



**ON THE BIOECOLOGY OF PURPLE-WINGED BUTTERFLIES
(LEPIDOPTERA: LYCAENIDAE).**

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ANNOTATION

This article presents information about the biology and ecological characteristics of the Butterfly, which is one of the important classes of the class of insects, the order of the Pteroptera.

Key word

Central Asia, butterflies, endemic, Lycaenidae, Lycaena dispar

Butterflies is one of the class of insects, and includes more than 100,000 species in the world fauna, but there are no butterflies at all in Antarctica [1]. There are about 8,000 species of insects in the MDX. The eye- and quiet patterns colors on the wings of butterflies depend on the characteristics of the of coins on their wings. Pigments (paints) determine the color of the of most butterflies. The color of each is associated coin with a separate pigment, and the different colors of the wings are determined by different pigments in different coins. The color of the flying wings when light falls depends on optical phenomena. There are no pigments in such particles, the difference is the structure of the particles and the angle at which the light returns from the wings, that is, from which side we see them. The thorax of butterflies consists of three interconnected parts - front thorax, middle thorax and posterior thorax. Two pairs of wings are connected above the middle and back chest, the wings are membranous, veined, their top and bottom are covered with small coins. Butterflies have three pairs of legs on their chest [2].

Lycaenidae –small butterflies. The wings are thin, thin. The color of the wings is red, reddish, green, blue. But the main color of many species is blue, bluish or blue, so they are called. The front legs of the imago are shorter than the other legs.

But it is developed, it has only one tip, the male has four legs, the female has longer forelegs than the male, and six legs are visible. About 7,000 species of ulam are known in the world, and in Uzbekistan there are about 100 species belonging to more than 20 genera.



Polycaenci tamerlana. Endemic of the mountains of Central Asia. It is found in the mountains surrounding the Fergana valley, in the Piskom, Ugom and Chatkal ridges. is the only representative of this family in Central Asia. German entomologist Staudinger named it in honor of Amir Temur. Their front legs are quite different from the back ones. The front legs of the male are turned into hairy claws, and the female's are shorter than the other legs. The dimensions are 25-30 mm. The male is smaller than the female. The general appearance is similar to. Some entomologists include this butterfly in a separate subfamily of, some in a Erycinids. (Erycinidcie) enter.

Fedchenko turquoise wing It is one of the most beautiful butterflies in the family. The base of the front wings is red, only the edges are green, and the hind wings are completely green. When it folds its wings and lands on the grass, its hindwings completely cover the red color of its forewings. Now how do you separate the green butterfly from the green grass.

The front wings of the butterfly are yellow-red, only the edges have a brown border, and the back wings are brown. At the beginning of April, it starts flying at relatively low altitudes (Oktash mountains, Sumcha hills, Tashkent region), and in summer it flies at high mountains up to 2700 m. It is found in almost all mountain ranges of Uzbekistan. The flight period is April - June. The dimensions are 32-35 mm. In our country, there is another butterfly belonging to this genus, but smaller than Fedchenko's turquoise - its name is *Callimachus* (*Tomares callimachus*). Its diameter is around 25 mm. In Uzbekistan, it has been found in the Karjontog, Chotkal (Chimyon) and Nurota ridges. Imagosi flies in April.

Lycaena thersamon. It is very common in Uzbekistan. It is found in Tashkent, Syrdarya, Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya, as well as in the Fergana Valley. The flight period of its imago is from March to November, it can be found in fields, gardens, and along rivers. It rises up to 3000 m in the mountains. Worms live in gravel. The dimensions are 25-30 mm.

