

Indian Lepidoptera
(Insects as Umbrella species)

Issue Number 2007.11

November 2007

***Flutter by
Butterfly
Floating flower
in the sky
Kiss me with your
Petal wings
Whisper secrets
Tell of spring***
■ **Author Unknown**

Welcome to the beautiful and colorful
World of Indian butterflies!!!!
Subscribe today to know more about
These lovely creatures.

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Dear All,

There were two Butterfly meets this year. First one was held at Shendurny WLS Near Trivandrum in Kerala between 1-4th June 2007. This was organized by the Warblers and Waders group. During this meet most of the participants got to see the rare butterfly Palmking (*Amathusia phidippus*). Having experts like C. Susanth, S. Karthikeyan and Krushnamegh Kunte, I am sure the participants must have had a wonderful time. Second meet was held at Maredumilli in Rajamundri district of Andhra Pradesh between 16-19th August 2007. This was organized by Butterfly Conservation Society, Hyderabad. Both these meets were coordinated by the Butterfly-India group. I understand that both these meets were a success

Few things have been planned for our butterflies. First of all it would be wonderful if we can have photos and identification keys for butterfly species that are listed in the four schedules of Wildlife Protection Act. These Butterfly species are listed in this issue. Compilation of these species photos and details would assist law enforcing agencies for much better action. So if you have the photos of any of the listed species, please mail the same to kishen.das@gmail.com and be part of conservation team.

In addition, it is also planned to come out with butterfly checklists for the national parks and sanctuaries of India. Requests have been received from various people asking for the butterfly checklists for our national parks and sanctuaries. Although we don't have the checklist for all our protected areas; if we can at least jot down the protected areas for which we have data; and may be sometime later, some of us can try to explore the ones for which we don't have enough data. This will also enable us to know the exact distribution of our butterfly species and we will be in a better position to modify the list of species in the schedules or updating the status of some of our species in IUCN.

I once again urge the readers to take the hobby of Butterfly watching with a lot more seriousness and try to contribute towards the conservation of the last remaining forests.

Happy insecting,
Kishen Das, Editor, Mysore

A FUNNY THING HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO THE PUB ...

London, 31.vii.2007

By Dr. Torben B. Larsen

We had just finished a five-hour meeting at the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) on the edge of Regent's Park in northern London after discussing a project for long term monitoring of a 10% sample of all the butterflies in the world (some 15,000 species without the skippers (Hesperioidea)). It had been a good meeting, so in the late afternoon we decided to take advantage of one of the few fine days in London this year to finish off at the local pub. Our group included some of the people with the broadest knowledge of butterflies from Madagascar, Latin America, and Africa, as well as the monitoring wizards from the ZSL.

A small gaggle of people, including toddlers in pushchairs, on the other side of the road were intently looking at a well manicured garden hedge. It turned out that they were actually focused on a beautiful – very large – blue butterfly with a prominent orange band on the forewing. We muscled in – after all, between us we must have seen 5,000 butterfly species in nature! At a distance of 15 metres I had thought it was the Kenyan *Euphaedra neophron* (my African bias will show), but getting closer it was clear that it was one of the famous “oakleafs” of the genus *Kallima* from Asia. The afternoon was cool and the butterfly was absorbing the last rays of direct sun.

David Lees took some nice pictures (see below). We told the bystanders what they were looking at and ventured the suggestion that it must have escaped from the splendid Butterfly House in Regent's Park Zoo, just a few hundred metres away. We could not help wondering at the odds against three of the world's leading butterfly specialists happening on this spectacle in quest of a quiet round of beer.

A few minutes later a lady from the zoo turned up, chasing an escapee from the butterfly house: “But what do I do with it?” It was quite cool and the butterfly was not very active. David was able to pick it up without any problem and handed it to her. The two actually knew each other: the lady was Dr Lesley Dickie, Conservation Director at the Zoo. She sent us a nice e-mail the following day: “Thanks again for catching up our ever so resourceful escape artist - I safely took him back and he went into quarantine – for being naughty in the first place I think...”

