

Butterfly-Forest Type Associations in Uttarakhand



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Forest Research Institute

(Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education)



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Dehradun





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ARUN PRATAP SINGH

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Director General
Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education
P.O. New Forest, Dehra Dun - 248 006
(An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Organisation)



Foreword

The book entitled “*Database on Butterfly-Forest Type Associations in Uttarakhand*” produced by Forest Research Institute with information on 365 species of butterflies recorded across different forest sub-types found in Uttarakhand, each depicted with beautiful photographs, is unique and first of its kind in the country. The book also contains vital information on butterfly species associated with 20 different major forest sub-types found in the state along with their classification, seasonality, relative abundance, altitudinal distribution, larval hosts plants and conservation status of each taxon. The book has come out at a time when the conservation, ecological and socio-economic value of butterflies are being realized all over the globe and the general interest in butterflies is increasing across people from all walks of life. The database will be used as a reference book with baseline information for future research and many other applications in various scientific and socio-economic fields such as conservation planning, climate change, butterfly inclusive ecotourism, butterfly identification, etc. The reference book is hoped to spark interest amongst butterfly enthusiasts and conservation planners. I would like to congratulate the author and the project team for their relentless efforts in gathering data and bringing this out wonderfully in the form of a database. It is anticipated that the database will persuade the stakeholders including the forest department, researchers, wildlife conservationists, nature lovers, students, communities and NGO’s to join hands in conservation of these beautiful creatures and their forests habitats in which they flourish along with promoting butterfly inclusive ecotourism in the state.


(Arun Singh Rawat)

PREFACE



Preface

Champion and Seth (1968) classified Indian forests into different forest types and sub-types, based on their similarity of dominant vegetation and structural arrangement of species in each forest subtype and dissimilarity with other forest sub-types. However, it was not known if the species composition and community structure of lower groups of animals i.e. butterflies within them, is also similar within each forest-sub-type or different in each forest sub-type. If this is the case then, each forest sub-type harboring rare species can be taken as unique habitat or units of conservation at the lower level on a regional scale. The present study assessed the species composition and community structure of butterflies, that are biological indicators, across 20 different and prominent forest sub-types out of 42 existing across state of Uttarakhand, lying in the Western Himalaya, for the first time. With the associations of butterflies with each forest sub-type revealed important forest sub-types in the state in terms of rare species of conservation priority and high in butterfly species richness. Thus, sites with concentrations of rare species and unique forests areas outside the PA network, can be recommended as new areas for conservation that can be used for filling the gaps and linkages in the current PA network in the state. This book "Database on Butterfly-Forest Type Associations in Uttarakhand" provides baseline information on 365 butterfly species found across the Western Himalayan state of Uttarakhand. Information is provided for each species on their classification, seasonality, geographical & altitudinal distribution, forest type association, larval host plants, Wildlife Protection Act status, along with images of both the sexes. A handy conservation and eco-tourism field guide for naturalists, researchers, forest managers, ecotourism guides, NGO's, and students provides GIS based species distribution maps and images for identification of butterflies.

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(Arun Pratap Singh)

CONTENTS



Contents

01.	Introduction	1
02	Database	11
	Classification of Butterflies	15
	1. Papilionidae (Swallowtails) (1-31)	17-50
	2. Pieridae (White & Yellows) (32-62)	51-84
	3. Lycaenidae (Blues) (63-160)	85-184
	4. Riodinidae (Punches & Judie's) (161-167)	185-194
	5. Nymphalidae (Brush-footed Butterflies) (168-304)	195-334
	6. Hesperiiidae (Skippers) (305-365)	335-398
03	References	399
04	Index	403

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Uttarakhand State

The state of Uttarakhand covers an area of 53,483 km², which is 1.63% of the geographical area of the country, and lies between 28°43' N to 31°28' N latitude & 77°34' E to 81°03' E longitude. This predominantly mountainous state shares its borders with Himachal Pradesh state in west & Uttar Pradesh state in south, in India. It also shares international borders with Nepal in the east and China (Tibet) in the north. The state is mainly representative of the Western Himalayas, the climate and vegetation vary greatly with altitude, from glaciers at the highest elevations, from temperate to subtropical at the lower elevations. The average annual rainfall is 1,500 mm and the annual temperature varies from below 0°C to 43°C. Major rivers Ganga, Yamuna, Ramganga & Sharda drain the state along with their tributaries. The Himalayan range in Uttarakhand is divided into the distinct non-montane and montane physiographic zones. The lower zone comprises the 'Bhabhar' region in non-montane lowland woodlands having Gangetic moist deciduous forests and the Tarai region (below 500m) running parallel to it, which comprises mainly the marshes and grasslands. Montane region is divided into Sub-Himalaya which consists of the Shiwalik ranges, the lower Himalayan

ranges and the Doon (flat long valleys) lying north of the Shiwaliks (~500-1000m). Above this region are the Lesser Himalayas (~1,000-3,000m) followed Mid Himalaya (~3000-4000m) and then Greater Himalaya (~4000-6,000 m) and the Trans-Himalaya (above 5000m) also known as the Tethys Himalaya and the Indo-Tibet plateau, the region is in the rain shadow area that transforms into the Cold Desert (Khanduri et al.,2013).

Biodiversity of Uttarakhand

Forests cover an area of 24,303.04 km² in the state which constitutes 45.44 % of the state's geographical area (FSI,2019). The state is represented by biogeographic zone 2B Western Himalaya and 7B Shiwaliks of India (Rodgers & Pawar,1988). The state is rich in biodiversity having about 102 species of mammals, 692 birds (<https://ebird.org/region/IN-UL>), 13 amphibians & 53 reptiles (Vasudevan & Sondhi 2010) and 124 fishes (<https://forest.uk.gov.in/wildlife-management>). Some of the globally endangered fauna like the Asiatic elephant *Elephas maximus*, snow leopard *Panthera uncia*, tiger *Panthera tigris*, leopard *Panthera pardus*, musk deer *Moschus chrysogaster*, swamp deer *Rucervus duvaucelii*, cheer pheasant *Catreus wallichii*, king cobra *Ophiophagus hannah* are found in the state. Uttarakhand shelters around 4,000 species of plants, belonging to

1198 genera, under 192 families, of which ~34 species have been listed as threatened (Nayar & Sastry 1987, 1988, 1990; <https://india.biodiversity.org/>).

Protected Area Network of Uttarakhand

The protected area network covers 12 percent of total geographical area of the state which includes 6 national parks, 7 wildlife sanctuaries, 4 conservation reserves & 1 biosphere reserve.

List of Protected Areas

S. No.	Name	Area (Km.2)
1	Corbett National Park	520.82
2	Gangotri National Park	2390
3	Govind National Park	558.88
4	Nanda Devi National Park	624.6
5	Rajaji National Park	819.54
6	Valley of Flowers National Park	87.5
7	Askot Wildlife Sanctuary	600
8	Asan Conservation Reserve	4.44
9	Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary	45.59
10	Govind Wildlife Sanctuary	481.05
11	Jhilmil Conservation Reserve	37.84
12	Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary	975.2
13	Benog/Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary	10.82
14	Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary	269.96
15	Pawalgarh Conservation Reserve	58.25
16	Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary	301.18

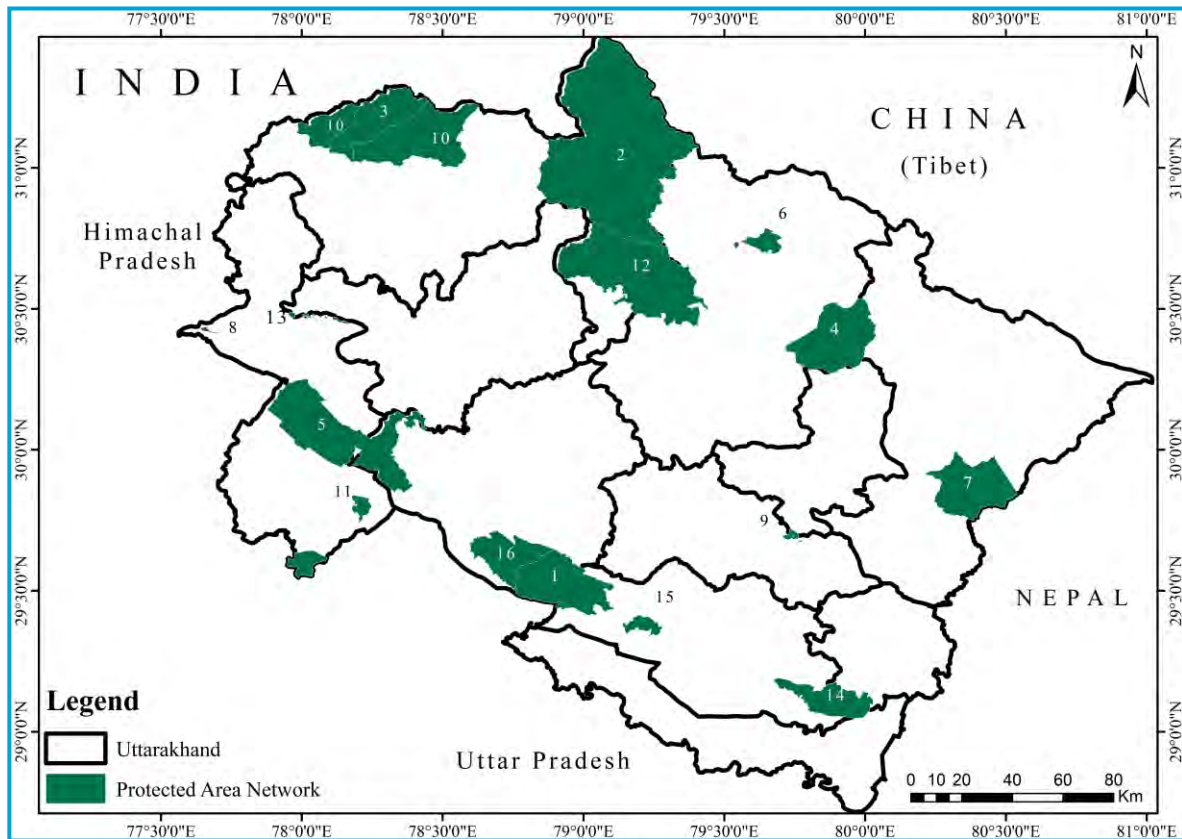


Fig. 1. Locations of 16 Protected Areas of Uttarakhand state, India

Previous studies

Studies on natural history of butterflies and checklists of different areas in Uttarakhand have been published from time to time ever since 1889. The first comprehensive record butterflies of Mussoorie and neighbouring regions in Garhwal was published by Mackinnon & de Nicéville (1899). They produced a list of 323 species collected during an eleven year period. Later, Ollenbach (1930) listed 144 species in and around Mussoorie town. Shull (1958, 1962) also reported on the butterflies of Mussoorie. Much later, Baidur (1993)

documented 27 species from Nanda Devi National Park. Bhardwaj et al., (2012) & Bhardwaj & Uniyal (2013) reported 140 species from Govind Wildlife Sanctuary in the Tons river catchment and Gangotri landscape in Uttarakhandi district of Garhwal. The author published a list of butterflies from Garhwal which reported 349 species with the checklist of Garhwal comprising of 407 species including historic records of 84 species (Singh & Sondhi, 2016). From the Kumaon region the first comprehensive list of butterflies was published by Doherty (1886) which was followed by a comprehensive list of 271

species given by Hannyngton (1910). Recently various authors have published site specific checklists from the Kumoan region focusing mainly on Nainital district (Smetacek, 2002,2004 &2012; Tyagi et al., 2011; Arya et al., 2014 & 2016, Verma and Arya, 2018). The checklist on butterflies of Uttarakhand state today stands around 500 species (Sondhi&Kunte, 2017) based on literature published between 1899-2017, and includes ca. 50 historic records of species that are nowhere to be seen now and several new range extensions have occurred into the state from neighboring Central Himalaya and Peninsular India. However, non of these earlier studies give an account of the association of butterfly species with different forest sub-types as classified by Champion and Seth (1968), found across the state of Uttarakhand.

Present Study

The data used in this book was collected from under the ICFRE funded projects (No: FRI-627/FED-44) entitled "Butterflies associated with major forest types/sub-types in Uttarakhand" carried out from 2017-2021 and " Butterfly diversity in moist temperate Ban oak forests of Garhwal" (No.FRI-348/FED-23) carried out earlier by the author from 2006-2009. Besides, a 10 day survey was conducted in Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary during June2012. A total of over 79 major field surveys were carried out on 307 transects across 11 districts of Uttarakhand state, using 'Pollard Walk'

sampling , where one transect was sampled for 1 km for 1 hr in a stretch. The surveys covered all the 6 butterfly seasons of the year (spring, summer, pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon, autumn & winter). These surveys covered 23 forest sub-types across the state (tables-1&2; fig.2) and recorded 369 taxa [365 species: 31 Papilionidae; 31 Pieridae; 98 Lycaenidae; 7 Riodinidae; 137 Nymphalidae & 61 Hesperidae].

Table1. Details of forest sites surveyed for sampling butterflies in Uttarakhand (2006-2009, 2010 & 2017-2021).

Sl no.	Name of District	Surveyed sites	Altitudinal range	Months of survey
1.	Dehradun (30 surveys)	Chakrata Forest Division (Deoban, Mundali, Kauntlani, Kanasar, Kalsi; Ghodaghati), Mussoorie Forest Division (Benog Wildlife Sanctuary, Woodstock school forest, Hathipaon, Bataghat) & Dehradun Forest Division (Shivaliks- Timli-Karvapani-Asarori; Rikhauli. Thano range; Devli & New Forest Campus FRI; Jhajra; Barkot; Gollataappar; Lachhiwala) ; Rajaji National Park (Satya Narayan; Kansrao; Mohand; Phanduwala).	500-2850m	March to November
2.	Haridwar (4 surveys)	JhilmilJheel; Laldhang; Shyampur; Laksar.	200-600m	March; May; June; Nov.
3.	Tehri Garhwal (6 surveys)	Tehri Forest Division (Vinayakkhal; Buddha kedar, Ghansali, Devalsari, Dhanolti, Kanatal, Rauto ki belli, Koti Kimoi, Suwakholi)	1550-2280m	January- February, September, November
4.	Pauri Garhwal (2 surveys)	Lansdowne Forest Division (Lansdowne; Sonanadi WLS (Mundiapani; Nauri; Rathuadhab), Garhwal Forest Division (Khirsu, Adwani, Bharsar, ,Chorikhal).	773-2000m	July, October, November-December.
5.	Uttarkashi (5 surveys)	Govind Wildlife Sanctuary Forest Division (Dangan, Naitwar, Sankri, Taluka, Osla, Istragaad); Gangotri NP (Bhauranghati-Nilang).	1944-2543m	August

6.	Rudraprayag & Chamoli (17 surveys)	Kedarnath Forest Division (Makkumath, Chopta, Deoriat, Tungnath, Chirbatiya, Dugalbitta, Mohankhal, Trijuginarayan);Kedarnath Forest Division (Mandal, Kachulakharak, Anusuyia Devi).	2120- 3500m	April- November
7.	Chamoli (5 surveys)	Badrinath Forest Division (Gopeshwar; Joshimath, Mana, Niti pass), Nanda Devi National Park Forest Division (Auli-Gorson), Valley of Flowers National Park- HemkundSahib;	1550-4000m	April- November
8.	Pithoragarh (2 surveys)	Pithoragarh Forest Division (Dharamghar, Thal, Didihat, Chaubati, Munsiyari, Birthi, Lamgharghati, Kamedi Devi)	1449-2620m	May, September
9.	Nainital (4 surveys)	Nainital Forest Division (Sattal, Kilbury, Mahesh Khan, Nainital, Pangot, Vinayak, Bhimtal, Naukuchiyatal)	1360-2330m	May, September
10.	Almora (2 surveys)	Almora Forest Division (Binsar WLS, Siuni, Kausani, Almora, Hichuagaad) Soil Conservation Ranikhet Forest Division (Ranikhet)	1598-2312m	May, September
11.	Bageshwar (2 surveys)	Bageshwar Forest Division (Kukkudgaad, Garud, Shama)	940-1330m	May, September

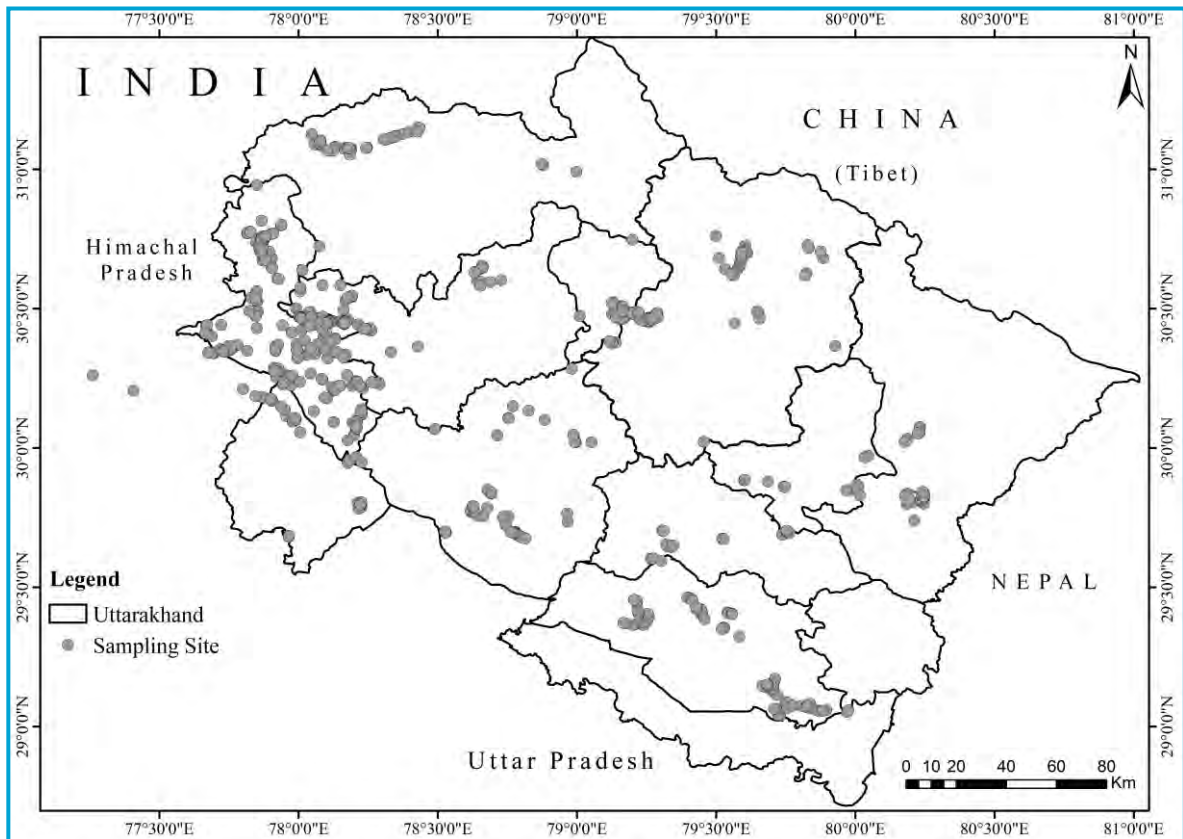
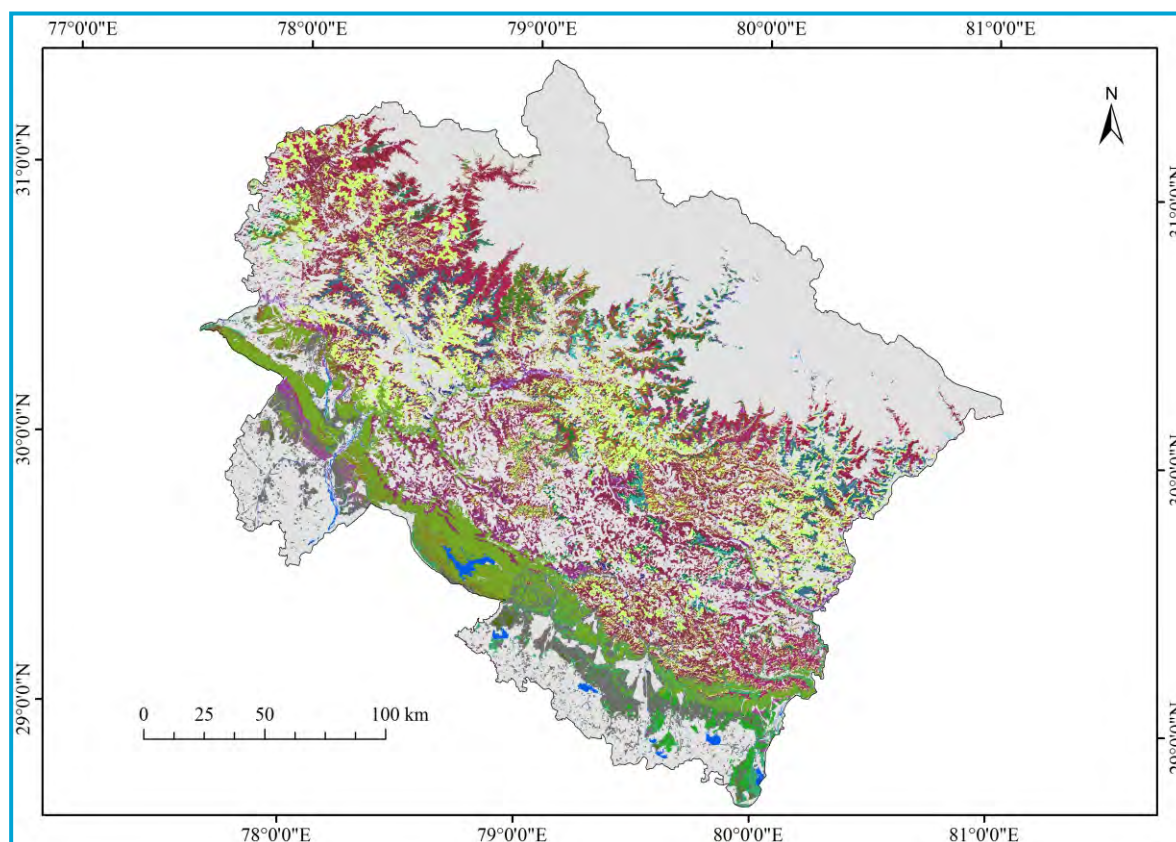


Fig.2. Map depicting the locations of sampling sites for study on butterflies undertaken during 2006-2009, June 2012 & 2017-2021.

Forest Sub-types of Uttarakhand

Champion and Seth (1968) classified Indian forest habitats into different types and sub-types, based on their similarity/dissimilarity

of vegetation composition and structure. Out these 42 forest sub-types are known to occur in Uttarakhand state (FSI, 2019) out of which 23 prominent sub-types were sampled for butterflies (table.2).



Forest Types

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12/1S1 Alder Forest | 15/C1 Birch/Rhododendron Scrub Forest |
| 12/2S1 Low Level Blue Pine Forest | 15/E1 Dwarf Rhododendron Scrub |
| 12/C1 a Ban Oak Forest (<i>Q.incana</i>) | 16/C1 Dry alpine Scrub |
| 12/C1 b Moru Oak Forest (<i>Q.dilatata</i>) | 16/E1 Dwarf Juniper Scrub |
| 12/C1 c Moist Deodar Forest | 3C/C2 a Moist Siwalik Sal Forest |
| 12/C1 d Western Mixed Coniferous Forest (spruce, Blue Pine, silver fir) | 3C/C2 c Moist Tarai Sal Forest |
| 12/C1 e Moist Temperate Deciduous Forest | 3C/C3 a West Gangatic Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest |
| 12/C1/DS1 Oak Scrub | 5/1S2 Khair Sissoo Forest |
| 12/C1/DS2 Himalayan Temperate Secondary Scrub | 5/DS1 Dry Deciduous Scrub |
| 12/C2 a Kharsu Oak Forest (<i>Q.Semicarpifolia</i>) | 5B/C1 a Dry Siwalik Sal Forest |
| 12/C2 b West Himalayan upper Oak/fir Forest | 5B/C1 b Dry Plains Sal Forest |
| 12/C2 c (Moist Temperate Deciduous Forest) | 5B/C2 Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest |
| 13(i)/C2 b Dry Deodar Forest | 9/C1 a Lower or Siwalik Chir Pine Forest |
| 13/1S1 Hippophae / Myricaria Scrub | 9/C1 b Upper or Himalayan Chir Pine Forest |
| 14/1S1 Hippophae / Myricaria Scrub | 9/DS1 Himalayan SubTropical Scrub |
| 14/1S2 Deciduous sub-alpine Scrub | 9/DS2 SubTropical Euphorbia Scrub |
| 14/C1 a West Himalayan Sub-alpine fir Forest | Non Forest |
| 14/C1 b West Himalayan Sub-alpine birch/fir Forest | Plantation/TOF |
| | Water |

Fig3. Map depicting the spread/ distribution of major forest types occurring in the Uttarakhand state

Table2. The 23 Major Forest Sub-types covered during the surveys in Uttarakhand, India

Sl. no.	Forest Sub-type	Area (km ²)	Percent of state cover
1	3C/C2a Moist Shiwalik Sal Forest	3158	12.97
2	3C/C2c Moist Terai Sal Forest	542	2.19
3	3C/C3a West Gangatic Mixed Moist Deciduous	868	3.5
4	5B/C1a Dry Shiwalik Sal Forest	236	1.5
5	5B/C2 Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest	678	2.82
6	5/1S2 Khair-Sissu Forest	236	0.98
7	9/C1a Lower or Shiwalik Chir Pine Forest	436	1.75
8	9/C1b Upper or Himalayan Chir Pine Forest	6278	26.07
9	9/DS1 Himalayan Sub-tropical Scrub	165	0.67
10	12/C1a Ban Oak Forest	4798	20.23
11	12/C1b Moru Oak Forest	9317	3.95
12	12/C1c Moist Deodar Forest	485	1.96
13	12/C1d Western Mixed Coniferous Forest Spruce, Blue Pine Silver Fir	513	2.19
14	12/C1e Moist Temperate Deciduous Forest	246	1.07
15	12/C2a Kharsu Oak Forest (<i>Q.semicarpifolia</i>)	227	0.99
16	12/C2b West Himalayan Upper Oak/Fir Forest	1087	4.57
17	12/2S1 Low Level Blue Pine Forest	384	1.54
18	13/C2b Dry Deodar Forest	363	1.46
19	14/C1a West Himalayan Sub-Alpine Fir Forest	195	0.78
20	14/C1b West Himalayan Sub-Alpine Birch/Fir Forest	583	2.47
21	14/1S2 Deciduous Sub-Alpine Scrub	200	0.86
22	15/C1 Birch/Rhododendron Scrub Forest	136	0.56
23	15/E1 Dwarf Rhododendron Scrub	32	0.13

DATABASE



DATABASE

A database was created on GIS platform for each taxa which not only depicts their geographical distribution in the state but also information on their classification, forest type association, seasonality, altitudinal distribution, wildlife protection act status, larval host plants along with images of both the sexes for identification. All these are depicted to help in conservation of butterfly biodiversity and ecology of the region i.e. Western Himalaya. The study for the first time assessed the species composition and community structure of butterflies across 20 prominent forest sub-types in Uttarakhand and revealed locations where taxa of conservation priority are located in the

Species pages

Classification: The database gives information of the classification of each taxa for their family, sub-family; tribe; genus, species, sub-species, author and year when described.

GIS Mapping and Forest-type Association: GPS locations/altitudinal distribution of all the 369 taxa recorded on 307 transects in each GIS map with 'grey dots'. False Color Composite GIS based maps for all the species were generated on a GIS platform using Arc GIS version 10.6., depicting the sites where they were recorded and thus distribution across

associated forest sub-types in the state. Butterflies were recorded in 20 different forest sub-types across the state of Uttarakhand. GIS map generated for each taxa depicts the associated forest types of that that species with each forest sub-type represented in different colour in the map. The forest types associated with each butterfly taxa are mentioned in the legend in the map on the left side.

IWPA 1972 status: The legal status of species falling under various schedules of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in India have been given in the species page i.e. Schedule I, Part IV or Schedule II Part II or Schedule IV or Not Applicable (NA). 67 species in the database are protected under various schedules of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in India.

Relative Abundance status: The relative abundance of species ranged from 1-1596 individuals. These species were then ranked into four abundance classes based on their quartile division i.e. Q1= 1-7 Uncommon (1= rare); Q2=8-21= Fairly Common; Q3=22-69= Common; Q4= 70-1596= Very Common; Median value = 21), as mentioned in the species page, for each taxa.

Altitudinal Distribution: This is based on the GPS Data for individuals sampled of each taxa. The range represents the lowest to the highest altitude (in meters) of record during sampling for the taxa, as points

depicted on the GIS map.

Larval Host Plants: Data on larval host plants was gathered from various sources of literature (Wynter-blyth, 1957; Kehimkar, 2008; Robinson et. al.2010; Nitin et al,2018) and those recorded in this study and given in species pages along with the host plant family.

Images of species: Many of the species are dimorphic hence images of both the sexes are provided for identification which the author was able to capture in the field in the state of Uttarakhand. WSF stands for 'Wet Season Form' of that species, while DSF for 'Dry Season Form'. Symbol for male is ♂ and for female is ♀. [All the images are by the author, except 3 images one each by Monsoon Jyoti Gogoi (species no.146); Tribhuvan Singh (no.299- female) and Sanjay Sondhi (no.363)].

Identification: Butterflies were identified from literature (Evans,1932; Wynter-Blyth, 1957; Smith, 1989&2006; D'Abbrera, 1982; 1985 & 1986; Kehimkar, 2008 & 2016) and comparison of museum specimens at National Forest Insect Collection at Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.

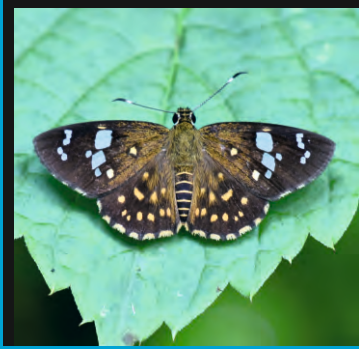
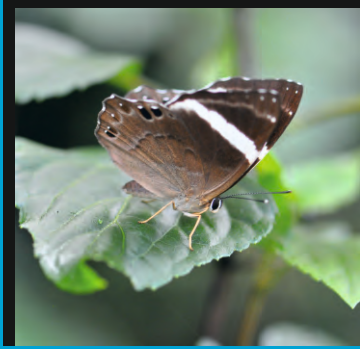
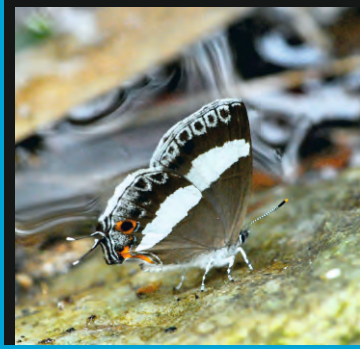
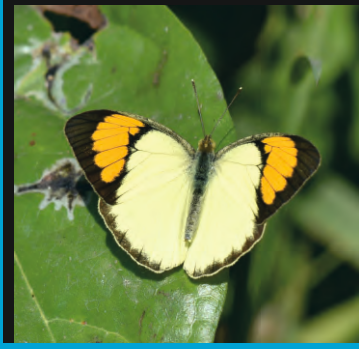
Seasonality: The season of occurrence of each taxa during different seasons of the year at a particular location is represented in 6 different colours in each map. The year has been broken into 6 seasons and represented in the legend of the map given

in the left bottom, with a particular colour a mentioned below

- Winter (January-February): Dark Blue
- Spring (March-April): Red
- Pre-Monsoon (May-June): Yellow
- Monsoon (July-August): Light Green
- Post-Monsoon (September-October): Dark Pink
- Autumn (November - December): Orange



CLASSIFICATION OF BUTTERFLIES



CLASSIFICATION OF BUTTERFLIES

Butterflies belong to the order 'Lepidoptera' also known as scaly winged insects, which include moths (Heterocera) and butterflies (Rhopalocera).

Sub-order: Rhopalocera (Butterflies: Clubbed antennae).

A. Super family: Papilionoidea

Family: 1. **Papilionidae (Swallowtails): 31 species.** Large butterflies with all legs fully developed. Hindwing is usually tailed with a concave inner margin and only one anal vein. Forewing vein in 3a is free towards the margin. Sub-families: Papilioninae (Swallowtails).

2. **Pieridae (White and Yellows): 31 species.** All legs functional, distinct bifid pretarsal claws, hindwing with a convex inner margin and 2 anal veins. Sub-families: Pierinae (Whites); Coliadinae (Yellows).

3. **Lycaenidae (Blues): 98 species.** All legs functional, although males may have claws missing from front legs, antennae bases adjacent to the eyes, and often indented. Mostly rather small, often metallic. Sub-families: Poritinae (Gems); Lyphyrinae (Moth butterfly); Miletinae (Brownie, Darkie, Apefly); Curetinae (Sunbeams);

Theclinae (Hairstreaks, Oakblues, Plushblues, Onyx, Silverlines, Royals, Tits, Sparks, Flashes); Lycaeninae (Coppers & Sapphires); Polyommatae (Line Blues, Ceruleans, Pierrots, Hedge Blues, Jewels).

4. **Riodinidae (Judies and punches): 7 species.** The male's foreleg is non functional, and is much smaller than the rest. The foot (tarsus) is fused into a single segment and rarely has claws. Male lack scent scales. Brown butterflies with white spots and bands. The hindwings are lobed and may have a narrow tail. The punches can close their wings on their back while Judies can never close their wings as they are slightly curved.

5. **Nymphalidae (Brush-footed butterflies): 137 species.** Front legs useless for walking, brush-like in male, without claws, antennal club usually very clear. Sub-families: Amathusiinae (Faun, Jungle Queens & Kings, Glories, Duffers, Caliphs); Satyrinae (Palmflies, Browns, Foresters, Labyrinths, Goldenforks, Walls, Rings, Argus, Satyrs) Calinaginae (Freak); Charaxinae (Rajahs & Nawabs); Apaturinae (Emperors, Princes, Courtiers, Courtesans) Nymphalinae (Castors, Yeomans, Silverstripes, Fritillary's, Pansy's, Admirals, Tortoiseshells, Jesters, Eggflies, Oakleaves, Maps, Sailors, Sergeants, Commodores, Commanders, Barons, Dukes and Duchesses); Heliconiinae (Lacewings); Acraeinae (Costers); Danainae (milkweed

butterflies: Tigers and Crows); Libytheinae (Beaks).

B. Super-family: Hesperioidea

Family: 1. **Hesperiidae (Skippers): 61 species.** Antennae widely separated at base and gradually thickening to form the club, which is often hooked at the tip. Forewing with no stalked peripheral veins. Sub-families: Coeliadinae (Awls, Awlets&Awlkings); Pyrginae (Flats); Hesperinae (Hoppers, Aces, Bobs, Demons, Darts, Swifts).

1.PAPILIONIDAE

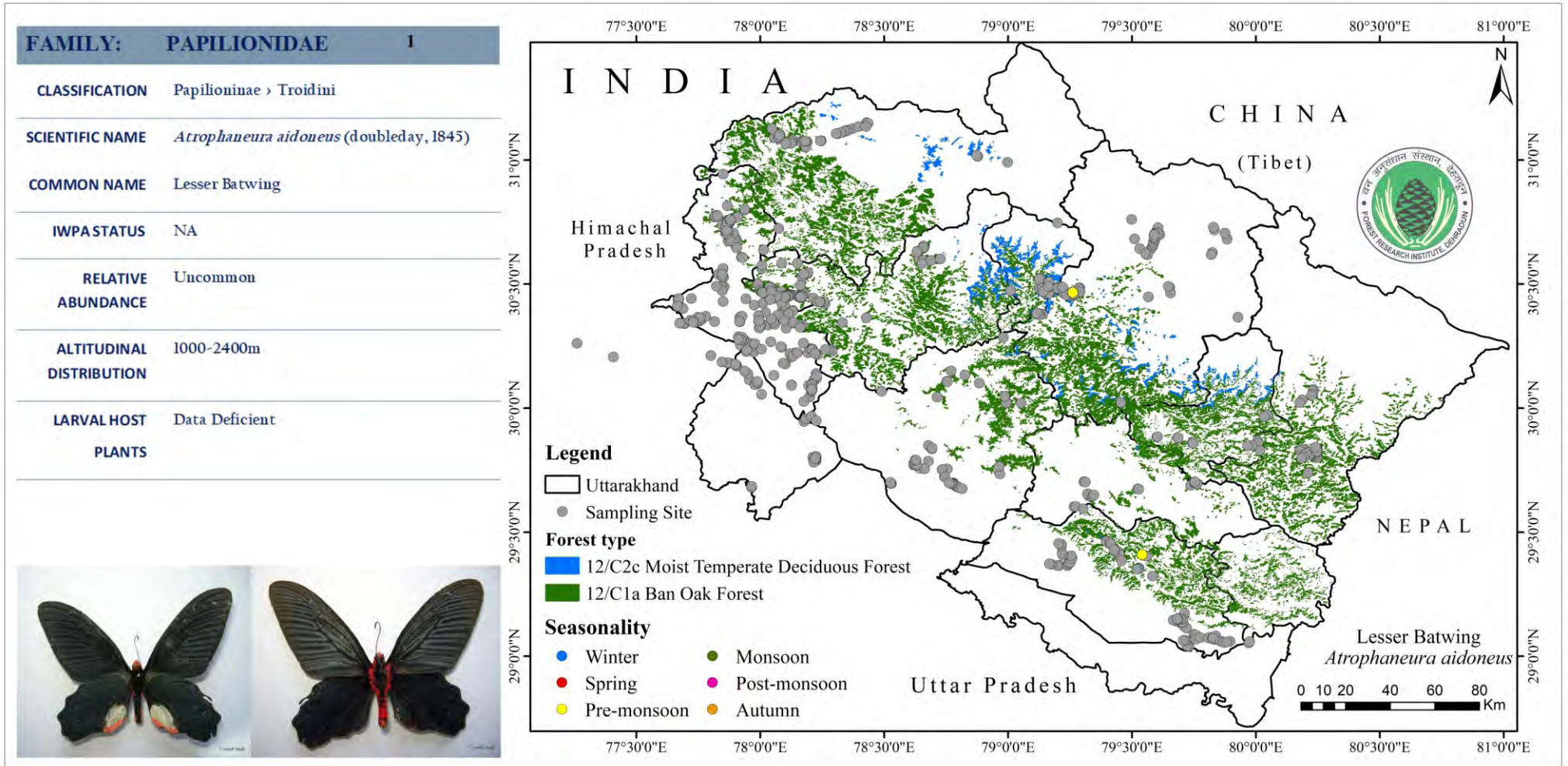
(Swallowtails)

(1-31)



Moist Shiwalik Sal Forest





FAMILY: PAPILIONIDAE 2

CLASSIFICATION Papilioninae › Troidini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Atrophaneura varuna astorion* (Westwood, 1842)

COMMON NAME Common Batwing

IWPA STATUS NA

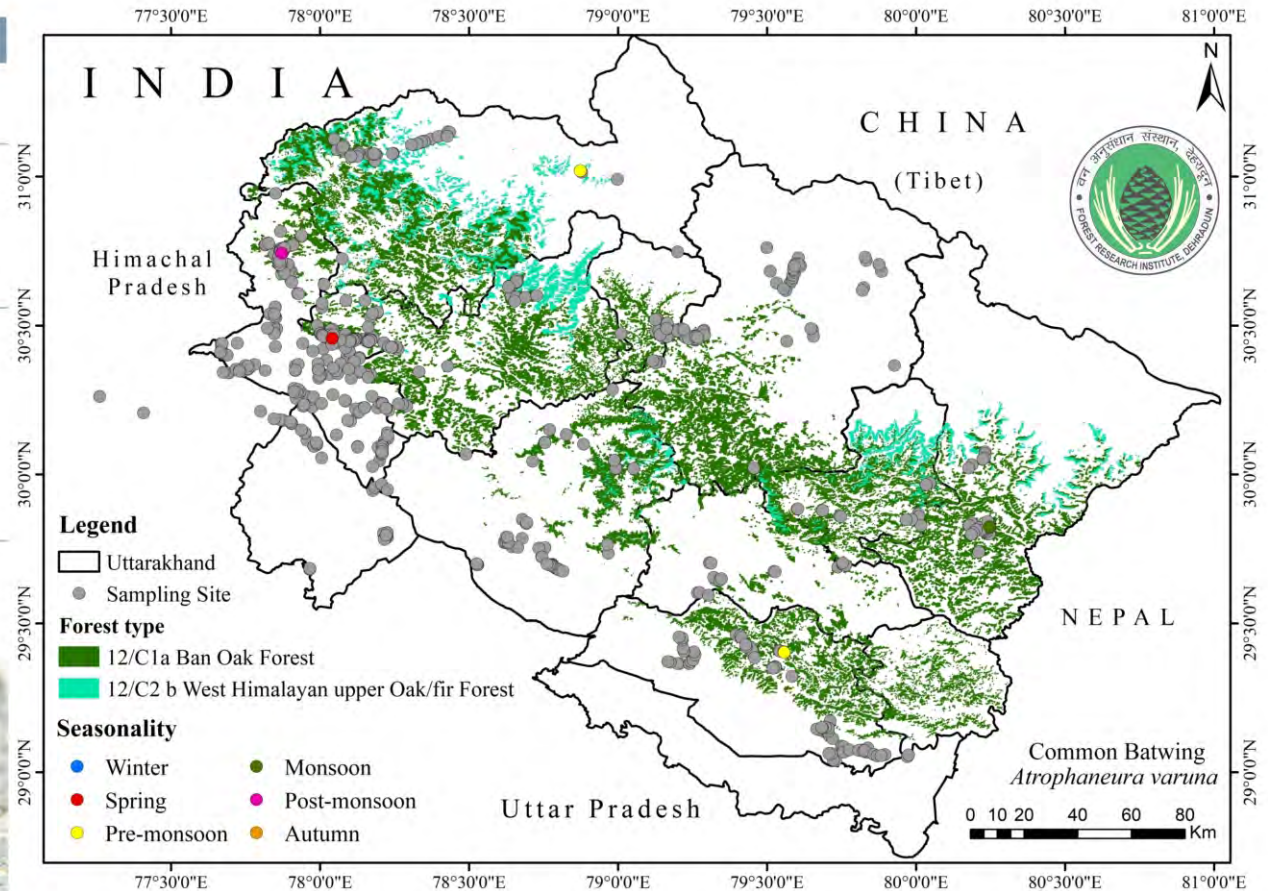
RELATIVE Fairly Common

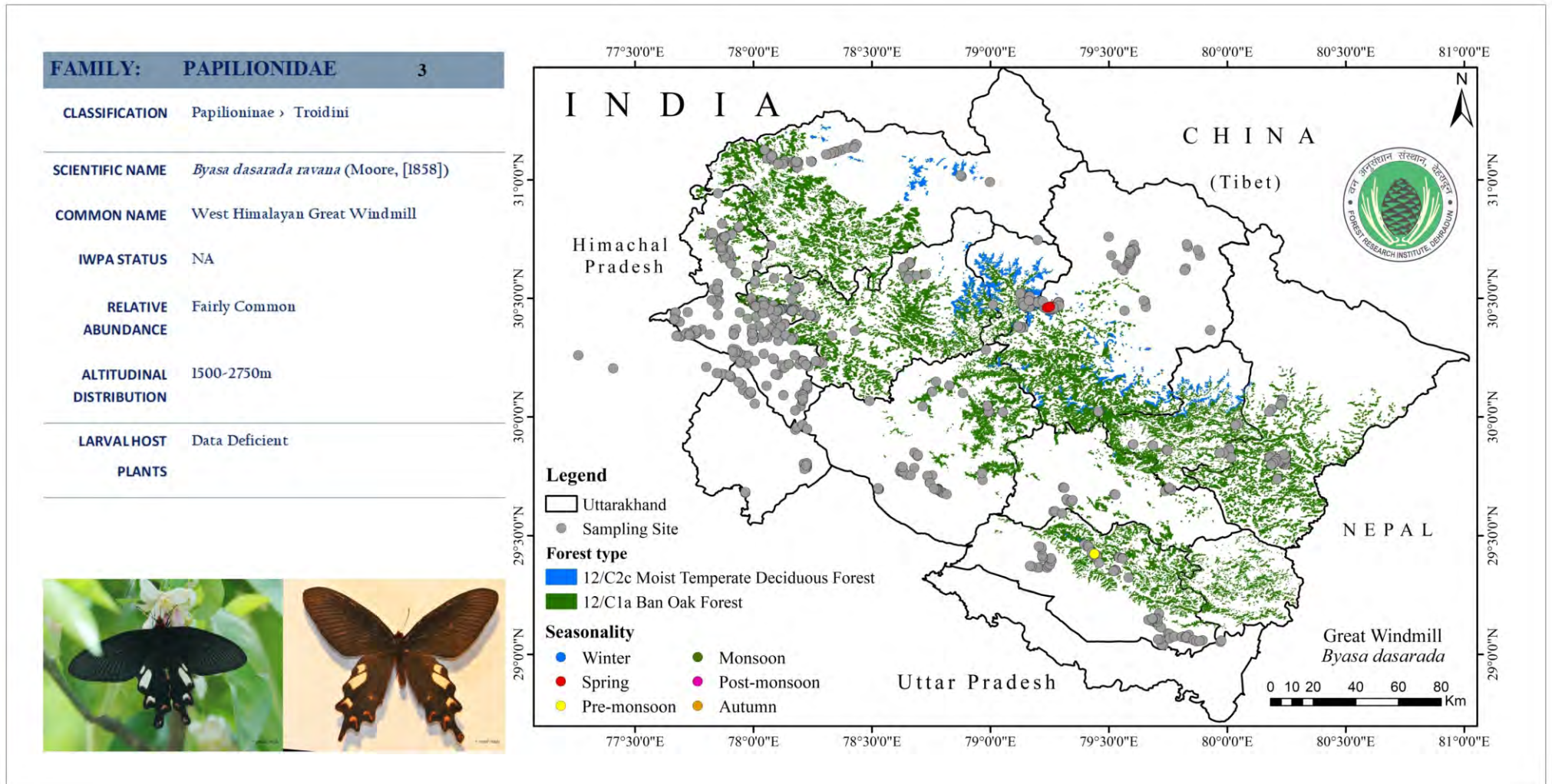
ABUNDANCE

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2130m

LARVAL HOST Data Deficient

PLANTS





FAMILY: PAPILIONIDAE 4

CLASSIFICATION Papilioninae > Troidini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Byasa latreillei latreillei* (Donovan, 1826)

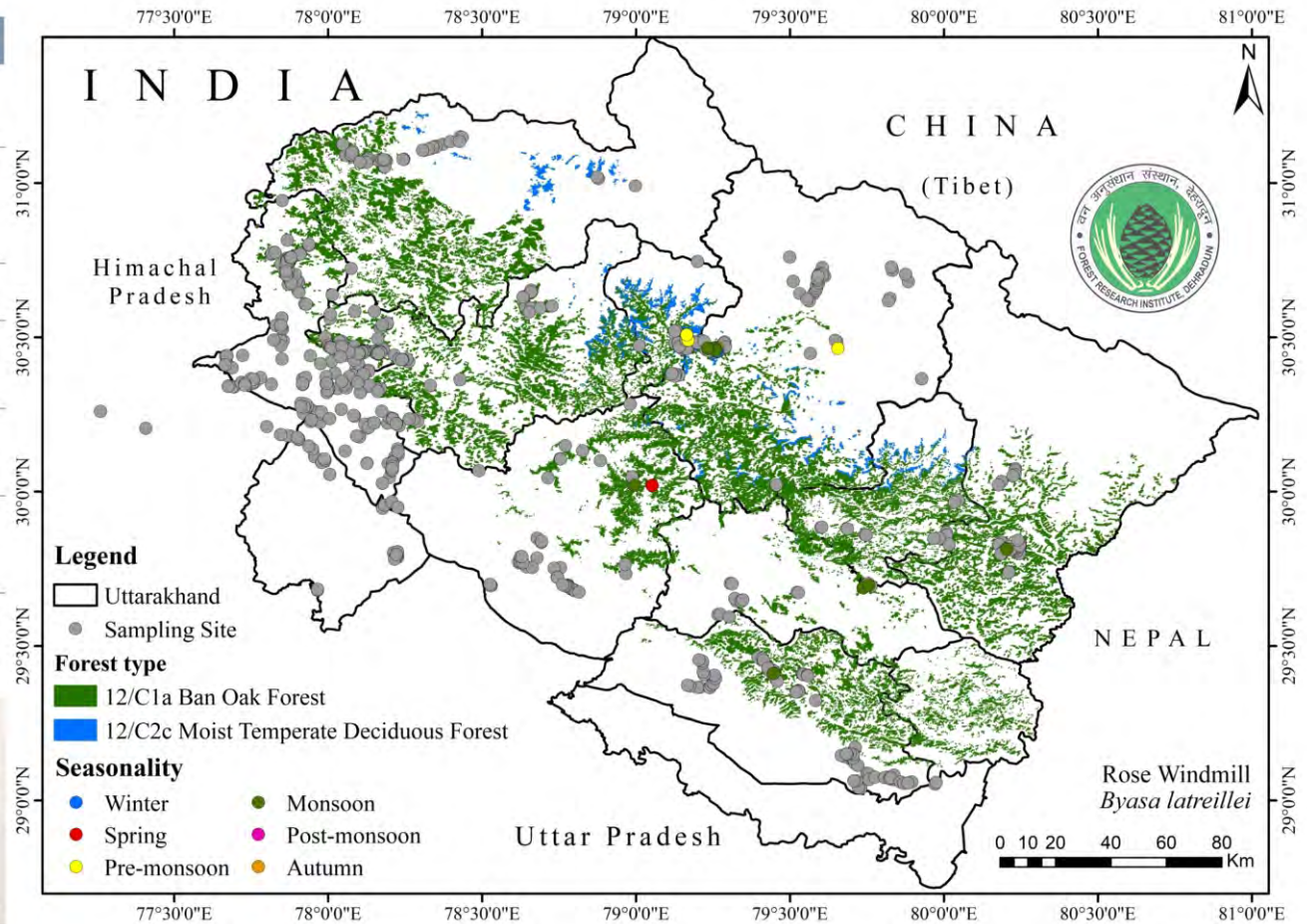
COMMON NAME Himalayan Rose Windmill

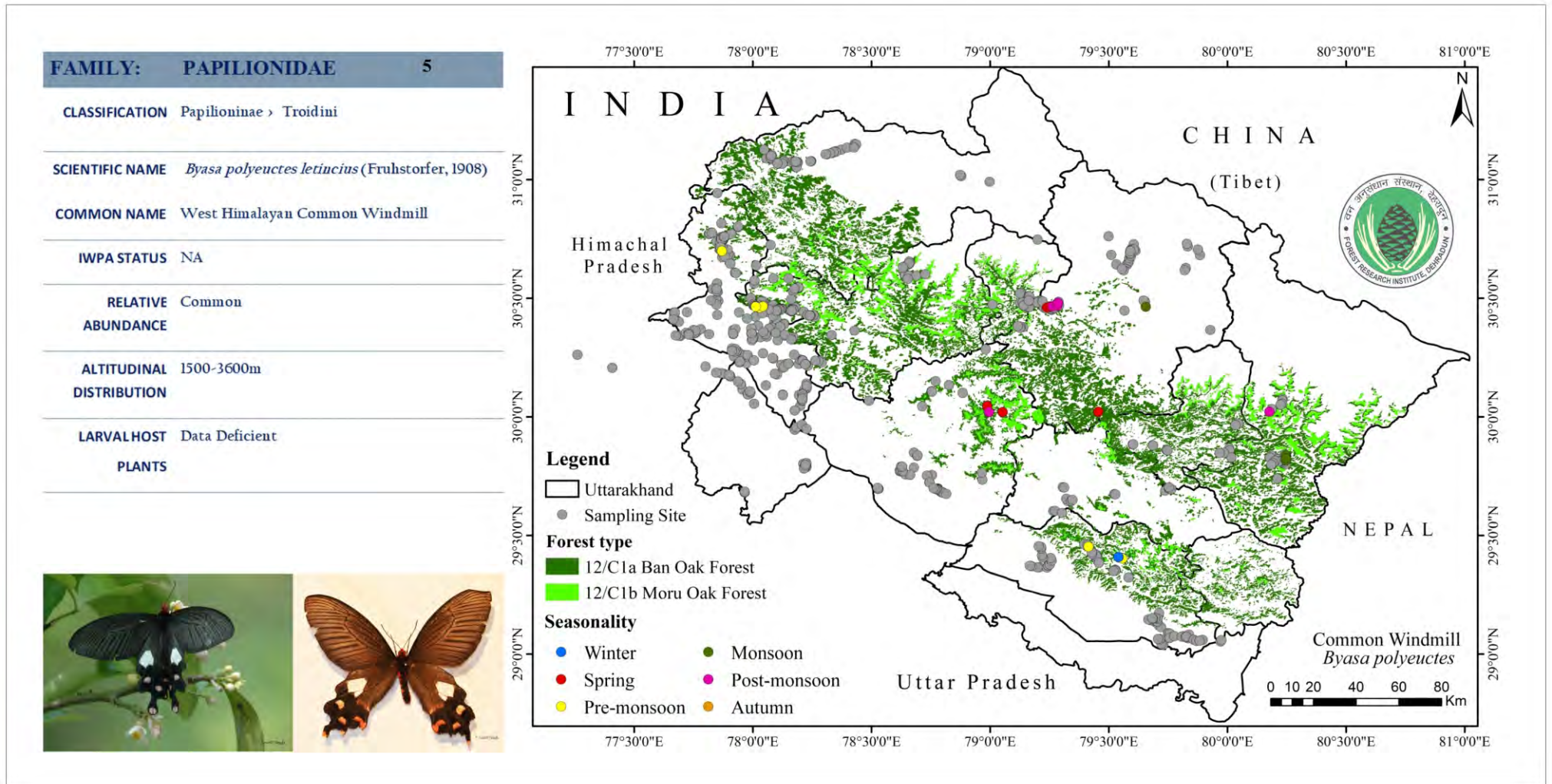
IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1600-2750m

LARVALHOST PLANTS Data Deficient





FAMILY: PAPILIONIDAE 6

CLASSIFICATION Papilioninae > Leptocircini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Graphium agamemnon* (Linnaeus, 1758)

COMMON NAME Tailed Jay

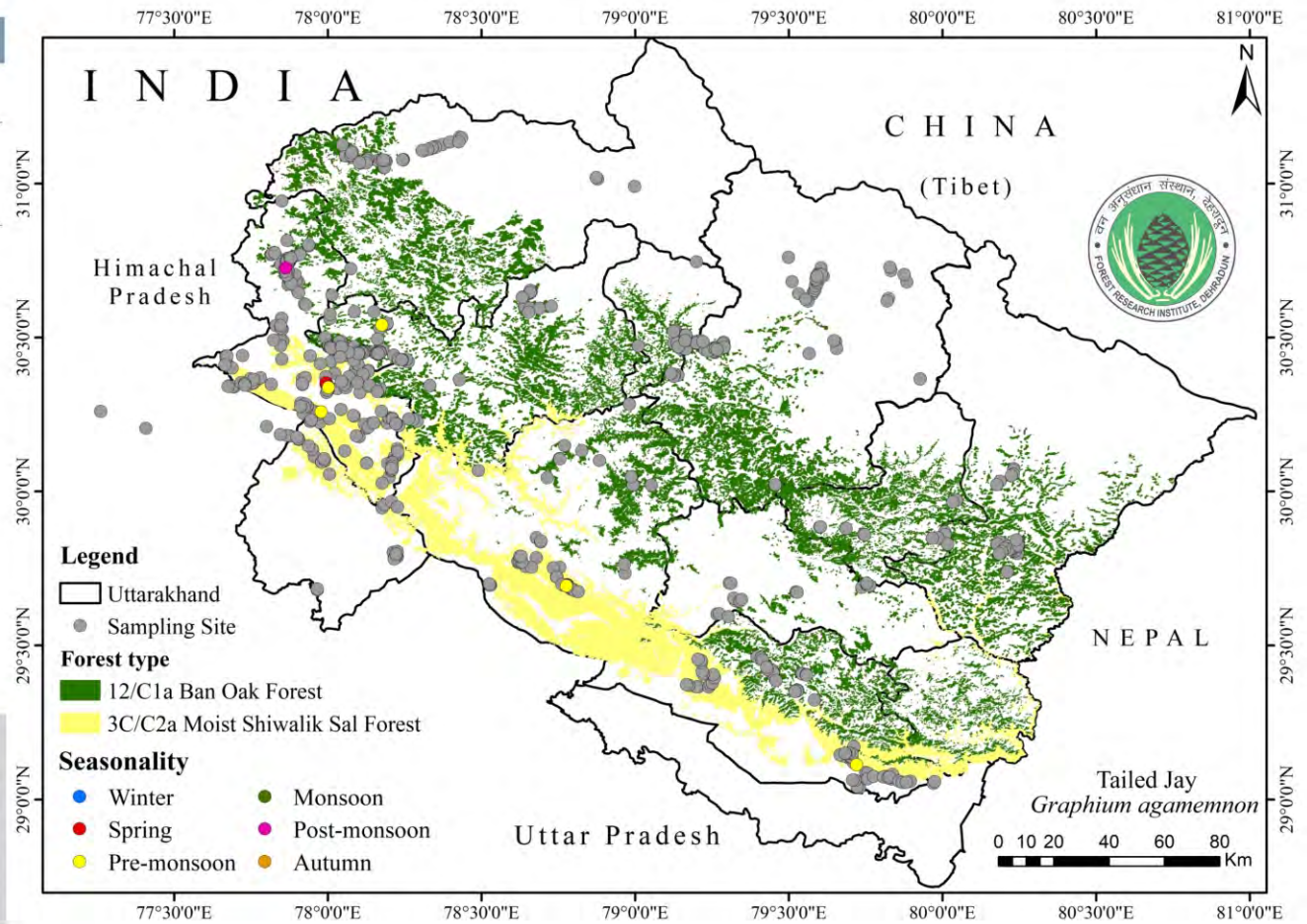
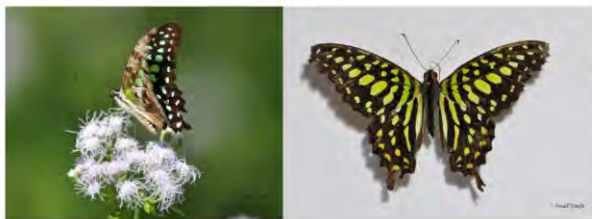
IWPA STATUS NA

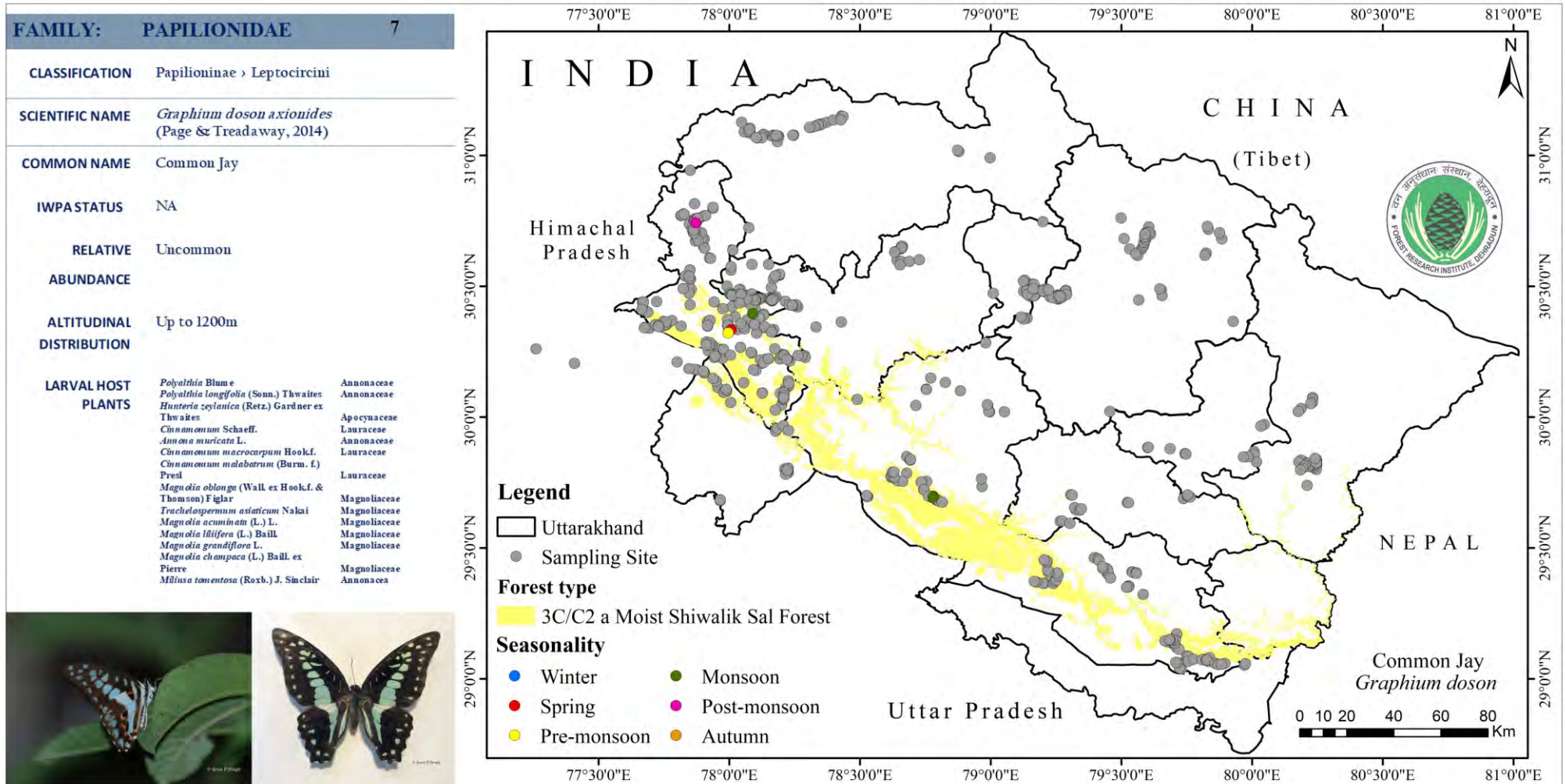
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1800m



LARVAL HOST PLANTS

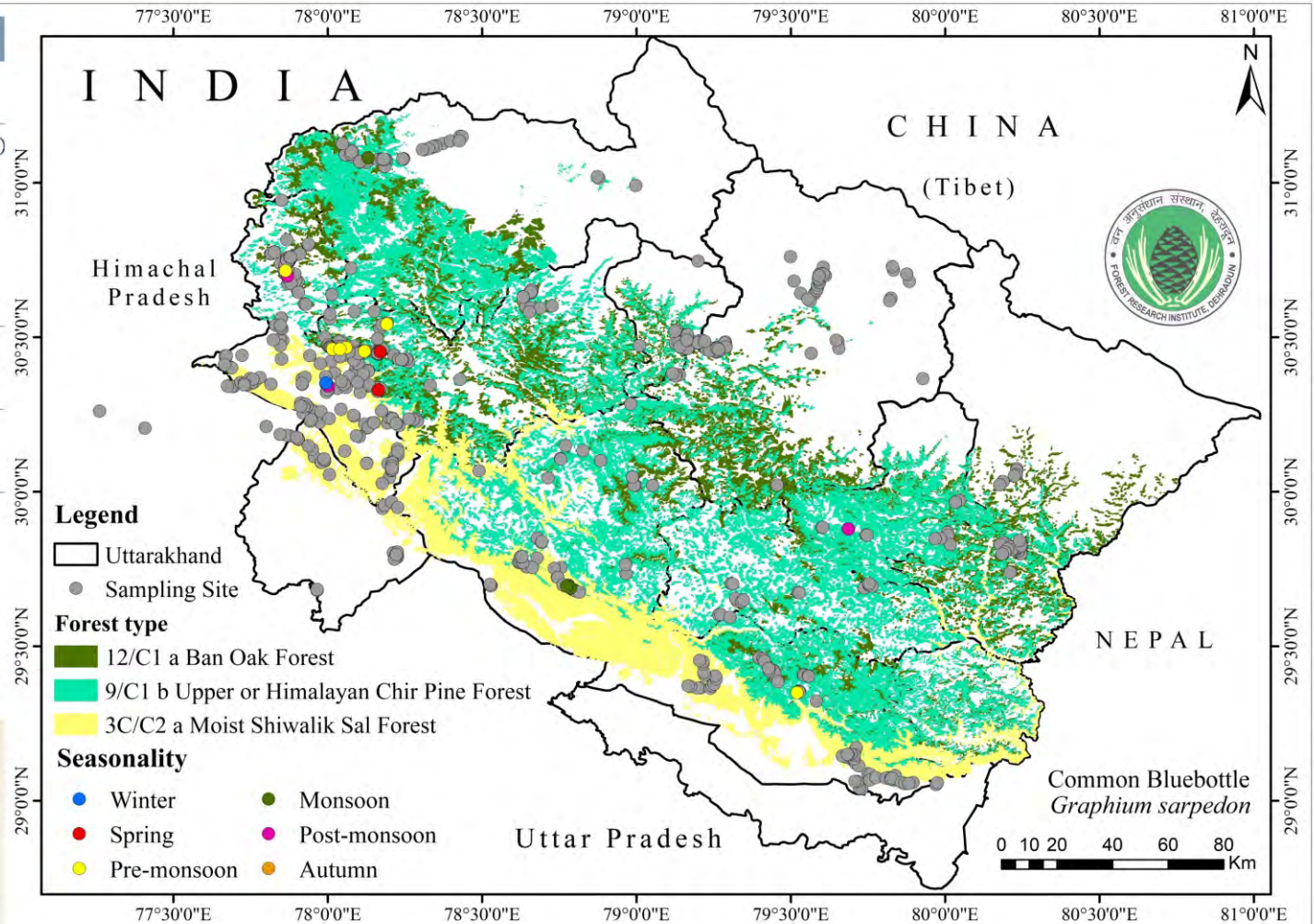
- Milium tomentosum* (Roxb.) J. Sinclair
- Artabotrys hexapetalus* (L. f.) Bhandari
- Dioscorea chinensis* Lour.
- Gonolobus cardipetalus* (Dalzell) Hook. f. & Thomson
- Mitrophora heyneana* (Hook. f. & Thomson)
- Polyalthia cerasoides* (Roxb.) Hook. f. & Thomson
- Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites
- Cinnamomum* Schaeff.
- Magnolia* L.
- Magnolia champaca* (L.) Baill. ex Pierre
- Annona glabra* L.
- Annona muricata* L.
- Annona squamosa* L.
- Guttaria* Ruiz & Pav.
- Milium* Lessch. ex A.D.C.
- Uvaria narum* (Dunal) Wall.
- Magnolaceae
- Annona discolor* Vahl.
- Annona reticulata* L.

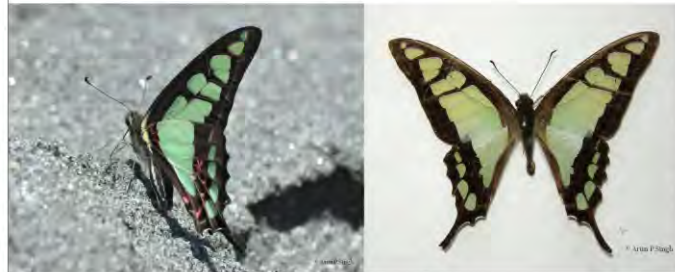
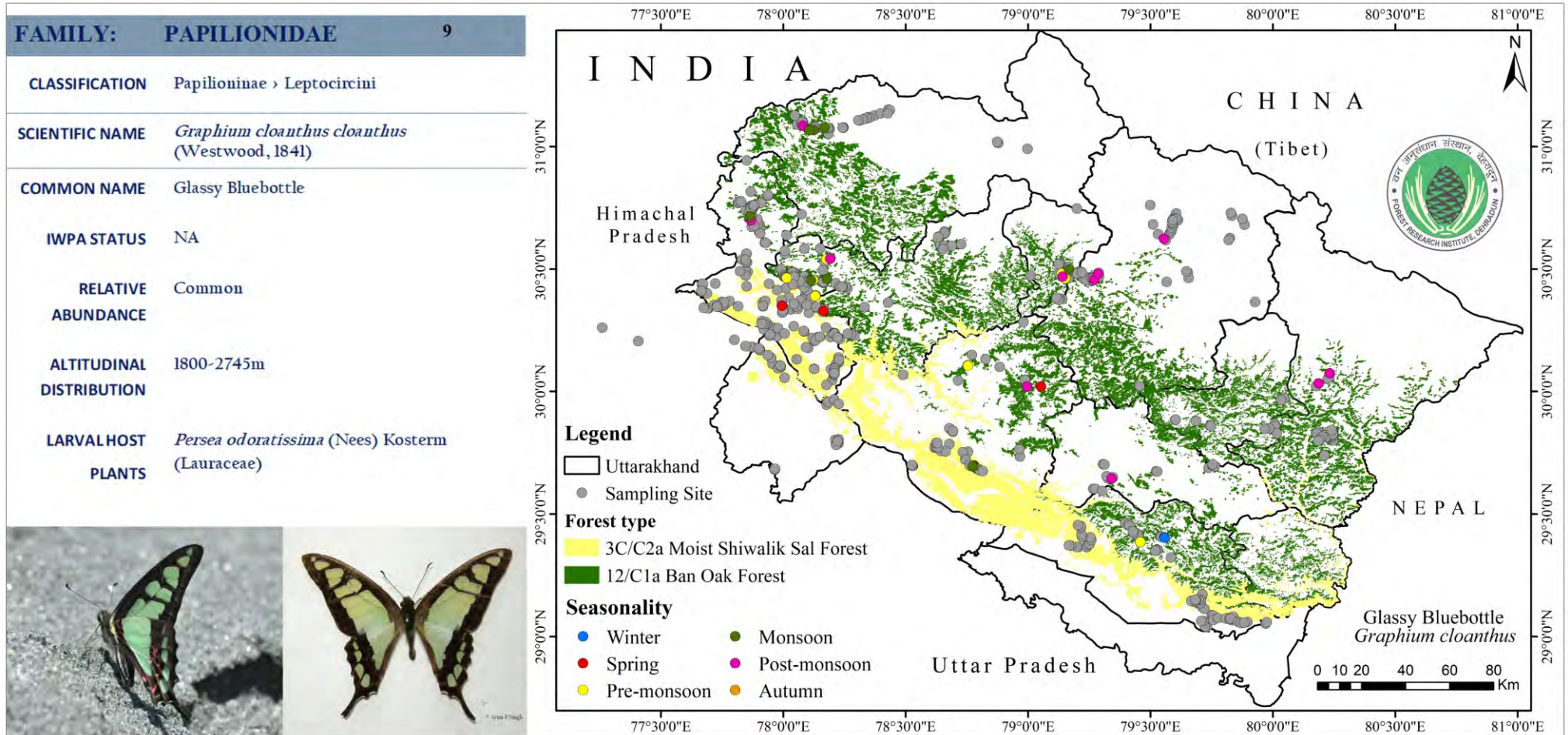




FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	8																				
CLASSIFICATION	Papilioninae > Leptocircini																					
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Graphium sarpedon sarpedon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)																					
COMMON NAME	Common Blue Bottle																					
IWPA STATUS	NA																					
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Common																					
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 2740m																					
LARVAL HOST PLANT	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J.Presl.</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Aseodaphne owdeni</i> R.Parker</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Persea odoratissima</i> (Nees) Kosterm.</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Aseodaphne semecarpifolia</i> Nees</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cinnamomum macrocarpum</i> Hook.f.</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cinnamomum malabatrum</i> (Burm. f.)</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) C.B.Rob.</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Persea macrantha</i> (Nees) Kosterm.</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Camphora officinalis</i> Steud.</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J.Presl.</td> <td>Lauraceae</td> </tr> </table>		<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J.Presl.	Lauraceae	<i>Aseodaphne owdeni</i> R.Parker	Lauraceae	<i>Persea odoratissima</i> (Nees) Kosterm.	Lauraceae	<i>Aseodaphne semecarpifolia</i> Nees	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum macrocarpum</i> Hook.f.	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum malabatrum</i> (Burm. f.)	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) C.B.Rob.	Lauraceae	<i>Persea macrantha</i> (Nees) Kosterm.	Lauraceae	<i>Camphora officinalis</i> Steud.	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J.Presl.	Lauraceae
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<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J.Presl.	Lauraceae																					





FAMILY: PAPILIONIDAE **10**

CLASSIFICATION Papilioninae > Leptocircini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Graphium eurous caschmirensis* (Rothschild, 1895)

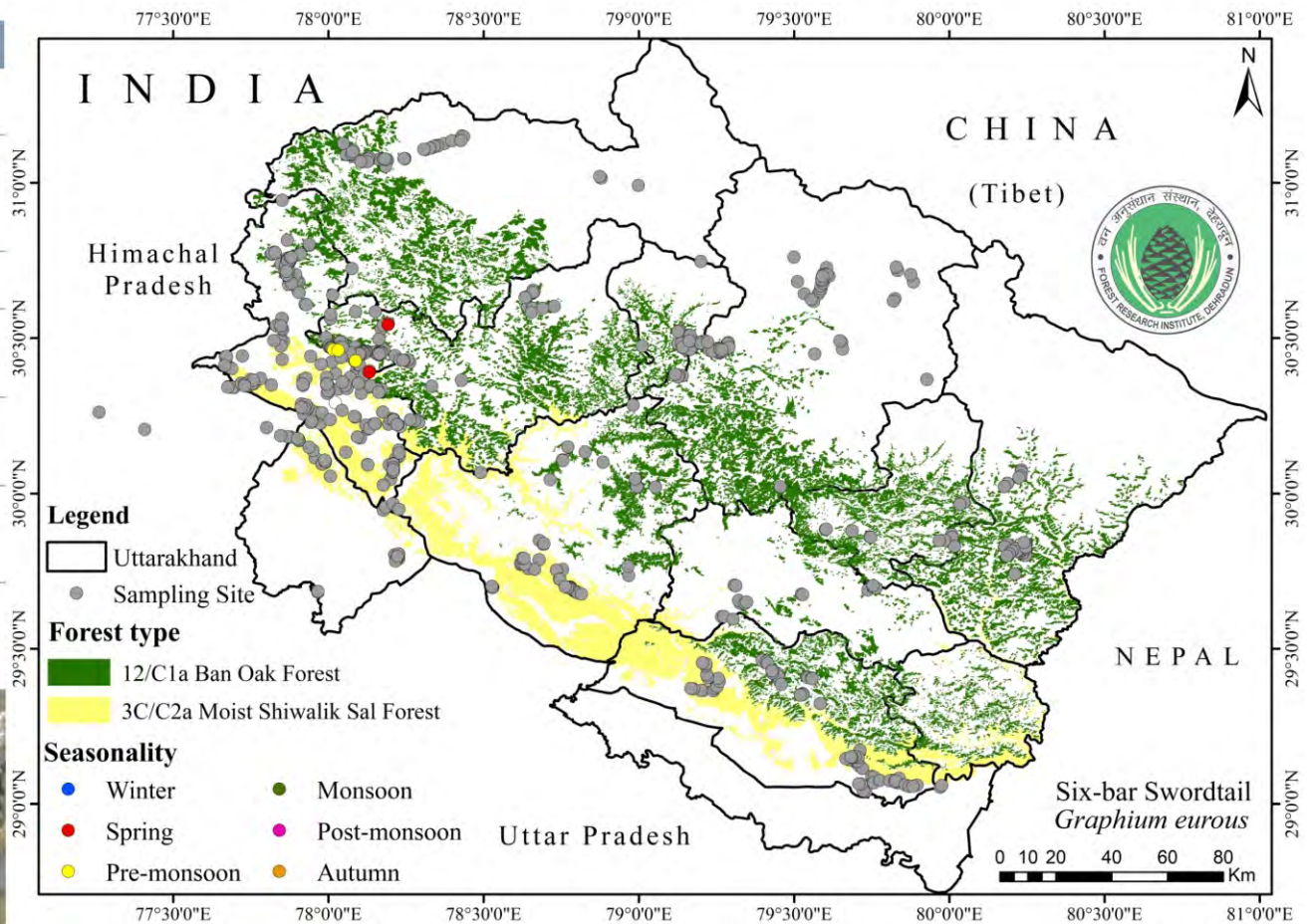
COMMON NAME West Himalayan Six-bar Swordtail

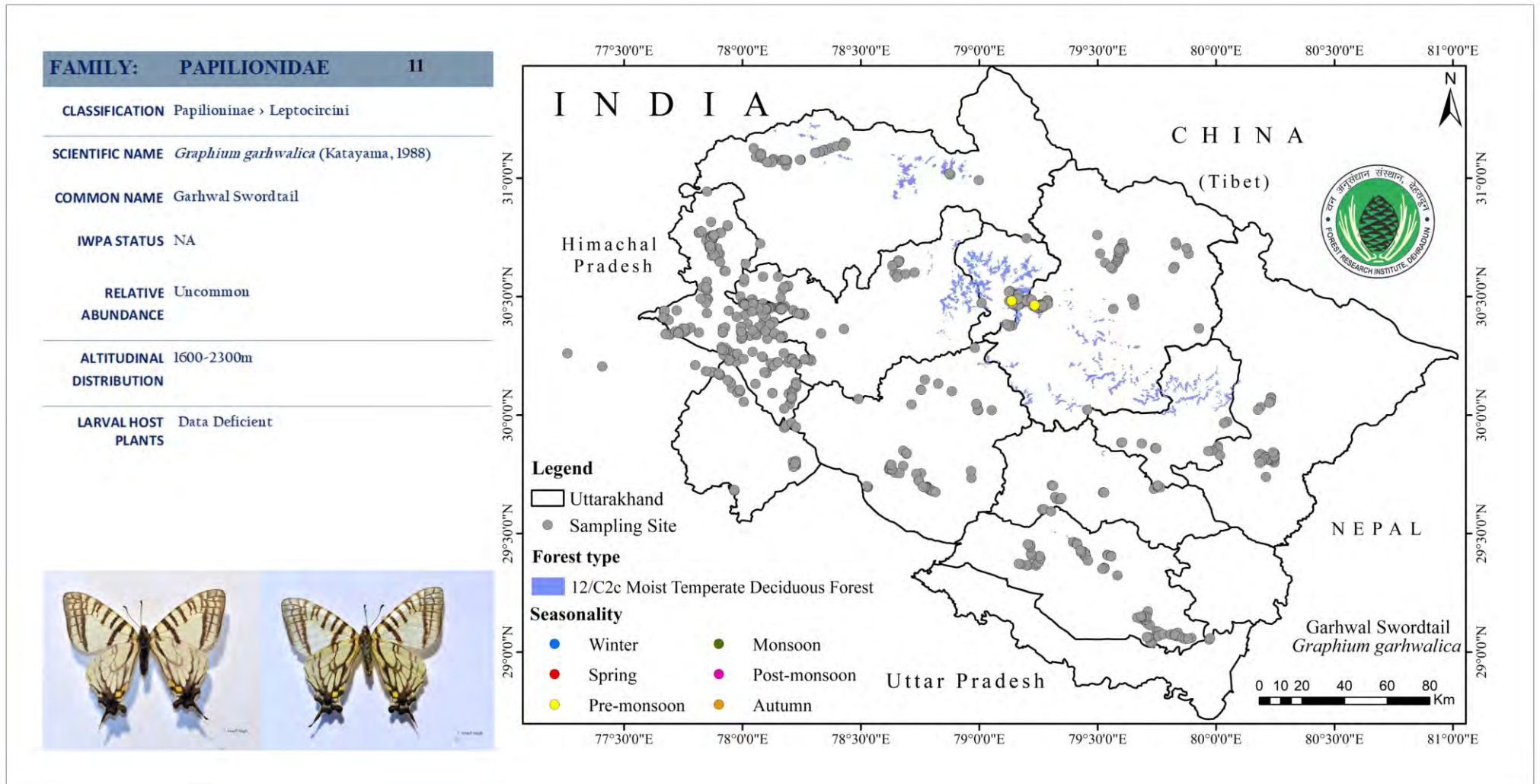
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1000-2800m

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Persea odoratissima* (Nees) Kosterm (Lauraceae)





FAMILY: PAPILIONIDAE 12

CLASSIFICATION Papilioninae › Leptocircini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Graphium nomius nomius* (Esper, 1799)

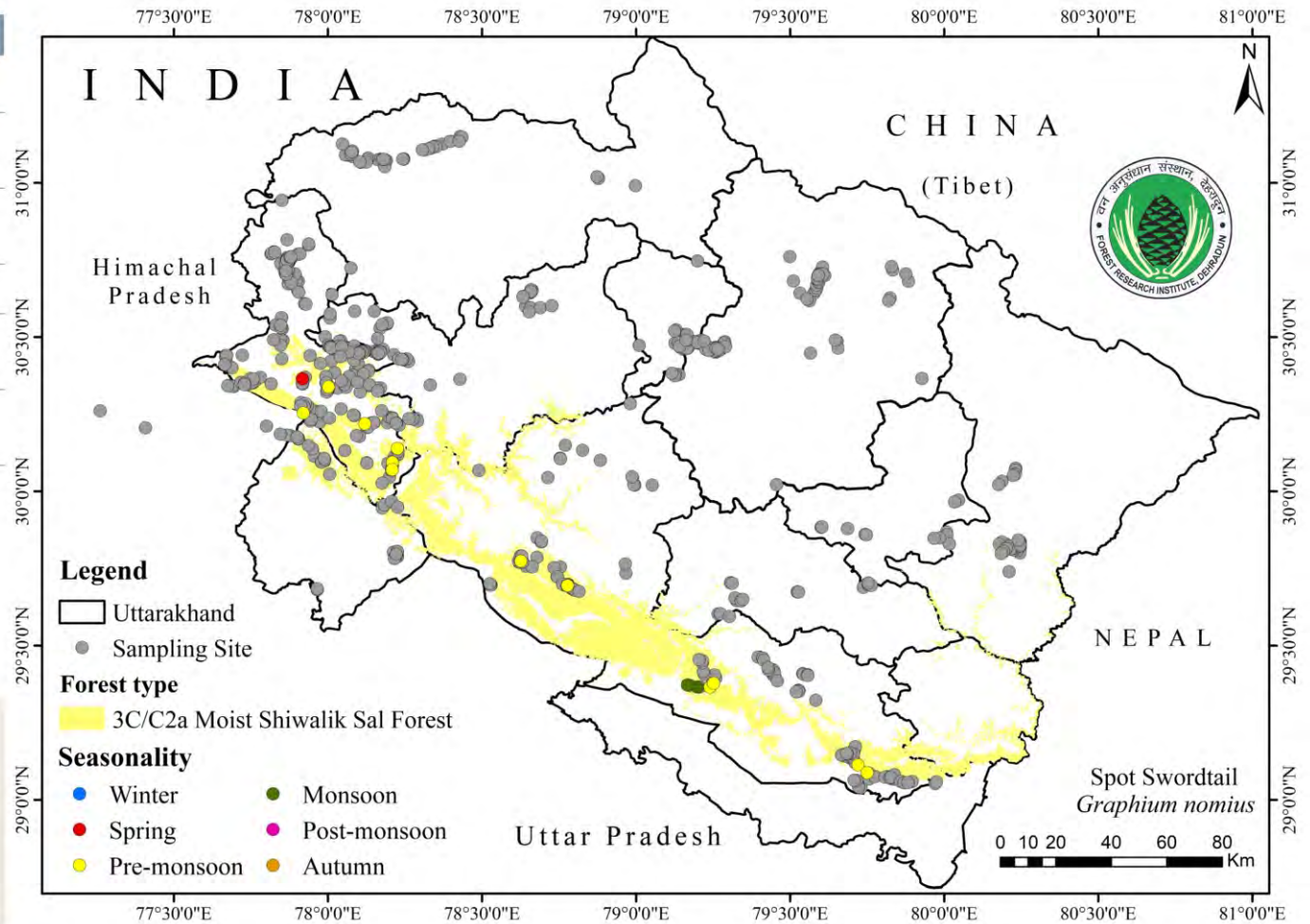
COMMON NAME Indian Spot Swordtail

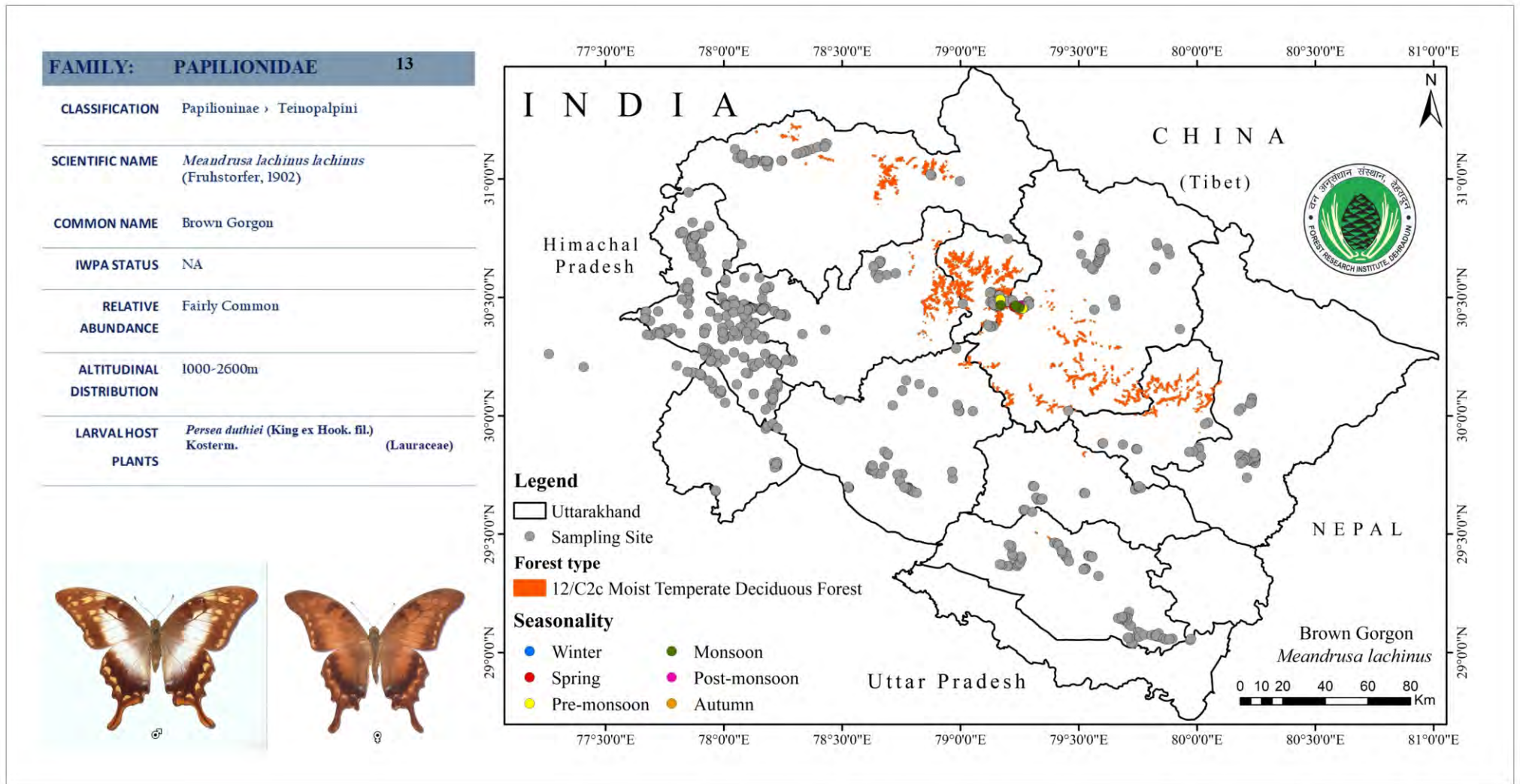
IWPA STATUS NA

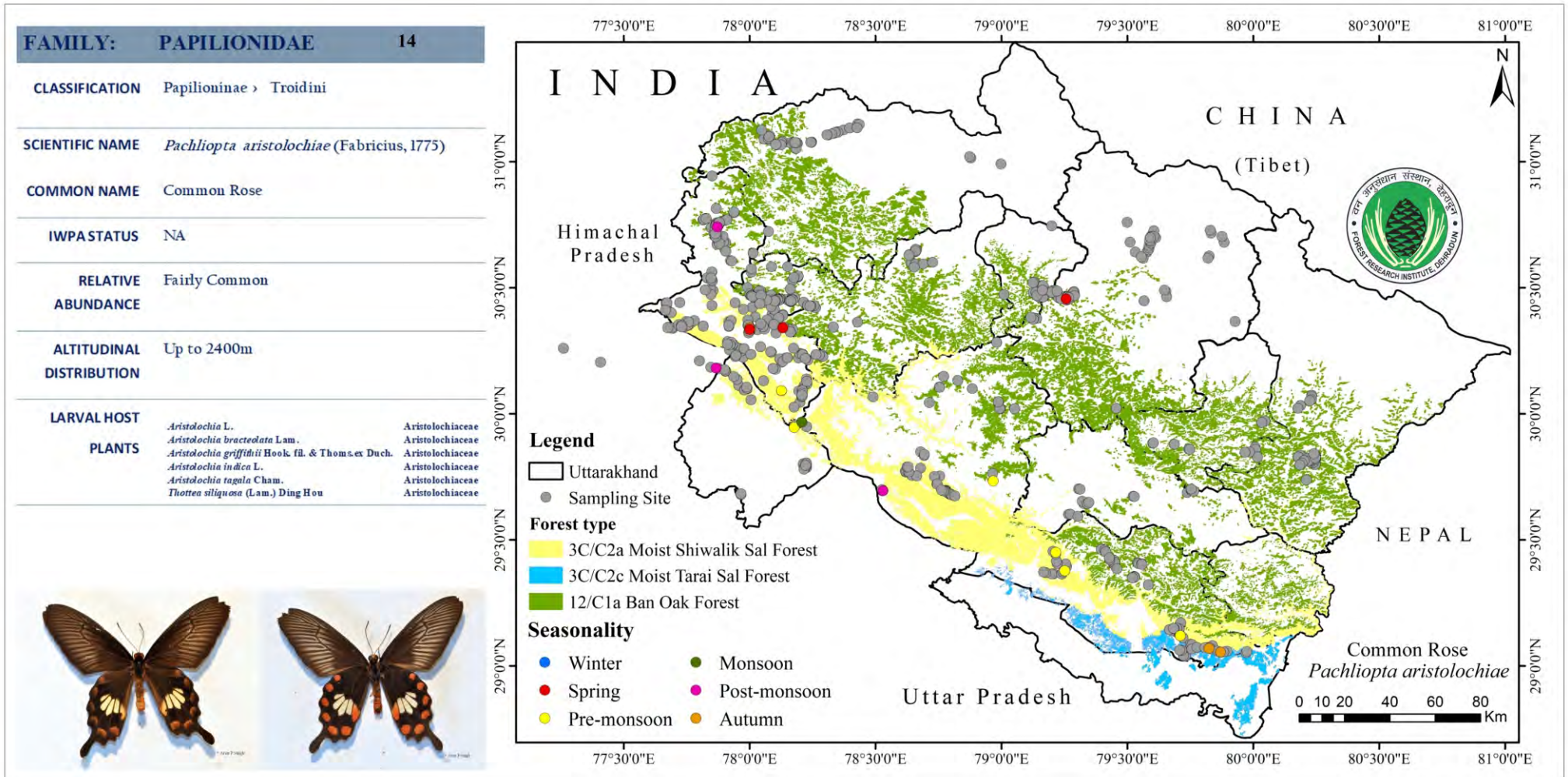
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

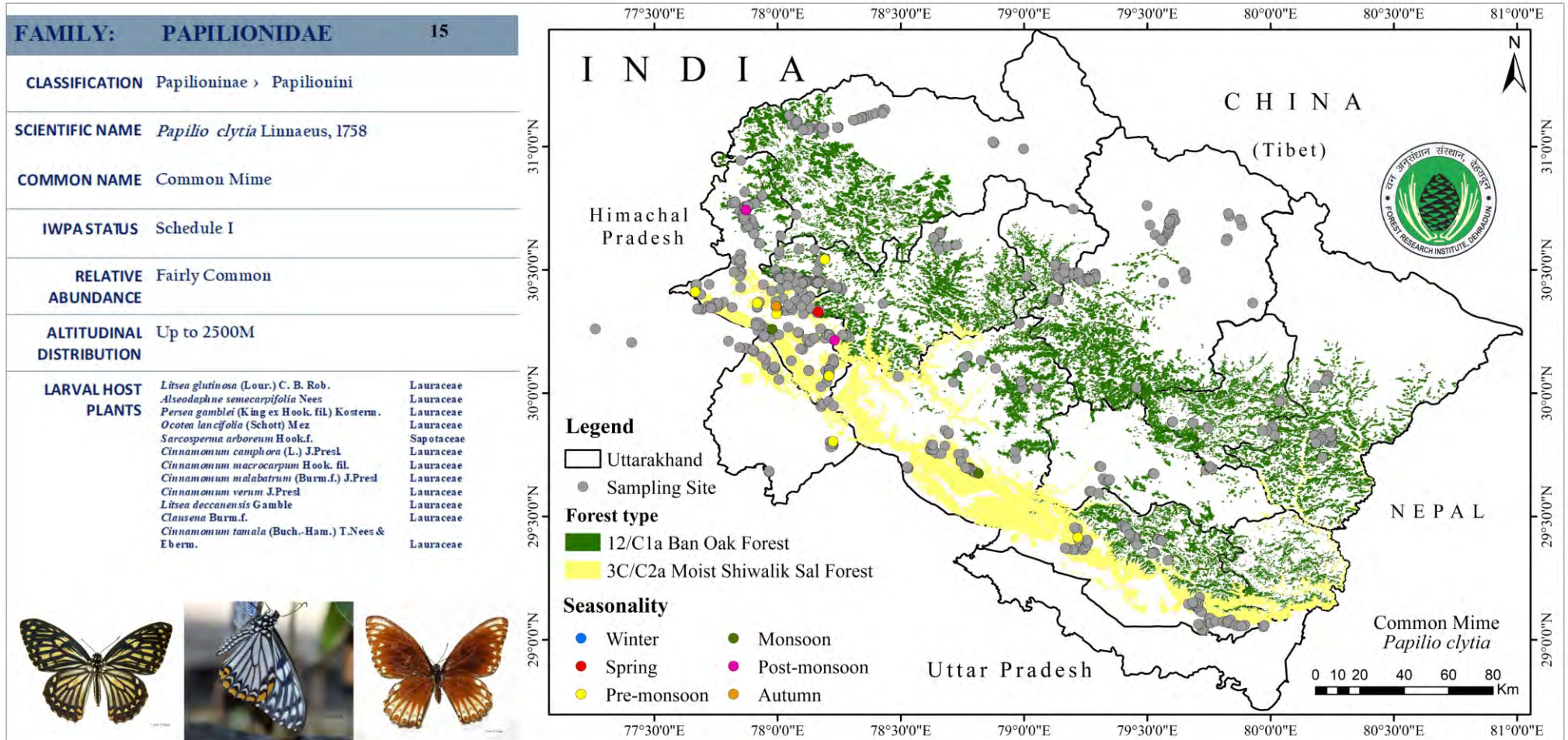
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2000m

LARVAL HOST PLANTS
Milusa tomentosa (Roxb.) J. Sinclair Annonaceae
Milusa velutina (Dunal) Hook. f. & Thomson Annonaceae
Polyalthia longifolia (Sonn.) Thwaites Annonaceae

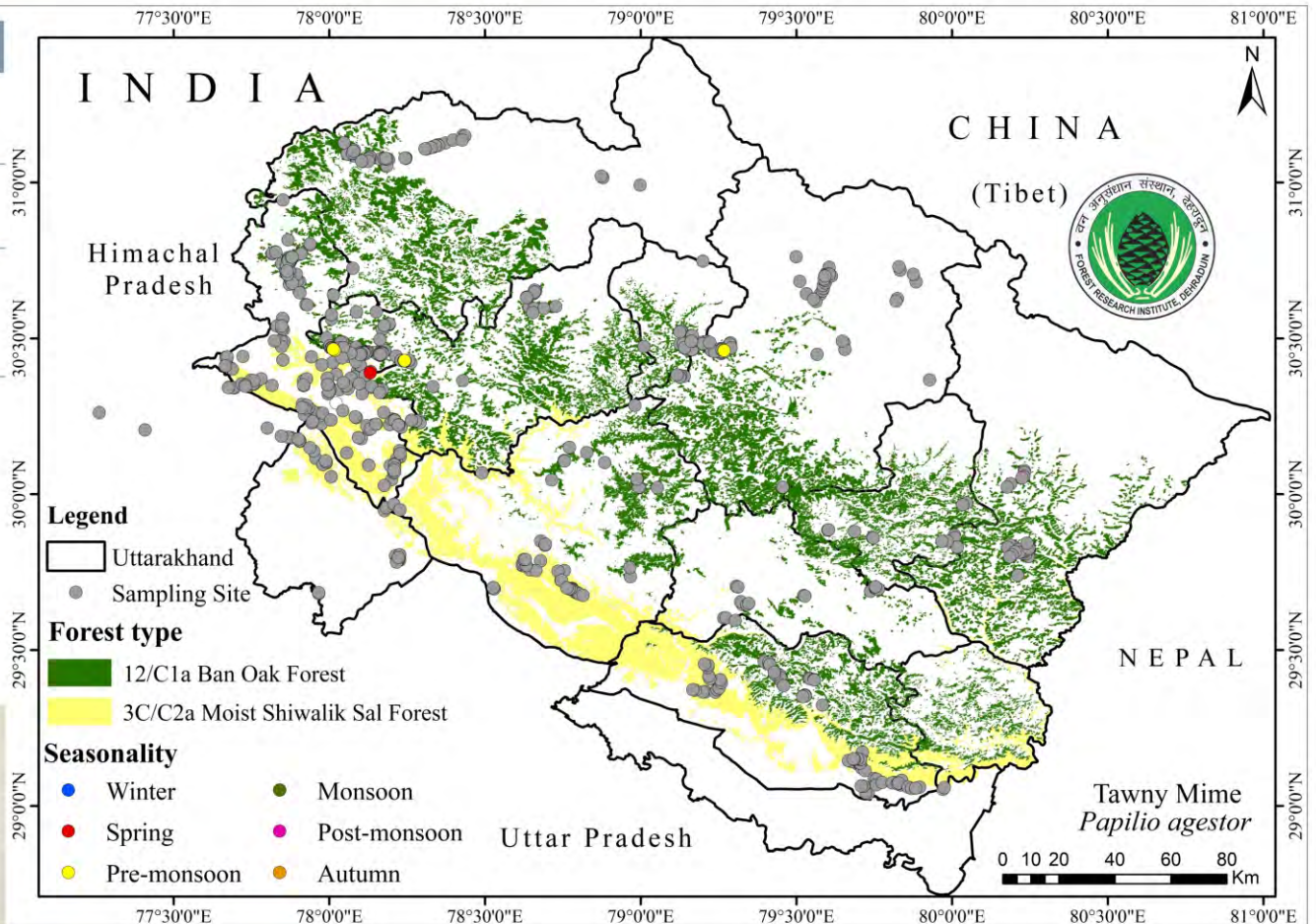


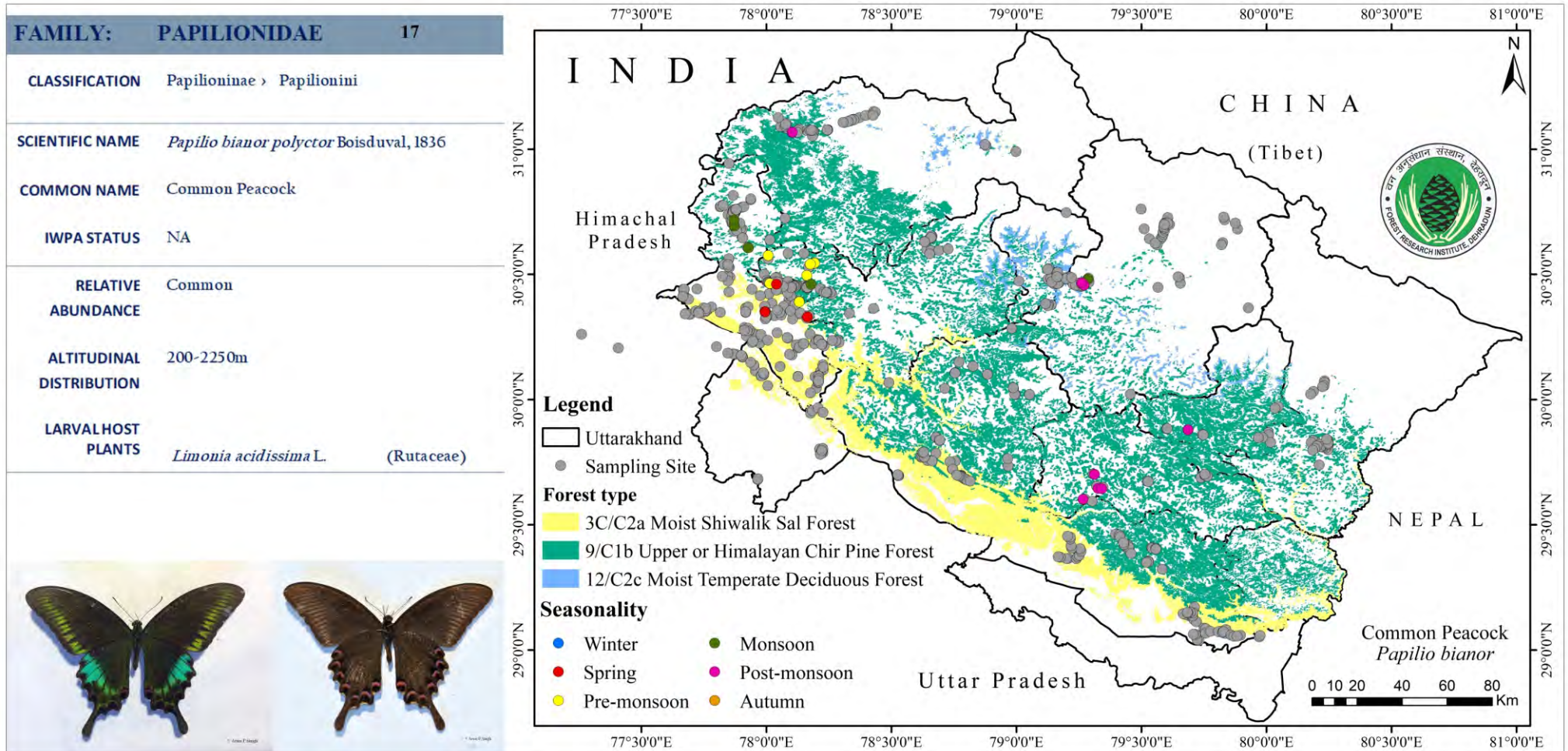







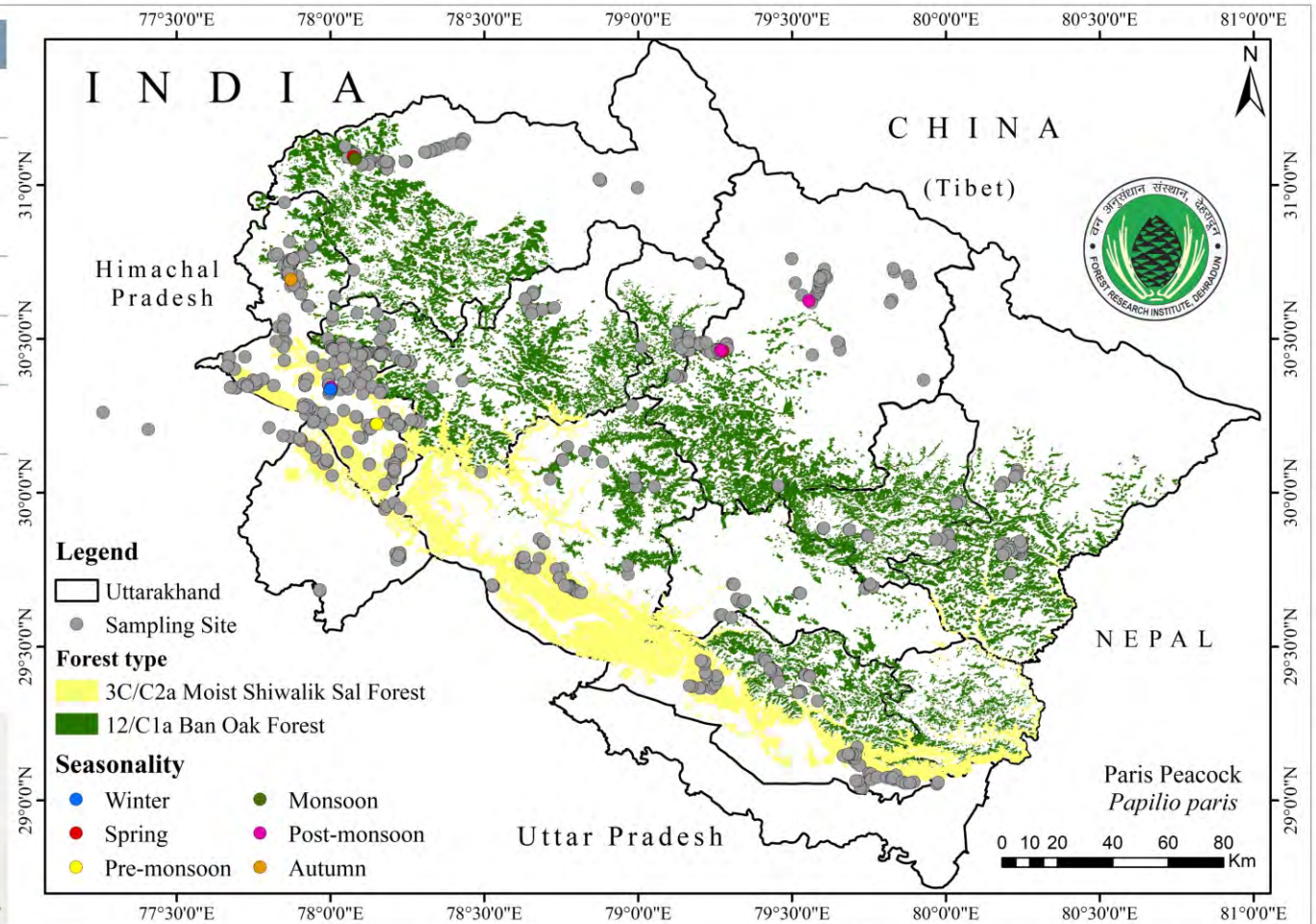
FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	16
CLASSIFICATION	Papilioninae > Papilionini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Papilio agestor</i> Gray, 1831	
COMMON NAME	Tawny Mime	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Fairly Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	1100-2590m	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Persea odoratissima</i> (Nees) Kosterm. (Lauraceae)	

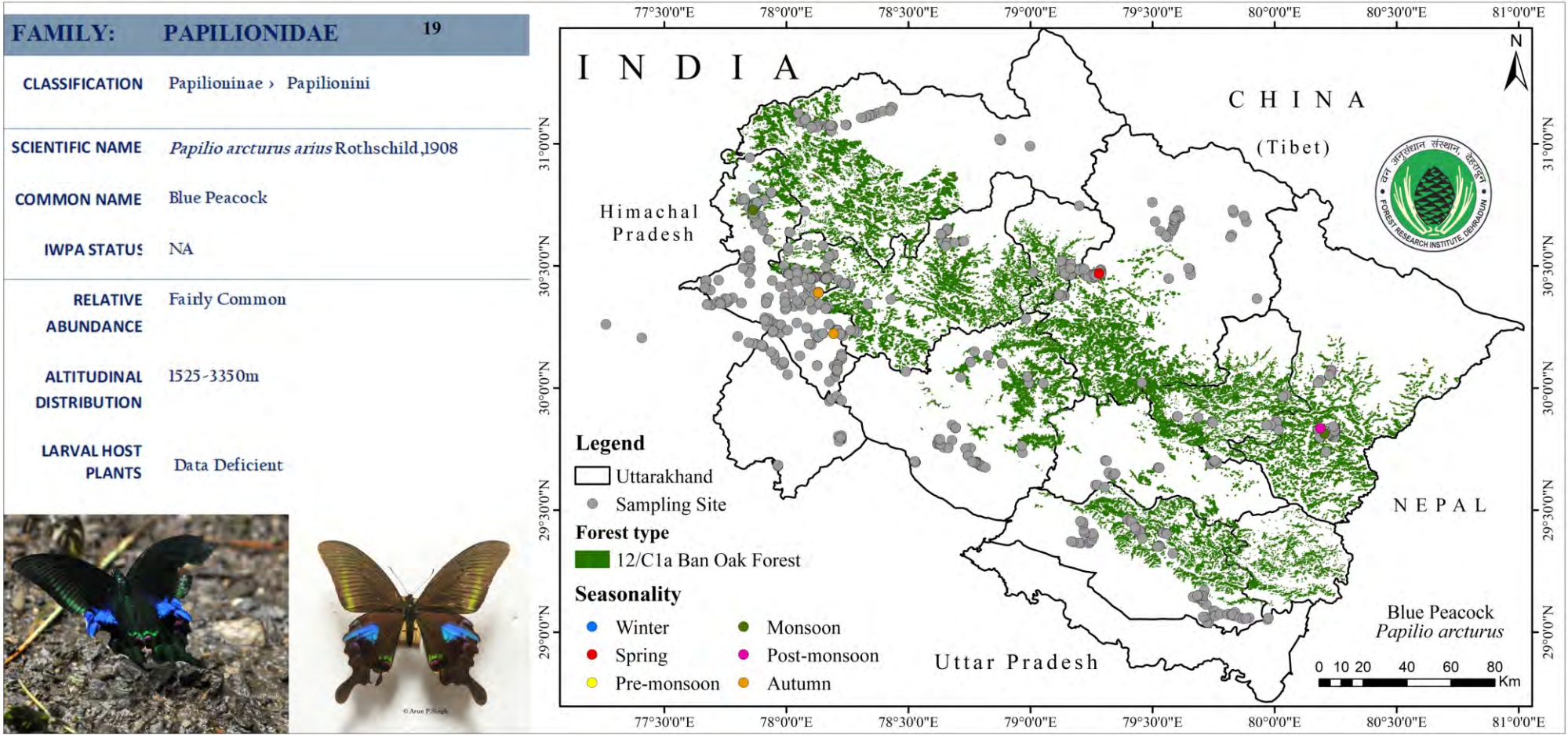




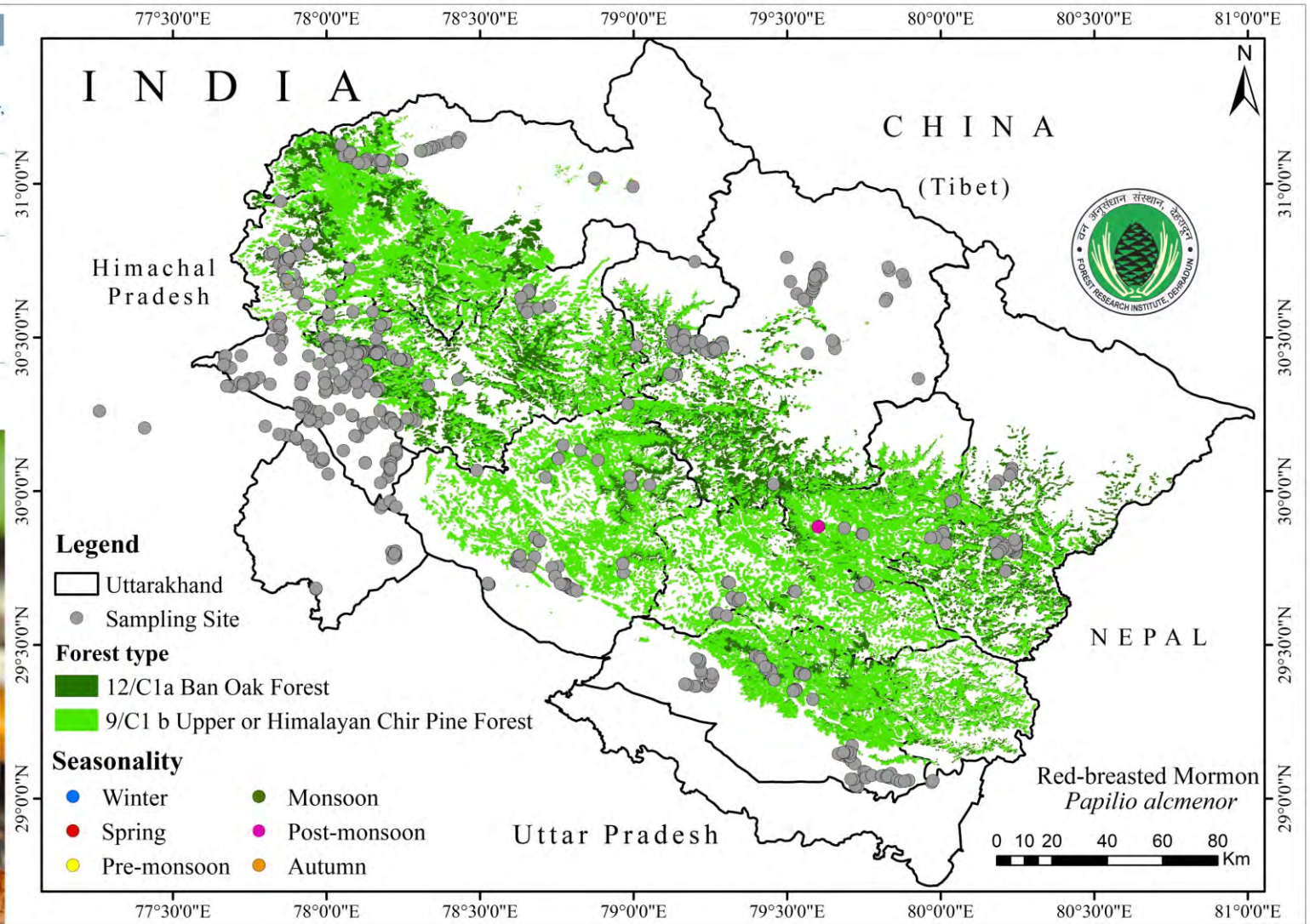
FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	18
CLASSIFICATION	Papilioninae › Papilionini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Papilio paris paris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
COMMON NAME	Paris Peacock	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Fairly Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 2135M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Citrus</i> L. <i>Melicope lunt-ankenda</i> (Gaertn.) T.G. Hartley <i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L) Lam. <i>Zanthoxylum ovalifolium</i> Wight <i>Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum</i> Edgew.	Rutaceae Rutaceae Rutaceae Rutaceae Rutaceae



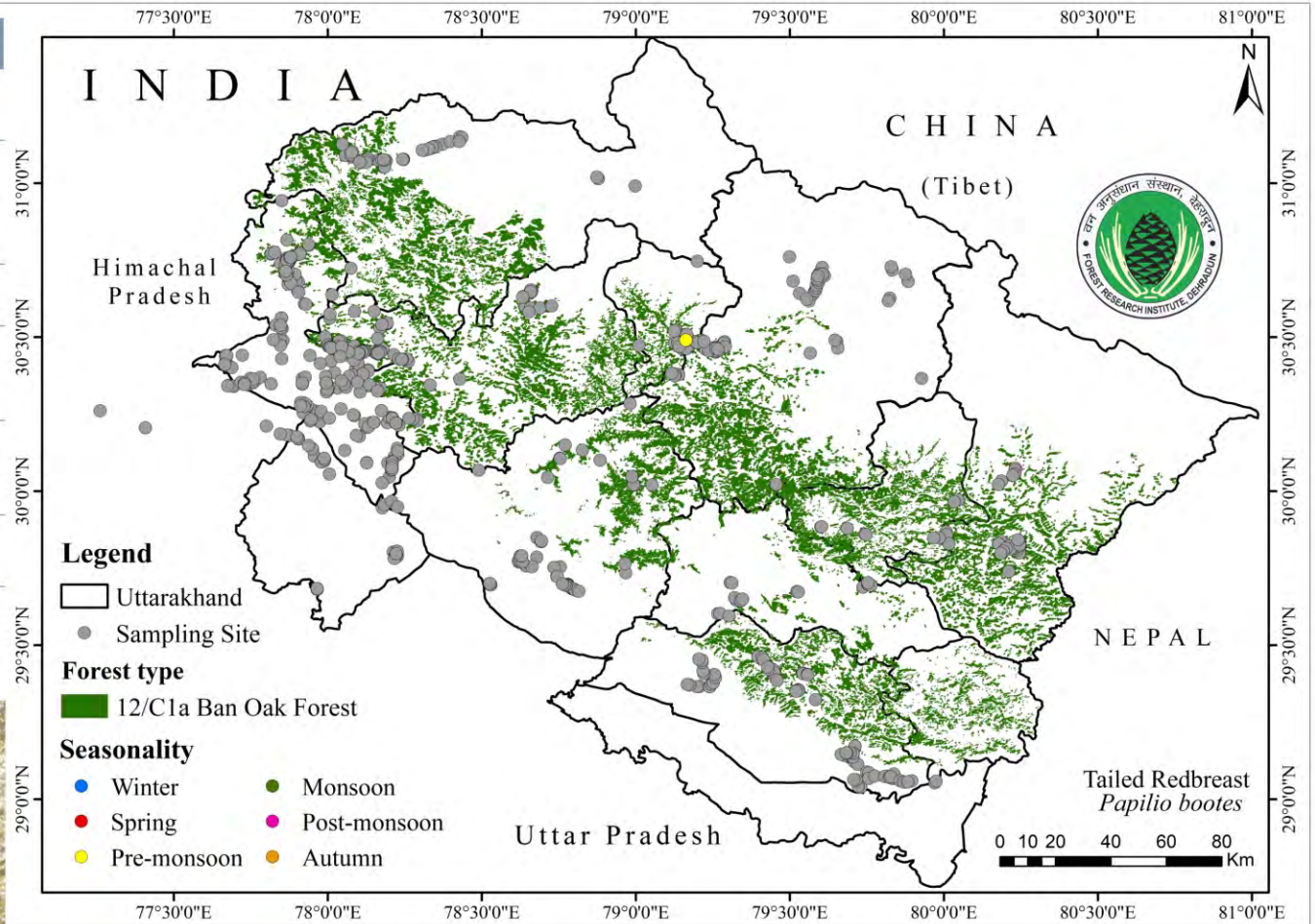





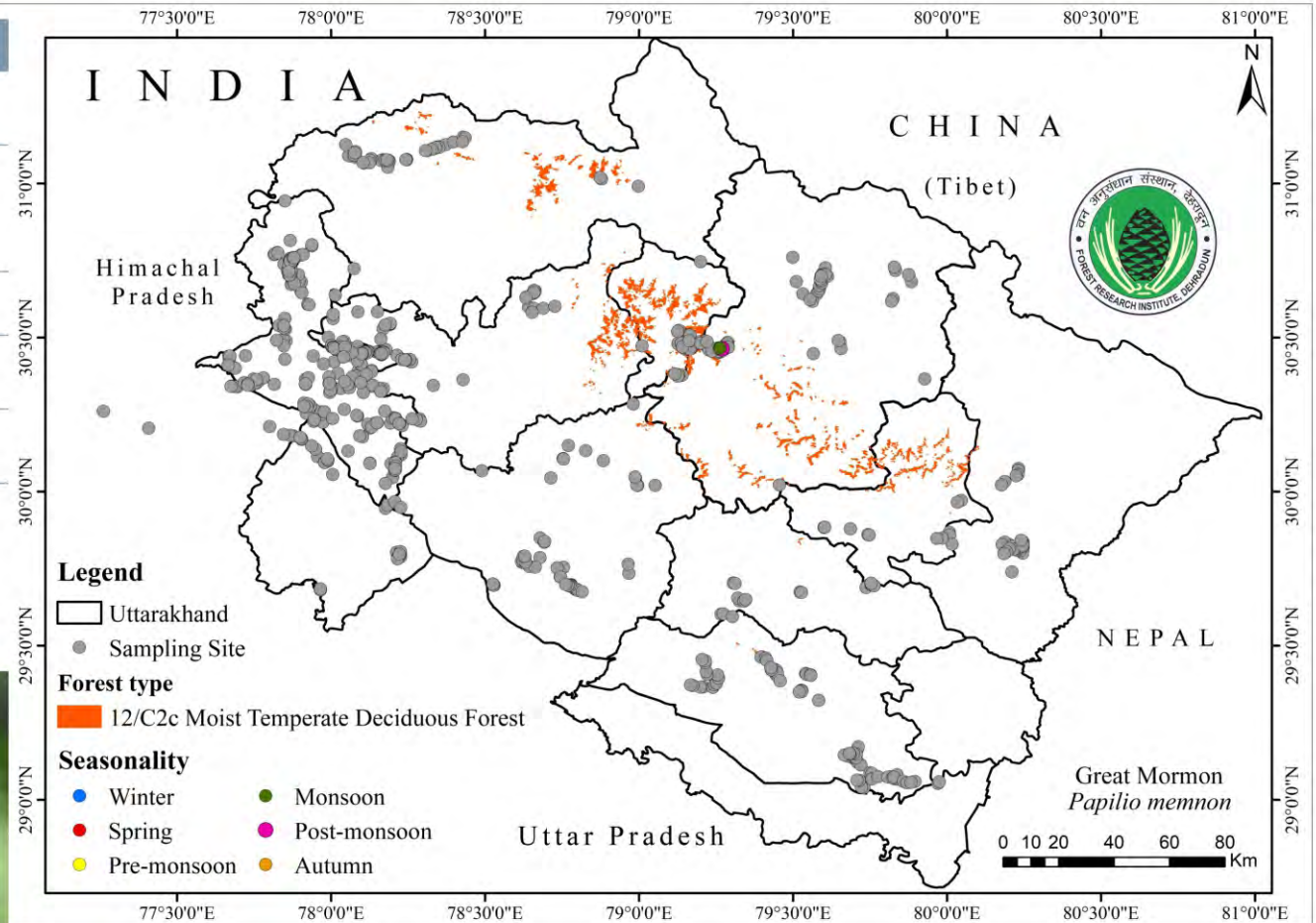
FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	20
CLASSIFICATION	Papilioninae > Papilionini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Papilio alcmenor alcmenor</i> C. & R. Felder, [1864]	
COMMON NAME	Red-breasted Mormon	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Rare	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	2100m	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Citrus</i> L.	(Rutaceae)

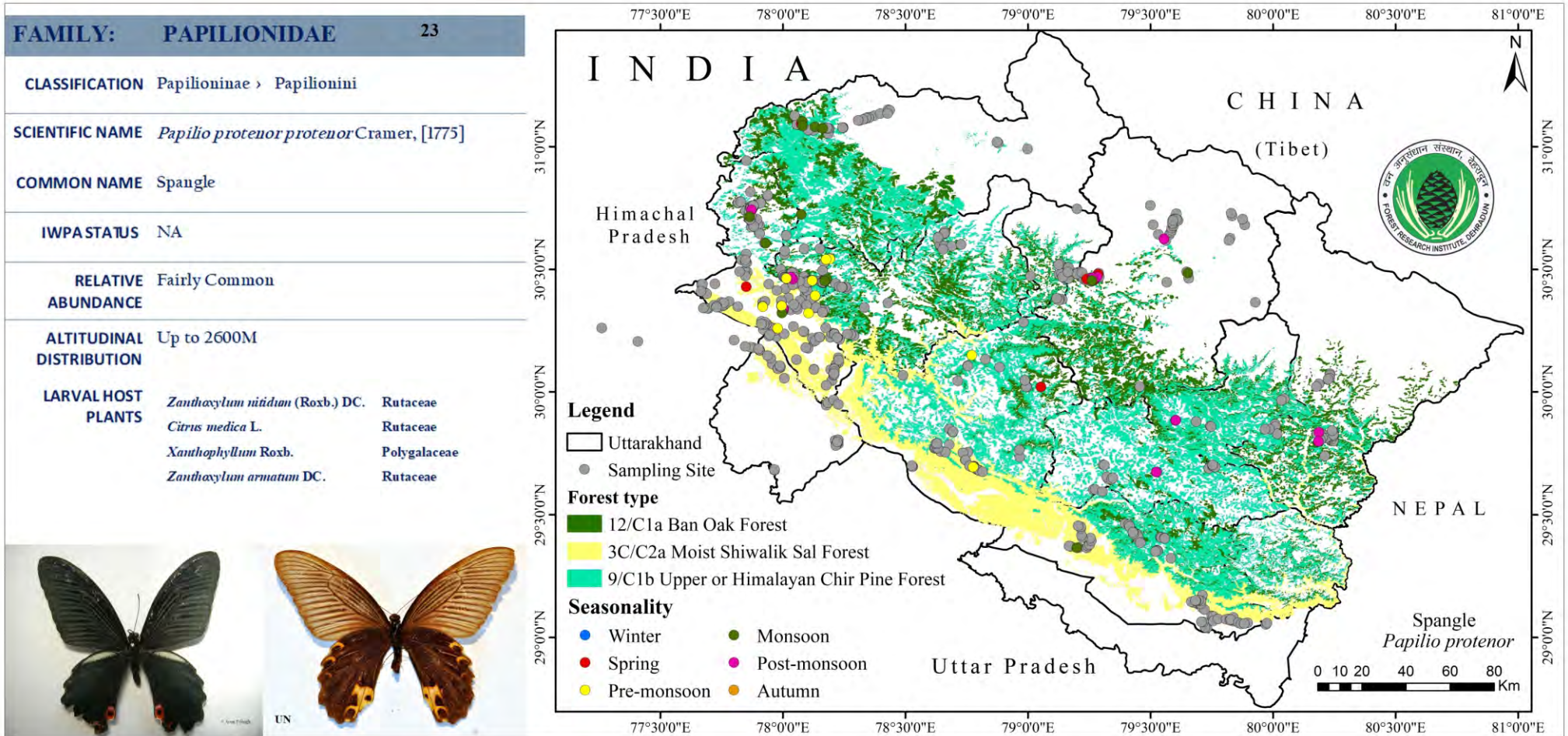


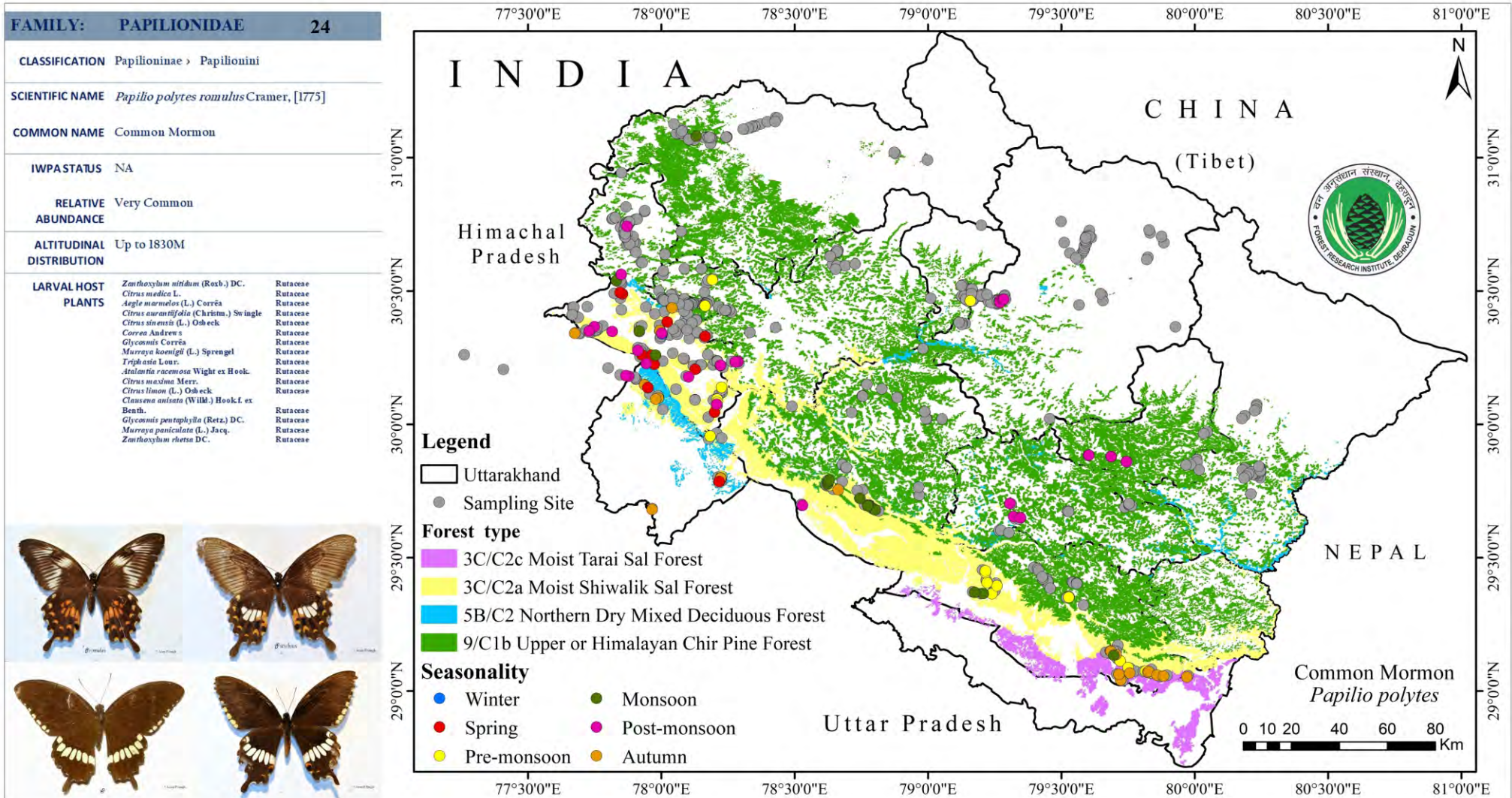
FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	21
CLASSIFICATION	Papilioninae > Papilionini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Papilio bootes janaka</i> Moore, 1857	
COMMON NAME	Tailed Redbreast	
IWPA STATUS	Schedule II	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Uncommon	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	2500M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data Deficient	

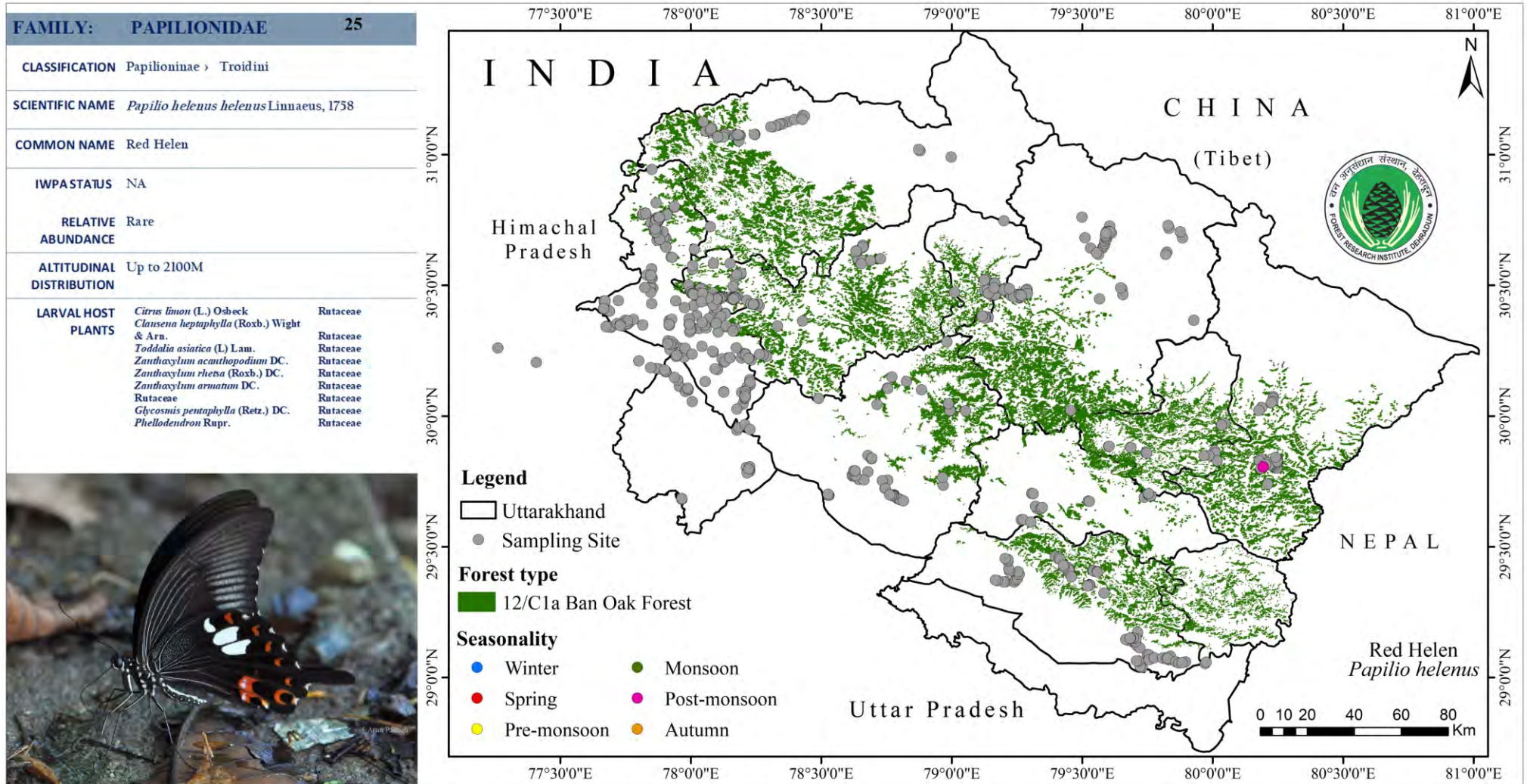


FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	22
CLASSIFICATION	Papilioninae > Papilionini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Papilio memnon agenor</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
COMMON NAME	Great Mormon	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Uncommon	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 1800M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Citrus</i> spp. <i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merr. <i>Magnolia champaca</i> (L.) Baill. ex Pierre	Rutaceae Rutaceae Magnoliaceae





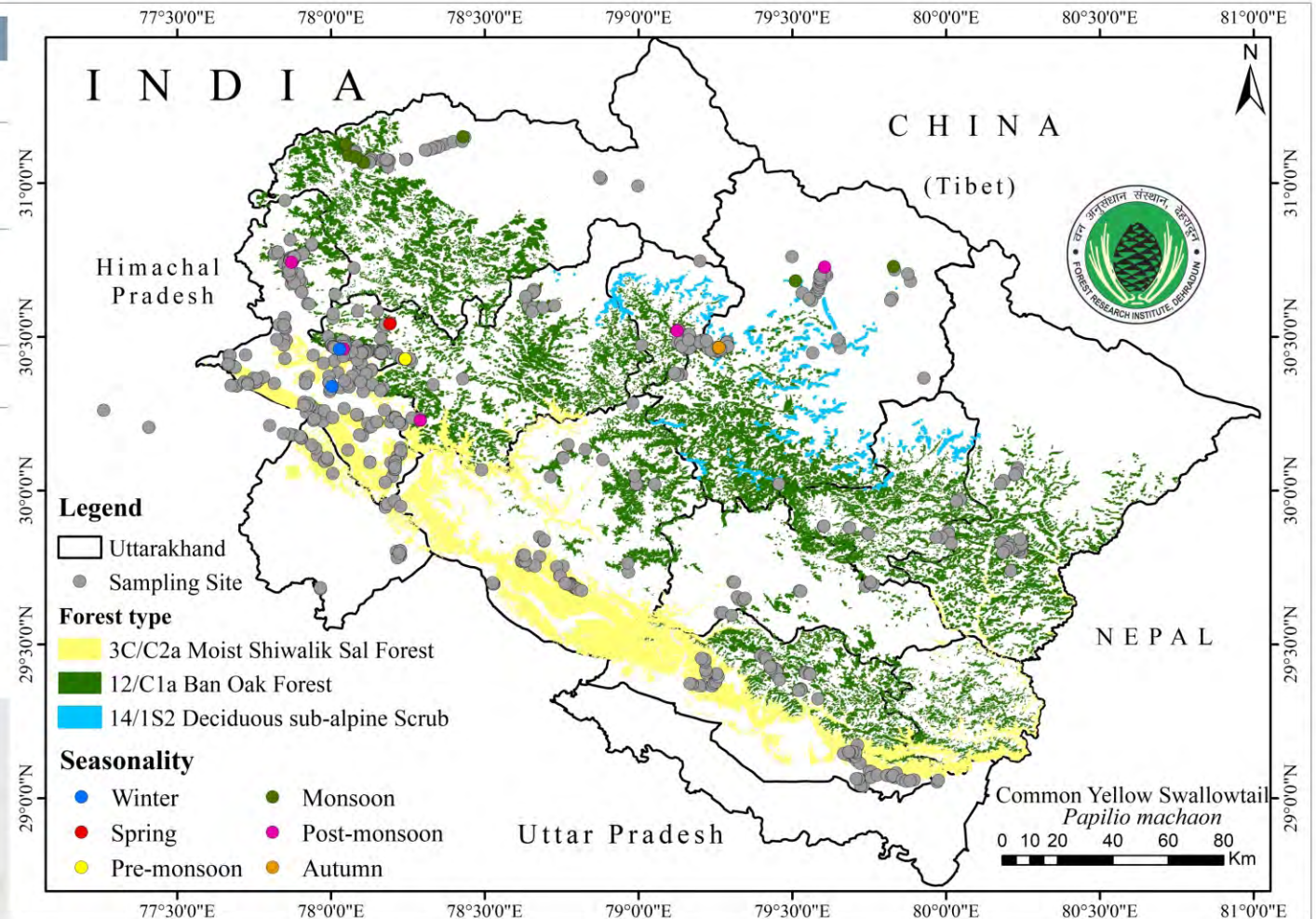





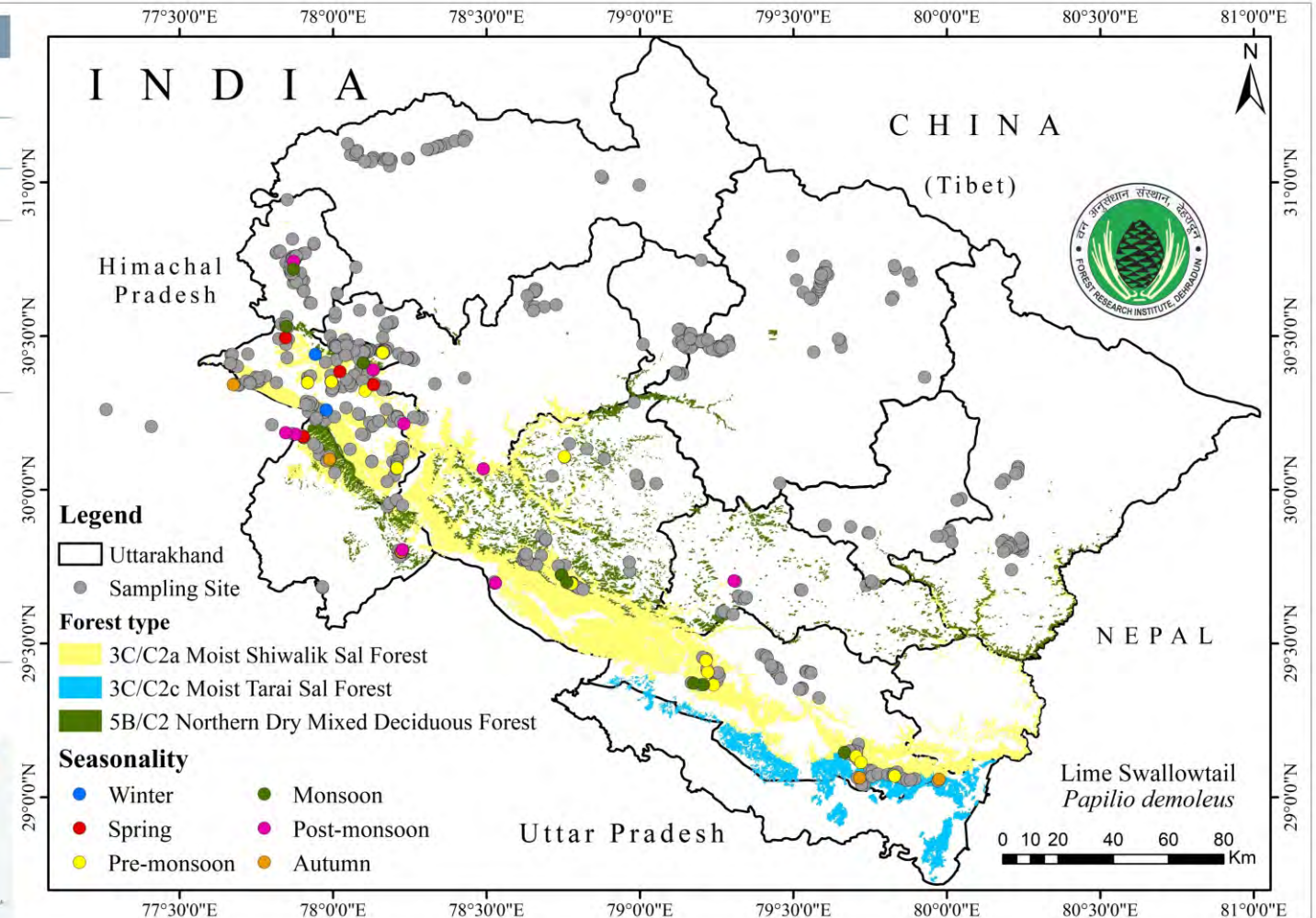


FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	26														
CLASSIFICATION	Papilioninae > Papilionini															
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Papilio machaon</i> Linnaeus, 1758															
COMMON NAME	Common Yellow Swallowtail															
IWPA STATUS	NA															
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Fairly Common															
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	1200-4800M															
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Daucus</i> L.</td> <td>Apiaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.</td> <td>Apiaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Heracleum</i> L.</td> <td>Apiaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Anni majus</i> L.</td> <td>Apiaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Anni visnaga</i> (L.) Lam.</td> <td>Apiaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Conium maculatum</i> L.</td> <td>Apiaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ducrosia anethifolia</i> (DC.) Boiss.</td> <td>Apiaceae</td> </tr> </table>		<i>Daucus</i> L.	Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Apiaceae	<i>Heracleum</i> L.	Apiaceae	<i>Anni majus</i> L.	Apiaceae	<i>Anni visnaga</i> (L.) Lam.	Apiaceae	<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	Apiaceae	<i>Ducrosia anethifolia</i> (DC.) Boiss.	Apiaceae
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FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	27																																		
CLASSIFICATION	Papilioninae > Papilionini																																			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Papilio demoleus demoleus</i> Linnaeus, 1758																																			
COMMON NAME	Lime Swallowtail																																			
IWPA STATUS	NA																																			
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Very Common																																			
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 2130M																																			
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Cullen corylifolium</i> (L.) Medik.</td> <td>Fabaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.</td> <td>Rhamnaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Acronychia pedunculata</i> (L.) Miq.</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrèa</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> (Kozb.) DC.</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Sprengel</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.</td> <td>Rhamnaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Aegle</i> Corrèa</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Citrus</i> L.</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merr.</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> (Retz.) DC.</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ruta angustifolia</i> Pers.</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.</td> <td>Rutaceae</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Myrica trifoliata</i> L.</td> <td>Myricaceae</td> </tr> </table>		<i>Cullen corylifolium</i> (L.) Medik.	Fabaceae	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Rhamnaceae	<i>Acronychia pedunculata</i> (L.) Miq.	Rutaceae	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corrèa	Rutaceae	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> (Kozb.) DC.	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Rutaceae	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Sprengel	Rutaceae	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae	<i>Aegle</i> Corrèa	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus</i> L.	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merr.	Rutaceae	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> (Retz.) DC.	Rutaceae	<i>Ruta angustifolia</i> Pers.	Rutaceae	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.	Rutaceae	<i>Myrica trifoliata</i> L.	Myricaceae
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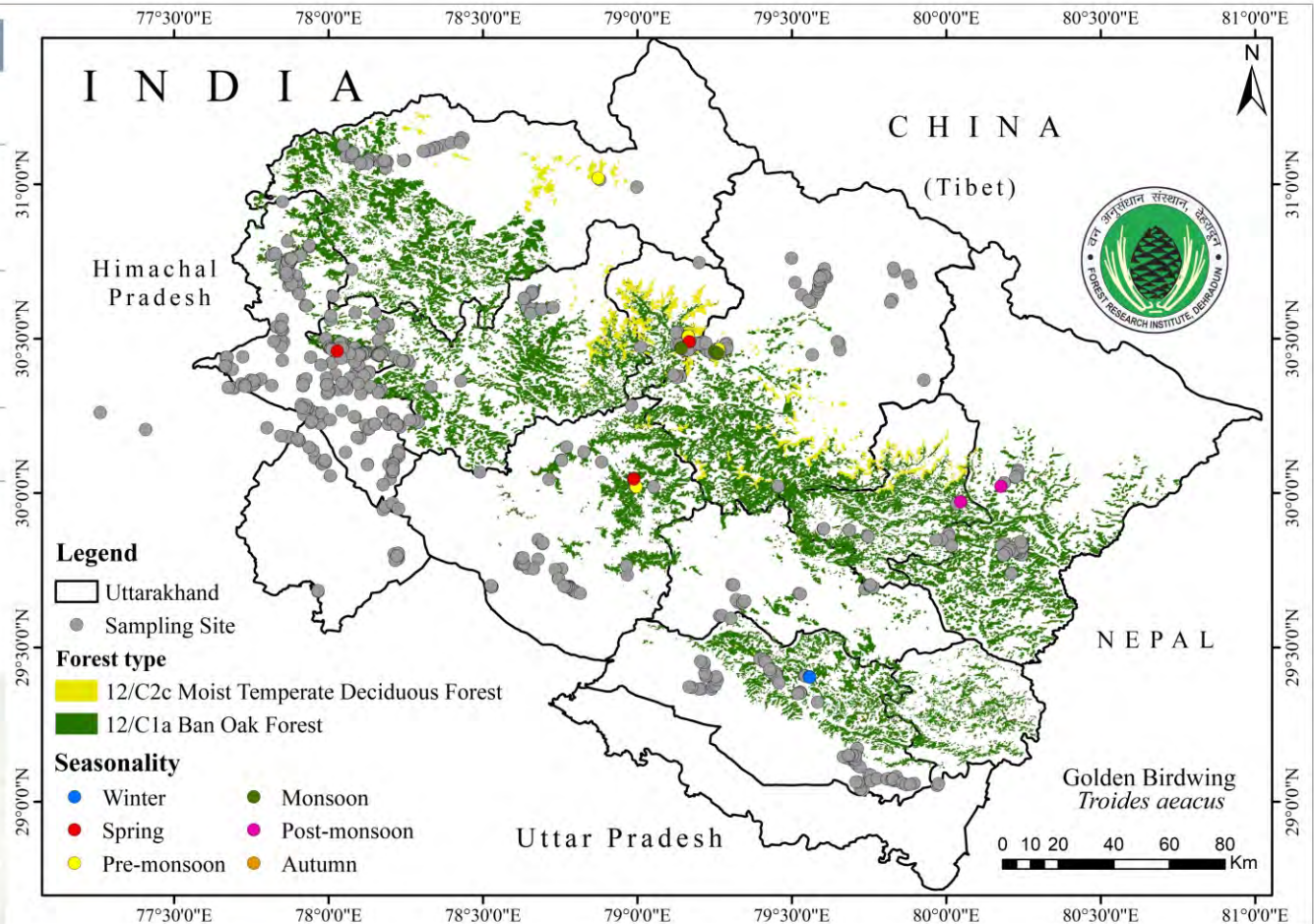
FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	28
CLASSIFICATION	Papilioninae > Troidini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Troides aeacus aeacus</i> (C. & R. Felder, 1860)	
COMMON NAME	Golden Birdwing	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Uncommon	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 2700M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> L.	Aristolochiaceae

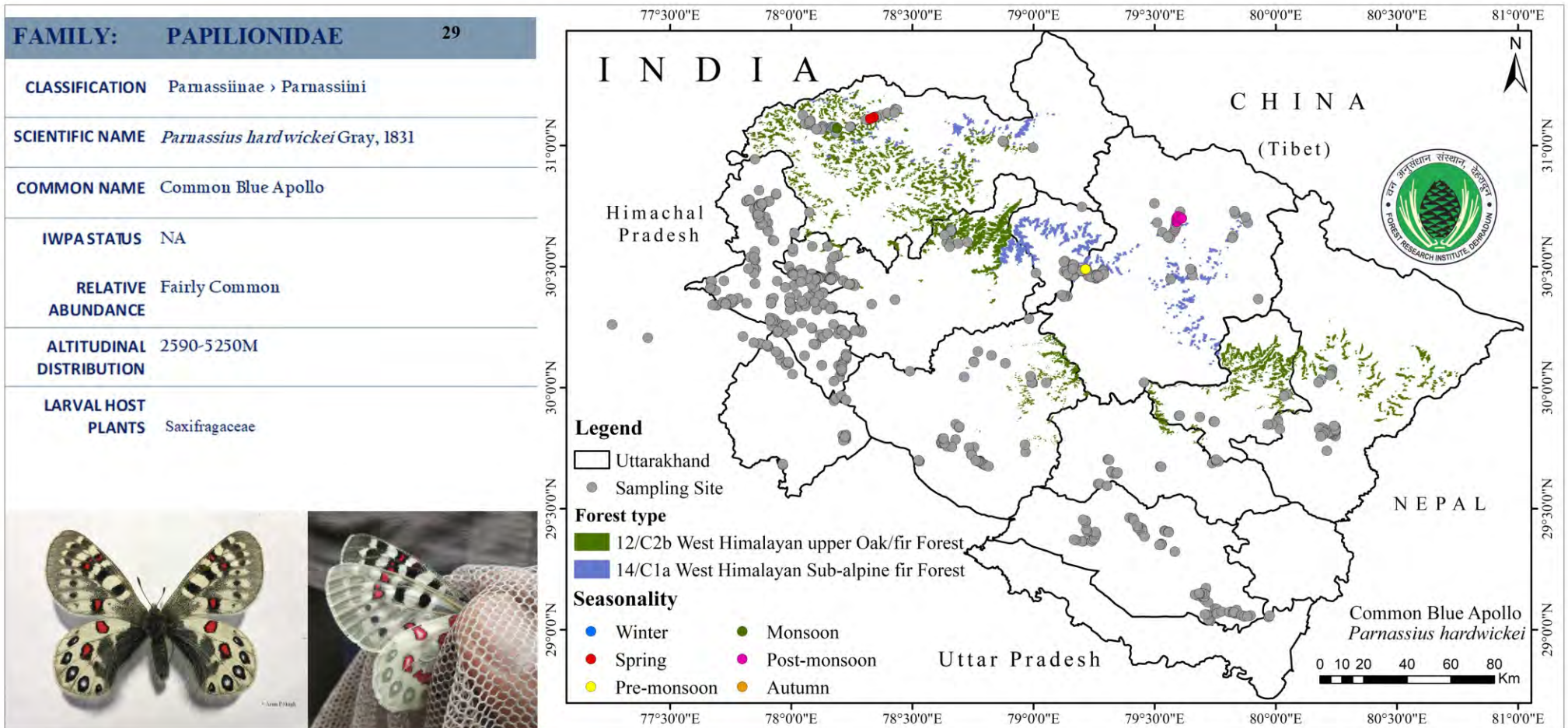


male

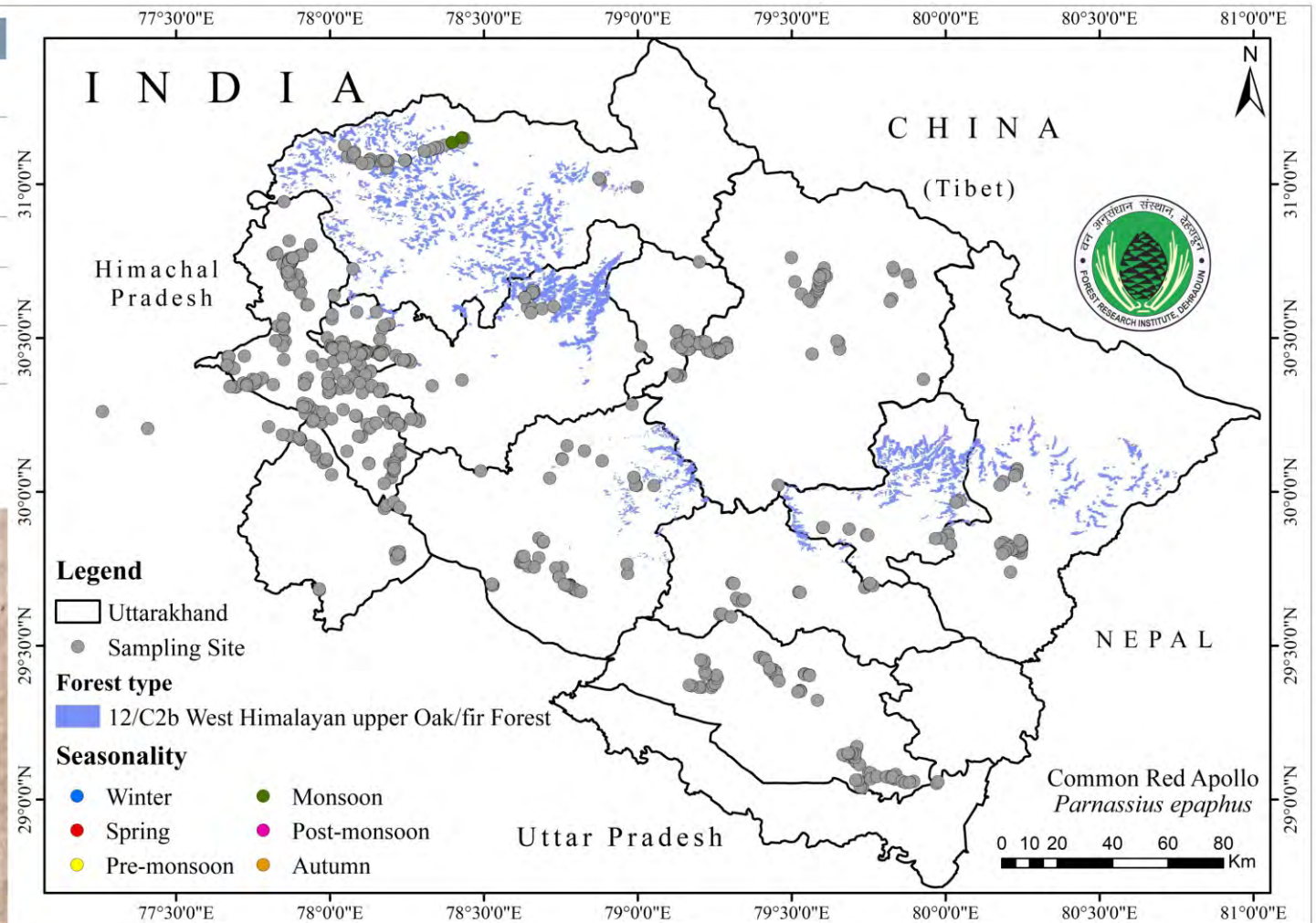


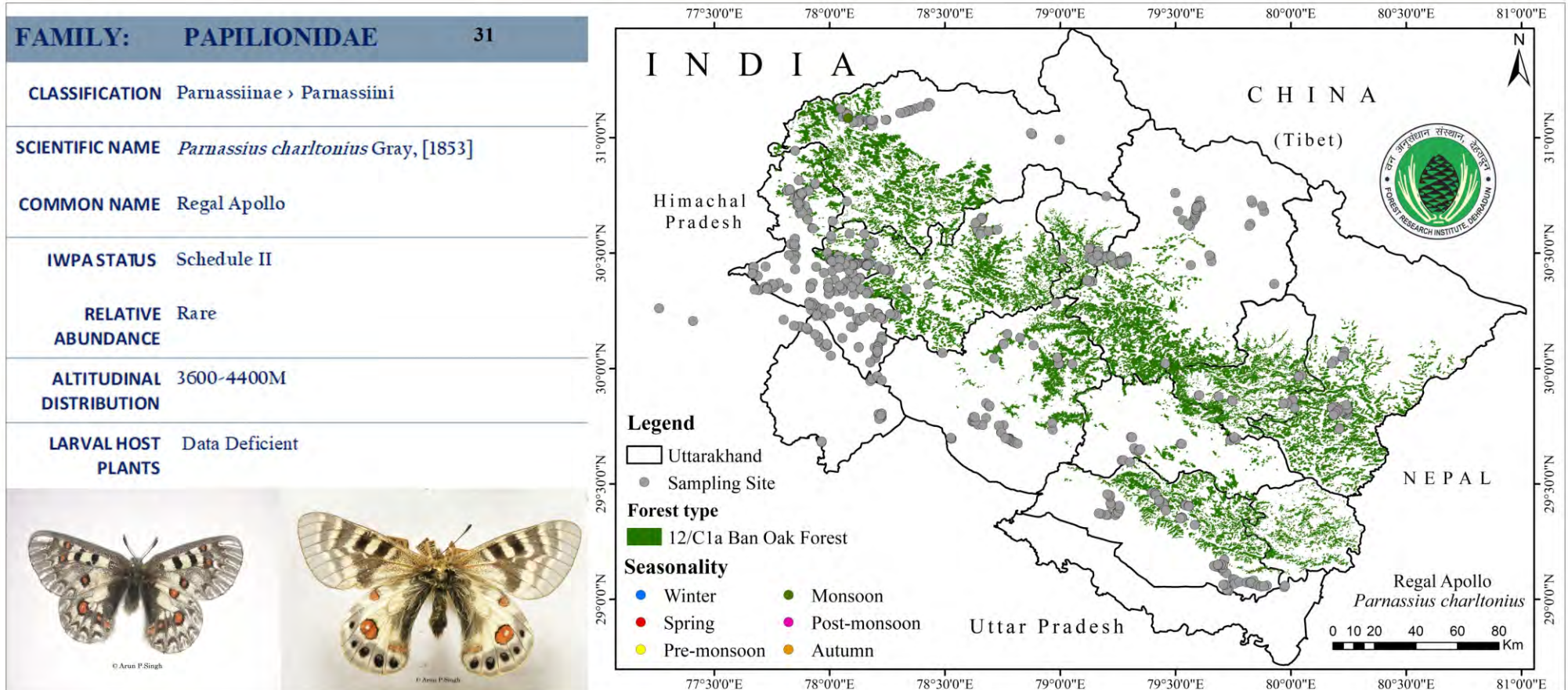
female





FAMILY:	PAPILIONIDAE	30
CLASSIFICATION	Parnassiinae › Parnassiini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Parnassius epaphus</i> Oberthür, 1879	
COMMON NAME	Common Red Apollo	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Rare	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	3780-5270M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Saxifragaceae	







2. PIERIDAE

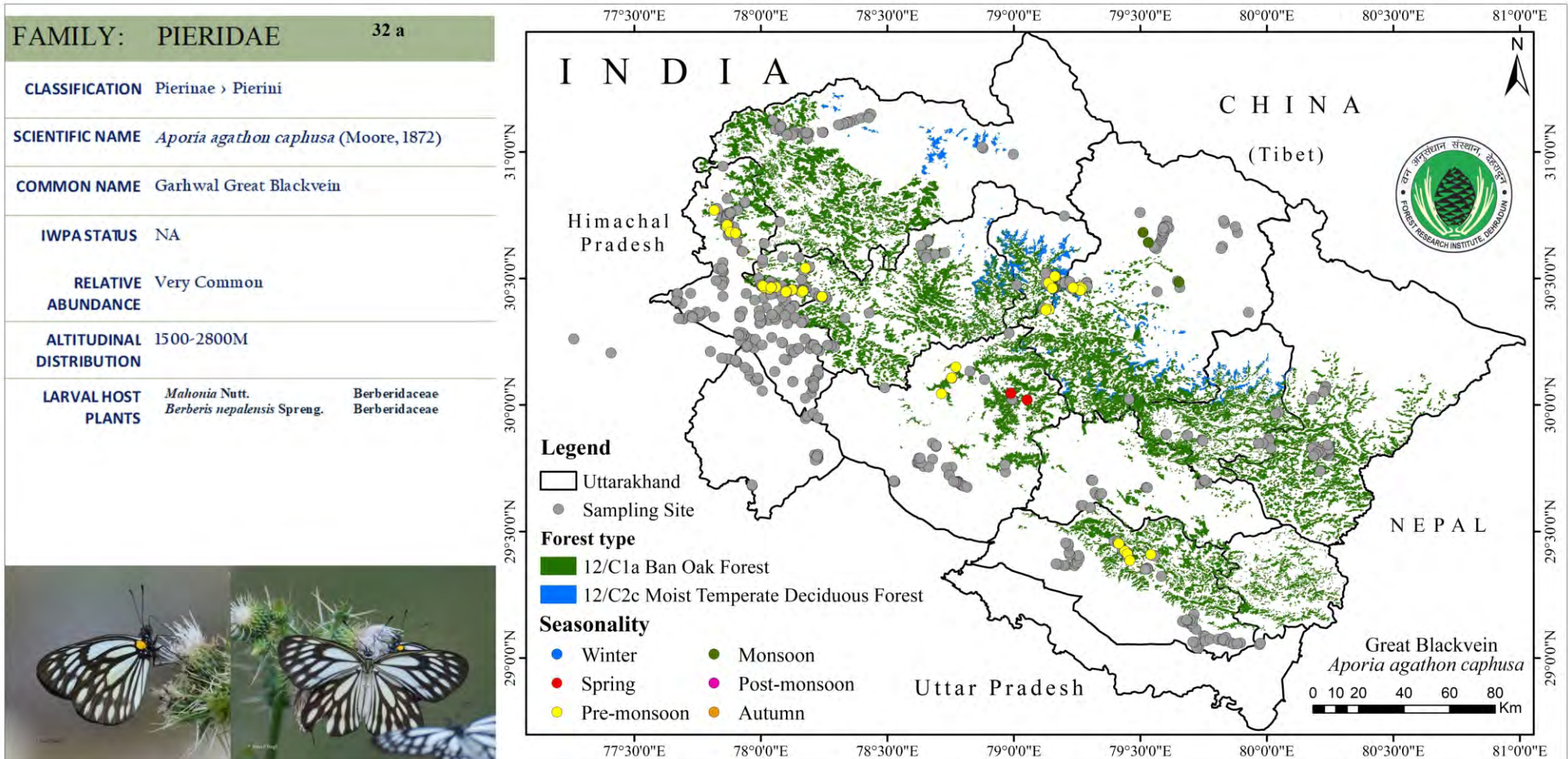
(White & Yellows)

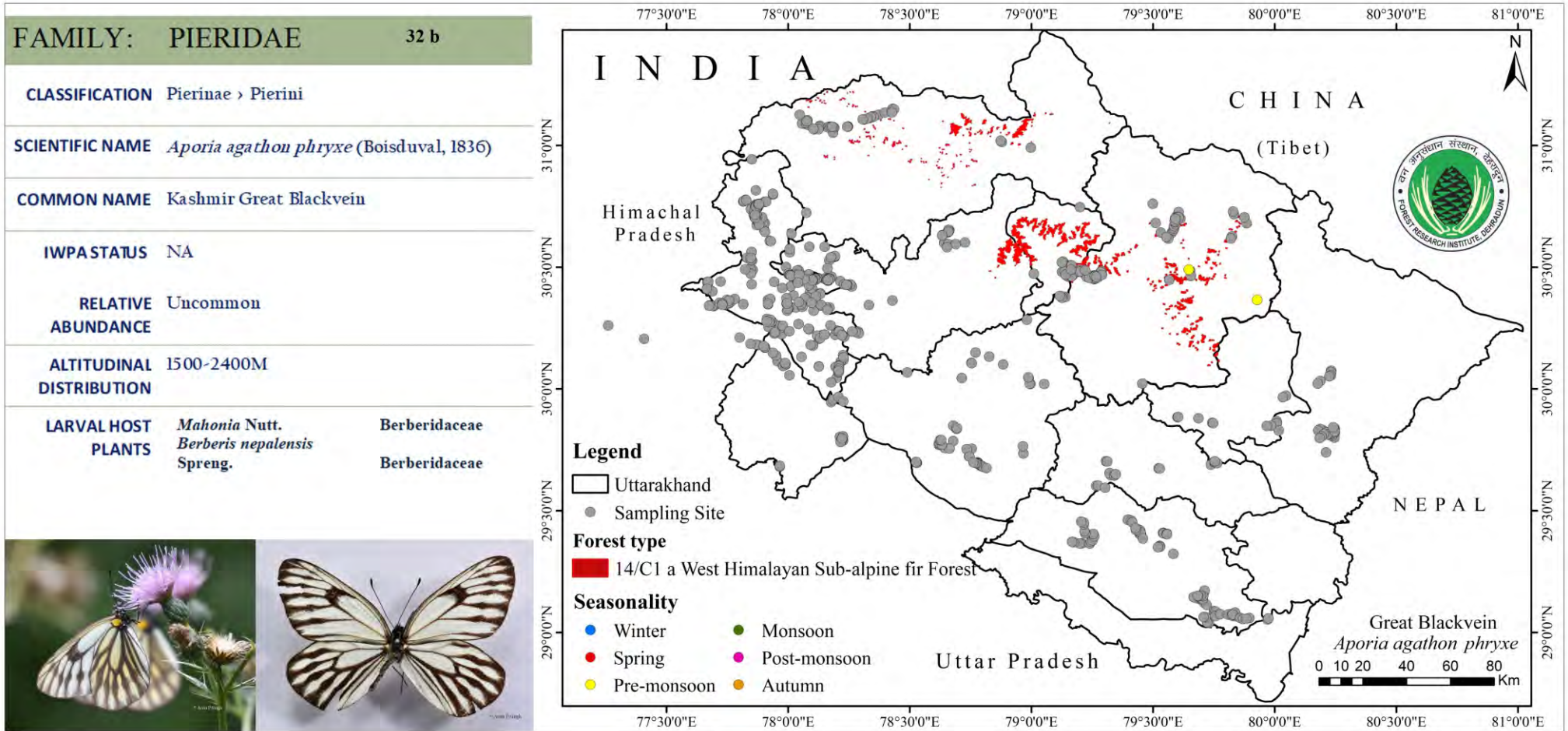
(32-62)

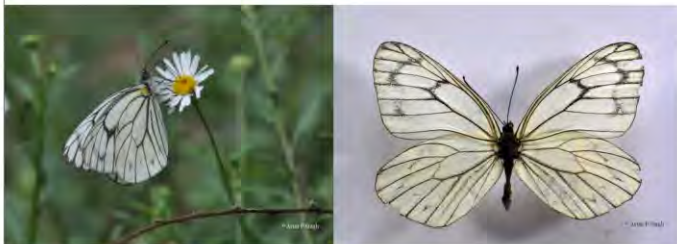
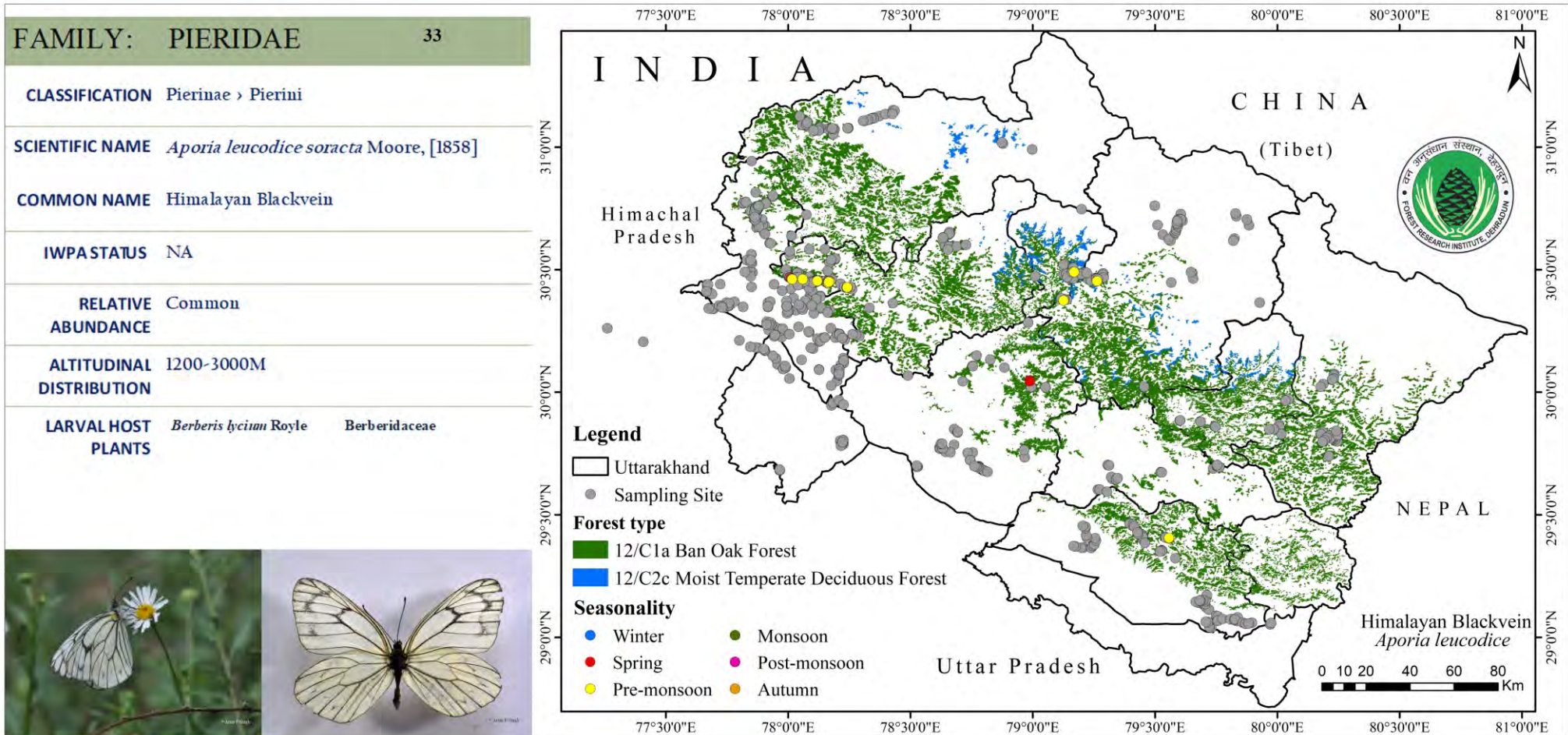


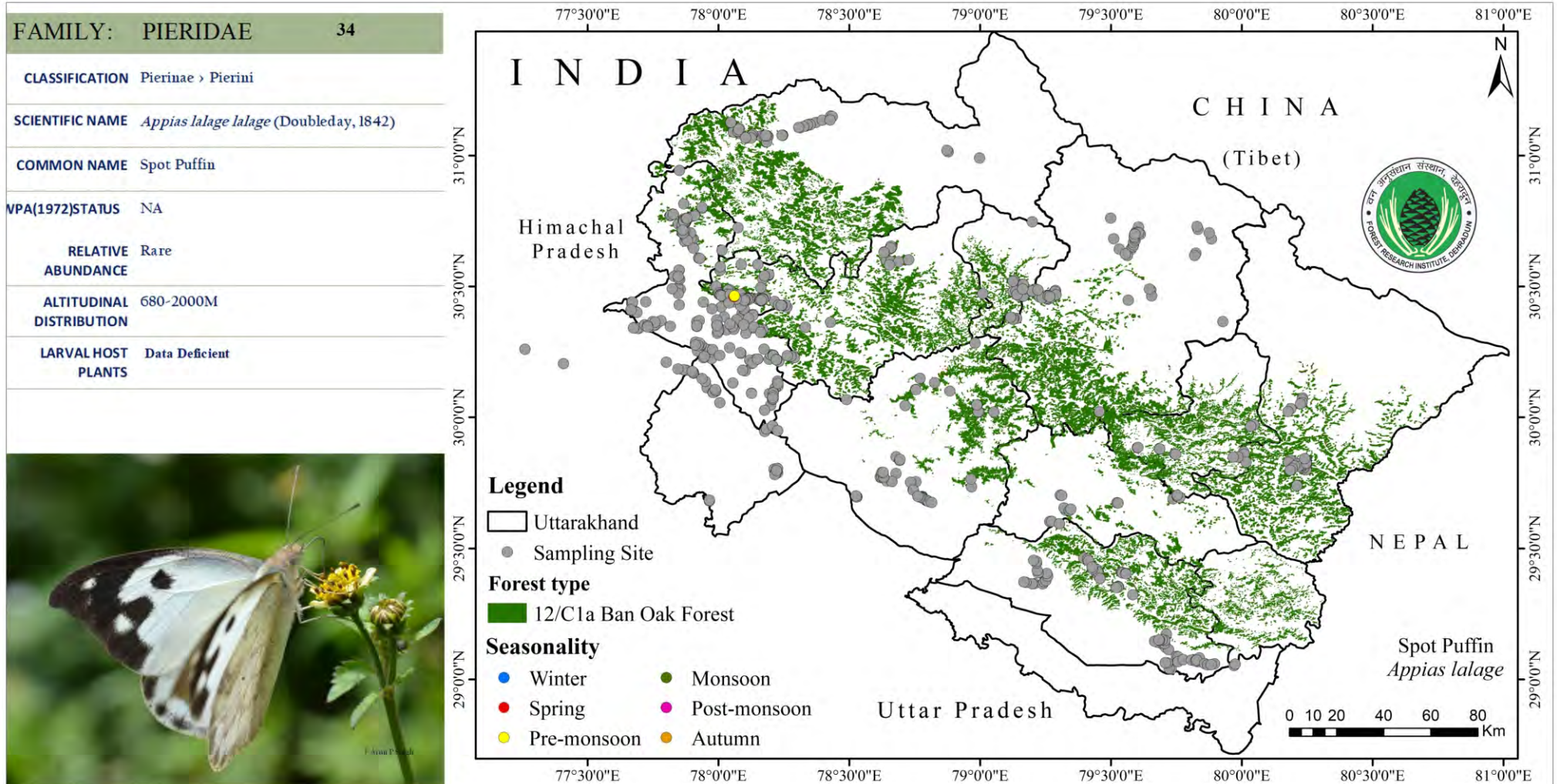
Moist Temperate Deciduous Forest

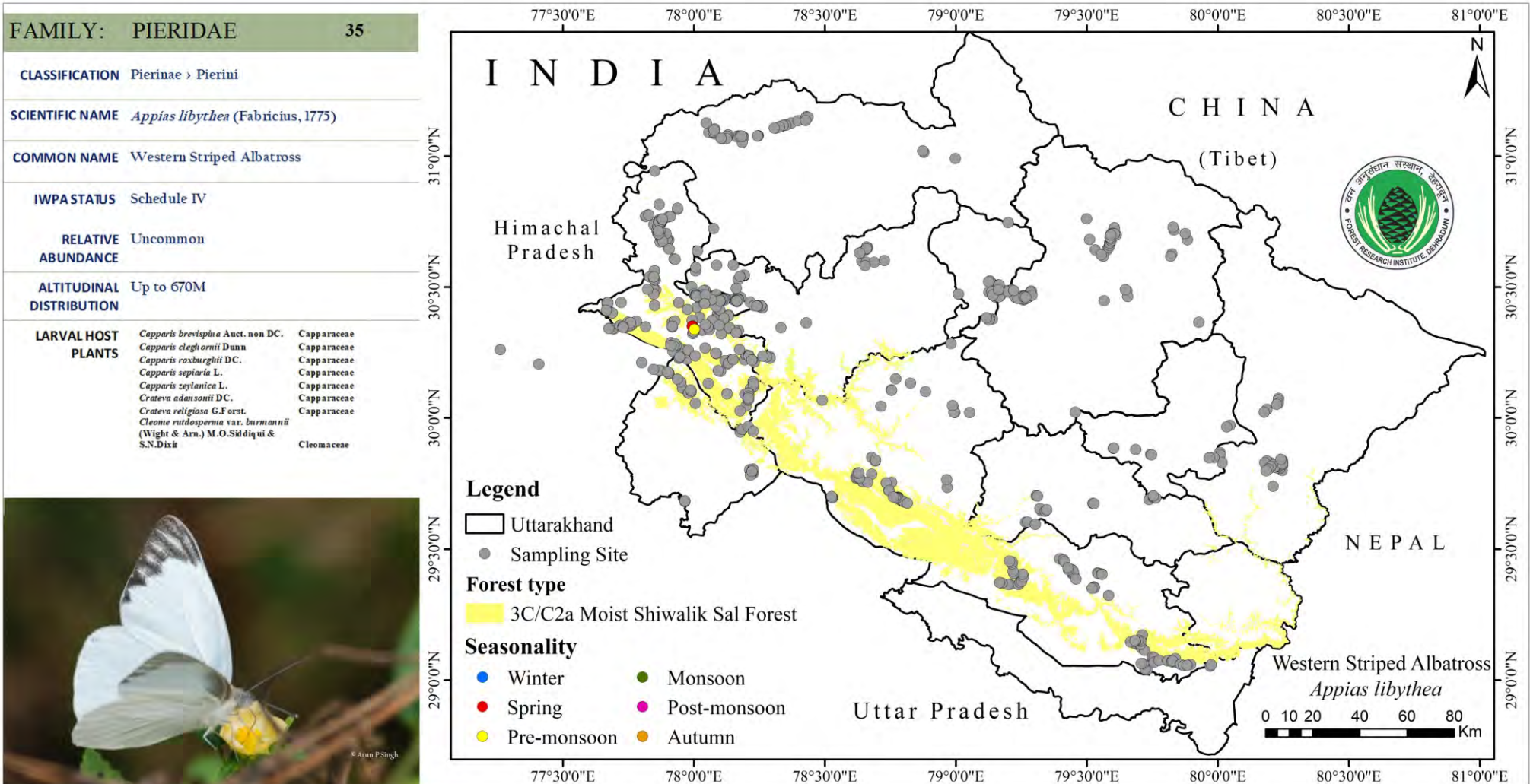


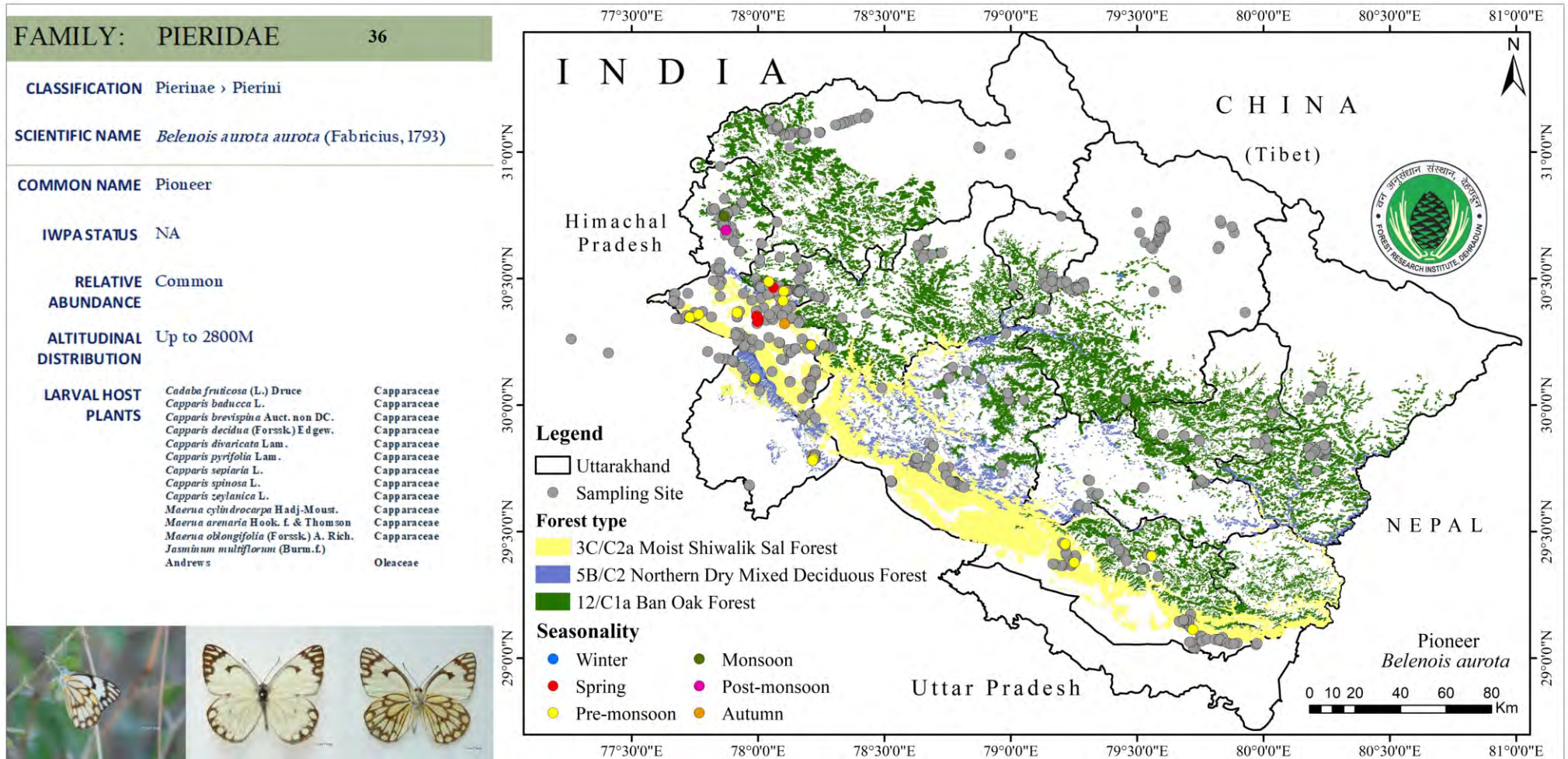


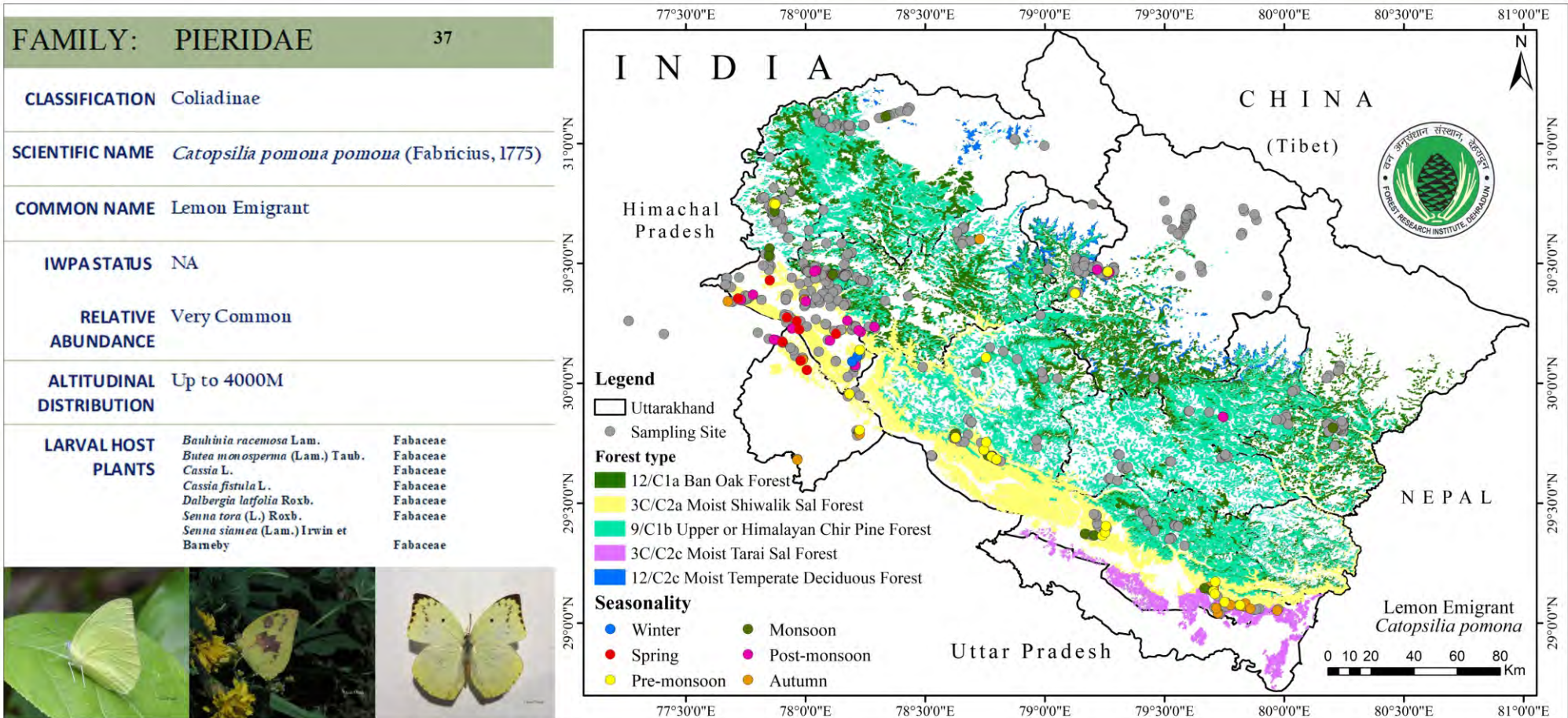


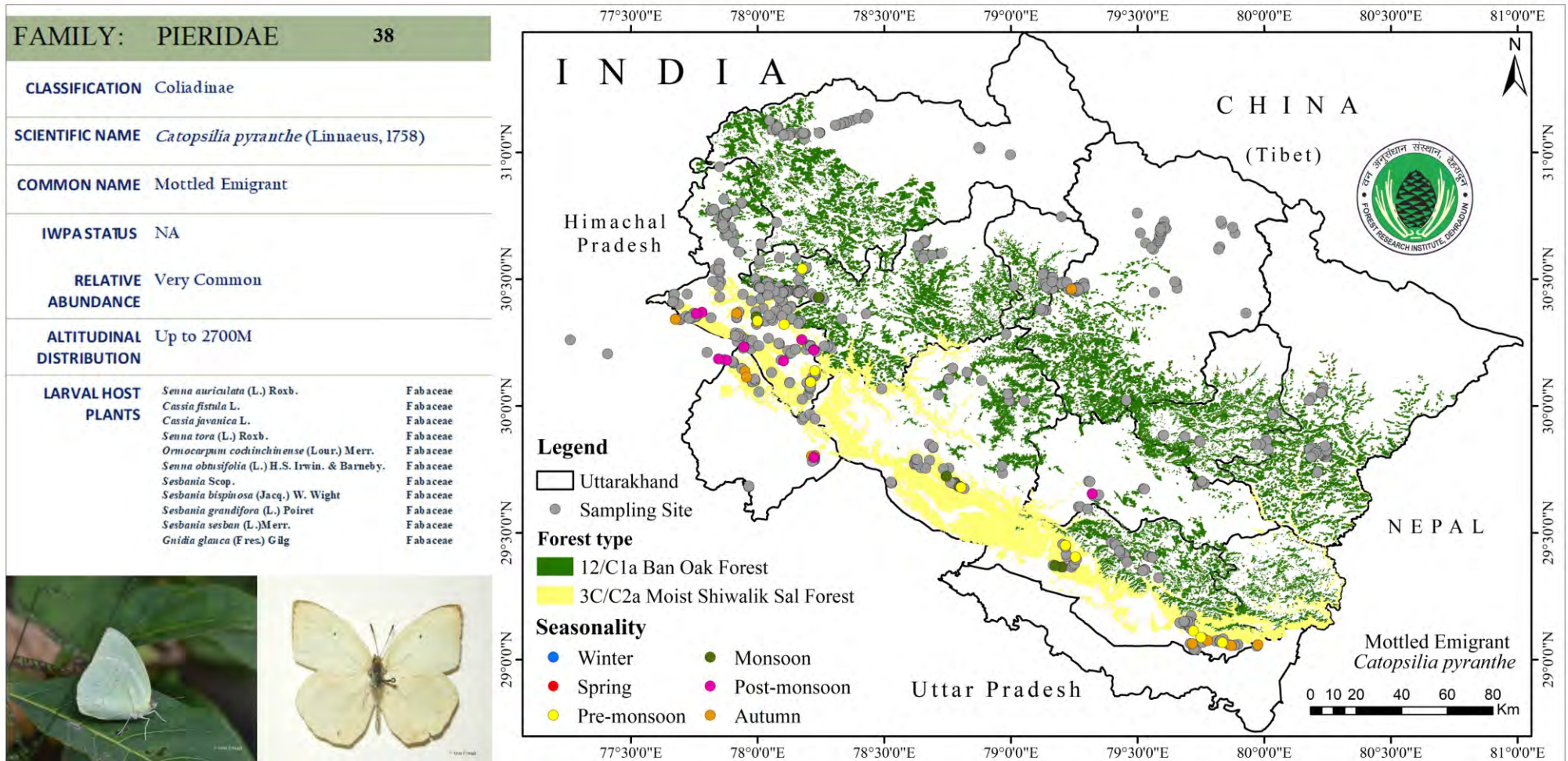


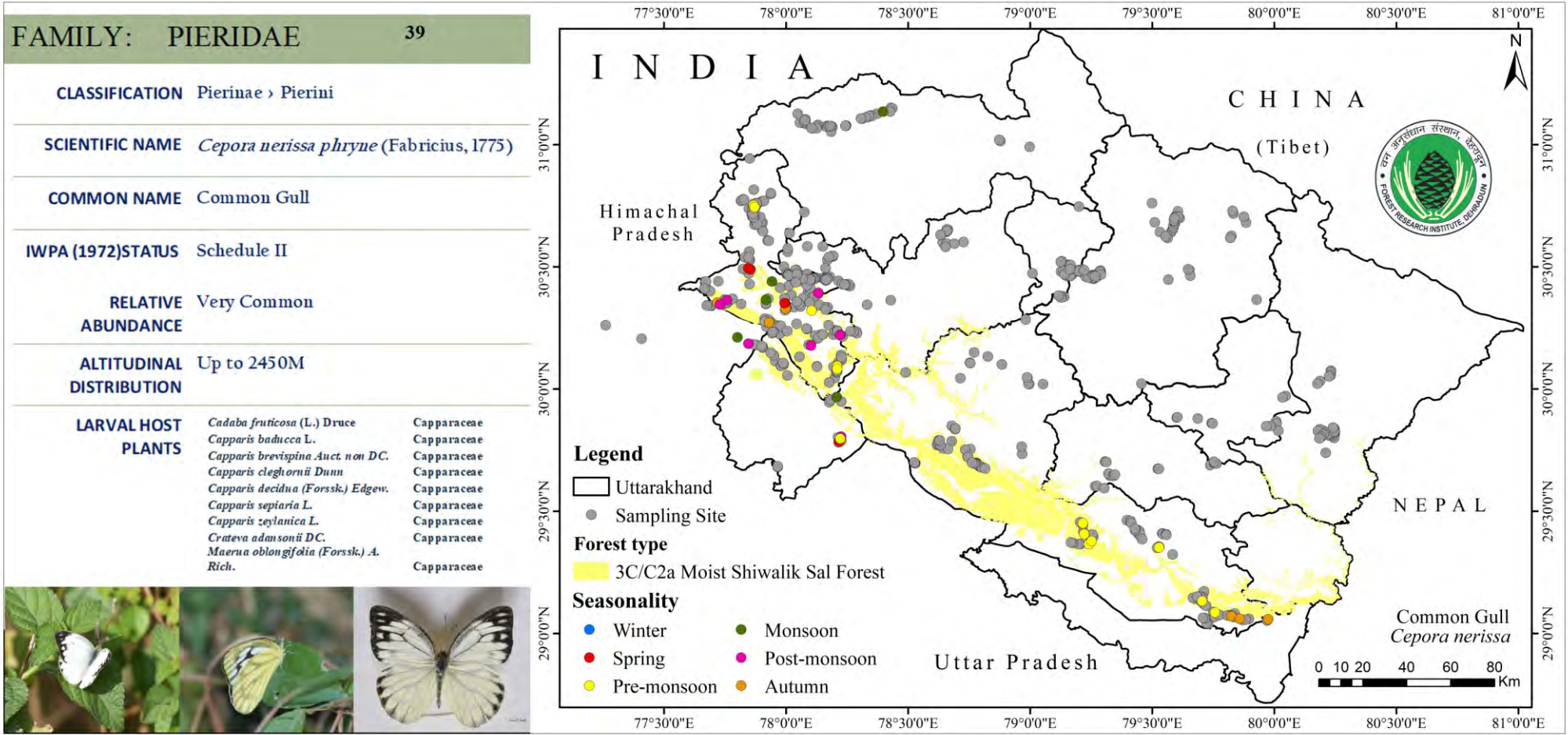


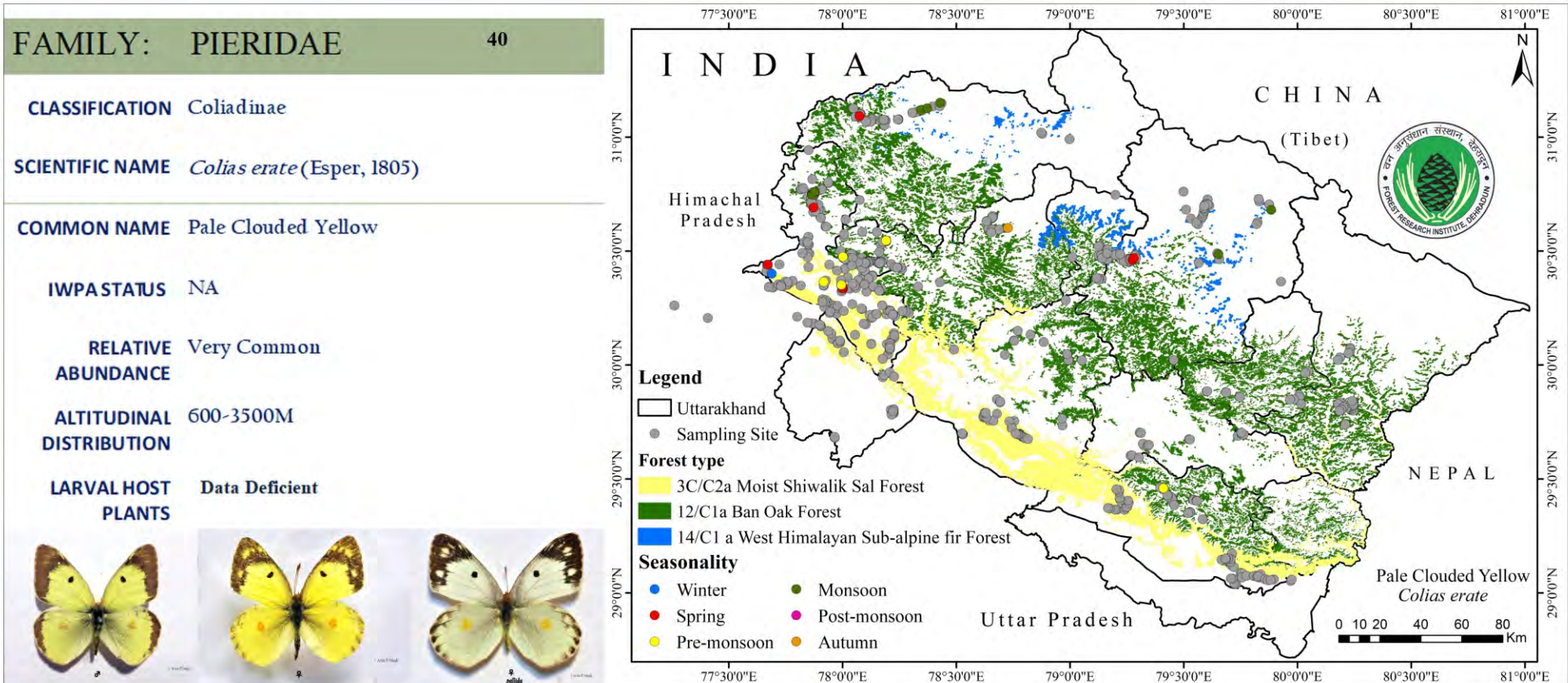












FAMILY: PIERIDAE 41

CLASSIFICATION Coliadinae

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Colias fieldii* Ménétriés, 1855


