

ABSTRAK

PREFERENSI HABITAT KUPU-KUPU SAYAP RENDA UNGU *Cethosia myrina* Felder & Felder, 1867 (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) SEBAGAI SPESIES ENDEMIK DAN DILINDUNGI DI TAMAN NASIONAL BANTIMURUNG BULUSARAUNG SULAWESI SELATAN

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Kupu-kupu bidadari atau sayap renda ungu *Cethosia myrina* (Felder & Felder, 1867) spesies endemik Sulawesi dan pulau satelit yang dilindungi berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan No. P.106 Tahun 2018. Salah satu kupu-kupu endemik di Taman Nasional Bantimurung Bulusaraung, namun informasi mengenai preferensi habitatnya masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik habitat yang mendukung keberadaan *C. myrina* serta menganalisis faktor biotik dan abiotik yang memengaruhi perjumpaannya. Penelitian dilakukan pada September–November 2025 di Resor Balocci (Ammarae dan Kampoang) dan Resor Bantimurung, Resor Pattunuang. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode *Pollard Walk*, faktor biotik meliputi tumbuhan inang dan nektar, serta faktor abiotik berupa ketinggian, suhu, kelembapan udara, dan tutupan kanopi. Analisis data menggunakan indeks kelimpahan relatif, Korelasi Pearson, GLM, dan PCA. Hasil penelitian, total perjumpaan *C. myrina* sebanyak 48 individu, dengan kelimpahan relatif tertinggi di Resor Bantimurung (3,88%) dan Resor Pattunuang (3,49%). Faktor biotik yang berperan meliputi ketersediaan tumbuhan inang *Adenia heterophylla* dan tumbuhan nektar, sedangkan faktor abiotik meliputi suhu, kelembapan, ketinggian, dan tutupan kanopi. Analisis menunjukkan bahwa distribusi *C. myrina* dipengaruhi oleh interaksi antara faktor lingkungan dan ketersediaan sumber pakan. Habitat yang terbuka dengan kondisi lingkungan yang sesuai cenderung mendukung keberadaan spesies ini. Dengan demikian, keberlanjutan populasi *C. myrina* sangat bergantung pada keseimbangan faktor biotik dan abiotik dalam habitatnya.

Kata Kunci: Kupu-kupu sayap renda ungu, *Cethosia myrina*, endemik, preferensi habitat, TN Babul

ABSTRACT

HABITAT PREFERENCE OF VIOLET LACEWING BUTTERFLY *Cethosia myrina* Felder & Felder, 1867 (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) AS AN ENDEMIC AND PROTECTED SPECIES IN BANTIMURUNG BULUSARAUNG NATIONAL PARK SOUTH SULAWESI

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The angel butterfly *Cethosia myrina* (Felder & Felder, 1867) is an endemic species of Sulawesi and its surrounding satellite islands, protected under the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.106 of 2018. It is one of the endemic butterfly species found in Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park; however, information regarding its habitat preference remains limited. This study aimed to identify habitat characteristics that support the presence of *C. myrina* and to analyze the biotic and abiotic factors influencing its occurrence. The research was conducted from September to November 2025 in Balocci Resort (Ammarae and Kampoang sites), Bantimurung Resort, and Pattunuang Resort. Data were collected using the Pollard Walk method. Biotic factors observed included host plants and nectar plants, while abiotic factors consisted of altitude, temperature, air humidity, and canopy cover. Data analysis employed relative abundance index, Pearson Correlation, Generalized Linear Model (GLM), and Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The results showed a total of 48 individuals of *C. myrina*, with the highest relative abundance recorded in Bantimurung Resort (3.88%) and Pattunuang Resort (3.49%). Important biotic factors included the availability of the host plant *Adenia heterophylla* and nectar plants, whereas abiotic factors included temperature, humidity, altitude, and canopy cover. The analysis indicated that the distribution of *C. myrina* was influenced by the interaction between environmental factors and food resource availability. Open habitats with suitable environmental conditions tended to support the presence of this species. Therefore, the sustainability of *C. myrina* populations strongly depends on the balance of biotic and abiotic factors within its habitat.

Keywords: Violet lacewing butterfly, *Cethosia myrina*, endemic, habitat preference, Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park.