However, a good time was had by all, the butterfly got home safely, “And” – as Browning said – “all's right with the world!”



Yours truly assessing *Kallima ?inachus camdentownensis*.

In principle, exotic species should of course not escape from captivity or be otherwise introduced. They might wreak havoc on the local flora and fauna. The common grey squirrel was introduced to the UK from America because it would be cute to have two different squirrels in gardens and parks: they soon completely wiped out the red squirrel except for isolated pockets in the coldest and wettest parts of the country. Coypu and mink are out-competing local predators in much of Europe. Escaped crayfish are clobbering local species in many countries. The worst example of this is probably the Hawaiian Islands. Many local species have been wiped out by exotic imports, some accidental, others deliberate. Endemicsnails and birds have taken especially strong hits.

I don't think our oakleaf posed any real danger – quite apart from the fact that it was a single male. It is a tropical butterfly. It might be able to find some kind of host-plant – though probably not a very suitable one. However, its chances of surviving a wet English winter are remote. I was initially surprised that the United States has plenty of good butterfly houses full of large and gaudy tropical species. I learnt that species were generally assessed as to their capacity to survive winter: take any tropical butterfly to Denver and it would be destined for death if it escaped.

The American monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus* Linné, 1758) reaches much of Western Europe on a regular basis but has only managed to establish permanent populations on the Canary Islands.

In fact the only really successful alien butterfly to have established itself in Europe is the geranium blue (*Cacyreus marshalli* Butler, 1898). It was first recorded from the Mallorca in 1989 and quickly colonized the Spanish coast opposite, from where it has since spread south to Morocco and along the French coast to Italy – it has even been found in the

UK. In Europe the only known *host-plants* remain cultivated geraniums (*Pelargonium* spp), feeding mainly on flowers buds. It almost certainly reached Mallorca thanks to some nice blue-rinse lady from South Africa who brought cuttings for her friends*.

But in general butterflies are poor colonizers of foreign habitats and most of the few successful examples are pests of crops and introduced weeds. And though the thought of little pockets of large, beautiful butterflies in unexpected places may be superficially attractive, this is probably all for the best.

* Eddie John kindly pointed out that a paper by Martin Honey (1993 – Butterfly Conservation News, no 53) relates that larvae were found on the geranium cultivar “Fever Cascade” imported from South Africa in the UK as far back as 1978 at the Harpenden Research Centre in the UK, so possibly commercial imports were responsible also in Spain where these flowers are an important industry].

(written in London, viii.2007)

Butterfly Festival 2007 **By Dr. Amol Patwardhan**

The idea of a butterfly festival was lingering in my mind for the last two years. Finally, this year it came true. The nature trail at Yeoor and Nagla was planned on the latter two Sundays of February and first two Sundays of March 2007.

I have been watching butterflies for the last seven years. Butterflies are one of the most impressive insects to watch. The different sizes, colors and grace in flight are mesmerizing. We are lucky to have Sanjay Gandhi Nation Park (10,307 ha) in our backyard. The forest type is broadly classified as Tropical Dry Deciduous and small patches of Tropical Dry Evergreen. The climate is very hot and humid during summer. Out of 147 species recorded from here, 120 species occur in Yeoor and Nagla blocks alone. During summer, trees stand naked after shedding leaves. Few pre- monsoon spells transforms entire Park into different shades of green. Now, the dry ground gets covered by varieties of herbs and shrubs. The trees get their outfit of new, lush green leaves.

Monsoon and post monsoon seasons are the most productive season for Butterflying. The insects including butterflies find themselves searching for partners and egg laying activity. Thickets of shrubs causes hindrance to viewing though density and diversity of butterflies is high in monsoon. During September and October, their presence is highly visible while they linger around flowers for the nectar.