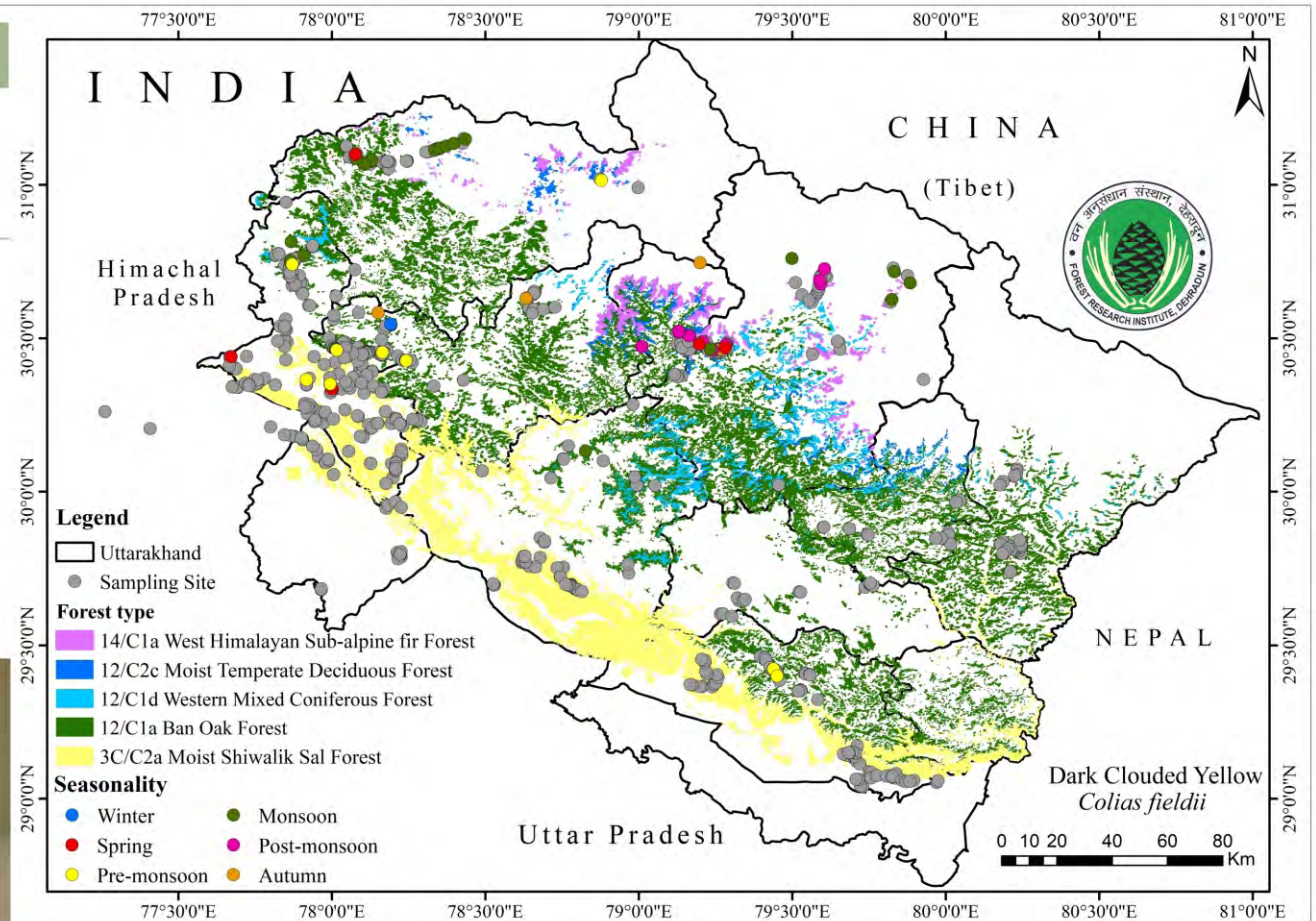
COMMON NAME Dark Clouded Yellow

IWPA STATUS NA

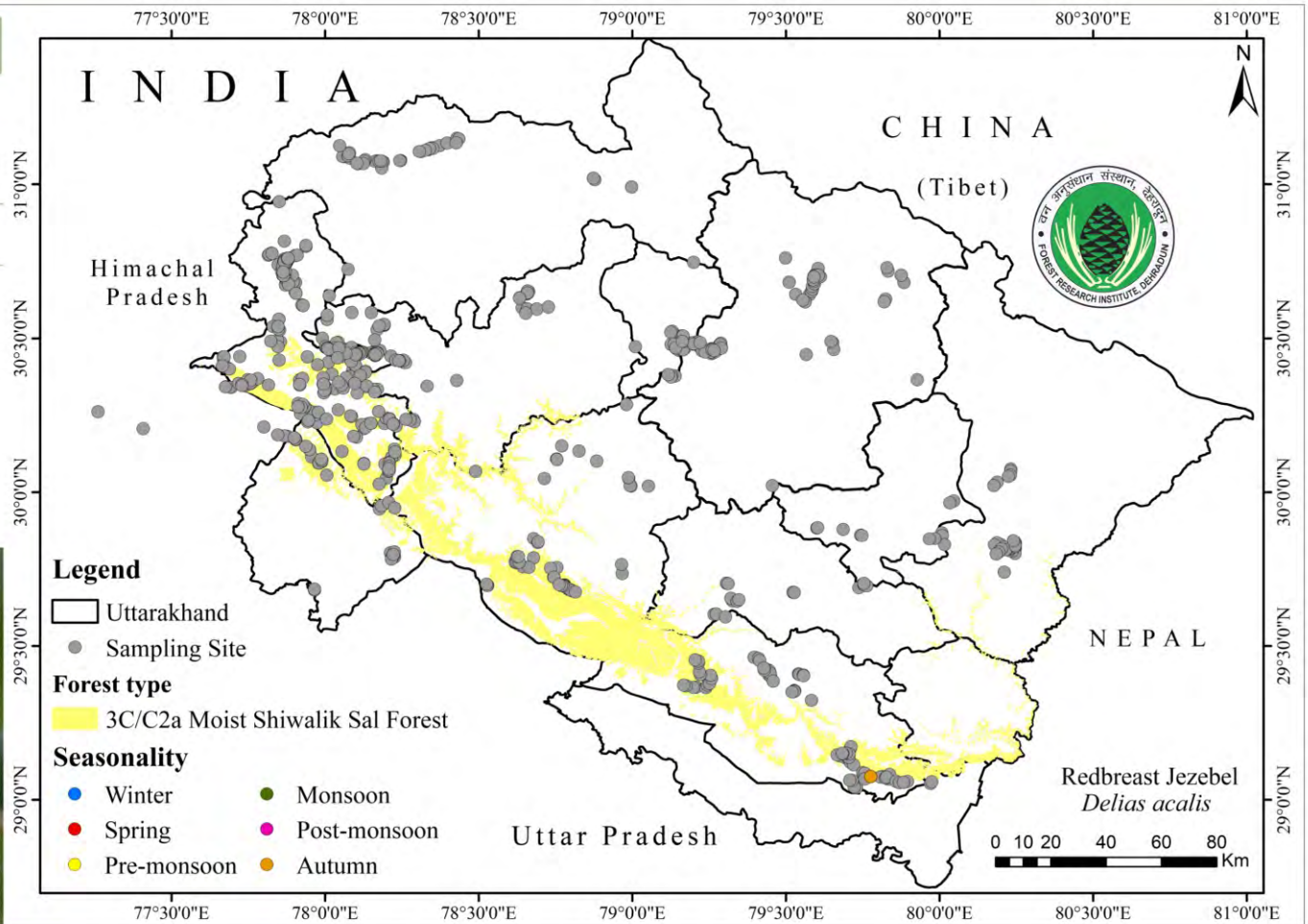
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

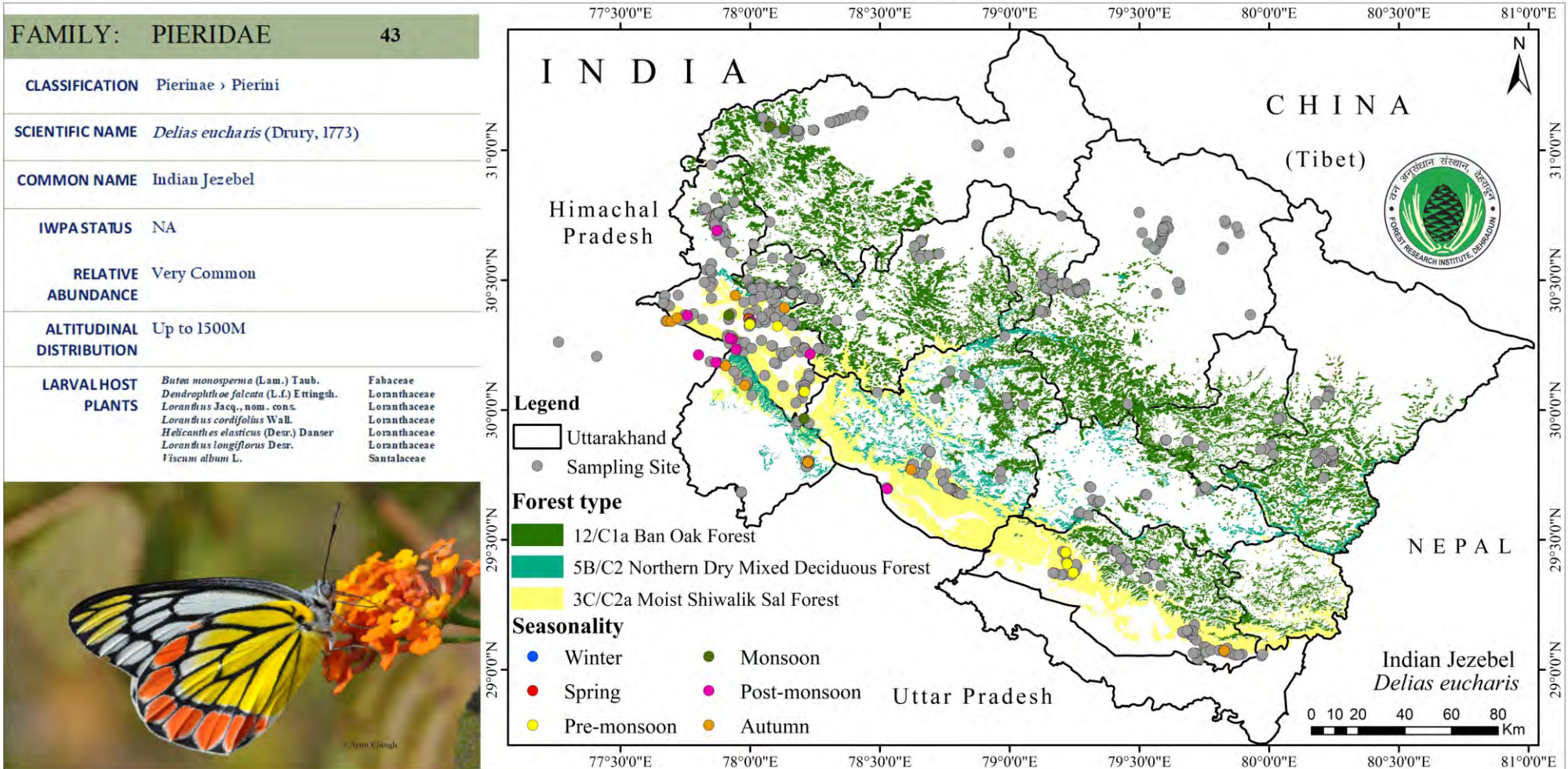
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2500M

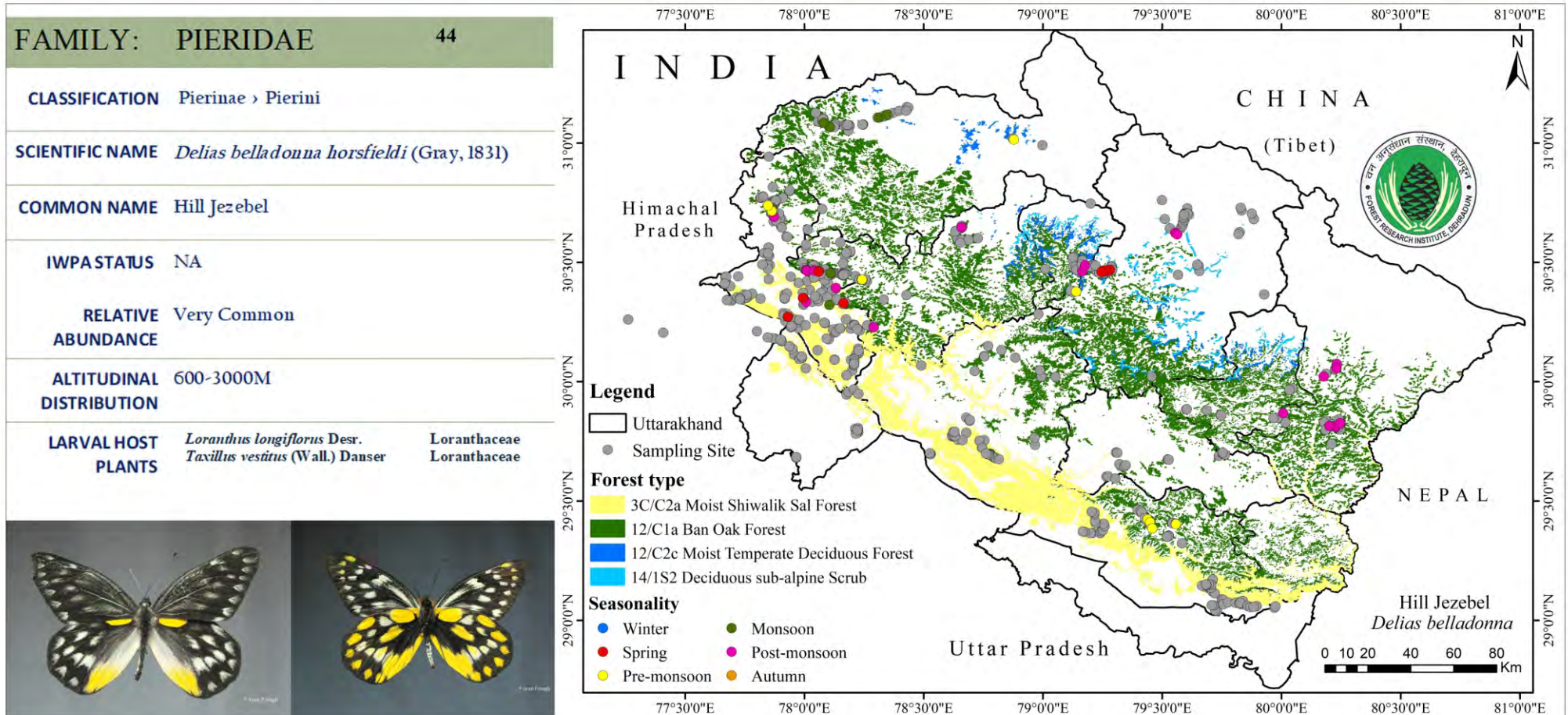
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient

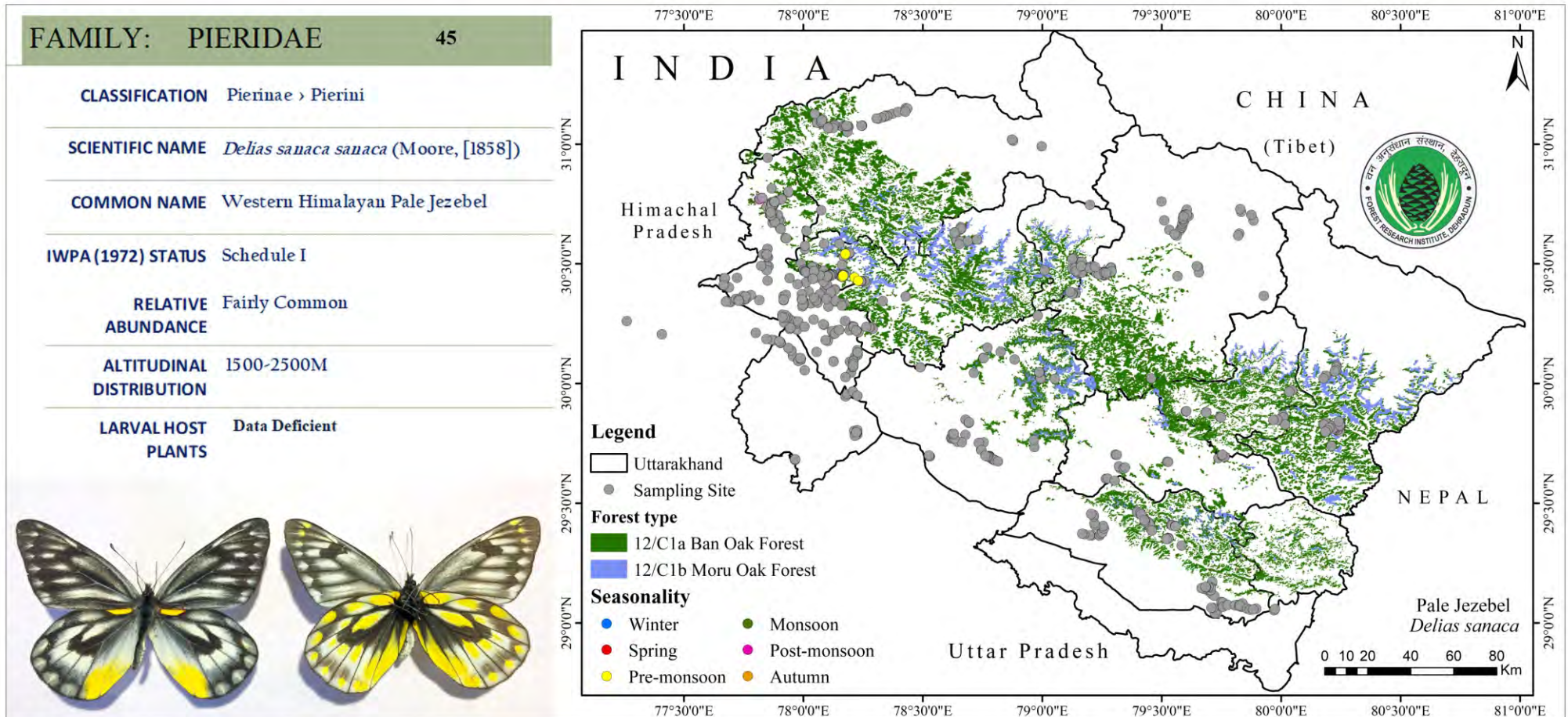



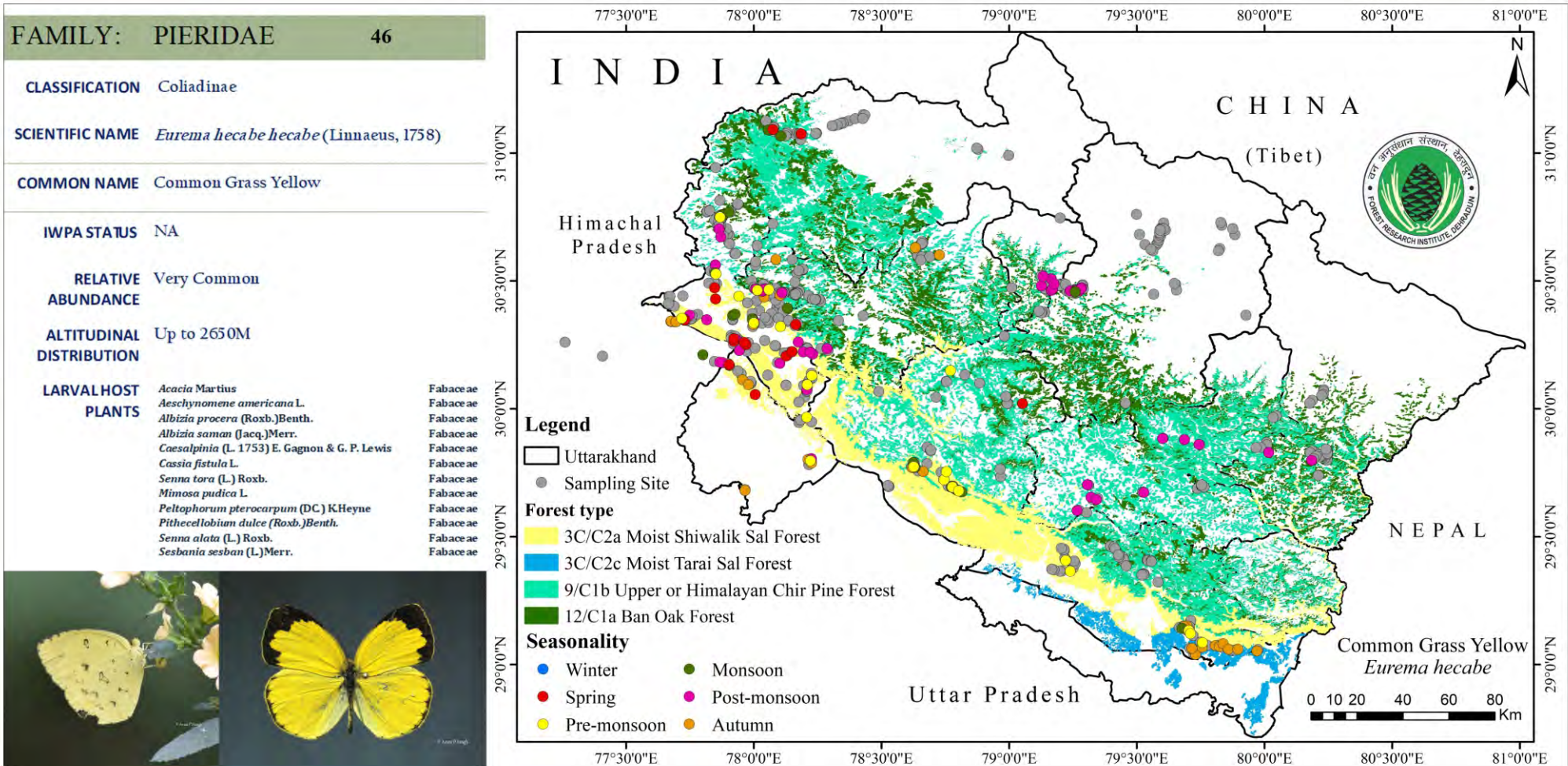
FAMILY:	PIERIDAE	42
CLASSIFICATION	Pierinae > Pierini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Delias acalis pyramus</i> (Wallace, 1867)	
COMMON NAME	Redbreast Jezebel	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Uncommon	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 1500M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data Deficient	

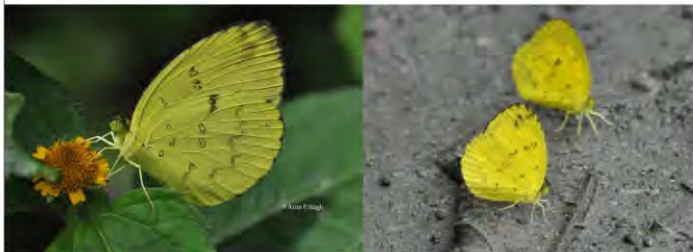
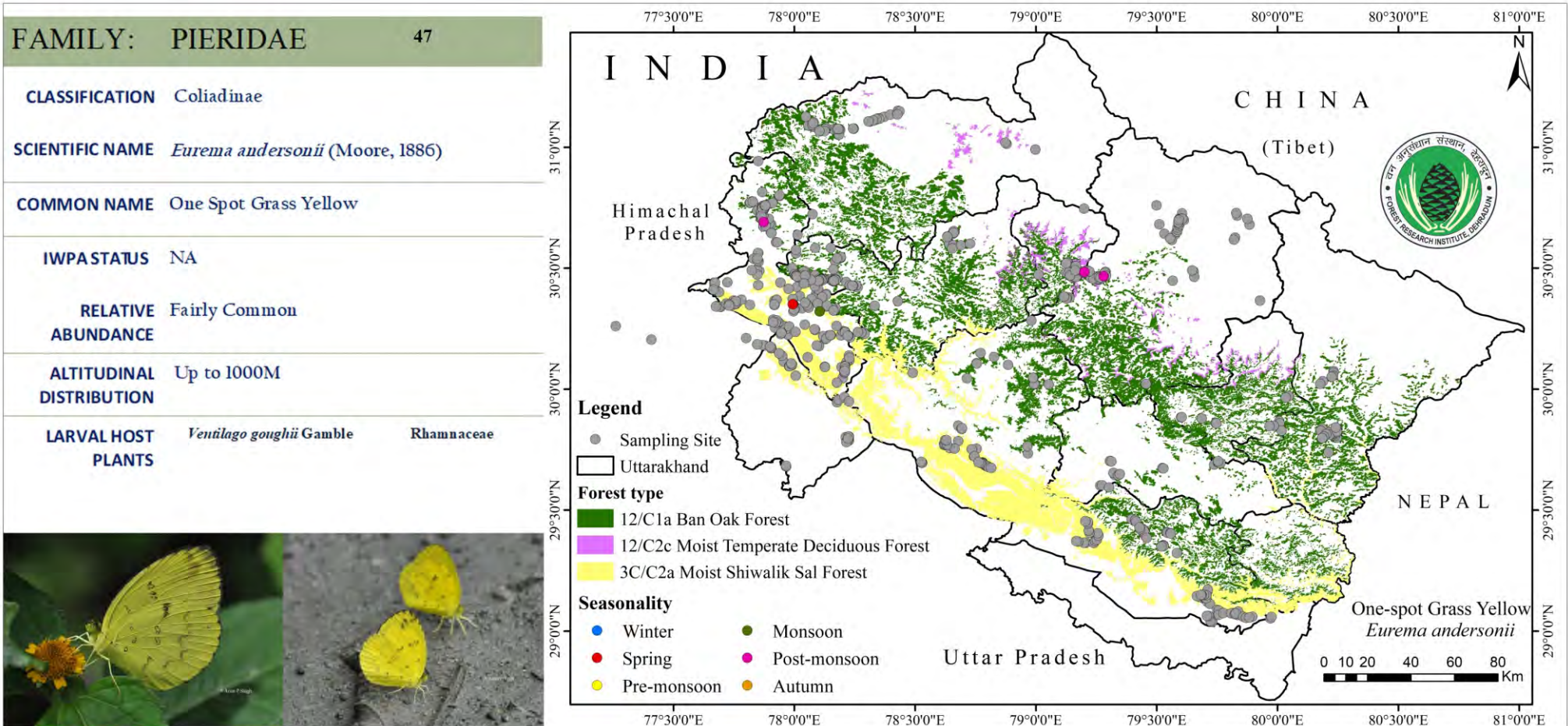


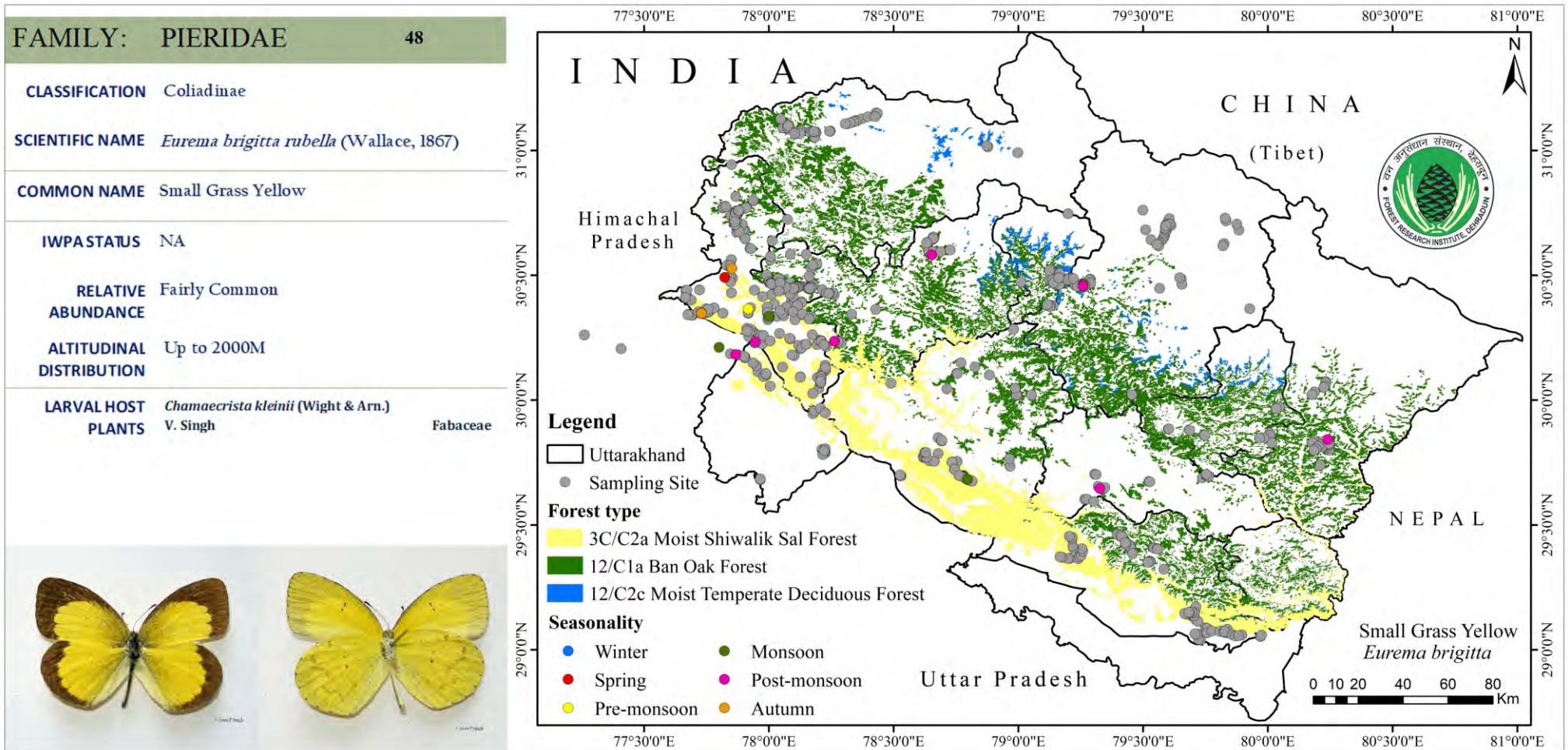












FAMILY: PIERIDAE **49**

CLASSIFICATION Coliadinae

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Eurema blanda silhetana* (Wallace, 1867)

COMMON NAME Three Spot Grass Yellow

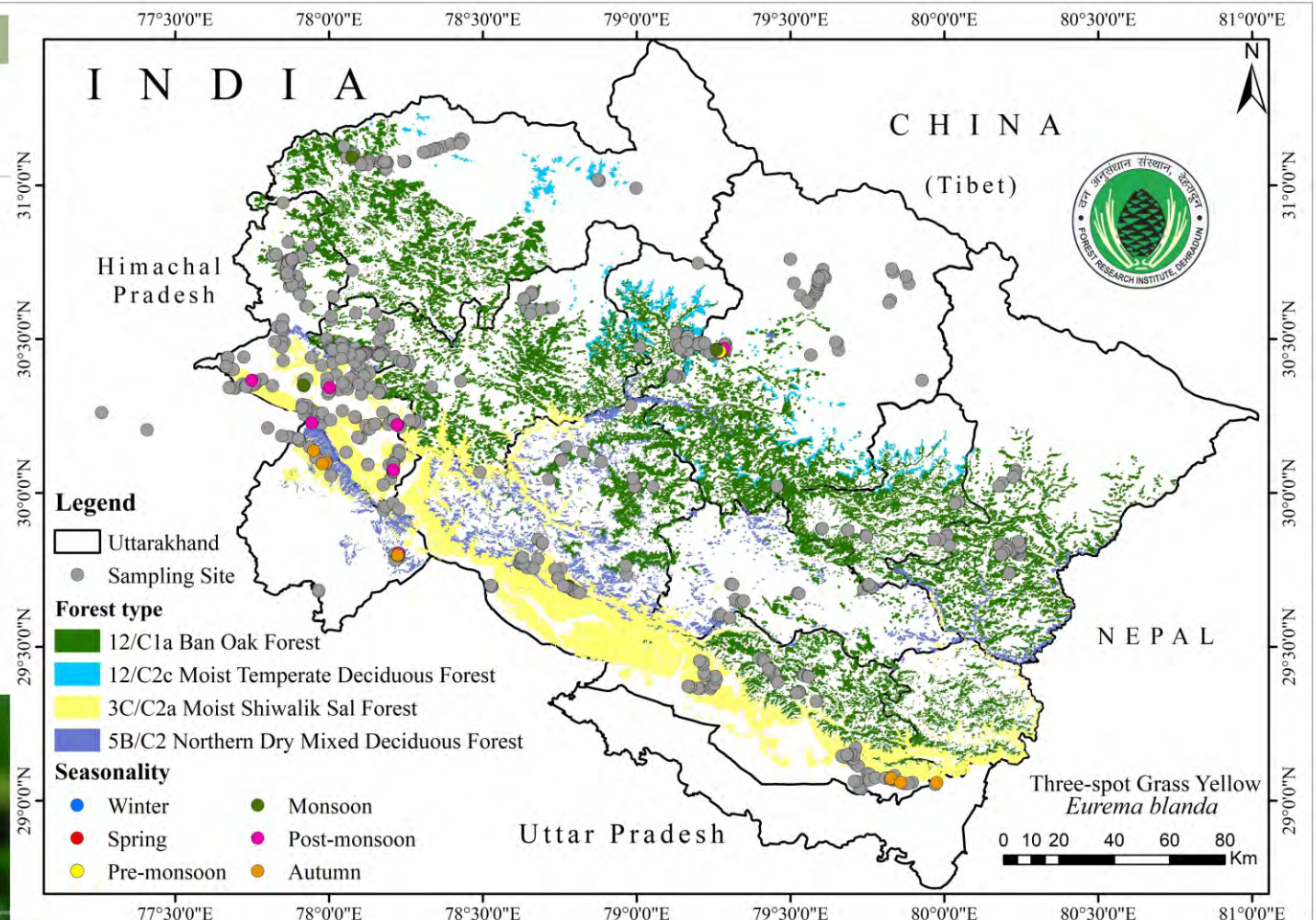
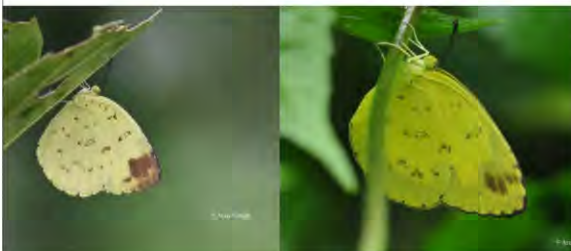
IWPA STATUS NA

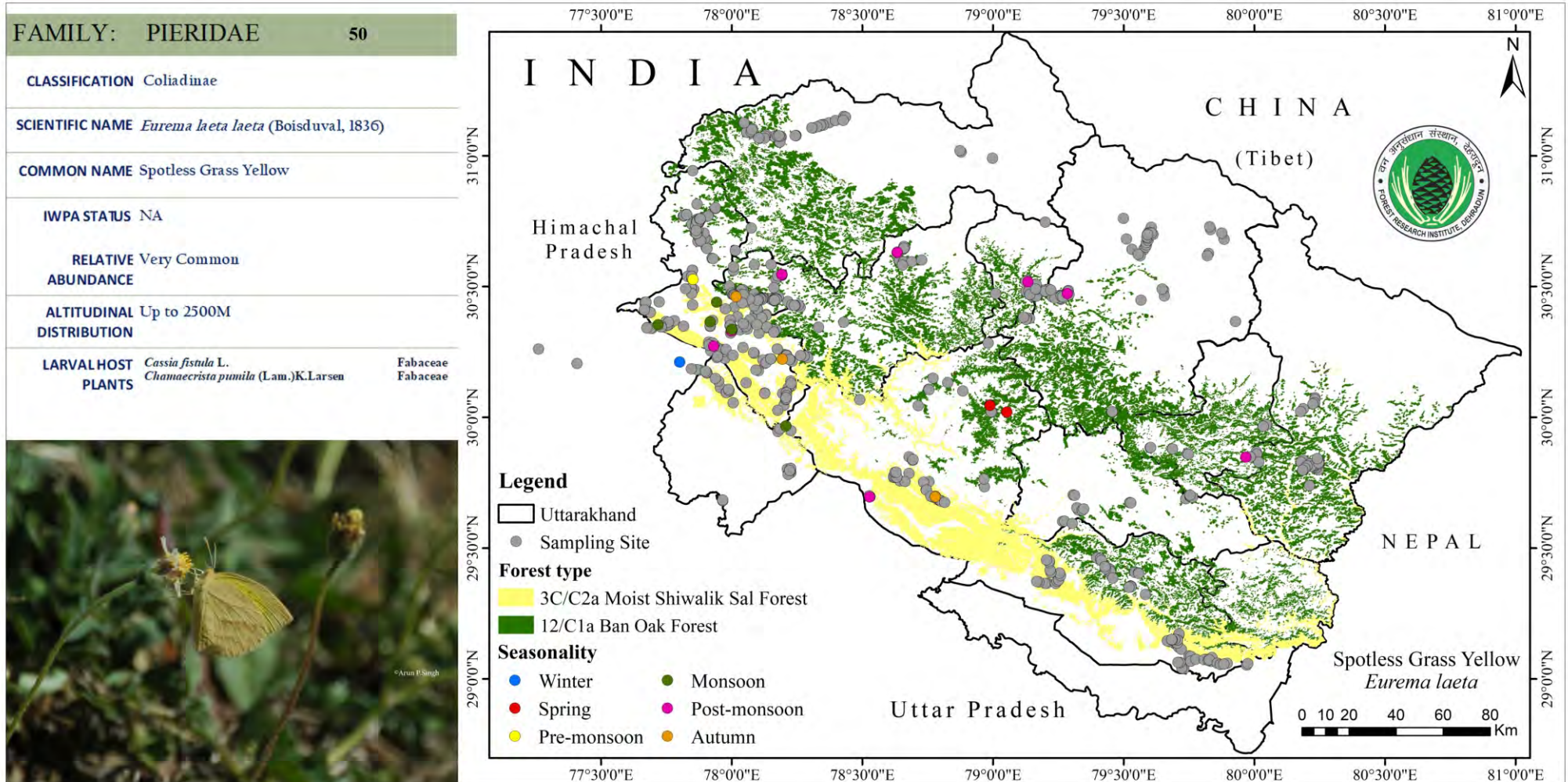
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

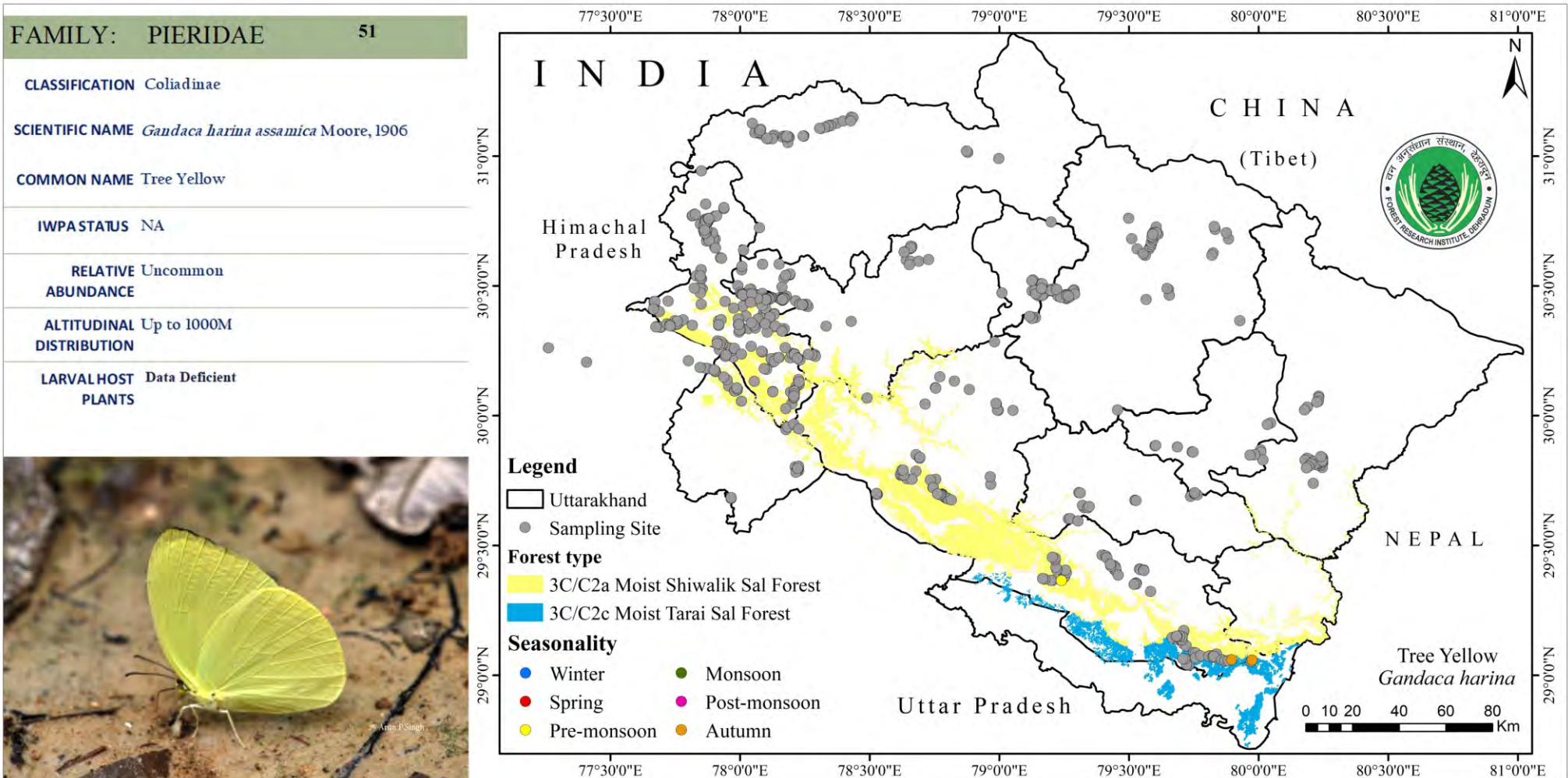
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1750M

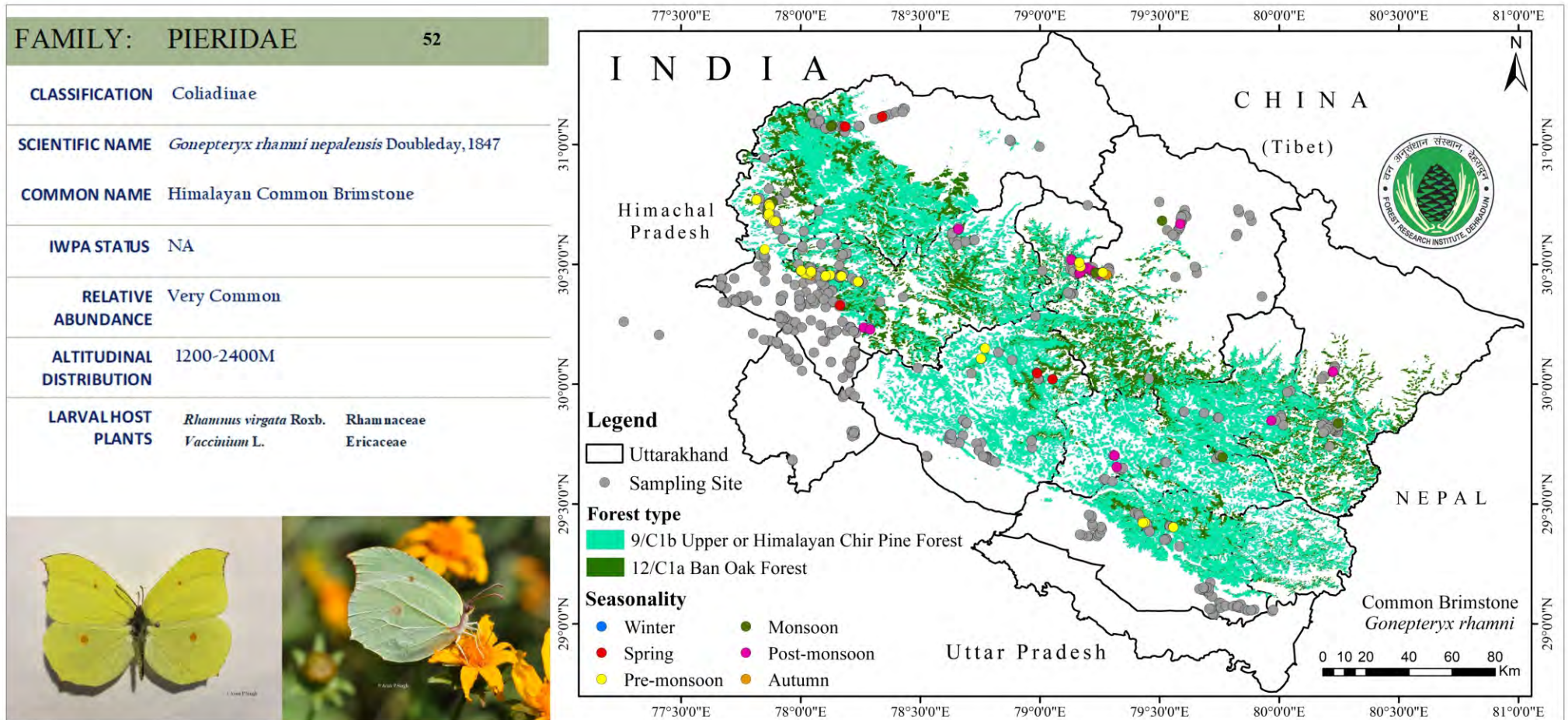
LARVAL HOST PLANTS

<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> Arn.	Fabaceae
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.	Fabaceae
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Fabaceae
<i>Caesalpinia mimosaoides</i> Lam.	Fabaceae
<i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i> Meisn.	Fabaceae
<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fabaceae
<i>Cassia javanica</i> subsp. <i>nodosa</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Roxb.)	Fabaceae
<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj. ex Hook.) Raf.	Fabaceae
<i>Falcataria mollucana</i> (Miq.) Bameby & J.W.Grim es	Fabaceae
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp.	Fabaceae
<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Fabaceae
<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i> (Jacq.) W. Wight	Fabaceae
<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) T. Aub.	Fabaceae
<i>Cantelia sinensis</i> (L.) Kuntze	Theaceae

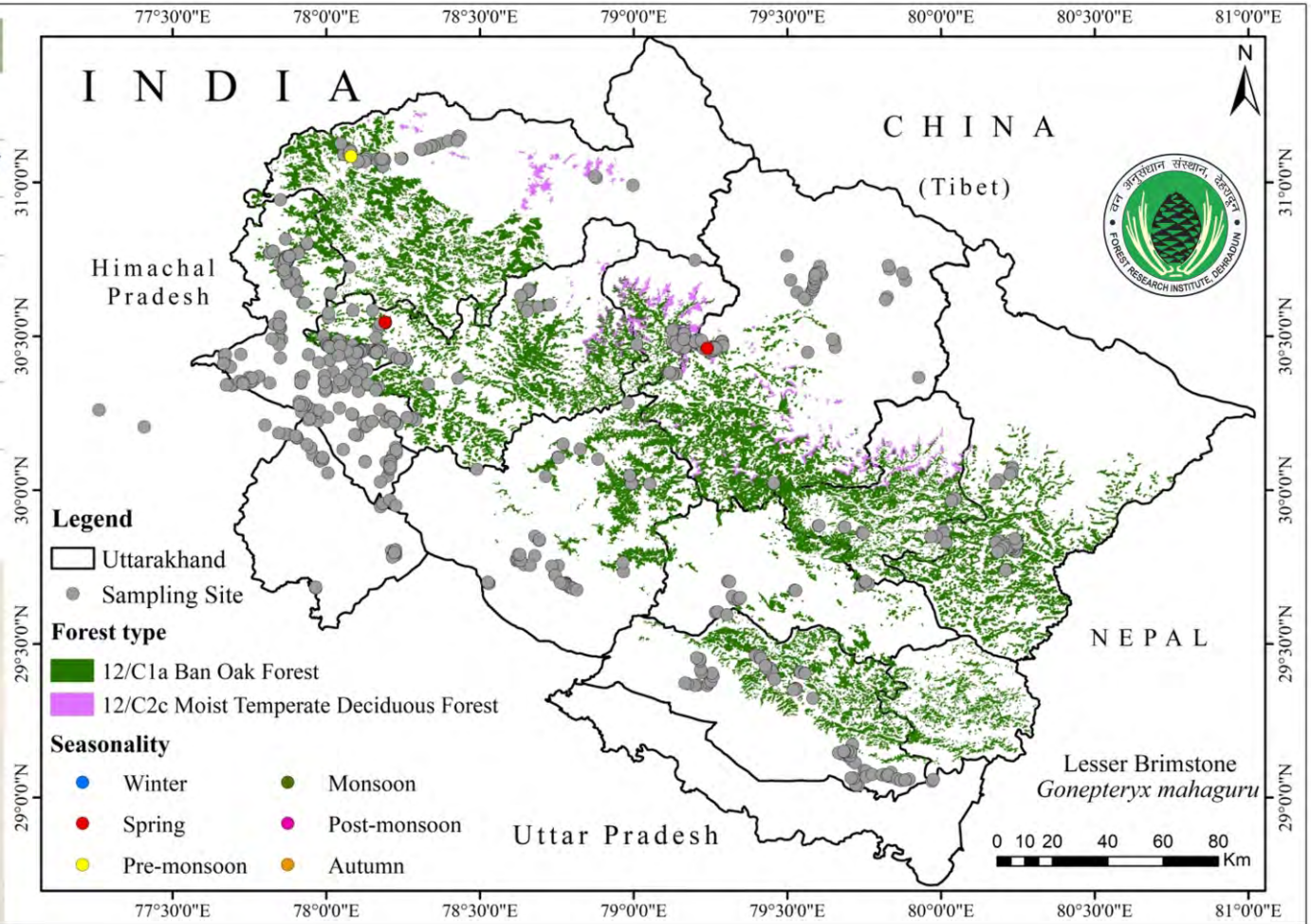


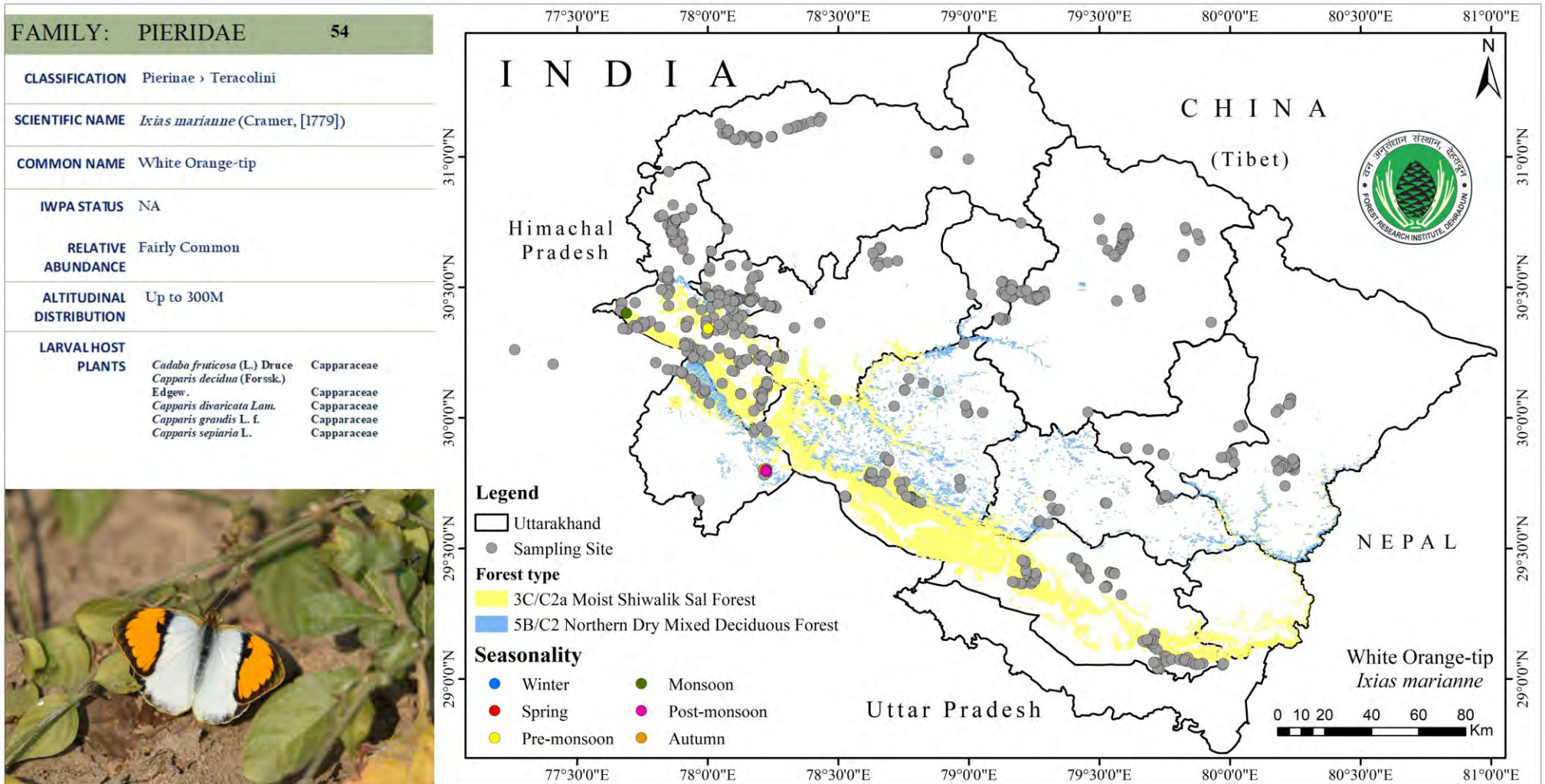


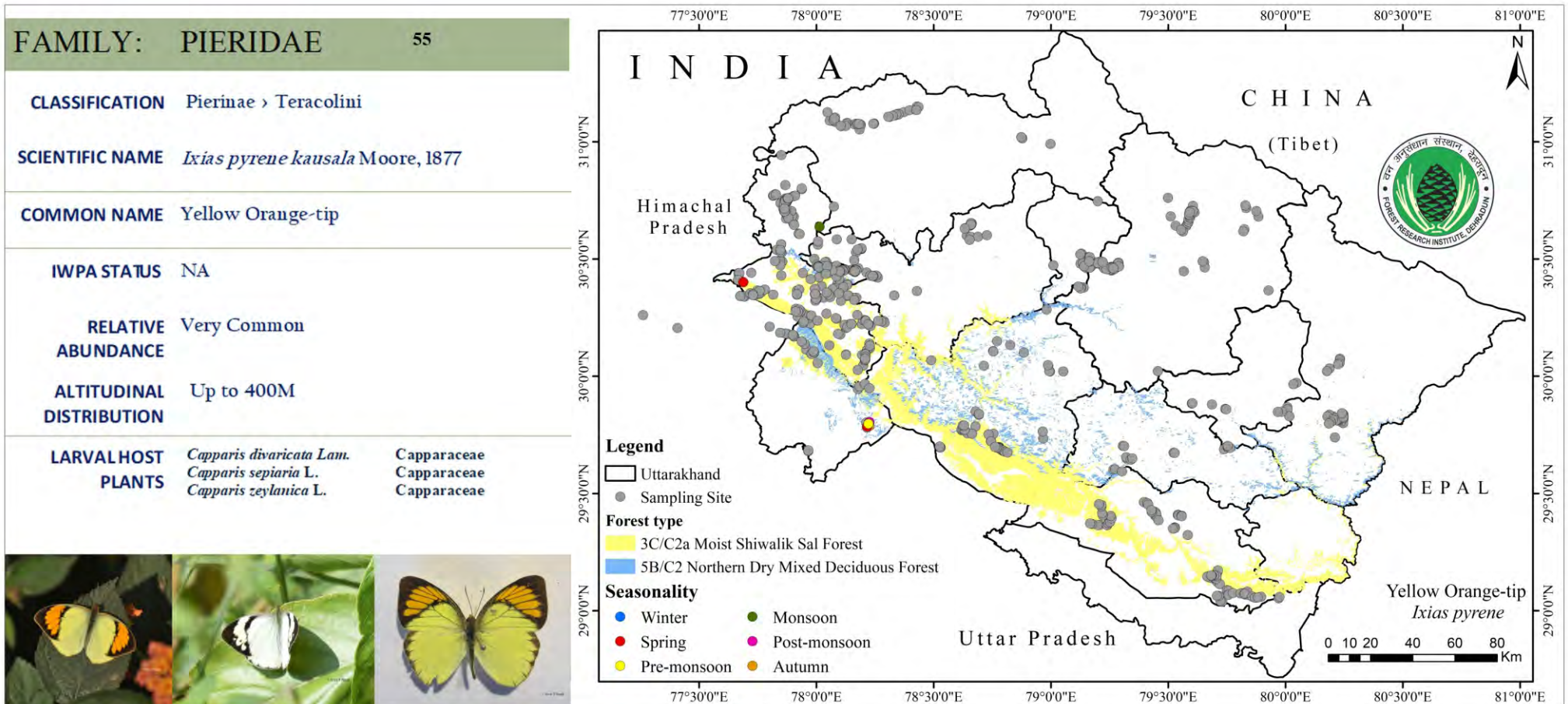


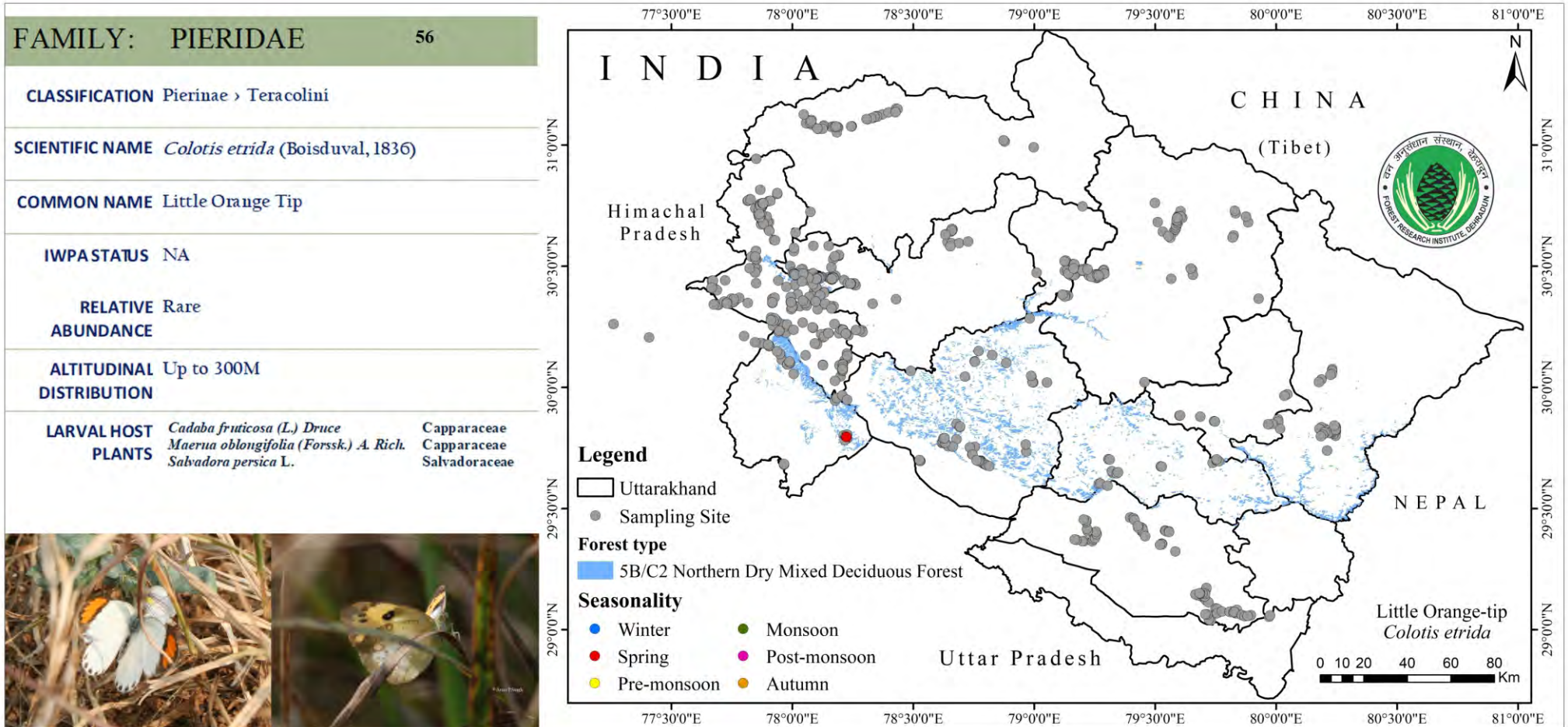


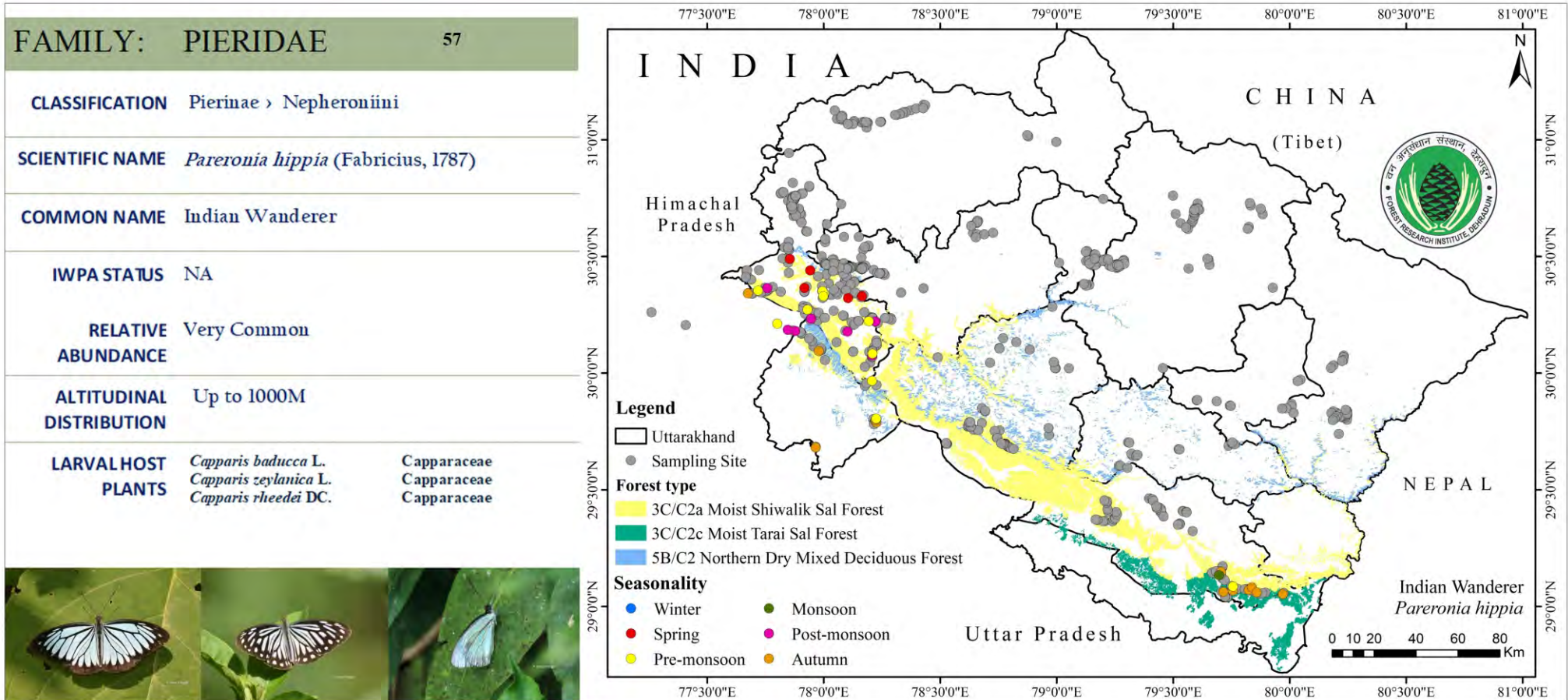
FAMILY:	PIERIDAE	53
CLASSIFICATION	Coliadinae	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Gonepteryx mahaguru mahaguru</i> Gistel, 1857	
COMMON NAME	Himalayan Lesser Brimstone	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Uncommon	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Above 2000M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data Deficient	

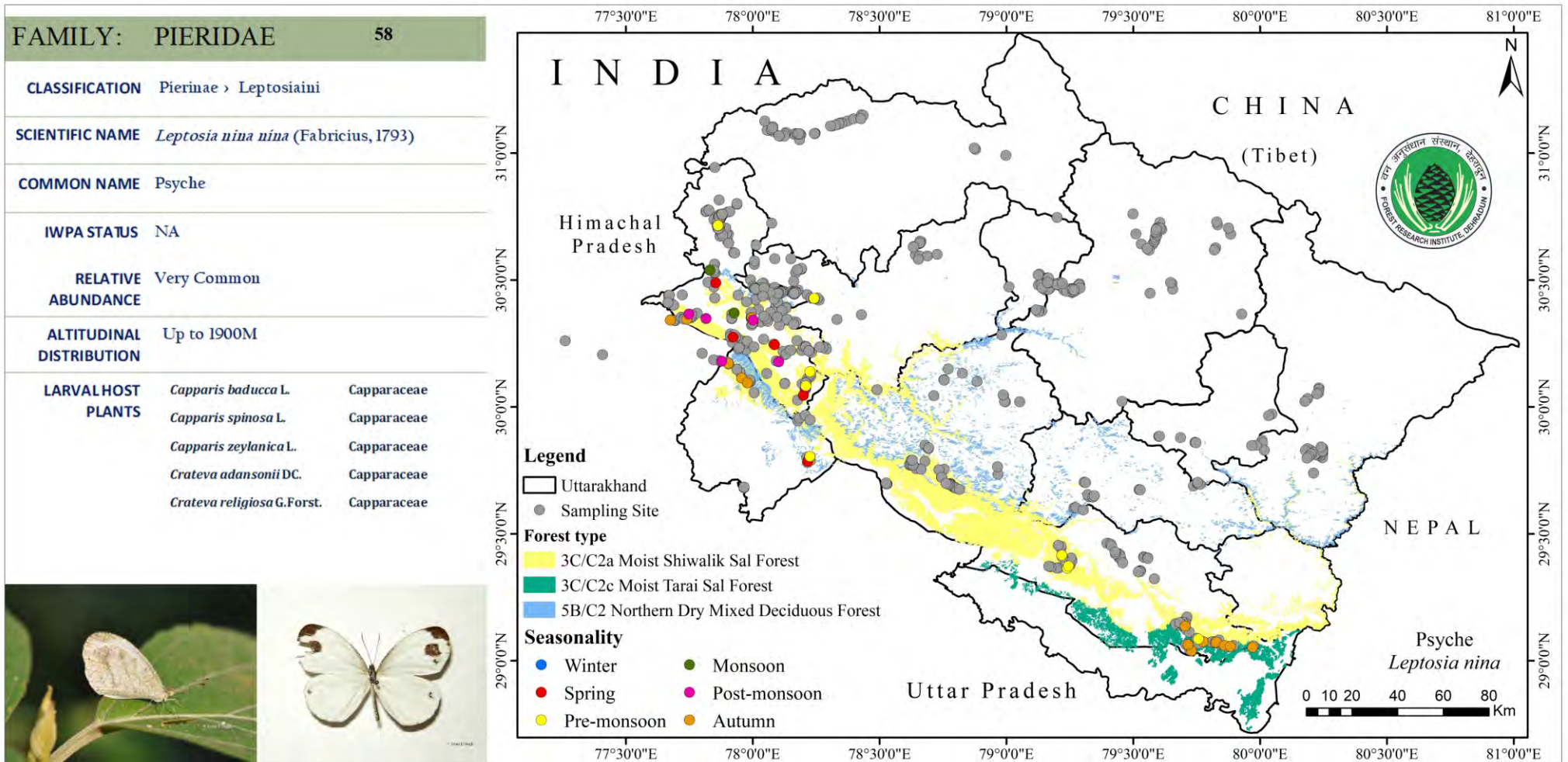





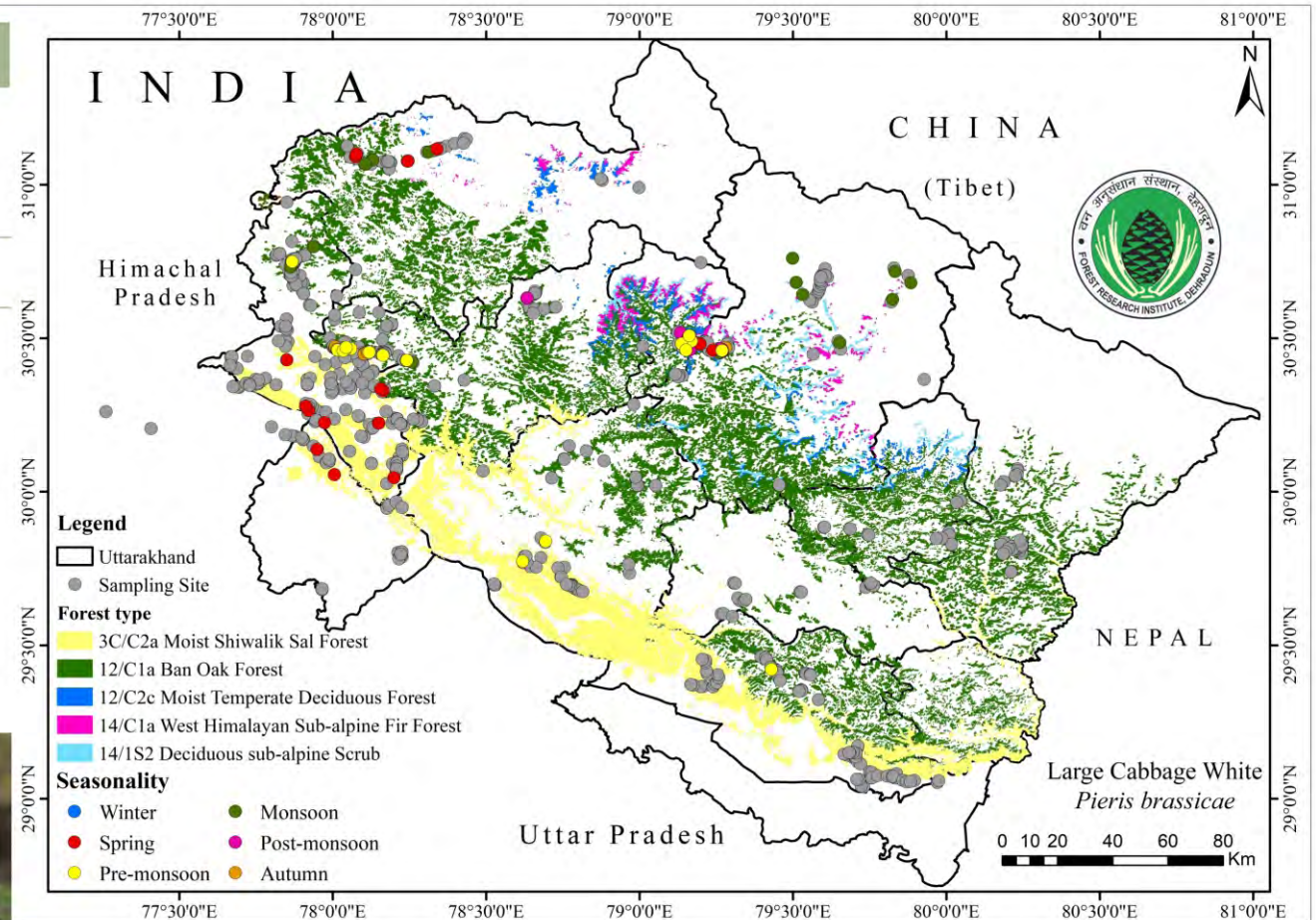


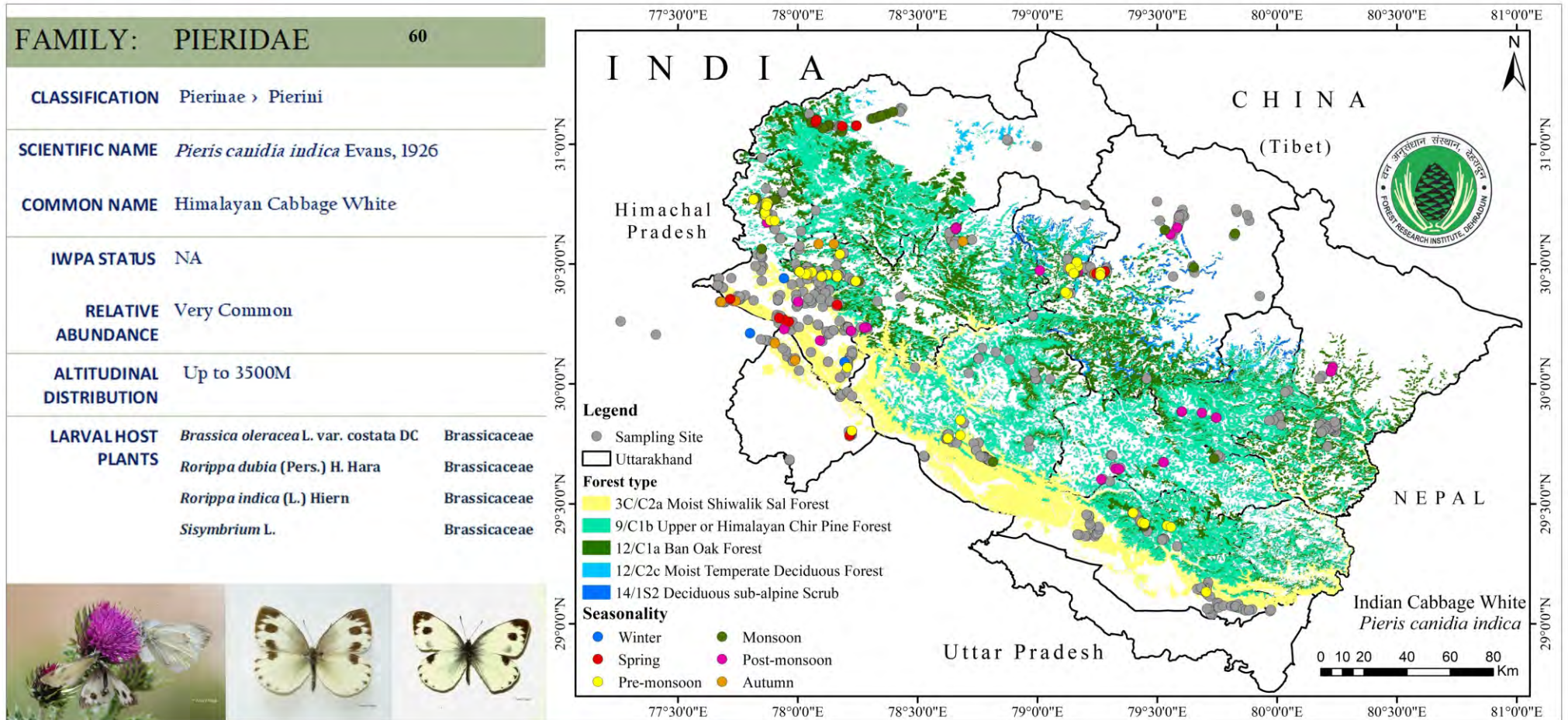






FAMILY:	PIERIDAE	59
CLASSIFICATION	Pierinae > Pierini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Pieris brassicae nepalensis</i> Gray, 1846	
COMMON NAME	Large Cabbage White	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Very Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	600-4000M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	Brassicaceae
	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> L.	Tropaeolaceae
	<i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) K.Koch	Brassicaceae



FAMILY: PIERIDAE 61

CLASSIFICATION Pierinae > Pierini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Pieris melete* Ménétriés, 1857

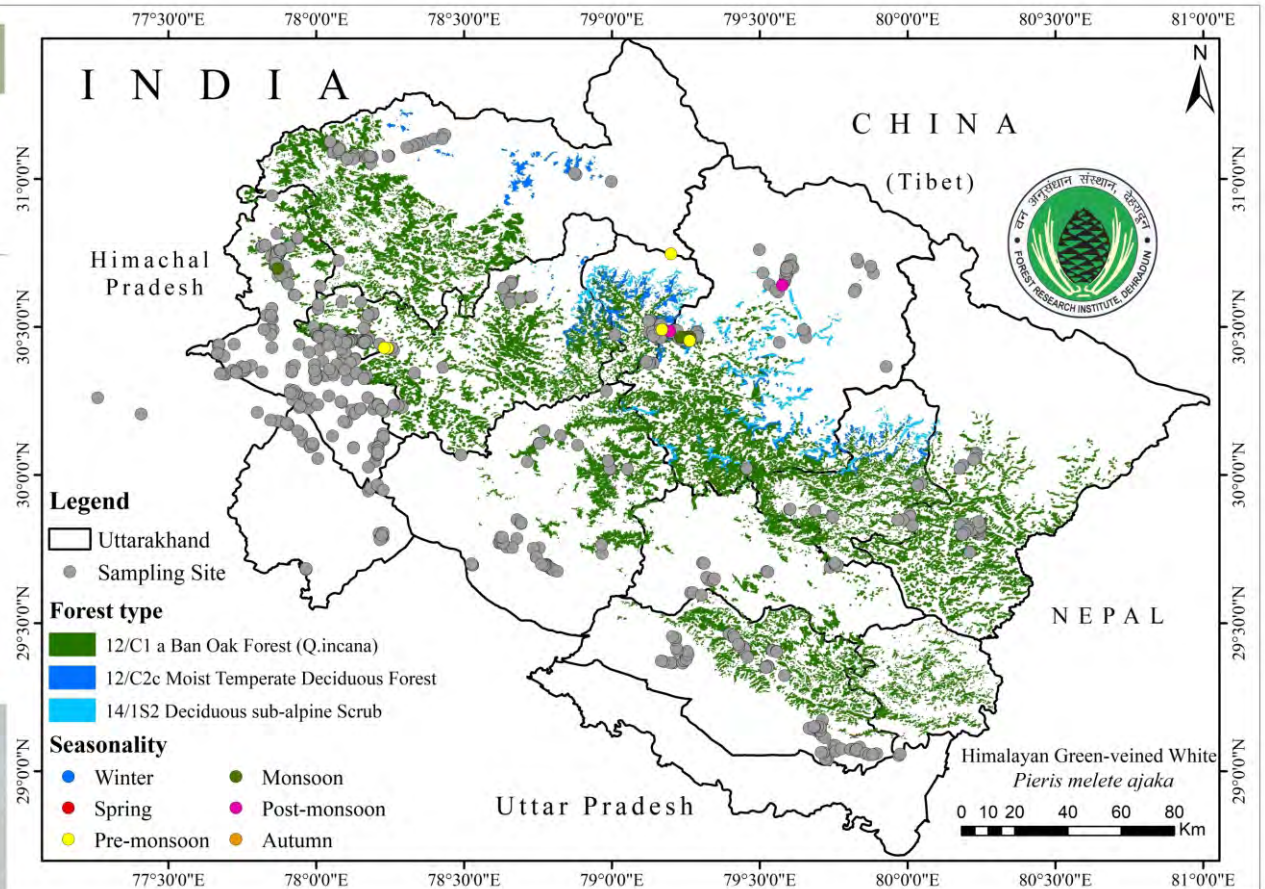
COMMON NAME Himalayan Green-veined White

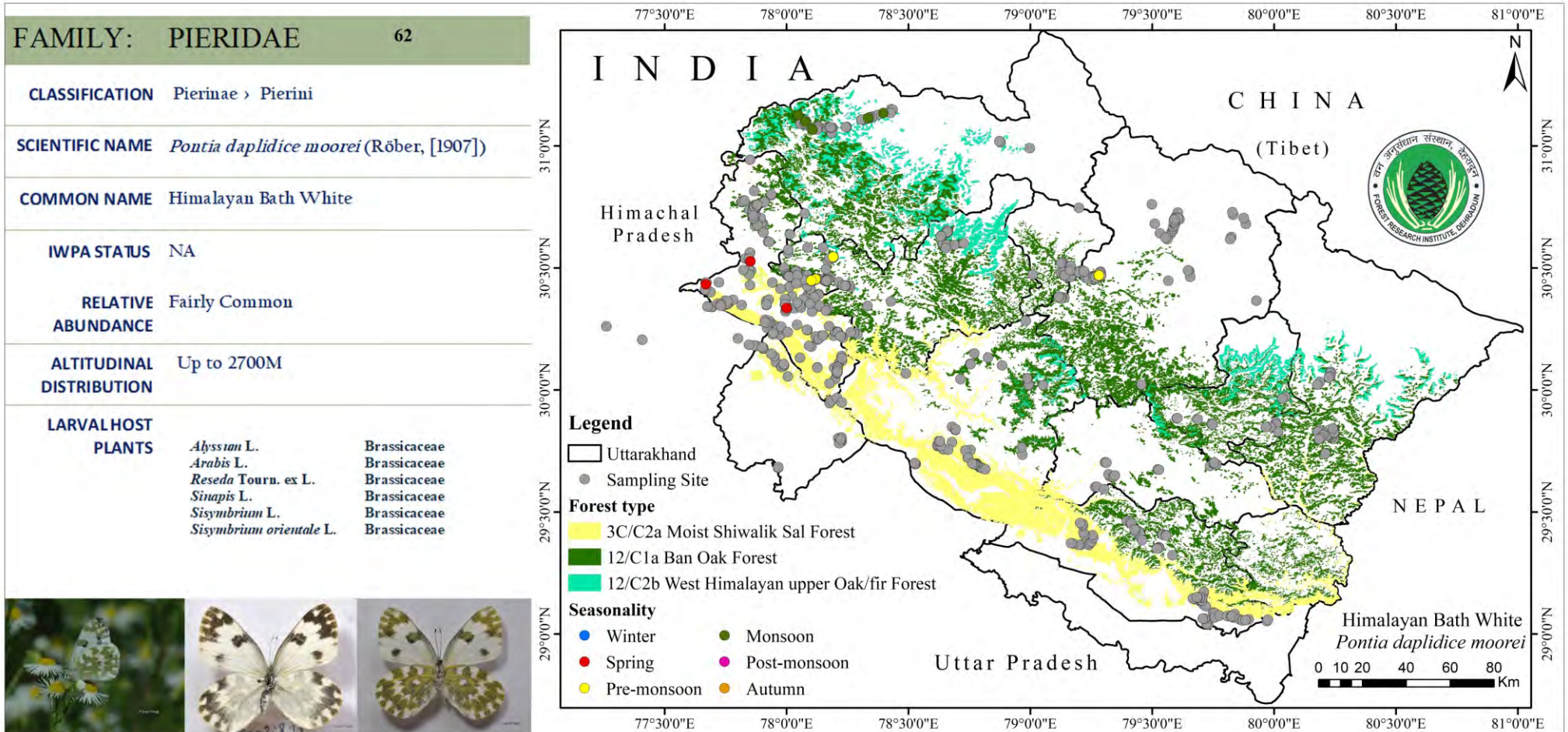
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1800-3660M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient





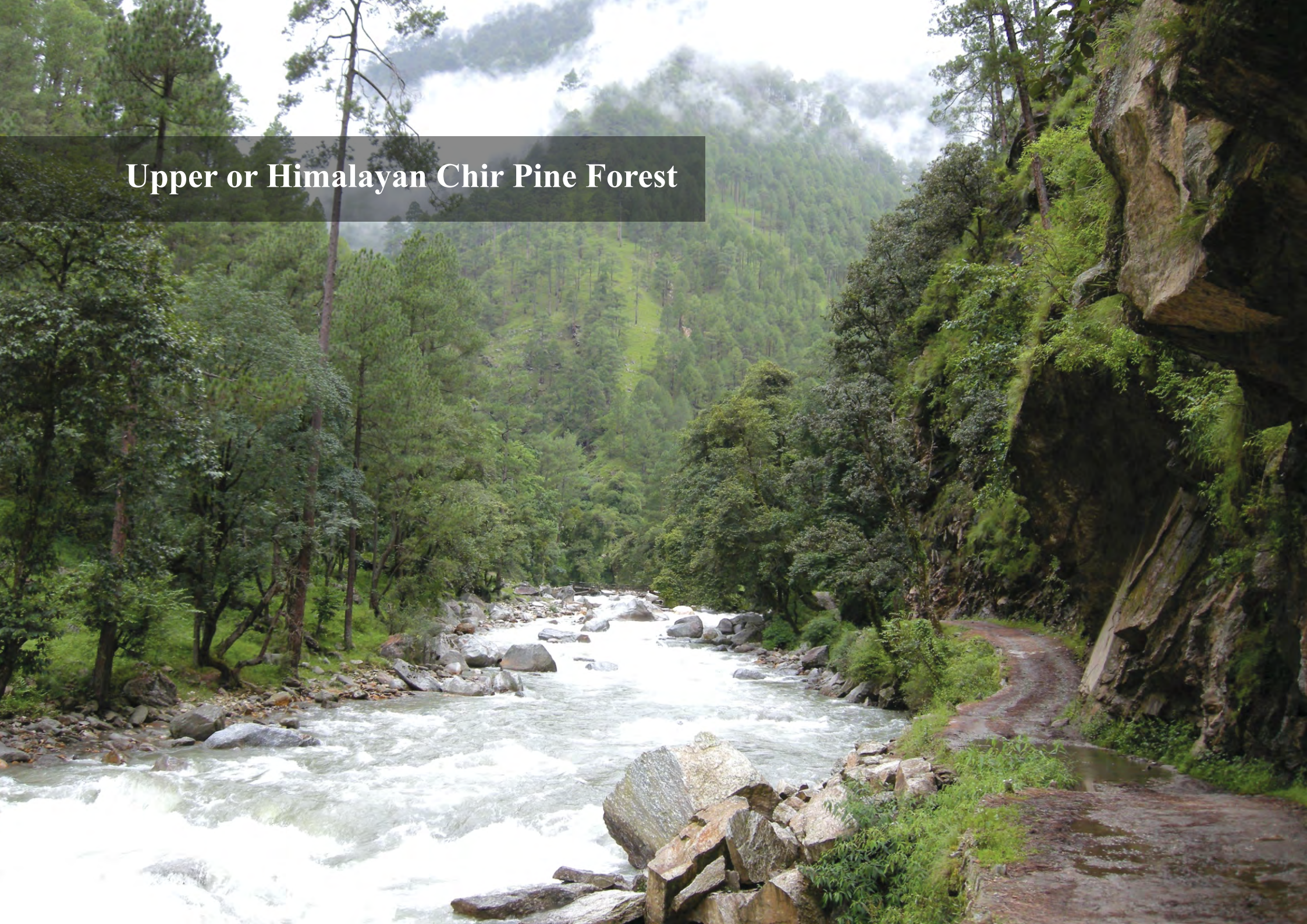
3.LYCAENIDAE

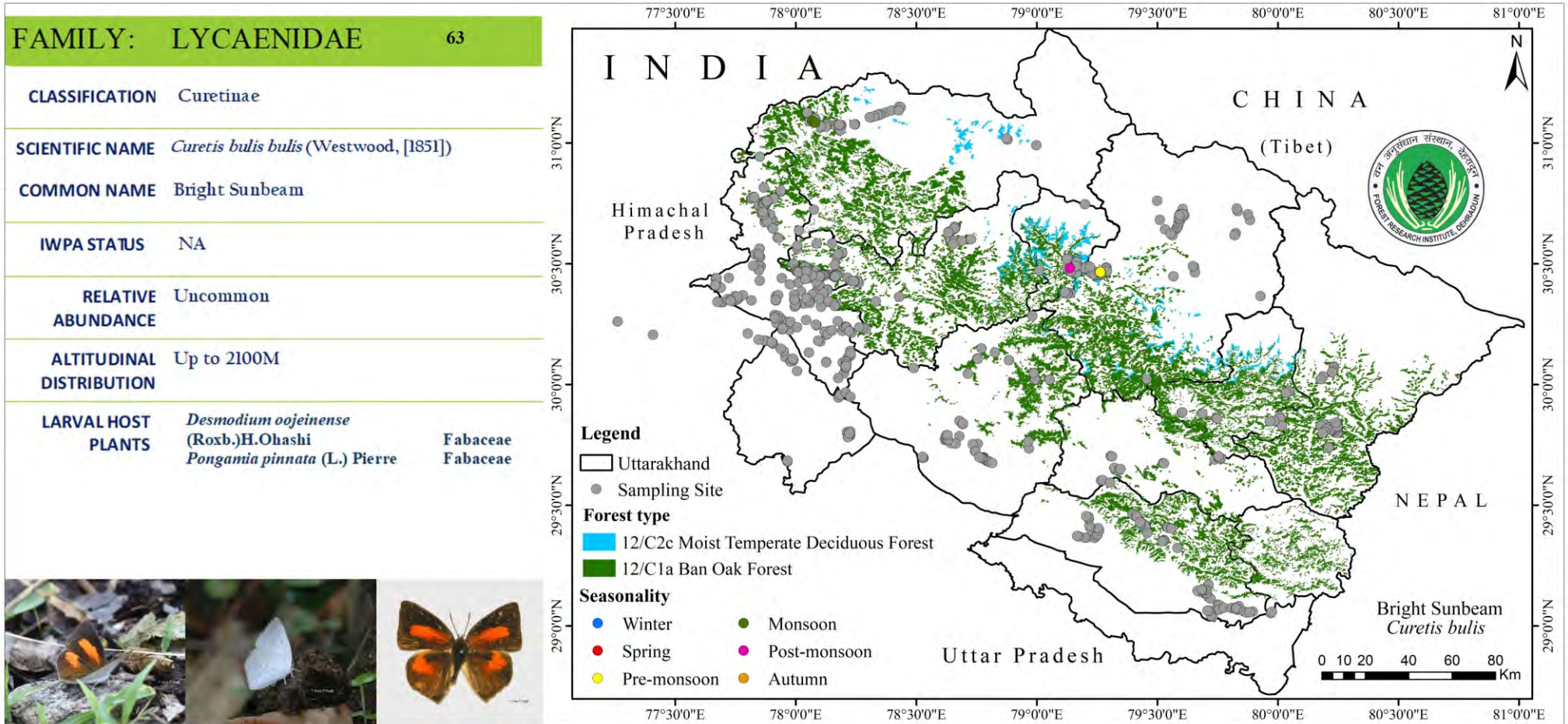
(Blues)

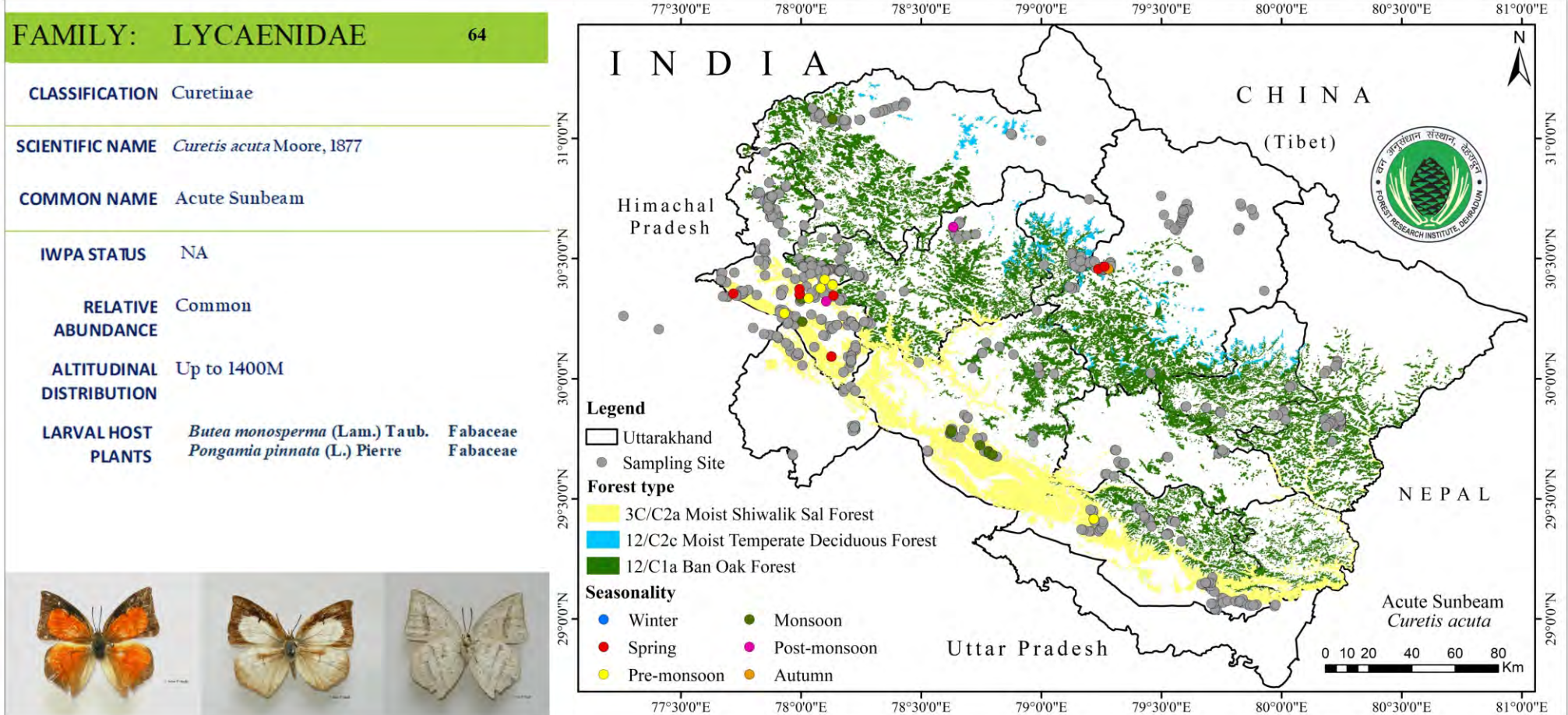
(63-160)

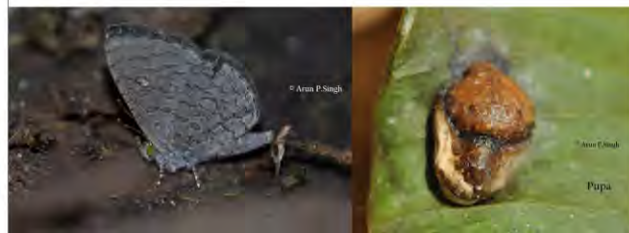
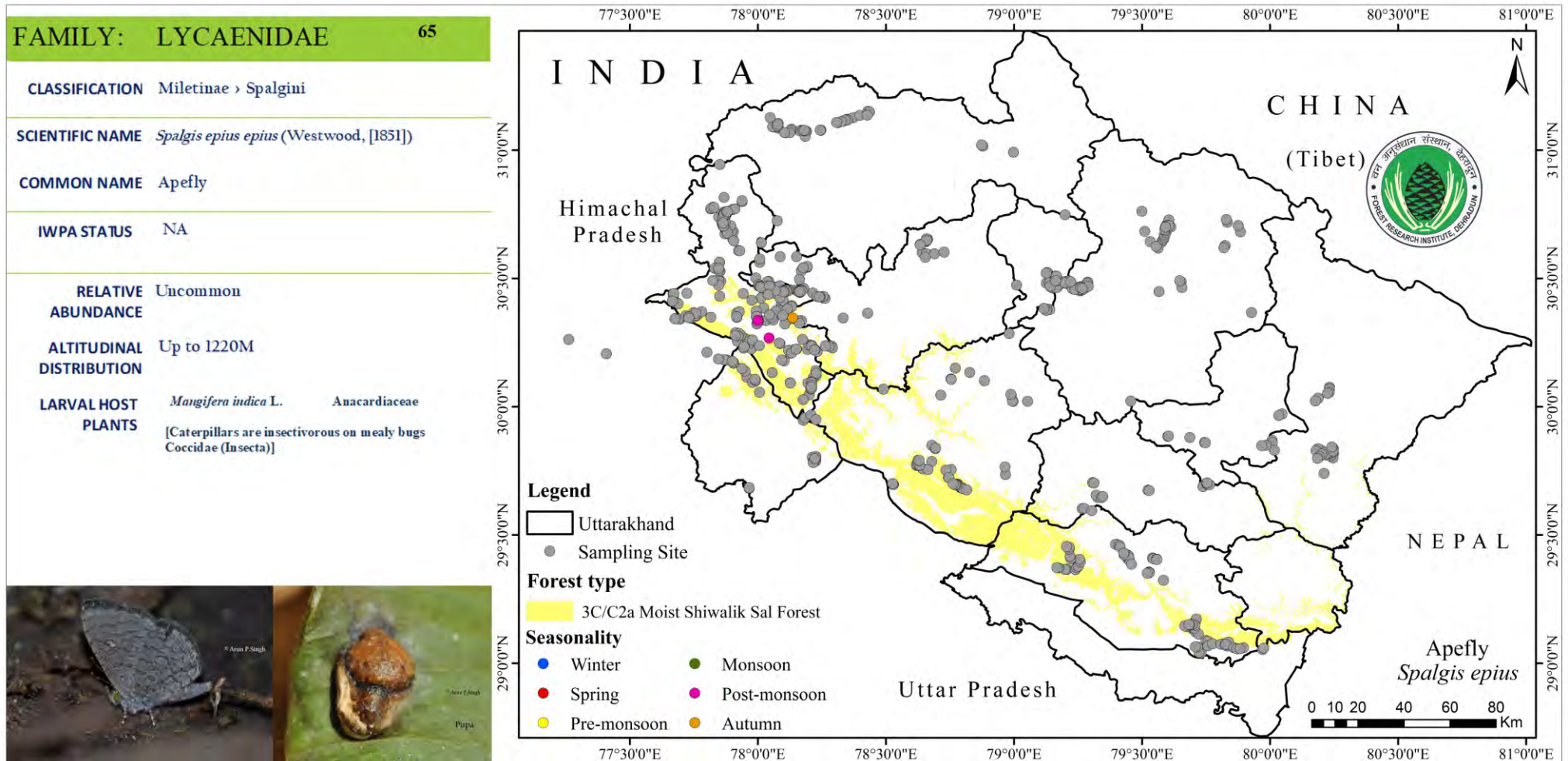


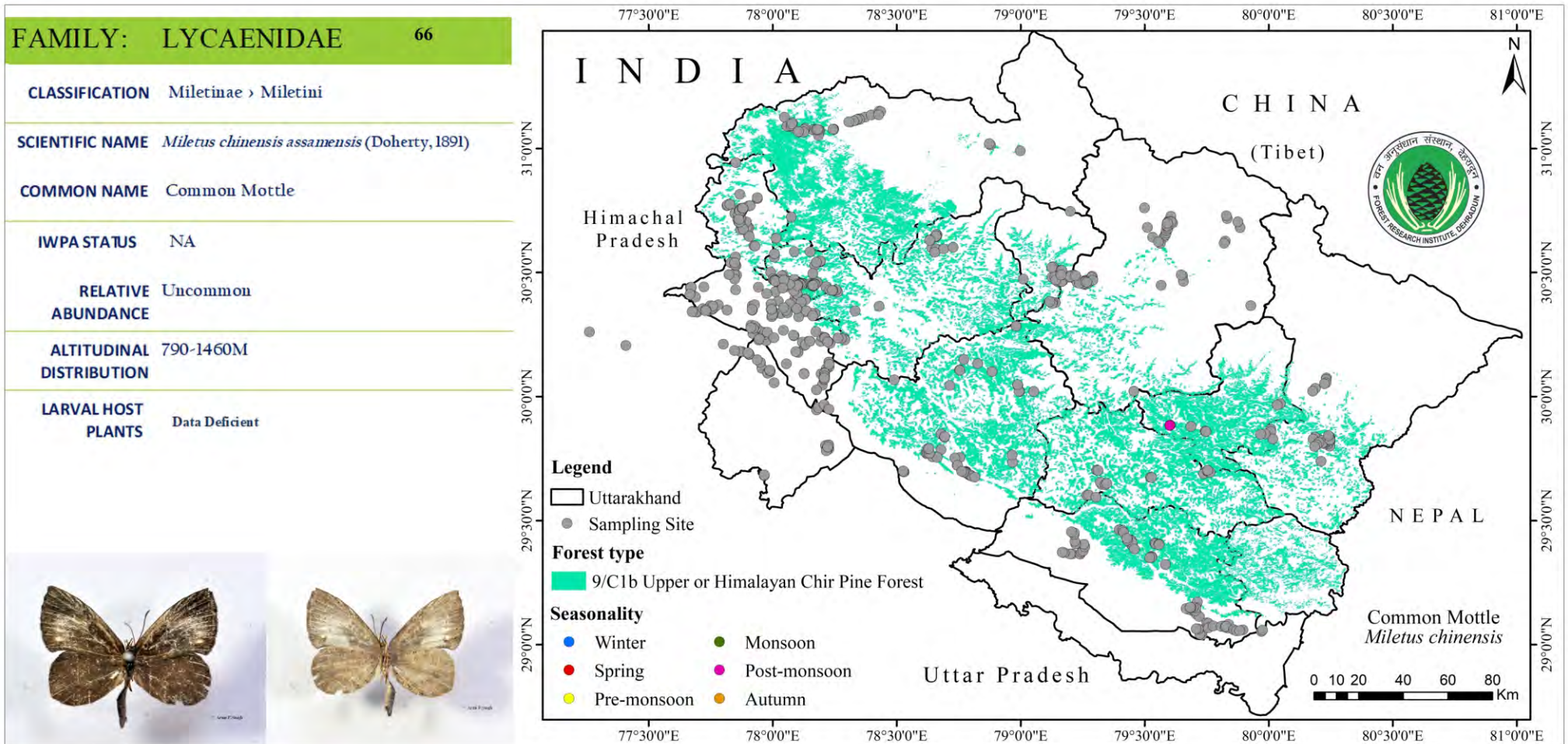
Upper or Himalayan Chir Pine Forest





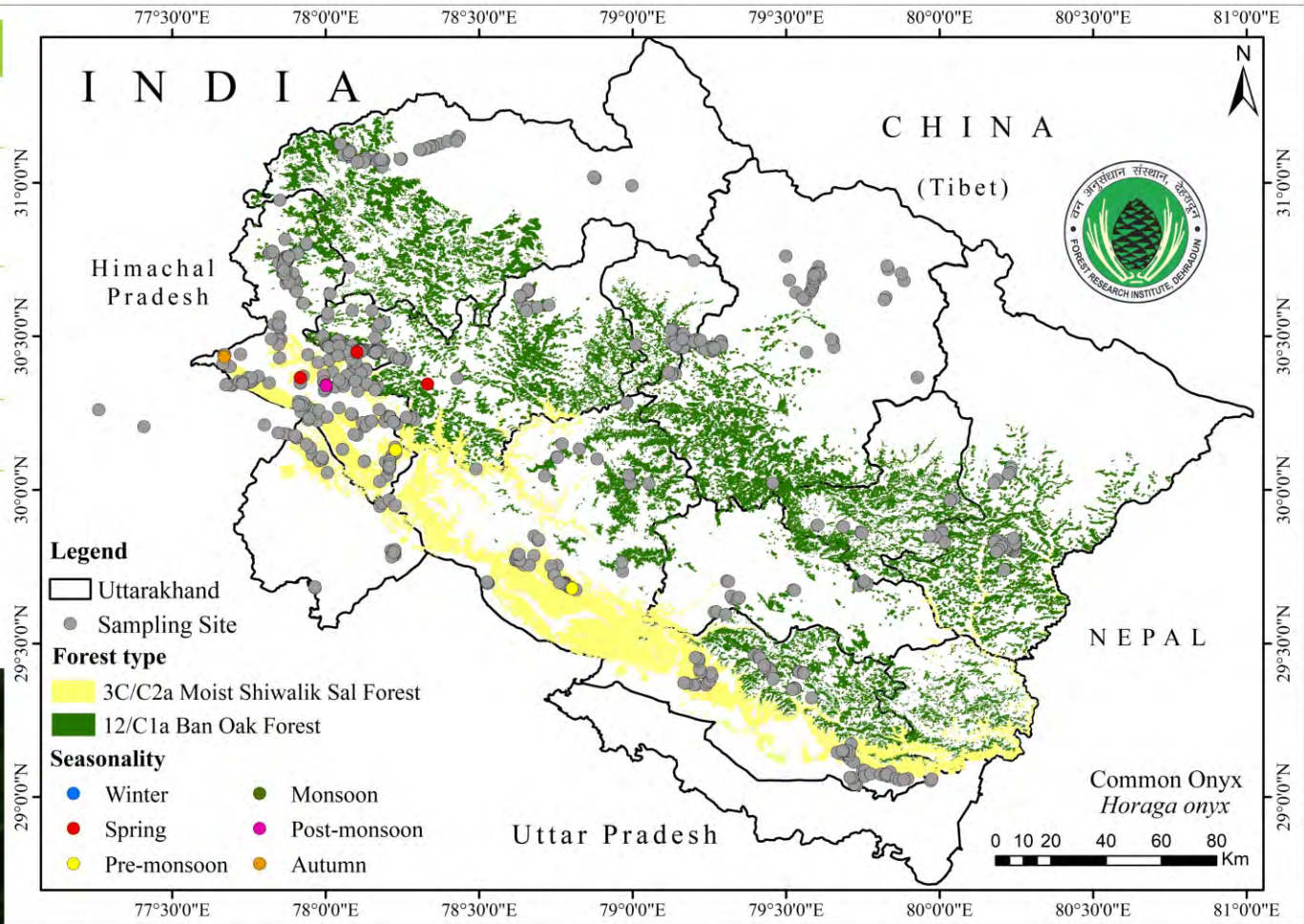
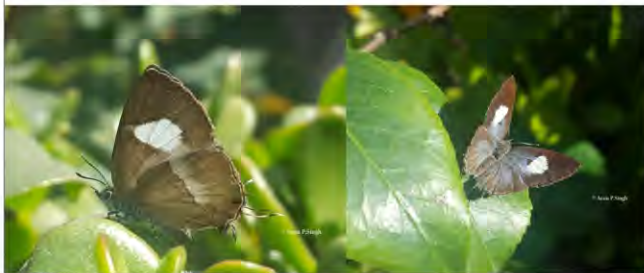






FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 67

CLASSIFICATION	Theclinae	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Horaga onyx onyx</i> (Moore, [1858])	
COMMON NAME	Common Onyx	
IWPA STATUS	Schedule II	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Fairly Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 2000M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L. <i>Cordia nepalensis</i> Wall. <i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> A. Camus	Anacardiaceae Coriariaceae Fagaceae



FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 68

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae > Horagini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Horaga viola* Moore, 1882

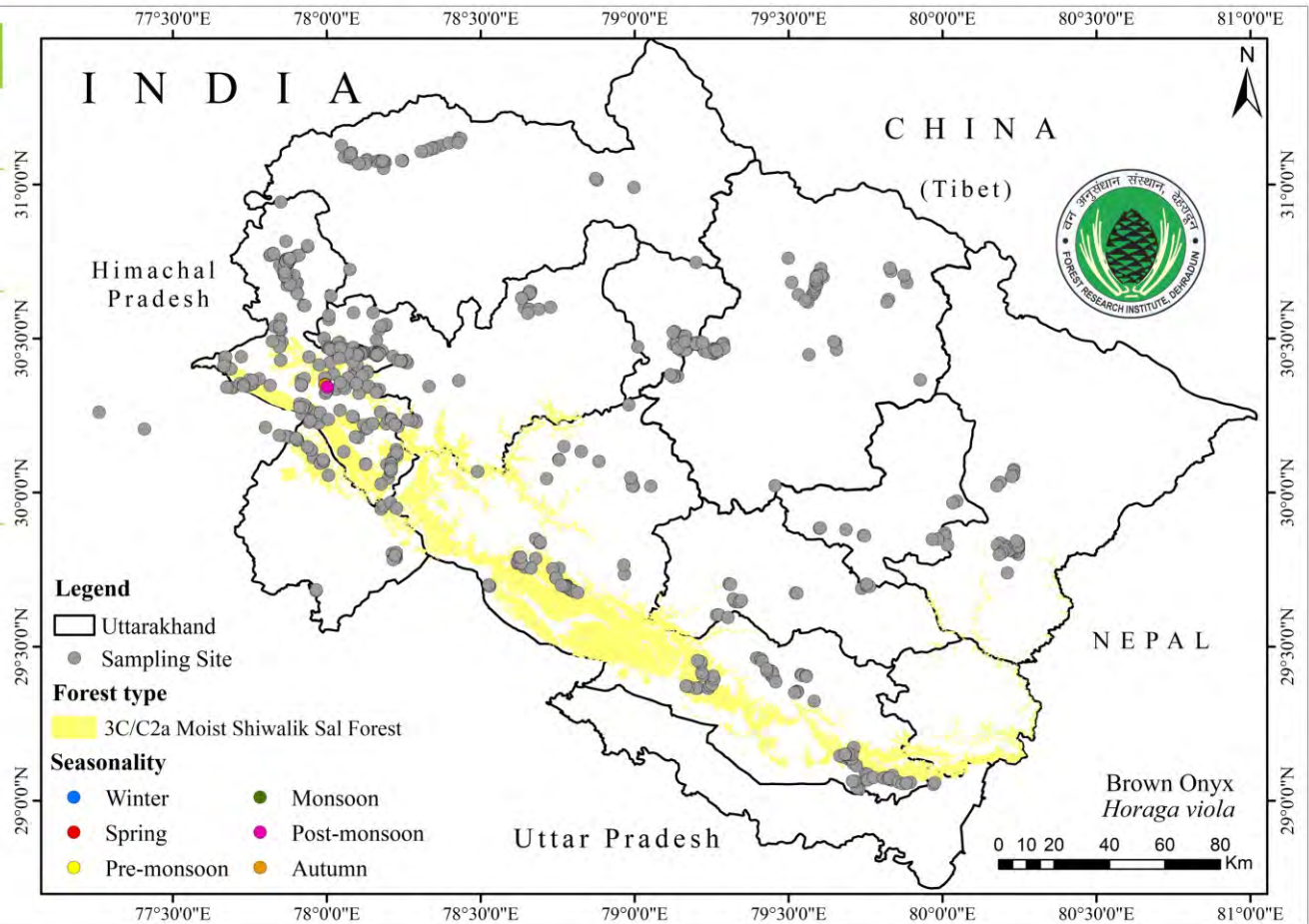
COMMON NAME Brown Onyx

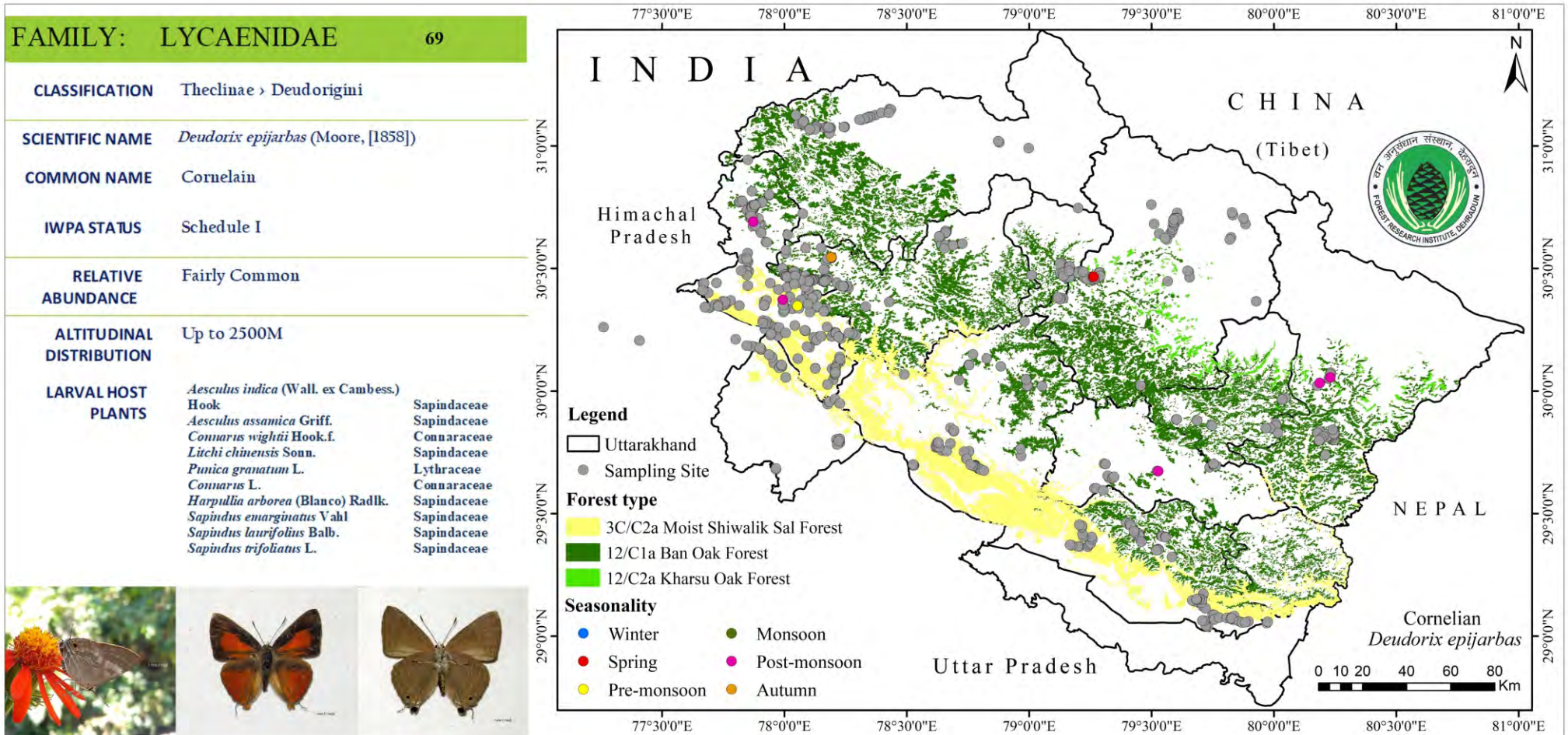
IWPA STATUS NA

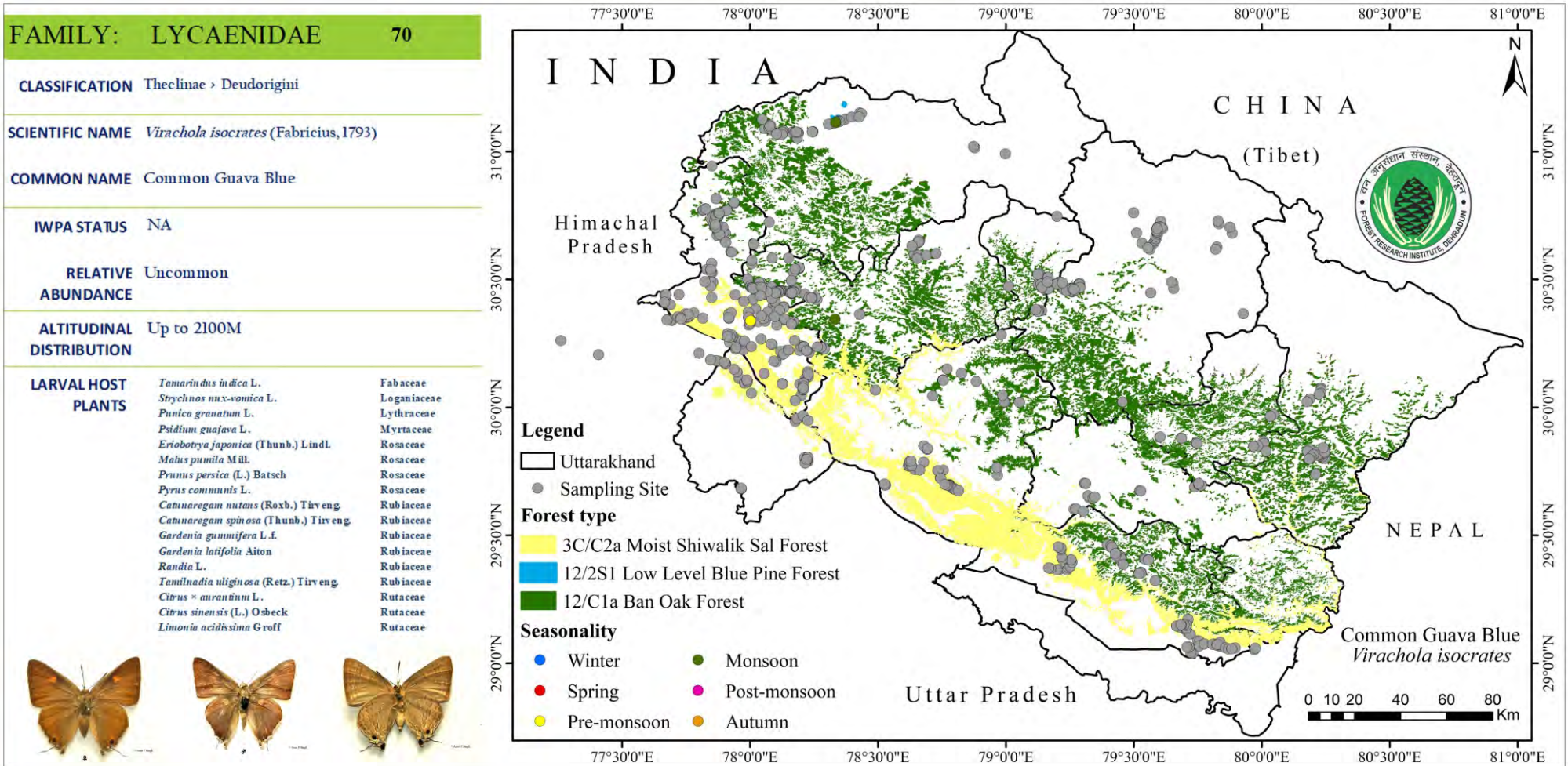
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Rare

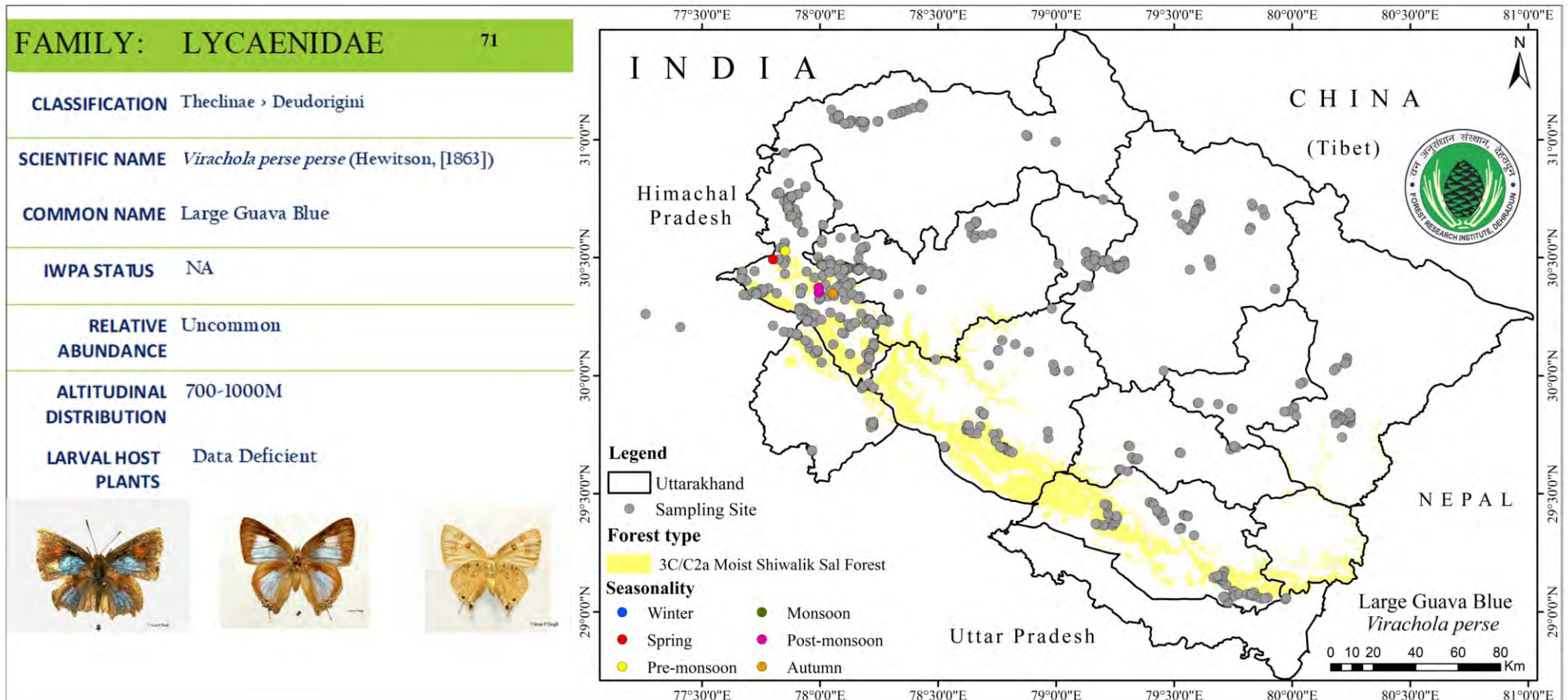
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 900M

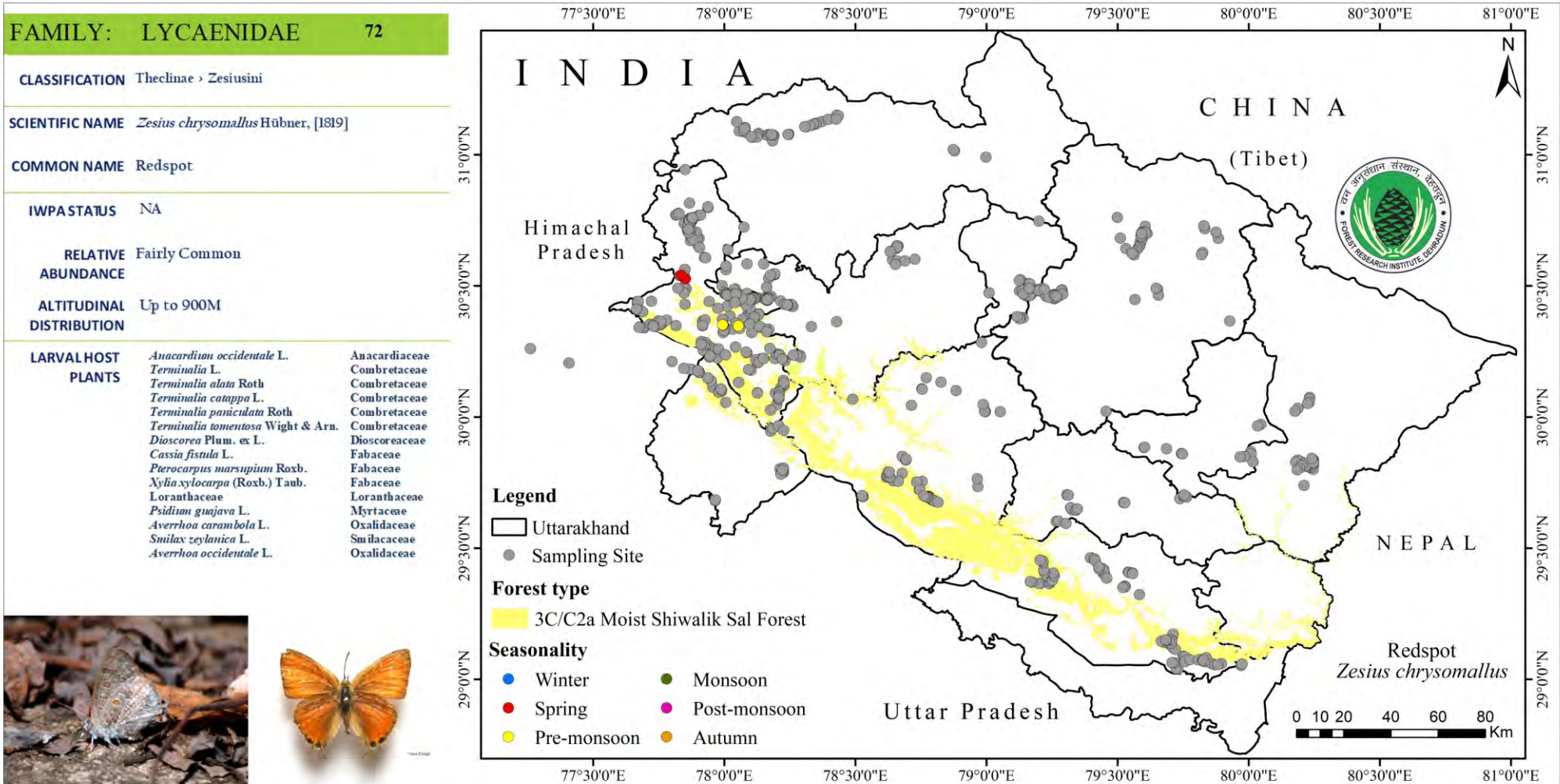
LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Mangifera indica* L. Anacardiaceae
Coriaria nepalensis Wall. Coriariaceae

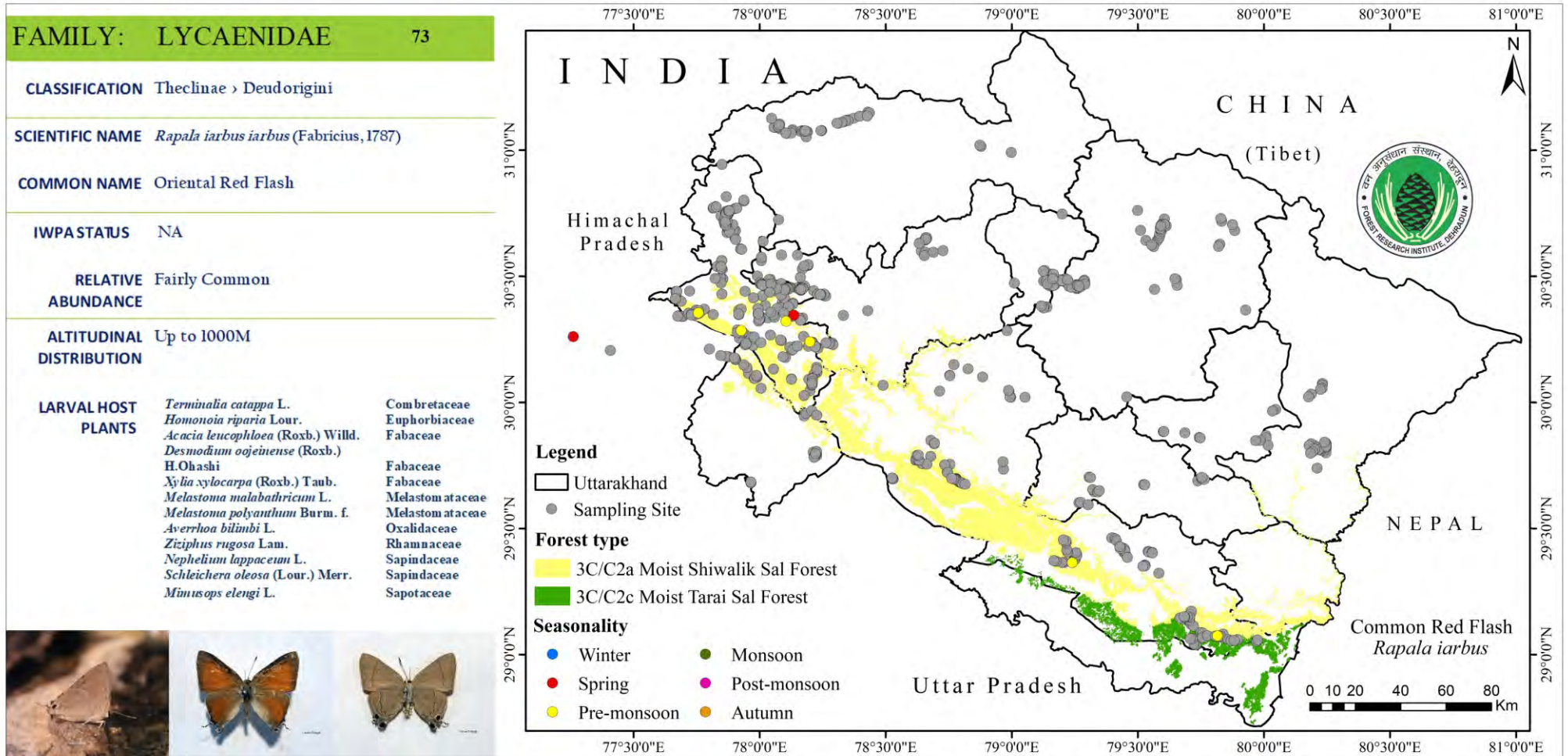












FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 74

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae › Deudorigini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Rapala selira* (Moore, 1874)

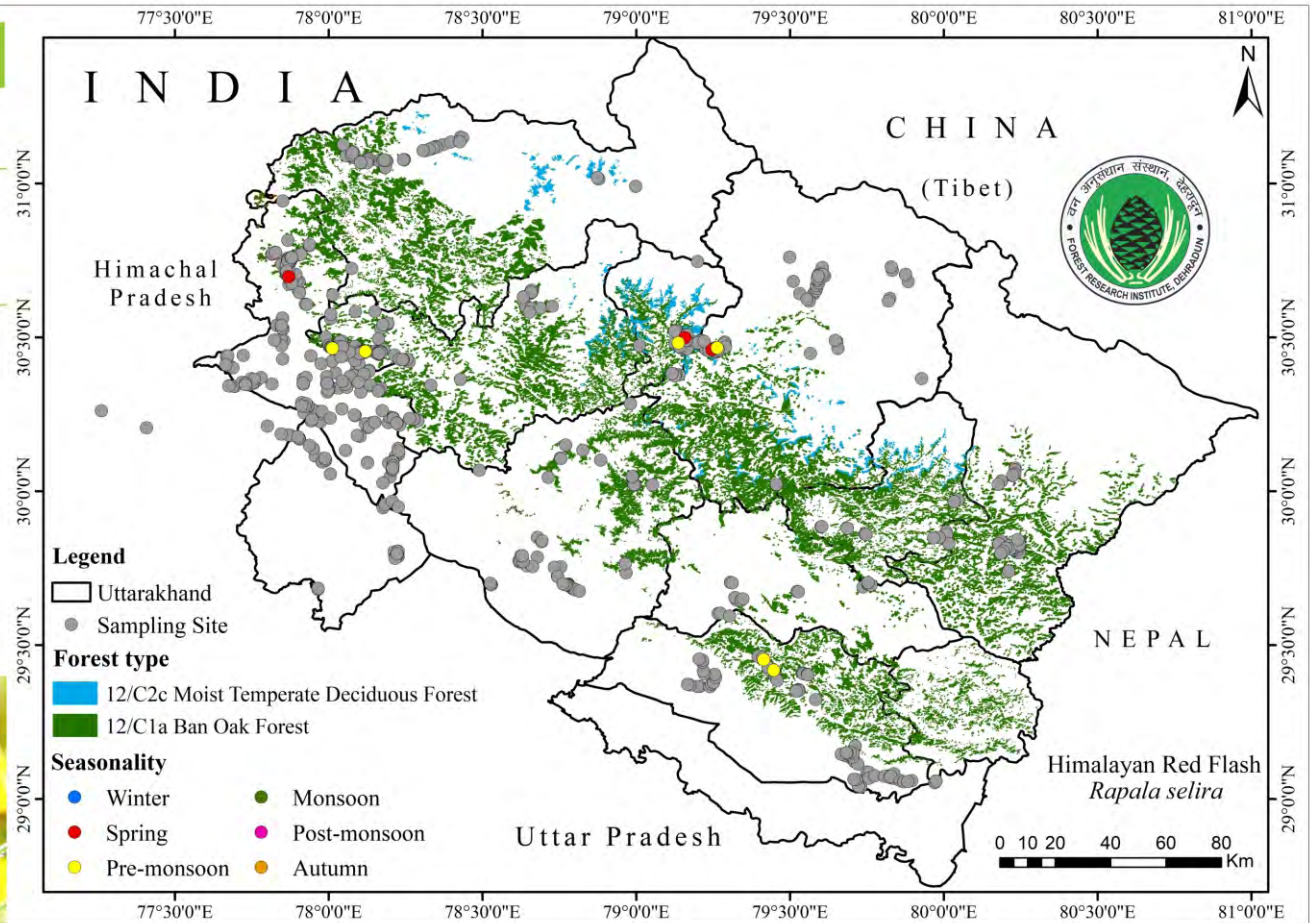
COMMON NAME Himalayan Red Flash

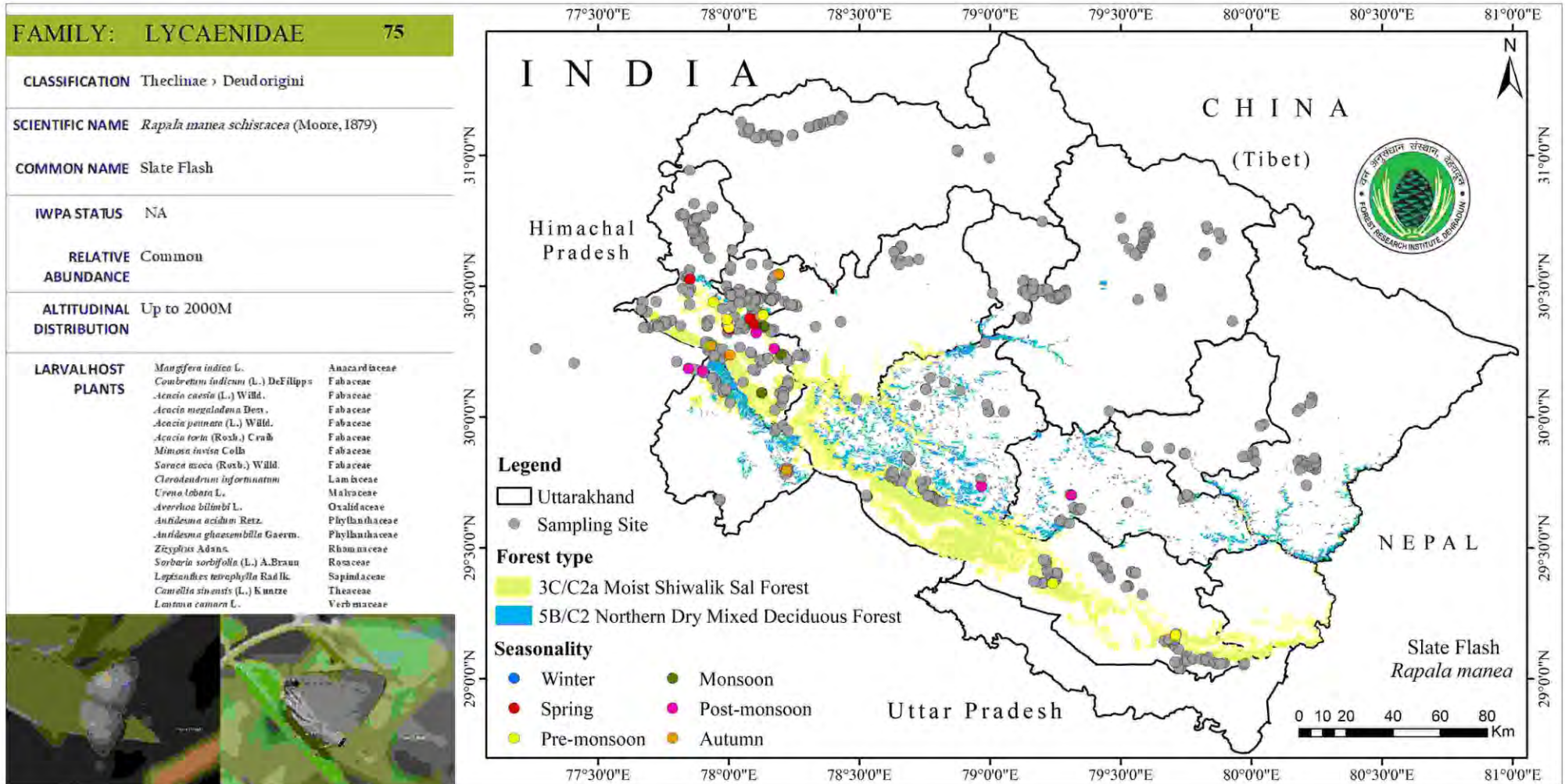
IWPA STATUS NA

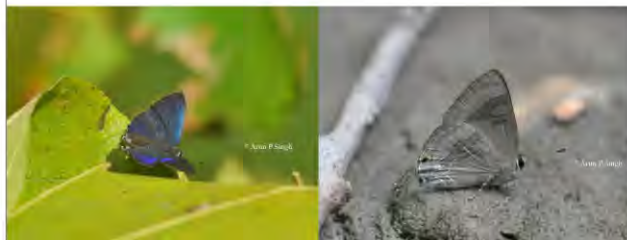
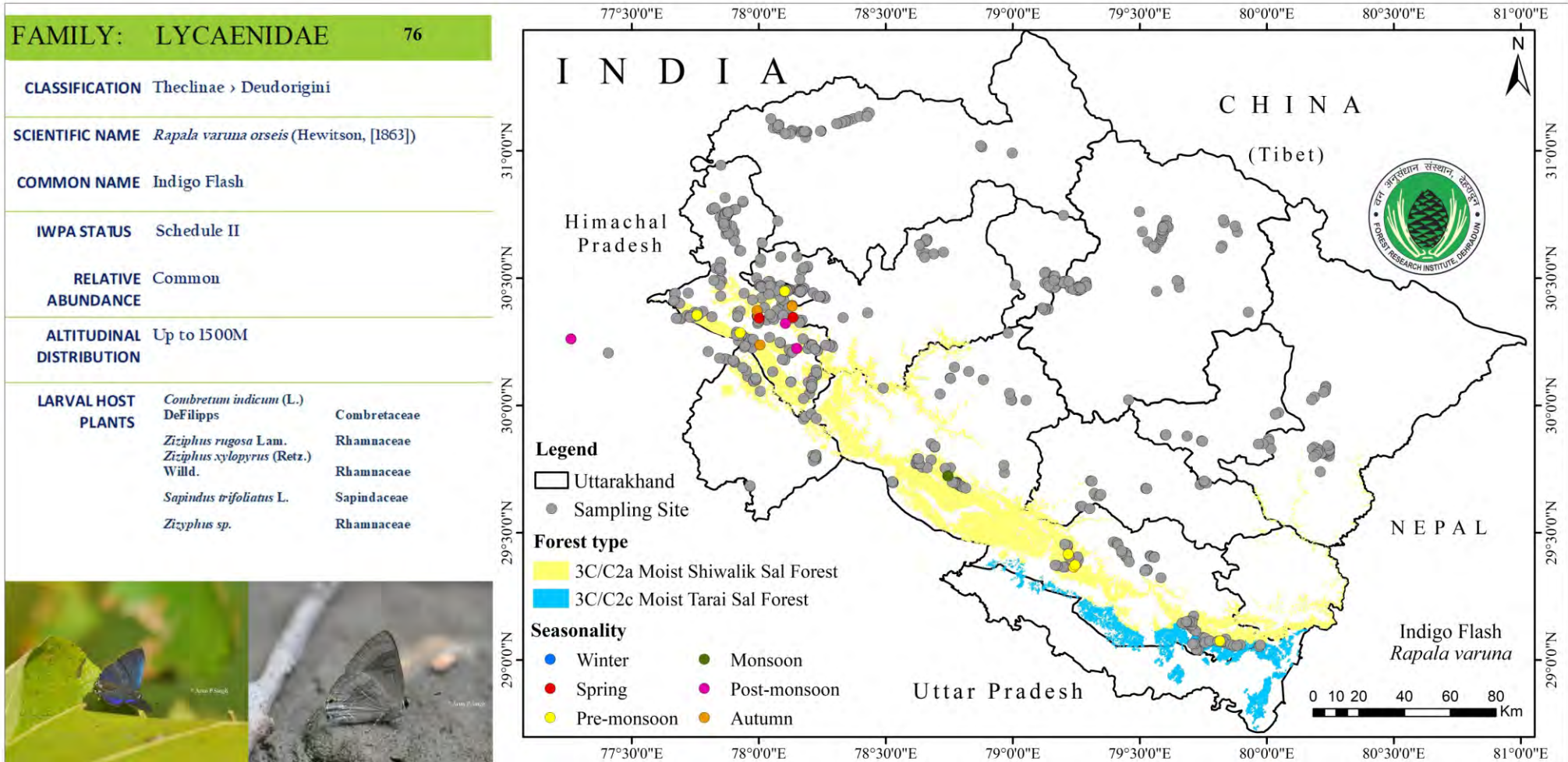
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

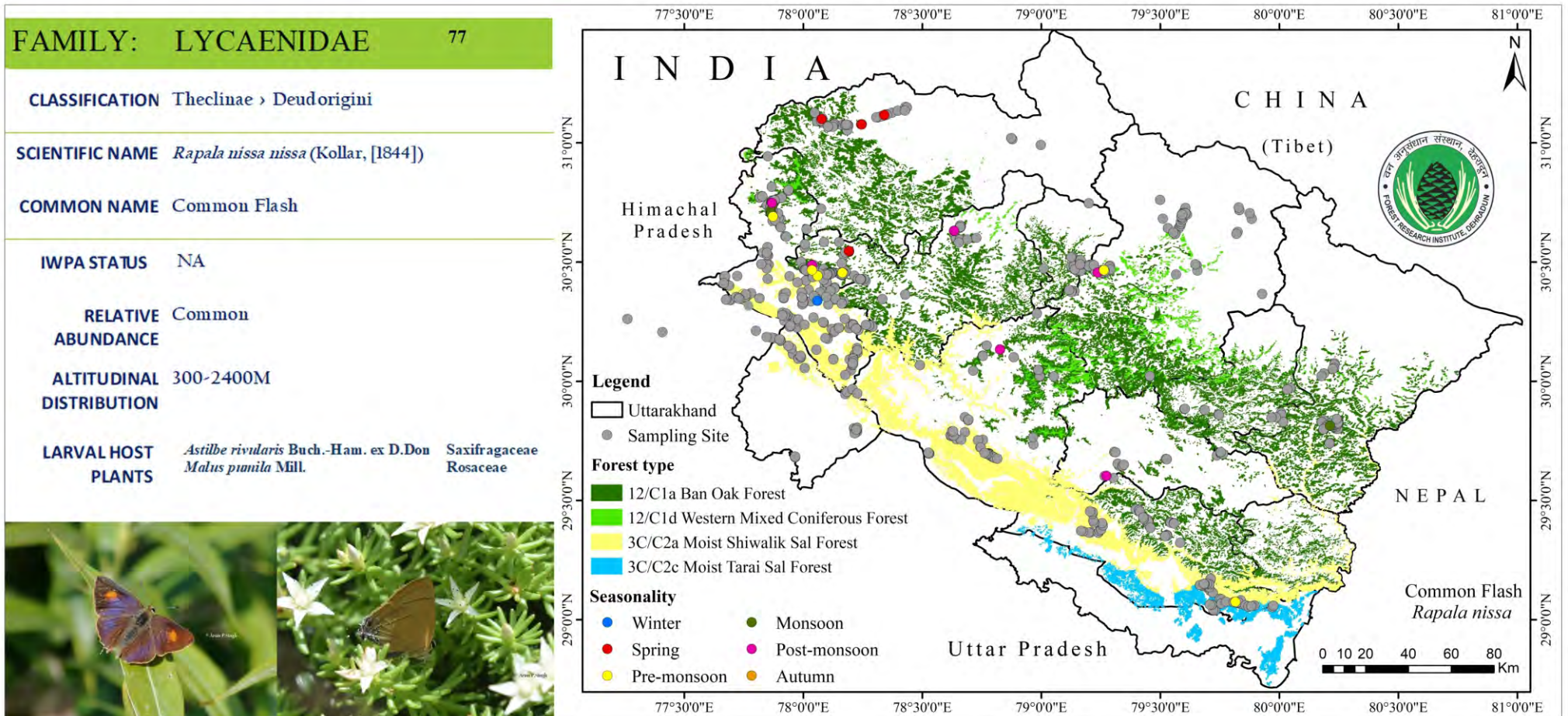
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 2000-3000M

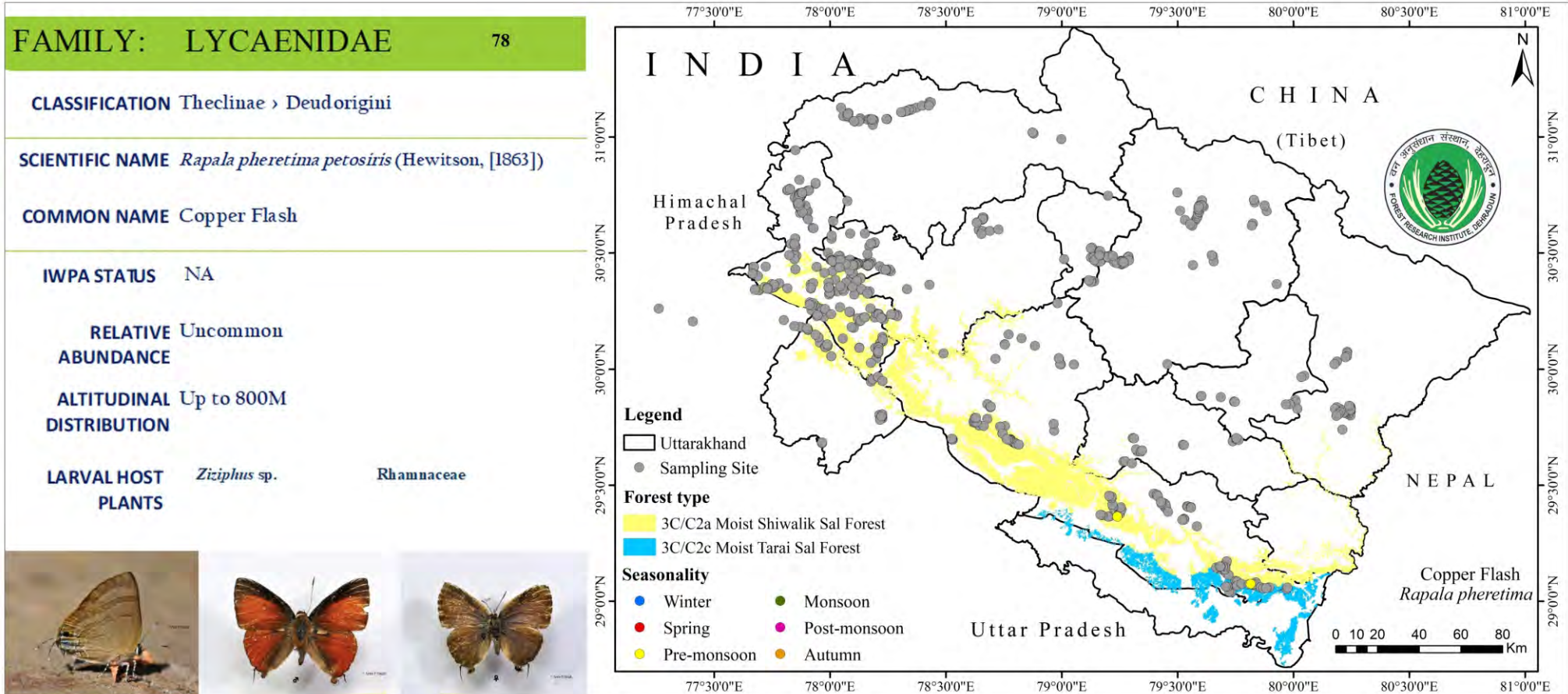
LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Indigofera purpurea* Page ex Steud. Fabaceae











FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 79

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae > Theclini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Chrysozephyrus birupa* Moore, 1877

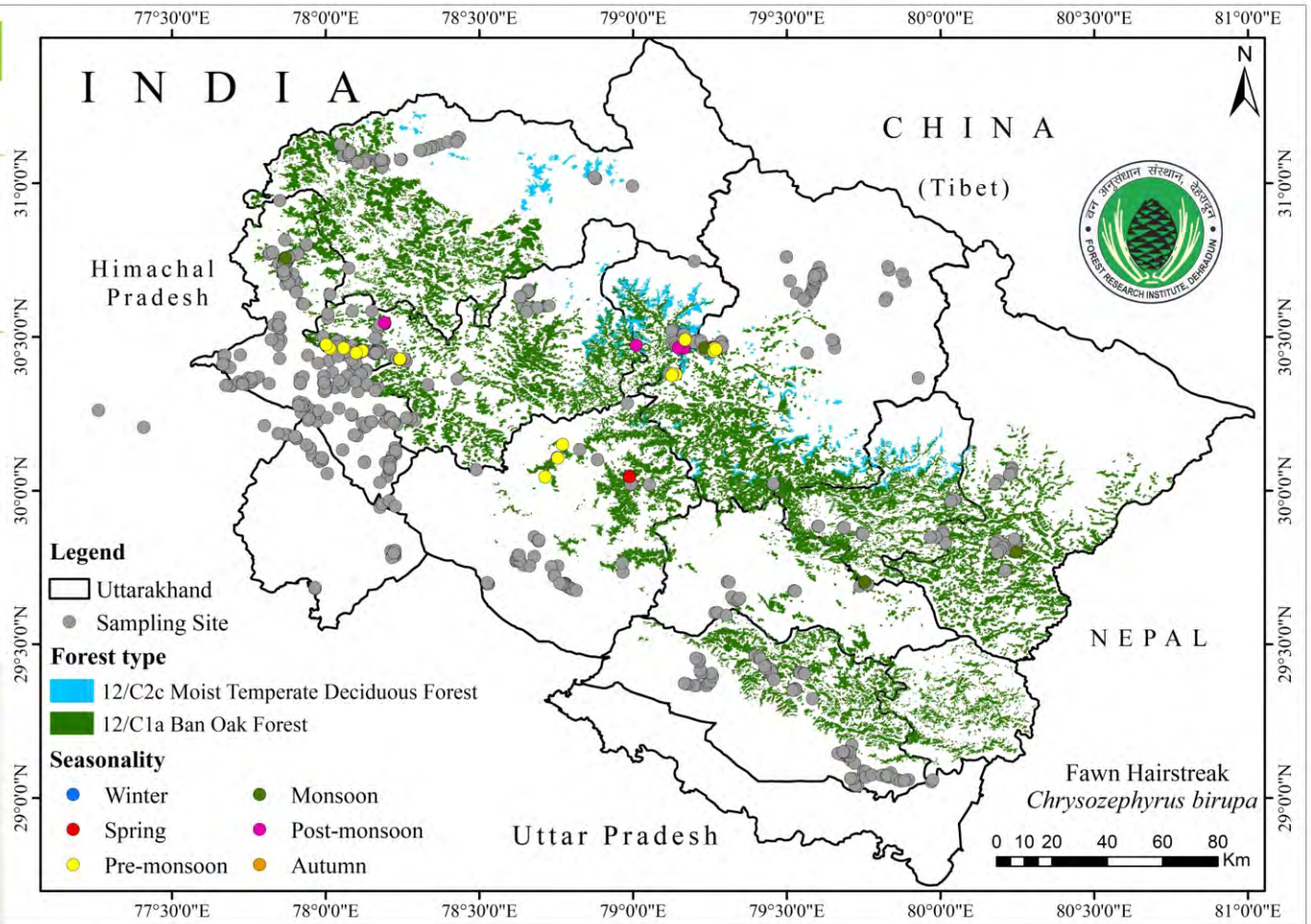
COMMON NAME Fawn Hair Streak

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

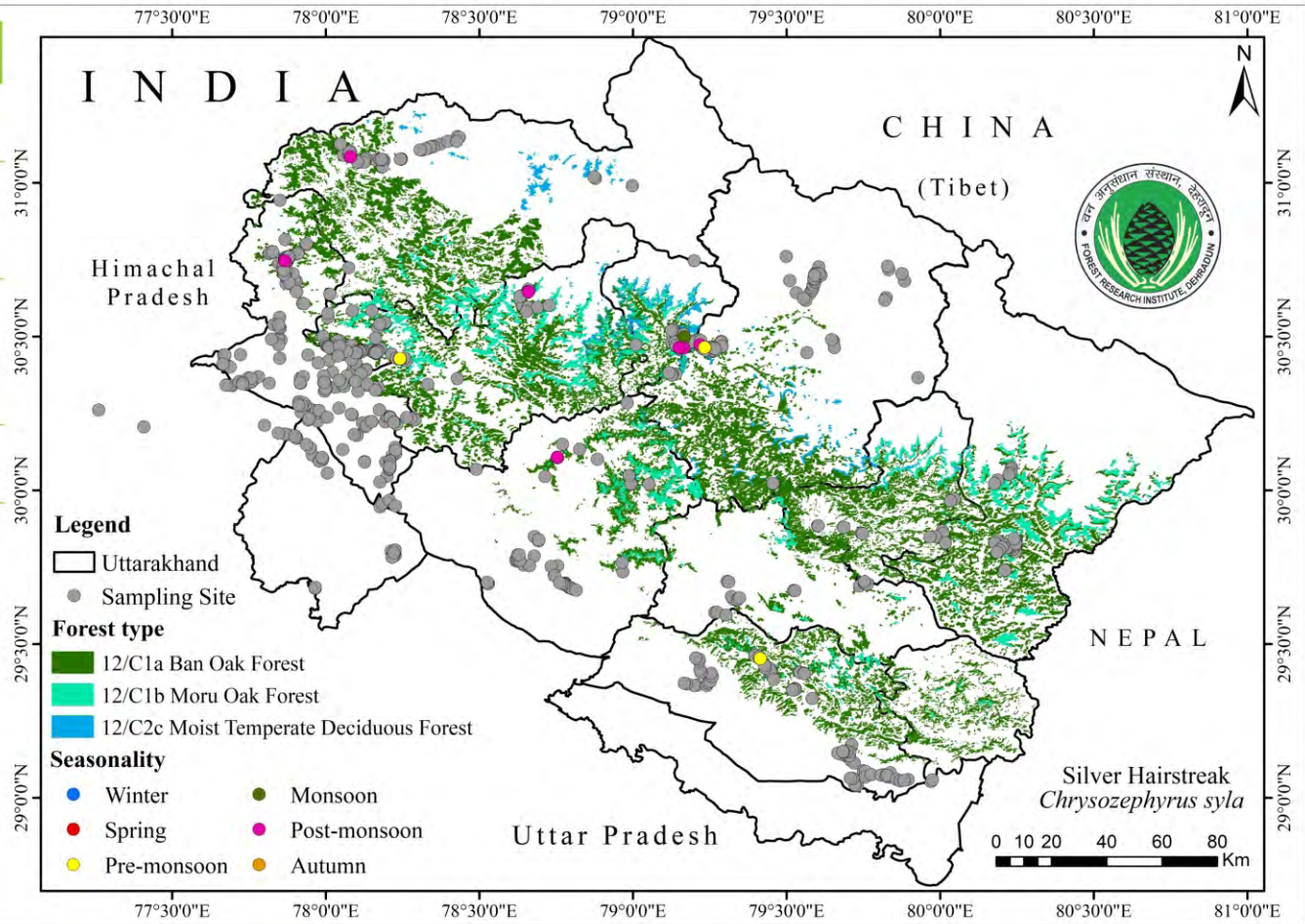
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Above 1400-2800M

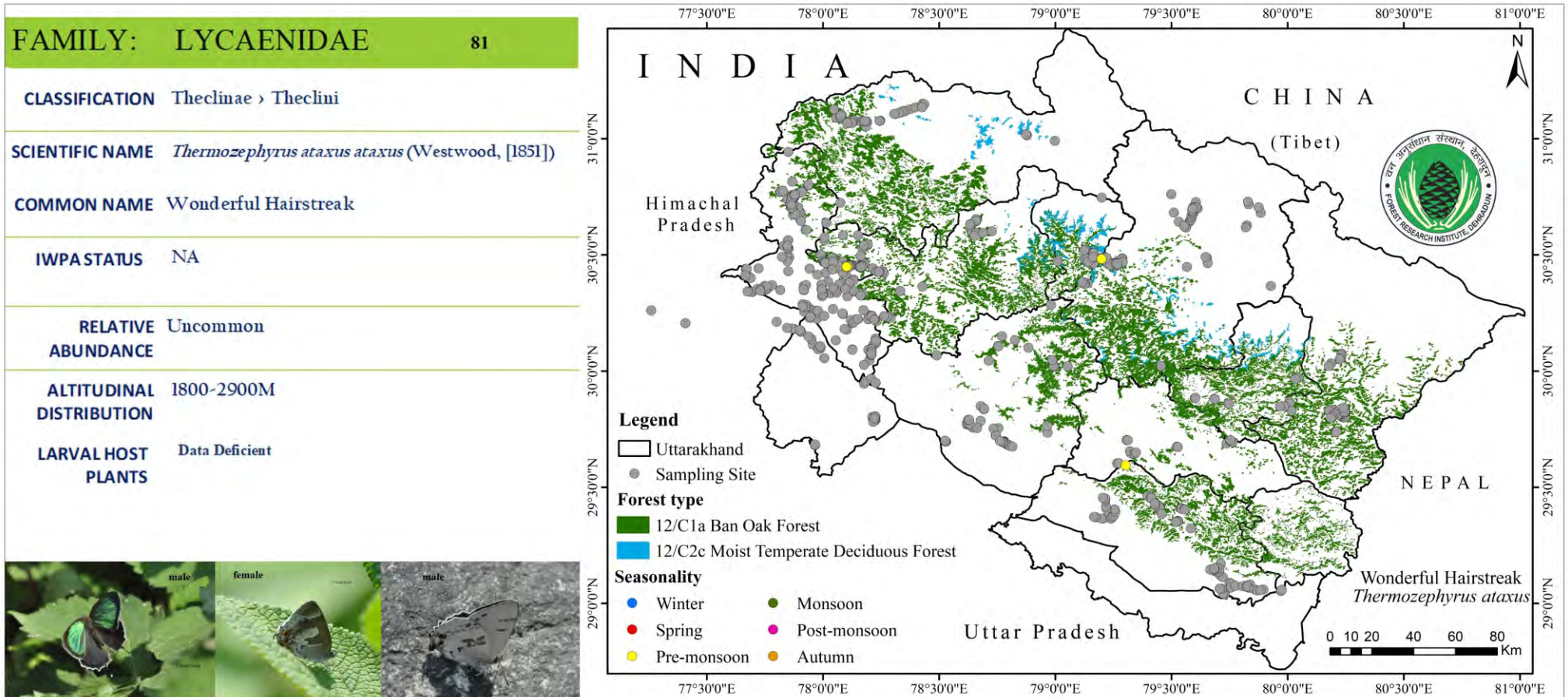
LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Rhododendron arboreum* Sm. Ericaceae

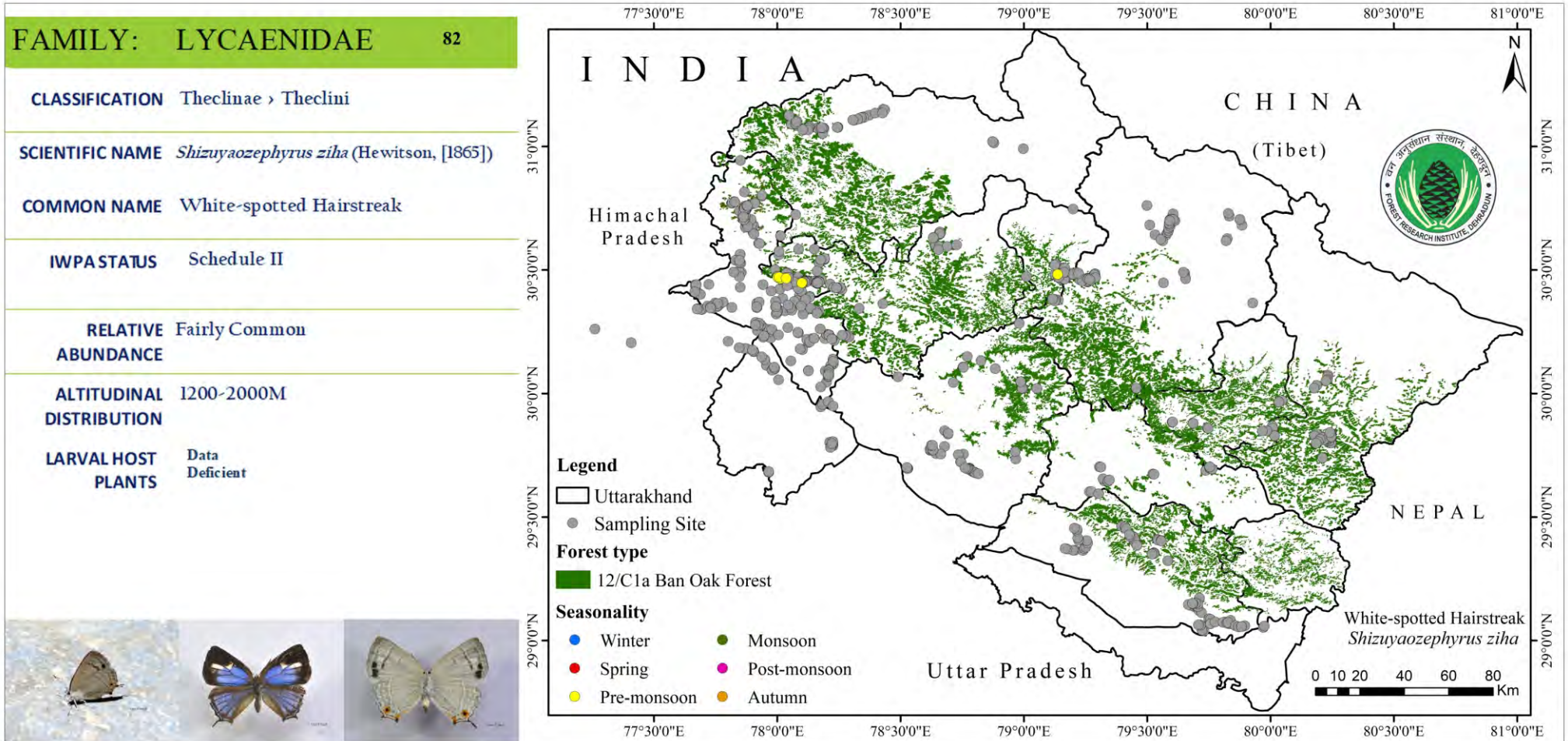


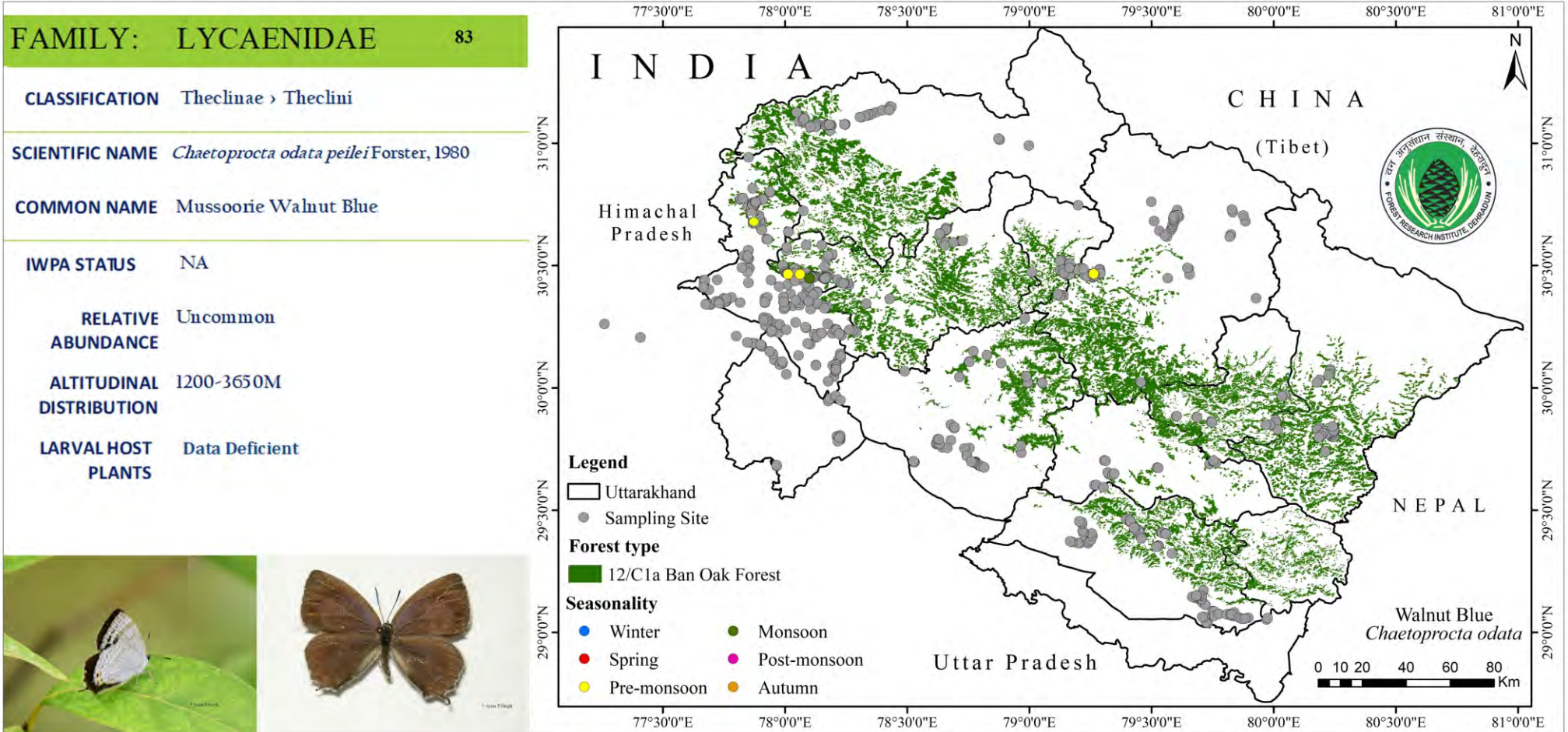
FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 80

CLASSIFICATION	Theclinae > Theclini
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Chrysozephyrus syla</i> Kollar, 1848
COMMON NAME	Silver Hairstreak
IWPA STATUS	NA
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Common
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	1800-3500M
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data Deficient









FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 84

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae > Theclini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Euspa milionia milionia* (Hewitson, [1869])

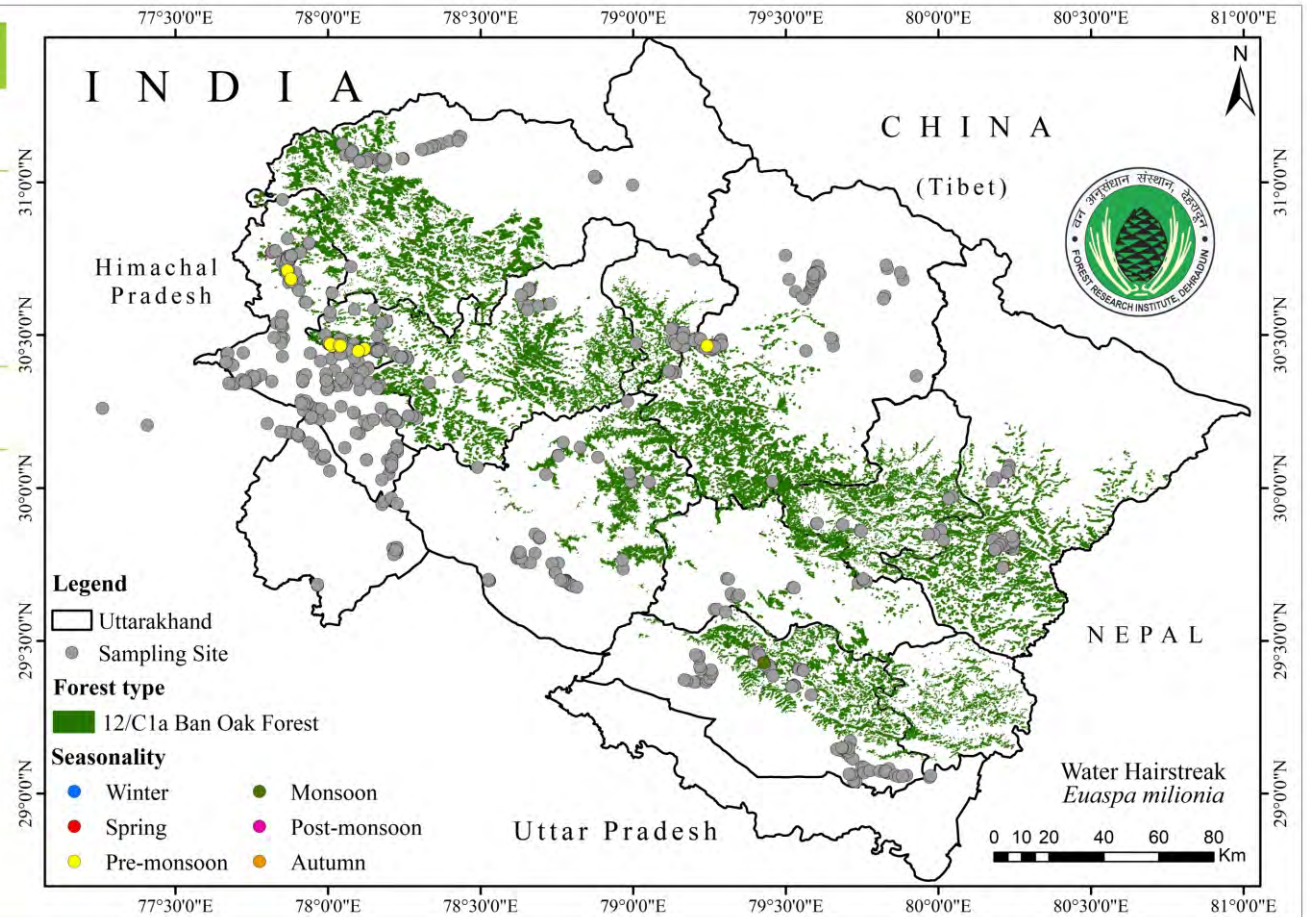
COMMON NAME Water Hairstreak

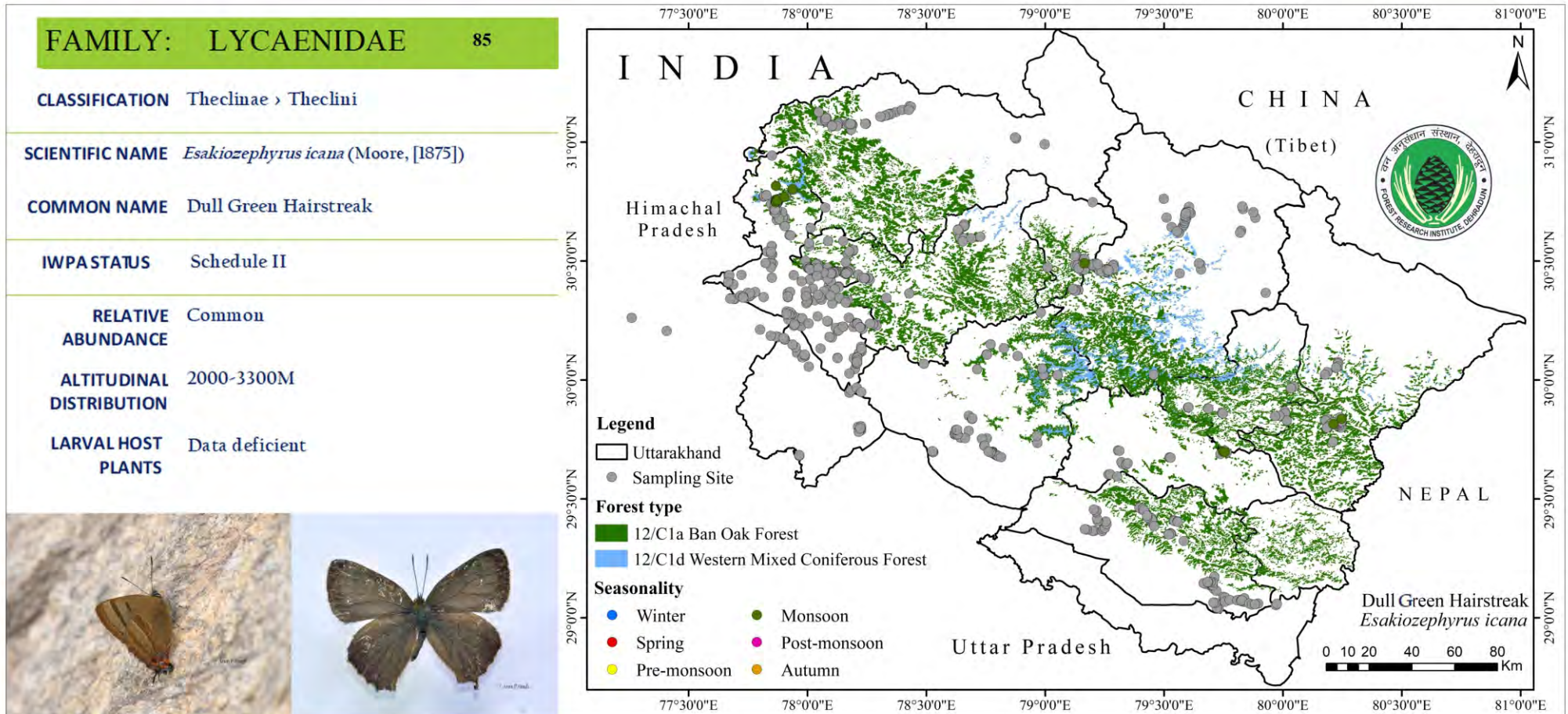
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common locally

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1200-2000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient





FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 86

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae > Remelanini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Ancema ctesia ctesia* (Hewitson, [1865])