Lycaena dispar . The unpaired turquoise butterfly is a butterfly found in many regions, it is found in Europe, the Caucasus, South Siberia and China. In Uzbekistan, it lives in the oases of the Chirchik (downstream), Sirdarya (Fergana valley) and Zarafshan (upstream) rivers. The appearance of the male and female is very different from each other, so it is called "unpaired". The top of the male's forewings is fiery-red, the edges have a thin black border, the female's forewings have a black spot parallel to the edges and two short black spots on the front edge, the hindwings are reddish, light gray mixed color, on the lower edge has wide reddish bands. The dimensions are 32-40 mm. The female is bigger. Its image flies

in April-October, it breeds two or three times. It is included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan (2003) because it is decreasing.

The main reason for their decrease is the exploitation of Darva rivers.

Lycaena solskyi (*Lycaena solskyi*). It is recorded in the mountains of Chotkal (Chimyon), Kurama (Kamchik), Turkestan (Kumbel) and Hisar in Uzbekistan, and is found in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The forewings of the male are fiery-red above, with a black border on the edges, and the tips are black.

The top of its wings is basking in the sun. Sizes are 27-33 mm. The male is slightly larger.

Polyommatus Icarus it is found in almost all regions of eastern Uzbekistan, it rises up to 2000 m in th The dimensions are 23-26 mm. It lives almost everywhere in Europe and Asia [3].e mountains. It is not only in barren deserts The top of the male's wings is dark blue. The female is brown, with a series of reddish spots on the edges of all wings.

Polyommatus elvira Elvira The butterfly lives in the Fergana Valley ("Aqoltin", Andijan Region), Chirchik River Oasis (Chinoz) and Surkhandarvo Region of Uzbekistan. The flight period of imagos is from April to July. The male is a true turquoise color that tans and tans in the sunThe edges of the wings are dark brown. The color of the female is brown. The dimensions are 27-32 mm. It is usually found in forests, riverside meadows, sometimes in brackish places.

Polyommatus amandus The entire surface of the wings of the male Amandus butterfly is turquoise, and in the sun it shines in different of blue, that is, the wings are composed of optic cells. The female is brown, except for a series of reddish-yellow triangular spots on the lower edges of the hindwings. Sizes are up to 34-35 mm. (In Uzbekistan, it is found in the mountains (Ugom-Piskom, Oloy, Zarafshan, Turkestan and Hisar ridges) at heights of 1700-2500 m.

Epargyros turquoise wing Epargiros has one feature that distinguishes it from other The dimensions are not very large, 25-28 mm. It mainly flies in the lowlands, deserts and deserts are its habitat.turquoise birds - it always lands on the branches with its head down.It is found in the sands of the Fergana Valley, in the residual sand dunes between the cotton fields. It rises up to 1000 m in the mountains. Saxophone flies in the meadows. The general color of the base of the wings is oozing. in the middle of the light brown spots there are s

Lycaena margelanica It was pro bably given this name by the German entomologist Staudinger in 1881 because it was found in the mountains near the city of Margilan (in the Oloy range). This butterfly is not found ar"Dumli" is from the feruzakanots. It is found in Ferghana Valley, Piskom, Koksuv, Turkestan, Zarafshan and Hisar mountains.ound Margilan.mall silvery shiny spots. Rear



wings "tail". *Lycaena Imagosi* flies in July-August. It has been found that it lives in the mountains at altitudes of up to 2700 m.

Satyrium acaudatum. This butterfly is a type of black turquoise butterfly. It is more common in mountainous regions (Piskom, Ugom, Chatkal and Kurama mountains). There is also around Shahimardan (Oloy ridge).

The top of the wings is the same - dark black-brown, the bottom is a little lighter. *Imagosi* flies in the summer months. The dimensions are about 35 mm. The male (above) is smaller than the female (below).

Lycaena phlaeas This type of *Feruzakanotla* is very common in the world, it is found in many places in Europe and Asia. It is found everywhere except the sandy deserts of Uzbekistan, it gives birth twice a year, the first ones are found and named. In dry deserts, in the spring, the second in the fall. The wings of both sexes are dark brown-red above and light brown-red below. Worms live in various sorghums and grasses. The dimensions are about 30 mm.

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