant

Traditional uses: A strong decoction of thewhole plant is used to treat severe chest colds.

Biological activity: Antimicrobial, antioxidant.

Locality: Campus

61. *Spilanthesacmella*(L.) Murray

Common name: Toothache plant

Family: Asteraceae

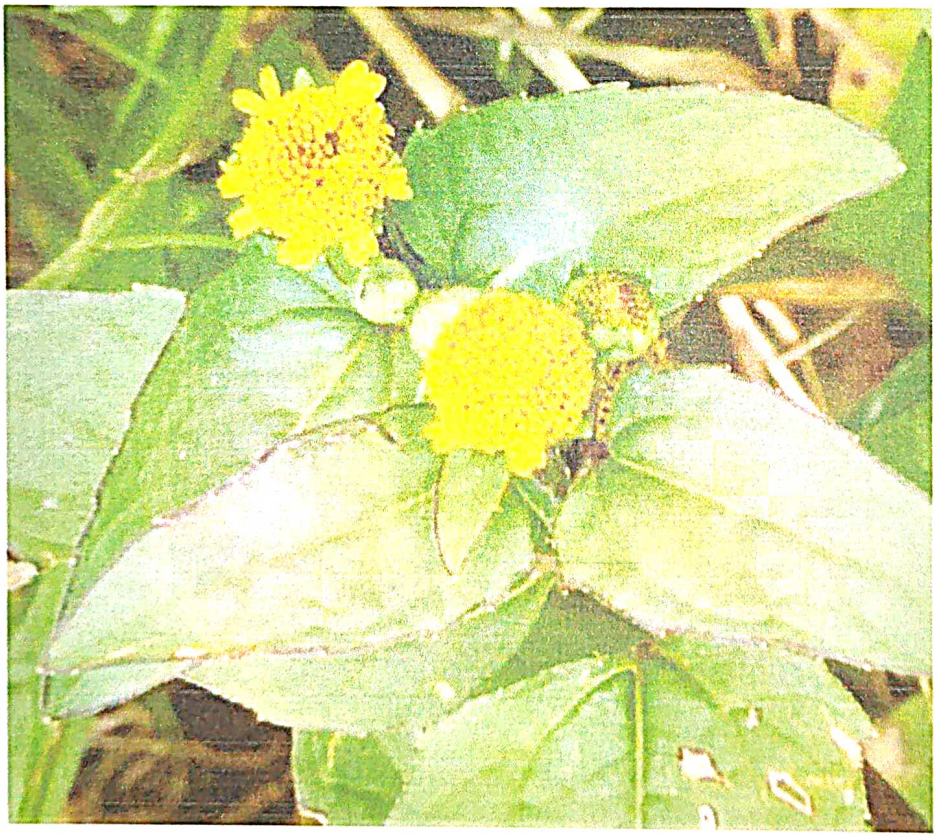
Description: Procumbent annuals native totropical South America Fl. & Fr. April-November

Useful part: The whole plant, flowers,leaves, roots, stems

Traditional uses: The most traditional use ofthis plant is to reduce toothache, also for stomatitis (Java), and to heal the wound

Biological activity: Antifungal, Antipyretic,Local anesthetic, Antioxidant, Analgesic,vasorelaxant, anti-humanvirus, anti-inflammatory

Locality: Campus



62. *Strobilanthusciliatus*Nees

Common name: Lesser Kurinji

Family: Acanthaceae

Description: Shrubs endemic to lower hills ofSouthern Western Ghats. Annual flowering occurs in this species from December to March.

Useful part: Roots, leaves

Traditional uses: Roots thermogeniedepurative, expectorant and tonic. Also used in conditions like lumbago, sciatica,skin dis- eases, cough, bronchitis etc. The leaves and bark used as diaphoretic, expectorant,leuko- derma leprosy and inflammation. Kurinji kuzhambu is a medicinal preparation given forwomen after delivery for good healthbiologicalanalgesic,diabetic,cytotoxic

Biological activity: anti-inflammatory,anti-microbial, antifungal, hepato- protective,

Locality: Campus

63. *Synedrellanodiflora*(L.) Gaertn

Common name: Cinderella weed

Family: Asteraceae (Sunflower family)

Description: An annual herb native to tropicalAmerica. Now a common weed in open fields and cultivated fields. Fl. & Fr. Throughout theyear

Useful part: Leaves

Traditional uses: Traditionally used by someGhanaian communities to treat epilepsy. In Malaysia, it is applied externally to sootheinflammation and to assuage headache. The juice, expressed from the leaves mixed with theseeds of Nigella sativa, is used to assuage earache. In India, the leaves are used to treatrheumatism.

