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Sahyadri Spotted Royal - *Tajuria maculata sureshi* Sadasivan, Jose, and Augustine ssp. nov.

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The butterflies (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera) of Kerala: Status and distribution

Kalesh Sadasivan, P.C. Sujitha, Muhamed Jafer Palot, V.C. Balakrishnan, Toms Augustine , Baiju Kochunarayanan, Edayillam Kunhikrishnan, Jebine Jose, V.M. Anila, R. Mahesh, T.K. Sreenivasan and Vinayan P Nair

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The butterflies (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera) of Kerala: Status and distribution

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ABSTRACT: The butterfly fauna of Kerala state in southern India with respect to taxonomy, population status, and distribution is discussed. The recent taxonomic changes and justifications for the same are mentioned. The current checklist of butterflies of the Western Ghats stands at 337 species, including 42 endemics while that of Kerala stands at 328 species with 41 WG endemics. Amongst the states lying along the Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot, Kerala has the highest butterfly diversity with 19 Papilionidae, 32 Pieridae, 97 Nymphalidae, two Riodinidae, 96 Lycaenidae, and 82 Hesperiidae species. Twenty-two butterflies are in the IUCN Red List of threatened species, of which two are Near Threatened and the rest are in the Least Concern category. Regarding WLPA 1972 and its amendments, it was observed that of the 70 species listed from Kerala, four are protected under Schedule I only, one species under Schedule I & II, one under Schedule II and IV, one under Schedule IV, and 63 species under Schedule II. Thirty-six species are migratory. Taxonomic evidences for splitting of the two Western Ghat *Argynnis* into *A. hybrida* Evans, 1912 and *A. castetsi* Oberthür, 1891; distinguishing *Elymnias caudata* Butler, 1871 from *E. hypermnestra undularis* (Drury, 1773); separating *Abisara bifasciata suffusa* Moore, 1882 from *A. echerius prunosa*

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Moore, 1879, *Baracus hampsoni* Elwes & Edwards, 1897 from *B. subditus* Moore, [1884]; and the species level elevation of Western Ghat taxa namely *Bindahara moorei* Fruhstorfer, 1904*, Ancema sudica* (Evans, 1926), *Halpe hindu* Evans, 1937, and *Hyarotis coorga* Evans, 1949, from the northeast Indian taxa are provided. A subspecies of Spotted Royal–*Tajuria maculata sureshi* **ssp. nov.,** is described from Kerala. In addition, an updated checklist of the known larval hostplants of butterflies of Kerala is provided containing more than 1800 larval feeding records with over 350 new observations, and about 800 species of plants.
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KEY WORDS: *Abisara, Ancema, Argynnis*, *Baracus*, butterfly habitats, checklist, *Elymnias,* Endemic*, Halpe, Hyarotis*, IUCN, migration, myrmecophily, new taxon, Red List, species inventory, Western Ghats, Wildlife Protection Act

INTRODUCTION

Historical background

The history of butterfly studies in Kerala starts from colonial times and spans more than 130 years. The first butterfly inventory from the region is traceable to Sir George Hampson who listed about 275 taxa of butterflies from the Nilgiris, adjoining Wayanad and Nelliampathies of the Western Ghats (Hampson, 1888). Ferguson H.S. began exploring the Travancore region in 1878 collecting butterflies around Ashambu Hills, Ponmudi, Thiruvananthapuram, and Peermade (Pirmerd) in the erstwhile state of Travancore, and reported 220 species of butterflies (Ferguson, 1891). An account of the butterflies of Malabar was compiled by Morgan (1887), containing 130 species of butterflies occurring in the then Malabar district of northern Kerala. Evans (1910) worked on the adjoining Palni (Palani) Hills covering the endemics in High Ranges. The Coorg region was thoroughly explored by many workers like Hannyngton (1916), Home (1934), Yates (1931 a, b) and Fraser (1930). Yates (1931 a, b) listed around 278 butterfly species from Coorg, which also covered also the eastern part of the Kannur and Kasaragod districts of the present-day Kerala state. Yates (1935, 1946), and later Larsen (1978, 1987a, b, c, 1988) surveyed the Nilgiris and adjoining hills and reported 299 species from these mountain ranges, covering parts of Wayanad, lower reaches of Silent Valley, and Nilambur region of Kerala.

The butterfly studies in the region picked up pace after the 1960's. Ugarte and Rodricks (1960) had data on butterflies of the Palnis, the easterly extension of the Anamalai landscape. Based on the collections of the Madras Government Museum, Sathyamurthy (1966) prepared a pictorial catalogue of the butterflies of the museum with information on several species from Kerala as well. Ghosh and Choudhary (1986) listed 27 species from the Silent Valley National Park, while Mathew and Rahamathulla (1993) updated the checklist to 95 species. A major landmark was the rediscovery of *Parantirrhoea marshalli* Wood-Mason, 1881 from Periyar Tiger Reserve by Elamon (1993). There has been a significant increase in the number of butterfly-related works after the 1990's. Gaonkar (1996), in his detailed study of the butterflies of the Western Ghats, listed 314 species for Kerala. Palot *et al.* (2003) prepared a pictorial handbook on the butterflies of Kerala, listing 138 species.

Recent advances

Studies from Protected areas: The protected areas of Kerala are relatively well explored with respect to butterfly fauna. Palot *et al.* (1997) reported 119 species from the Periyar Tiger Reserve. Sudheendrakumar and Mathew (1999) and Sudheendrakumar *et al.* (2000) listed 124 species of butterflies from the Parambikulam WLS. The habitat use of butterflies from the Aralam WLS, Kannur District was studied by Sreekumar and Balakrishnan (2001a). They also studied the habitat preferences of butterflies in Neyyar WLS, listing 84 species from the Sanctuary (Sreekumar and Balakrishnan, 2001b). Later Mathew and students undertook insect surveys in forests of Kerala and published area-wise checklists and papers relating to butterfly diversity (Mathew 1993, 1994, 1999, 2001a, b, 2002, 2004a, b, 2005, 2006a, b, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014; Mathew *et al.*, 2000, 2001, 2004a, b,

2005, 2007, 2010; Mathew and Binoy, 2002, 2003; Mathew and Kumar, 2003, Mathew and Anto, 2007, Binoy and Mathew, 2014). Kunhikrishnan (2002), studied the butterflies of Neyyar and Peppara WLS. Arun and Azees (2003) listed 32 species of butterflies from Pooyamkutty forests of the Idukki district. Balakrishnan (2007) studied butterfly fauna of the Muthikulam Reserve Forests of Palakkad district with 135 species. Sadasivan and Prakash (2008) listed butterflies of the Ashambu Hills (Agasthyamalai Hills) of the southern Western Ghats. Their list contains 223 species from the Neyyar, Peppara, Shendurney, and Ponmudi Hills of the Agasthyamalai ranges. Unnikrishnan (2012) reported the butterfly diversity of Idukki WLS. Palot *et al.* (2009b) also documented the butterfly fauna of Idukki WLS by listing 80 species. A faunal list on Achankovil Reserve Forests compiled by Sadasivan *et al.* (2010), included 118 species of butterflies. Ghorpade and Kunte (2010) updated the checklist of butterflies in Palnis. A study by Susanth and Rajasree (2012), listed 223 species from the Vazhachal-Athirapally Reserve Forests of Thrissur district. Palot *et al.* (2015) published a comprehensive document on the butterflies of Aralam WLS with a list of 252 species. Palot (2019) documented 212 species from Malabar WLS. Sujitha *et al.* (2019a) reported 206 species associated with the Myristica swamp forests of Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary, Kollam. Jobiraj *et al.* (2020) enlisted 59 species from Thusharagiri, Kozhikode District. Palot (2022) documented the butterfly diversity of Thattaekkad Bird Sanctuary by listing 194 species. The butterfly diversity of Eravikulam National Park was assessed recently by Sadasivan *et al.* (2022) giving a total of 198 species from the largest remaining pristine patches of southern montane wet temperate forests and southern montane wet temperate grasslands of peninsular India. Sadasivan *et al.* (2023b) reported 290 species of butterflies from Silent Valley National Park and its environs. Recently described butterflies from the region namely *Nacaduba sinhala ramaswamii* Sadasivan 2021, *Cigaritis meghamalaiensis* Sadasivan and Naicker, 2023, *Caltoris bromus sadasiva* Sadasivan & Kunte, 2023, *Amathusia travancorica* Kunte, 2024, and *Athyma inara sahyadriensis* Kunte, 2024, may be read in Sadasivan *et al.* (2021, 2023a), Naicker *et al.* (2023) and Kunte and Basu (2024).

Studies from Agro-ecosystems, Habitations and institutional campuses: Wetlands, laterite hillocks, and sacred groves are also rich in butterfly diversity. Babjan and Archana (1999), reported a checklist of butterflies from Krishnapuram Panchayat, Alappuzha district. Soniya and Palot (2002) studied the butterflies of paddy field ecosystems of Palakkad district. Palot and Radhakrishnan (2004b) recorded 130 species of butterflies from the sacred groves of Northern Kerala. Subsequently, Palot and Radhakrishnan (2005a) studied the faunal diversity of Madayipara hills, Kannur District, Kerala listing 111 species. Radhakrishnan *et al.* (2006) studied the faunal wealth of mangrove ecosystems of northern Kerala including a list of butterflies recorded from the region. Narayanan *et al.*, (2008) studied the butterfly fauna of the Kuttanad wetlands of Alappuzha district and listed 103 species from this coastal habitat. Sixty-nine species of butterflies were reported from the Kattampally wetlands of Kannur District (Roshnath, 2020). Vinod *et al.*, (2020) listed butterflies from the Kadalundi-Vallikunnu Community Reserve , Kozhikode district. Recently, Palot (2023) documented butterfly fauna of Sasthamcotta Lake, Kollam district. The institutional campuses and zoological gardens harbour significant butterfly diversity. Palot (1998) reported butterfly diversity of Kozhikode University Campus by listing 65 species. Nair (2002a, 2003a) listed 96 butterflies from Government College Campus, Madappally in Kozhikode. Xavier (2006) reported 32 species from Government Arts and Science College campus, Kozhikode District. Toms *et al.* (2010) reported butterfly diversity of Mahatma Gandhi University campus and its conservation strategies. Sujitha *et al.* (2014) reported 92 species from the Zoological Gardens, Thiruvananthapuram. Antony *et al.* (2016) documented butterfly fauna of Kerala University Campus, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram. Sneha (2018) reported 108 species from Peringome-Vayakkara Panchayath, Kannur District. Nishad and Greeshma (2019) reported 75 species from the MACFAST College campus, Pathanamthitta District. Madhava (2019) reported 55 species from Kidoor, Kasaragod district.

Studies on butterfly ecology: Besides checklists, proceedings, and literature are also available on butterfly behaviour, ecology, and hostplants in Kerala (Binoy and Mathew, 2000; Palot and Khaleel, 2000; Nair 2001, 2002b, c, d, 2003b, c, 2004a, b, 2005a, b, 2007, 2015; Palot and Radhakrishnan, 2001a, b, 2004a, 2006, 2007; Radhakrishnan and Palot, 2003; Palot *et al.*, 1997, 2005, 2009a; Sarkar *et al.,* 2011; Balakrishnan and Palot, 2004; Balakrishnan *et al.,* 2006; Sadasivan and Prakash, 2007, 2009a, b, 2015; Susanth 2005a, b; Sushanth *et al.,* 2010; Anoop and Palot, 2008; Kunte *et al.*, 2008; Mathew and Unnikrishnan 2009; Nandakumar 2013; Mathew and Soumya, 2013; Revathy and Mathew, 2013, 2014; Revathy *et al.,* 2014; Anto and Mathew 2014; Kumar *et al.,* 2016; Lekshmi 2017; Nitin *et al.,* 2018; Sujitha *et al.*, 2019b; Chandrasekharan 2020; Chandrasekharan and Palot, 2020; Valappil and Chandrasekharan, 2020; and Sujitha *et al.*, 2021). Anto *et al.* (2021) discussed different aspects of endemism-based butterfly conservation in southern Western Ghats. There has also been some preliminary work done on the migration of the butterfly fauna of the state (Williams 1927, 1938; Larsen, 1978; Palot *et al.*, 2002; Mathew and Binoy, 2002; Nair, 2004a, 2007; Kunte, 2005; Palot and Radhakrishnan, 2005b; Palot, 2005; 2010, 2012a, b; Vinayan *et al.,* 2023). Recently, an attempt was also made to document the threatened status of butterflies in Kerala (Palot *et al.,* 2022). Many citizen science initiatives were undertaken in Kerala by various NGOs in the last two decades especially under the leadership of Travancore Nature History Society (TNHS), Thiruvananthapuram and Malabar Natural History Society (MNHS), Kozhikode, in association with the Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department, which practically surveyed all of the Protected areas of the state for butterflies.

Current objectives

A checklist of butterflies of Kerala State with 314 species was first attempted by Gaonkar (1996) in his report on butterflies of WG; later an updated list was compiled by Palot *et al.* (2011) containing 316 species. However, there have been recent additions to the butterfly fauna of the state since Gaonkar (1996) and Palot *et al.* (2011). Some confusion persisted regarding the distribution, taxonomy, population status, endemicity, distribution, and protection status with respect to schedules of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 (WLPA 1972) and The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act 2022.

In this monograph, an updated checklist of 328 species in light of the latest taxonomic changes is provided with an attempt to compile all the work done to date on butterflies of Kerala based on exhaustive literature surveys and the authors field surveys undertaken in the last two decades. This includes a comprehensive and updated checklist of butterflies of Kerala with data on species status, landscape-based distribution, endemicity, various Red List categories of IUCN and schedules of the WLPA (1972) and The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act 2022, and an exhaustive and updated checklist of the larval hostplants of butterflies of Kerala which is critical to the success of in-situ conservation efforts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Basic methodology and Data sources

The basic checklist of butterflies of Kerala, their status, distribution, and endemicity were derived from Evans (1927, 1932), Wynter-Blyth (1957), Larsen (1987a, b, c, 1988), Gaonkar (1996), Nitin *et al.,* (2018), Sadasivan and Sengupta (2024) and based on field observations of the authors spanning more than 25 years. The general taxonomic placement follows Evans (1932, 1949), and Larsen (1987a, b, c, 1988), and appropriate latest revisions wherever applicable are incorporated and discussed under the taxonomic accounts.

The distribution data was compiled from published literature and validated with extensive field works of the authors over 25 years. The field data on butterflies was collected based on the presence or absence data of adult butterflies in 3 km/3-hour line transects taken in the various benchmark habitats of the state (Table 2), as described in Sadasivan and Sengupta (2024) using modified Pollard walks (Royer *et al.*, 1998). Details of 150 locations

surveyed in Kerala at least twice are listed (Appendix I). Unless specified, the reports are from the personal field records of the authors. The population status is based on transect data (presence or absence) with status as very common (VC) if seen in >75 per cent transects, common (C) if seen in 50–75 per cent, not rare (NR) is seen in 25–50 per cent transects, rare (R) in a case seen in 5–25 per cent, and very rare (VR) is seen in <5 per cent of the transects following Sadasivan *et al.* (2022) and Sadasivan and Sengupta (2024). The legal status is derived from WLPA 1972 updated till its latest amendment in 2022. The global conservation status is derived from the IUCN site (http://www.iucnredlist.org, IUCN 2023). The systematic accounts in the results follow butterfly genera listed in alphabetical order. The results are summarised with the families in the following order–Papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae. Riodinidae, Lycaenidae, and Hesperiidae. The subfamilies, tribes, genera, and species are listed alphabetically under each family.

Taxonomic errors, misidentifications, and spurious records are discussed and eliminated from the checklist. We have ignored works published in predatory and non-peer-reviewed journals. The endemic status of species, and those listed in the Wildlife Protection Act (WLPA) 1972 and its amendments till 2022, and the IUCN Red List is discussed in detail, while the population status, landscape-wise and elevational distribution, habitat and hostplant usage to family level is covered in the systematic account. The latest systematic checklist of butterflies of Kerala up to the subspecies level is given (Appendix III). Specific site records, range extensions, and historical records are specifically mentioned, otherwise, a landscape-based distribution is attempted because of the numerous site records available from these regions.

Taxonomic resources

The higher phylogeny of butterflies follows Espeland *et al.* (2018). The general taxonomic placement of species follows Evans (1932, 1949), Larsen (1987–88), and Gaonkar (1996), and appropriate latest revisions wherever applicable are incorporated and discussed under the taxonomic accounts. Systematic placement of genera in Papilionidae follows Miller (1987) and Condamine *et al.* (2023); Pieridae follows Yata (1991, 1992), Wahlberg *et al.* (2014) and Irungbam *et al.* (2023); taxonomy for genus *Neptis* follows Eliot (1969); Pena *et al.* (2006) for Satyrines; Eliot (1973) for Lycaenidae; Seraphim *et al.* (2018) for Riodinidae; and Warren *et al.* (2009), Zhang *et al.* (2022), and Huang *et al.* (2024) for Hesperiidae.

Hostplant taxonomy and checklists

The plant taxonomy follows Nayar *et al.* (2006) and The Plant List (2013). The larval host plants were identified using Gamble (1967), Sivarajan and Mathew (1997), Renuka (2000), Seethalakshmi and Kumar (1998), Ravi and Mohanan (2004), and Sasidharan (2004). Host plant records are compared with Nitin *et al.* (2018) and Robinson *et al.* (2001). Erroneous and doubtful records in previous hostplant compilations have been corrected based on our larval-rearing data spanning more than two decades. Ants attending lycaenid larvae were identified using Bingham (1903), Bolton (1994), and AntWeb (2022). Myrmecophily data is based on Bell (1915–1920), Fiedler (2021), and Sujitha *et al.* (2023).The hostplant checklist was generated from larval rearing and field observations of the authors supplemented with data from peer-reviewed publications. Some additional records are taken from contemporary workers mentioned in Appendix II. The references consulted for the hostplants were TR Bell's JBNHS article series (Bell 1909–1927), Ramarao (1914), Wynter- Blyth (1957), Gamble (1967), Sevastopulo (1973), Larsen (1987a, b, c, 1988), Gay *et al.* (1992), Subramanian (1995), Blatter and Millard (1997), Sivarajan and Mathew (1997), Seethalakshmi and Muktesh Kumar (1998), Veenakumari *et al.* (1998), Kunte (2000, 2006), Quattrocchi (2000), Renuka (2000), Robinson, *et al.* (2001), Nair (2002c, d, 2003b, 2005a, b, 2007), Ravi and Mohanan (2004), Nayar *et al.* (2006), Sadasivan and Prakash (2007, 2015), Nitin *et al.* (2018) and POWO (2022).