In winter, the green undergrowth starts drying up. The temperature is drops, especially in Yeoor as it is located above sea level. During this season, one can find many butterflies sitting quietly on grass blades. Fall in temperature during night causes further fall of cold-blooded creature's activity almost bringing it to a stand still. Dewdrops on the wings enhance the beauty of these butterflies as well as required energy level to lift the increased body weight!

As the summer approaches, the forest starts drying quickly, the streams shrink to pools and water becomes scarce, attracting the Butterflies to the drying pools. Variety of butterflies congregates on wet soil, providing an opportunity for prolonged observation during a Butterfly life cycle. Congregation sometimes reaches as high as 500 individuals. Congregation matrix is such some species make group among their own species, while some with mixed species. Drastic reduction of species as well as congregation is recorded during February and March.

On Butterfly Festival day - 4th March 2007, nine enthusiasts attended the Festival trail. All of them showed interest and were quick learners. Their curiosity is still intact and are regulars attending weekend outings at different locality. On the festival day, more than 60 species were recorded. It was better than an average of 50 species that are recorded during every week end outing. In addition to commoner Tawny Rajah (*Charaxes bernardus*) and Common Nawab (*Polyura athamus*) that were sighted regularly, Common Guava blue (*Deudorix isocrates*), Large oak blue (*Arhopala amantes*), Gaudy baron (*Euathalia lubenthea*) were sighted. Tawny Rajah (*Charaxes bernardus*) and Common Nawabs (*Polyura athamus*) could be seen foraging on wet soil and decaying crabs, thus allowing closure views.

Just after the festival ads appeared in newspapers, parents enquired details for their kid's participation. Adults and middle aged didn't show any interest in participation. They might have thought that the butterfly festival is like a camp where kids will be entertained with song and dance. People still think that nature trail and introduction is restricted to the birds, mammals, reptiles and trees. The mighty world of 'micro' is still unknown to masses.

The program was organized for the first time and it had little success. And, I hope more people will turn up in next festival so that they will share Butterfliers joy and enthralling.

Probable Homosexual Mounting in Eggfly Butterflies

By Kishen Das

Introduction:

Homosexual behavior has been well documented in various vertebrates (Bagemhil 1999, Fratta 1977), particularly in primates, in which this behavior has been associated with establishing dominance (Crook 1972, Srivastava A. et al. 1991). Homosexuality is common in birds (Armstrong 1942) and even lesbian relationships has been studied in detail (Hunt et al. 1984). Among invertebrates, homosexual mounting behavior is found in a number of insects (Kaneshiro & Gid-dings 1987, Juberthie-Jupeau & Cazals 1989, Switzer P.V. et al. 2004), as well as phalangids (Bristowe 1929). Male-male courtship display has been observed in several spider families like Salticidae, Lycosidae (Bristowe 1929) and Tetragnathidae (Rosemary 1991). Here, an attempt is made to co-relate the activity of male Eggflies based on field observations and establish the homosexual behaviour.

Observation:

During May 2004 I saw one such behavior involving two male Daniad Eggflies (*Hypolimnas misippus*). This incident occurred on top of a hill near Melkote temple, which is located on the outskirts of Melkote Temple Sanctuary. Typically the stronger male used to bring down the weaker male, just the way a male brings down a female during courtship. Then there were several attempts of mounting by the dominant male. The weaker male was sometimes able to escape, but interestingly, it would come back to the same spot and the whole process was repeated for at least 75 minutes.

In a similar instance in October 2004 this kind of behavior was observed on top of Chamundi hills located in Mysore, but this time it involved a male Daniad Eggfly (*Hypolimnas misippus*) and a male Great Eggfly (*Hypolimnas bolina*). Everything looked the same as the previous one except that here the male Great Eggfly used to bring down the male Danaid Eggfly and trying to mount itself.