Biological activity: Anti-inflammatory

Locality: Campus

64. *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers

Common name: Wild indigo

Family: Fabaceae

Description: It is a common wasteland weed,tropical and s Africa, w Asia, Southern

China, Indian subcontinent, Malesia, and northernAustralia. In many parts it is under cultivation asgreen manure crop. Fl. & Fr. July- December

Useful part: Whole plant, leaves, roots, fruits

Traditional uses: All parts of the plant have tonicand laxative properties. The dried plant is diureticand useful in treating bronchitis, liver, spleen andkidney disorders. It is also a blood purifier, in thetreatment of boils and pimples. A decoction of thefruit is a treatment against intestinal worms. A fruitextract relieves bodily pains and inflammatoryproblems. Roots are anthelmintic. The poundedleaves are used against snake-bite.

Biological activity: Antidiabetic, antioxidant,antimicrobial

Locality: Campus

65. *Tridax procumbens* L.

Common name: Coat button

Family: Asteraceae

Description: A perennial herb that has a creepingstem and pretty daisy-like flowers, native to thetropical Americas. Fl. & Fr. Throughout the year

Useful part: Leaves

Traditional uses: The leaves antiseptic,haemostatic, parasiticide, also a treatment against bronchial catarrh, dysentery, and diarrhoea. Theleaf powder, combined with that of Cicer arietinum in a 2:1 ratio, taken orally to treatdiabetes. A fine paste of the leaves applied externally to reduce swelling of haemorrhoids and to stop bleeding. The leaf sap applied topically to sores and ulcers.

Biological activity: Anticoagulant, antifungal,antidiarrheal, insect repellent

Locality: Campus

66. *Turneraulmifolia*Linn.

Common name: Yellow alder

Family: Passifloraceae

Description: A polymorphic perennial herb, oftenwoody at base, native to Mexico and the WestIndies. Fl. & Fr. Throughout the year.

Useful part: Leaves

Traditional uses: The plant is used in indigestion,bronchitis, cold, fever, boils and as a tonic. In India,it has been used for chest ailments, indigestion,biliousness, and rheumatism. In the Bahamas, it isused for sore throat, cold, and as an emmenagogue.In Haiti, it is used in vertigo, dysmenorrhea,haemorrhage, toothache, lumbago, and dyspepsia.In Java, the plant has been used for dysentery. InMexico, the plant is used as tonic and for dyspepsia.

Biological activity: Antibacterial

Locality: Campus

67. *Ziziphus oenoplia*(L.) Miller

Common name: Jackal jujube

Family: Rhamnaceae

Description: Scandent shrubs with recurved thorns,indigenous to a large part of southern Asia, from Indiaand Sri Lanka through Burma, Thailand, Indo-China,and the whole of Malesia. Fl. & Fr. July- November.

Useful part: Roots, stem bark, leaves

Traditional uses: In India, the roots used inAyurveda. The Konkani peoples of Maharashtra use leaves as a dressing for wounds. In Burma, the stembarks used as a mouthwash for sorethroats,dysentery, and for inflammation of the uterus.

Biological activity: Antilisterial, antioxidant.

Other uses: The berries are edible and the bark isused for tanning.