Geography

The geographical divisions and landscapes of Kerala follow those of Nair (1991), Sankar (2013), and Nair *et al.* (2021) with appropriate modifications

(Table 1). Kerala falls into the lower central and southern sections of the Western Ghats (Table 3). There is only one total discontinuity in the Western Ghats i.e., the Palakkad Gap (10°302 N–10°502 N; 76°352 E–76°552 E) where for a length of about 45km there are no hills. Based on butterfly distribution with respect to elevation, the state is arbitrarily divided into three units the lowlands below 600m, the midlands from 600–1200 m, and the highlands above 1200 m above sea level (ASL). The region is divisible into six landscape units Agasthyamalai, Periyar, Anamalai, Nilgiri, Wayanad, and Coorg (Fig. 1, Table 1).

Vegetation

The classification of forest types for Kerala state following Champion and Seth (1968) are–

1. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest
2. Tropical Semi-evergreen Forest
3. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest
4. Tropical Freshwater Swamp Forest (Myristica and Tropical Hill Valley Swamp Forest)
5. Tropical Riparian Fringing Forest
6. Subtropical Broad-leaved Hill Forest
7. Montane Wet Temperate Forest

Chandrashekaran (1962) classified forest types of Kerala into 5 types–

1. *Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest*–Climax Forest types: Low-level Evergreen Forest, High-level Evergreen Forest, Low Tropical Ghat Evergreen Forest; Secondary Forest: Semi-Evergreen Forests, Secondary Evergreen Forest, Moist Deciduous Forest, Open Deciduous Forest, Wet Bamboo Brakes, Moist Bamboo Brakes, Low-level Grasslands; Edaphic Forest types: Myristica Swamps, Tropical Valley Freshwater Swamps, Tropical Riverine Forest, Cane brakes, *Xylia* Mixed Forest, Laterite Scrub.
2. *Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest*–Climax Forest types: Wayanad Plateau Deciduous Forest, Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest; Secondary: Moist Savanna, Secondary Forest with Bamboo; Edaphic Forest types: Post Climax Evergreen Forest.
3. *Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest*–Climax Forest types: Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, Mixed Dry Deciduous with Sandal; Secondary Forest (Dry Savanna)
4. *Montane subtropical Forest*–Climax Forest type: Subtropical Wet Hill Forest
5. *Montane Temperate Forest*–Climax Forest types: Wet Temperate Forest; Secondary Forest types: High Level (Montane) Grasslands.

Here the authors propose a novel classification for butterfly habitats using the existing forest classification by Champion and Seth (1968), Chandrashekaran (1962) and adding to them newer habitats, thus designating 18 butterfly habitats. In addition to forest habitats, butterflies also use human habitations, agro-ecosystems, mangroves, sacred groves and similar habitats which are important for in-situ conservation efforts (Table 2).

Abbreviations Used

FD	Forest Division
IUCN	The International Union for Conservation of Nature
MNHS	Malabar Natural History Society
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PA	Protected Area
RF	Reserve Forest
TNHS	Travancore Nature History Society
UnF	Underside of forewing
UpF	Upperside of forewing
UnH	Underside of hindwing

UpH	Upperside of hindwing
WG	Western Ghats
WLPA	Wildlife Protection Act 1972, and its amendments till 2022.
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India

RESULTS

The results are presented under the following headings

1) **Systematic and Taxonomic Accounts**
2) **Description of new taxon**
3) **Endemism**
4) **Conservation Status**

1) Systematic and Taxonomic Accounts

The current checklist of butterflies of the Western Ghats stands at 337 species while Kerala has 328 species (Fig. 2A). A systematic checklist of the species and their updated taxonomic names are provided (Appendix III). Amongst the states lying along the Western Ghats, Kerala has the highest butterfly diversity with 328 species (41 endemics), followed by Tamil Nadu with 326 (38 endemics), Karnataka 317 (33endemics), Goa 267 (19 endemics), Maharashtra 258 (10 endemics), and Gujarat 169 species (one endemic) (Table 4) as per the latest findings in Sadasivan and Sengupta (2024) (Fig. 3A). Kerala has good butterfly diversity with 19 Papilionidae, 32 Pieridae, 97 Nymphalidae, two Riodinidae, 96 Lycaenidae, and 82 Hesperiidae species. About 12.5 per cent of the butterflies in Kerala are strict Western Ghat endemics (Fig. 3A). The butterfly diversity of Kerala is represented by six families, 23 subfamilies, 51 tribes, 168 genera, and 328 species (Table 10). The most speciose genera were *Papilio, Ypthima,* and *Mycalesis* (Table 11). Comparison of species between Kerala and Western Ghats in different families is provided (Fig. 2B). Distribution of butterfly species and endemics amongst landscapes of Kerala in given (Table 12, Fig. 3 D, E). Thirty-six species of butterflies were recorded as migratory (Table 14).

Family Papilionidae Latreille, 1809

All 19 species of Papilionidae including the three strict Western Ghat (WG) endemics are recorded from the state. This family has the genus *Troides* Hübner, [1819] and *Pachliopta* Reakirt, [1865] under tribe Troidini (4 species), *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777 under Leptocircini (5 species), and *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758 in tribe Papilionini (10 species). They have been recorded in all six landscapes. Most are resident species, but some are migratory. The three strict WG endemics are *Pachliopta pandiyana* (Moore, 1881), *P. liomedon* Moore, [1875], and *P. buddha* Westwood, 1872.

Tribe Leptocircini Kirby, 1896

Genus *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777

This genus has five species in Kerala *Graphium teredon* (Felder & Felder, 1865), *G. doson eleius* (Fruhstorfer, 1907)), *G. agamemnon menides* (Fruhstorfer, 1904)*, G. nomius nomius,* and *G. antiphates naira.* Records of *G. nomius nomius* and *G. antiphates naira* have been from low to mid-elevations and have migratory movements while, the other three species are seen in all elevations and occasionally migrate. *Graphium nomius nomius* is seen in more of drier and deciduous habitats than the others. A population build-up of *G. nomius* has been noticed before the southwest monsoon in April–May, in relation to the pre-monsoon showers. Gaonkar (1996) mentioned the status as common and seen in all districts of Kerala for *G. nomius,* but we observed that the status is Not Rare and the species is not as widespread outside forested regions. Plants of the genera *Alseodaphne* Nees, *Cinnamomum* Schaeff., *Monoon* Miq., *Litsea* Lam., *Magnolia* L., *Machilus* Nees, *Michelia* L., *Miliusa* Lesch. Ex A.DC., *Persea* Miller*., Polyalthia* Blume, *Trachelospermum* Lem., and *Uvaria* L. (Annonaceae, Lauraceae, and Magnoliaceae), are the commonly preferred hostplants in Kerala.

Table 1. Summary of the landscape units and subunits of the Western Ghats and adjoining areas in Kerala, modified from Nair (1991), Sankar (2013) and Nair *et al.* (2021)

Landscape	Subunit withLocation and Rivers draining them	Protected Areas and Reserve Forests	Borders
Agasthyamalais	**Agasthyamalais**		
	8.29442°N–9.179978°N; 76.487698°E–7.283675°E ***Drainage*** Thamirabarani, Neyyar, Karamana,Vamanapuram, Mamam, Ithikkara, Ayirur, Kallada, Pallikkal	Neyyar WLS, Peppara WLS, Trivandrum FD, Punalur FD & Shendurney WLS.	Aralvaimozhi Pass to the south of Ariyankavu Gap (Watershed area between Kallada and Achankovil on the Ambanad Hills. Kerala state, Trivandrum, Kollam to west and Tamil Nadu plains Nagercoil, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli to East. The Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR) lies on the eastern slopes of this subunit.
Periyar	**Pandalam Hills**		
	9.024928°N–9.606693°N; 76.396818°E–7.336081°E ***Drainage*** Achankovil Pamba	Achankovil RF, Punalur FD (part), Thenmala FD (part), Konni RF, Ranni RF, & Periyar TR (West Division).	Ariyankavu Gap to Ridge between Pamba and Periyar river watershed starting from Chokkampattymala. Tirunelveli and Rajapalayam, Tamil Nadu plains Ramanathapuram on the east and Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam districts of Kerala on the west.
	Cardamom Hills		
	9.346179°N–10.159504°N; 76.301681°E–77.213631°E ***Drainage*** Periyar, Manimala Meenachil, *Muvattupuzha (part)*	Periyar TR (East Division), Idukki WLS, Kottayam FD, Mathikettan Shola NP, Munnar FD (part) & Mangalavanam WLS.	The ridge between Pamba and Periyar river watershed starting at Chokkampattymala in the south to the Munnar Saddle (from Adimali–Panniyar–Deviyar–Chokkanadmala–Kolukkumala). Lower Periyar Subunit (Kottayam, Moovattupuzha) to the west. Thirunelveli RF & Srivilliputhur Sanctuary lies on its eastern slopes. Cumbum–Theni–Madura Plains to north and east. The Meghamalais, Varusanad Hills, and Andipatty Hills are the northeastern extension of the Periyar Hills of this subunit.
Anamalai	**High Range**		
	10.023547°N–0.307063°N; 76.988648°E–77.243018°E ***Drainage*** Periyar Pambar (part)	Mankulam FD (part), Eravikulam NP & Munnar FD (part).	Munnar saddle to Anamalai Ridge (Rajamala–Anamudi–Umayamala). Kolukkumala to Top station along Border to Bodinayakkanur RF on the east and Lower Periyar Valleys on the west.
	Anjunadu Valley-Palni Hills		
	10.123096°N–10.348455°N; 77.060664°E–77.271553°E ***Drainage*** Pambar	Marayoor FD, Chinnar WLS, Anamudi Shola NP, Kurunjimala WLS, & Pampadum Shola NP.	Anamalais on the west, Coimbatore plains, to the north. Madura Plains to the east High Range and Bodi Plains to the south. Palnis is the northeastern extension of this subunit to its south.

	Lower Periyar Valley		**Lower Periyar Valley**
	9.987056°N–10.288853°N; 76.176826°E–77.021198°E ***Drainage*** Periyar, *Muvattupuzha (part)*	Mankulam FD (part), Munnar FD (part), Malayattoor FD, Kothamangalam FD & Thattaekkad WLS.	Anamalais and High Ranges on the north and northeast to Peermedu Plateau on the south. Idukki Plateau of Cardamom Hills Subunit on the east and Ernakulam and Kottayam districts on the West.
	Nelliampathies –Anamalais		
	10.186406°N–10.826944°N; 75.944910°E–76.811549°E ***Drainage*** Chalakudy Bharathpuzha (Gayathri Puzha) Aliyar Karuvannur (Chimmony) Keecheri Kanjiramukku	Parambikulam TR, Chalakudy FD, Vazhachal FD, Peechi-Vazhani WLS, Chimmony WLS, Thrissur FD, & Nenmara FD.	Palghat Gap on the north to Valparai Spur separates it from Edamala Valley of Lower Periyar Subunit on the south. Peechi-Vazhani hills extend into Thrissur district on the west and extend into the Anjuanad valley on the Northeast, Pollachi and Coimbatore plains on the east.
Nilgiri	**Palghat Hills**		
	10.759317°N–11.048160°N; 75.913371°E–76.885319°E ***Drainage*** Bharathpuzha Bhavani, Tirur, Walayar Malampuzha, Noyil	Mannarkkad FD, & Palakkad FD.	Attapadi Valley in the North to Palghat Gap in the South. Bolumpatty Valley and Coimbatore plains on the east, These extend as a ridge from the Shiruvani hills, through Walayar to reach Palamala through Elival Peak. The northern sides slope into Attapadi and the southern part into the Palghat plains.
	Attapadi Plateau		
	11.034454°N–11.221732°N; 76.566990°E–76.748699°E ***Drainage*** Bhavani	Mannarkkad FD	Karamadai and Coimbatore plains on the east; Silent Valley in the west; Nilgiri in the north; and Palghat Hills in the south.
	Silent Valley		
	11.064262°N–11.206865°N; 76.414633°E–76.61304°E ***Drainage*** Bharathpuzha Bhavani	Silent Valley NP & Mannarkkad FD (part)	Palghat Hills in the south to Nilambur Valley–Gudalur. Palghat and Malappuram districts on the west and Attappadi Plateau and Nilgiris on the East.
	Nilambur Slopes		
	10.962295°N–11.532501°N; 75.785900°E–76.520978°E	Karimpuzha WLS, Nilambur South FD &	Nilgiris and Attappadi plateau in the east, Wayanad in the north, and Palghat plains in the south.

	Drainage Karimpuzha Chaliyar, Kadalundy	Nilambur North FD	
Wayanad	**Wayanad**		
	11.541206°N– 11.767627°N; 75.579569°E– 76.395231°E ***Drainage*** Kabani, Kuttiady Korappuzha, Mahe	Wayanad WLS, Wayanad FD (North & South) & Kozhikode FD	Nilambur slope forests of the Nilgiri landscape from the Gudalur gap to the Thirunelli Region of Brahmagiris and Coorg. Kozhikode and Kannur Plains on west and Mudumalai, Bandipur, and Nagarhole on the east. The subunit extends as the Mysore Plateau eastwards.
Coorg	**Kannur Ghats**		
	11.749468°N– 12.753662°N; 74.903295°E– 75.916693°E ***Drainage*** Thalasserry Anjarakandy Valapattanam Kuppam Kariangode Peruvamba Ramapuram Kavvayi Chandragiri Nileswaram, Chittari Mogral, Shiriya Uppala, Manjeswar	Kottiyoor WLS, Aaralam WLS, Kannur FD, Kasaragod FD & Laterite Hillocks of Kannur and Kasaragod.	The northern edge of Wayanad Plateau near Thirunelli to Netravati Valley in the north. Thalacauvery & Brahmagiri WLS on the north and east.

Note: WLS - Wildlife Sanctuaries; NP - National parks; RF - Reserve forests; TR - Tiger Reserves

Tribe Papilionini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758

Genus *Papilio* has 10 species in Kerala. *Papilio clytia clytia* Linnaeus, 1758*, P. demoleus demoleus* Linnaeus, 1758*, P. liomedon* Moore, [1875] (Fig. 4E), *P. dravidarum* Wood-Mason, 1880 (Fig. 4D), *P. daksha daksha* Moore, [1889], *P. polytes romulus* Cramer, [1775], *Papilio agenor polymnestor* Cramer, 1775, *P. paris tamilana* Moore, 1881, *P. buddha* Westwood, 1872 (Fig. 4F), and *P. crino* Fabricius, 1793. Some authors currently treat the taxon *tamilana* as a distinct species. It was separated by Nakae (2021), but further studies are needed to clarify the status of this taxon. All the species were found in all the landscapes. *Papilio liomedon* and *P. buddha* are the strict Western Ghat endemics and were restricted to the low and midland evergreen forests. *Papilio polytes romulus*, *P. agenor polymnestor* and *P. demoleus* are migratory. *Papilio buddha,* the State butterfly of Kerala, is restricted to the western wet slopes of the Western Ghats and is more common in the northern part of the state. *Papilio crino* prefers the dry rain-shadow eastern slopes. Early stages of the genus *Papilio* feed on *Acronychia* J.R.Forst. & G. Forst., *Aegle* Corrêa, *Alseodaphne* Nees, *Atalantia* Corrêa, nom. cons., *Chloroxylon* DC. *Cinnamomum* Schaeff., *Citrus* L., *Clausena* Burm.f., *Evodia* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst, *Glycosmis* Corrêa, *Limonia* L., *Litsea* Lam., *Melicope* R.Forst. & G.Forst, *Murraya* J.Koenig ex L., *Persea* Miller, *Ruta* L., *Phellodendron* Rupr., and *Zanthoxylum* L., of families Lauraceae, Rutaceae and Clusiaceae in the state. All of them are polyphagous except *P. crino,* which is known to feed only on *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC. (Rutaceae) and hence its distribution parallels its hostplant distribution in the region. *Papilio agenor polymnestor* was considered by Gaonkar (1996)

Table 2. Classification of butterfly habitats in Kerala State

No.	Butterfly Habitats with codes	Champion and Seth (1968)	Chandrasekaran (1962)
1.	Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest (WEF)	1A C3/C4	Gp I C1, C2, C3
2.	Tropical Semi-evergreen Forest (SEF)	2A C2/C3/2S1	Gp I S1
3.	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest (MDF)	3B C1/C2/2S2	Gp I S3
4.	Dry Deciduous Forest (DDF)	5 C1	Gp III C1
5.	Dry Deciduous Scrub (DDS)	5A DS1	Gp III C2
6.	Myristica-Tropical Freshwater Swamp Forest (MSF)	4C FS1/FS2	GP 1 E1 /E2
7.	Tropical Riparian Fringing Forest (RFF)	4E RS1	Gp I E3
8.	Subtropical Hill Forest (STF)	8A C1/DS1	Gp IV C1
9.	Montane Wet Temperate Forest (WTF)	11A C1	Gp V C1
10.	Cane brakes (CNB)	1A E1, 2A E1	Gp I E4
11.	Ochlandra Reed Brakes (ORB)	8A E1	Gp I S5a
12.	Bamboo Brakes (BMB)	1A E2/2AE2/E3	Gp I S5b
13.	Montane Grasslands (MOG)	11A DS2	Gp V S1
14.	Secondary Grasslands (SNG)	Dry Savanna Forest	Gp III S1
15.	Coastal Wetlands & Mangrove Forests (CMF)	4B/TS2	–
16.	Human habitations and Cultivated lands (HCL)	–	–
17.	Sacred Groves & Biodiversity Preserves (SGP)	–	–
18.	Laterite hillocks (LTH)	–	–

to be endemic to the Western Ghats, peninsular India, and Sri Lanka, but it has been also subsequently reported from Bihar, Sikkim, and West Bengal (Kehimkar, 2008). Similarly, *P. crino* is restricted to peninsular India and West Bengal (Evans, 1932).

