



ZOOLOGICA

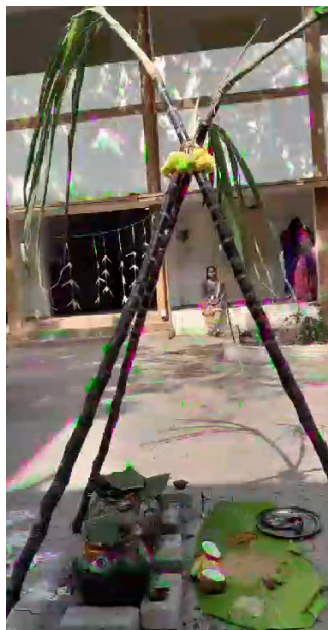


**NEWSLETTER FROM THE
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE
JANUARY 2024, VOLUME - 20**

HARVEST HARMONY EMBRACING PONGAL'S JOYFUL TRADITION

Pongal is a fascinating festival celebrated for showing gratitude to SURIYA BHAGHAVAN for flourishing the earth with best resources. The department of zoology, QMC celebrated this traditional festival in an eco friendly way. A model house was constructed that depicted our rich culture and heritage. Delicious Pongal was cooked in colourful pots. The joyous chorus of 'Pongalo pongal' was made during the overflowing sizzling of pongal. We worshiped the God with a delicious feast, sweets and sugarcanes.

Many traditional dance forms and games such as KARAGATTAM, KUMIATTAM, KOLLATTAM, URIADI, BLIND FOLD, NONDI, PALLANKULI were also conducted. As the echoes of joy lingered in the air, the Pongal celebration in our department becomes a cherished chapter in our collective memories



VISIT OF DR. RAVINDRA CHANDRA JOSHI

Dr. Ravindra Chandra Joshi, Senior Consultant, Philippine Rice Research Institute, Philippines visited our college on 23rd January 2024. He was accompanied by his wife, Ms. Elaine Joshi and mentor Prof Dr MS Venugopal. He interacted with students and staff members of the department. He also met our college Principal Dr. Uma Maheshwari.



REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

Our Queen Mary's College has secured first prize in the cultural events of Republic day celebrations organised by the Government of Tamilnadu. Our college has secured first prize for the eighth time which is a great accomplishment and a pride for us. It's unique theme about chera, Chola and Pandiya kings highlighted their performance. D.Dipika Mishra of 2nd year B.Sc Zoology and T.Sathya of 1st year B.Sc Zoology took part in it and received awards and cash prizes from the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamilnadu.









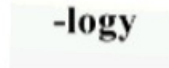






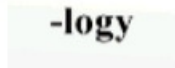
FUN FAUNA ZONE

SPOT THE WORDS 🔍

O	M	A	C	P	L	C	I	R	Z	E	B	R	A
A	T	R	O	R	R	E	L	T	I	E	T	A	E
T	A	E	O	O	E	O	M	L	I	O	N	B	E
O	T	F	A	I	G	R	N	A	A	S	M	V	L
E	I	O	O	V	I	V	G	I	C	R	L	T	H
I	B	R	B	A	T	C	V	B	H	R	H	S	A
H	A	E	Z	H	C	E	H	A	T	R	V	R	C
T	H	S	T	E	L	T	I	E	O	T	N	T	A
C	M	T	S	B	O	C	U	B	E	N	O	R	L
L	F	T	E	R	R	R	R	I	C	T	G	O	F
E	R	O	V	I	N	R	A	C	V	H	A	R	H
V	A	A	H	O	V	E	I	E	A	I	E	H	Z
E	B	E	L	E	P	H	A	N	T	A	O	H	O
F	B	H	E	R	B	I	V	O	R	E	N	O	O

- CUB
- CALF
- HABITAT
- TIGER
- RHINO
- CHEETAH
- ELEPHANT
- ZEBRA
- ZOO
- BEHAVIOR
- CARNIVORE
- FOREST
- CAMEL
- HERBIVORE
- LION

GUESS THE BRANCH OF ZOOLOGY

1.  +  + 
2.  +  +  + 
3.  +  +  + 
4.  +  + 

Answers: 1. Herpetology 2. Ichthyology 3. Entomology 4. Pathology

LET'S WELCOME ANOTHER FLYING GLITTER TO OUR ENVIRONMENT

A new butterfly species, named *Cigaritis meghamalaiensis*, has been found in the Western Ghats after 33 years. It has been identified in the Megamalai division of the Srivilliputhur Megamalai Tiger Reserve in Theni district. The common name for this species is Cloud Forest silverline. It is a unique species with a metallic copper colour and silver lines which are not easily replicated.

It is also surprising to see vicious ants called *Crematogaster wroughtonii* taking care of the tender caterpillars. This recent discovery increases the number of *Cigaritis* butterfly species from 7 to 8. After this discovery, the total number of butterflies in the Western Ghats has been risen to 337 species including 40 western ghat endemics



CLOUD FOREST SILVERLINE

➤ **Scientific name** | *Cigaritis meghamalaiensis*

➤ Cloud Forest Silverline is found in high elevation

➤ Wings have a metallic copper

colour with silver lines

➤ Caterpillars are reared by *Crematogaster Wroughtonii* ants

➤ **Season** | February to April



DODO : AN HUMAN INDUCED EXTINCTION

Dodo was a large, flightless bird once native to the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. It was bigger than a turkey and weighed about 23 kilograms. It had blue-gray feathers, a large head and beak, and small, useless wings. Dodos nested on the ground, and it is thought that they laid a single egg. Unfortunately, the species was wiped out less than 200 years after its discovery. The birds were discovered by Portuguese sailors around 1507. The birds had no natural Predators, so they were unafraid of humans.

For sailors dodos population was an easy source of fresh meat for their voyages. As humans settled on the island, loss of habitat further threatened the birds. Humans also brought animals, such as pigs and monkeys, which ate the vulnerable eggs and competed with the dodos for food. Over-harvesting of the birds, combined with habitat loss and a losing competition with the newly introduced animals, was too much for the dodos to survive. The last dodo was killed in 1681, and the species was lost forever to extinction



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