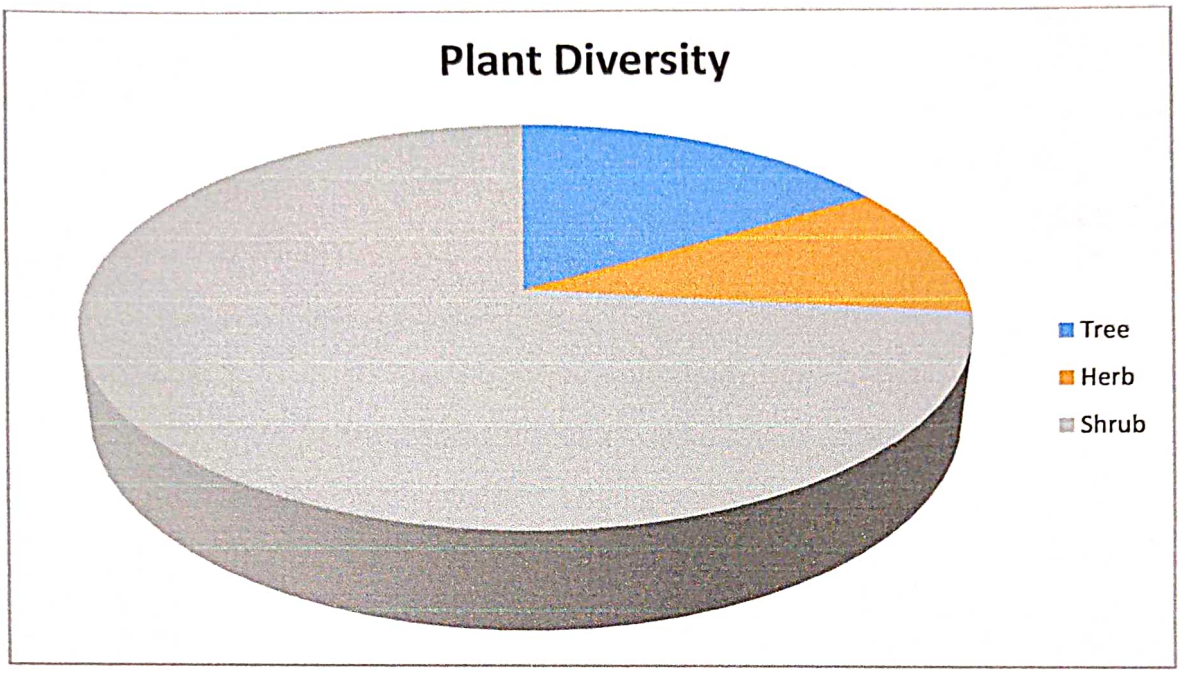
Locality: Whole campus.

Habit wise distribution of Plant species

Tree-11

Shrub-07

Herb-49



Katwa College

ANIMALS REGISTER

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Principal
Katwa College
Katwa, Purba Bardhaman
30/06/2024

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY Katwa College

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Checklist of Zoological/animal fauna found within the Katwa College premise 2019-20

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Appearance
Mammals	Modern Human	*Homo sapiens*	Very Large
	Bengal sacred langur	*Semnopithecus entellus*	Moderate
	Domestic Dog	*Canis familiaris*	Large
	Domestic Cat	*Felis catus*	Few
	Goat	*Capra hircus*	Large
	Asian palm civet	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Rare
	Small Indian Mongoose	*Urva auropunctata*	Rare
	Indian Palm Squirrel	*Fanambulus palmarum*	Few
	Bengal Rat	*Bandicota bengalensis*	Few
	House Mouse	*Mus musculus*	Few
Reptiles	Oriental Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*	Few
	House Gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Large
	Indian Monitor	*Varanus bengalensis*	Rare
	Indian Cobra	*Naja naja*	Rare
	Indian Rat Snake	*Ptyas mucosa*	Rare
	Asiatic Water Snake	*Fowlea piscator*	Rare
	Common Wolf Snake	*Lycodon capucinus*	Rare
Amphibians	Asian Common Toad	*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*	Large
Birds	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	Large
	Chestnut tailed starling	*Sturnia malabarica*	Few
	Jungle Babbler	*Argya striata*	Few
	Indian Pied Myna	*Gracupica contra*	Few
	Red Vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Few
	Red Whiskered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	Few
	Laughing Dove	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	Few
	Common Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Large
	Black Kite	*Milvus migranus*	Rare
	Purple Sunbird	*Cinnyris asiaticus*	Rare
	Purple Rumped Sunbird	*Leptocoma zeylonica*	Rare
	Coppersmith Barbet	*Psilopogon haemacephalus*	Rare
	Blue-Throated Barbet	*Psilopogon asiaticus*	Few
	Indian Silverbill	*Euodice malabarica*	Rare
	Great tit	*Parus major*	Rare
	Black Drongo	*Dicrurus macrocecus*	Few
	Rufous treepie	*Dendrocitta vagabunda*	Rare
	Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Large
	Falvous Breasted Woodpecker	*Dedrocopos maceti*	Rare
	House Swift	*Apus nipalensis*	Large
	Asian Koel	*Eudynamys scolopaceus*	Few
	Rose-ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameri*	Rare
	Indian Robin	*Copsychus fulicatus*	Rare
	House Crow	*Corvus splendens*	Few
	Black-Hooded Oriole	*Oriolus xanthornus*	Rare
Molluscs	Giant African Snail	*Achatina fulica*	Few
Arthropoda	Mosquito	*Aedes aegypti*	Rare
		Anopheles sp.	Rare
		Culex sp.	Large
	Millipedes	*Julus sp.*	Few
	Centipedes	*Scolopendra sp.*	Rare
	Butterflies	Unable to Identify	Large

