

HISTORY OF ENTOMOLOGY IN INDIA AND POSITION OF INSECTS IN ANIMAL KINGDOM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER ARTHROPODA

History of Entomology in India

1758 - 10th edition of Systema Naturae Linnaeus with only **12 Indian insects** which was the earliest record.

1779 - Dr. J.G. Koenig - Medical Officer initiated the **work on** Indian insects on **scientific lines**. He also published a special account of the **termites** of Thanjavur District.

1782 - Dr. Kerr Published on account of **lac insect**.

1785 - **Asiatic Society of Bengal** started in Calcutta and **many papers** were published in the Societys publications.

1790 - Roxburgh (Botanist) published a **detailed** account of **lac insect**.

1791 - Dr. J. Anderson issued a **monograph** on **Cochineal scale insects**

1800 - Buchanan (Traveller) wrote on the **cultivation of lac** in India and on **sericulture** in some parts of South India. Denovan published Natural **History of Insects** which was the first contribution on the insects of Asia and was **revised in 1842** by West Wood.

1875 - Foundation of the **Indian Museum** at Calcutta

1883 - **Bombay Natural History Society** was started. After the foundation of these two organisations scientific studies received greater attention in India. Numerous contributions of Indian insects were published in the **Journal of the Bombay Natural History**.

1892 - Hampson issued four volumes on **months of India**

1893 - Rothney published on **Indian Ants** (earliest record of **biological pest control** in India) i.e. **White ants** attach on **stationary items** was kept free by **red ants**.

Government of India commenced the publication of the **Fauna of British India** series

1897 - Bingham's issued volumes on "**Hymenoptera**" (Ants, bees and wasps). Since than **volumes on other groups** of insects like Coleoptera (beetles), Hemiptera (bugs), Odonata (dragenfly and damselfly), etc., were published.

1889 - Indian Museum, Calcutta published the **Indian Museum Notes** in five volumes.

1903 - which contributed much on **economic entomology** and **applied entomology** in India.

19th Century marks the major progress and expansions in the field of applied entomology.

1901 - (Lionel de Nicevelle) posting of the **first entomologist** to the Government of India.

1905 - Establishment of **Imperial Agricultural Research Institute** at Pusa (Bihar). Subsequently this Institute was shifted to New Delhi as **Indian Agricultural Research Institute**.

1906 - "Indian Insect Pests" & "Indian Insect Life" Books by Professor Maxwell. Lefroy, Head, Division of Entomology, IARI, New Delhi. Subsequently **State Governments** also took up entomological work. **Madras, Punjab and Uthar Pradesh** appointed their first Government Entomologists in **1912, 1919 and 1922** respectively.

1914 - T.B. Fletcher, the first Government Entomologist of Madras State, published his book "Some South Indian Insects".

1916 - The **Natural History Section** of the Indian Museum was formed as the **Zoological Survey of India**.

1921 - Indian Central Cotton Committee to investigate on pests of cotton.

1925 - Indian Lac Research Institute

1940 - Dr. T.V. Ramakrishna Ayyar published the book "Handbook of Economic Entomology" which met the long felt need of the students of Agriculture and agricultural scientists as well.

1968 - Dr. M.S. Mani's "General Entomology"

1969 - Dr. H.s. Pruth's "Textbook of Agricultural Entomology". Dr. Pradhan's "Insect Pests of Crops"

1946 - Government of India started the "**Directorate of plant protection**".

1960 - "The Desert Locust in India" monograph by Y.R. Rao.

1969 - "The monograph on Indian Thysanoptera" by Dr. T.N. Ananthakrishnan