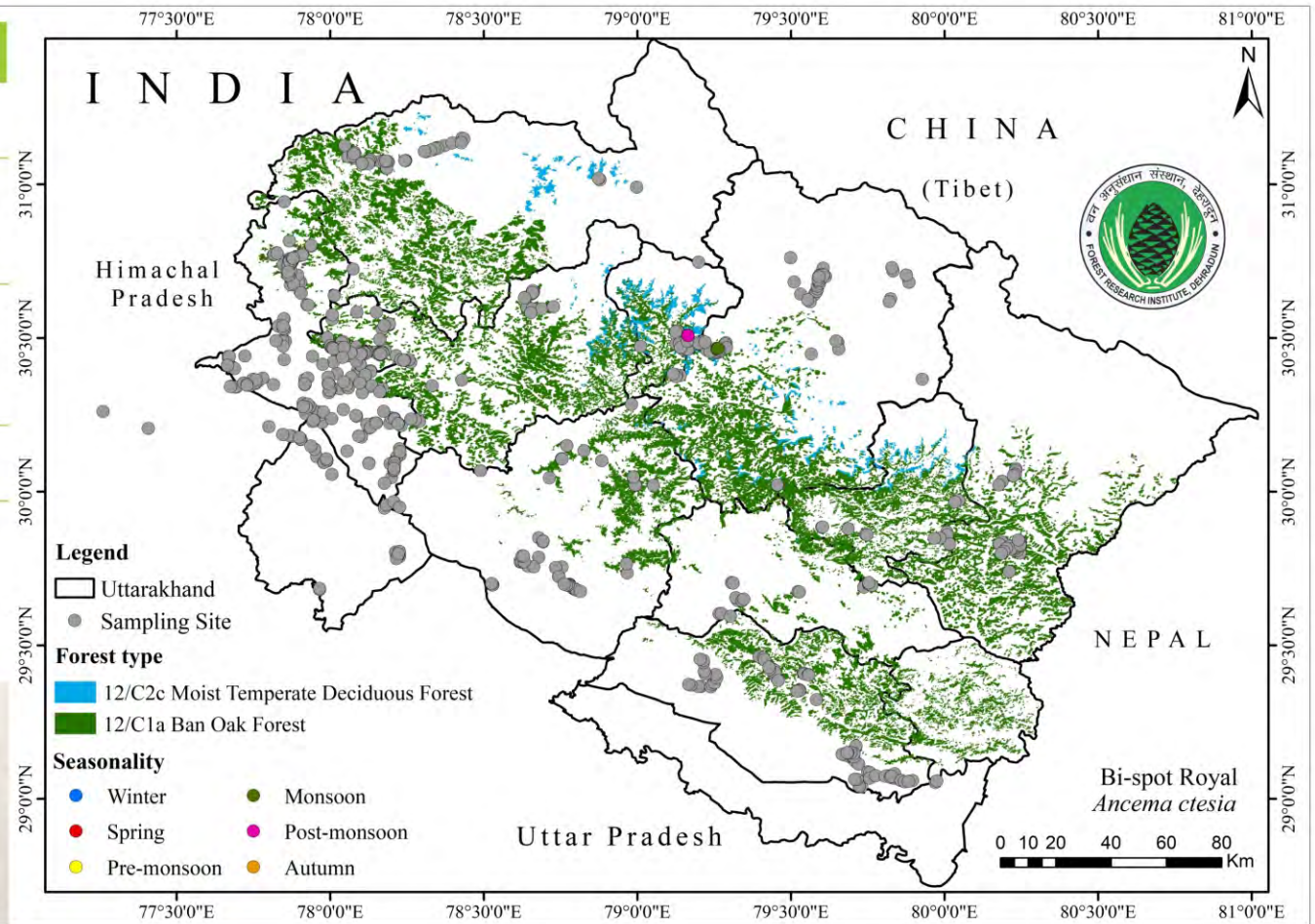
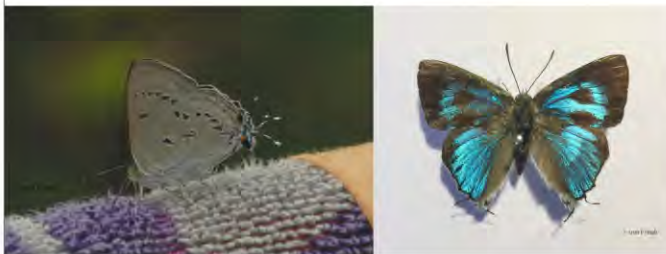
COMMON NAME Bi-Spot Royal

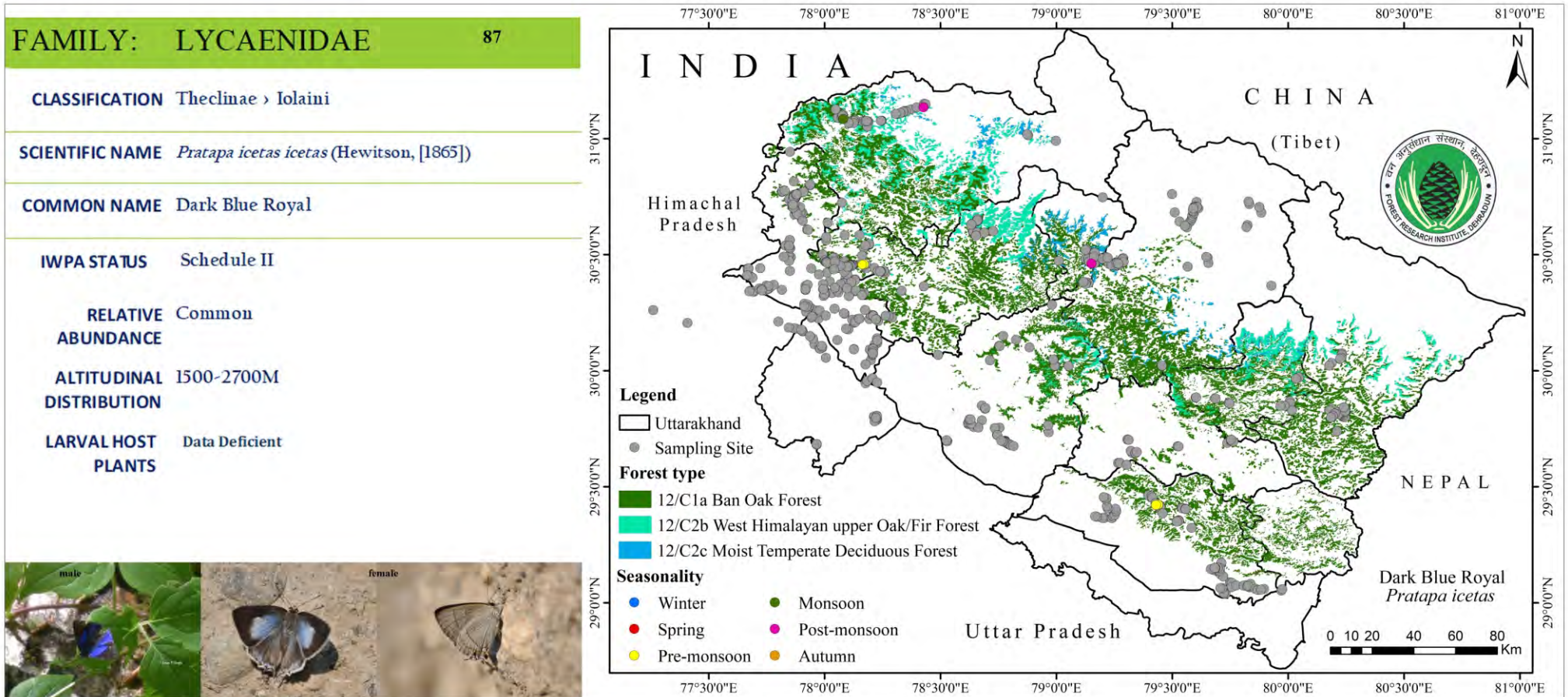
IWPA STATUS NA

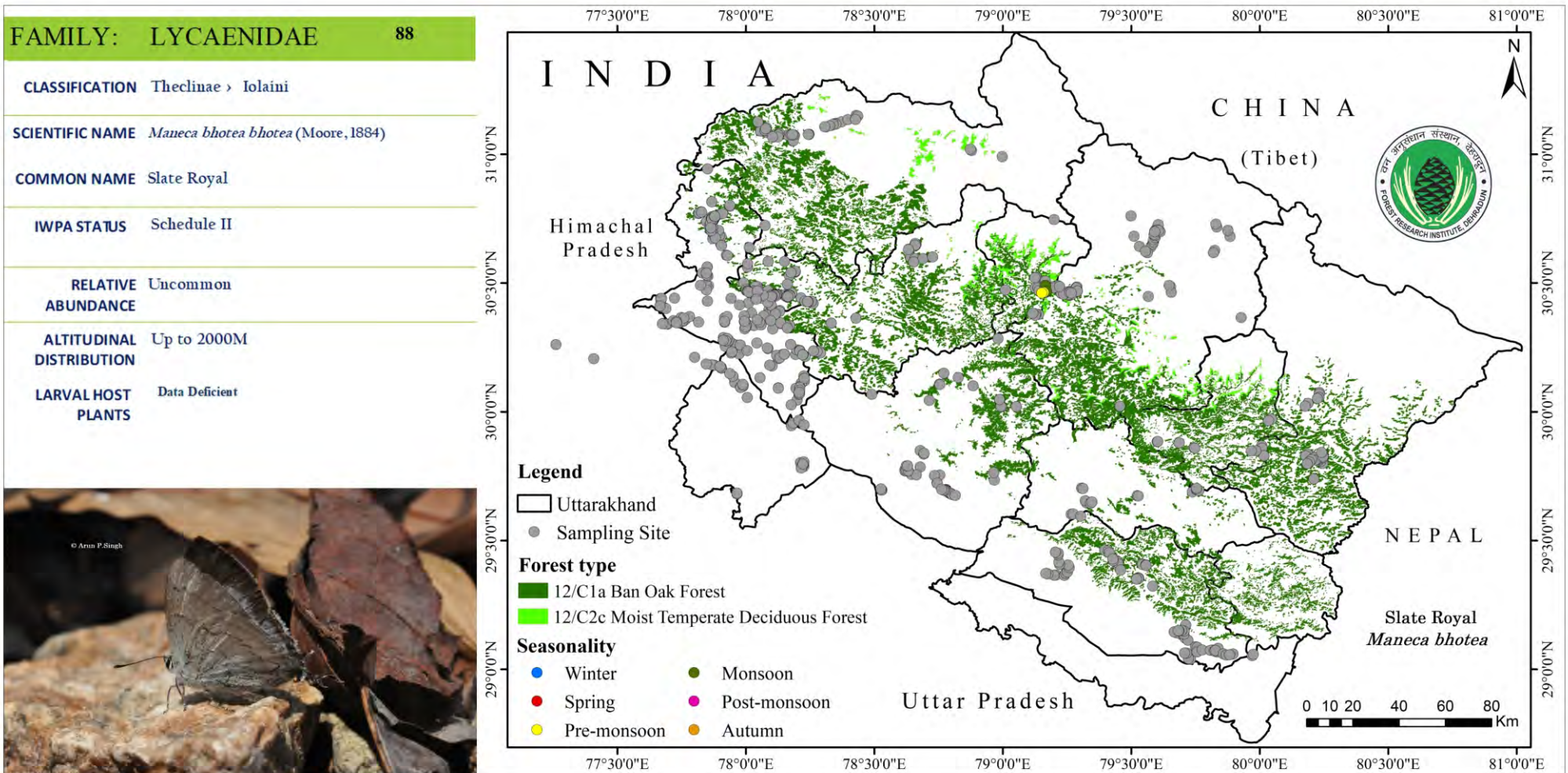
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

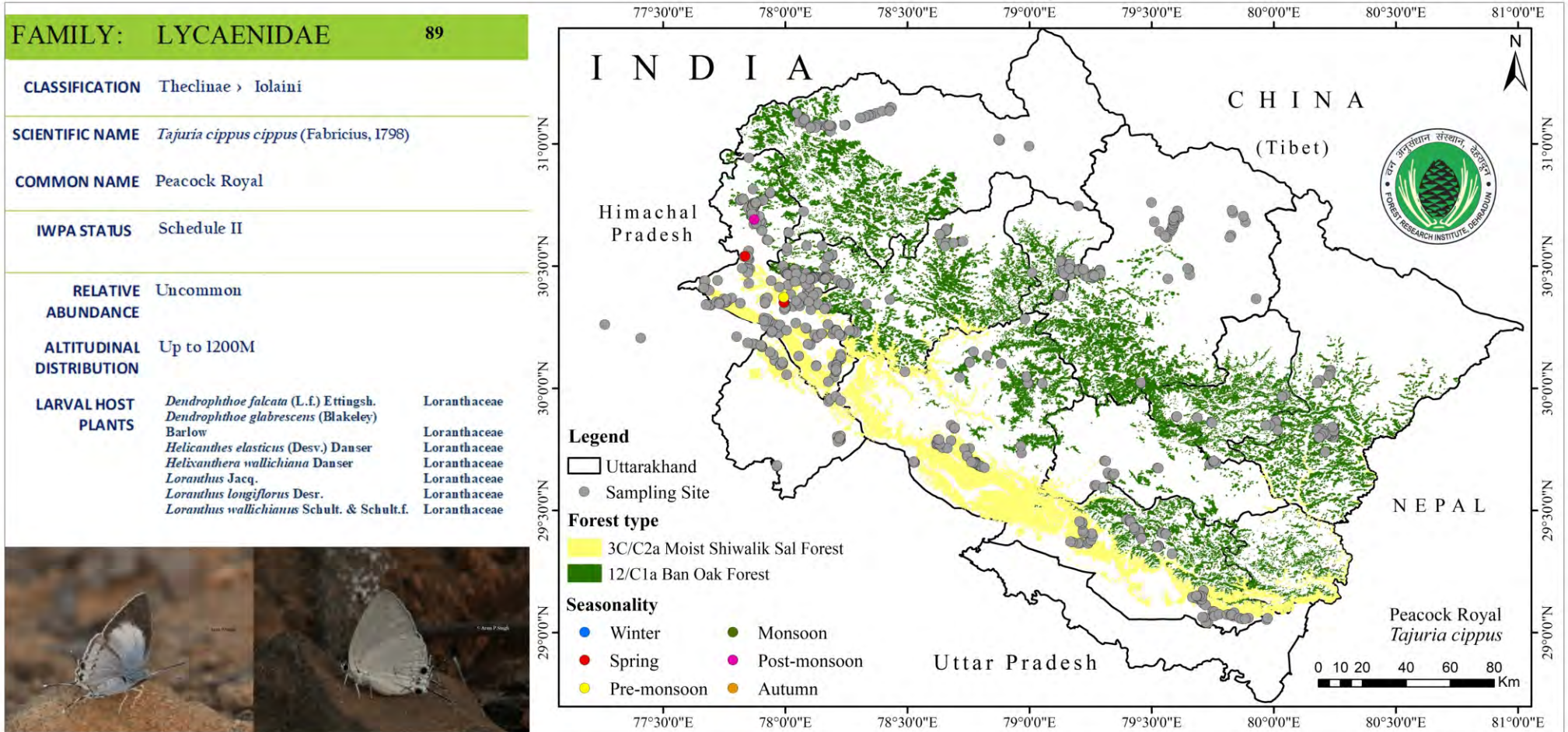
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 100-2100M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient









FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE **90**

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae > Iolaini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Tajuria diaeus diaeus* (Hewitson, [1865])

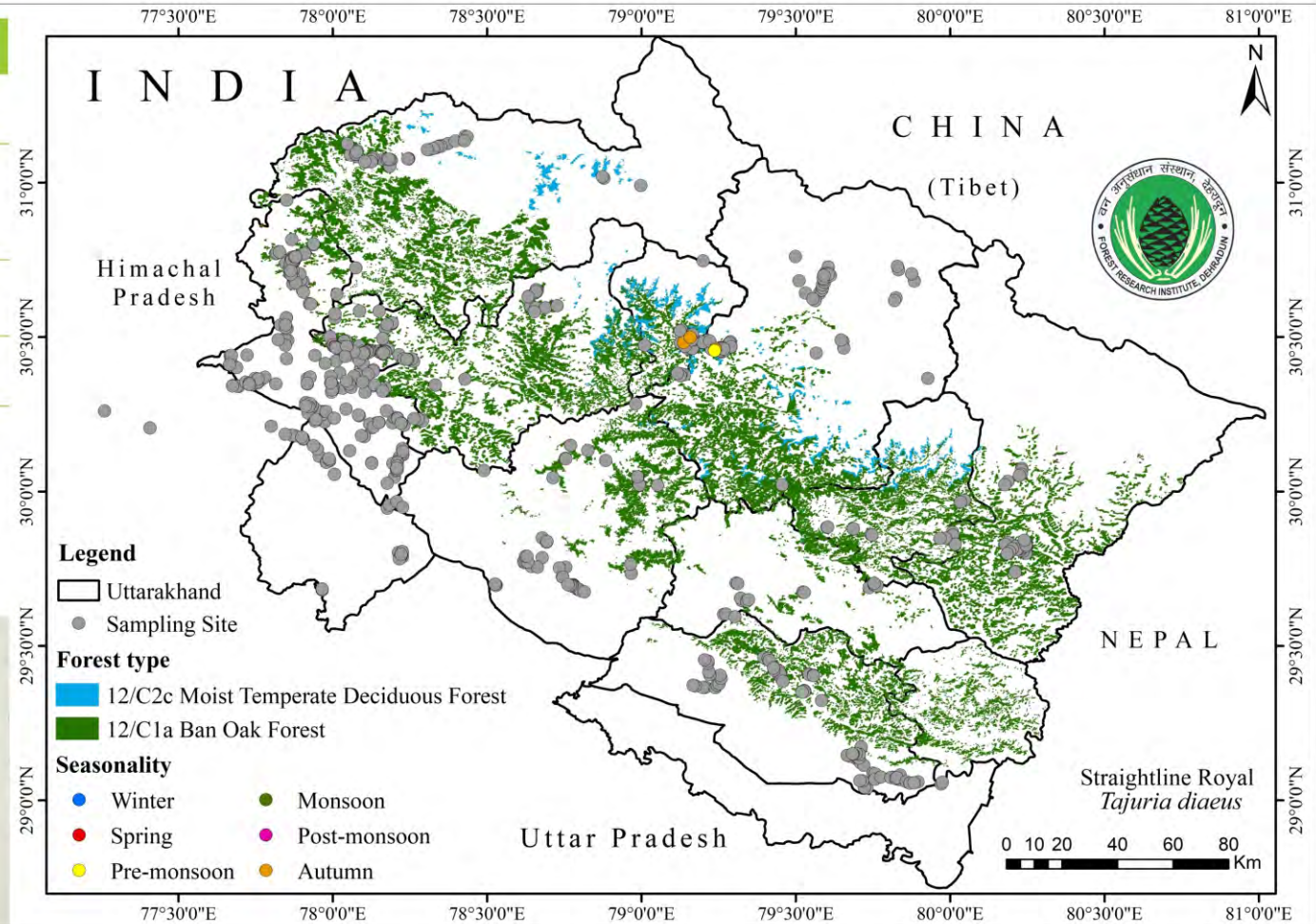
COMMON NAME Straightline Royal

IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2500M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 91

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae > Iolaini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Tajuria jehana jehana* Moore, [1884]

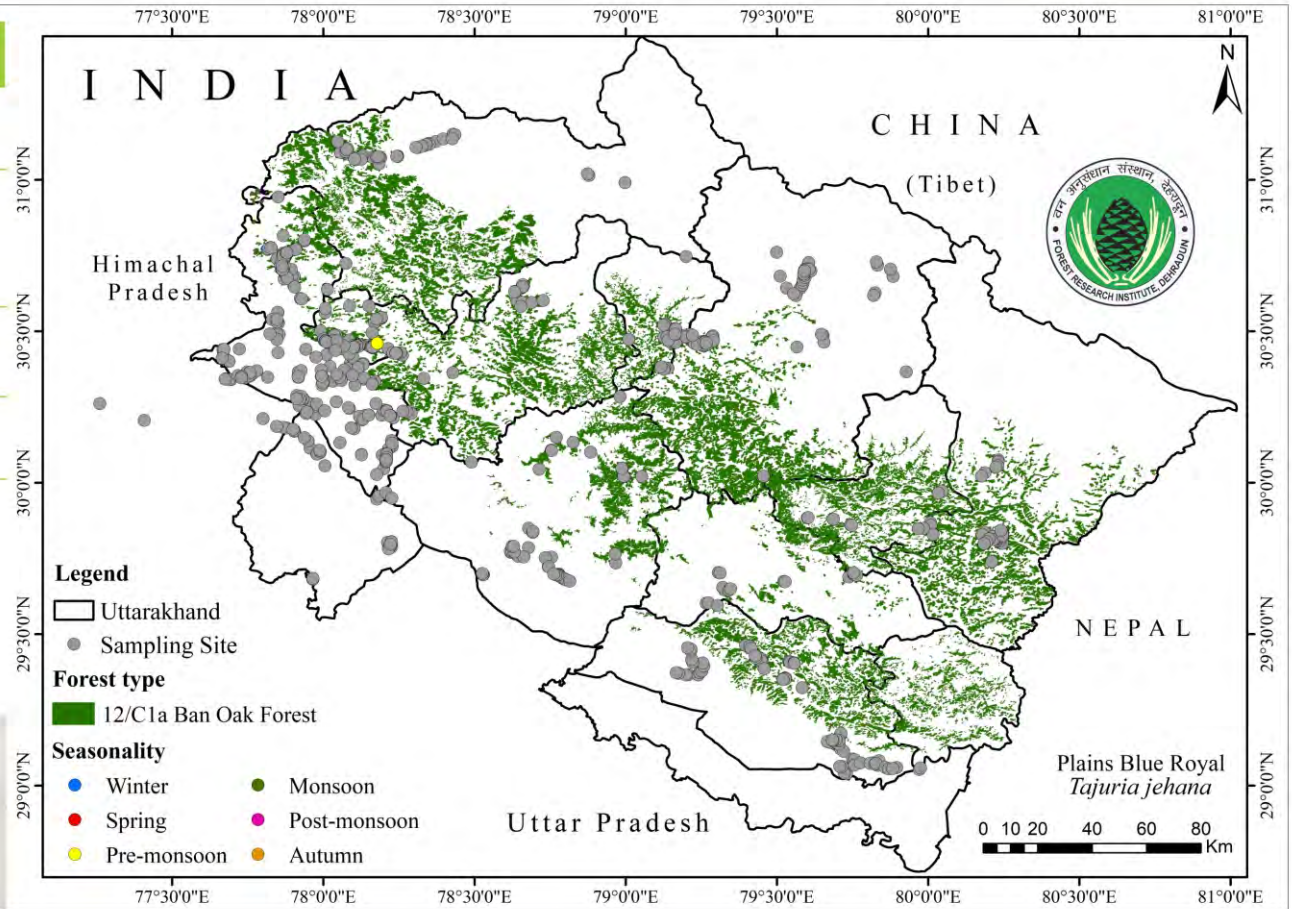
COMMON NAME Plains Blue Royal

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2150M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Dendrophthoe* spp. Loranthus Jacq. Loranthaceae Loranthaceae



FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 92

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae › Iolaini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Pratapa deva lila* Moore, [1884]

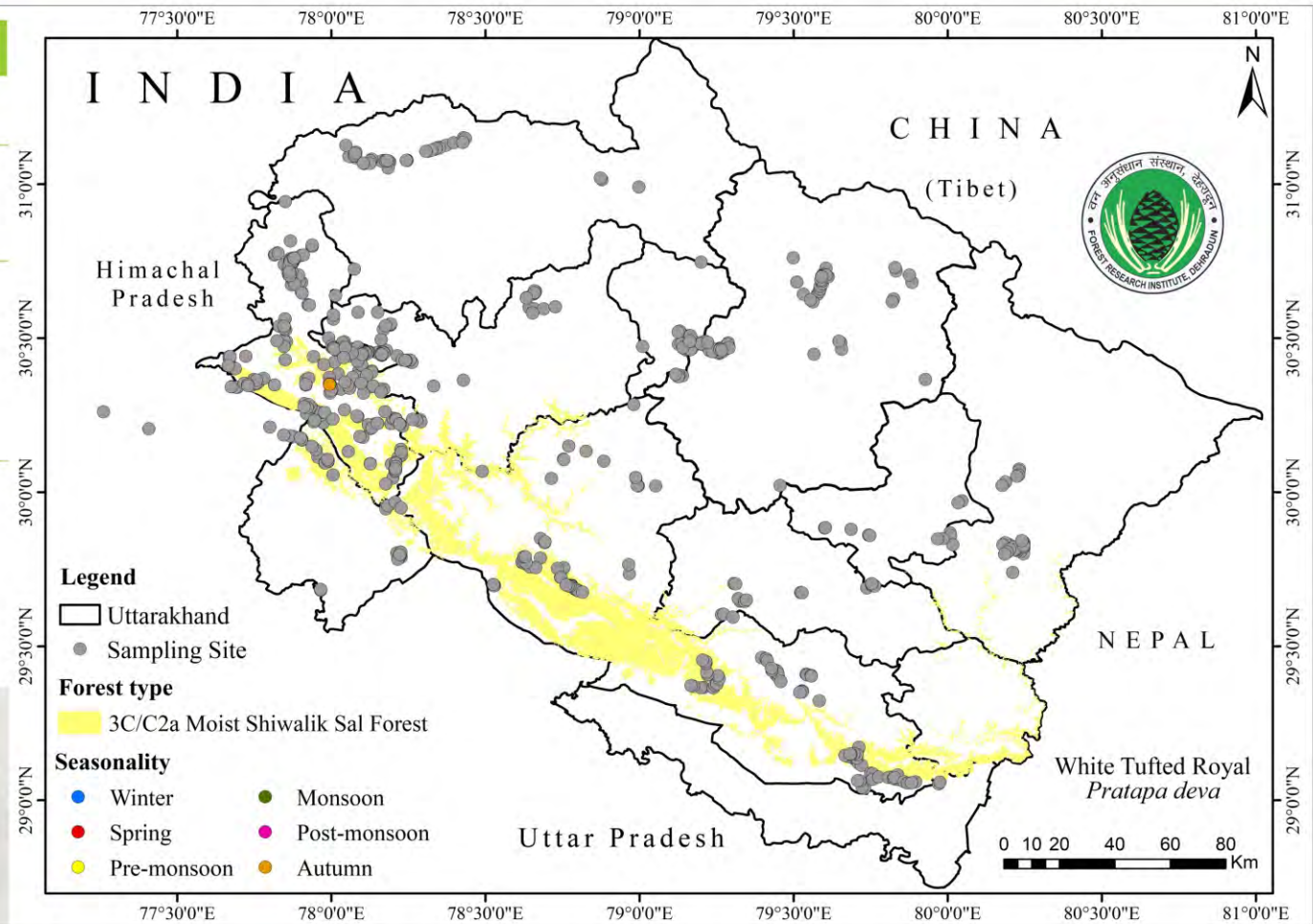
COMMON NAME White Tufted Royal

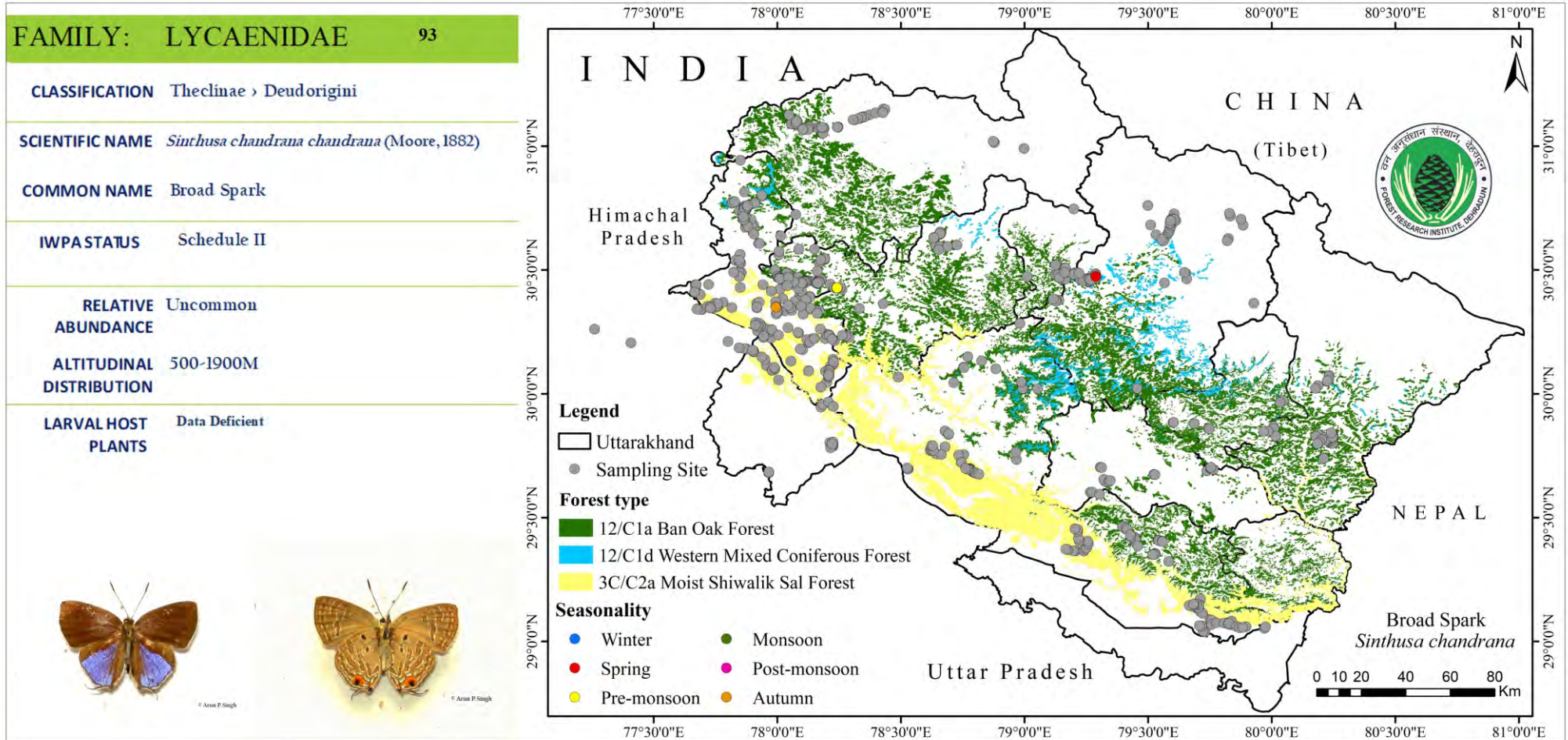
IWPA STATUS Schedule II

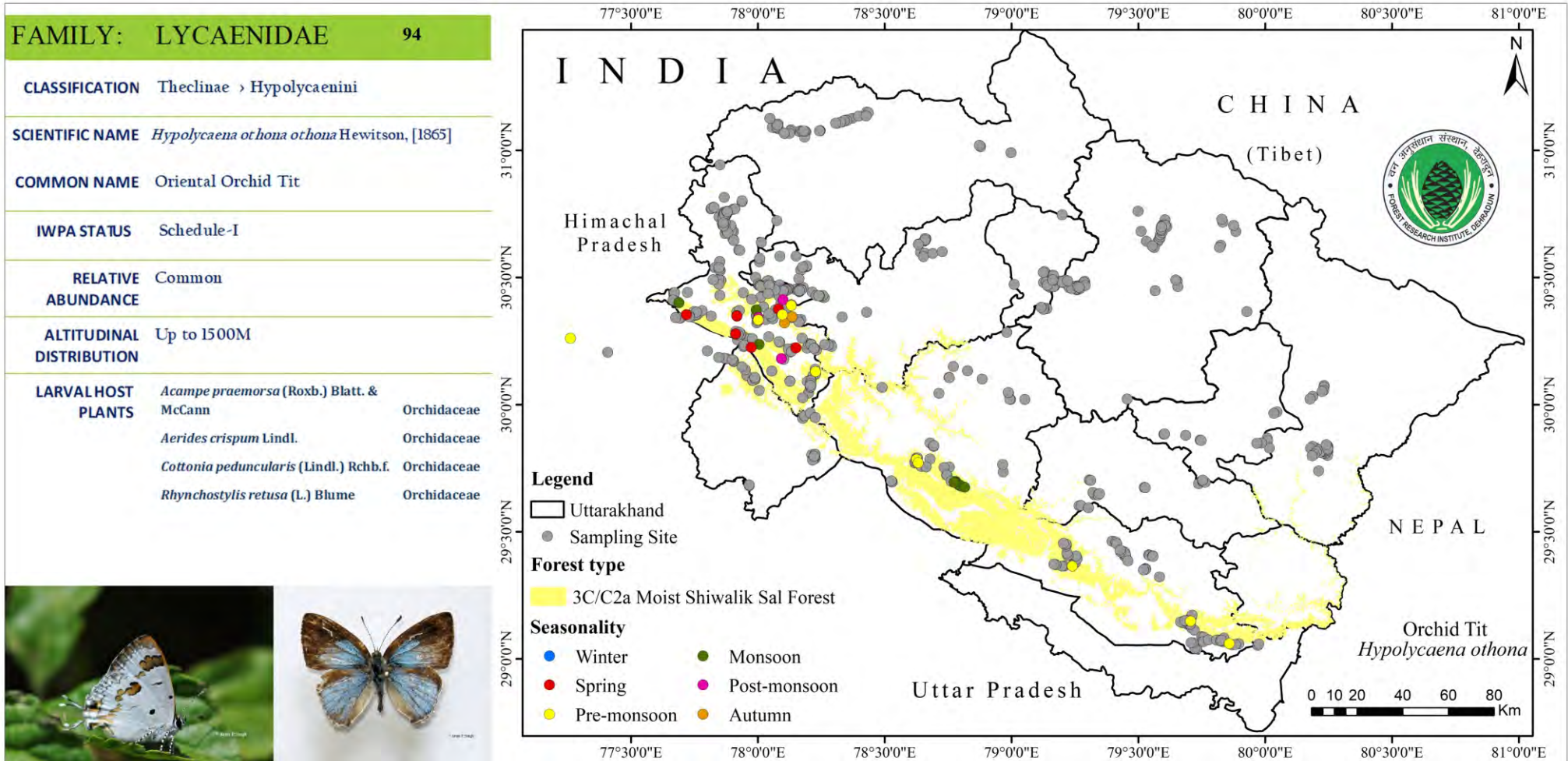
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

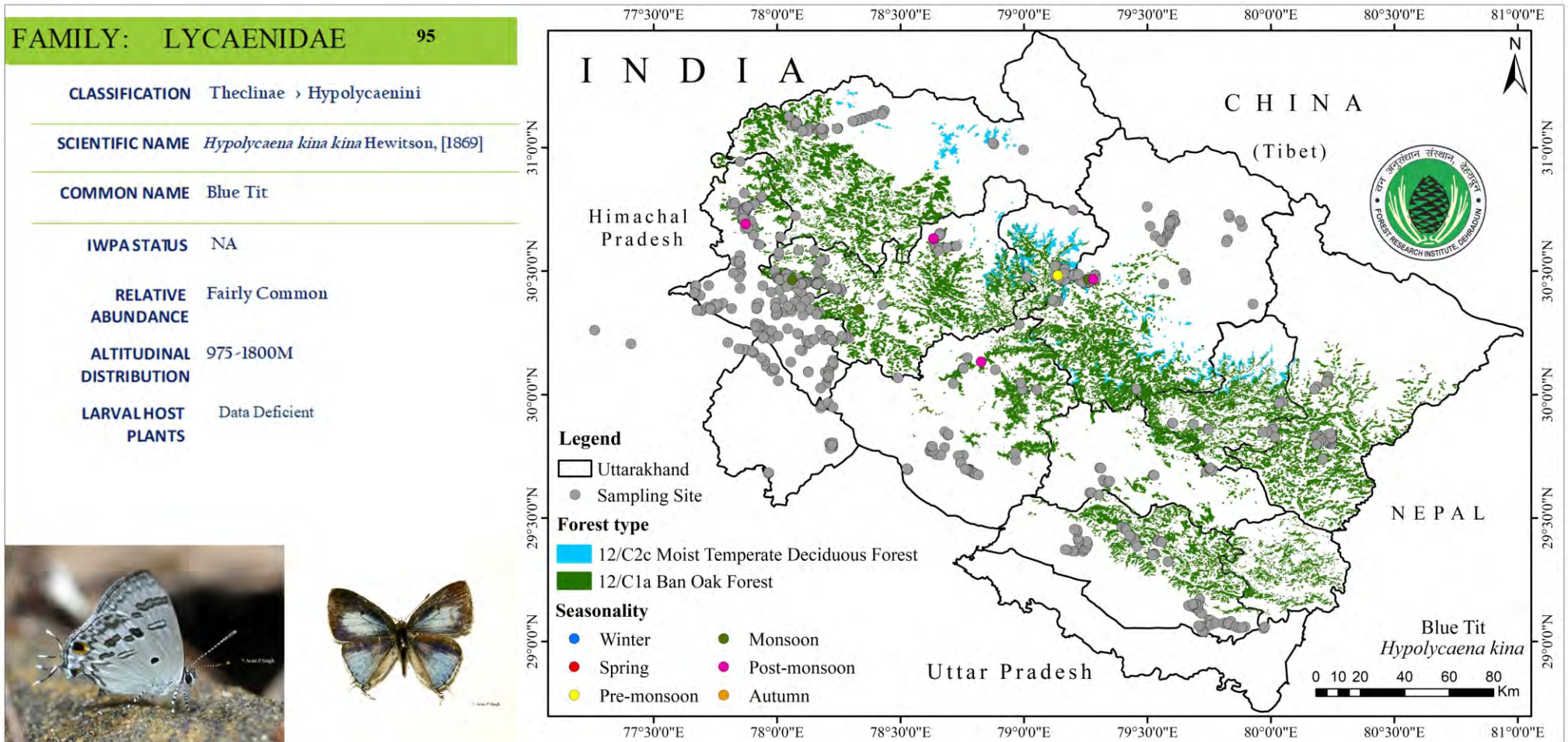
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2130M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i>	Loranthaceae
	<i>Loranthus</i> Jacq.	Loranthaceae
	<i>Loranthus longiflorus</i> Desr.	Loranthaceae
	<i>Taxillus tomentosus</i> Tiegh.	Loranthaceae
	<i>Scurrula parasitica</i> L.	Loranthaceae









FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 96

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae > Aphnaeini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Spindasis ictis ictis* (Hewitson, 1865)

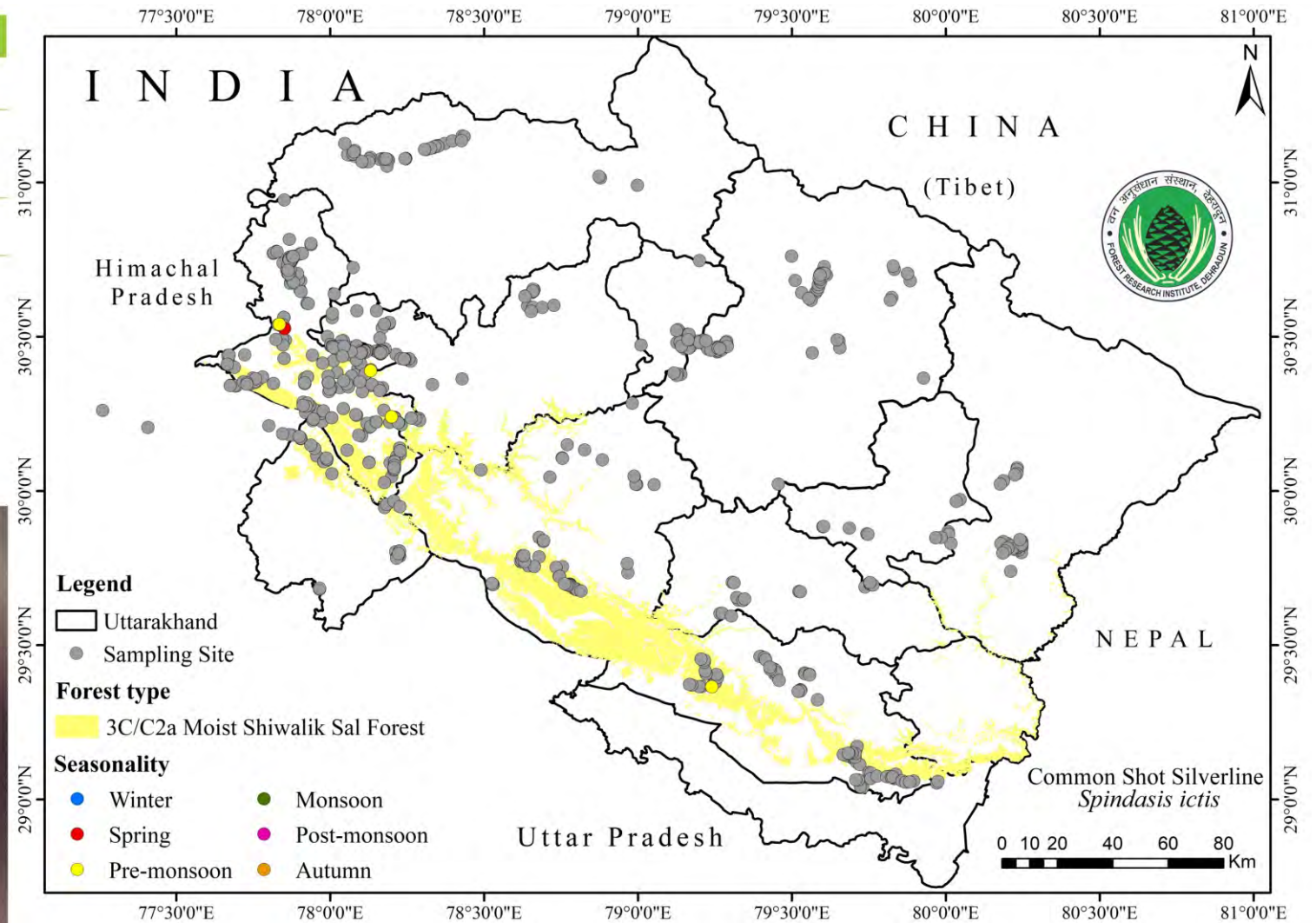
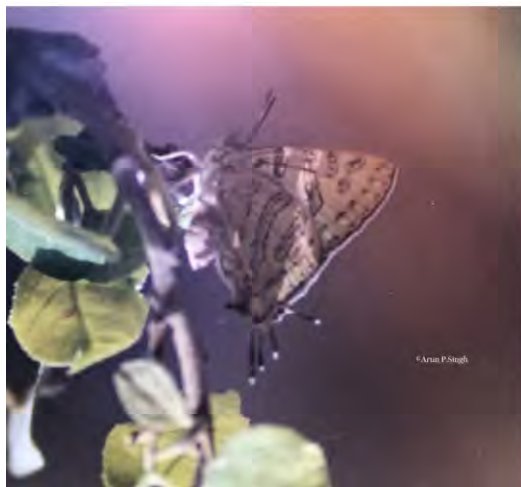
COMMON NAME Common Shot Silverline

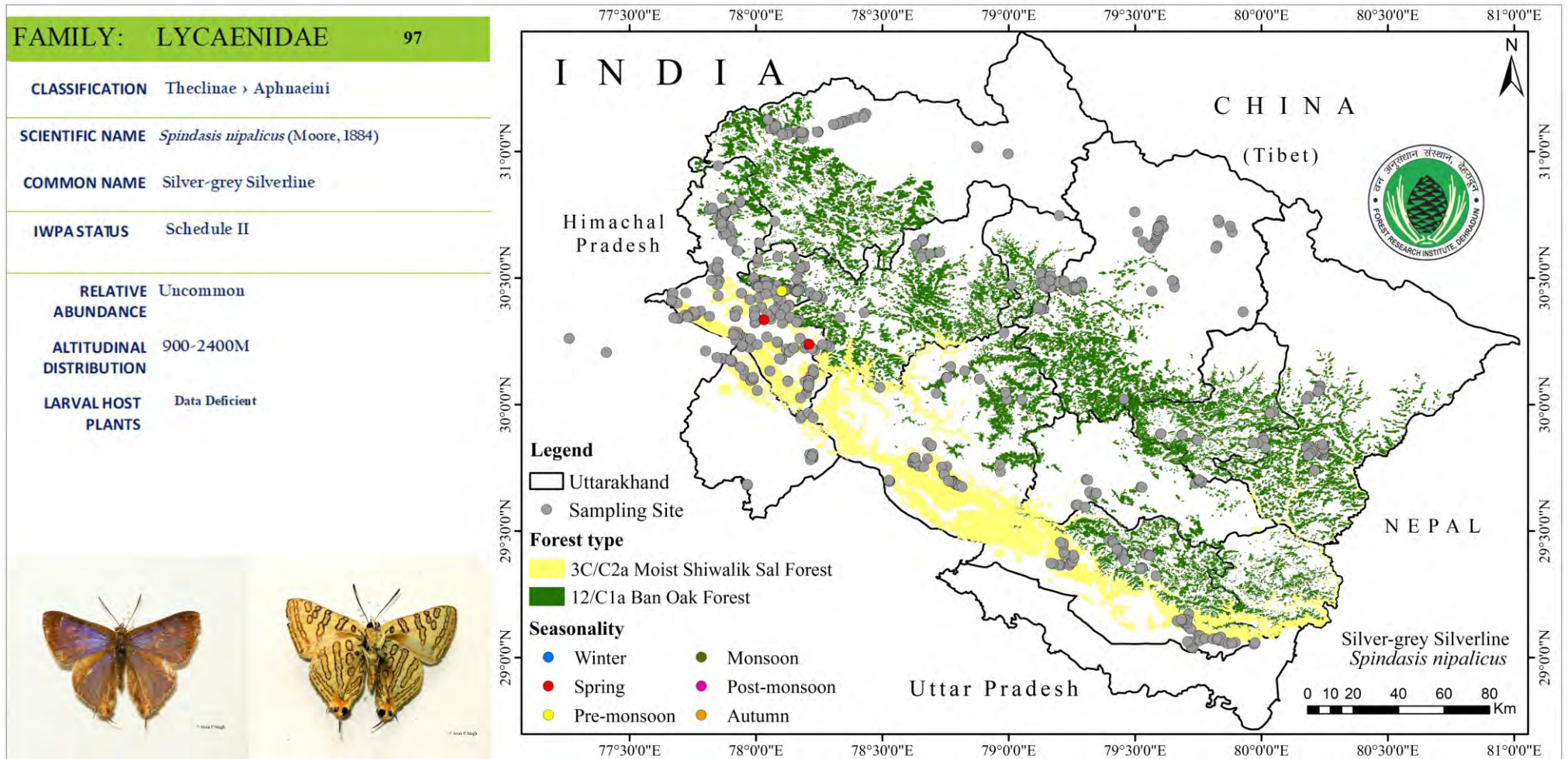
IWPA STATUS NA

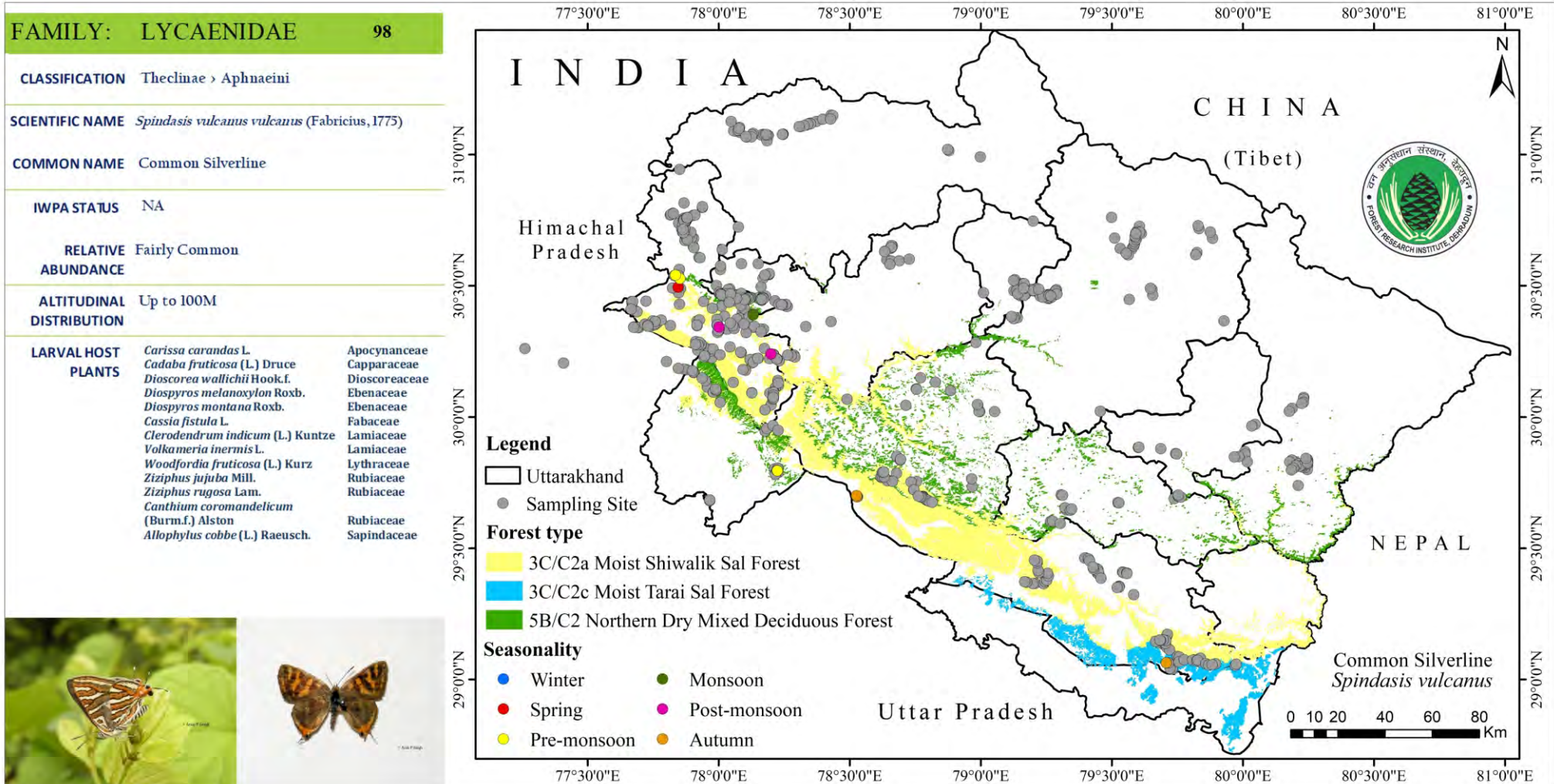
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

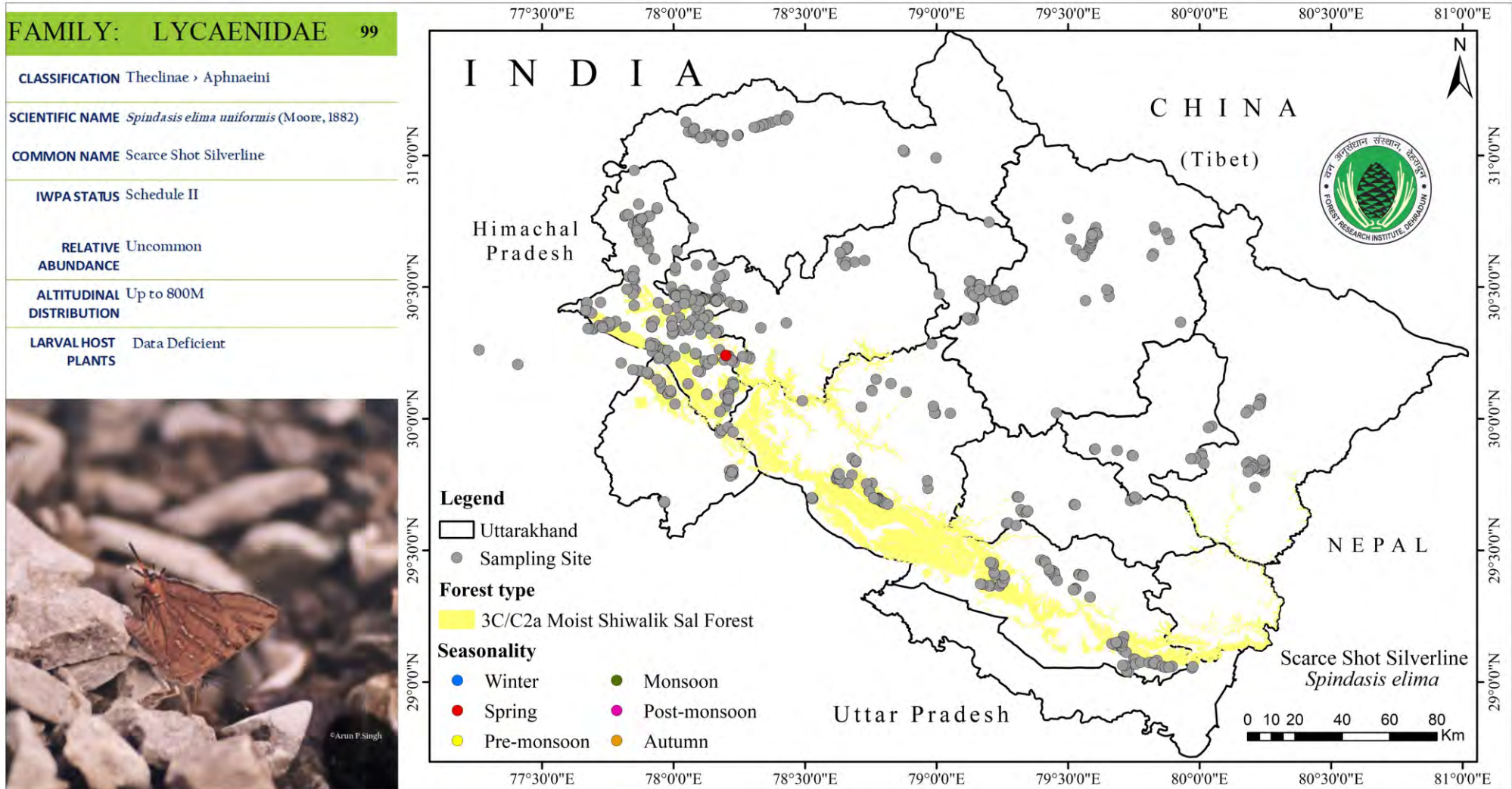
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 900M

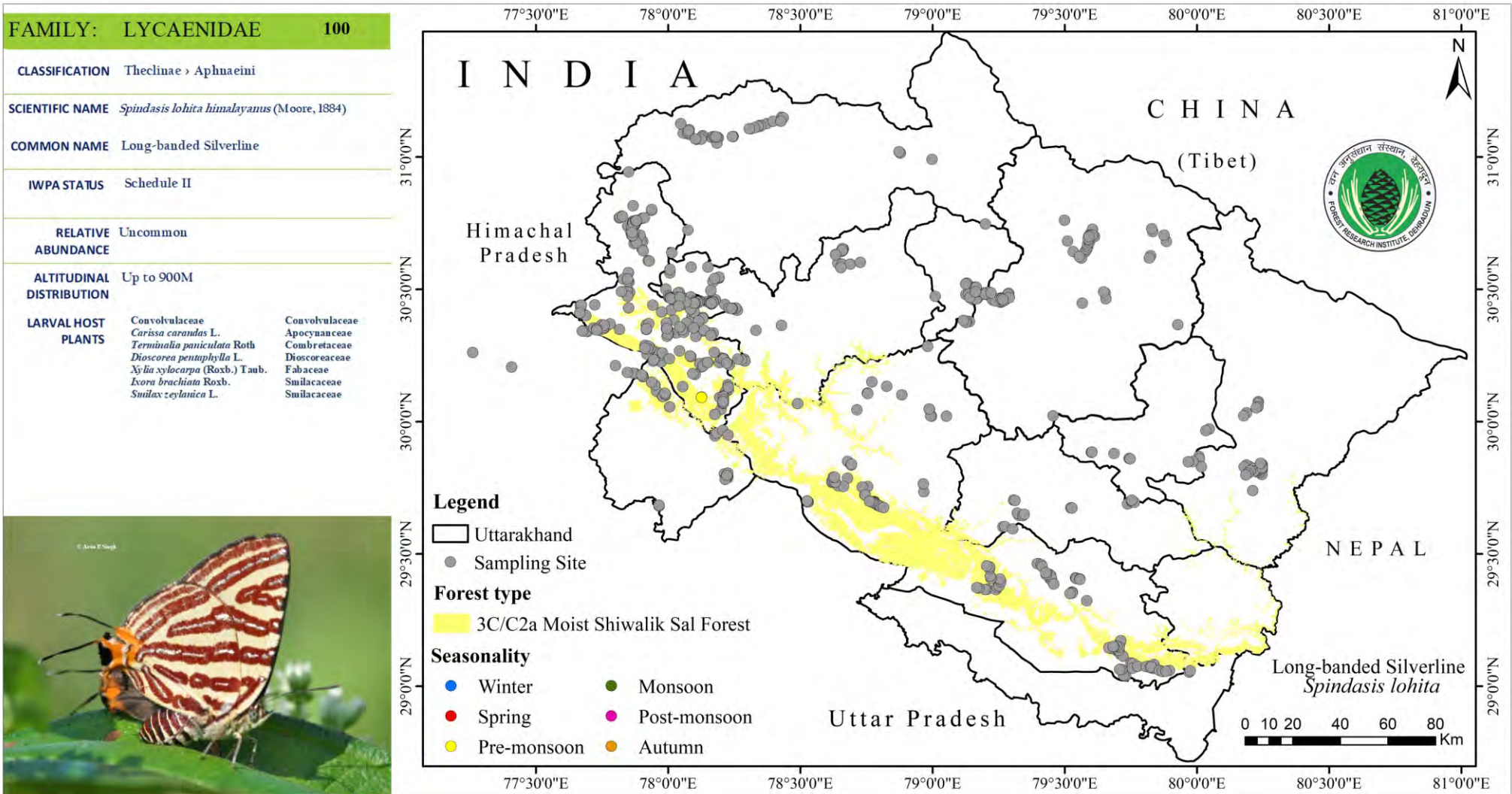
LARVAL HOST PLANTS
Senna montana (Roth) V.Singh Fabaceae
Senna siamea (Lam.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby Fabaceae

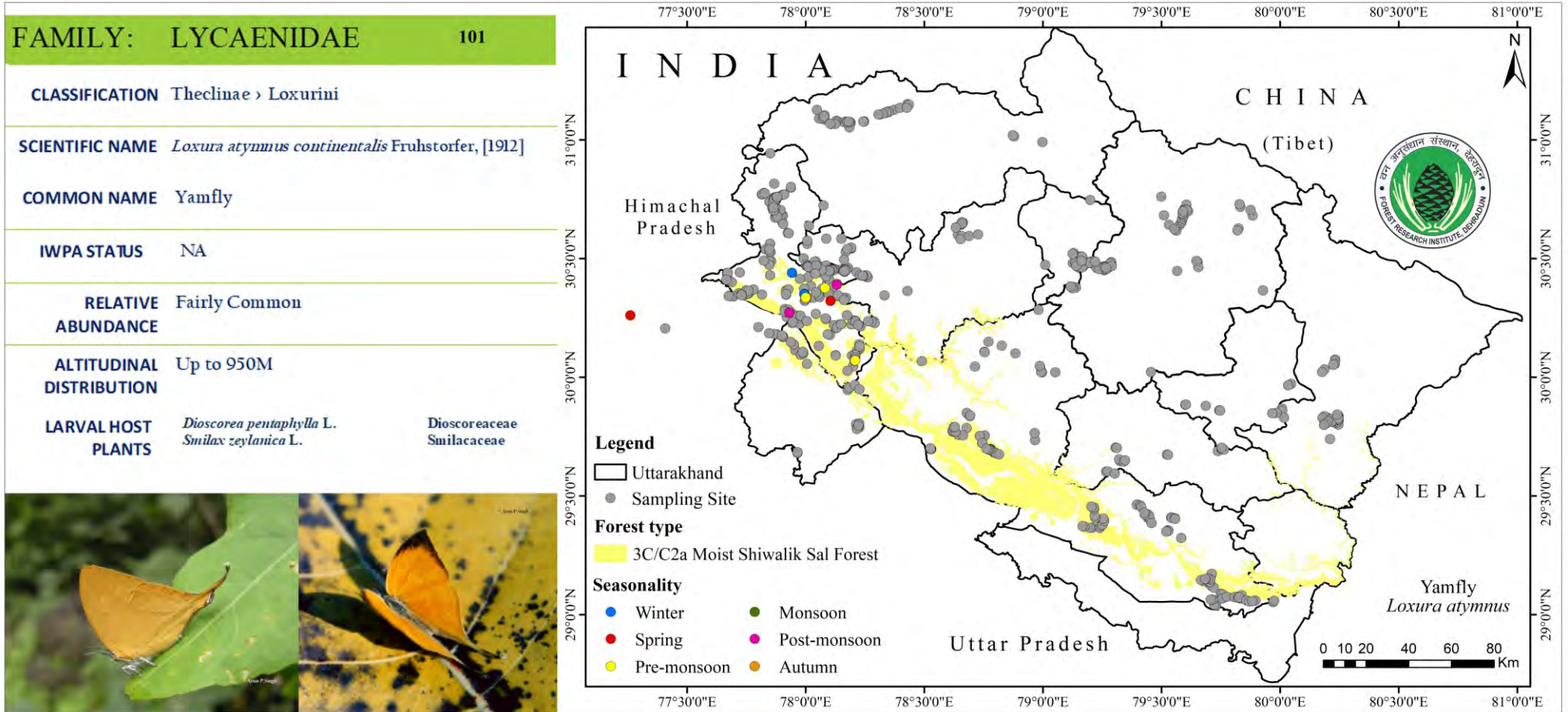


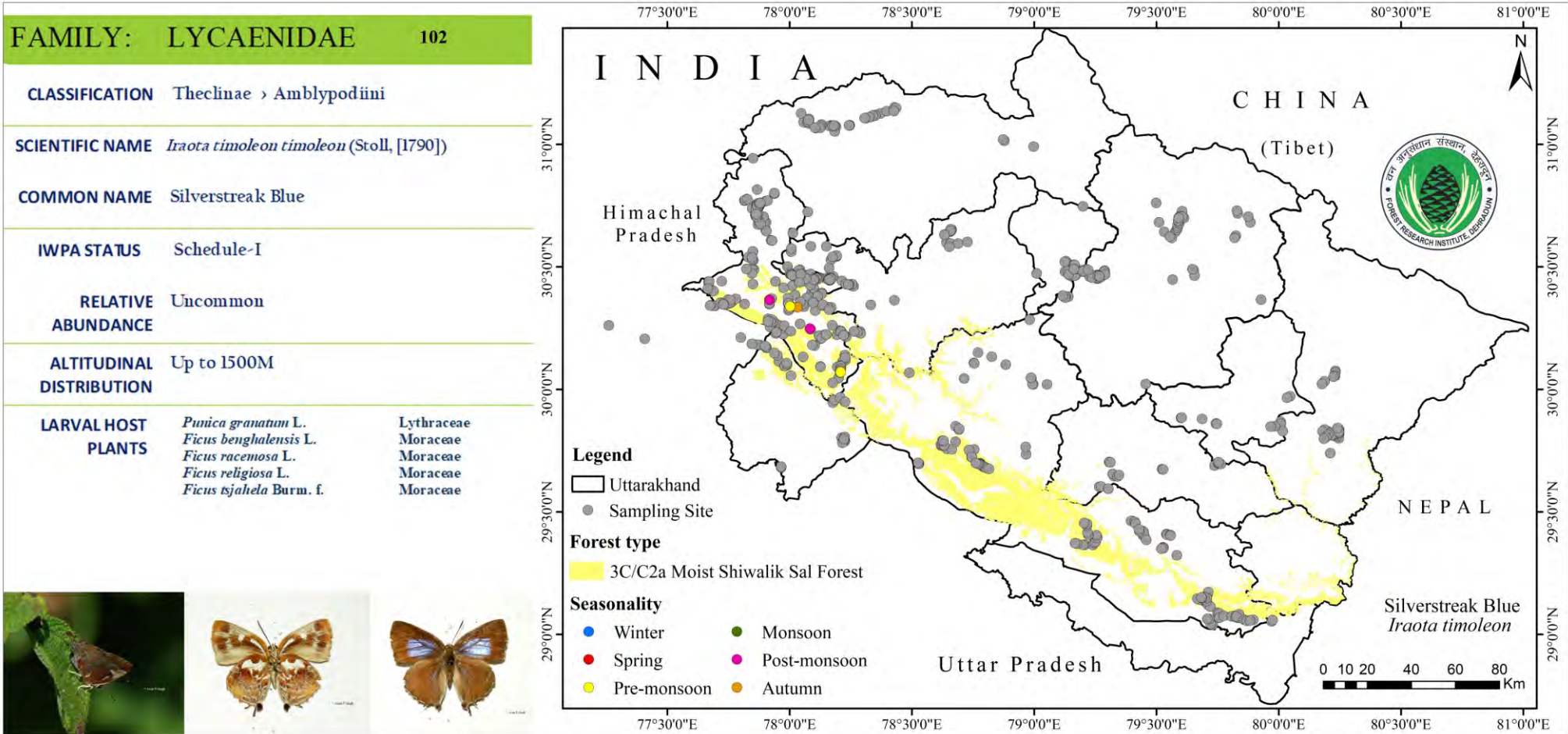


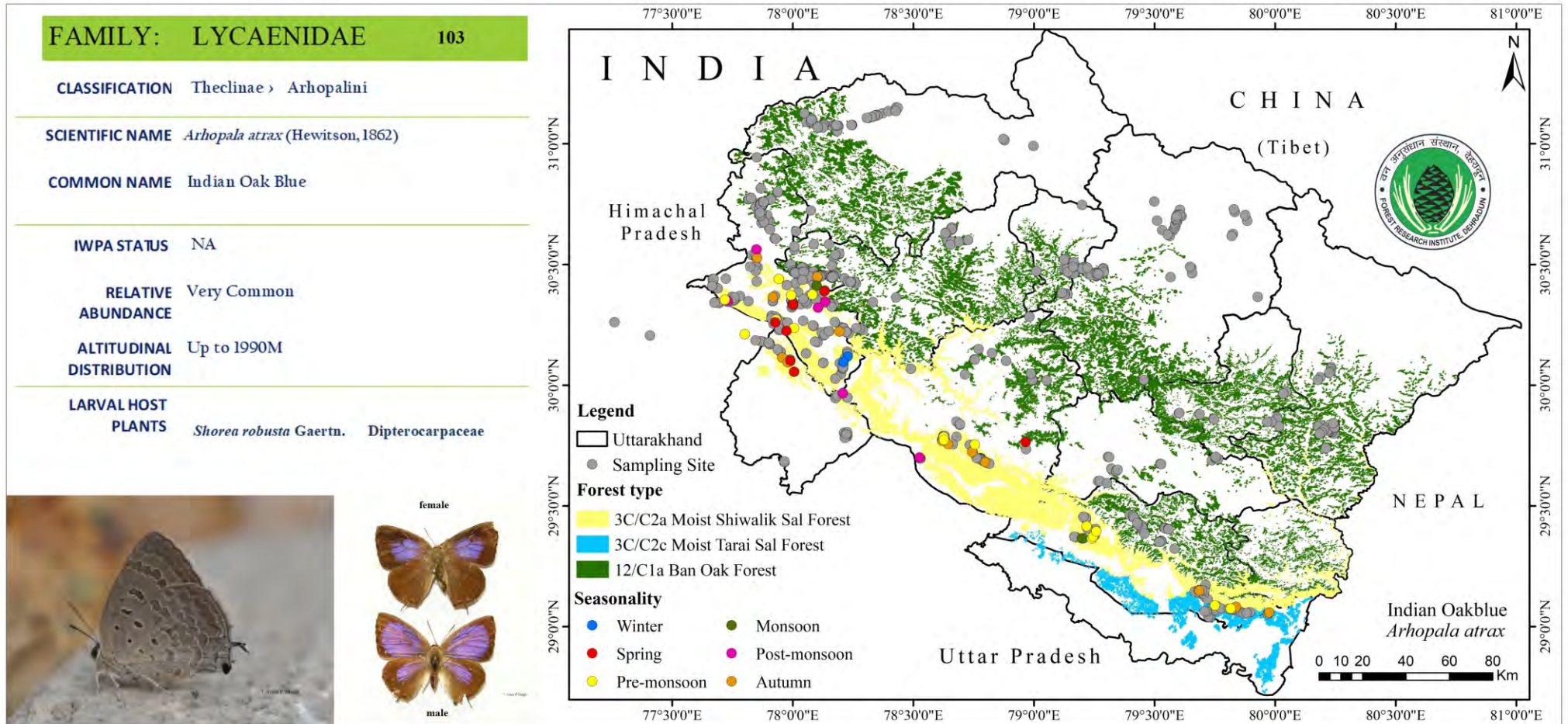


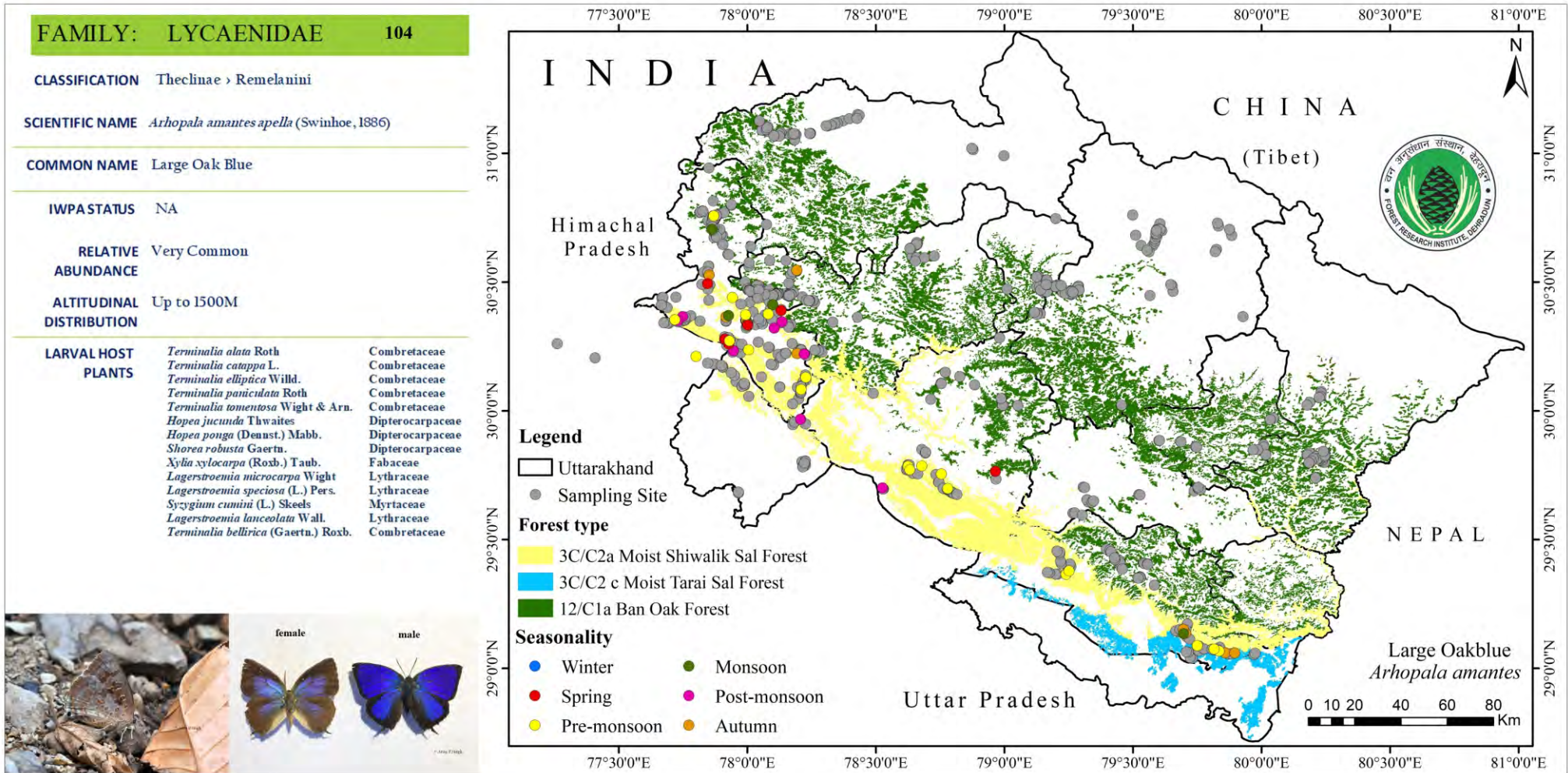


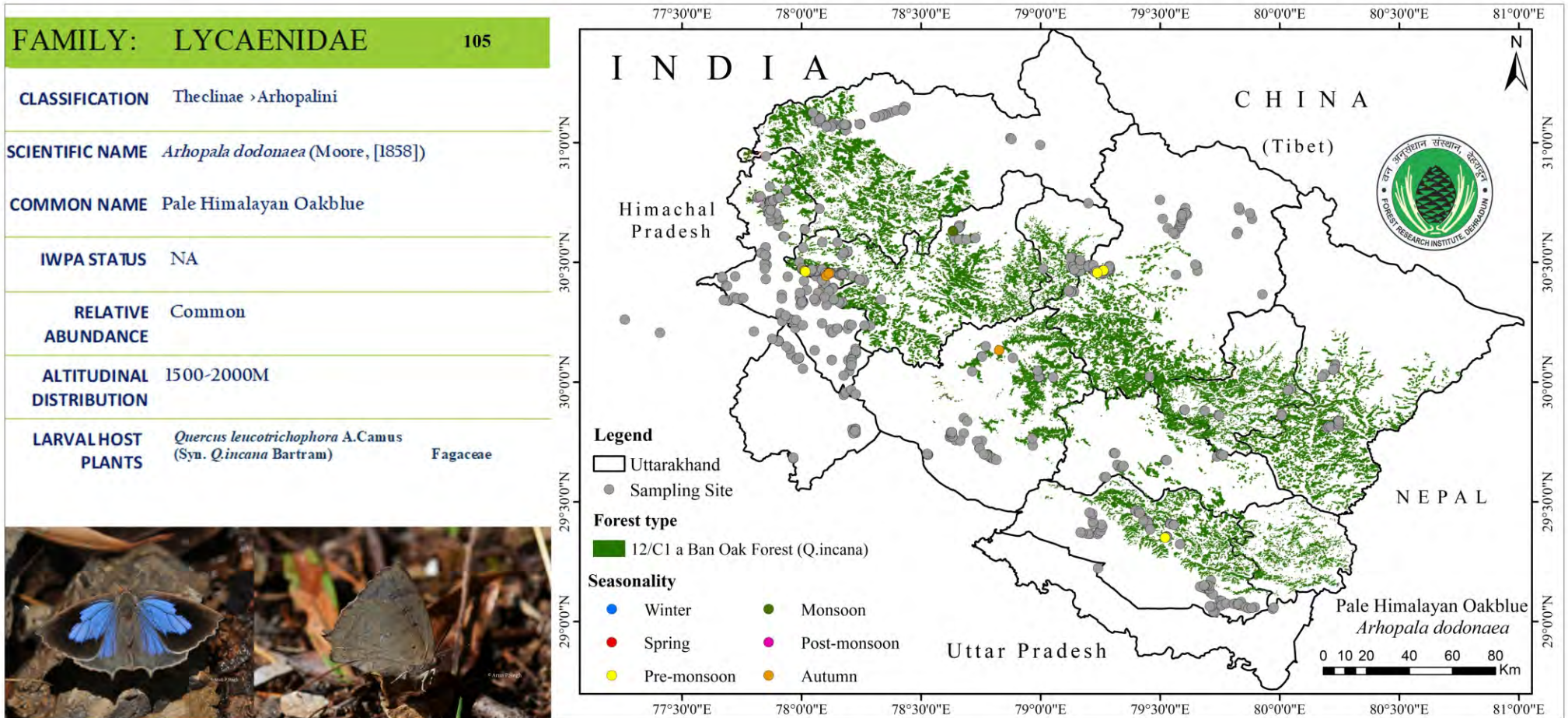


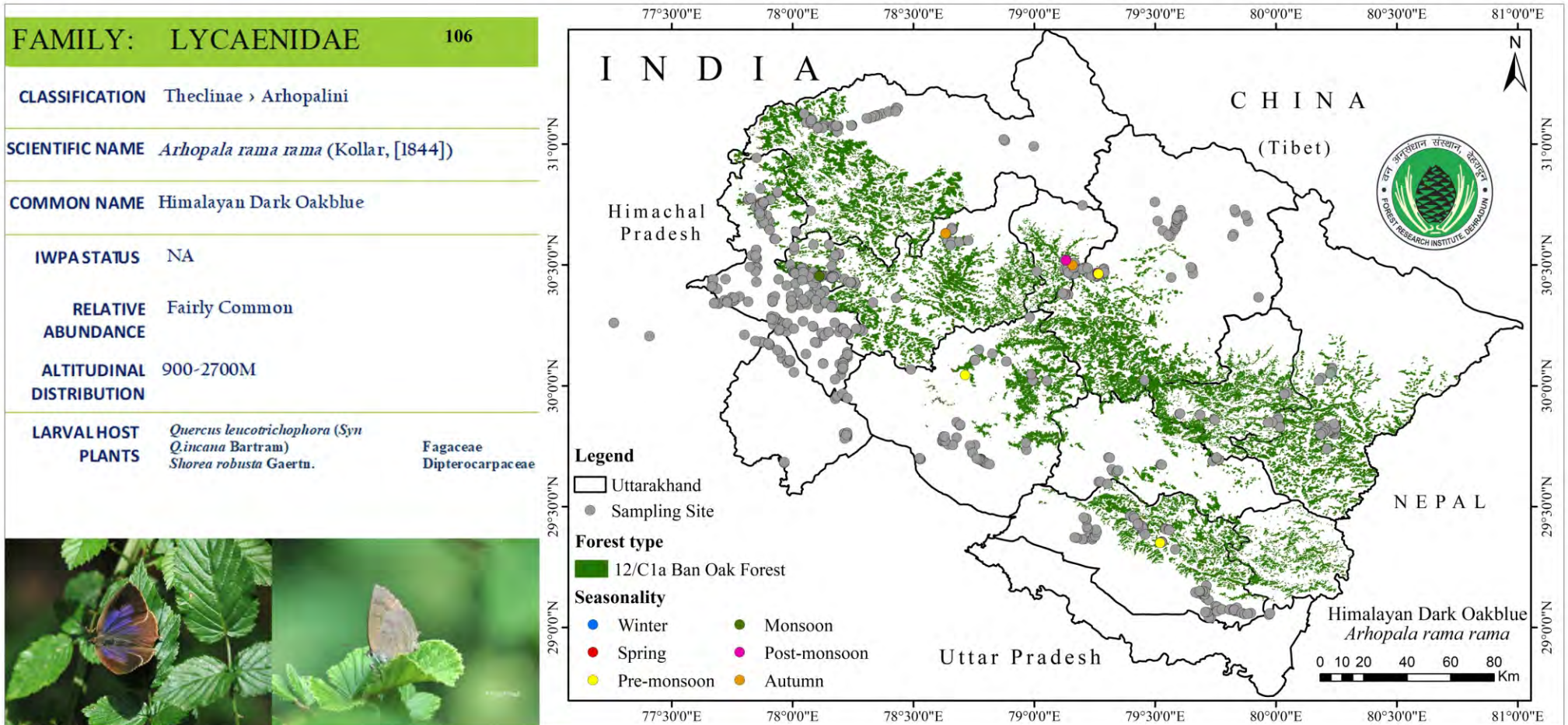


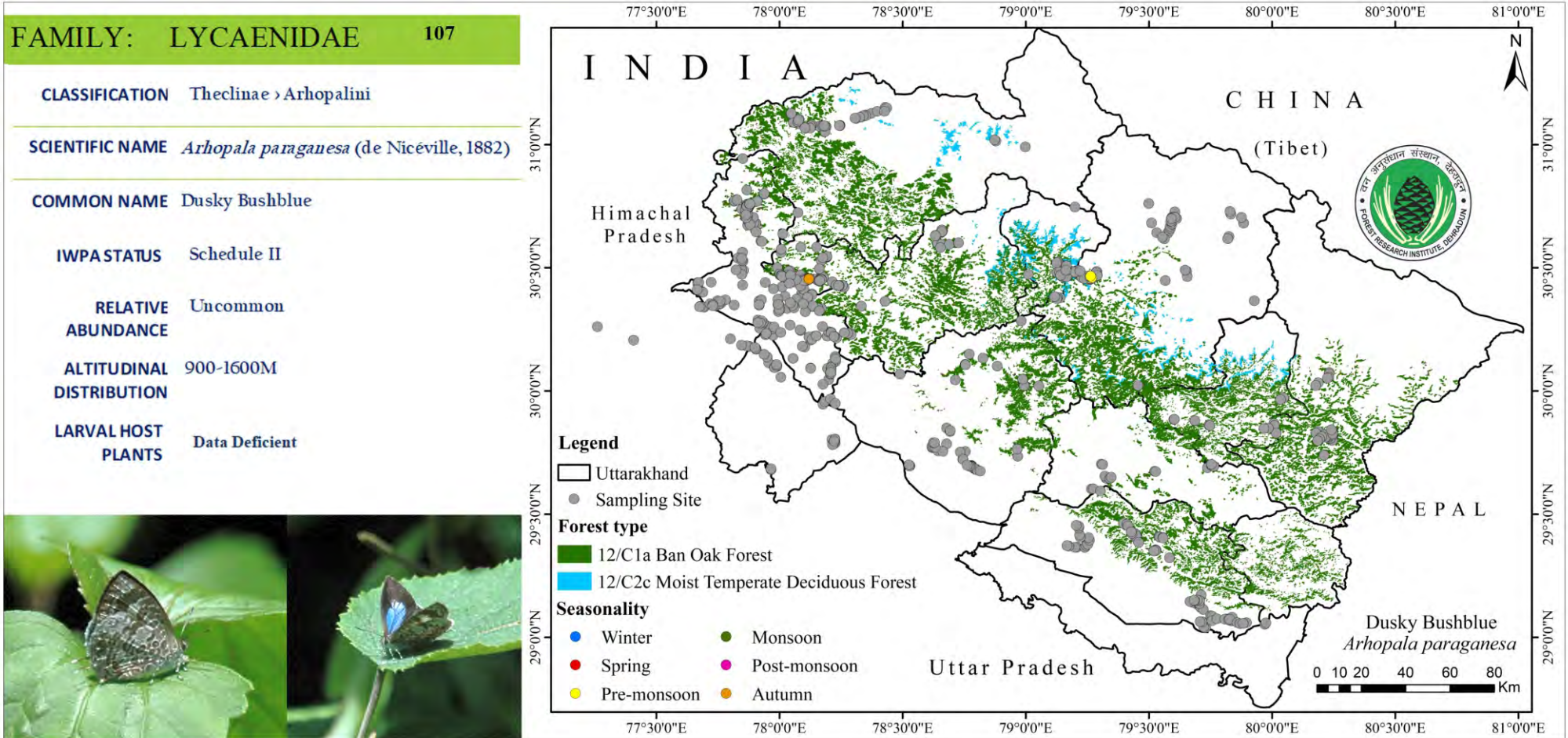












FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 108

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae › Arhopalini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Arhopala ganesa* (Moore, [1858])

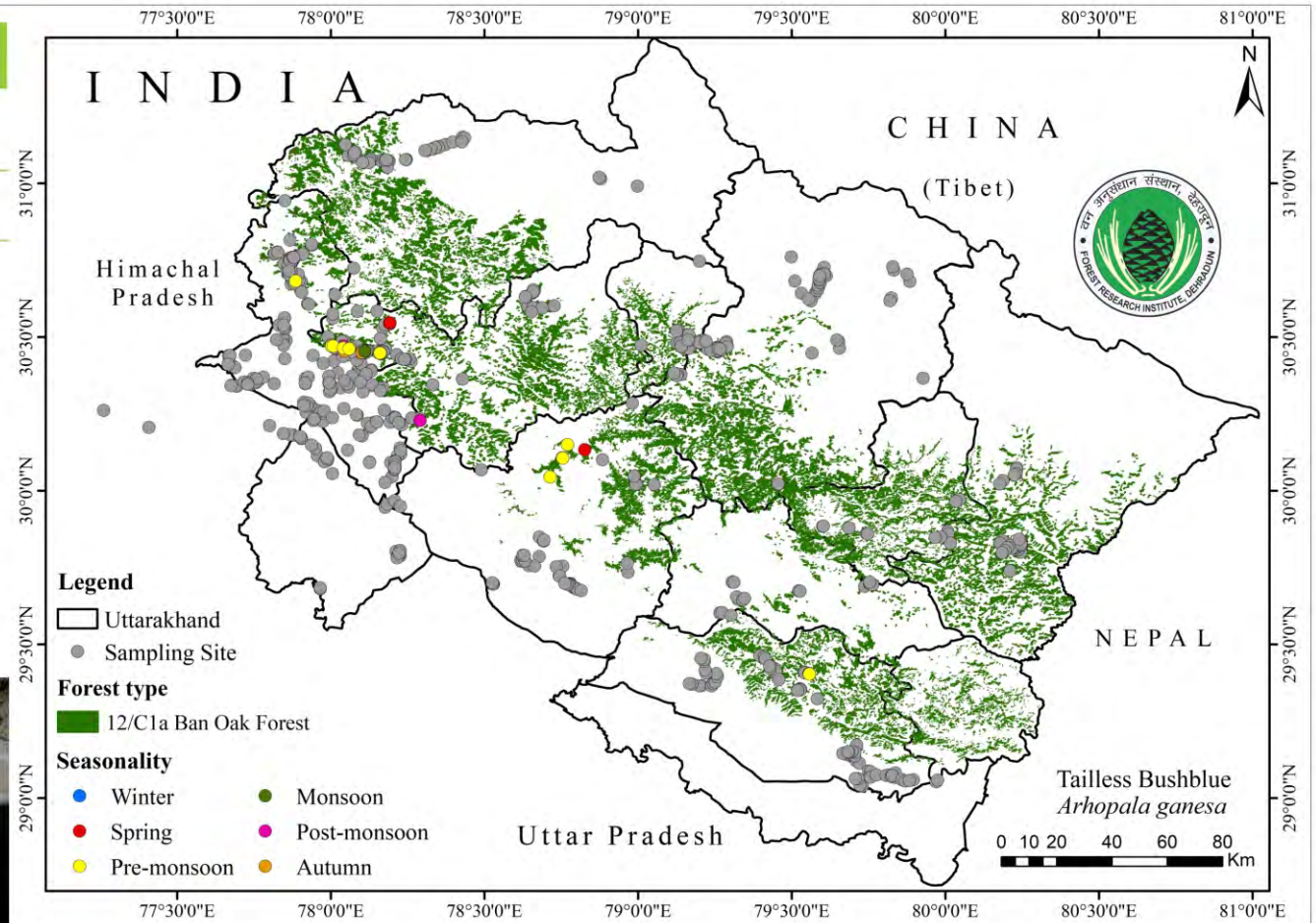
COMMON NAME Tailless Bushblue

IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1200-1700M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 109

CLASSIFICATION Theclinae > Arhopalini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Flos asoka* (de Nicéville, [1884])

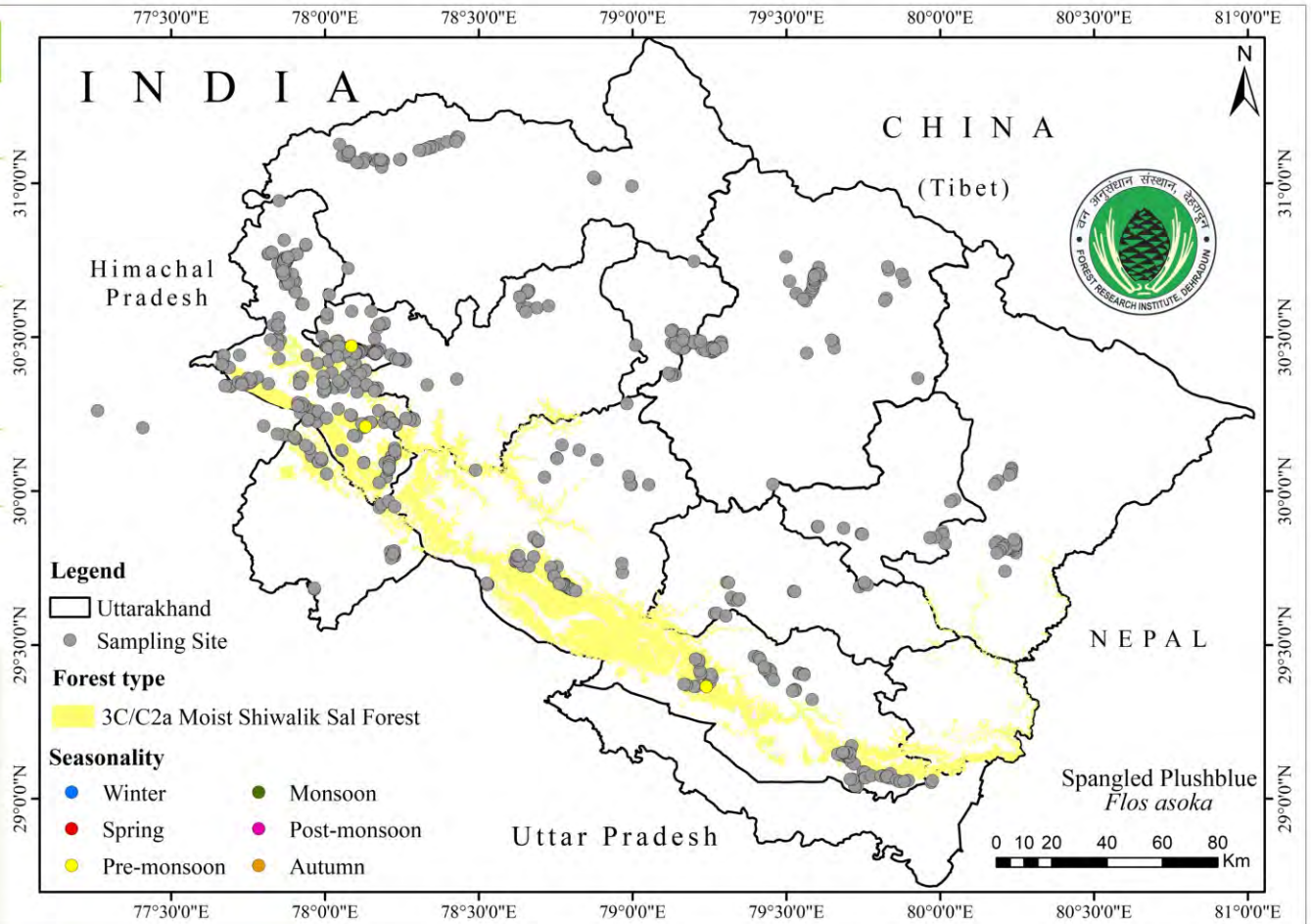
COMMON NAME Spangled Plushblue

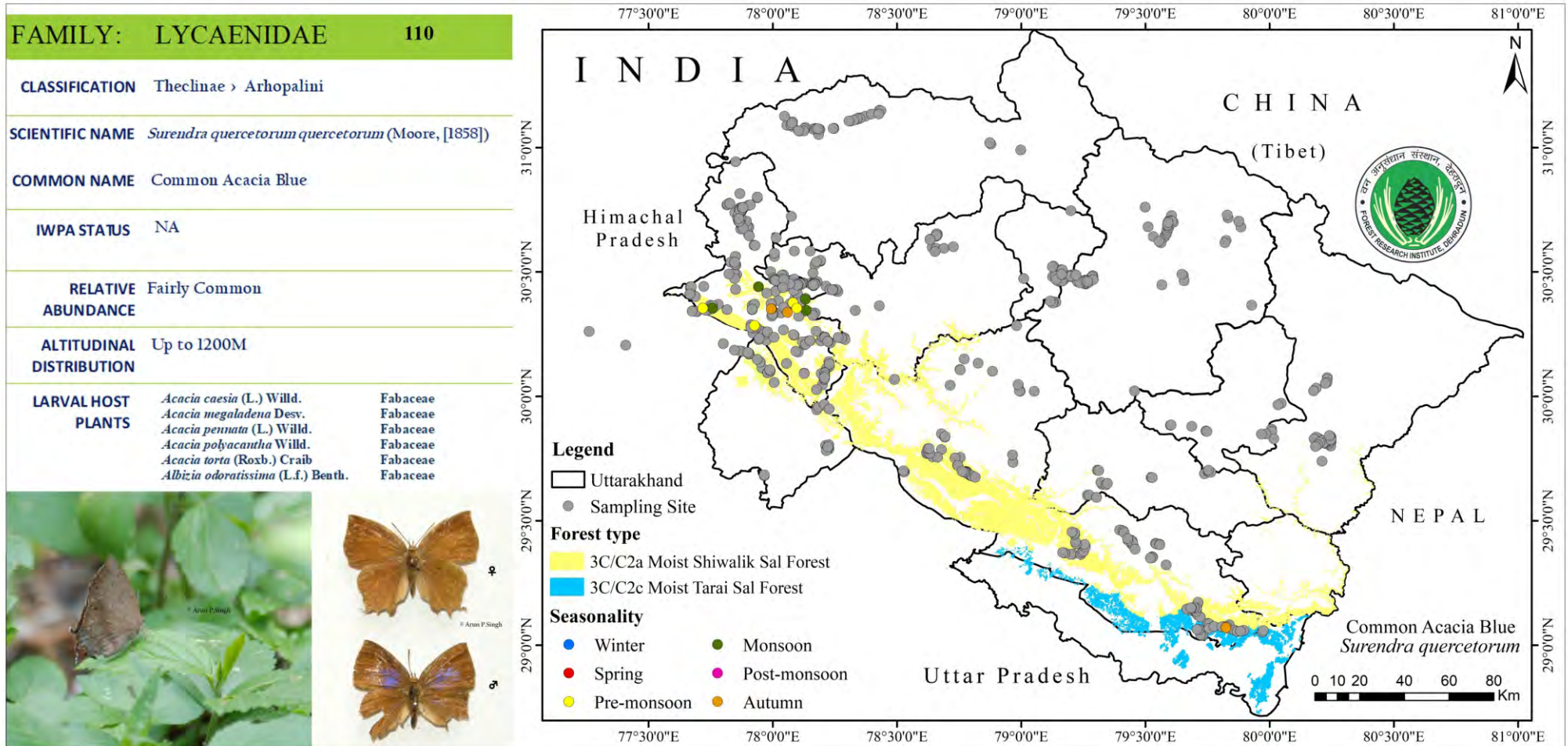
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 650M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient





FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 111

CLASSIFICATION Polyommatainae › Polyommataini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Poritia hewitsoni hewitsoni* Moore, [1866]

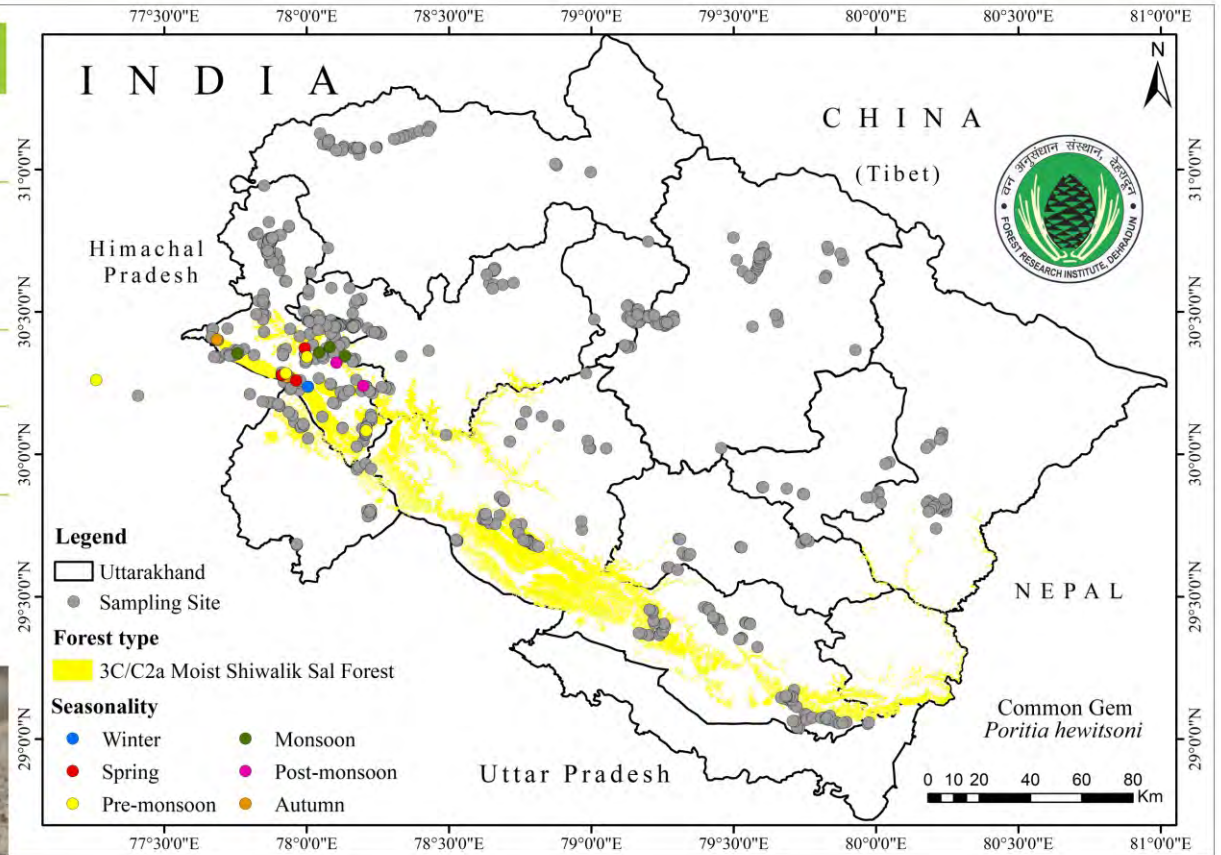
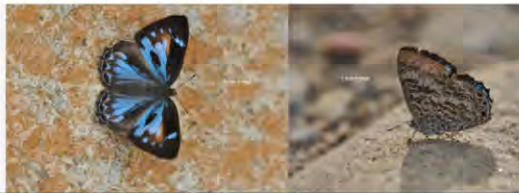
COMMON NAME Common Gem

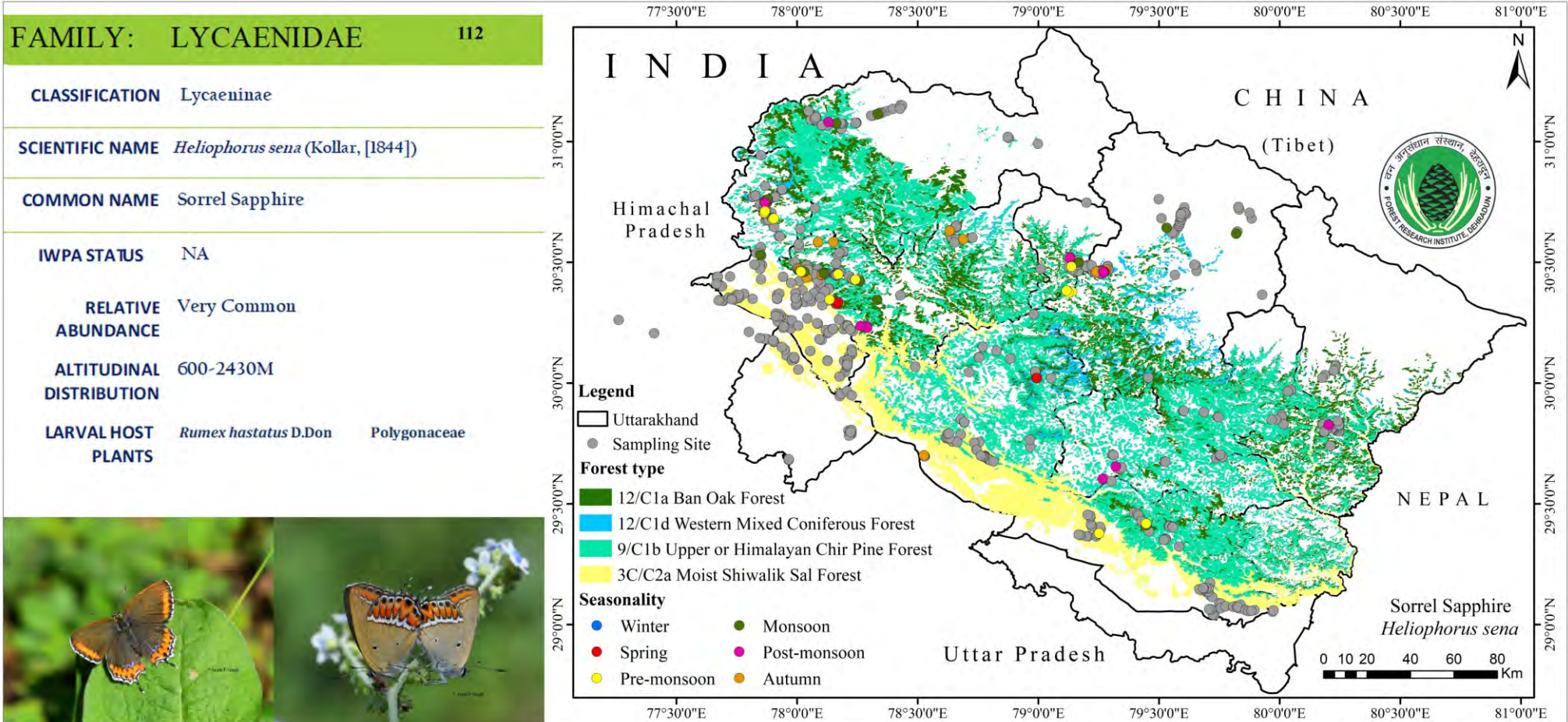
IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 400-1060M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Shorea robusta* Gaertn. Dipterocarpaceae





FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 113

CLASSIFICATION Lycaeninae

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Heliophorus moorei coruscans* (Moore, 1882)

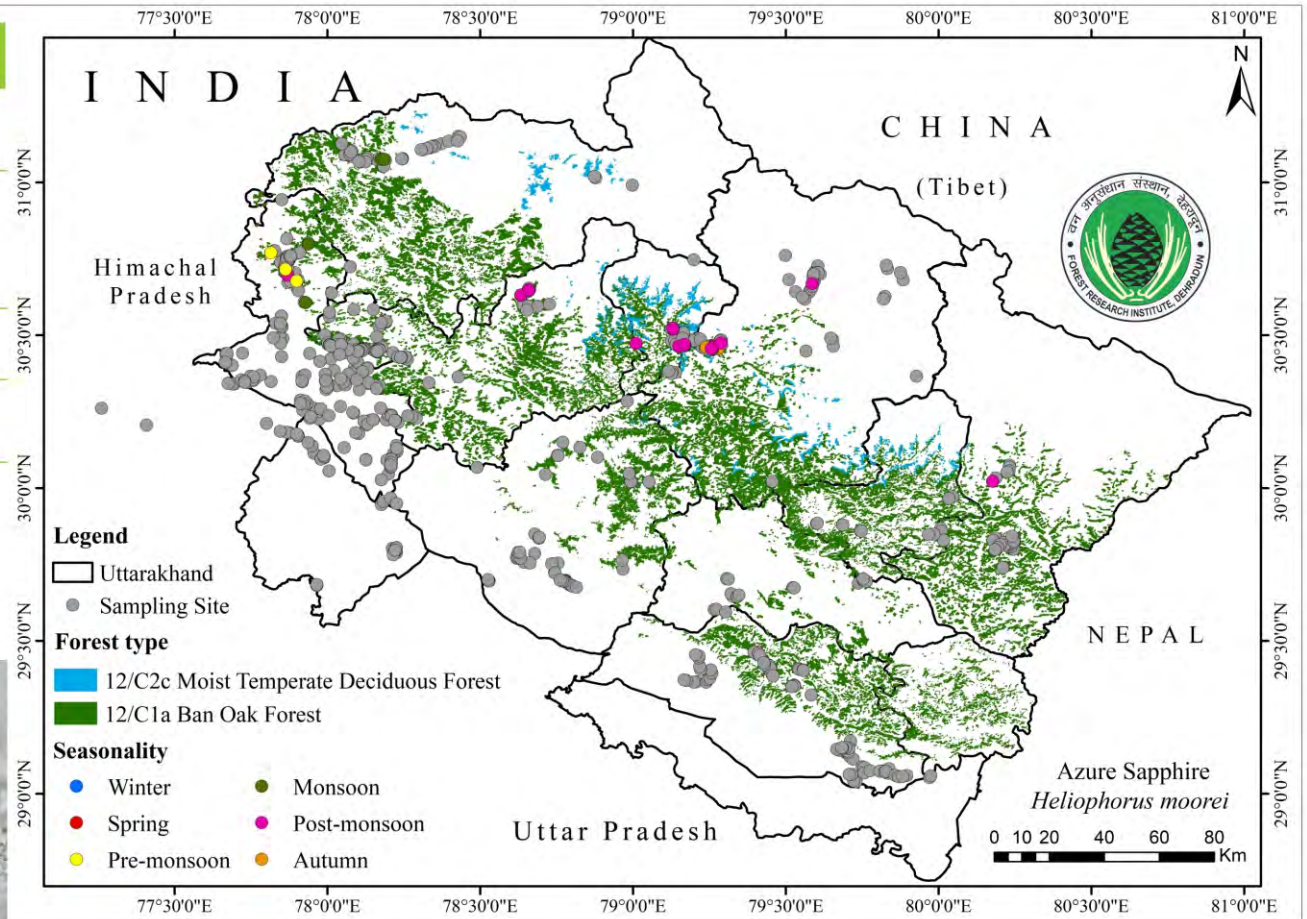
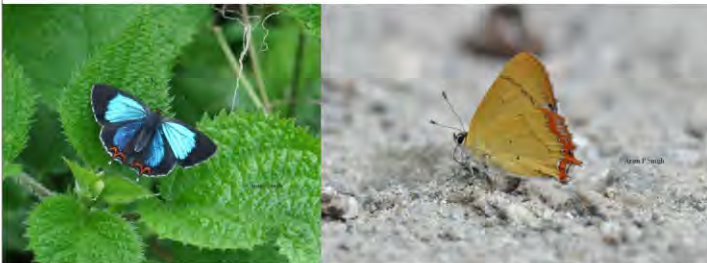
COMMON NAME Azure Sapphire

IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1300-3000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 114

CLASSIFICATION Lycaeninae

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Heliophorus tamu tamu* (Kollar, [1844])

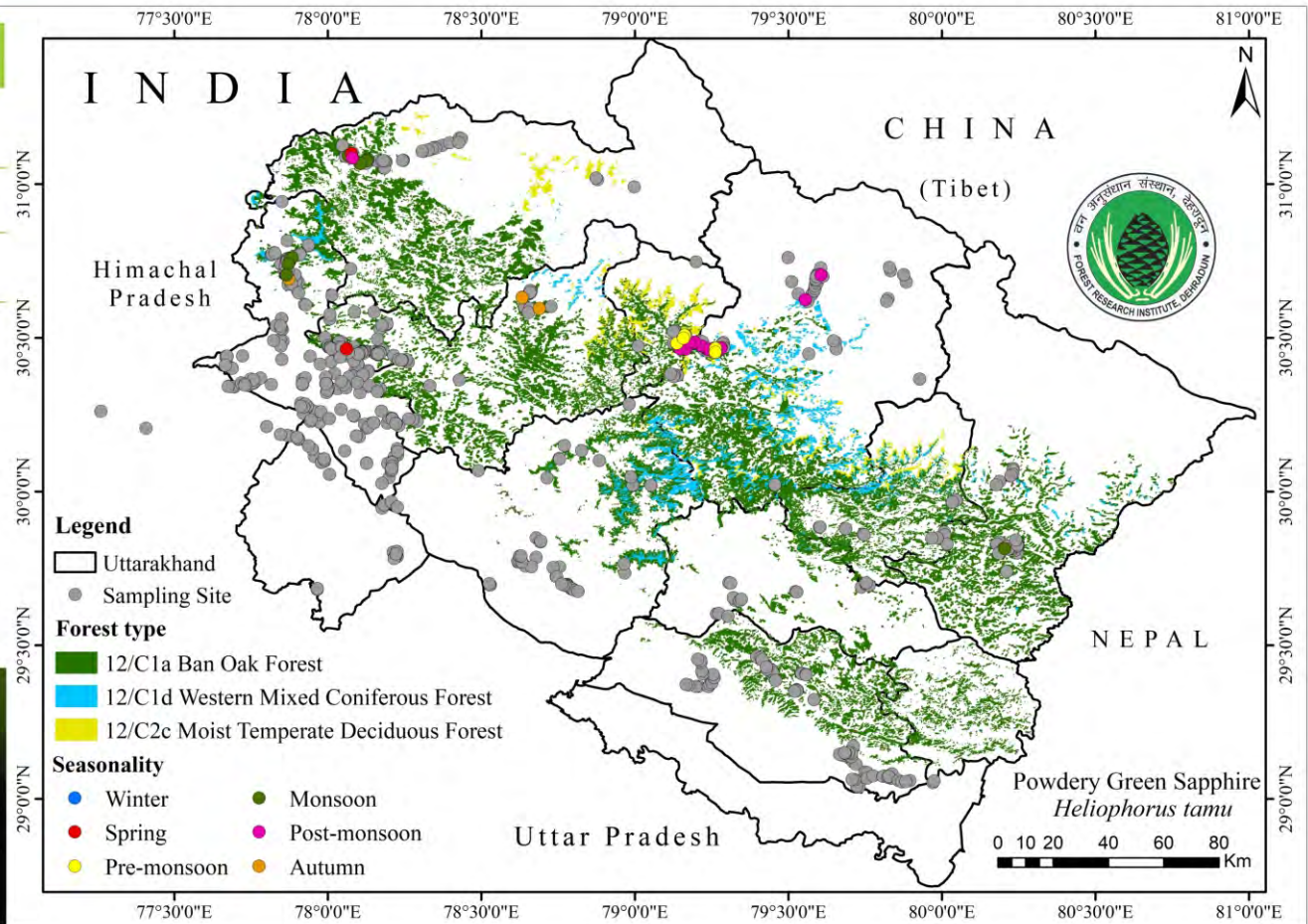
COMMON NAME Powdery Green Sapphire

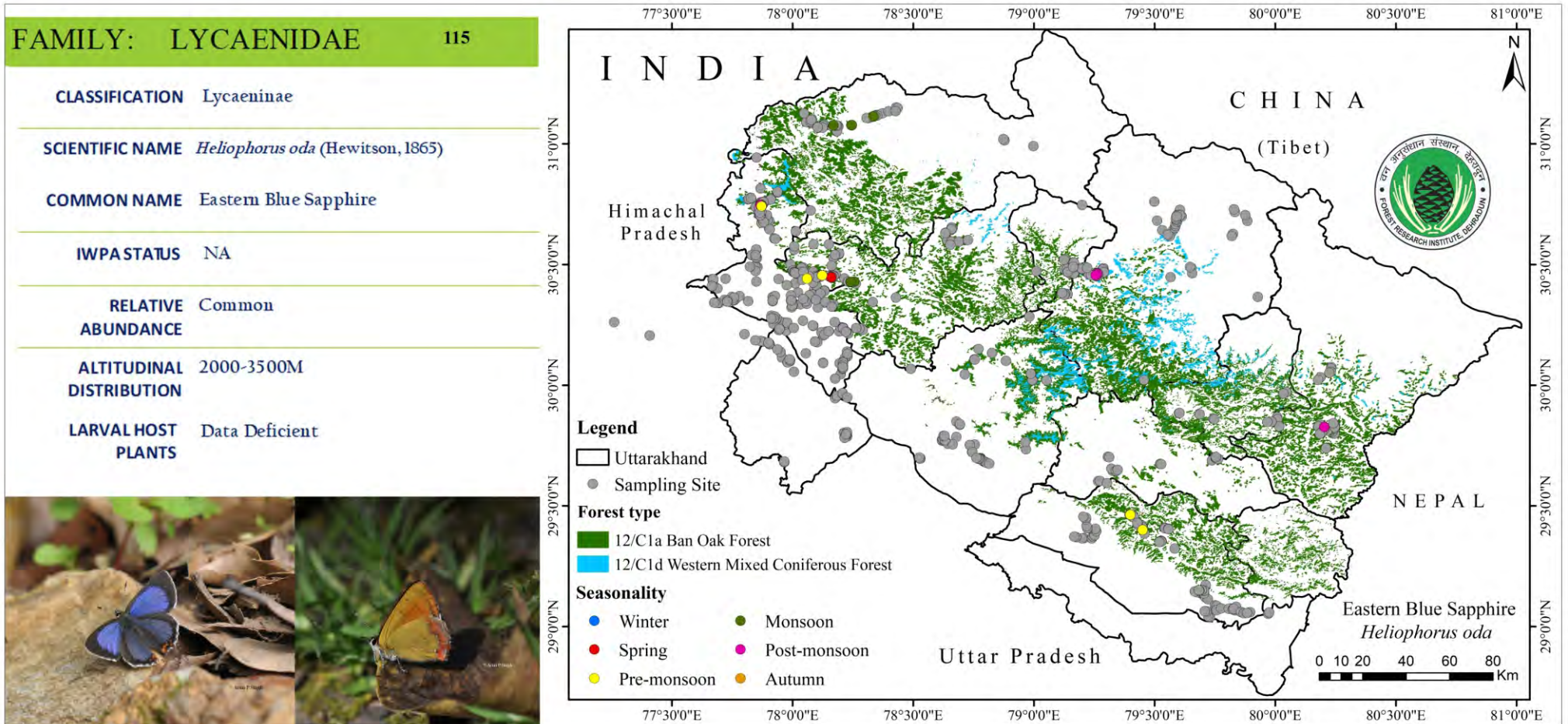
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1600-2650M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient





FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 116

CLASSIFICATION Lycaeninae

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Heliophorus epicles latilimbata* (Fruhstorfer, 1908)

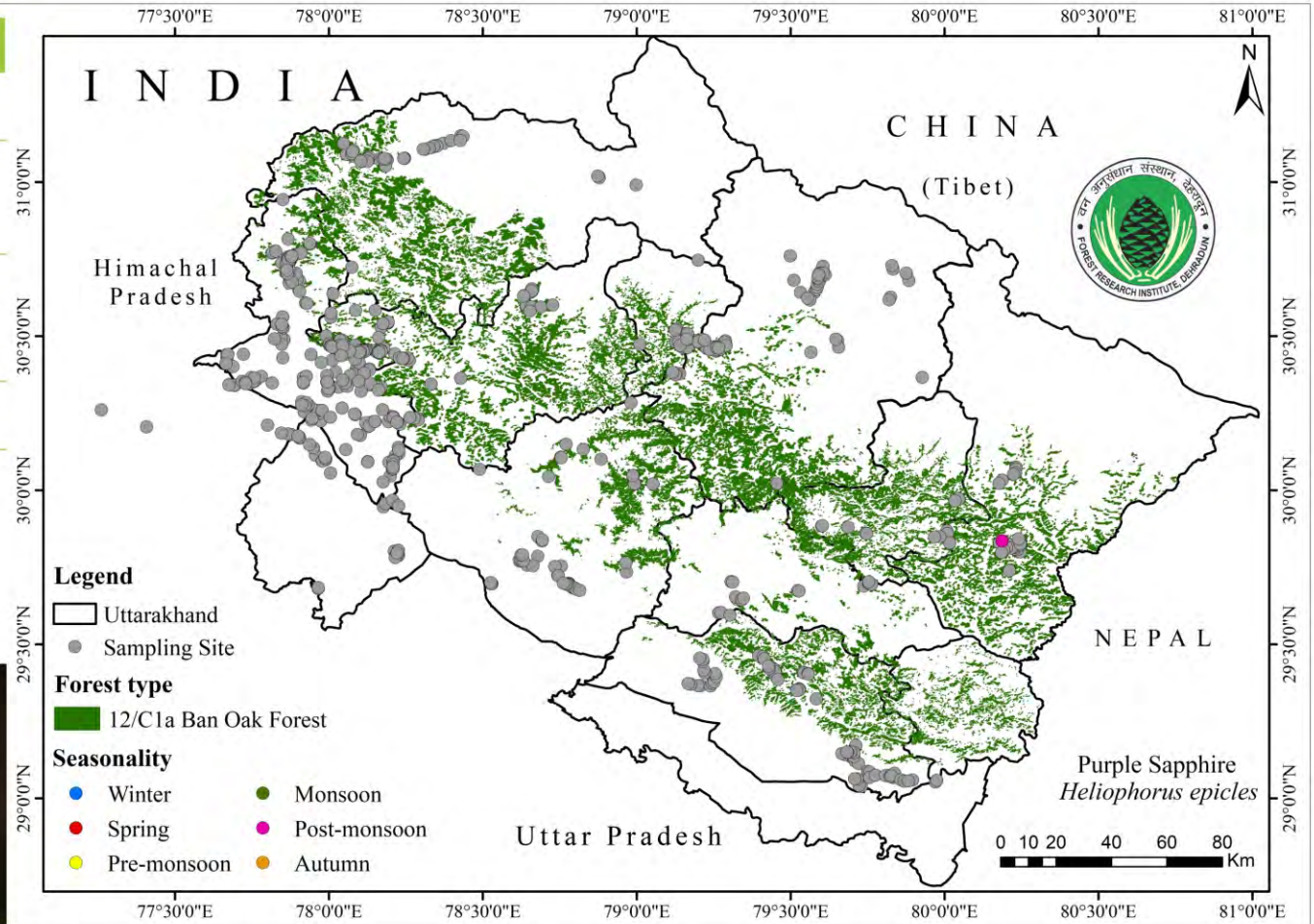
COMMON NAME Himalayan Purple Sapphire

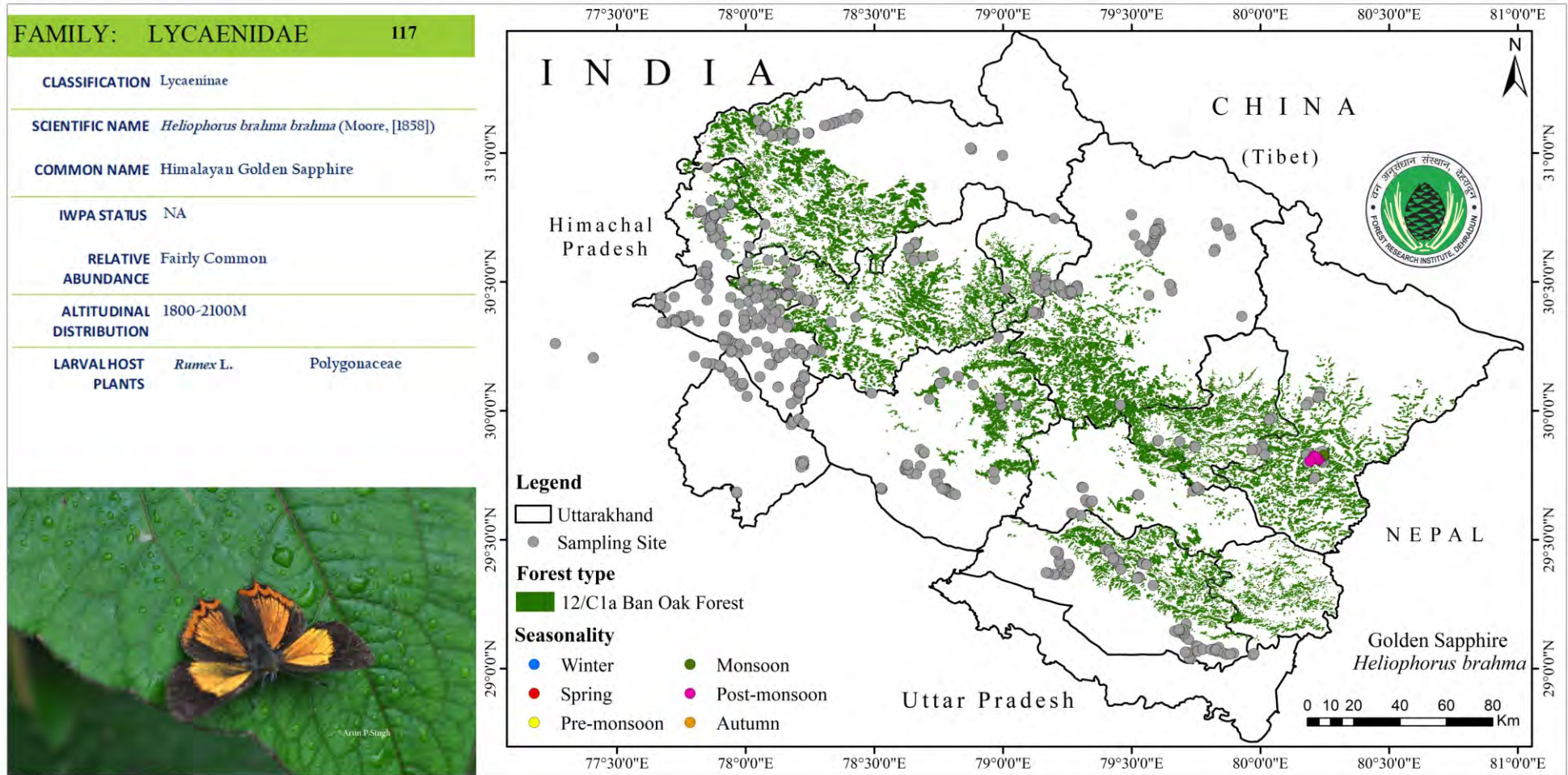
IWPA STATUS NA

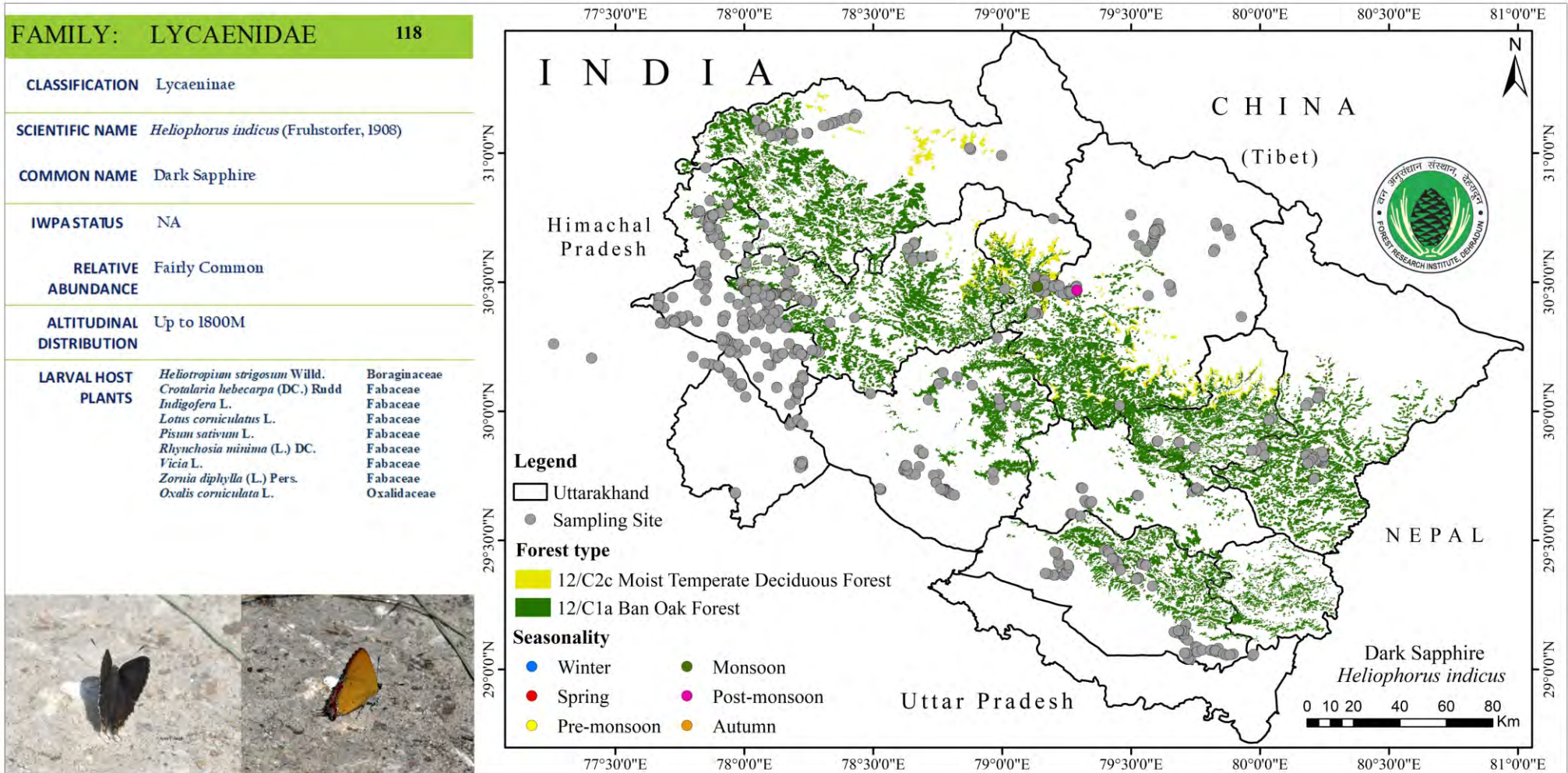
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Rare

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1800-2100M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Persicaria chinensis* (L.) H. Gross Polygonaceae
Rumex hastatus D.Don Polygonaceae
Polygonum sp. Polygonaceae







FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 119

CLASSIFICATION Lycaeninae

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Lycaena panava* (Westwood, 1852)

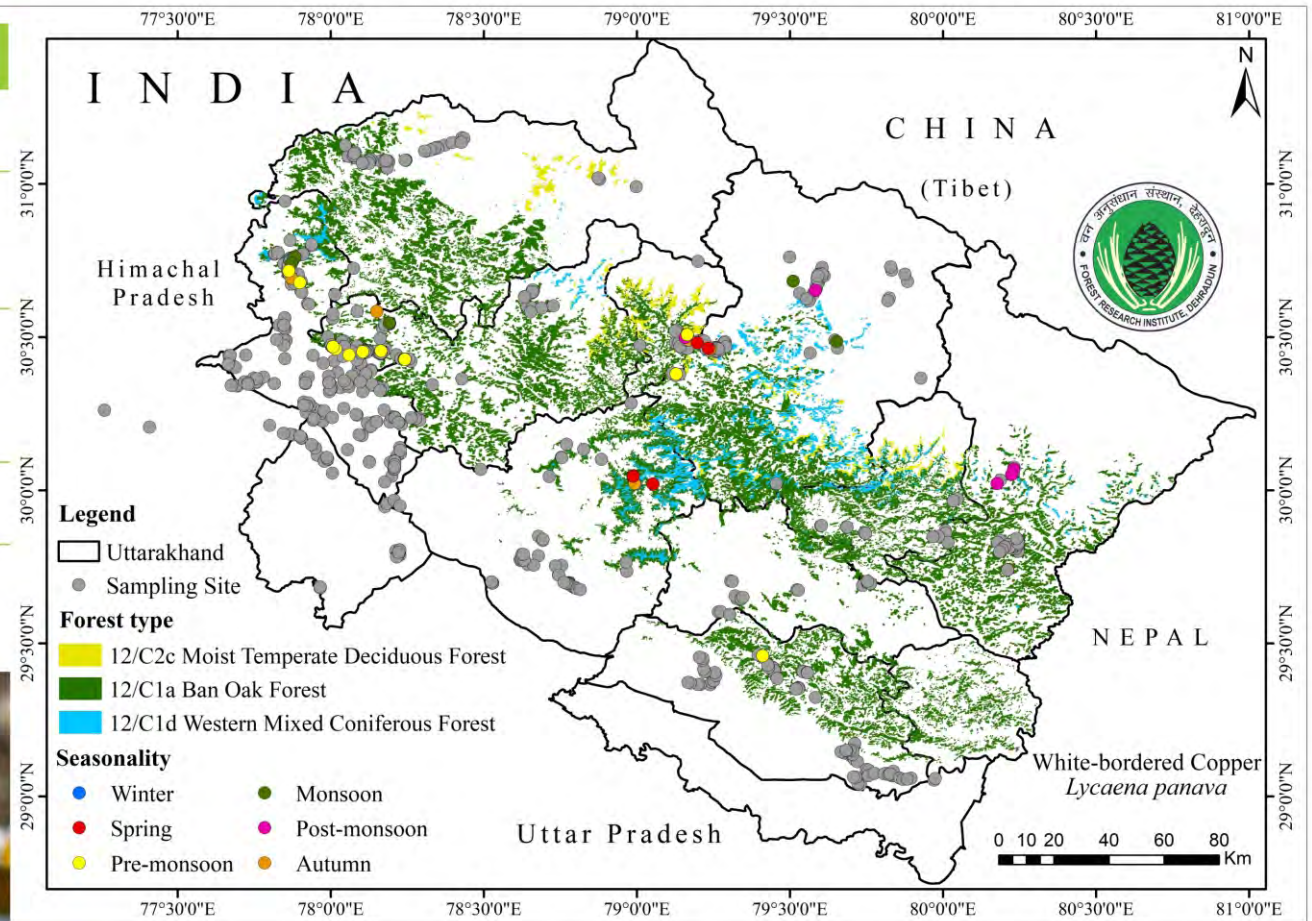
COMMON NAME White-bordered Copper

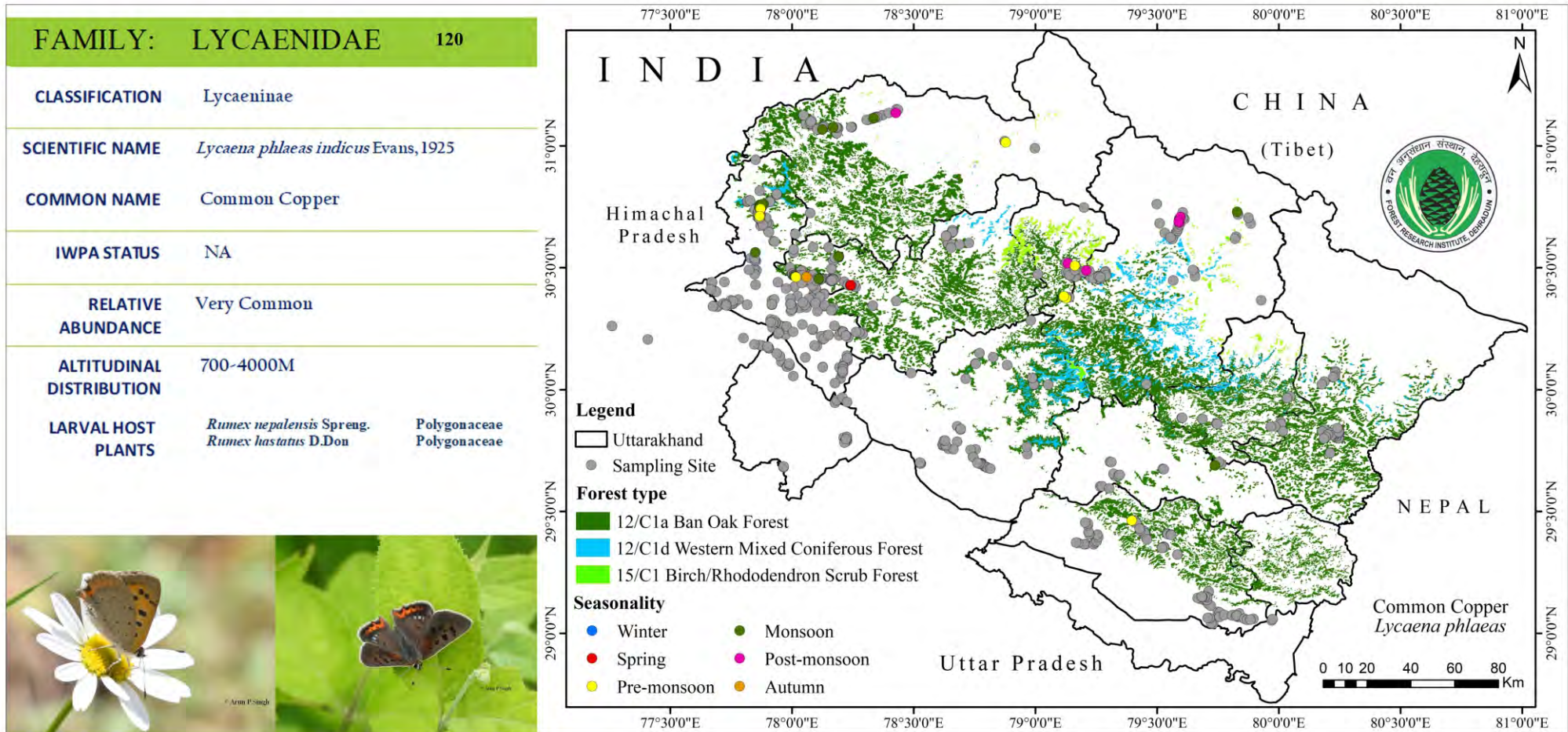
IWPA STATUS NA

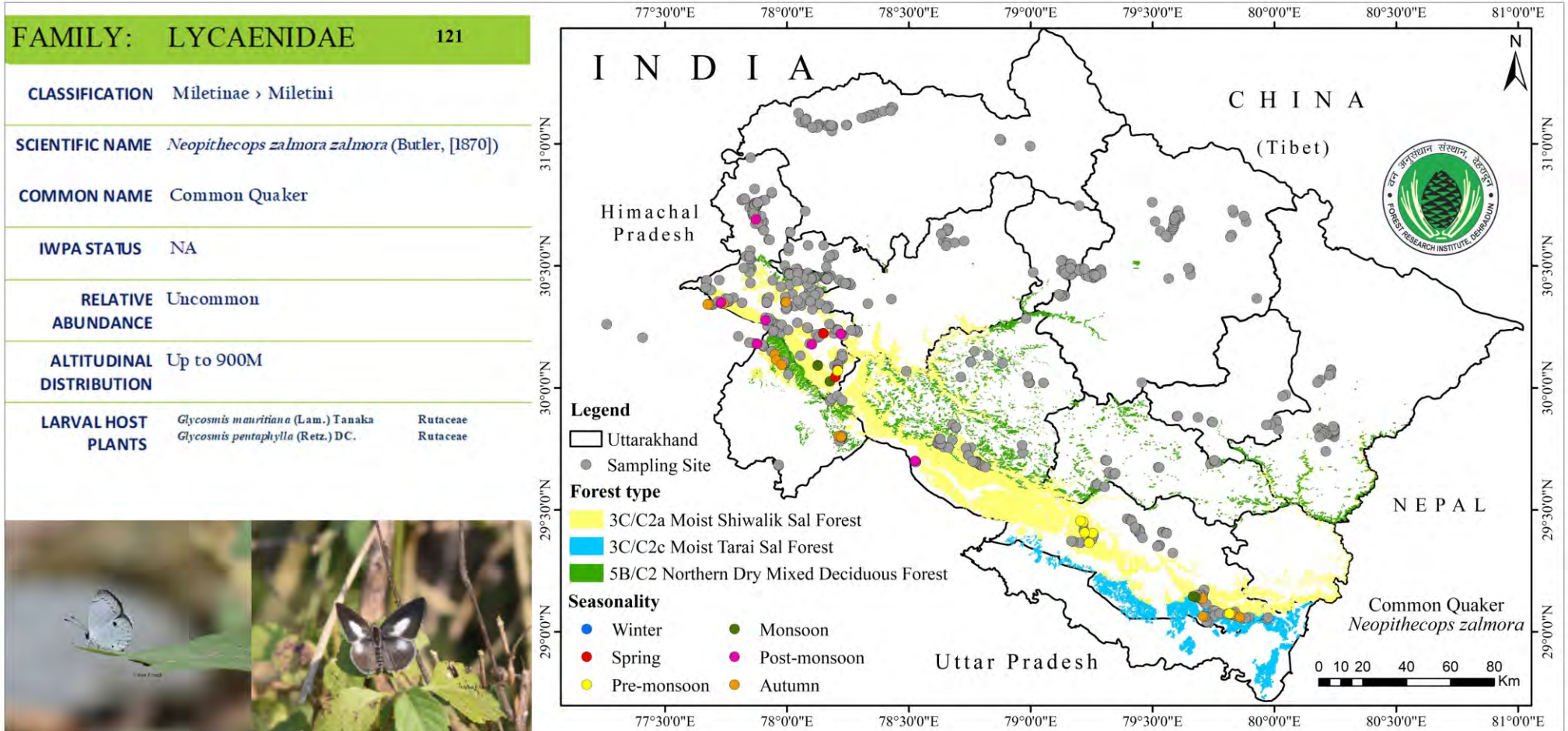
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

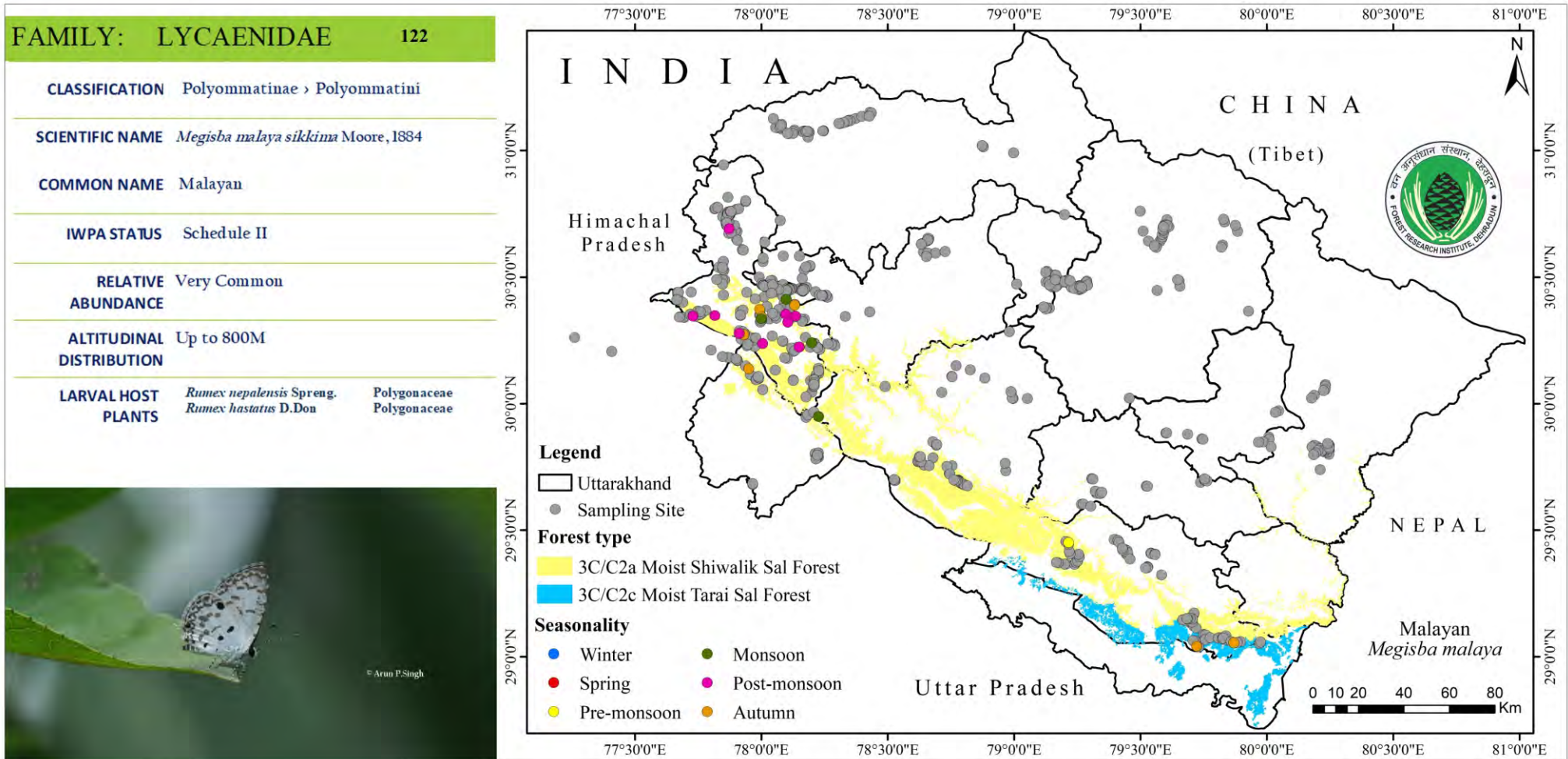
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1700-3960M

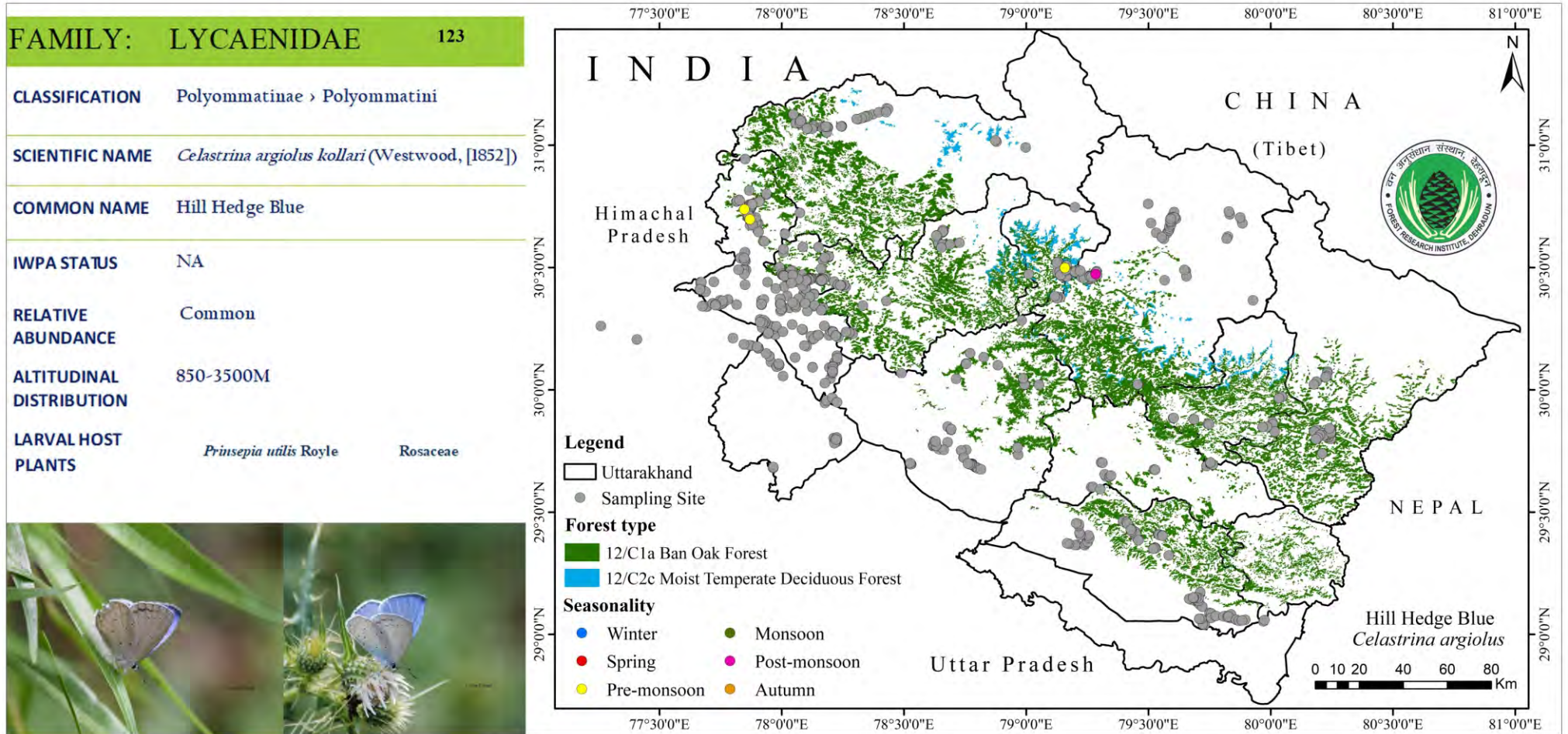
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data deficient

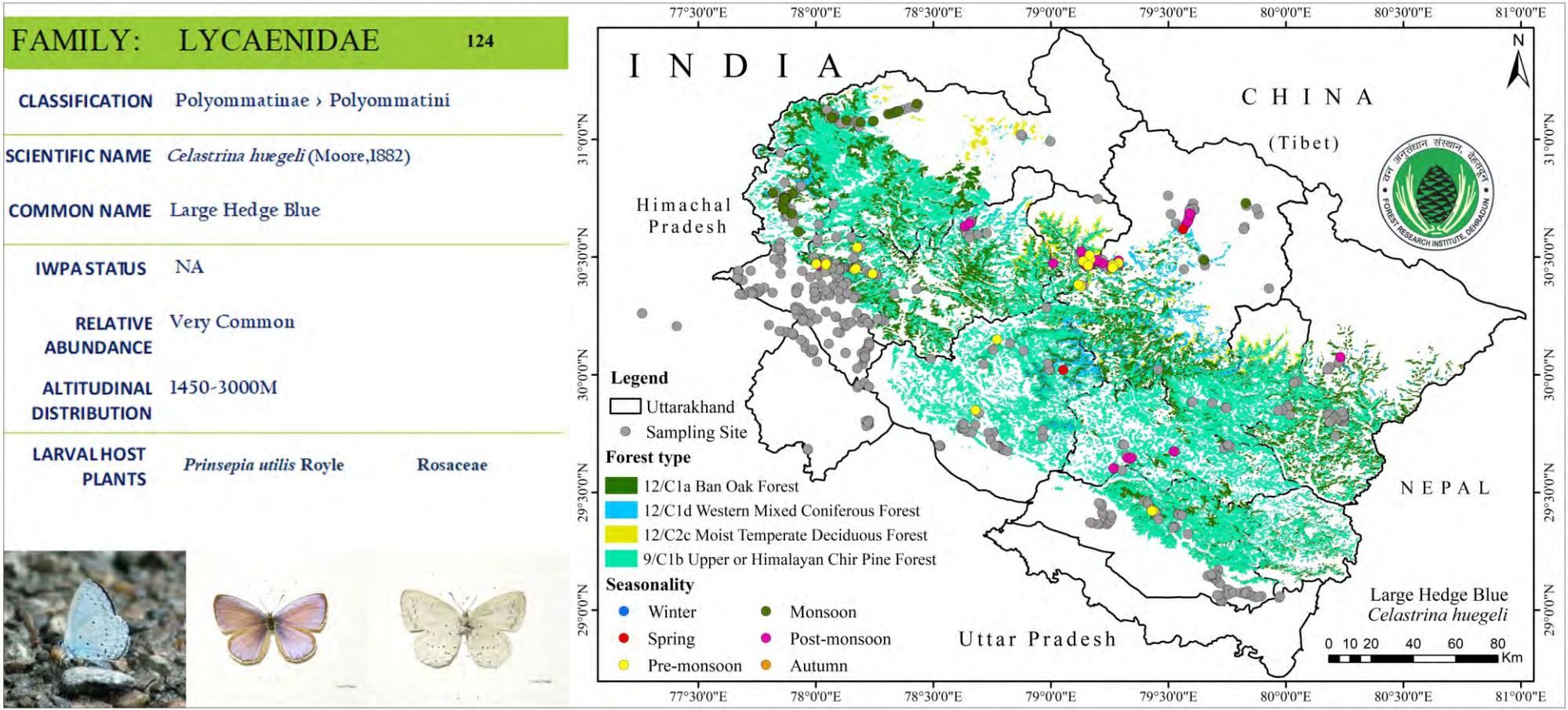


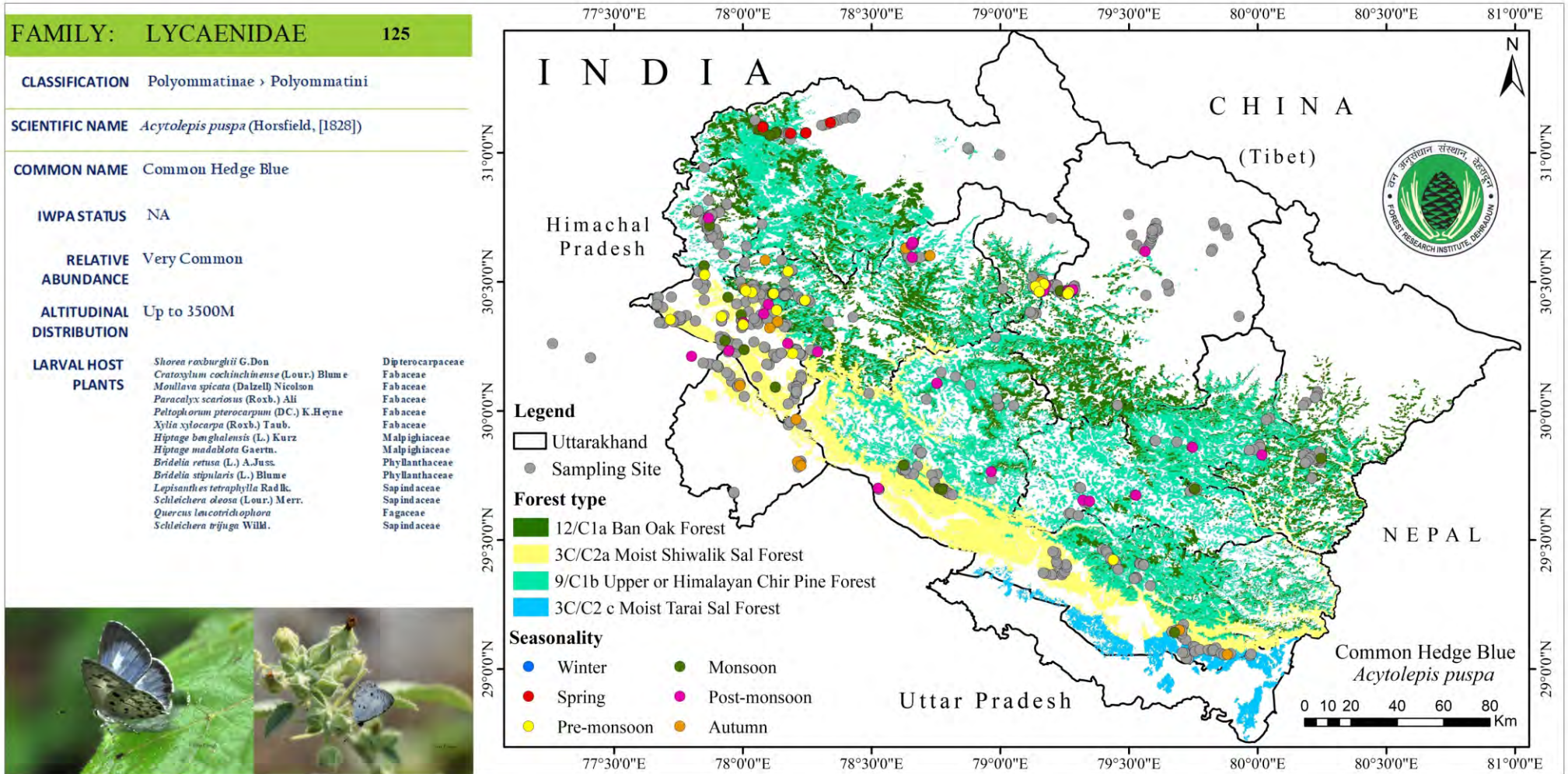


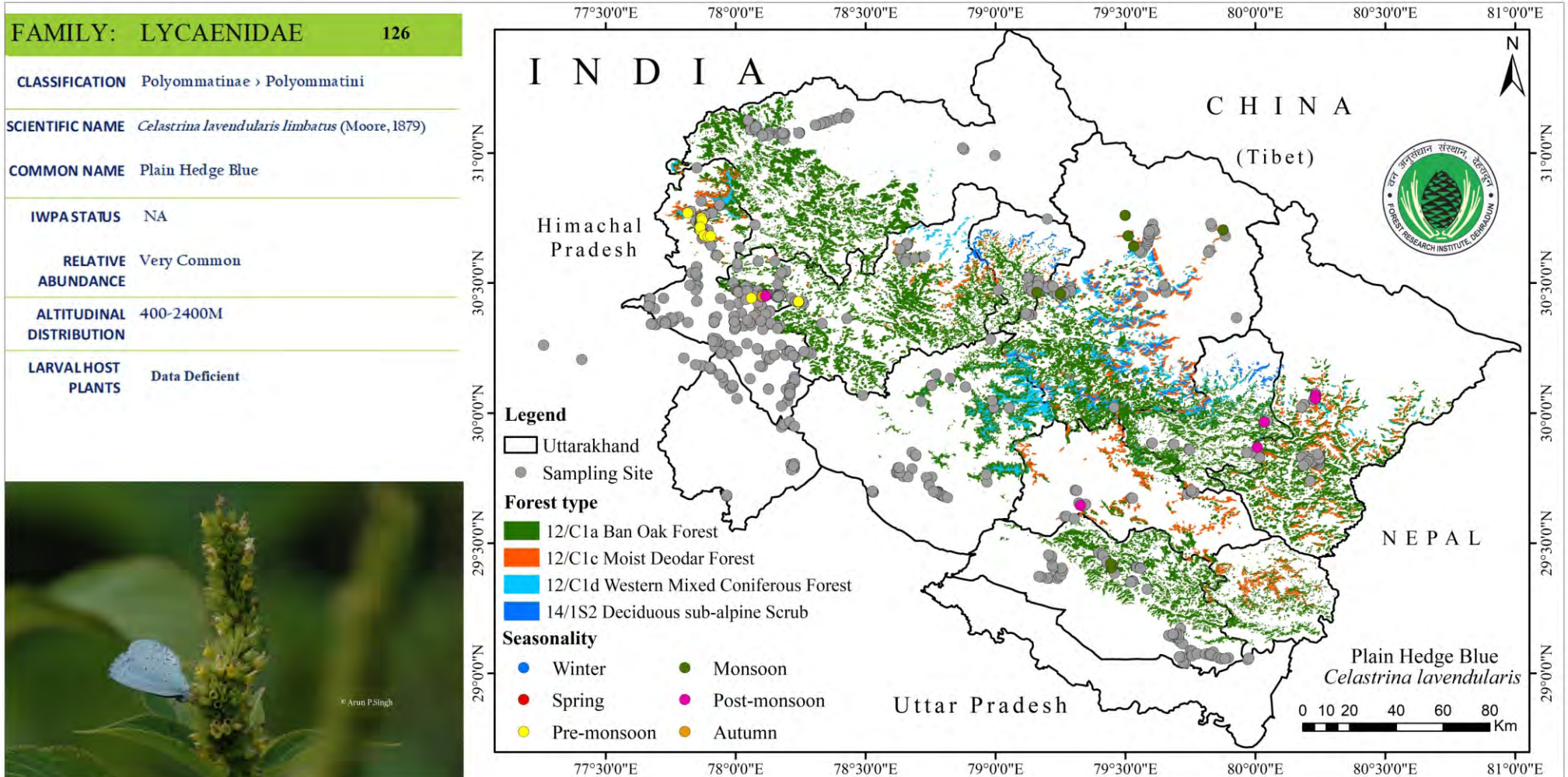


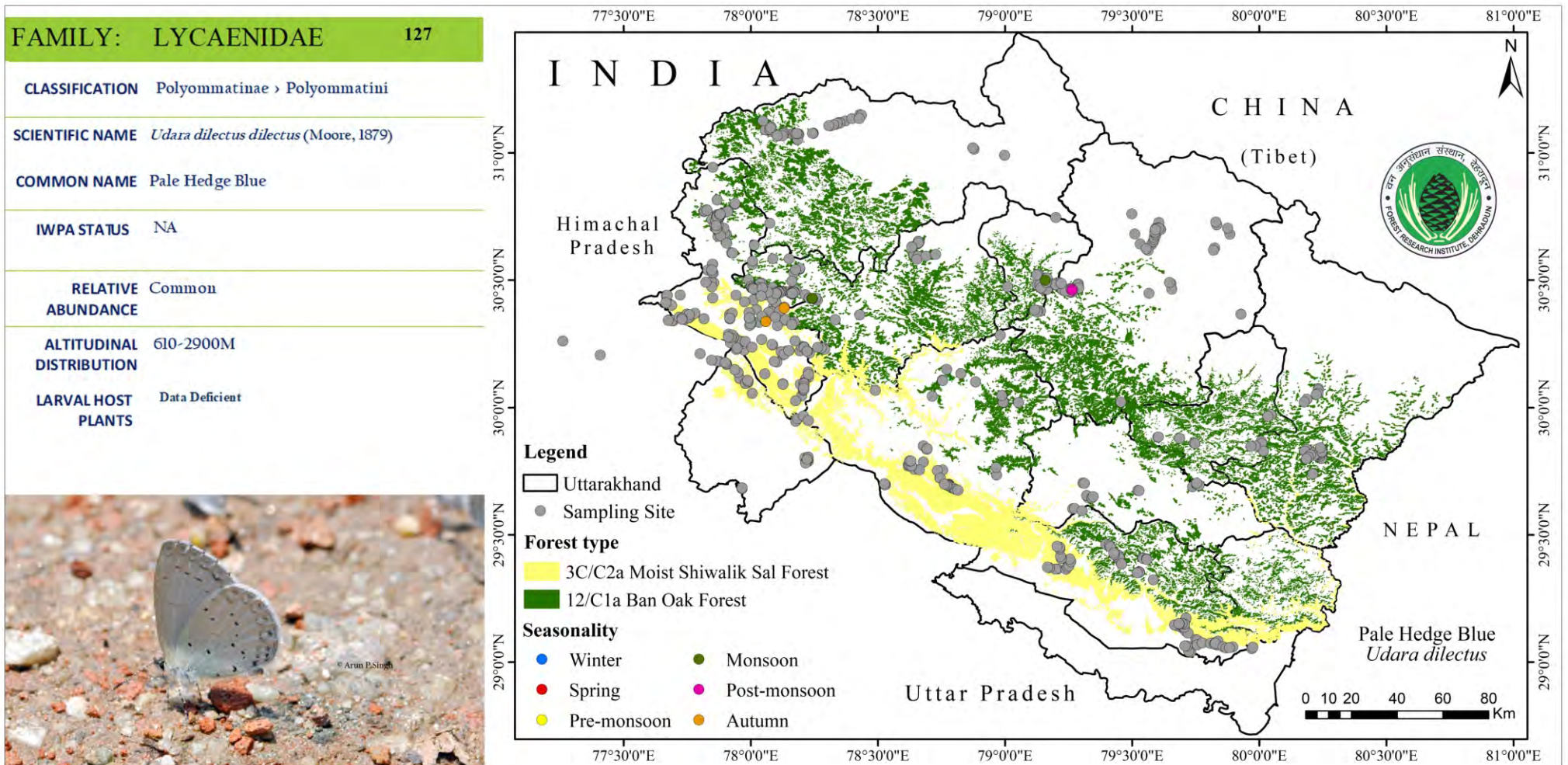


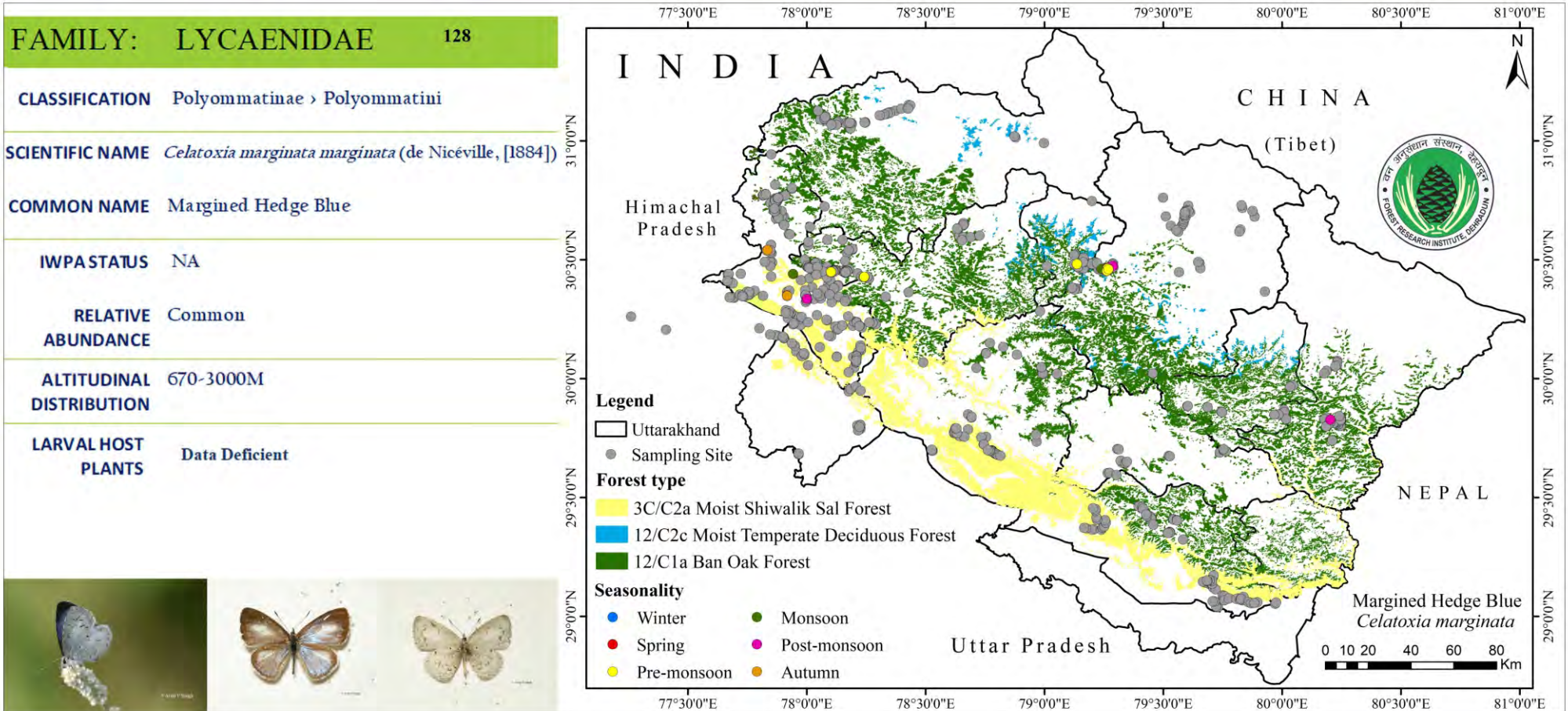


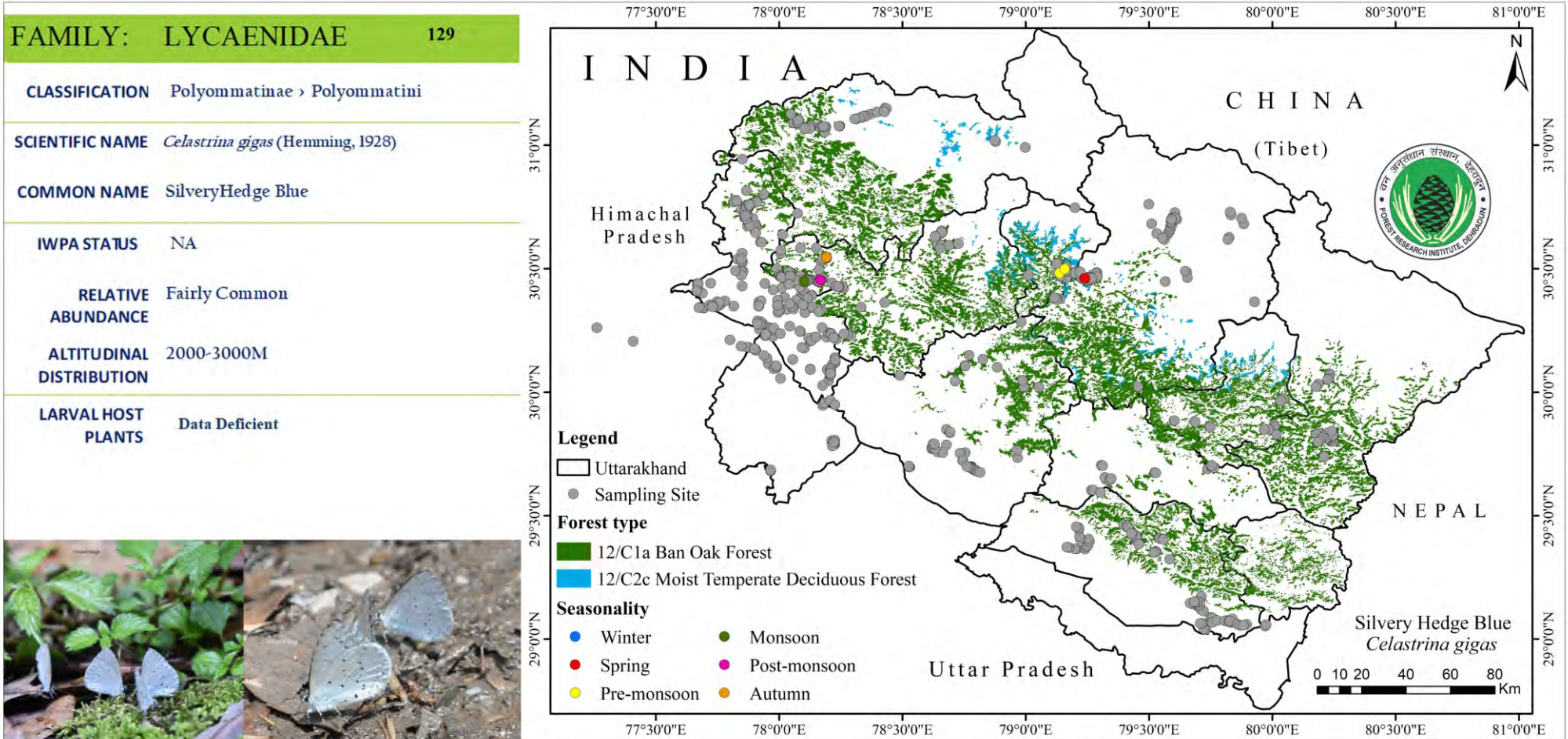


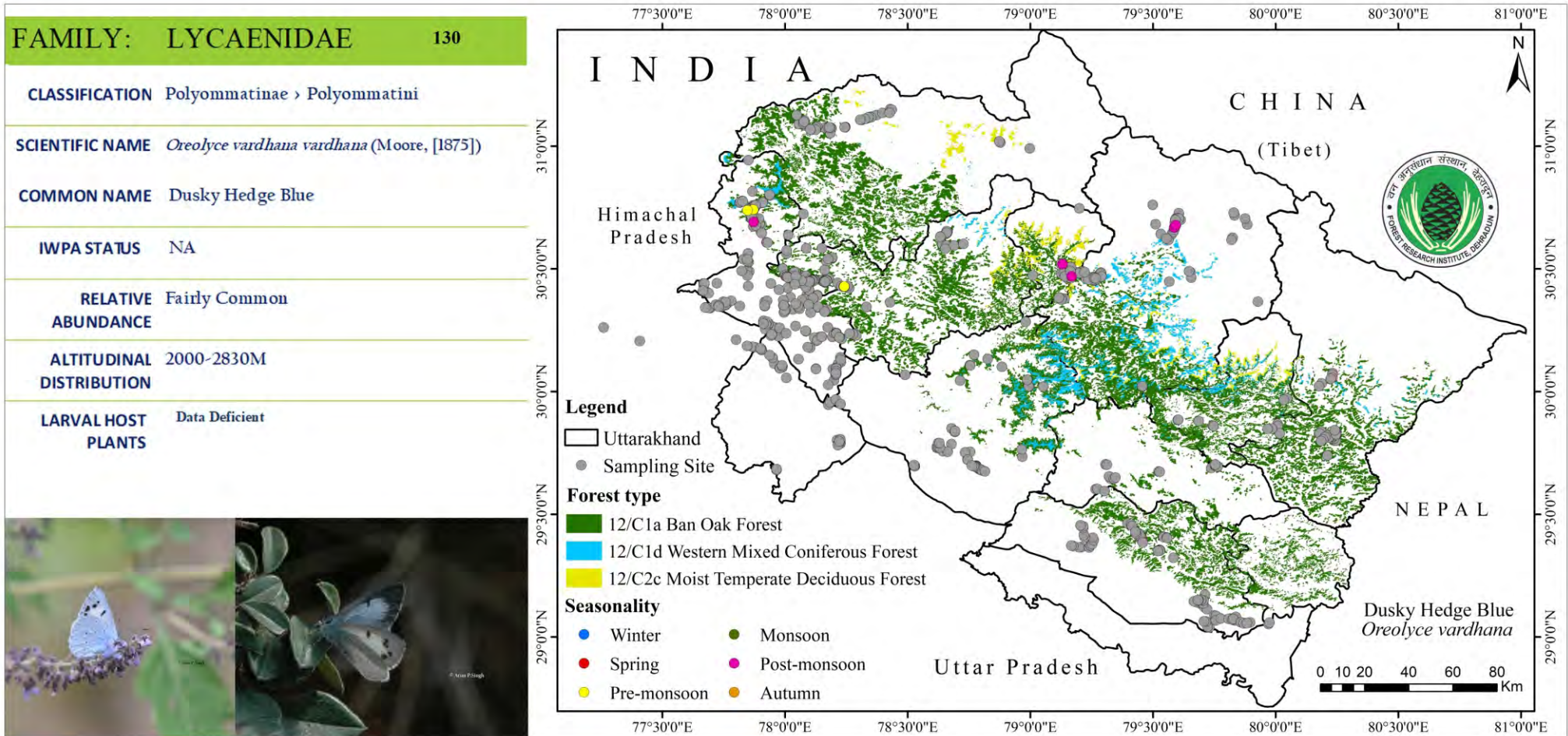


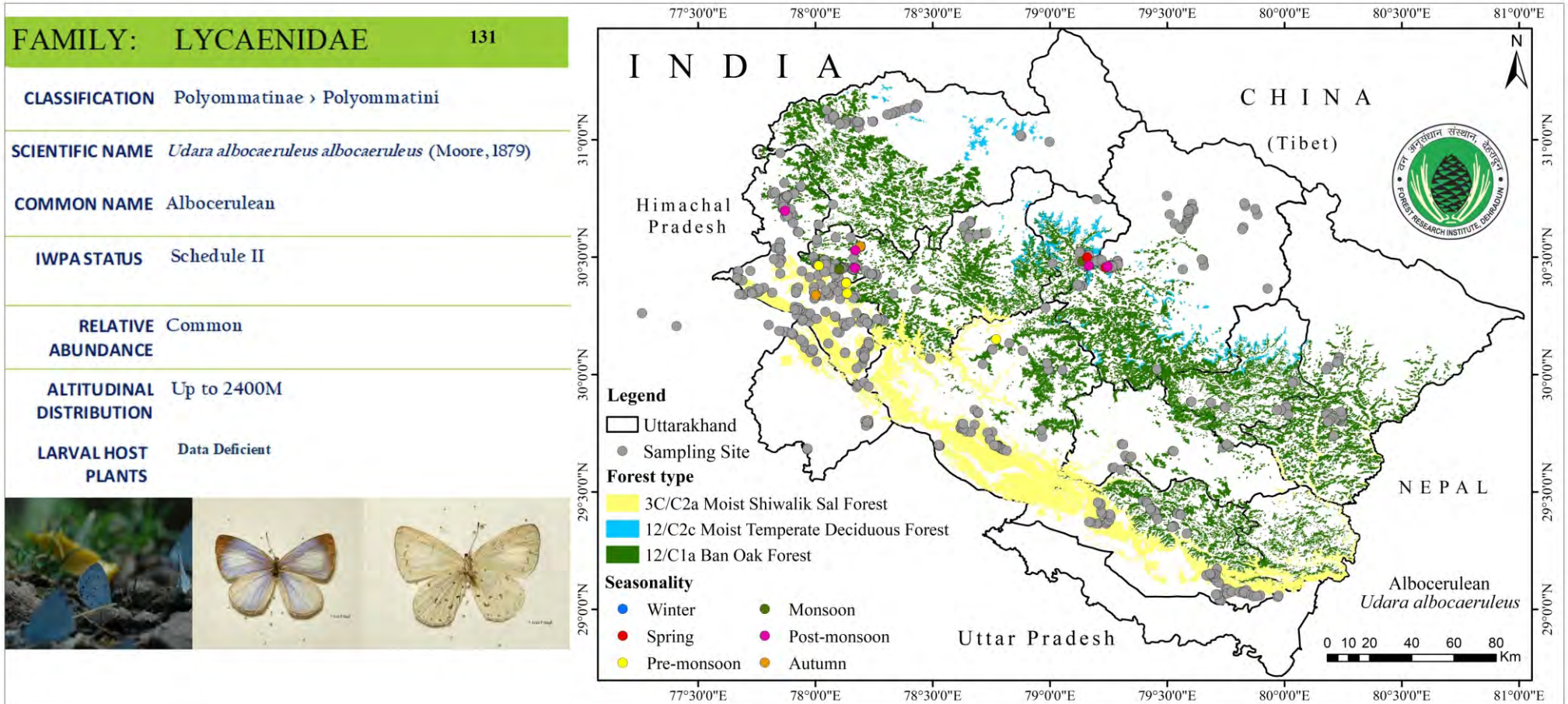


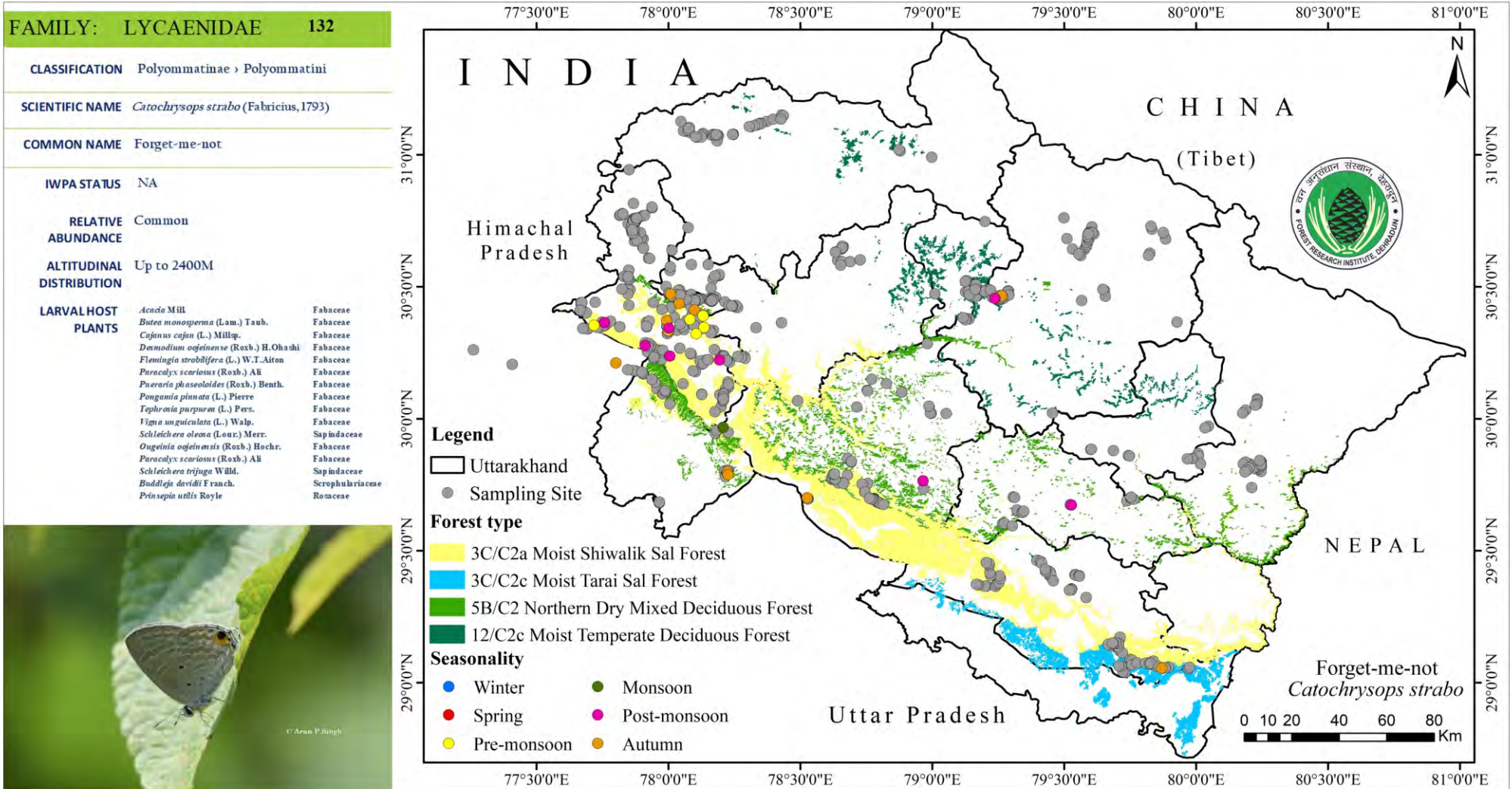


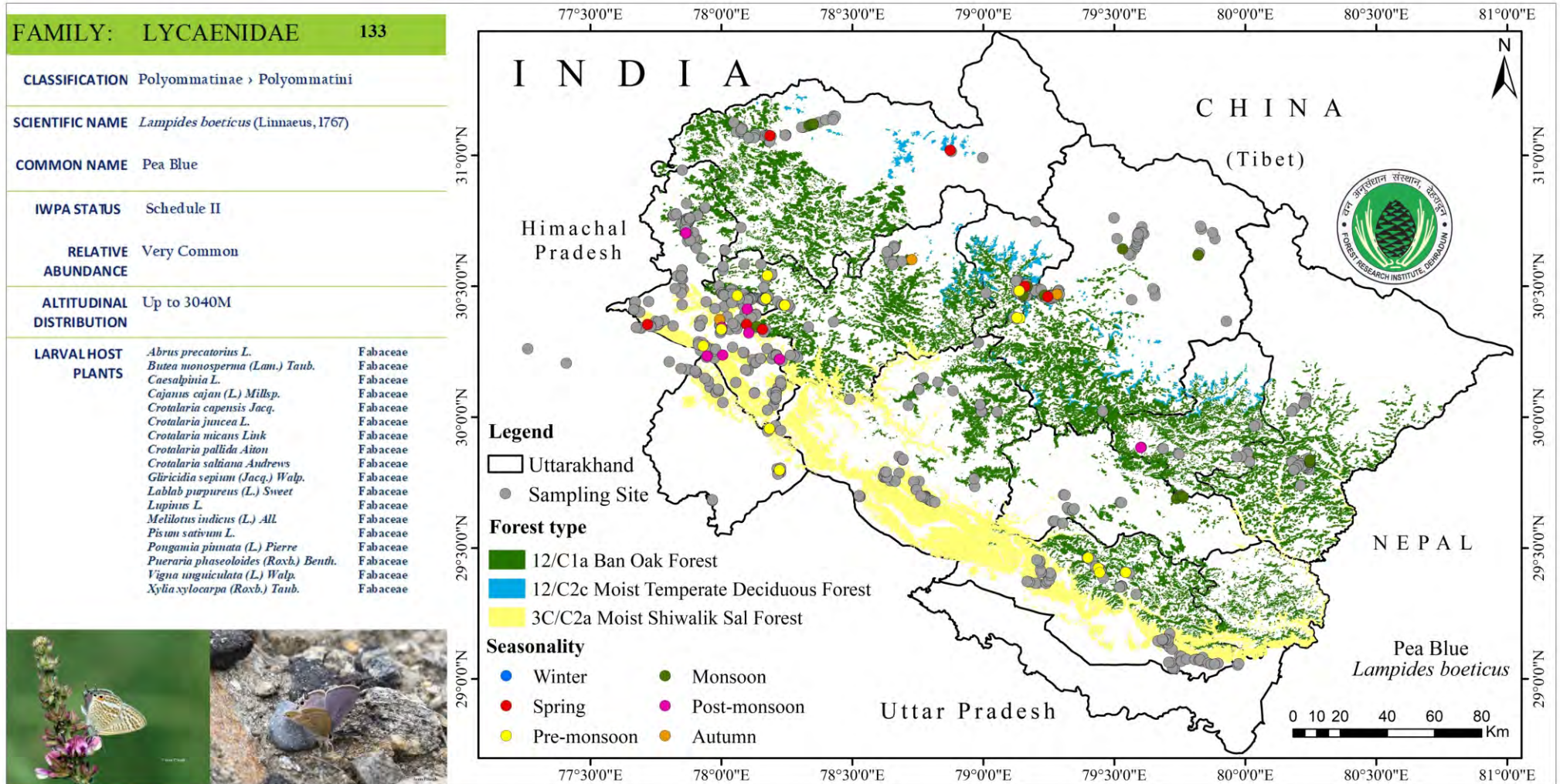












FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 134

CLASSIFICATION Polyommatae > Polyommataini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Jamides celeo celeo* (Cramer, [1775])

COMMON NAME Common Cerulean

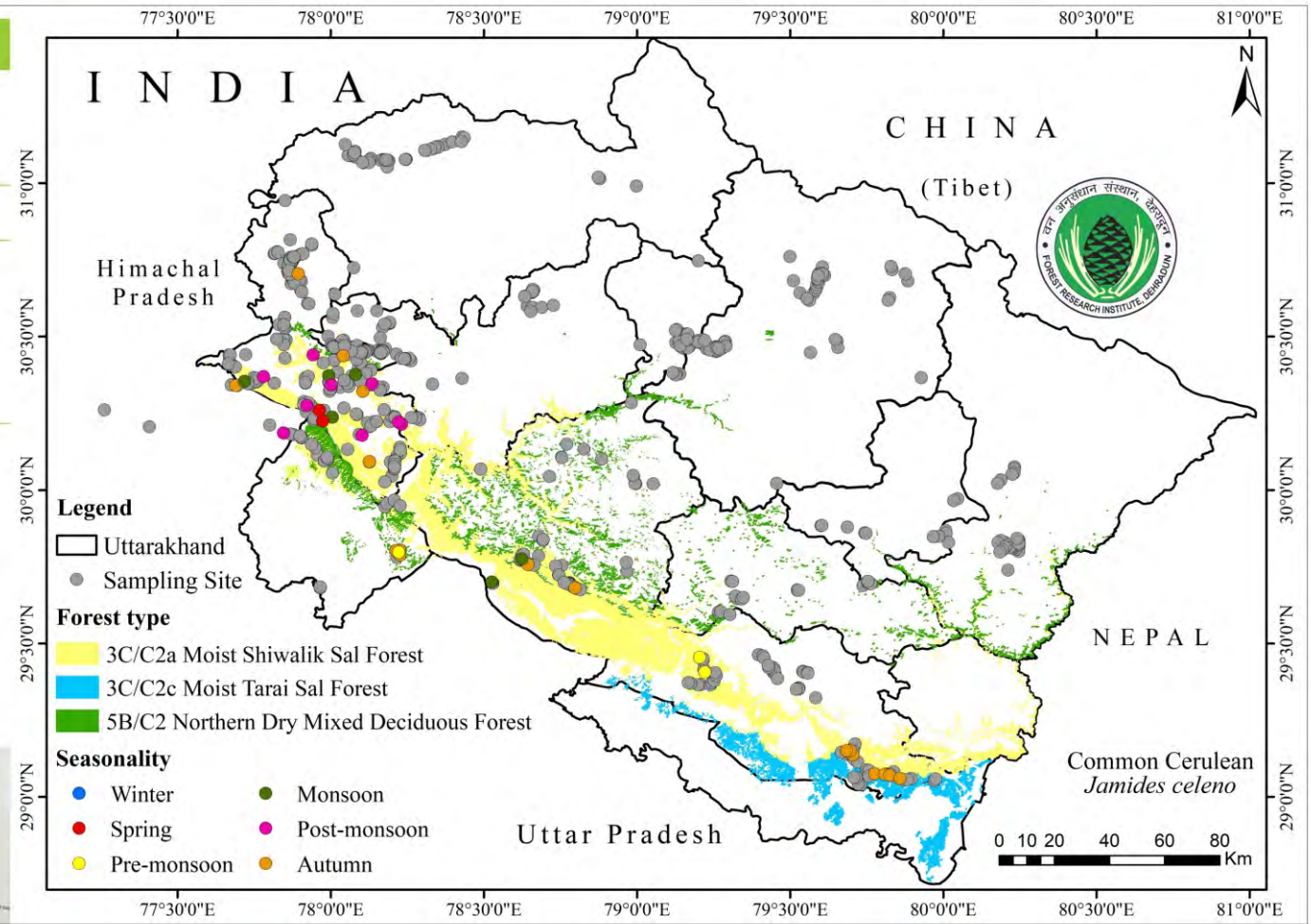
IWPA STATUS NA

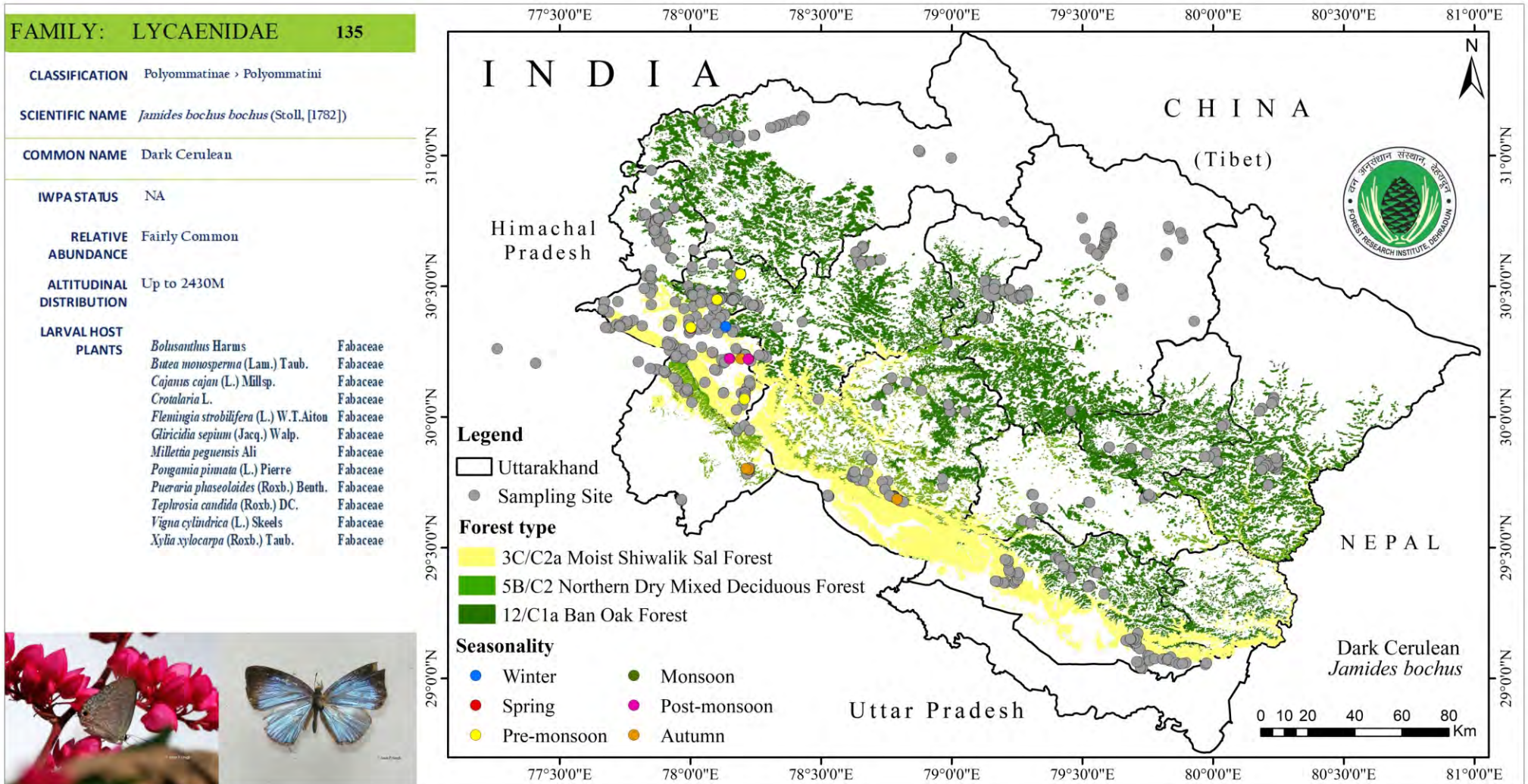
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS