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	Dragon Flies	Unable to Identify	Large
	Damsel Flies	Unable to Identify	Few
	Honey Bee	*Apis sp.*	Few
	Cockroach	*Periplaneta sp.*	Large
	Indian Yellow Paper Wasp	*Polistes olivaceus*	Few
	Moths	Unable to Identify	Large
	House Fly	*Musca domestica*	Few
	Firefly	Unable to Identify	Few
	Fruit fly	*Drosophila melanogaster*	Few
	Beetles	Unable to Identify	Large
	Termite	Unable to Identify	Rare
	Grasshopper	Unable to Identify	Large
	Spider	Unable to Identify	Large
	Ants	Unable to Identify	Large
	Cricket	Unable to Identify	Few
Annelida	Earthworm	*Pheretima sp.*	Large

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY • Kanya College

Checklist of Zoological/animal fauna found within the Katwa College premise 2020-21

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Appearance
Mammals	Modern Human	*Homo sapiens*	Very Large
	Bengal sacred langur	*Semnopithecus entellus*	Moderate
	Domestic Dog	*Canis familiaris*	Large
	Domestic Cat	*Felis catus*	Few
	Goat	*Capra hircus*	Large
	Asian palm civet	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Rare
	Small Indian Mongoose	*Urva auropunctata*	Rare
	Indian Palm Squirrel	*Fanambulus palmarum*	Few
	Bengal Rat	*Bandicota bengalensis*	Few
	House Mouse	*Mus musculus*	Few
Reptiles	Oriental Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*	Few
	House Gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Large
	Indian Monitor	*Varanus bengalensis*	Rare
	Indian Cobra	*Naja naja*	Rare
	Indian Rat Snake	*Ptyas mucosa*	Rare
	Asiatic Water Snake	*Fowlea piscator*	Rare
	Common Wolf Snake	*Lycodon capucinus*	Rare
Amphibians	Asian Common Toad	*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*	Large
Birds	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	Large
	Chestnut tailed starling	*Sturnia malabarica*	Few
	Jungle Babbler	*Argya striata*	Few
	Indian Pied Myna	*Gracupica contra*	Few
	Red Vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Few
	Red Whiskered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	Few
	Laughing Dove	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	Few
	Common Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Large
	Black Kite	*Milvus migranus*	Rare
	Purple Sunbird	*Cinnyris asiaticus*	Rare
	Purple Rumped Sunbird	*Leptocoma zeylonica*	Rare
	Coppersmith Barbet	*Psilopogon haemacephalus*	Rare
	Blue-Throated Barbet	*Psilopogon asiaticus*	Few
	Indian Silverbill	*Euodice malabarica*	Rare
	Great tit	*Parus major*	Rare
	Black Drongo	*Dicrurus macrocecus*	Few
	Rufous treepie	*Dendrocitta vagabunda*	Rare
	Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Large
	Falvous Breasted Woodpecker	*Dedrocopos maceti*	Rare
	House Swift	*Apus nipalensis*	Large
	Asian Koel	*Eudynamys scolopaceus*	Few
	Rose-ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameri*	Rare
	Indian Robin	*Copsychus fulicatus*	Rare
	House Crow	*Corvus splendens*	Few
	Black-Hooded Oriole	*Oriolus xanthornus*	Rare
Molluscs	Giant African Snail	*Achatina fulica*	Few
Arthropoda	Mosquito	*Aedes aegypti*	Rare
		Anopheles sp.	Rare
		Culex sp.	Large
	Millipedes	*Julus sp.*	Few
	Centipedes	*Scolopendra sp.*	Rare
	Butterflies	Unable to Identify	Large