Tribe Troidini Ford, 1944

Genus *Pachliopta* Reakirt, [1865]

Three species, *Pachliopta aristolochiae aristolochiae* (Fabricius, 1775), *P. hector* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *P. pandiyana* (Moore, 1881), found throughout the state in all the landscapes, represent this genus. *Pachliopta pandiyana* is an endemic species found exclusively on *Thottea* (Aristolochiaceae), in low to midland forests and is non-migratory (Fig. 4B). *Pachliopta aristolochiae* and *P. hector* show migratory movements and are seen in all elevations (Fig. 4C). Population build-up had been noted before the South–West monsoon in the seacoasts of Kerala and migratory swarms have been seen miles inside sea as well. In December–January the migration of *P. aristolochiae* towards the south, along the Kerala coastline has been noted. The larvae of *Pachliopta* feed on plants of the genus *Aristolochia* L. and *Thottea* Rottb. (Aristolochiaceae), generally preferring the former. The peak of breeding is in the winter months of November to January, though some activity is seen throughout the year increasing around the monsoons. Interestingly, *P. pandiyana* feeds exclusively on *Thottea* and has never been found on *Aristolochia.*

Genus *Troides* Hübner, [1819]

This genus has only one species–*Troides minos* (Cramer, [1779]) (Fig. 4A), which is recorded from all elevations from the seacoast to 2500m on the

hills and in all the landscapes of the state. This species is not a strict Western Ghat endemic and has been observed in many parts of southern India with personal records from Chennai, Pondicherry, Melagiri (Cauvery) and Bengaluru, hence, considered a south Indian endemic (Sadasivan and Sengupta, 2024). The larvae feed on plants of the genus *Aristolochia* and *Thottea* (Aristolochiaceae), generally preferring the former.

Family Pieridae Duponchel, [1835]

This family has 34 species reported in the WG of which 32 have been reported for Kerala including three WG endemics. Pieridae has two subfamilies and six tribes in the Western Ghats. The subtribe Coliadinae has nine species. The sole tribe in it– Coliadini has Genus *Catopsilia* Hübner, [1819] (two species), *Eurema* Hübner, [1819] (six species), and *Colias* Fabricius, 1807 (one species) totalling nine species. The subtribe Pierinae has a total of 23 species distributed in Pierini (12 species), Leptosiaini (one), Teracolini (seven), Nepheroniini (two) and Anthocharidini (one species). The tribe Pierini has *Appias* Hübner, [1819] (six species), *Belenois* Hubner, 1819 (one species), *Cepora* Billberg, 1820 (two species) and one species each in *Artogeia* Verity, 1947, *Prioneris* Wallace, 1867 and *Delias* Hübner, [1819]. The tribe Leptosiaini is the sole member of the genus *Leptosia* Hübner,1818. Nepheroniini has two species in the genus *Pareronia* Bingham, 1907. The tribe *Teracolini* has *Colotis* Hübner, [1819] (five Species) and *Ixias* Hübner, [1819] (2 species). The tribe Anthocharidini has one species in *Hebomoia* Hübner, [1819]. The three strict WG endemics are *Eurema nilgiriensis* Yata, 1990, *Colias nilgiriensis* Felder & Felder, 1859 and *Appias wardii* (Moore, 1884).

Subfamily Coliadinae Swainson, 1827

Tribe Coliadini Swainson, 1826

Genus *Catopsilia* Hübner, [1819]

Catopsilia pomona pomona (Fabricius, 1775) and *C. pyranthe pyranthe* (Linnaeus, 1758) are the two species in Kerala. These are migratory and are major participants in the pierid movements of the Anamalai landscape. Larvae of this genus feed on *Cassia* L., *Caesalpinia* L., *Senna* Mill., *Sesbania* Scop. and *Gnidia* L. Ants of genus *Camponotus* Mayr, 1861 have been noted doing systematic removal of the caterpillars of *C. pyranthe* from *Senna tora* (L.) Roxb.

Genus *Colias* Fabricius, 1807

This temperate zone genus is represented by *Colias nilgiriensis* C. & R. Felder, 1859 (Fig. 5C), found in the montane temperate grasslands (>1800 m ASL) of the Anamalai and Nilgiri landscapes. Records from Coorg-Wayanad landscapes need to be confirmed. The authors have reared the species on *Parochetus communis* Buch.-Ham.ex D.Don (Fabaceae). This endemic species has not been found in the Periyar or Agasthyamala landscapes. The larval hostplant occurs in the Western Ghat part of Idukki and Kozhikode districts (Nayar *et al.,* 2006). The population status as per Gaonkar (1996) is common, but we see that the species is restricted to the Nilgiri and Anamalai landscapes and is not rare, though it may be locally common at times.

Genus *Eurema* Hübner, [1819]

Genus *Eurema* is represented by six species in Kerala which includes all the species known from the WG. The species recorded are *E. drona rubella* (Wallace, 1867) (Fig. 5B), *E. laeta laeta* (Boisduval, 1836), *E. andersonii shimai* Yata and Gaonkar, 1999 (Fig. 5D), *E. hecabe hecabe* (Linnaeus, 1758), *E. blanda sylhetana* (Wallace, 1867) and *E. nilgiriensis* (Yata, 1990) (Fig. 5A). The commonest species are *E. blanda sylhetana,* and *E. hecabe hecabe*, being ubiquitous and the rarest is *E. andersonii shimai. Eurema drona rubella* and *E. laeta laeta* are also fairly common more jungle insects, and the former is more of a montane one though we see a good number along the laterite hillocks of Kannur. The larvae feed on *Cassia* L., *Caesalpinia* (L.) E. Gagnon & G.P. Lewis*, Senna*, Mill. and *Sesbania* Scop. (Caesalpiniaceae, Fabaceae, and Mimosaceae). *Eurema andersonii shimai* is a high-elevation species and has been recorded in grasslands of all high-altitude landscapes. Yata (1990) described

E. nilgiriensis from museum specimens taken from Nilgiris, this species is sympatric with *E. andersonii shimai* from Chinnar in the Anamalai and Gudalur slopes of Nilgiri landscapes. The range extension of *E. nilgiriensis* to Kerala and the regionally preferred larval hostplant *Ventilago madraspatana* Gaertn. (syn. *V. bombaiensis*) was first reported by Sujitha *et al.* (2019b). Details of the early stages may be referred to in Valappil and Chandrasekharan (2020). The authors have recorded this endemic species from all the low–mid-elevations (<800 m) of Agasthyamalais, Lower Periyar, Gudalur slopes of Nilgiris, Silent Valley, Nelliampathies-Anamalais, Wayanad hills, and Kannur hills of Coorg landscapes. As per Gaonkar (1996), *E. nilgiriensis* is a rare species in Kerala, but could see that they are not rare in the forested regions of the state <800m. The larvae of *E. andersonii* and *E. nilgiriensis* feed on *Ventilago* Gaertn. (Rhamnaceae), unlike the others of the genus which use Caesalpiniaceae, Fabaceae, and Mimosaceae.

Subfamily Pierinae Swainson, 1820

Tribe Anthocharidini Tutt, 1894

Genus *Hebomoia* Hübner, [1819]

Hebomoia glaucippe australis Butler,1898 is a widely distributed species found from the coastal region to the crest of WG and further towards the Tamil Nadu plains on all the landscapes in the state. We have reared the species on *Capparis* (Capparaceae).

Tribe Pierini Swainson, 1820

Genus *Artogeia* Verity, 1947

Artogeia canidia canis (Evans, 1912), is a high-elevation subtropical to montane temperate grassland (Shola-Grassland) species of Southern Western Ghats. The species has been recorded in the Periyar, Anamalai, Nilgiri, and Coorg landscapes above 1200m ASL. There are stray records from the plains occasionally after rough weather. The easternmost record in the southern WG is Guttarayan Peak (1300m) in Melagiri, Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary. Larvae feed on *Brassica* L. (Brassicaceae).

Genus *Appias* Hübner, [1819]

There are six species recorded for the state namely *Appias indra shiva* (Swinhoe, 1885), *A. lalage lalage* (Doubleday, 1842) (Fig. 4G), *A. libythea* (Fabricius, 1775), *A. lyncida latifasciata* Moore, 1881, *A. albina swinhoei* (Moore, 1905), and *A. wardii* (Moore, 1884) (Fig. 4H). The species–*A. indra shiva* is a common one seen generally above 400m in the jungles of the state and is a part of pierid migrations in the Agasthyamalai, Nilgiri, Anamalai, and Coorg landscapes. *Appias albina swinhoei* is common in the jungles and is seen in the plains and foothills of the Western Ghats after their downward migration in dry cold winter and the early summer. This species makes up the bulk of pierid migrations, in all the landscapes. They also breed in the low-mid-elevation evergreen forest at the foot of WG after their downward journey following streams and forest paths, during November to February–March. The species was said to be rare in Kerala (Gaonkar, 1996) but is a common one. *Appias libythea* and *A. lyncida latifasciata* are more at home in the lowlands and midlands and also around habitations and are not migratory. *Appias lalage lalage* was first recorded in Peninsular India on the eastern slopes of Agasthyamalais by Ferguson (1891), later Satyamurthy (1966) reported a specimen from Netterikkal in Kalakkad (KMTR). Gaonkar (1996), did not mention the species. Kunte *et al.* (2008) provided the known distribution of *A. lalage* in the Western Ghats. This species has been observed by us at Thirunelli, Vellarimala, Eravikulam, Chinnar, Eravangalar, Manalar, Devarmala, and the eastern slopes of Agasthyamalais inside the state. *Appias wardii*, a strict WG endemic and a forest species, has been recorded in the low to mid-elevations of all the landscapes in the state. Breeding was observed on *Putranjiva* Wall., on the easteen slopes of WG in Periyar landscape in November. This is the only migratory butterfly of the state which is a strict WG endemic. The early stages of *Appias* feed on *Capparis* L., *Cleome* L., *Crateva* L., *Putranjiva* Wall., and *Rorippa* Scop. (Capparaceae and Putranjivaceae).

Genus *Belenois* Hubner, 1819

This genus has only one species–*B. aurota aurota* (Fabricius, 1793). It is a common one in the lowlands and midlands of the state especially along the drier stretches of Thiruvananthapuram and Palghat gap. It is equally at home on rainy slopes as on the dry habitats generally preferred by pierids. The species has been reared on plants from *Capparis* (Capparaceae).

Genus *Cepora* Billberg, 1820

Cepora nerissa phryne (Fabricius, 1775) and *C. nadina remba* (Moore, [1858]) are the two species seen in the state. The former is seen throughout the state but is more partial to drier rain-shadow regions. The latter is more at home on the wetter slopes of the WG and restricted to the evergreen forests at low to mid-elevations. Both of them feed on *Capparis* (Capparaceae).

Genus *Delias* Hübner, [1819]

Delias eucharis (Drury, 1773) is a ubiquitous species seen in all habitats and elevations. Population explosions have been noticed in winter in the Palghat plains. The gregarious larvae of this species feed on *Dendrophthoe* Mart., *Helicanthes* Danser, *Scurrula* L., and *Taxillus* Tiegh., (Loranthaceae).

Genus *Prioneris* Wallace, 1867

Prioneris sita (Felder & Felder, 1865) is a jungle insect recorded from the midlands of the state and on the foothills (100–500m). The stronger flight and partiality to mudpuddling easily distinguishes it from the similar *Delias eucharis.* It has been reared on *Capparis* (Capparaceae).

Tribe Leptosiaini Braby, 2014

Genus *Leptosia* Hübner, 1818

Leptosia nina nina (Fabricius, 1793) is a species seen from coastal regions to about 1200m on the WG, throughout the state. They are common in the drier stretches of the southern state of Thiruvananthapuram and also on the eastern slopes of Chinnar. Ferguson (1891) stated that the species is not common and has been taken in the hills 1000–4000ft (304.8–1219.2m ASL). There is an obvious change in the distribution and population status of this species from 'Not common' to 'Common' over a gap of 120 years. The larvae feed on *Capparis*, *Crateva*, and *Cleome* (Capparaceae).

Tribe Nepheroniini Braby, 2014

Genus *Pareronia* Bingham, 1907

Pareronia valeria (Fabricius, 1787) and *P. ceylonica* (Felder & Felder, 1865) are the two species in the state seen in all the landscapes. The former is a common species in the state, though more so in the southern districts of Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam, Palghat plains, midland laterite hilocks of northern Kerala, and the drier slopes of Chinnar, a distribution very much like *L. nina* and *Ypthima ceylonica* Hewitson, 1865. *Pareronia ceylonica* is a very uncommon species restricted to wet evergreen forests with high rainfall on the western slopes. Our site records are Kallar-Ponmudi in Thiruvananthapuram, Kattalapara in Thenmalai, Periyar, Edamalayar-Pooyamkutty, Kozhikode Ghats, and Nilambur Valley. Gaonkar (1996), stated the status is common in all districts of Kerala, but the species is not a common one. The larvae feed *Capparis* (Capparaceae).

Tribe Teracolini Reuter, 1896

Genus *Colotis* Hübner, [1819]

The genus *Colotis* is represented by five species namely *C. amata* (Fabricius, 1775), *C. etrida etrida* (Boisduval, 1836), *C. aurora* (Cramer, [1780]), *C. danae danae* (Fabricius, 1775) and *C. fausta fulvia* (Wallace, 1867). All these are dry rain-shadow region species and are common on the eastern slopes and crests of mountains of all the landscapes. The only definite records inside Kerala state are on the eastern border of the Periyar landscape (Manalar) and Chinnar in the Anamalai landscape. All *Colotis* larvae feed on Capparaceae except *C. amata* which also feeds on *Azima* Lam., *Cadaba* Forssk., *Capparis* and *Maerua* Forssk. (Salvadoraceae). The status of *Colotis* was given as common in all districts of Kerala (Gaonkar 1996), but this is not correct and the species of this genus

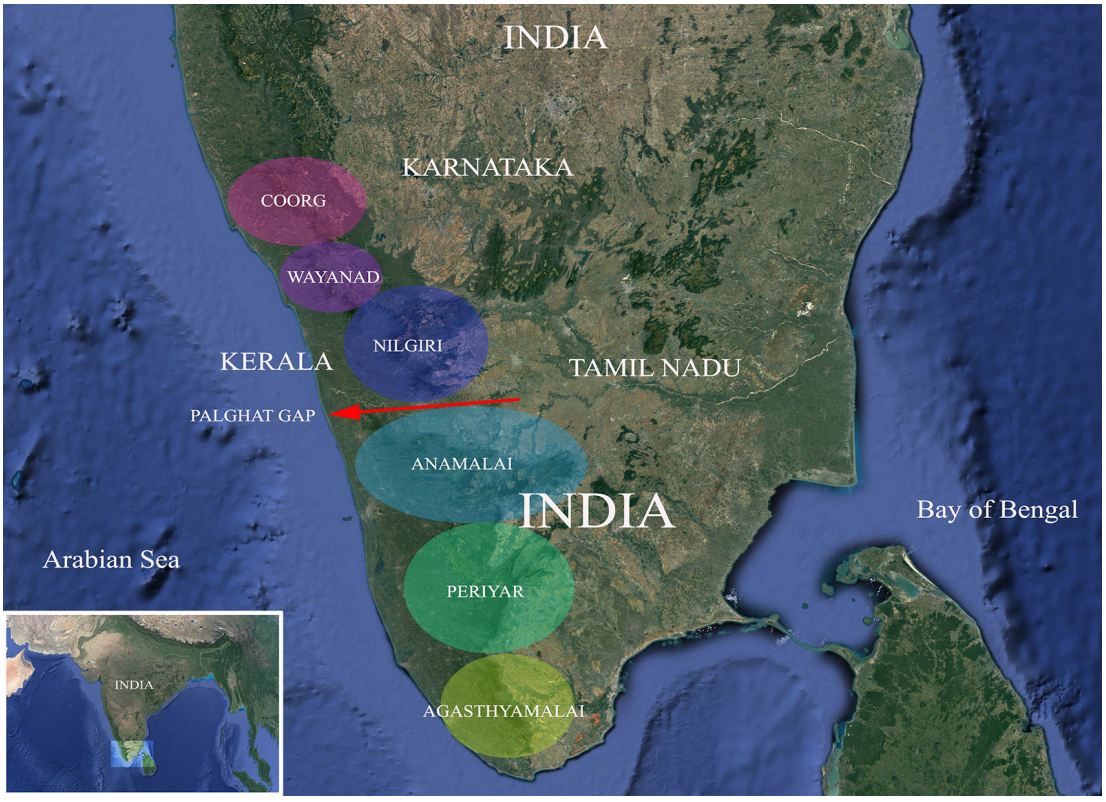


Fig. 1 Landscapes of the Western Ghats in Kerala state, southern India

is only seen in the dry rain-shadow regions like Chinnar and on eastern slopes, though may be occasionally locally common there.

Genus *Ixias* Hübner, [1819]

Ixias marianne (Cramer, [1779]) and *I. pyrene sesia* (Fabricius, 1777) represent the genus in the state. The former is a strict dryland species while the latter has also been recorded on the western slopes of the WG especially along the crest bordering Tamil Nadu. Both feed on *Capparis* and *Cadaba* (Capparaceae).