<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Fabaceae
<i>Cajanus albicans</i> (Wight & Arn.) Maesen	Fabaceae
<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Fabaceae
<i>Vigna adenantha</i> (G.Mey.) Marechal & al.	Fabaceae
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Fabaceae
<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Fabaceae
<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) Taub.	Fabaceae
<i>Heynea trijuga</i> Roxb. ex Sims	Meliaceae
<i>Trichilia hirta</i> L.	Meliaceae
<i>Eleotaria cardamomum</i> (L.) Maton	Zingiberaceae





FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 136

CLASSIFICATION Polyommatinae › Lycaenesthini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Anthea emolus emolus* (Godart, [1824])

COMMON NAME Common Ciliate Blue


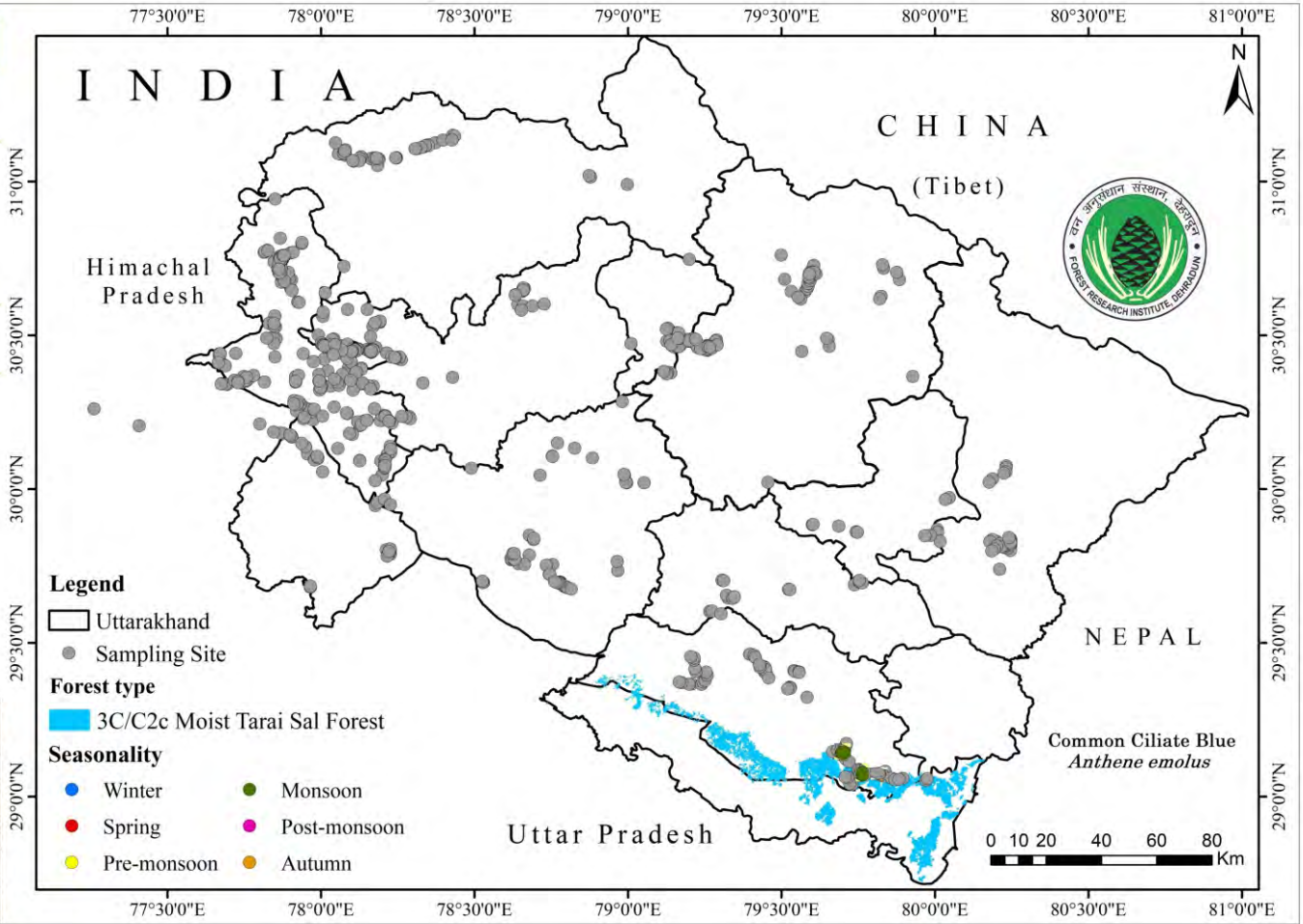
IWPA STATUS NA

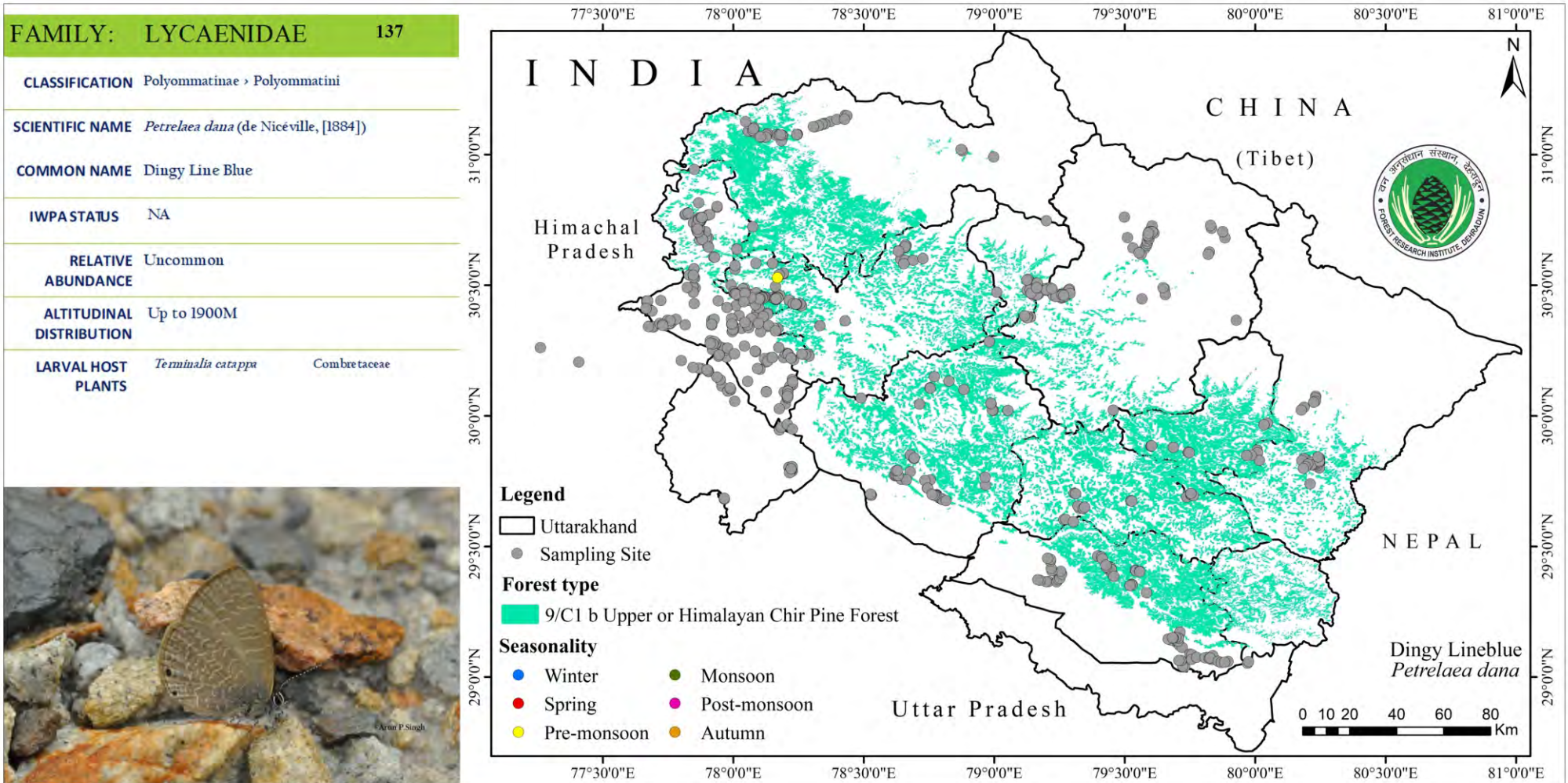
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common (locally)

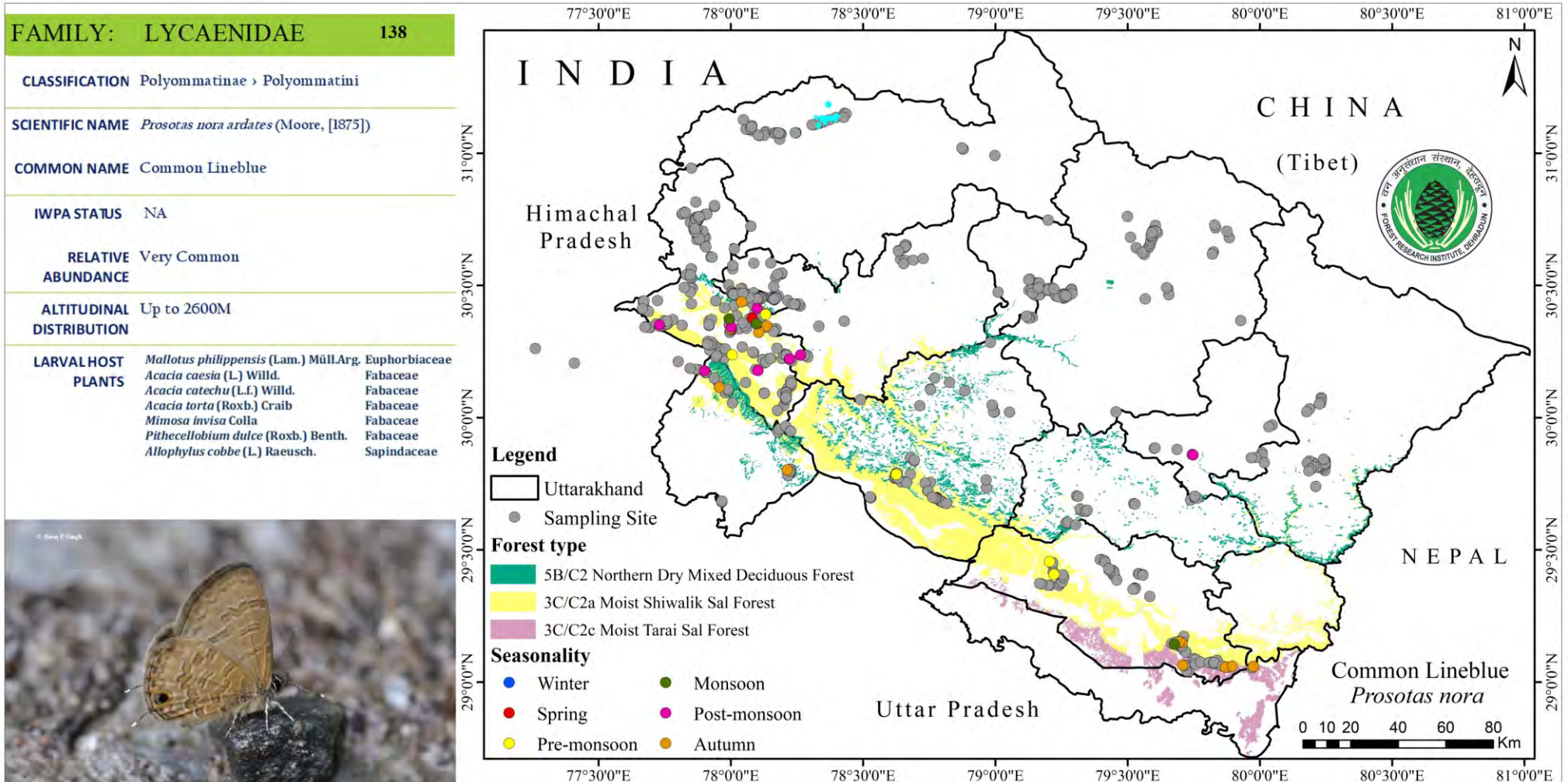
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 500M

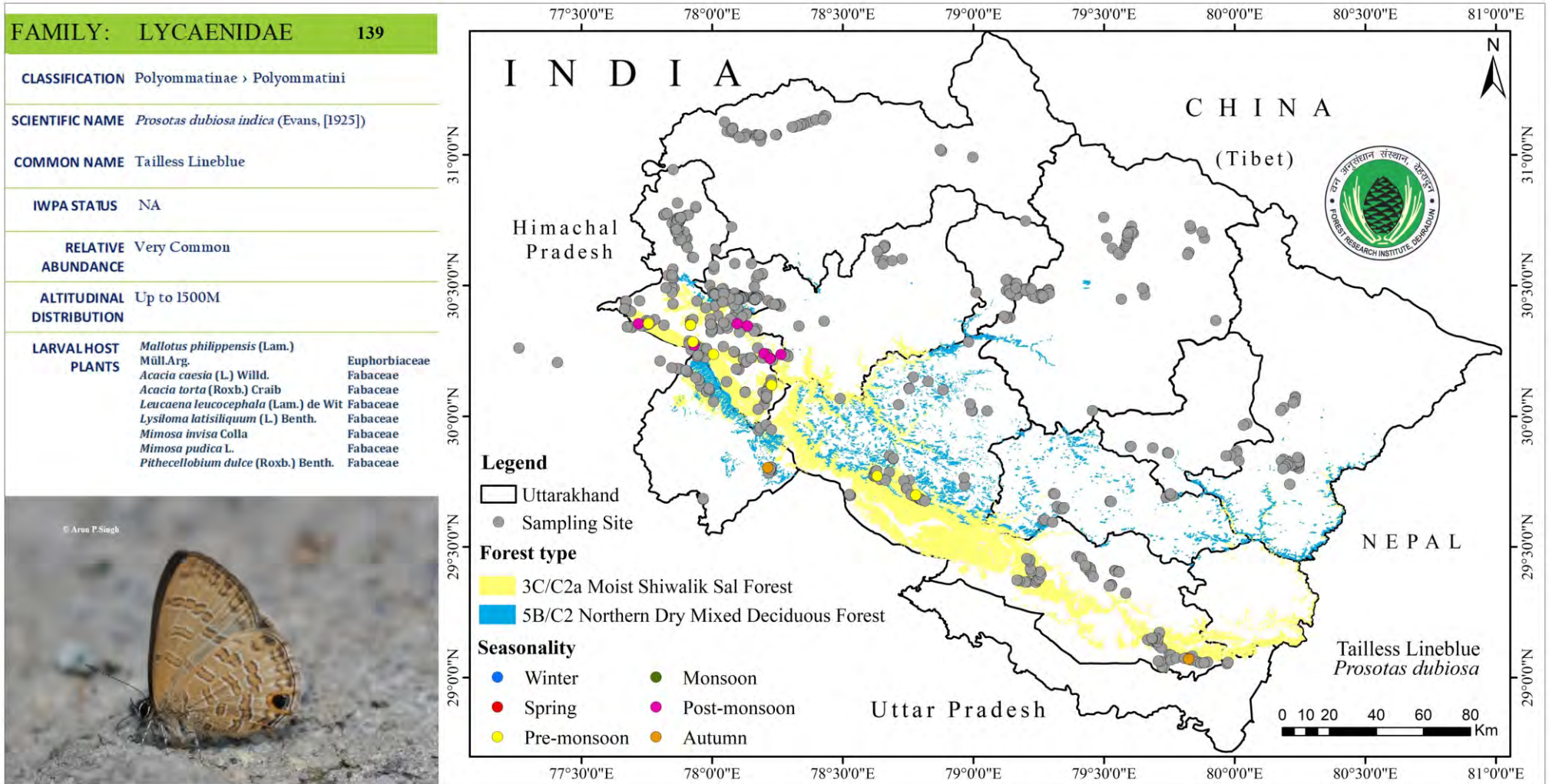
LARVAL HOST PLANTS

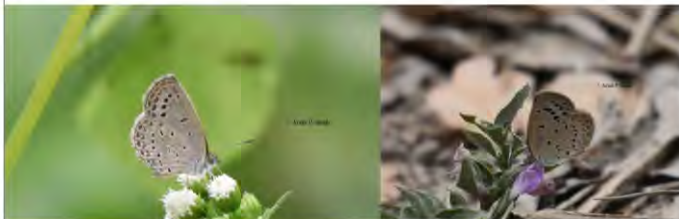
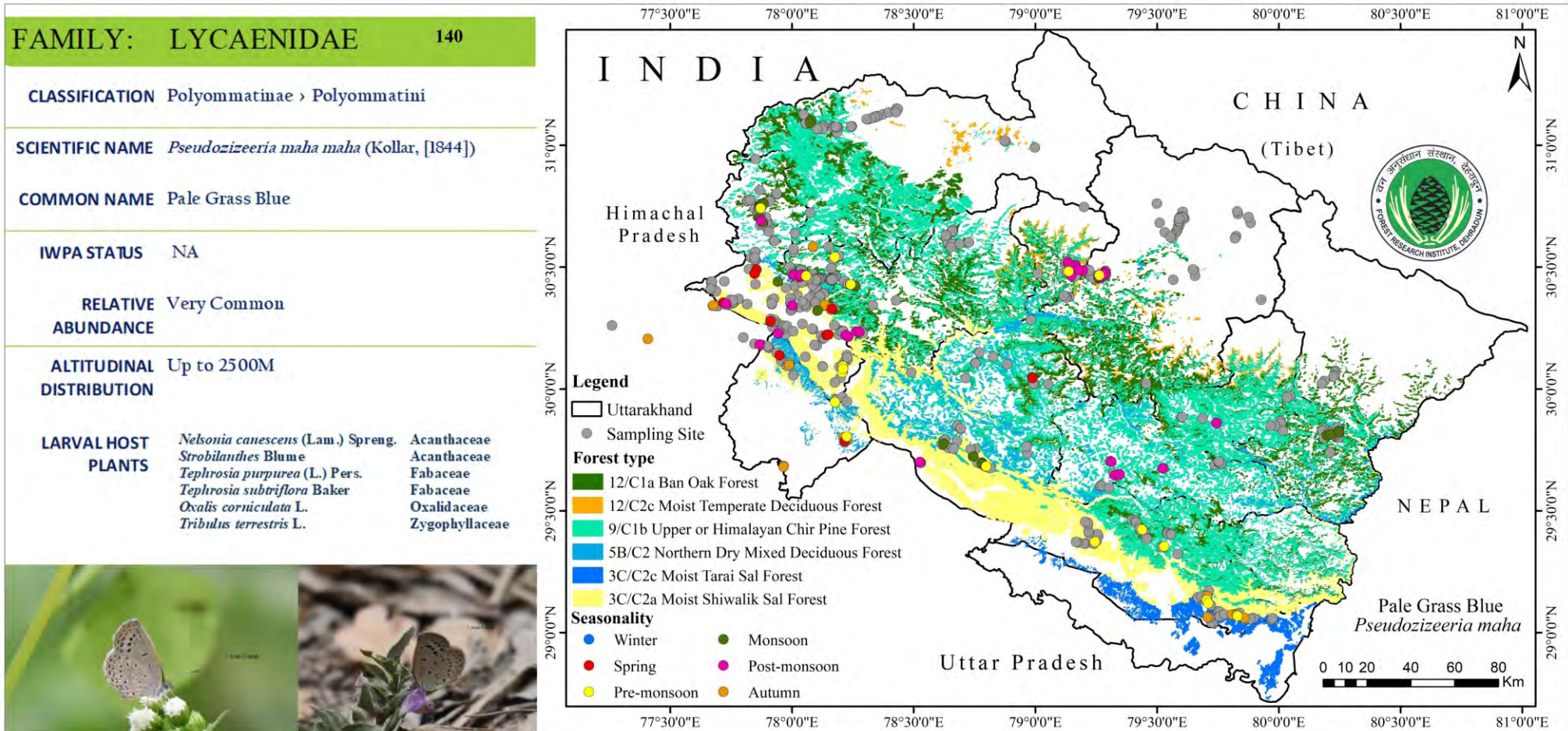
<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
<i>Combretum latifolium</i> Blume	Combretaceae
<i>Terminalia paniculata</i> Roth.	Combretaceae
<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Fabaceae
<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	Fabaceae
<i>Heynea trijuga</i> (Wight & Am.) Benth.	Meliaceae
<i>Litchi chinensis</i> <u>Sonn.</u>	Sapindaceae

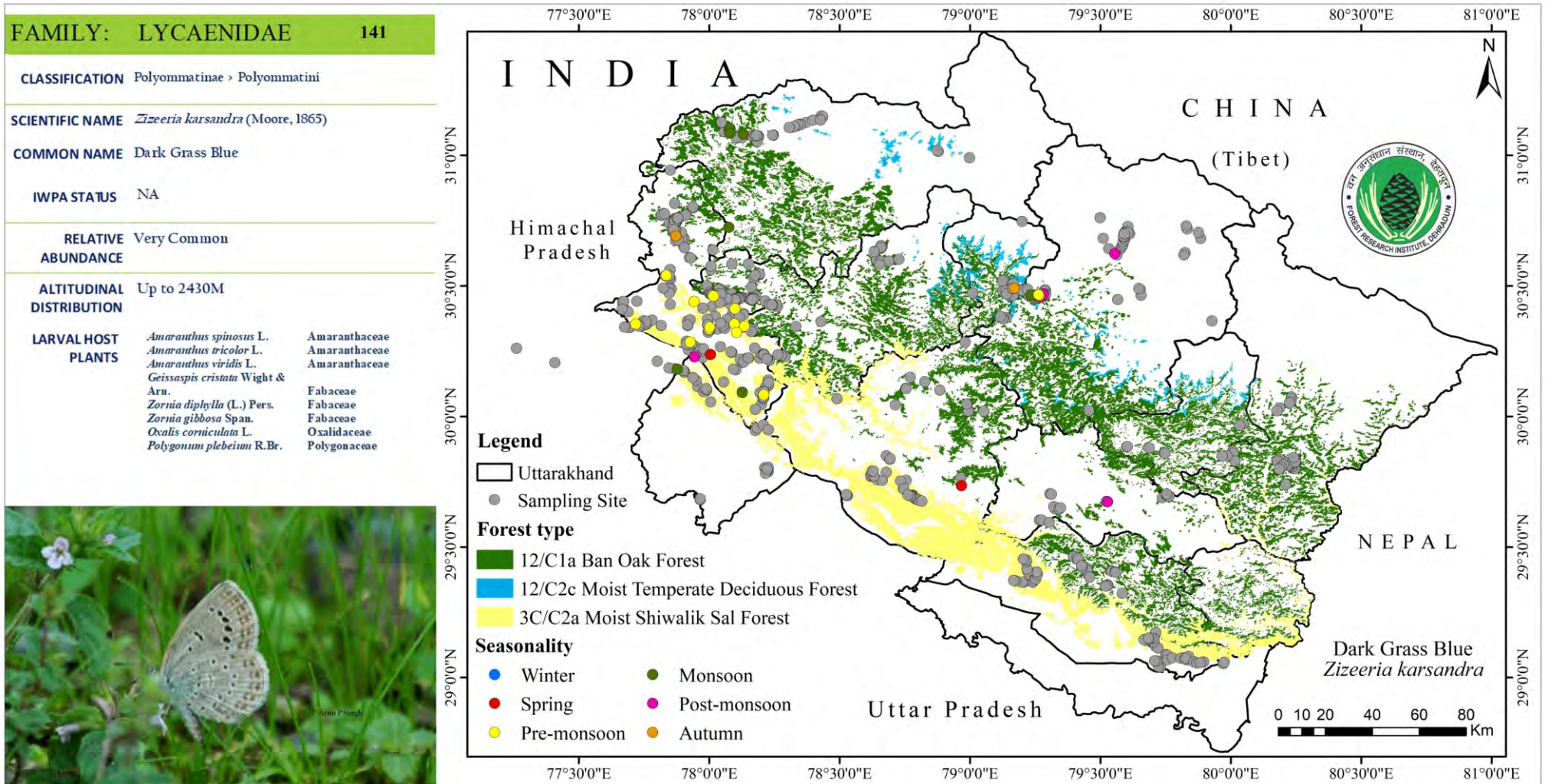



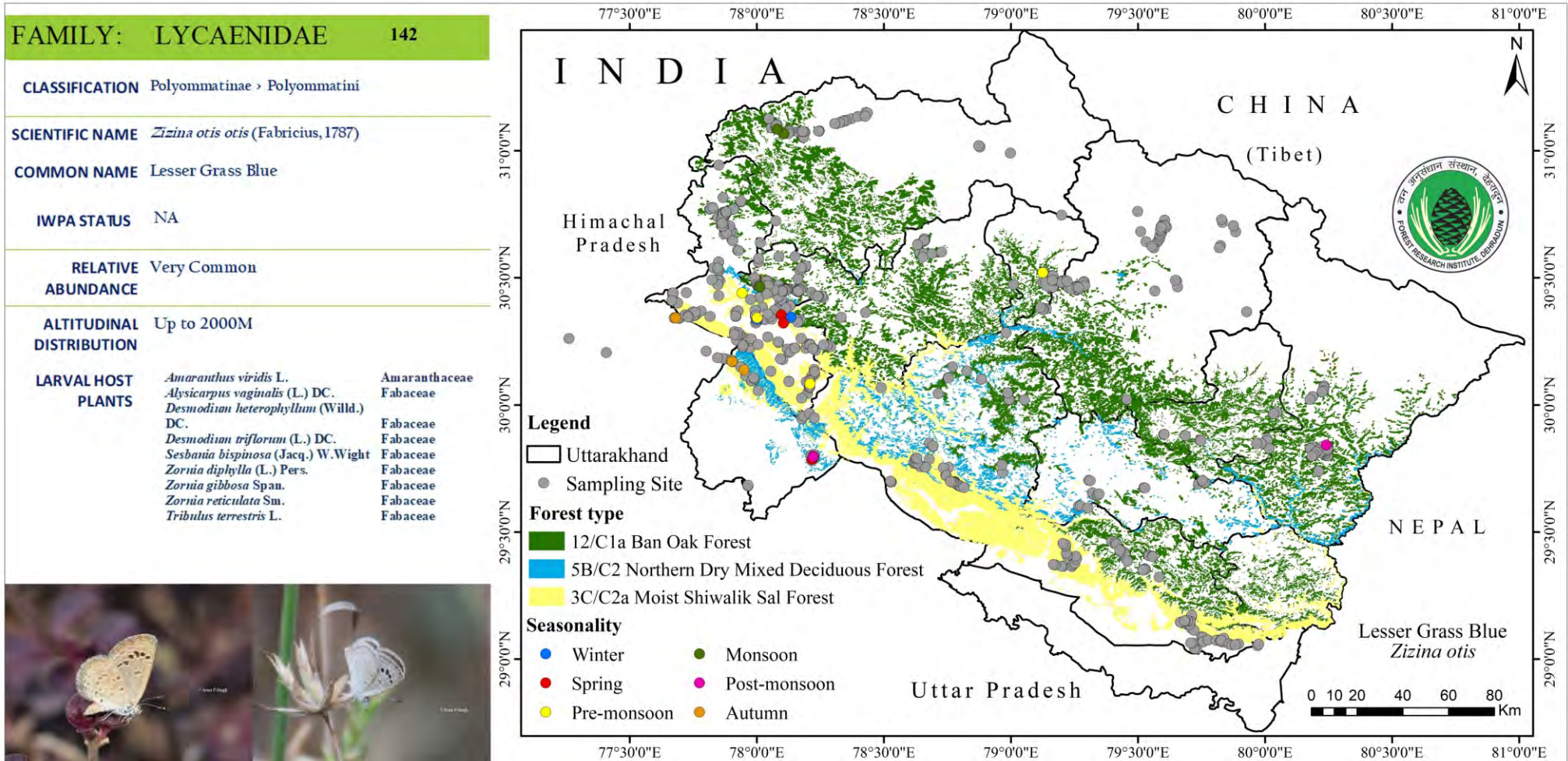


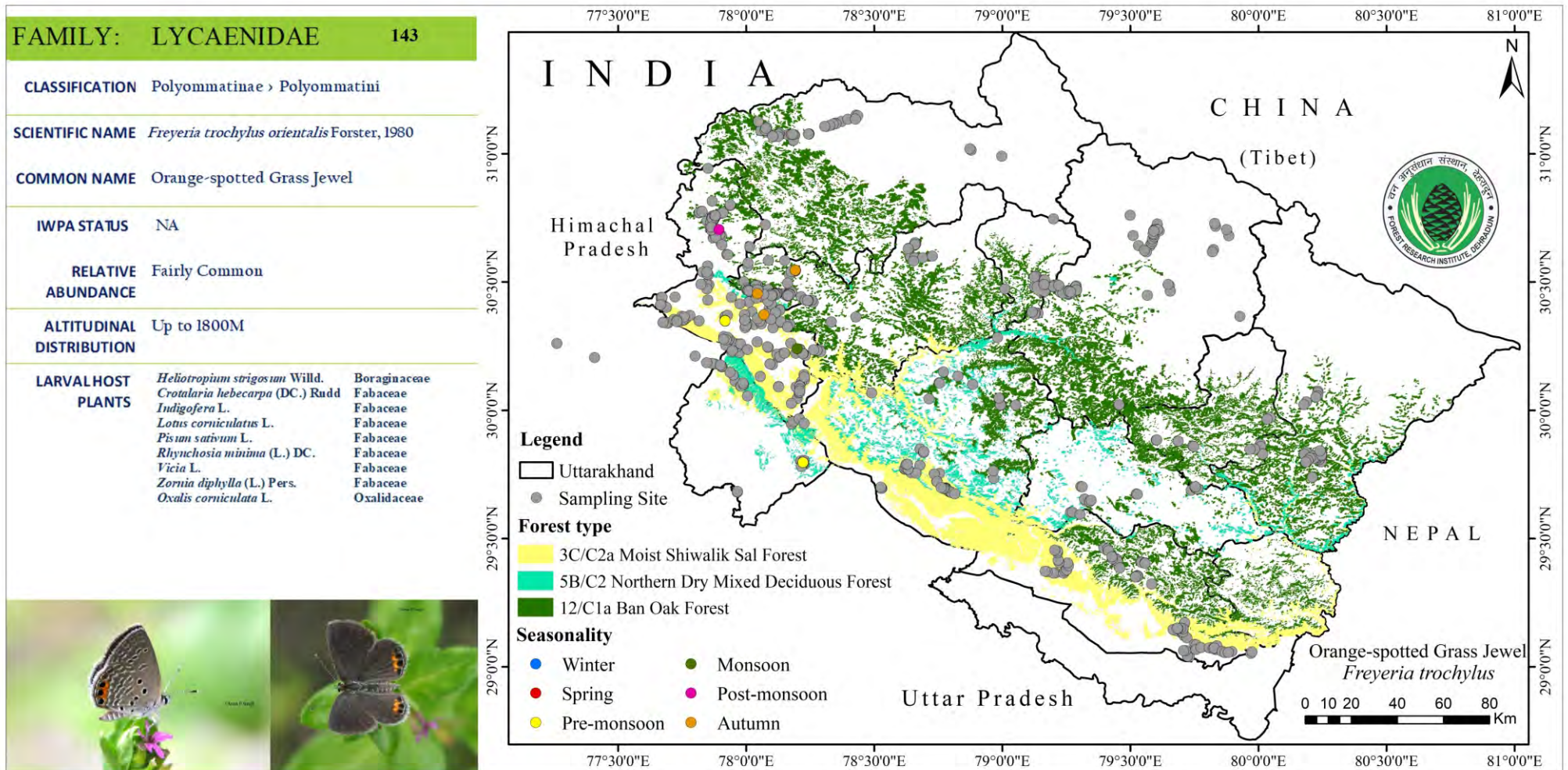


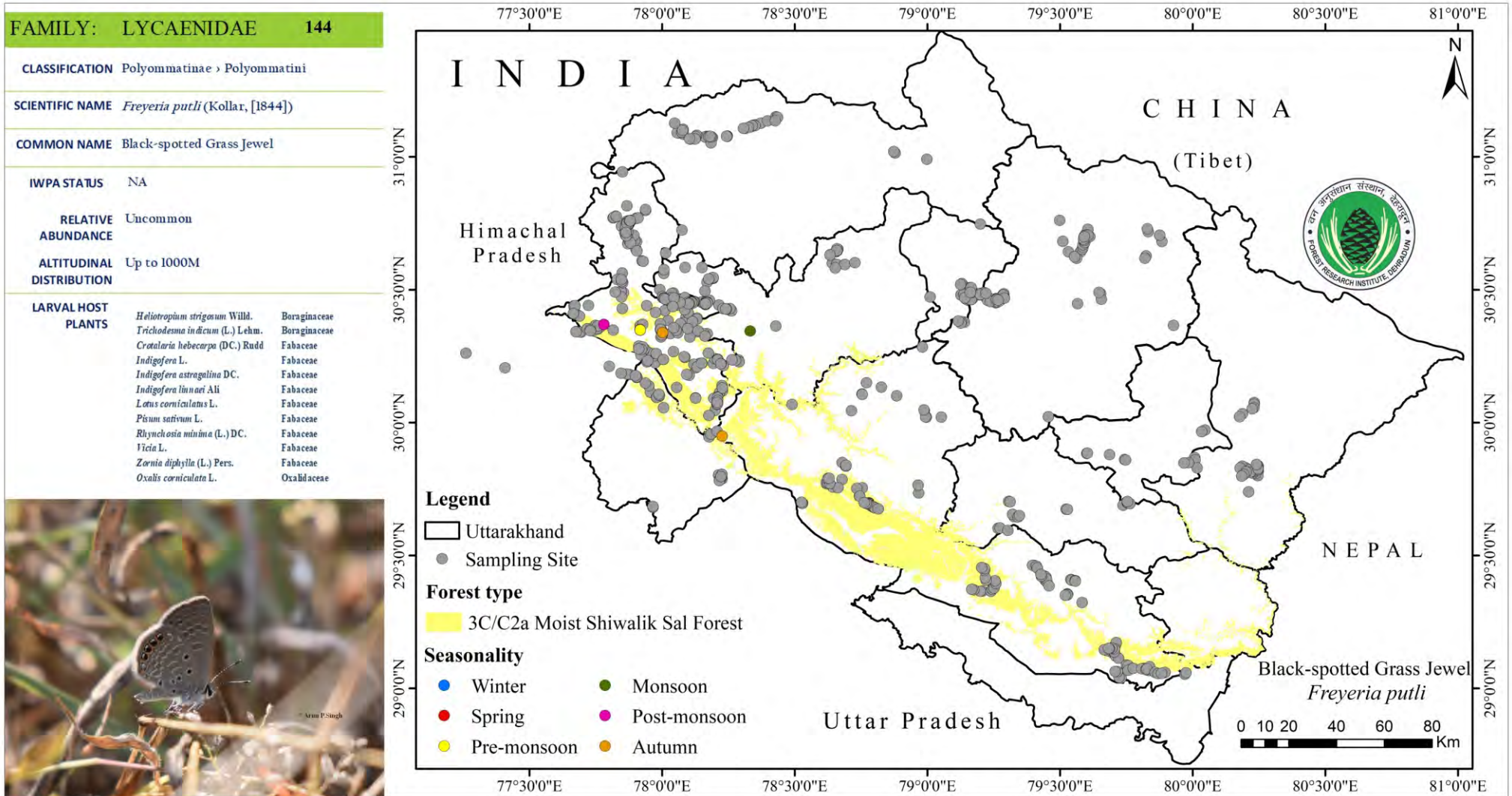












FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 145

CLASSIFICATION Polyommatae › Polyommataini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Azanus ubaldus* (Stoll, [1782])

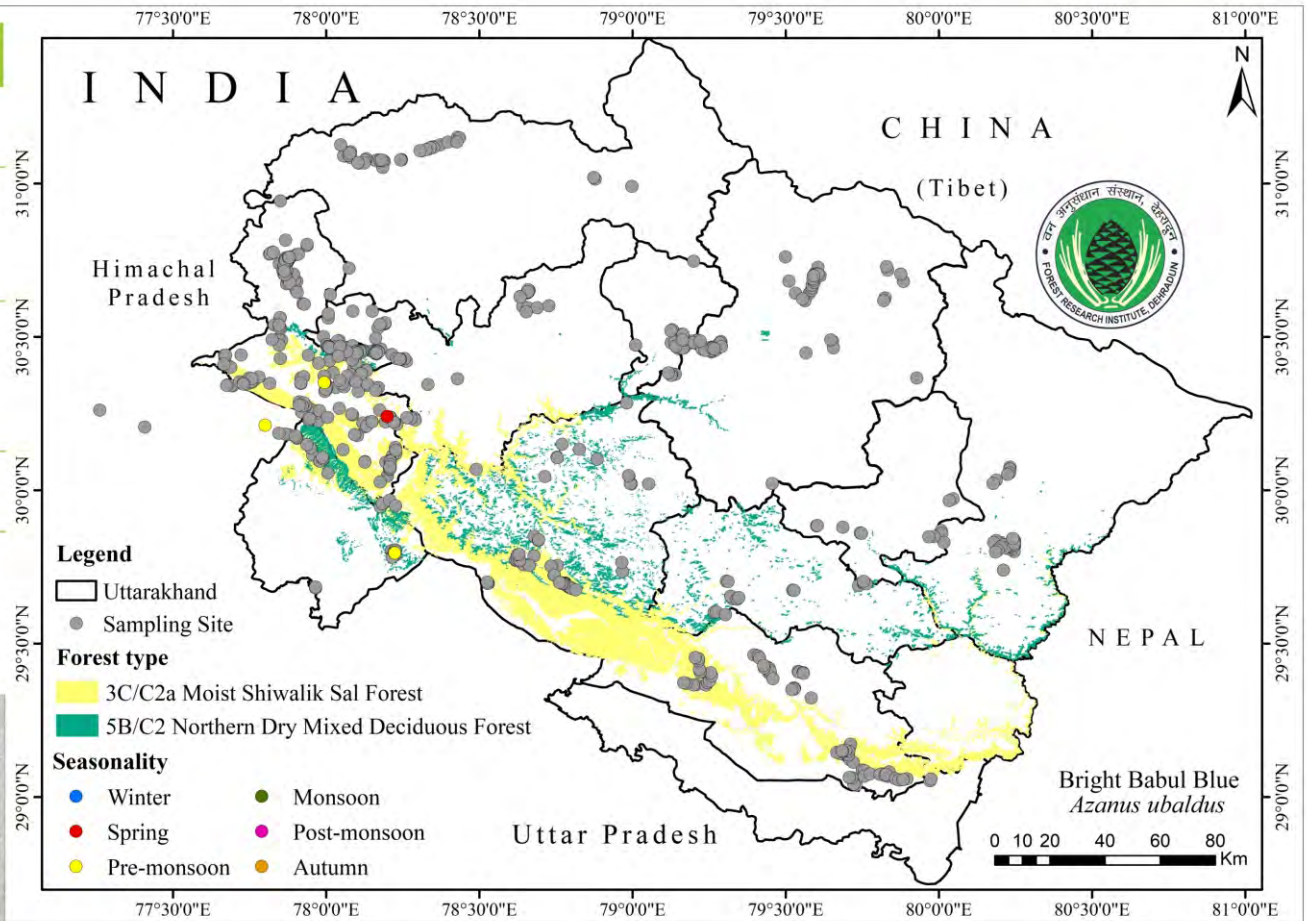
COMMON NAME Bright Babulblue

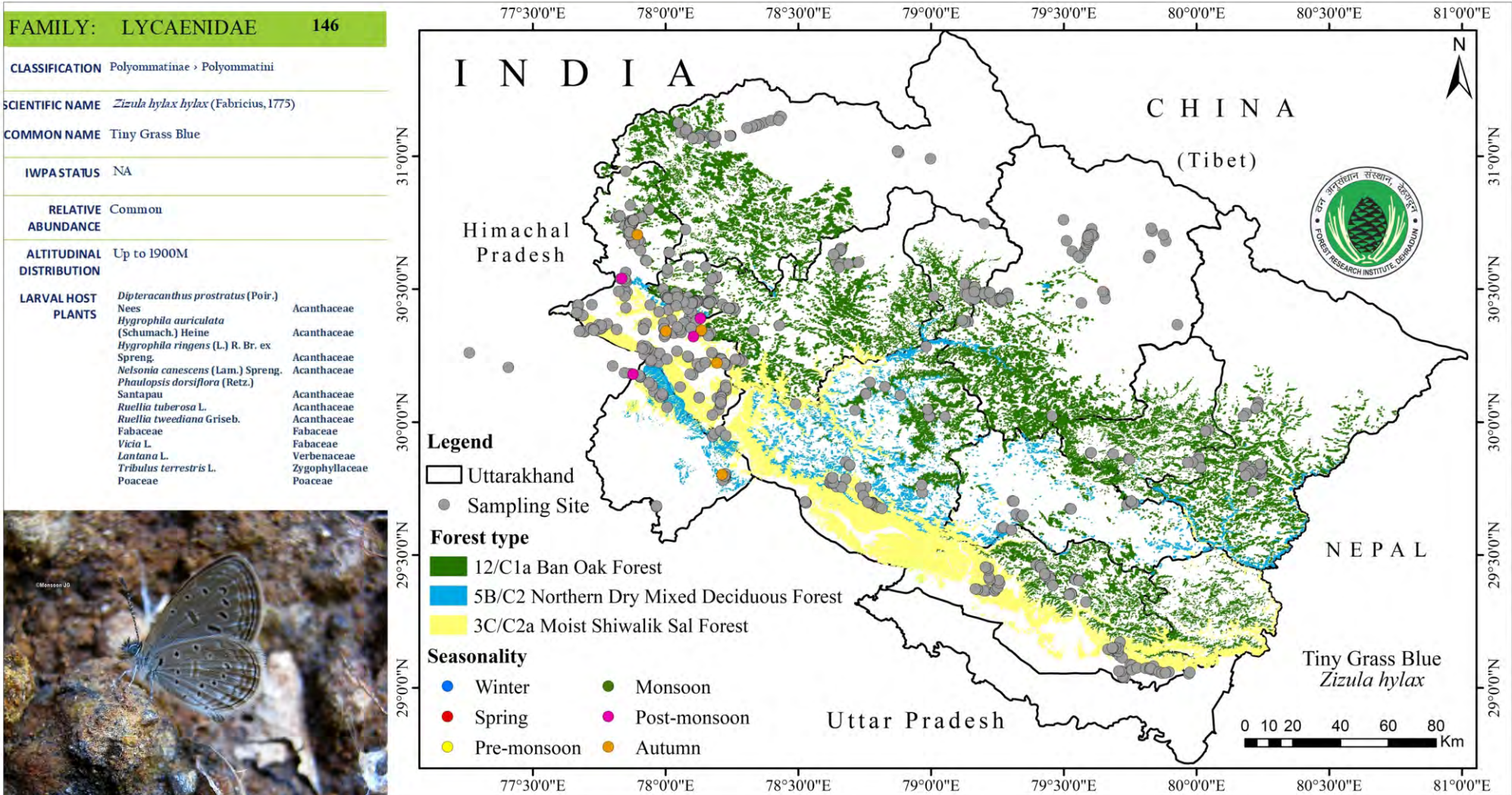
IWPA STATUS NA

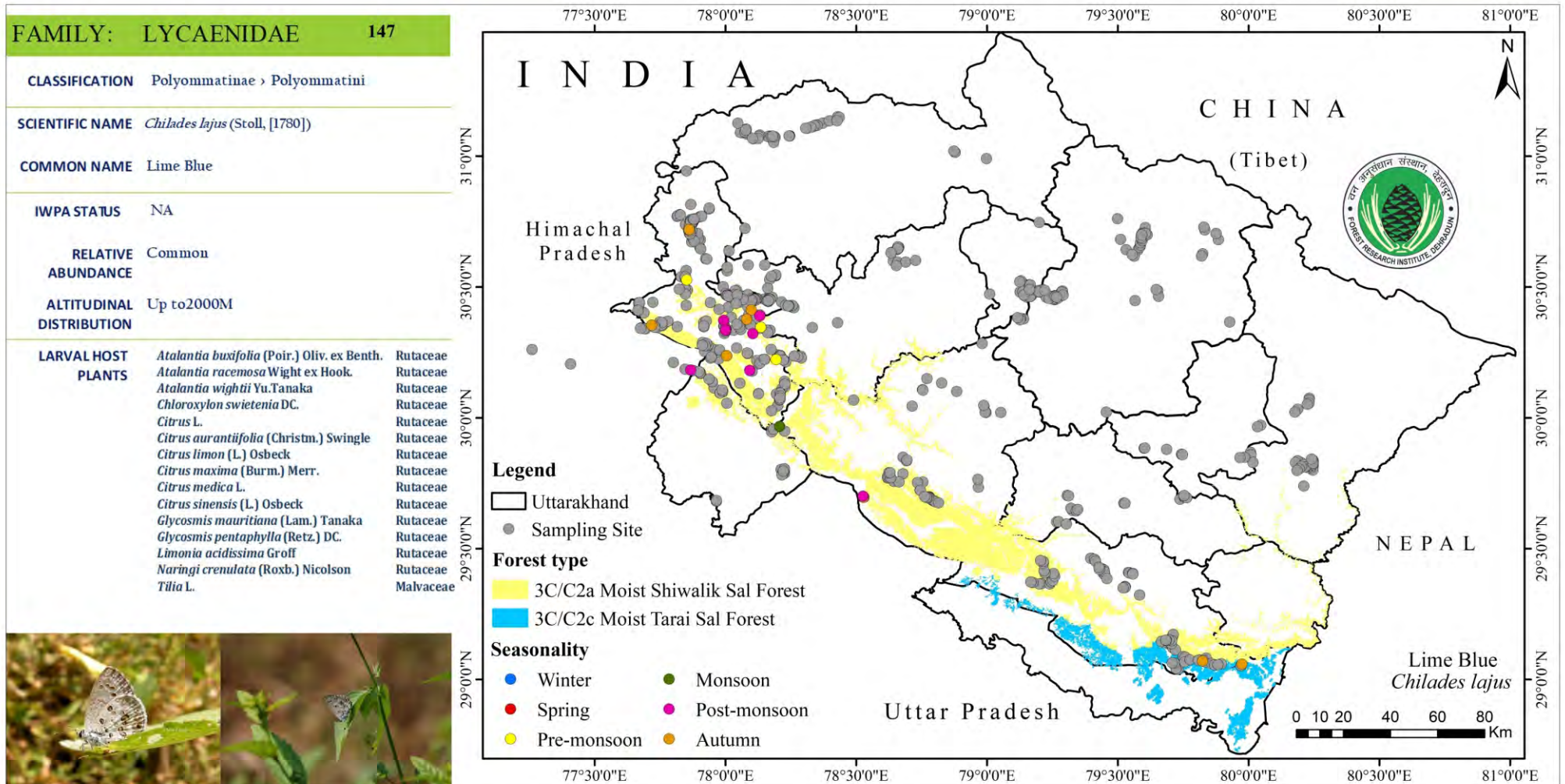
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

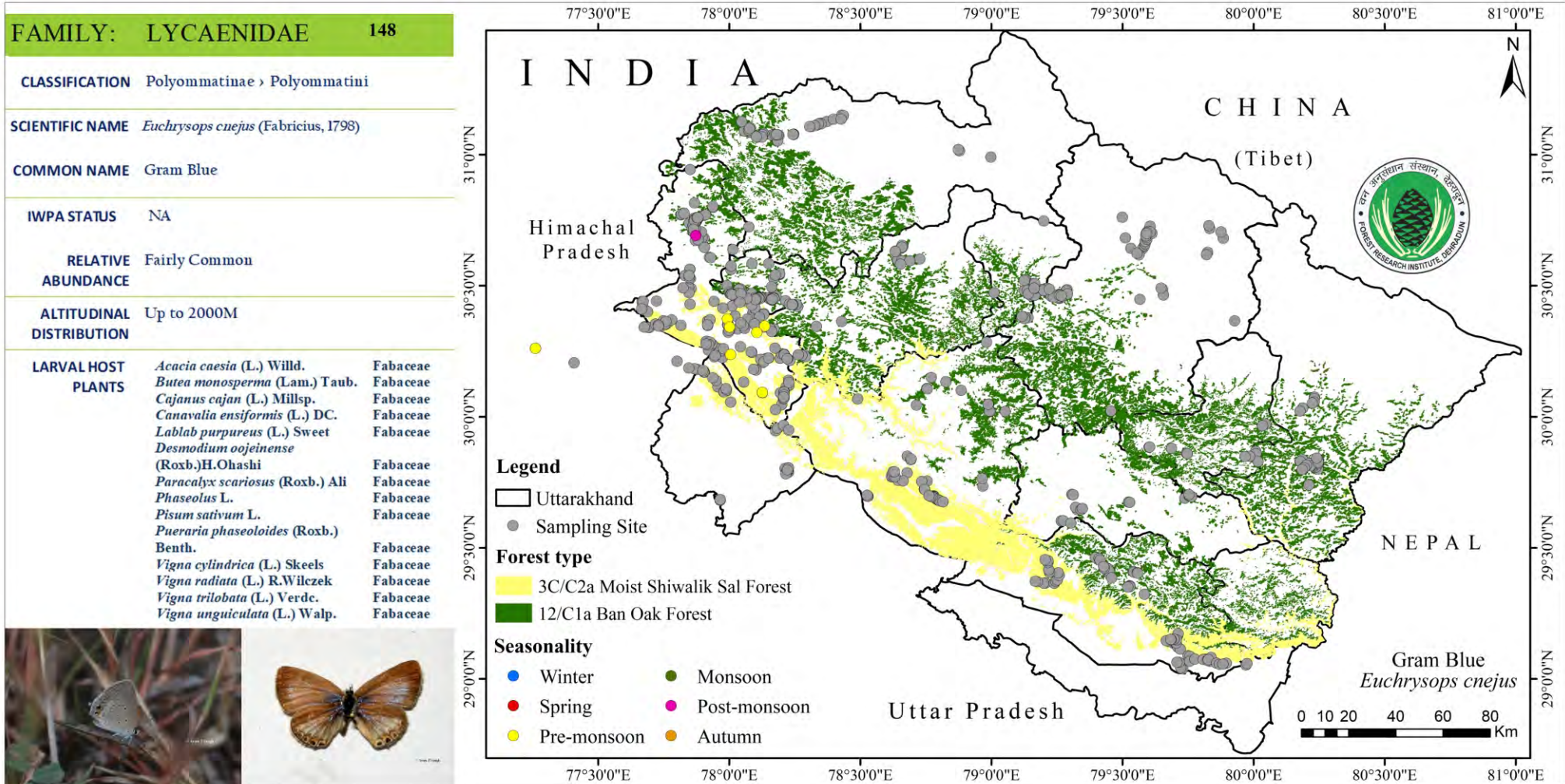
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 900M

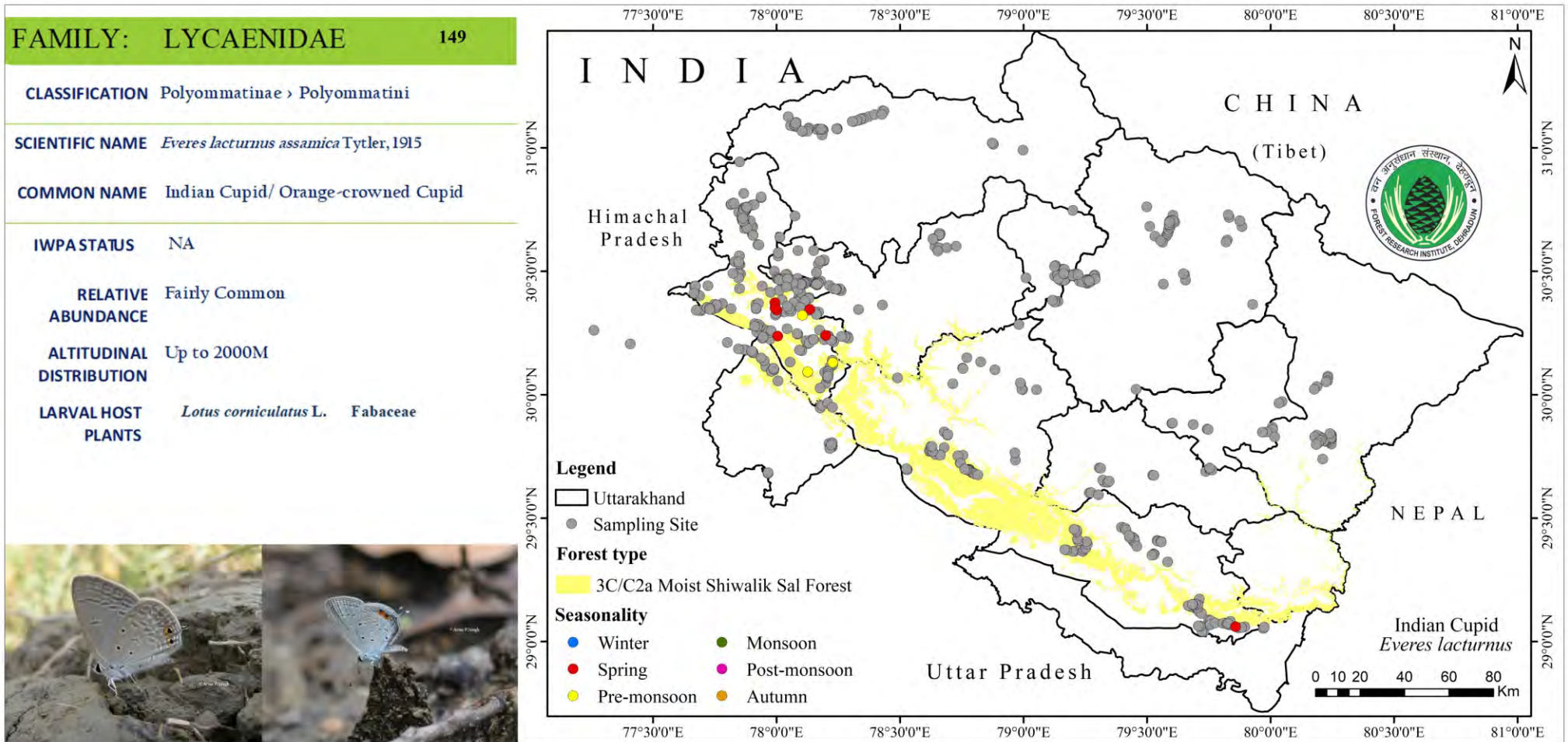
LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Acacia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Willd. Fabaceae
Acacia nilotica (L.) Delile Fabaceae











FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 150

CLASSIFICATION Polyommatainae > Polyommataini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Everes hugelii hugelii* (Gistel, 1857)

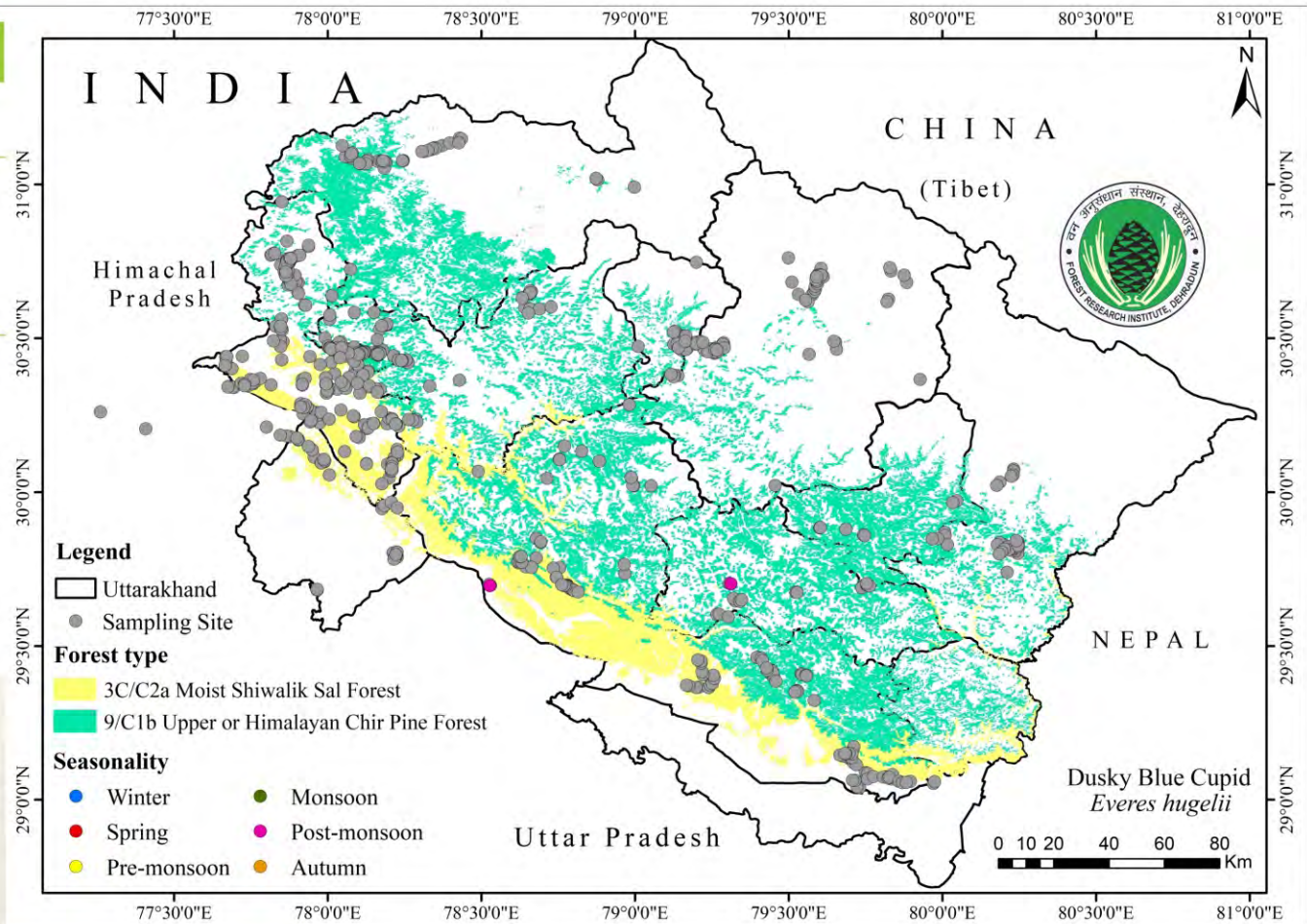
COMMON NAME Dusky Blue Cupid

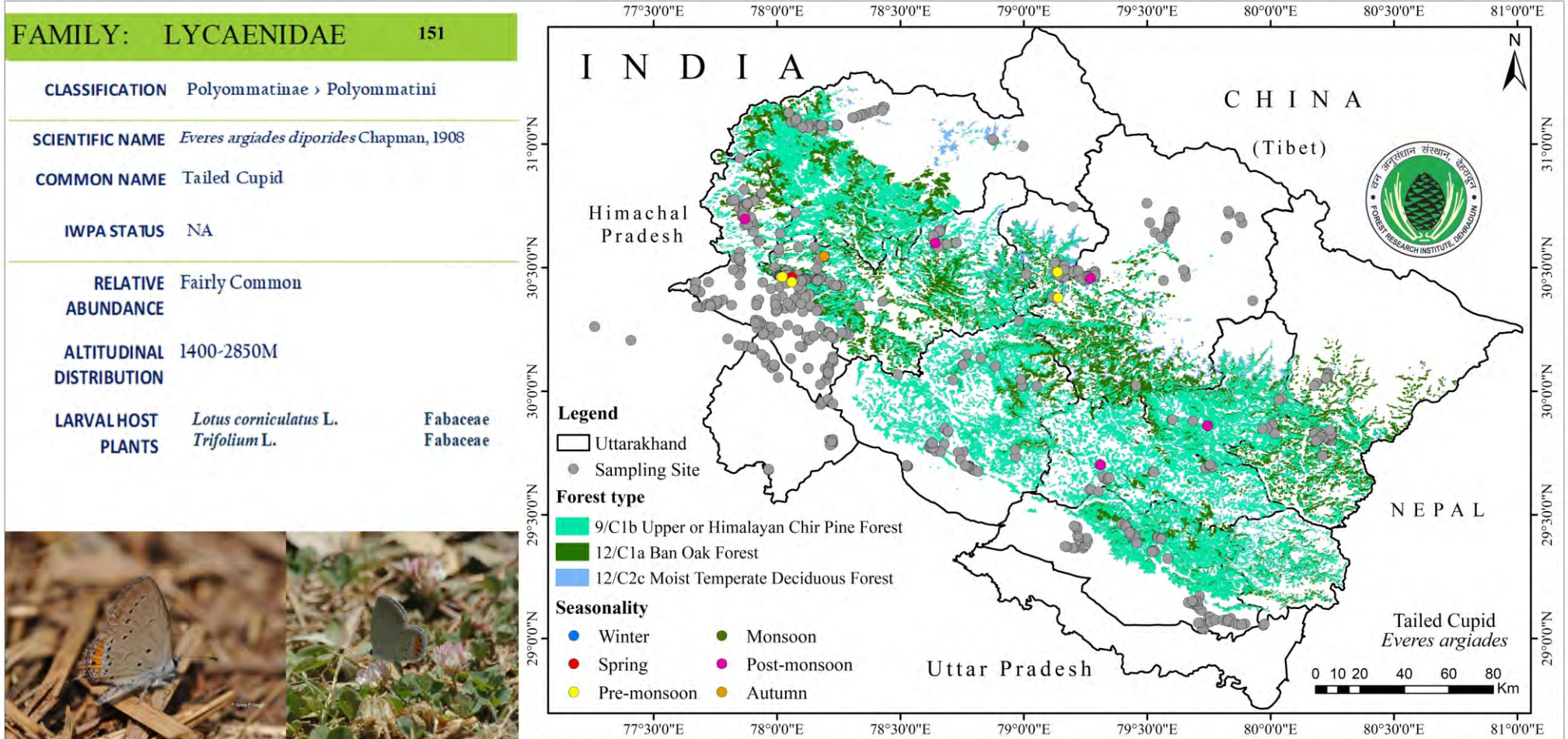
IWPA STATUS NA

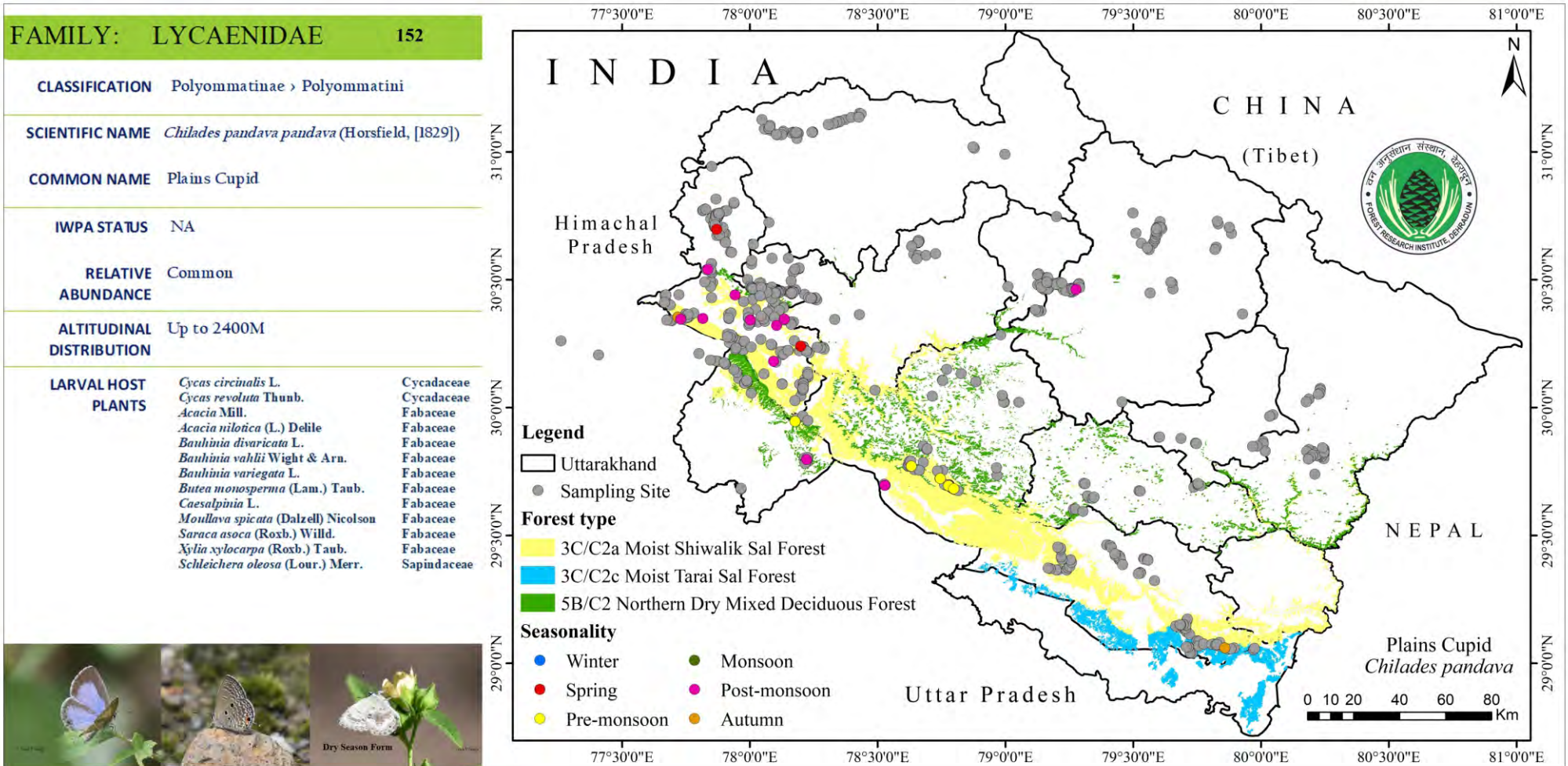
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

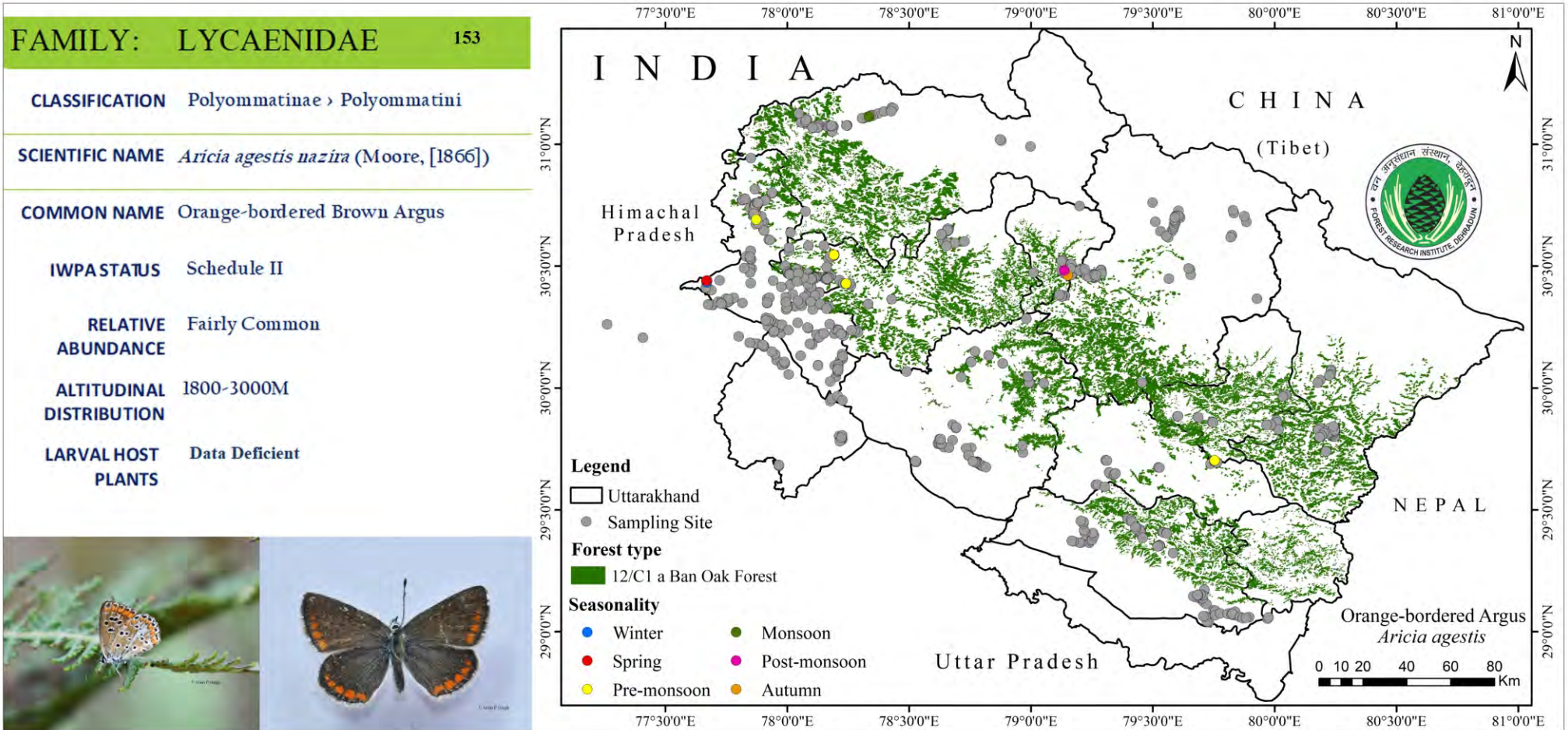
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1700-3000M

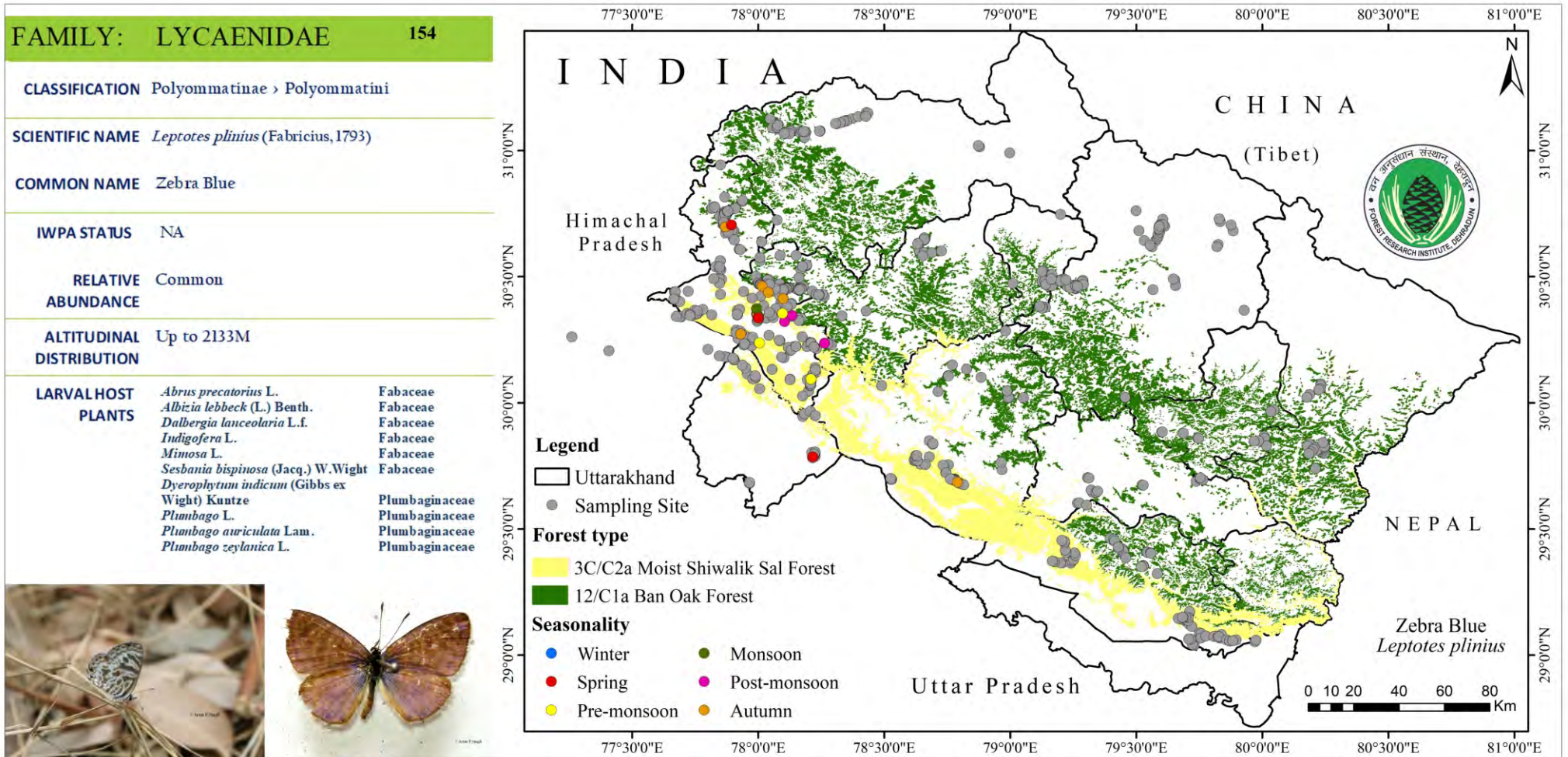
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient

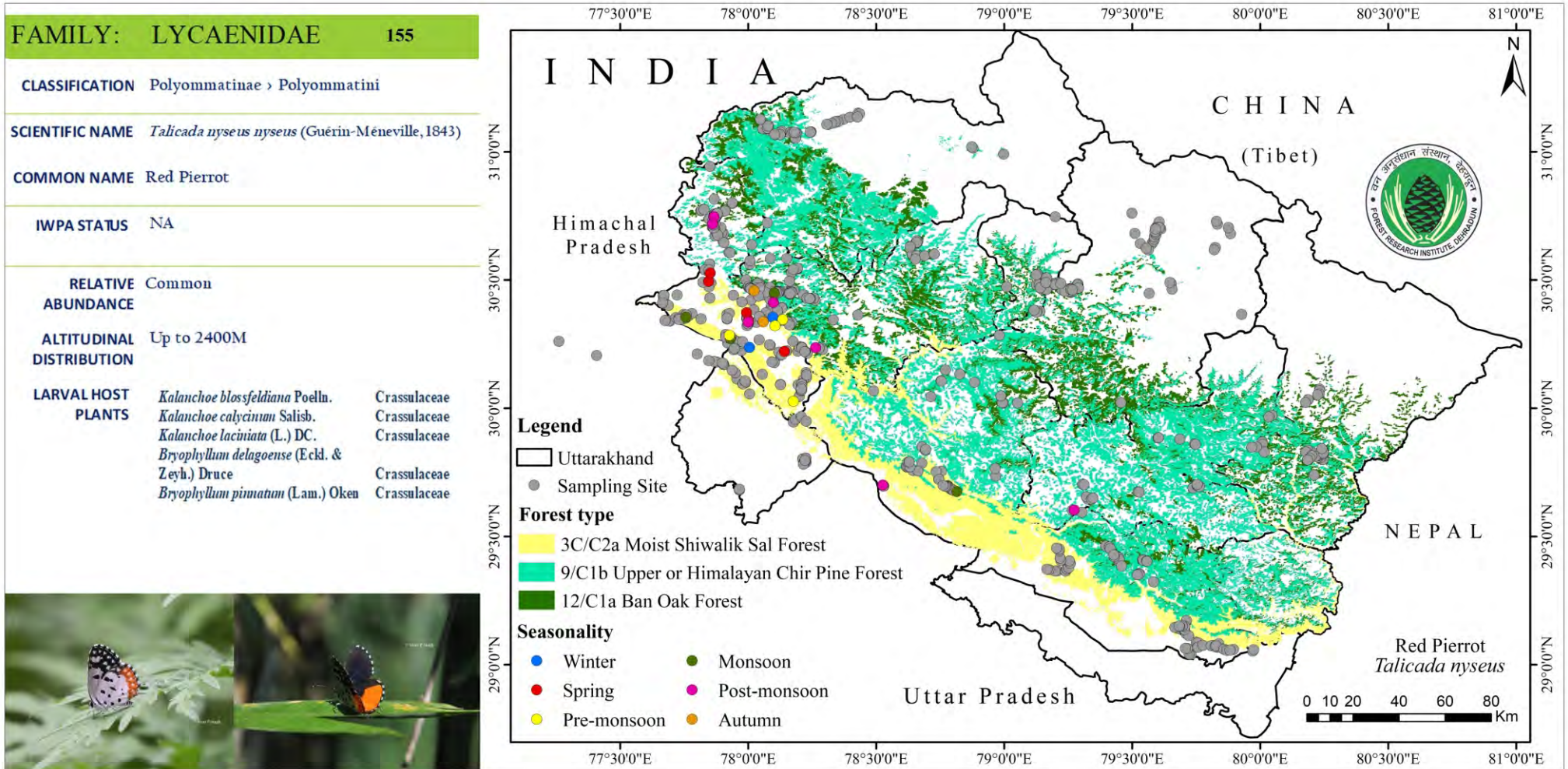












FAMILY: LYCAENIDAE 156

CLASSIFICATION Polyommatae > Polyommataini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Castalius rosimon rosimon* (Fabricius, 1775)

COMMON NAME Common Pierrot

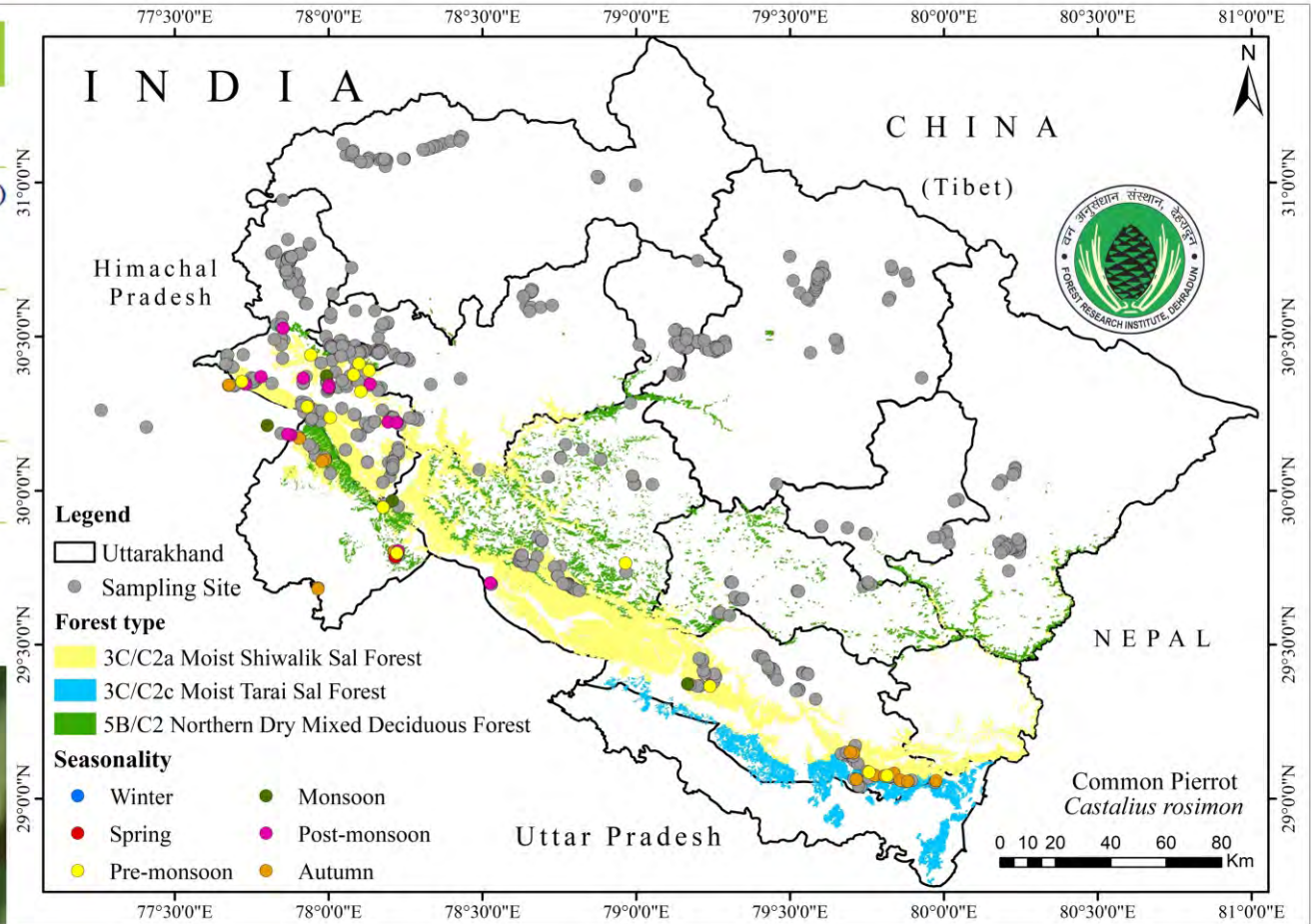
IWPA STATUS NA

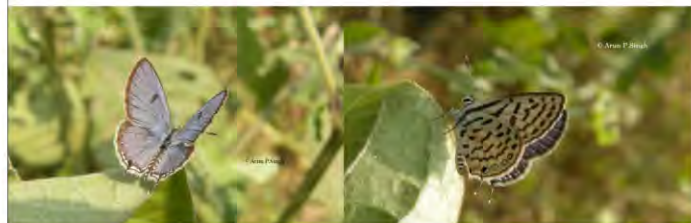
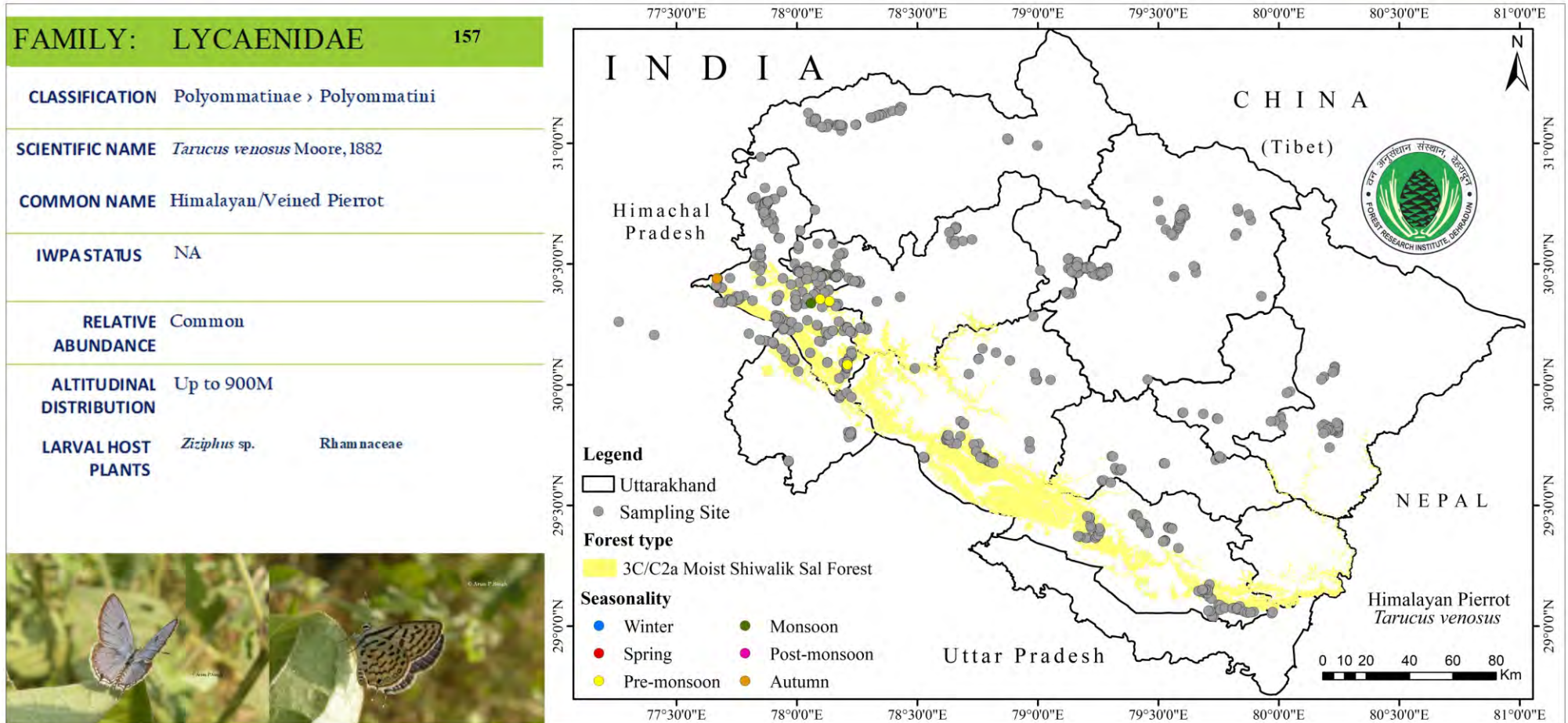
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

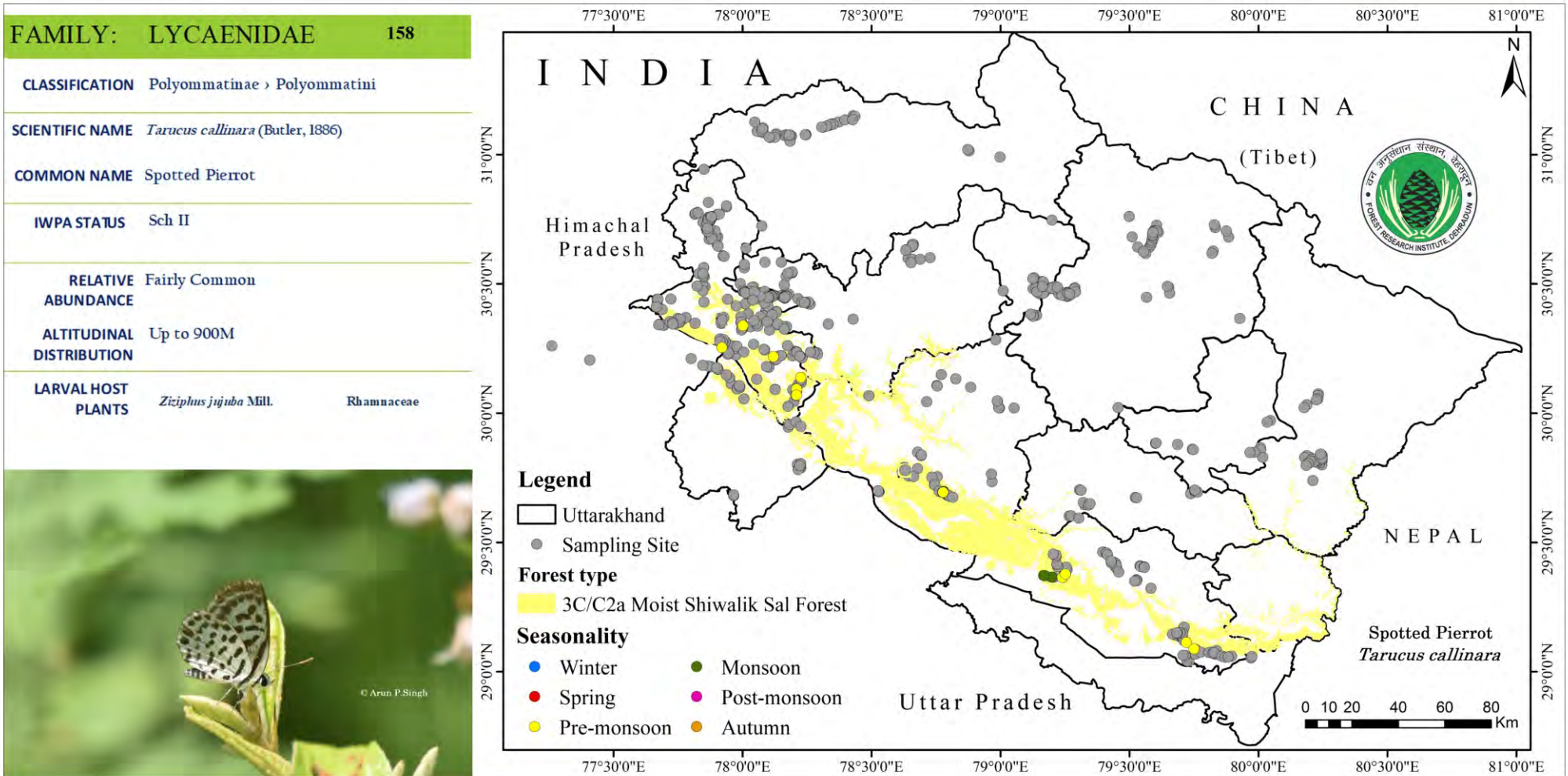
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1000M

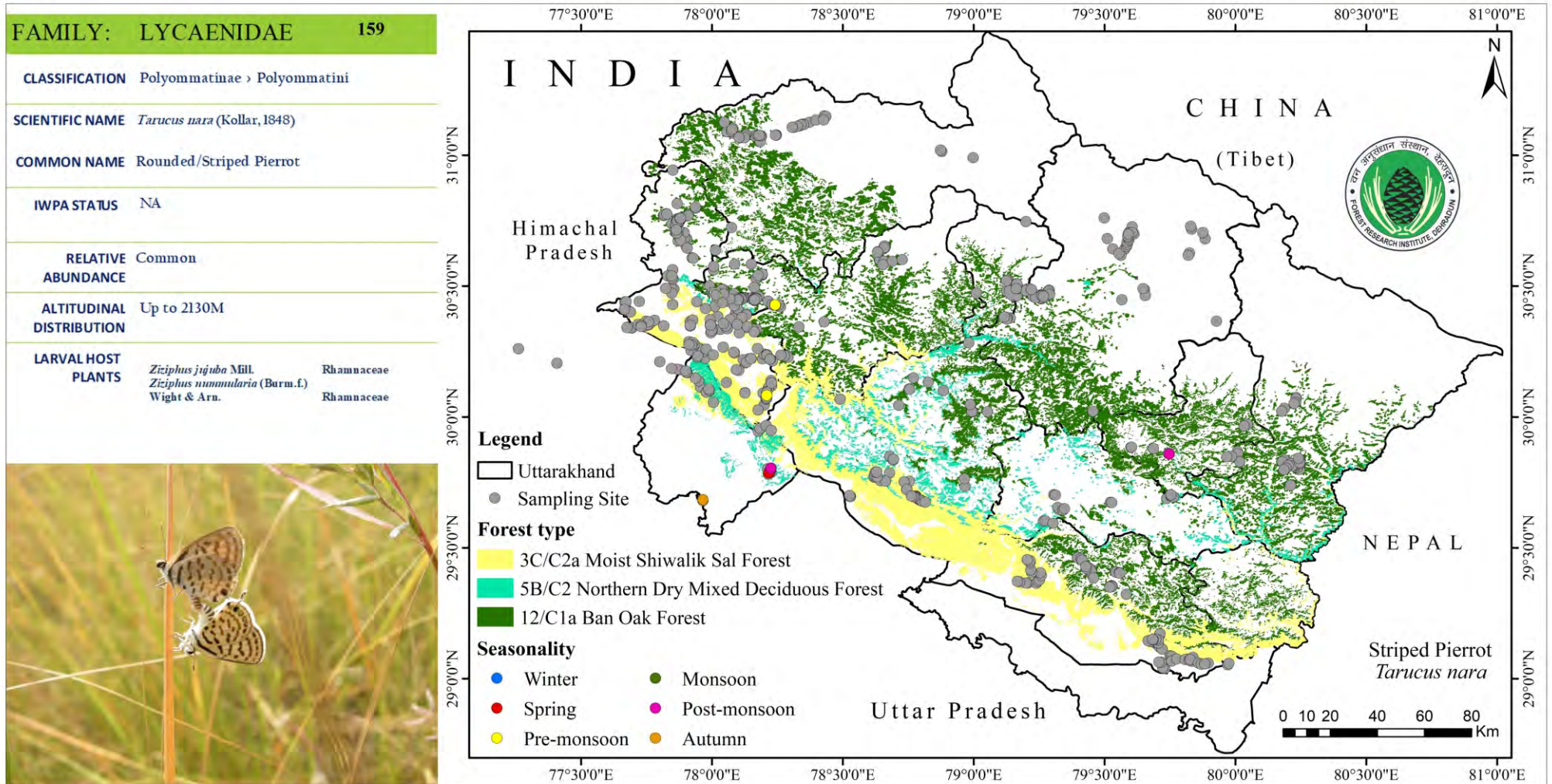
LARVAL HOST PLANTS

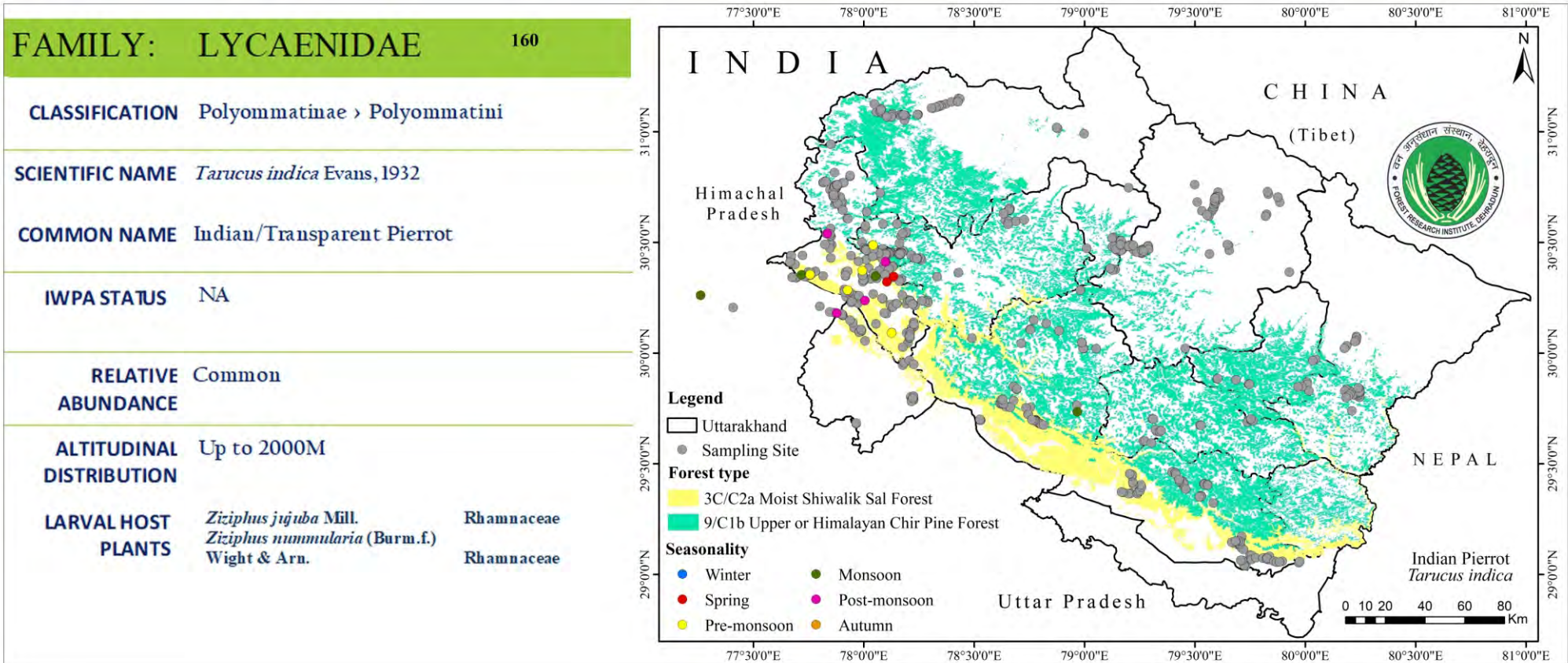
<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> (L.) Mill.	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> Lam.	Rhamnaceae
<i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i> (Retz.) Willd.	Rhamnaceae











4.RIODINIDAE

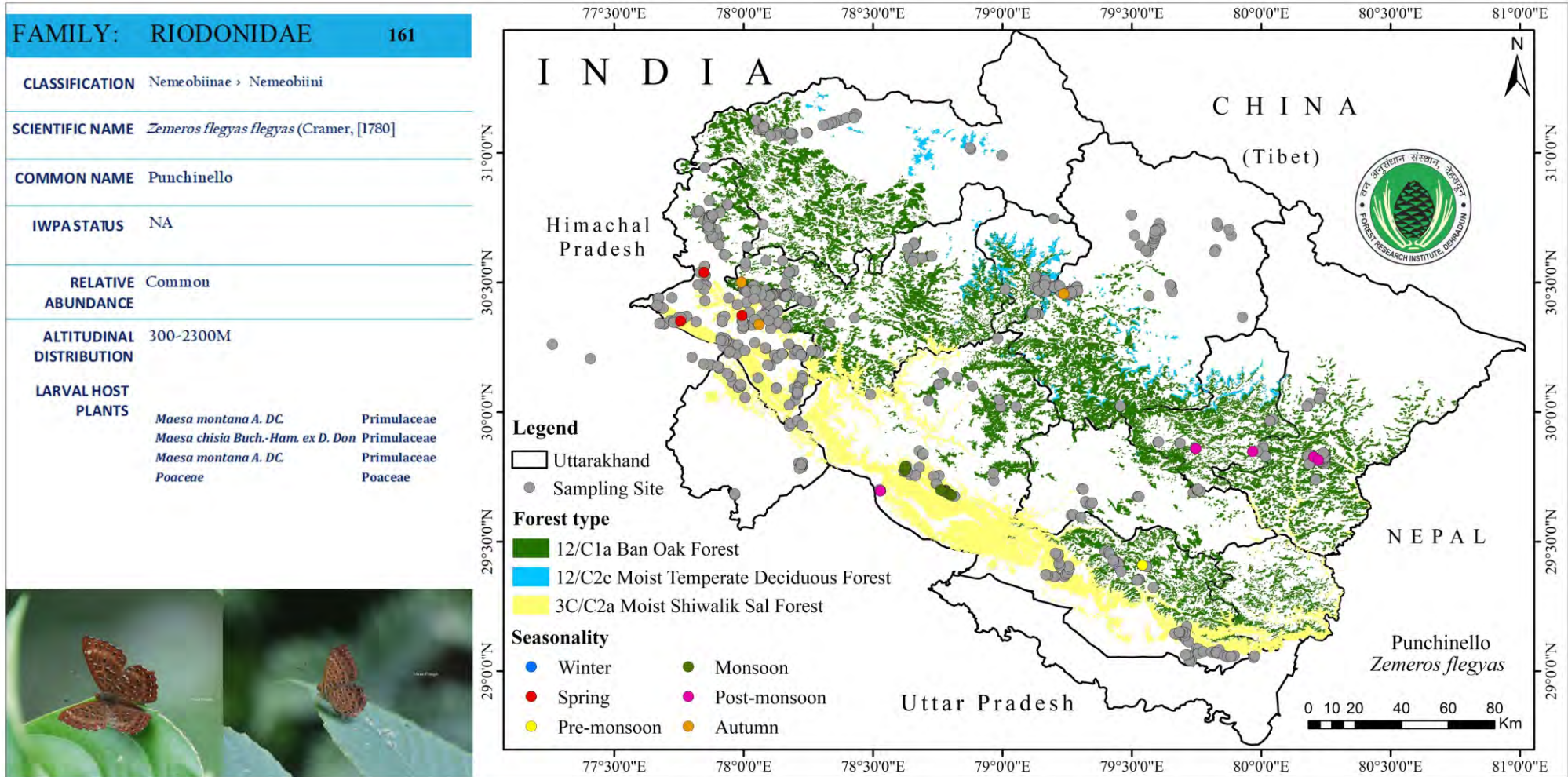
(Punches & Judie's)

(161-167)



Deciduous Sub Alpine Scrub





FAMILY: RIODONIDAE 162

CLASSIFICATION Nemeobiinae > Abisarini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Abisara bifasciata suffusa* Moore, 1882

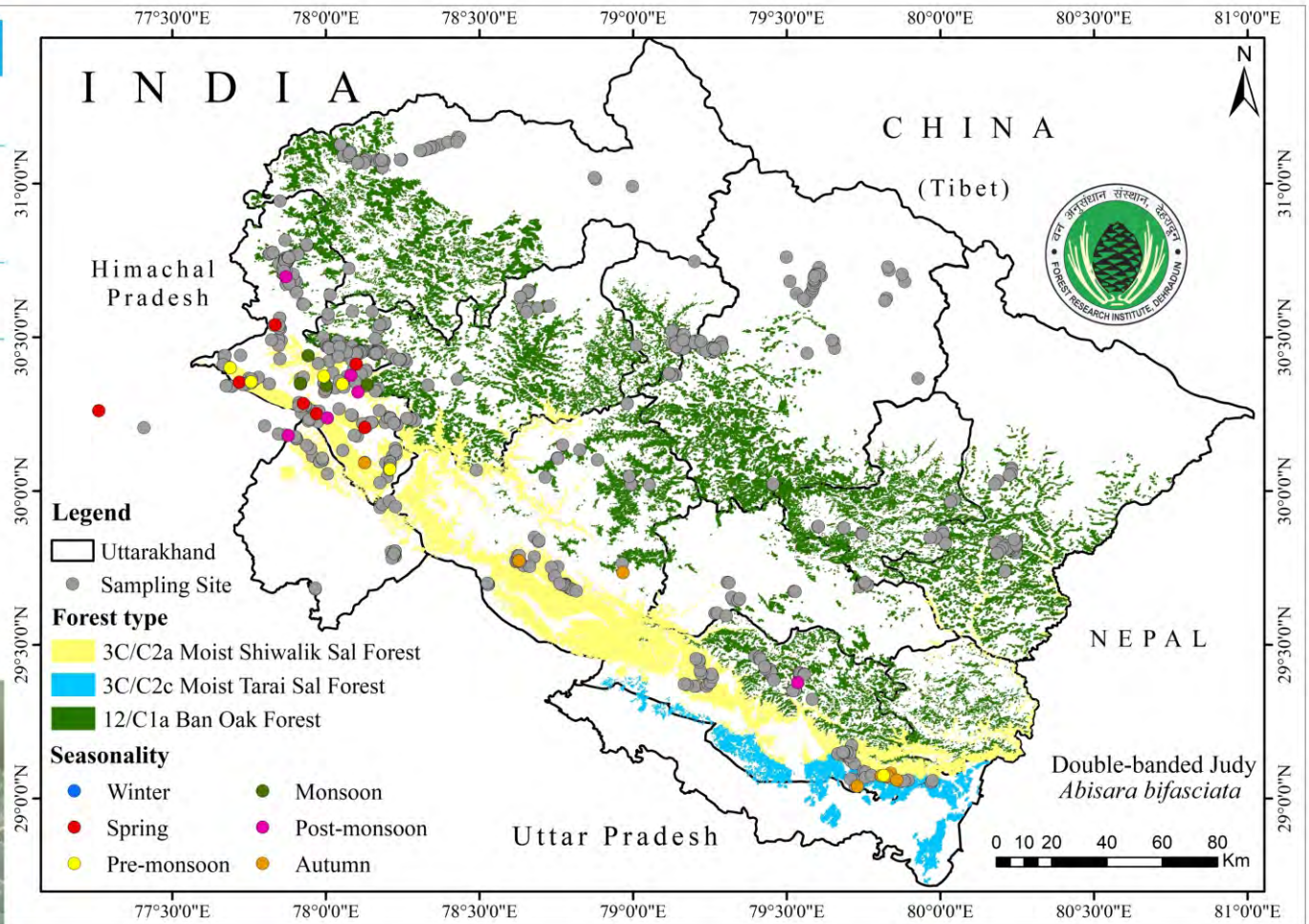
COMMON NAME Suffused Double-banded Judy

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1200M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS
Ardisia solanacea Roxb. Primulaceae
Embelia tjeriani-cottam (Roem. & Schult.) A. DC. Primulaceae
Maesa indica (Roxb.) A. DC. Primulaceae



FAMILY: RIODONIDAE 163

CLASSIFICATION Nemeobiinae > Abisarini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Abisara fylla* (Westwood, [1851])

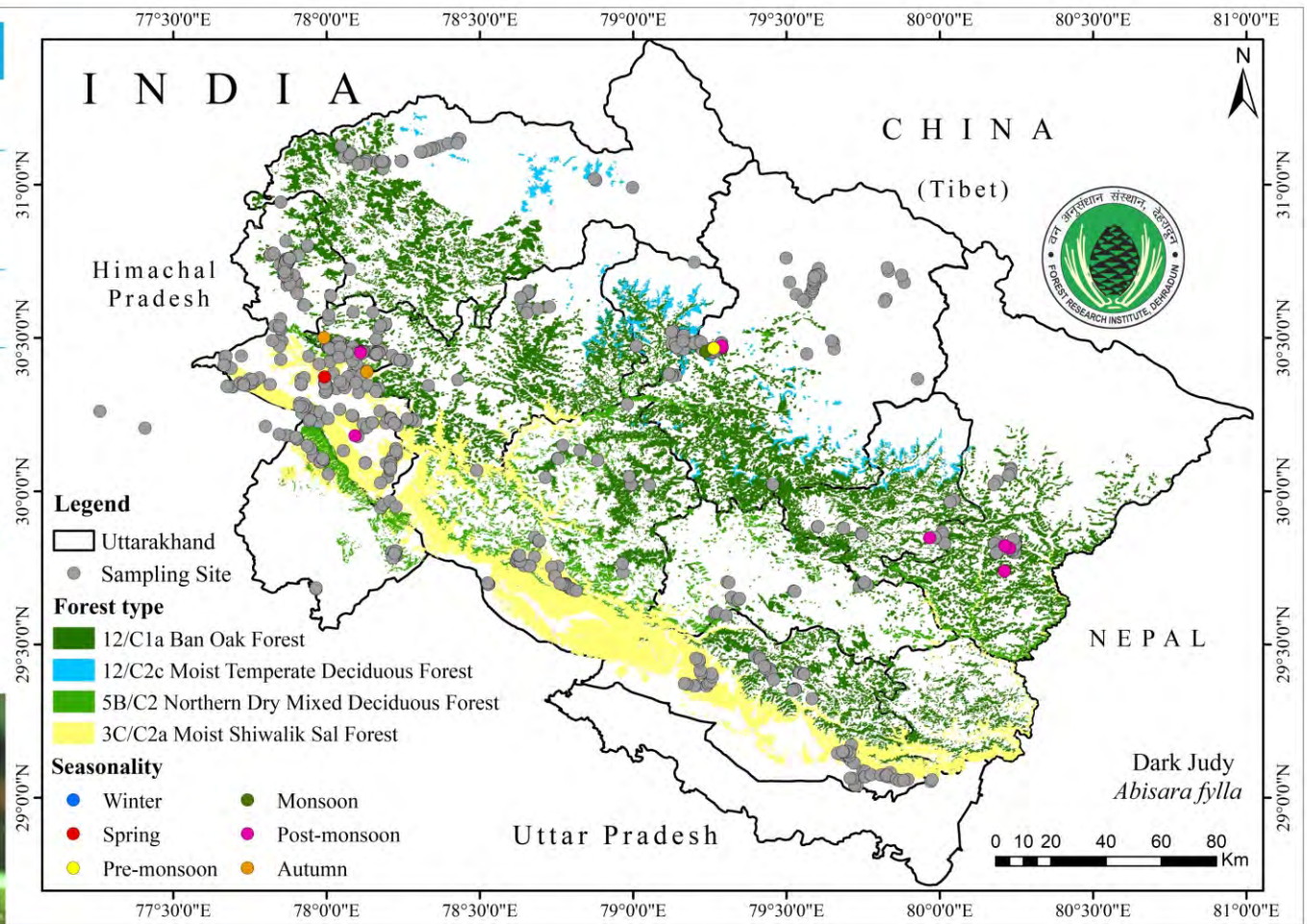
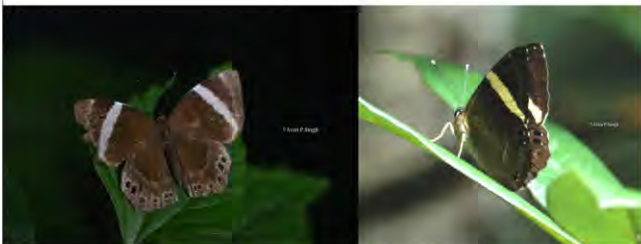
COMMON NAME Dark Judy

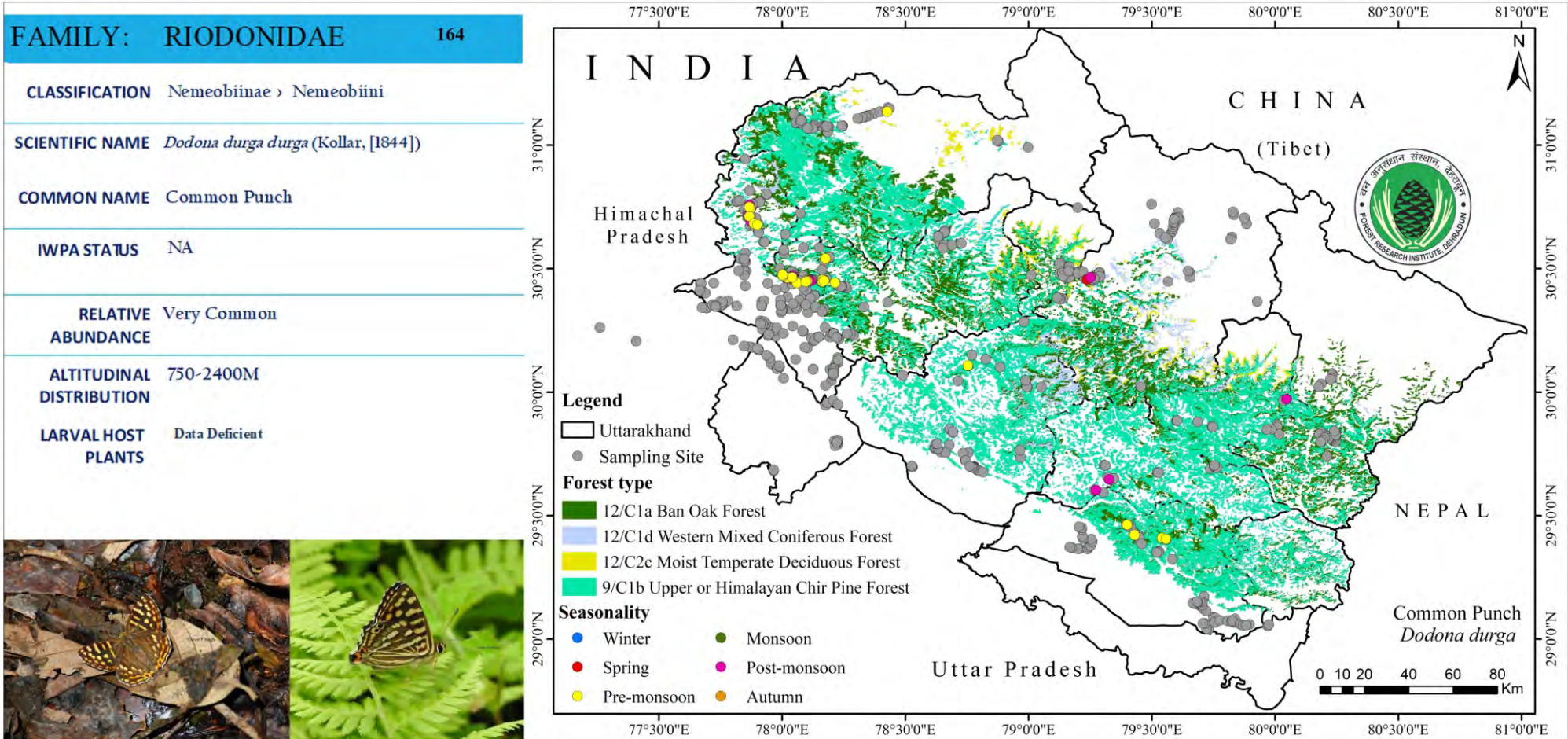
IWPA STATUS NA

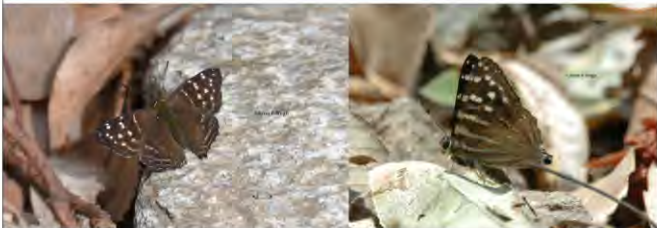
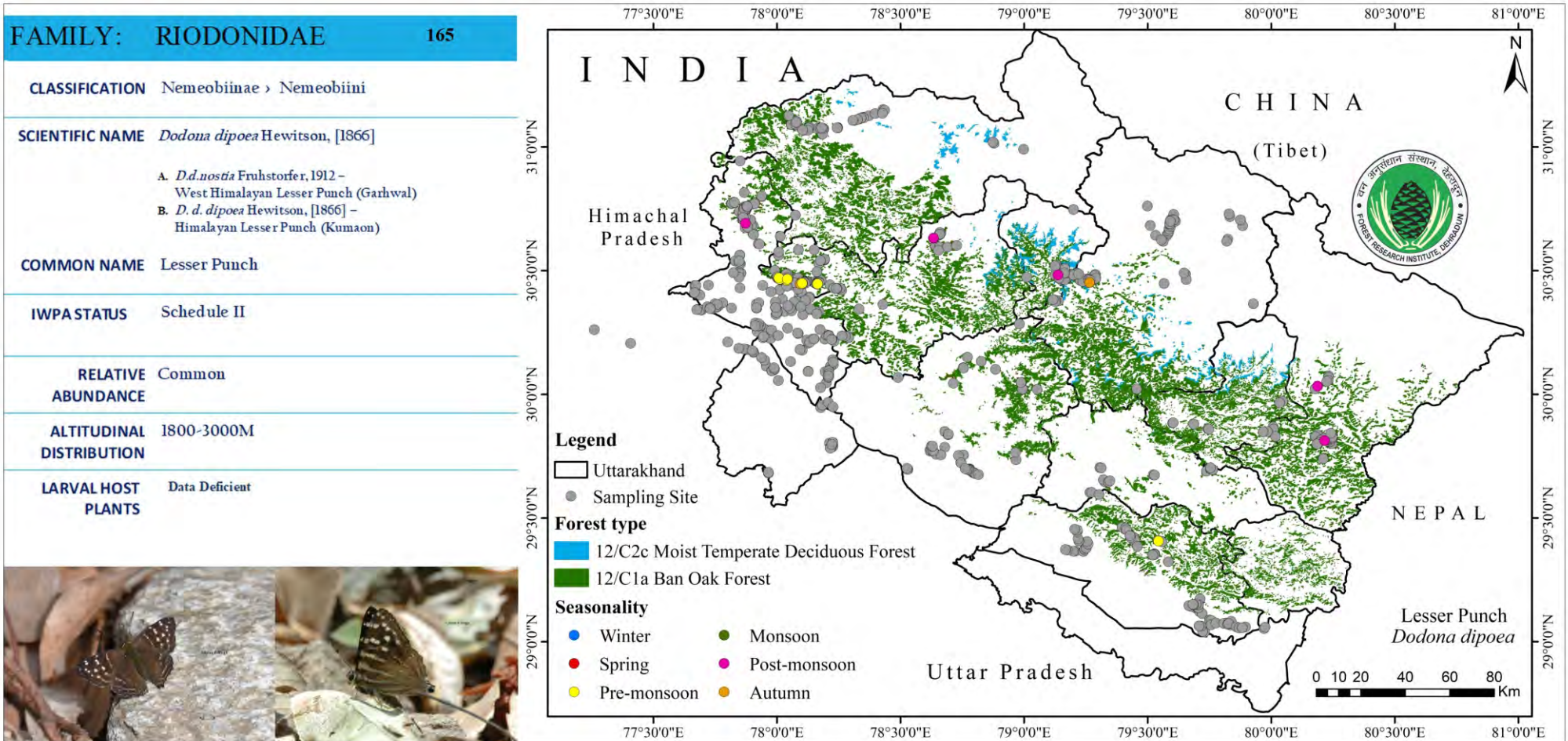
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

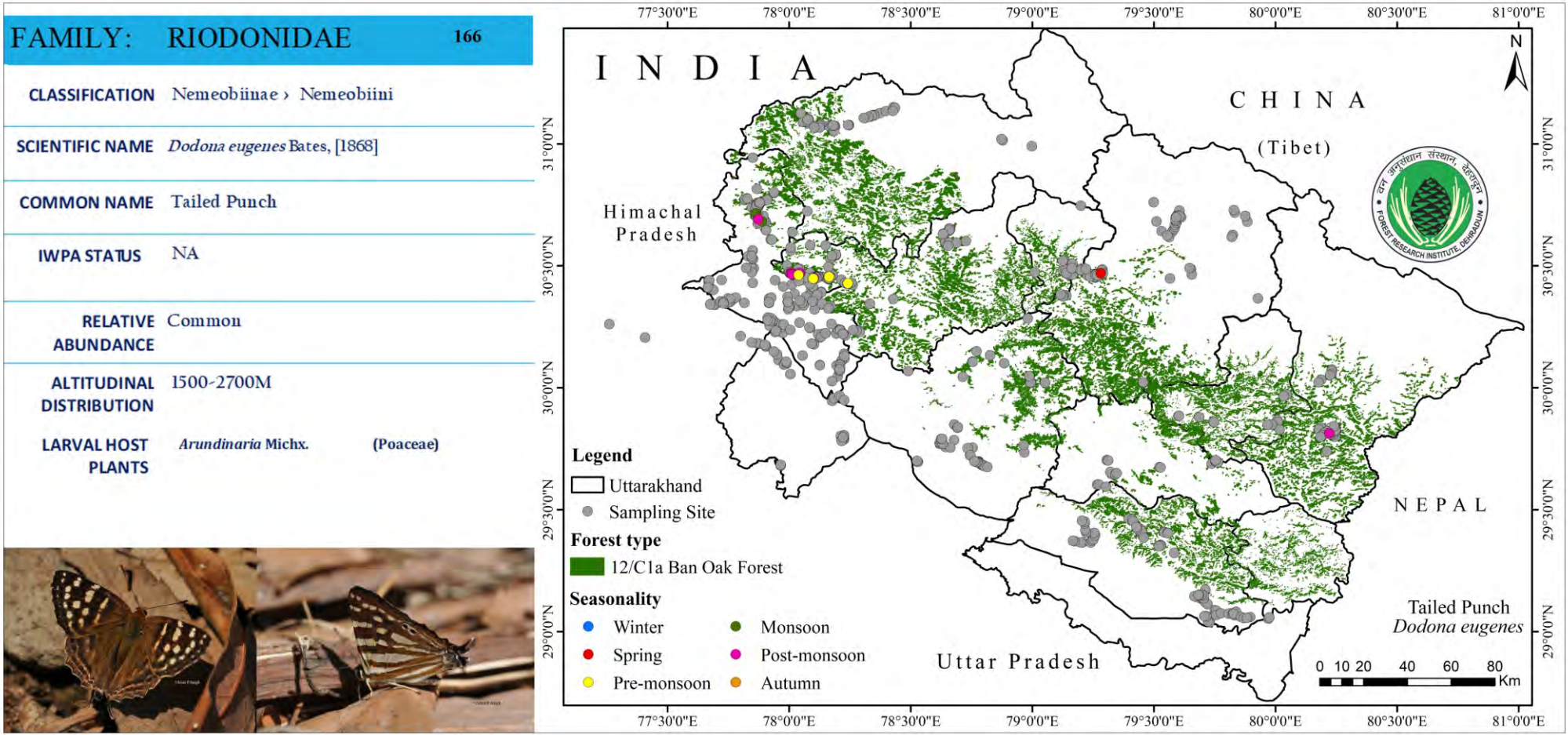
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 500-2000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Maesa chisia* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don (Primulaceae)









FAMILY: RIODONIDAE 167

CLASSIFICATION Nemeobiinae > Nemeobiini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Dodona oida phlegra* Fruhstorfer, 1914

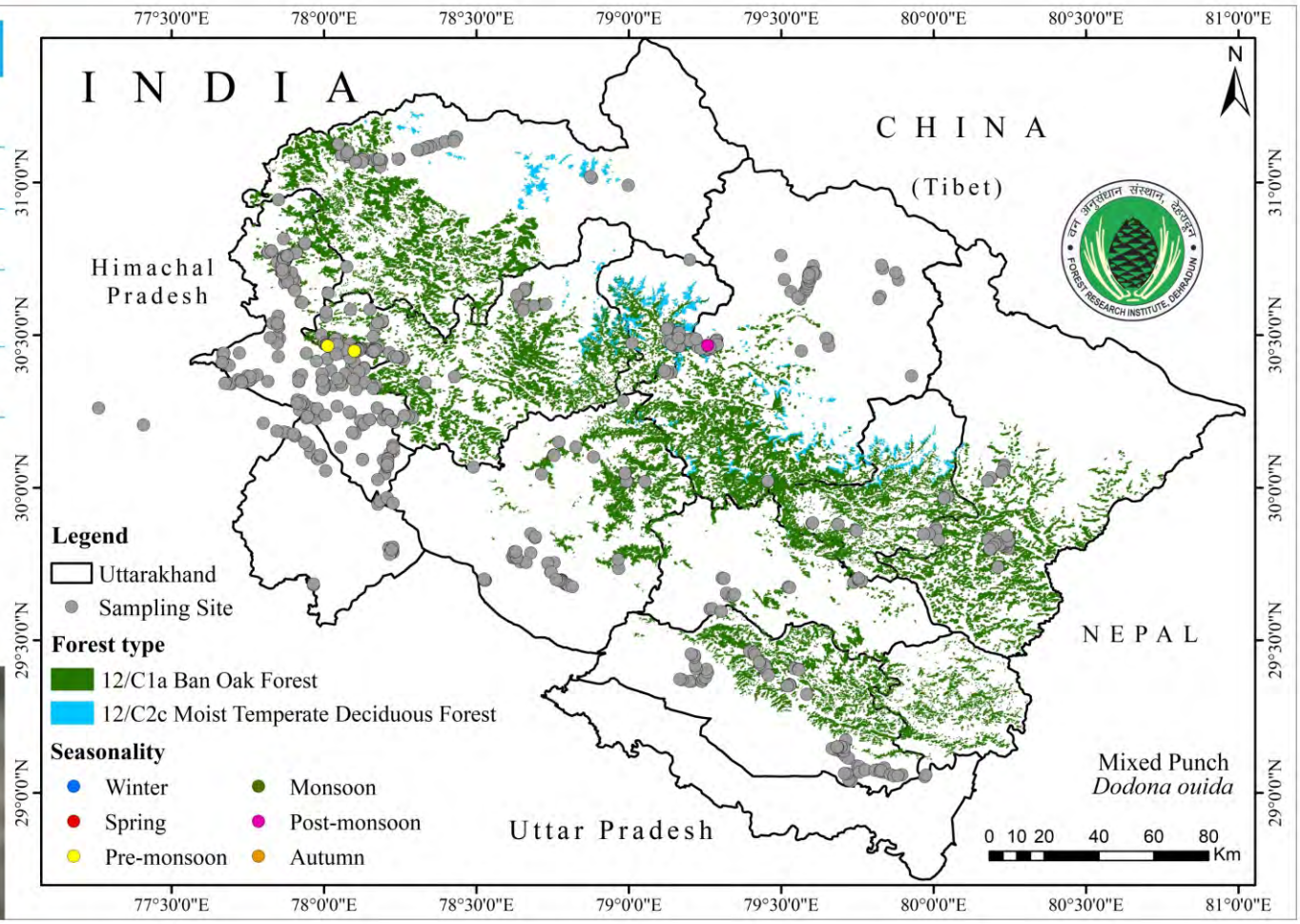
COMMON NAME Mixed Punch

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1200-2400M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS
Maesa chisia Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don Primulaceae
 Poaceae Poaceae



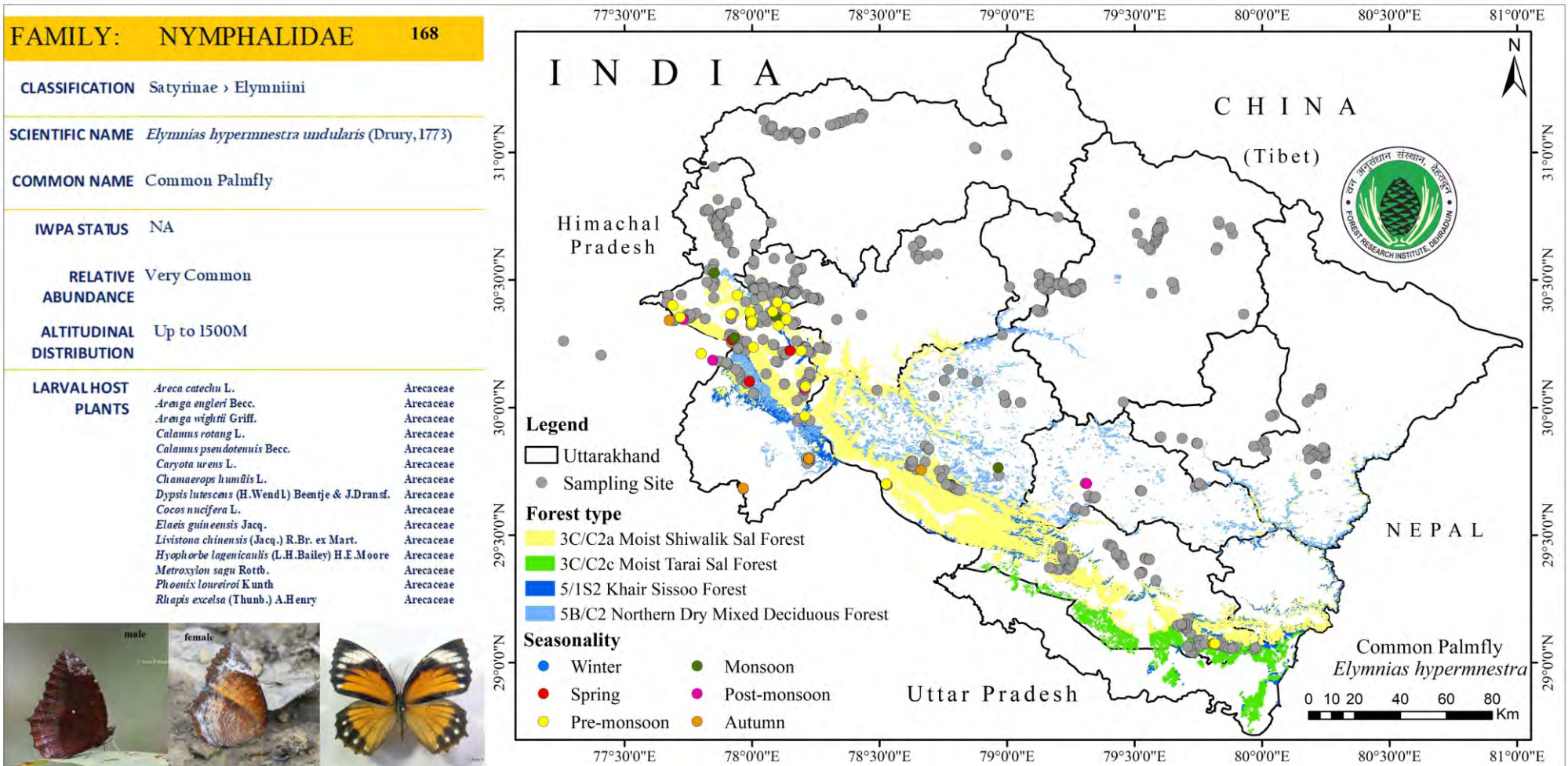


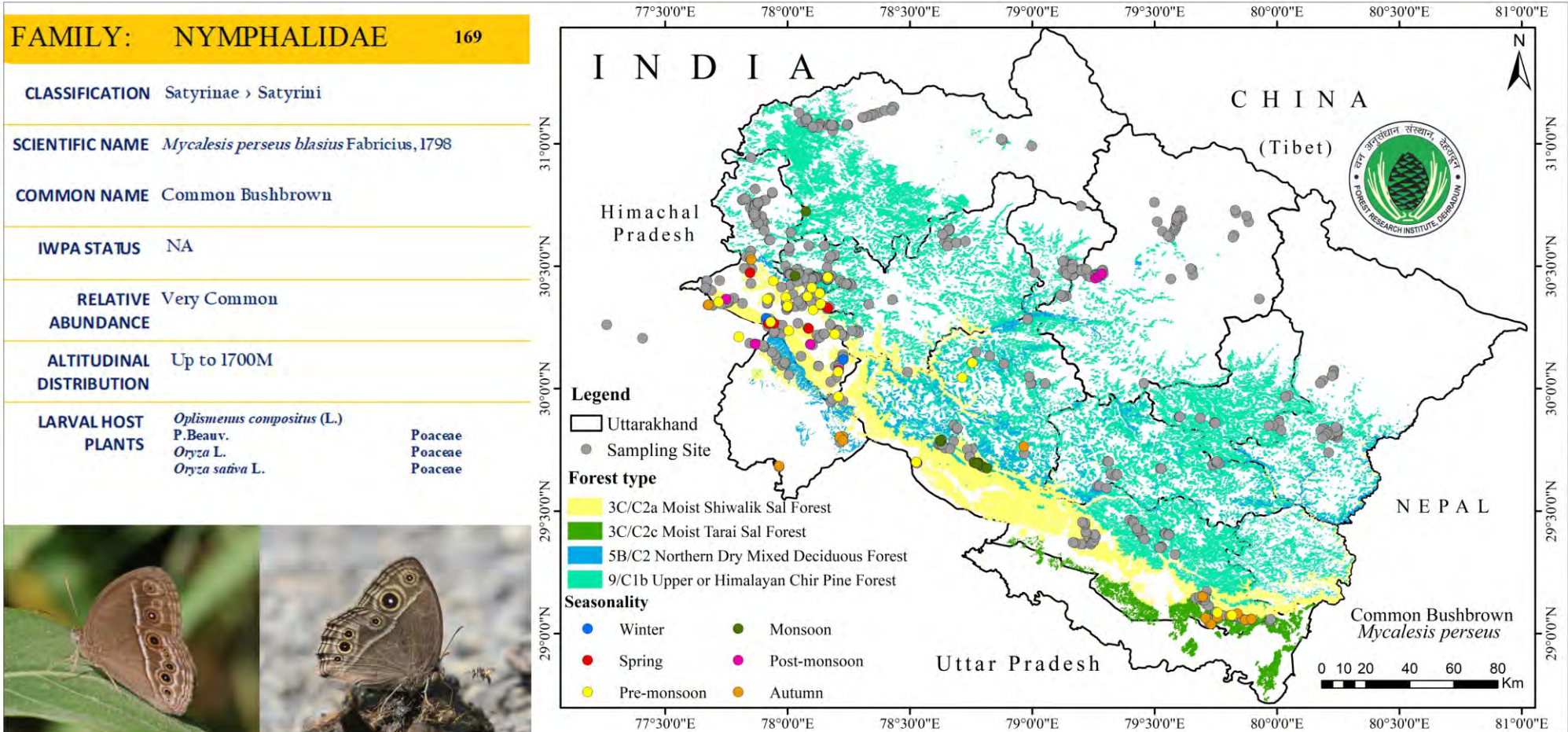
5.NYMPHALIDAE
(Brush-footed Butterflies)
(168-304)

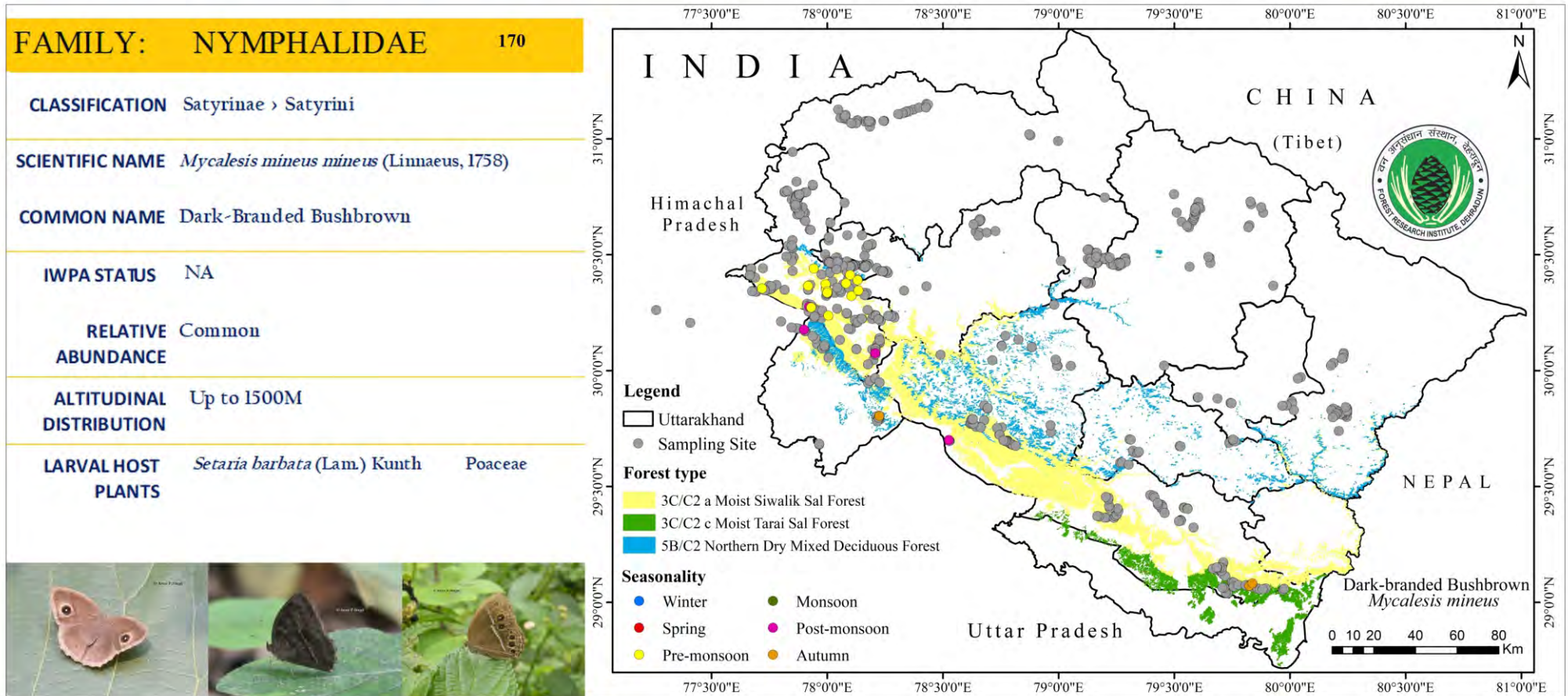


A wide-angle photograph of a lush, green mountain range covered in dense forest. The trees are a mix of various shades of green, from deep forest green to bright, sunlit yellow-green. The terrain is hilly and undulating, with the forest filling every valley and slope. The lighting is bright, suggesting a clear day, and the overall atmosphere is one of a healthy, thriving ecosystem.

Ban Oak Forest (*Q.incana*)







FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 171

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae › Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Mycalesis visala visala* Moore, [1858]

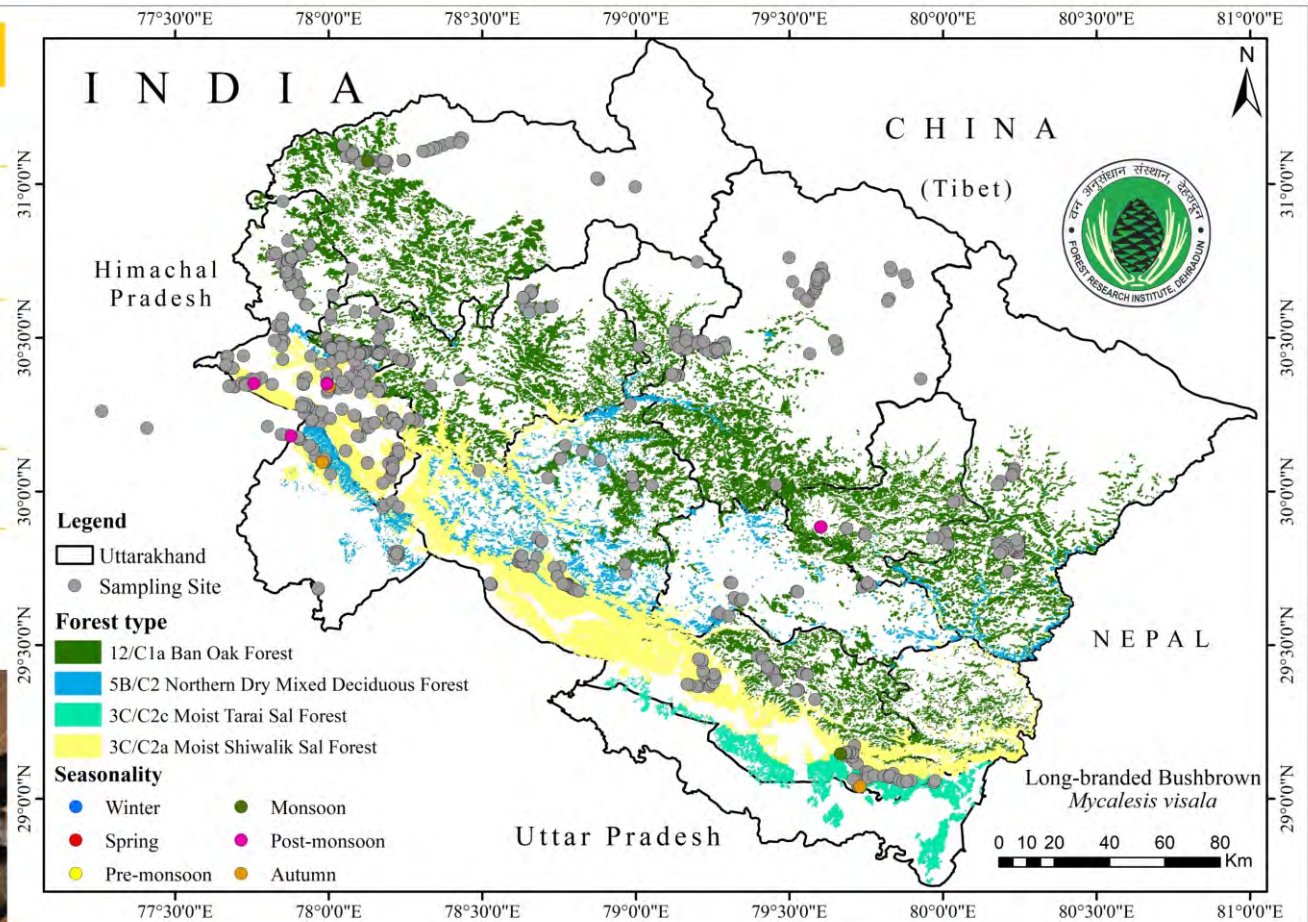
COMMON NAME Long-branded Bushbrown

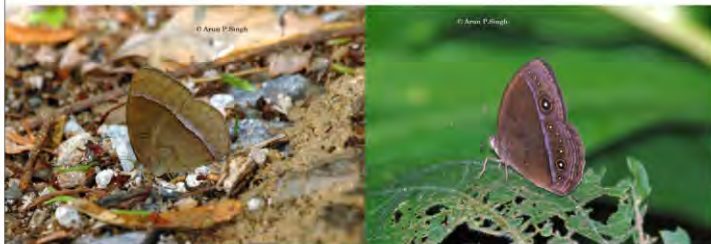
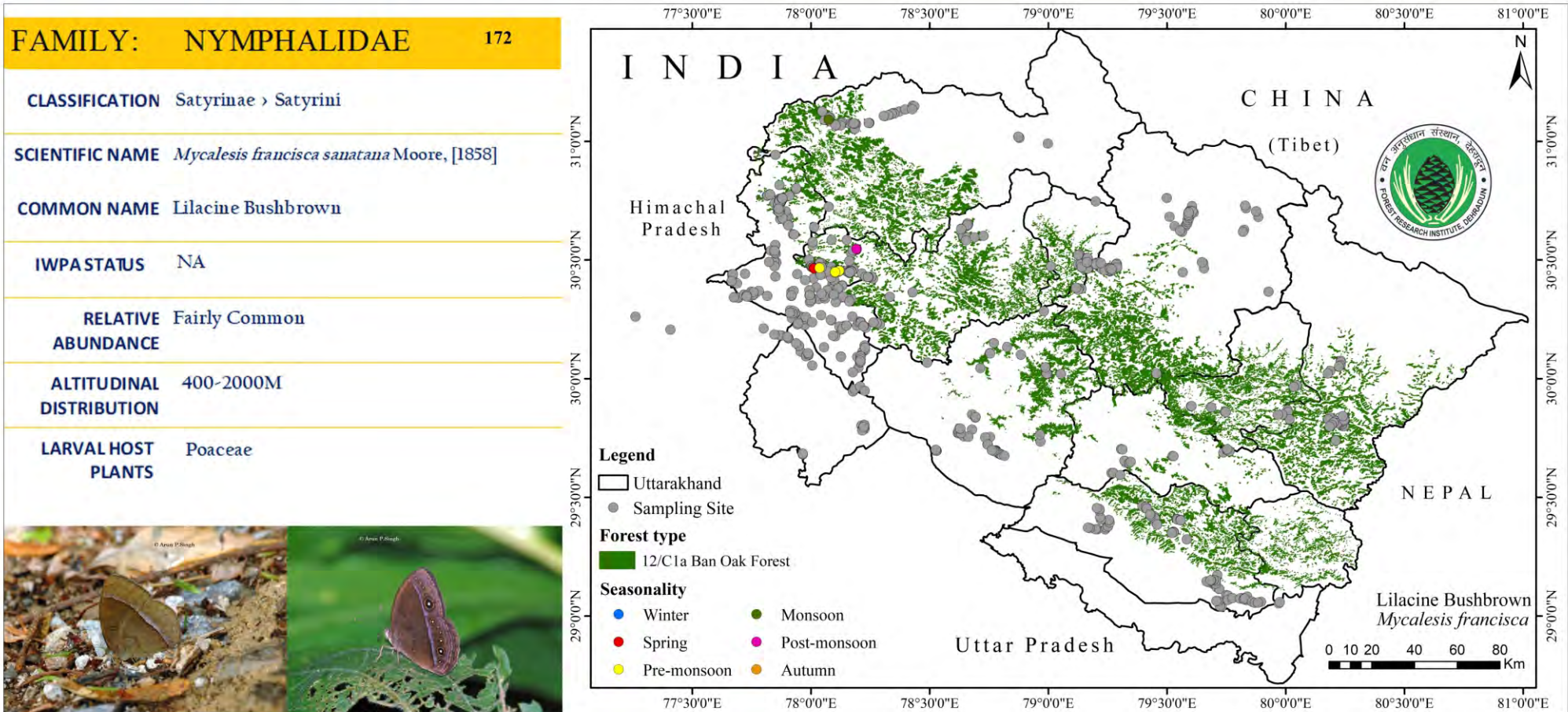
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1350M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Poaceae





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 173

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Mycalesis suaveolens ranotei* Smetacek, 2012

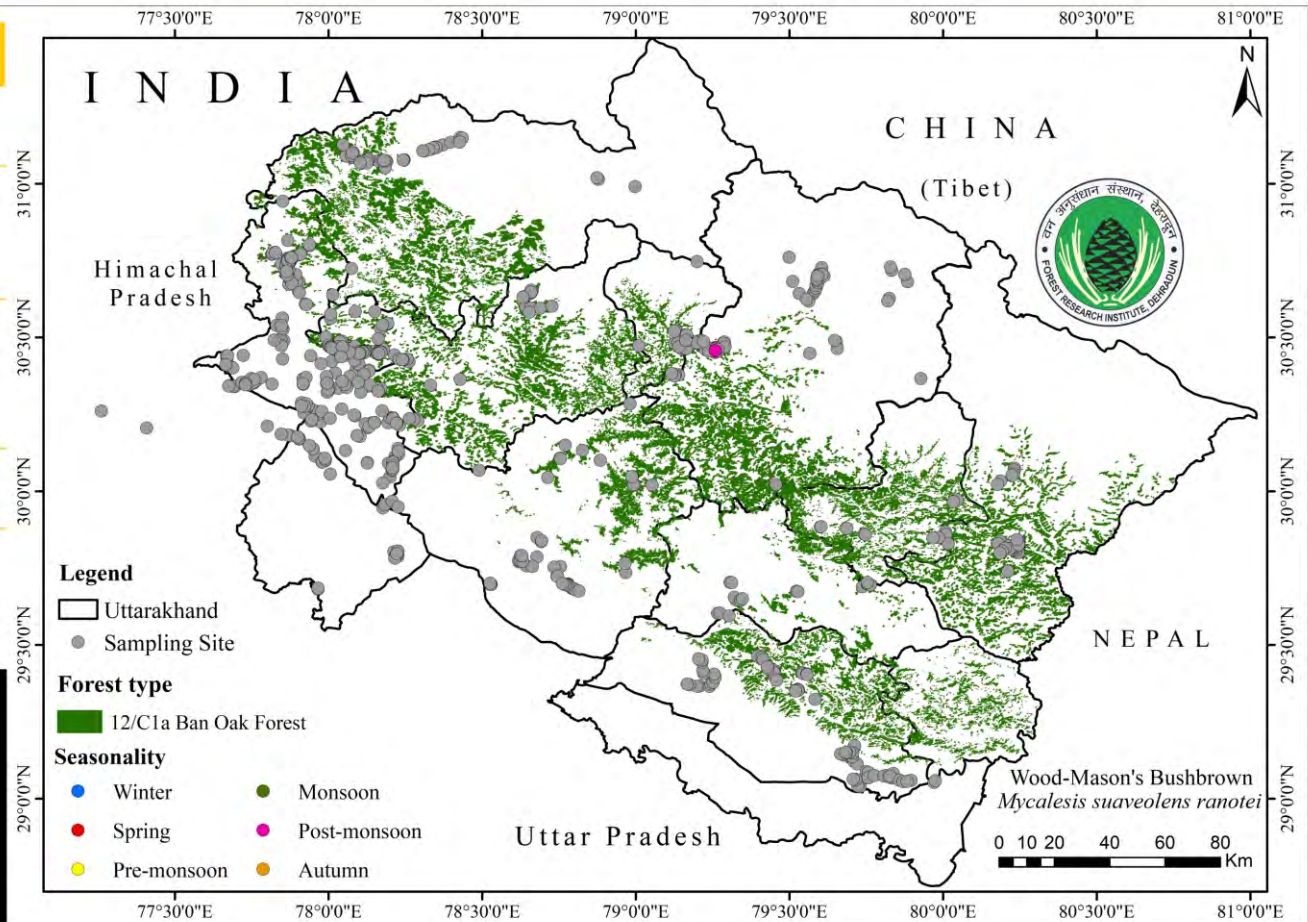
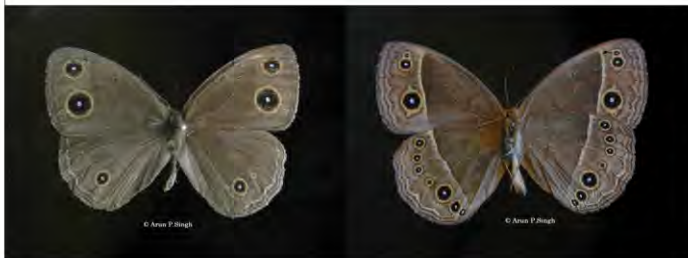
COMMON NAME West Himalayan Vanilla Bushbrown

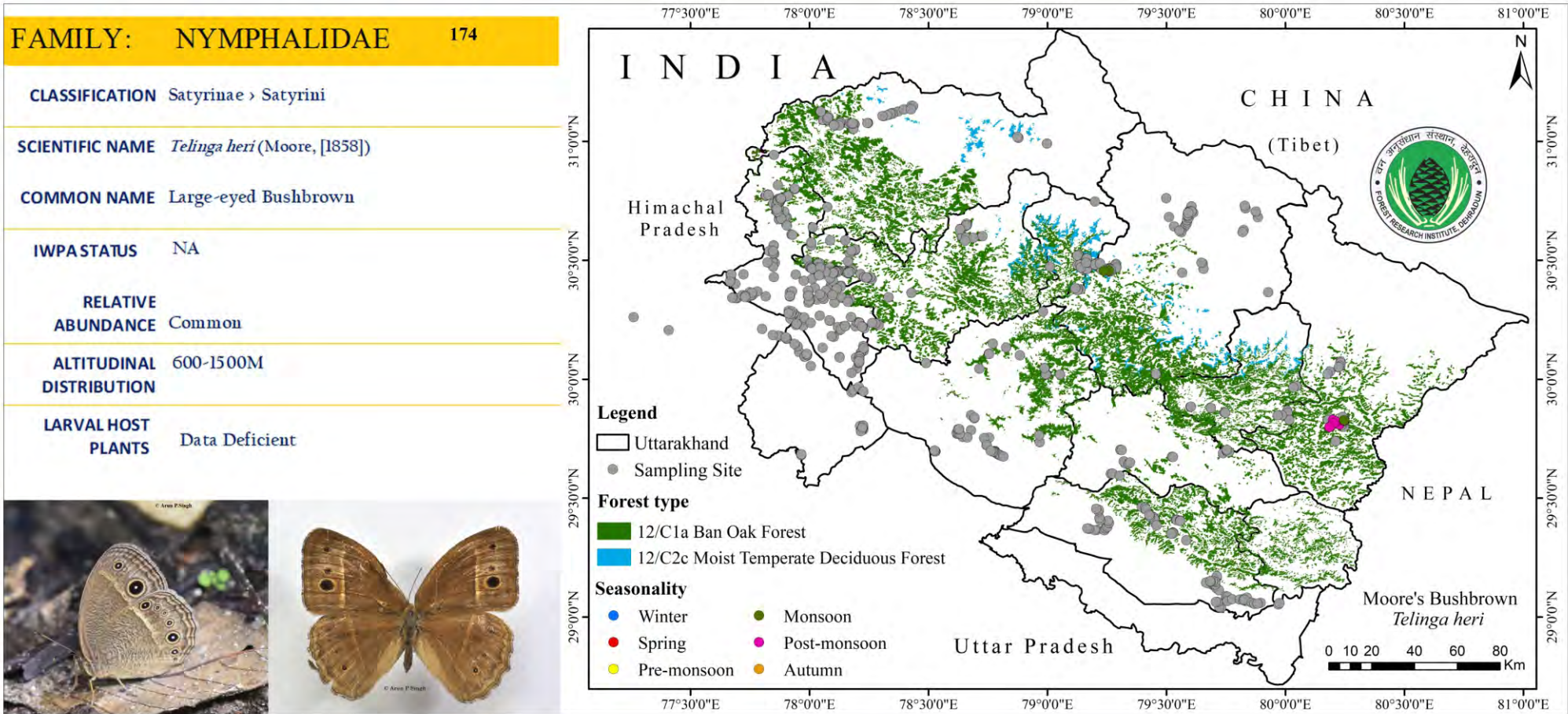
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1700-2150M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Poaceae





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 175

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Telinga nicotia* (Westwood, [1850])

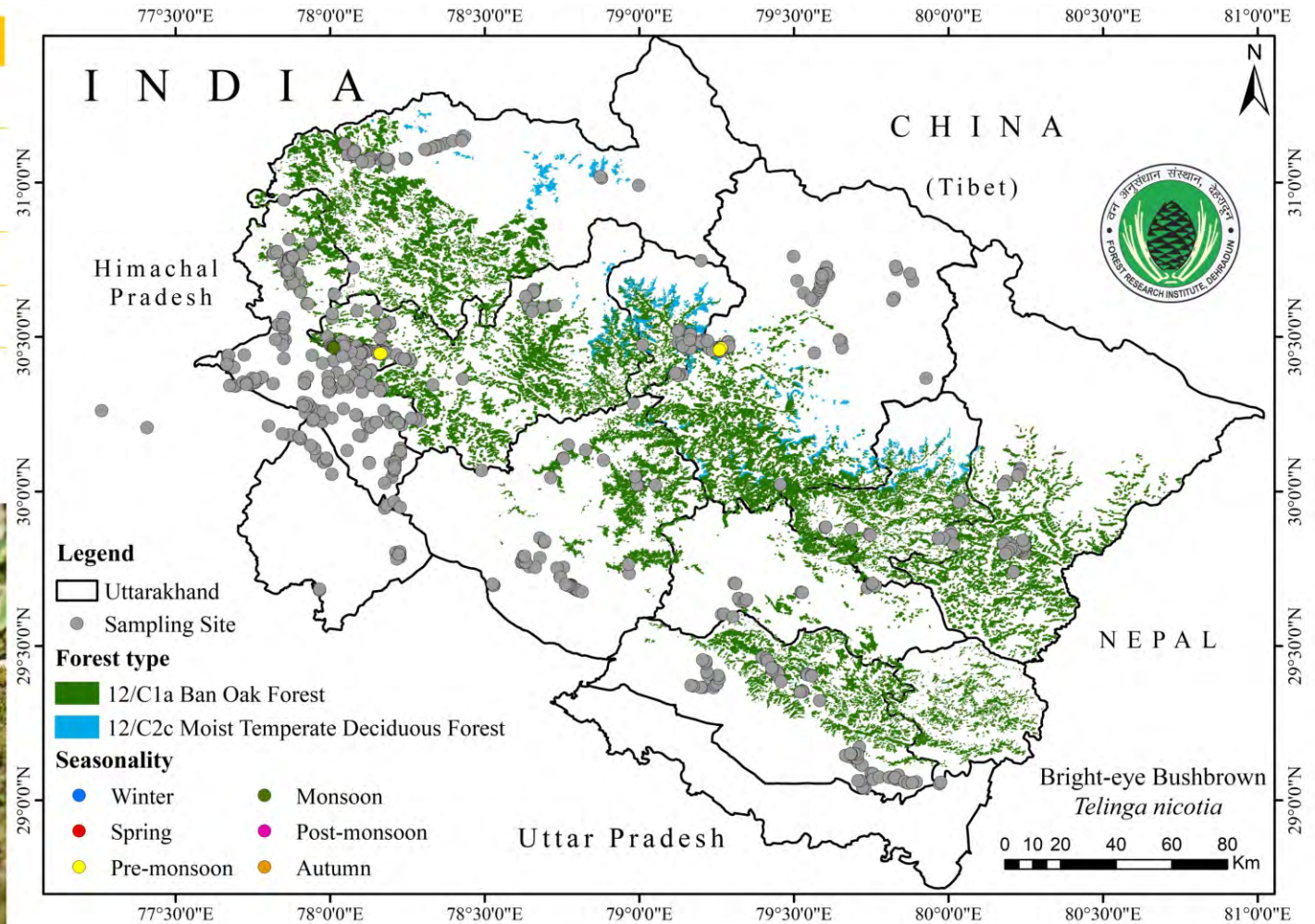
COMMON NAME Bright-eyed Bushbrown

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 600-1500M

LARVALHOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE **176**

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Telinga lepcha lepcha* (Moore, 1880)

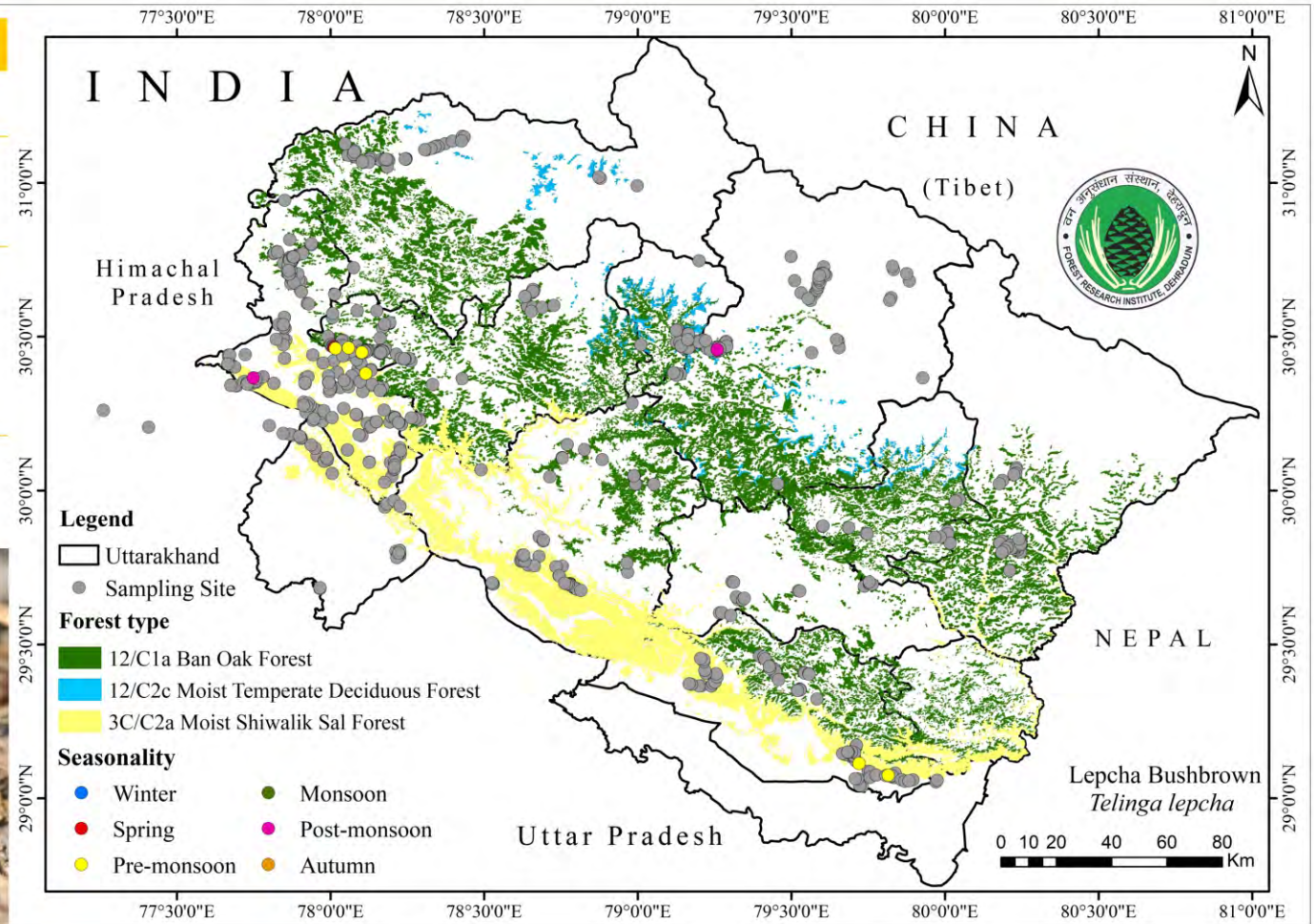
COMMON NAME Lepcha Bushbrown

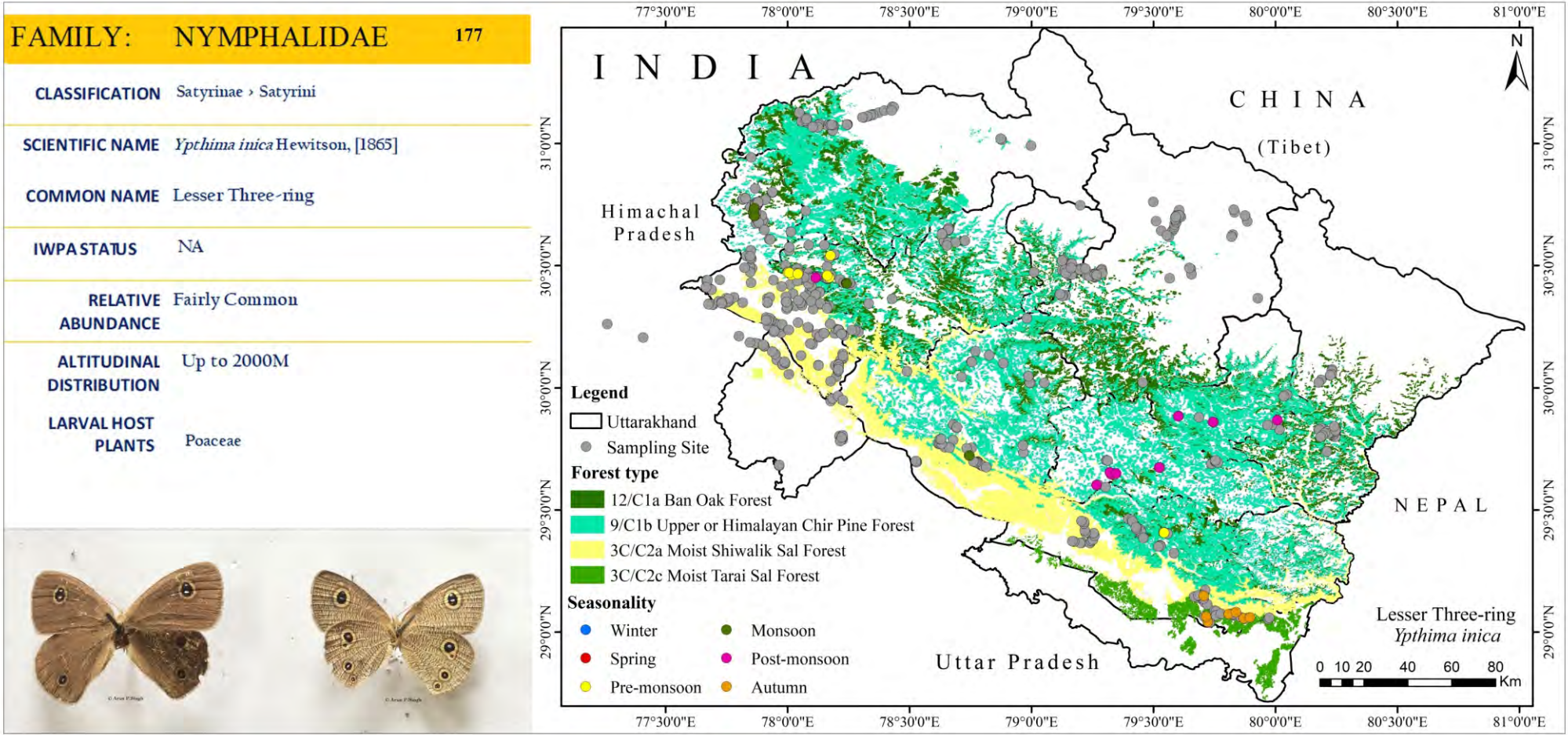
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 900-2400M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 178

CLASSIFICATION Satyriinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Ypthima nareda* (Kollar, [1844])

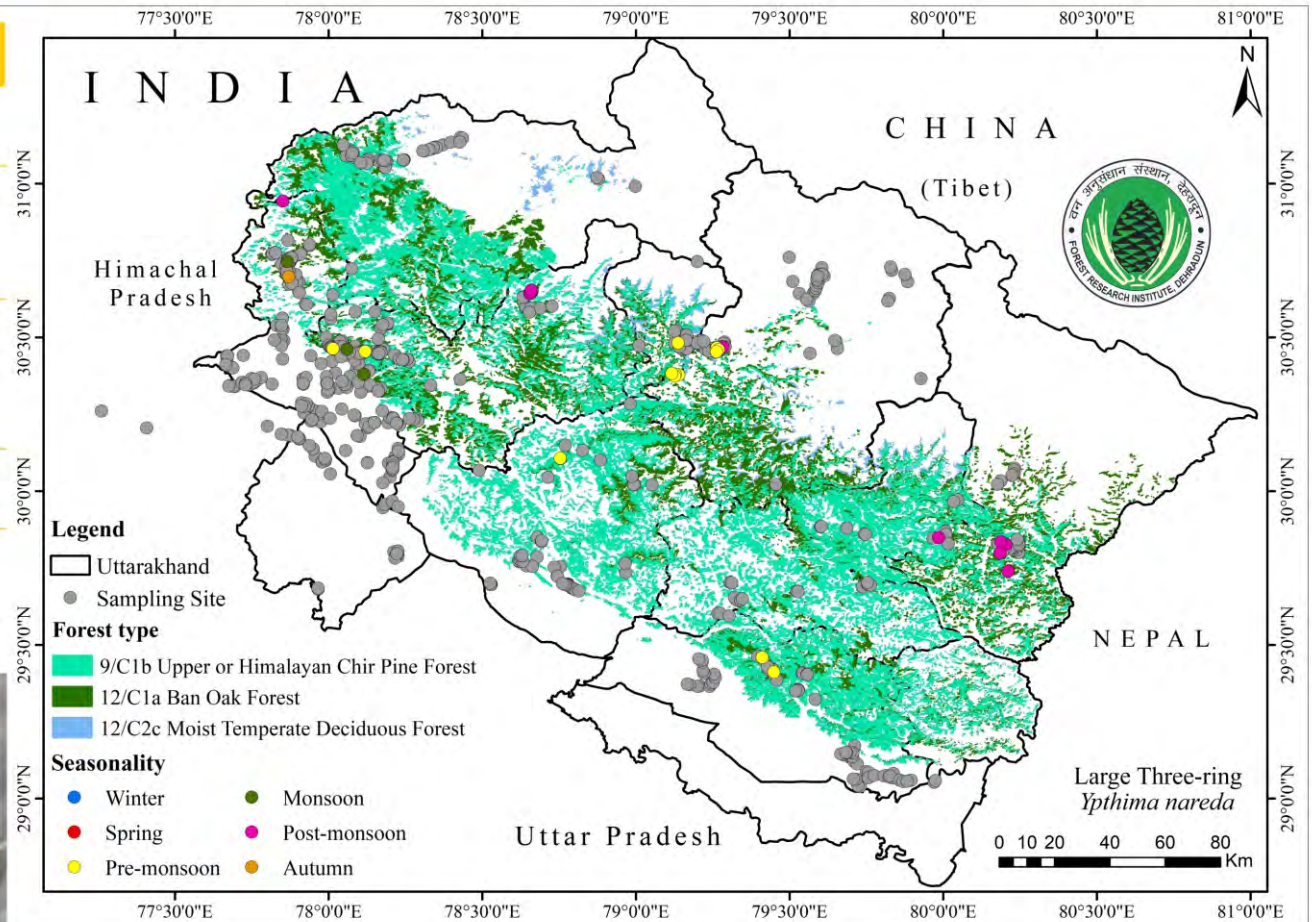
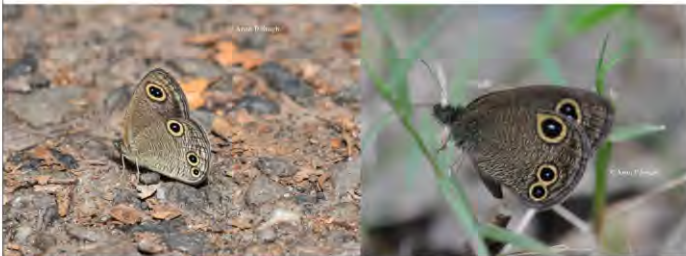
COMMON NAME Large Three-ring

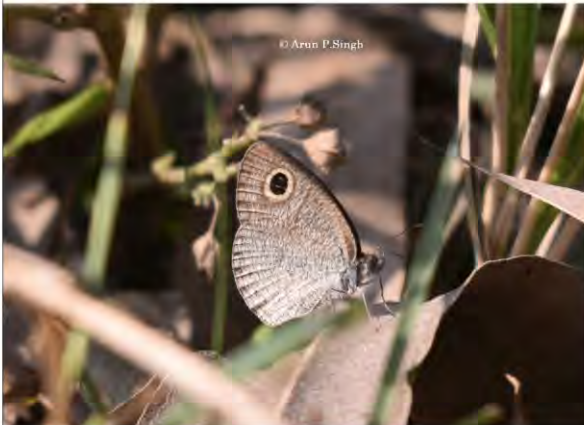
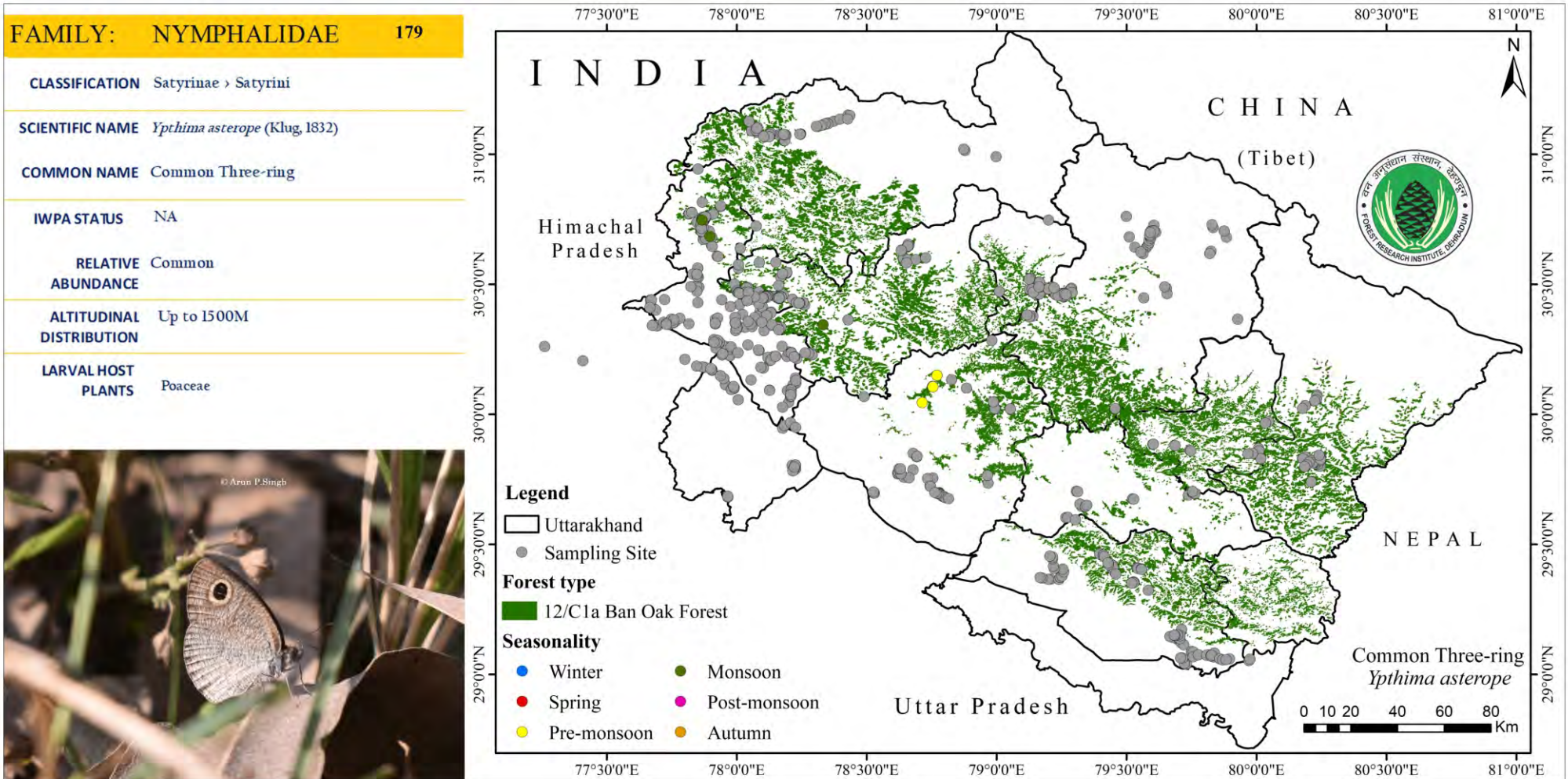
IWPA STATUS NA

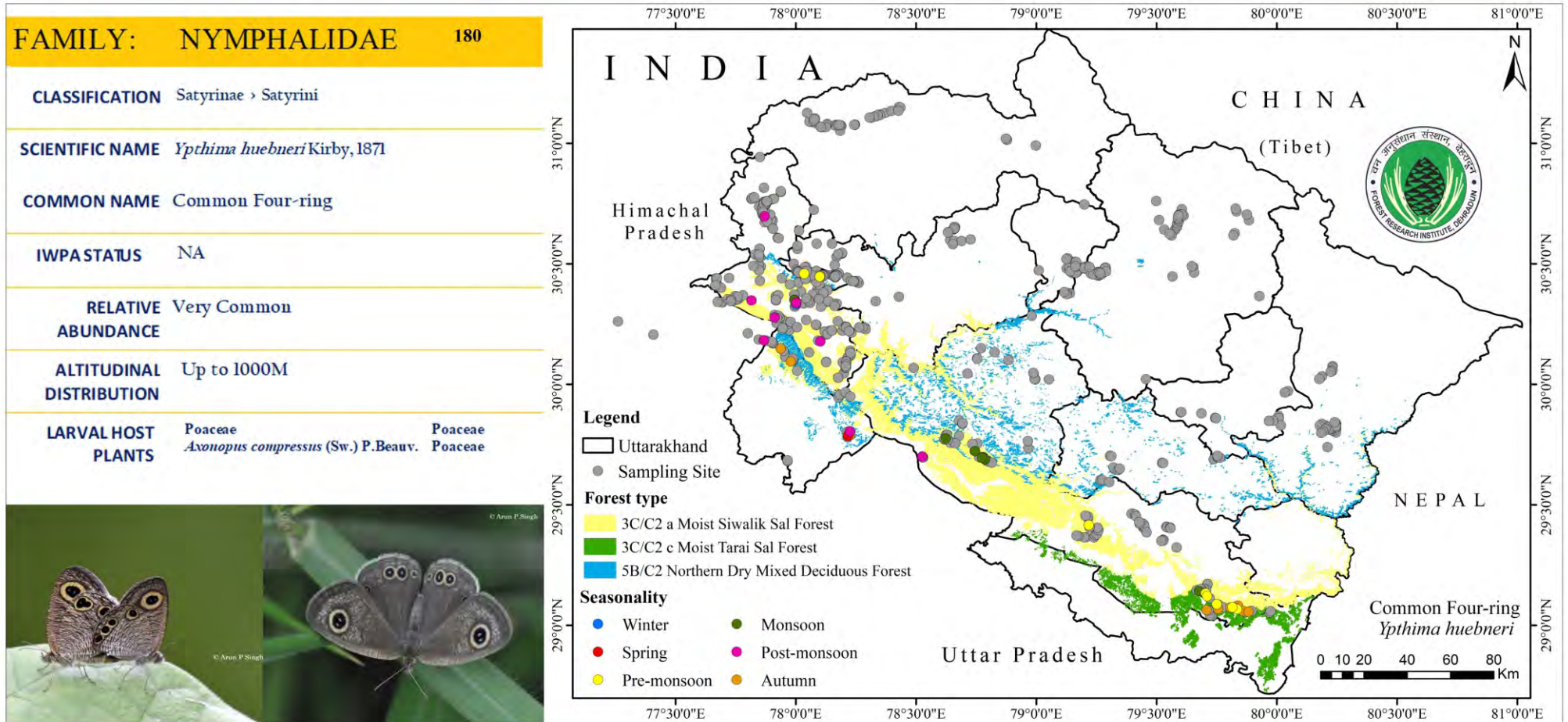
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1800-2800M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Poaceae







FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE **181**

CLASSIFICATION Satyriinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Ypthima baldus baldus* (Fabricius, 1775)

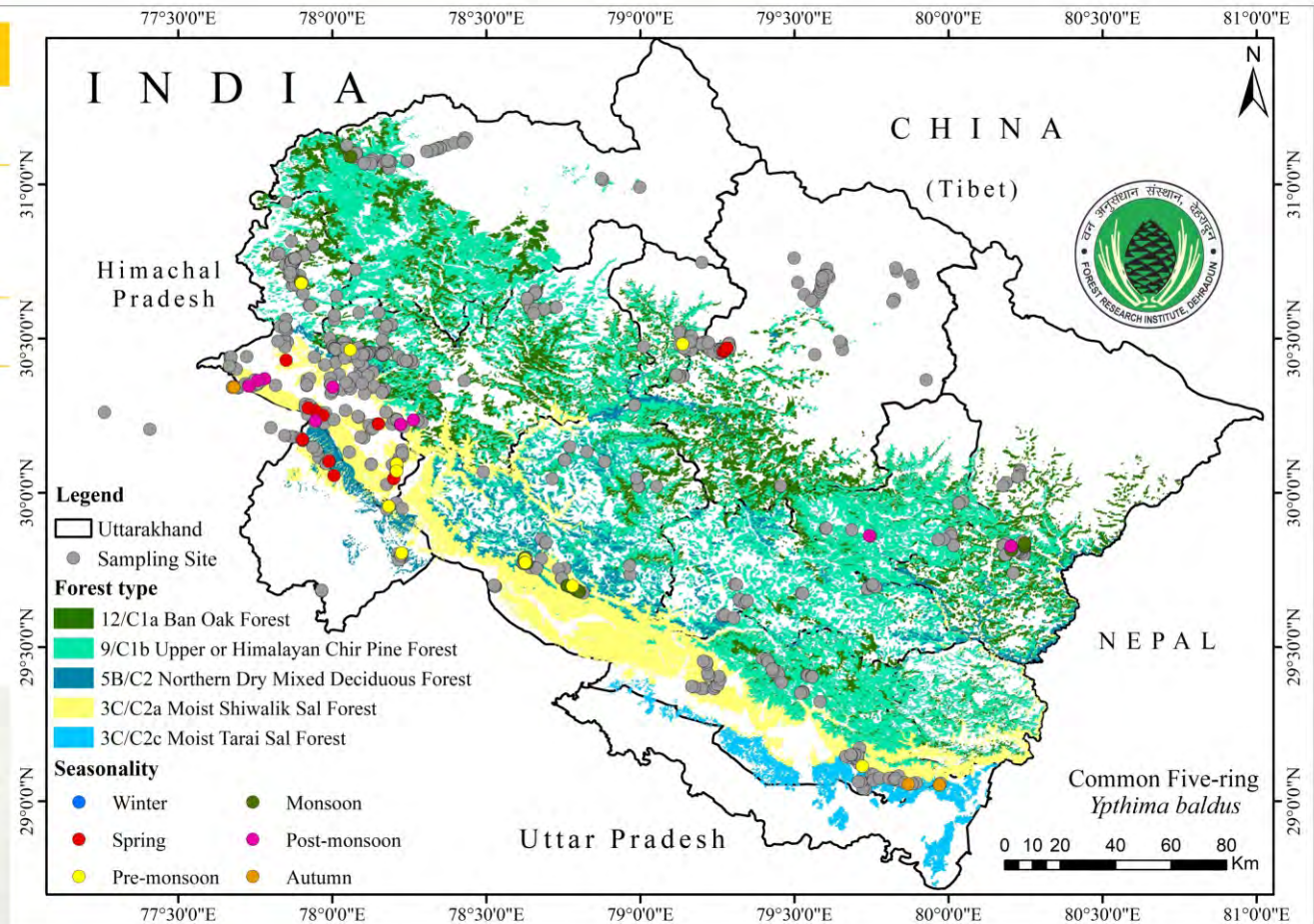
COMMON NAME Common Five-ring

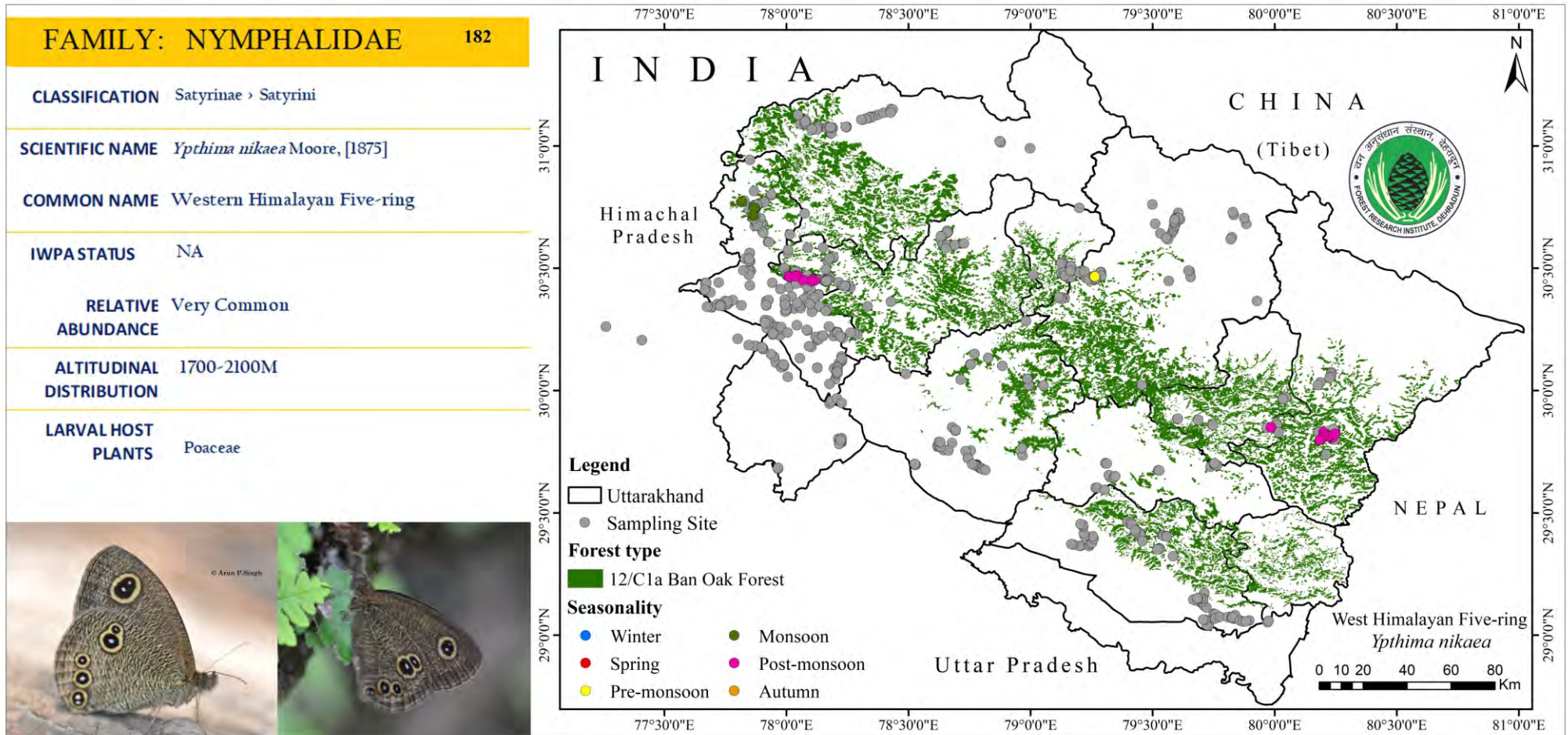
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1800M