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	Dragon Flies	Unable to Identify	Large
	Damsel Flies	Unable to Identify	Few
	Honey Bee	*Apis sp.*	Few
	Cockroach	*Periplaneta sp.*	Large
	Indian Yellow Paper Wasp	*Polistes olivaceus*	Few
	Moths	Unable to Identify	Large
	House Fly	*Musca domestica*	Few
	Firefly	Unable to Identify	Few
	Fruit fly	*Drosophila melanogaster*	Few
	Beetles	Unable to Identify	Large
	Termite	Unable to Identify	Rare
	Grasshopper	Unable to Identify	Large
	Spider	Unable to Identify	Large
	Ants	Unable to Identify	Large
	Cricket	Unable to Identify	Few
Annelida	Earthworm	*Pheretima sp.*	Large

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
KMNM College

Checklist of Zoological/animal fauna found within the Katwa College premise 2021-22

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Appearance
Mammals	Modern Human	*Homo sapiens*	Very Large
	Bengal sacred langur	*Semnopithecus entellus*	Moderate
	Domestic Dog	*Canis familiaris*	Large
	Domestic Cat	*Felis catus*	Few
	Goat	*Capra hircus*	Large
	Asian palm civet	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Rare
	Small Indian Mongoose	*Urva auropunctata*	Rare
	Indian Palm Squirrel	*Fanambulus palmarum*	Few
	Bengal Rat	*Bandicota bengalensis*	Few
	House Mouse	*Mus musculus*	Few
Reptiles	Oriental Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*	Few
	House Gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Few
	Indian Monitor	*Varanus bengalensis*	Rare
	Indian Cobra	*Naja naja*	Rare
	Indian Rat Snake	*Ptyas mucosa*	Rare
	Asiatic Water Snake	*Fowlea piscator*	Rare
	Common Wolf Snake	*Lycodon capucinus*	Rare
Amphibians	Asian Common Toad	*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*	Large
Birds	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	Large
	Chestnut tailed starling	*Sturnia malabarica*	Few
	Jungle Babbler	*Argya striata*	Few
	Indian Pied Myna	*Gracupica contra*	Few
	Red Vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Rare
	Red Whiskered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	Few
	Laughing Dove	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	Rare
	Common Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Large
	Black Kite	*Milvus migranus*	Rare
	Purple Sunbird	*Cinnyris asiaticus*	Rare
	Purple Rumped Sunbird	*Leptocoma zeylonica*	Rare
	Coppersmith Barbet	*Psilopogon haemacephalus*	Rare
	Blue-Throated Barbet	*Psilopogon asiaticus*	Rare
	Indian Silverbill	*Euodice malabarica*	Rare
	Great tit	*Parus major*	Rare
	Black Drongo	*Dicrurus macrocecus*	Few
	Rufous treepie	*Dendrocitta vagabunda*	Rare
	Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Large
	Falvous Breasted Woodpecker	*Dedrocopos maceti*	Rare
	House Swift	*Apus nipalensis*	Large
	Asian Koel	*Eudynamys scolopaceus*	Few
	Rose-ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameri*	Rare
	Indian Robin	*Copsychus fulicatus*	Rare
	House Crow	*Corvus splendens*	Few
	Black-Hooded Oriole	*Oriolus xanthornus*	Rare
Molluscs	Giant African Snail	*Achatina fulica*	Few
Arthropoda	Mosquito	*Aedes aegypti*	Rare
		Anopheles sp.	Large
		Culex sp.	Large
	Millipedes	*Julus sp.*	Few
	Centipedes	*Scolopendra sp.*	Rare
	Butterflies	Unable to Identify	Large