Family Nymphalidae Swainson, 1827

This family has 100 species in the WG of which we report 97 species for the state. The authors have records of 17 strict endemics in WG (Sadasivan and Sengupta, 2024), and all of them are seen in Kerala as well. Nymphalidae has nine subfamilies and 19 tribes in the state. The subfamily Satyrinae has 32 species in four tribes. Amathusiini has two species, Elymniini one species, Melanitini four species, and Satyrini has 25 species. Subfamily Apaturinae has two species in the tribe Apaturini, Biblidinae has three species in the tribe Biblidini, Charaxinae has five species in Charaxini and Cyrestinae has one species in Cyrestini. The subfamily Heliconiinae has a total of nine species in three tribes–Acraeini (two), Argynnini (two), and Vagrantini (five). Limenitidinae has 20 species under Adoliadini (five), Limenitidini (five), Neptini (nine) and one species in Parthenini. The subfamily Nymphalinae has 13 species in Junoniini (eight), Kallimini (two) and Nymphalini (three). Danainae has 10 species in the tribe Danaini. Three species–*Kallima inachus inachus* (Doyere, [1840]), *Elymnias hypermnestra undularis* (Drury, 1773) and *Ypthima inica* Hewitson [1865] reported elsewhere in and around the WG has never been recorded in the state. Of these, the Blue Baron *Euthalia telchinia* (Ménétriés, 1857), earlier reported in the Coorg landscape may be eventually rediscovered in the eastern hill ranges of Kannur and Kasaragod with the same habitat and vegetation.

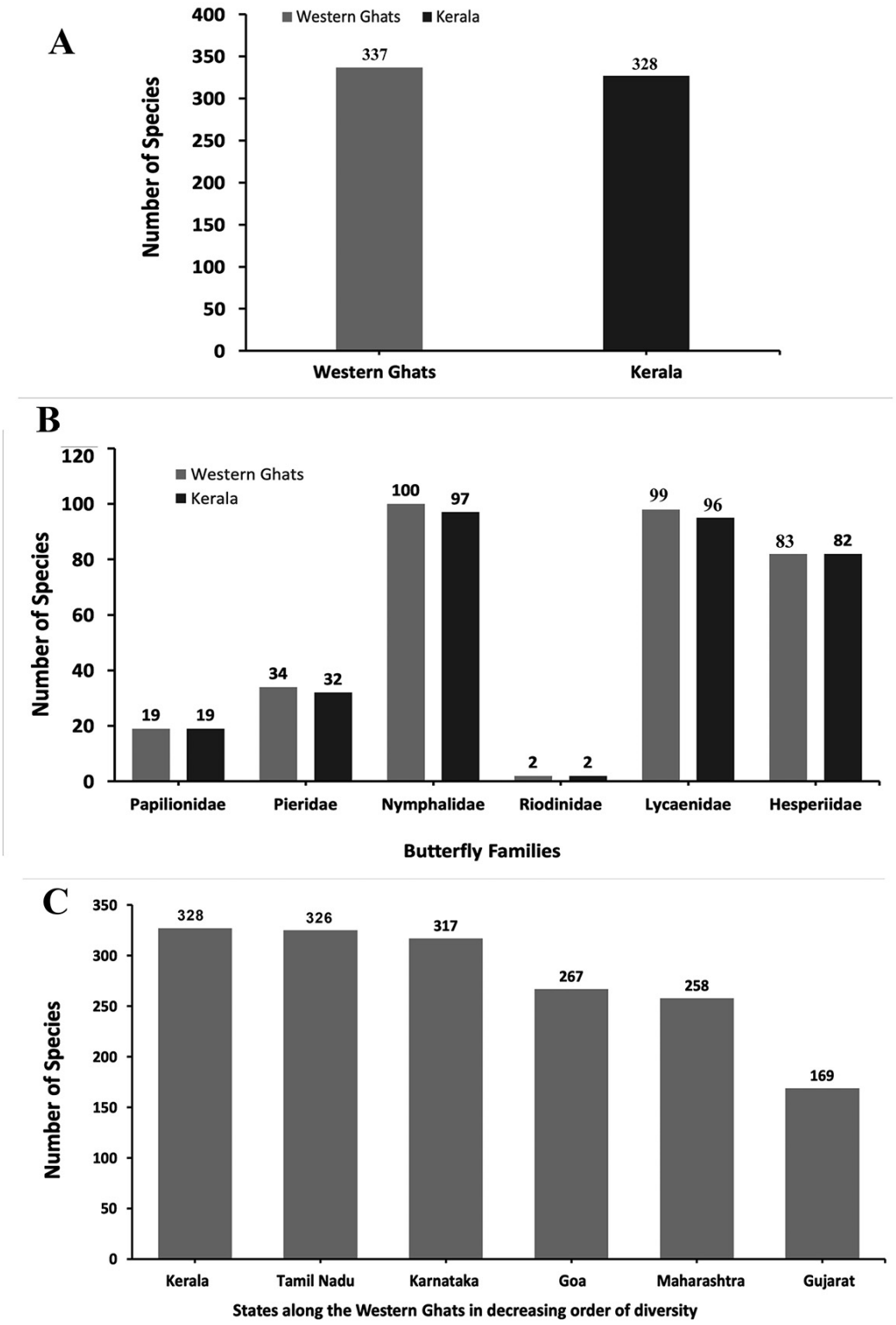


Fig. 2A–Number of butterfly species in the Western Ghats and Kerala; B–Comparison of butterfly families from the Western Ghats and Kerala; C–Comparison between butterfly diversity among different states along the Western Ghats

Subfamily Apaturinae Boisduval, 1840

Subfamily Apaturinae contains *Euripus* (one species) and *Rohana* (one species), local and uncommon species. Larvae feed on Cannabaceae.

Genus *Euripus* Doubleday, [1848]

Euripus consimilis meridionalis Wood-Mason, 1881, is a widespread, rare but local species found in all the landscapes and is uncommon everywhere throughout its range. Site records are Kallar Valley in Thiruvananthapuram, Mancholai in Kalakkad, Vallakadavu in Periyar, Karimutty in Chinnar, Nilambur slopes, Muthanga in Wayanad WLS, eastern hills of Kannur and Kozhikode. The early stages are reported on *Trema orientale* (L.) Blume (Cannabaceae). The status as per Gaonkar (1996) is common in all districts of Kerala, but we note it as rare.

Genus *Rohana* Moore, [1880]

Rohana parisatis atacinus Fruhstorfer, 1913, like *Euripus* is a widespread but uncommon species. Like *Euripus,* is more common in the landscapes north of Palghat. Local records are Rosemala in Agasthyamalais, Devarmalai, Mangaladevi in Periyar, Anamalai Shola NP, Pambadum Shola NP, Nelliampathies, Silent Valley, Aralam, Nilambur and Kozhikode Hills. The larval hostplant of *Rohana* is *Celtis* L. (Cannabaceae).

Subfamily Biblidinae Boisduval, 1833

Tribe Biblidini Boisduval, 1833

The tribe Biblidini has two genera *Ariadne* (two species) and *Byblia* (one species). *Ariadne* are common in the state while *Byblia* is an insect of the drier eastern plains with some stray records from Kakkayam and Gavi. Both are recorded in all the landscapes of the state.

Genus *Ariadne* Horsfield, [1829]

Ariadne ariadne indica (Moore, 1884) and *Ariadne merione merione* (Cramer, [1777]) both are common slow-flying butterflies seen throughout the state in all elevations. *Ricinus* L., *Tragia* L., and *Urtica* L. of Euphorbiaceae are the larval hostplants.

Genus *Byblia* Hübner, [1819]

Byblia ilithyia (Drury, [1773]) is a very rare butterfly in the state, and Gaonkar (1996) stated it as rare. It is possibly a straggler from drier eastern slopes and Tamil Nadu plains, and the records are from Thalamutty in Neyyar, Chinnar, and Palghat plains. Also reported from the wet forest areas of Kakkayam, Malabar WLS, and in Gavi, Pattanamthitta district. The early stages feed on *Urtica* (Euphorbiaceae).

Subfamily Charaxinae Guenée, 1865

Tribe Charaxini Guenée, 1865

Genus *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816

The Charaxini tribe has one genus *Charaxes* with five species in Kerala. Follow Toussaint *et al.* (2015) for the latest taxonomy of the group. *Charaxes bharata* Felder & Felder, [1867] is the commonest of the genus and is seen in all the forested regions of the state more so in the low to mid-elevations <900m. *Charaxes agrarius* Swinhoe, [1887] is a rare insect and is possibly overlooked for *C. bharata,* and its site records are Edamalayar, Marayur, Chinnar, Parambikukam, laterite hills of Kannur, and Wayanad. Both of them feed on *Acacia* Mill. (Mimosaceae). *Charaxes schreiber wardii* (Moore, [1896]) is a rare butterfly restricted to the low and mid-elevation wet evergreen forests but seen in all landscapes in the state. The site records are Kallar in Thiruvananthapuram, Shendurney, Thattaekkad, Edamalayar, Pooyamkutty, Achankovil, Periyar, Nelliampathies, Malabar WLS, Wayanad, Nilambur, Silent Valley, Kottiyoor, and Aralam. The authors have reared this species on *Bauhinia* L. and *Moullava* (Adans.) E. Gagnon & G. P. Lewis. The larvae feed on Caesalpiniaceae, Connaraceae and Sapindaceae. *Charaxes psaphon imna* Butler, 1870 is an uncommon nymphalid seen in the mixed and riparian regions of the three mountain ranges, restricted to the lower elevations, though occasionally found in midlands from Ummikuppan (1000m), Suryamudi (1200m), and Paskshipathalam (1100m). The population status is mentioned as common and seen in all districts of Kerala (Gaonkar, 1996). The species breeds on

Annonaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, and Meliaceae. *Charaxes solon solon* (Fabricius, 1793), is the only *Charaxes* found commonly outside forest areas and is not uncommon in well-wooded country throughout the state. This species commonly uses *Tamarindus* L., *Pithecellobium* Mart. and *Xylia* Benth (Caesalpiniaceae and Fabaceae) as larval hostplant.

Subfamily Cyrestinae Guenée, 1865

Tribe Cyrestini Guenée, 1865

Genus *Cyrestis* Boisduval, 1832

Cyrestis thyodamas indica Evans, 1924 is the only species seen in the region. This jungle insect is seen in the foothills and mid-elevations of all the landscapes and further on the western slopes. Males are territorial and often come to damp patches. The authors have bred it on *Ficus* L. (Moraceae).

Subfamily Danainae Boisduval, 1833

Tribe Danaini Boisduval, 1833

This tribe has *Danaus* (two species), *Euploea* (three species), *Idea* (one species), *Parantica* (two species), and *Tirumala* (two species). Few such as *Euploea, Tirumala* and *Danaus* are migratory. The male butterflies of *Danaus*, *Euploea*, *Tirumala* and *Parantica* have the behaviour of obtaining alkaloids from *Crotalaria* L., *Chromolaena* DC. and *Heliotropium* L.

Genus *Danaus* Kluk, 1780

Danaus chrysippus chrysippus (Linnaeus, 1758) is a common butterfly in the state seen in low to mid-elevations of all the landscapes and more at home around human habitations and degraded forests. *Danaus genutia genutia* (Cramer, [1779]) is more of a jungle insect and is less common compared to the Plain Tiger. The caterpillars feed on poisonous plants of *Asclepiadaceae.* All the species of *Danaus* are migratory.

Genus *Euploea* Fabricius, 1807

Euploea core core (Cramer, [1780]) (Fig. 7B), is a resident in all elevations of the state but their numbers in the jungles and lowlands are augmented during the migrations from WG. *Euploea sylvester coreta* (Godart, 1819), is a common species seen during the migrations but otherwise not common. *Euploea klugii kollari* Felder & Felder, [1865] distinguished from the other two by the slightly larger size and absence of end cell spot on UnH is an uncommon species. The *Euploea* larvae feed on plants of Apocynaceae, Asclepiadaceae and Moraceae. *Euploea sylvester coreta* has not been bred in Kerala though it is seen to breed on an Apocynaceae climber on drier eastern slopes. Millions of *E. core* and *E. sylvester* are regularly observed migrating downhill from the top of Wayanad Ghats, through Thirunelli hills towards Wayanad Tholpetty region in May every year. In 2009, the migration was observed for one week and started by 8.00 am, peaked by 10.30 am and weaned off by 2.00 pm. Swarms had a ratio *E. core* to *E. sylvester* in the order of four to one. They were also accompanied by *Tirumala limniace exoticus* and *T. septentrionis dravidarum* in a ratio of three to one. *Tirumala limniace* outnumbered the *Euploea* in a ratio of four to one. The congregation (roosting point) was located inside the wet Evergreen forests of Kalindi in the foothills of Brahmagiris and Thirunelli. The Anamalais and Agasthyamalais have comparatively less *Euploea* migration in comparison with the Nilgiri-Wayanad region. The *Euploea* males, once they reach lowlands and midlands guard their territories, usually less than 5m long, and exhibit their abdominal hair pencils patrolling the area and chasing away intruders.

Genus *Idea* Fabricius, 1807

Idea malabarica (Moore, 1877) (Fig. 7D) is an endemic slow-flying butterfly restricted to the wettest, undisturbed, lowland evergreen forest and freshwater Myristica swamps of the state. They are seen in all the landscapes on the wet western slope, midlands and foothills and also reach the eastern slopes around the hills bracing the Palghat Gap. The larvae of this species feed on climbers of the genera *Parsonsia* R.Br. and *Aganosma* (Blume) G.Don (Apocynaceae), the records on *Aganosma* needs to be verified.

Genus *Parantica* Moore, [1880]

The genus *Parantica* has two species the high-elevation endemic *P. nilgiriensis* (Moore, 1877) (Fig. 7C) and the common *P. aglea aglea* (Stoll, [1782]). *Parantica nilgiriensis* is a strict Western Ghat endemic distributed in all the mountain ranges above 700 m elevation. Males have been observed on damp mud walls and salt licks. *Parantica aglea* is not an uncommon species seen throughout the state in all elevations less than 1600 m. Their larvae feed on plants from Apocynaceae.

Genus *Tirumala* Moore, [1880]

Tirumala limniace exoticus (Gmeìlin, 1790) and *T. septentrionis dravidarum* Fruhstorfer, 1899 are common butterflies in the state and are known for their migratory movements. The yearly Wayanad migration is the notable one and swarms were noted moving from the Vythiri region towards Mananthavady in the company of *Euploea* during May. There is a strong migratory movement from North Wayanad (Kalindi region) towards Wayanad Plateau southwards triggered by the southwest monsoons. Pre-migration aggregation and roosts of this species have been observed at Aralam and Kottiyur during November to March. On all occasions observed (2009–2017) the Dark Blue tigers outnumbered the Blue tigers in the ratio of three to one. The larvae of *Tirumala* feed on Apocynaceae and Asclepiadaceae.

Subfamily Heliconiinae Swainson, 1822

Tribe Acraeini Boisduval, 1833

In Kerala, two species represent the tribe *viz*. *Acraea terpsicore* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Cethosia mahratta* Moore, 1872.

Table 3. The major sections and landscape units of Western Ghats in Kerala state based on climatic and phytogeographic parameters, and the major butterfly habitats in those landscapes

Sections Central WG	Landscapes and subunits	Extent, elevation, and districts	Major butterfly habitats in the landscape unit
Central WG	Coorg Landscape (Kannur Ghats) and Wayanad Landscape	Wayanad to Kasaragod. Elevation from sea-level to 2,100 m.Kasaragod, Kannur, and parts of Kozhikode districts.	WEF, SEF, MDF, DDF, MSF, RFF, CMF, CNB, BMB, SNG, SGP, HCL
	Nilgiri Landscape (Palghat hills Attapadi Plateau Silent Valley Nilambur Slopes)	Palghat Gap to WayanadElevation from sea level to 2637m.Malappuram, Wayanad, and Palghat districts.	WTF, MOG, STF, WEF, SEF, MDF, DDF, DDS, SNG, BMB, MSF, RFF, CNB, HCL
Southern WG	Anamalai landscape (High Range Hills Anjanad Valley-Palni Hills Lower Periyar Nelliampathies – Anamalais) Periyar Landscape (Pandalam Hills Cardamom Hills)	Palghat Gap to Shenkotta Gap. Elevation from sea level to 2,695mAnamudi.Thrissur, Palakkad, Ernakulam Pattanamthitta, and Idukki districts.	WTF, MOG, STF, WEF, SEF, MDF, DDF, DDS, MSF, RFF, ORB, CNB, SNG, SGP, CMF, HCL
	Agasthyamalai. Landscape	Shenkotta gap to Cape Comorin. Elevation from sea level to 1,868 m Agasthyamalai. Kollam and Trivandrum districts.	STF, WEF, SEF, SEF, MDF, DDF, DDS, MTSF, RFF, ORB, CNB, SNG, SGP, CMF, HCL