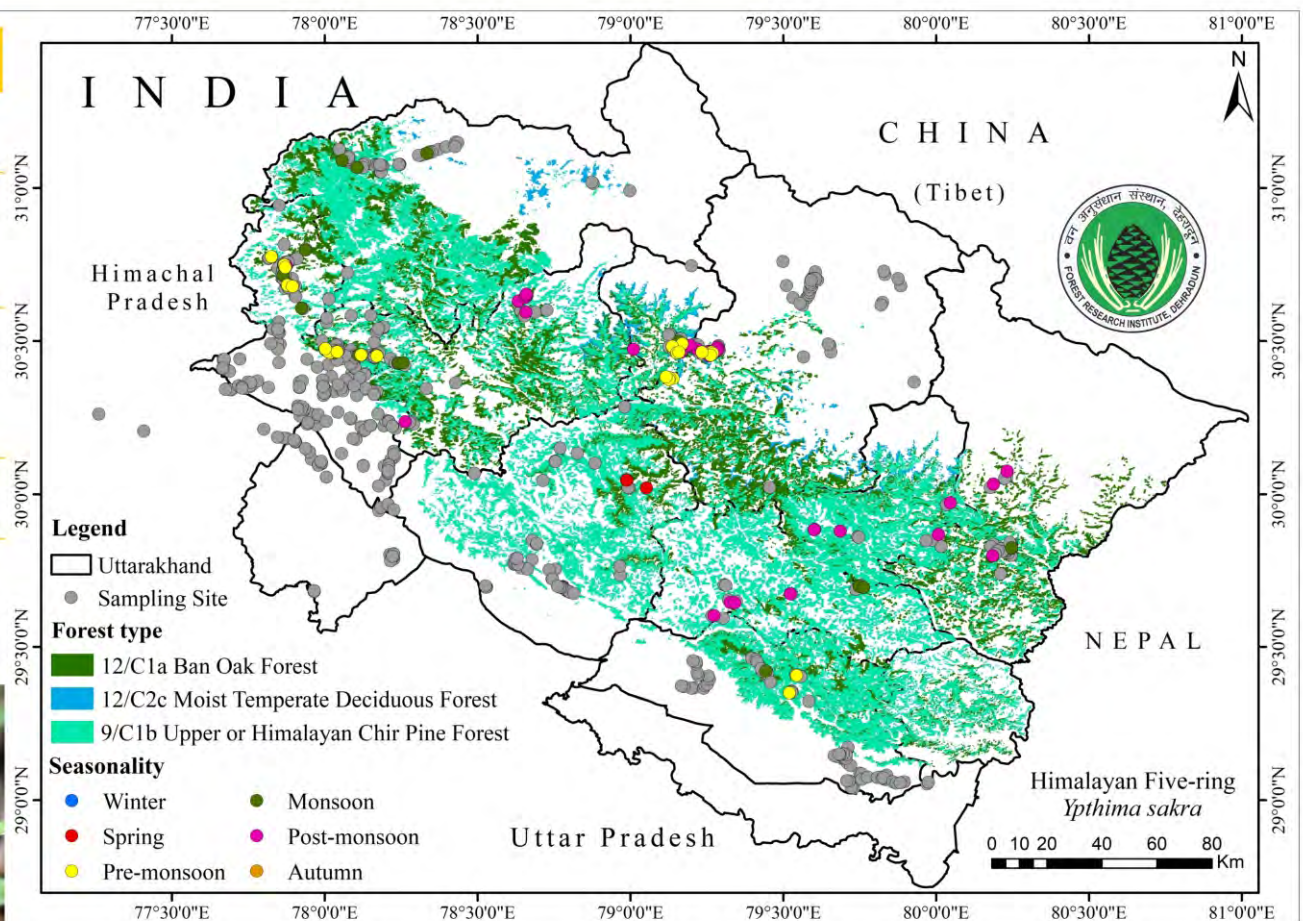
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Poaceae

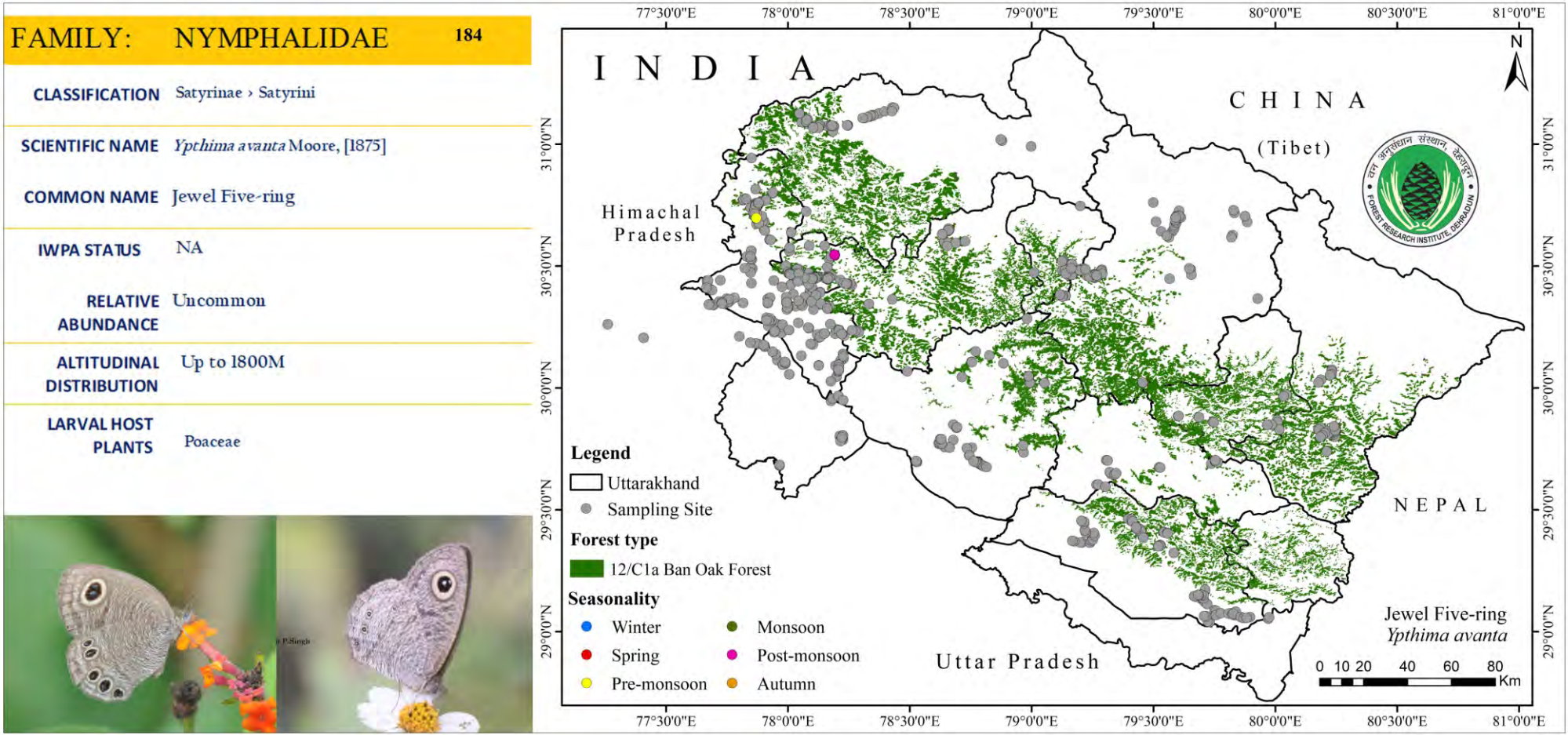




FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 183

CLASSIFICATION	Satyrinae > Satyrini
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Ypthima sakra sakra</i> Moore, [1858]
COMMON NAME	Himalayan Five-ring
IWPA STATUS	NA
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Very Common
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	2000-2700M
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Poaceae





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 185

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Ypthima parasakra parasakra* Eliot, 1987

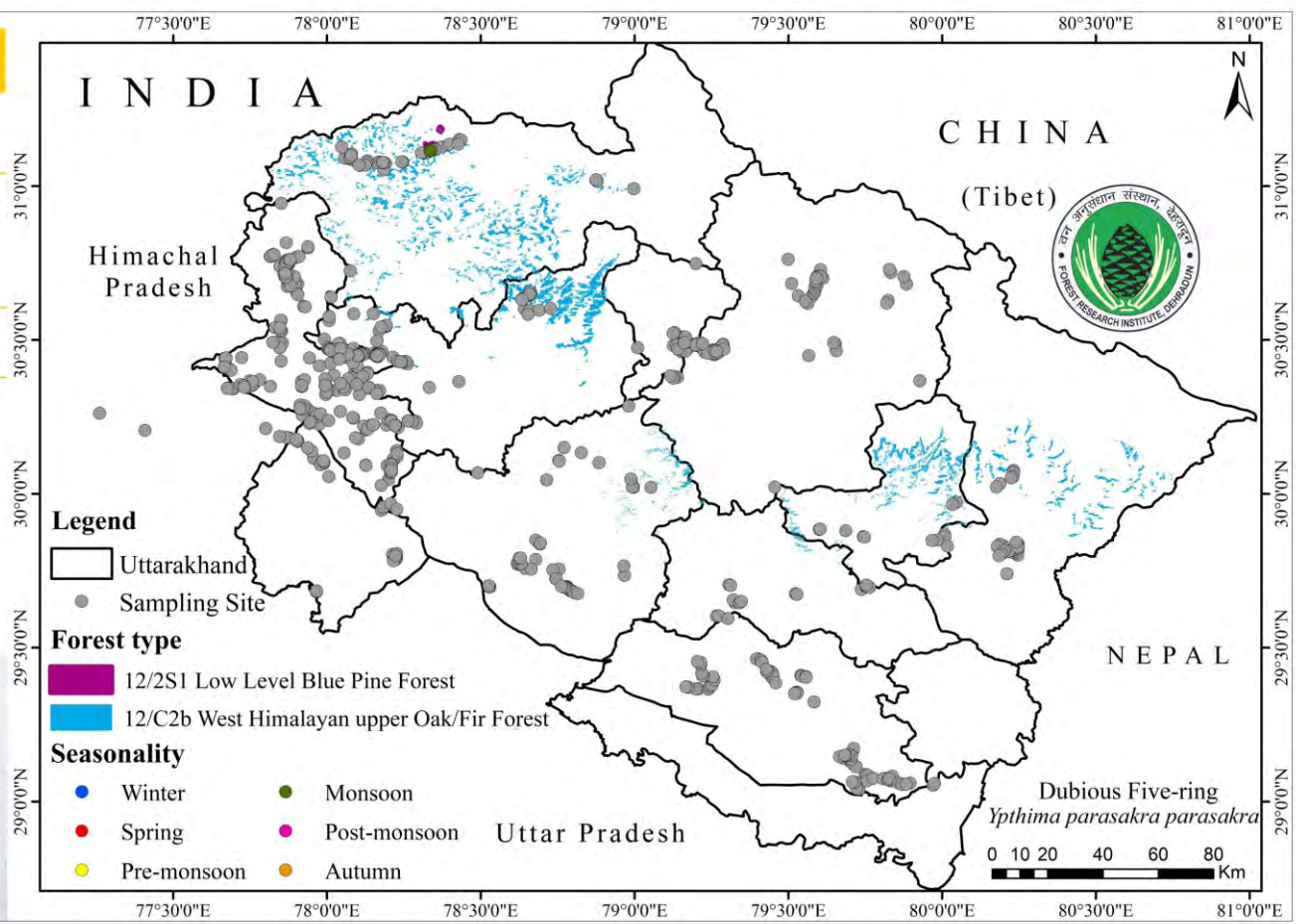
COMMON NAME Dubious Five-ring

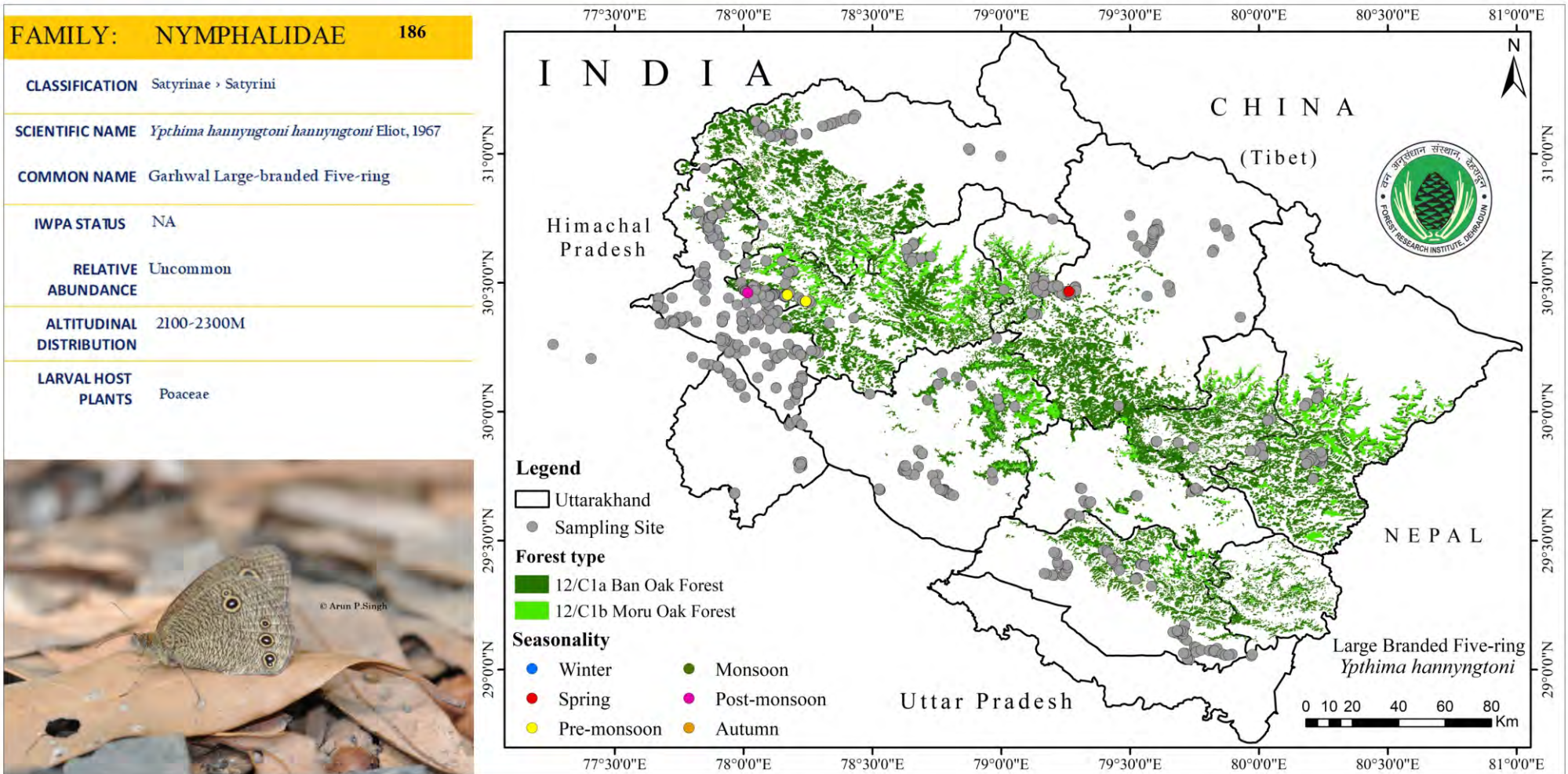
IWPA STATUS NA

RARETITUDE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 2200-2550M

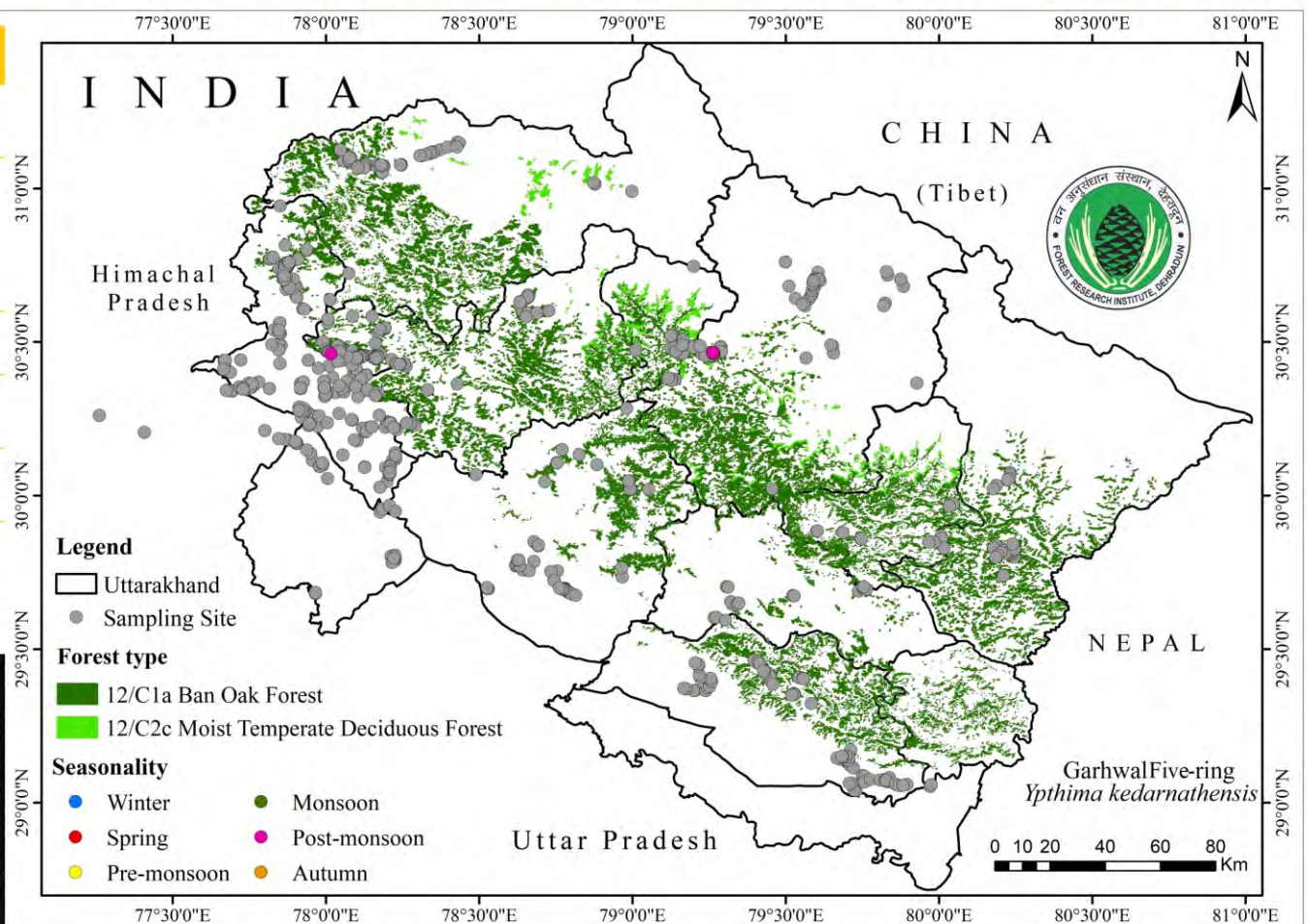
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Poaceae

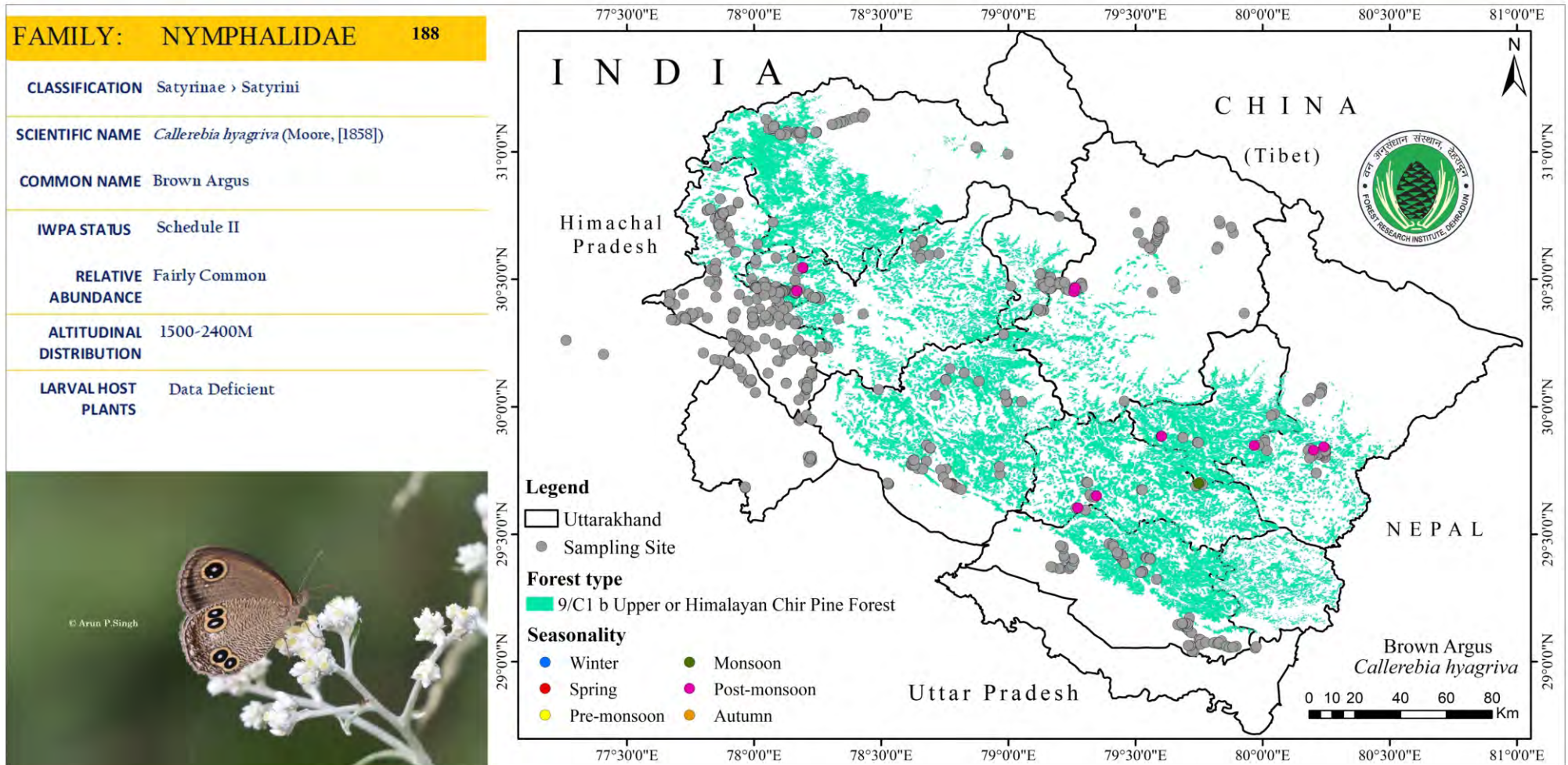




FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 187

CLASSIFICATION	Satyrinae > Satyrini
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Ypthima kedarnathensis</i> Singh, 2007
COMMON NAME	Garhwal Five-ring
IWPA STATUS	NA
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Fairly Common (local)
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	1600-2200M
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Poaceae





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 189

CLASSIFICATION Satyriinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Callerebia annada caeca* (Watkins, 1925)

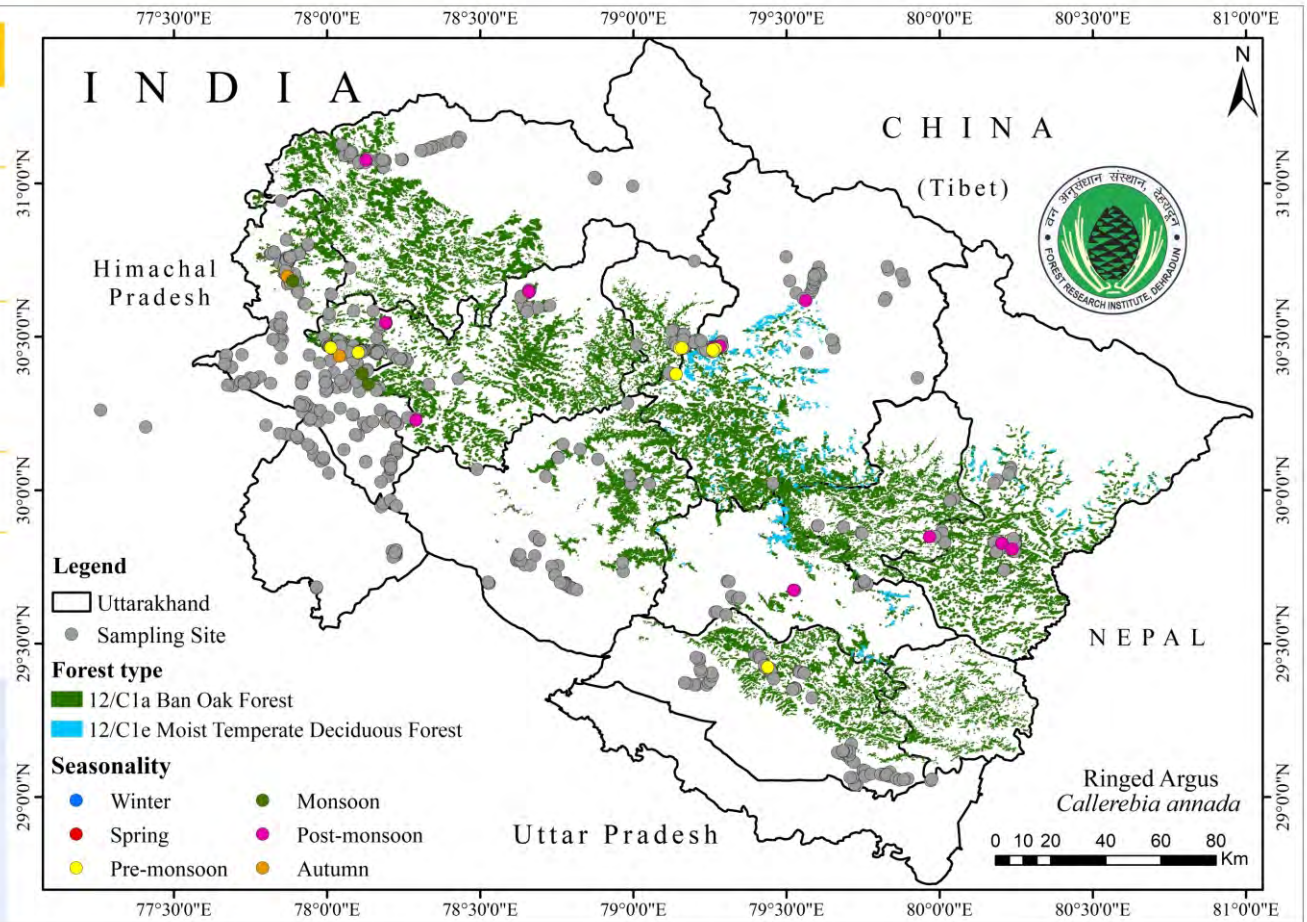
COMMON NAME Ringed Argus

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1500-2400M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 190

CLASSIFICATION Satyriinae › Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Callerebia scanda scanda* (Kollar, [1844])

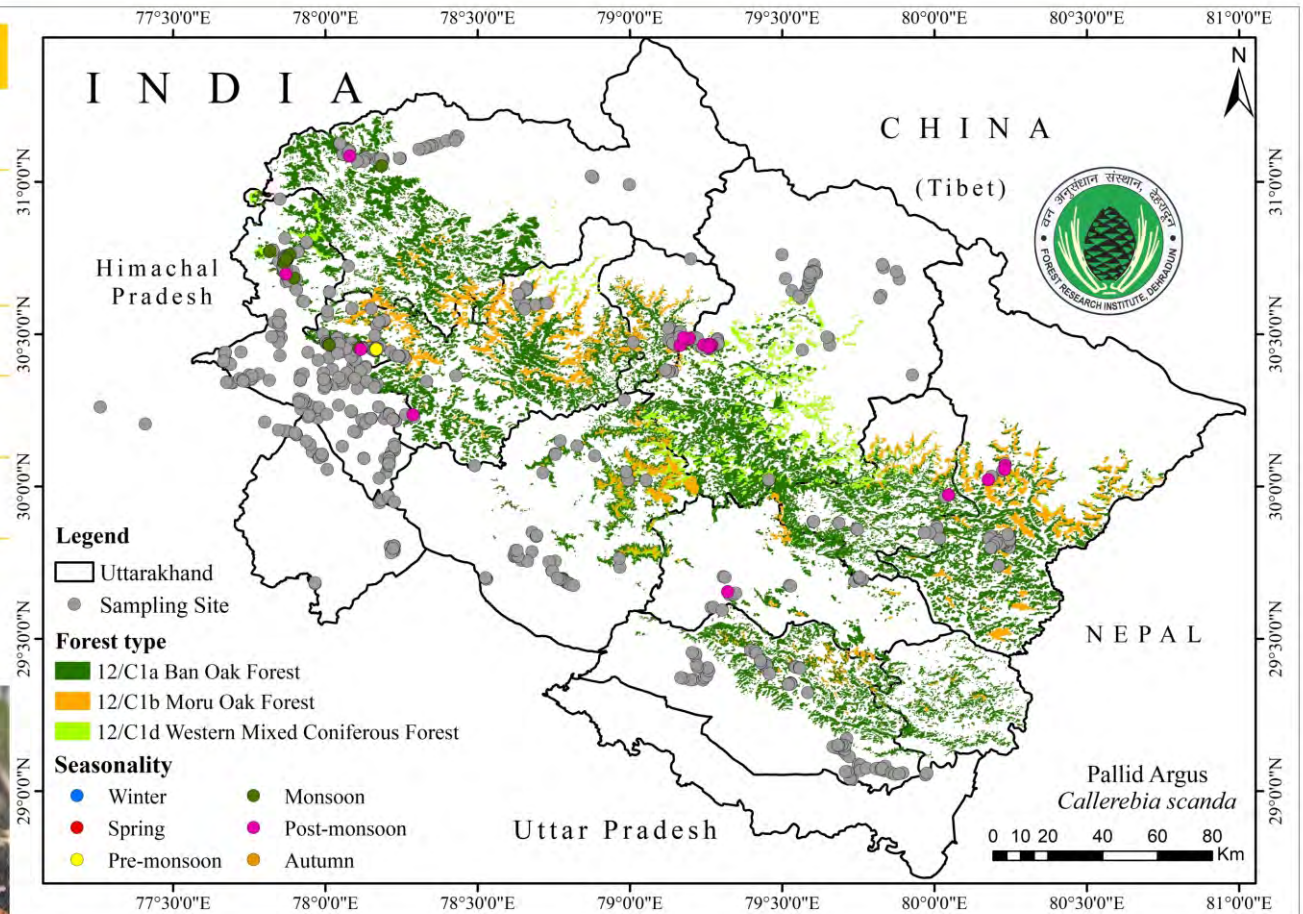
COMMON NAME Pallid Argus

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1200-2800M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 191

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Callerebia hybrida* Butler, 1880

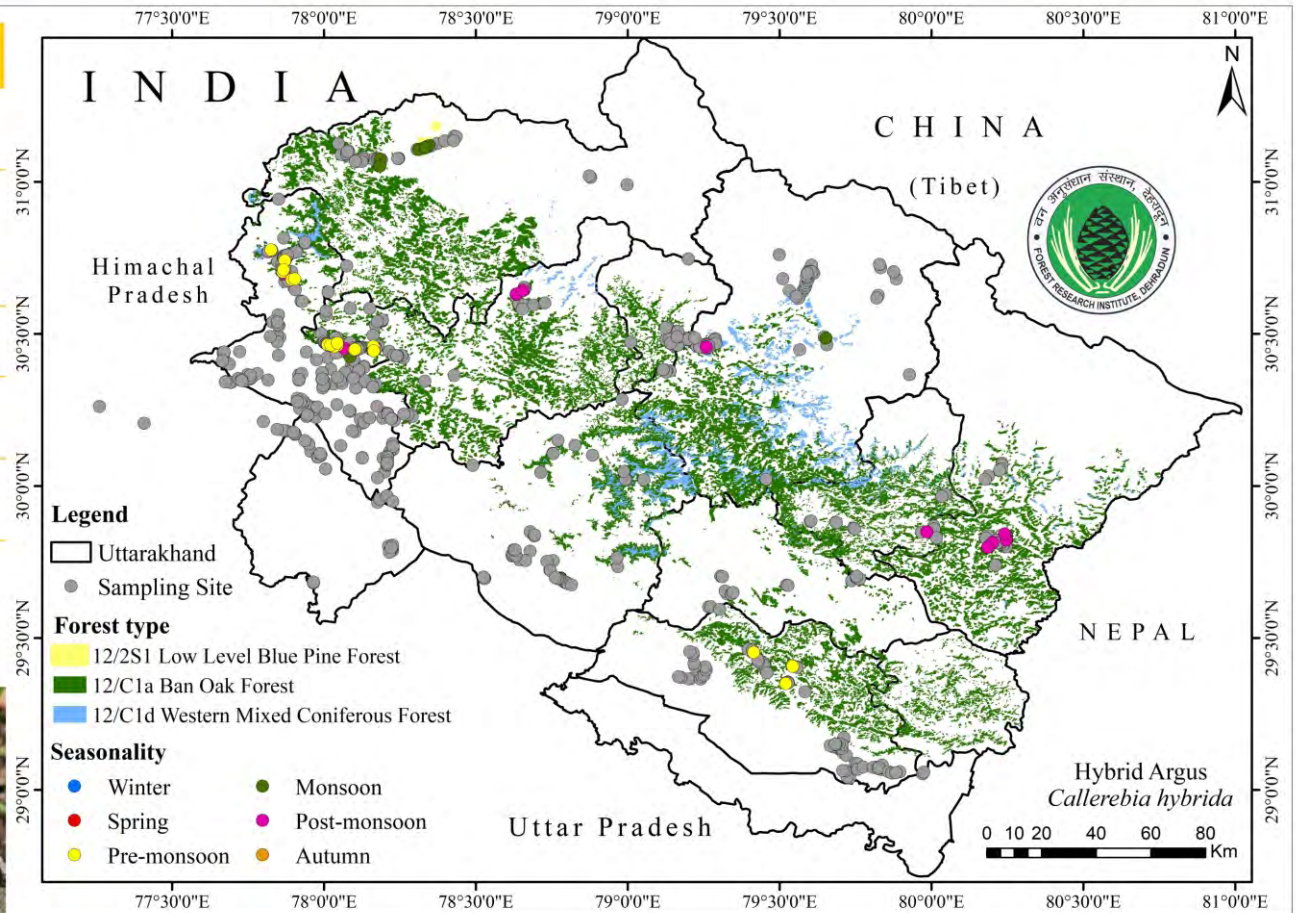
COMMON NAME Hybrid Argus

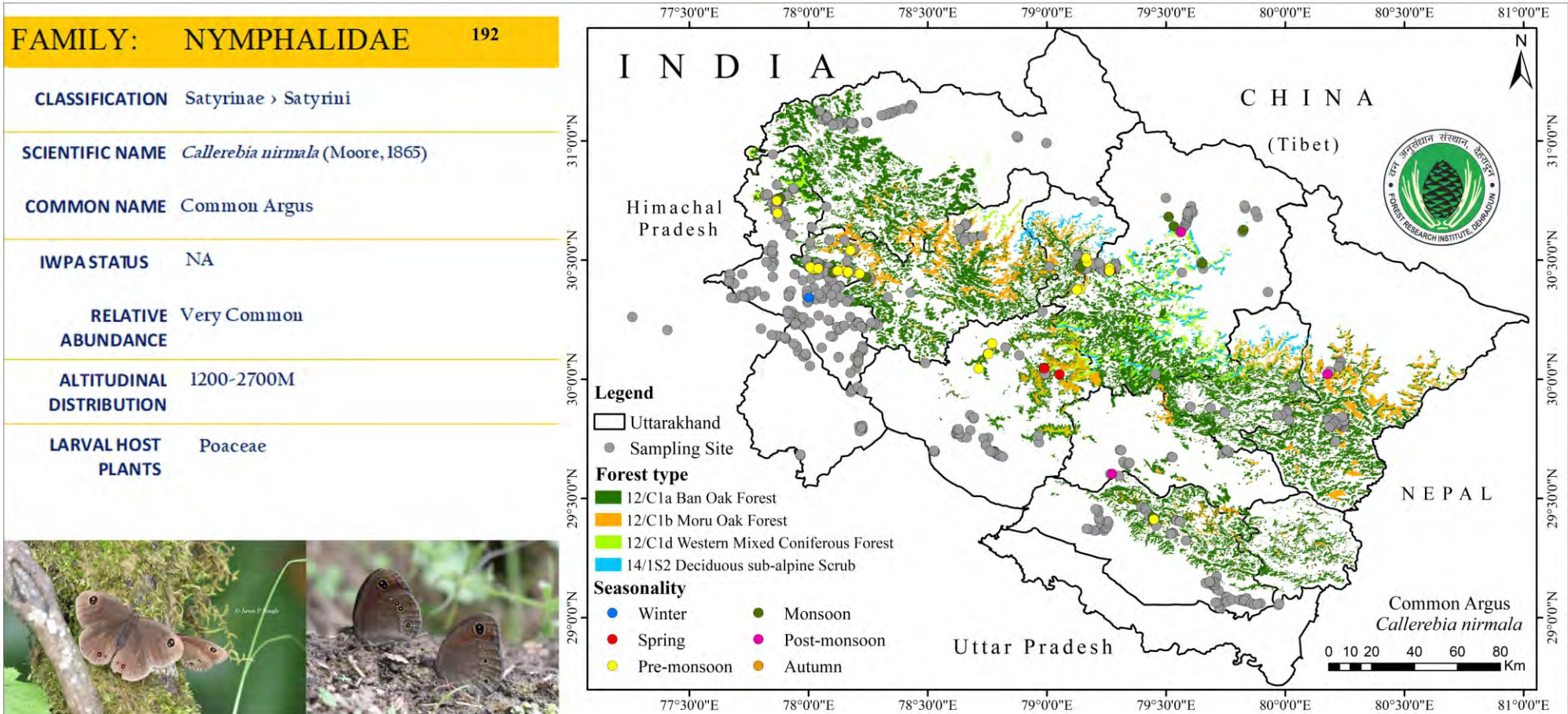
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 600-3900M

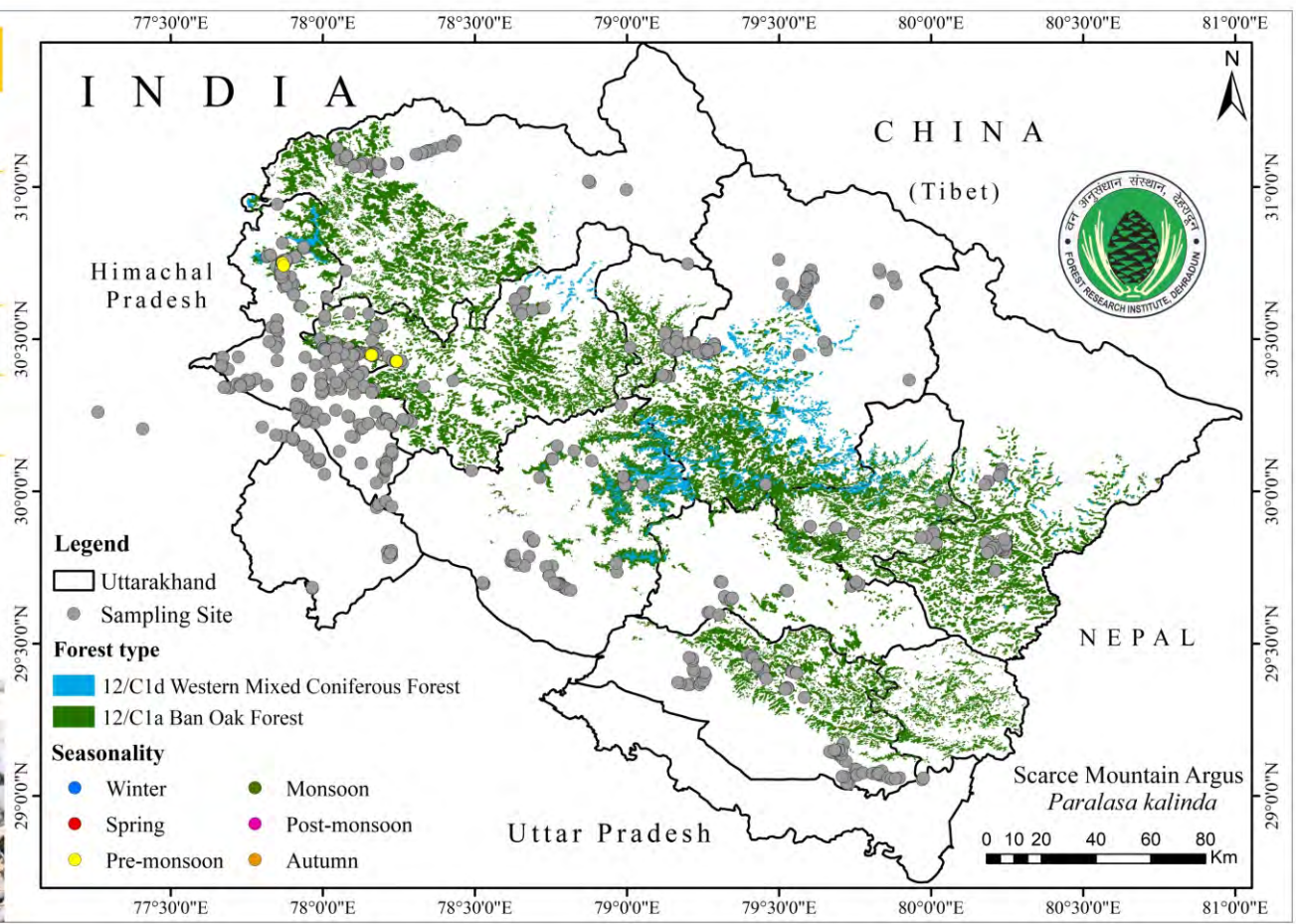
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient

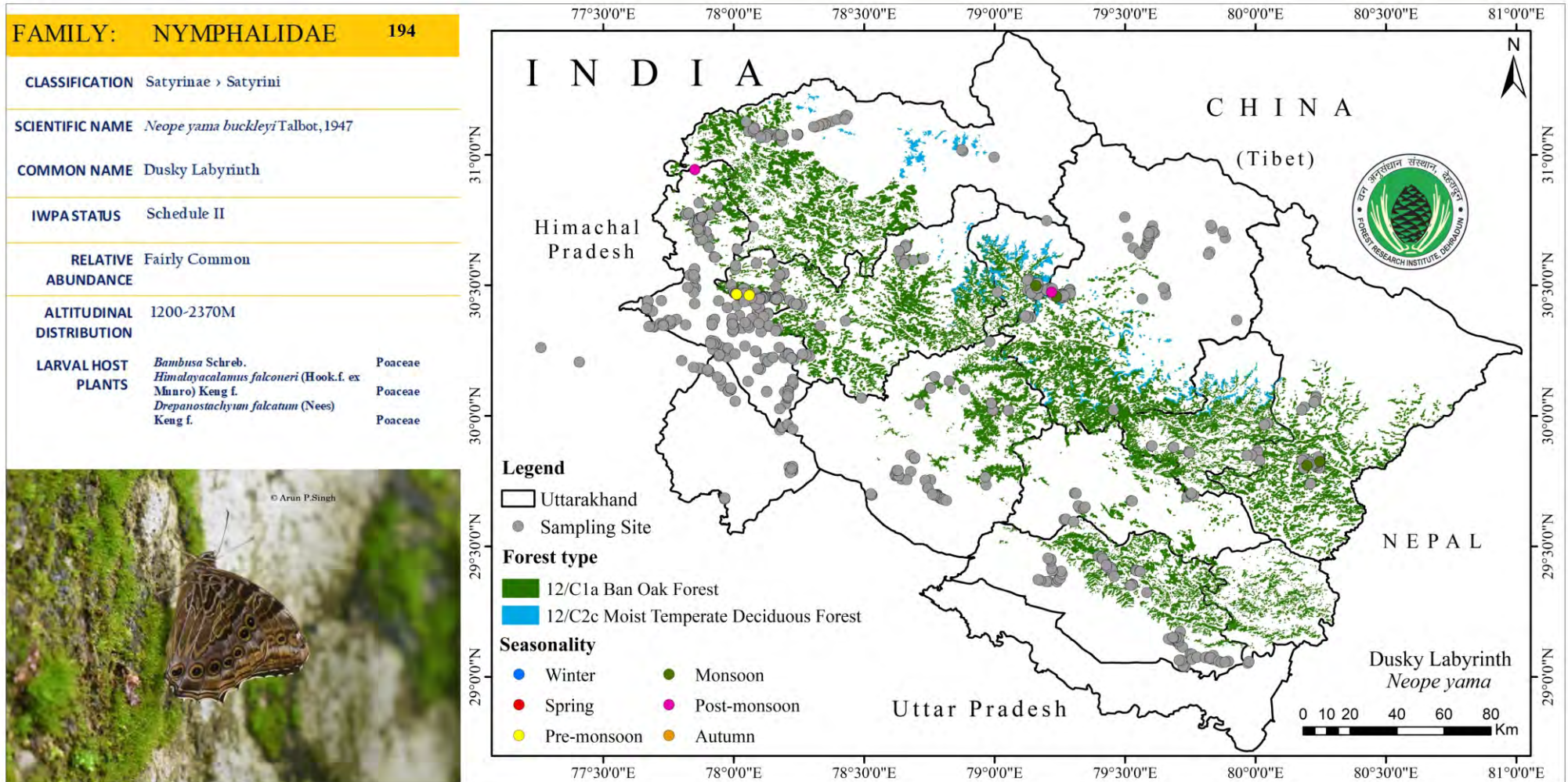


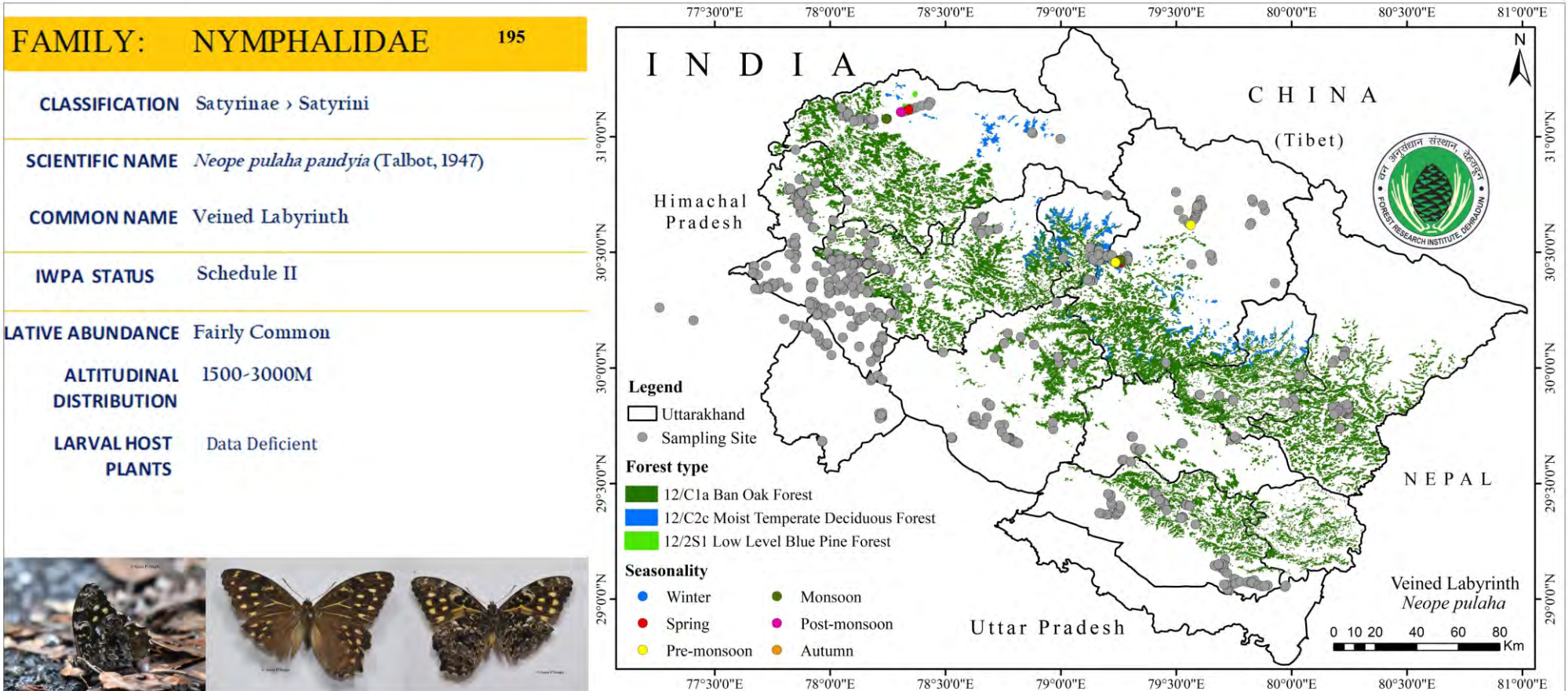


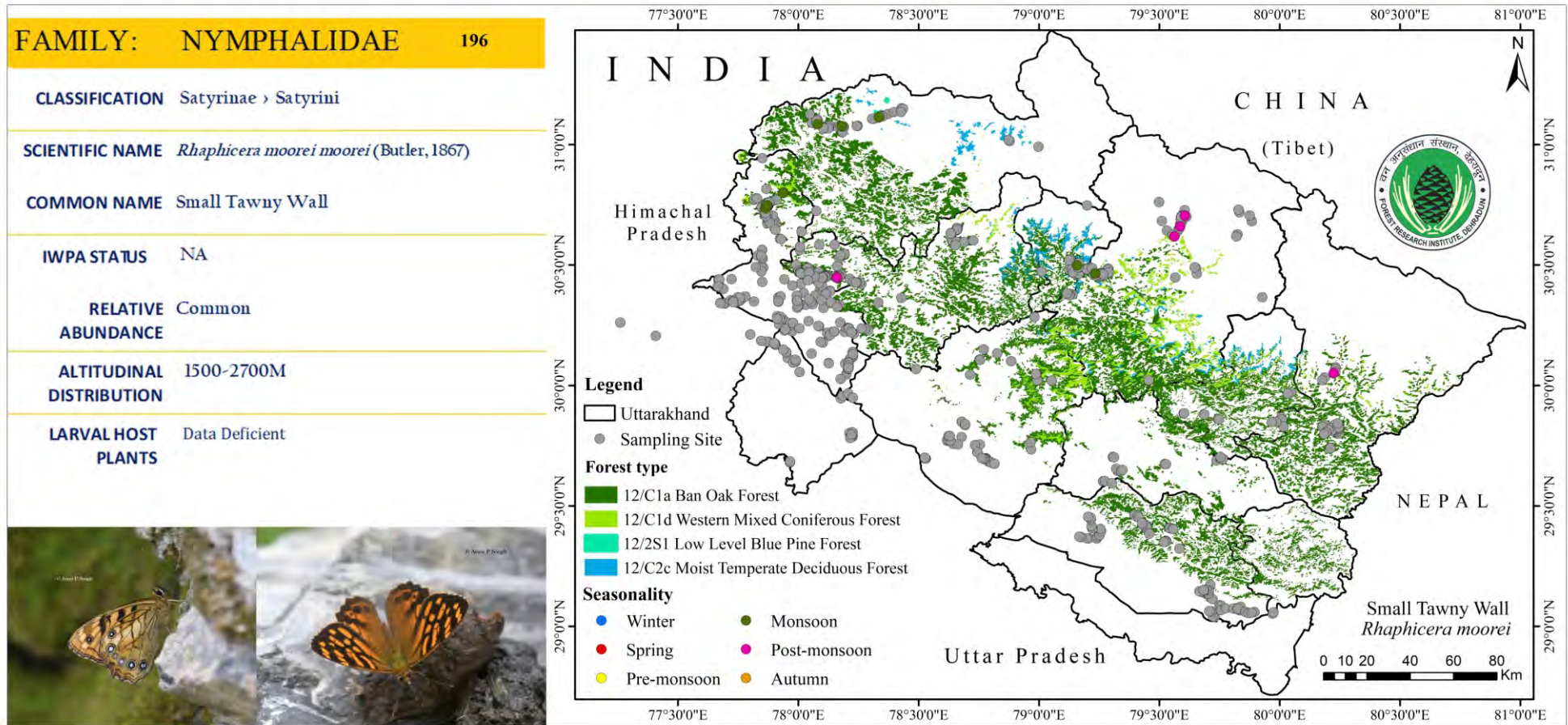
FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 193

CLASSIFICATION	Satyrinae › Satyrini
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Paralasa kalinda kalinda</i> Moore, 1865
COMMON NAME	Scarce Mountain Argus
IWPA STATUS	NA
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Fairly Common
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	2400-3900M
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data Deficient









FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 197

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Lasiommata schakra schakra* (Kollar, [1844])

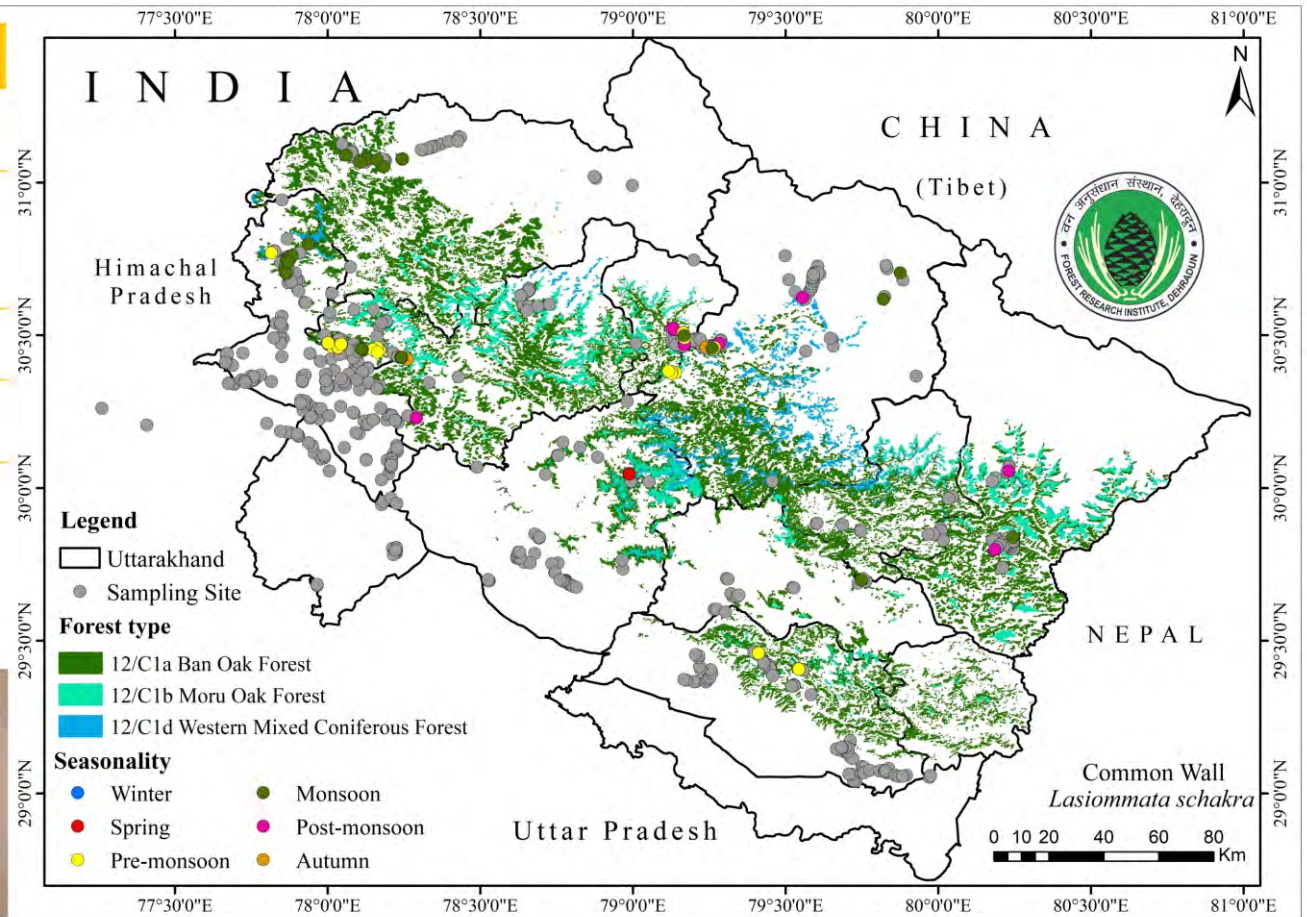
COMMON NAME Common Wall

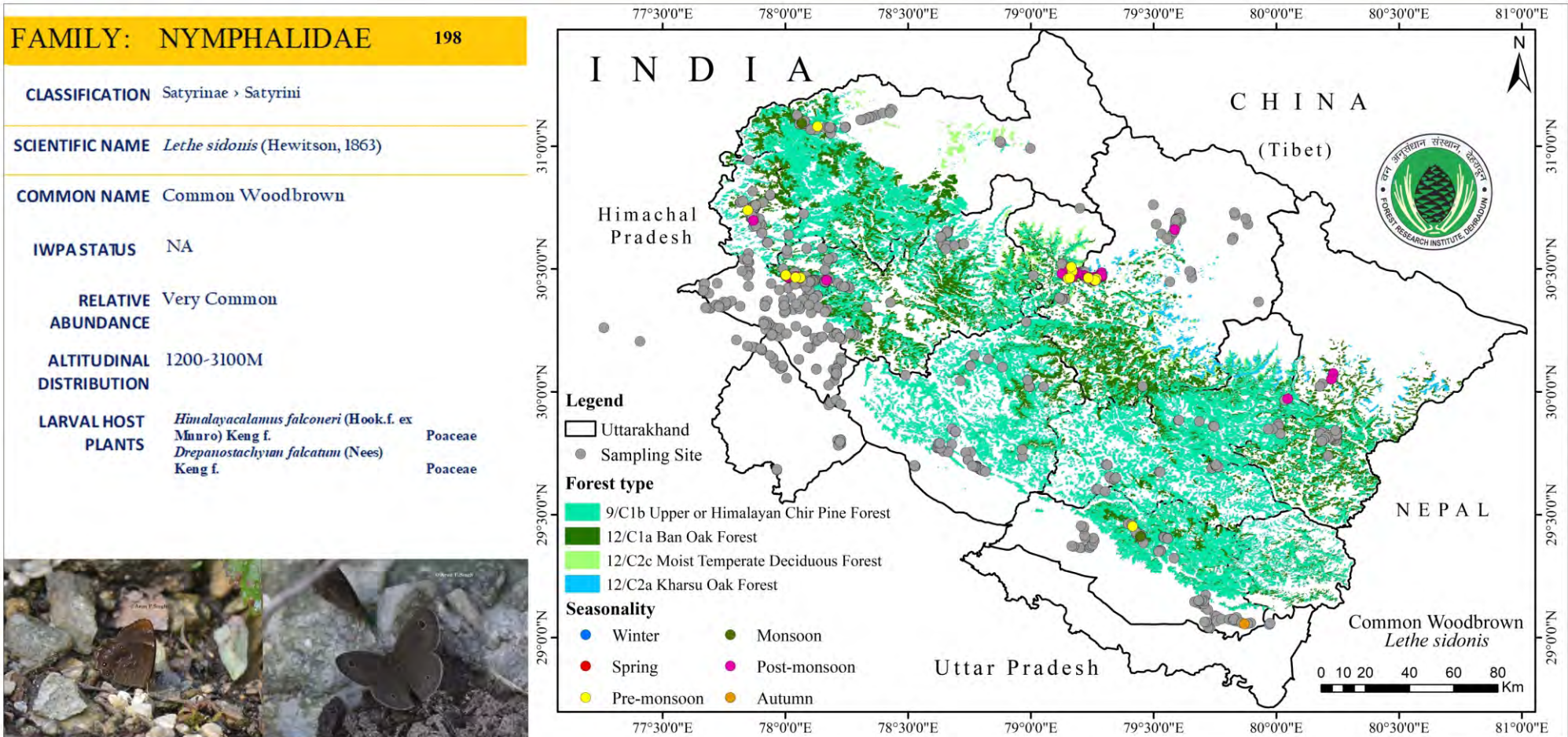
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1800-2700M

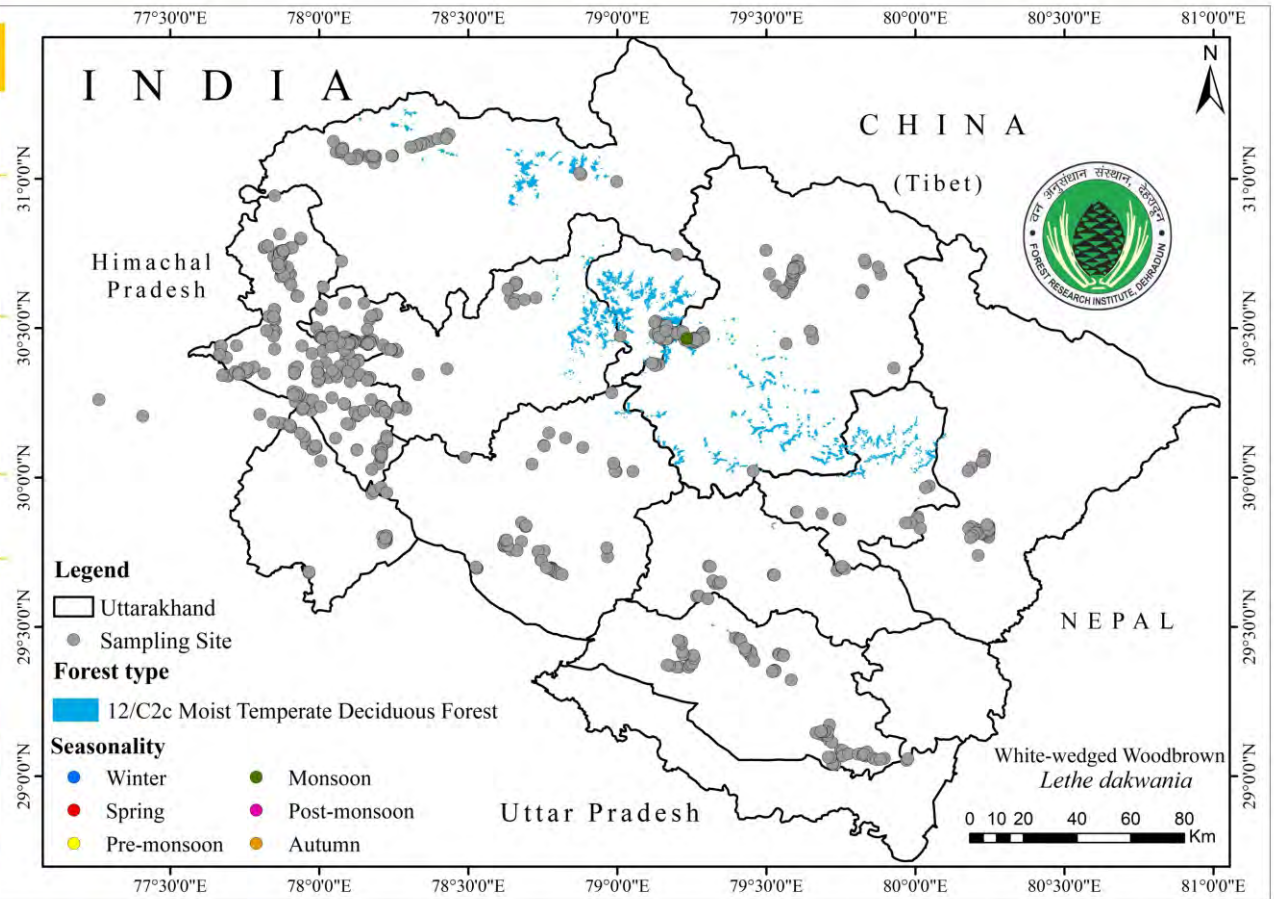
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient

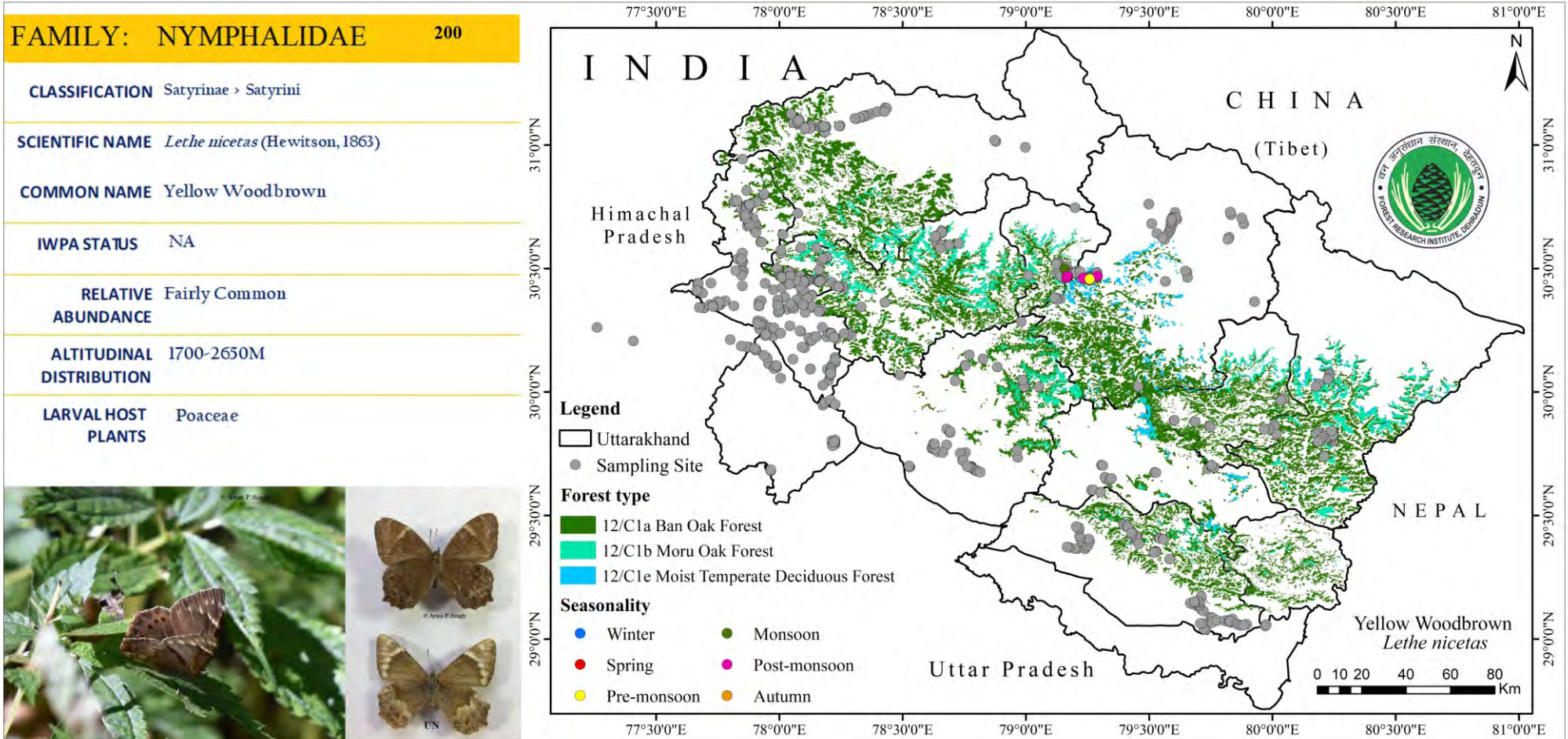


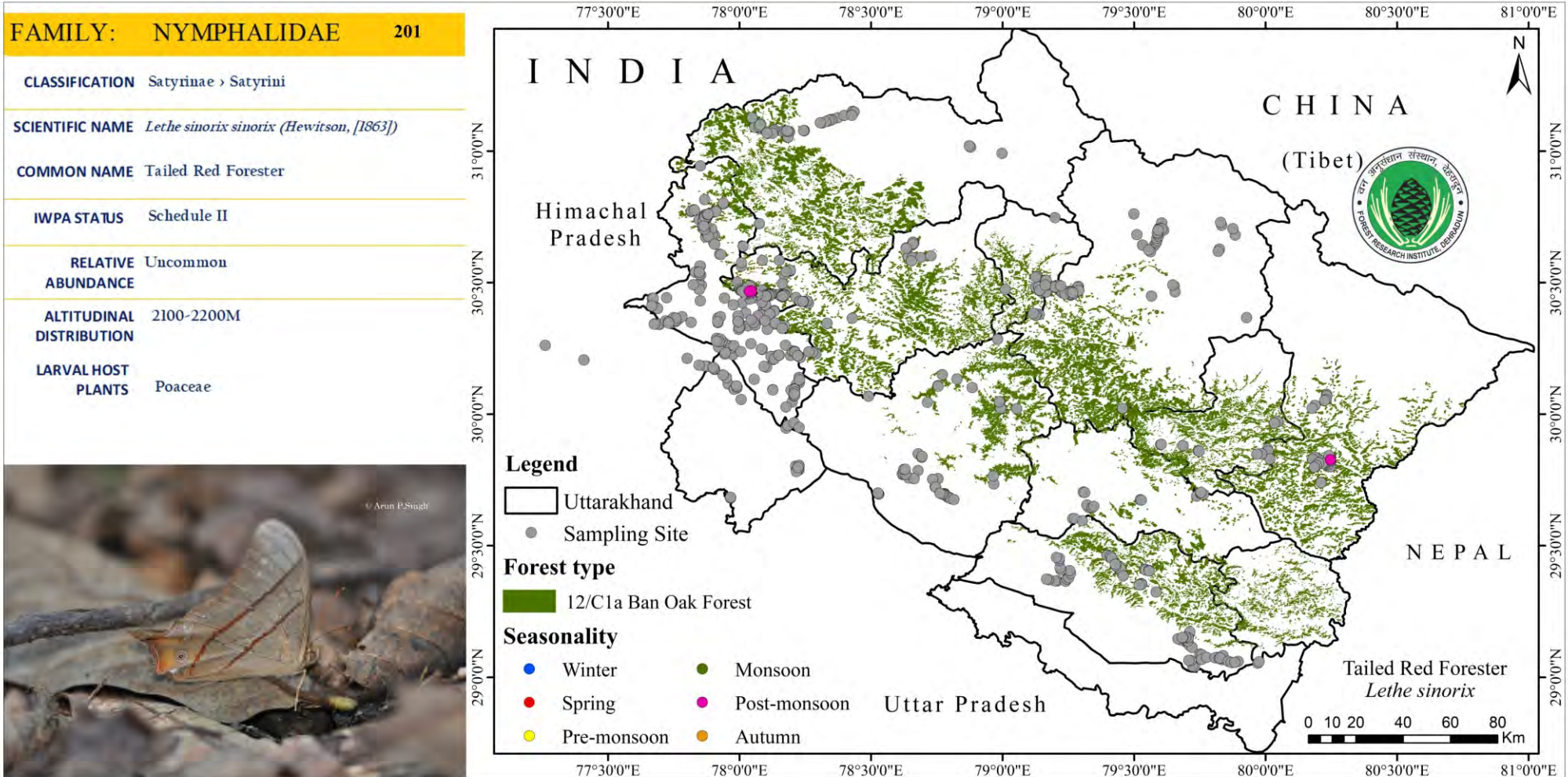


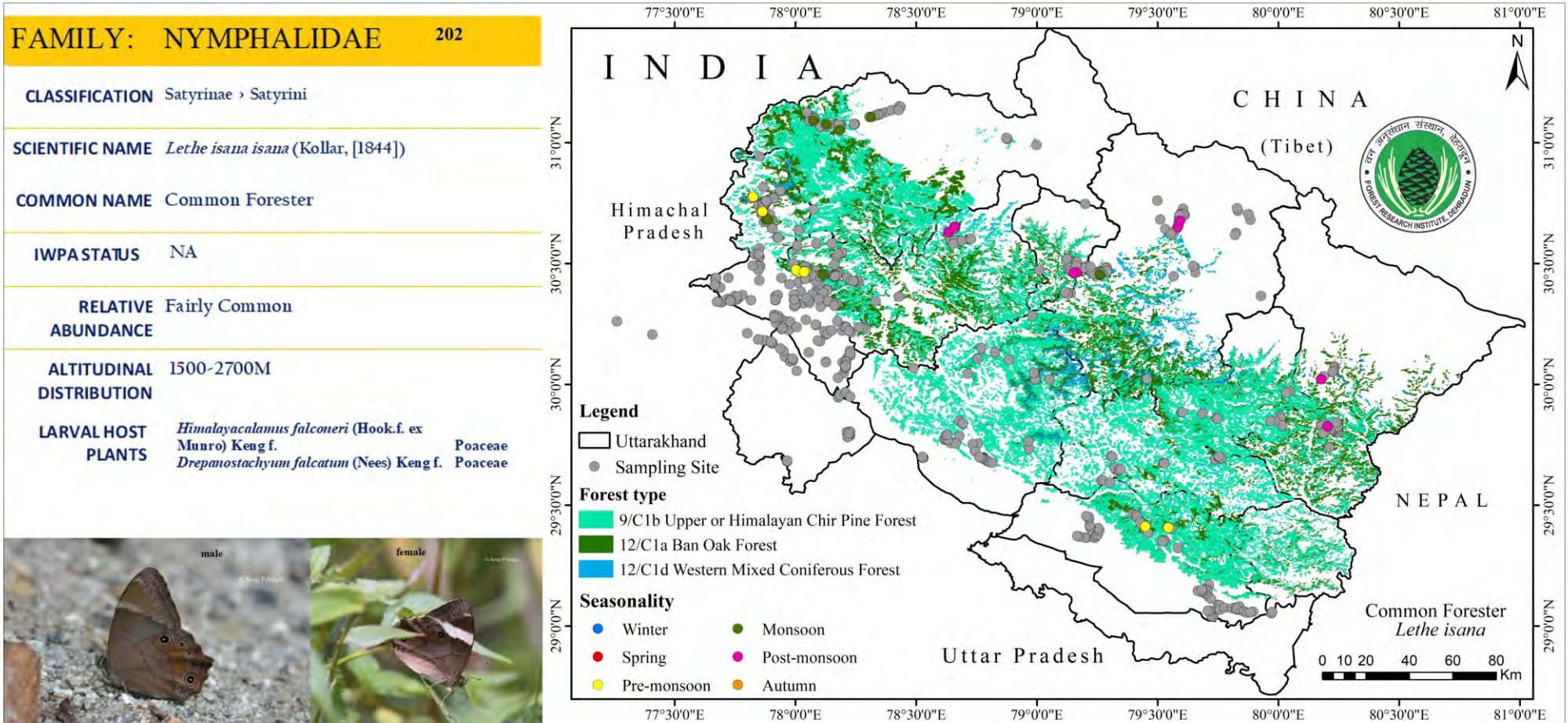
FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 199

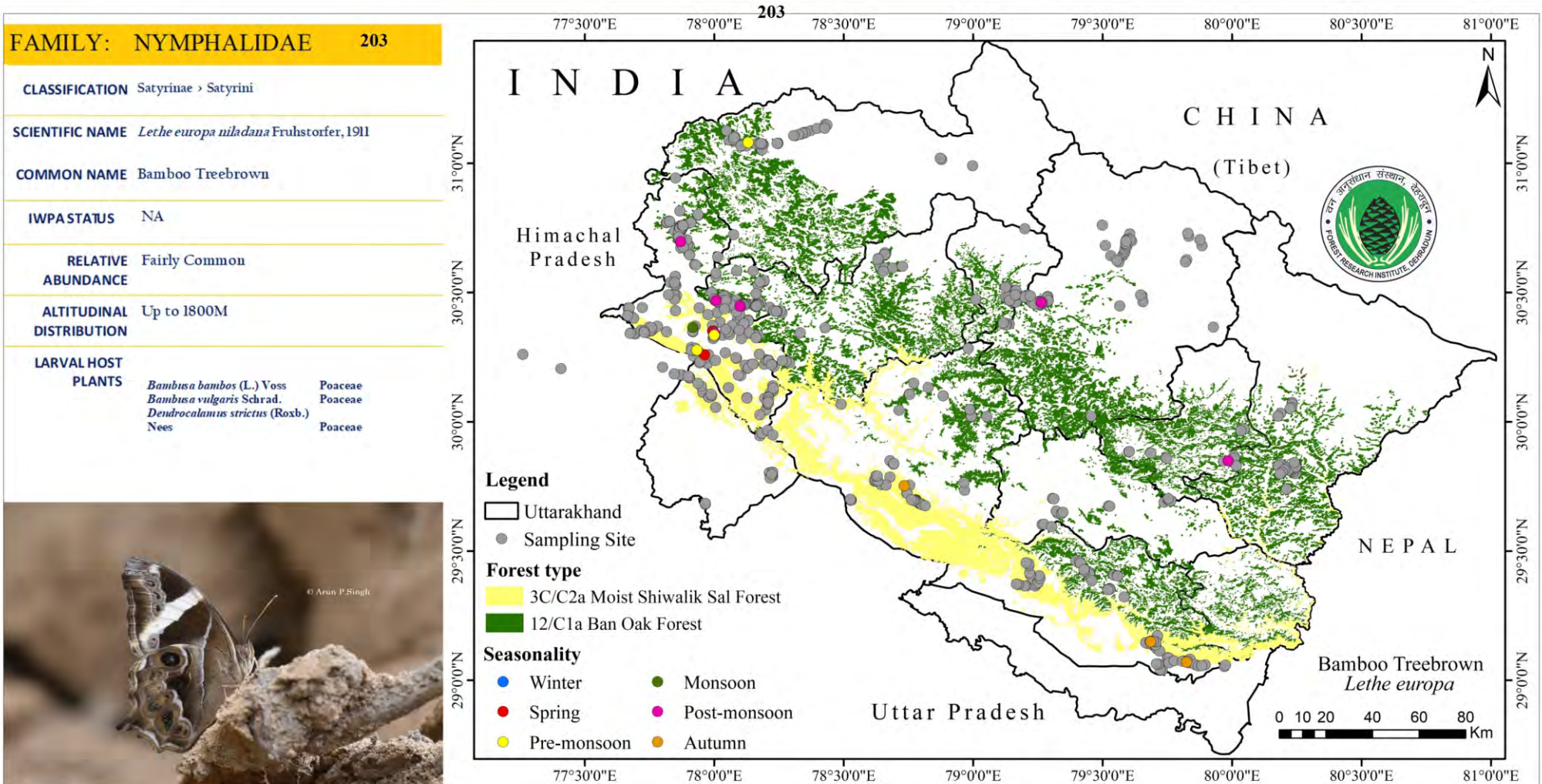
CLASSIFICATION	Satyrinae > Satyrini
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Lethe dakwania</i> Tytler, 1939
COMMON NAME	White-wedged Woodbrown
IWPA STATUS	NA
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Uncommon
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	2300-3900M
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Poaceae











FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 204

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Lethe rohria rohria* (Fabricius, 1787)

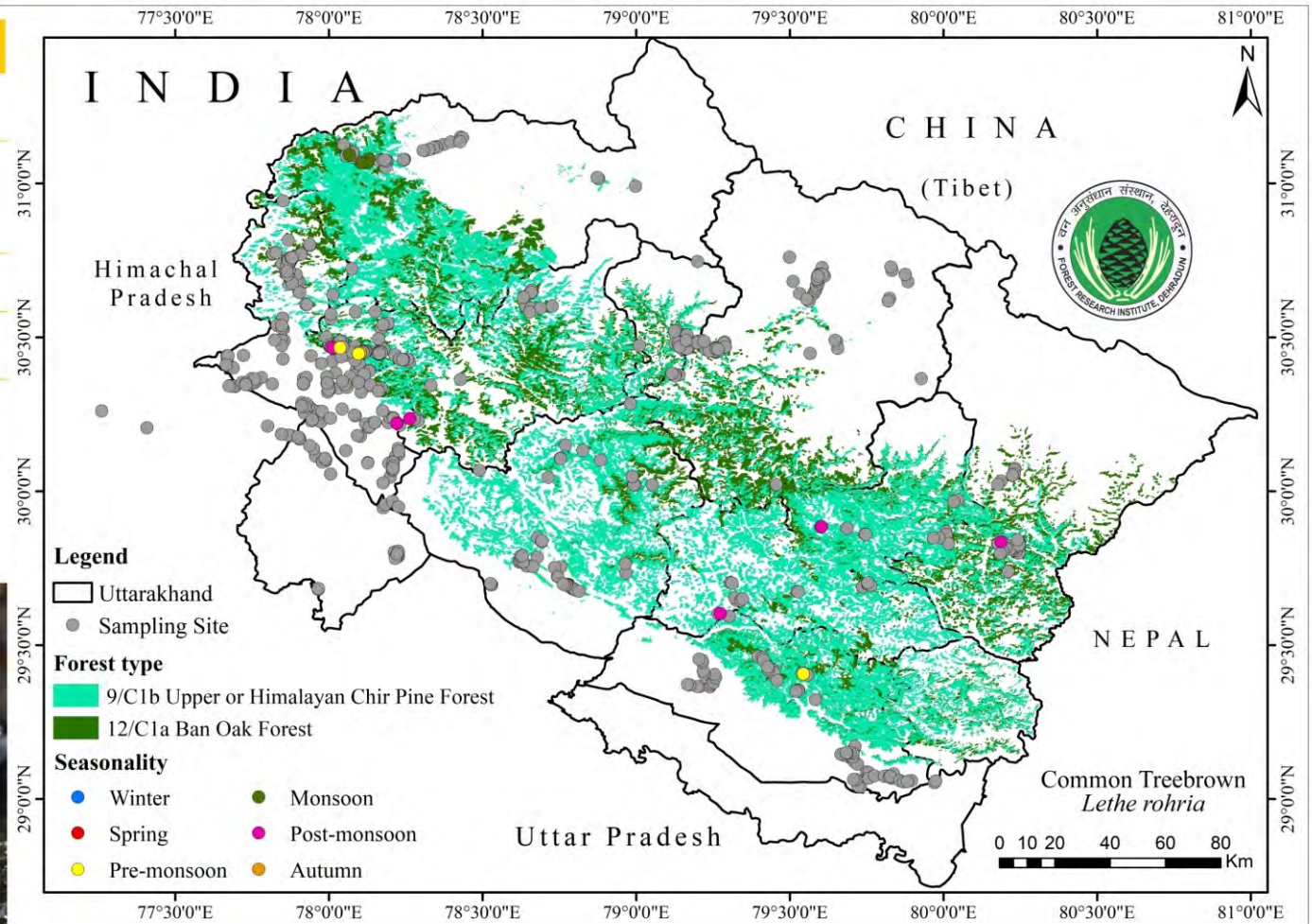
COMMON NAME Common Treebrown

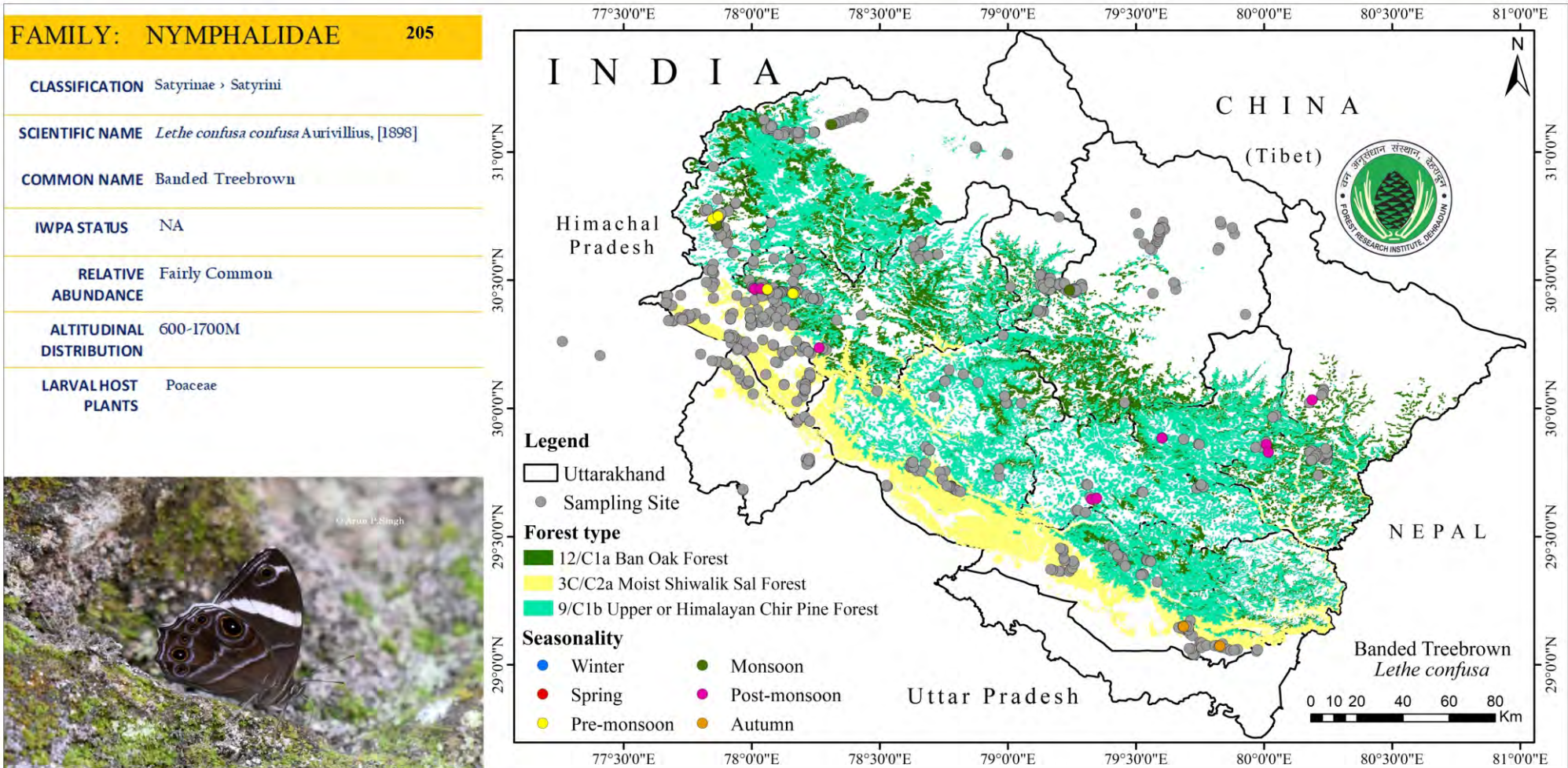
IWPA STATUS NA

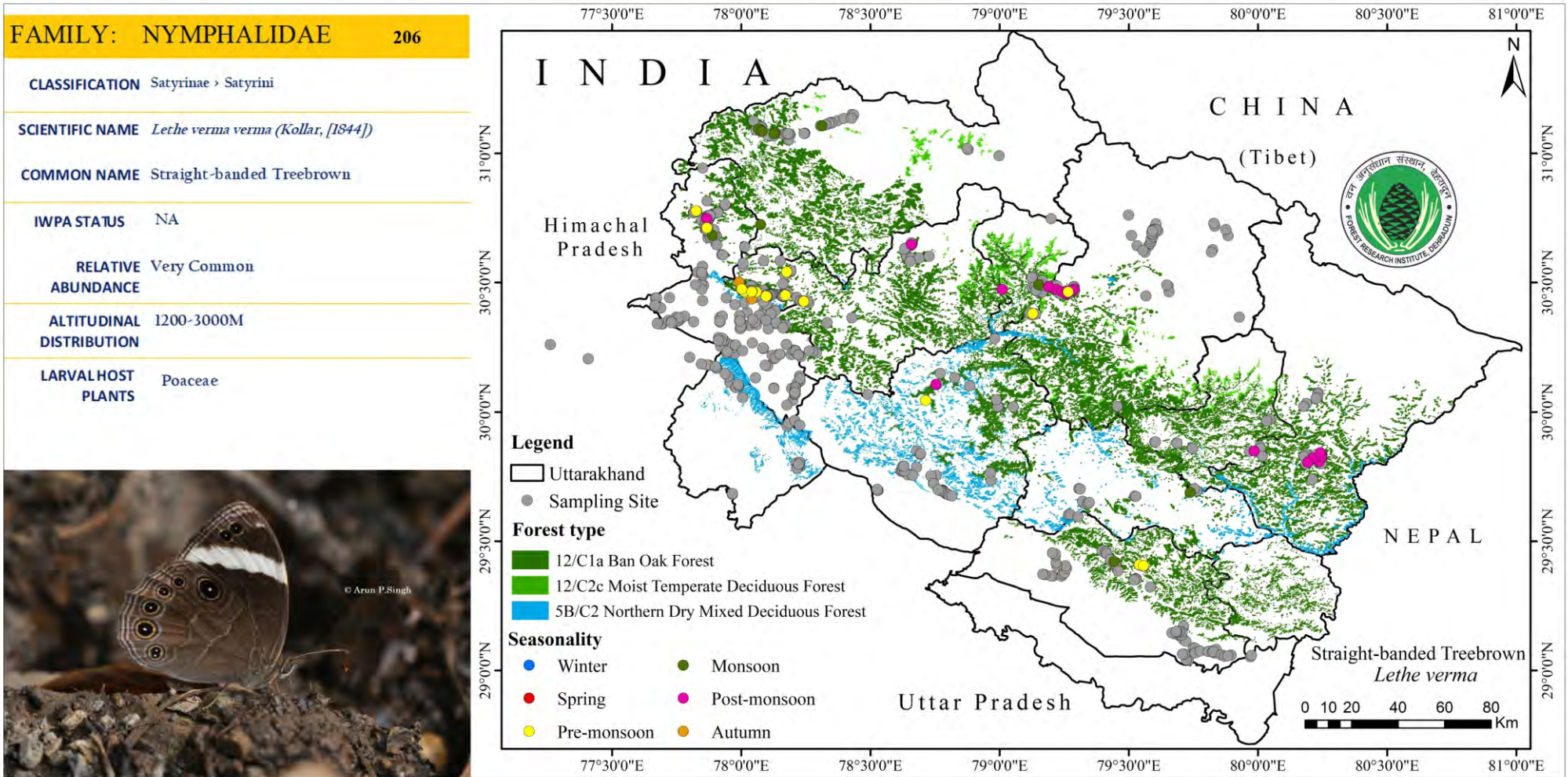
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

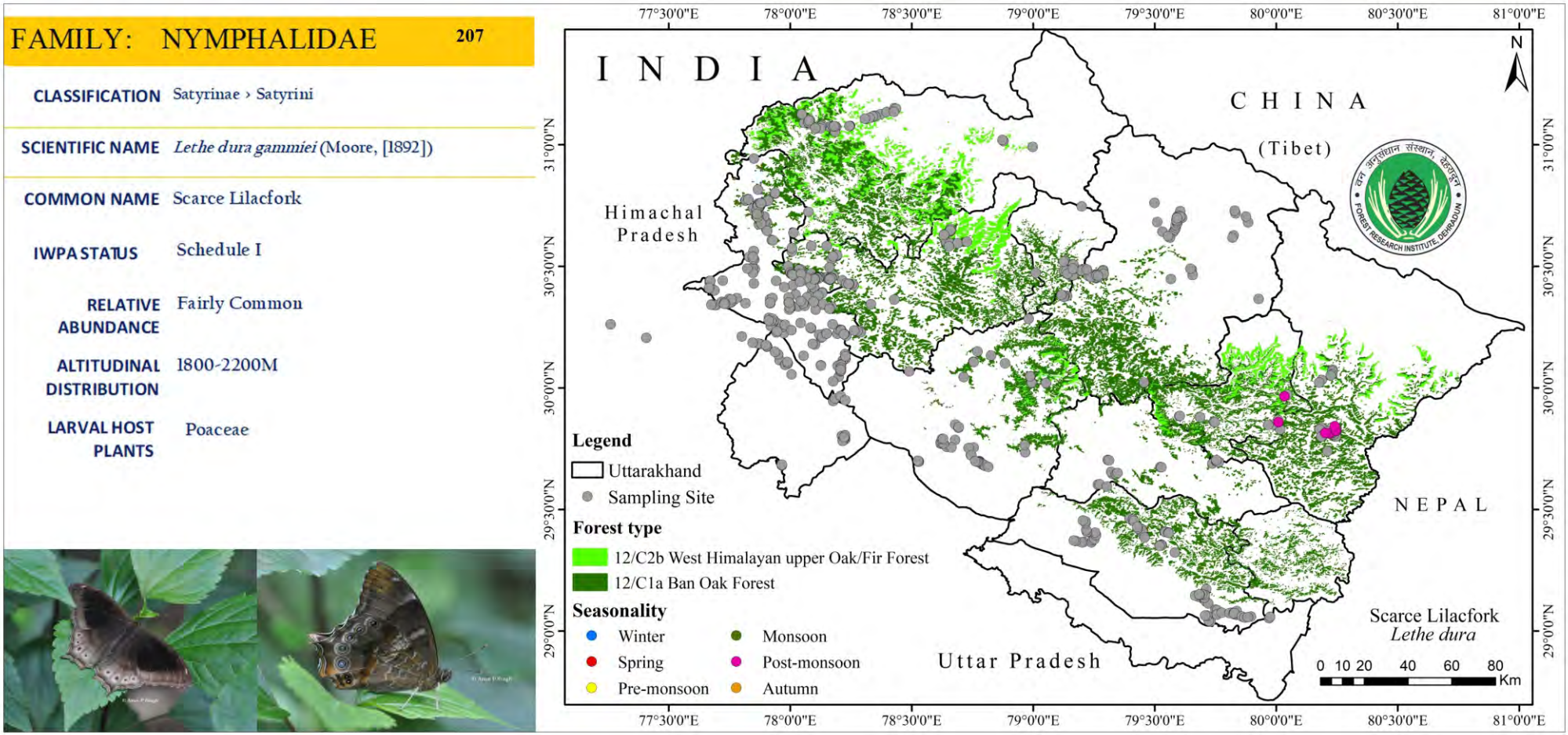
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 3000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS
Apluda L. Poaceae
Capillipedium Stapf Poaceae
Microstegium Nees Poaceae









FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 208

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Lethe goalpara goalpara* (Moore, [1866])

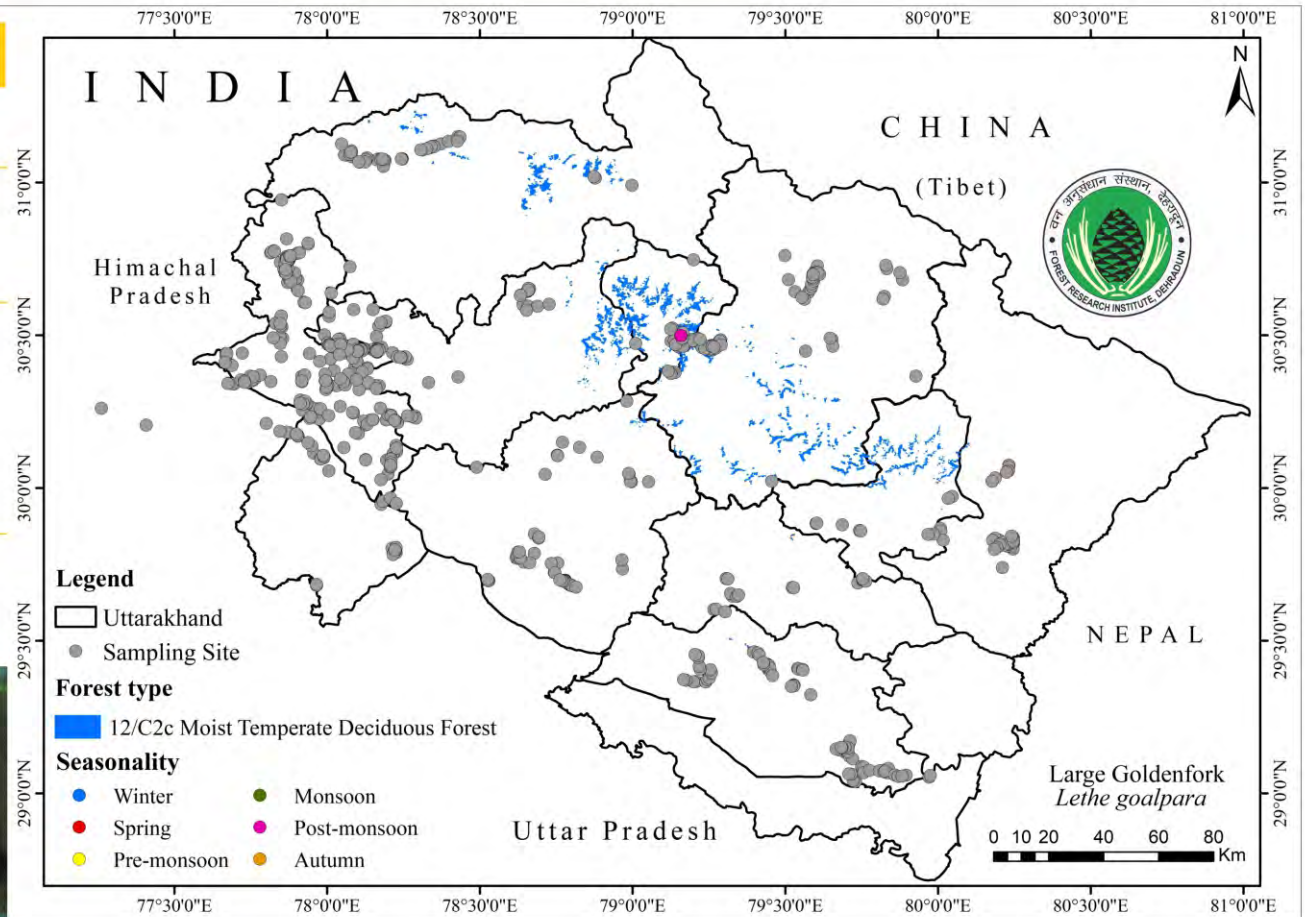
COMMON NAME Large Goldenfork

IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Rare

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1800-3000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Poaceae



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE **209**

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Lethe baladeva aisa* Fruhstorfer, 1911

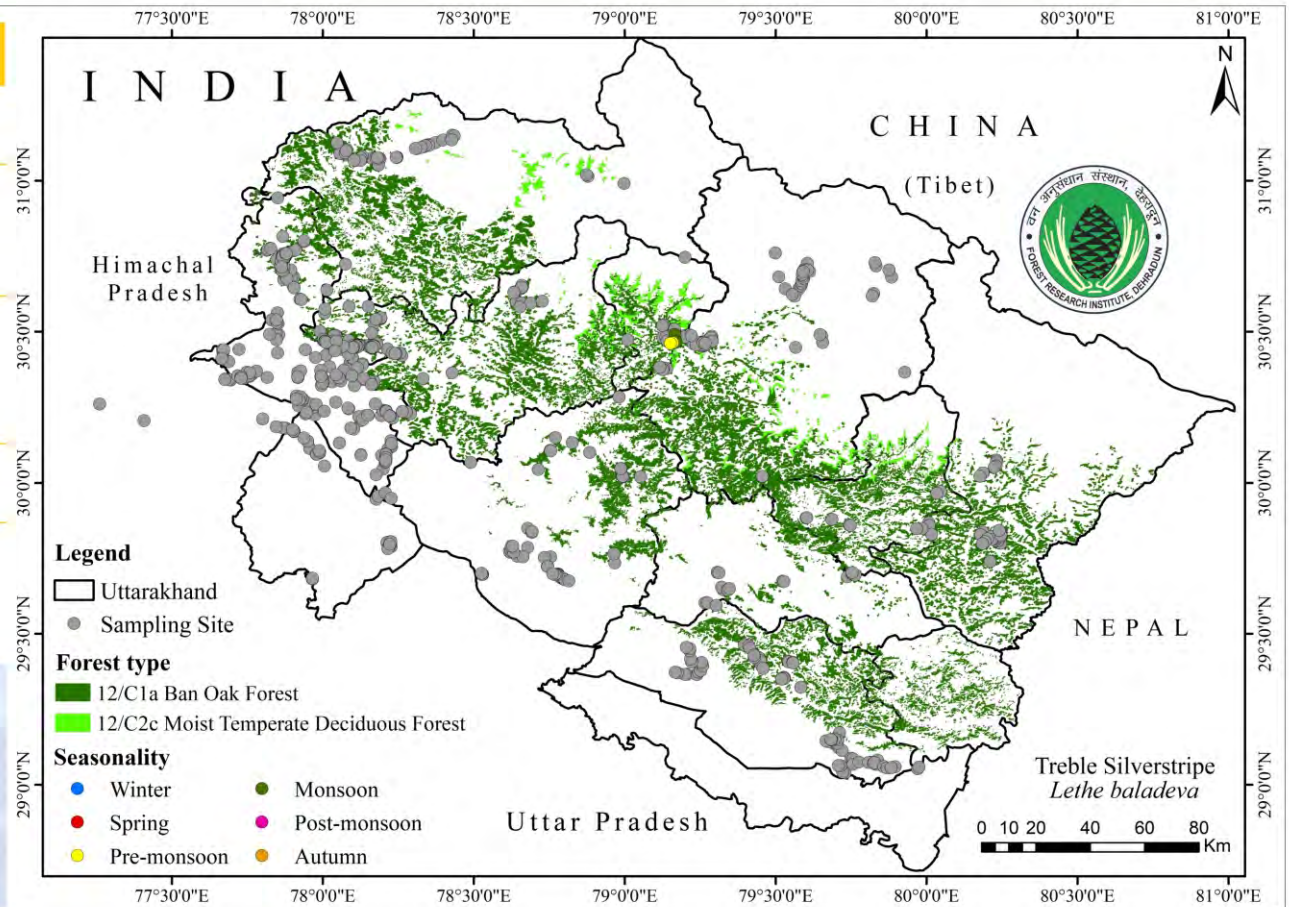
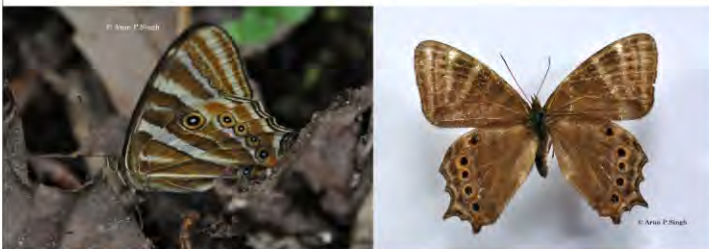
COMMON NAME Treble Silverstripe

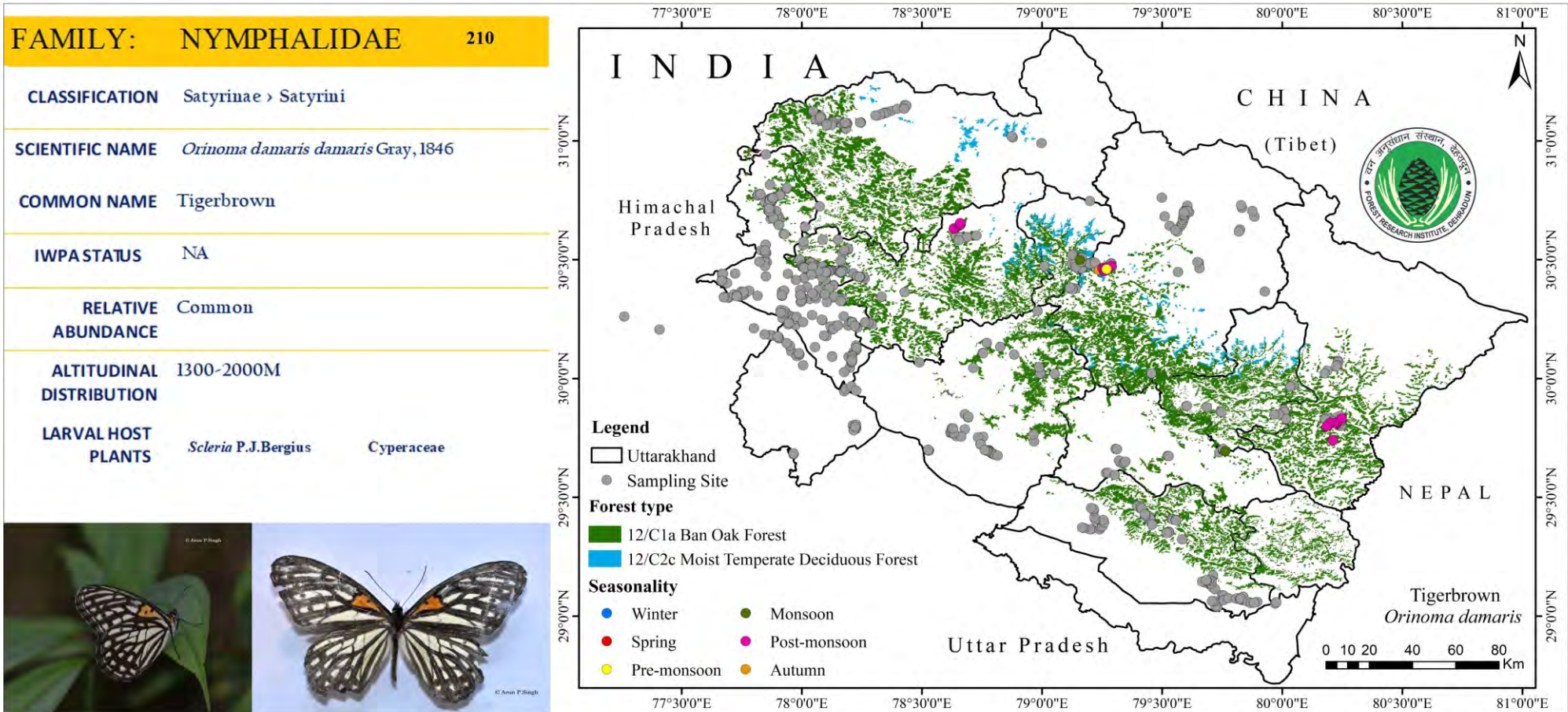
IWPA STATUS Schedule II

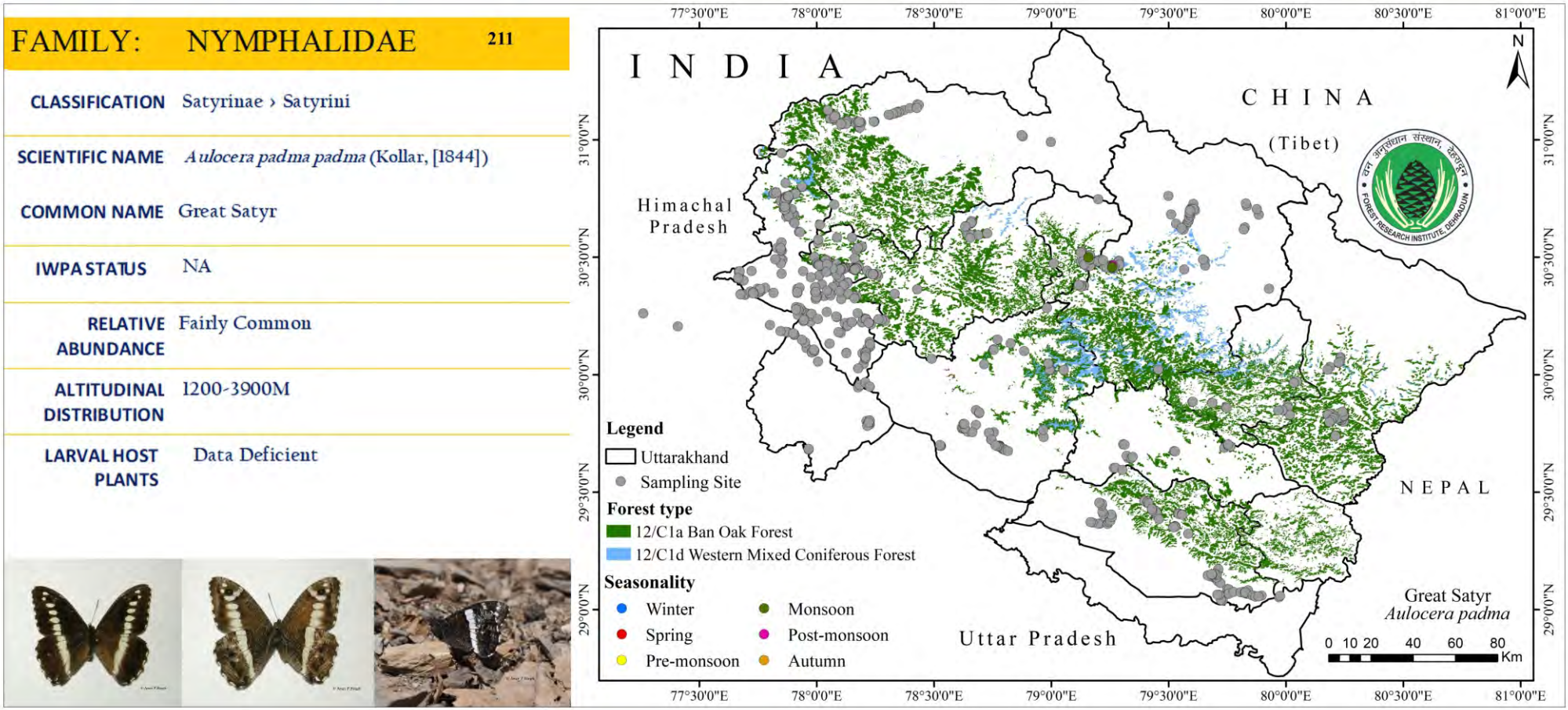
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

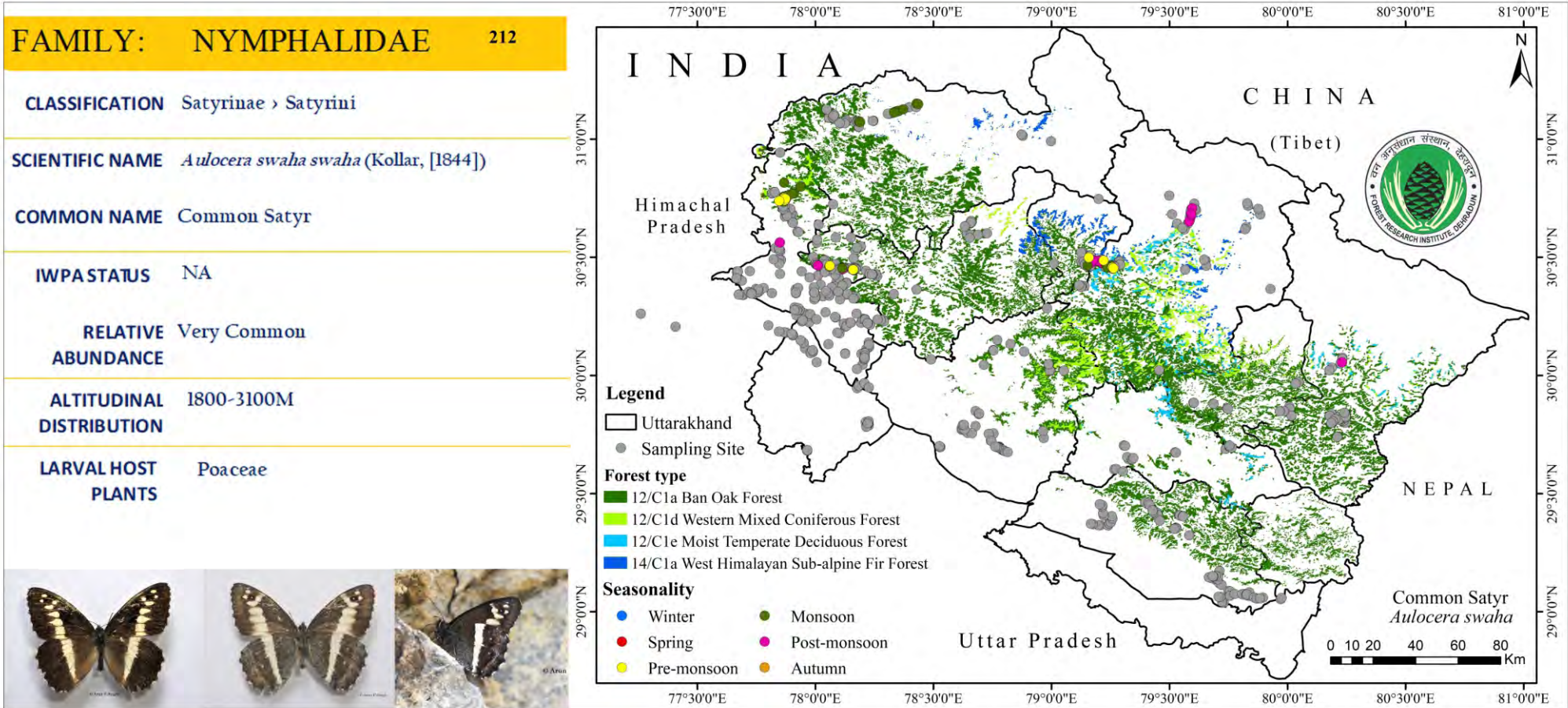
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1800-2200M

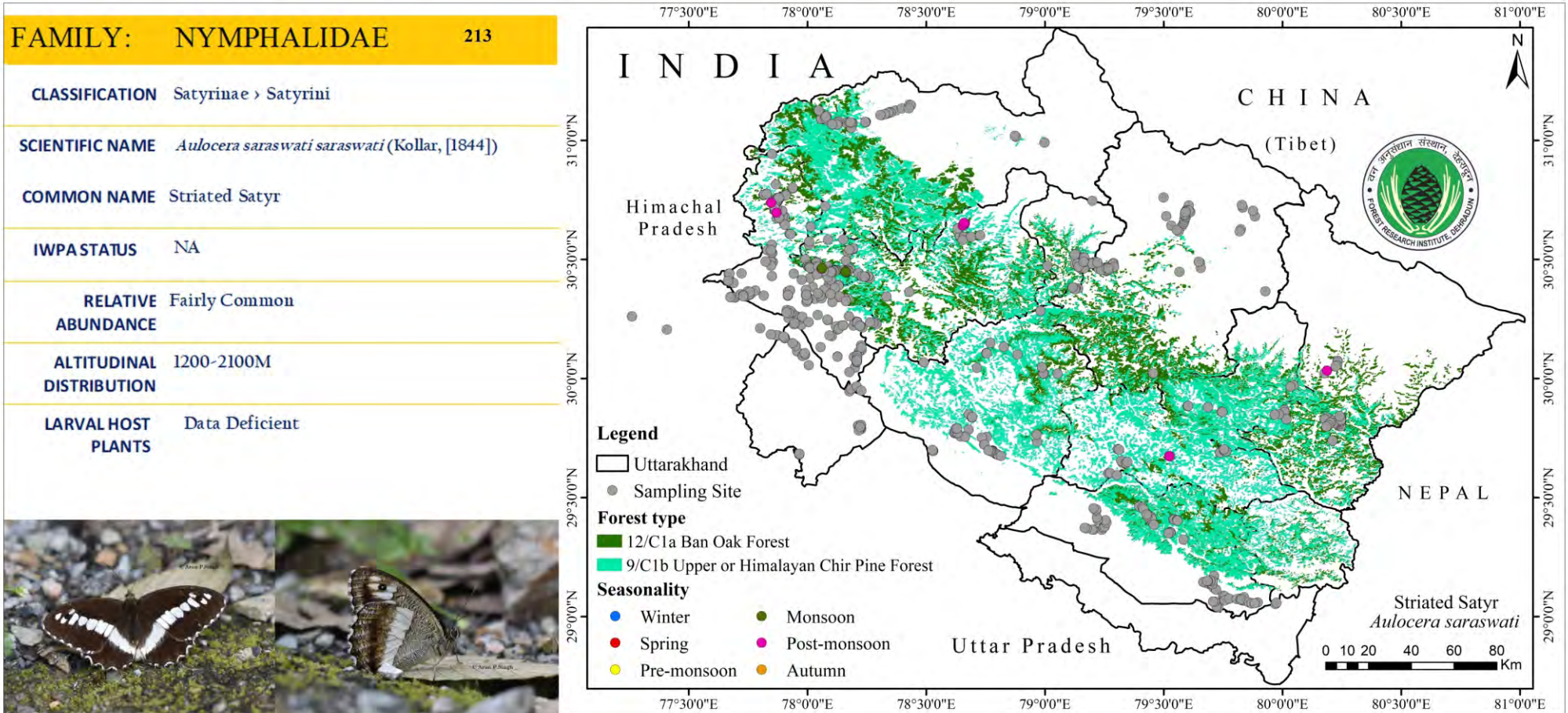
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Poaceae











FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 214

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae › Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Aulocera brahminus dokwana* Evans, 1923

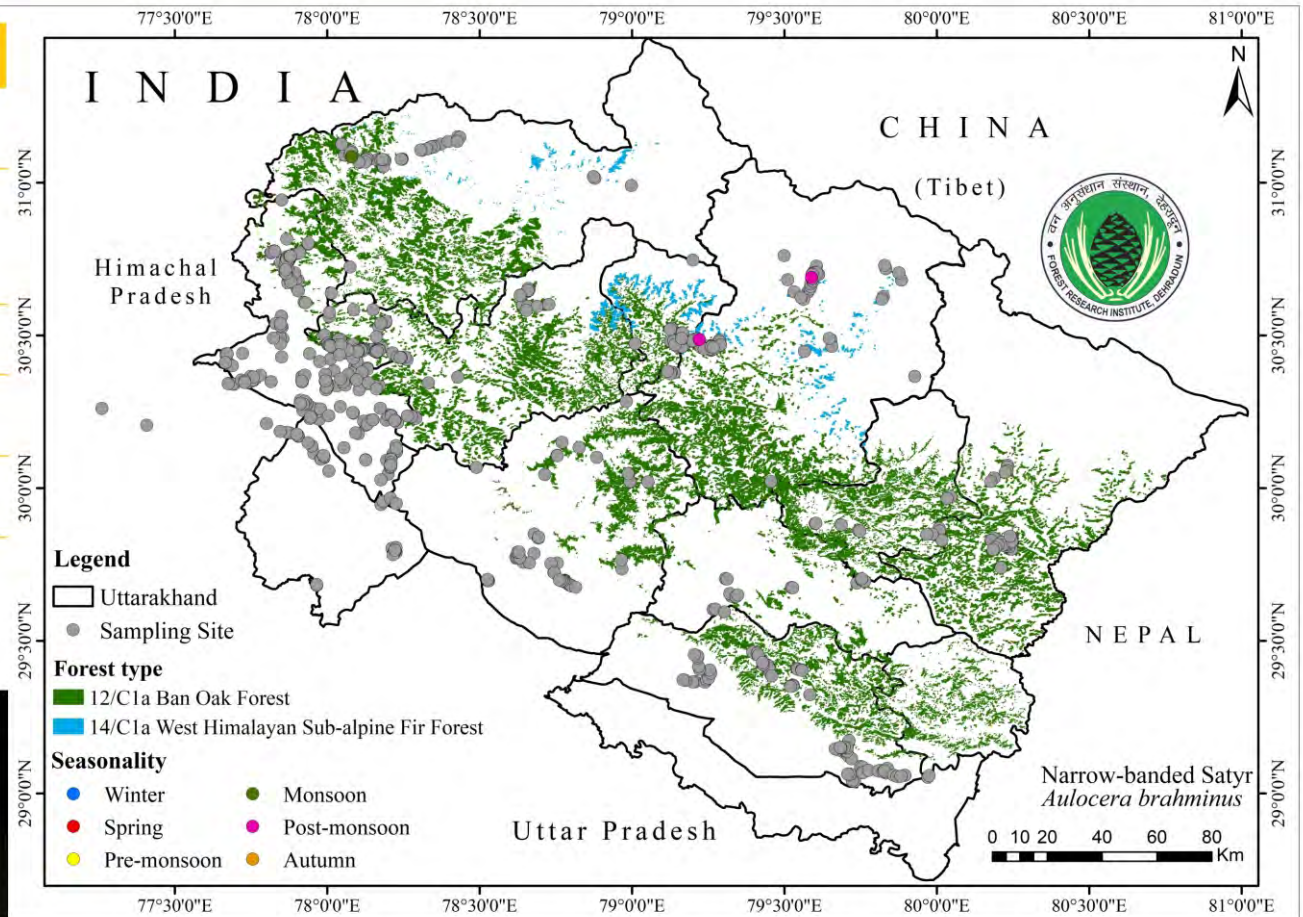
COMMON NAME Narrow Banded Satyr

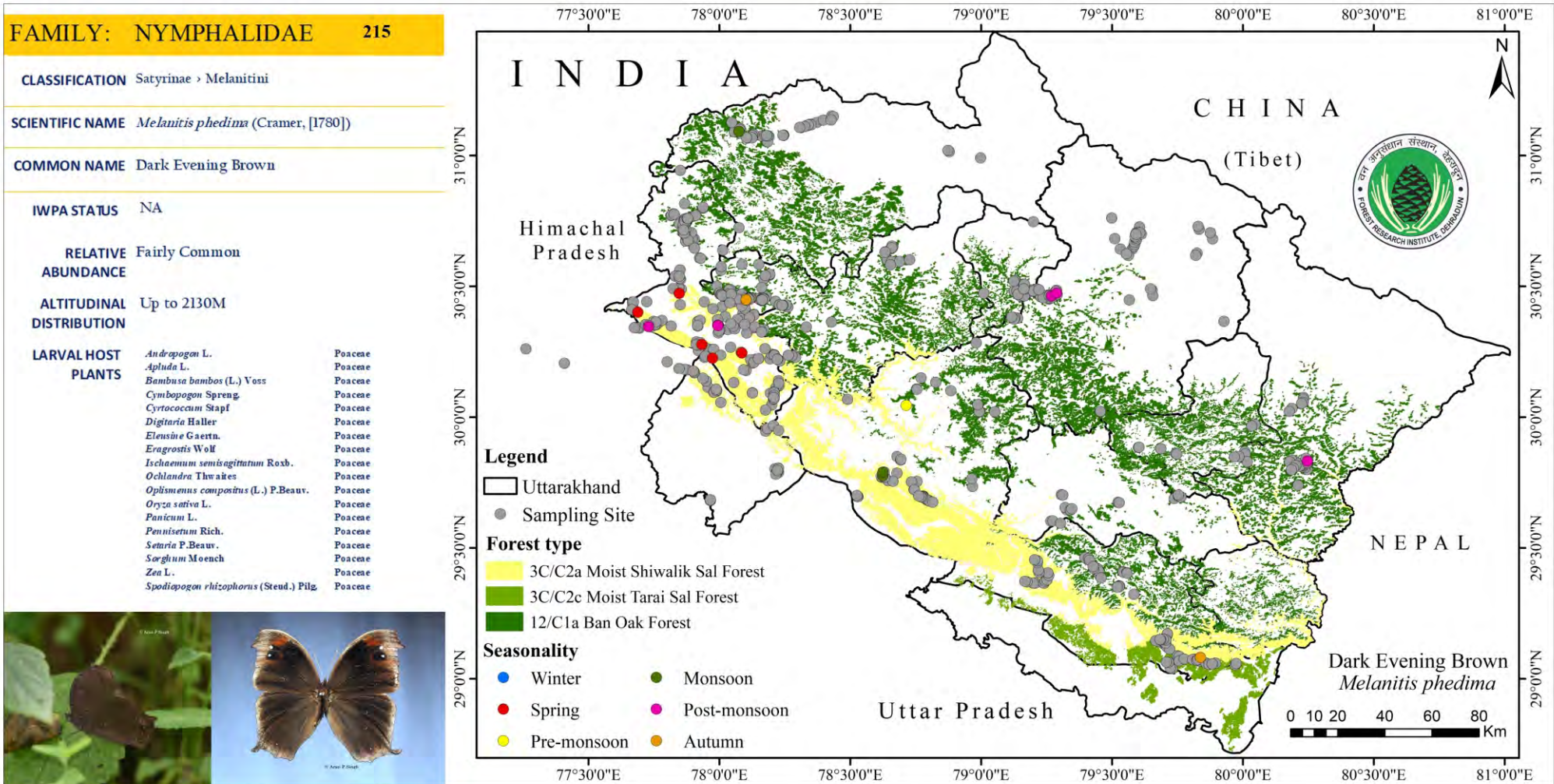
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 2400-3650M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 216

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae > Melanitini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Melanitis leda leda* (Linnaeus, 1758)

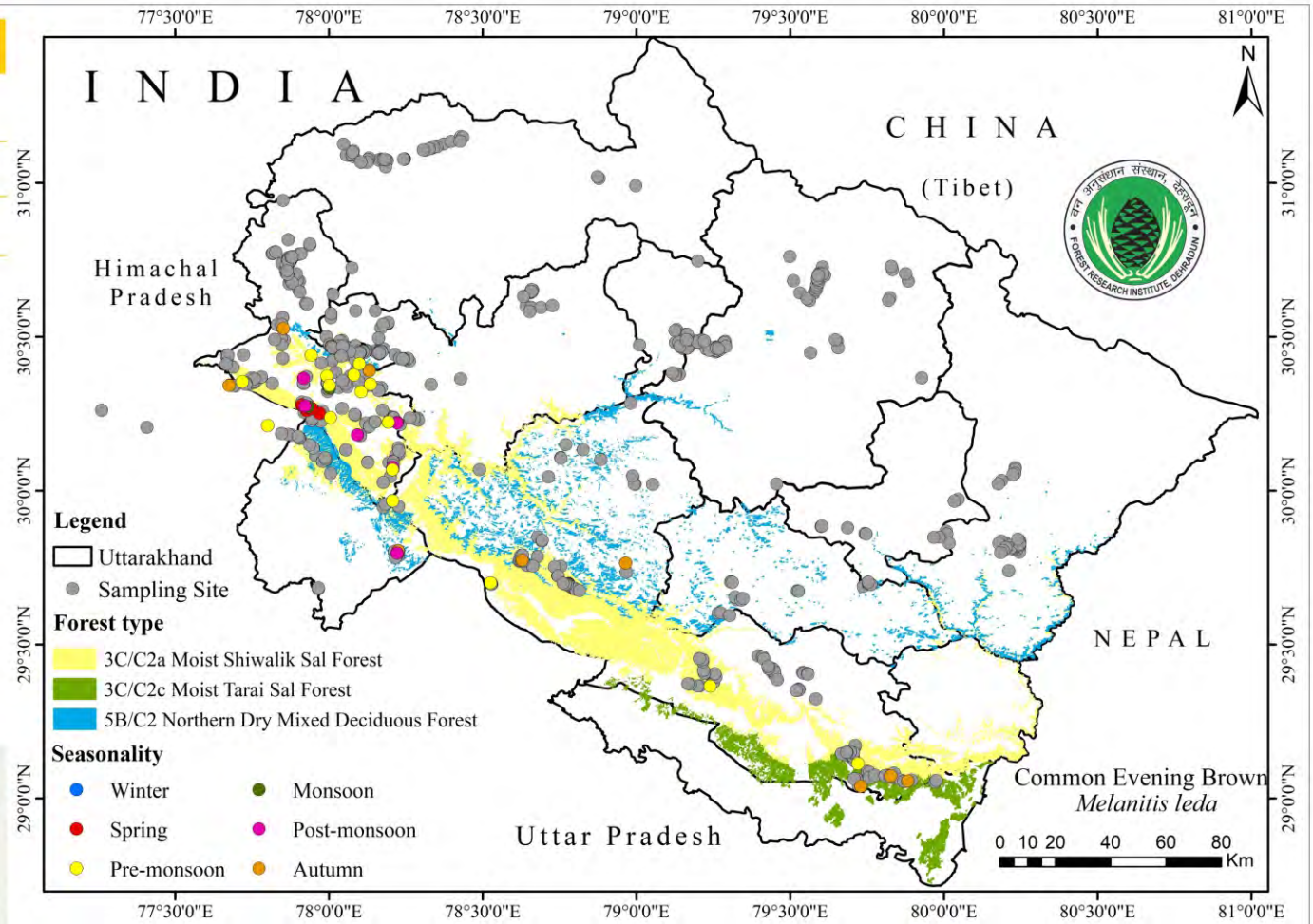
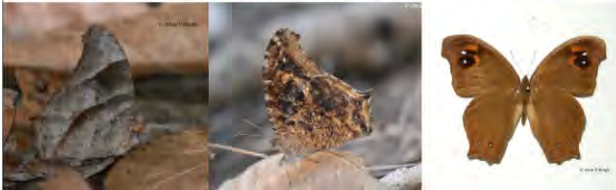
COMMON NAME Common Evening Brown

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2100M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Bambusa</i> Schreb.	Poaceae
	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i> (Forssk.) Stapf	Poaceae
	<i>Cyrtococcum</i> Stapf	Poaceae
	<i>Digimaria</i> Haller	Poaceae
	<i>Eleusine</i> Gaertn.	Poaceae
	<i>Oplismenus compositus</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Poaceae
	<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Poaceae
	<i>Panicum repens</i> L.	Poaceae
	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> (L.) R.Br.	Poaceae
	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Poaceae
<i>Setaria barbata</i> (Lam.) Kunth	Poaceae	
<i>Zea mays</i> L.	Poaceae	
<i>Gigantochloa nigrociliata</i> (Buse) Kerz	Poaceae	



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 217

CLASSIFICATION Satyrinae › Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Hyponphele daveudra* (Moore, 1865)

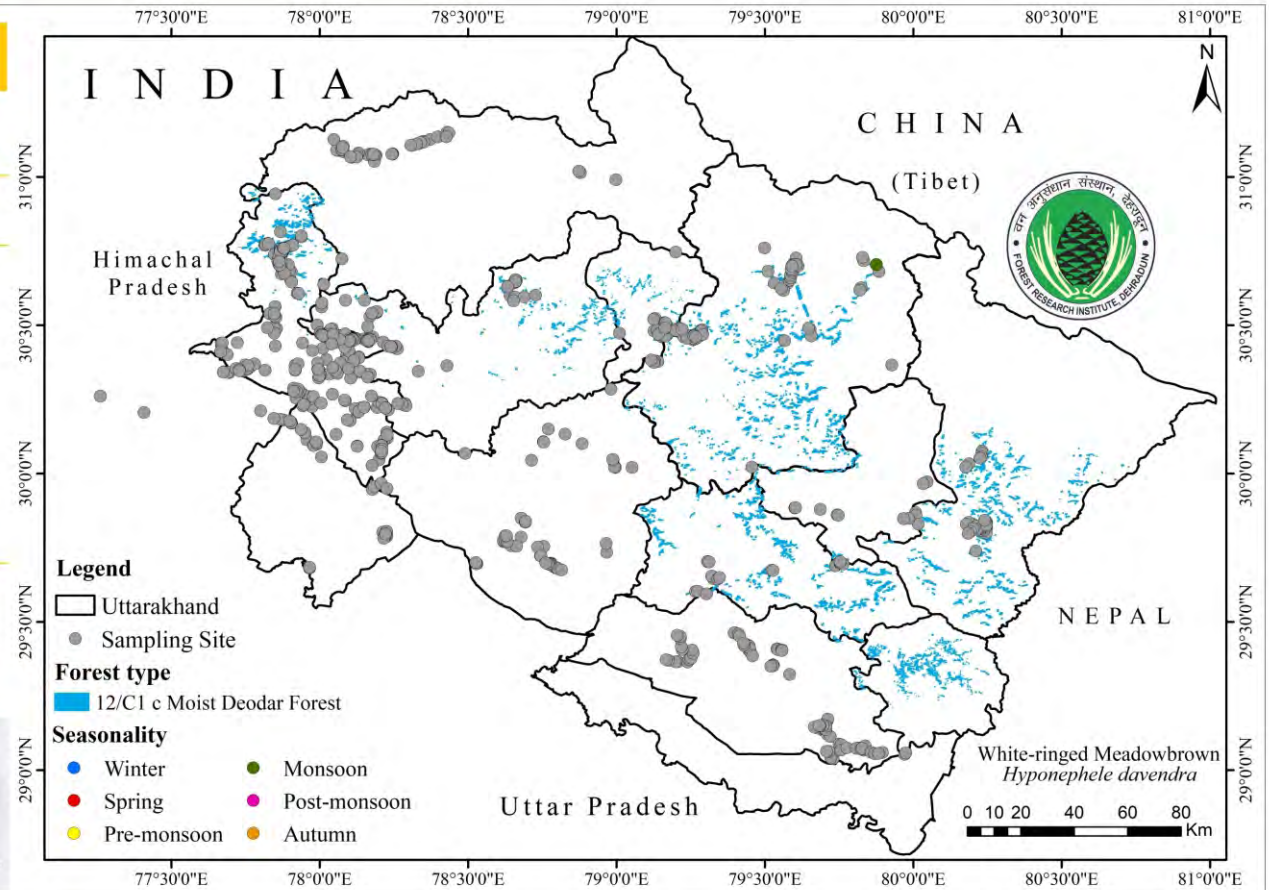
COMMON NAME White-ringed Meadowbrown

IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Rare

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 900-2400M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 218

CLASSIFICATION Satyriinae > Satyrini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Hyponephele pulchella* (C. & R. Felder, [1867])

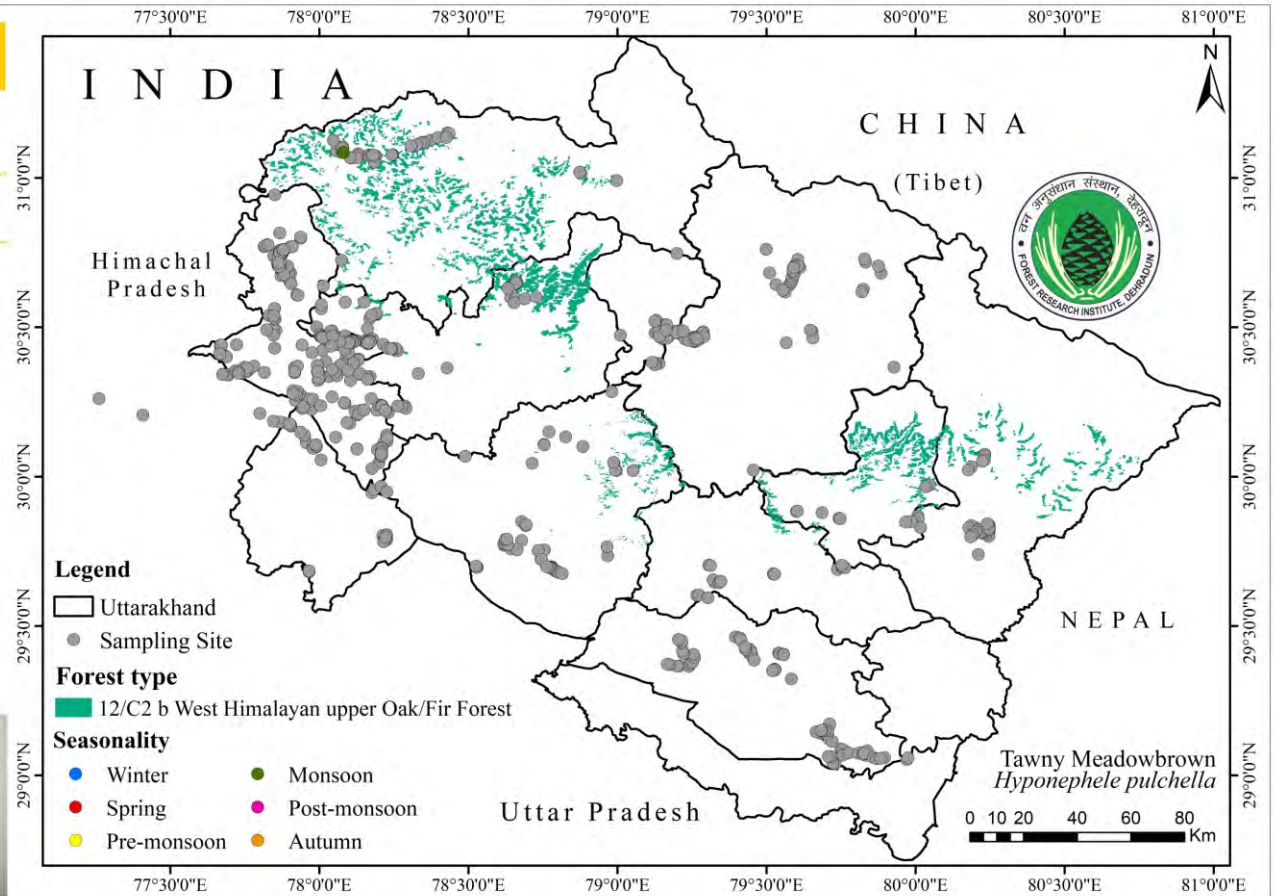
COMMON NAME Tawny Meadowbrown

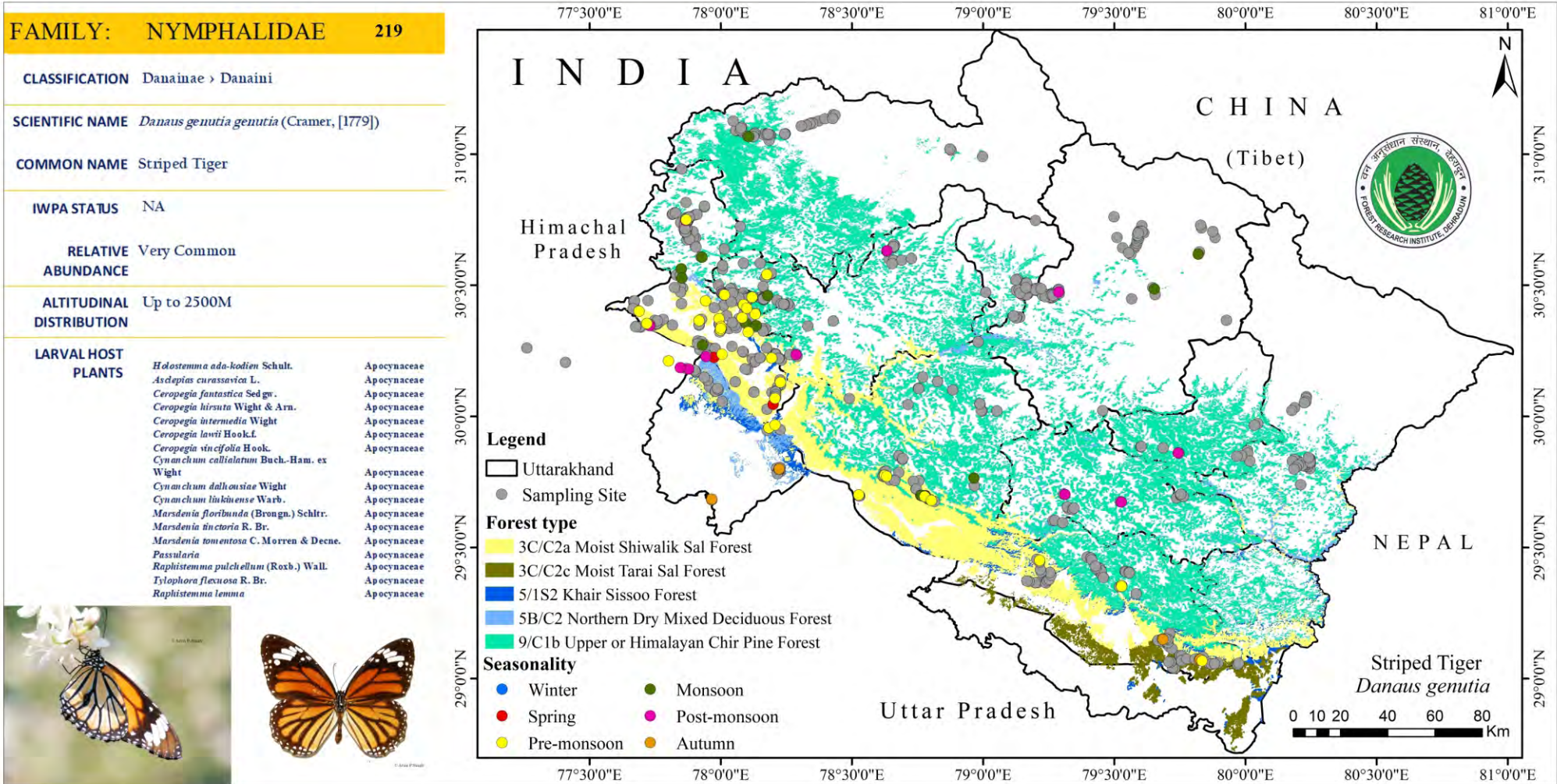
IWPA STATUS NA

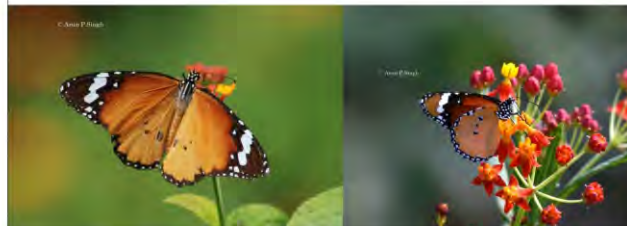
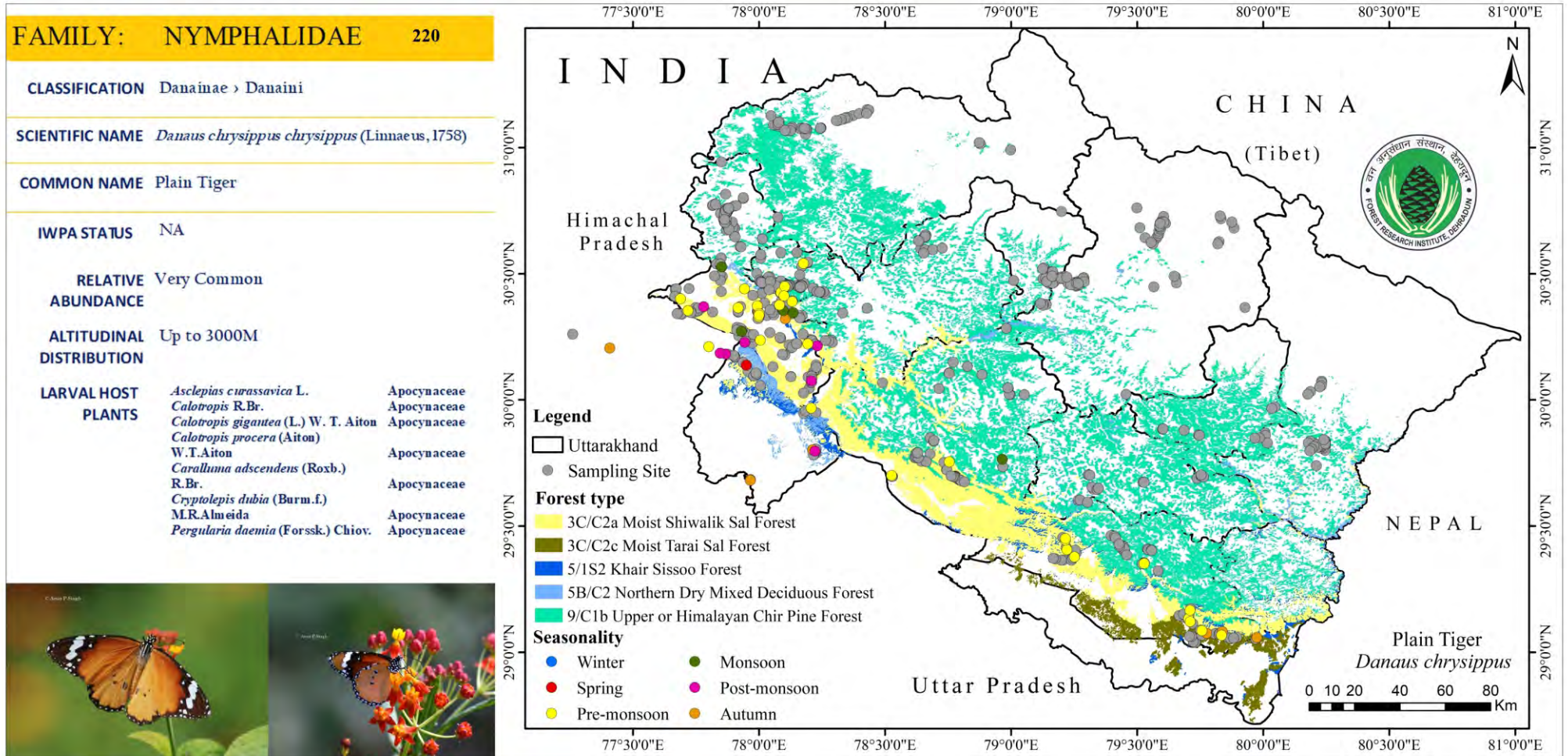
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 3000-3600M

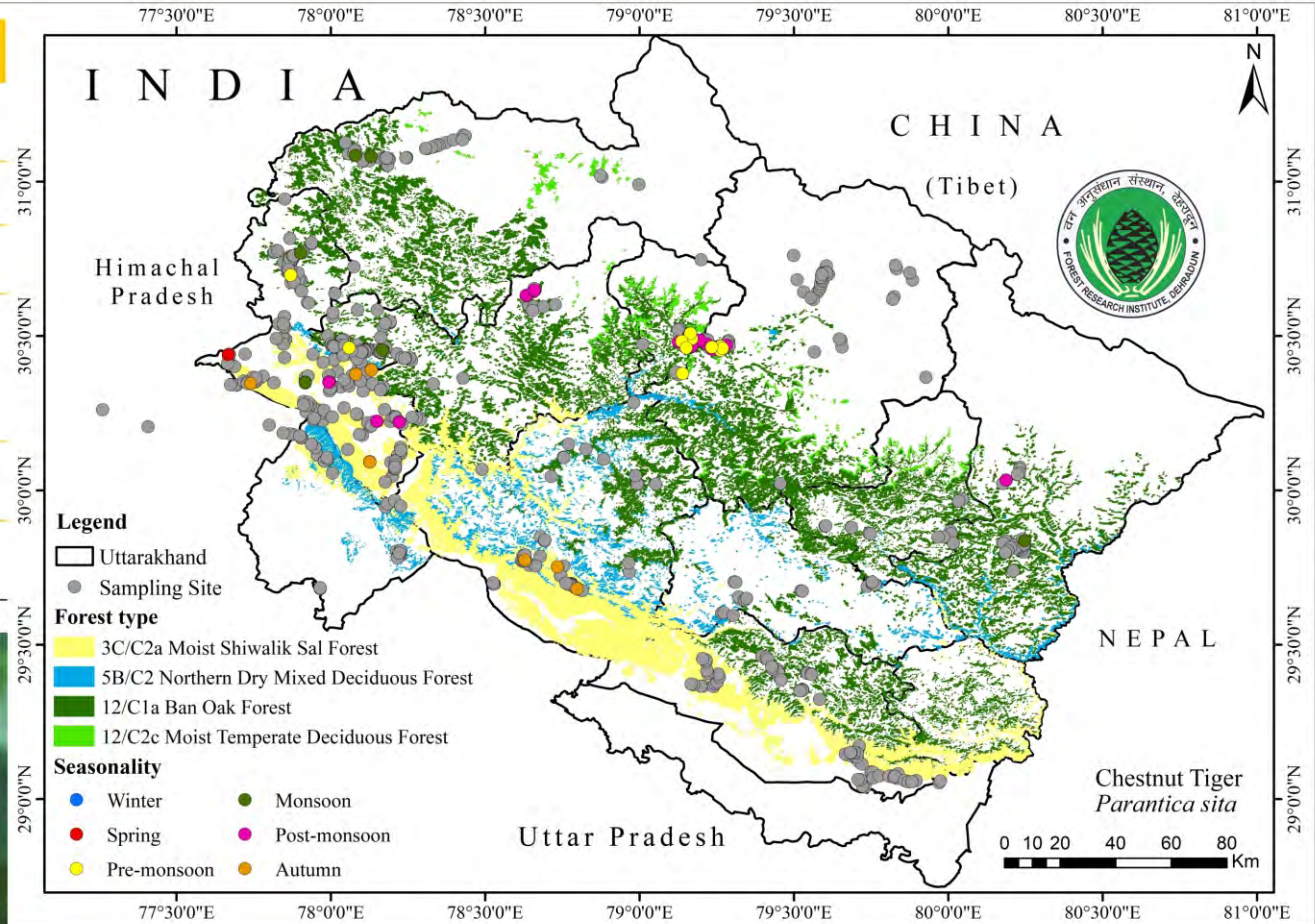
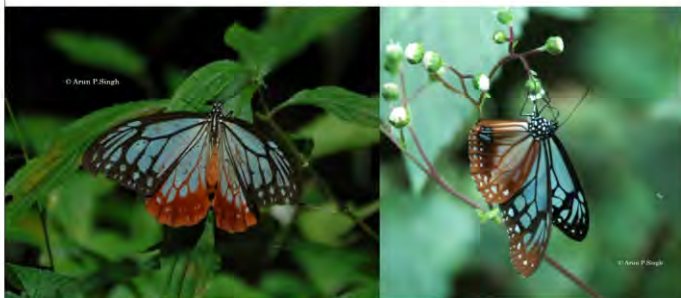
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient

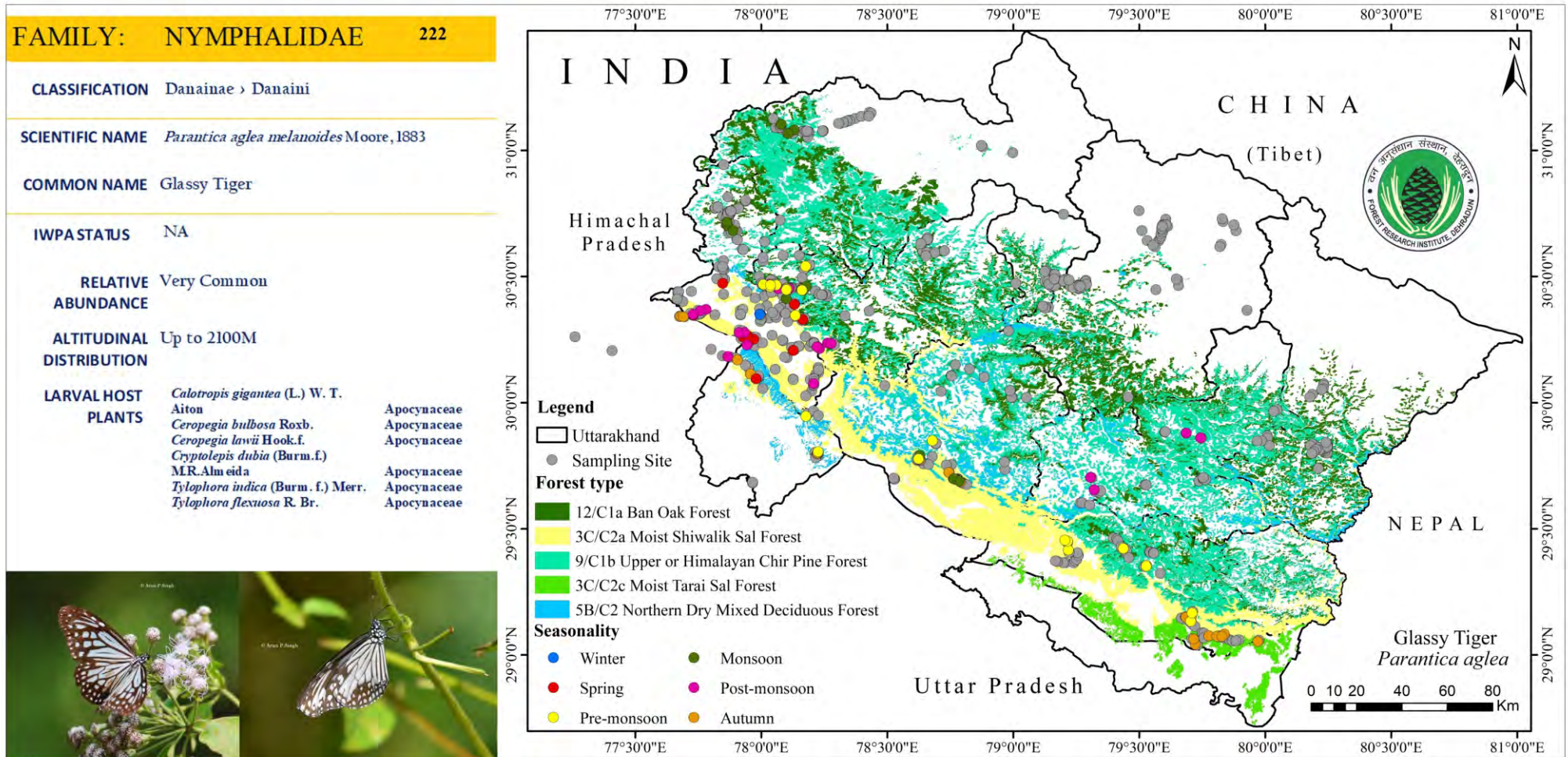






FAMILY:	NYMPHALIDAE	221
CLASSIFICATION	Danainae > Danaini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Parantica sita sita</i> (Kollar, [1844])	
COMMON NAME	Chestnut Tiger	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Very Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	300 to 3000M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data Deficient	





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 223

CLASSIFICATION Danainae > Danaini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Tirumala septentrionis septentrionis* (Butler, 1874)

COMMON NAME Dark Blue Tiger

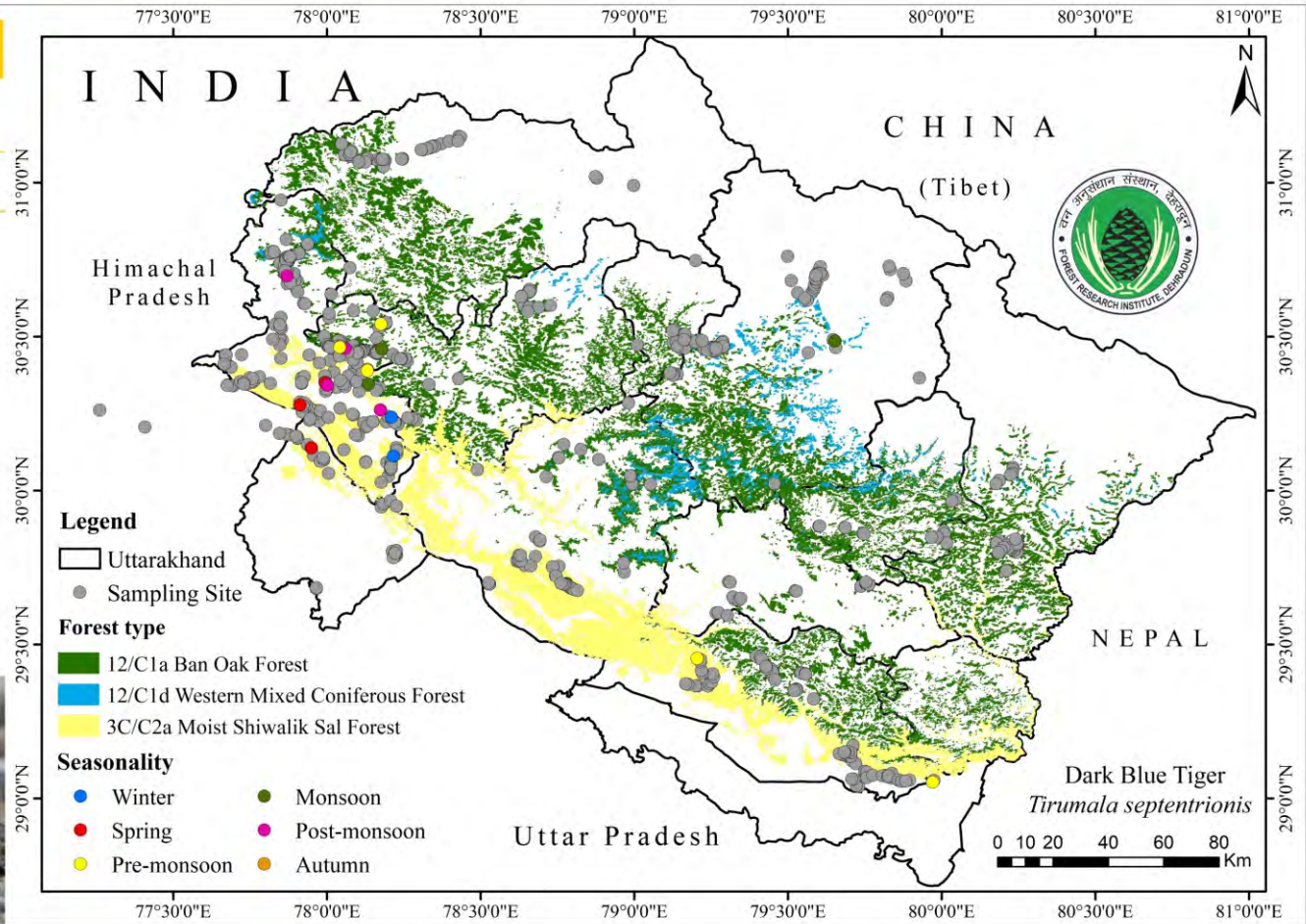
IWPA STATUS NA

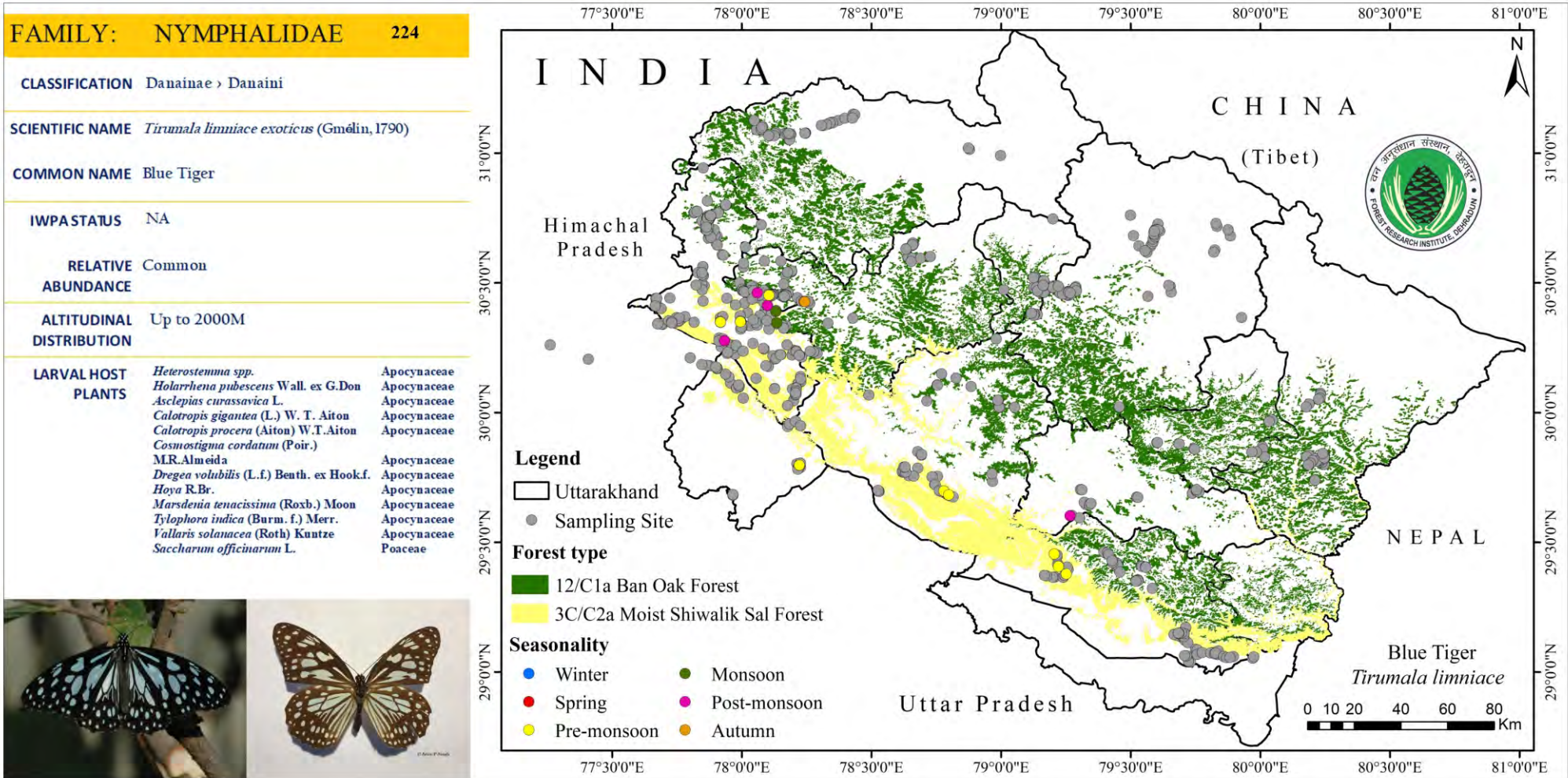
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

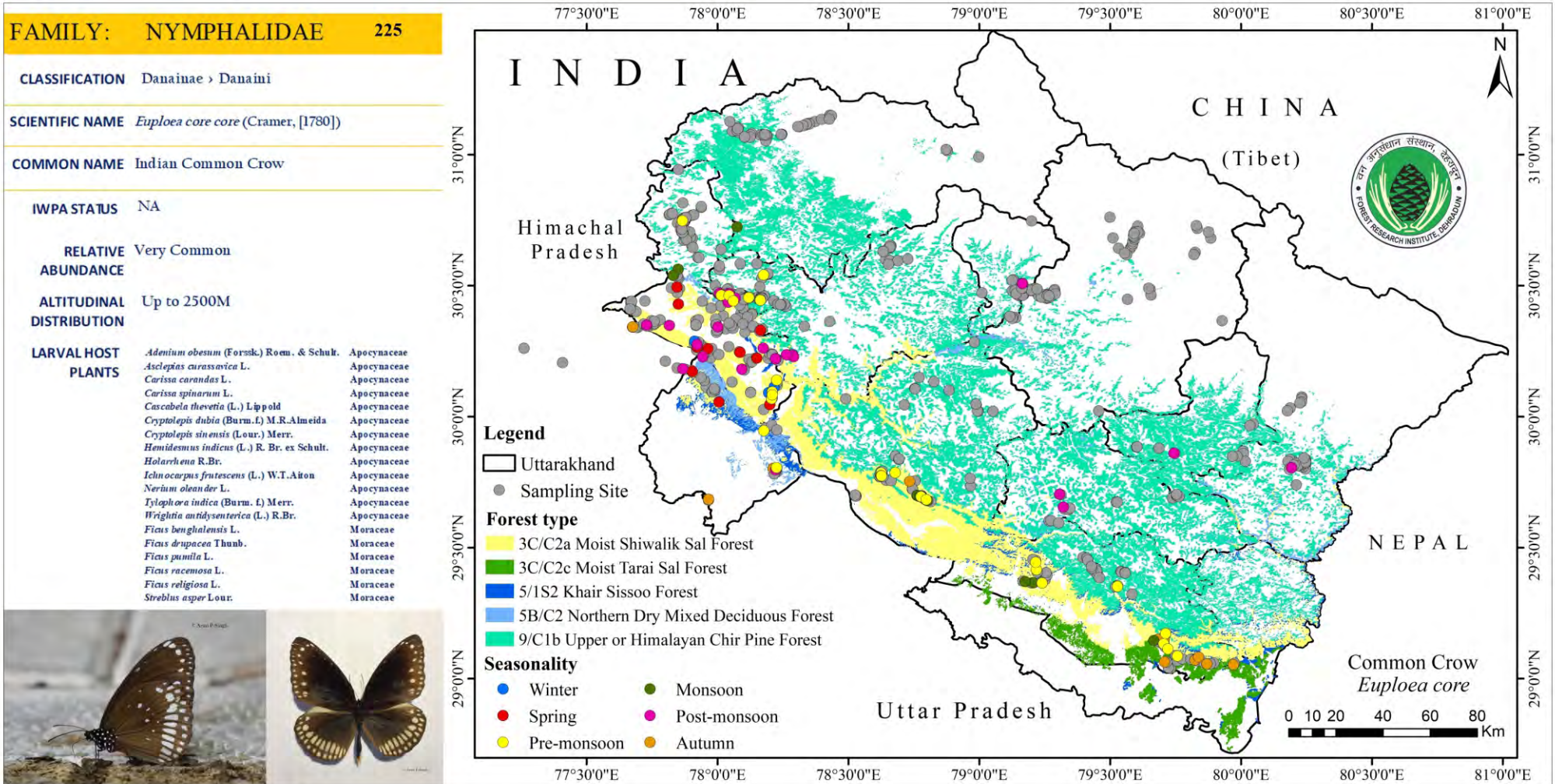
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2000M

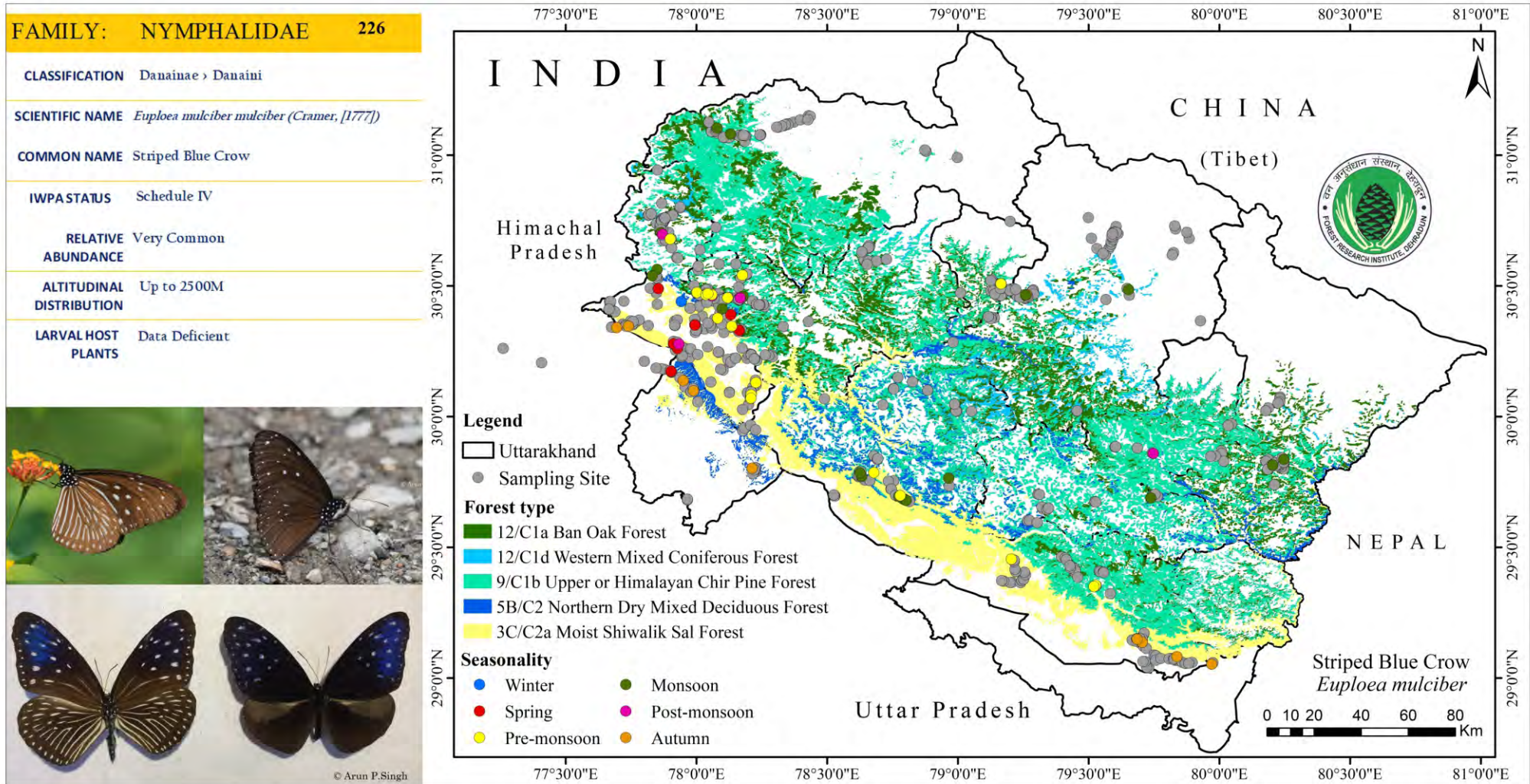
LARVAL HOST PLANTS

<i>Vallis solanacea</i> (Roth) Kuntze	Apocynaceae
<i>Cosmostigma cordatum</i> (Poir.) M.R.Almeida	Apocynaceae
<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (L.f.) Benth. ex Hook.f.	Apocynaceae

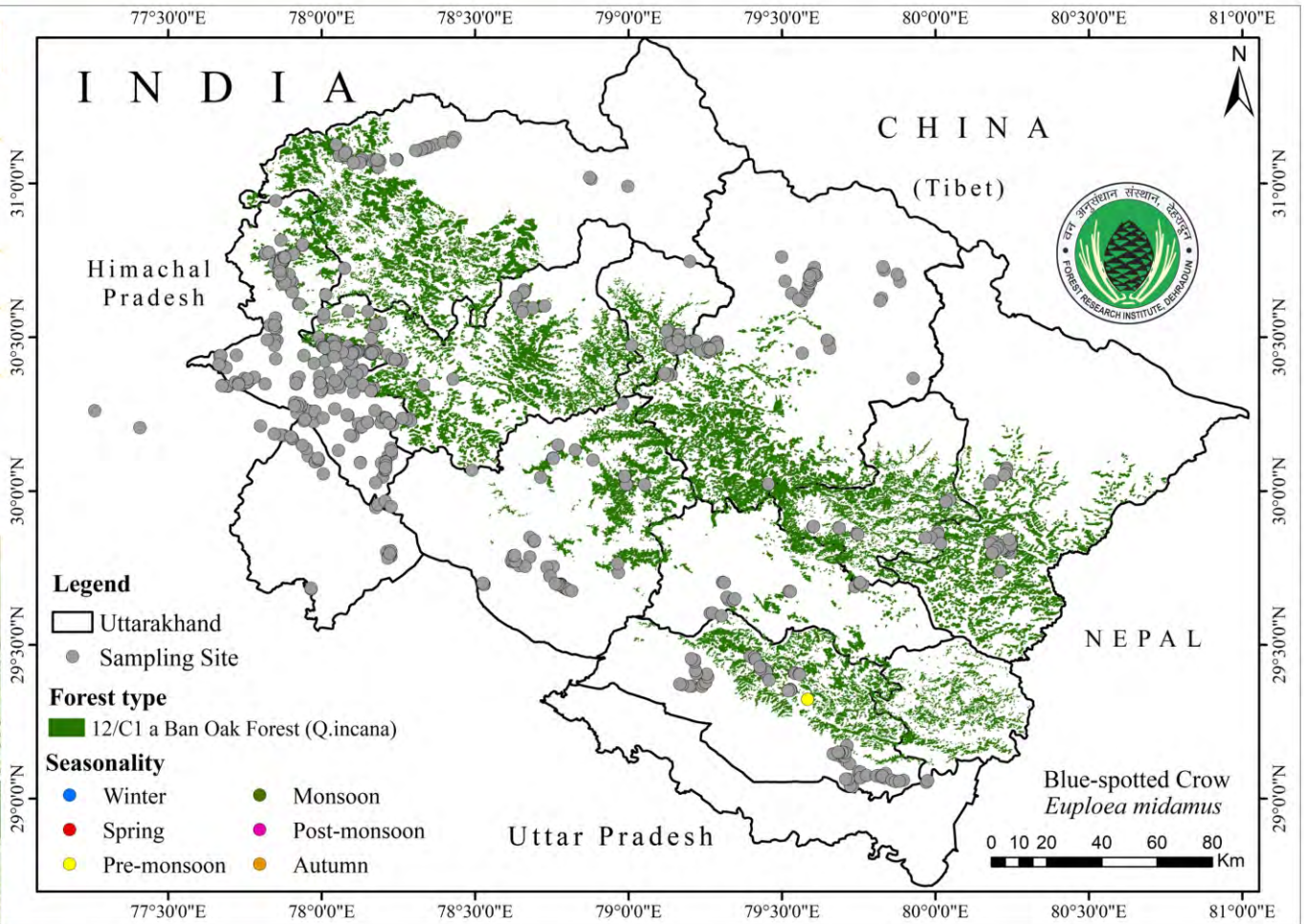


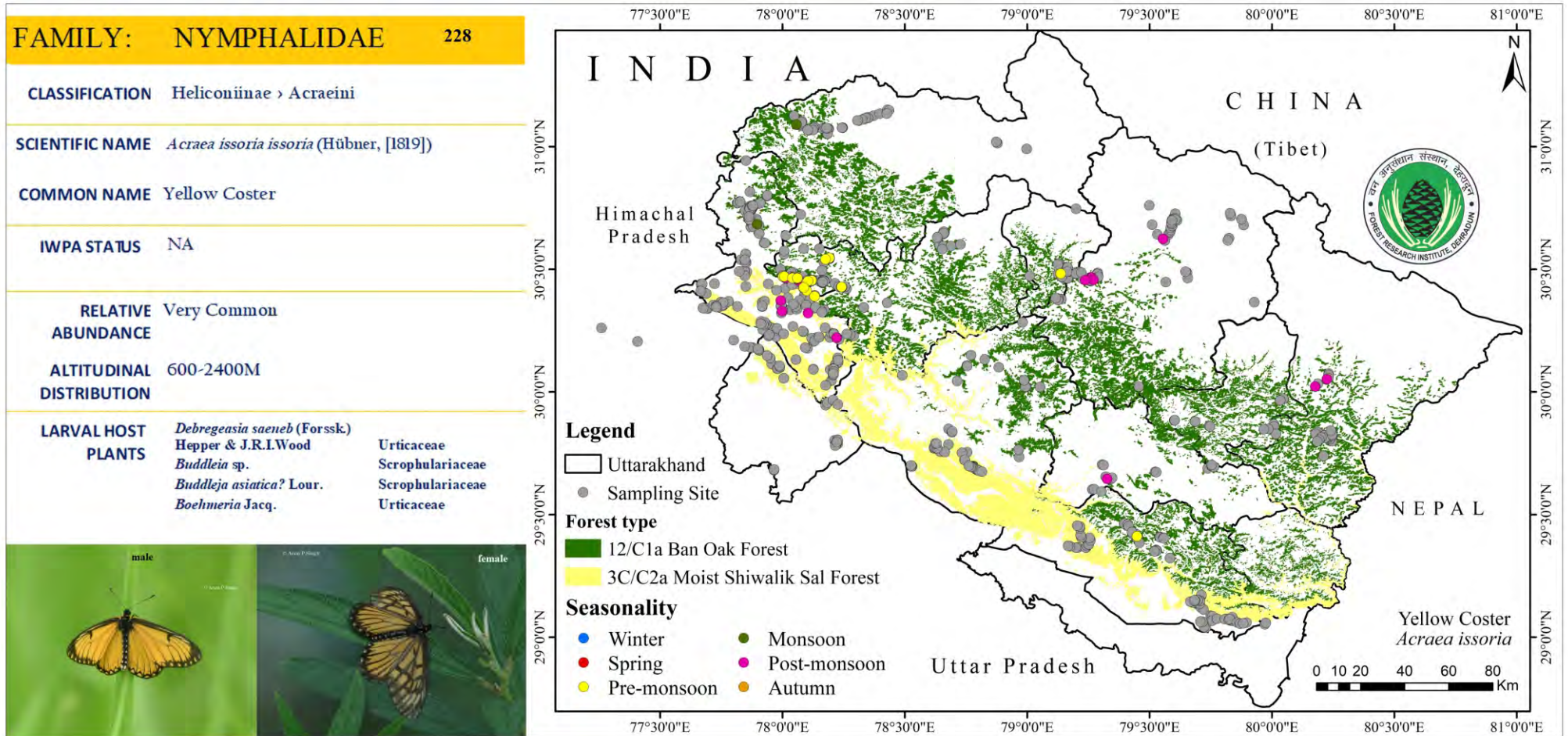


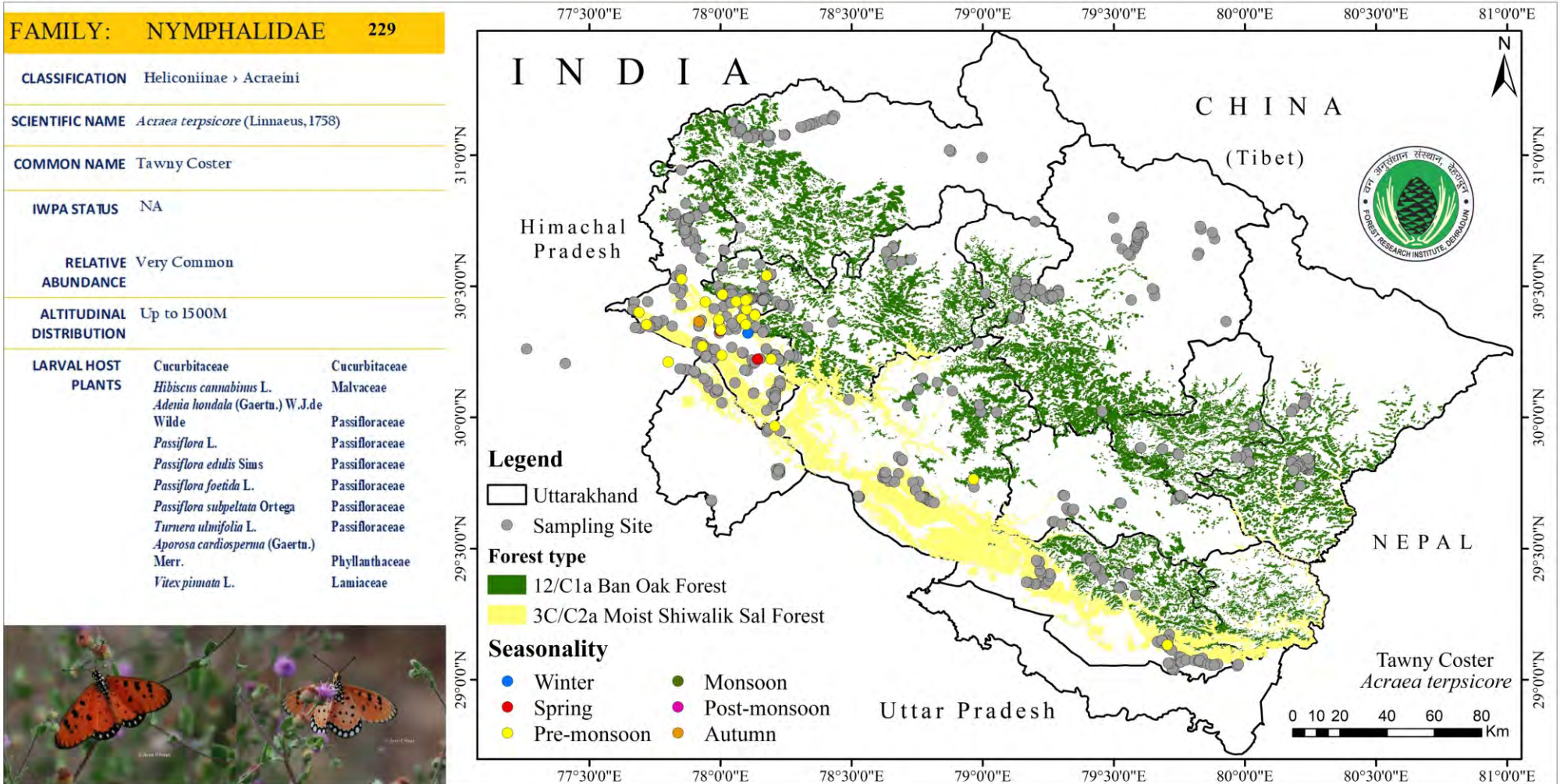


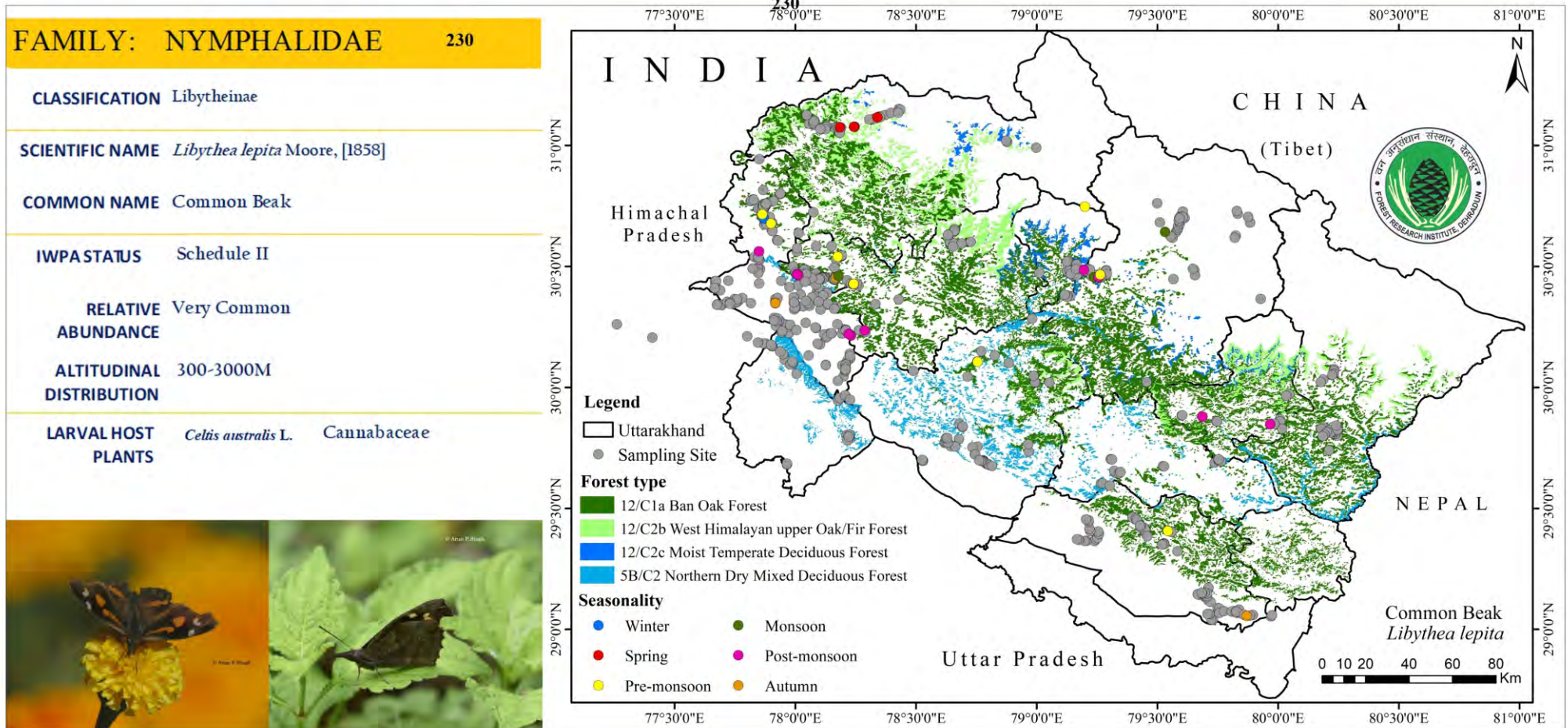


FAMILY:	NYMPHALIDAE	227
CLASSIFICATION	Danainae > Danaini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Euploea midamus rogenhoferi</i> C. & R. Felder, [1865]	
COMMON NAME	Blue Spotted Crow	
IWPA STATUS	Schedule II	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Uncommon	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Below 500M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data Deficient	









FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 231

CLASSIFICATION Libytheinae

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Libythea myrrha sanguinalis* Fruhstorfer, 1898

