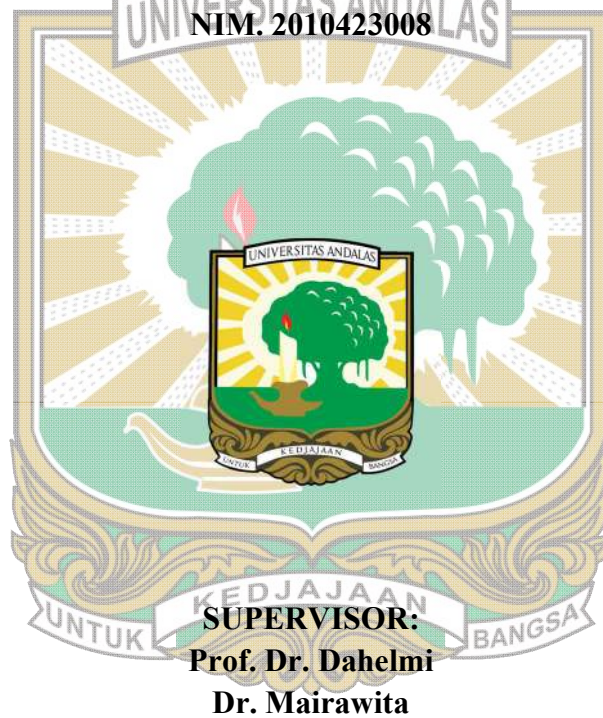


**DIVERSITY OF BUTTERFLY SPECIES IN PELANGAI KACIAK,
RANAH PESISIR, PESISIR SELATAN, WEST SUMATRA**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

BY:

**ASTRI PERMATA SARI TOFRI
NIM. 2010423008**



**SUPERVISOR:
Prof. Dr. Dahelmi
Dr. Mairawita**

**DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Pelangai Kaciak, Ranah Pesisir, Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan, Sumatera Barat, dan berhasil mengidentifikasi berbagai jenis kupu-kupu dari lima famili utama. Proses pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode insect net dan metode cylindrical gauze trap. Melalui kedua metode ini, diperoleh data keragaman yang menunjukkan keberadaan lima famili kupu-kupu yang berhasil ditangkap dan diidentifikasi, yaitu Hesperidae, Lycaenidae, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae, dan Pieridae. Famili Hesperidae ditemukan terdiri dari lima genus dengan lima spesies berbeda, dan berjumlah enam individu. Famili Lycaenidae didapatkan dari empat genus dengan empat spesies berbeda, berjumlah 24 individu. Sementara itu, famili Nymphalidae memiliki keanekaragaman yang paling tinggi, mencakup 23 genus dengan 28 spesies yang teridentifikasi dan jumlah sebesar 253 individu. Famili Papilionidae ditemukan terdiri dari tiga genus dan enam spesies, dengan jumlah sebanyak 16 individu. Terakhir, famili Pieridae terdiri dari lima genus dengan delapan spesies yang berbeda dan sebanyak 62 individu. Famili kupu-kupu yang paling banyak ditemukan di Pelangai Kaciak adalah Nymphalidae, yang merupakan famili kupu-kupu dengan spesies terbanyak di dunia. Total individual kupu-kupu dari semua famili adalah 361 individu dan total spesies yang didapat adalah 51 spesies.

Kata Kunci: *Papilionoidea, Lepidoptera, Keanekaragaman Hayati, Bioindikator, Pollinator*

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted in Pelangai Kaciak, Ranah Pesisir, Pesisir Selatan Regency, West Sumatra, successfully identifying various types of butterflies from five main families. The sampling process was carried out using using an insect net method and using a cylindrical gauze trap method. Through these two methods, diversity data was obtained that showed the presence of five butterfly families that were successfully captured and identified, namely Hesperidae, Lycaenidae, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae, and Pieridae. For the Hesperidae family, five genera were found with five different species, with a total of six individuals. Lycaenidae family was found from four genera with four different species, totaling 24 individuals. Meanwhile, the Nymphalidae family showed the highest diversity, covering 23 genera with 28 identified species and a total of 253 individuals. Captured Papilionidae family consists of three genera and six species, with a total of 16 individuals. Finally, Pieridae family consists of five genera with eight different species and a total of 62 individuals. The butterfly family most commonly found in Pelangai Kaciak is Nymphalidae, which itself is the butterfly family with the most species in the world. The total number of individual butterflies from all families is 361 and the total species are 51 species.

Keywords: *Papilionoidea, Lepidoptera, Biodiversity, Bioindicator, Pollinator*