

**Keanekaragaman kupu-kupu (lepidoptera beberapa tipe habitat di hutan kota Sabki Kota Jambi = The species diversity and distribution of butterflies (Lepidoptera; Rhopalocera) in the urban forest of Muhammad Sabki Jambi, Jambi Province, Indonesia**

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Abstrak

**ABSTRACT**

Species diversity and distribution of butterflies (Lepidoptera; Rhopalocera) of the urban forest of Muhammad Sabki, Jambi were studied from January to February 2012. The urban forest was divided into four different habitat types: the Park, the Stream side, the Rubber forest, and the Mixed forest. Two transect routes were established for each habitat type. Observations were made on the number of individuals of each species of butterflies found within the transects. Data were analyzed by Shannon-Wiener, Evenness, and Sorenson indices. A total of 43 species with 3241 individuals of six families (Hesperiidae, Papilionidae, Nymphalidae, Lycaenidae, and Riodinidae) of butterflies were recorded. Nymphalidae was the most dominating family with the highest species richness at the urban forest. The highest number of butterfly species was recorded at the Rubber forest and the Stream side (37 species each), followed by the Park (33 species) and the Mixed forest (27 species). The most abundant butterflies were found at the Rubber Forest, and the least were in the Stream side. Two species (*Eurema hecabe* and *Mycalesis janardana*) were observed consistently at all habitat types, and the former was the most abundant species. The highest species diversity and evenness indices were found in the Rubber Forest, while the lowest were in the Stream Side. Species diversity and evenness indices of butterflies of the urban forest can be categorized as low and low to moderate respectively. Based on their similarity indices of species (IS), the community of butterfly of the urban forest consisted of three communities: the Park, the Stream Side-Rubber Forest, and the Mixed Forest. The highest IS was found in the Stream Side-Rubber Forest. Nevertheless, high similarity indices (>0.7) of the butterflies between communities indicating that the communities of the butterfly had almost similar species composition, and most species were widely distributed across all habitat types of the urban forest.