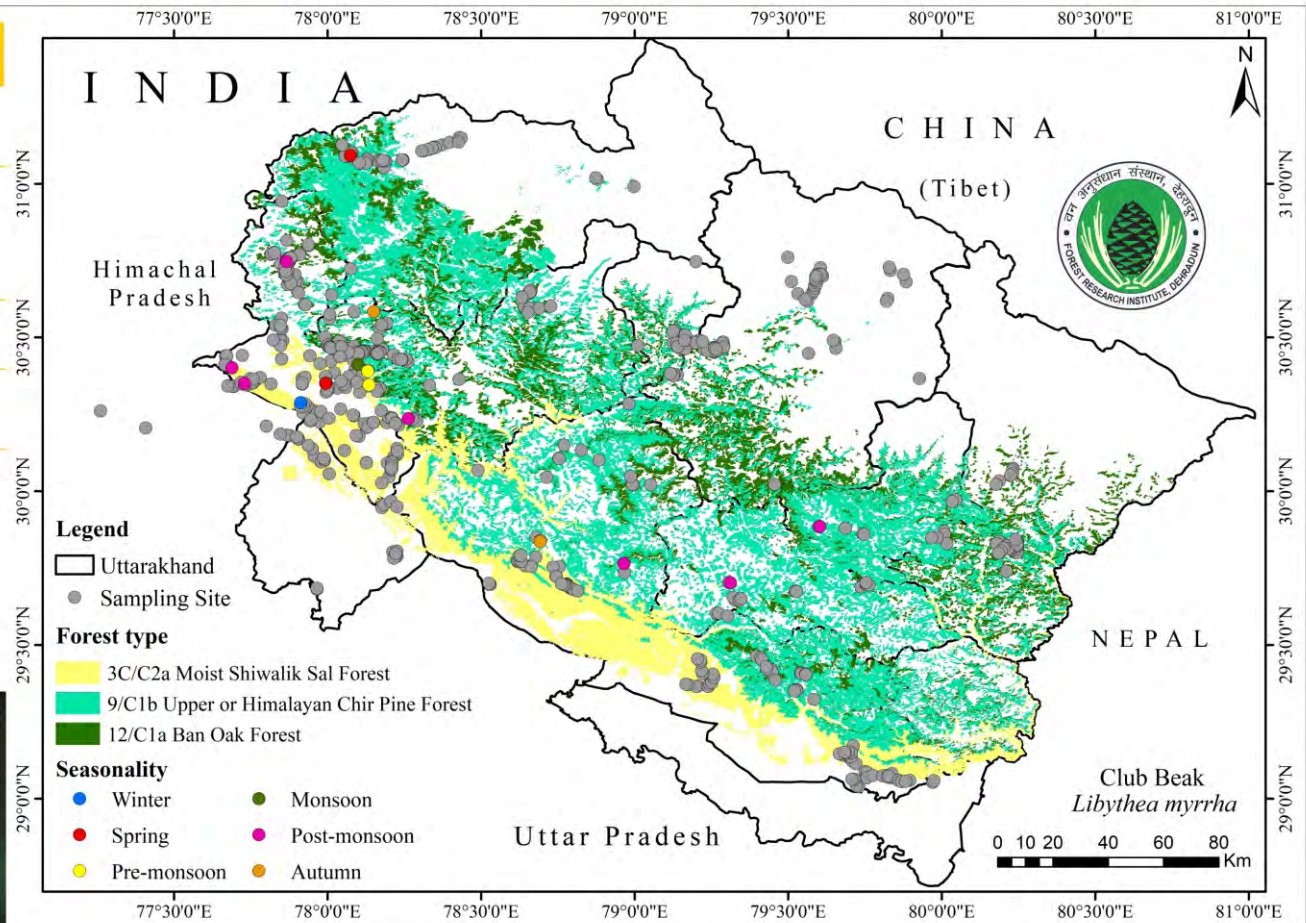
COMMON NAME Club Beak

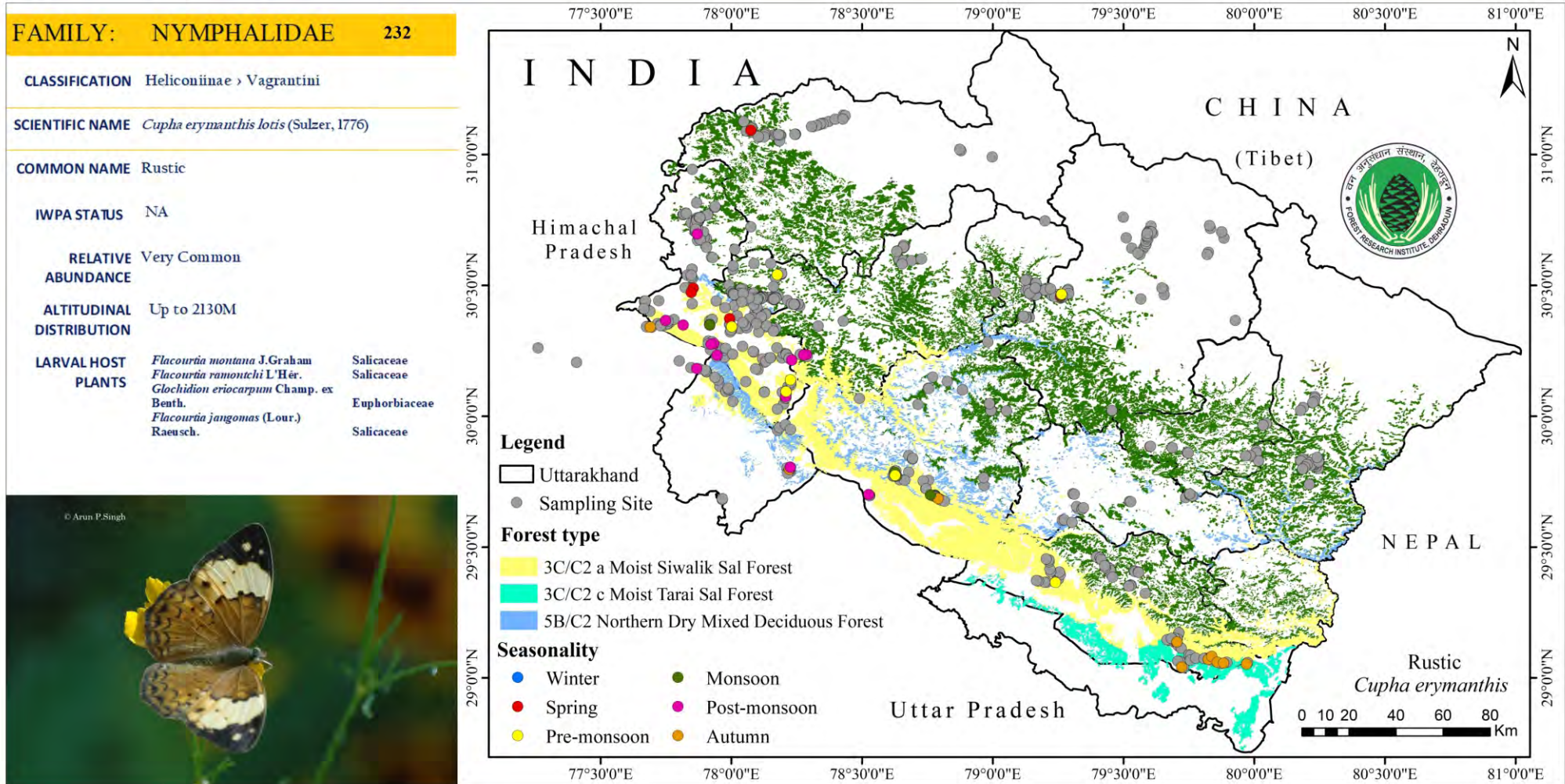
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 400-2500M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS
Tragia plukenetii Radcl.-Sm. Euphorbiaceae
Tragia involucrata L. Euphorbiaceae
Celastrus tetrandra Roxb. Cannabaceae





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 233

CLASSIFICATION Heliconiinae > Vagrantini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Vagrans egista sinha* (Kollar, [1844])

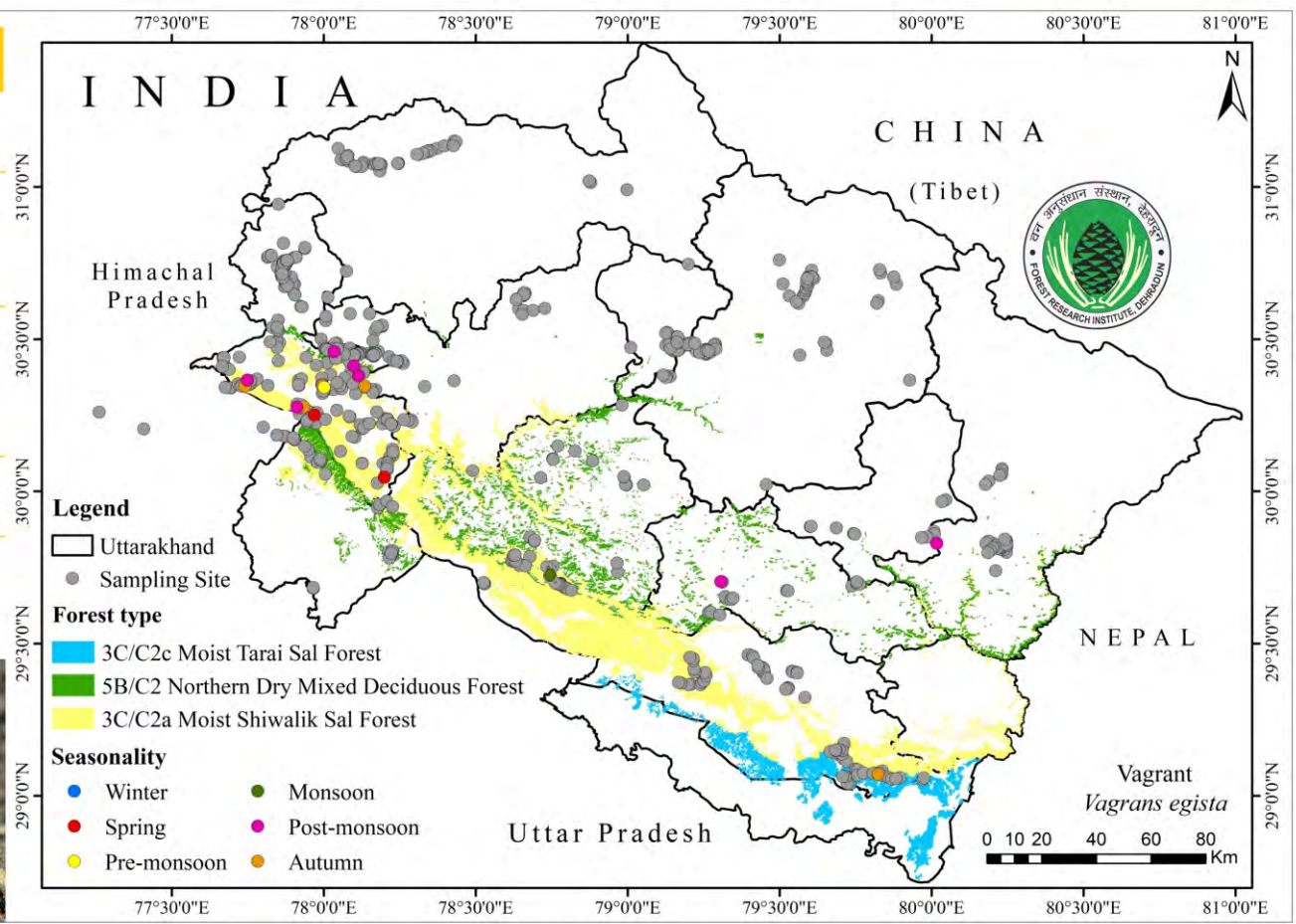
COMMON NAME Vagrant

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2250M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 234

CLASSIFICATION Heliconiinae > Vagrantini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Phalanta phalantha phalantha* (Drury, [1773])

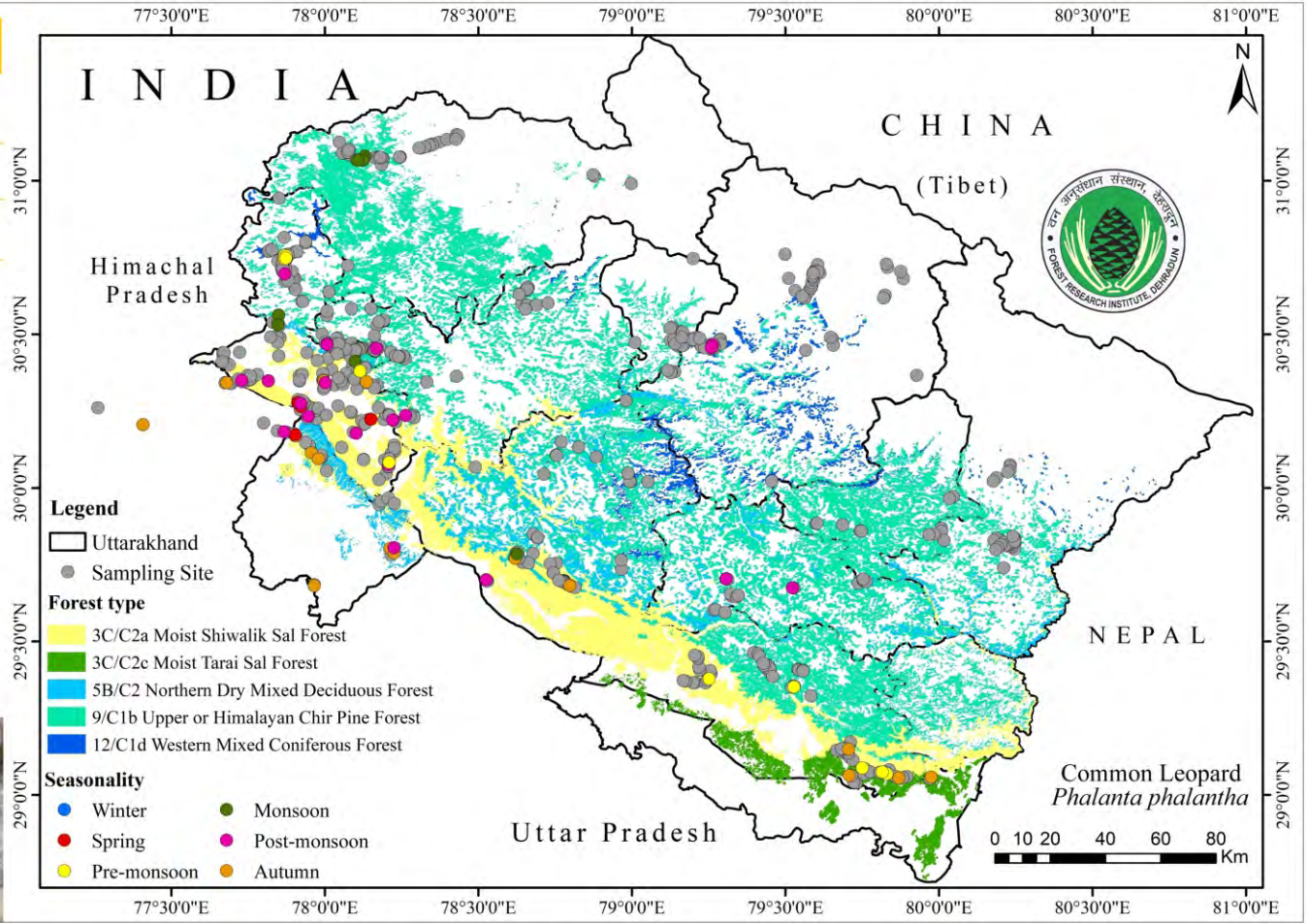
COMMON NAME Common Leopard

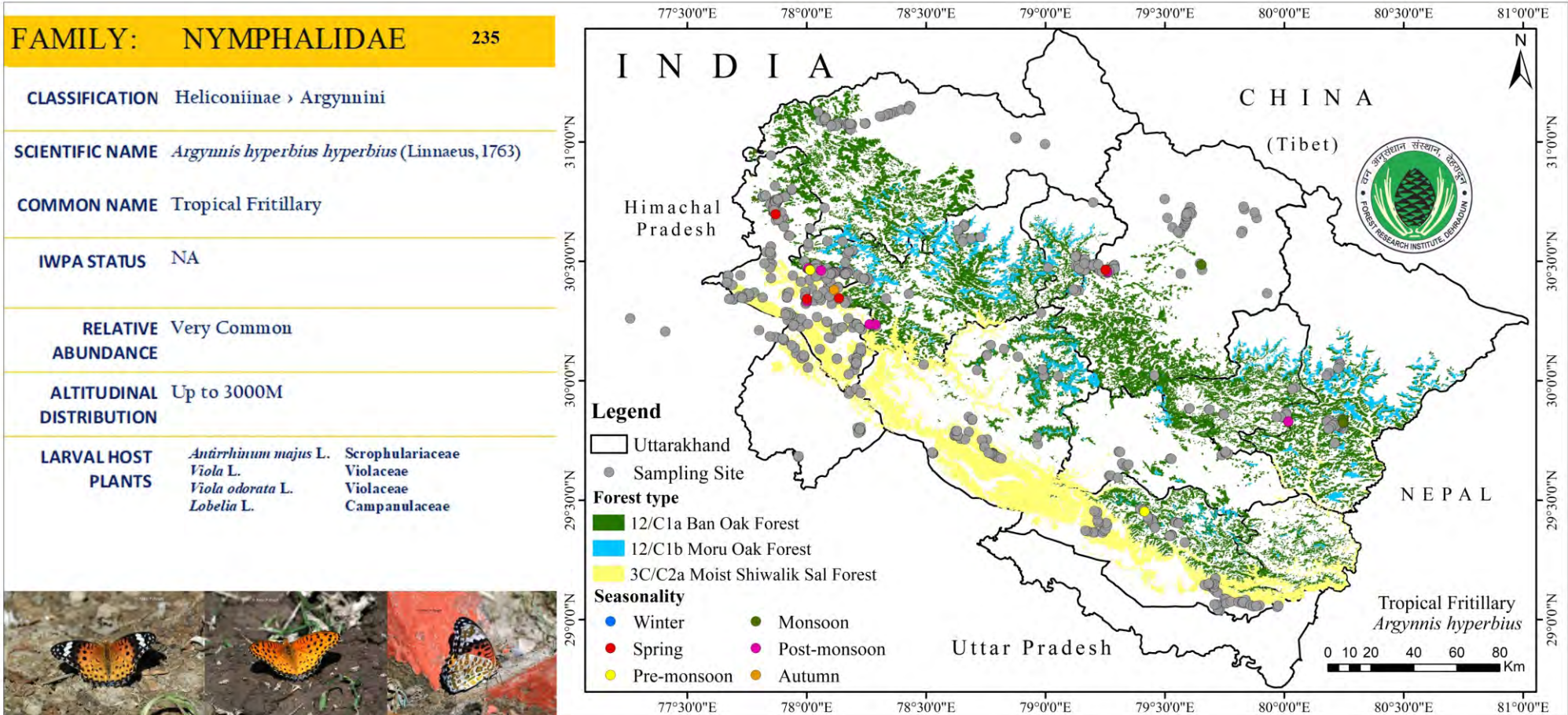
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2300M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Gymnosporia bachmannii</i> Loes	Celastraceae
	<i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i> Warb.	Salicaceae
	<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	Salicaceae
	<i>Flacourtia jangomas</i> (Lour.) Raesch.	Salicaceae
	<i>Flacourtia montana</i> J.Graham	Salicaceae
	<i>Populus deltoides</i> W. Bartram ex Marshall	Salicaceae
	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i> Roxb.	Salicaceae
	<i>Xylosma longifolia</i> Clos	Salicaceae
	<i>Androsace</i> L.	Primulaceae
	<i>Smilax</i> L.	Smilacaceae





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 236

CLASSIFICATION Heliconiinae > Argynnini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Issoria issaea* (Doherty, 1886)

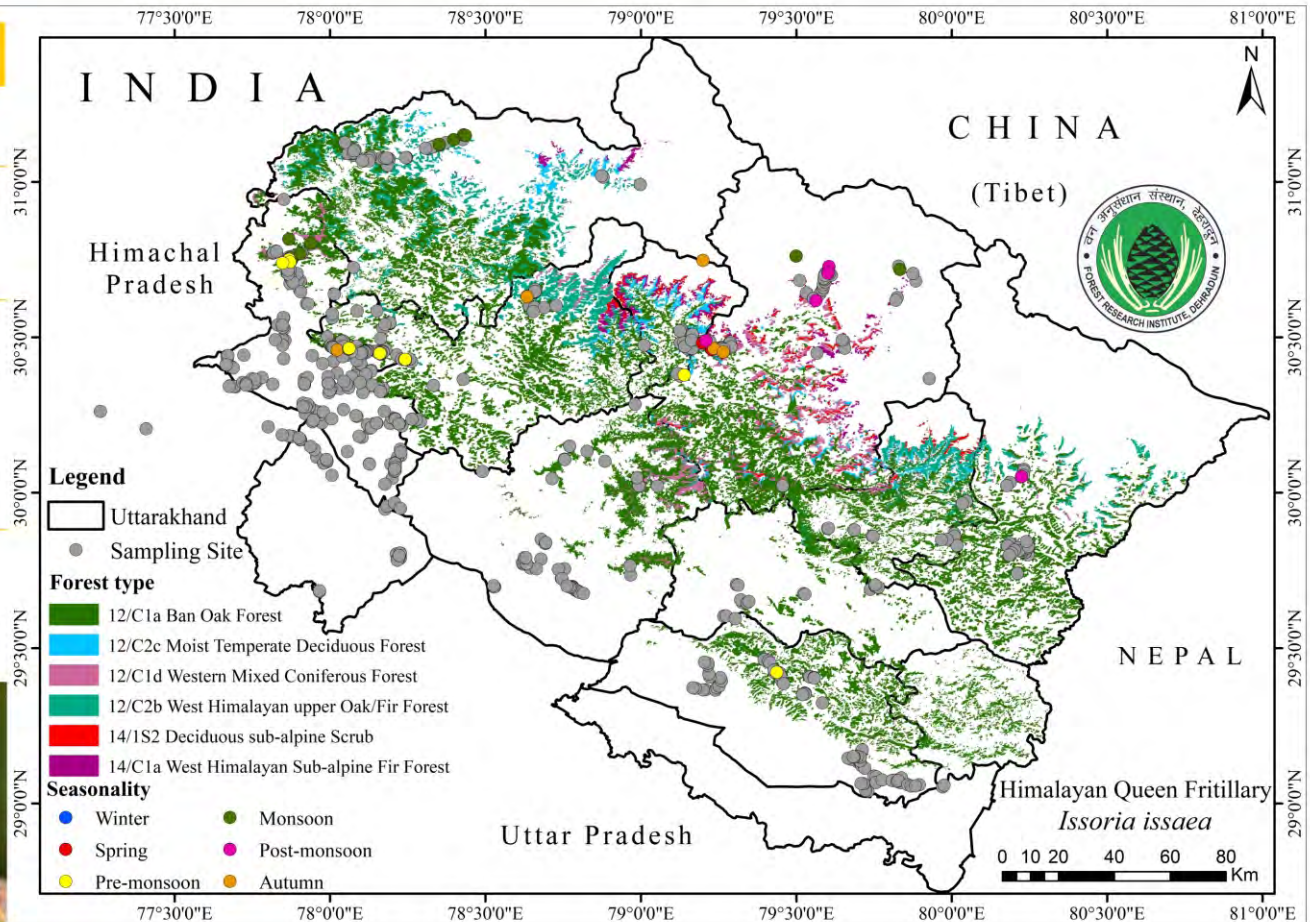
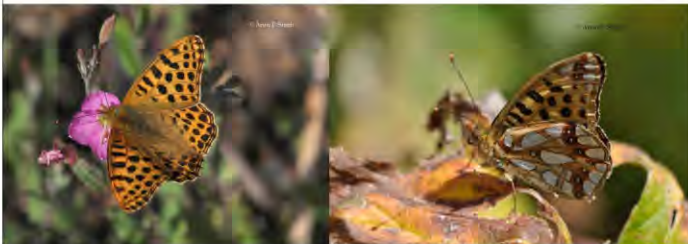
COMMON NAME Himalayan Queen Fritillary

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1200-5000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Viola L.* *Violaceae*



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 237

CLASSIFICATION Heliconiinae > Argynnini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Argynnis jainadeva persephone* Hemming, 1934

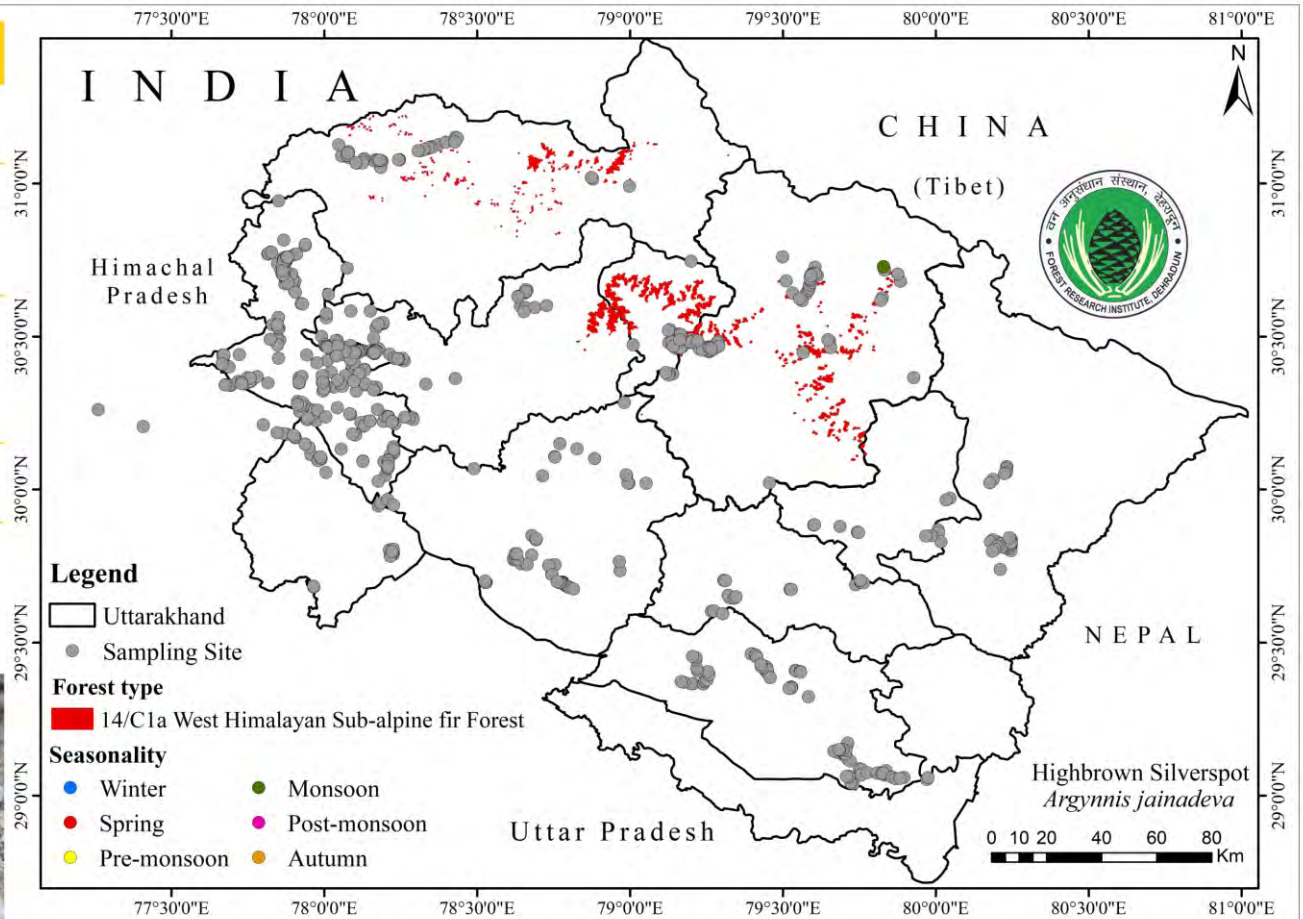
COMMON NAME Highbrown Silverspot

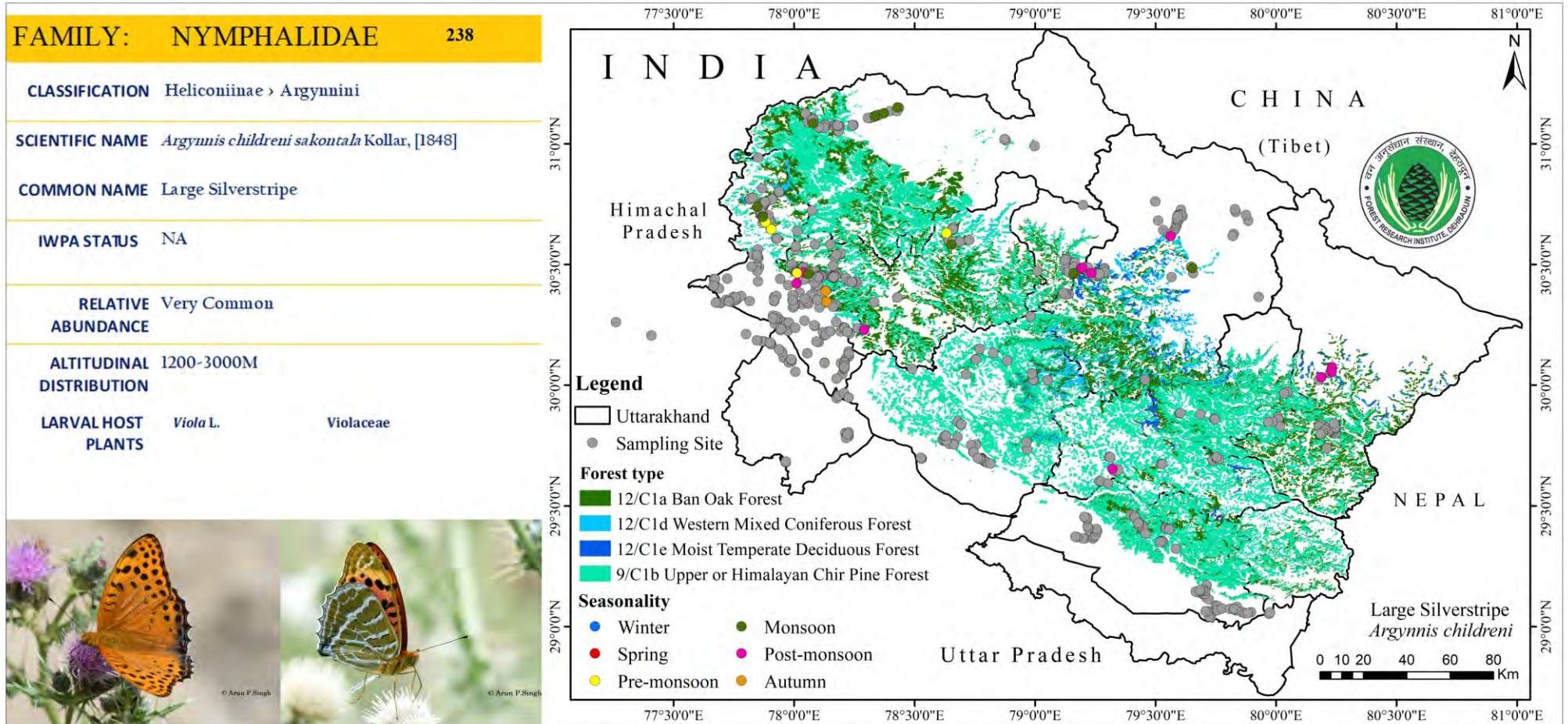
IWPA STATUS NA

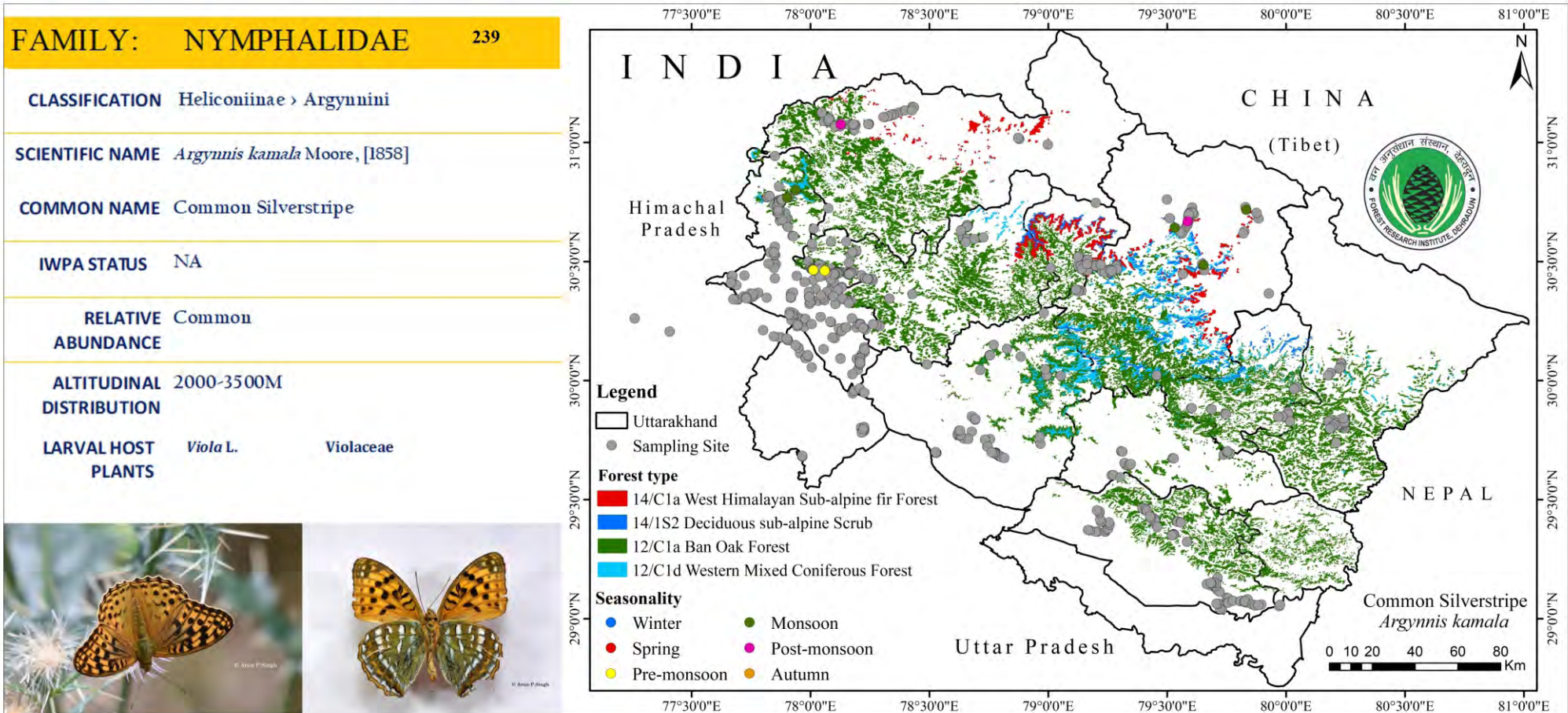
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 2400-4700M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Viola L.* Violaceae







FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE **240**

CLASSIFICATION Pseudergolinae › Pseudergolini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Stibochiona nicea nicea* (Gray, 1846)

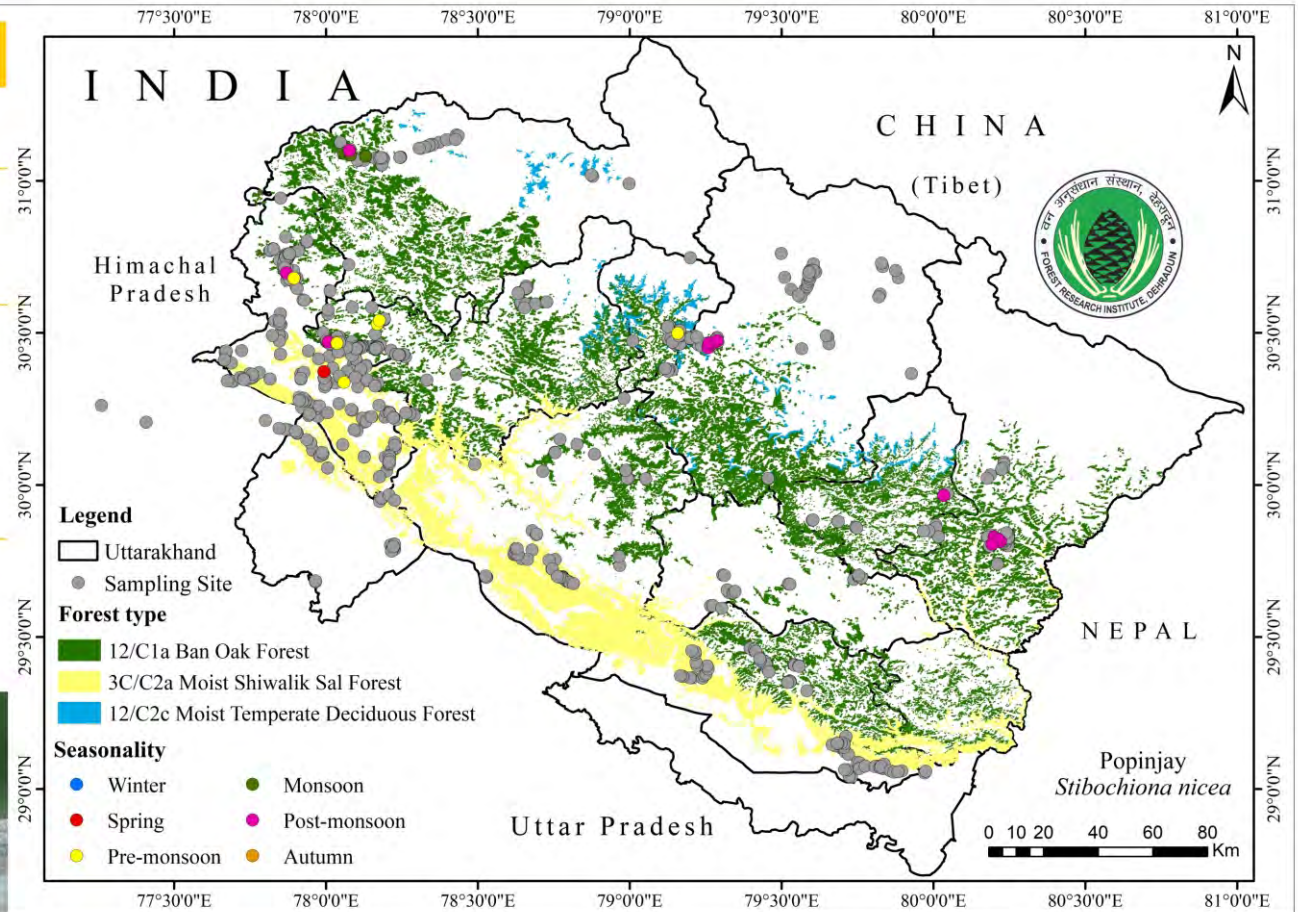
COMMON NAME Popinjay

IWPA STATUS NA

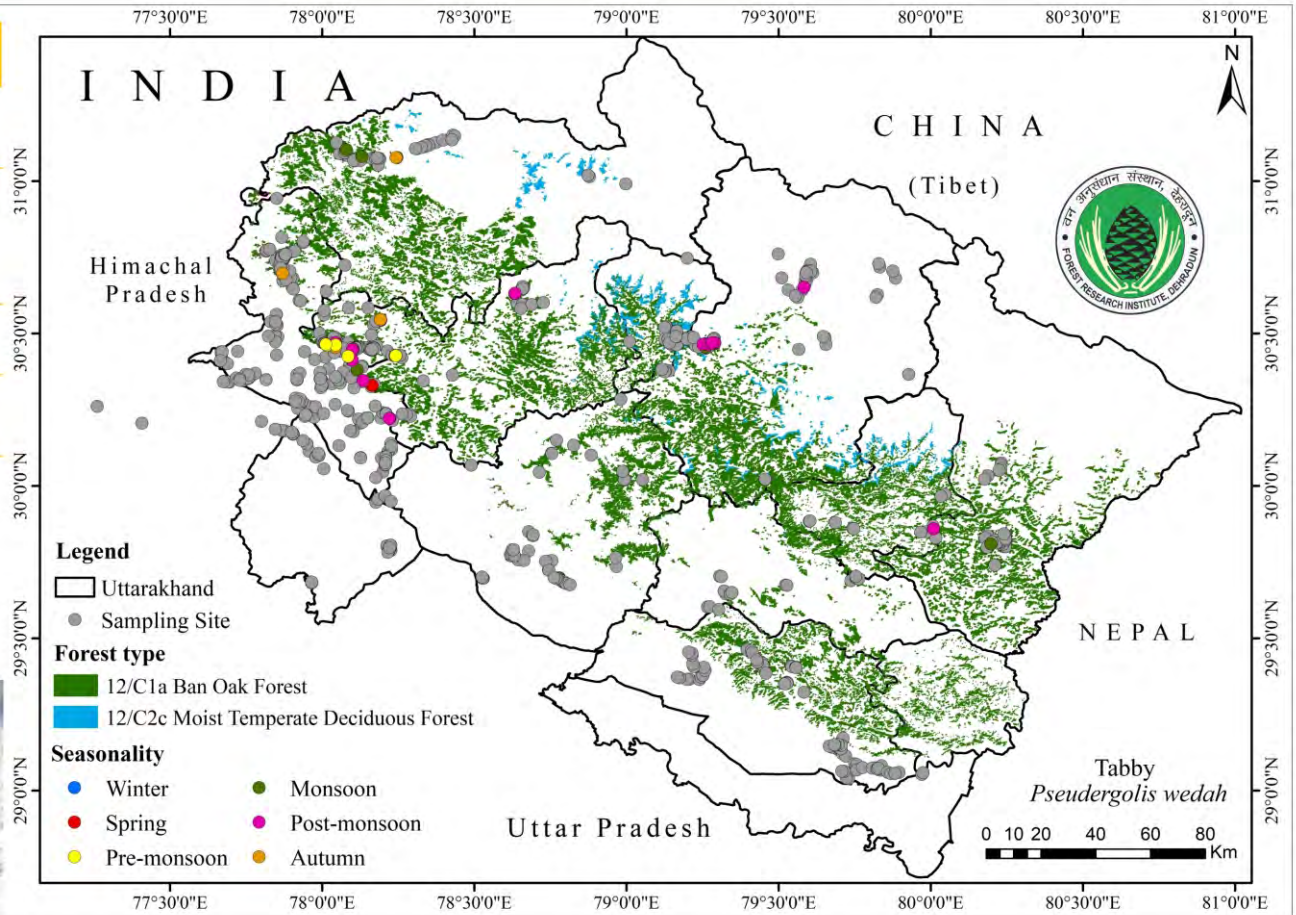
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

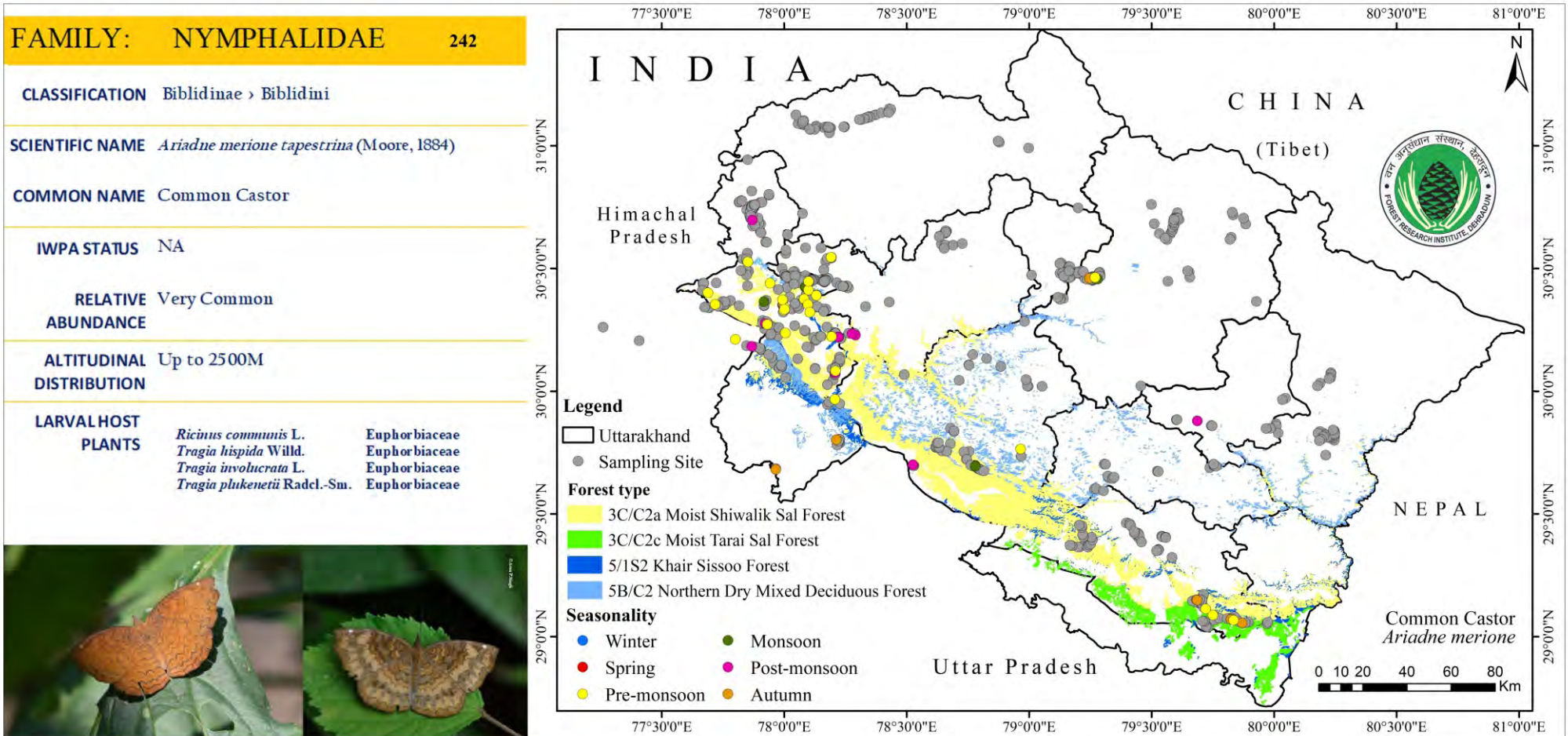
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 500-2000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Boehmeria macrophylla* Hornem. Urticaceae



FAMILY:	NYMPHALIDAE	241
CLASSIFICATION	Pseudergolinae › Pseudergolini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Pseudergolis wedah wedah</i> (Kollar, [1844])	
COMMON NAME	Tabby	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	1000-2000M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Debregeasia saeneb</i> (Forssk.) Hepper & J.R.I.Wood Urticaceae <i>Debregeasia orientalis</i> C. J. Chen Urticaceae	





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE **243**

CLASSIFICATION Biblidinae > Biblidini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Ariadne ariadne indica* (Moore, 1884)

COMMON NAME Angled Castor

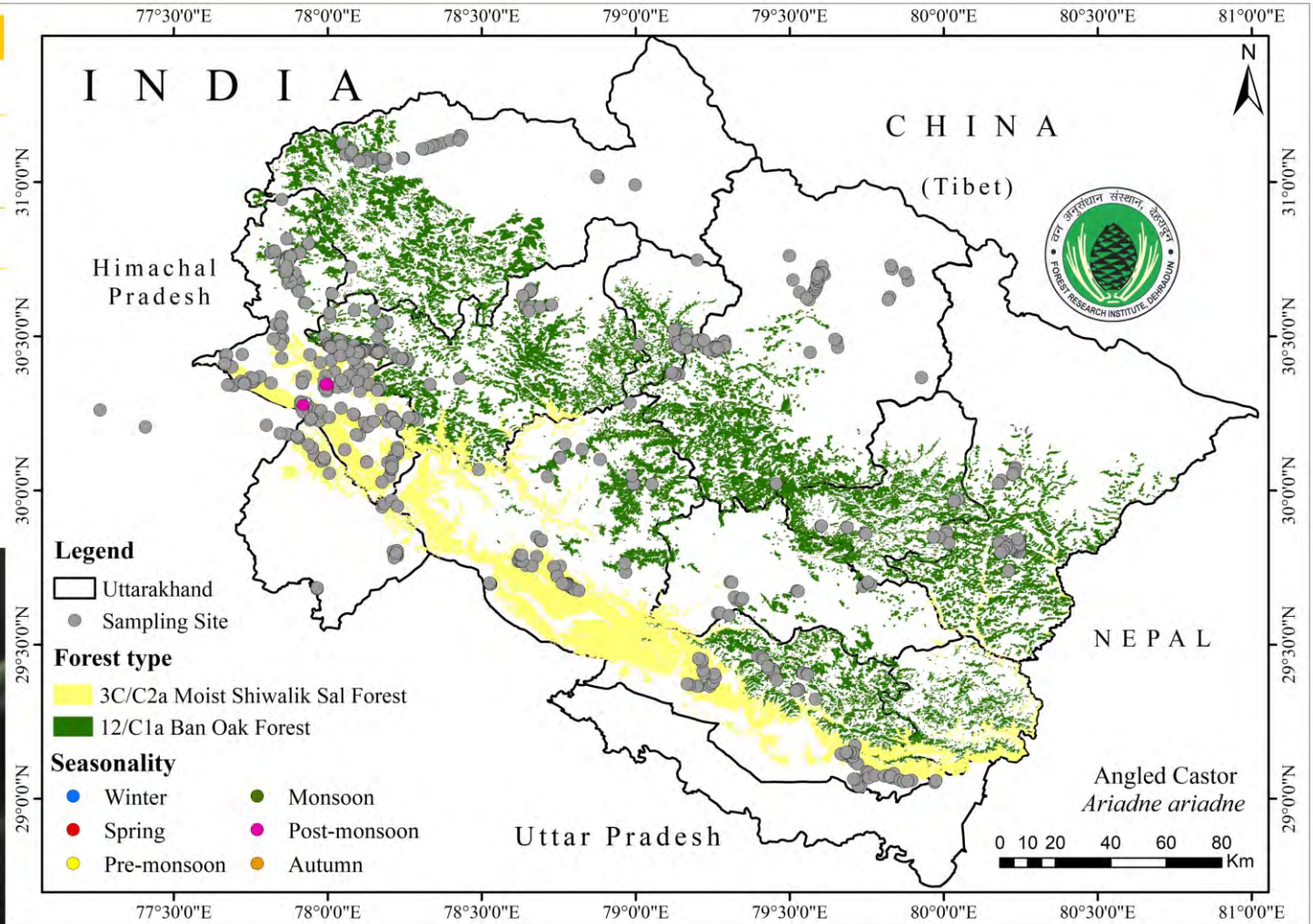
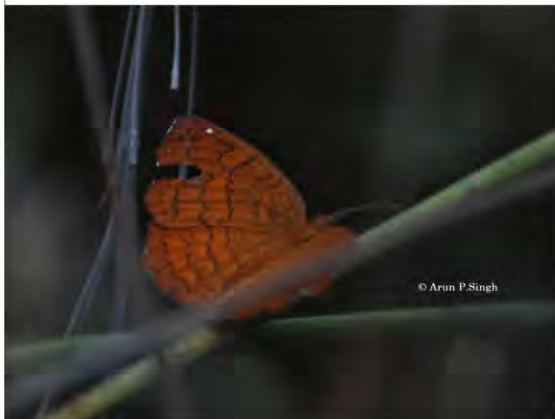
IWPA STATUS NA

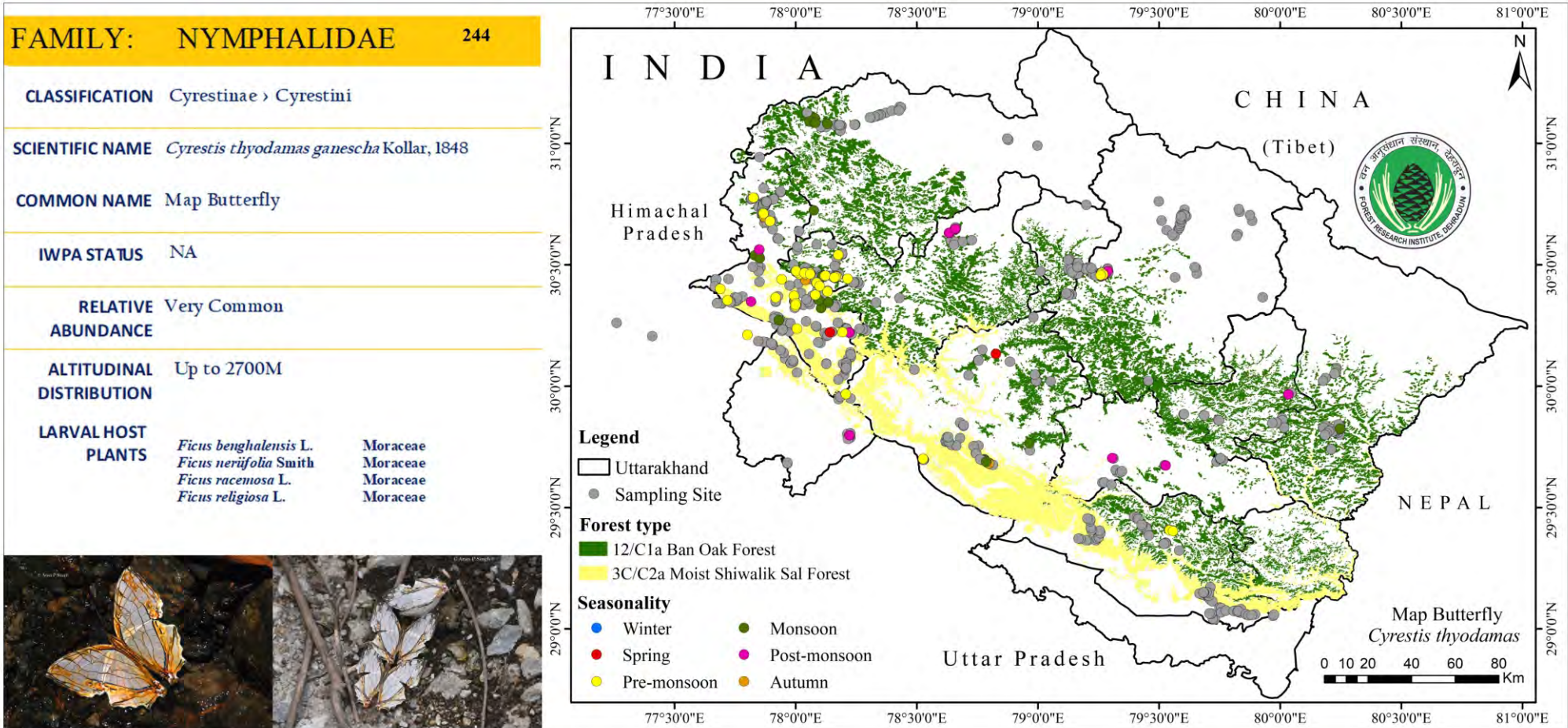
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Rare

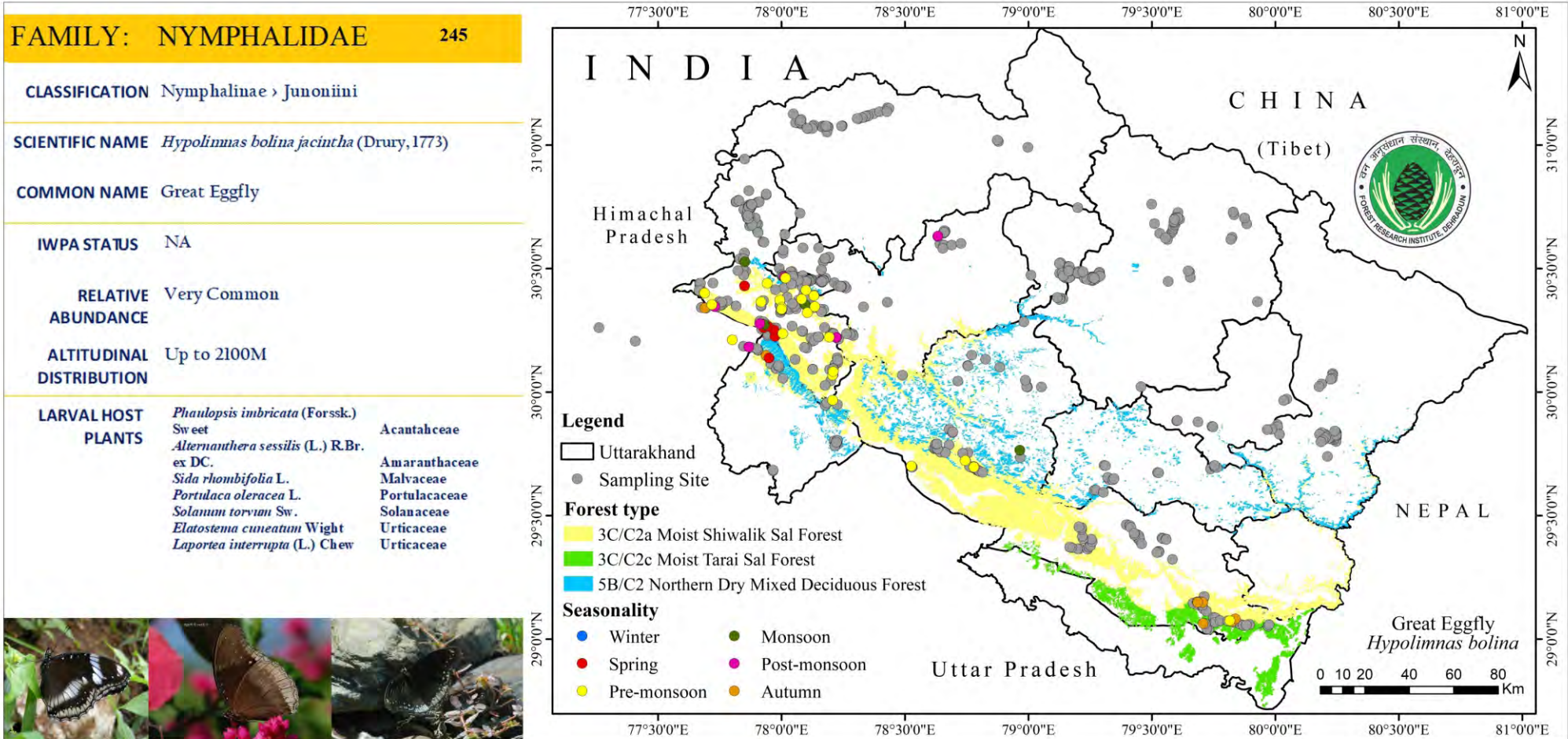
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1000M

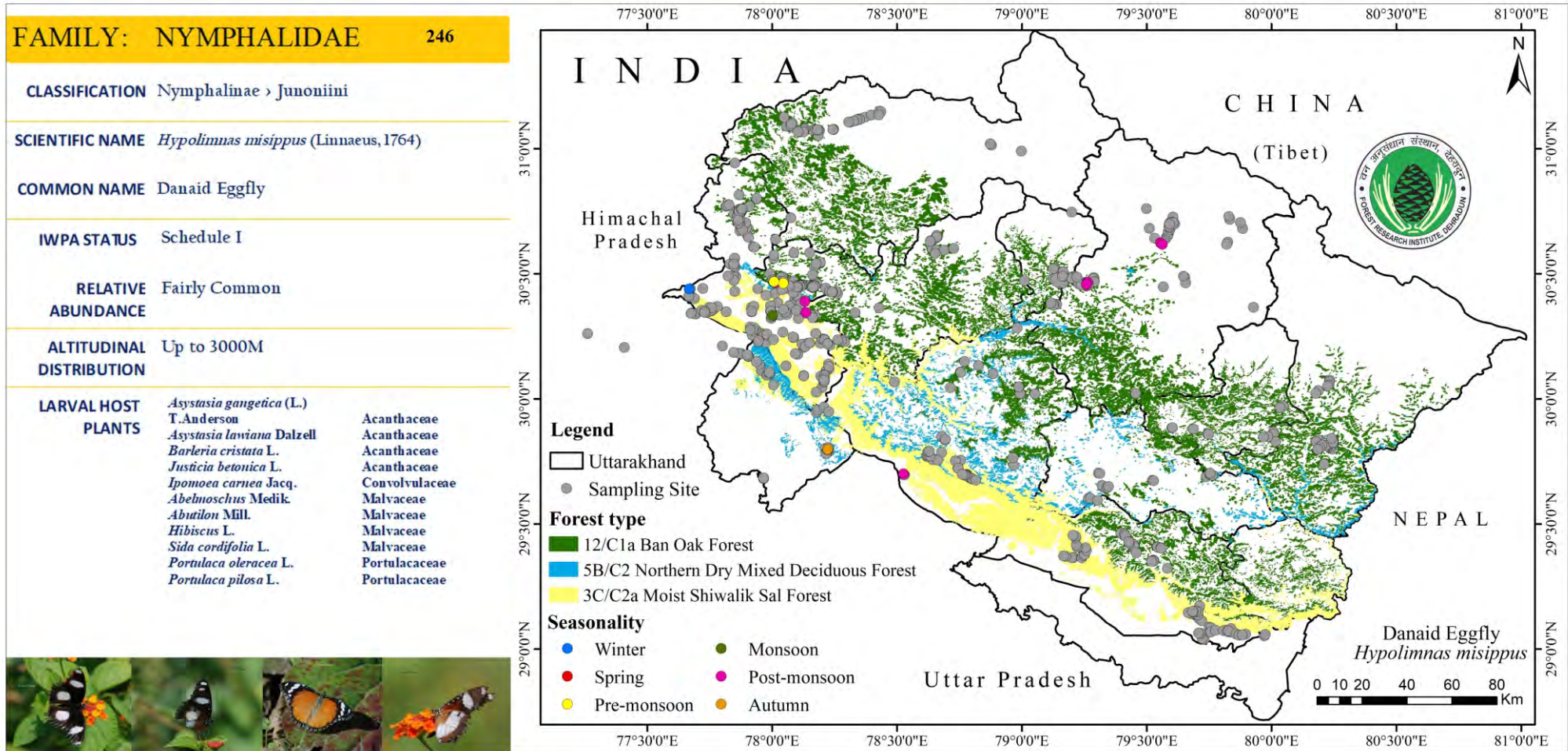
LARVAL HOST PLANTS

<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Tragia hispida</i> Willd.	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Tragia involucreta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Tragia plukenetii</i> Radcl.-Sm.	Euphorbiaceae

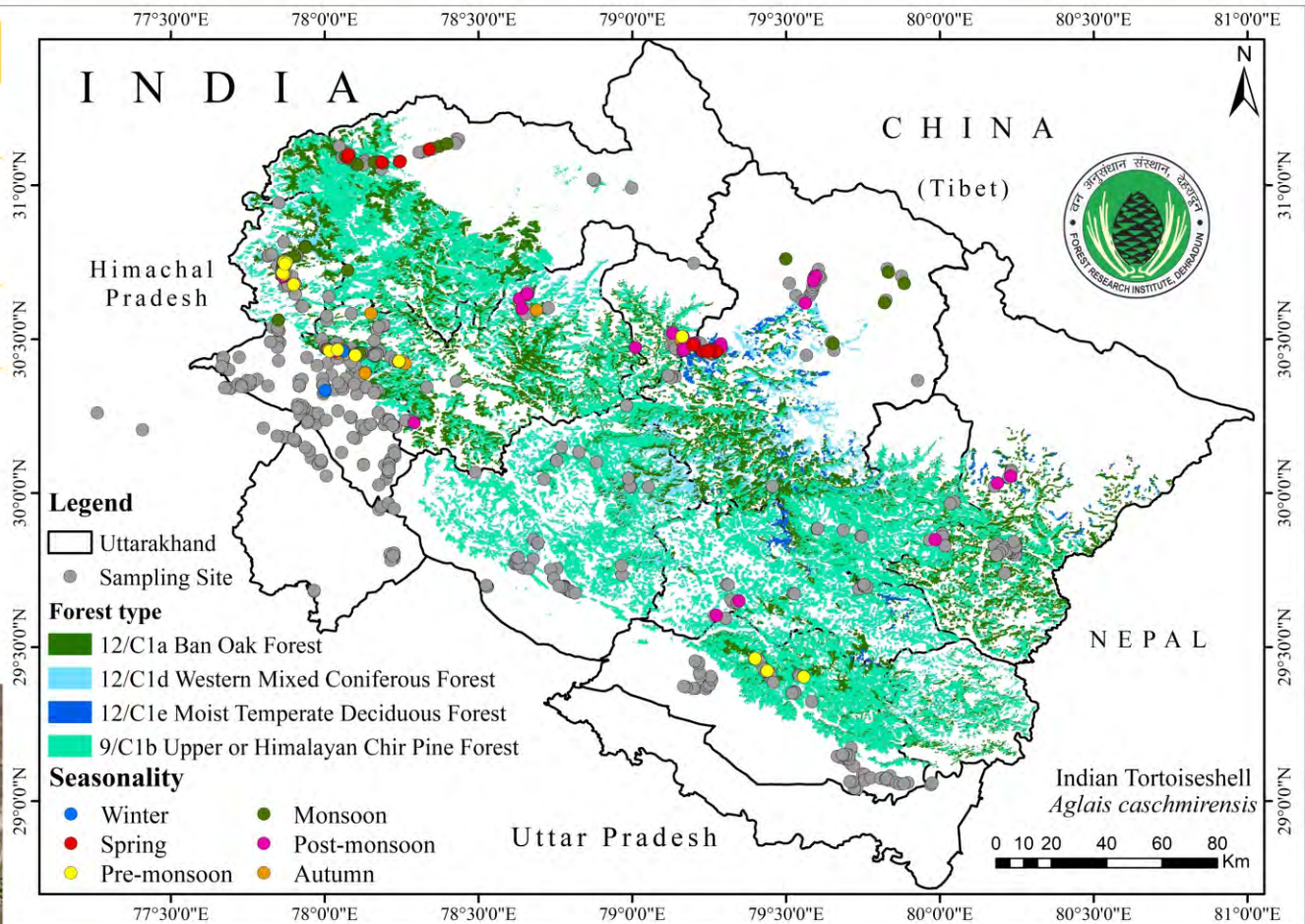


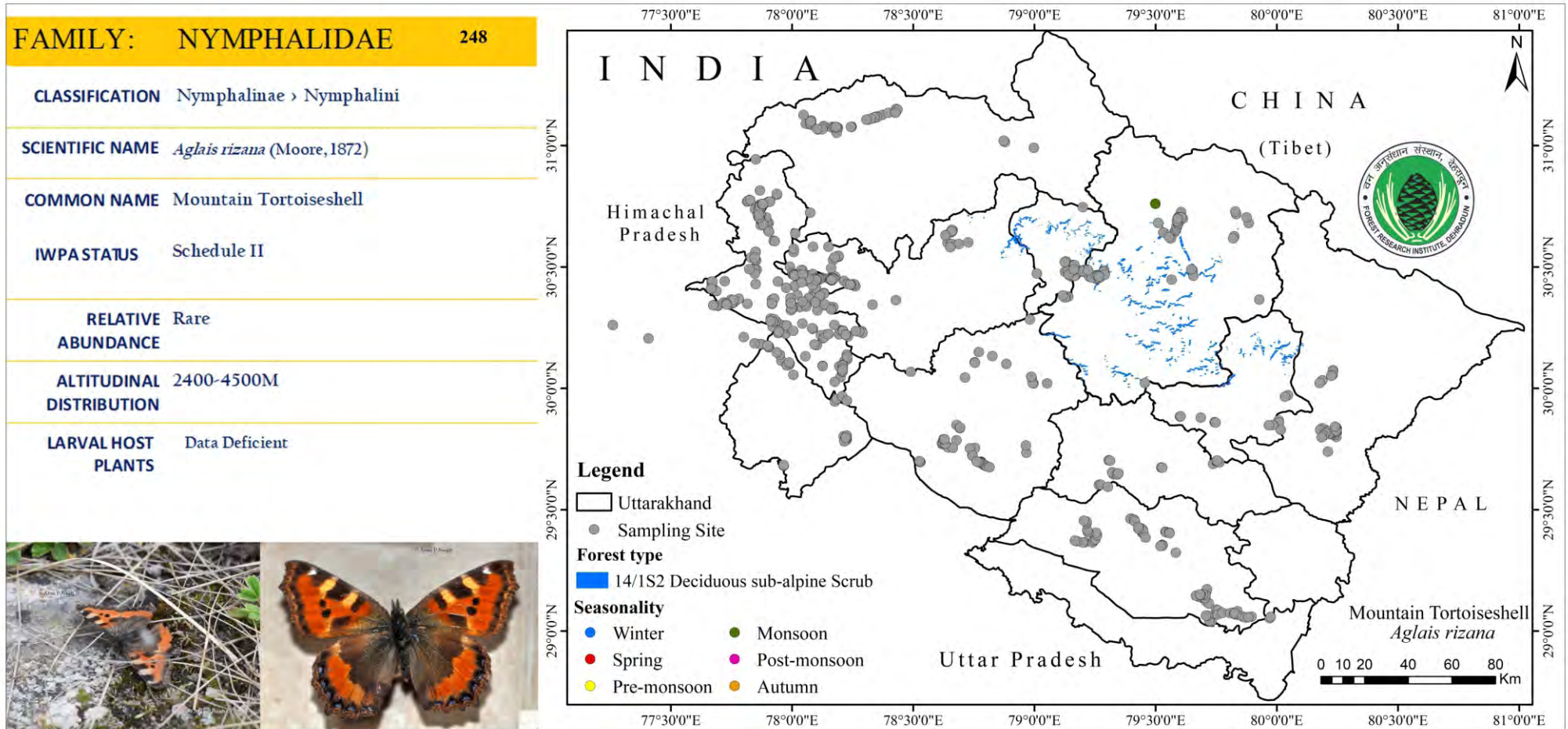






FAMILY:	NYMPHALIDAE	247
CLASSIFICATION	Nymphalinae › Nymphalini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Aglais caschmirensis aesis</i> (Fruhstorfer, 1912)	
COMMON NAME	Indian Tortoiseshell	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Very Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	400-4000M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Urticaceae





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 249

CLASSIFICATION Nymphalinae > Nymphalini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Nymphalis xanthomelas ferveus* (Stichel, [1908])

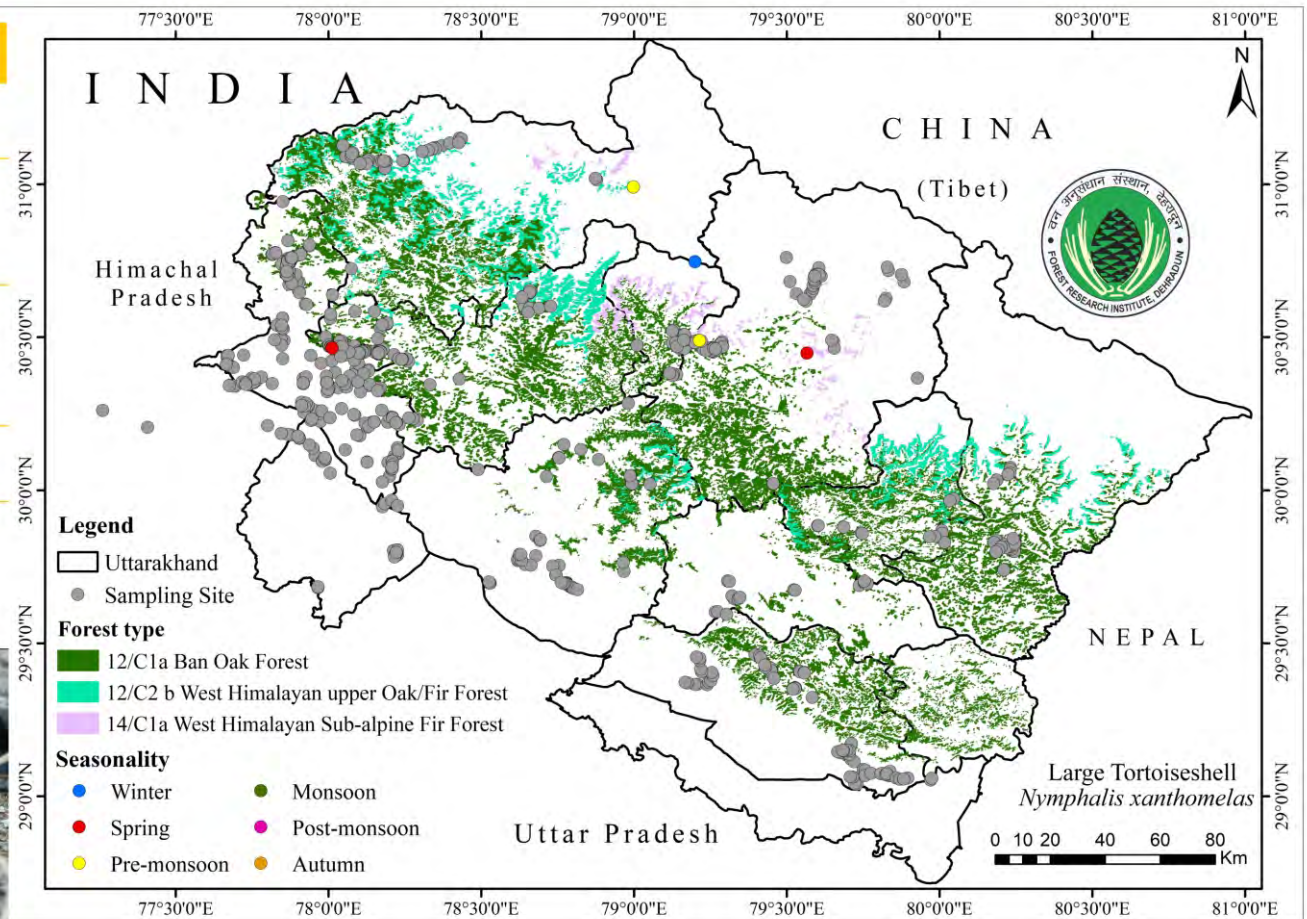
COMMON NAME Large Tortoiseshell

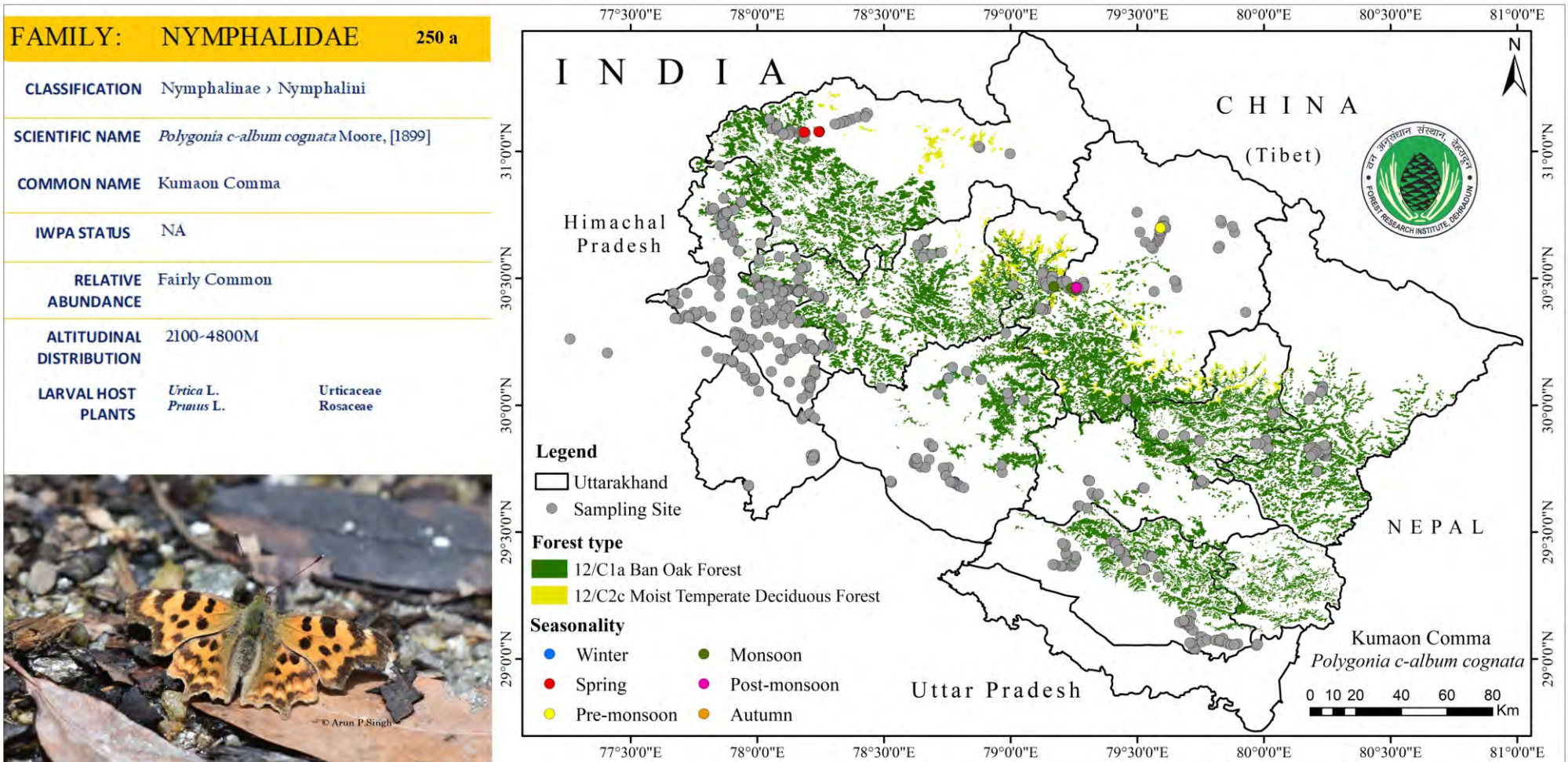
IWPA STATUS NA

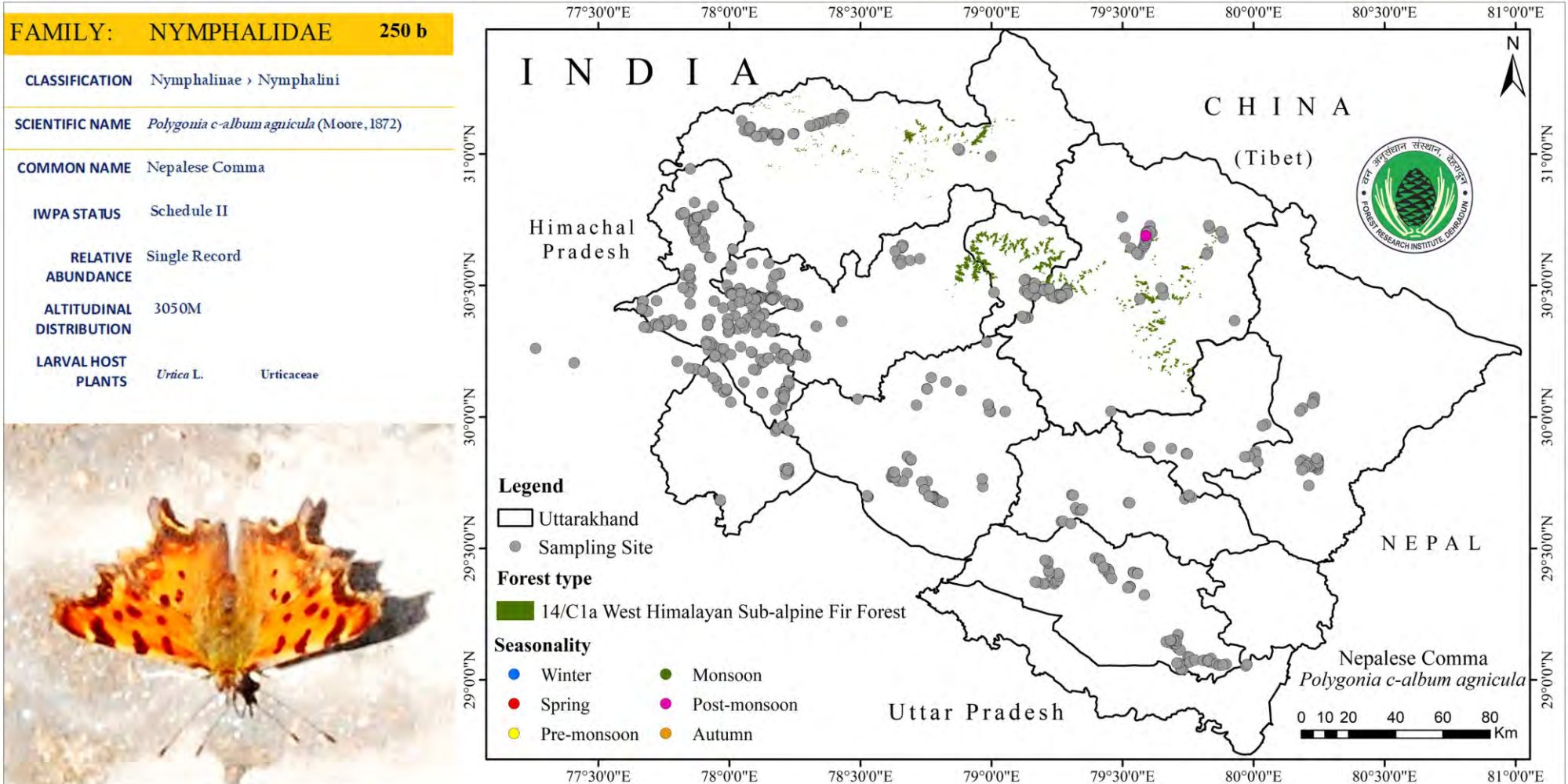
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

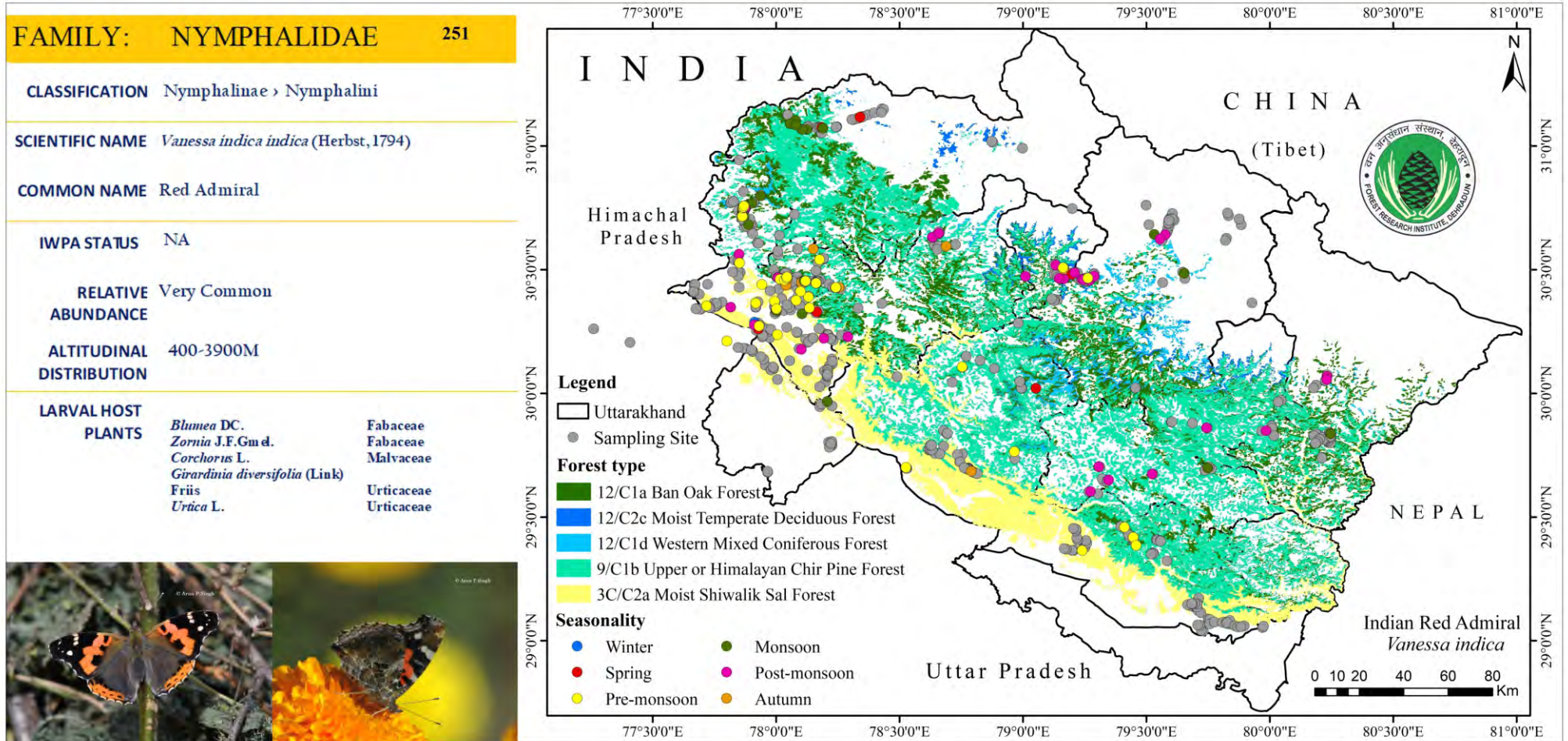
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1800-3600M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Celtis australis* L. Cannabaceae
Salix L. Salicaceae









FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 252

CLASSIFICATION Nymphalinae > Nymphalini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus, 1758)

COMMON NAME Painted Lady

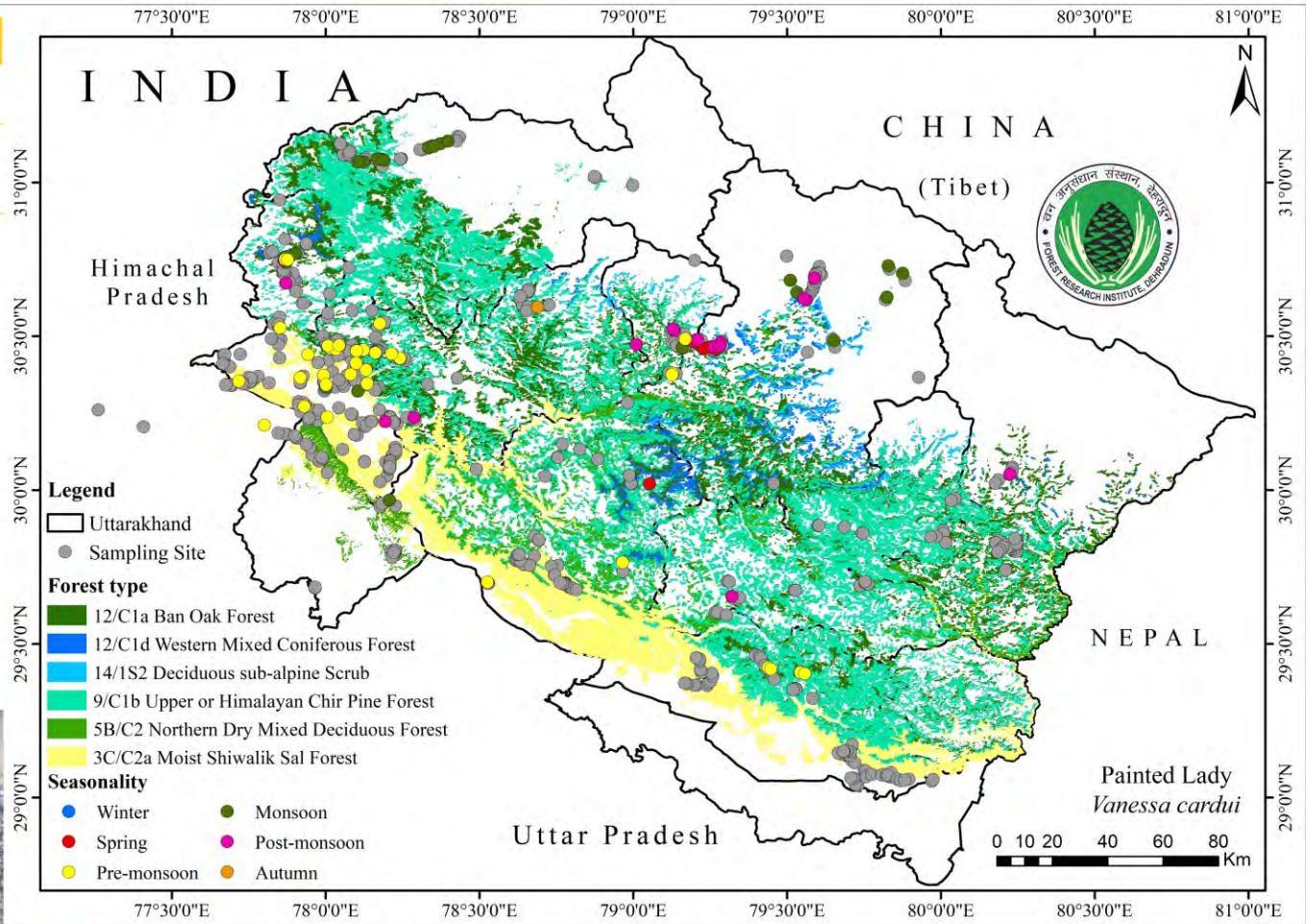
IWPA STATUS NA

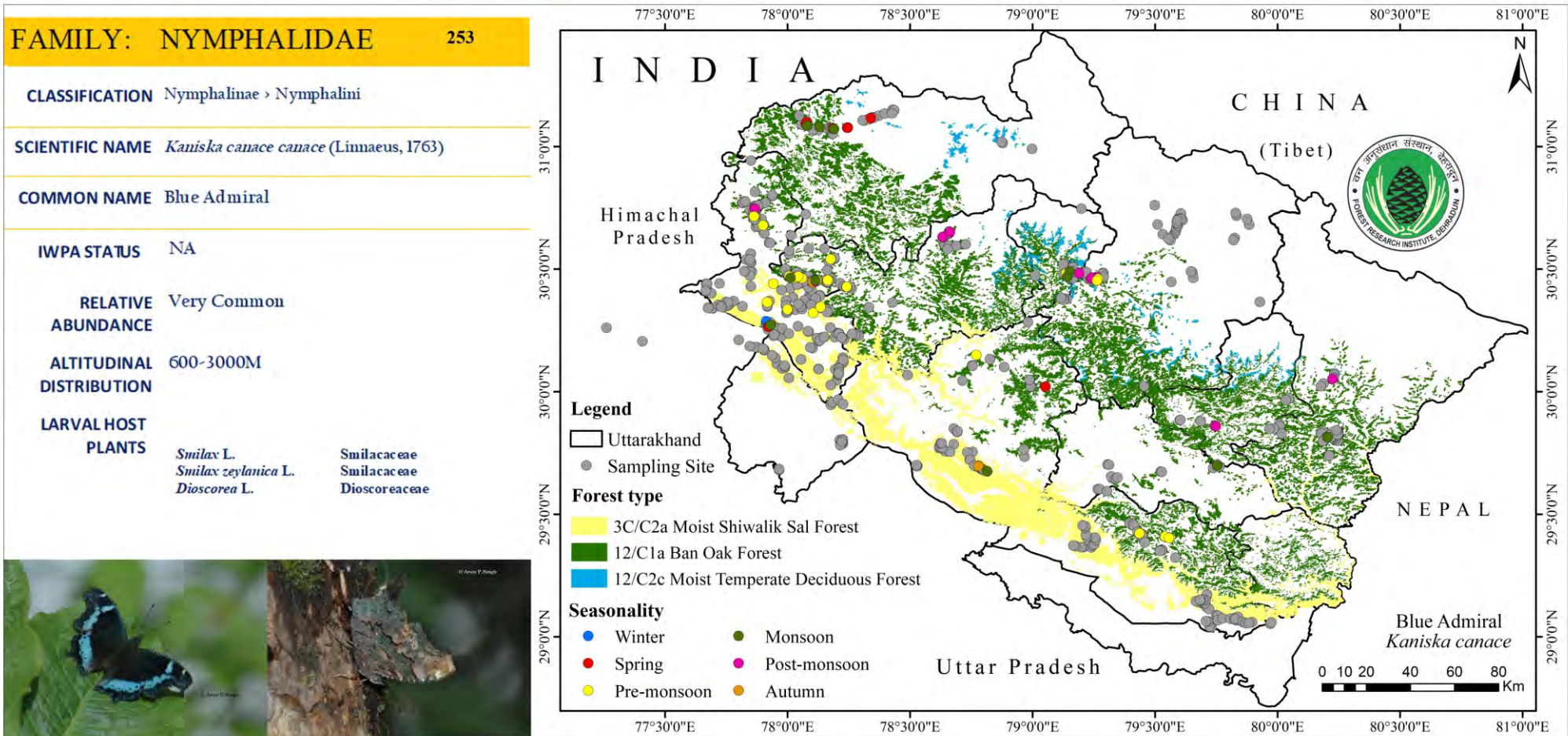
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

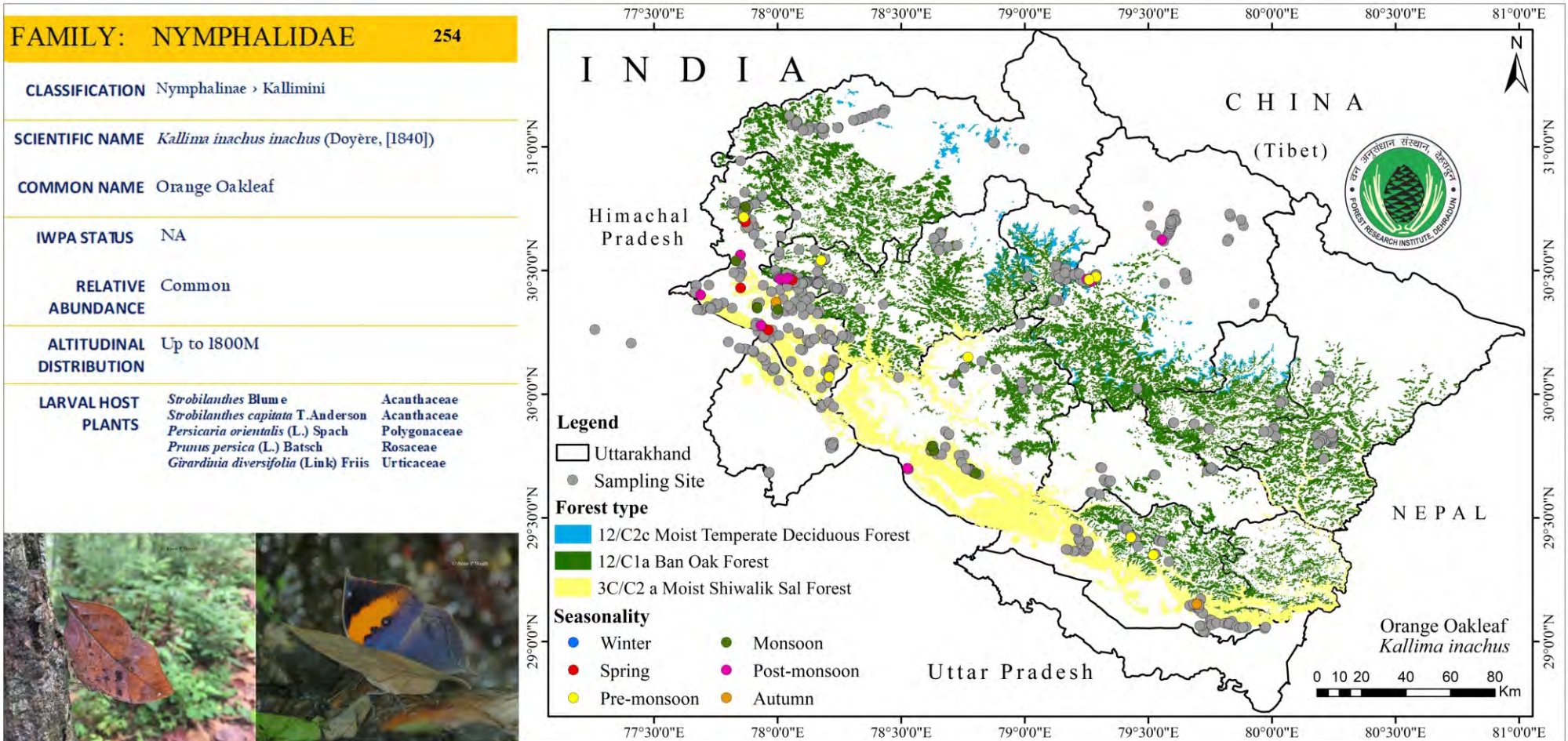
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 4000M

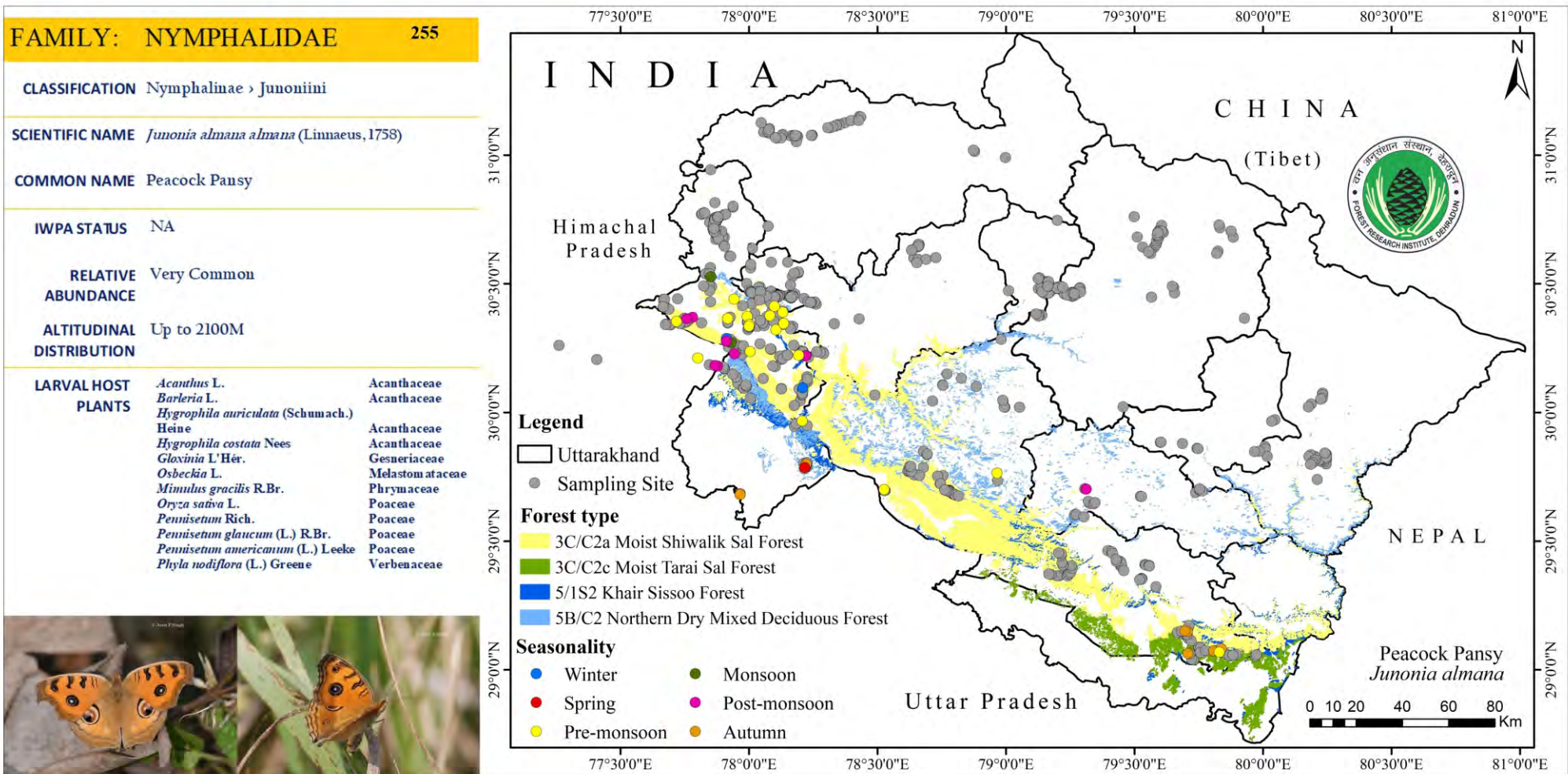
LARVAL HOST PLANTS

<i>Arctotis</i> L.	Compositae
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Compositae
<i>Berklieya</i> Ehrh.	Compositae
<i>Blumea</i> DC.	Compositae
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> L.	Compositae
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	Compositae
<i>Filago</i> Loeff. ex L.	Compositae
<i>Helichrysum</i> Mill.	Compositae
<i>Glycine</i> Willd.	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus</i> L.	Fabaceae
<i>Phaseolus</i> L.	Fabaceae
<i>Maba</i> L.	Mahaceae
<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae
<i>Boehmeria</i> Jacq.	Urticaceae
<i>Delragensia samob</i> (Forsk.)	Urticaceae
<i>Girardinia diversifolia</i> (Link)	Urticaceae
<i>Urtica</i> sp.	Urticaceae









FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 256

CLASSIFICATION Nymphalinae › Junoniini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Junonia lemonias lemonias* (Linnaeus, 1758)

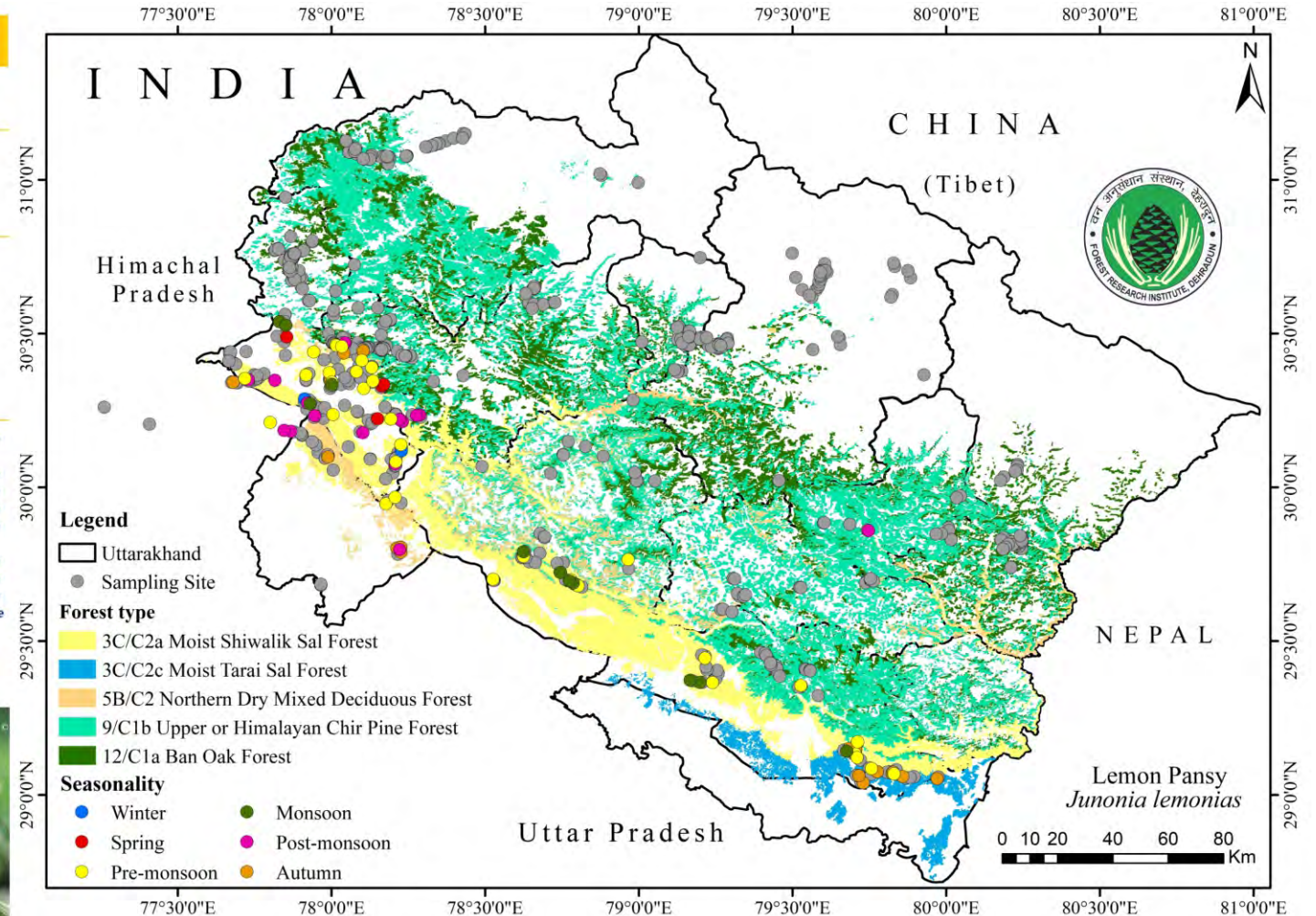
COMMON NAME Lemon Pansy

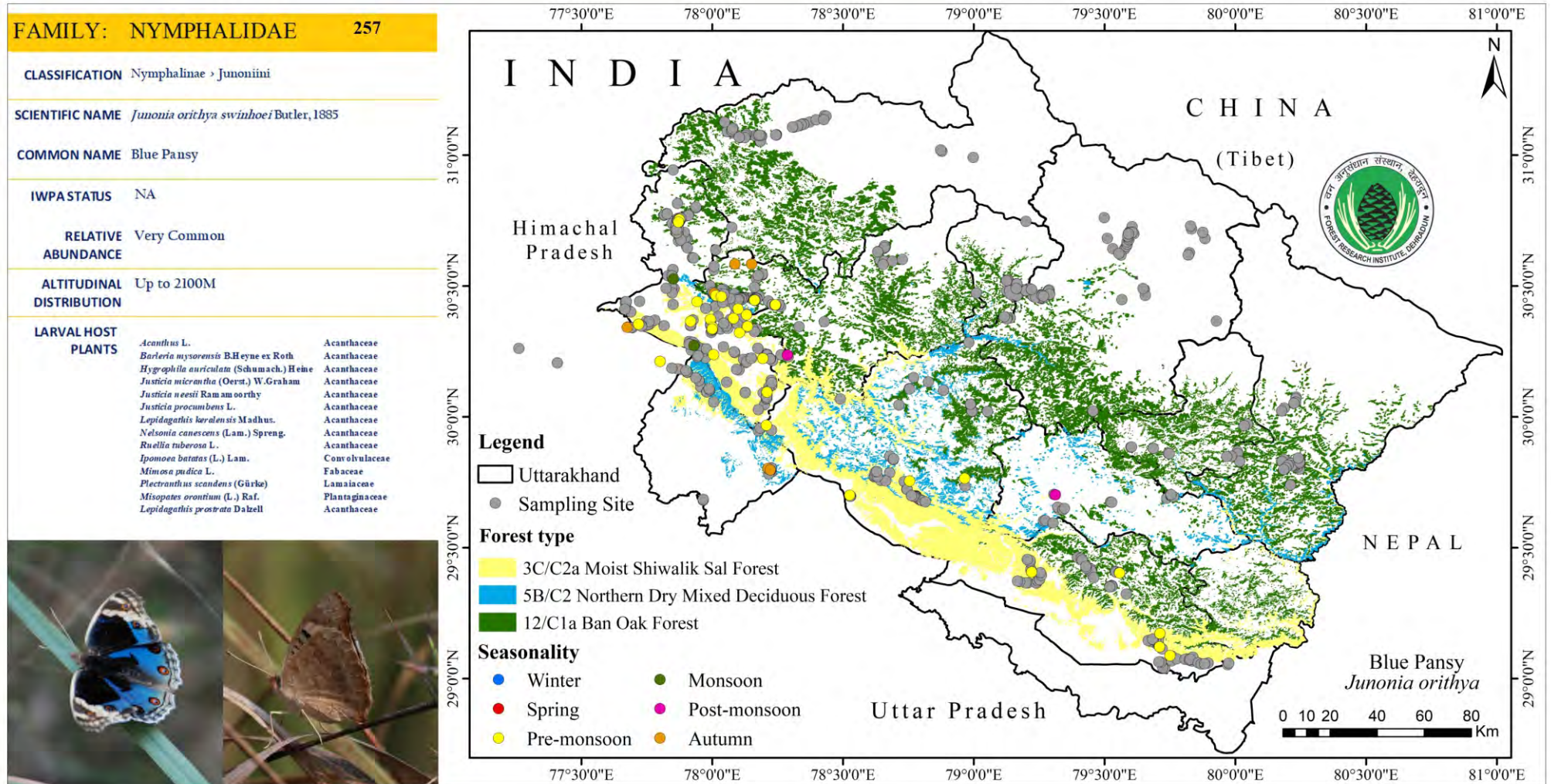
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Barleria L.</i>	Acanthaceae
	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.) Heine	Acanthaceae
	<i>Hygrophila costata</i> Nees	Acanthaceae
	<i>Justicia neesii</i> Ramamoorthy	Acanthaceae
	<i>Lepidagathis cuspidata</i> Nees	Acanthaceae
	<i>Lepidagathis keralensis</i> Madhus. & N.P. Singh	Acanthaceae
	<i>Justicia procumbens</i> L.	Acanthaceae
	<i>Nelsonia canescens</i> (Lam.) Spreng.	Acanthaceae
	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.	Cannabaceae
	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L.	Malvaceae
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae	





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 258

CLASSIFICATION Nymphalinae > Junoniini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Junonia hierta hierta* (Fabricius, 1798)

COMMON NAME Yellow Pansy

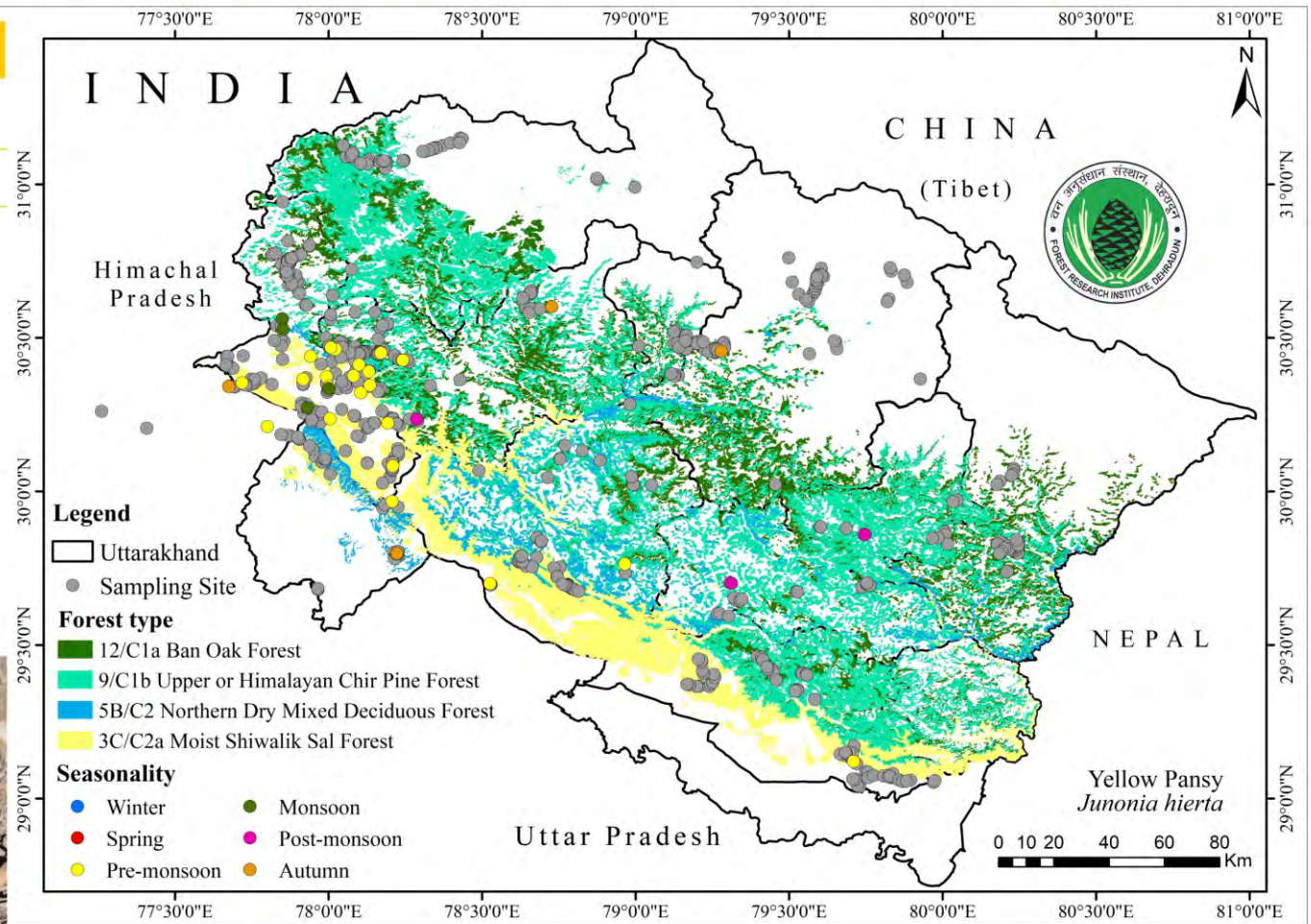
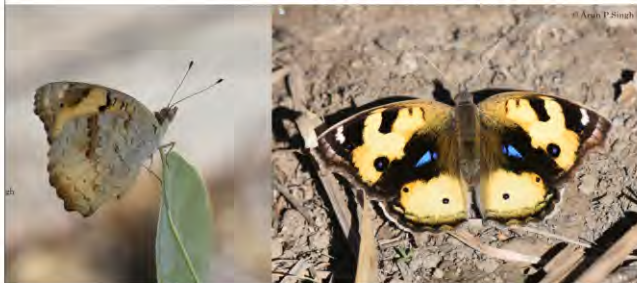
IWPA STATUS NA

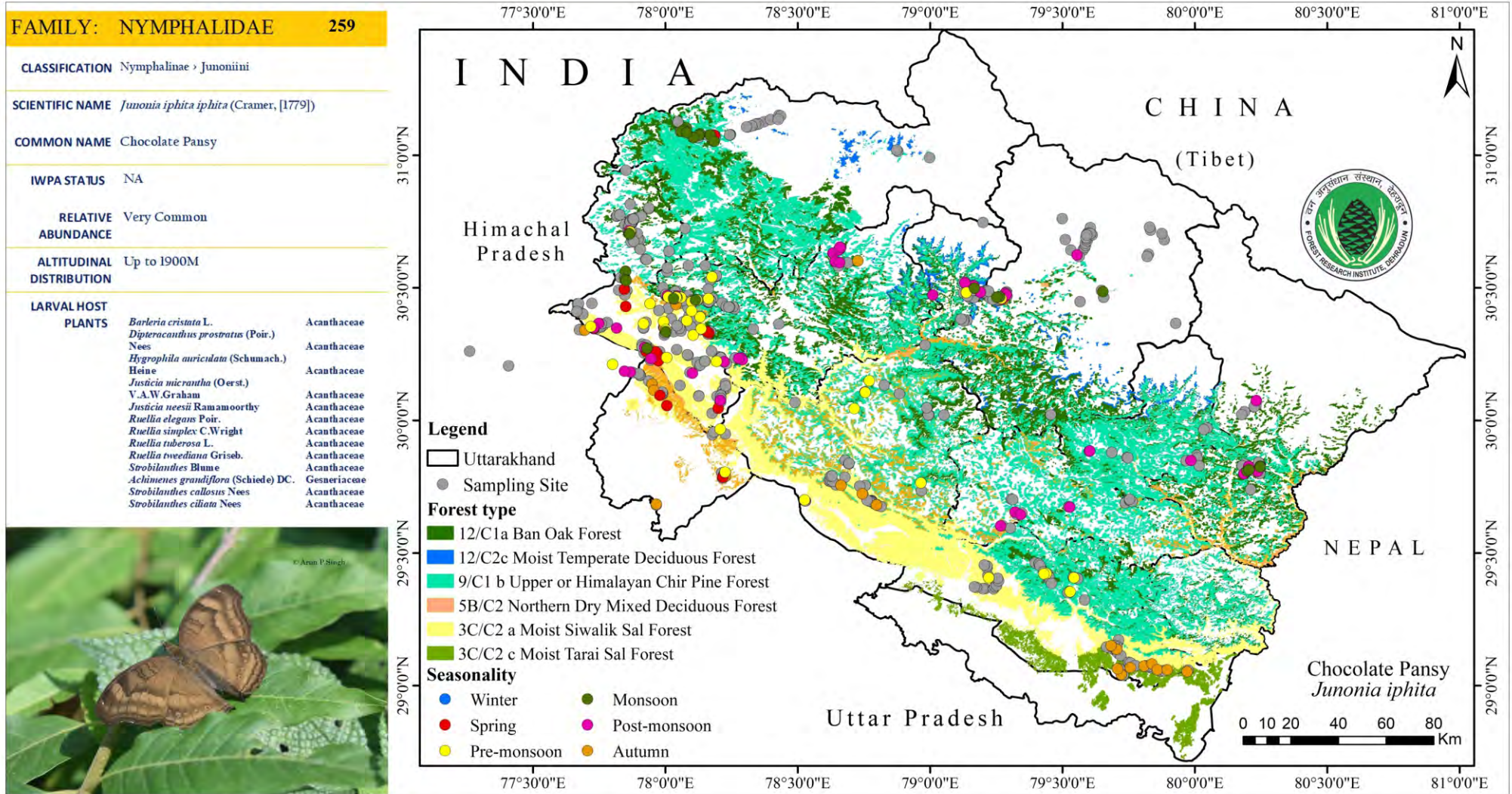
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

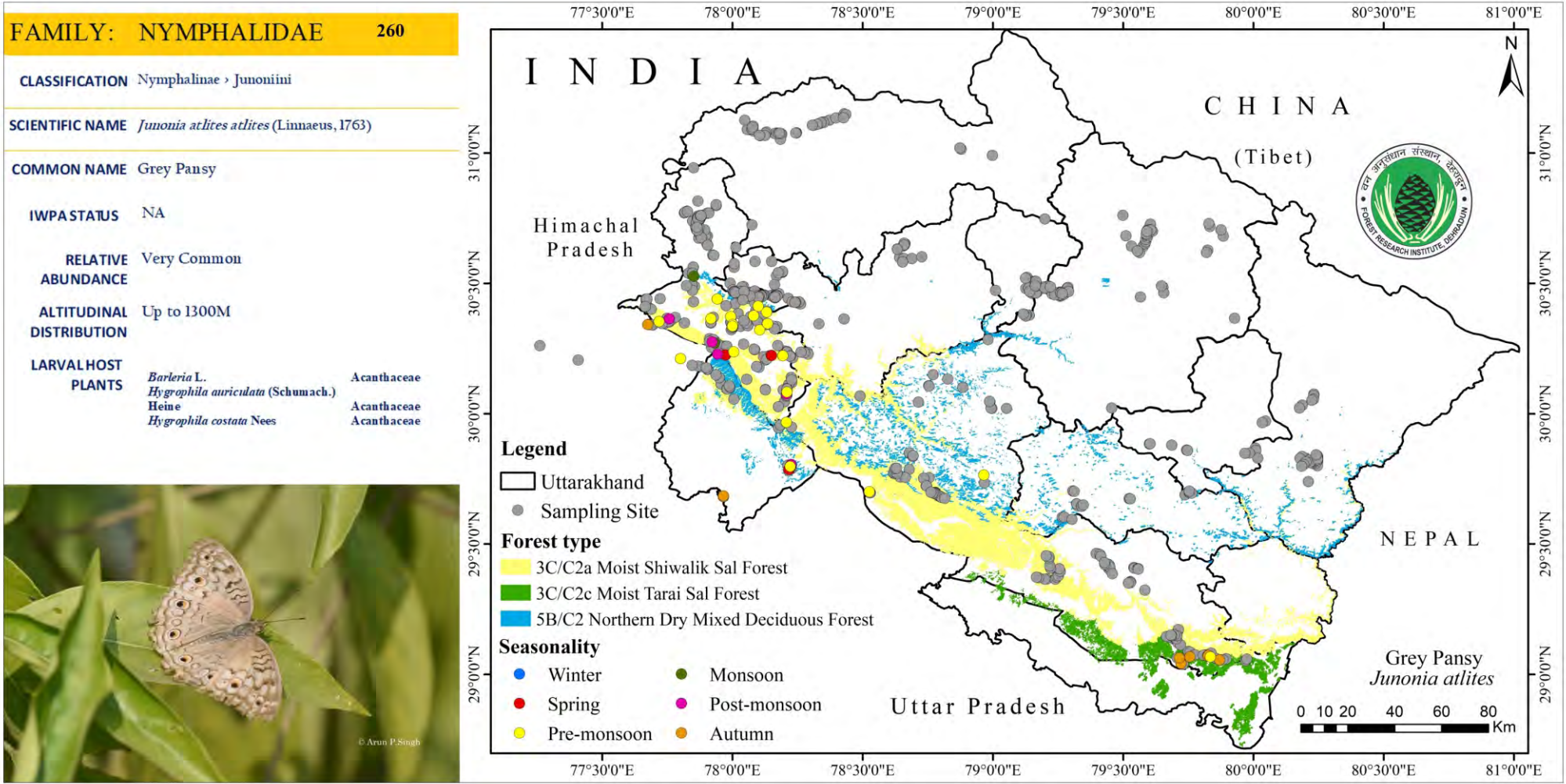
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 100M

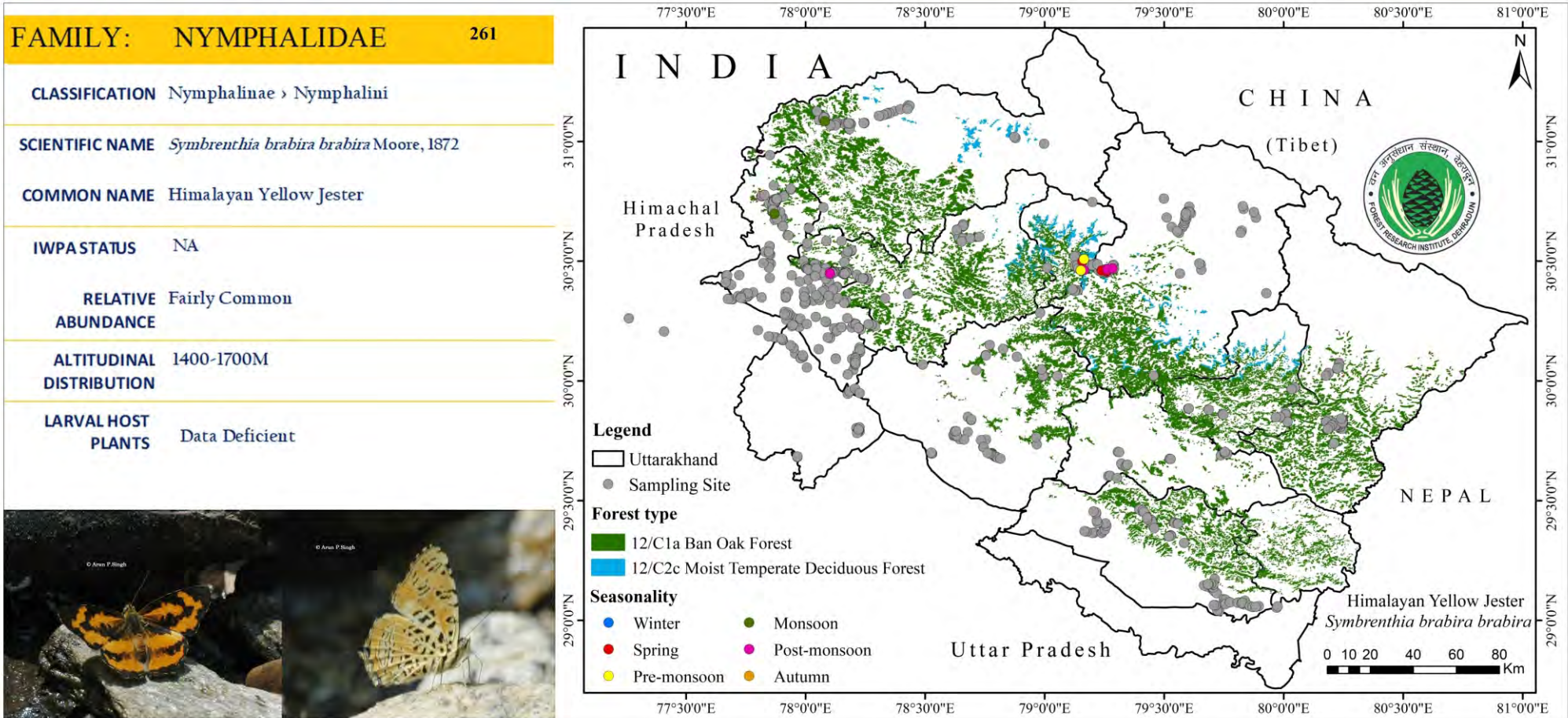
LARVAL HOST PLANTS

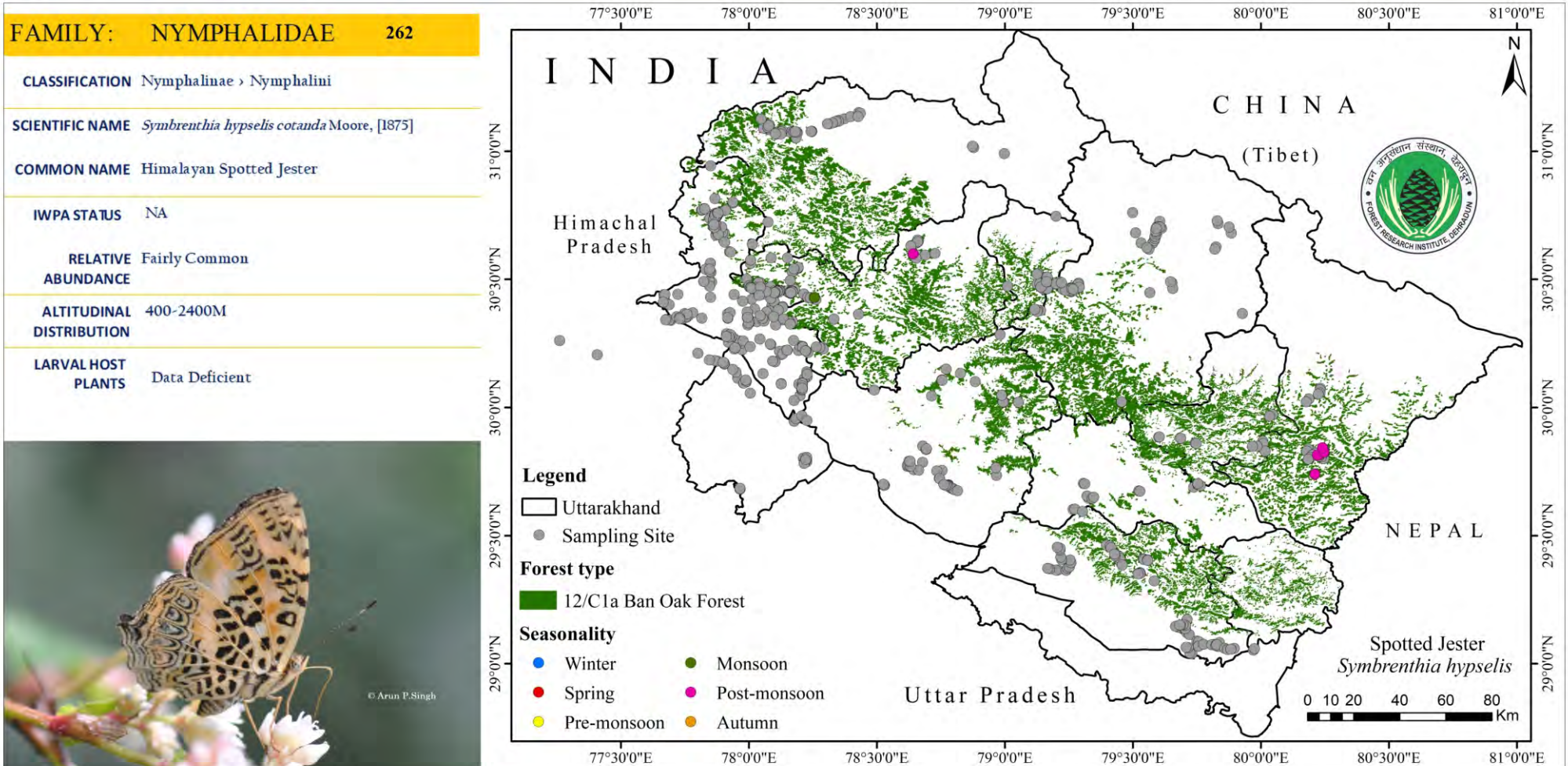
<i>Barleria L.</i>	Acanthaceae
<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.) Heine	Acanthaceae
<i>Hygrophila costata</i> Nees	Acanthaceae











FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 263

CLASSIFICATION Nymphalinae > Nymphalini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Symbrenthia lilaea khasiana* Moore, [1875]

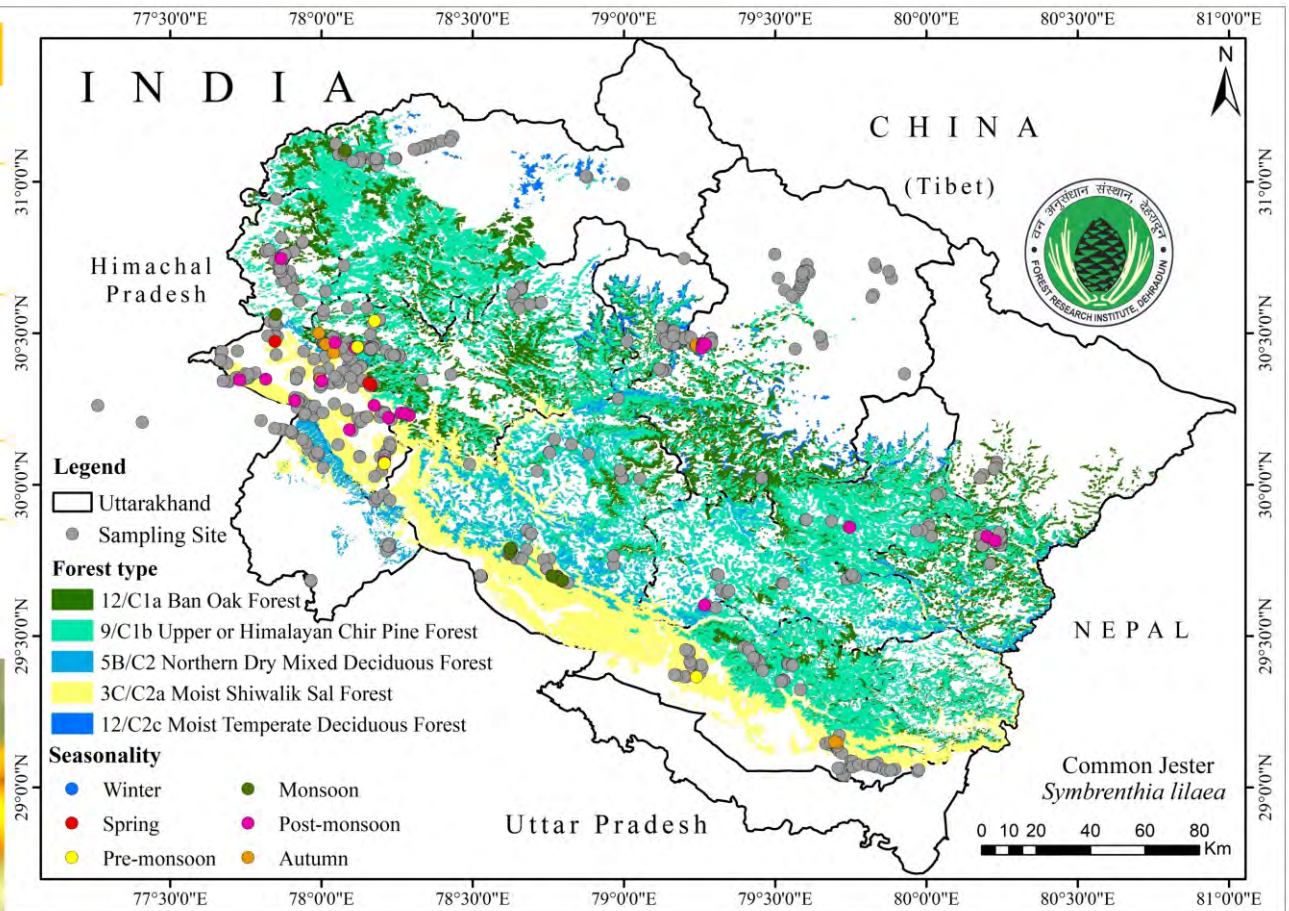
COMMON NAME Common Jester

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 300-1700M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE **264**

CLASSIFICATION *Nymphalinae* > *Nymphalini*

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Symbrenthia niphanda hysudra* Moore, 1874

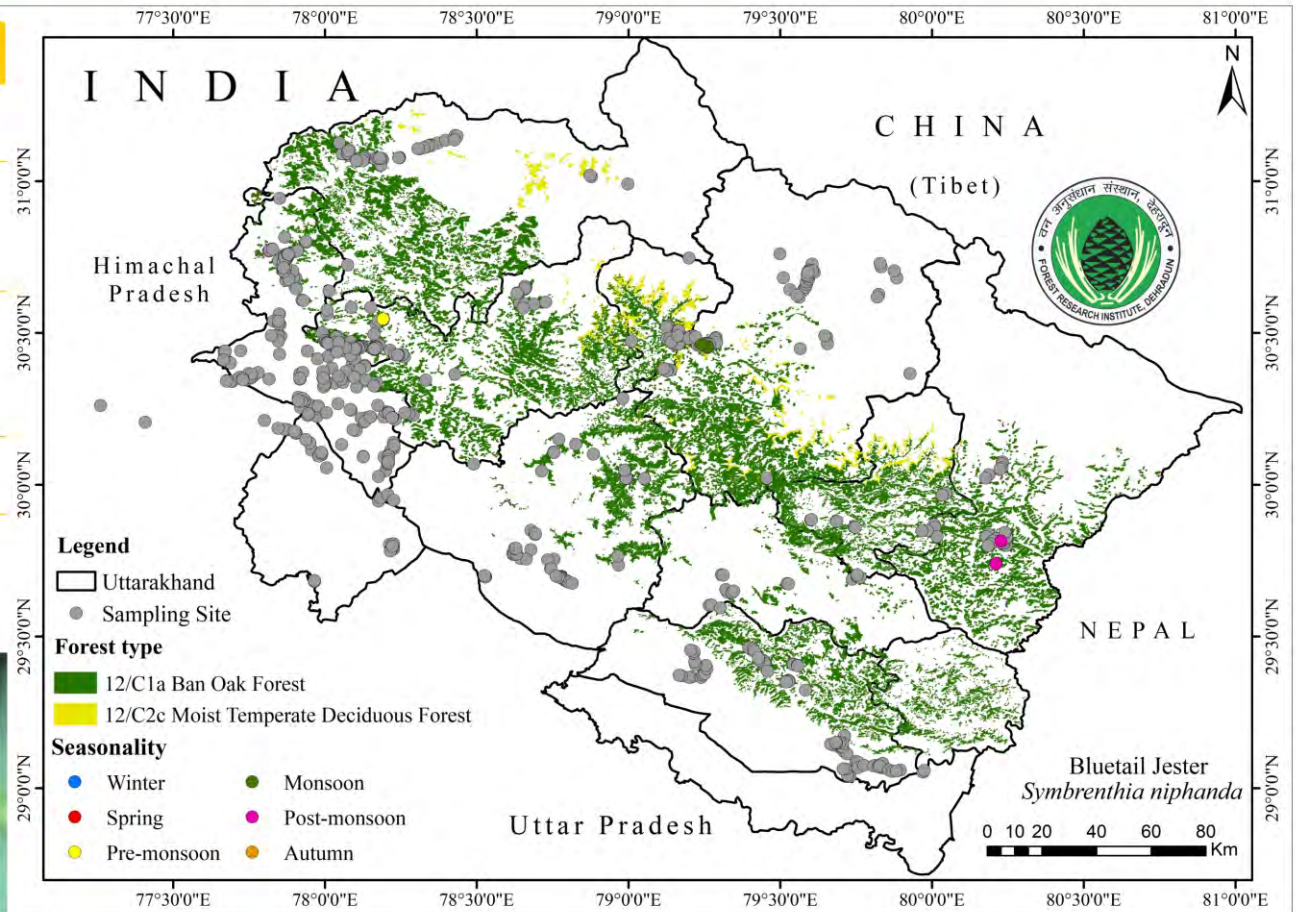
COMMON NAME Kumaon Bluetail Jester

IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1000-2600M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 265

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae > Neptini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Neptis sankara sankara* (Kollar, [1844])

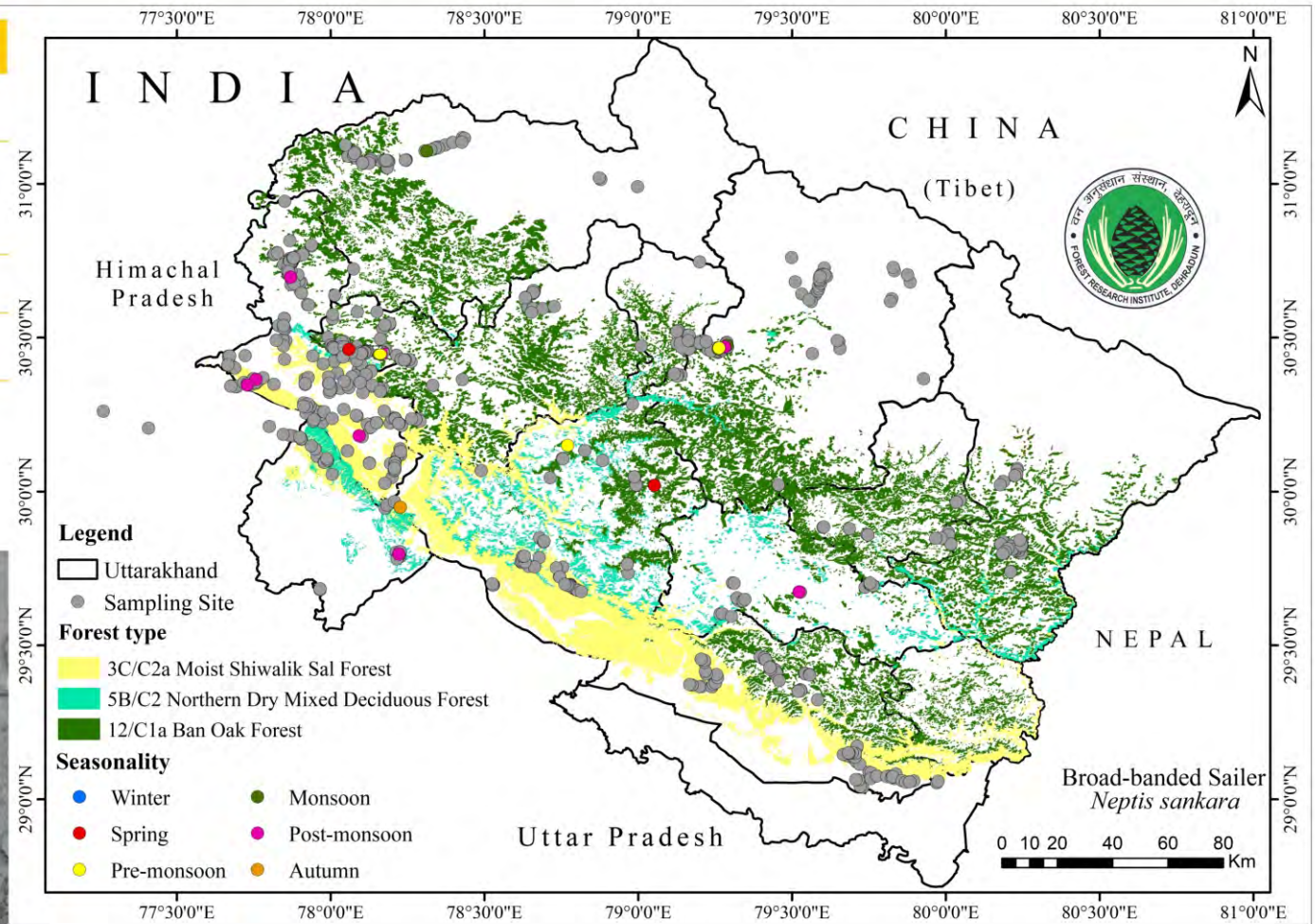
COMMON NAME Broad-banded Sailer

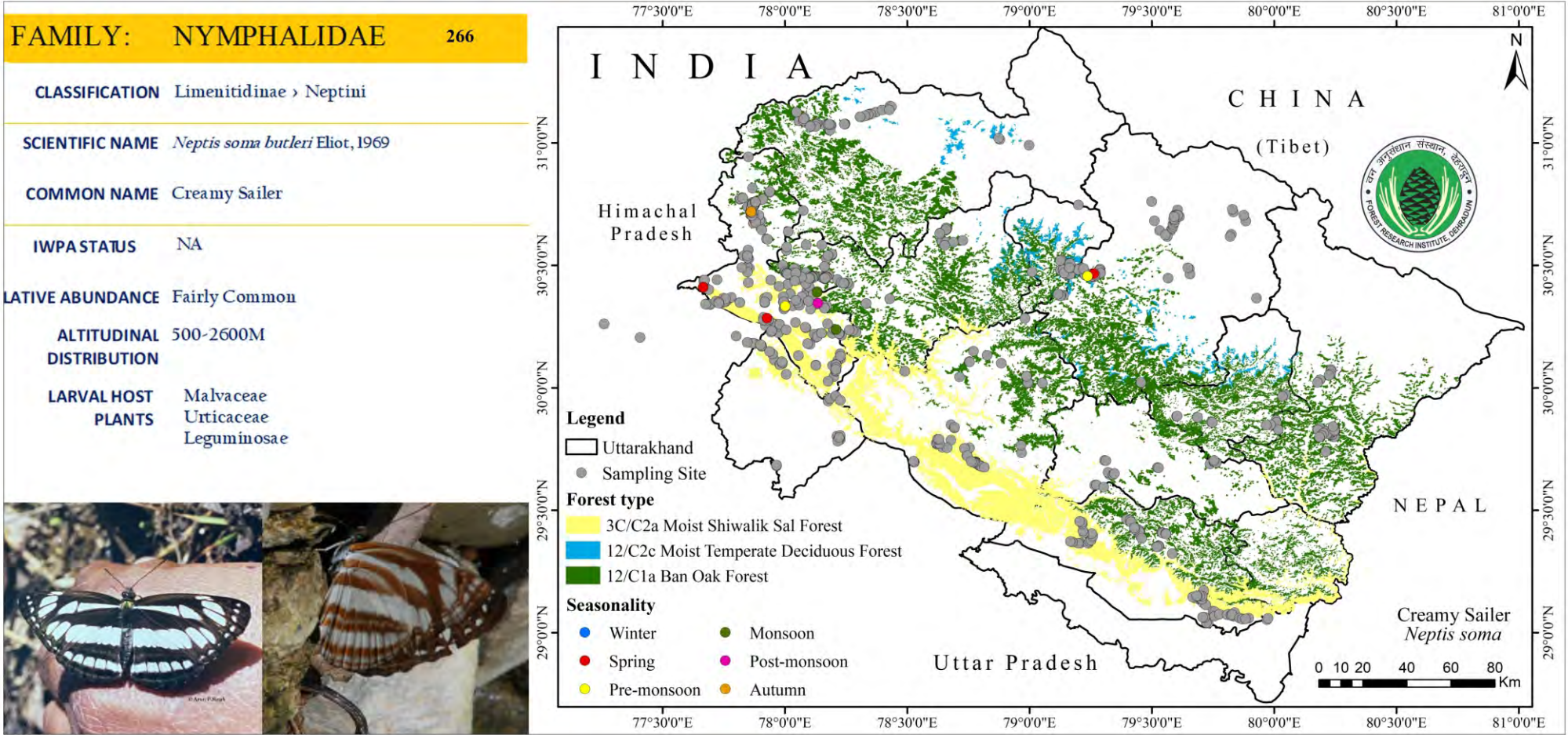
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 800-2500M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 267

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae > Neptini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Neptis clinia praedicta* Smetacek, 2011

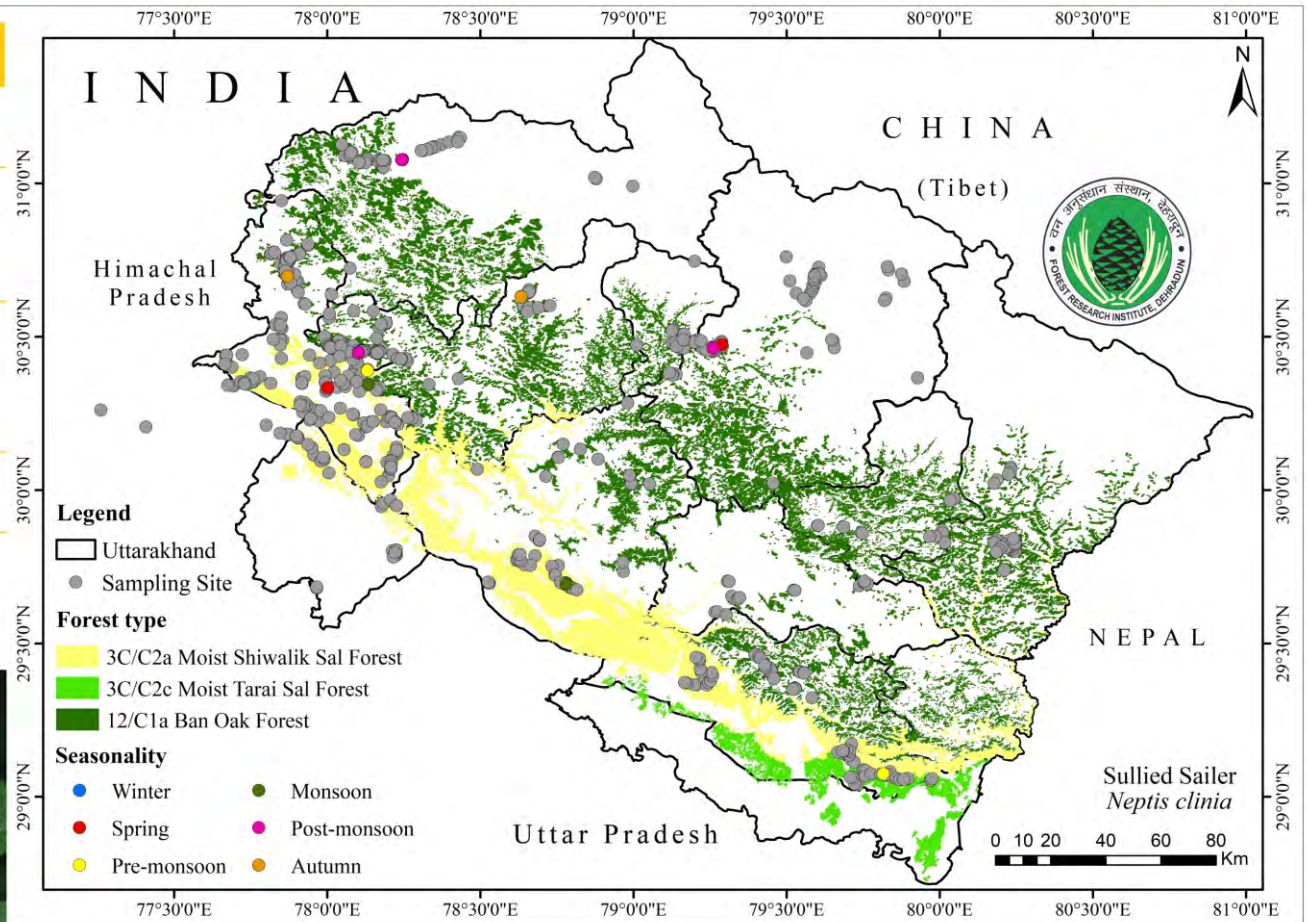
COMMON NAME Sullied Sailer

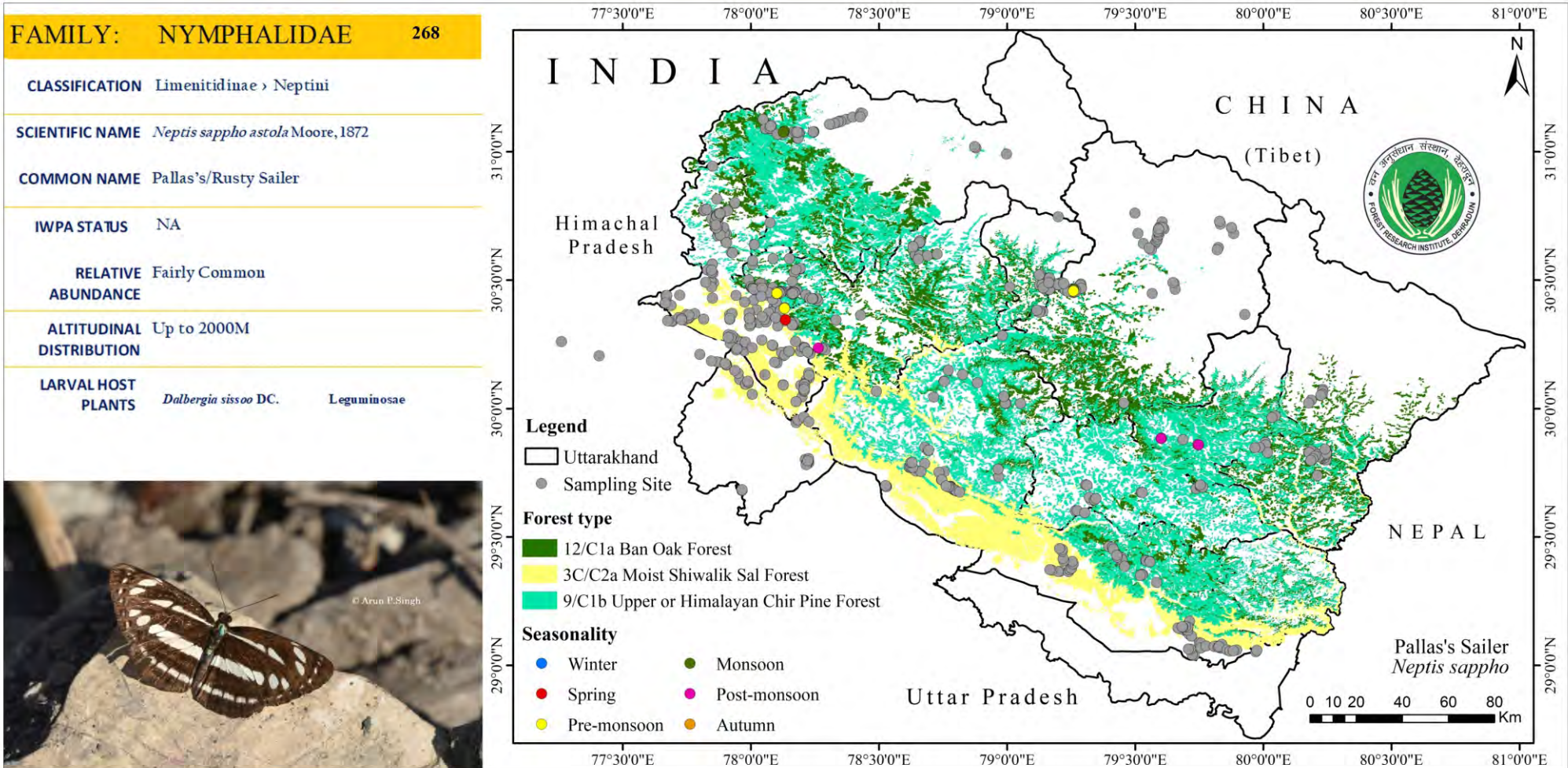
IWPA STATUS NA

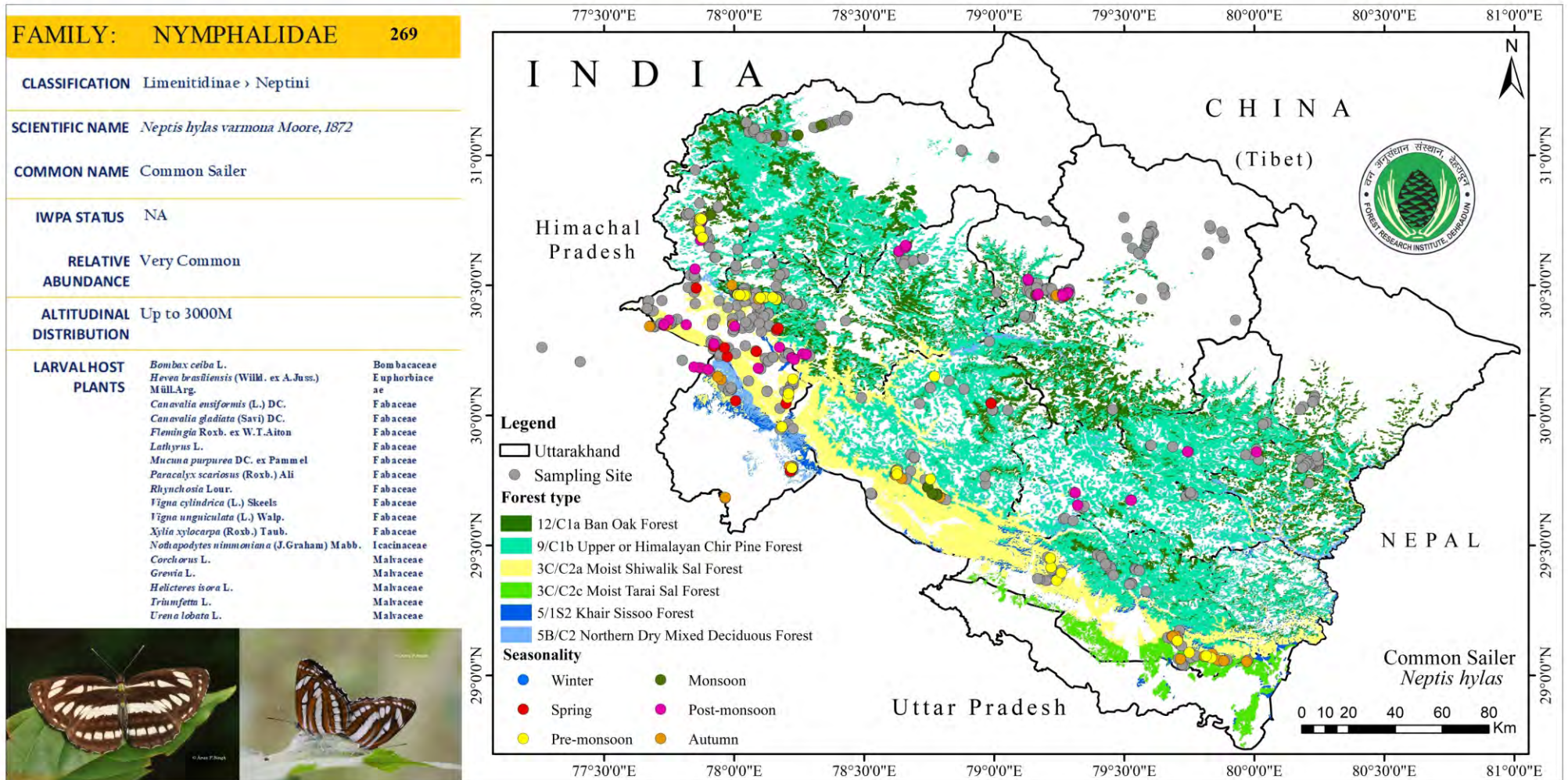
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1800M

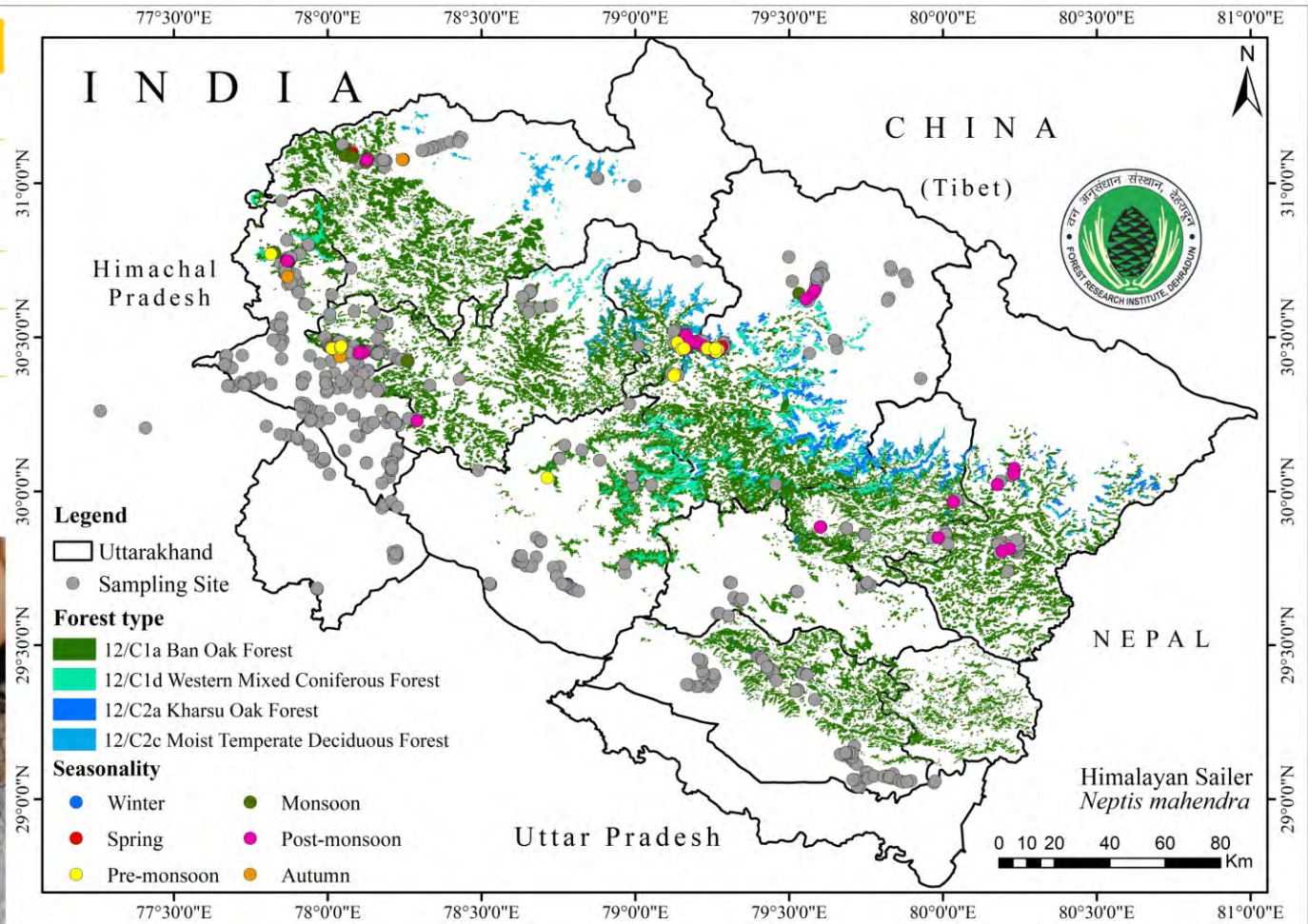
LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Celtis* spp. Cannabaceae







FAMILY:	NYMPHALIDAE	270
CLASSIFICATION	Limenitidinae > Neptini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Neptis mahendra mahendra</i> Moore, 1872	
COMMON NAME	Himalayan Sailer	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Very Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	1700-3000M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data Deficient	



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 271

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae > Neptini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Phaedyma columella ophiana* (Moore, 1872)

COMMON NAME Short-banded Sailer

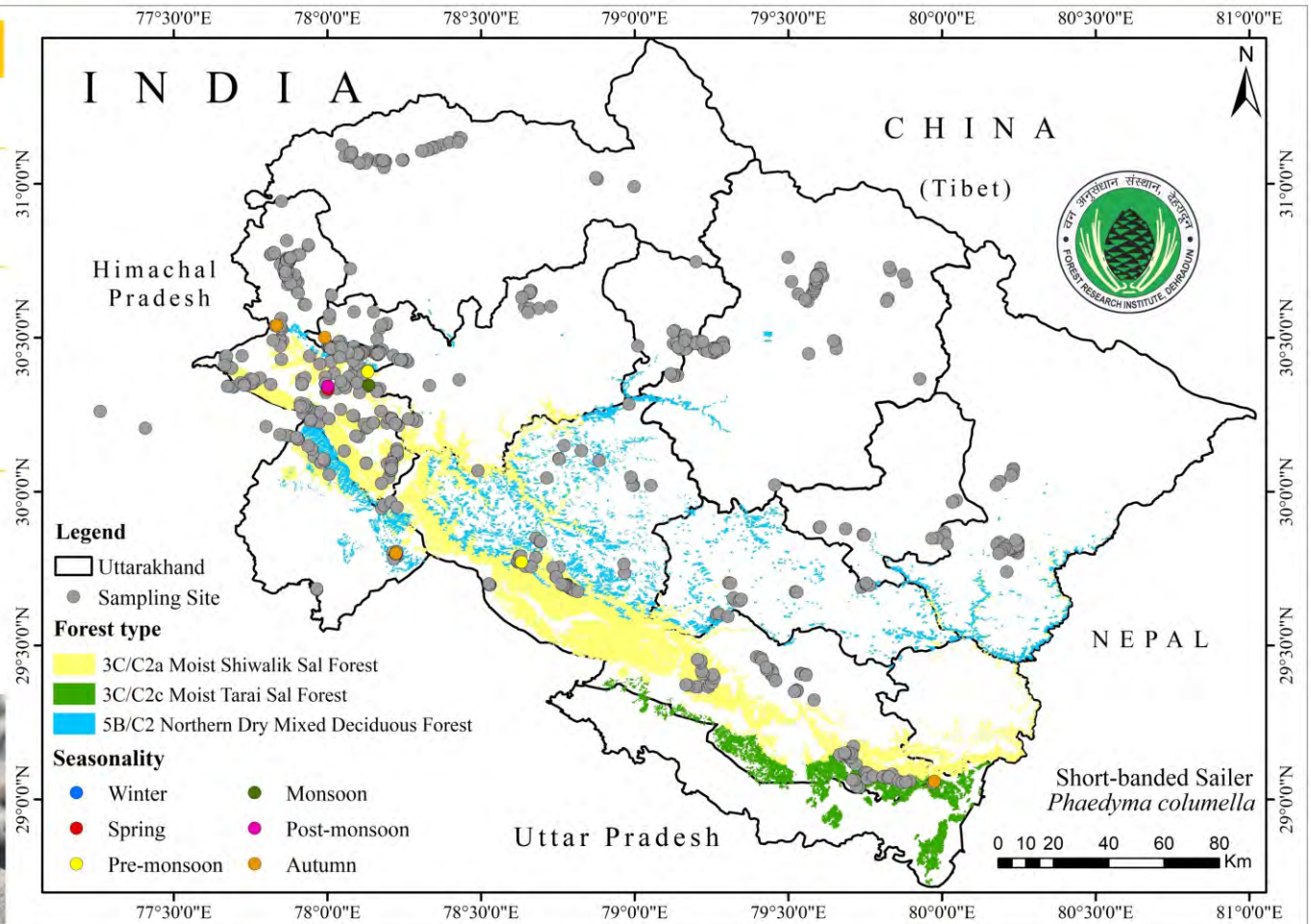
IWPA STATUS NA

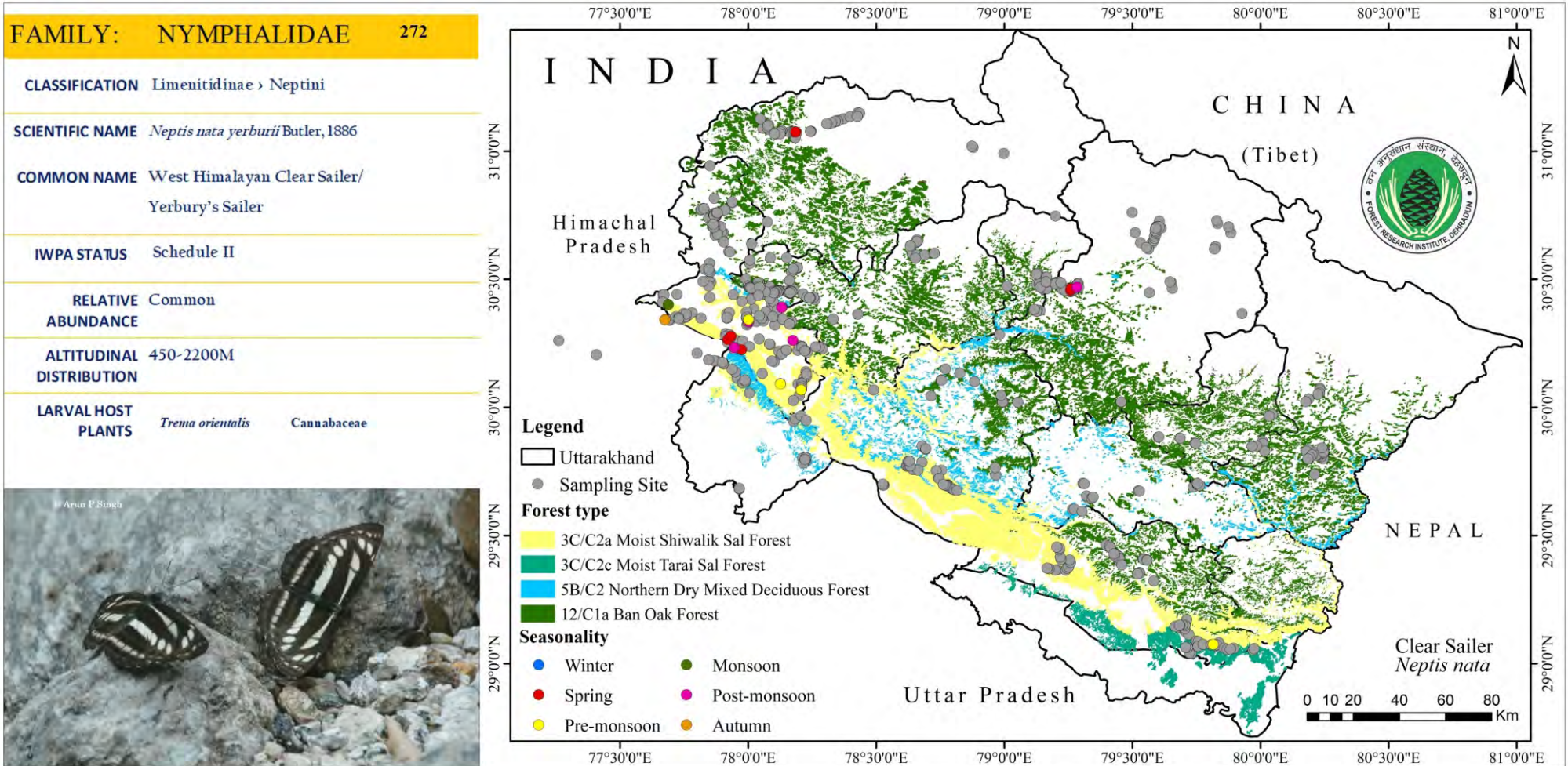
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

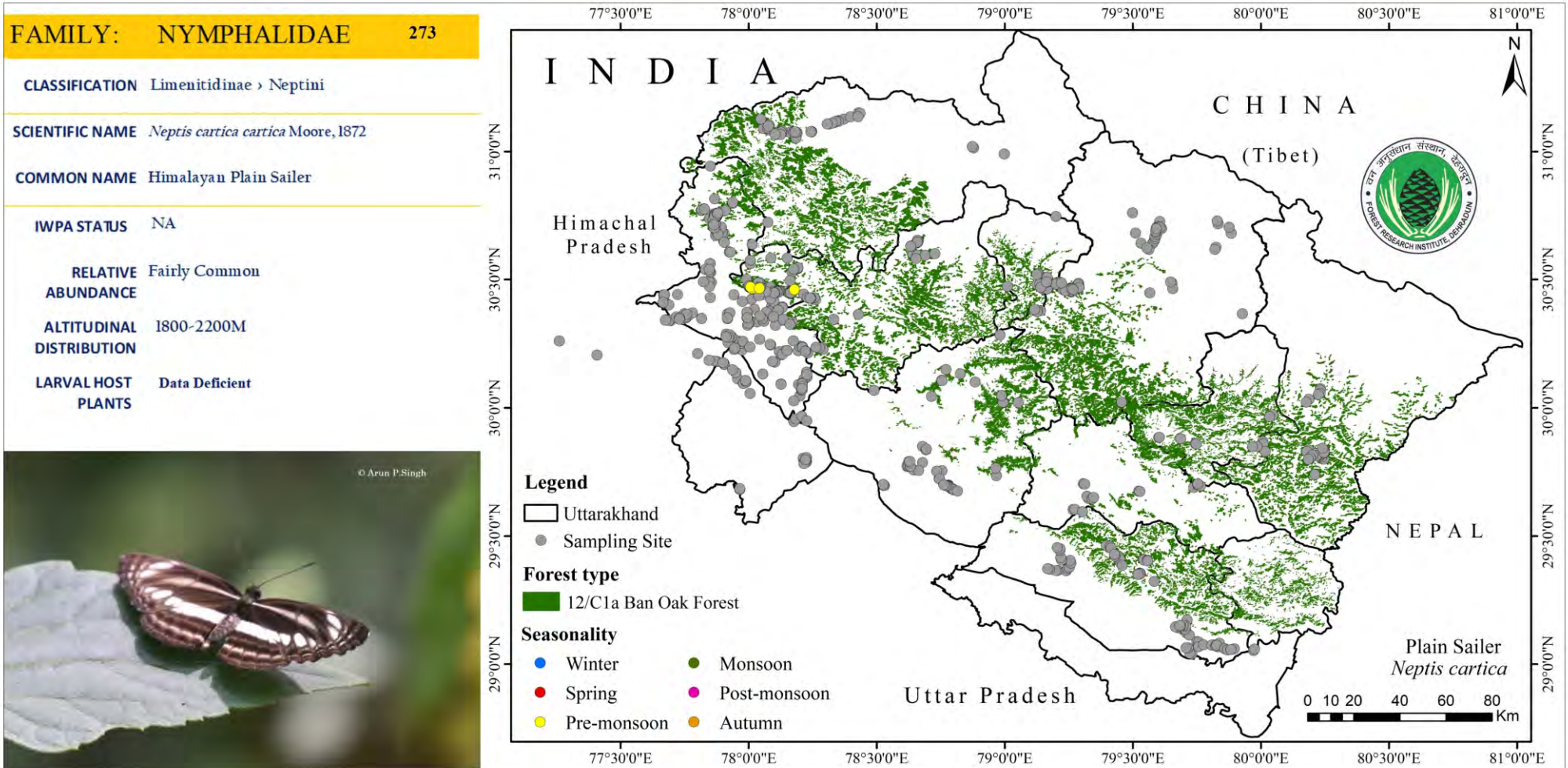
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1500M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS

<i>Dalbergia</i> L.f.	Fabaceae
<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Willd.) DC.	Fabaceae
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	Lamiaceae
<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> L.	Malvaceae







FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 274

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae › Neptini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Neptis ananta ananta* Moore, [1858]

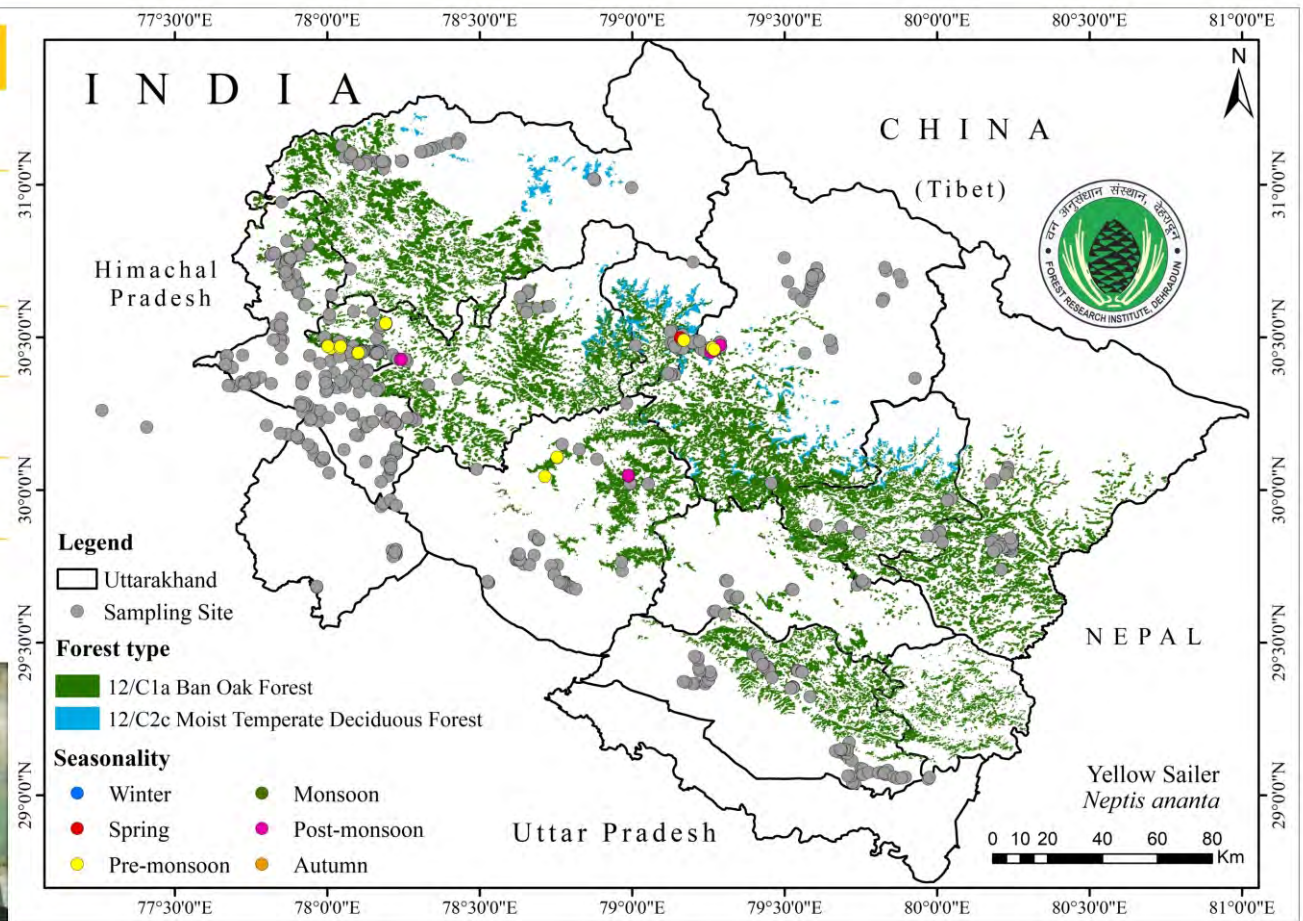
COMMON NAME Yellow Sailer

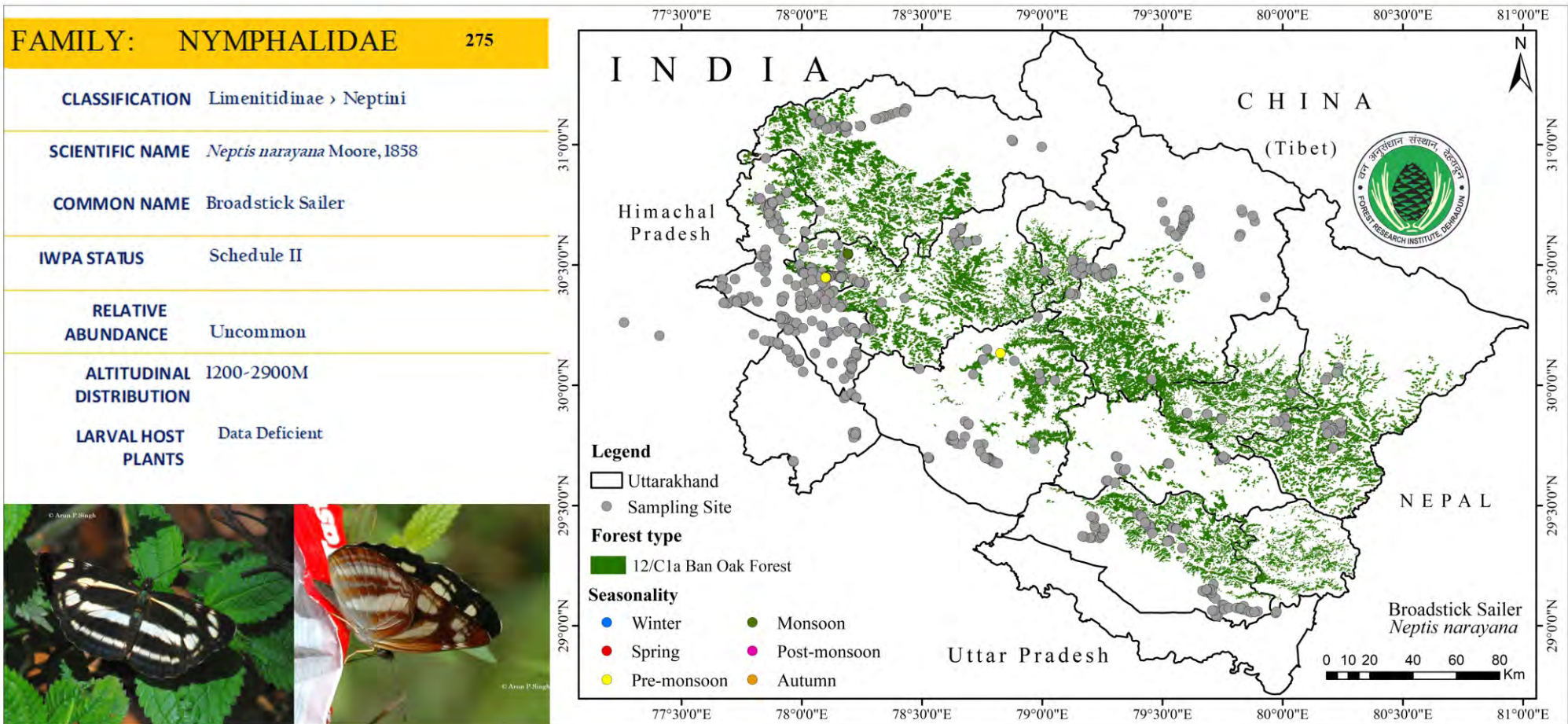
IWPA STATUS NA

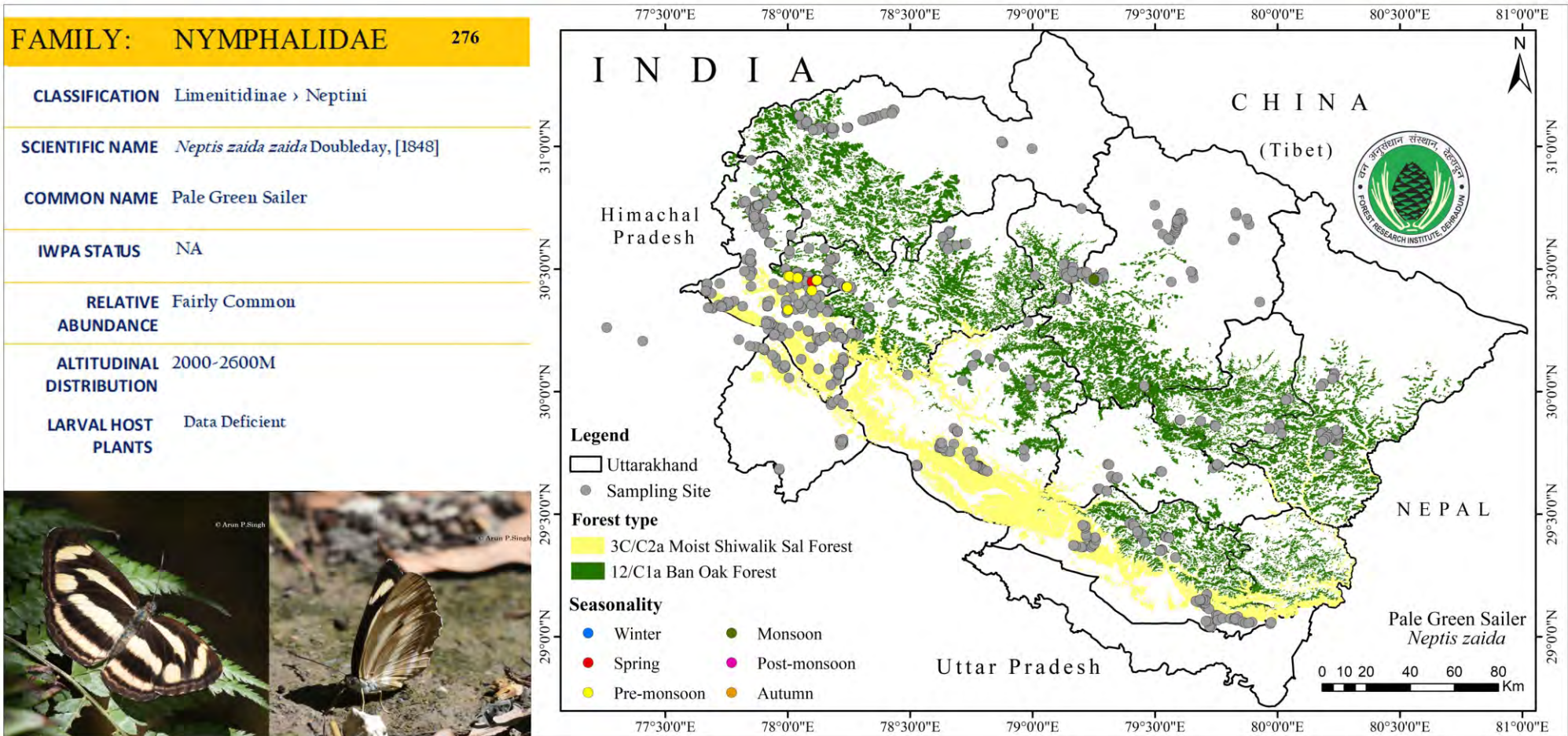
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1800-2300M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient







FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 277

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae > Neptini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Neptis melba melba* Evans, 1912

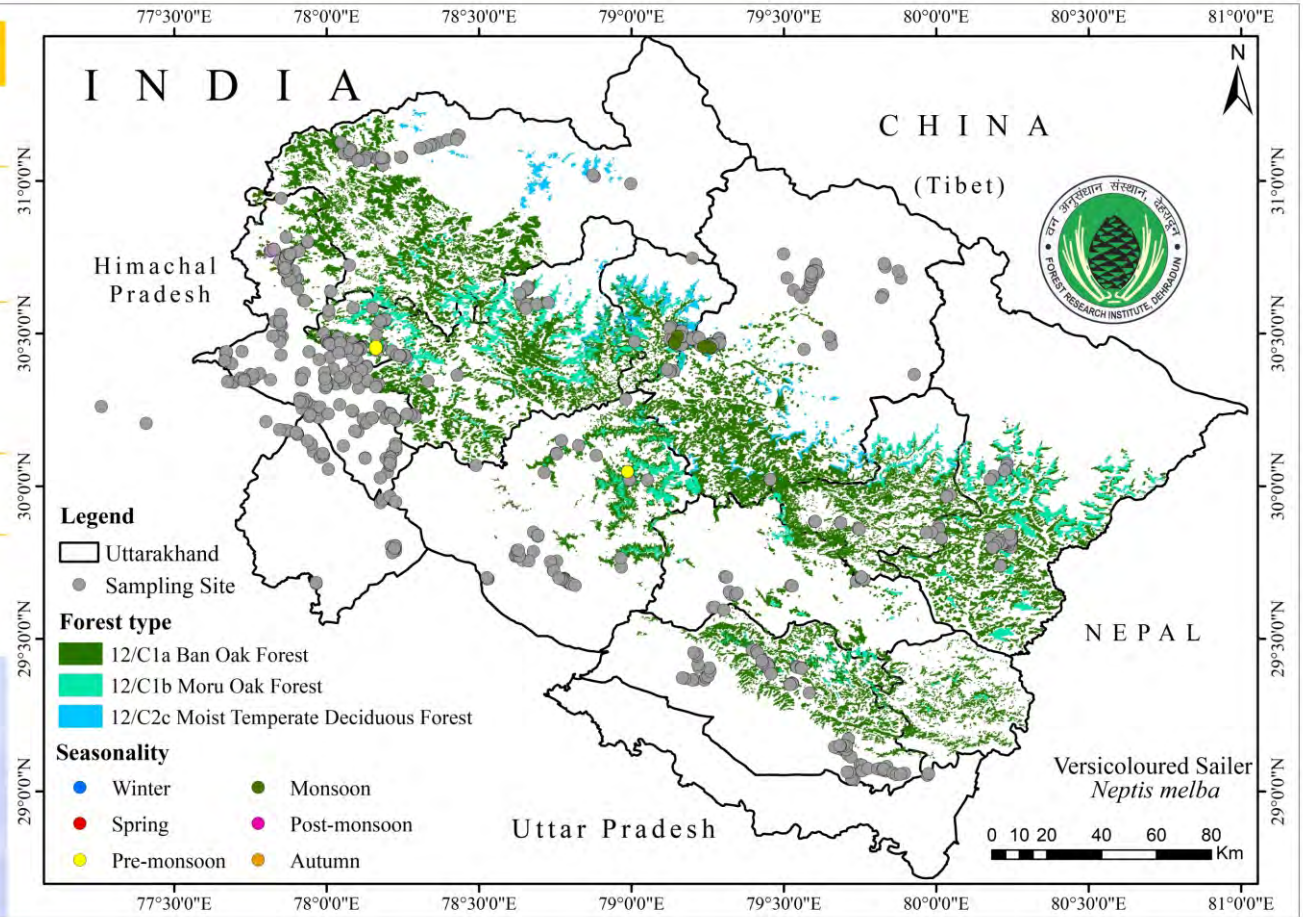
COMMON NAME Versicoloured Sailer

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1670-2400M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 278

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae > Limenitidini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Athyma asura asura* Moore, [1858]