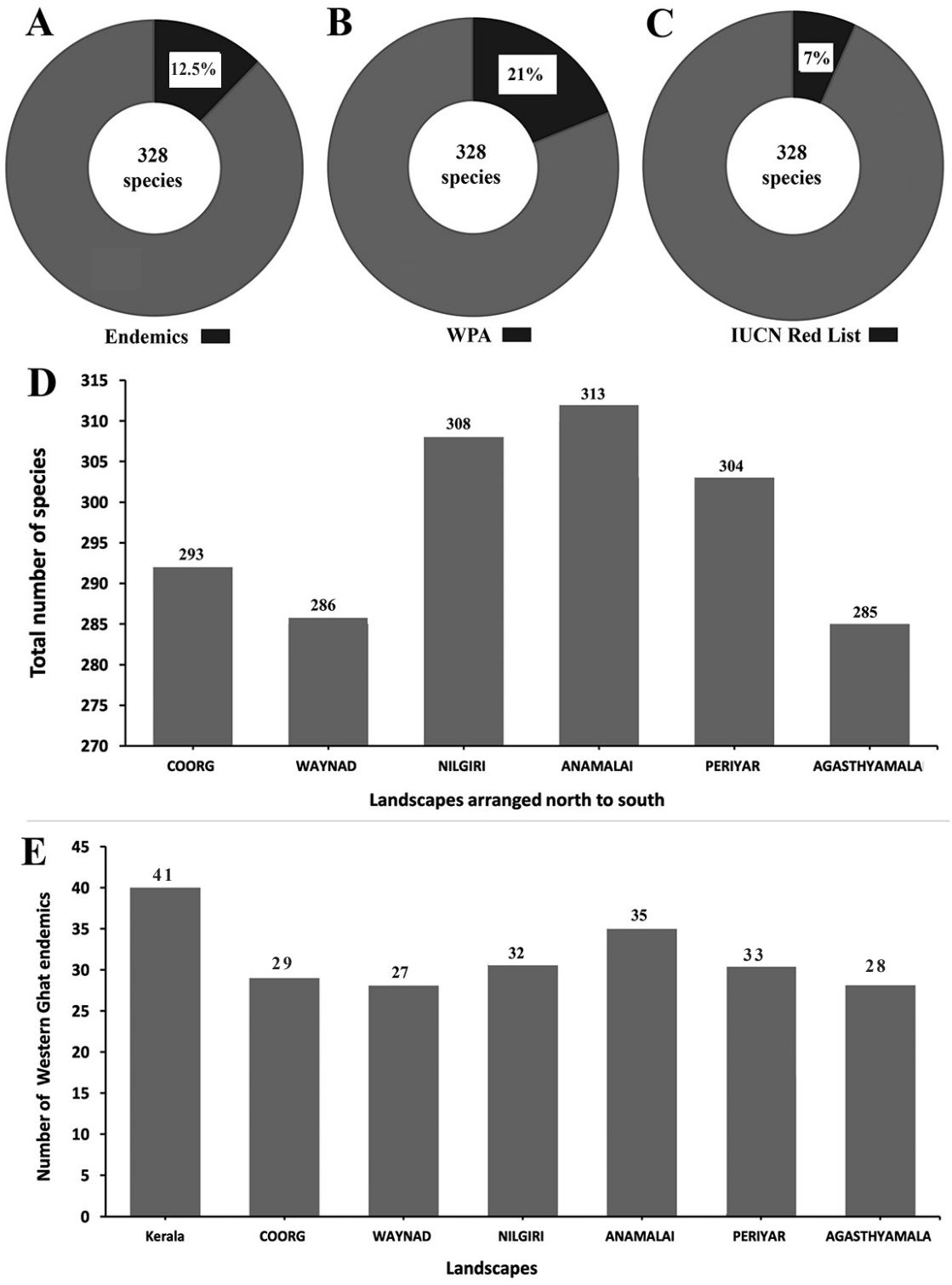


Fig. 3A–Percentage of Endemic butterflies in Kerala; B–Percentage of butterflies included in WPA and its amendments in Kerala; C–Percentage of butterflies included in IUCN Red List; D–Butterfly diversity along the various landscapes in Kerala; E–Endemic species in the various landscapes in Kerala

Genus *Acraea* Fabricius, 1807

Acraea terpsicore (Linnaeus, 1758) is an African element, and is ubiquitous and common. Population explosions have been seen post-monsoon season. The larvae feed on Passifloraceae. The species is more common in the southern districts and the eastern dry slopes, though seen throughout Kerala.

Genus *Cethosia* Fabricius, 1807

Cethosia mahratta Moore, 1872 (Fig. 7F) has been recently given species status separating it from the Sri Lankan taxa based on the morphological differences (Kunte *et al.*, 2023; Sadasivan and Sengupta, 2024). This is now endemic to the Western Ghats and is a species of the wet evergreen forests on the western slopes below 1200m. The larvae feed on *Adenia* Forssk. and *Passiflora* L.(Passifloraceae).

Tribe Argynnini Swainson, 1833

Genus *Argynnis* Fabricius, 1807

Argynnis has two species in the region distributed in the high elevations of the WG above 1200m. *Argynnis castetsi* (Oberthür, 1891) (Fig. 6 G–H) and *A. hybrida* (Evans, 1912) (Fig. 6E, F). They were earlier considered the same species and were kept as subspecies under *A. castetsi.* The authors consider the two taxa as distinct species based on geographical distribution, genital morphology of males (Figs. 11 A–-F), and early stages. They are restricted to the high-elevation sholas, grasslands, and tea estates of the region. The specific sites for *A. castetsi* are Mannavan Shola, Pampadum Shola, Kurinjimala Sanctuary, Chinnar, and Eravikulam in the Anamalai landscape. The southernmost confirmed record of the species is the Mathikettan Shola, at the intersection of Anamalai and Cardamom Hills Reserve landscapes. We have unconfirmed records of this species in Varayattumudi in Agasthyamala landscape (Mahesh R. pers. com.) in 2023 during a survey of Agasthyamalais led by TNHS. *Argynnis hybrida* is reported in higher reaches of Silent Valley, Karimpuzha WLS, Chembra (Mathew, 2001a), and Upper Bhavani in Nilgiris, thus seen in the Nilgiri and Wayanad landscapes. Both *Argynnis* feed on *Viola* species.

Tribe Vagrantini Pinratana & Eliot, 1996

This tribe contains *Cirrochroa* (one species), *Vindula* (one species), *Phalanta* (two species). All are common and widespread except the Small Leopard *Phalanta alcippe mercea* (Evans, 1924).

Genus *Cirrochroa* Doubleday, [1847]

This genus has one species *Cirrochroa thais thais* (Fabricius, 1787*)*. This is a widespread species found from the coastal regions to about 1500m on the WG. They join the onwards migration from WG to Tamil Nadu plains especially in Periyar and Munnar landscape. The larvae feed on *Hydnocarpus* Gaertn (Achariaceae).

Genus *Phalanta* Horsfield, [1829]

This genus has two species *Phalanta phalantha phalantha* (Drury, [1773]) and *Phalanta alcippe mercea* (Evans, 1924). The former is a very common species seen in all elevations and habitats in all landscapes on either side of the WG. The latter is a low to midland species having restricted distribution and has not been observed in the Anamalai landscape. The regional records are Rosemala in Agasthyamalai, Periyar, and Aralam in the Coorg landscape. The early stages have been recorded on wild and cultivated species of *Flacourtia* Comm. ex L'Hér (Flacourtiaceae). *Phalanta alcippe* is generally a rare species in Kerala, but Gaonkar (1996) mentioned it as common.

Genus *Vindula* Hemming, 1934

This genus is represented by one species *Vindula erota saloma* de Nicéville, 1886. This shares the habitat and distribution of *Cirrochroa*. It is recorded on all the landscapes of the state. Larvae feed on *Adenia* Forssk (Passifloraceae).

Subfamily Libytheinae Boisduval, 1833

Genus *Libythea* Fabricius, 1807

There are two species of *Libythea– L. laius lepitoides* Moore, 1901 and *L. myrrha rama*

Moore, 1872 recorded in the region. These are widely distributed and have been observed in almost all landscapes. The early stages of *Libythea* have been observed on *Celtis* and *Trema* Lour (Cannabaceae). The *Libythea* are generally not uncommon and may be occasionally locally common.

Subfamily Limenitidinae Behr, 1864

Tribe Adoliadini Doubleday, 1845

This tribe contains *Dophla* (one species), *Euthalia* (three species), *Symphaedra* (one species), and *Tanaecia* (one species). All are butterflies of a well-wooded country.

Genus *Dophla* Moore, [1880]

Dophla evelina laudabilis (Swinhoe, 1890), is a jungle insect restricted to the foothills, mid-elevation evergreen jungles, and Myristica swamps in the state. It has been recorded in all the landscapes. The larvae were recorded feeding on *Anacardium* L. and *Diospyros* L. (Anacardiaceae and Ebenaceae).

Genus *Euthalia* Hübner, [1819]

Euthalia aconthea meridionalis Fruhstorfer, 1906 is a ubiquitous species more common in lowlands and cultivations. Larvae feed on *Anacardium, Mangifera* (Anacardiaceae). *Euthalia lubentina arasada* Fruhstorfer, 1913 is a beautiful species seen in well-wooded country and secondary forests where its larval hostplants of Loranthaceae are common. *Euthalia telchinia* has not been recorded inside the boundaries of the state with confirmation. The authors have unconfirmed sight record from Periyar (KS). Gaonkar (1996) stated it as rare in Kerala. This species has been historically recorded from Coorg and it will not be surprising if it is rediscovered from the eastern hills of Kannur and Kasaragod.

Genus *Symphaedra* Hübner, 1818

Symphaedra nais (Forster, 1771) is a very rare species in Kerala. It has been recorded from Thoovanam in Chinnar in the eastern slopes of Anamalai landscape (KS), Palghat plains and Palghat hills in Nilgiri landscape, from Coorg and Wayanad, but has not been recorded inside the state in the Agasthyamala landscape. The taxon was reported as common in all districts of Kerala (Gaonkar 1996), but it is a very rare species in the state. The larva has been bred on *Diospyros* (Ebenaceae).

Table 4. Overview of the butterfly diversity of the Western Ghats and Kerala state

Family	Western Ghats		Kerala	
	Total	Endemics	Total	Endemics
Papilionidae	19	3	19	3
Pieridae	34	3	32	3
Nymphalidae	100	18	97	18
Riodinidae	2	0	2	0
Lycaenidae	99	6	96	6
Hesperiidae	83	12	82	11
Total	337	42	328	41

Genus *Tanaecia* Butler, [1869]

Tanaecia lepidea miyana (Fruhstorfer, 1913), is a common, widespread, low–midland elevation butterfly seen in all landscapes. Males are territorial. The larvae feed on *Careya* Roxb., (Lecythidaceae) and *Melastoma* Blume (Melastomataceae).

Tribe Limenitidini Behr, 1864

This tribe contains two genera *Athyma* (four species) and *Moduza* (one species).

Genus *Athyma* Westwood, [1850]

Athyma inara sahyadriensis Kunte, 2024, *A. selenophora kanara* (Evans, 1924), *A. ranga karwara* (Fruhstorfer, 1906) and *A. perius perius* (Linnaeus, 1758) are the four species recorded in the state. These are widely distributed jungle insects and are seen in all the landscapes of the region. *Athyma ranga karwara* is the commonest, being seen from coastal lowlands to the top of the WG. It was reported as rare in Kerala (Gaonkar 1996), but it is generally not rare. It is followed by *A. inara* being the next common species and seen in wet

evergreen jungles with marshes having *Glochidion* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst. (Phyllanthaceae), its preferred larval host. Tsukada (1985) elevated *A. inara*, a taxon regarded as a subspecies of *A. nefte* (Cramer, 1780) to the status of a species based on differences in the male genitalia, hence the WG species is *A. inara* Westwood, 1850, and the WG subspecies was recently described as *A. inara sahyadriensis* Kunte, 2024 (Kunte and Basu 2024). *Athyma selenophora kanara* is uncommon and seen in the jungles of the midlands of the state. *Athyma perius perius* is a montane species seen above 900m ASL. The taxon was reported as common in Kerala (Gaonkar, 1996), but it is generally a rare one as per the authors observation. Larvae of *Athyma* species feed on Euphorbiaceae, Rubiaceae and Oleaceae.

Genus *Moduza* Moore, [1881]

Moduza procris undifragus Fruhstorfer, 1906, The Commander, is a common species from the coastal lowlands to the top of WG in the state in all landscapes. The adult is very partial to rotting fruits and tree-sap and is commonly seen outside the jungles as well. The larvae feed on *Mitragyna* Korth., *Mussaenda* L., *Neolamarckia* Bosser, *Ochreinauclea* Ridsdale & Bakh.f., and *Wendlandia* Bartl. Ex DC. (Rubiaceae).

Tribe Neptini Newman, 1870

This tribe has *Neptis* (five species), *Phaedyma* (one species), *Lasippa* (one species), and *Pantoporia* (two species). Dimorphism have not been reported in south Indian *Neptis* unlike in Western Himalayas and Papuan regions. Seasonal variations are observed to some extent in *N. hylas* and to a greater extent in *N. nata*, *N. palnica* and *Pantoporia hordonia*.

Table 5. Overview of the butterfly diversity of Kerala state with respect to WPA 1972 and its amendments till 2022

WPA Schedules	WG	Kerala
Schedule I	4	4
Schedule I and II	1	1
Schedule II	64	63
Schedules II and IV	1	1
Schedule IV	1	1
Total	71	70

Genus *Lasippa* Moore, 1898

Lasippa viraja kanara (Evans, 1924) is the sole representative of the *Lasippa* genus and is seen from the foothills to the mid-elevations of all the landscapes. It is a rare but widespread species and the site records are Peppara, Kallar in Thiruvananthapuram, Kattalapara in Shendurney, Achankovil, Edamalayar, Neriamangalam, Thiruvizhamkunnu in Palakkad, Nilambur, Aralam in Kannur, Malabar WLS, Kozhikode hills and Banasura in Wayanad. The larval hostplant is *Dalbergia* L. (Fabaceae).

Genus *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807

Neptis jumbah nalanda Fruhstorfer, 1908 and *N. hylas varmona* Moore, 1872, are the commonest species in the genus and are seen around human habitations and also along the whole altitude gradient in all the landscapes of the state. Of the other three sailors *N. clinia kallaura* Moore, 1881 and *N. nata hampsoni* Moore, 1899, are seen in the mid-elevations and foothills. *Neptis palnica* Eliot,1969 (Fig. 7A), is a high-altitude (>1200m) insect recorded only from the Periyar (Manalar and High Wavys), Anamalai and Nilgiri landscapes (Eliot, 1969). It is a Sino-Himalayan species that has reached the mountains of south India, an attribute that it shares with south Indian *Colias* and *Argynnis* (Eliot, 1969). *Neptis palnica* was previously treated as a subspecies of *N. soma* but is considered a species following comments in Eliot (1969), based on male genital differences. Records of *N. palnica* from Nilgiris need to be confirmed. *Neptis hylas* whose larva is well known for polyphagous feeding use plants in Bombacaceae, Fabaceae, Icacinaceae, Mimosaceae, Sterculiaceae, and Tiliaceae. *Neptis jumbah* uses shrubs in Icacinaceae and Caesalpiniaceae. *Neptis clinia* uses climbers in Fabaceae, while *N. nata* and *N. palnica* utilise shrubs and trees in Icacinaceae and Cannabaceae.

Genus *Pantoporia* Hübner, [1819]

This genus has two species in Kerala *Pantoporia hordonia hordonia* (Stoll, [1790]) and *P. sandaka davidsoni* Eliot, 1969. *Pantoporia* superficially resembles *Lasippa,* but they are less powerful insects on flight and have brown mottling on the underside. There are two species in the state and they are distinguished only with a bit of difficulty by examination of the speculum on UpH of males, though separating them in the larval stages is easy. Both are much rarer above 1200m. *Pantoporia hordonia* is less common on Periyar, Cardamom hills and Agasthyamala landscapes where *P. sandaka* is common; north of Palghat both are almost equally common. *Pantoporia hordonia* specimens from Kerala are morphologically closer to *P. hordonia sinuata* (Moore), the Sri Lankan subspecies, than to *P. hordonia hordonia*. Early stages of *Pantoporia* use *Acacia* (Mimosaceae) as the larval host plant. The population status of *Pantoporia* was recorded as rare by Gaonkar (1996), but they are not rare to common as per the authors observations.

Genus *Phaedyma* Felder, 1861

Phaedyma columella nilgirica (Moore, [1889]) is an uncommon species in the state seen in the foothills of the WG in all the landscapes and more common in the areas bordering Tamil Nadu, like Neyyar and Palghat hills. The larva uses trees in Fabaceae and Sterculiaceae and they resemble that of *N. jumbah.*

Tribe Parthenini Reuter, 1896

Parthenos sylvia virens Moore, 1877, is a large beautiful species seen in all the landscapes of the state and is common below 1000m ASL. The larvae use Menispermaceae and Passifloraceae, though in our observation *Adenia hondala* (Gaertn.) W.J.de Wilde (Passifloraceae) is the regionally preferred hostplant.

Subfamily Nymphalinae Rafinesque, 1815

Tribe Junoniini Reuter, 1896

There are two genera in this tribe *Junonia* (six species) and *Hypolimnas* (two species).

Genus *Hypolimnas* Hübner, [1819]

Hypolimnas bolina jacintha (Drury, 1773) and *H. misippus* (Linnaeus, 1764) are common species in the state more so in the lowland–midlands. Males are territorial and chase away all similar-sized butterflies and even check out human intruders. The larvae have been bred on Acanthaceae, Amaranthaceae, Malvaceae, Portulacaceae, and Urticaceae. They are migratory.

Genus *Junonia* Hübner, [1819]

Junonia almana almana (Linnaeus, 1758), *J. atlites atlites* (Linnaeus, 1763), *J. hierta hierta* (Fabricius, 1798), *J. iphita iphita* (Cramer, [1779]), *J. lemonias lemonias* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *J. orithya swinhoei* Butler, 1885 are the species seen in Kerala. They are seen in all the landscapes of the region. The most ubiquitous species are *J. lemonias lemonias* and *J. iphita iphita*. *Junonia almana almana* and *J. hierta hierta* are less common in comparison. *Junonia orithya* is occasionally seen in the western slopes and plains though more common on the eastern side of the landscapes. *Junonia atlites atlites* have distribution along marshes and coastal wetlands. The early stages were recorded on Acanthaceae, Cannabaceae, Gesneriaceae, Melastomataceae, Malvaceae, Tiliaceae, and Verbenaceae

Tribe Kallimini Doherty, 1886

This tribe has two genera *Doleschallia* and *Kallima* with one species each. Even though both are uncommon, they are both widely distributed in the state.