In March 2006 this was again observed on top of Erkaud Hills involving two male danaid eggflies. It's interesting to note that all these three instances occurred on top of a hill; with the habitat type being scrub jungle and it involved only male eggfly butterflies. Similar observations were recorded atop the hillock, Malleswara gudda (asl 845 m) near Mysore city on 22.7.2007 and 12.08.2007

Conclusion:

In case of mammals this behavior is exhibited when the male tries to retain its territory or when it tries to dominate over other males in the same group. However in many insects it has been attributed to mistaken identity. But in case of Danaid Eggfly the female is a mimic of Plain Tiger

(*Danaus chrysippus*) and looks very much different from the male. Also in case of Great Eggfly, the female is a mimic of Crow Butterfly (*Euploea* spp.). So the theory of mistaken identity can't explain this unusual behavior among Eggfly butterflies. May be as in mammals, the Eggfly butterflies also fight over their territories and this sometimes results in homosexual mounting? This can be only confirmed through more observations in the field.

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Black Rajah (*Charaxes dolon* Fabricius) Butterfly sighted in East Calcutta Wetlands, West Bengal

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The Black Rajah *Charaxes dolon* Fabricius (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Charaxinae) is one of the eight charaxiniids (Rajahs and Nawabs) that are found in India. Regarding the status of charaxiniids in West Bengal, all the eight species had been reported from this state. However, all of them are usually rarely sighted.

A single specimen of *Charaxes dolon* Fabricius was recorded by the authors in the Kathipota area of East Calcutta Wetlands on 7th July, 2007. The East Calcutta Wetlands (22^o25'N to 22^o40'N and 88^o20'E to 88^o35'E) are a cluster of fresh-water bheries in the southern part of West Bengal. The entire area is considered as a single entity and has recently been included in the list of RAMSAR sites. Although the Black Rajah butterfly is the most widely distributed of the subfamily (Haribal, 1992), it has not been observed in South Bengal for a much longer period of time and has been first recorded from this very region.



The day the species observed was dull and cloudy. The butterfly was first spotted on wet grassy beds within a locality where it was engaged in feeding with wings closed. On approaching nearer, it swiftly flew and suddenly dropped down on a nearby spot. A further close approach

revealed that it was sitting on a freshly laid dog (*Canis familiaris* Linn.) scat, and probed its fairly long proboscis into the latter for feeding. It was photographed at this stage (9.23 AM), which later confirmed its identity.

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Butterfly Identification – Skippers

Text and Photographs

Kishen Das

Mysore

Word: “Skipper”

Noun:

- 1) A student who fails to attend classes
- 2) An officer who is licensed to command a merchant ship
- 3) The naval officer in command of a military ship

Verb:

- 1) Work as the skipper on a vessel

Species: There are two species of skippers, namely

- Indian Skipper(*Spialia galba*)
- African Mallow/ Marbled Skipper(*Gomalia elma*)

I will be covering two more species that look similar to the skipper species.

- Common Grass Dart (*Taractrocera maevius*)
- Spotted Angle (*Caprona agama*)

Identification: Indian skipper is very easy to identify because of its black and white color combination on the wings. Since this butterfly is very small and highly camouflaged its little difficult to spot it in field. The upper side is black or brown color with white spots all over the wings. Once you spot this butterfly it's very easy to track, as the flight is weak and usually doesn't fly far. Most of the time it can be seen with its wings completely open or opened at an angle. Early morning or late in the evening you can see them sitting with closed wings. The underside is brownish with white bands. Adults are seen through out the year but become more common after monsoon. They prefer all sorts of habitats and are common wherever they occur.

African Marbled Skipper is again a very small butterfly with very distinct olive-brown coloration with few white spots on the fore wing and a white band on the hindwing. This butterfly is restricted to dry areas and can be seen in scrub jungles. It's often seen basking in the sun with its wings open. If disturbed it flies for very short distances.