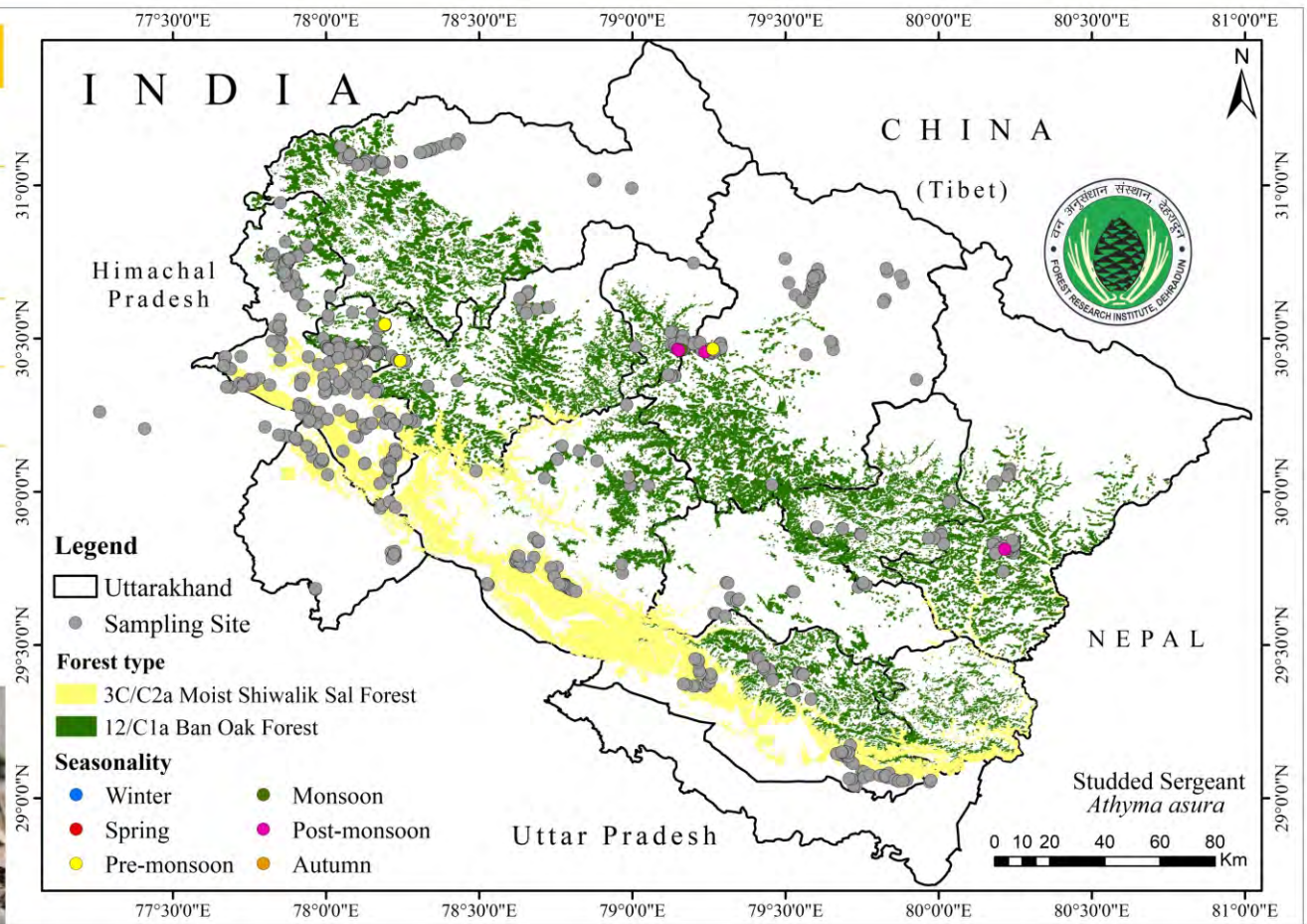
COMMON NAME Studded Sergeant

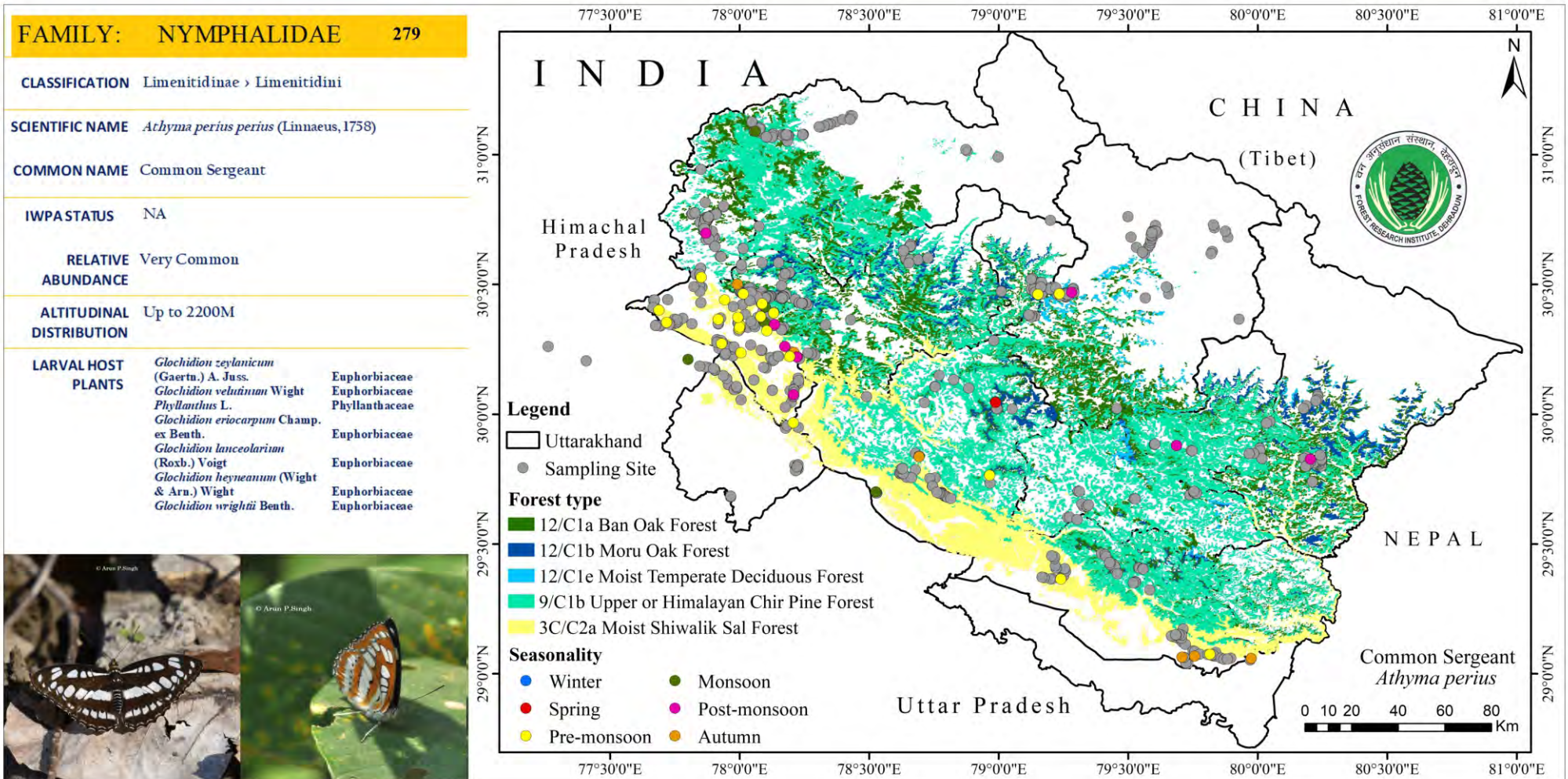
IWPA STATUS NA

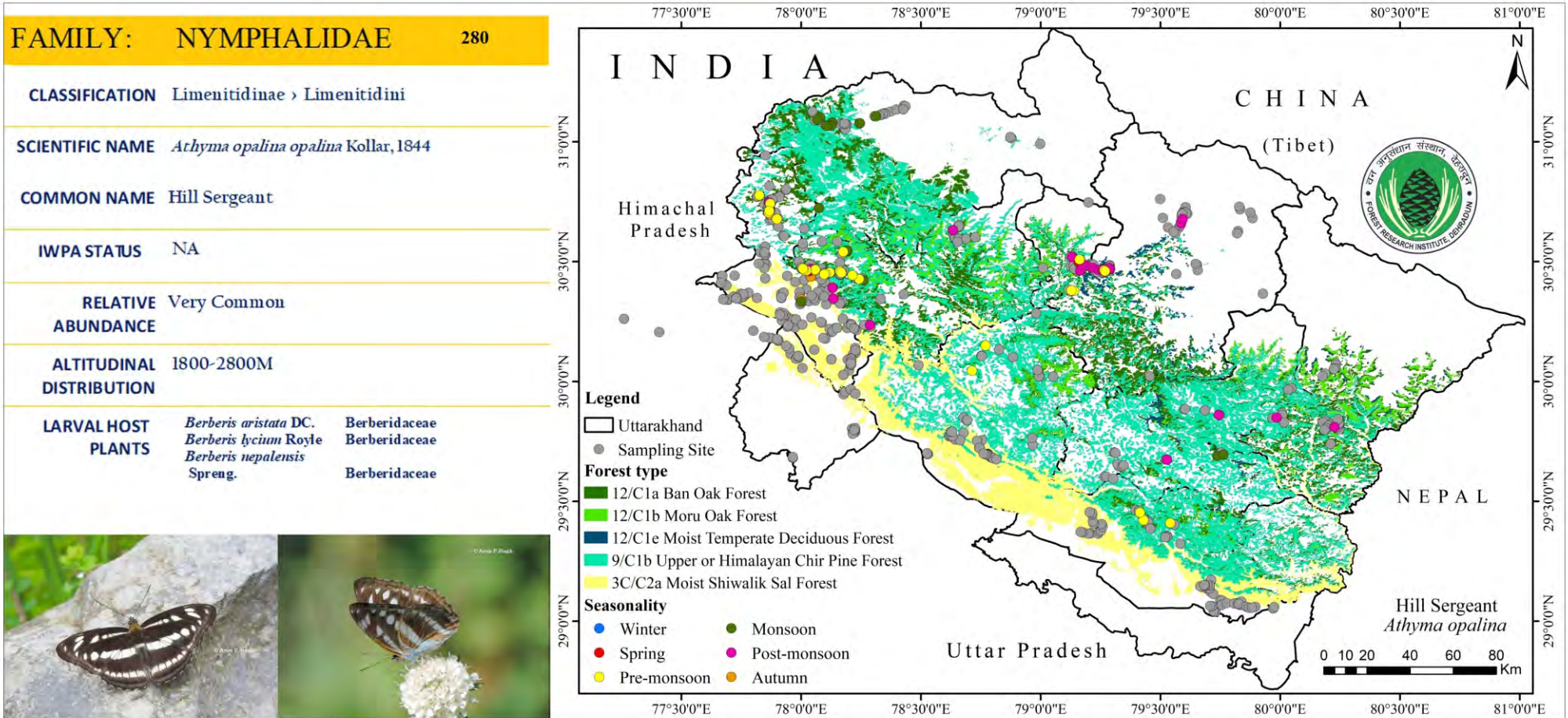
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

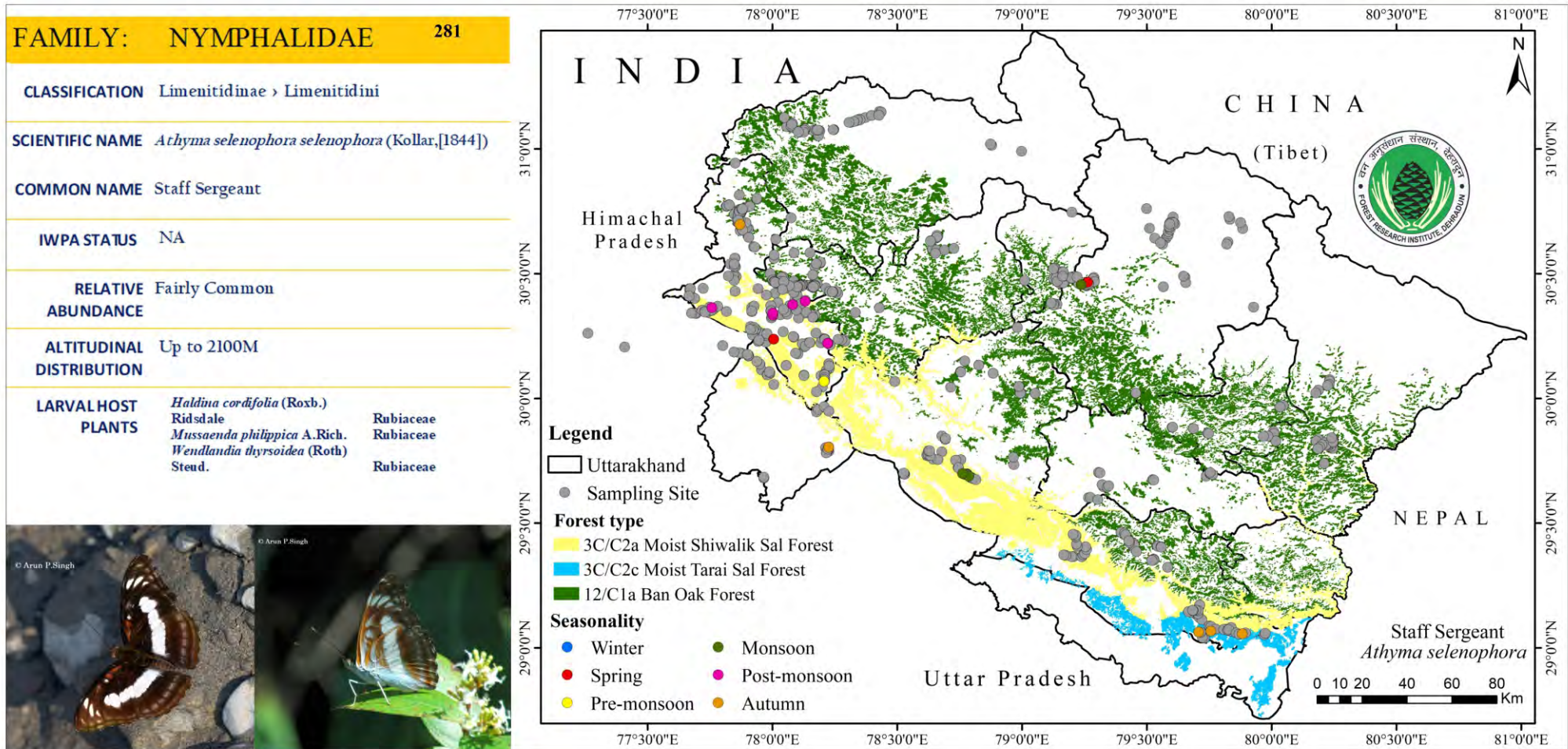
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2600M

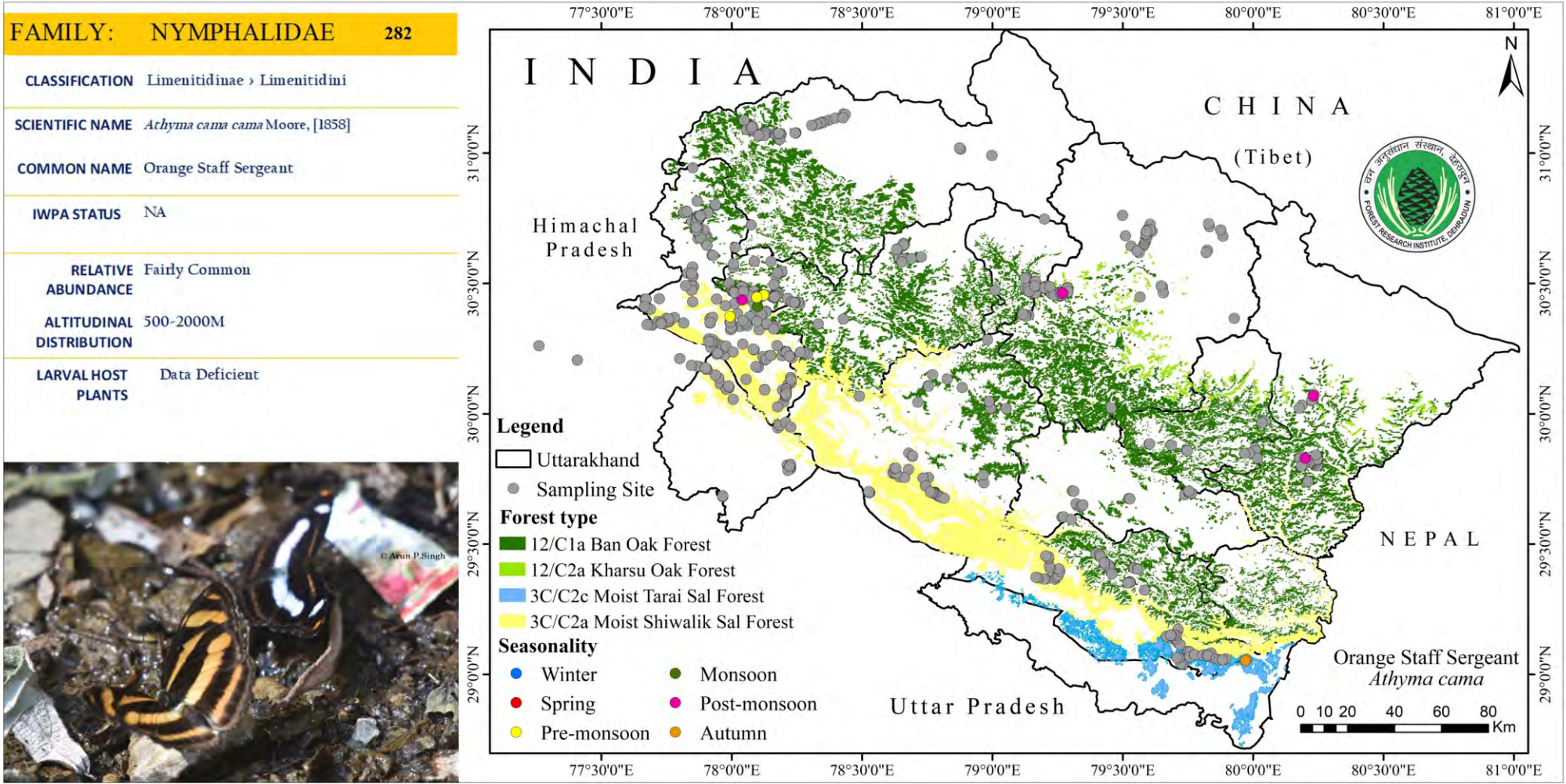
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient









FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE **283**

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae › Limenitidini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Athyma inara inara* Westwood, 1850

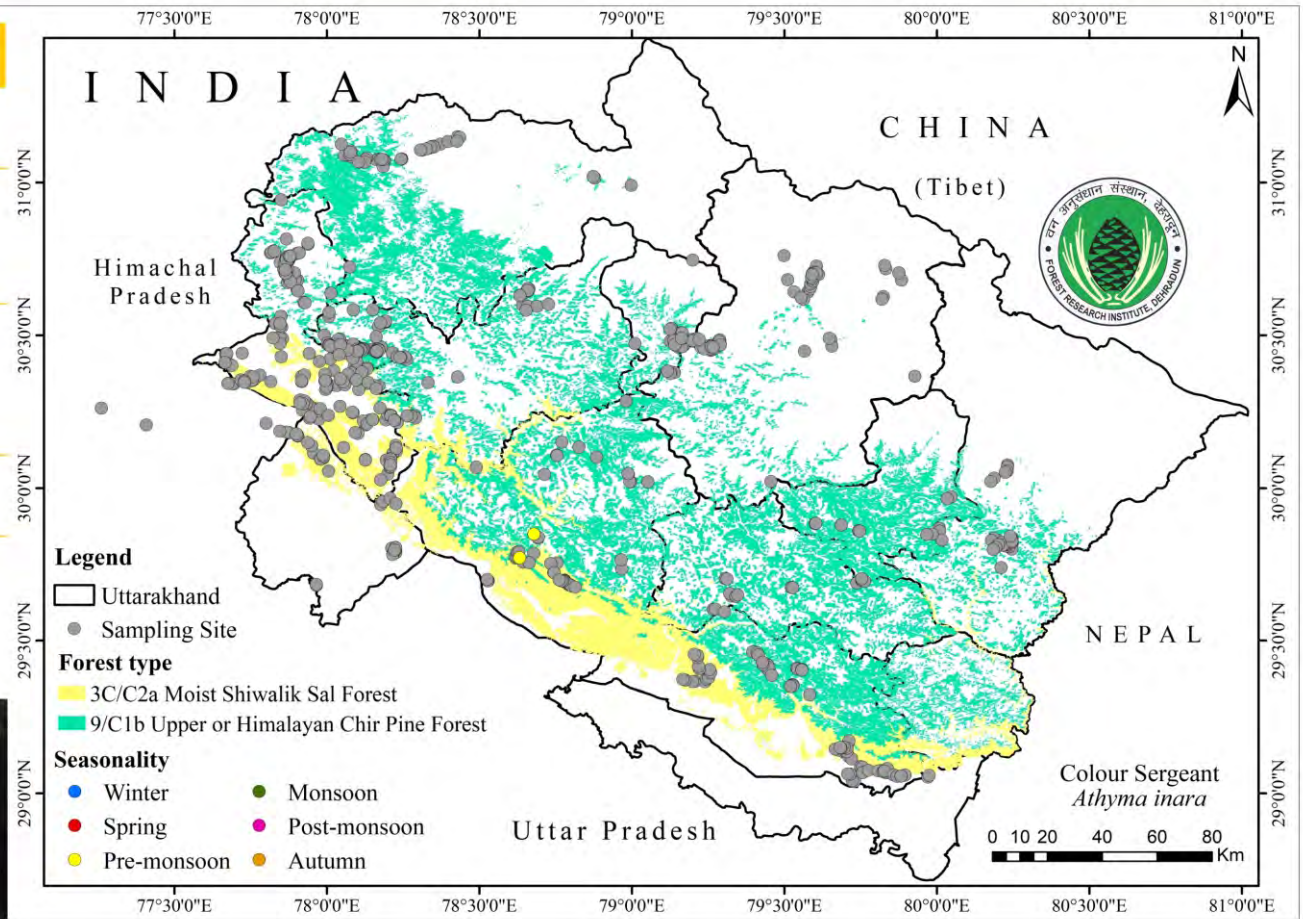
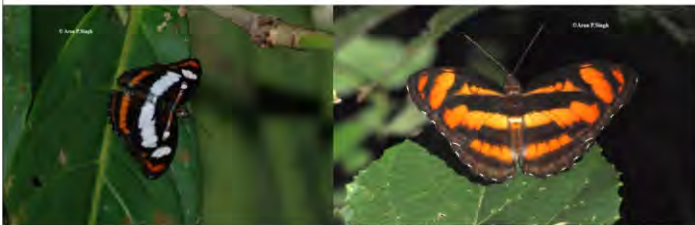
COMMON NAME Colour Sergeant

IWPA STATUS NA

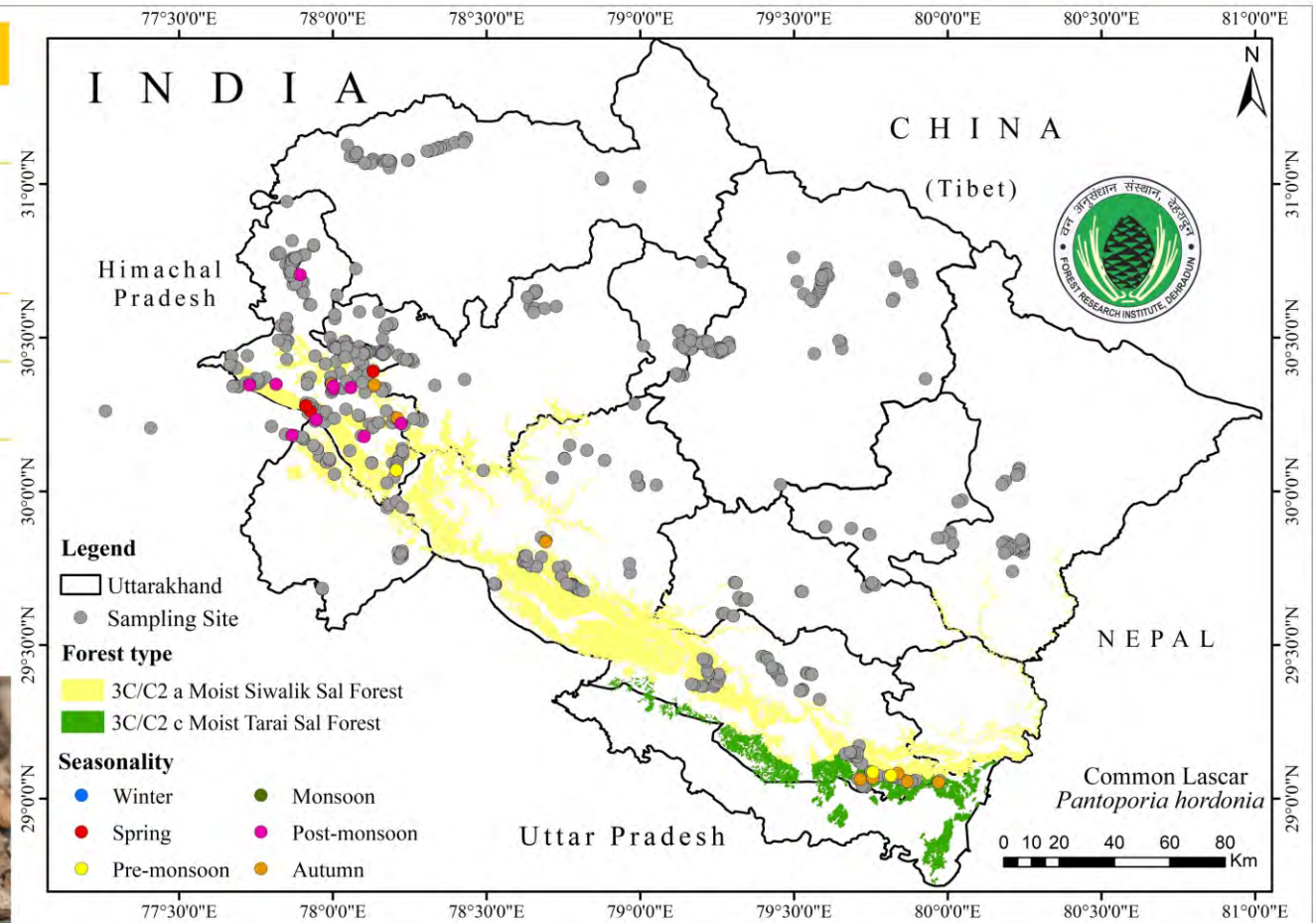
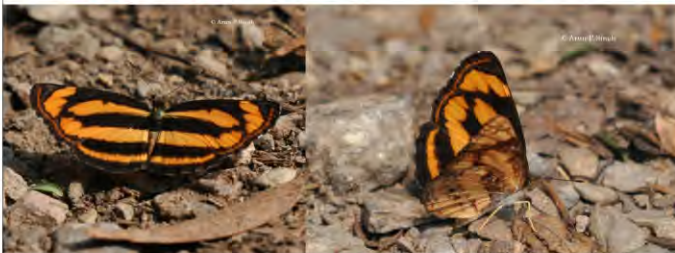
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Uncommon

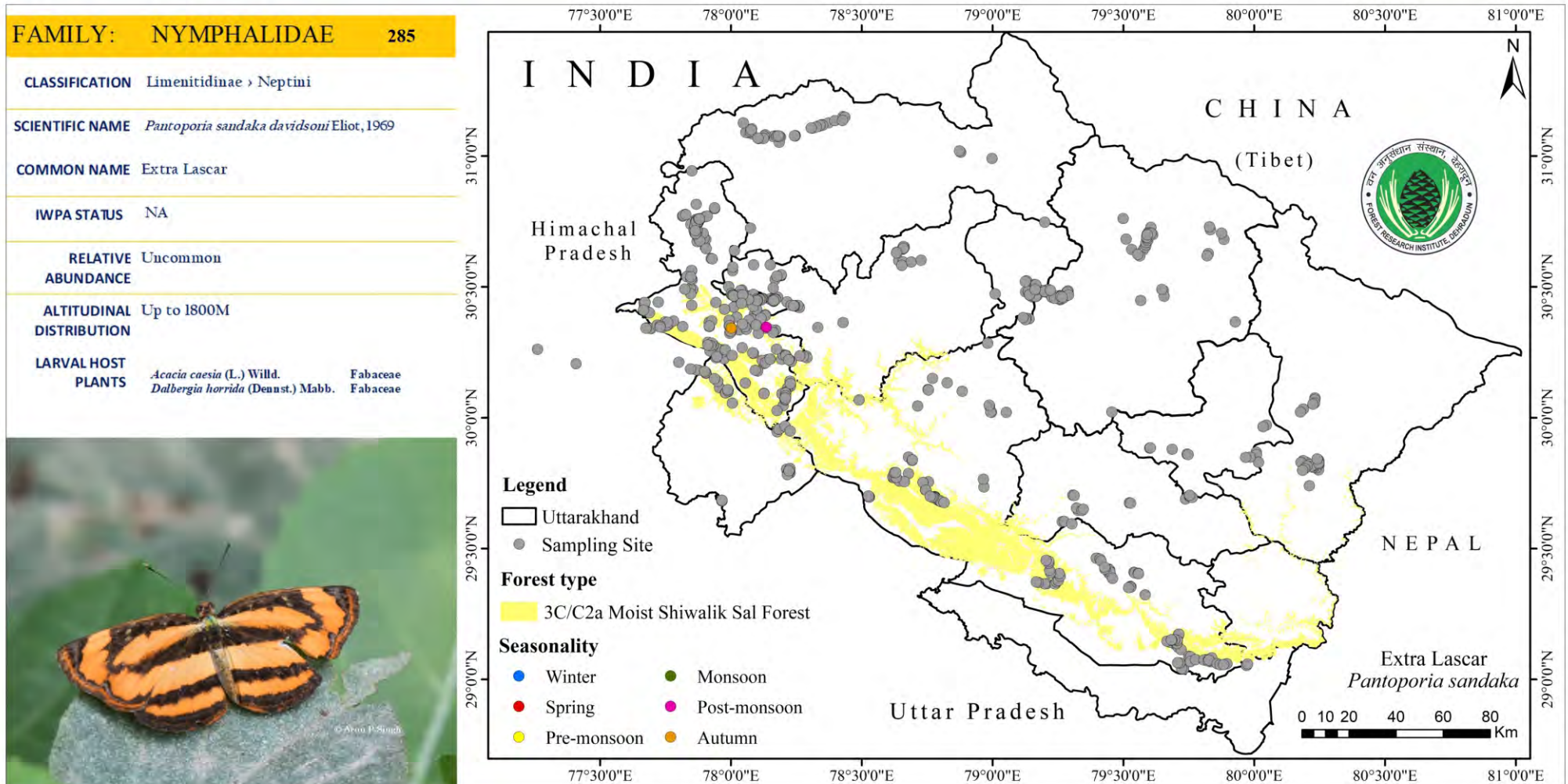
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1150M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY:	NYMPHALIDAE	284
CLASSIFICATION	Limenitidinae > Neptini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Pantoporia hordonia hordonia</i> (Stoll, [1790])	
COMMON NAME	Common Lascar	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Fairly Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 2000M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Acacia megaladena</i> Desv. Fabaceae <i>Acacia sinuata</i> (Lour.) Merr. Fabaceae <i>Albizia Durazz.</i> Fabaceae <i>Albizia odoratissima</i> (L.f.) Benth. Fabaceae	





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 286

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae > Limenitidini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Auzakia danava danava* (Moore, [1858])

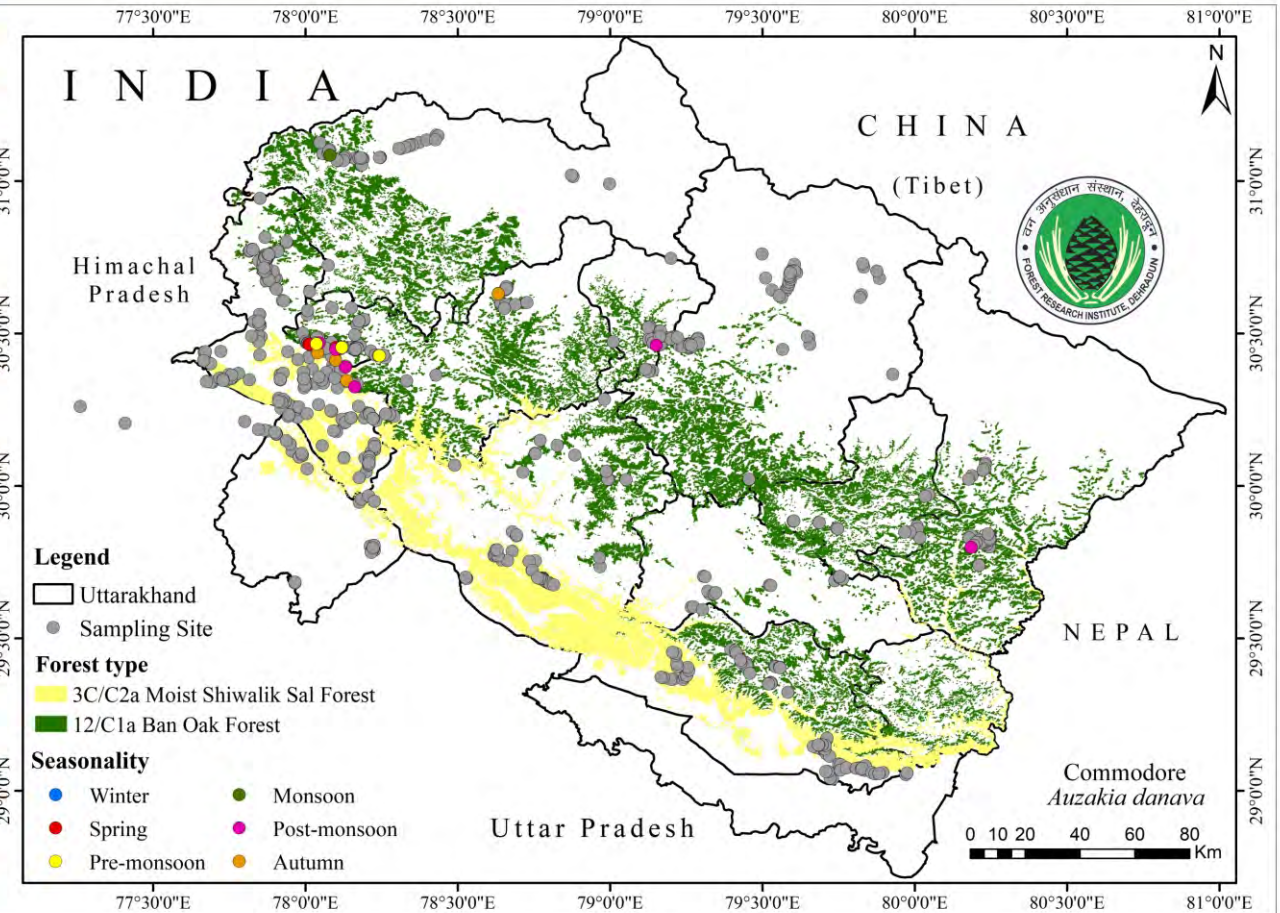
COMMON NAME Indian Commodore

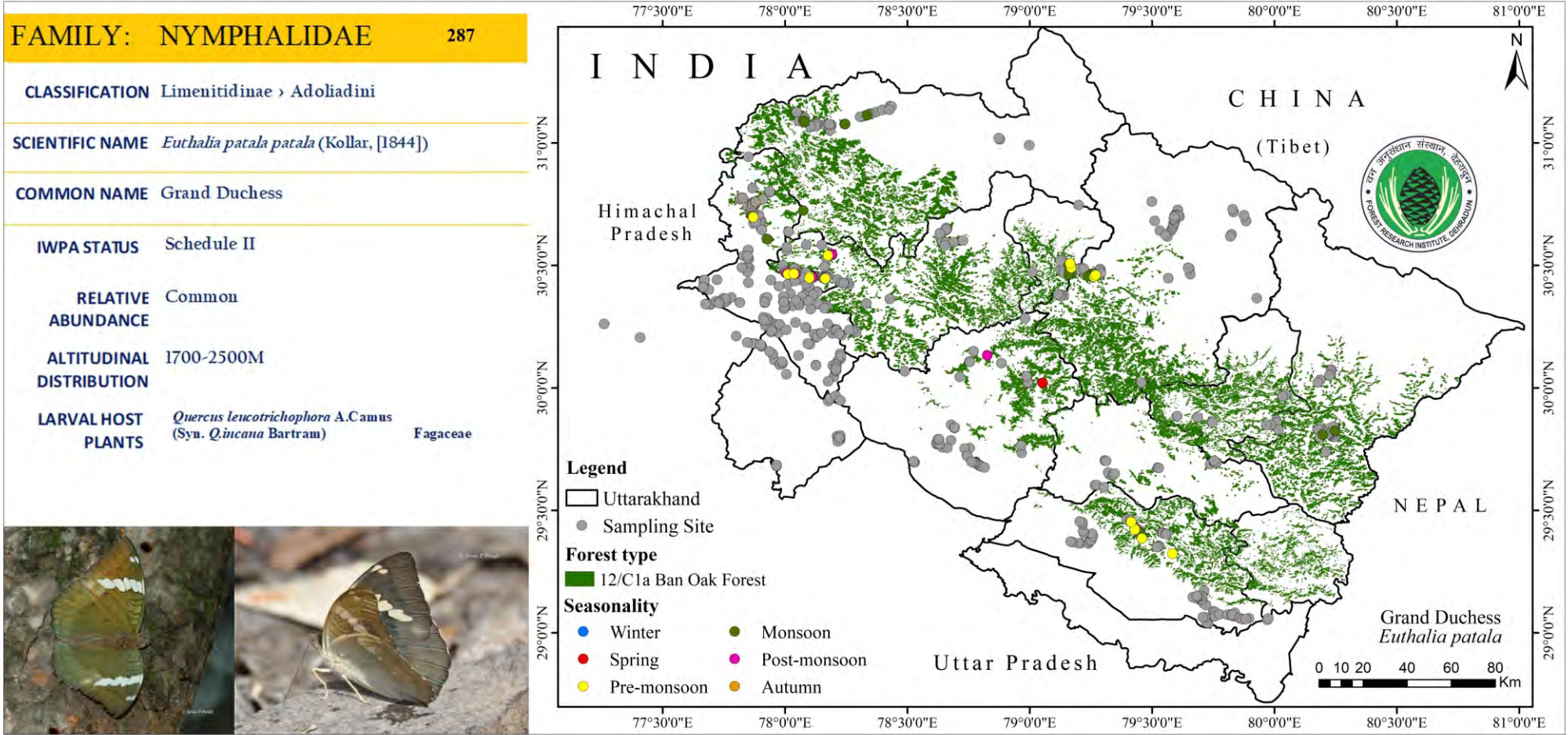
IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 880-2200M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 288

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae > Adoliadini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Euthalia aconthea garuda* (Moore, [1858])

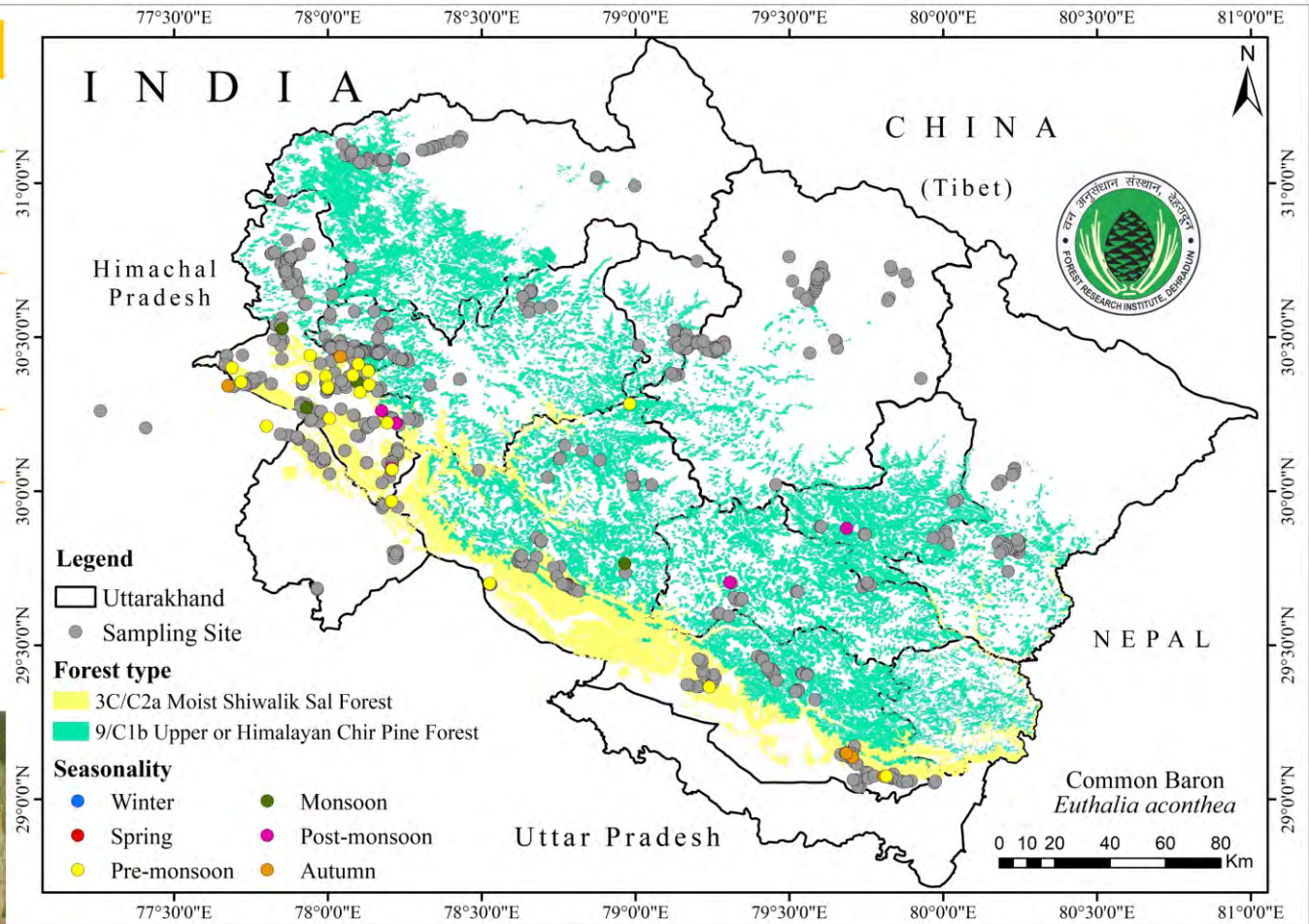
COMMON NAME Common Baron

IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2400M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
	<i>Bryonia</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae
	<i>Scurrula parasitica</i> L.	Loranthaceae
	<i>Morus</i> L.	Moraceae
	<i>Trophis aspera</i> Retz.	Moraceae



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 289

CLASSIFICATION Limenitidinae > Adoliadini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Euthalia lubentina lubentina* (Cramer, [1777])

COMMON NAME Gaudy Baron

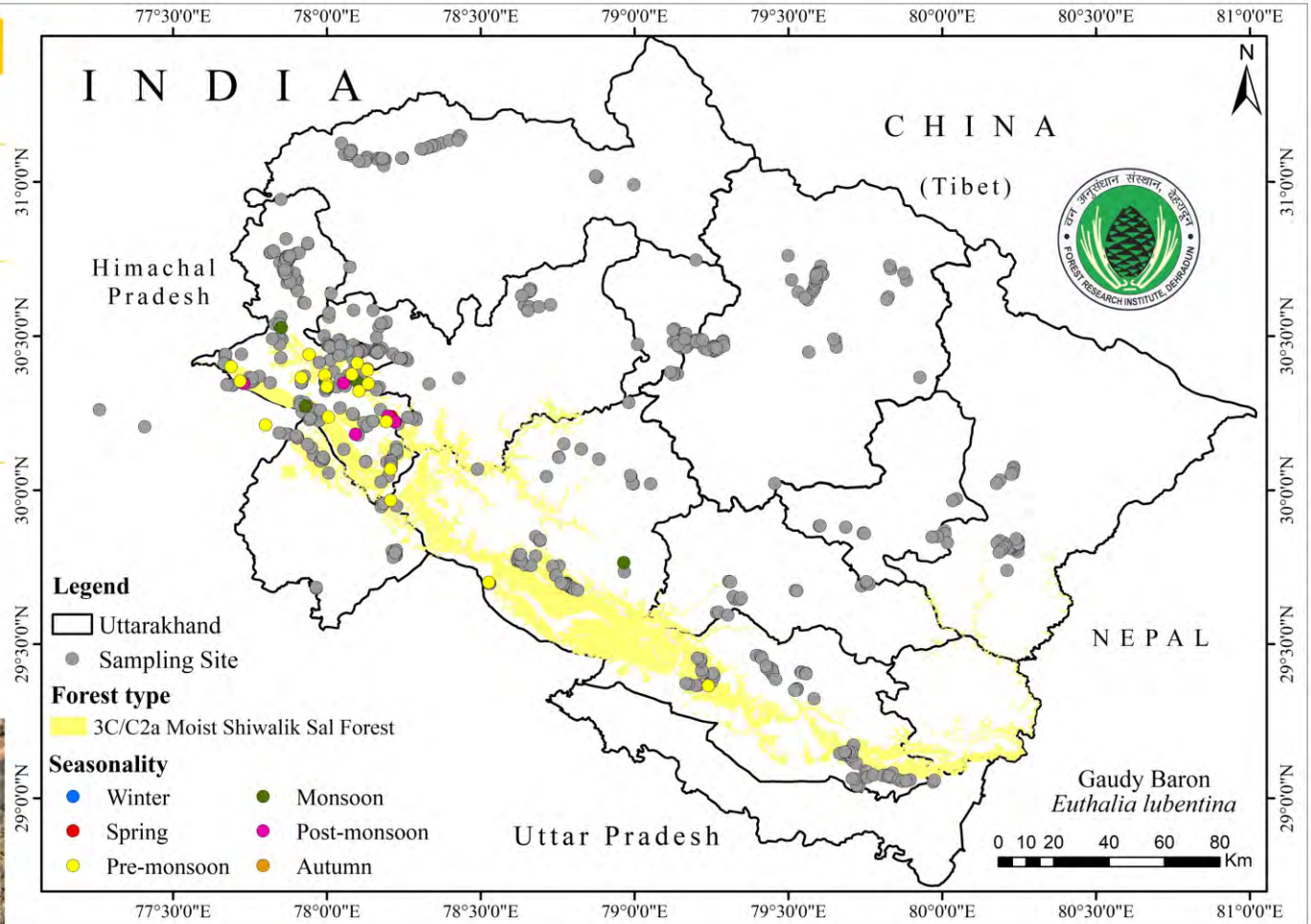
IWPA STATUS Schedule IV

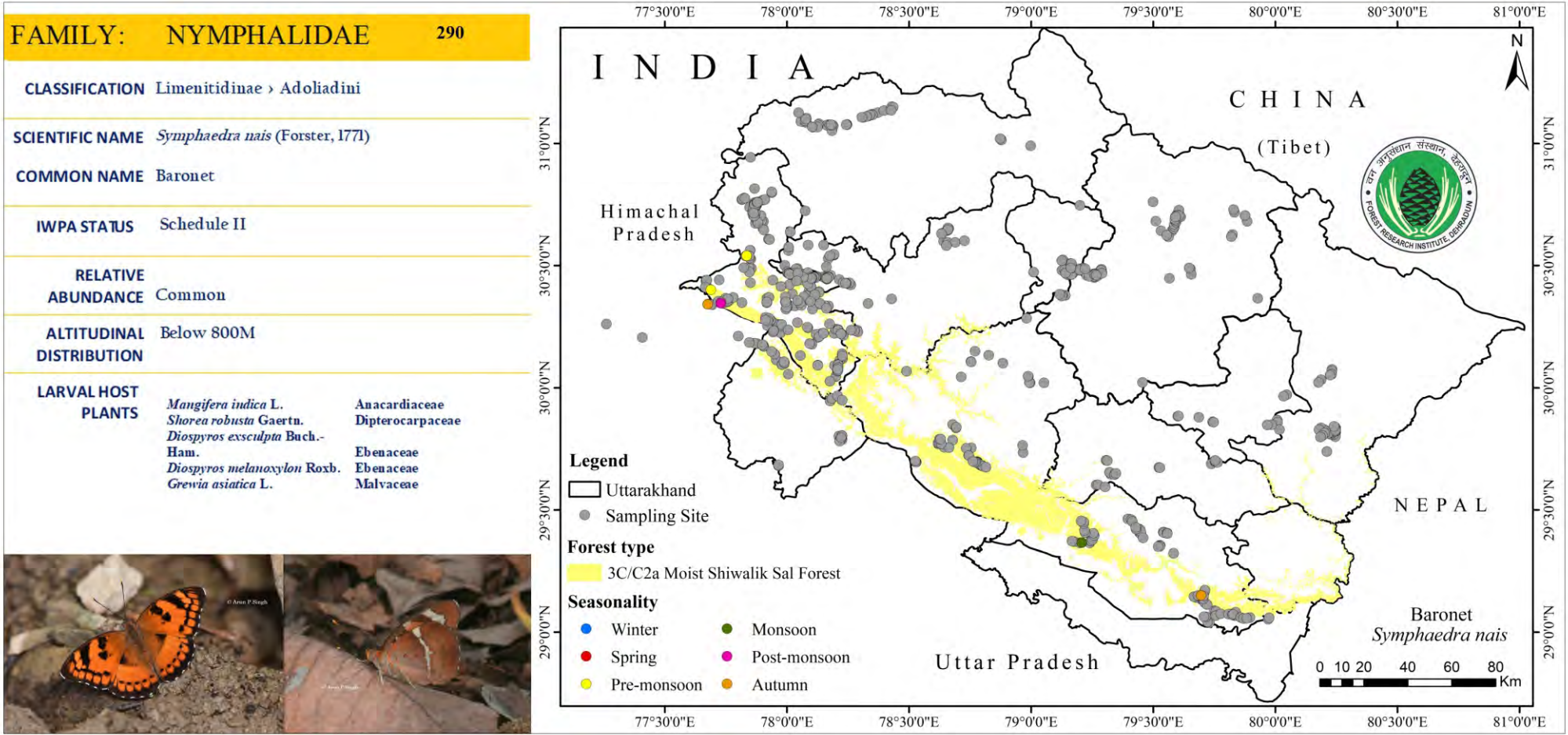
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 3000M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| <i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> (L.f.) Ettingsh. | Loranthaceae |
| <i>Dendrophthoe glabrescens</i> (Blakeley) | Loranthaceae |
| Barlow | Loranthaceae |
| <i>Loranthus longiflorus</i> Desr. | Loranthaceae |
| <i>Scurrula parasitica</i> L. | Loranthaceae |
| <i>Scurrula ferruginea</i> (Jack) Danser | Loranthaceae |





FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 291

CLASSIFICATION Apaturinae > Apaturini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Sephis dichroa* (Kollar, [1844])

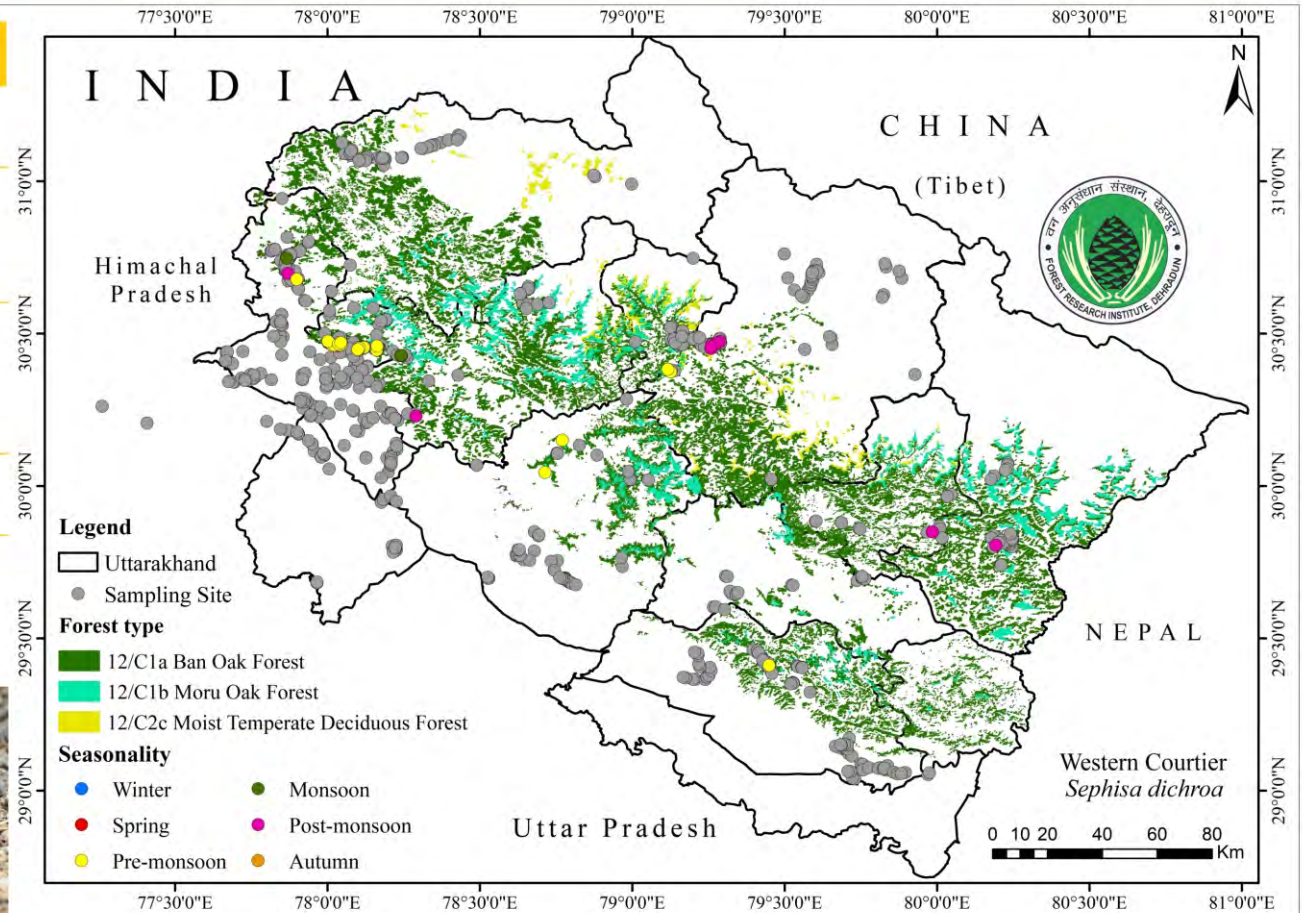
COMMON NAME Western Courtier

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1500-2750M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Quercus leuconrichophora*
A. Camus
(syn. *Q. incana* Bartram) Fagaceae



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 292

CLASSIFICATION Apaturinae > Apaturini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Euripus consimilis consimilis* (Westwood, [1851])

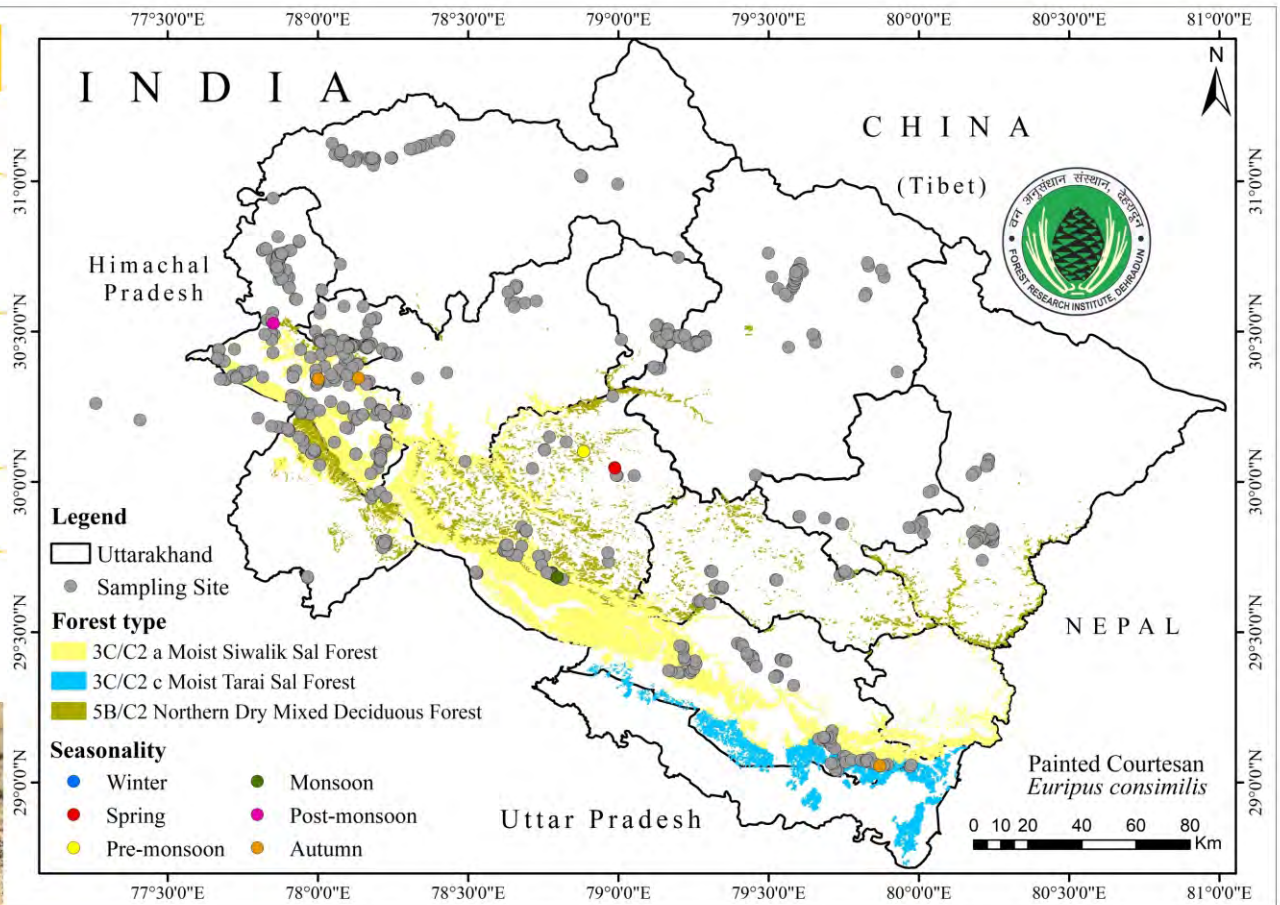
COMMON NAME Painted Courtesan

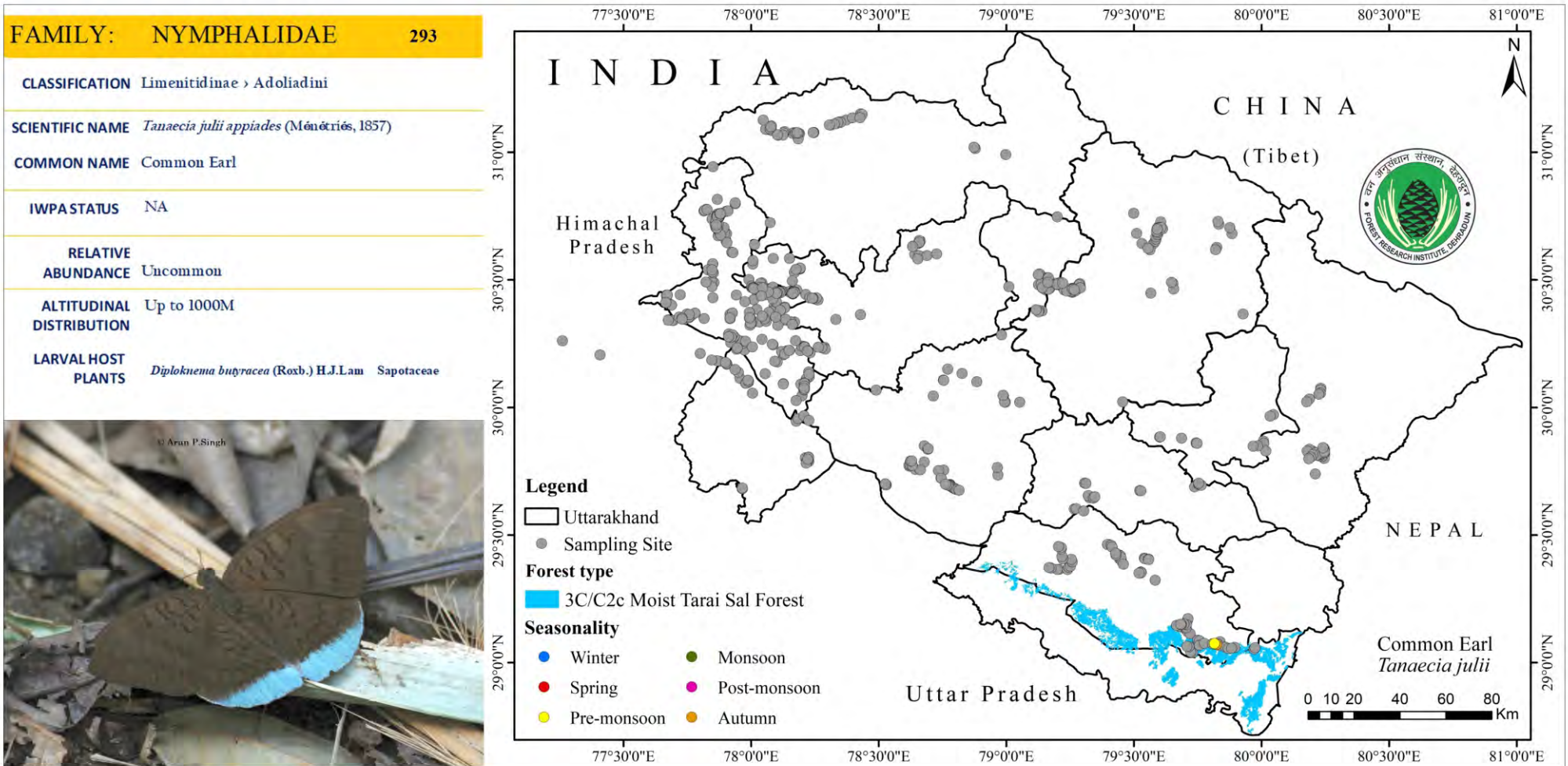
IWPA STATUS Schedule II

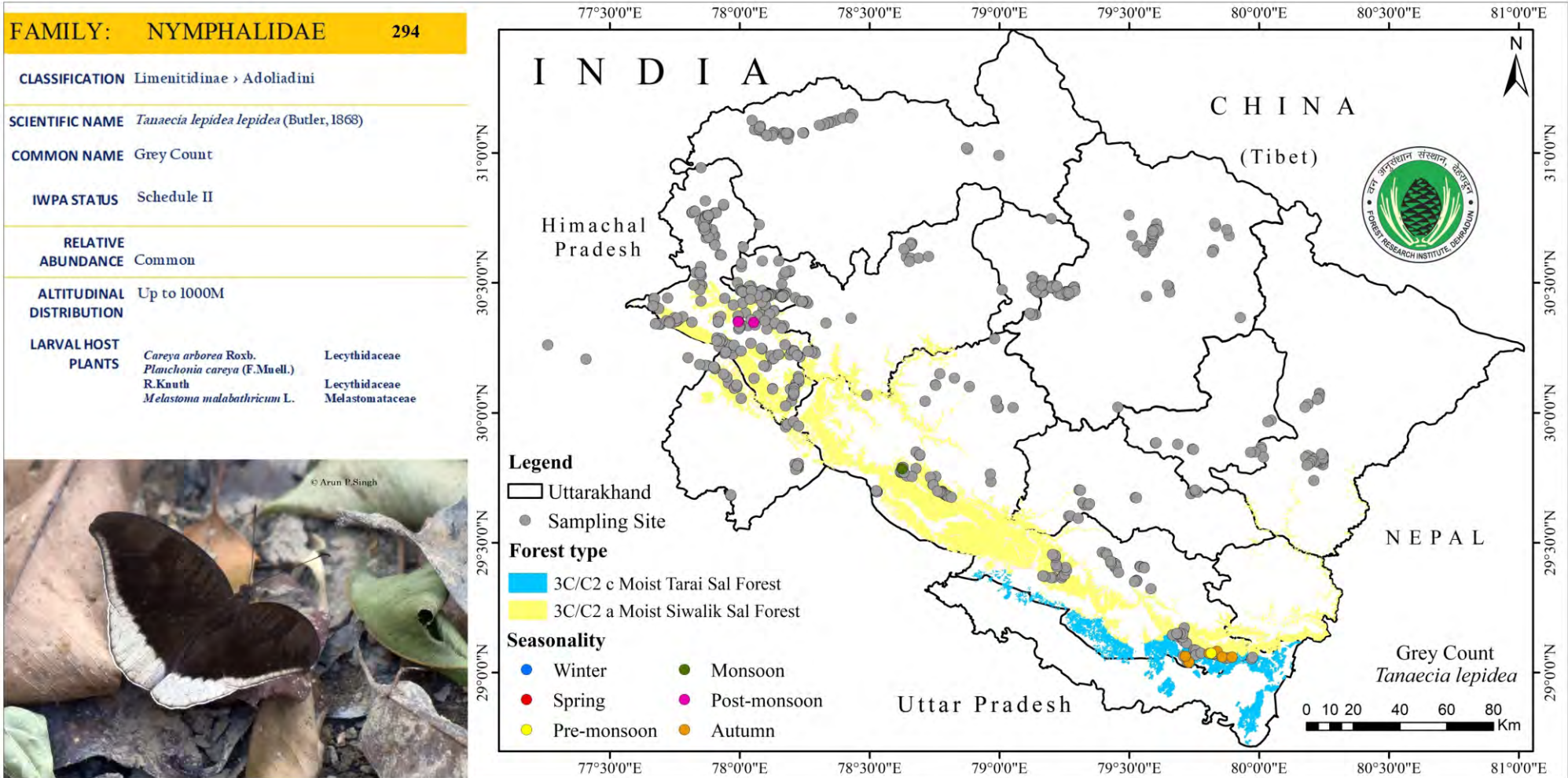
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

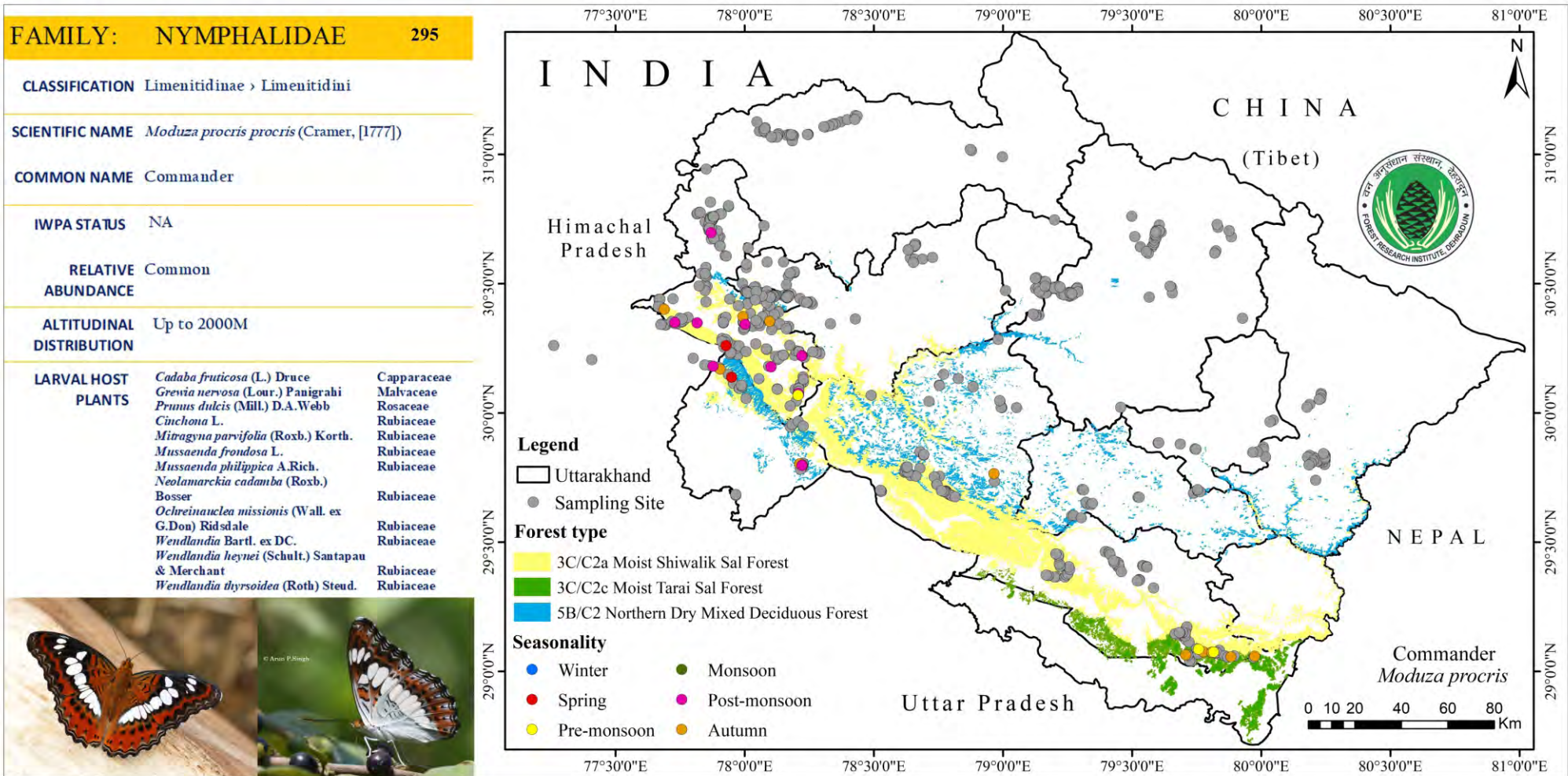
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 300-1370M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Trema orientalis* (L.) Blume Camabaceae









FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 296

CLASSIFICATION Apaturinae > Apaturini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Hestinalis nama nama* (Doubleday, 1844)

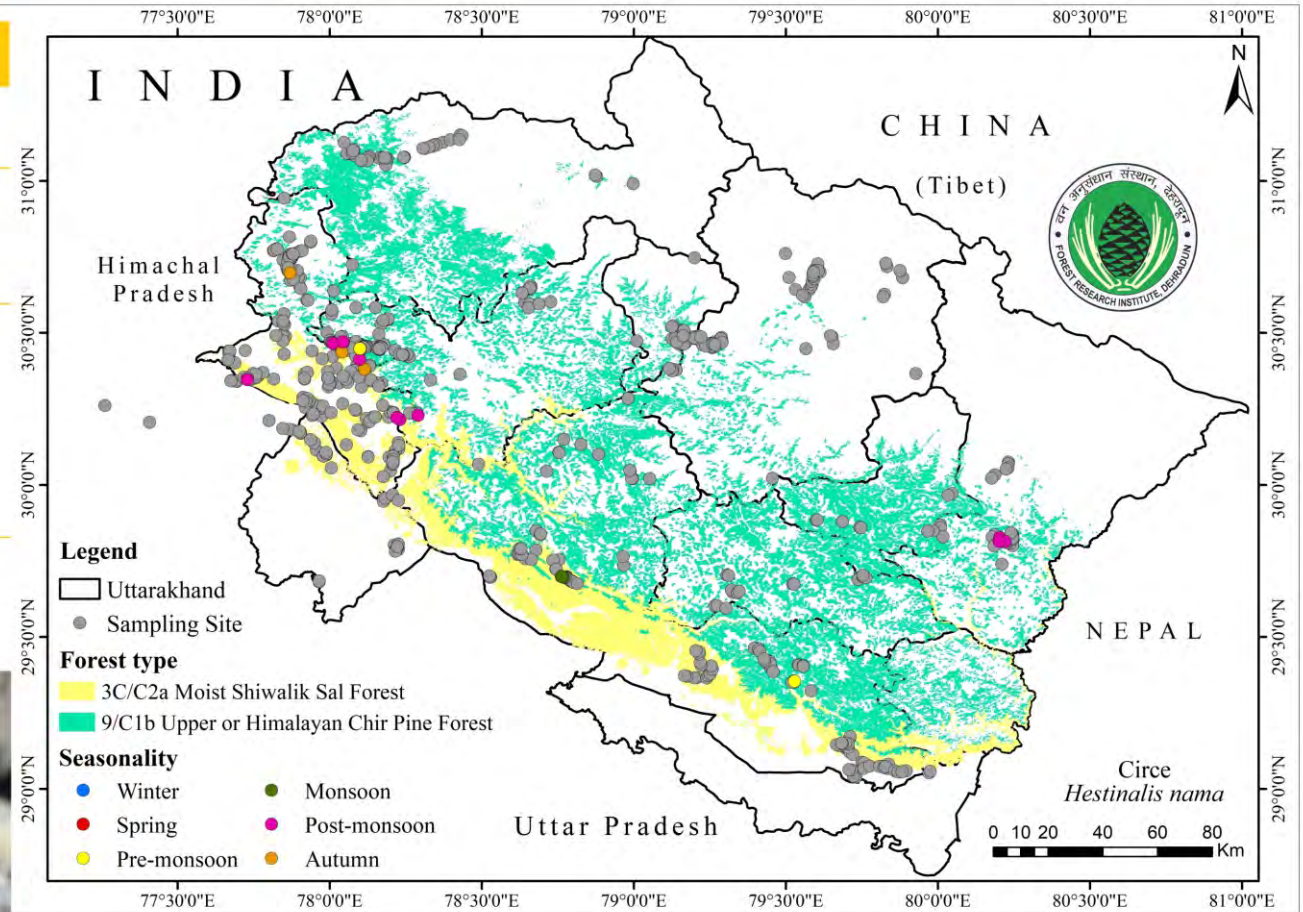
COMMON NAME Circe

IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 400-2200M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 297

CLASSIFICATION Apaturinae > Apaturini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Hestina persimilis zella* Butler, 1869

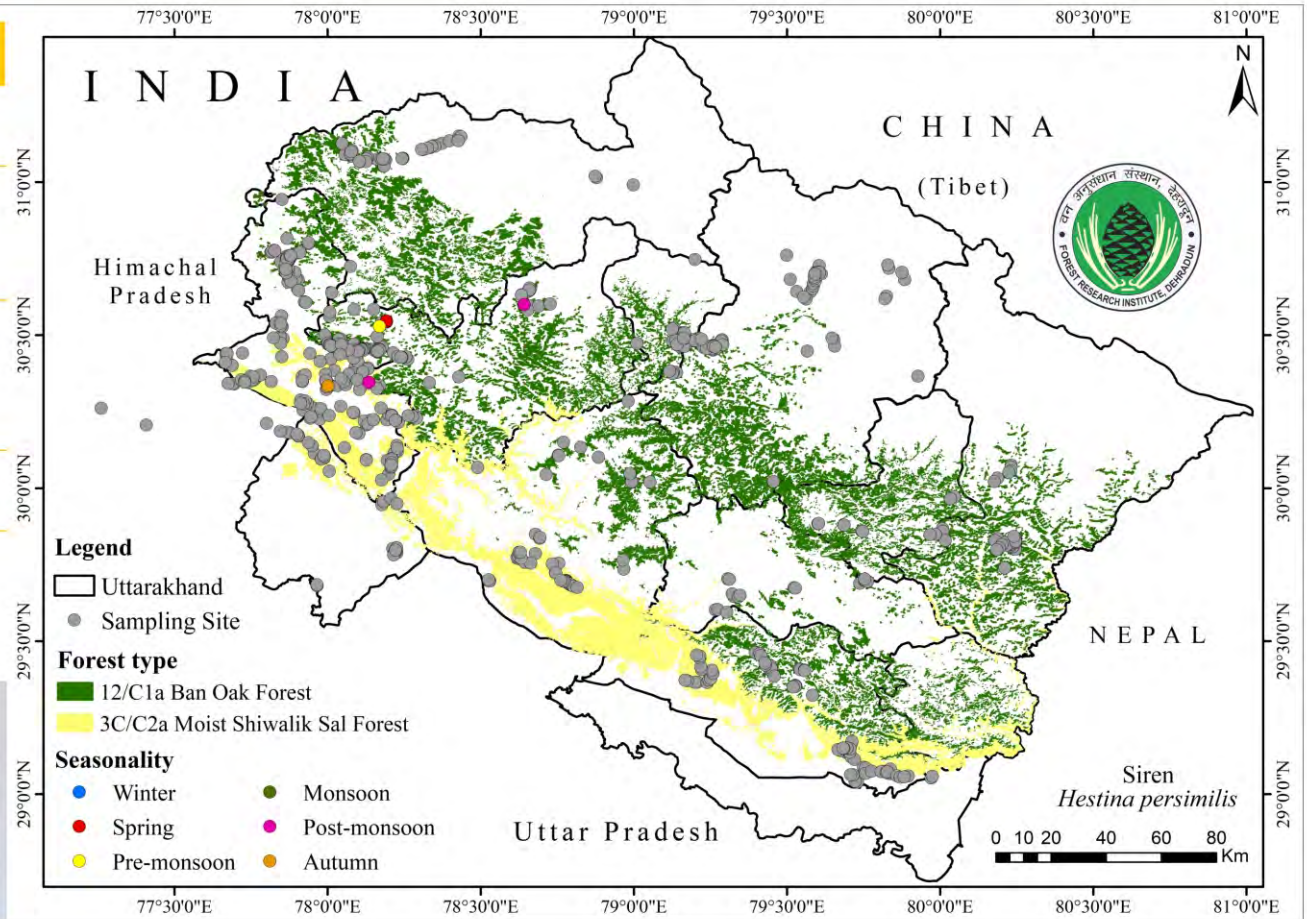
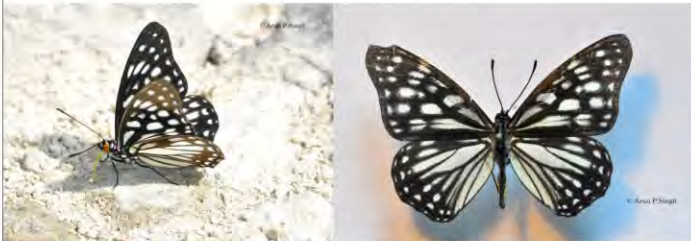
COMMON NAME Siren

IWPA STATUS Schedule II

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 750-1500M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS *Celastrus australis* L. Cannabaceae



FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE 298

CLASSIFICATION Apaturinae > Apaturini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Dilipa morgiana* (Westwood, [1851])

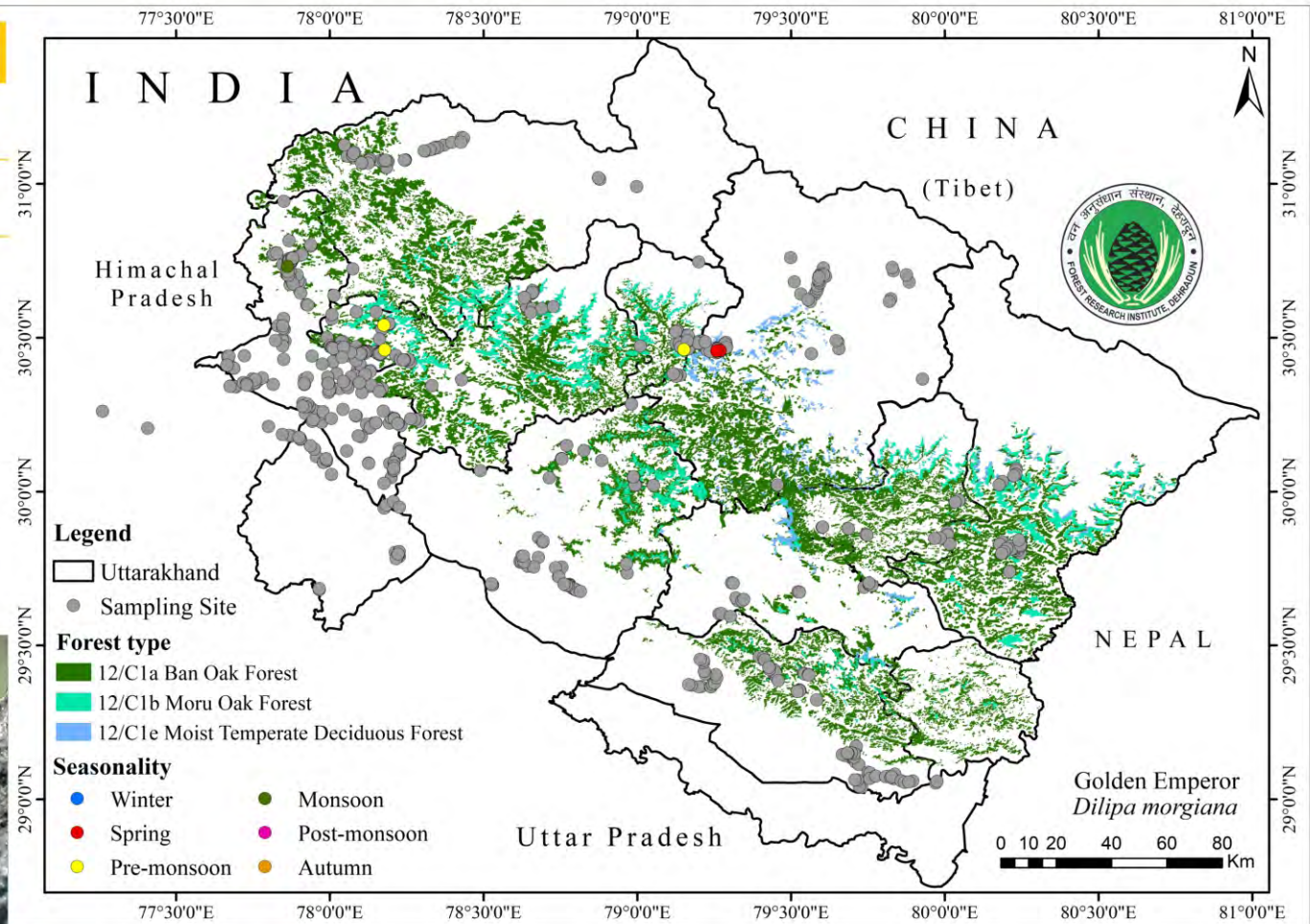
COMMON NAME Golden Emperor

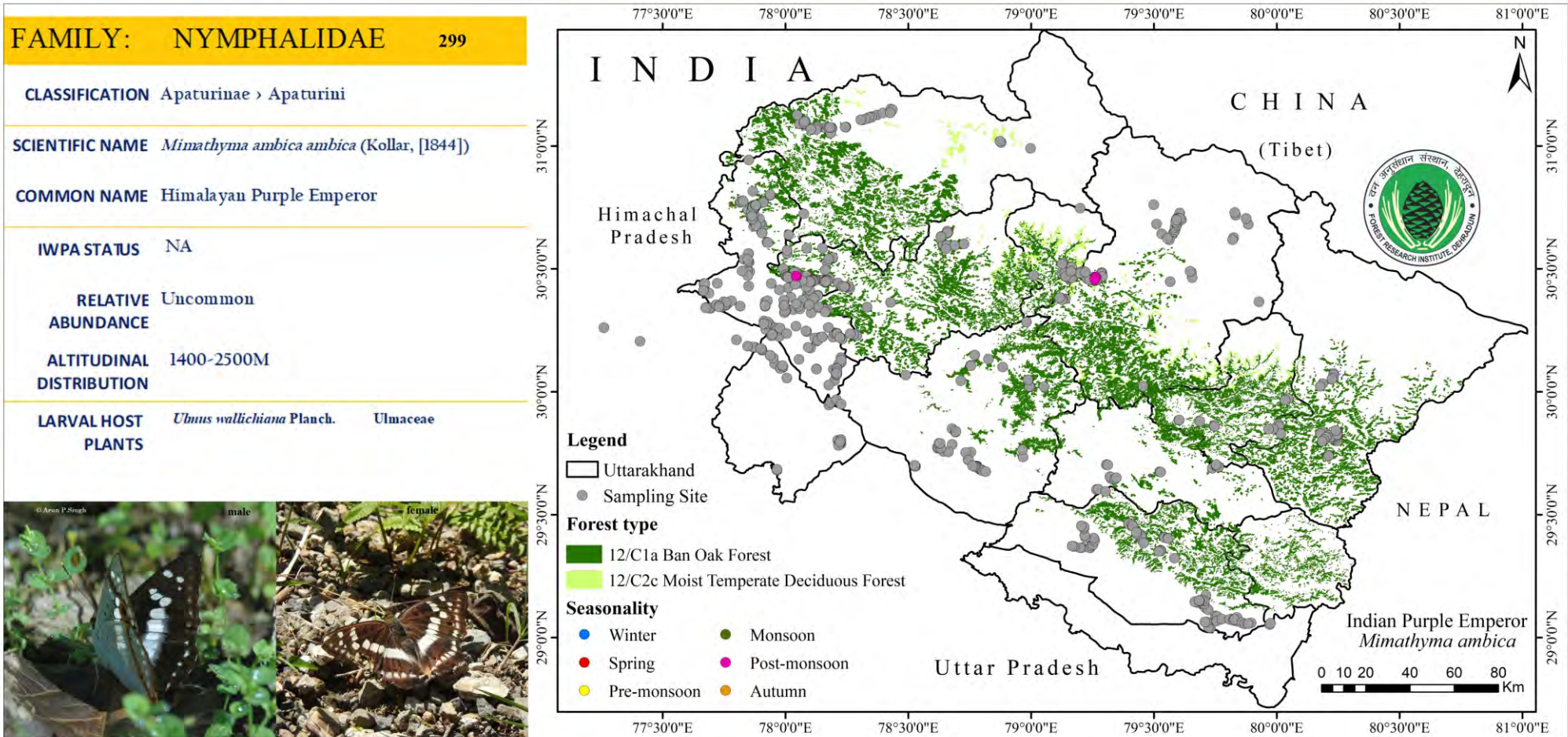
IWPA STATUS Schedule I

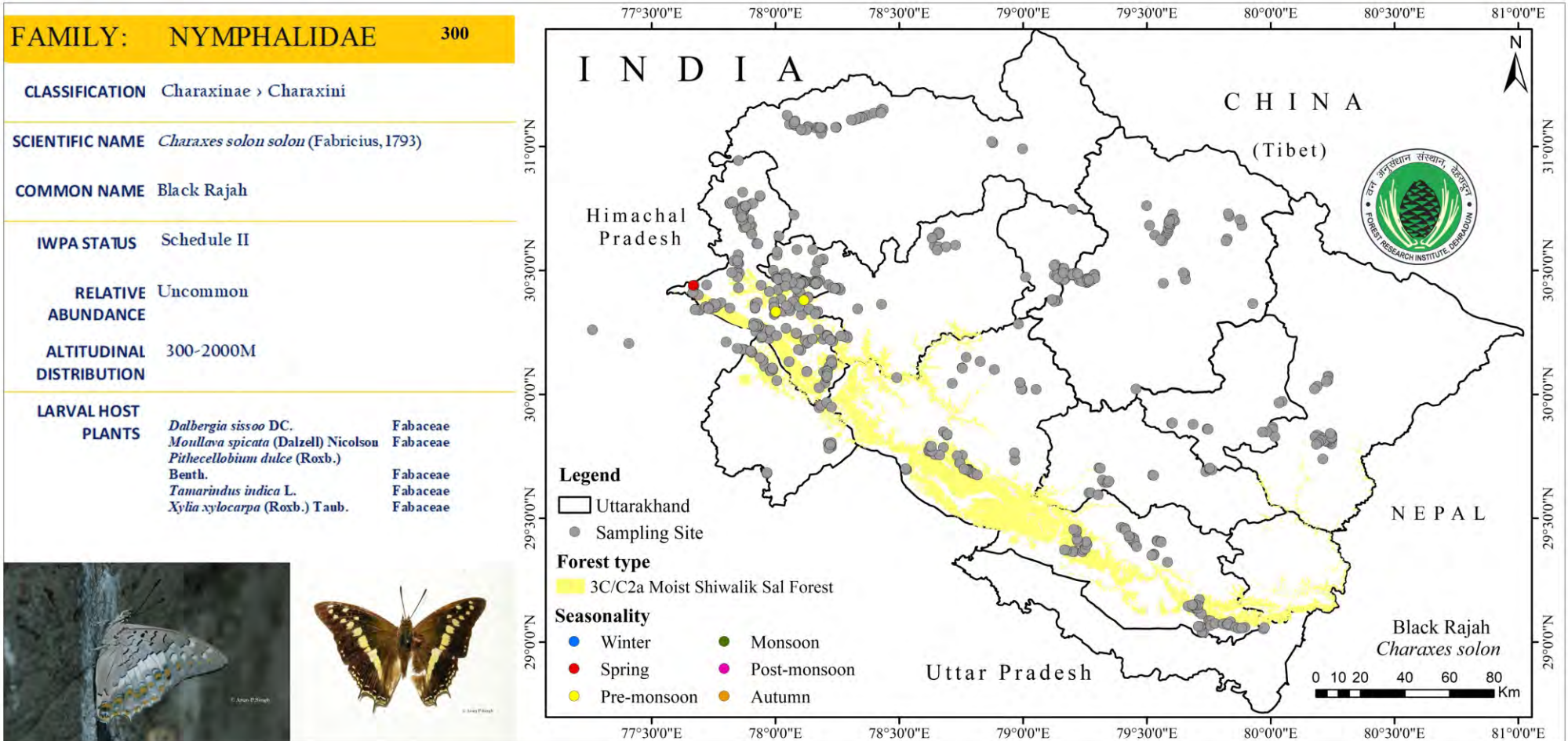
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

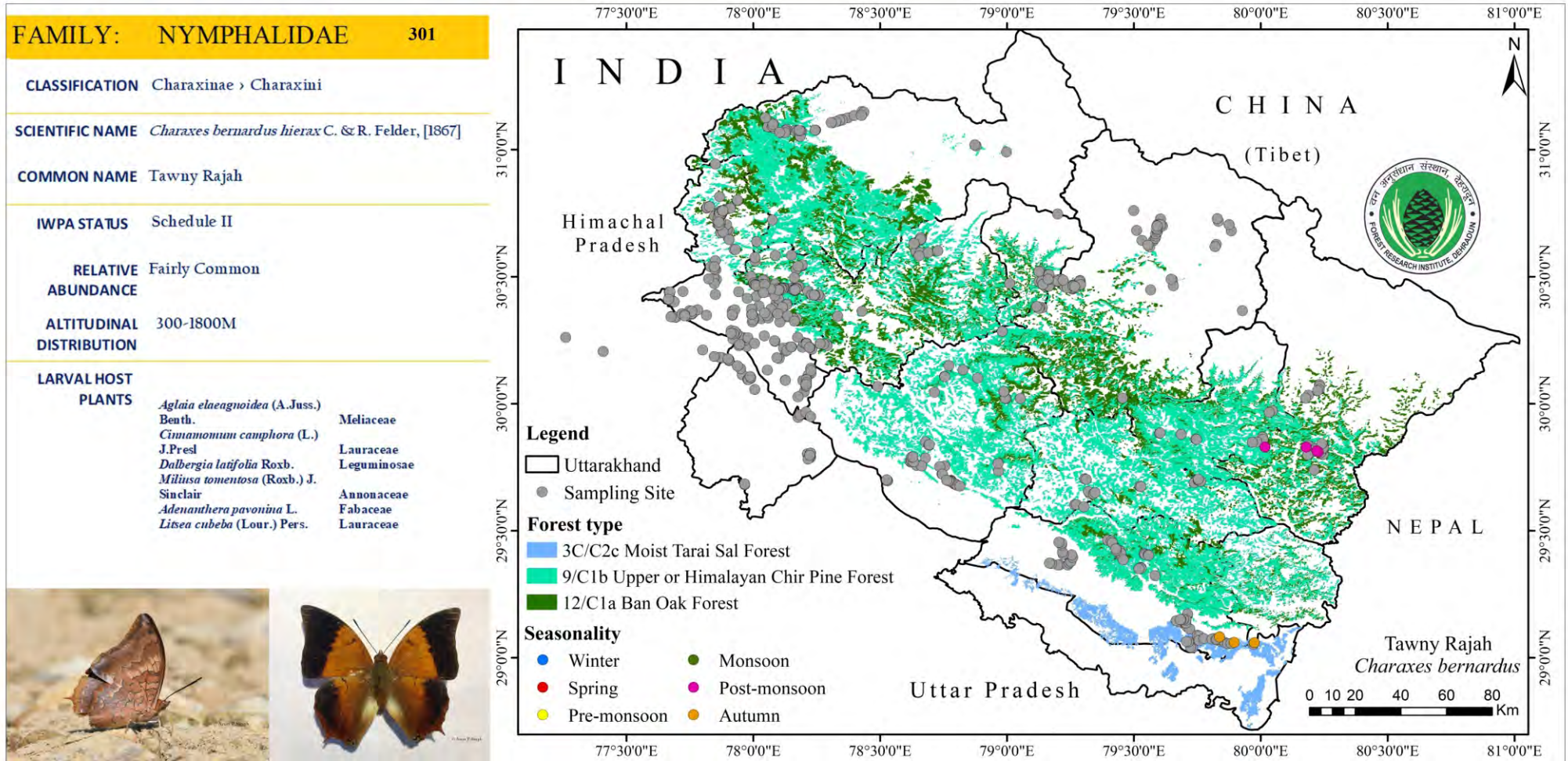
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1400-2340M

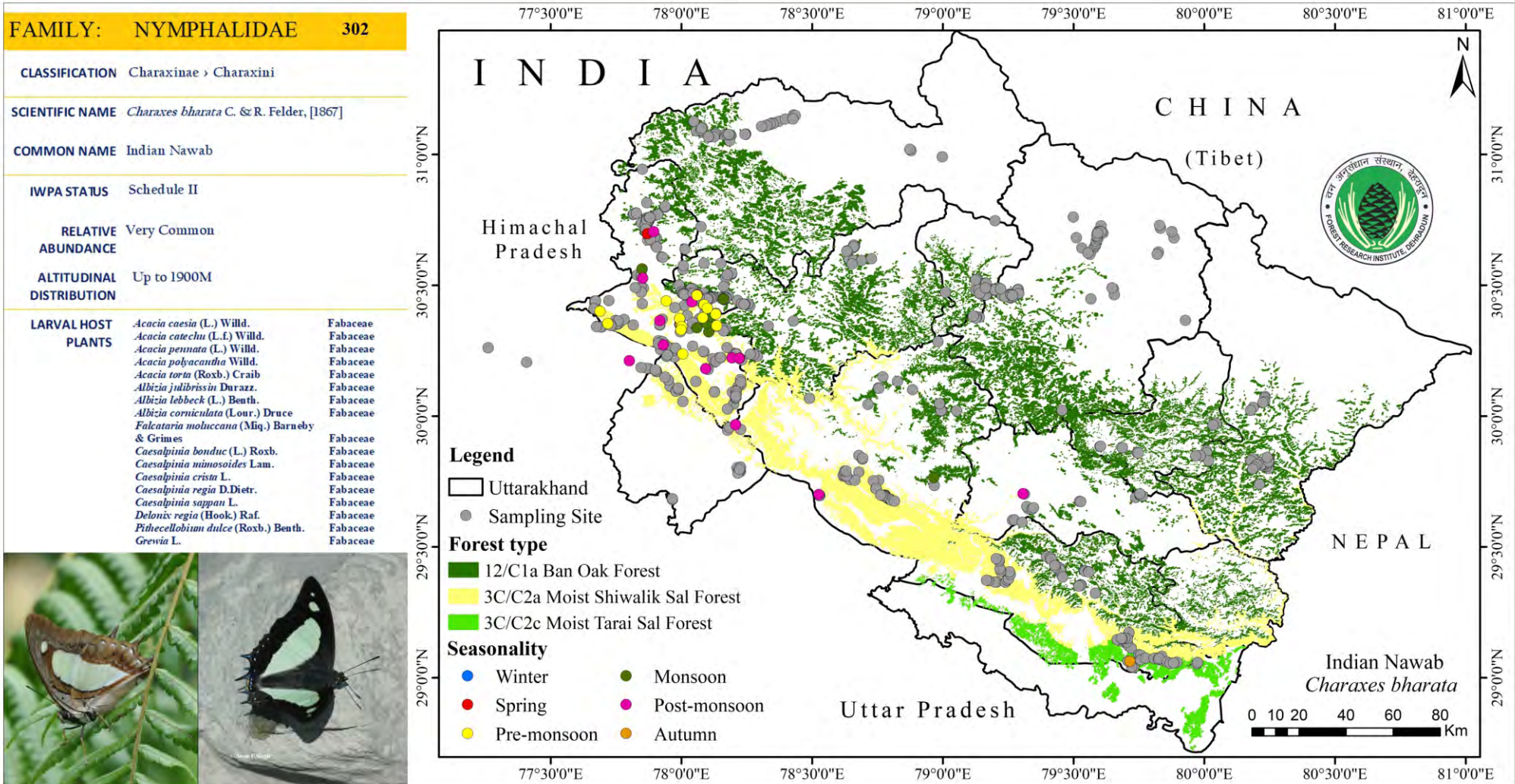
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data deficient

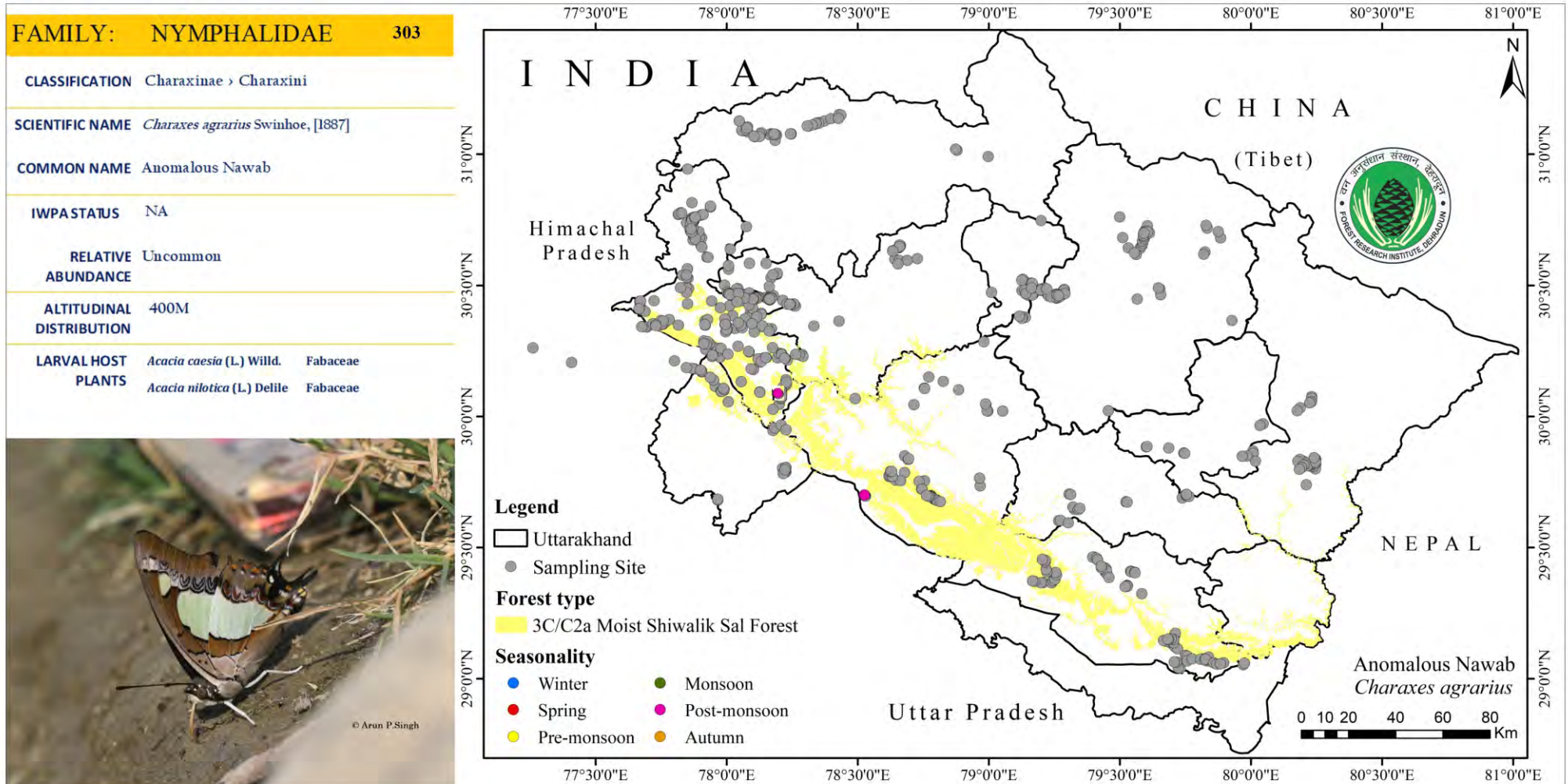


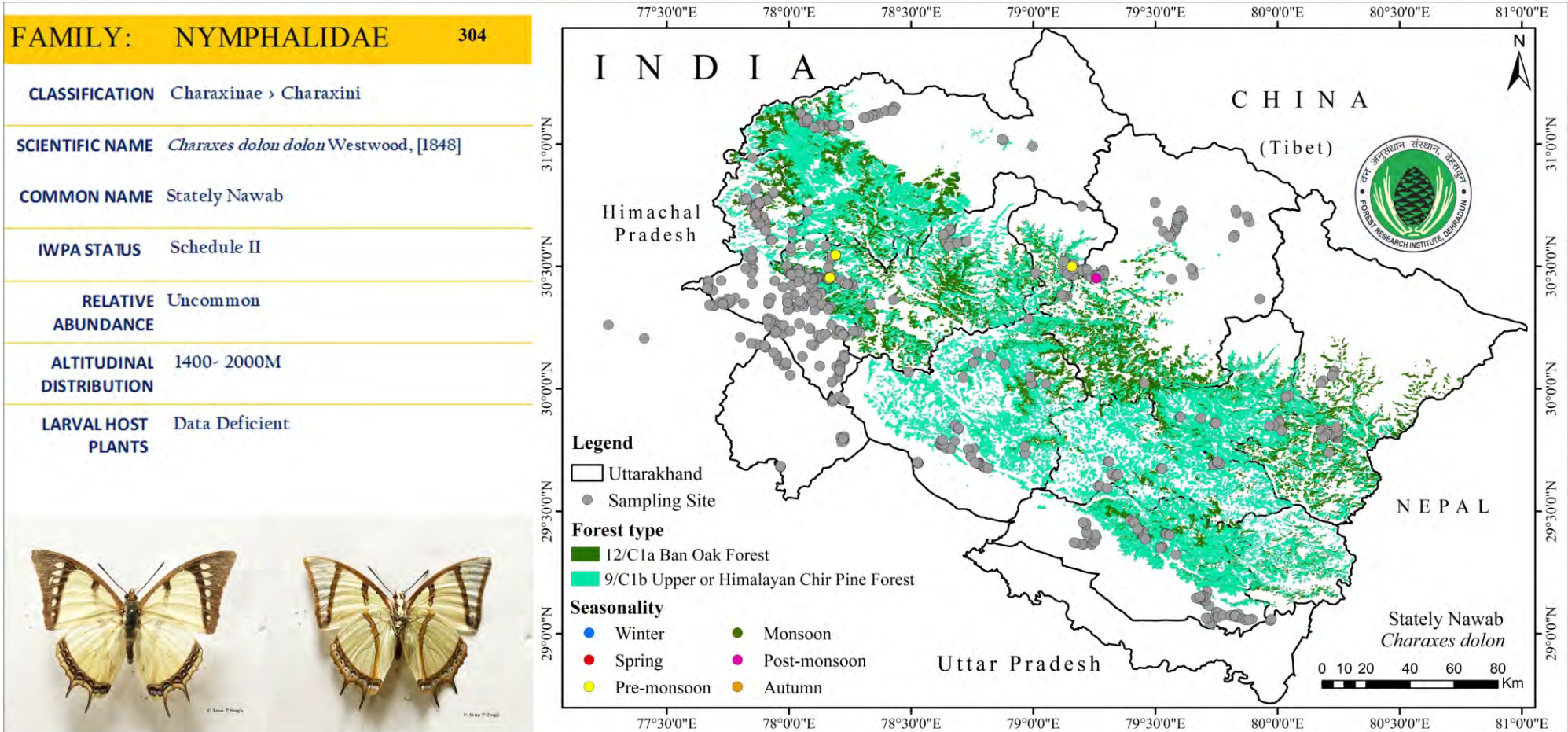












6.HESPERIIDAE

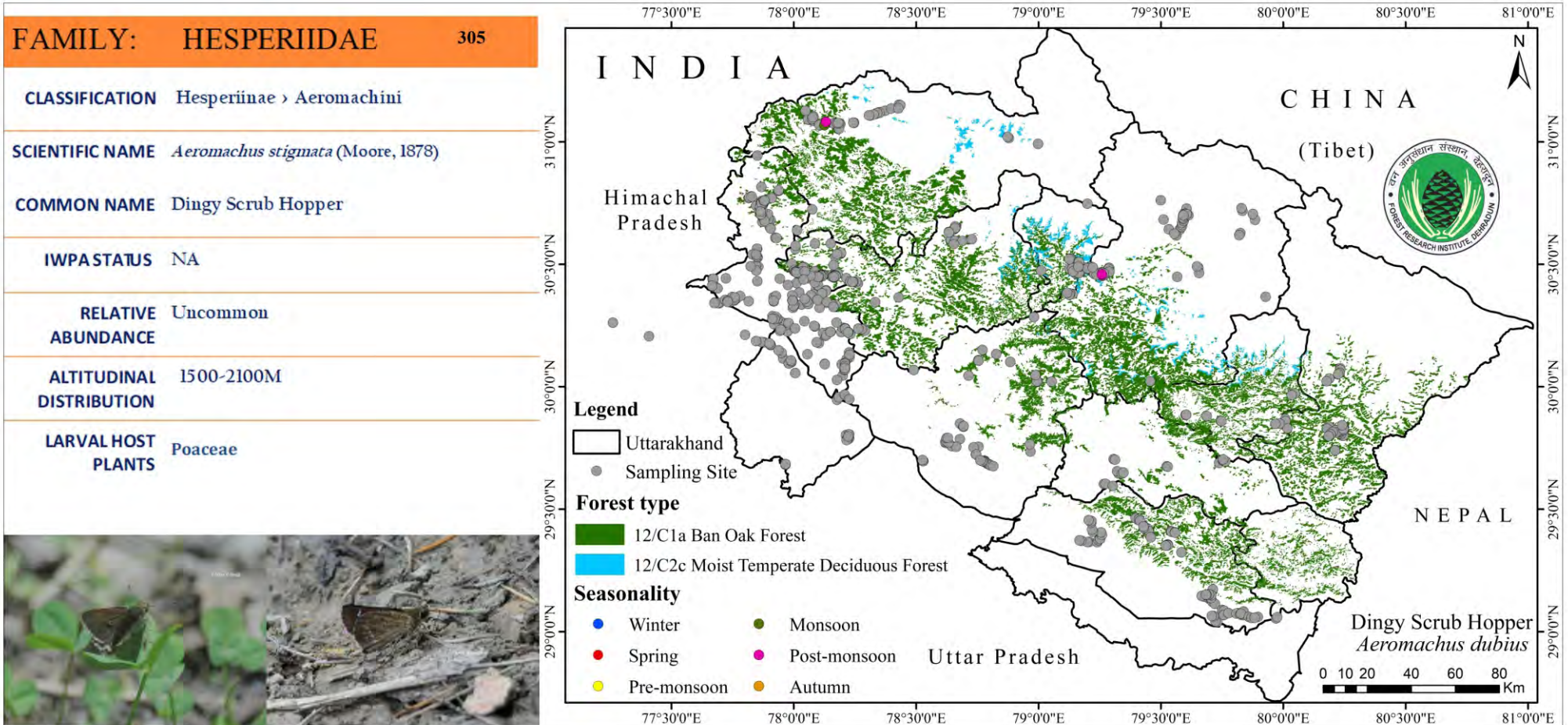
(Skippers)

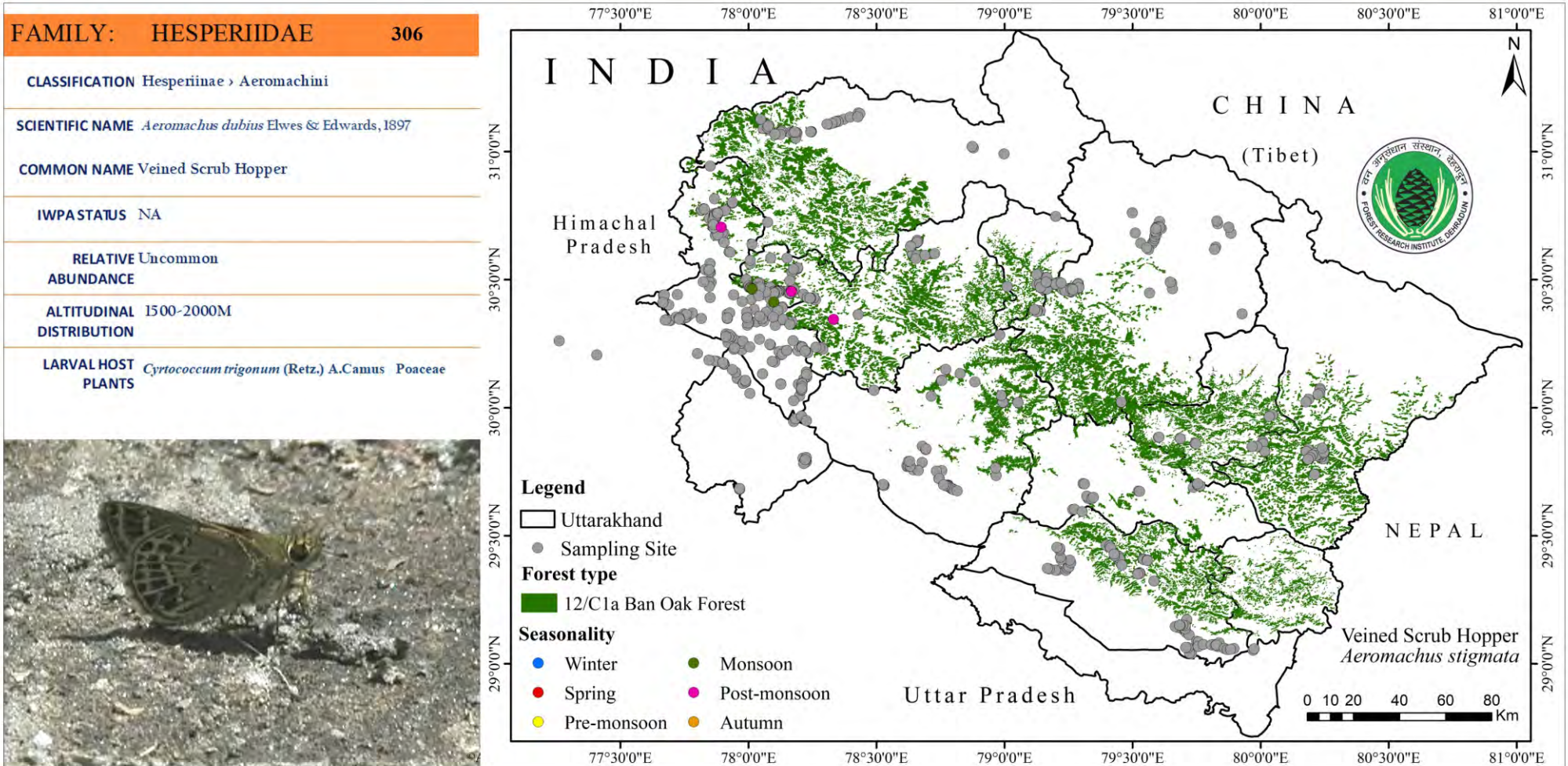
(305-365)

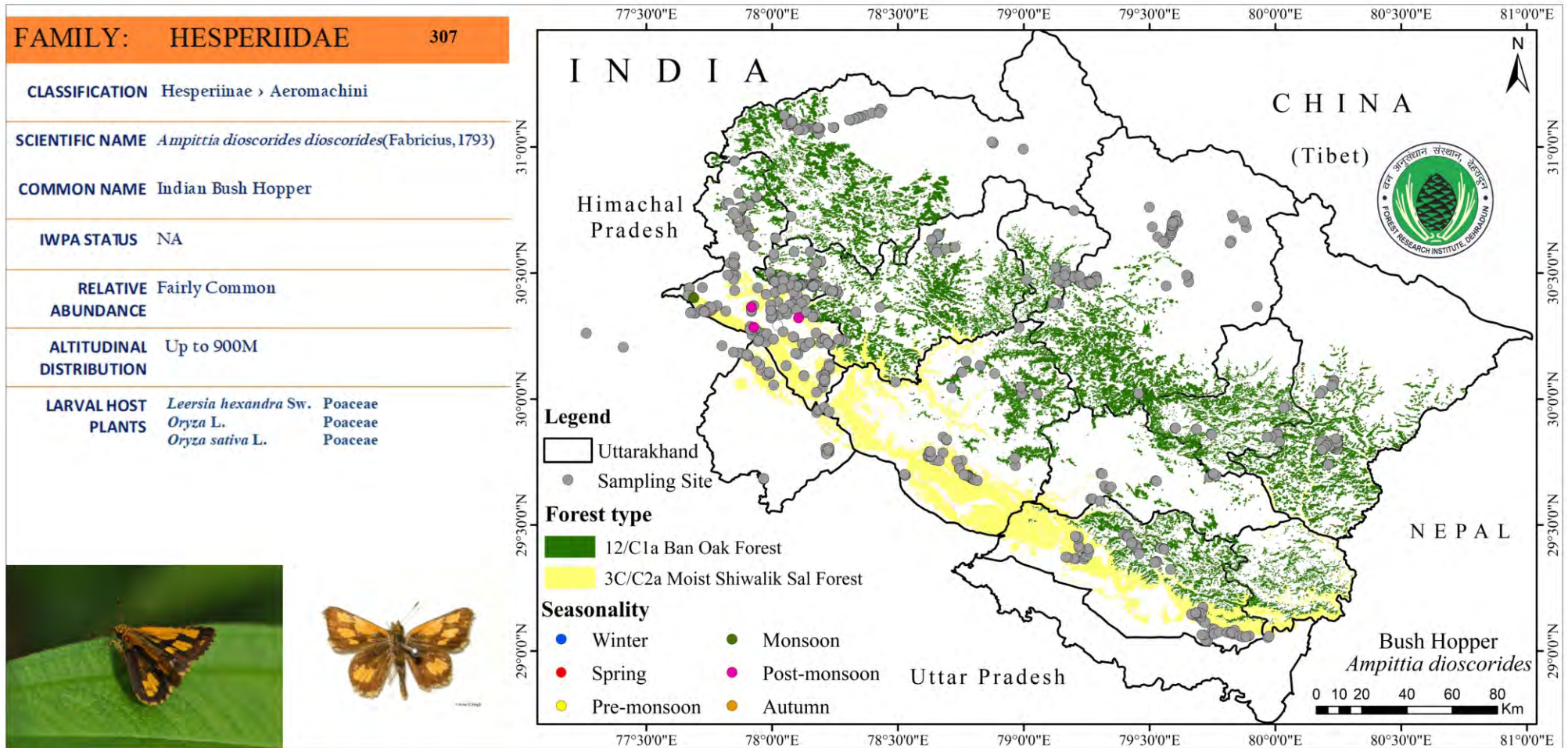


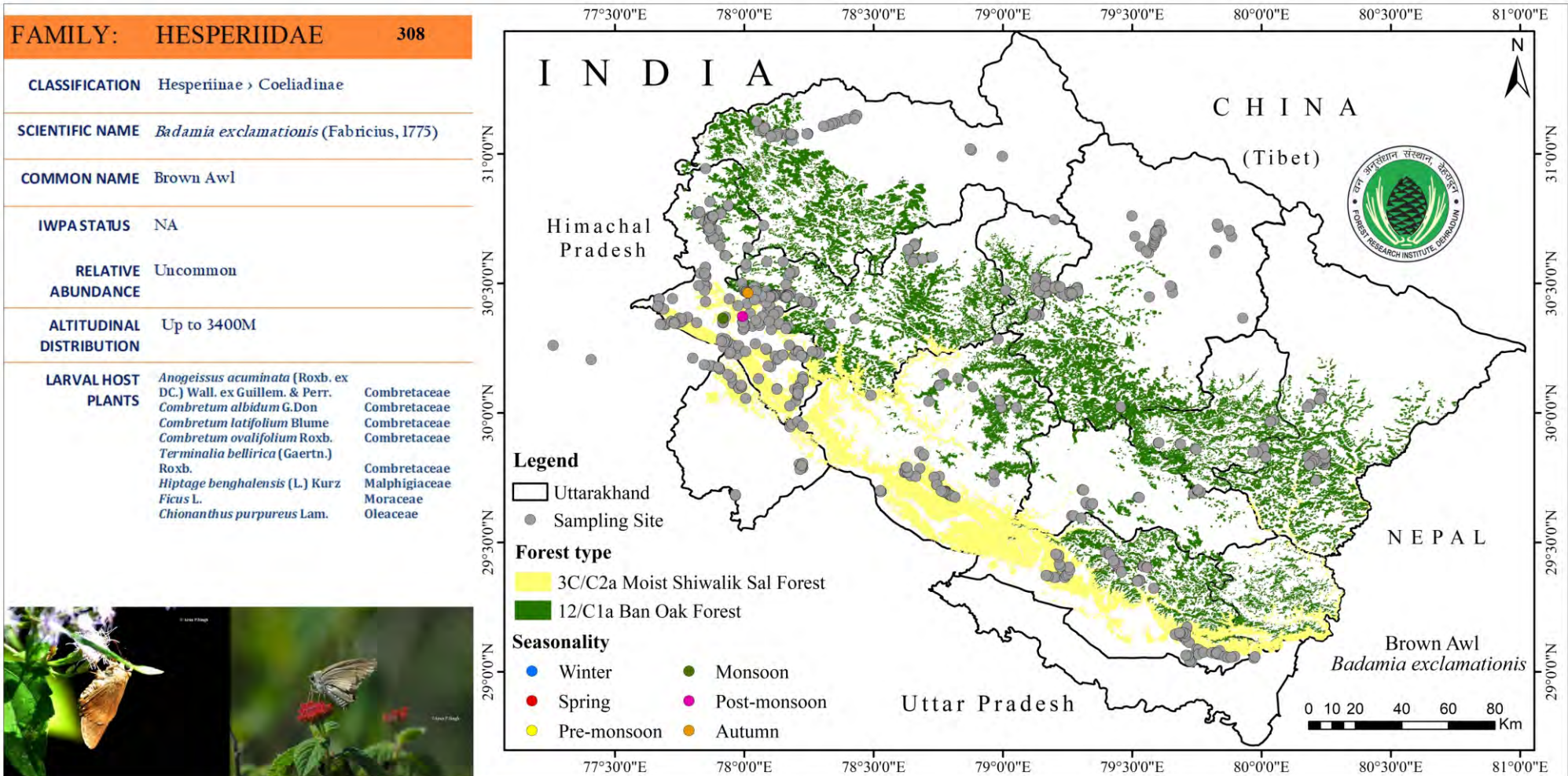
West Himalayan Upper Oak-Fir Forest

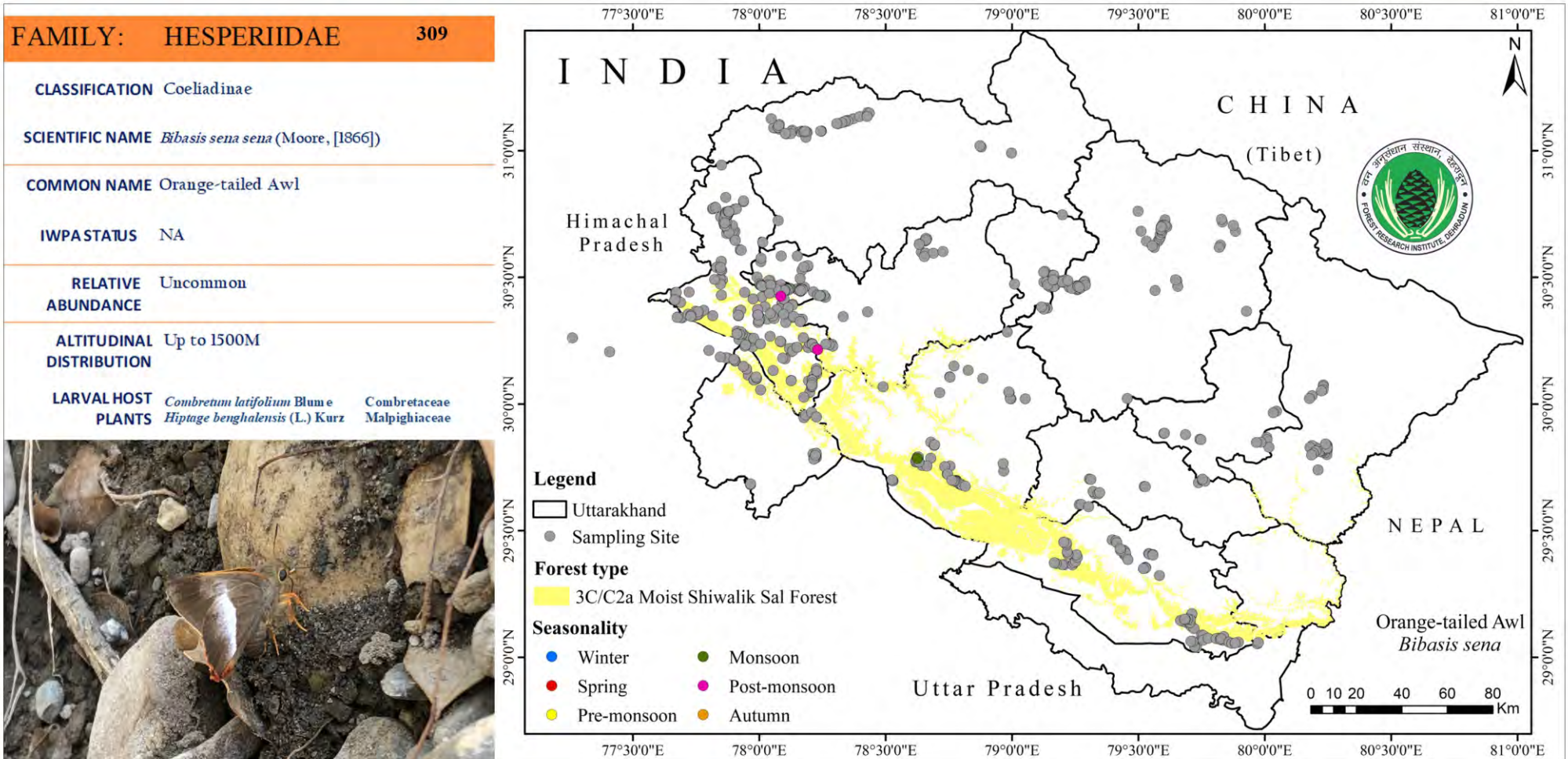


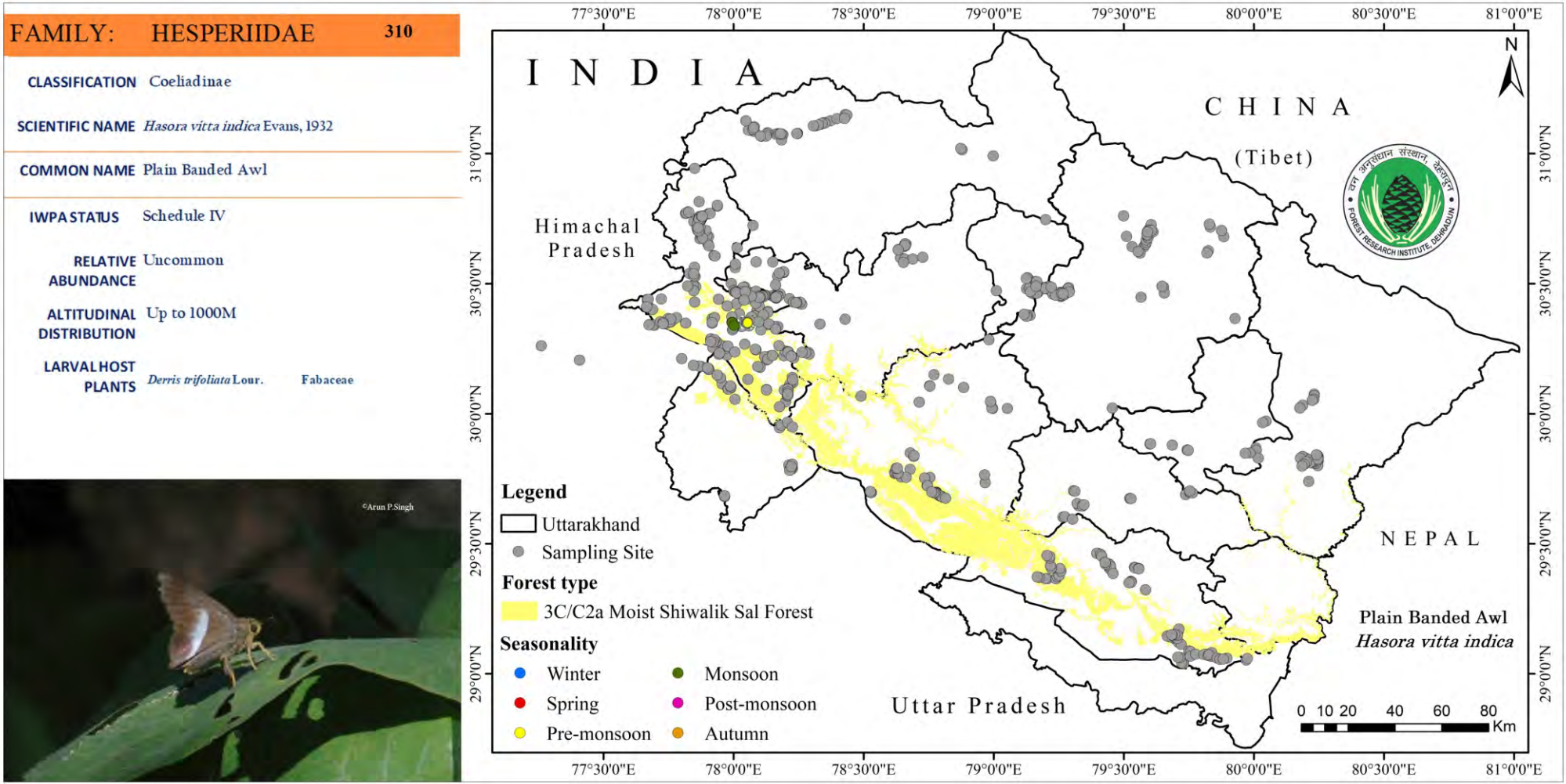


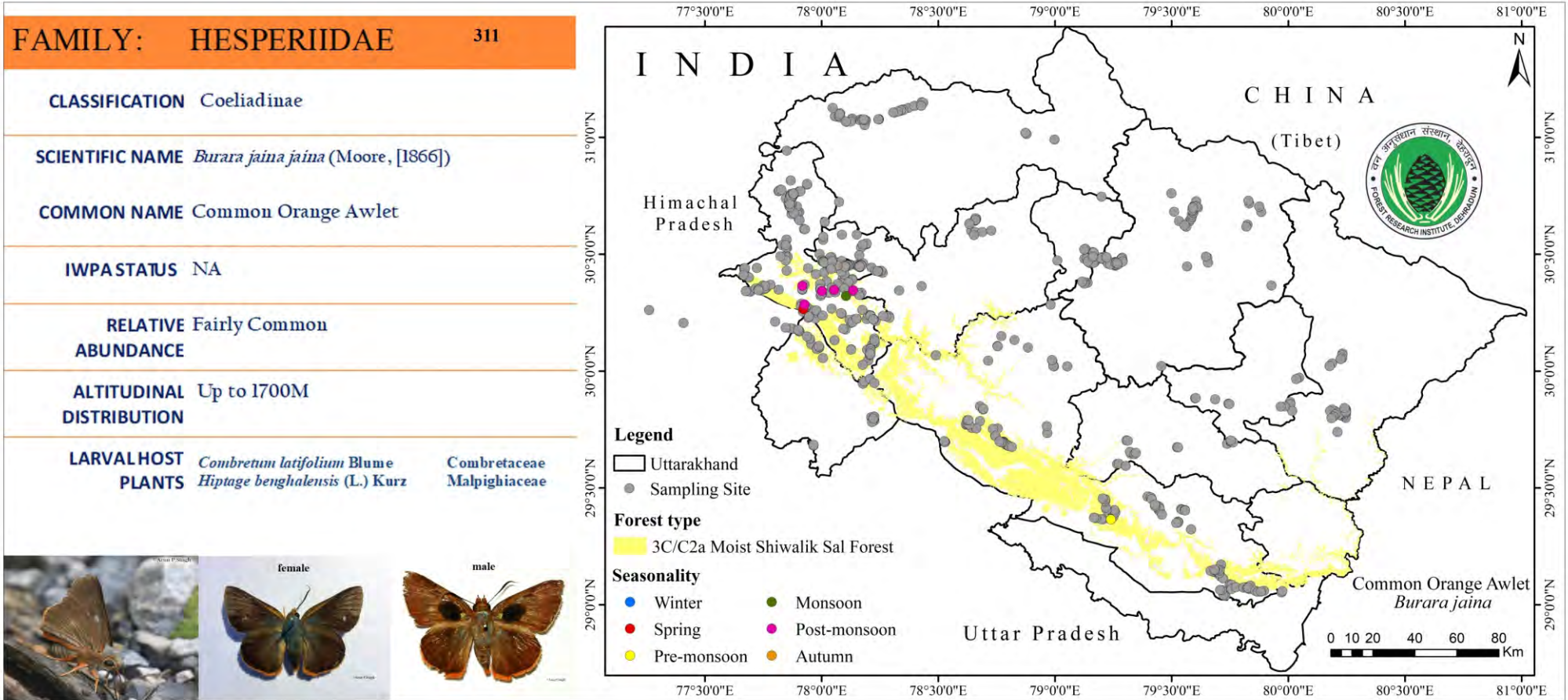


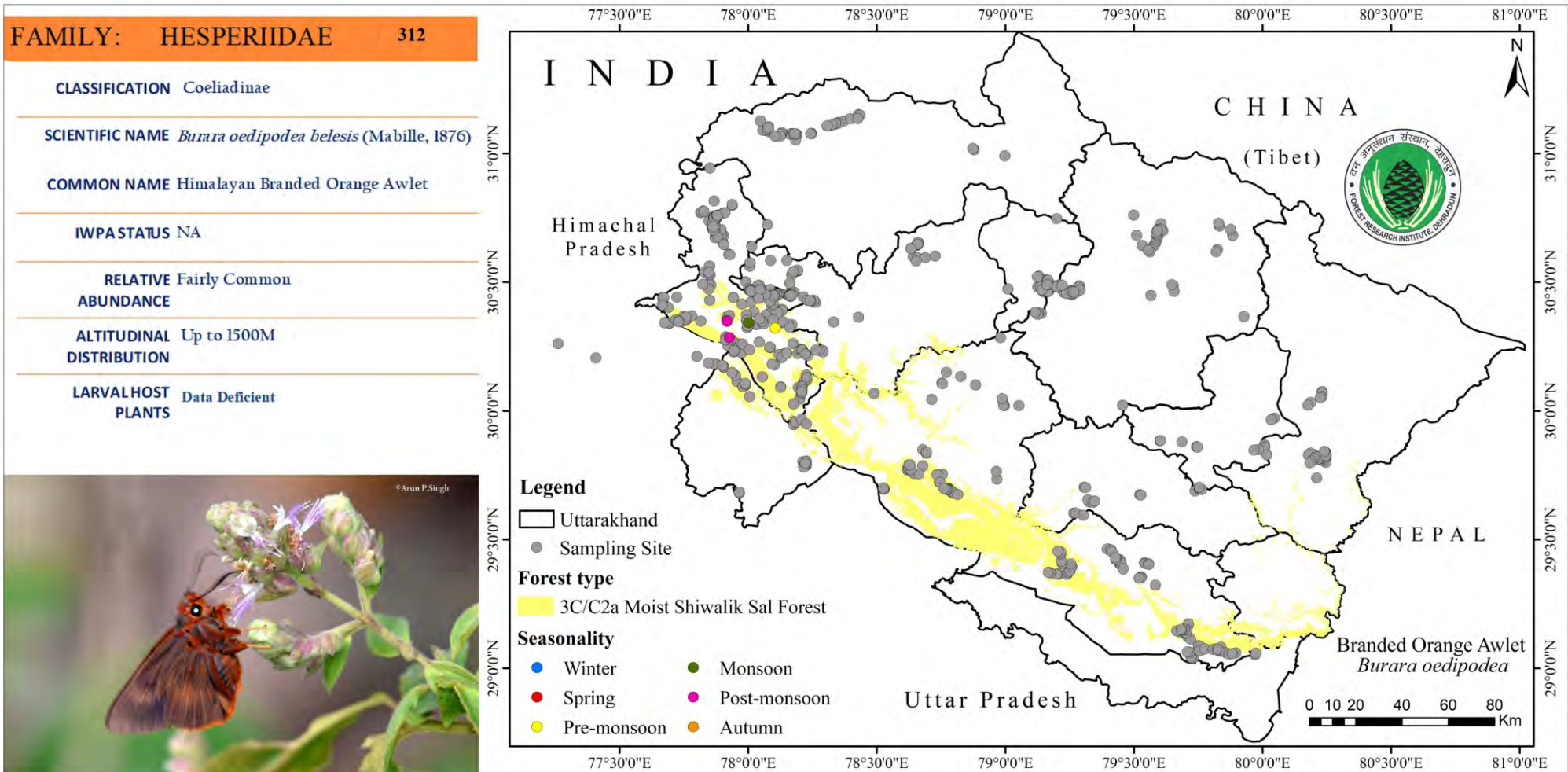


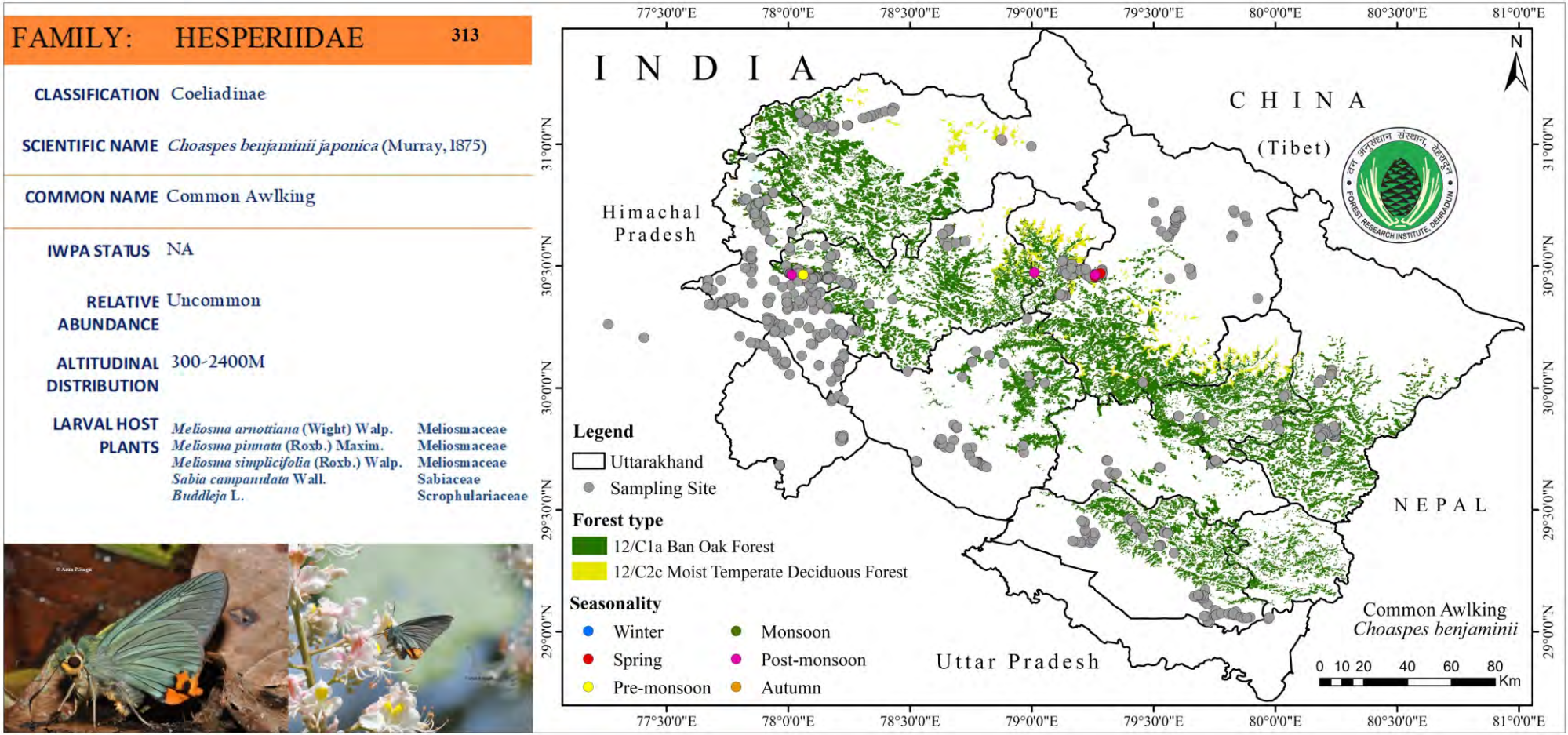


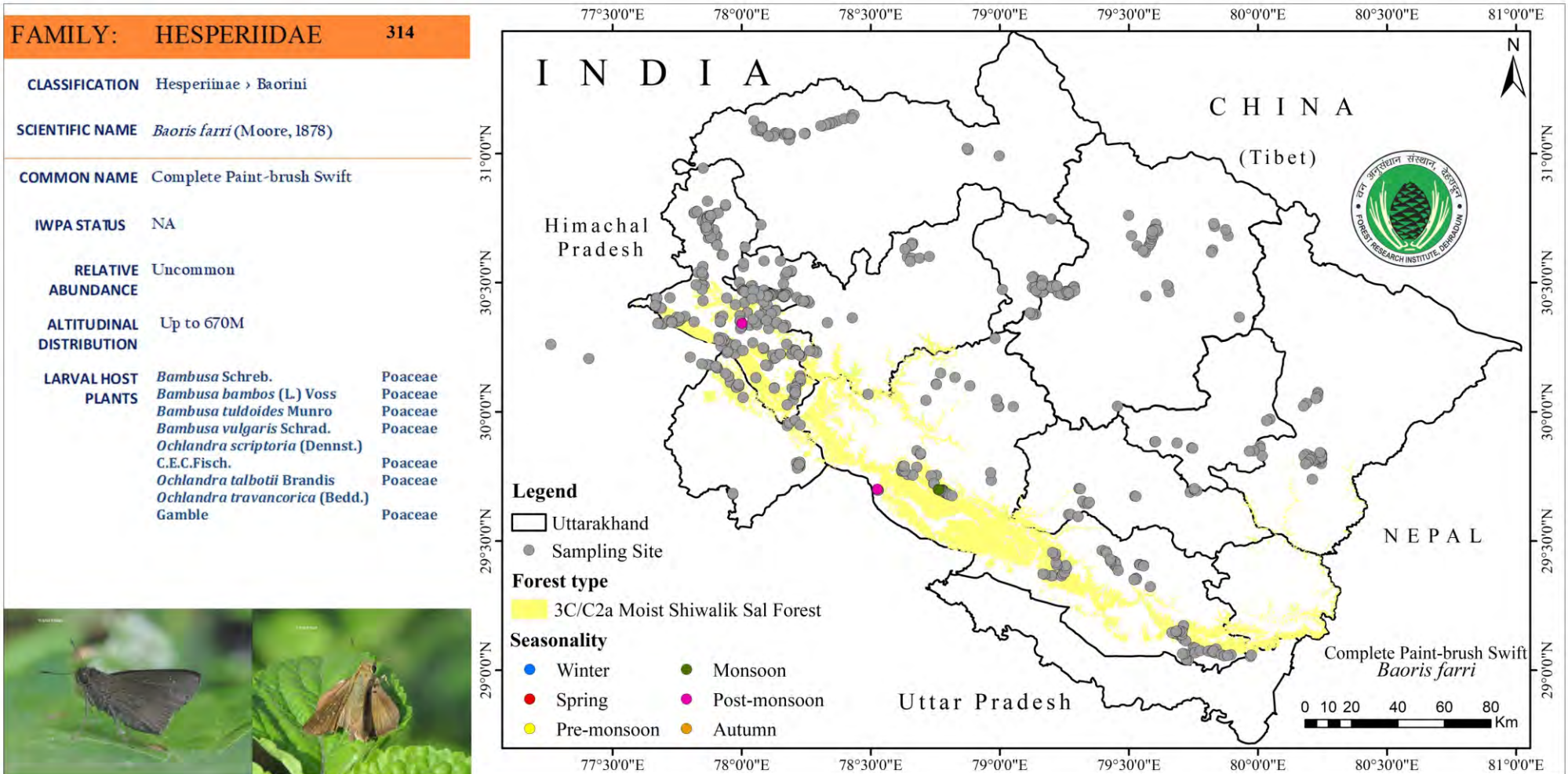


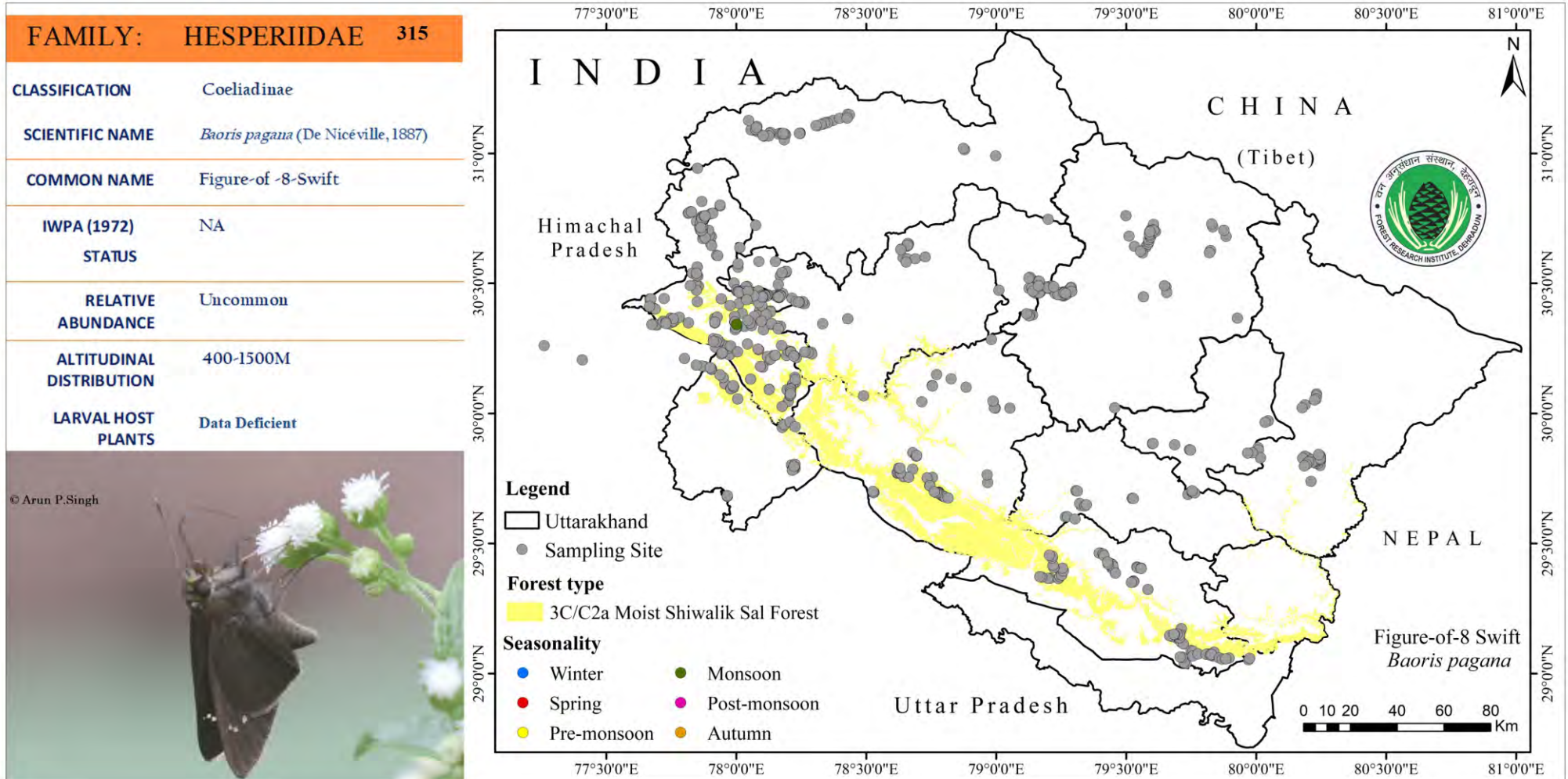


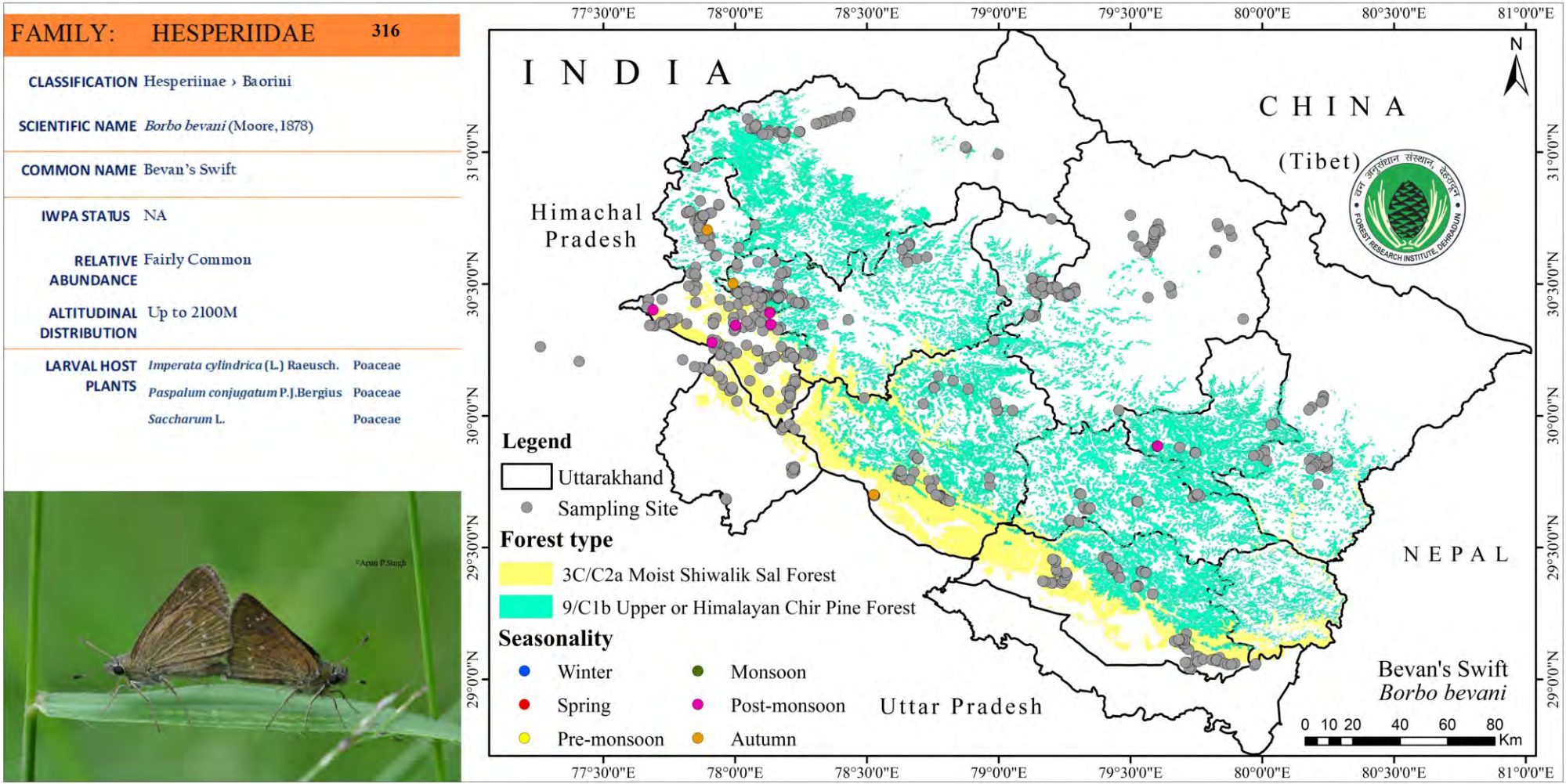


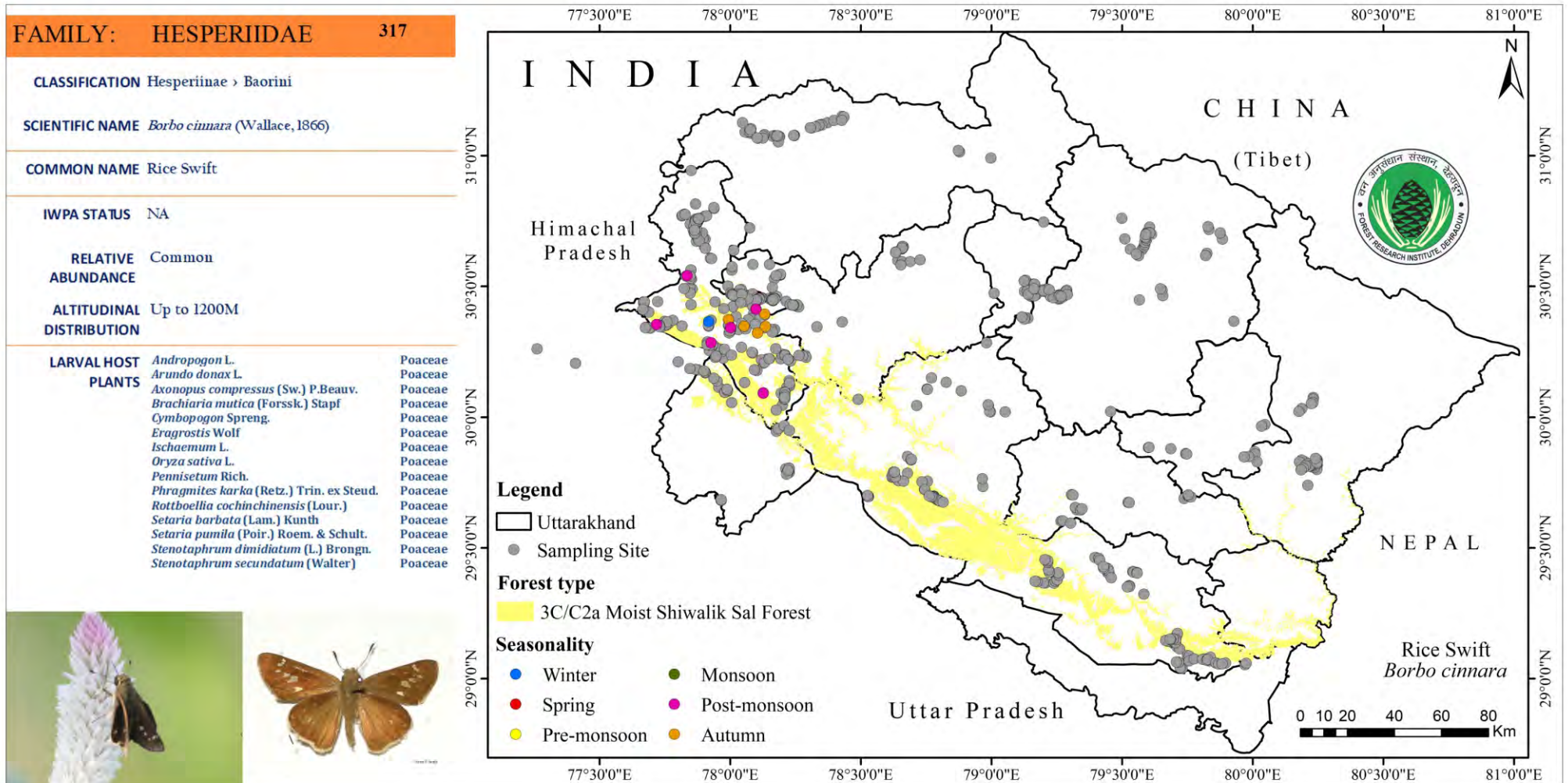


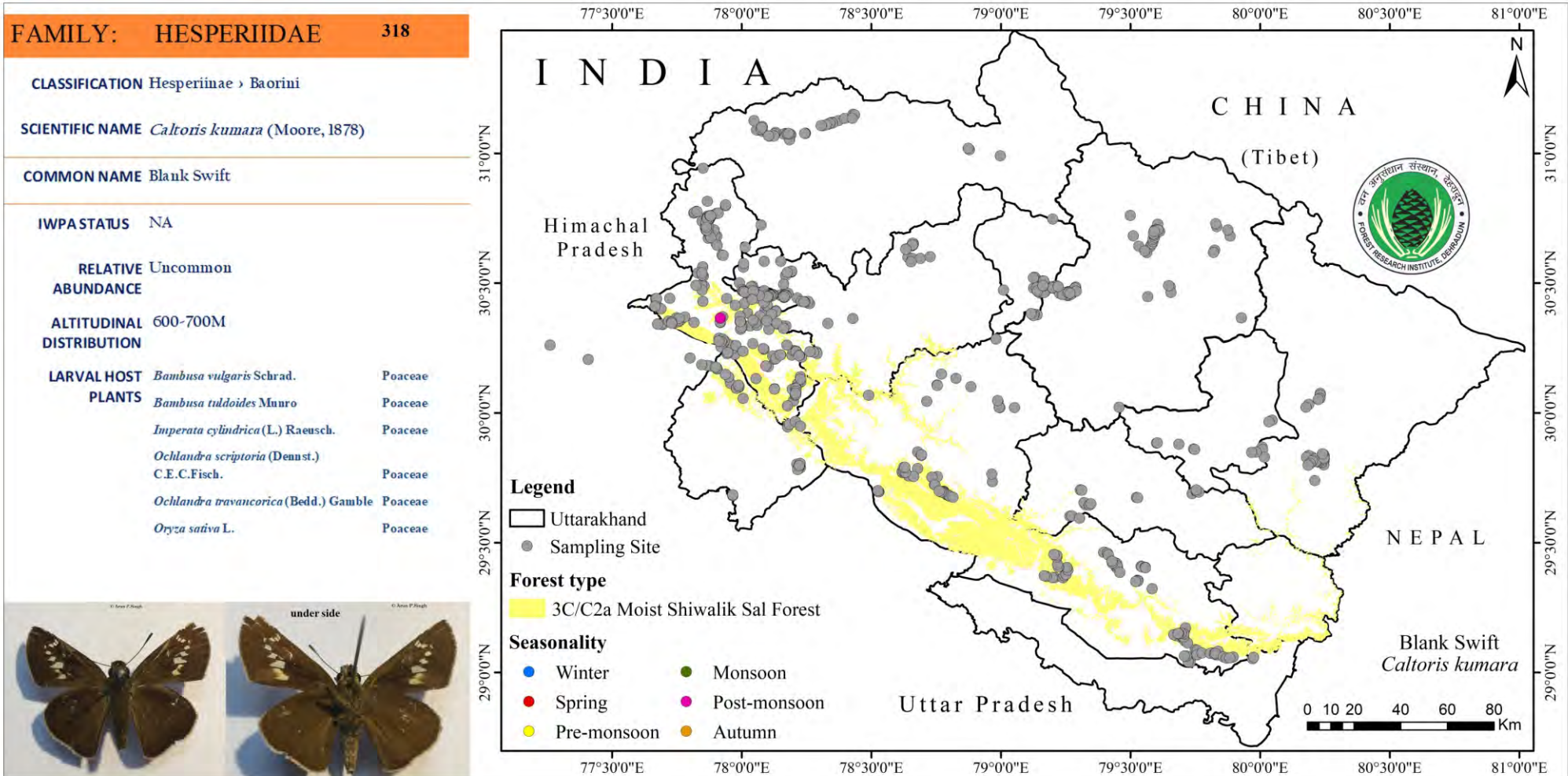


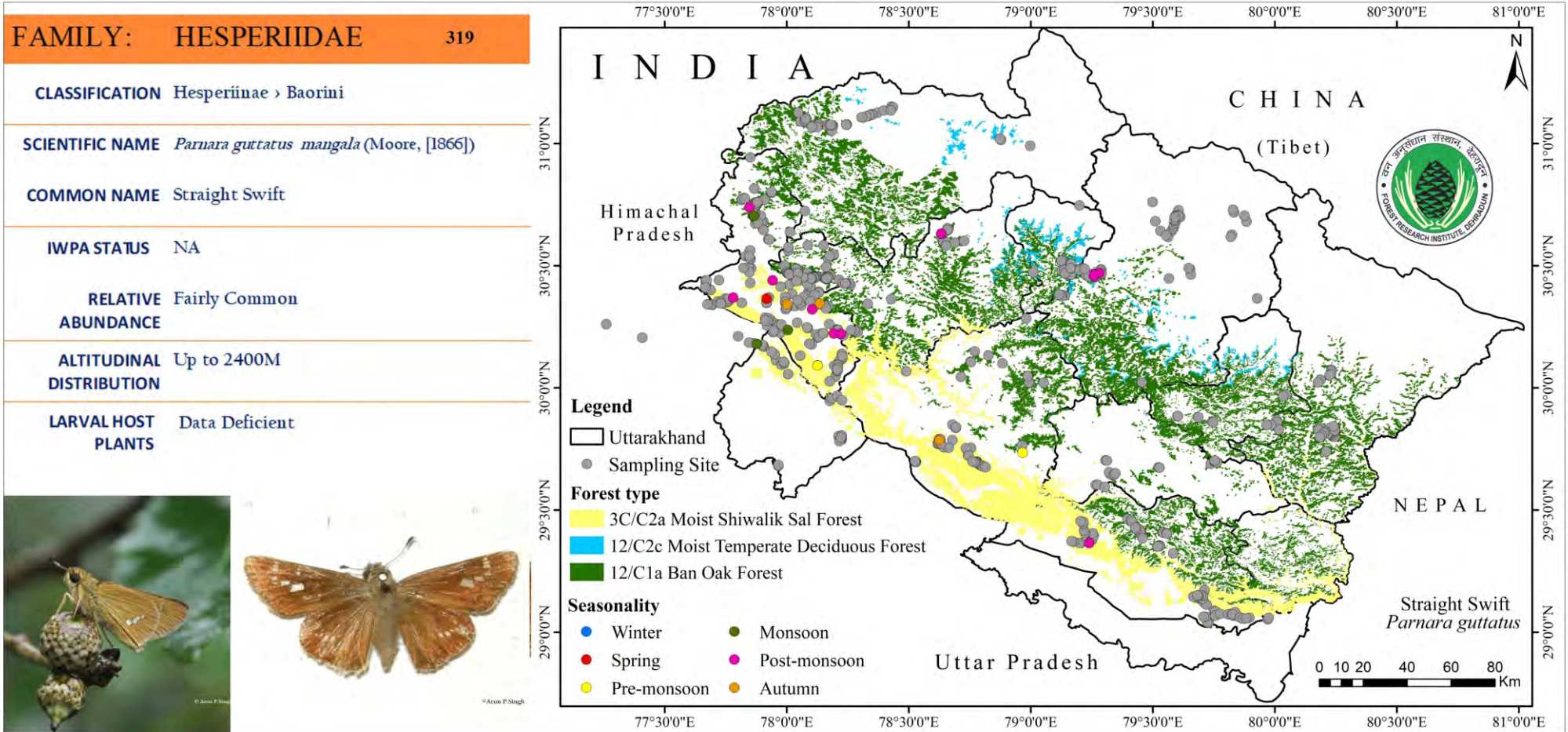


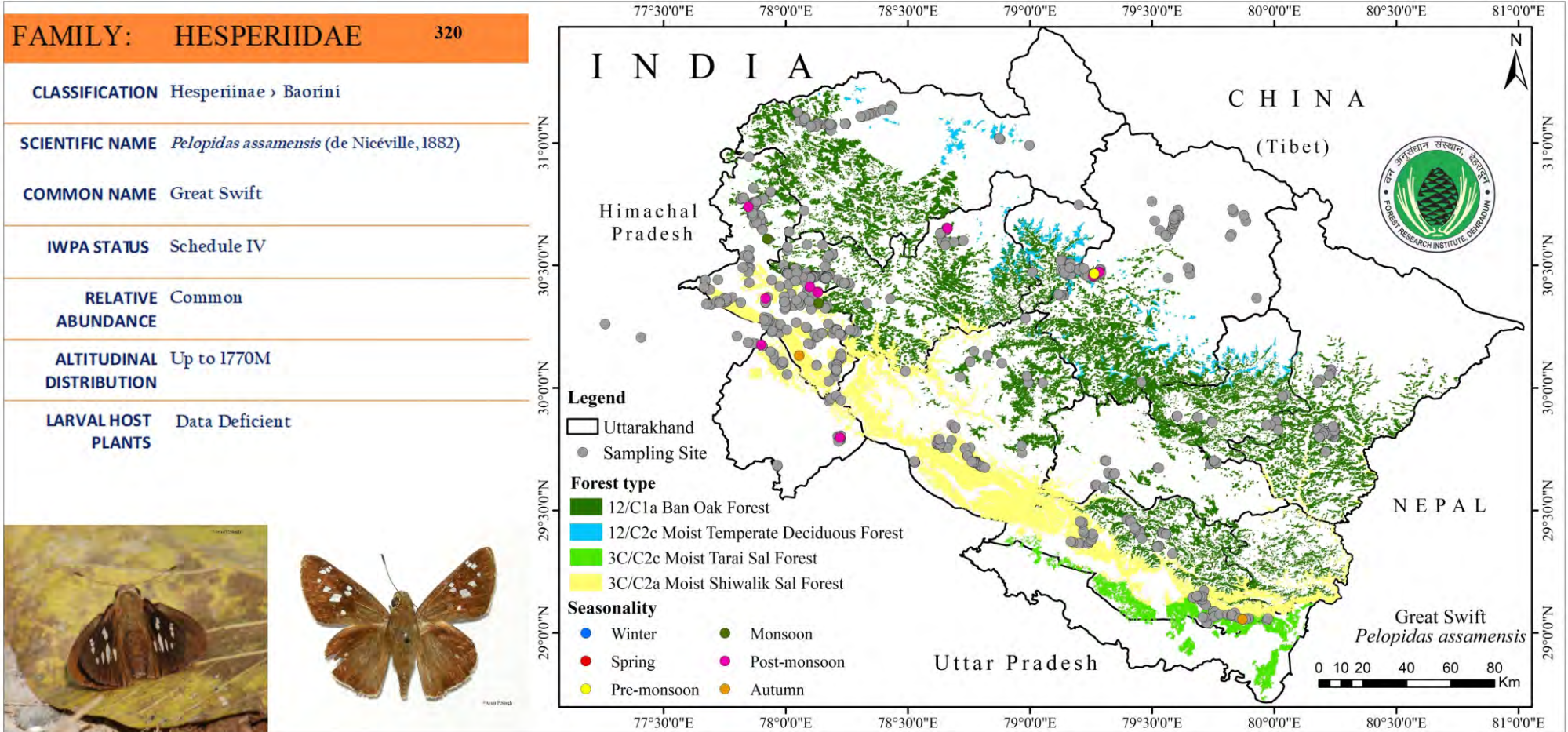


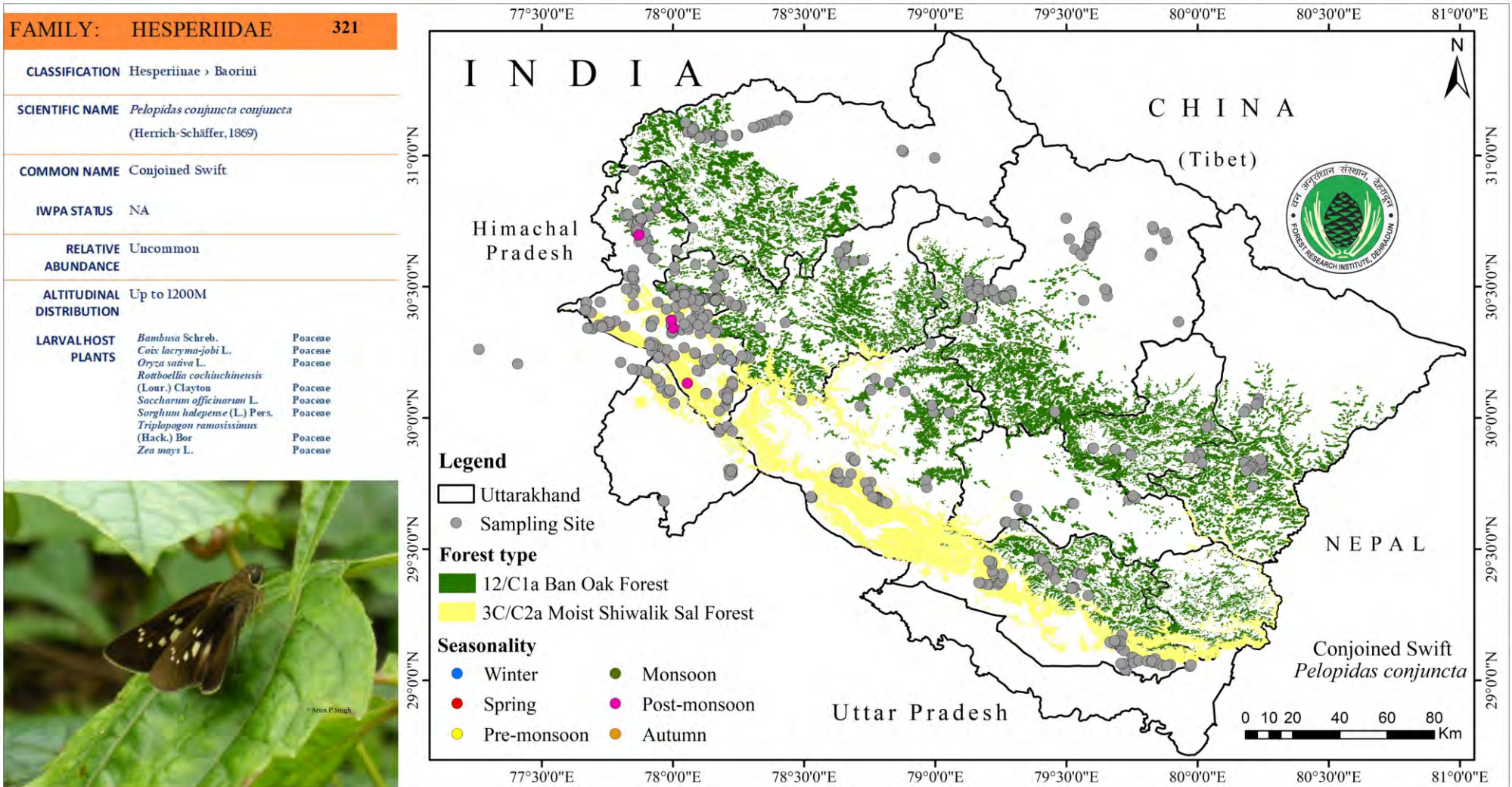


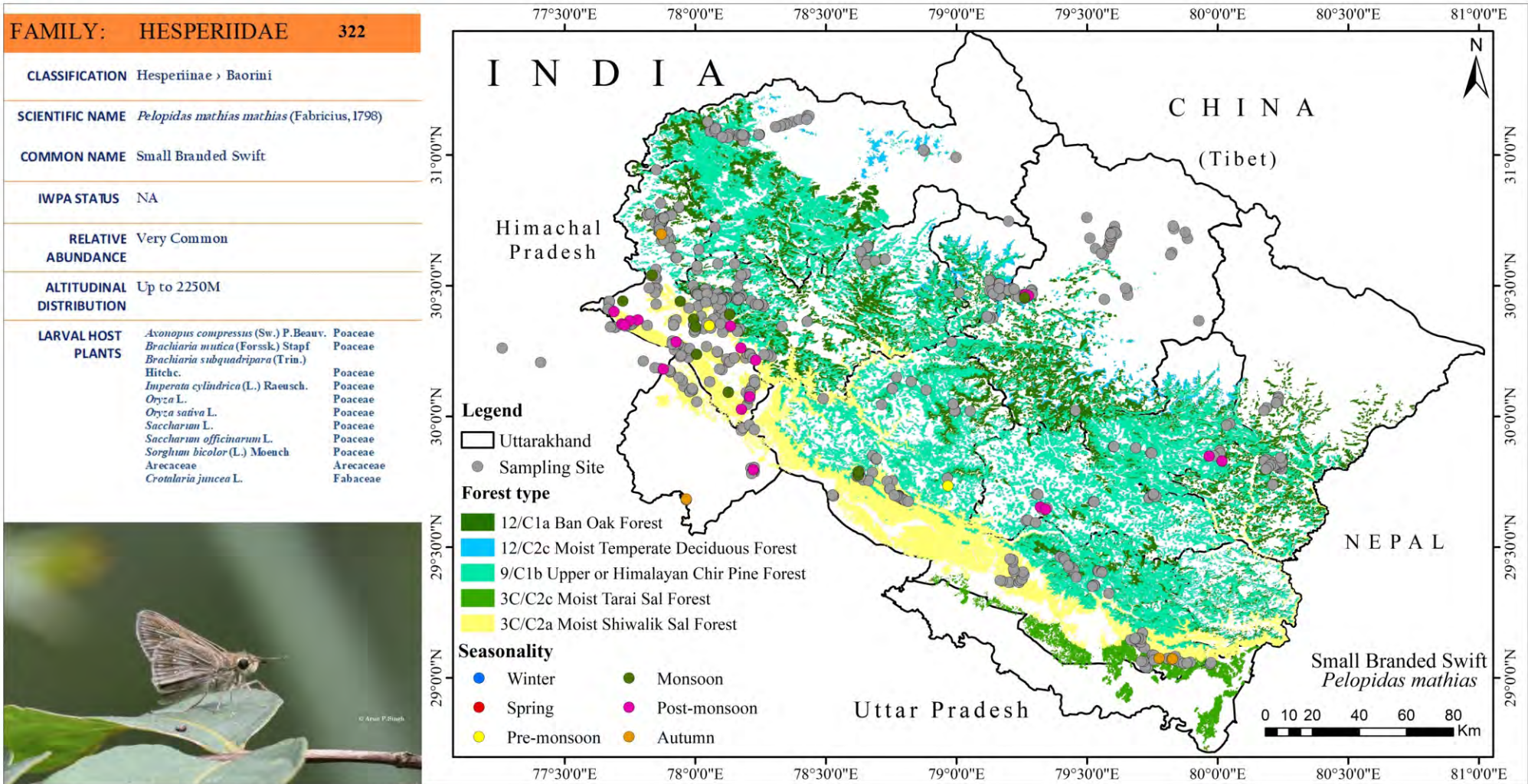


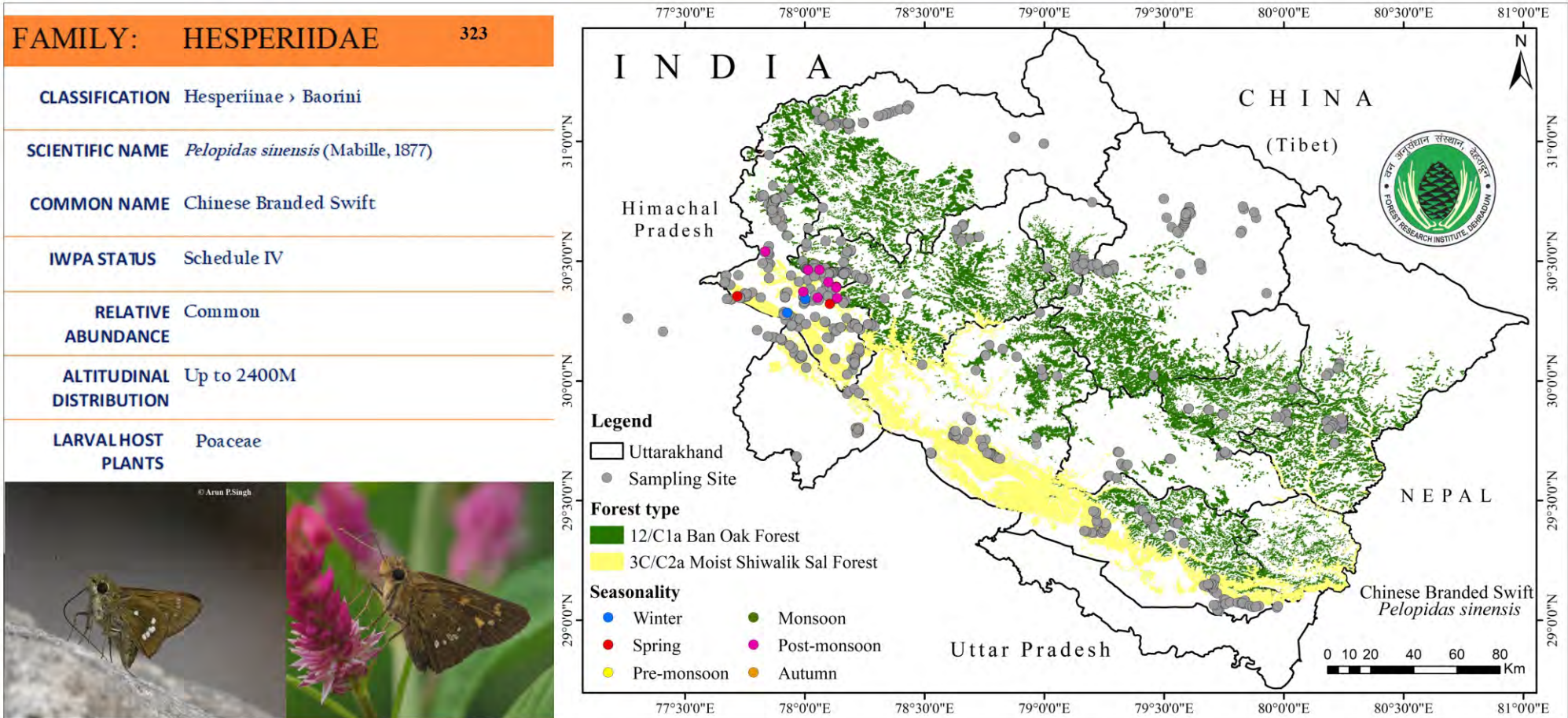


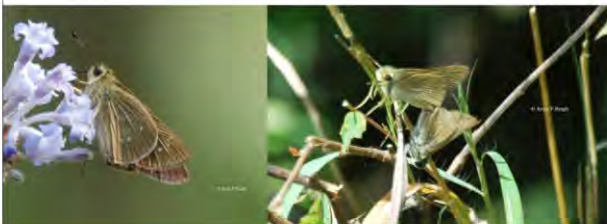
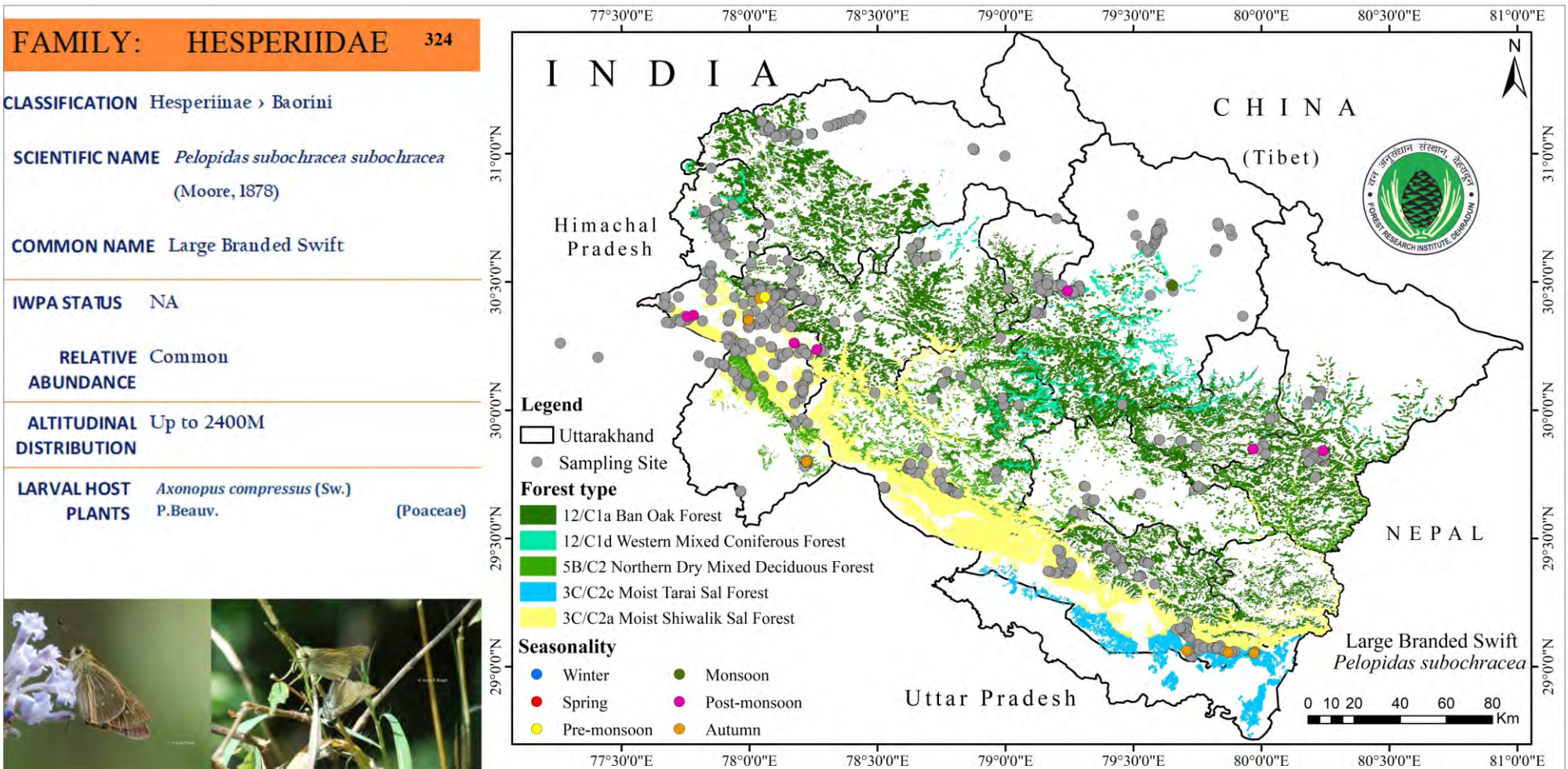


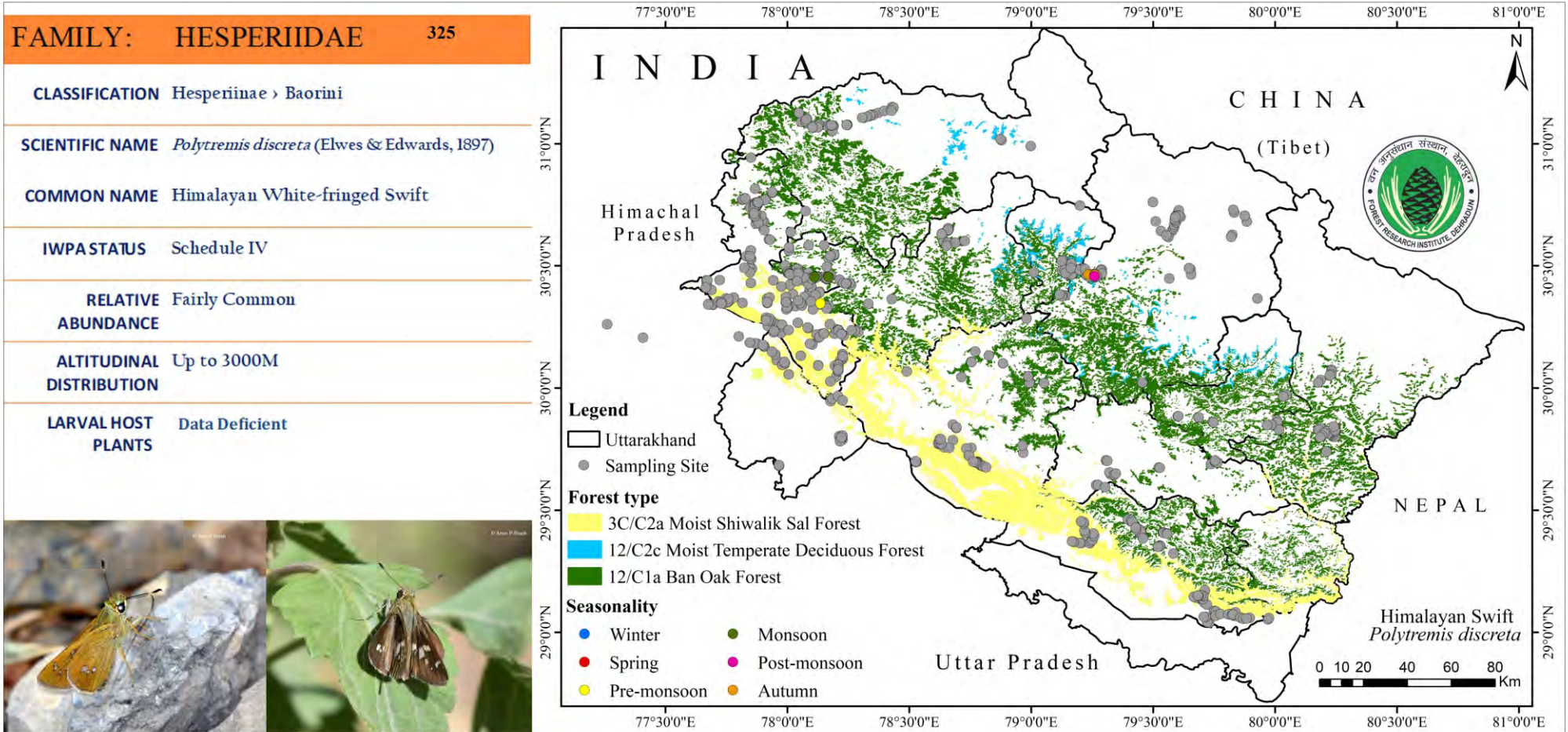


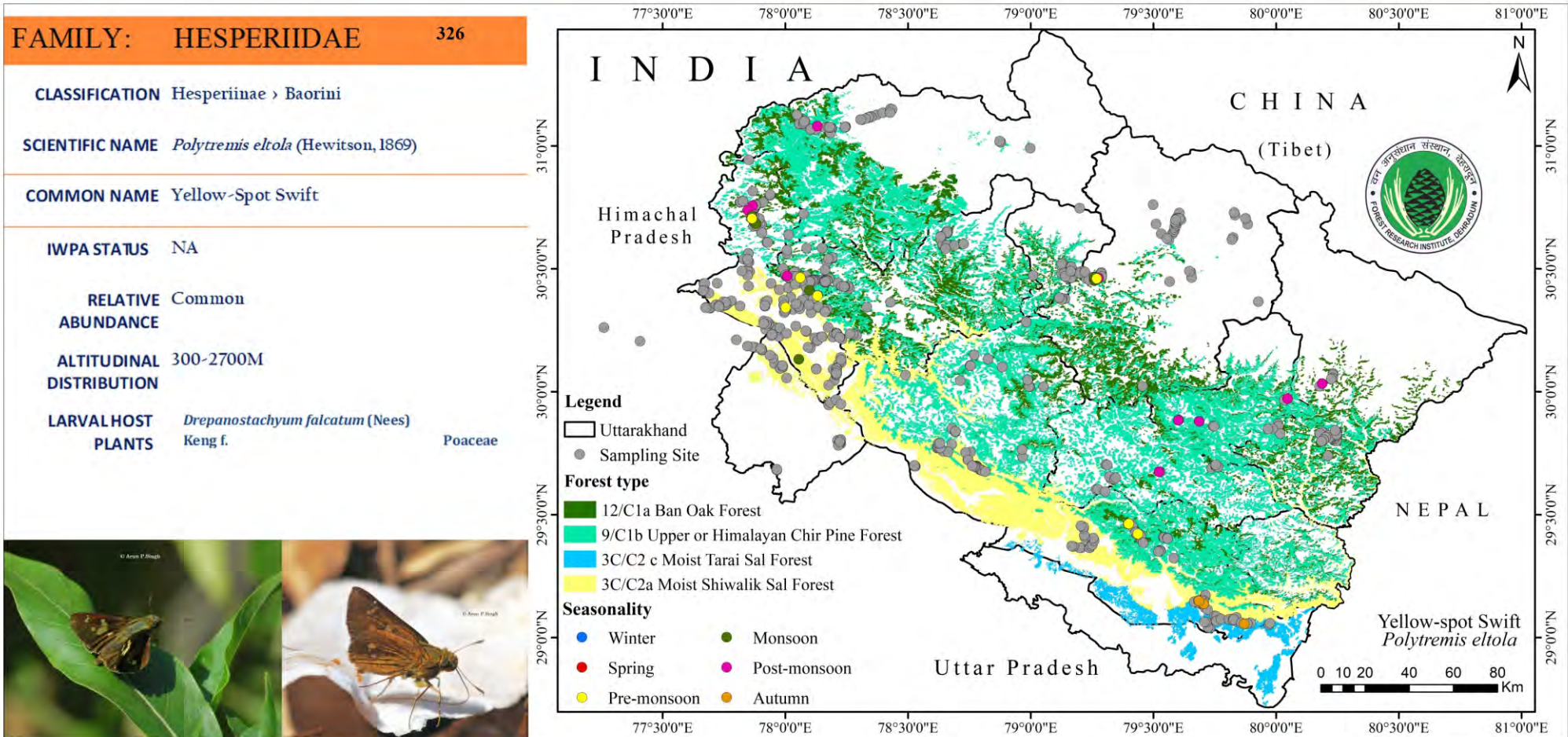


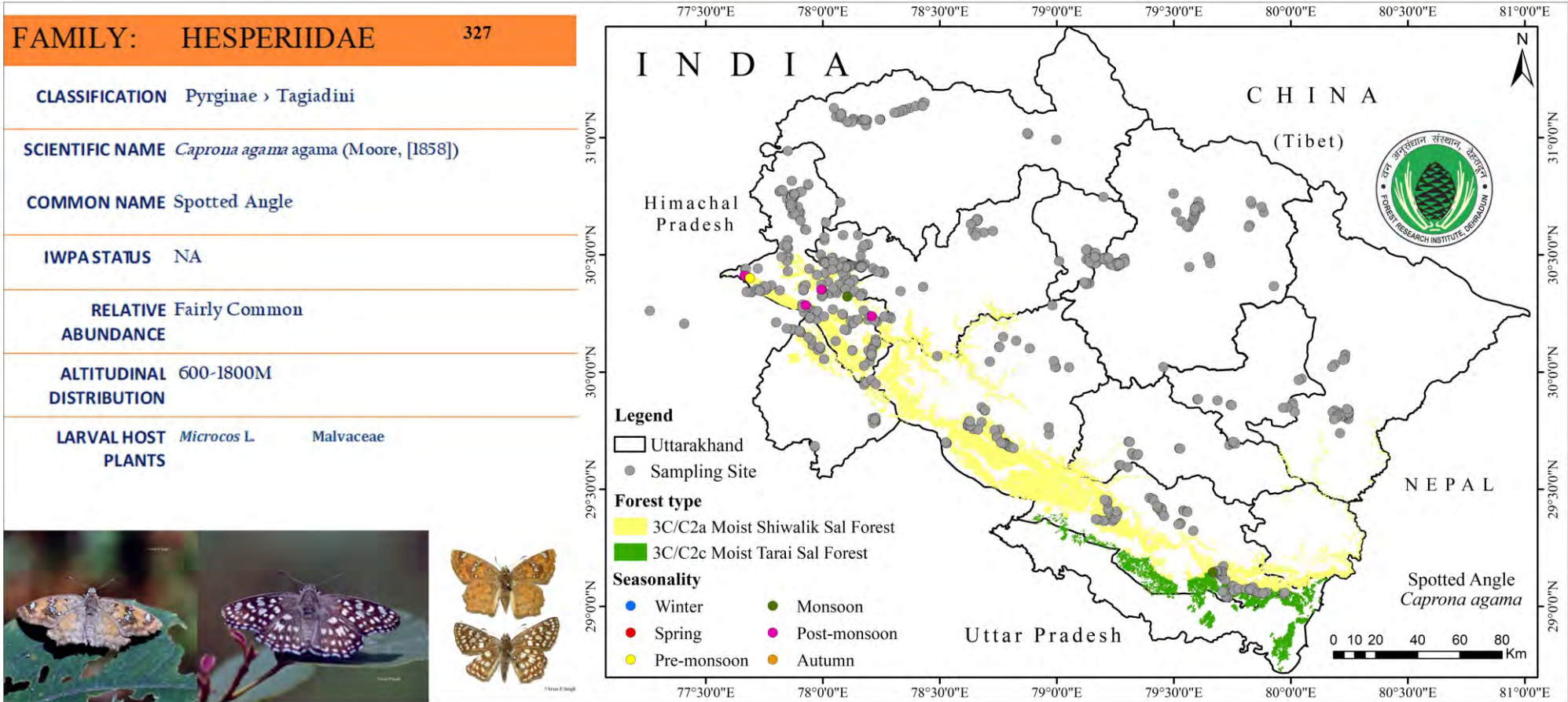












FAMILY: HESPERIIDAE **328**

CLASSIFICATION Pyrginae > Tagiadini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Caprona ransonnettii potiphera* (Hewitson, 1873)