Genus *Doleschallia* C. & R. Felder, 1860

Doleschallia bisaltide malabarica Fruhstorfer, 1899 is a very local lowland species occasionally recorded from Thenmalai in Agasthyamalai, Periyar, laterite hillocks of north Kerala, but otherwise is a rare occurrence on other landscape units. It feeds on *Graptophyllum* Nees and *Pseuderanthemum* Radlk. ex Lindau, (Acanthaceae and Urticaceae).

Genus *Kallima* Doubleday, [1849]

Kallima horsfieldii Kollar, [1844] is the endemic

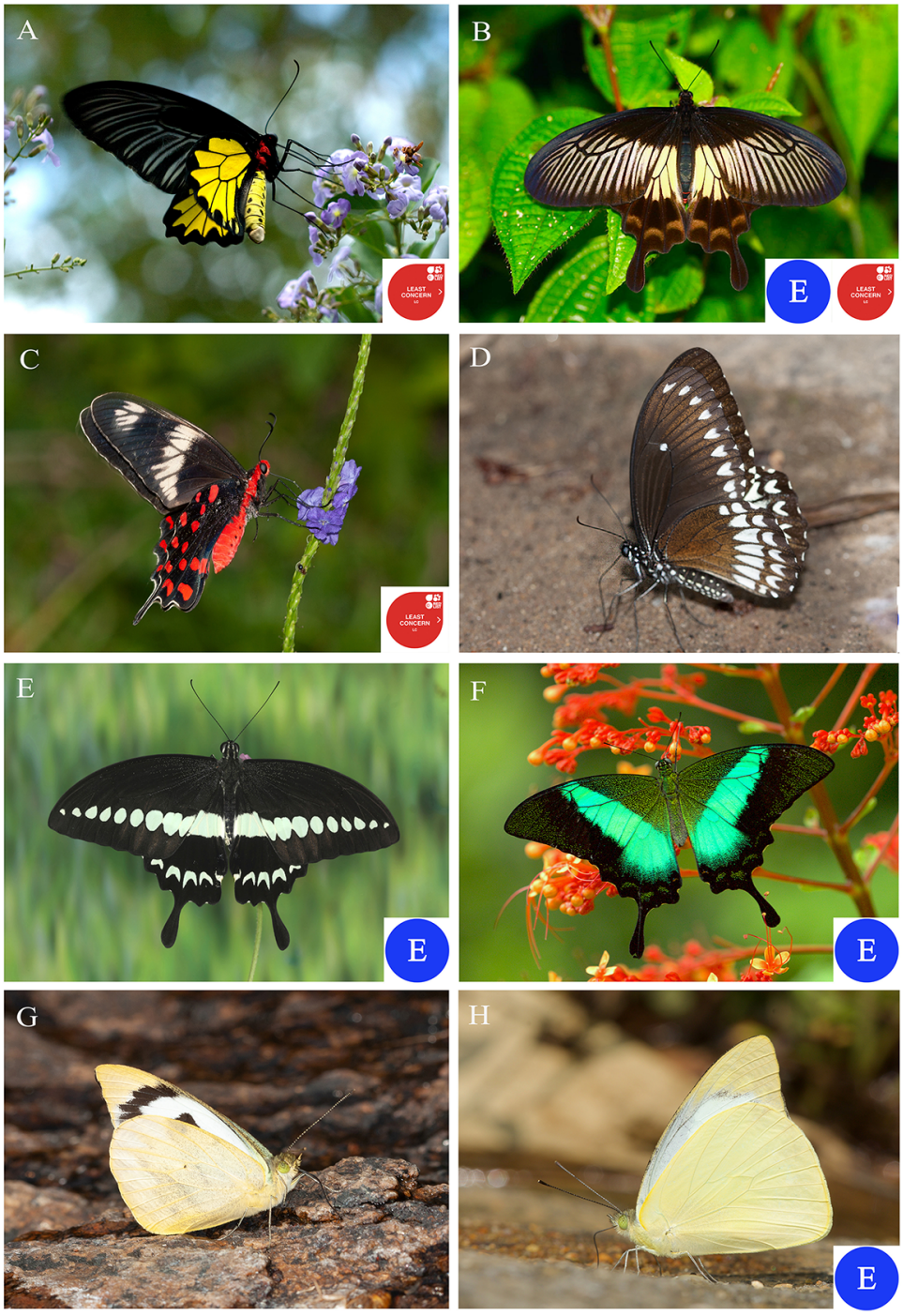


Fig. 4 Adult butterflies, Papilionidae–Pieridae: A–*Troides minos* (Cramer, [1779]) — Southern/Sahyadri Birdwing © Kalesh Sadasivan; B–*Pachliopta pandiyana* (Moore, 1881) — Malabar Rose © Kalesh Sadasivan; C–*Pachliopta hector* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Crimson Rose © Kalesh Sadasivan; D–*Papilio dravidarum* Wood-Mason, 1880 — Malabar Raven © Kalesh Sadasivan; E–*Papilio liomedon* Moore, [1875] — Malabar Banded Swallowtail © Baiju K; F–*Papilio buddha* Westwood, 1872 — Malabar Banded Peacock © Kalesh Sadasivan; G–*Appias lalage lalage* (Doubleday, 1842) — Himalayan Spot Puffin © Kalesh Sadasivan; and H–*Appias wardii* (Moore, 1884) — Sahyadri/ Ward's/Lesser Albatross © Kalesh Sadasivan

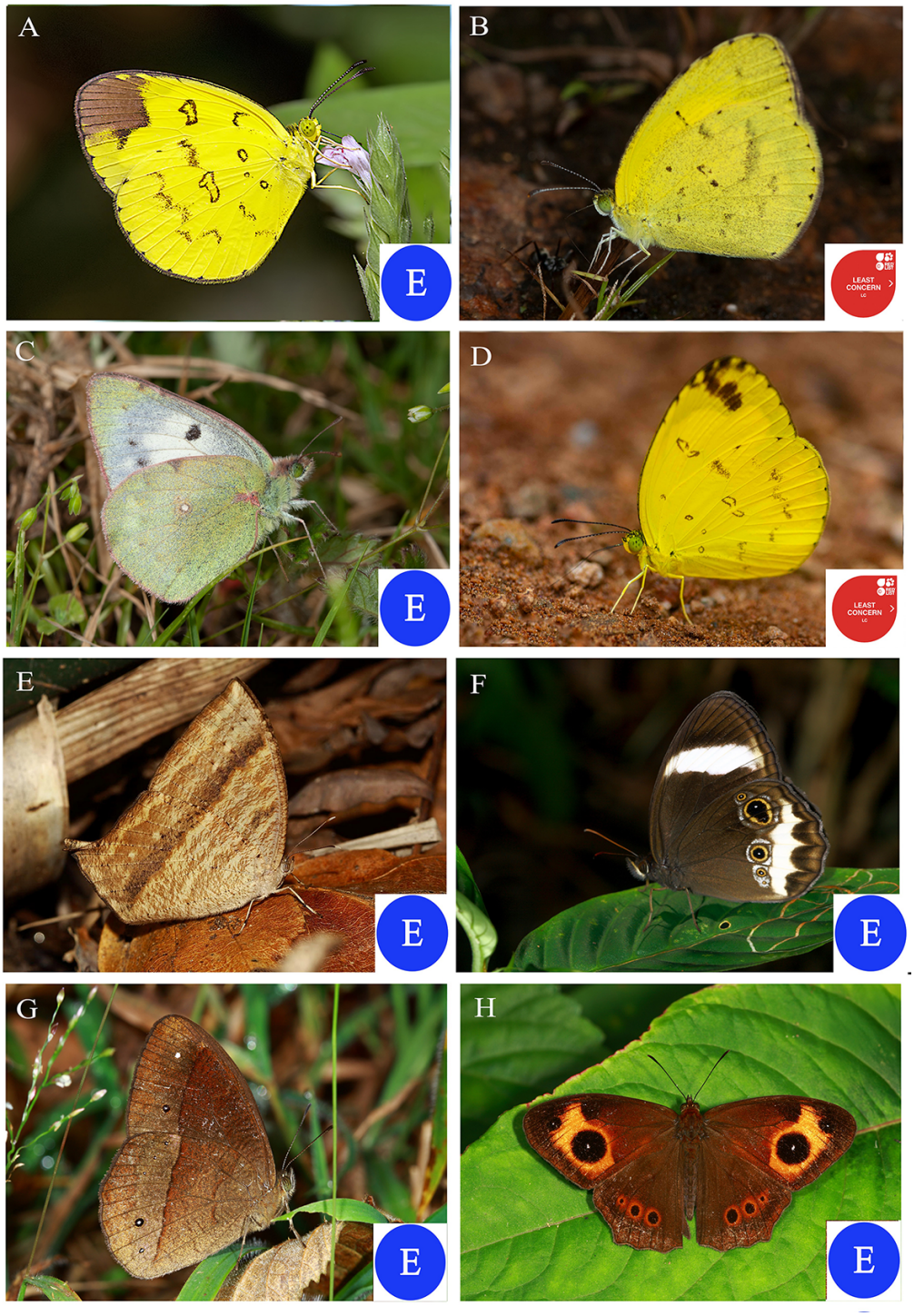


Fig. 5 Adult butterflies, Pieridae–Nymphalidae: A–*Eurema (Terias) nilgiriensis* Yata, 1990 — Sahyadri Grass Yellow © Kalesh Sadasivan; B–*Eurema drona rubella* (Wallace, 1867) — Small Grass Yellow; C–*Colias nilagiriensis* Felder & Felder, 1859 — Nilgiri Clouded Yellow; D–*Eurema (Terias) andersoni shimai* Yata & Gaonkar, 1999 — Sahyadri One-spot Grass Yellow © Manoj Sethumadavan; E–*Parantirrhoea marshalli* Wood-Mason, 1881 — Travancore Evening Brown © Kalesh Sadasivan; F–*Zipaetis saitis* Hewitson, 1863 — Tamil/Sahyadri/Banded Cat's-eye © Kalesh Sadasivan; G–*Telinga adolphei* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Red-eye Bushbrown © Kalesh Sadasivan; and H–*Telinga oculus* (Marshall, 1881) — Red-disc Bushbrown © Kalesh Sadasivan

south Indian Blue Oakleaf (Fig. 7E). It has the curious habit of sitting on the tree trunks with its head pointing downwards and is very partial to rotting fruits & tree-sap. It is not uncommon and is recorded below 1200m on all landscapes, where *Strobilanthes* Blume (Acanthaceae), their larval hostplants, dominate on the forest floor.

Tribe Nymphalini Rafinesque, 1815

This tribe is represented by two genera *Vanessa* (two species) and *Kaniska* (one species), in the state.

Genus *Kaniska* Moore, [1899]

Kaniska canace viridis Evans, 1924 is a resident species that prefers riparian habitats and is seen in all the landscapes. They are found from the coast to about 1500m in the WG and rare thereafter. Lowland records are from costal hills of Thiruvananthapuram. The larvae have been bred on *Smilax* L. (Smilacaceae). The authors have seen that the species is not uncommon, while Gaonkar (1996), stated it being rare.

Genus *Vanessa* Fabricius, 1807

Vanessa cardui (Linnaeus, 1758), is a species with strong migratory instincts that have been reported in all elevations and landscapes. It is interesting to note that specimens that turn up in lowlands and plains around May–June are invariably damaged from southerly migrations from Eurasia into the monsoons. Fresh undamaged adults have been recorded on the High Ranges of Anamalais where it possibly breeds. Larvae feed on Asteraceae, Fabaceae and Urticaceae elsewhere. The status is not rare and not common as recorded in Gaonkar (1996). *Vanessa indica pholoe* (Fruhstorfer, 1912) is a high-elevation species seen above 1500m in all the landscapes. Males are territorial. The larvae feed on *Girardinia* Gaudich. (Urticaceae) and make a shelter or cell on the leaf, a habit shared with *V. cardui.*

Subfamily Satyrinae Boisduval, 1833

Tribe Amathusiini Moore, 1894

This tribe has two representatives, one species each from *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807 and *Discophora* Boisduval [1836].

Genus *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807

Amathusia (Fig. 7G), is a species restricted to the Agasthyamalai and Periyar landscapes. The first record of the taxon was by Ferguson (1891) who collected it from Thiruvananthapuram, justifying the common English name Ferguson's Palmking**.** It is essentially a butterfly of lowland evergreen and Myristica swamp forests in the region. The larvae were bred on *Calamus* L. and the exotic *Livistona jenkinsiana* Griff., (Arecaceae). Mathew and Unnikrishnan (2009) described the life cycle from Kerala. Eliot (1964) has shown that members of the *Amathusia phidippus* species group can be classified based on the secondary sexual characters and genitalia. The males of *Amathusia* of the *phidippus* group has a hair pencil concealed in a fold just above vein 1b on the hindwing; an exposed hair fringe, which in some species thickens into a hair pencil at its inner end, or a simple hair pencil, arising at the end of a vein-like fold in space la slightly below the centre of vein 1b on the hindwing; and four pairs of abdominal hair pencils. Eliot (1964) revised the genus and included in the *phidippus* group all the species in genus other than those with a cup-like depression near the base of space 7 on the hindwing and those which have the median band on the under surface of the forewing deeply indented. This south Indian taxon was referred to as *A. phidippus friderici* Fruhstorfer, 1911, by Evans (1932) and as *A. phidippus* Fruhstorfer, 1904, by Mathew and Unnikrishnan (2009). A closer examination of fresh specimens revealed that the species was new to science and falls in the *phidippus* group**.** This was recently described as *A. travancorica* Kunte, 2024 (Kunte and Basu, 2024). Notes on the morphology of this interesting WG endemic and a key to the *phidippus* species group is provided below (Figs. 15, 17). This taxon is distributed below 500m in the Agasthyamala and Periyar landscapes only, and recorded more frequently in its southern range on wet evergreen and semi-evergreen jungles around Agasthyamalais in Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam districts.

Specimens studied: B&B& TLRG 1009 and

TLRG 1010; Thenmalai, Kollam District, Kerala State, India; Col. KS; 15.vi.2011, 200 ASL., from a rubber estate; dry pinned specimen; currently in TNHS collections. *Other materials* (observed, not collected) —1♀, 18. ix. 2009, Kallar, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala, 200m (KS); 1♂, 15.vii. 2015, Thenmalai, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala, 100m (KS); 1♂, 26. xi. 2023, Kallar, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala, 300m (KS); 1♂, 10. x. 2011, Thenmalai, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala, 100m (KS and BK), 1♂, 26. xii. 2011, Thenmalai, Thiruvananthapuram District, Kerala, 100m (KS and BK).

Notes on the males. Head, thorax, and abdomen: Palpi extends much higher than level of eyes, bearing white hairs inferiorly, brown hairs posteriorly and anteriorly; eyes pale yellowish-brown stippled in brown and black; antennae orange-brown in fresh specimens turning brown later; thorax covered with brown hairs on dorsum and pure white hairs ventrally; four pairs of abdominal hair pencils; upper hairs dark greyish-brown, lower hairs light yellowish-buff; legs brown. Terminal abdominal segments with four ventrolateral hair pencils, bicoloured, upper hairs dark greyish-brown, lower hairs light yellowish-buff on first two pairs and last two tufts almost fully brown above and dark brown below. *Forewing*. Length 40mm. UpF–termen straight, apex not pointed, costa arched, dorsum finely convex; general colour pale chocolate brown with basal, postbasal, discal regions ochreous brown. UnF–marked as in Fig. 17G, usual bands as on UnH, lacks on ocelli with extra dark band in discal region. *Hindwing*. UpH–costa straight, near apex; ground colour pale chocolate brown with cell, adjoining basal region ochreous brown; space 8, 1a greyish basally, brownish distally; a greyish white hair pencil concealed in a fold just above mid-vein 1b on hindwing; exposed hair fringe just below above fold, which thickens into a hair tuft at its inner end, arising at end of a vein-like fold in space la a little below centre of vein 1b on hindwing. UnH–bands, patterns as in Fig. 17G, four dark brown bands, basal, post-basal, discal and submarginal; discal one darkest and widest extending from ocellus in space 2 to mid-costa, basal and post-basal of equal width and same color, submarginal band narrowest of dark bands; dark bands bounded by white fascia on either side, basal white band of each being broader; three pale pinkish brown bands as follows: a discal one margined with brown, a post discal pinkish one connecting and surpassing two ocelli in 2 and 6, and marginal band; ocelli are oval with black margins, basal margin thicker, inside marked in yellowish to pale-orange stippled with black, centre having pure white scales and a flush of bluish and black scales running caudad from this white spot; tornus extends into a broad based lobe, bearing two deep bluish-black tornal spots margined with white all around but medially; two ocelli in spaces 2 and 6, one in space 2 slightly larger; cilia alternating pink and brown. *Genitalia* (Fig. 15A–C). The males have a scent of fresh vanilla.