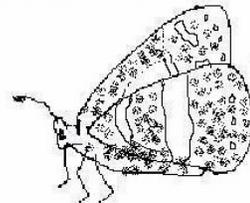
Common Grass Dart might look similar to the above two species when it is sitting with its wings closed but the upper side pattern is distinct. Its one of the common hesperiidae found in plains.

Spotted Angle looks similar to Indian Skipper, but it has more white spots on the upper side. It's relatively rare compared to other 3 species. Spotted Angle is restricted to the drier places.

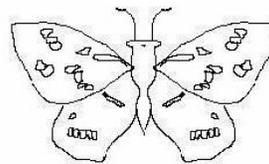
Host Plants: *Hibiscus* sp., *Sida rhombifolia*, *Waltheria indica*, Grasses

Spotted Angle (*Caprona agama*)

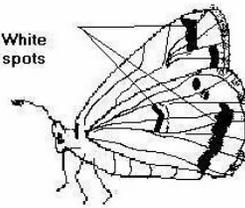




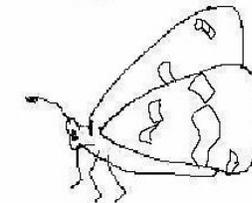
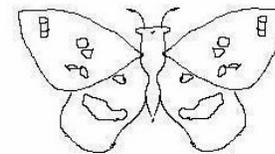
Indian skipper
(24mm - 27mm)



White spots



common grass dart
(22mm - 28mm)



African marbled skipper
(25mm- 30mm)

What you can do?

Hesperiidae is a less studied family in India. Since they are very difficult to identify and hard to spot in field, there are handful of people who are pursuing the study of skippers. So during your field visits make sure that you keep an eye on these skippers and not just the visually more attractive swallowtails and whites.

Breakfast with Butterflies

From <http://www.bnhs.org/>

Did you know? A butterfly tastes its food with help of its feet. Tigers, crows, sergeants, commanders, nawabs, sailors, barons, Rajas and queens are the names of butterflies. Also that butterflies are never attracted to Rose flowers and that some butterfly do not feed on flowers at all. More such startling facts about the winged beauties would be revealed to you, if you agree to have a Breakfast with Butterflies, a BNHS programme happening on 4th November 2007 at the Conservation Education Centre, near Film city at Goregaon (East).

Our country is a host for more that 1,500 species of butterflies and a polluted city like Mumbai is still blessed to have 140 species. It is a rare person who would not be attracted by the delicate beauty of butterflies. And to help Mumbaikars spot these jewels and learn more about their nature and habits, for last three years, the Bombay Natural History Society has been arranging a fun filled day called as 'Breakfast with Butterflies'.

The half-day programme begins butterfly watching nature trail at the BNHS forestland. This is then followed by breakfast. Other sessions like audio-visual on Indian Butterflies and butterfly photography, interactive sessions on caterpillar rearing and their larval food plants, viewing of specimen of Indian butterflies and moths, quizzing sessions are the major highlights of this event.

Every participant receives a study material, which deals with factual information about butterflies and its cousin moths. For children we have major attractions as butterfly game, butterfly craft, treasure hunt and face painting.

For a detailed programme log on to www.bnhs.org

This is an annual event, which has been successfully held every year, and nearly 400 people have participated in this event each year. Nature lovers

should ensure they don't miss this opportunity. The programme fee (inclusive of study materials, breakfast and local transport) details are given below:

Single adult: Rs. 250/- for BNHS Member; Rs. 350/- for non-members.