COMMON NAME Golden Angle

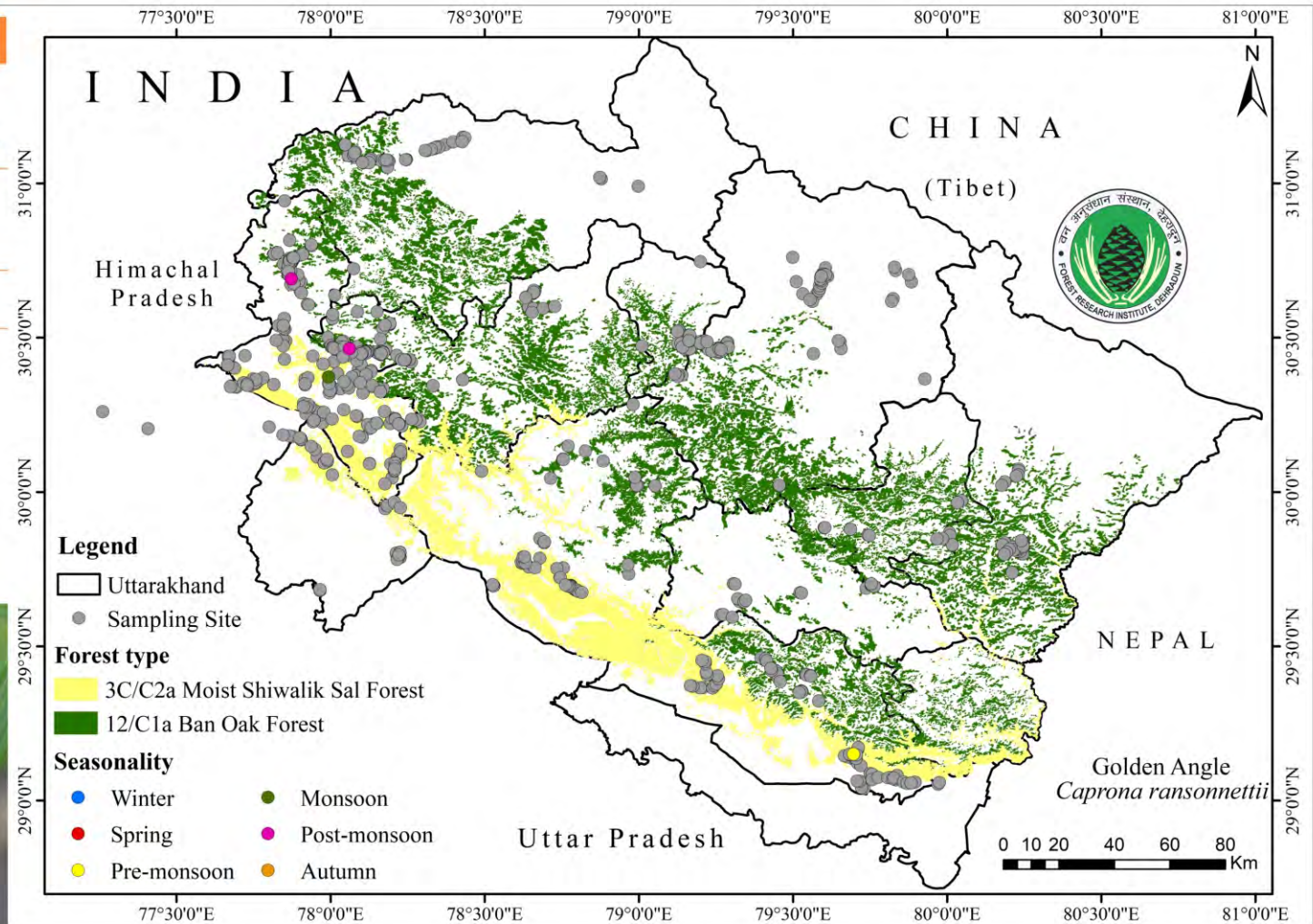
IWPA STATUS NA

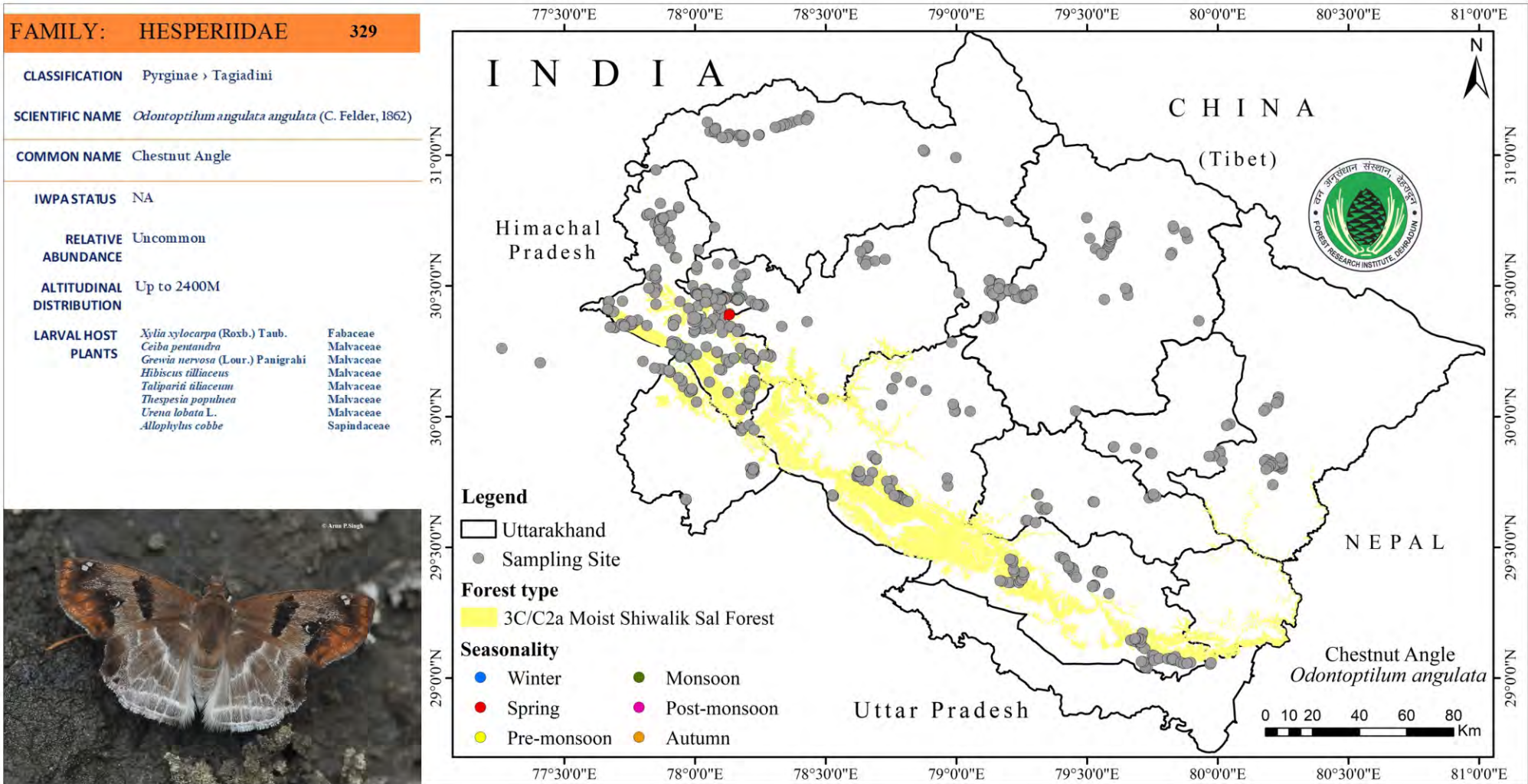
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

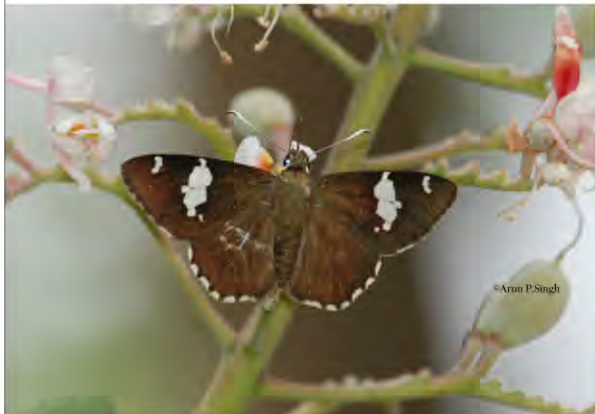
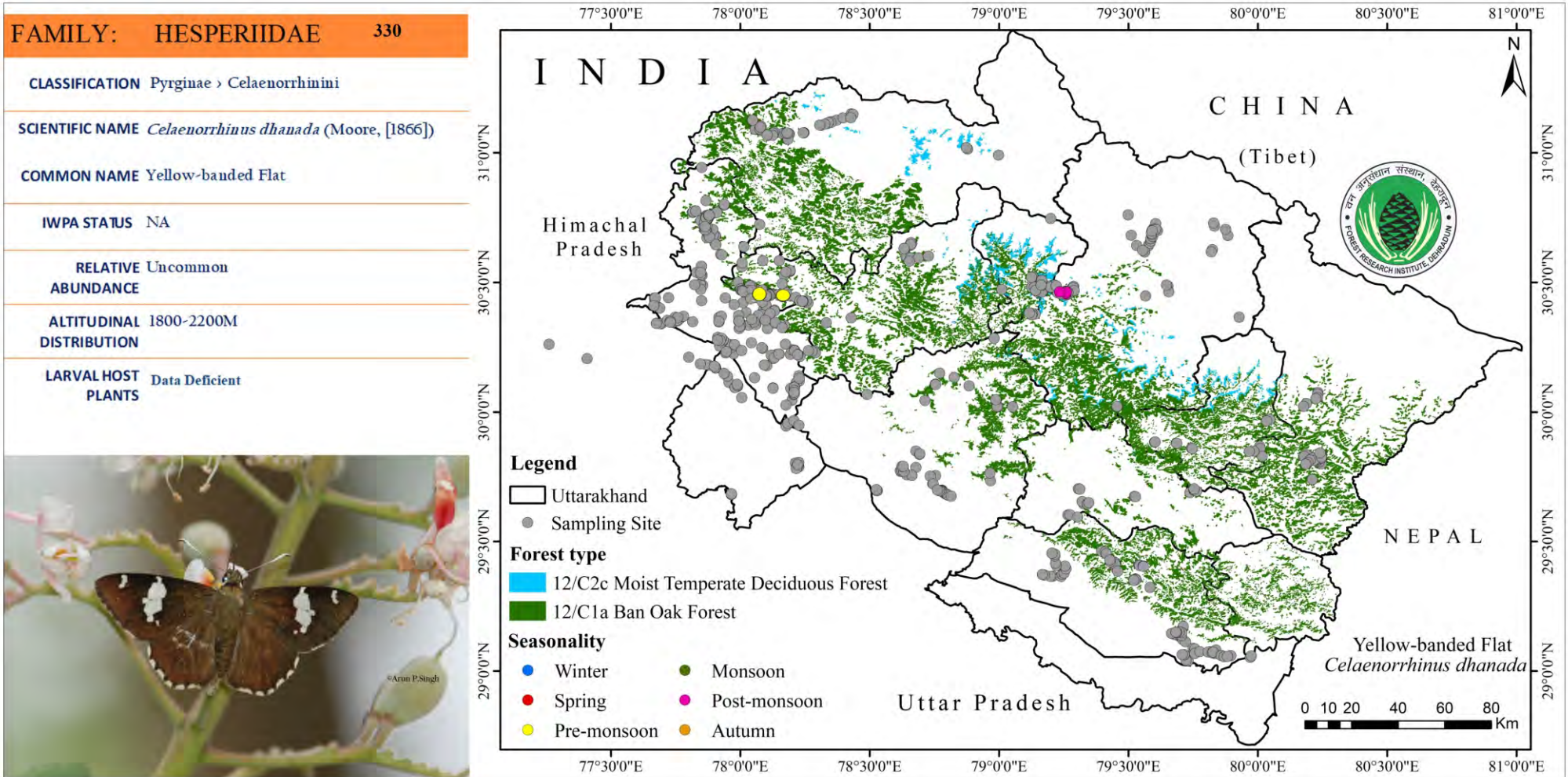
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 600-1800M

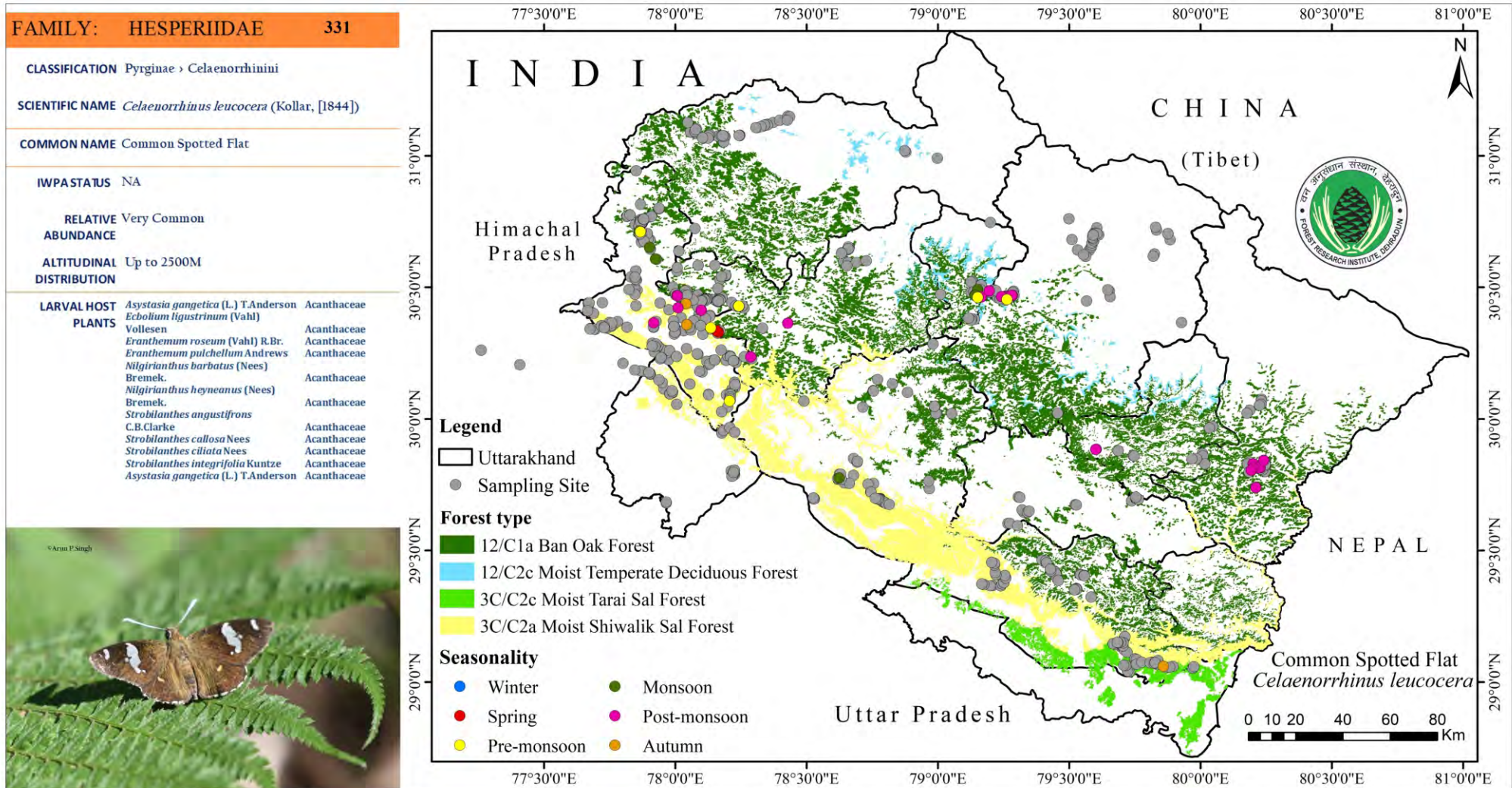
LARVAL HOST PLANTS

<i>Erinocarpus nimmonii</i> J. Graham	Malvaceae
<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Malvaceae
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	Malvaceae
<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	Malvaceae

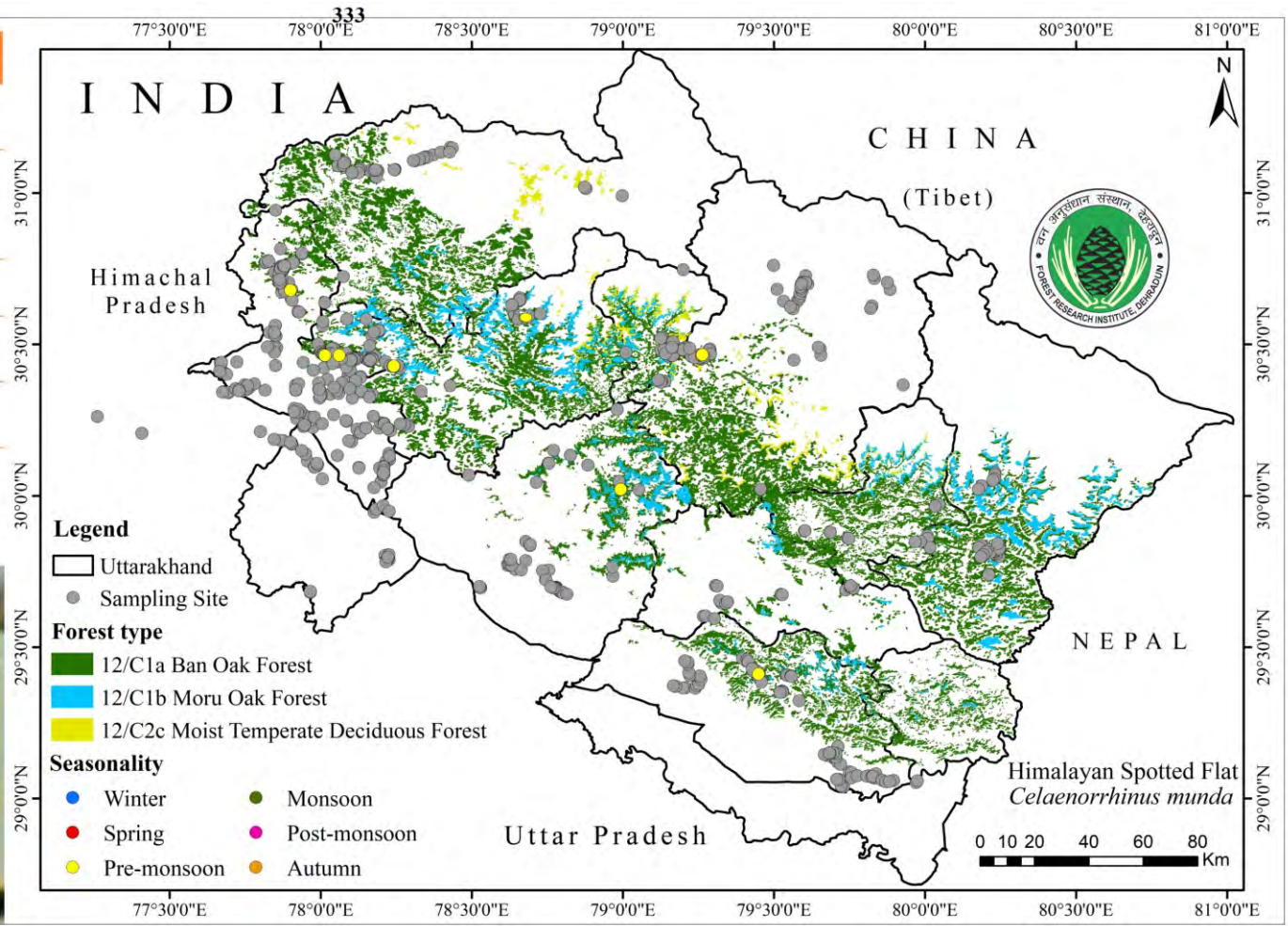
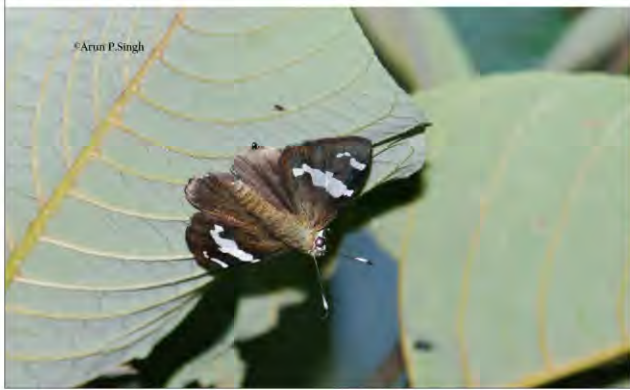








FAMILY:	HESPERIIDAE	332
CLASSIFICATION	Pyrginae > Celaenorrhinini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Celaenorrhinus munda</i> (Moore,1884)	
COMMON NAME	Himalayan Spotted Flat	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Fairly Common	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 2100M	
LARVALHOST PLANTS	Data Deficient	



FAMILY: HESPERIIDAE 333

CLASSIFICATION Pyrginae > Celaenorrhini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Celaenorrhinus patula* de Nicéville, 1889

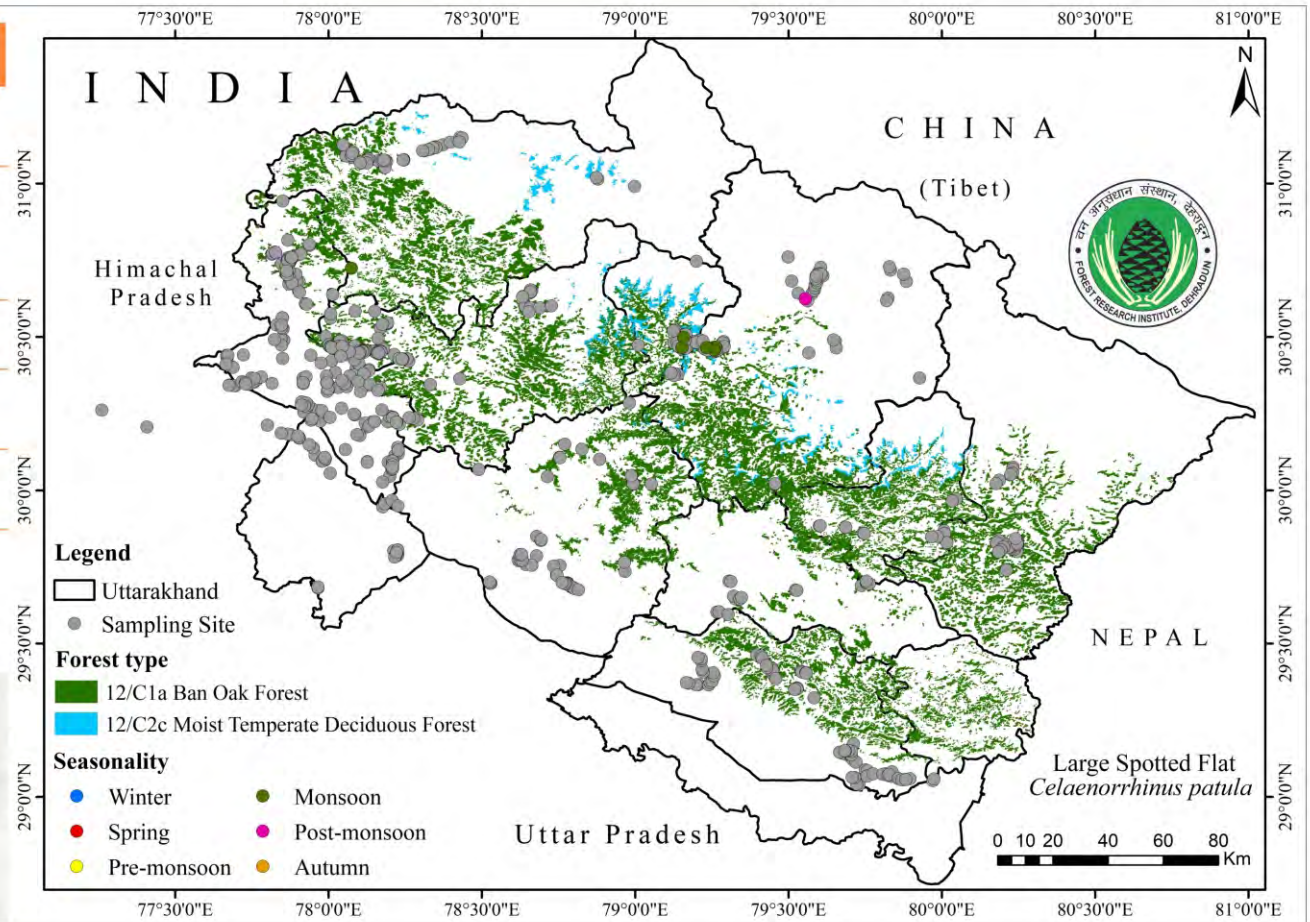
COMMON NAME Large Spotted Flat

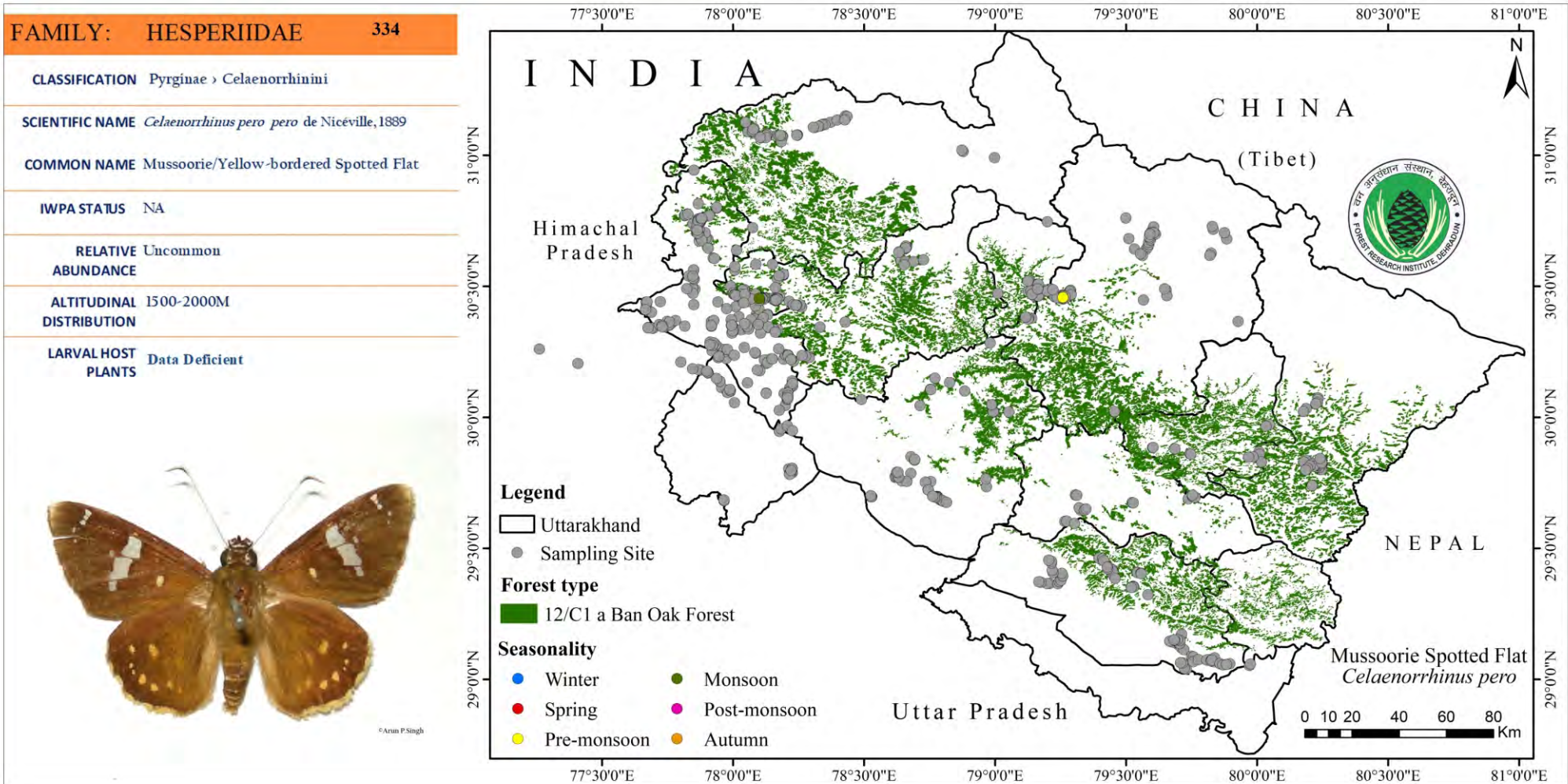
IWPA STATUS NA

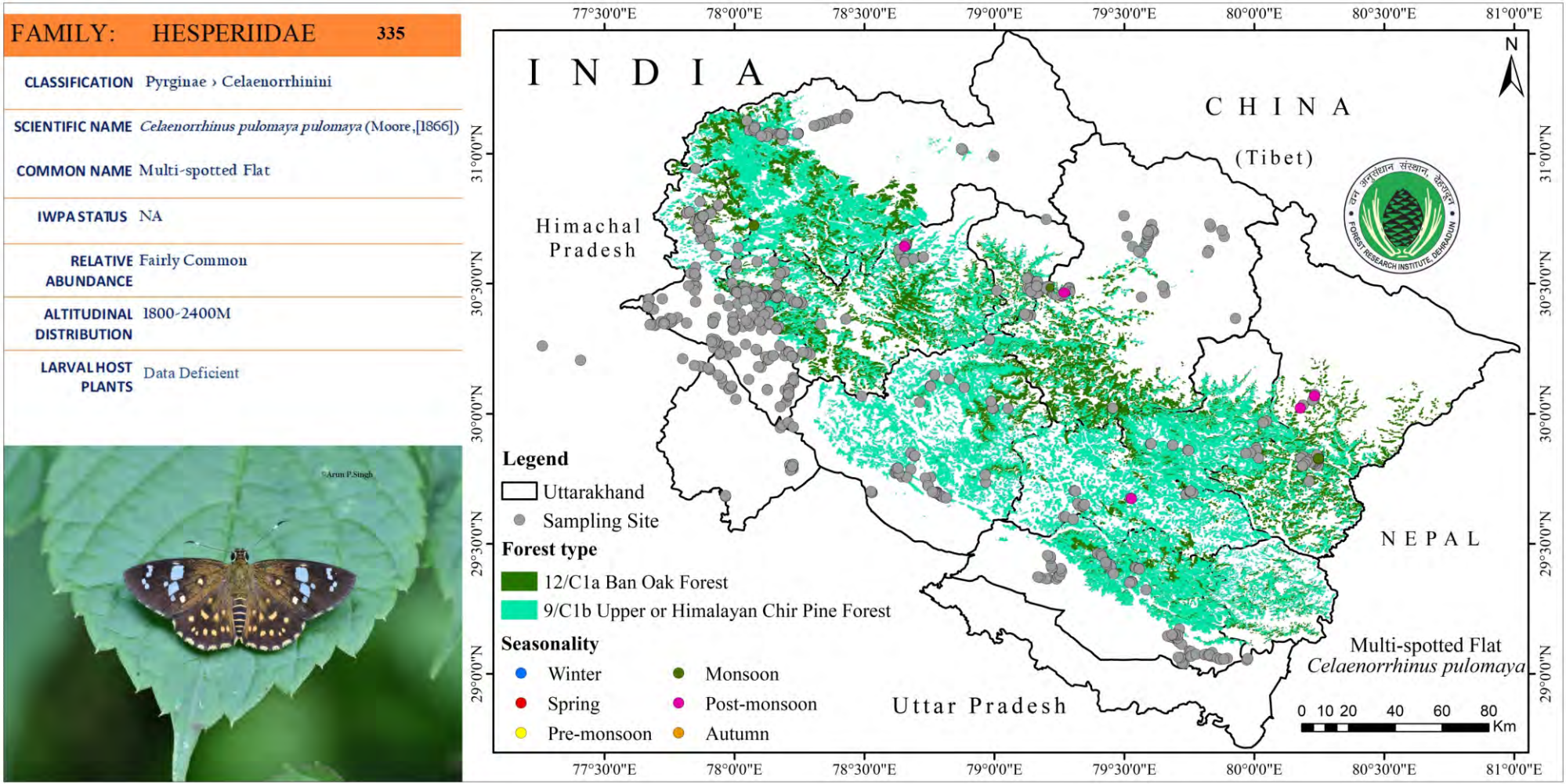
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2000M

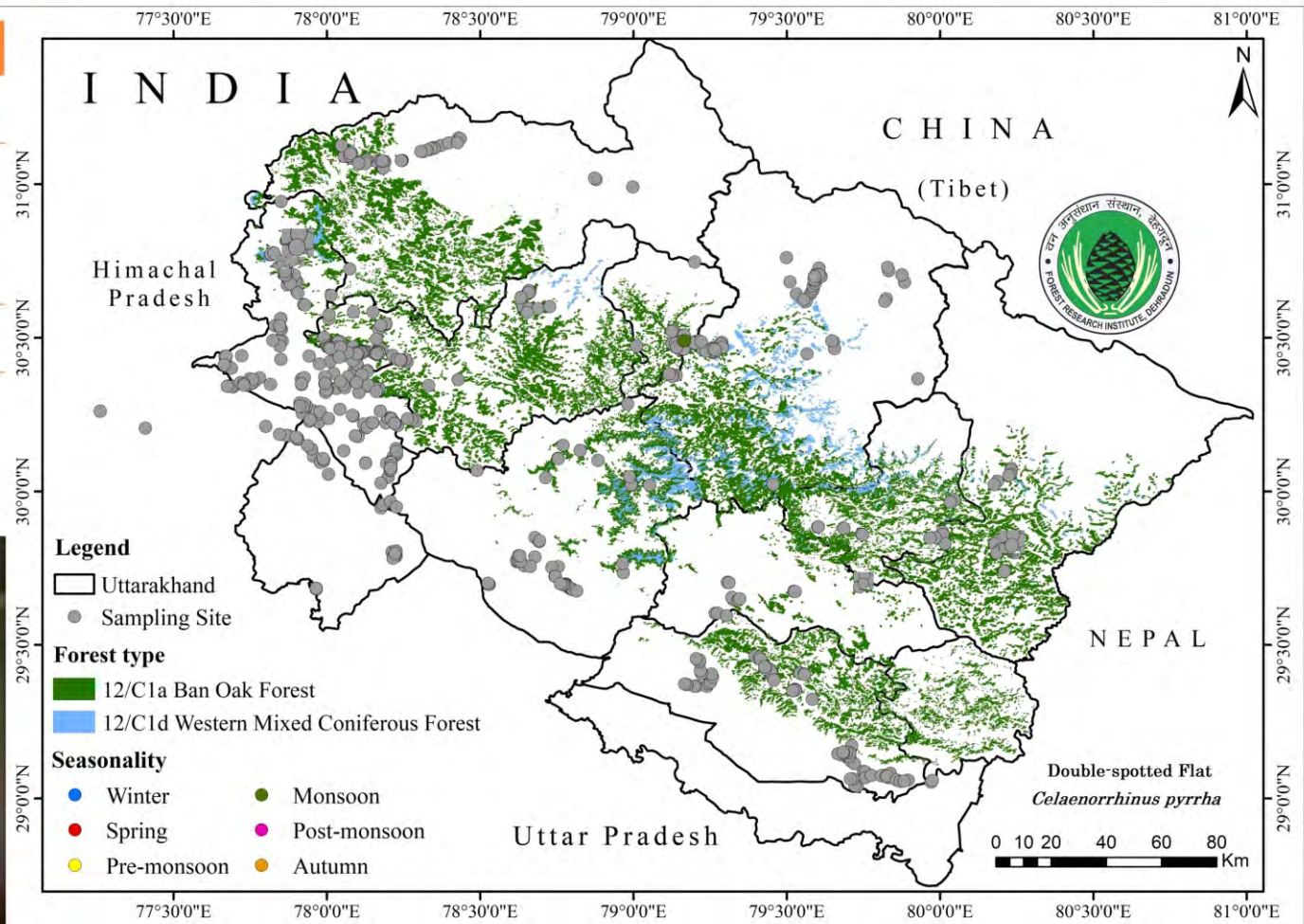
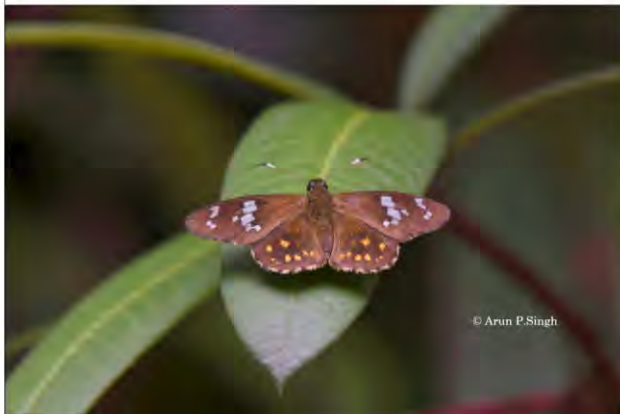
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Data Deficient

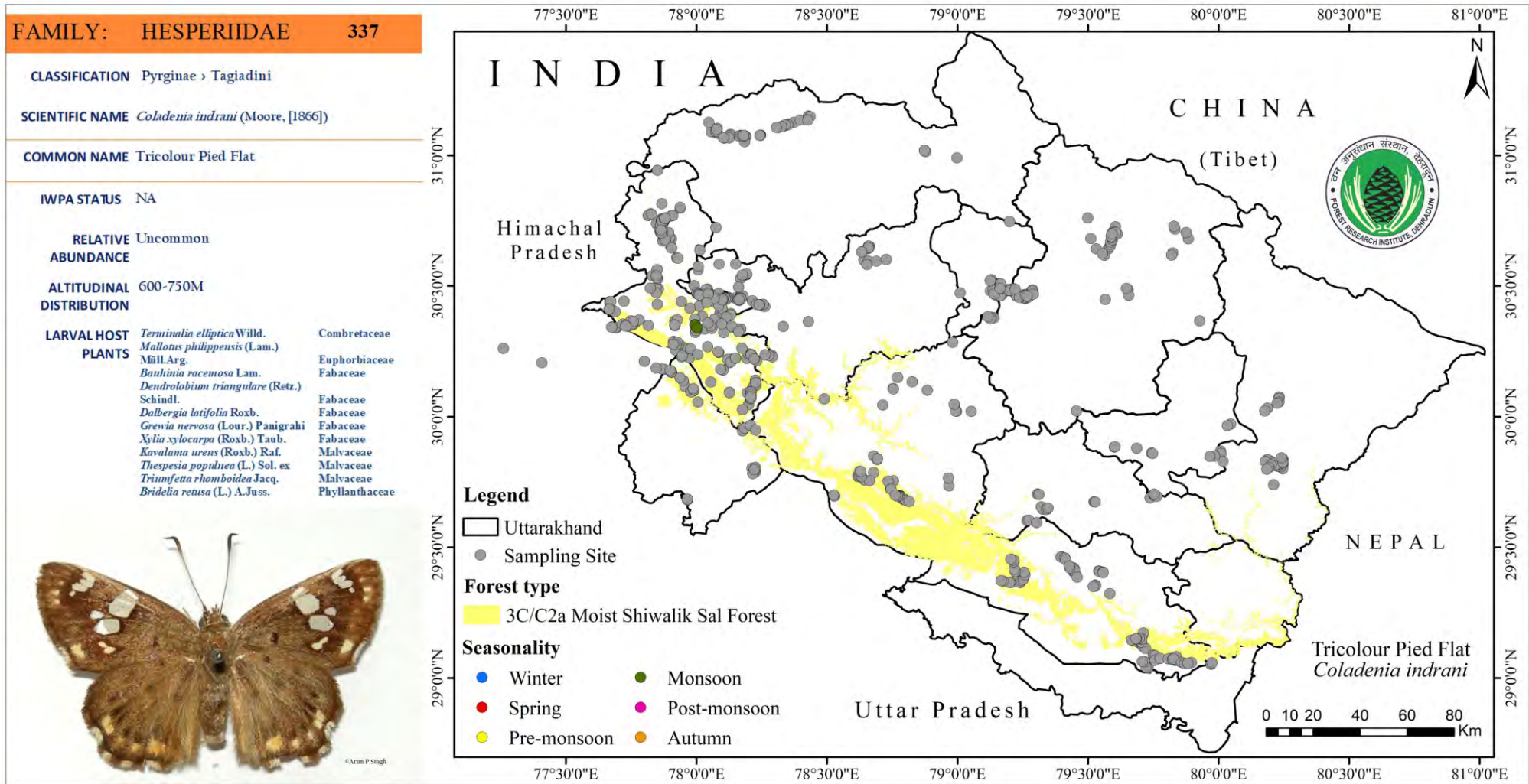


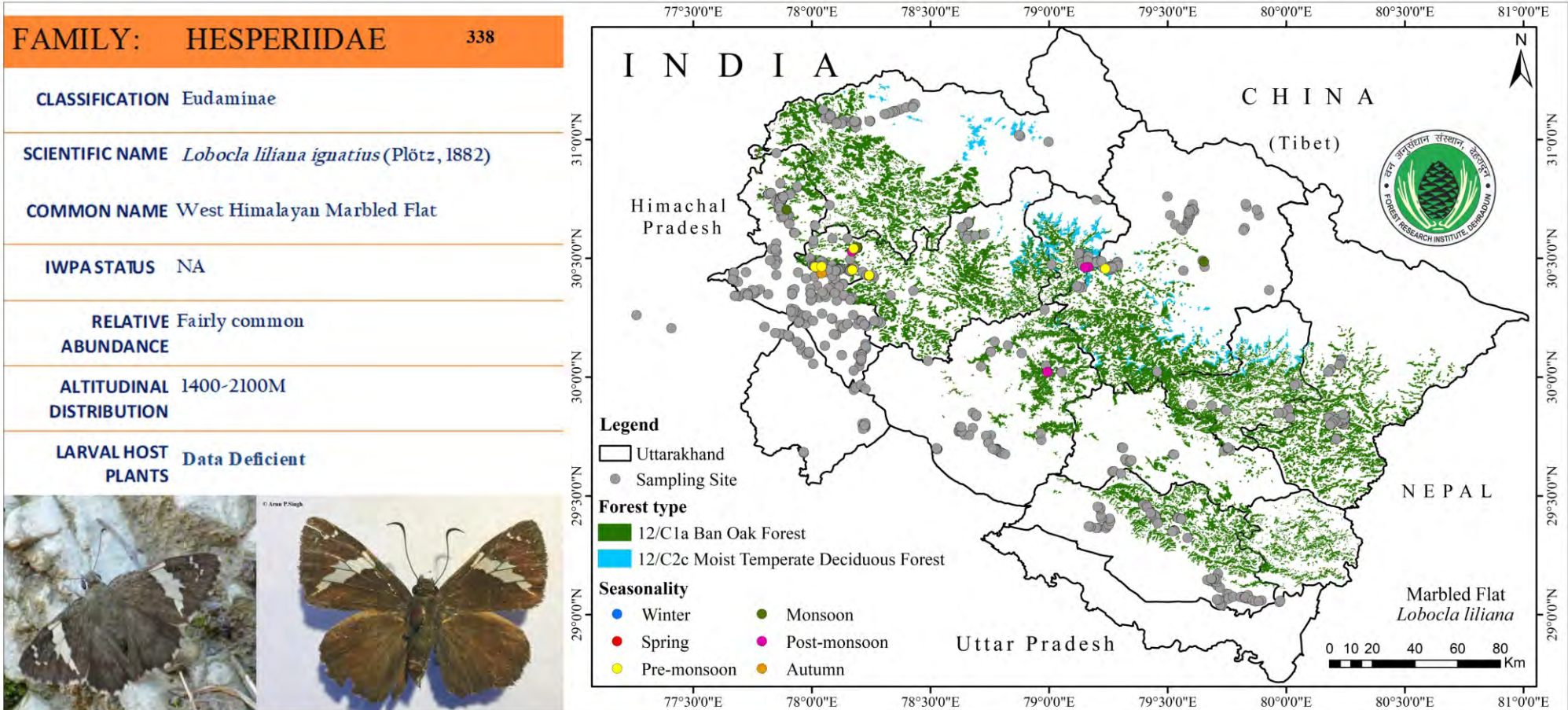


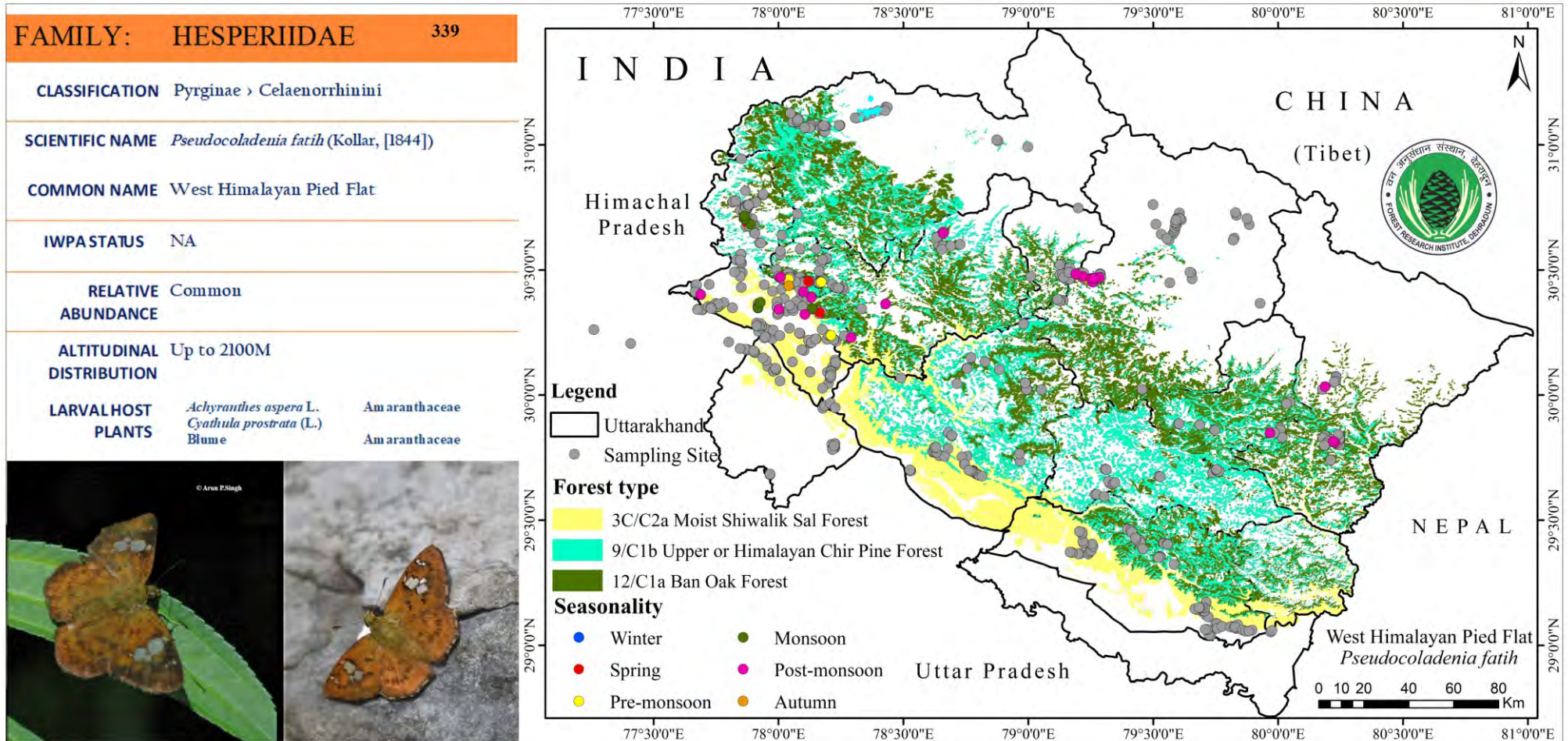


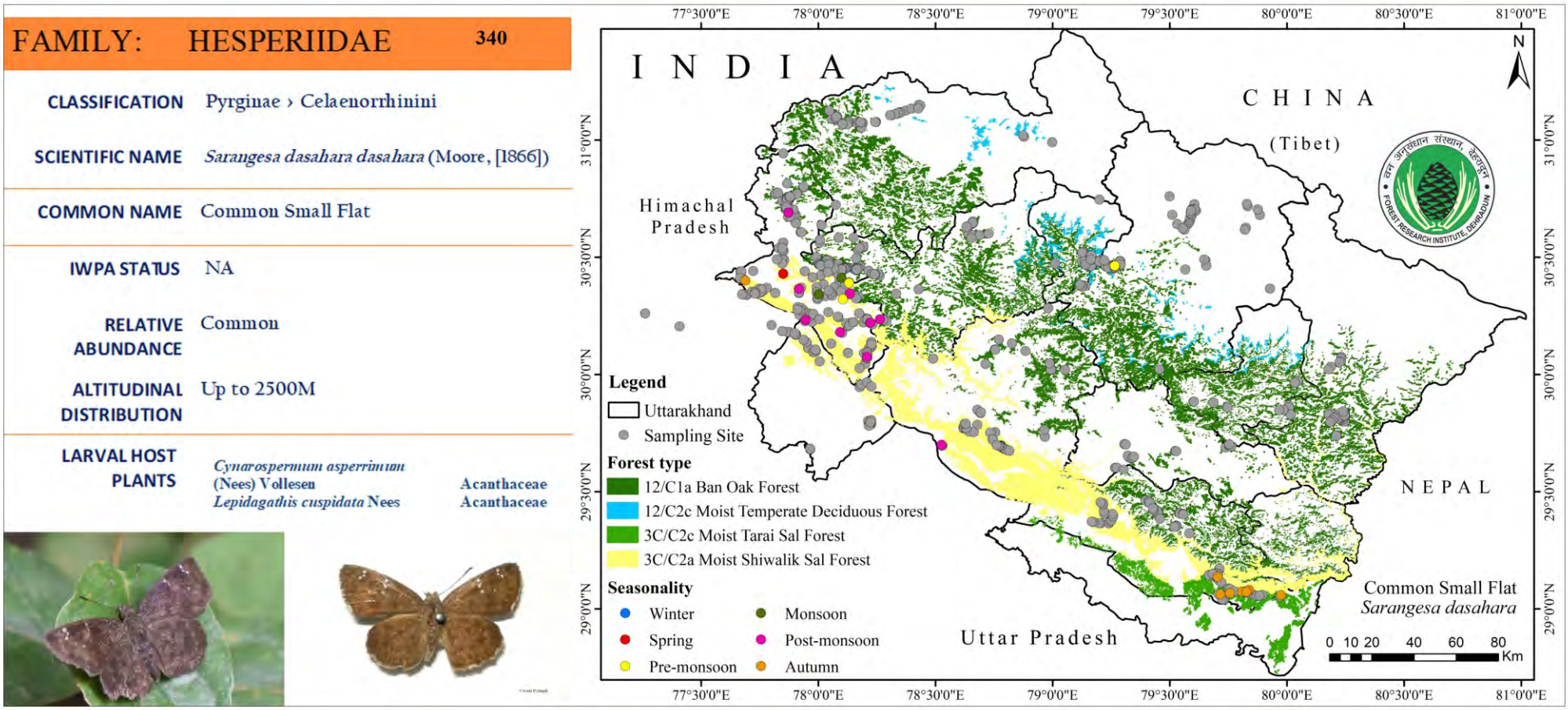
FAMILY:	HESPERIIDAE	336
CLASSIFICATION	Pyrginae > Celaenorrhini	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Celaenorrhinus pyrtha</i> de Nicéville, 1889	
COMMON NAME	Double-spotted Flat	
IWPA STATUS	NA	
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Rare	
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	Up to 2900M	
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data deficient	

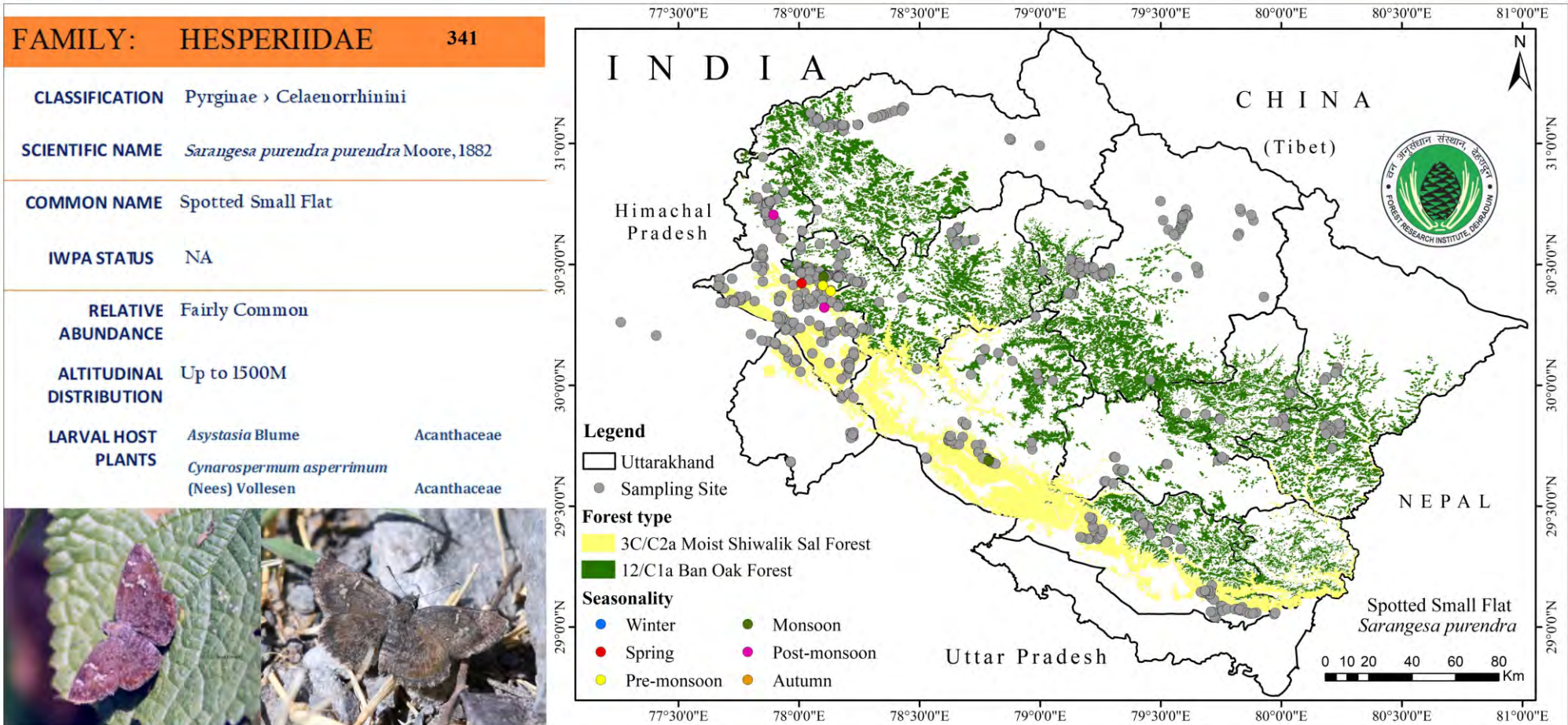


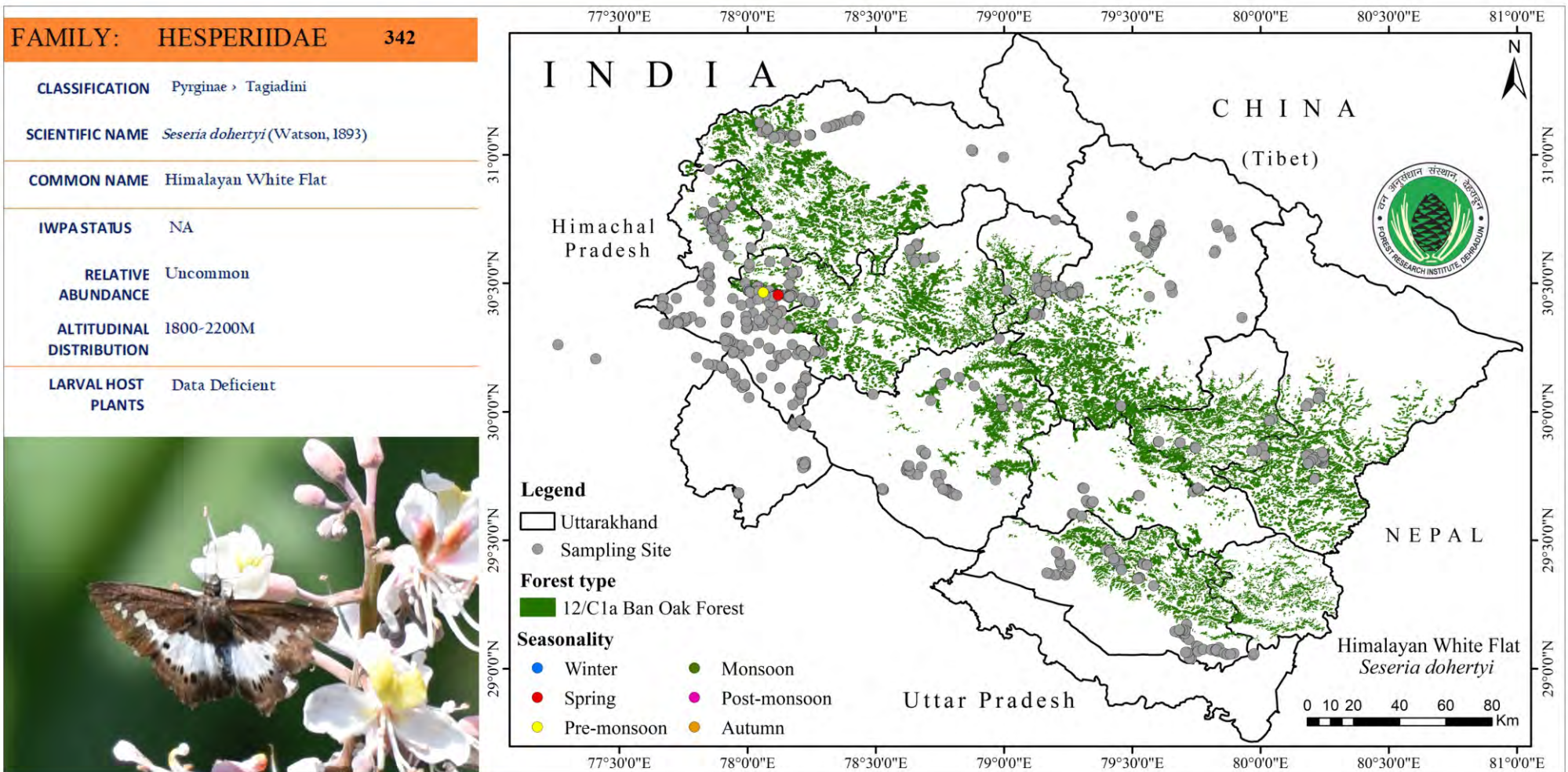












FAMILY: HESPERIIDAE **343**

CLASSIFICATION Pyrginae › Tagiadini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Tagiades japetus ravi* (Moore, [1866])

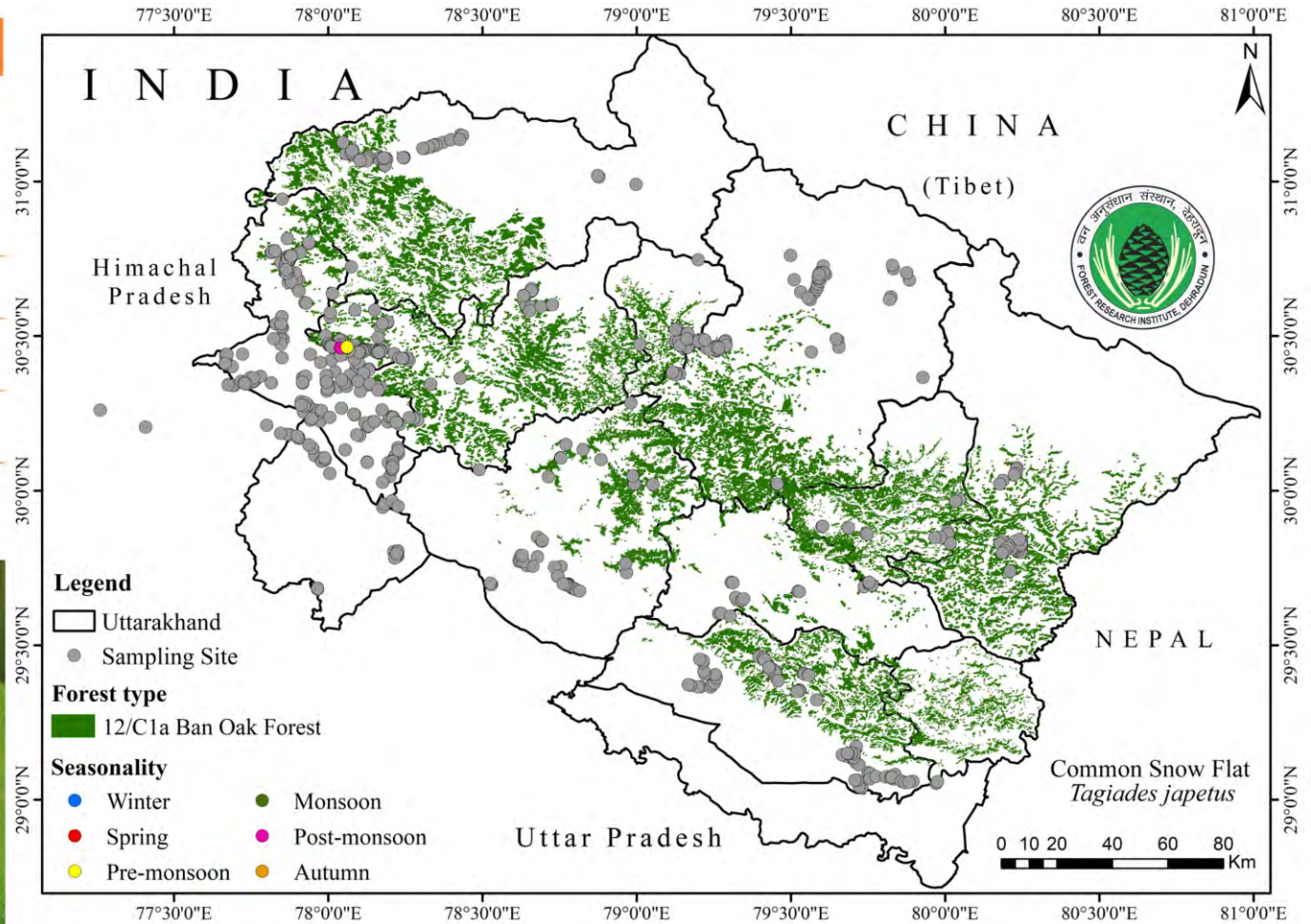
COMMON NAME Himalayan Common Snow Flat

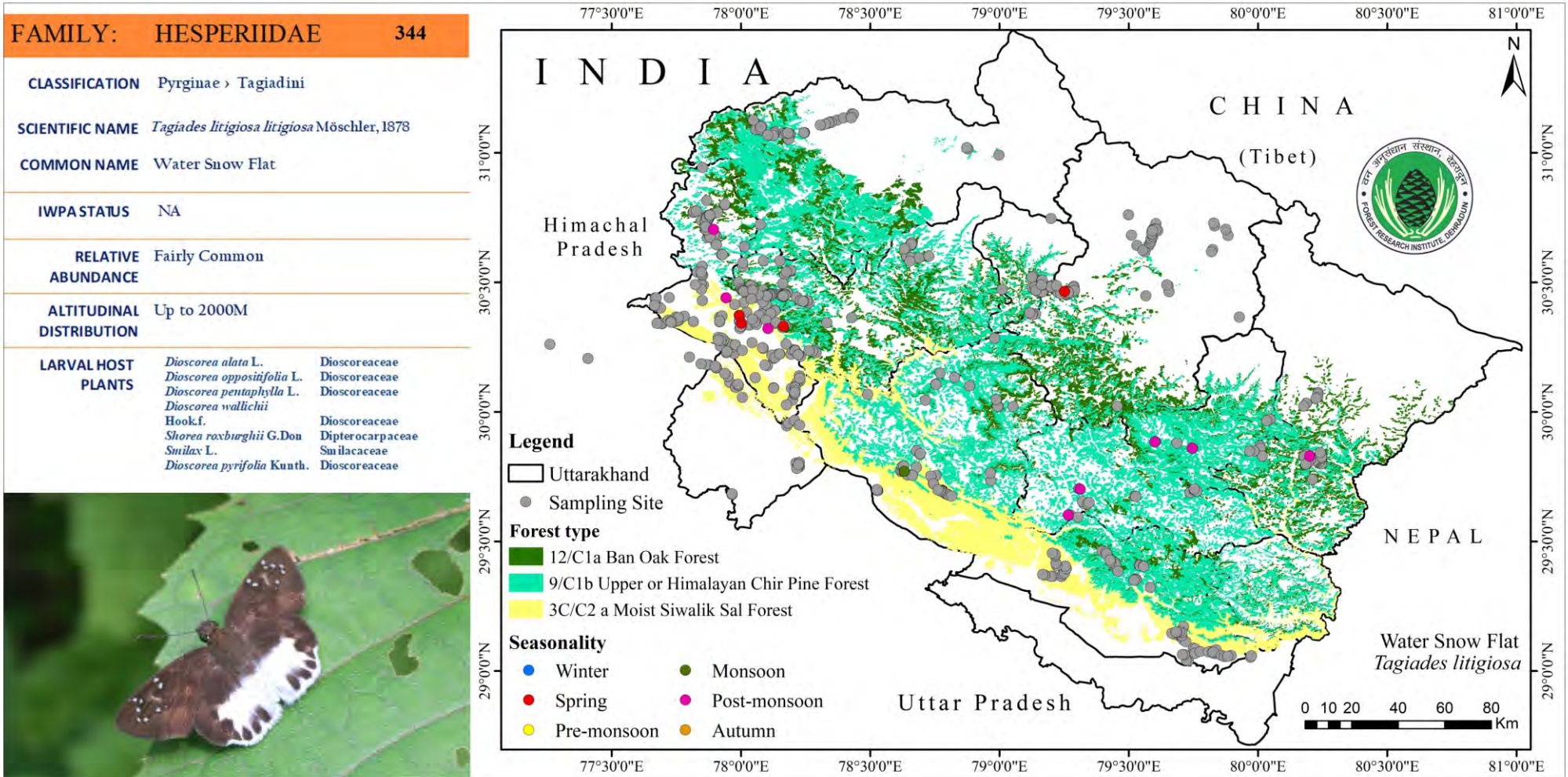
IWPA STATUS NA

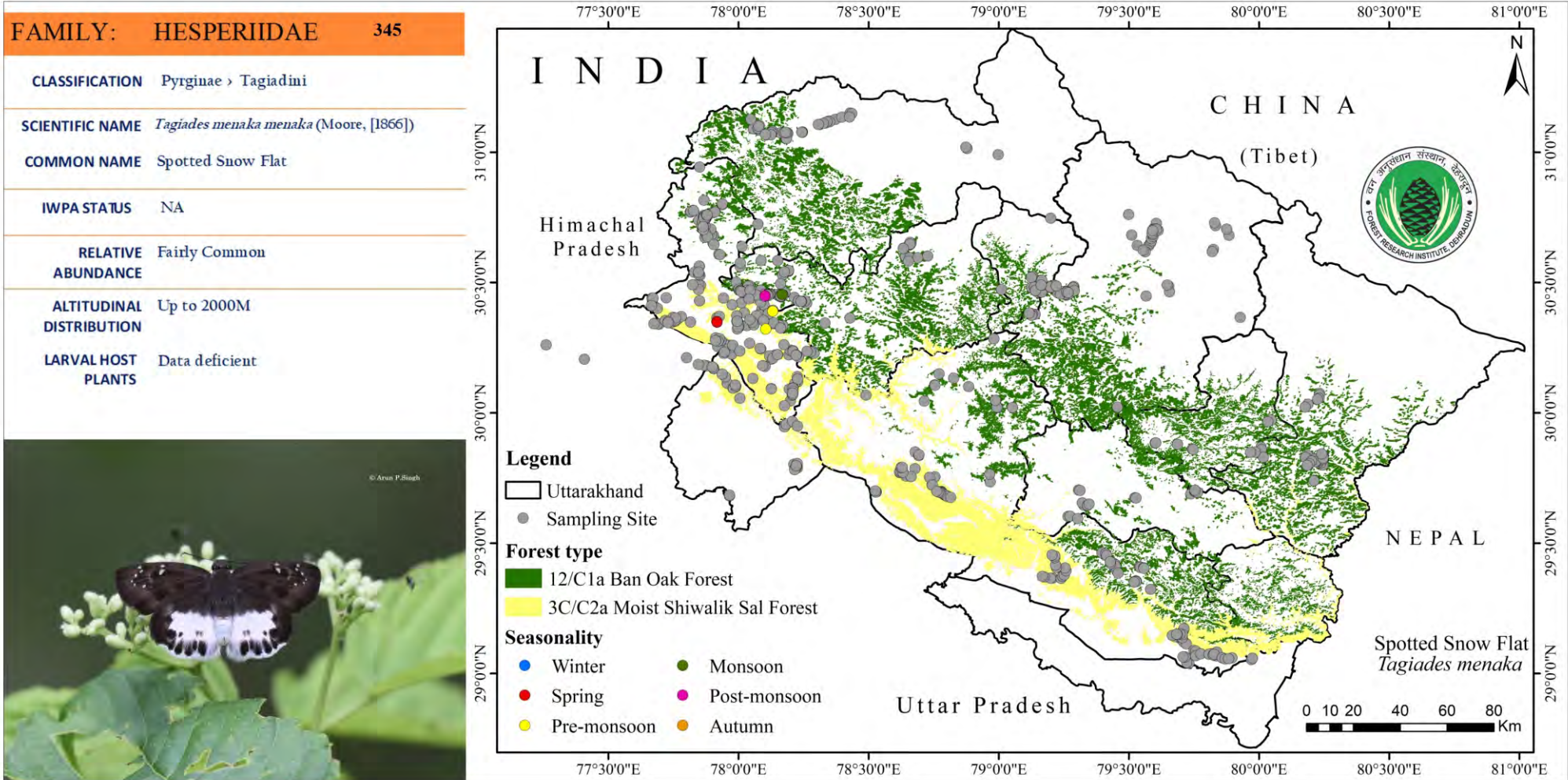
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Rare

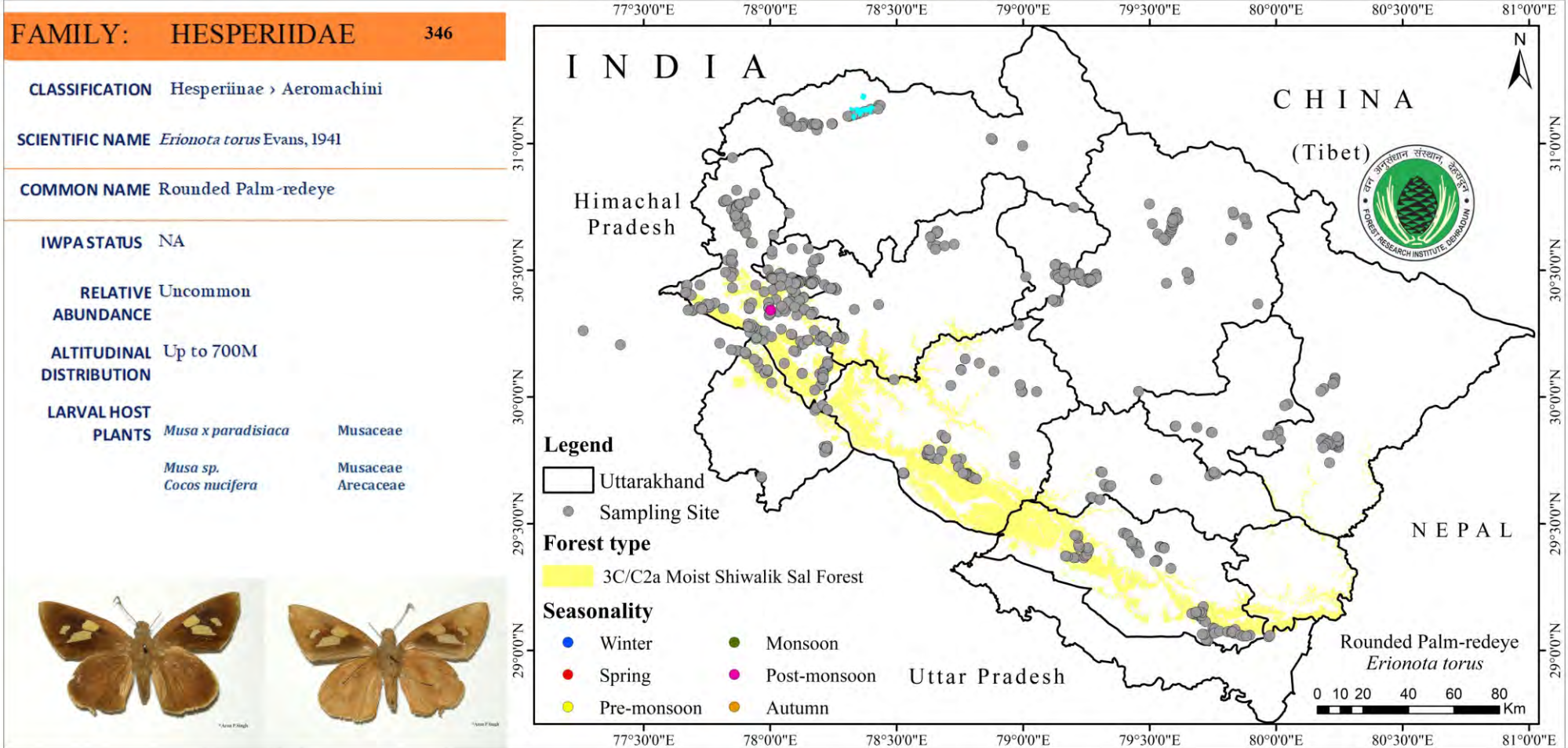
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 1800-2100M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS
Dioscorea oppositifolia L. Dioscoreaceae
Dioscorea wallichii Hook.f. Dioscoreaceae









FAMILY: HESPERIIDAE 347

CLASSIFICATION Hesperinae > Aeromachini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Matapa aria* (Moore, [1866])

COMMON NAME Common Branded Redeye

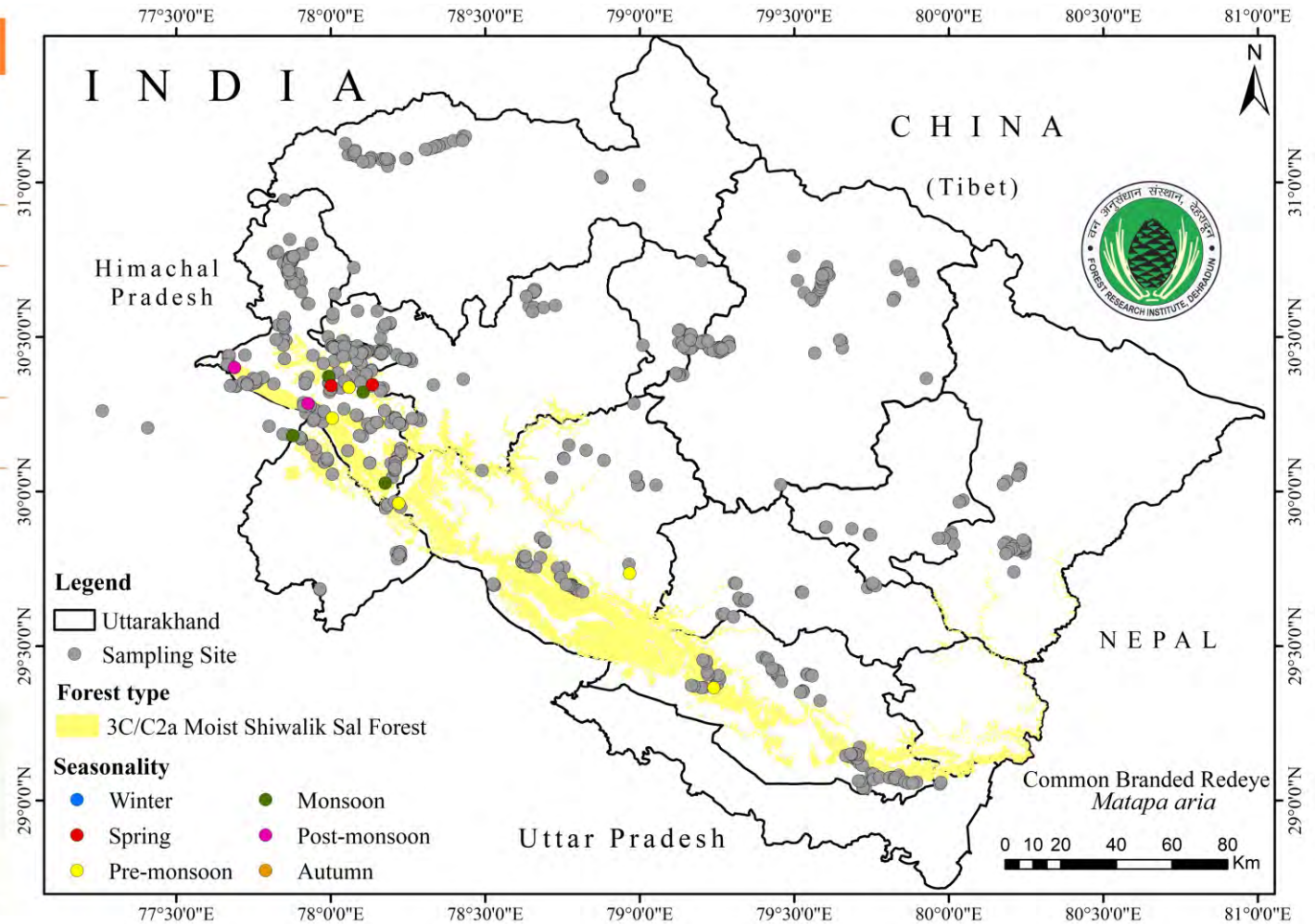
IWPA STATUS NA

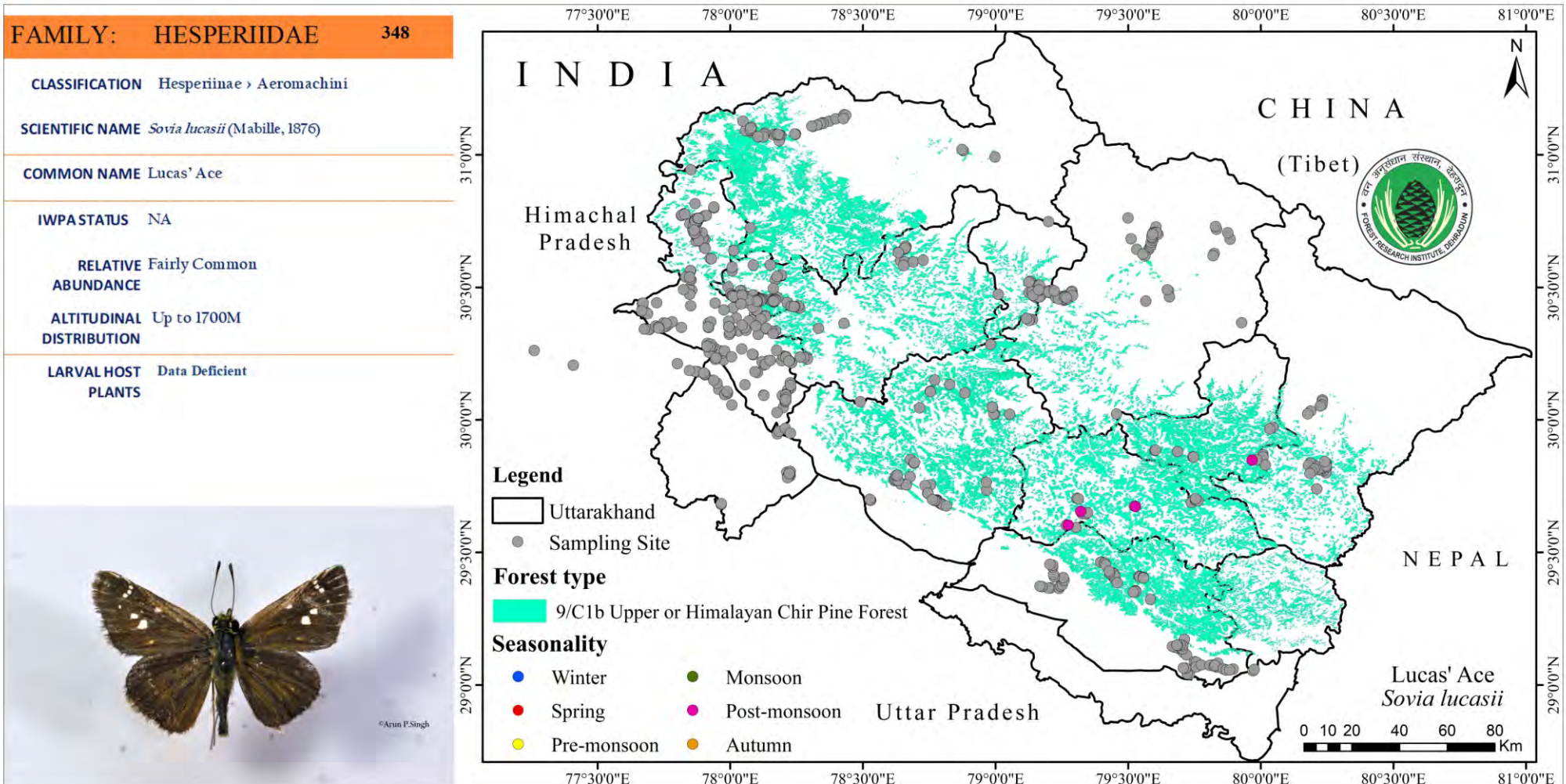
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Very Common

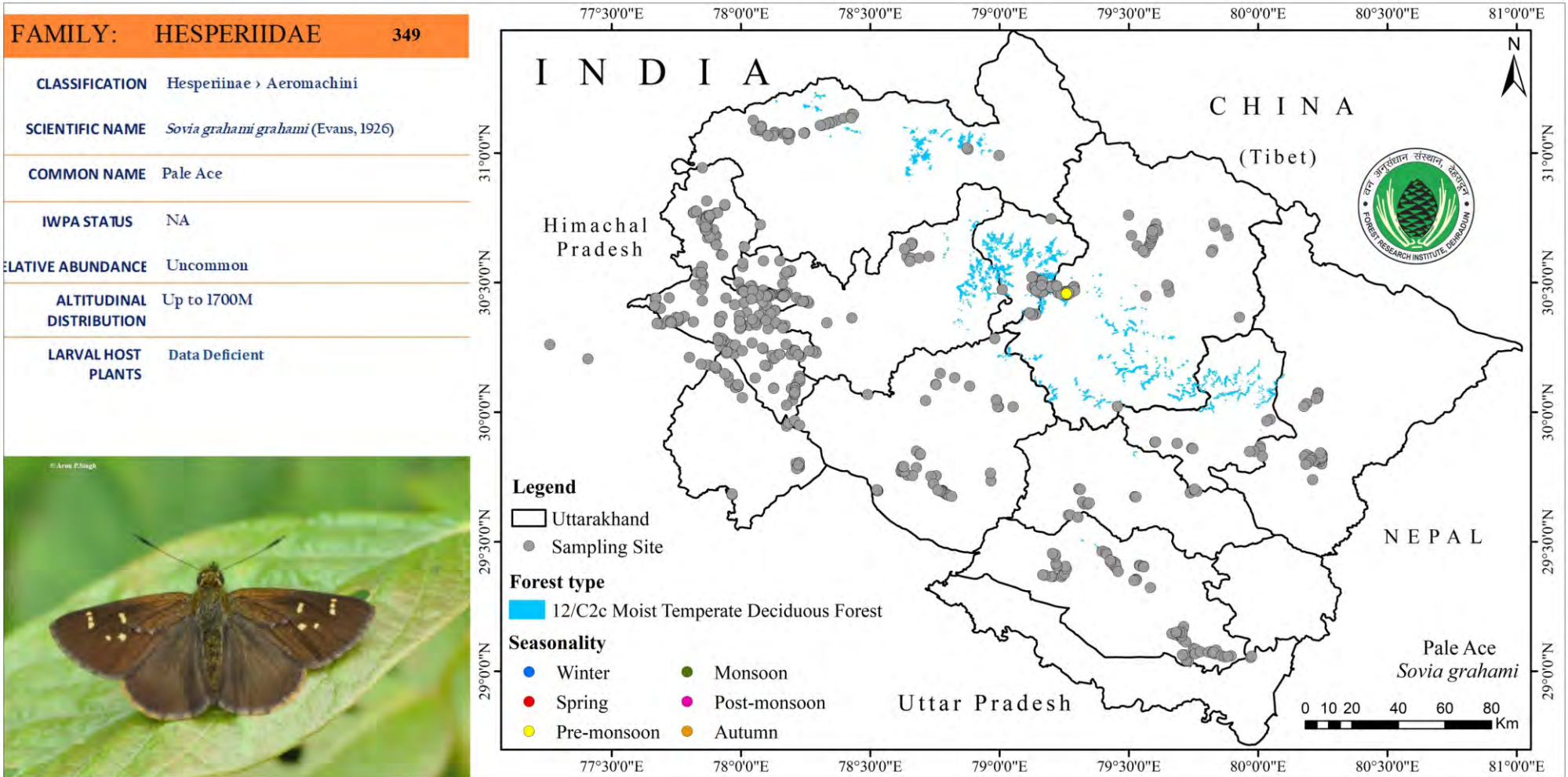
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 850M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS

<i>Bambusa</i> Schreb.	Poaceae
<i>Bambusa bambos</i> (L.) Voss	Poaceae
<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Schrad.	Poaceae
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.) Nees	Poaceae
<i>Ochlandra scriptoria</i> (Dennst.) C.E.C.Fisch.	Poaceae
<i>Ochlandra talbotii</i> Brandis	Poaceae
<i>Oxytenanthera</i> Munro	Poaceae
<i>Schizostachyum</i> Nees	Poaceae

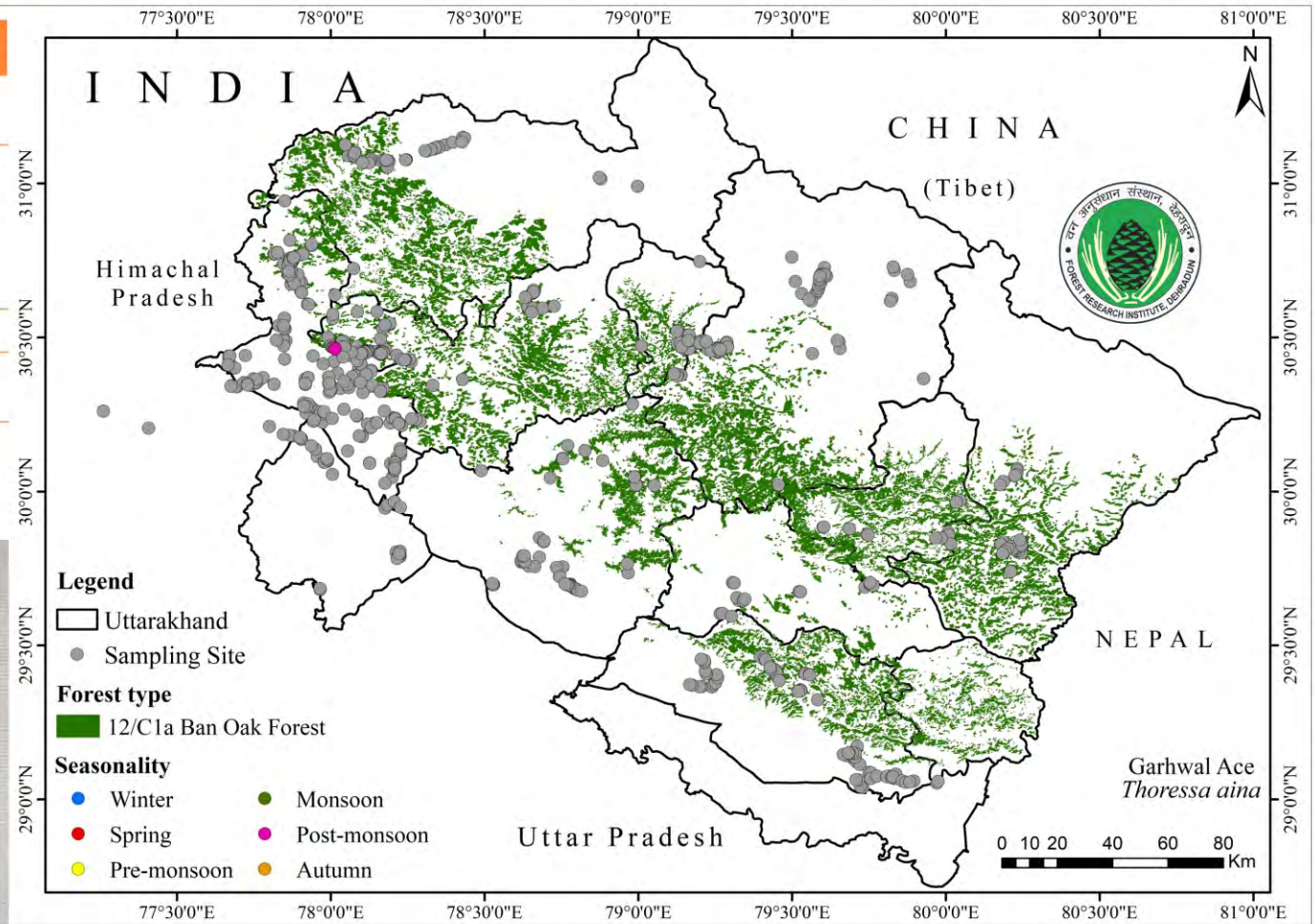


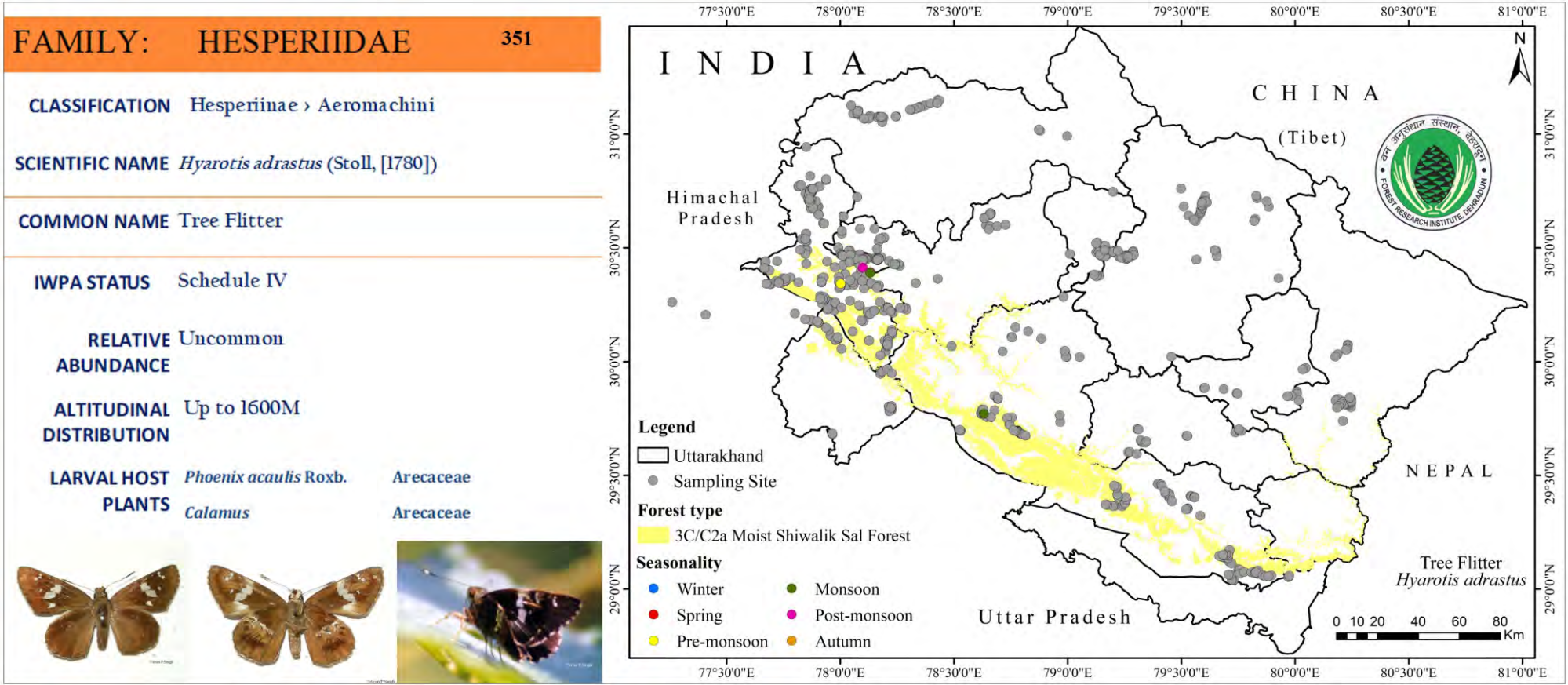




FAMILY: HESPERIIDAE 350

CLASSIFICATION	Hesperiinae > Aeromachini
SCIENTIFIC NAME	<i>Thoressa aina</i> (de Nicéville, 1889)
COMMON NAME	Garhwal Ace
IWPA STATUS	NA
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE	Uncommon
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION	2000-2300M
LARVAL HOST PLANTS	Data Deficient





FAMILY: HESPERIIDAE 352

CLASSIFICATION Hesperiiinae > Aeromachini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Notocrypta curvifascia curvifascia* (C.&R.Felder, 1862)

COMMON NAME Restricted Demon

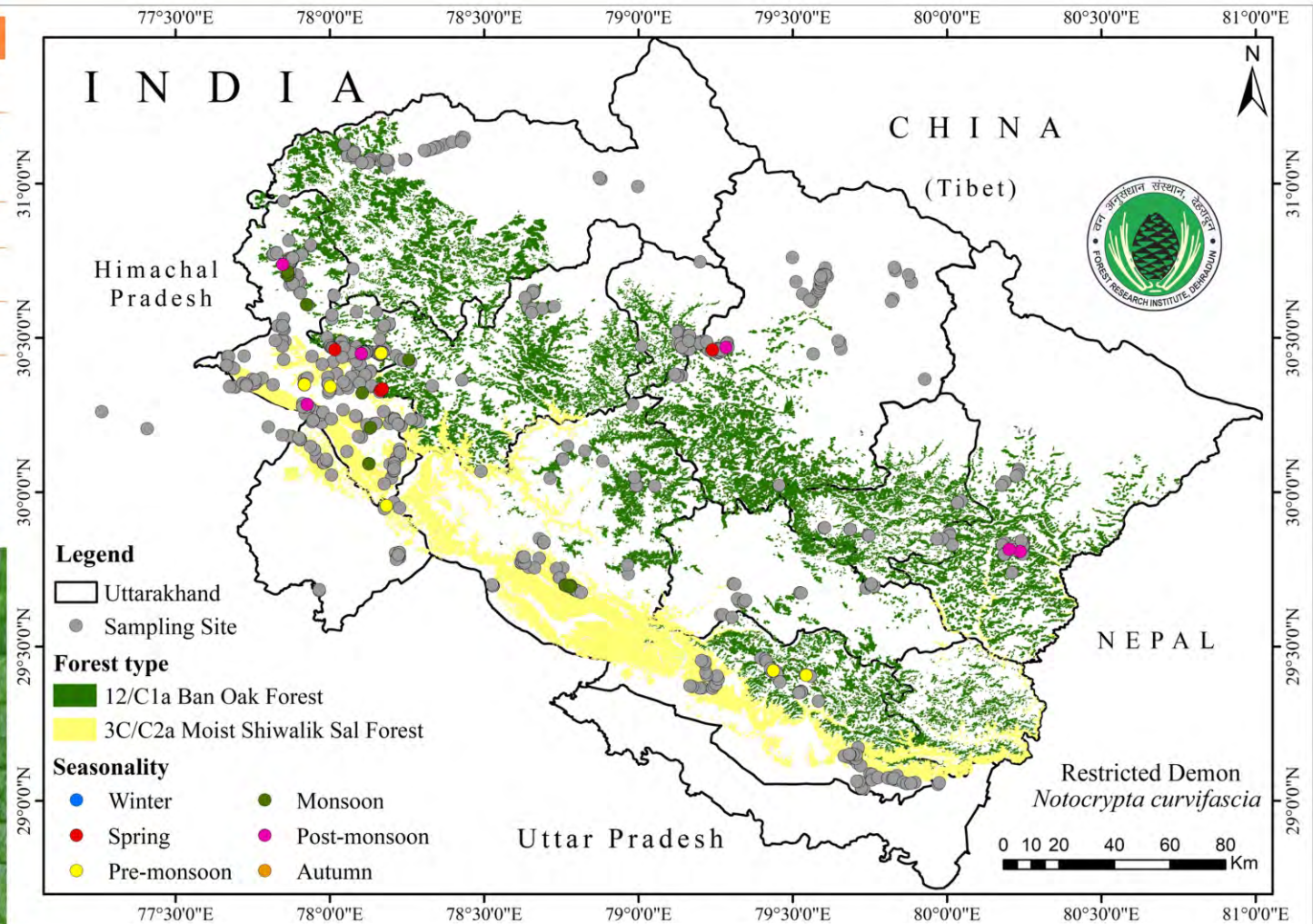
IWPA STATUS NA

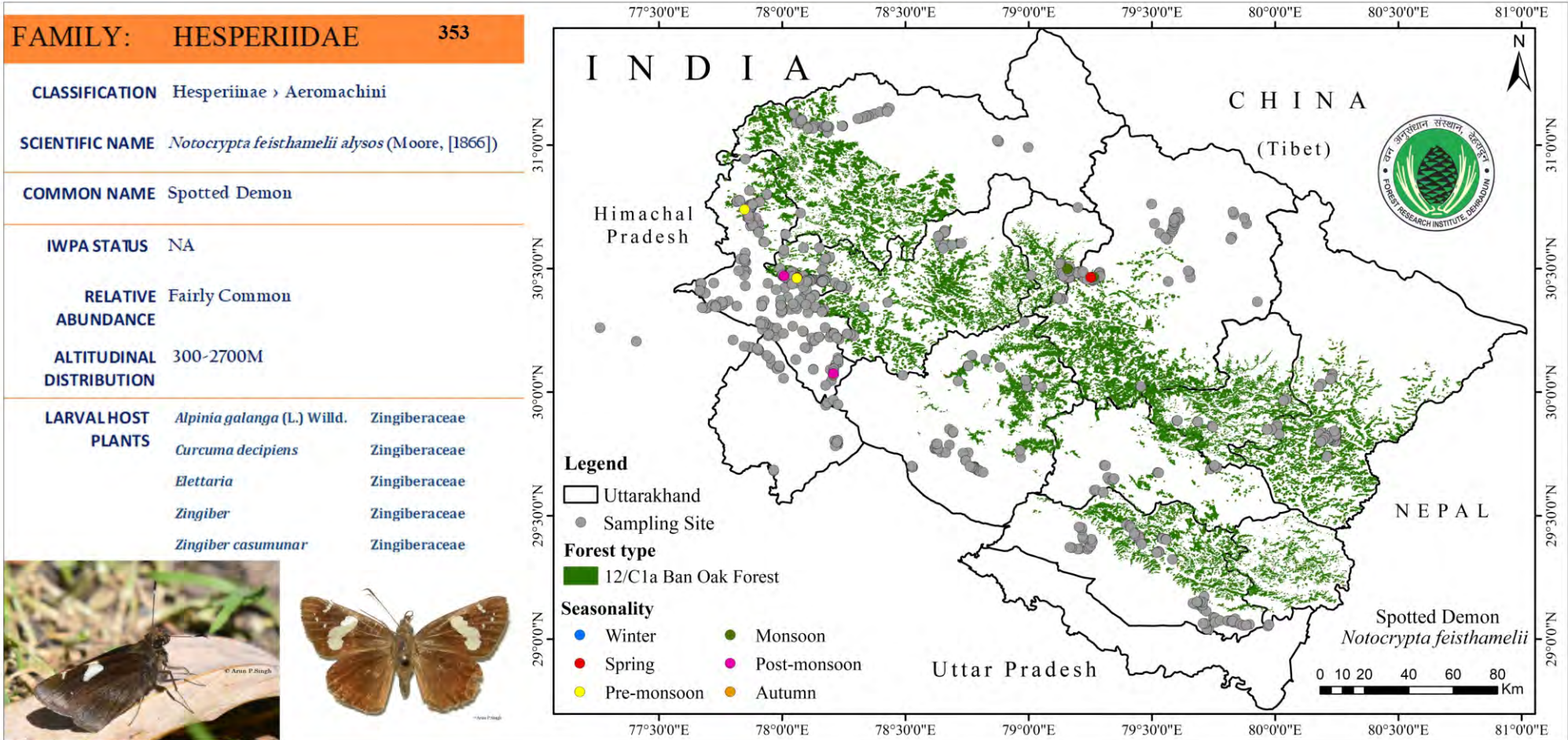
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION 300-2700M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS

<i>Cheilocostus speciosus</i> (J.Koenig)	Zingiberaceae
<i>Curcuma</i> L.	Zingiberaceae
<i>Curcuma aurantiaca</i> Zijp	Zingiberaceae
<i>Curcuma decipiens</i> Dalzell	Zingiberaceae
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.Koenig	Zingiberaceae
<i>Hedychium</i> J.Koenig	Zingiberaceae
<i>Kaempferia rotunda</i> L.	Zingiberaceae
<i>Zingiber montanum</i> (J.Koenig) Link ex	Zingiberaceae
<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> (L.) Roscoe ex Sm.	Zingiberaceae





FAMILY: HESPERIIDAE 354

CLASSIFICATION Hesperinae > Aeromachini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Udaspes folus* (Cramer, [1775])

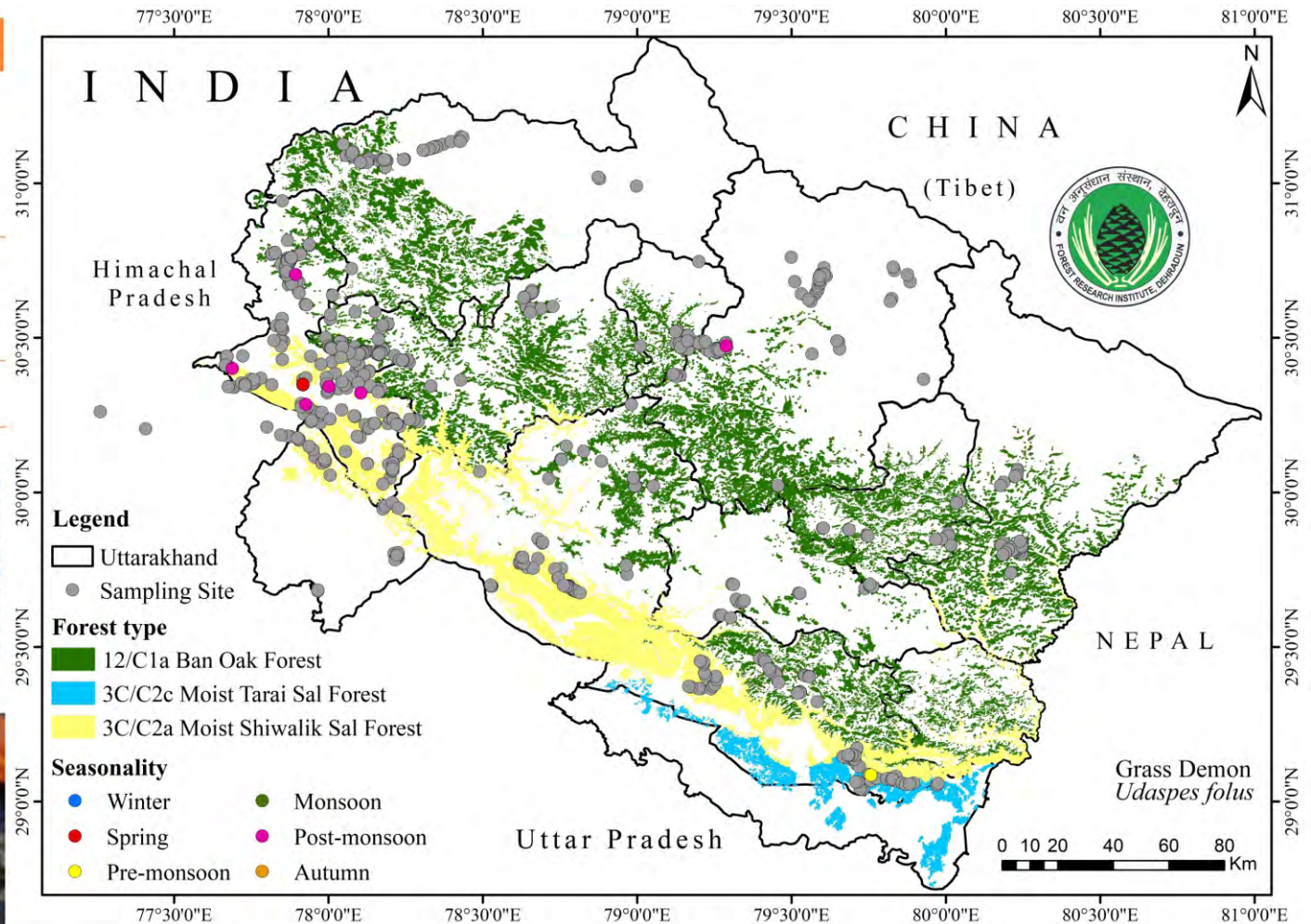
COMMON NAME Grass Demon

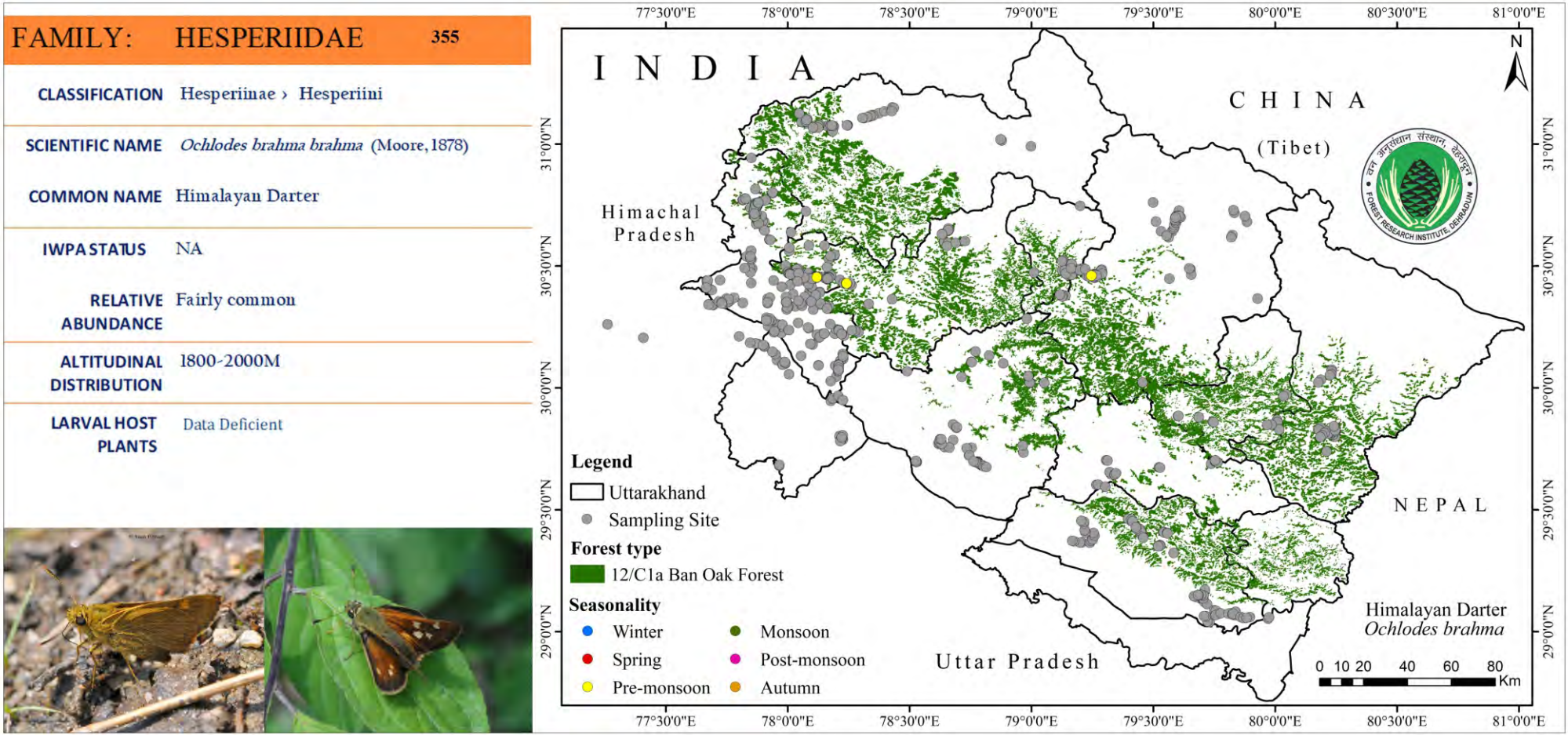
IWPA STATUS NA

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Fairly Common

ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 2400M

LARVAL HOST PLANTS	<i>Fagraea racemosa</i> Jack	Loganiaceae
	<i>Oryza</i> L.	Poaceae
	Zingiberaceae	Zingiberaceae
	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i> Salisb.	Zingiberaceae
	<i>Curcuma decipiens</i> Dalzell	Zingiberaceae
	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae
	<i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i> J.Graham	Zingiberaceae
	<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.Koenig	Zingiberaceae
	<i>Hedychium</i> J.Koenig	Zingiberaceae
	<i>Zingiber</i> Mill.	Zingiberaceae
	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Zingiberaceae
	<i>Zingiber zerumbet</i> (L.) Roscoe ex Sm.	Zingiberaceae





FAMILY: HESPERIIDAE 356

CLASSIFICATION Hesperinae > Taractrocerini

SCIENTIFIC NAME *Oriens gola* (Moore, 1877)

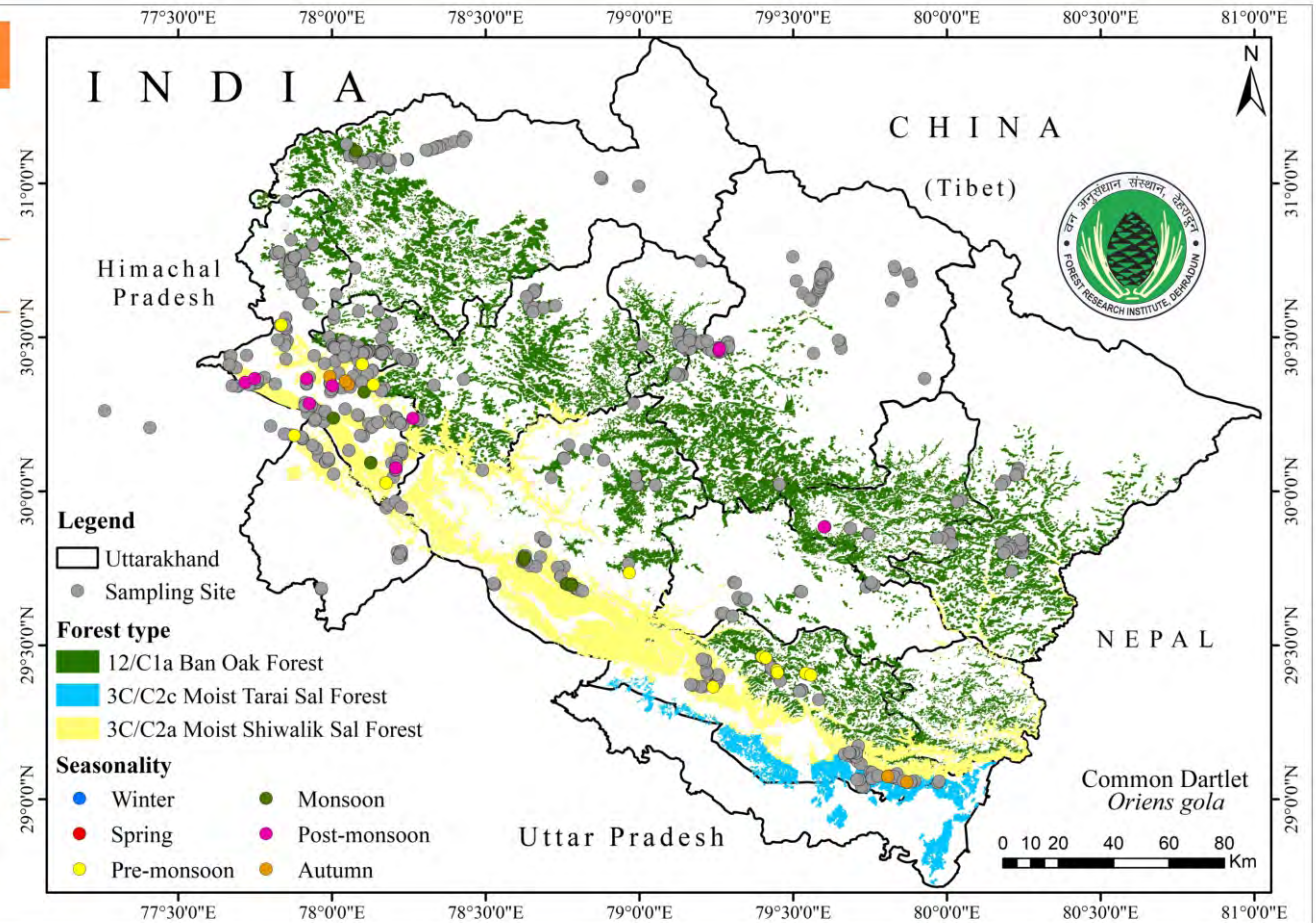
COMMON NAME Common Dartlet

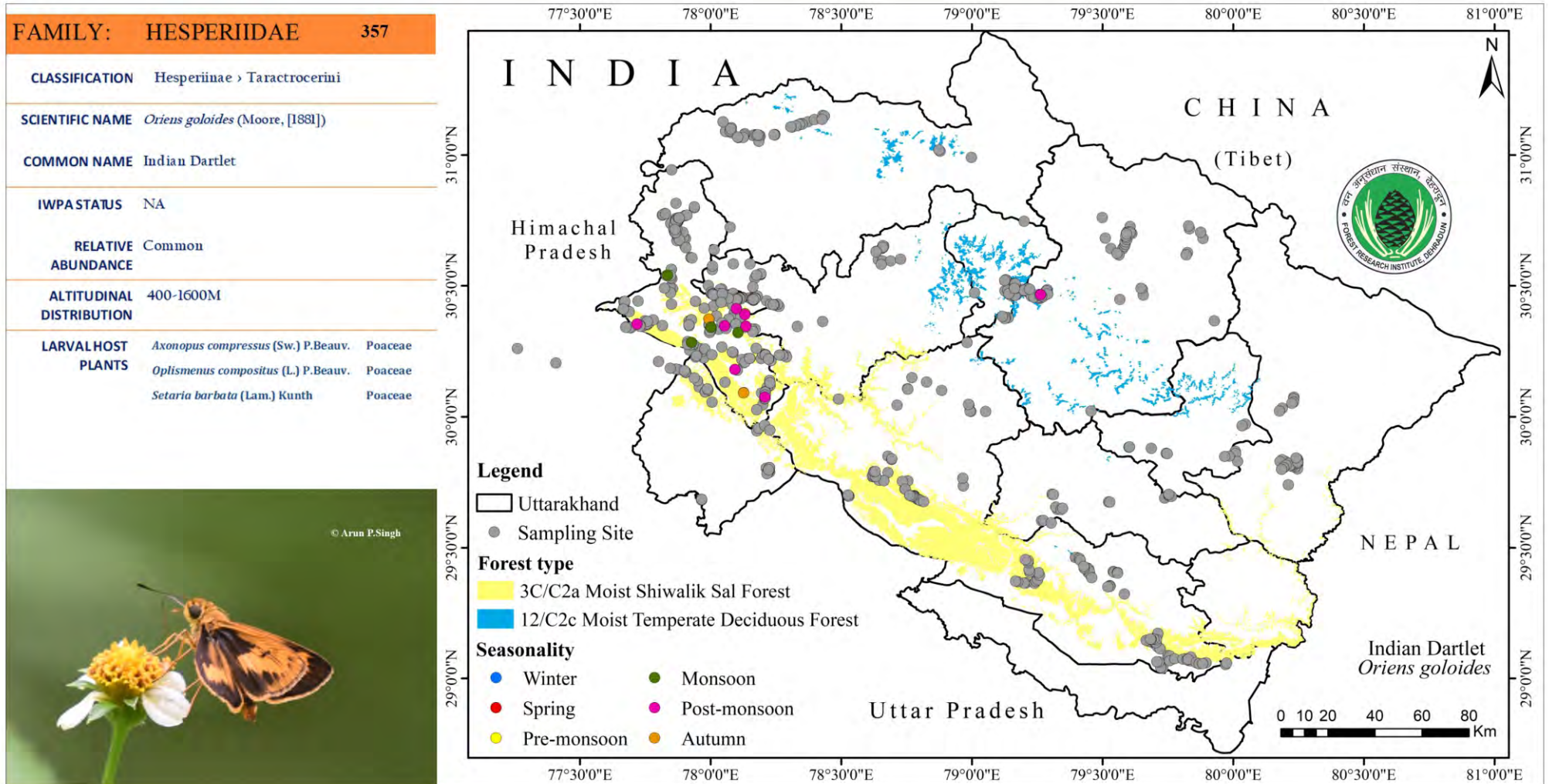
IWPA STATUS NA

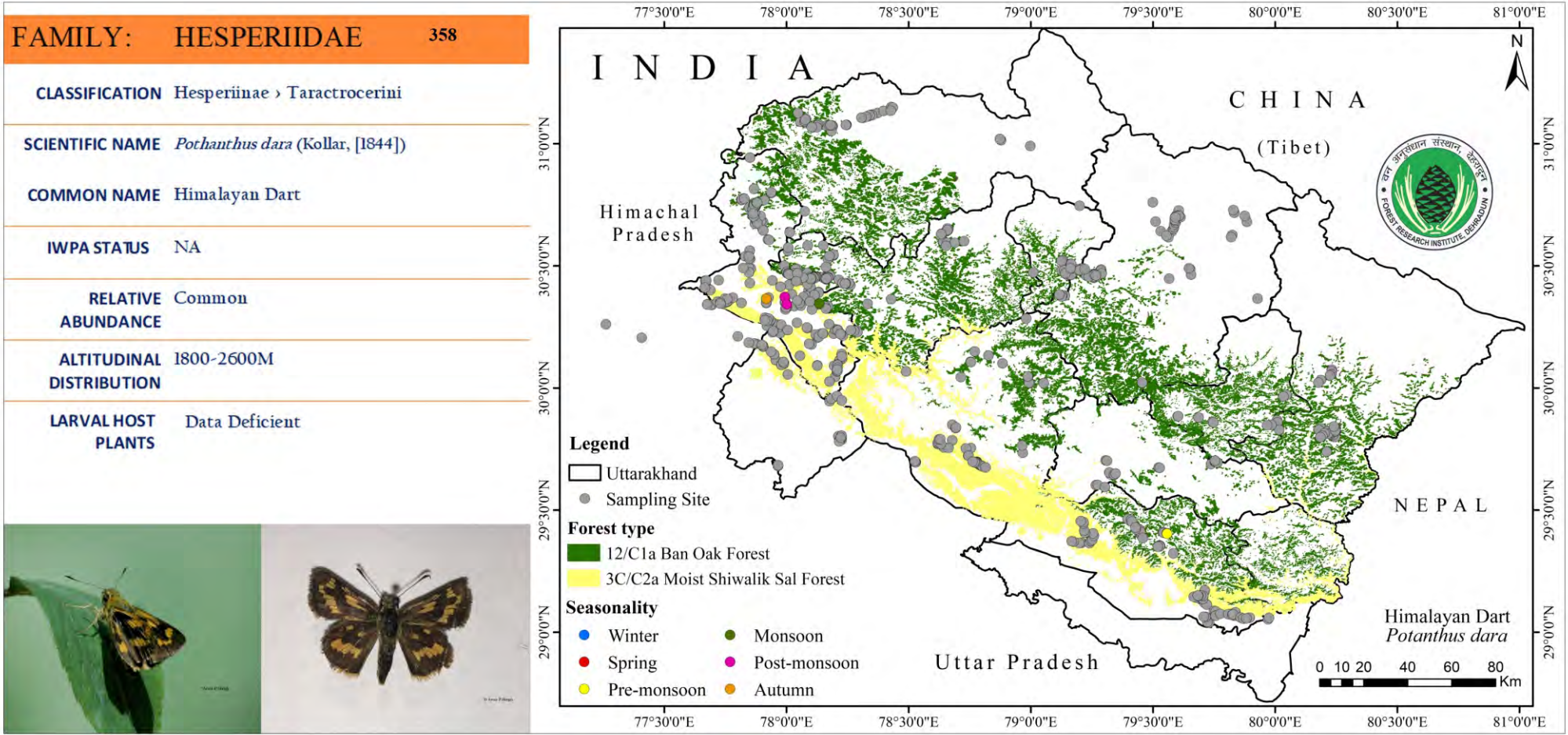
RELATIVE ABUNDANCE Common

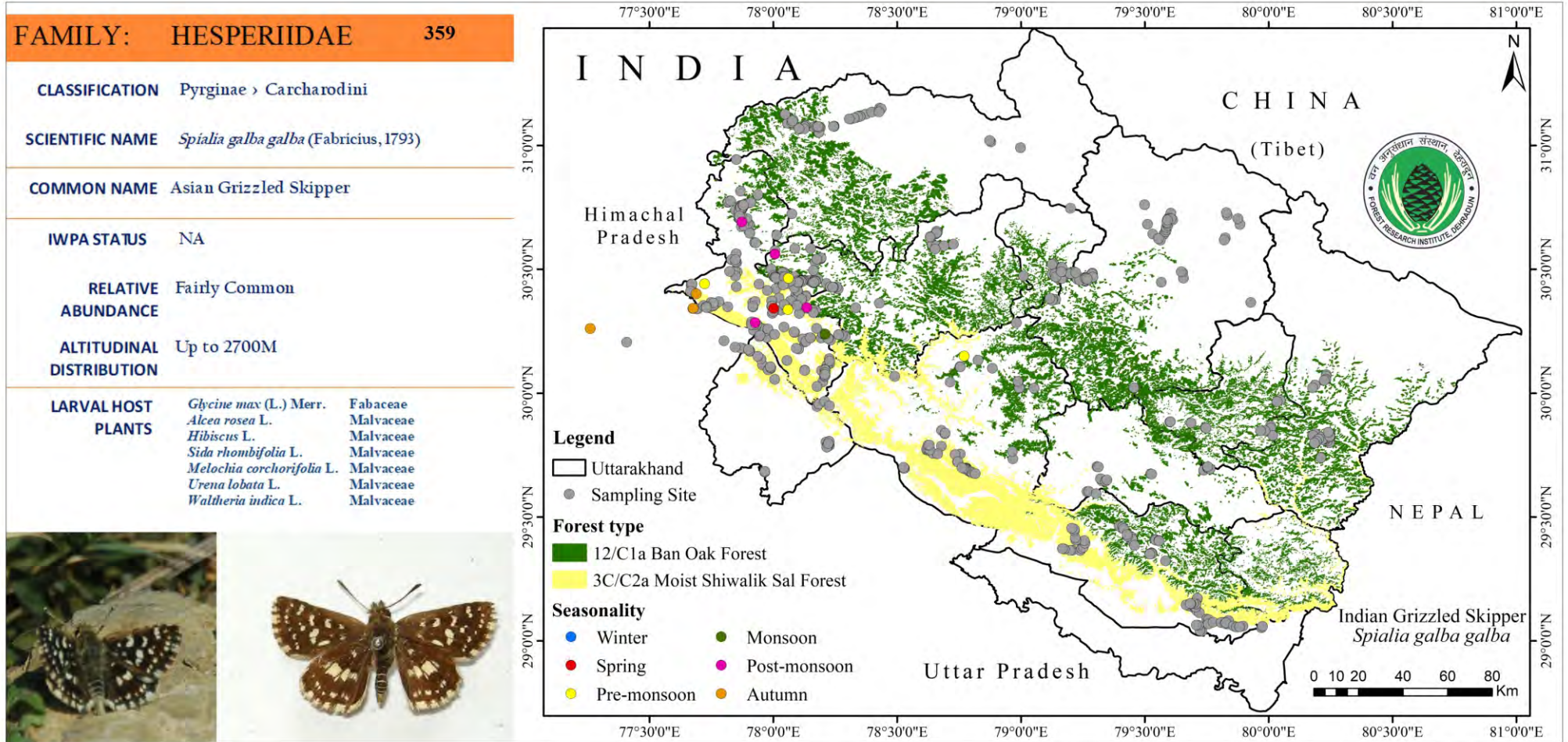
ALTITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION Up to 1000M

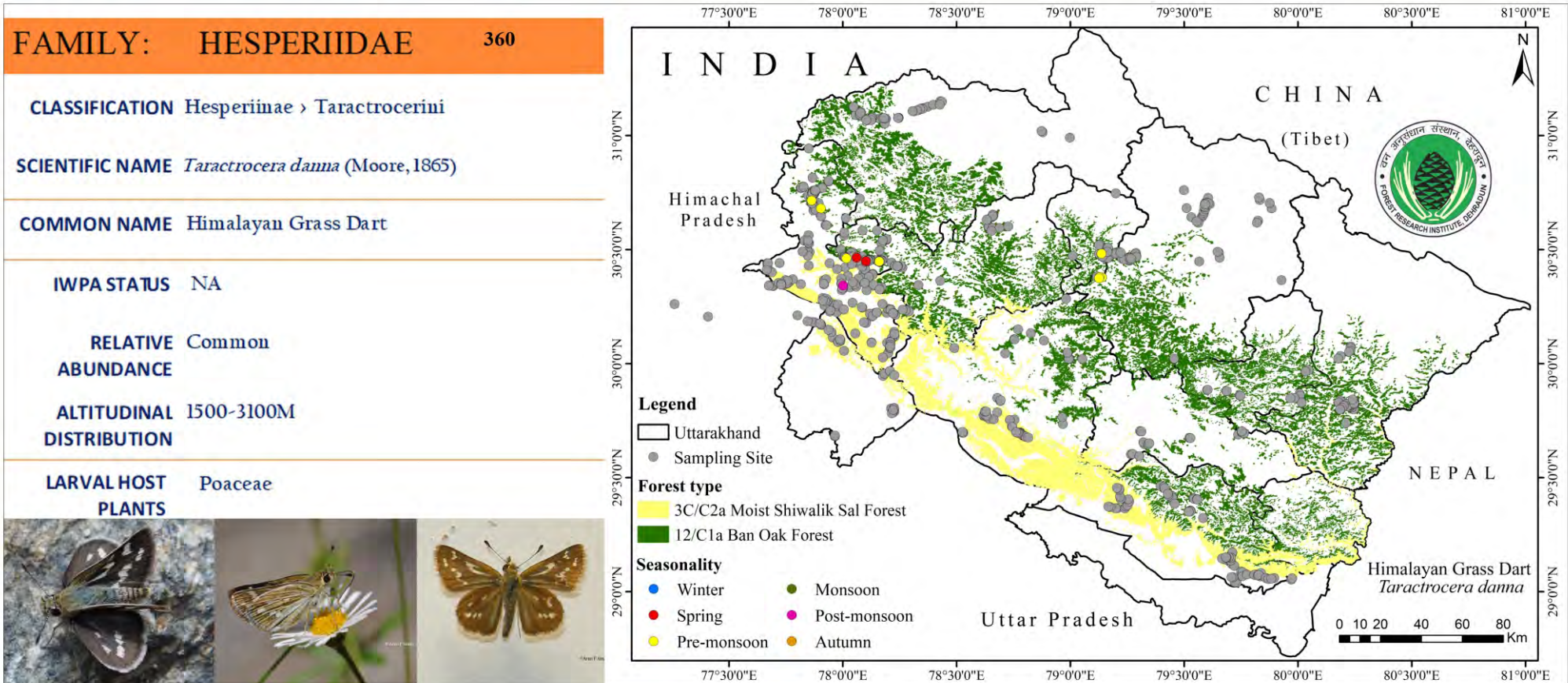
LARVAL HOST PLANTS Poaceae

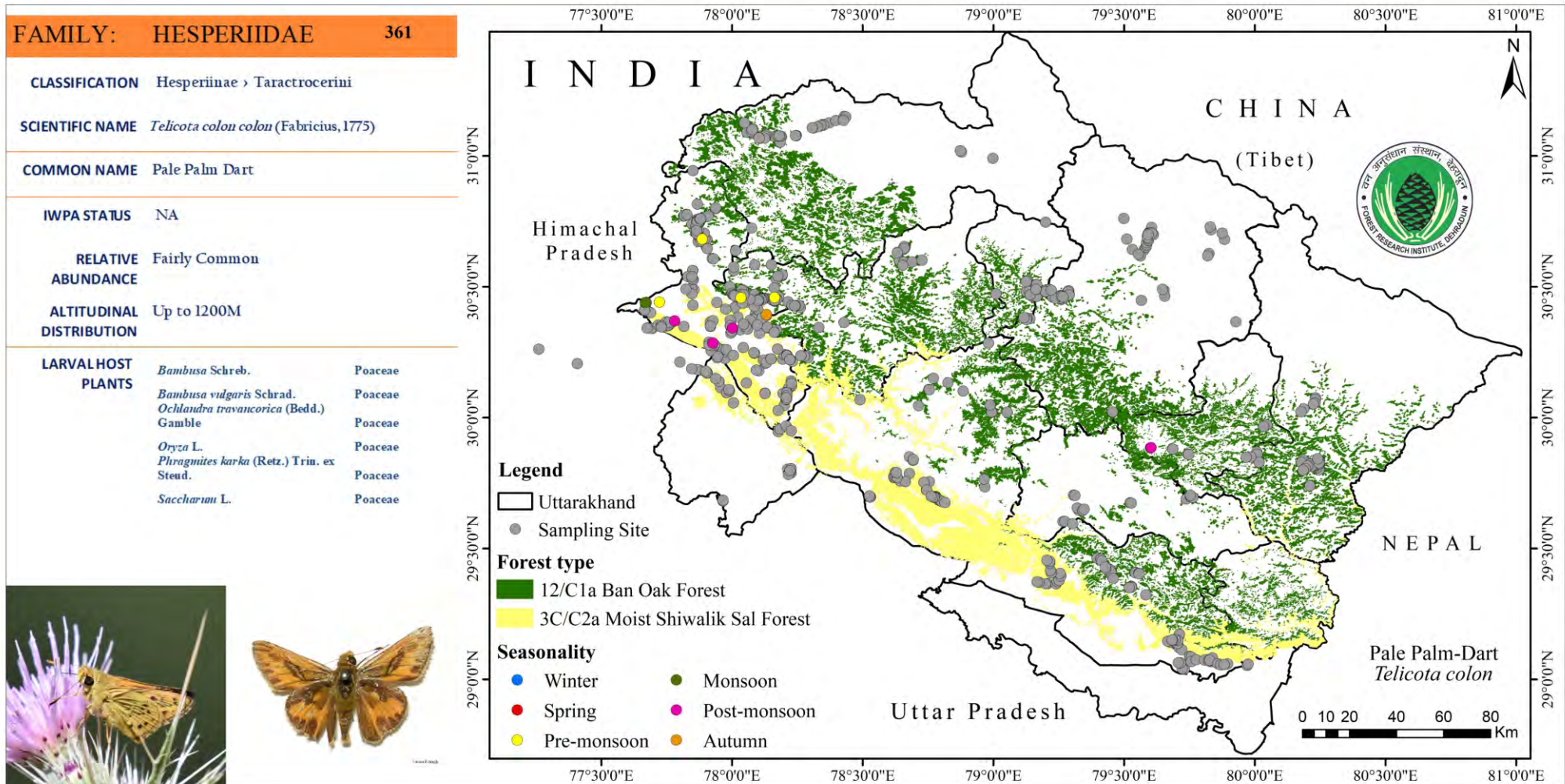


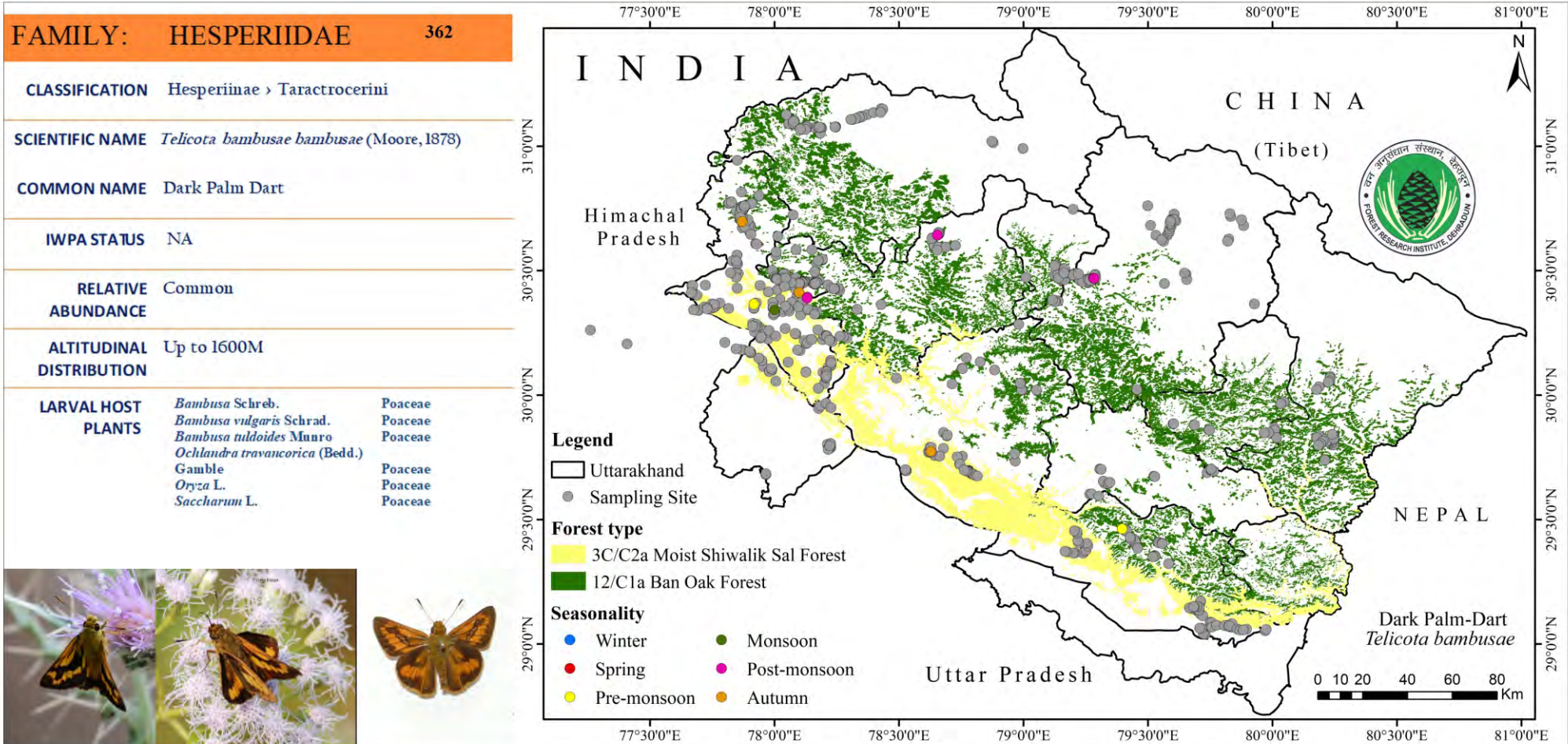


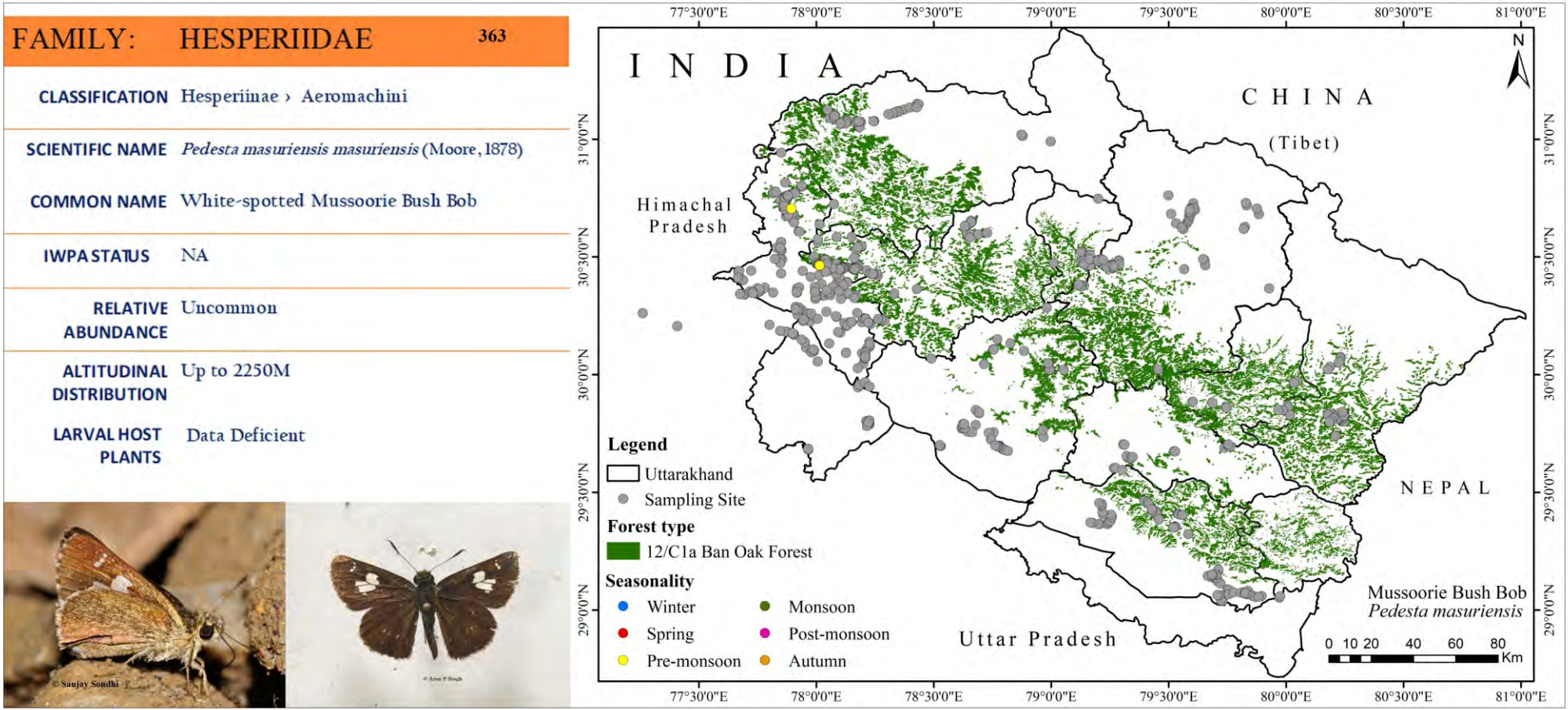


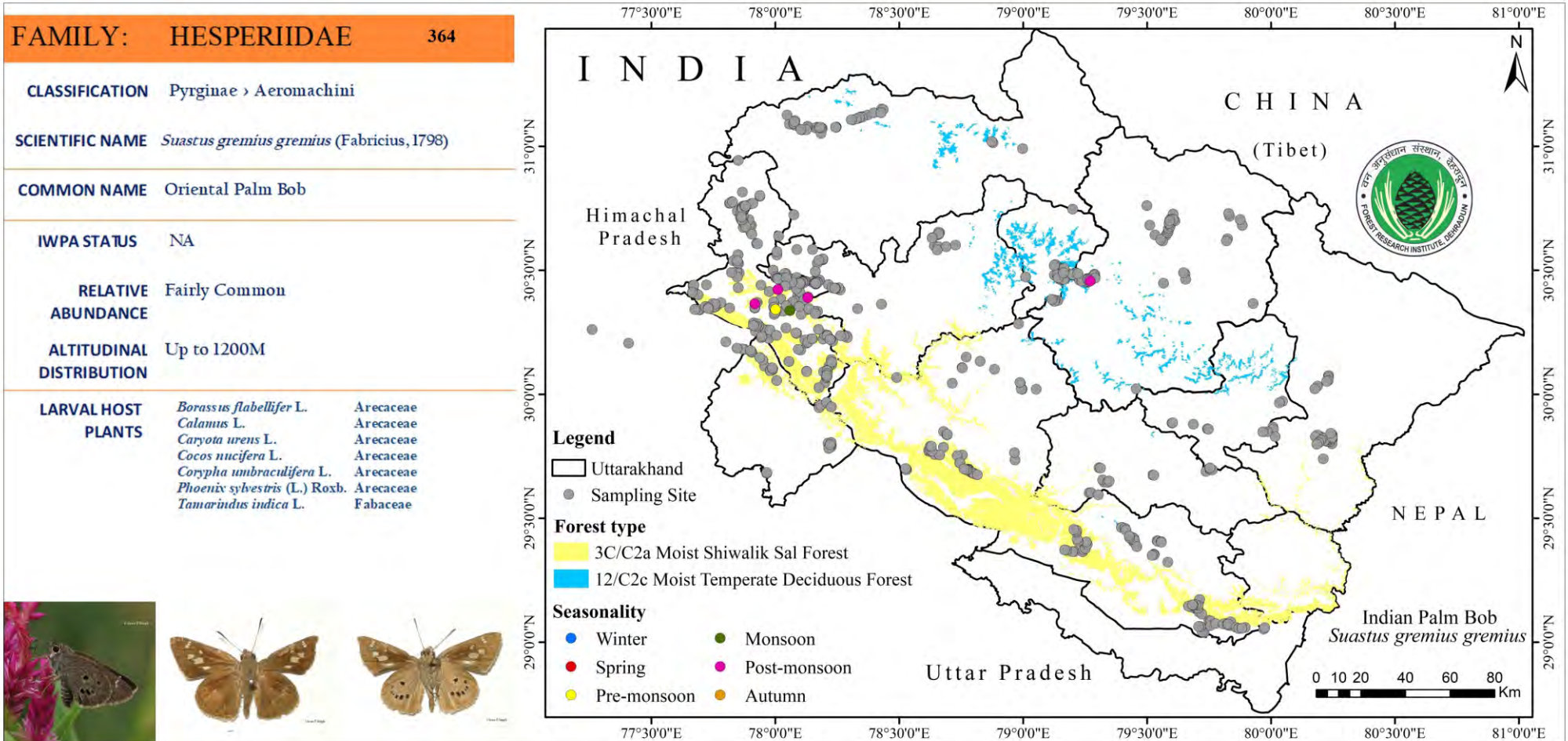


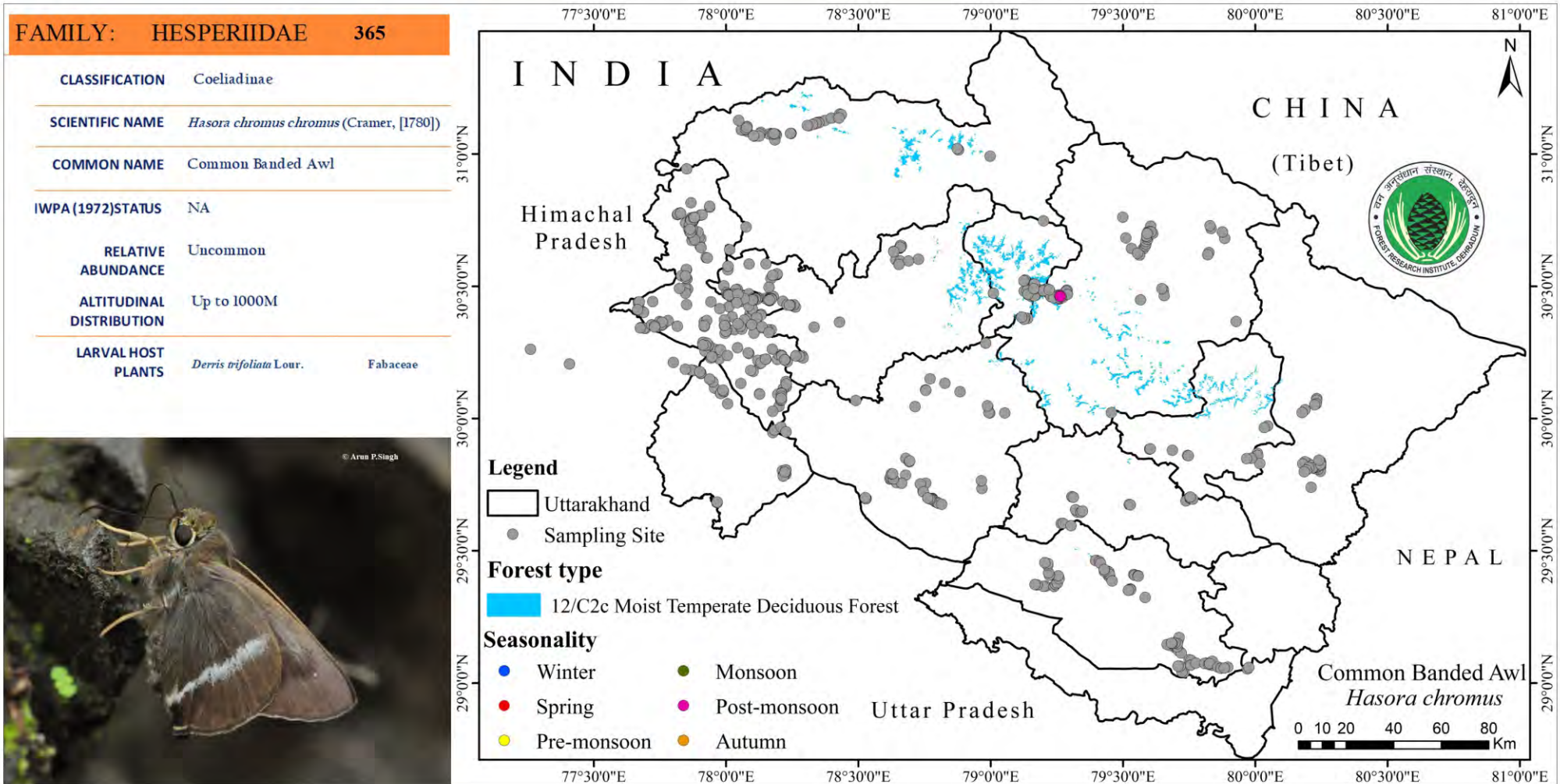














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INDEX TO SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Scientific Name	Common Name	Page No.
<i>Abisara bifasciata suffusa</i> Moore, 1882	Suffused Double-banded Judy	188
<i>Abisara fylla</i> (Westwood, [1851])	Dark Judy	189
<i>Acraea issoria issoria</i> (Hübner, [1819])	Yellow Coster	257
<i>Acraea terpsicore</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tawny Coster	258
<i>Acytolepis puspa</i> (Horsfield, [1828])	Common Hedge Blue	149
<i>Aeromachus dubius</i> Elwes & Edwards, 1897	Veined Scrub Hopper	338
<i>Aeromachus stigmata stigmata</i> (Moore, 1878)	Dingy Scrub Hopper	337
<i>Aglais caschmirensis aesis</i> (Fruhstorfer, 1912)	Indian Tortoiseshell	276
<i>Aglais rizana</i> (Moore, 1872)	Mountain Tortoiseshell	277
<i>Ampittia dioscorides dioscorides</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Indian Bush Hopper	339
<i>Ancema ctesia ctesia</i> (Hewitson, [1865])	Bi-Spot Royal	110
<i>Anthene emolus emolus</i> (Godart, [19824])	Common Ciliate Blue	160
<i>Aporia agathon caphusa</i> (Moore, 1872)	Garhwal Great Blackvein	53
<i>Aporia agathon phryxe</i> (Boisduval, 1836)	Kashmir Great Blackvein	54
<i>Aporia leucodice</i> (Eversmann, 1843)	Himalayan Blackvein	55
<i>Appias lalage</i> (Doubleday, 1842)	Spot Puffin	56
<i>Appias libythea</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Western Striped Albatross	57
<i>Argynnis childreni sakontala</i> Kollar, [1848]	Large Silverstripe	267
<i>Argynnis hyperbius hyperbius</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	Tropical Fritillary	264
<i>Argynnis jainadeva jainadeva</i> Moore, 1864	Highbrown Silverspot	266
<i>Argynnis kamala</i> Moore, [1858]	Common Silverstripe	268
<i>Arhopala amantes apella</i> (Swinhoe, 1886)	Large Oakblue	128
<i>Arhopala atrax</i> (Hewitson, 1862)	Indian Oakblue	127
<i>Arhopala dodonaea</i> (Moore, [1858])	Pale Himalayan Oakblue	129
<i>Arhopala ganesa ganesa</i> (Moore, [1858])	Tailless Bushblue	132
<i>Arhopala paraganesa paraganesa</i> (de Nicéville, 1882)	Dusky Bushblue	131
<i>Arhopala rama rama</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Himalayan Dark Oakblue	130
<i>Ariadne ariadne pallidior</i> (Fruhstorfer, 1899)	Angled Castor	272
<i>Ariadne merione tapestrina</i> (Moore, 1884)	Common Castor	271

<i>Aricia agestis nazira</i> (Moore, [1866])	Orange-bordered	
	Brown Argus	177
<i>Athyma asura asura</i> Moore, [1858]	Studded Sergeant	308
<i>Athyma cama cama</i> Moore, [1858]	Orange Staff Sergeant	312
<i>Athyma inara inara</i> Westwood, 1850	Colour Sergeant	313
<i>Athyma opalina opalina</i> Kollar, 1844	Hill Sergeant	310
<i>Athyma perius perius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Sergeant	309
<i>Athyma selenophora selenophora</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Staff Sergeant	311
<i>Atrophaneura aidoneus</i> (Doubleday, 1845)	Lesser Batwing	19
<i>Atrophaneura varuna astorion</i> (Westwood, 1842)	Common Batwing	20
<i>Aulocera brahminus</i> (Blanchard, 1853)	Narrow Banded Satyr	243
<i>Aulocera padma padma</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Great Satyr	240
<i>Aulocera saraswati saraswati</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Striated Satyr	242
<i>Aulocera swaha swaha</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Common Satyr	241
<i>Auzakia danava danava</i> (Moore, [1858])	Indian Commodore	316
<i>Azamus ubaldus</i> (Stoll, [1782])	Bright Babulblue	169
<i>Badamia exclamationis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Brown Awl	340
<i>Baoris farri</i> (Moore, 1878)	Complete Paint-brush Swift	346
<i>Baoris pagana</i> (de Nicéville, 1887)	Figure-of-8-Swift	347
<i>Belenois aurota aurota</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Pioneer	58
<i>Bibasis sena sena</i> (Moore, [1866])	Orange -tailed Awl	341
<i>Borbo bevani</i> (Moore, 1878)	Bevan's Swift	348
<i>Borbo cinnara</i> (Wallace, 1866)	Rice Swift	349
<i>Burara jaina jaina</i> (Moore, [1866])	Common Orange Awlet	343
<i>Burara oedipodea belesis</i> (Mabille, 1876)	Himalayan Branded	
	Orange Awlet	344
<i>Byasa dasarada ravana</i> (Moore, [1858])	West Himalayan Great	
	Windmill	21
<i>Byasa latreillei latreillei</i> (Donovan, 1826)	Himalayan Rose Windmill	22
<i>Byasa polyeuctes letincius</i> (Fruhstorfer, 1908)	West Himalayan Common	
	Windmill	23
<i>Callerebia annada caeca</i> (Watkins, 1925)	Ringed Argus	218
<i>Callerebia hyagriva hyagriva</i> (Moore, [1858])	Brown Argus	217
<i>Callerebia hybrida</i> Butler, 1880	Hybrid Argus	220

<i>Callerebia nirmala</i> (Moore, 1865)	Common Argus	221
<i>Callerebia scanda scanda</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Pallid Argus	219
<i>Caltoris kumara</i> (Moore, 1878)	Blank Swift	350
<i>Caprona agama agama</i> (Moore, [1858])	Spotted Angle	359
<i>Caprona ransonnettii potiphora</i> (Hewitson, 1873)	Golden Angle	360
<i>Castalius rosimon rosimon</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Pierrot	180
<i>Catochrysops strabo strabo</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Forget-me-not	156
<i>Catopsilia pomona</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Emigrant	59
<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mottled Emigrant	60
<i>Celaenorrhinus dhanada</i> (Moore, [1866])	Yellow-banded Flat	362
<i>Celaenorrhinus leucocera</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Common Spotted Angle	363
<i>Celaenorrhinus munda</i> (Moore, 1884)	Himalayan Spotted Flat	364
<i>Celaenorrhinus patula</i> de Nicéville, 1889	Large Spotted Flat	365
<i>Celaenorrhinus pero pero</i> de Nicéville, 1889	Mussoorie Spotted Flat	366
<i>Celaenorrhinus pulomaya pulomaya</i> (Moore, [1866])	Multi-spotted Flat	367
<i>Celaenorrhinus Pyrrha</i> de Niceville, 1889	Double-spotted Flat	368
<i>Celastrina argiolus kollari</i> (Westwood, [1852])	Hill Hedge Blue	147
<i>Celastrina gigas</i> (Hemming, 1928)	Silver Hedge Blue	153
<i>Celastrina huegeli huegeli</i> (Moore, 1882)	Large Hedge Blue	148
<i>Celastrina lavendularis limbatus</i> (Moore, 1879)	Plain Hedge Blue	150
<i>Celatoxia marginata marginata</i> (de Nicéville, [1884])	Margined Hedge Blue	152
<i>Cepora nerissa phryne</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Gull	61
<i>Chaetoprocta odata peilei</i> Forster, 1980	Mussoorie Walnut Blue	107
<i>Charaxes agrarius Swinhoe</i> , [1887]	Anomalous Nawab	333
<i>Charaxes bernardus hierax</i> C. & R. Felder, [1867]	Tawny Rajah	331
<i>Charaxes bharata</i> C. & R. Felder, [1867]	Indian Nawab	332
<i>Charaxes dolon dolon</i> Westwood, [1848]	Statly Nawab	334
<i>Charaxes solon solon</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Black Rajah	330
<i>Chilades lajus lajus</i> (Stoll, [1780])	Lime Blue	171
<i>Chilades pandava pandava</i> (Horsfield, [1829])	Plains Cupid	176
<i>Choaspes benjaminii japonica</i> (Murray, 1875)	Common Awlking	345

<i>Chrysozephyrus birupa</i> Moore, 1877	Fawn Hairstreak	103
<i>Chrysozephyrus syla</i> Kollar, 1848	Silver Hairstreak	104
<i>Coladenia indrani indrani</i> (Moore, [1866])	Tricolour Flat	369
<i>Colias erate</i> (Esper, 1805)	Pale Clouded Yellow	62
<i>Colias fieldii</i> Ménétriés, 1855	Dark Clouded Yellow	63
<i>Colotis etrida</i> (Boisduval, 1836)	Little Orange-tip	56
<i>Cupha erymanthis lotis</i> (Sulzer, 1776)	Rustic	261
<i>Curetis acuta dentata</i> Moore, 1879	Acute Sunbeam	88
<i>Curetis bulis bulis</i> (Westwood, [1851])	Bright Sunbeam	87
<i>Cyrestis thyodamas ganescha</i> Kollar, 1848	Map Butterfly	273
<i>Danaus chrysippus chrysippus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Plain Tiger	249
<i>Danaus genutia genutia</i> (Cramer, [1779])	Striped Tiger	248
<i>Delias acalis pyramus</i> (Wallace, 1867)	Redbreast Jezebel	64
<i>Delias belladonna horsfieldi</i> (Gray, 1831)	Hill Jezebel	66
<i>Delias eucharis</i> (Drury, 1773)	Indian Jezebel	65
<i>Delias sanaca sanaca</i> (Moore, [1858])	Pale Jezebel	67
<i>Deudorix epijarbas epijarbas</i> (Moore, [1858])	Cornelian	93
<i>Dilipa morgiana</i> (Westwood, [1851])	Golden Emperor	328
<i>Dodona dipoea nostia</i> Fruhstorfer, 1912	Lesser Punch	191
<i>Dodona durga durga</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Common Punch	190
<i>Dodona eugenes</i> Bates, [1868]	Tailed Punch	192
<i>Dodona ouida phlegra</i> Fruhstorfer, 1914	Mixed Punch	193
<i>Elymnias hypermnestra undularis</i> (Drury, 1773)	Common Palmfly	197
<i>Erionota torus</i> Evans, 1941	Rounded Palm-redeye	378
<i>Esakiozephyrus icana icana</i> (Moore, [1875])	Dull Green Hairstreak	109
<i>Euaspa milionia milionia</i> (Hewitson, [1869])	Water Hairstreak	108
<i>Euchrysops cnejus cnejus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Gram Blue	173
<i>Euploea core core</i> (Cramer, [1780])	Indian Common Crow	254
<i>Euploea midamus rogenhoferi</i> C.&R.Felder,[1865]	Blue Spotted Crow	256
<i>Euploea mulciber mulciber</i> (Cramer, [1777])	Striped Blue Crow	255
<i>Eurema andersonii jordani</i> Corbet & Pendlebury, 1932	One Spot Grass Yellow	69
<i>Eurema blanda silhetana</i> (Wallce,1867)	Three Spot Grass Yellow	71
<i>Eurema brigitta rubella</i> (Wallace, 1867)	Small Grass Yellow	70
<i>Eurema hecabe</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Grass Yellow	68

<i>Eurema laeta laeta</i> (Boisduval, 1836)	Spotless Grass Yellow	72
<i>Euripus consimilis consimilis</i> (Westwood, [1851])	Painted Courtesan	322
<i>Euthalia aconthea garuda</i> (Moore, [1858])	Common Baron	318
<i>Euthalia lubentina lubentina</i> (Cramer, [1777])	Gaudy Baron	319
<i>Euthalia patala patala</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Grand Duchess	317
<i>Everes argiades diporides</i> Chapman, 1908	Tailed Cupid	175
<i>Everes hugelii hugelii</i> (Gistel, 1857)	Dusky Blue Cupid	174
<i>Everes lacturnus assamica</i> Tytler, 1915	Indian Cupid	173
<i>Flos asoka</i> (de Nicéville, [1884])	Spangled Plushblue	133
<i>Freyeria putli</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Black-spotted Grass jewel	168
<i>Freyeria trochylus orientalis</i> Forster, 1980	Orange-spotted Grass Jewel	167
<i>Gandaca harina assamica</i> Moore, 1906	Tree Yellow	73
<i>Gonepteryx mahaguru mahaguru</i> Gistel, 1857	Himalayan Lesser Brimstone	75
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni nepalensis</i> Doubleday, 1847	Himalayan Common Brimstone	74
<i>Graphium agamemnon agamemnon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tailed Jay	24
<i>Graphium cloanthus cloanthus</i> (Westwood, 1841)	Glassy Blue Bottle	27
<i>Graphium doson axionide</i> (Page & Treadaway, 2014)	Common Jay	25
<i>Graphium eurous caschmirensis</i> (Rothschild, 1895)	West Himalayan Six-bar Swordtail	28
<i>Graphium garhwalia</i> (Katayama, 1988)	Garhwal Swordtail	29
<i>Graphium nomius nomius</i> (Esper, 1799)	Indian Spot Swordtail	30
<i>Graphium sarpedon sarpedon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Blue Bottle	26
<i>Hasora chromus</i> (Cramer, [1780])	Plain Banded Awl	397
<i>Hasora vitta indica</i> Evans, 1932	Plain Banded Awl	342
<i>Heliophorus brahma brahma</i> (Moore, [1858])	Himalayan Golden Sapphire	141
<i>Heliophorus epicles latilimbata</i> (Fruhstorfer, 1908)	Himalayan Purple Sapphire	140
<i>Heliophorus indicus</i> (Fruhstorfer, 1908)	Dark Sapphire	142
<i>Heliophorus moorei coruscans</i> (Moore, 1882)	Azure Sapphire	137
<i>Heliophorus oda</i> (Hewitson, 1865)	Eastern Blue Sapphire	139

<i>Heliophorus sena</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Sorrel Sapphire	136
<i>Heliophorus tamu tamu</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Powdery Green Sapphire	138
Hesperiidae		335
<i>Hestina persimilis zella</i> Butler, 1869	Siren	327
<i>Hestinalis nama nama</i> (Doubleday, 1844)	Circe	326
<i>Horaga onyx onyx</i> (Moore, [1858])	Common Onyx	91
<i>Horaga viola</i> Moore, 1882	Brown Onyx	92
<i>Hyarotis adrastus praba</i> (Moore, [1866])	Tree Flitter	383
<i>Hypolimnna bolina jacintha</i> (Drury, 1773)	Great Eggfly	274
<i>Hypolimnna misippus</i> (Linnaeus, 1764)	Danaid Eggfly	275
<i>Hypolycaena kina kina</i> Hewitson, [1869]	Blue Tit	119
<i>Hypolycaena othona othona</i> Hewitson, [1865]	Oriental Orchid Tit	118
<i>Hyponephele davendra davendra</i> (Moore, 1865)	White-ringed Meadowbrown	246
<i>Hyponephele pulchella</i> (C. & R. Felder, [1867])	Tawny Meadowbrown	247
<i>Iraota timoleon timoleon</i> (Stoll, [1790])	Silverstreak Blue	126
<i>Issoria issaea</i> (Doherty, 1886)	Himalayan Queen Fritillary	265
<i>Ixias marianne</i> (Cramer, [1779])	White Orange-tip	76
<i>Ixias pyrene</i> (Linnaeus, 1764)	Yellow Orange-tip	77
<i>Jamides bochus bochus</i> (Stoll, [1782])	Dark Cerulean	159
<i>Jamides celeno celeno</i> (Cramer, [1775])	Common Cerulean	158
<i>Junonia almana almana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Peacock Pansy	285
<i>Junonia atlites atlites</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	Grey Pansy	290
<i>Junonia hierta hierta</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Yellow Pansy	288
<i>Junonia iphita iphita</i> (Cramer, [1779])	Chocolate Pansy	289
<i>Junonia lemonias lemonias</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lemon Pansy	286
<i>Junonia orithya</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blue Pansy	287
<i>Kallima inachus inachus</i> (Doyère, [1840])	Orange Oakleaf	284
<i>Kaniska canace canace</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	Blue Admiral	283
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	Pea Blue	157
<i>Lasiommata schakra schakra</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Common Wall	226
<i>Leptosia nina</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Psyche	80
<i>Leptotes plinius plinius</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Zebra Blue	178
<i>Lethe baladeva aisa</i> Fruhstorfer, 1911	Treble Silverstripe	238
<i>Lethe confusa confusa</i> Aurivillius, [1898]	Banded Treenbrown	234
<i>Lethe dakwania</i> Tytler, 1939	White-wedged Woodbrown	228
<i>Lethe dura gammiei</i> (Moore, [1892])	Scarce Lilacfork	236

<i>Lethe europa niladana</i> Fruhstorfer, 1911	Bamboo Treebrown	232
<i>Lethe goalpara goalpara</i> (Moore, [1866])	Large Goldenfork	237
<i>Lethe isana isana</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Common Forester	231
<i>Lethe nicetas</i> (Hewitson, 1863)	Yellow Woodbrown	229
<i>Lethe rohria rohria</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Common Treebrown	233
<i>Lethe sidonis</i> (Hewitson, 1863)	Common Woodbrown	227
<i>Lethe sinorix sinorix</i> (Hewitson, [1863])	Tailed Red Forester	220
<i>Lethe verma verma</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Straight-Banded Treebrown	235
<i>Libythea lepita lepita</i> Moore, [1858]	Common Beak	259
<i>Libythea myrrha sanguinalis</i> Fruhstorfer, 1898	Club Beak	260
<i>Lobocla liliana ignatius</i> (Plötz, 1882)	West Himalayan Marbled Flat	370
<i>Loxura atymnus continentalis</i> Fruhstorfer, [1912]	Yamfly	125
<i>Lycaena panava</i> (Westwood, 1852)	White-bordered Copper	143
<i>Lycaena phlaeas indicus</i> (Evans, 1925)	Common Copper	144
Lycaenidae		85
<i>Manea bhotea botea</i> (Moore, 1884)	Slate Royal	112
<i>Matapa aria</i> (Moore, [1866])	Common Banded Redeye	379
<i>Meandrusa lachinus lachinus</i> (Fruhstorfer, 1902)	Brown Gorgon	30
<i>Megisba malaya sikkima</i> Moore, 1884	Malayan	146
<i>Melanitis leda leda</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Evening Brown	244
<i>Melanitis phedima bela</i> Moore, [1858]	Dark Evening Brown	245
<i>Miletus chinensis assamensis</i> (Doherty, 1891)	Common Mottle	90
<i>Mimathyma ambica ambica</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Himalayan Purple Emperor	329
<i>Moduza procris</i> (Cramer, [1777])	Commander	325
<i>Mycalesis francisca sanatana</i> Moore, [1858]	Lilacine Bushbrown	201
<i>Mycalesis mineus mineus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Dark-Branded Bushbrown	199
<i>Mycalesis perseus blasius</i> Fabricius, 1798	Common Bush Brown	198
<i>Mycalesis suaveolens ranotei</i> Smetacek, 2012	West Himalayan Vanilla Bushbrown	202
<i>Mycalesis visala visala</i> Moore, [1858]	Long-Branded Bushbrown	200
<i>Neope pulaha pandyia</i> (Talbot, 1947)	Veined Labyrinth	224
<i>Neope yama buckleyi</i> Talbot, 1947	Dusky Labyrinth	223
<i>Neopithecops zalmora zalmora</i> (Butler, [1870])	Common Quaker	145

<i>Neptis ananta ananta</i> Moore, [1858]	Yellow Sailer	304
<i>Neptis cartica cartica</i> Moore, 1872	Himalayan Plain Sailer	303
<i>Neptis clinia praedicta</i> Smetacek, 2011	Sullied Sailer	297
<i>Neptis hylas varmona</i> Moore, 1872	Common Sailer	299
<i>Neptis mahendra mahendra</i> Moore, 1872	Himalayan Sailer	300
<i>Neptis melba melba</i> Evans, 1912	Versicoloured Sailer	307
<i>Neptis narayana</i> Moore, 1858	Broadstick Sailer	305
<i>Neptis nata yerburii</i> Butler, 1886	West Himalayan Clear Sailer/ Yerbury's Sailer	302
<i>Neptis sankara sankara</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Broad-banded Sailer	295
<i>Neptis sappho astola</i> Moore, 1872	Pallas's /Rusty Sailer	298
<i>Neptis soma butleri</i> Eliot, 1969	Creamy Sailer	296
<i>Neptis zaida zaida</i> Doubleday, [1848]	Pale Green Sailer	306
<i>Notocrypta curvifascia curvifascia</i> (C. & R. Felder, 1862)	Restricted Demon	384
<i>Notocrypta feisthamelii alysos</i> (Moore, [1866])	Spotted demon	385
Nymphalidae		195
<i>Nymphalis xanthomelas fervescens</i> (Stichel, [1908])	Large Tortoiseshell	278
<i>Ochlodes brahma</i> (Moore, 1878)	Himalayan Darter	387
<i>Odontoptilum angulata angulata</i> (C. Felder, 1862)	Chestnut Angle	361
<i>Oreolyce vardhana vardhana</i> (Moore, [1875])	Dusky Hedge Blue	154
<i>Oriens gola pseudolus</i> (Mabille, 1883)	Common Dartlet	388
<i>Oriens goloides</i> (Moore, [1881])	Indian Dartlet	389
<i>Orinoma damaris damaris</i> Gray, 1846	Tigerbrown	239
<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae aristolochiae</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Rose	32
<i>Pantoporia hordonia hordonia</i> (Stoll, [1790])	Common Lascar	314
<i>Pantoporia sandaka davidsoni</i> Eliot, 1969	Extra Lascar	315
<i>Papilio agestor govindra</i> Moore, 1864	Tawny Mine	34
<i>Papilio alcmenor alcmenor</i> C. & R. Felder, [1864]	Red-breasted Mormon	38
<i>Papilio arcturus arius</i> Rothschild, 1908	Blue Peacock	37
<i>Papilio bianor polyctor</i> Boisduval, 1836	Common Peacock	35
<i>Papilio bootes janaka</i> Moore, 1857	Tailed Redbreast	39

<i>Papilio clytia clytia</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Mime	33
<i>Papilio demoleus demoleus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Lime Swallowtail	45
<i>Papilio helenus helenus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Red Helen	43
<i>Papilio machaon</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Yellow Swallowtail	44
<i>Papilio memnon agenor</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great Mormon	40
<i>Papilio paris paris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Paris Peacock	36
<i>Papilio polytes romulus</i> Cramer, [1775]	Common Mormon	42
<i>Papilio protenor protenor</i> Cramer, [1775]	Spangle	41
Papilionidae		17
<i>Paralasa kalinda kalinda</i> Moore, 1865	Scarce Mountain Argus	222
<i>Parantica aglea melanoides</i> Moore, 1883	Glassy Tiger	251
<i>Parantica sita sita</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Chestnut Tiger	250
<i>Pareronia hippia</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Indian Wanderer	79
<i>Parnara guttatus mangala</i> (Moore, [1866])	Straight Swift	351
<i>Parnassius charltonius</i> Gray, [1853]	Regal Apollo	49
<i>Parnassius ephorus</i> Oberthür, 1879	Common Red Apollo	48
<i>Parnassius hardwickei</i> Gray, 1831	Common Blue Apollo	47
<i>Pedesta masuriensis masuriensis</i> (Moore, 1878)	White-spotted Mussoorie	
<i>Pelopidas assamensis</i> (de Nicéville, 1882)	Bush Bob	395
<i>Pelopidas conjuncta conjuncta</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1869)	Great Swift	352
<i>Pelopidas mathias mathias</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Conjoint Swift	353
<i>Pelopidas sinensis</i> (Mabille, 1877)	Small Branded Swift	354
<i>Pelopidas subochracea</i> (Moore, 1878)	Chinese Branded Swift	355
<i>Petrelaea dana</i> (de Nicéville, [1884])	Large Branded Swift	356
<i>Phaedyma columella ophiana</i> (Moore, 1872)	Dingy Line Blue	161
<i>Phalanta phalantha phalantha</i> (Drury, [1773])	Short-banded Sailer	301
Pieridae	Common Leopard	263
<i>Pieris brassicae nepalensis</i> Gray, 1846		51
<i>Pieris canidia indica</i> Evans, 1926	Large Cabbage White	81
<i>Pieris melete</i> Menetries, 1857	Himalayan Cabbage White	82
	Himalayan Green-veined White	83
<i>Polygonia c-album agnicula</i> (Moore, 1872)	Nepalese Comma	280
<i>Polygonia c-album cognata</i> Moore, [1899]	Kumaon Comma	279
<i>Polytremis discreta discreta</i>	Himalayan White-fringed	

(Elwes & Edwards, 1897)	Swift	357
<i>Polytremis eltola eltola</i> (Hewitson, 1869)	Yellow -Spot Swift	358
<i>Pontia daplidice moorei</i> (Röber, [1907])	Himalayan Bath White	84
<i>Poritia hewitsoni hewitsoni</i> Moore, [1866]	Common Gem	135
<i>Potanthus dara</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Himalayan Dart	390
<i>Pratapa deva lila</i> Moore, [1884]	White Tufted Royal	116
<i>Pratapa icetas icetas</i> (Hewitson, [1865])	Dark Blue Royal	111
<i>Prosotas dubiosa indica</i> (Evans, [1925])	Tailless Lineblue	163
<i>Prosotas nora ardates</i> (Moore, [1875])	Common Lineblue	162
<i>Pseudergolis wedah wedah</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Tabby	270
<i>Pseudocoladenia fatih</i> (Kollar, [1844])	West Himalayan Pied Flat	371
<i>Pseudozizeeria maha maha</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Pale Grass Blue	164
<i>Rapala iarbus sorya</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Oriental Red Flash	97
<i>Rapala manea schistacea</i> (Moore, 1879)	Slate Flash	99
<i>Rapala nissa nissa</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Common Flash	101
<i>Rapala pheretima petosiris</i> (Hewitson, [1863])	Copper Flash	102
<i>Rapala selira</i> (Moore, 1874)	Himalayan Red Flash	98
<i>Rapala varuna orseis</i> (Hewitson, [1863])	Indigo Flash	100
<i>Rhaphicera moorei moorei</i> (Butler, 1867)	Small Tawny Wall	225
Riodinidae		185
<i>Sarangesa dasahara dasahara</i> (Moore, [1866])	Common Small Flat	372
<i>Sarangesa purendra purendra</i> Moore, 1882	Spotted Small Flat	373
<i>Sephisa dichroa</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Western Courtier	321
<i>Seseria dohertyi dohertyi</i> (Watson, 1893)	Himalayan White Flat	374
<i>Shizuyaozephyrus ziha</i> (Hewitson, [1865])	White-spotted Hairstreak	106
<i>Sinthusia chandrana chandrana</i> (Moore, 1882)	Broad Spark	117
<i>Sovia grahami grahami</i> (Evans, 1926)	Pale Ace	381
<i>Sovia lucasii</i> (Mabille, 1876)	Lucas' Ace	380
<i>Spalgis epius epius</i> (Westwood, [1851])	Apefly	89
<i>Spialia galba galba</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Asian Grizzled Skipper	391
<i>Spindasis elima uniformis</i> (Moore, 1882)	Scarce Shot Silverline	123
<i>Spindasis ictis ictis</i> (Hewitson, 1865)	Common Shot Silverline	120
<i>Spindasis lohita himalayanus</i> (Moore, 1884)	Long-banded Silverline	124
<i>Spindasis nipalicus</i> (Moore, 1884)	Silver-grey Silverline	121
<i>Spindasis vulcanus vulcanus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Silverline	122
<i>Stibochiona nicea nicea</i> (Gray, 1846)	Popinjay	269

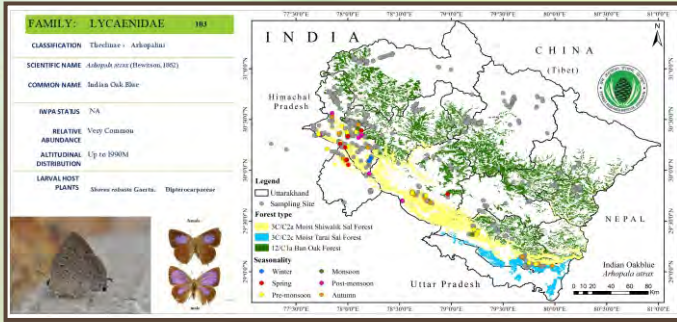
<i>Suastus gremius gremius</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Oriental Palm Bob	396
<i>Surendra quercetorum quercetorum</i> (Moore, [1858])	Common Acacia Blue	134
<i>Symbrenthia brabira brabira</i> Moore, 1872	Himalayan Yellow Jester	291
<i>Symbrenthia hypselis cotanda</i> Moore, [1875]	Himalayan Spotted Jester	292
<i>Symbrenthia lilaea khasiana</i> Moore, [1875]	Common Jester	293
<i>Symbrenthia niphandra hysudra</i> Moore, 1874	Kumaon Blue-tail jester	294
<i>Symphaedra nais</i> (Forster, 1771)	Baronet	320
<i>Tagiades japetus ravi</i> (Moore, [1866])	Himalayan Common Snow Flat	375
<i>Tagiades litigiosa litigiosa</i> Möschler, 1878	Water Snow Flat	376
<i>Tagiades menaka menaka</i> (Moore, [1866])	Spotted Snow Flat	377
<i>Tajuria cippus cippus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Peacock Royal	113
<i>Tajuria diaeus diaeus</i> (Hewitson, [1865])	Straight line Royal	114
<i>Tajuria jehana jehana</i> Moore, [1884]	Plains Blue Royal	115
<i>Talicauda nyseus nyseus</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1843)	Red Pierrot	179
<i>Tanaecia julii appiades</i> (Menetries, 1857)	Common Earl	323
<i>Tanaecia lepidea lepidea</i> (Butler, 1868)	Grey Count	324
<i>Taractrocera danna</i> (Moore, 1865)	Himalayan Grass Dart	392
<i>Tarucus callinara</i> (Butler, 1886)	Spotted Pierrot	182
<i>Tarucus indica</i> Evans, 1932	Indian/Transparent Pierrot	184
<i>Tarucus nara</i> (Kollar, 1848)	Rounded/ Striped Pierrot	183
<i>Tarucus venosus</i> Moore, 1882	Himalayan/Veined Pierrot	181
<i>Telicota bambusae bambusae</i> (Moore, 1878)	Dark Palm Dart	394
<i>Telicota colon colon</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Pale Palm Dart	393
<i>Telinga heri</i> (Moore, [1858])	Large-eyed Bushbrown	203
<i>Telinga lepcha lepcha</i> (Moore, 1880)	Lepcha Bushbrown	205
<i>Telinga nicotia</i> (Westwood, [1850])	Bright-eyed Bushbrown	204
<i>Thermozephyrus ataxus ataxus</i> (Westwood, [1851])	Wonderful Hairstreak	105
<i>Thoressa aina</i> (de Nicéville, 1889)	Garhwal Ace	382
<i>Tirumala limniace exoticus</i> (Gmelin, 1790)	Blue Tiger	253
<i>Tirumala septentrionis septentrionis</i> (Butler, 1874)	Dark Blue Tiger	252

<i>Troides aeacus</i> (C. & R. Felder, 1860)	Golden Birdwing	46
<i>Udara albocaeruleus albocaeruleus</i> (Moore, 1879)	Albocerulean	155
<i>Udara dilectus dilectus</i> (Moore, 1879)	Pale Hedge Blue	151
<i>Udaspes folus</i> (Cramer, [1775])	Grass Demon	386
<i>Vagrans egista sinha</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Vagrant	262
<i>Vanessa cardui</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Painted Lady	282
<i>Vanessa indica indica</i> (Herbst, 1794)	Indian Red Admiral	281
<i>Virachola isocrates</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Common Guava Blue	94
<i>Virachola perse perse</i> (Hewitson, [1863])	Large Guava Blue	95
<i>Ypthima asterope mahratta</i> Moore, 1884	Common Three-ring	208
<i>Ypthima avanta</i> Moore, [1875]	Jewel Five-ring	213
<i>Ypthima baldus baldus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Five-ring	210
<i>Ypthima hannyngrtoni hannyngrtoni</i> Eliot, 1967	Garhwal Large-branded Five-ring	215
<i>Ypthima huebneri</i> Kirby, 1871	Common Four-ring	209
<i>Ypthima inica</i> Hewitson, [1865]	Lesser Three-ring	206
<i>Ypthima kedarnathensis</i> Singh, 2007	Garhwal Five-ring	216
<i>Ypthima nareda</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Large Three-ring	207
<i>Ypthima nikaea</i> Moore, [1875]	Western Himalayan Five-ring	211
<i>Ypthima parasakra</i> Eliot, 1987	Dubious Five-ring	214
<i>Ypthima sakra sakra</i> Moore, [1858]	Himalayan Five-ring	212
<i>Zemeros flegyas flegyas</i> (Cramer, [1780])	Punchinello	187
<i>Zesius chrysomallus</i> Hübner, [1819]	Redspot	96
<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i> (Moore, 1865)	Dark Grass Blue	165
<i>Zizina otis otis</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Lesser Grass Blue	166
<i>Zizula hylax hylax</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Tiny Grass Blue	170

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The book provides information on 365 butterfly species found across the Western Himalayan state of Uttarakhand along with their classification, seasonality, geographical & altitudinal distribution, forest type associations on a GIS platform, larval host plants, Wildlife Protection Act status and images of both the sexes. A handy conservation, ecotourism and identification field guide for naturalists, researchers, forest managers, NGO's, and students.



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