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	Dragon Flies	Unable to Identify	Large
	Damsel Flies	Unable to Identify	Few
	Honey Bee	*Apis sp.*	Few
	Cockroach	*Periplaneta sp.*	Large
	Indian Yellow Paper Wasp	*Polistes olivaceus*	Few
	Moths	Unable to Identify	Large
	House Fly	*Musca domestica*	Few
	Firefly	Unable to Identify	Few
	Fruit fly	*Drosophila melanogaster*	Few
	Beetles	Unable to Identify	Large
	Termite	Unable to Identify	Rare
	Grasshopper	Unable to Identify	Large
	Spider	Unable to Identify	Large
	Ants	Unable to Identify	Large
	Cricket	Unable to Identify	Few
Annelida	Earthworm	*Pheretima sp.*	Large

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY Karwa College

Checklist of Zoological/animal fauna found within the Katwa College premise 2022-23

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Appearance
Mammals	Modern Human	*Homo sapiens*	Very Large
	Bengal sacred langur	*Semnopithecus entellus*	Moderate
	Domestic Dog	*Canis familiaris*	Large
	Domestic Cat	*Felis catus*	Few
	Goat	*Capra hircus*	Large
	Asian palm civet	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Rare
	Small Indian Mongoose	*Urva auropunctata*	Rare
	Indian Palm Squirrel	*Fanambulus palmarum*	Few
	Bengal Rat	*Bandicota bengalensis*	Few
	House Mouse	*Mus musculus*	Few
Reptiles	Oriental Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*	Few
	House Gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Few
	Indian Monitor	*Varanus bengalensis*	Rare
	Indian Cobra	*Naja naja*	Rare
	Indian Rat Snake	*Ptyas mucosa*	Rare
	Asiatic Water Snake	*Fowlea piscator*	Rare
	Common Wolf Snake	*Lycodon capucinus*	Rare
Amphibians	Asian Common Toad	*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*	Large
Birds	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	Large
	Chestnut tailed starling	*Sturnia malabarica*	Few
	Jungle Babbler	*Argya striata*	Few
	Indian Pied Myna	*Gracupica contra*	Few
	Red Vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Rare
	Red Whiskered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	Few
	Laughing Dove	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	Rare
	Common Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Large
	Black Kite	*Milvus migranus*	Rare
	Purple Sunbird	*Cinnyris asiaticus*	Rare
	Purple Rumped Sunbird	*Leptocoma zeylonica*	Rare
	Coppersmith Barbet	*Psilopogon haemacephalus*	Rare
	Blue-Throated Barbet	*Psilopogon asiaticus*	Rare
	Indian Silverbill	*Euodice malabarica*	Rare
	Great tit	*Parus major*	Rare
	Black Drongo	*Dicrurus macrocecus*	Few
	Rufous treepie	*Dendrocitta vagabunda*	Rare
	Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Large
	Falvous Breasted Woodpecker	*Dedrocopos maceti*	Rare
	House Swift	*Apus nipalensis*	Large
	Asian Koel	*Eudynamys scolopaceus*	Few
	Rose-ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameri*	Rare
	Indian Robin	*Copsychus fulicatus*	Rare
	House Crow	*Corvus splendens*	Few
	Black-Hooded Oriole	*Oriolus xanthornus*	Rare
Molluscs	Giant African Snail	*Achatina fulica*	Few
Arthropoda	Mosquito	*Aedes aegypti*	Rare
		Anopheles sp.	Few
		Culex sp.	Large
	Millipedes	*Julus sp.*	Few
	Centipedes	*Scolopendra sp.*	Rare
	Butterflies	Unable to Identify	Modarate