Single child (Up to 12 years): Rs. 150/-

Economical packages (only 1 set of program kit will be provided per package booking):

Couple package (CP): Rs. 450 for BNHS members; Rs. 650 for non-members

Family package (FP) (2 adults, 2 children): Rs. 700/- for BNHS members; Rs. 900/- for non-members

Group package (GPA) – A (5 adults): Rs. 1100/ for BNHS members; Rs. 1600/- for non-members

Group package (GPC) – B (5 children): Rs. 650/-

For any on spot registration Rs.100/- would be the additional cost. The last date of registration is 1st November 2007. For registration, please fill up the registration forms available. Submit the registration form and cheque to any of our office addresses given below. Please make cheques payable to "Bombay Natural History Society". You can also request forms through email at cecbnhs@gmail.com or send an SMS with your email ID to 93233738622 or pick up forms from the Fort office.

For further information contact us at 28421174/28402946/9323738622 or email at cecbnhs@gmail.com/vshubhalaxmi@gmail.com. If you want to be on our mailing list join cecbnhsfriends@yahoogroups.co.in

Bombay Natural History Society Hornbill House, Dr. Salim Ali Chowk, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road, Fort, Mumbai 400 023 Phone: 22821811

Bombay Natural History Society, Conservation Education Centre (CEC), Near Film City, Goregaon (E), Mumbai 400 065 Phone 840 2946
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Dr. V.Shubhalaxmi (Centre Manager/Event Co-ordinator)

Butterfly species listed in the Schedules of Wildlife Protection Act.

Family Amathusidae Common English name

Discophora deo deo Duffer, banded
Discophora sondaica muscina Duffer, common
Faunis faunula faunuloides Pallid fauna

Family Danaidae

Danaus gautama gautamodius Tigers
Euploea crameri nicevillei Crow, spotted Black
Euploea midamus roepstorfti Crow, Blue-spotted

Family Lycaenidae

Allotinus drumila Darkie, crenulate/Great
Allotinus fabius penormis Angled darkie
Amblopala avidiena Hairstreak, Chinese
Amblypodia ace arata Leaf Blue
Amblypodia alea constanceae Rosy Oakblue
Amblypodia ammonariel Malayan Bush blue
Amblypodia arvina ardea Purple Brown tailless Oakblue
Amblypodia asopia Plain tailless Oakblue
Amblypodia comica Comic Oakblue
Amblypodia opalima Opal Oakblue
Amblypodia zeta Andaman tailless Oakblue
Biduanda Melisa Cyana
Biduanda melisa cyana Blue posy
Callophrys leechii Hairstreak, Ferruginous
Castalius rosimon alarbus Pierrot, common

Charana cephes Mandar in Blue, Cachar
Chloria othona Tit, orchid
Deudoryx epijarbas amatius Cornelian, scarce
Everes moorei Cupid, Moore's
Gerydus biggsii Bigg's Brownie
Gerydus symethus diopeithes Great Brownie
Heliophorus hybrida Sapphires
Horaga albimacula Onyxes
Jamides Ferrari Caeruleans
Liphyra brassolis Butterfly, Moth
Listeria dudgenni Lister's hairstreak
Logania Watsoniana subfasciata Mottle, Wasten's
Lycaenopsis binghami Hedge Blue
Lycaenopsis haraldus ananga Hedge Blue, Felder's
Lycaenopsis puspa prominens Common hedge Blue
Lycaenopsis quadriplaga dohertiya Naga hedge Blue
Nacaduba noreia hampsoni Lineblue, White-tipped
Polyommatus oritulus leela Greenish mountain Blue
Pratapa Ictes mishmia Royal, drak Blue
Simiskina phalena harterti Brilliant, Broadlanded
Sinthusa Virgo Spark, Pale
Spindasis elwesi Silverline, Elwes's
Spindasis rukmini Silverline, Khaki
Strymon mackwoodi Hairstreak, Mackwood's
Tajuria ister Royal, uncertain
Tajuria luculentus nela Royal, Chinese
Tajuria yajna yajna Royal, Chestnut and Black
Thecla ataxus zulla Wonderful hairstreak
Thecla blei mendera Indian Purple hairstreak
Thecla letha Watson's hairstreak
Thecla paona Paona hairstreak