Key to males of the *Amathusia phidippus* species group modified from Eliot (1964)

1) Hindwing without a concealed hair pencil in space 1b; sparse brown fringe in space la extending just across vein 1b; abdominal pencils buff; forewing with dorsum much more rounded than in other species…….. *Amathusia perakana* Honrath, [1888]

– Hindwing with a concealed hair pencil in space 1b.....2

2) Fringe bearing hairs present in space 1a 3

– Fringe absent in space 1a.....7

3) Abdominal pencils bicoloured, upper hairs dark greyish-brown and lower hairs light yellowish-buff.....4

– Abdominal pencils uniformly greyish-brown coloured; uncus as in Fig. 15F.....6

4) Upper surface dark brown; UnF white submarginal band equal to or thinner than the distance of its outer margin from the termen; uncus as in Fig. 15D.....5

– Upper surface pale velvety brown with some pale brownish marking showing through from below; UpF submarginal and marginal bands

Table 6. Overview of the butterfly diversity of Kerala with respect to landscapes

No.	Landscape	Total species	WG endemics	WPA and amendments till 2022	IUCN Red List	Mig.	Population status
1	Coorg	293	29	65 (Sch I–4 Sch I & II–1 Sch II–58 Sch II & IV–1 Sch IV–1)	20 (LC 18 NT 2)	36	VC–29 C–92 NR–113 R–49 VR–10
2	Wayanad	286	27	65 (Sch I–4 Sch I & II–1 Sch II–58 Sch II & IV–1 Sch IV–1)	19 (LC–17 NT–2)	36	VC–29 C–91 NR–108 R–47 VR–11
3	Nilgiri	308	32	67 (Sch I–4 Sch I & II–1 Sch II–60 Sch II & IV–1 Sch IV–1)	21 (LC–19 NT–2)	36	VC–29 C–94 NR–117 R–55 VR–13
4	Anamalai	313	35	66 (Sch I–4 Sch I & II–1 Sch II–59 Sch II & IV–1 Sch IV–1)	21 (LC–19 NT–2)	36	VC–29 C–96 NR–117 R–60 VR–11
5	Periyar	304	33	67 (Sch I–4 Sch I & II–1 Sch II–60 Sch II & IV–1 Sch IV–1)	20 (LC–18 NT–2)	36	VC–29 C–95 NR–110 R–59 VR–11
6	Agasthyamala	285	28	64 (Sch I–4 Sch I & II–1 Sch II–57 Sch II & IV–1 Sch IV–1)	20 (LC–18 NT–2)	36	VC–29 C–88 NR–100 R–56 VR–12

Sch–Schedule, LC–Least Concern, NT–Near Threatened, VC–Very Common, C–Common, NR–Not Rare, R–Rare, VR–Very Rare, Mig –Migratory

inconspicuous in males; UnF white submarginal band always wider than the distance of its outer margin from the termen; under surface not glazed, pale markings creamy-white; uncus as in Fig. 15B.....*A. taravacorica* Kunte, 2024

5) Upper surface lighter shade of purple-brown with marginal and submarginal bands prominent in some shade of orange; under surface not glazed, pale markings creamy-white, white submarginal band thinner than the distance of its outer margin from the termen.....*A. friderici* Fruhstorfer, 1904

– Upper surface much darker blackish-brown with marginal and submarginal bands paler brown, contrasting only weakly with the ground colour; under surface with a slight purplish glaze; white

submarginal band almost equal to the distance of its outer margin from the termen ....*A. utana* Corbet and Pendlebury, 1936

6) Under surface with more or less clearly defined markings.....*A. phidippus* (L.)

– Under surface strongly glazed, with washed-out markings..... *A. gunneryi* Pendlebury, 1936

7) Hair pencil in 1a buff coloured. Uncus as in Fig. 15E..... *A. binghami* Fruhstorfer, 1904

– Hair pencil in l a brownish.....8

8) Hair pencil in l a pale brown. Upper surface uniform ochreous, with some pale brownish marking showing through from below, under surface with three, sometimes four ocelli .....*A. andamanensis* Fruhstorfer, 1899

9) Hair pencil in 1a pale brown, darkening basally. Hindwing more produced than other species. Upper surface rather like *phidippus*; under surface median band plain brown .....*A. taenia* Fruhstorfer, 1899

Genus *Discophora* Boisduval, [1836]

Discophora lepida (Moore, 1857) (Fig.7H), also seen in Sri Lanka is not a strict Western Ghat endemic. It is not an uncommon butterfly in *Ochlandra* reed brakes and Bamboo forests of low and midlands in all the landscapes of the state. Its distribution parallels that of *Parantirrhoea*. We have bred the larvae on *Ochlandra* Thwaites and *Bambusa* Schreb. (Poaceae).

Tribe Elymniini Herrich-Schäffer, 1864

Genus *Elymnias* Hübner, 1818

Tribe Elymniini is represented by one species *Elymnias* Hübner, 1818. *Elymnias* in southern India have been recently revised and *E. caudata* Butler, 1871 was raised to species status (Yen *et al*., 2017). *Elymnias caudata* is a common species in Kerala, seen throughout the low and midlands of the region, in all the landscapes. *Elymnias hypermnestra undularis* (Drury, 1773) has been reported in Deccan and in Chennai region (Saran V, pers. comm.). The male genitalia of these two taxa are illustrated (Figs. 11 G–L). Their larvae feed on palms including ornamental species. *Areca* L., *Arenga* Labill. ex DC., *Calamus* L., *Cocos* L., *Rhaphia* P.Beauv., *Phoenix* L., *Pinanga* Blume, *Licuala* Wurmb, and *Livistona* R.Br. (Arecaceae), are the regional favourites.

Tribe Melanitini Reuter, 1896

This tribe has two genera *Parantirrhoea* (1 species) and *Melanitis* (3 species)

Genus *Parantirrhoea* Wood-Mason, 1881

The monobasic genus *Parantirrhoea* is endemic to the Western Ghats (Wood-Mason, 1880; Sadasivan and Prakash, 2009a). *Parantirrhoea marshalli* Wood-Mason, 1881 (Fig. 5E), is a low to mid-land species restricted to the *Ochlandra* reed brakes on the western slopes and foothills of the WG in elevations below 1200m. The species is seen in all the landscapes of the state below 1400m. The spot records are Neyyar, Peppara, Kallar-Ponmudi Valley, Thenmalai, Ariyankavu, Achankovil, Konni, Periyar, Edamalayar, Pooyamkutty, Neriamangalam, Thusharagiri, eastern hills of Kozhikode & Kannur districts, and New Amarambalam Reserve Forest. The authors have records on the Tamil Nadu side from Kottavasal and Achankovil where the reed patches grow into the eastern slopes. The early stages of this species feed on *Ochlandra* (Poaceae) (Sadasivan and Prakash, 2009a).

Genus *Melanitis* Fabricius, 1807

Three species are seen in the state, *Melanitis leda leda* (Linnaeus, 1758), *M. zitenius gokala* Moore, 1857, and *M. phedima varaha* Moore, 1857. This is a widespread genus, seen in all the landscapes and elevations. The exception is *M. zitenius gokala*, which is more common in lower elevations and wet foothills. A large flock of *M. leda* was spotted in the Arabian Sea a few kilometres from the shoreline near Kozhikode during the North-East Monsoons (MJP), possibly suggesting a migratory instinct. A population explosion was also noticed in north Kerala during the months of October and November. Seasonal and intermediate forms are



Fig. 6 Adult butterflies, Nymphalidae: A–*Telinga davisoni* (Moore, [1891]) — Palni/ Davison's Bushbrown © Kalesh Sadasivan; B–*Ypthima chenu* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Nilgiri Four-ring © Kalesh Sadasivan; C–*Ypthima ypthimoides* (Moore, 1881) — Palni Four-ring © Kalesh Sadasivan; D–*Ypthima tabella* Marshall & de Niceville, 1883 — Sahyadri Baby Five-ring © Kalesh Sadasivan; E–*Argynnis hybrida* Evans, 1912 — Nilgiri Fritillary male © Kalesh Sadasivan; F–*Argynnis hybrida* Evans, 1912 — Nilgiri Fritillary female © Baiju K; G–*Argynnis castetsi* Oberthür, 1891 — Anamalai/Palni Fritillary male © Kalesh Sadasivan; and H–*Argynnis castetsi* Oberthür, 1891 — Anamalai/Palni Fritillary female © Baiju K

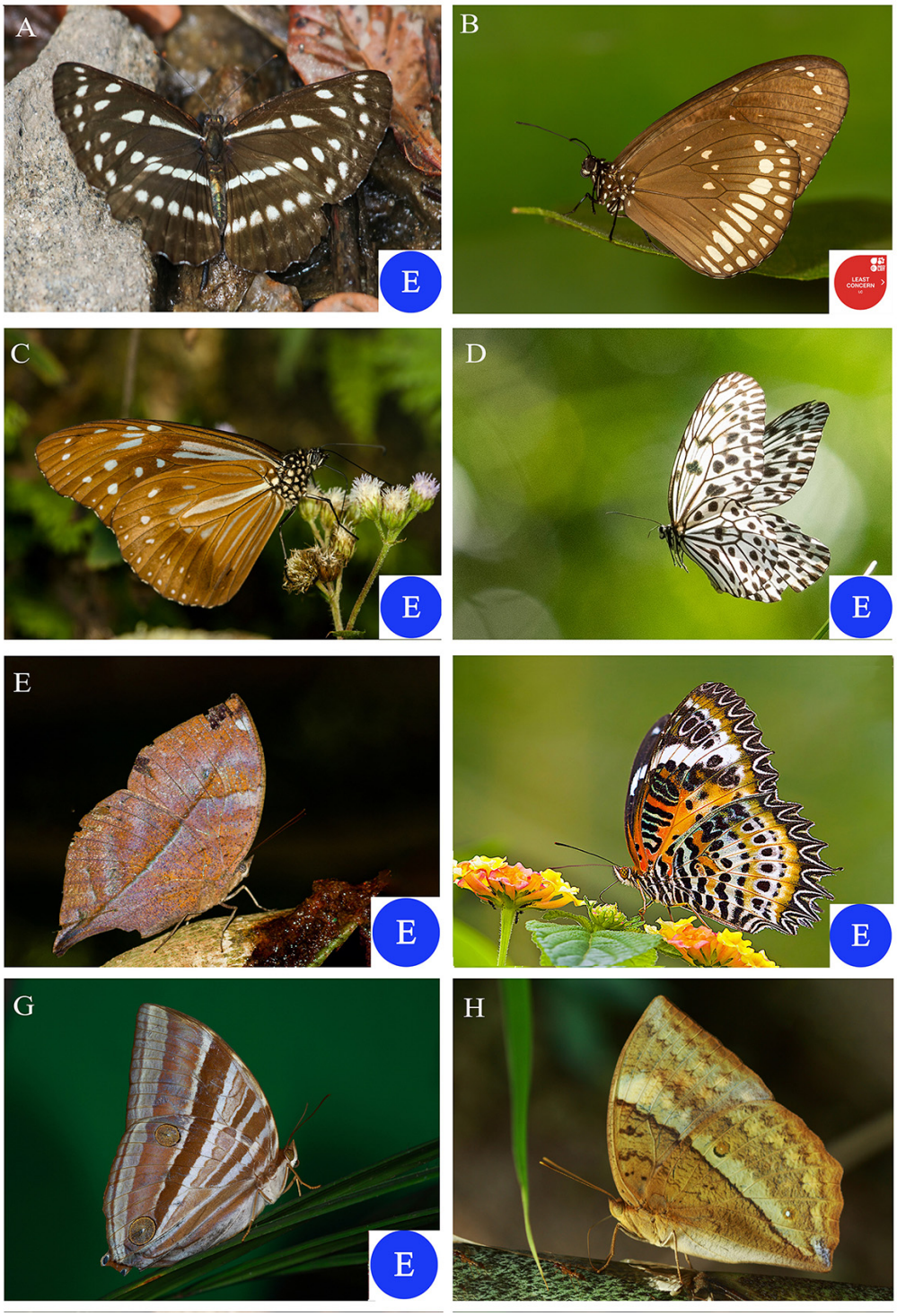


Fig. 7 Adult butterflies, Nymphalidae: A–*Neptis palnica* Eliot, 1969 — Anamalai/Palni Sailer © Preeti Y; B–*Euploea core core* (Cramer, [1780]) — Indian Common Crow © Kalesh Sadasivan; C–*Parantica nilgiriensis* (Moore, 1877) — Nilgiri/Sahyadri Tiger © Kalesh Sadasivan; D–*Idea malabarica* (Moore, 1877) — Malabar Tree-Nymph © Kalesh Sadasivan; E–*Kallima horsfieldii* Kollar, [1844] — Southern Blue Oakleaf © Kalesh Sadasivan; F–*Cethosia mahratta* Moore, 1872 — Sahyadri Lacewing © Kalesh Sadasivan; G–*Amathusia travancorica* Kunte, 2024— Ferguson's/Sahyadri Palmking © Kalesh Sadasivan; and H–*Discophora lepida lepida* (Moore, 1857) — Southern/Sahyadri Duffer © Kalesh Sadasivan

seen. Of these *M. leda* and *M. phedima* feed on grasses (Poaceae), while *M. zitenius* prefers bamboo and *Ochlandra* (Poaceae).

Tribe Satyrini Boisduval, 1833

Satyrini has six genera, namely *Lethe* (three species), *Mycalesis* (eight species), *Orsotriaena* (one species), *Telinga* (three species), *Ypthima* (nine species), and *Zipaetis* (one species) are recorded in the state. They all feed on Poaceae.

Genus *Lethe* Hübner, [1819]

Of the three species found in the state, *Lethe rohria neelgheriensis* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) is the commonest and more at home in higher elevations, *L. drypetis* todara Moore, 1881 is seen also in low country, and *L. europa europa* (Fabricius, 1775) is the least encountered. *Lethe* are insects of bamboo brakes, *Ochlandra* reed-brakes and grasslands. Some populations are influenced by bamboo flowering, and the recent loss of such forests in Wayanad has led to a decrease in their numbers there in the last 6 years. The authors have reared them on *Bambusa* Schreb, *Dendrocalamus* Nees, and *Microstegium* Nees (Poaceae).

Genus *Mycalesis* Hübner, 1818

Of the eight species of *Mycalesis* genus, *M. mineus polydecta* is the commonest followed by *M. patina junonia* Butler, 1868, and *M. visala visala*. *Mycalesis junonia* is also recorded from Pachaimalai of Eastern Ghats (TA & EK), and Mysore Plateau (Satyamurthy, 1966). Hence it is not a strict WG endemic. *Mycalesis anaxias anaxias* is an evergreen jungle insect seen generally above 800m (rarely as low as 400m in Neriamangalam, 200m in Kakkadampoyil and Anckampoyil in Kozhikode Hills) in the state. *Mycalesis perseus tabitha* is not a common species in Kerala, it is more often seen in the Coorg, Wayanad, and Nilgiri landscapes. *Mycalesis subdita* is a mid to high-elevation grassland species and is common on the eastern slopes and crest of the WG. *Mycalesis orcha* and *M. igilia* are uncommon butterflies, probably overlooked for other *Mycalesis*. *Mycalesis* larvae feed on *Axonopus* P.Beauv., *Ischaemum* L., *Oplismenus* P.Beauv, *Oryza* L. and *Setaria* P.Beauv. (Poaceae).

Genus *Orsotriaena* Wallengren, 1858

Genus *Orsotriaena* has the sole species *O. medus mandata* (Moore, 1857), which is essentially a lowland-midland shade-loving species that feeds on *Axonopus, Brachiaria* (Trin.) Griseb., *Imperata* Cirillo, *Oryza,* and *Setaria* (Poaceae). The pupa resemble Amathusiini than Satyrini though the larvae are very different in appearance.

Genus *Telinga* Moore, 1880

There are three strict WG endemics in this genus, all having mottled undersides. Conventionally kept under *Mycalesis* Hübner, 1818, the three narrowly endemic species *Mycalesis adolphei*, *M. davisoni,* and *M. oculus* were transiently placed in *Heteropsis* Westwood, 1850*,* and are currently under *Telinga* Moore,1880 based on molecular phylogeny (Aduse-Poku *et al.,* 2016). *Telinga davisoni* (Moore, [1891]) (Fig. 6A) has the most restricted distribution and has only been recorded in Palni subunit of the Anamalai landscape. It has been observed in Marayur, Chinnar, Pampadum Shola, Kurinjimala Sanctuary, and Mannavan Shola in the state and is found further east on the Palni Hills. *Telinga adolphei* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) (Fig. 5G) is only seen north of Palghat Gap, in the high-elevation grasslands of Nilgiri, Wayanad, and Coorg landscapes generally above 1000 m. The site records are Pythalmala (Kannur), Chembra (Wayanad), Vellarimala (Wayanad), and Silent Valley. *Telinga oculus* Marshall, 1881(Fig. 5H) is restricted to the high-elevation shola-grasslands of the Anamalai, Periyar, and the Agasthyamala landscape above 1000m. Satyamurthy (1966) has a record of *T. adolphei* from Anamalai (Anamalai) hills and *T. oculus* from Nilgiris, both of which are unlikely as per our current understanding of the distribution of the genus. The larvae of *Telinga* feed on grasses of the genus *Andropogon* L., *Axonopus*, *Cymbopogon* Spreng., *Cyrtococcum* Stapf*, Ischaemum* and *Setaria* (Poaceae).

Genus *Ypthima* Hübner, 1818

Ypthima has nine species in Kerala. *Ypthima asterope mahratta* Moore, 1884 was historically

recorded at Nadgani (Nadukani) on the eastern border of Malappuram with Nilgiris by Wynter-Blyth (Wynter-Blyth,1957). This is an uncommon species in Kerala and The authors have records from Periyar and Chinnar in Anamalai landscape. It has not been reported in the Kerala side of the Agasthyamala landscape. *Ypthima ceylonica* Hewitson, 1865 is a common dry lowland species in Thiruvananthapuram, parts of Kollam Districts, and Chinnar in the state. There are reports from all the other landscapes as well. *Ypthima huebneri* Kirby, 1871 is the commonest of the *Ypthima* and is seen in all districts throughout the state in all elevations. *Ypthima singala* Felder, 1868 was recorded from the eastern slopes of Periyar, Chinnar in Anamalai landscape and Thiruvananthapuram suburbs. *Ypthima baldus madrasa* Evans, 1923 is also common and seen throughout the state and in all elevations. *Ypthima tabella* Marshall, 1883 is a very local species, found only in grasslands above 800 m and the records are from Vagamon, Eravangalar, Kumarikulam, Mangaladevi, and Vallakadavu in Periyar, Mangulam, Munnar, and Thirunelli in Wayanad. Earlier considered a subspecies of *Y. philomela* (Linnaeus, 1763) (Fig. 6D), the WG taxon merits its species status. The authors have followed Marshall and Nicéville (1882), and treat it as a distinct species by the absence of the sexual mark in the male, which is a distinguishing feature from *Y. philomela* and its allies. The taxon is endemic to the WG. *Ypthima striata* Hampson, 1888 is a very rare species and there are few confirmed records in the state from Theerthakkara in Neyyar WLS, Ponmudi Hills (MJP) in Agasthyamalais, and Vellimalai on the eastern slopes of Periyar (KS). Subsequently, the authors recorded from Mancholai in Kalakkad-Mundanthurai and Meghamalais in Tamil Nadu. Gaonkar (1996), mentioned this taxon under *Y. avanta*, and status as common. *Ypthima ypthimoides* (Moore, 1881) (Fig. 6C) is an endemic butterfly restricted to grasslands above 600 m south of the Palghat Gap. It is not uncommon on the Agasthyamalais and high elevations of Periyar and Anamalai landscapes. *Ypthima chenu* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) (Fig. 6B) is another high-elevation endemic species thought to be restricted north of Palghat Gap in Nilgiri, Wayanad, and Coorg above 900m. However we have observations of it flying along with *Y. ypthimoides* in the montane grasslands of Anamalai, Periyar, and Agasthyamala landscapes. This species is fond of sitting on exposed rocks in the grasslands, a habit shared with *Y. asterope*. *Ypthima* uses grasses of the genus *Axonopus, Setaria,* and *Ischaemum* (Poaceae). We have bred all the species on *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P.Beauv., (Poaceae).