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY Katwa College

	Dragon Flies	Unable to Identify	Large
	Damsel Flies	Unable to Identify	Few
	Honey Bee	*Apis sp.*	Few
	Cockroach	*Periplaneta sp.*	Large
	Indian Yellow Paper Wasp	*Polistes olivaceus*	Few
	Moths	Unable to Identify	Large
	House Fly	*Musca domestica*	Few
	Firefly	Unable to Identify	Few
	Fruit fly	*Drosophila melanogaster*	Few
	Beetles	Unable to Identify	Large
	Termite	Unable to Identify	Rare
	Grasshopper	Unable to Identify	Large
	Spider	Unable to Identify	Large
	Ants	Unable to Identify	Large
	Cricket	Unable to Identify	Few
Annelida	Earthworm	*Pheretima sp.*	Large

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY Kgiwa College

Checklist of Zoological/animal fauna found within the Katwa College premise 2023-24

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Appearance
Mammals	Modern Human	*Homo sapiens*	Very Large
	Bengal sacred langur	*Semnopithecus entellus*	Moderate
	Domestic Dog	*Canis familiaris*	Large
	Domestic Cat	*Felis catus*	Few
	Goat	*Capra hircus*	Large
	Asian palm civet	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	Rare
	Small Indian Mongoose	*Urva auropunctata*	Rare
	Indian Palm Squirrel	*Fanambulus palmarum*	Few
	Bengal Rat	*Bandicota bengalensis*	Few
	House Mouse	*Mus musculus*	Few
Reptiles	Oriental Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*	Few
	House Gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Few
	Indian Monitor	*Varanus bengalensis*	Rare
	Indian Cobra	*Naja naja*	Rare
	Indian Rat Snake	*Ptyas mucosa*	Rare
	Asiatic Water Snake	*Fowlea piscator*	Rare
	Common Wolf Snake	*Lycodon capucinus*	Rare
Amphibians	Asian Common Toad	*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*	Large
Birds	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	Large
	Chestnut tailed starling	*Sturnia malabarica*	Few
	Jungle Babbler	*Argya striata*	Few
	Indian Pied Myna	*Gracupica contra*	Few
	Red Vented Bulbul	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Rare
	Red Whiskered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	Few
	Laughing Dove	*Spilopelia senegalensis*	Rare
	Common Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Large
	Black Kite	*Milvus migranus*	Rare
	Purple Sunbird	*Cinnyris asiaticus*	Rare
	Purple Rumped Sunbird	*Leptocoma zeylonica*	Rare
	Coppersmith Barbet	*Psilopogon haemacephalus*	Rare
	Blue-Throated Barbet	*Psilopogon asiaticus*	Rare
	Indian Silverbill	*Euodice malabarica*	Rare
	Great tit	*Parus major*	Rare
	Black Drongo	*Dicrurus macrocecus*	Few
	Rufous treepie	*Dendrocitta vagabunda*	Rare
	Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	Large
	Falvous Breasted Woodpecker	*Dedrocopos maceti*	Rare
	House Swift	*Apus nipalensis*	Large
	Asian Koel	*Eudynamys scolopaceus*	Few
	Rose-ringed Parakeet	*Psittacula krameri*	Rare
	Indian Robin	*Copsychus fulicatus*	Rare
	House Crow	*Corvus splendens*	Few
	Black-Hooded Oriole	*Oriolus xanthornus*	Rare
Molluscs	Giant African Snail	*Achatina fulica*	Few
Arthropoda	Mosquito	*Aedes aegypti*	Rare
		Anopheles sp.	Few
		Culex sp.	Large
	Millipedes	*Julus sp.*	Few
	Centipedes	*Scolopendra sp.*	Rare
	Butterflies	Unable to Identify	Modarate

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	Dragon Flies	Unable to Identify	Large
	Damsel Flies	Unable to Identify	Few
	Honey Bee	*Apis sp.*	Few
	Cockroach	*Periplaneta sp.*	Large
	Indian Yellow Paper Wasp	*Polistes olivaceus*	Few
	Moths	Unable to Identify	Large
	House Fly	*Musca domestica*	Few
	Firefly	Unable to Identify	Few
	Fruit fly	*Drosophila melanogaster*	Few
	Beetles	Unable to Identify	Large
	Termite	Unable to Identify	Rare
	Grasshopper	Unable to Identify	Large
	Spider	Unable to Identify	Large
	Ants	Unable to Identify	Large
	Cricket	Unable to Identify	Few
Annelida	Earthworm	*Pheretima sp.*	Large