Thecla pavo Peacock hairstreak
Virchola smilis

Blues Family Nymphalidae

Apatura ulupi ulupi Emperor, Tawny
Argynnis hegemone Silver-washed fritillary
Callnaga Buddha Freak
Charaxes durnfordi nicholi Rajah, Chestnut
Cirrochroa fasciata Yeomen
Diagora nicevillei Siren, Scarce
Dillpa morgiana Emperor, Golden
Doleschallia bisaltide andamana Autumn leaf
Eriboea moorei sandakanas Mayanan Nawab
Eriboea schreiberi Blue Nawab
Eulaceura manipurensis Emperor, Tytler's
Euthalia durga splendens Barons/Connis/Duchesses
Euthaliaiva Duke, Grand
Euthalia Khama Curvifascia Duke, Naga
Euthalia tellehinia Baron, Blue
Helcyra hemina Emperor, White
Hypolimnas missipus Eggfly, Danaid
Limenitis austenia purpurascens Commodore, Grey
Limenitis zulema Admirals
Melitaea shandura Fritillaries/Silverstripes
Neptis antilope Sailer, variegated
Neptis aspasia Sailer, Great Hockeystick
Neptis columella kankena Sailer. Short-banded
Neptis cydippe kirbariensis Sailer, Chinese yellow
Neptis ebusa ebusa Sailer/Lascar
Neptis jumbah binghami Sailer, chestnut-streaked

Neptis manasa Sailer, Pale Hockeystick
Neptis nycteus Sailer, Hockeystick
Neptis poona Lascar, tytler's
Neptis sankara nar Sailer, Broad-banded
Panthoporia jina jina Bhutan sergeant
Panthoporia reta moorei Malay staff sergeant
Prothoc franckii regalis Begum, Blue
Sasakia funebris Empires
Sophisa chandra Courtier, Eastern
Symbrenthia silana Jester, Scarce
Vanessa antiopa yedunula Admirables

Family Papilionidae

Chilasa clytea clytea of commixtus Common mime
Papilio elephenor Spangle, yellow-crested
Papilio liomedon Swallowtail, Malabar Banded
Parnassiusaecogeminifer Apollo
Parnassius delphius Banded apollo
Parnassius hannynghoni Hannynghon's apollo
Parnassius imperator augustus Imperial apollo
Parnassius stoliezkanuss Ladakh Banded apollo
Polydorus coon sambilana Common clubtail
Polydorus cerassipes Black windmill
Polydorus hector Crimson rose
Polydorus nevillei Nevill's windmill
Polydorus plutonius pembertoni Chinese windmill
Polydorus polla Deniceyille's windmill

Family Pteridae

Aporia harrietae harrietae Black veins
Baltia butleri sikkima White butterfly
Colias colias thrasibulus Clouded yellows
Colias dubi Dwarf clouded yellow
Delias samaca Jezebel,
pale *Pieris krueperi devta* Butterfly cabbage/White II

Family Satyriidae

Coelitis mothis adamsoni Cat's eye, 'Scarce
Cyllogenes janetae Evening Brown, Scarce
Elymnias peali Palmfly, Peal's
Elymnias penanga chilensis Palmfly, Painted
Erebia annada annada Argus, ringed
Erebia nara singha nara singha Argus, Mottled
Lethe, distans Forester, Scarce Red
Lethe dura gammiel Lilacfork, Scarce
Lethe europa tamuna Bamboo tree brown
Lethe gemina gafuri Tayler's tree brown
Lethe guluihal guluihal Forester, Dull
Lethe margaritae . Tree brown, Bhutan
Lethe ocellata lyncus Mystic, dismal
Lethe ramadeva Silverstripe, Single
Lethe satyabati Forester, pallid
Mycalesis orseis nautilus Bushbrown, Purple
Pararge menava maeroides Wall dark
Ypthima doherryi persimilis Five ring, Great