Genus *Zipaetis* Hewitson, 1863

This genus has the single species *Z. saitis* Hewitson, 1863 (Fig. 5F). It is a strict evergreen species, found from foothills to 1400m in the WG. It is an *Ochlandra* reed-brake associate like *Parantirrhoea* and hence confined generally to the western slopes of all the landscapes, though much common on Agasthyamalais. Larvae have been bred on *Ochlandra* (Poaceae).

Family Nemeobiinae Bates, 1868

Family Nemeobiinae has two species in the tribe Abisarini, commonly called Judies.

Tribe Abisarini Stichel, 1928

Genus *Abisara* C. & R. Felder, 1860

There are two species in the region *Abisara echerius prunosa* Moore, 1882 and *A. bifasciata suffusa* Moore, 1879 as per Bennet (1950). They are distinguishable based on the male genitalia. *Abisara echerius* has male genitalia with lateral lobes of anellus long, while in *A. bifasciata* they are short and rounded (Figs. 12 A–F). On the UnF the sub-marginal white band in *A.echerius* is midway between the post-discal and marginal band, while in *A. bifasciata* the sub-marginal white band is closer to the marginal band. *Abisara bifasciata* (Fig. 8B) is a widely distributed species in Peninsular India and has been recorded in all the landscapes of the state below 1800m. The distribution has a north-south gradient; it is more common on the northern side and less so on the southern side of the state. The authors reared it on *Embelia* (Myrsinaceae). The regionally preferred host seems to be *Embelia tsjeriam-cottam* (Roemer & Schultes) A. DC. The species *Abisara echerius*

Table 7. Strictly endemic butterflies of the Western Ghats and their landscape-based distribution in Kerala

No.	Taxon	Known landscape-based distribution in Kerala (elevation rounded to the nearest 100m)
	Family Papilionidae	
1	*Pachliopta pandiyana* (Moore, 1881)	All landscapes of Kerala below 1200m
2	*Papilio liomedon* Moore, [1875]	All landscapes of Kerala below 1000m
3	*Papilio buddha* Westwood, 1872	All landscapes of Kerala below 500m
	Family Pieridae	
4	*Eurema nilgiriensis* (Yata, 1990)	All landscapes of Kerala below 800m
5	*Colias nilagiriensis* Felder & Felder, 1859	Nilgiris & Anamalai landscape above 1800m
6	*Appias wardii* (Moore, 1884)	All landscapes of Kerala
	Family Nymphalidae	
7	*Amathusia travancorica* Kunte, 2024	Agasthyamalais and Anamalai below 300m
8	*Parantirrhoea marshalli* Wood-Mason, 1881	All landscapes of Kerala below 1200m
9	*Mycalesis igilia* Fruhstorfer, 1911	Coorg, Wayanad & Nilgiris
10	*Mycalesis orcha* Evans, 1912	Coorg landscape
11	*Telinga adolphei* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843)	Coorg, Wayanad & Nilgiris above 1000m
12	*Telinga davisoni* (Moore, [1891])	Anamalai & Periyar landscape above 1200m
13	*Telinga oculus* (Marshall, 1881)	Anamalai, Periyar & Agasthyamalais above 1000m
14	*Ypthima chenu* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843)	All landscapes of Kerala above 900m
15	*Ypthima tabella* Marshall, 1883	Wayanad, Nilgiris, & Periyar above 800m
16	*Ypthima ypthimoides* (Moore, 1881)	Anamalai, Periyar & Agasthyamalais above 600m
17	*Zipaetis saitis* Hewitson, 1863	All landscapes of Kerala below 1200m
18	*Cethosia mahratta* Moore, 1872	All landscapes of Kerala below 1200m
19	*Argynnis castetsi* Oberthür, 1891	Anamalai landscape above 1500m
20	*Argynnis hybrida* Evans, 1912	Wayanad & Nilgiris above 1800m
21	*Neptis palnica* Eliot, 1969	Nilgiris, Anamalai landscape above 1200m
22	*Kallima horsfieldii* Kollar, [1844]	All landscapes of Kerala below 1200m
23	*Idea malabarica* (Moore, 1877)	All landscapes of Kerala below 1200m
24	*Parantica nilgiriensis* (Moore, 1877)	All landscapes of Kerala above 700m
	Family Lycaenidae	
25	*Celatoxia albidisca* (Moore, [1884])	All landscapes of Kerala above 800 m
26	*Cigaritis abnormis* (Moore, [1884])	Wayanad & Periyar landscape above 600 m
27	*Cigaritis meghamalaiensis* Sadasivan and Naicker, 2023	Coorg, Anamalai, Periyar & Agasthyamalais above 600m
28	*Arhopala alea* (Hewitson, 1862)	All landscapes of Kerala below 800m
29	*Ancema sudica* (Evans, 1926)	All landscapes of Kerala below 800m
30	*Curetis siva* Evans, 1954	All landscapes of Kerala below 800m

	Family Hesperiidae	
31	*Arnetta mercara* Evans, 1932	All landscapes of Kerala above 500m
32	*Baracus hampsoni* Elwes & Edwards, 1897	All landscapes of Kerala 200-1200m
33	*Baracus subditus* Moore, [1884]	Nilgiris, Anamalai & Periyar above 1200m
34	*Quedara basiflava* (de Nicéville, [1889])	All landscapes of Kerala below 1200m
35	*Halpemorpha hyrtacus* (de Nicéville, 1897)	All landscapes of Kerala below 1200m
36	*Thoressa astigmata* (Swinhoe, 1890)	All landscapes of Kerala above 200m
37	*Thoressa evershedi* (Evans, 1910)	Anamalai, Periyar, & Agasthyamalais above 800m
38	*Thoressa sitala* (de Nicéville, 1885)	Coorg, Wayanad, & Nilgiris above 1200m
39	*Thoressa honorei* (de Nicéville, 1887)	All landscapes of Kerala below1200m
40	*Oriens concinna* (Elwes & Edwards, 1897)	All landscapes of Kerala above 800m
41	*Zographetus mathewi* Sadasivan and Kochunarayanan, 2025	Coorg, Peiyar & Agasthyamalais below 800m

(Fig. 8A) is generally restricted to the south of Palghat Gap and is also seen in Sri Lanka. This is more common on Agasthyamalais, Periyar, and Anamalai landscapes than the sympatric *A. bifasciata* in these areas. The exact distribution of these two species need to be delineated. This species in contrast to *A. bifasciata* is partial to primary forests and its derivatives. It breeds on *Embelia* Burm. f. and *Ardisia* Sw., (Primulaceae).

Family Lycaenidae [Leach], 1815

A total of 96 out of the 99 lycaenid species seen in the Western Ghats has been found to occur in Kerala. The family has three subfamilies Miletinae with one species, Polyommatinae 48 species, and Theclinae with 42 species. Five species that are strictly endemic to the Western Ghats are recorded from Kerala.

Subfamily Aphnaeinae Distant, 1884

Genus *Cigaritis* Donzel, 1847

There are six species in the southern Western Ghats namely *Cigaritis vulcanus vulcanus* (Fabricius, 1775)*, C. schistacea* (Moore, [1881])*, C. ictis ictis* (Hewitson, 1865)*, C. elima elima* (Moore, 1877)*, C. lohita lazularia* (Moore, [1881]) and *C. abnormis* (Moore, [1884]). *Cigaritis vulcanus* is a ubiquitous species seen in all elevations and landscapes. The larvae are polyphagous and are attended by ants of the *Crematogaster* genus. Fabaceae, Rhamnaceae and Sapindaceae are the hostplant families reported for it. *Cigaritis schistacea* is an uncommon midland species and has been reported in all landscapes. Edges of old tea estates are a frequent haunt. *Cigaritis ictis* is a rare species but has been recorded from all the landscapes. The species is a low to midland one. The larval transformations are unknown. *Cigaritis elima* is also a rare species being distributed in the state as is *C. ictis*. Both are more common on the crest and eastern slopes of the landscapes. These two species are recorded as common in Kerala by Gaonkar (1996), but they are generally rare as per our observations. The larval stages are unknown. *Cigaritis lohita* is not an uncommon species and is more of a midland to highland species being seen in all the landscapes. The larvae were reared on Cannabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Mimosaceae, Loranthaceae and Primulaceae. But the locally preferred species is *Maesa indica* (Roxb.) A. DC., and the larvae are attended by *Crematogaster rothneyi civa* Forel, 1902. The species *C. abnormis* is reported to occur on the eastern slopes of Coorg, Wayanad, Nilgiri, and Anamalai landscapes, the site records are Eravangalar in Periyar and Wayanad plateau. *Cigaritis meghamalaiensis* Sadasivan and Naicker, 2023 described from the Periyar landscape, and subsequently found to occur in Coorg, Anamalai and Agasthyamala landscapes.

Subfamily Curetinae Distant, 1884

Genus *Curetis* Hübner, [1819]

Genus *Curetis* is represented by three species in the southern Western Ghats. These are *C. thetis* (Drury, [1773]), *C. acuta dentata* Moore, 1879 and *C. siva* Evans, 1954. *Curetis thetis* is a common species widely distributed in all the landscapes and seen throughout all the elevations below 1800m. The males are mud-puddlers and the larvae feed on plants from Fabaceae, Meliaceae and Mimosaceae. The regional favourite is *Pongamia pinnata* (Fabaceae). *Curetis acuta* is the rarest of the three species and is probably under-reported. There are very few historical records in the region from Coorg, Nilgiris and Periyar, and the authors records from Edamalayar, Kottayam Hills, and Neriamangalam. Gaonkar (1996) considered it common. It feeds on *Ougeinia oojeinensis* (Roxb.) Hochr. and *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub., (Fabaceae). *Curetis siva* is not uncommon in the wet evergreen and Myristica swamps of the state. It is reported below 800m in all the landscapes south of the Palghat Gap. Gaonkar (1996) considered it rare. The larvae are seen on *Aganope* Miq., (Fabaceae). The species is endemic to the WG. *Curetis thetis* larvae was found occasionally associated with *Anoplolepis* ants.

Subfamily Miletinae Reuter, 1896

The Miletinae subfamily contains Spalgini and Miletini. Though both are represented by one species each in the Western Ghats, Kerala has only Spalgini with *Spalgis epius epius* (Westwood, [1851]) as the sole species. *Miletus nymphis porus* Eliot, 1961 (Miletini) has been found in the southern Western Ghats and the spot records are from Sampaje Ghats (Yates,1931a).

Tribe Spalgini Toxopeus, 1929

Genus *Spalgis* Moore, 1879

Spalgis epius epius (Westwood, 1852) is a common species across all elevations and landscapes. The larvae feed on Aphididae, Coccidae, Membracidae and Psyllidae.

Subfamily Polyommatinae Swainson, 1827

Contains two tribes Lycaenesthini and Polyommatiniin the WG. The former is speciose with 46 species while the latter has only two species.

Tribe Lycaenesthini Toxopeus 1929

Genus *Anthene* Doubleday, 1847

Anthene emolus emolus (Godart, [1824]) and *A. lycaenina lycaenina* (Felder, 1868) are the two species in the WG and are reported from all the landscapes in the state. *Anthene emolus* is an uncommon species and is a very local one, more common in northern Kerala than south. The authors records are from Kozhikode Hills, and laterite hills of Kannur, Shendurney and Neyyar. The larvae are seen on Caesalpiniaceae, Combretaceae, Meliaceae and Sapindaceae. *Anthene lycaenina* is much more common and seen in most mudpuddling assemblages and the larvae is found associated with *Oecophylla* ants. They also feed on Anacardiaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Mimosaceae and Sapindaceae in the southern WG.

Tribe Polyommatini Swainson, 1827

Genus *Acytolepis* Toxopeus, 1927

Acytolepis has two representatives in the region, *A. puspa felderi* Toxopeus, 1927 and *A. lilacea lilacea* (Hampson, 1889). *Acytolepis puspa* is a common species and is seen throughout the state in all elevations below 1800m. It is polyphagous and hence has colonised all the available habitats. The larvae feed on Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Malpighiaceae, Mimosaceae, Rosaceae and Sapindaceae. *Acytolepis lilacea* is a rare jungle insect and is recorded from low to mid-elevations and at the bases of hills usually from May–August. It is more often seen in damp patches than in *A. puspa*. Ferguson (1891) had no records from Travancore. Wynter-Blyth (1957) reported it to be confined to Coorg and low elevations in Nilgiris and Palnis. Larsen (1987–88) recorded it at Nadukani (Malappuram District). Chandrasekharan and Palot (2020) recorded *Cycas circinalis* as the larval food and also noted the flight period of the species as

October to May in Parambikulam TR. Gaonkar (1996), states that the population status of *A. lilacea* is common, but the authors observe that the taxon is a rare one. In addition to the above records, the authors recorded from Neyyar, Peppara, Shendurney, Pooyamkutty and Thattaekkad. *Acytolepis puspa* larvae were found associated with *Technomyrmex* ants.

Genus *Azanus* Moore, [1881]

Azanus is Afro-Tropical and is represented by two species–*A. ubaldus* (Stoll, [1782]) and *A. jesous gamra* (Lederer, 1855) (Fig. 8C). These are more dryland species and are sympatric throughout their range, though *A. ubaldus* is also seen in moist forests and sometimes in the high elevations on the western slopes. They are seen on the eastern slopes of all the landscape units but only on the drier areas of Wayanad, Palghat Marayur and Chinnar, inside Kerala. *Azanus uranus* Butler, 1886 specimen located in Madras museum with locality as Cochin (Satyamurthy, 1966). The species is mentioned in Gaonkar (1996) as well. These records need to be examined and the presence of the taxon confirmed for Kerala. This species is a typical dry zone one and has not been recorded till now in the state. *Azanus* are avid mud-puddlers. Their early stages are seen on *Acacia* Mill., (Mimosaceae). *Azanus ubaldus* larvae were found associated with *Camponotus* ants.

Genus *Caleta* Fruhstorfer, 1922

Caleta decidia decidia (Hewitson, 1876) is a forest insect of foothills and mid-elevations; they are also seen around well-wooded countryside. It is a well-distributed species seen in all the landscapes of the state. The larvae are attended by *Anoplolepis* ants. The butterfly is fond of mud-puddling and shares the habits of *Discolampa ethion. Ziziphus* Mill., (Rhamnaceae), is the preferred larval host. *Caleta decidia* early stages are found in association with *Anoplolepis gracilipes.*

Genus *Castalius* Hübner, [1819]

Castalius rosimon rosimon (Fabricius, 1775) is a common species in all the landscapes of the state. The butterfly prefers low elevation and is rare above 1000m. The larvae feed on *Ziziphus* (Rhamnaceae) and are usually attended by ants of the genus, *Anoplolepis*, *Crematogaster* and *Tetramorium.*

Genus *Catochrysops* Boisduval, 1832

Catochrysops strabo strabo (Fabricius, 1793) is an uncommon butterfly found in all the landscapes of the state. It is locally common in drier areas and the grasslands on top of the mountains along the borders. Plants of Fabaceae and Sapindaceae are the larval hosts. *Catochrysops panormus exiguus* (Distant, 1886) is a dry plains species, rarely seen in Kerala that was recorded from Shendurney, Edamalayar, Chinnar, Attapadi and Wayanad.

Genus *Chilades* Moore, [1881]

Chilades have two species reported in the state, *C. lajus lajus* (Stoll, [1780]) and *C. parrhasius parrhasius* (Fabricius, 1793). *Chilades lajus* is a ubiquitous species seen in all elevations and landscapes. Seasonal forms are seen. The locally preferred hostplant is *Citrus* (Rutaceae). *Chilades parrhasius* is a locally common butterfly seen only in the driest parts of the state. Site records are Wayanad, Palghat, Chinnar and the eastern slopes of Periyar. Larvae feed on *Acacia* Mill., (Mimosaceae). *Chilades lajus* early stages are associated with ants of the genus *Camponotus, Crematogaster, Anoplolepis* and *Technomyrmex.*

Genus *Discolampa* Toxopeus, 1929

Discolampa ethion ethion (Westwood, [1851]) flies with *Caleta decidia* and shares its habits and hostplants. It is a forest insect and is found commonly below 1000m in all landscapes. Like *Caleta* this species has the habit of settling on bird droppings and any bright or white objects on the ground but to a much lesser degree than in *C. decidia*. Larvae feed on *Ziziphus* (Rhamnaceae) and are associated with *Anoplolepis* ants

Genus *Celatoxia* Eliot & Kawazoé, 1983

Celatoxia has the sole representative *C. albidisca* (Moore, [1884]) (Fig. 8H). It is endemic to the WG. The distribution is subtropical zone and in the temperate montane sholas (>800m) in Nilgiri,

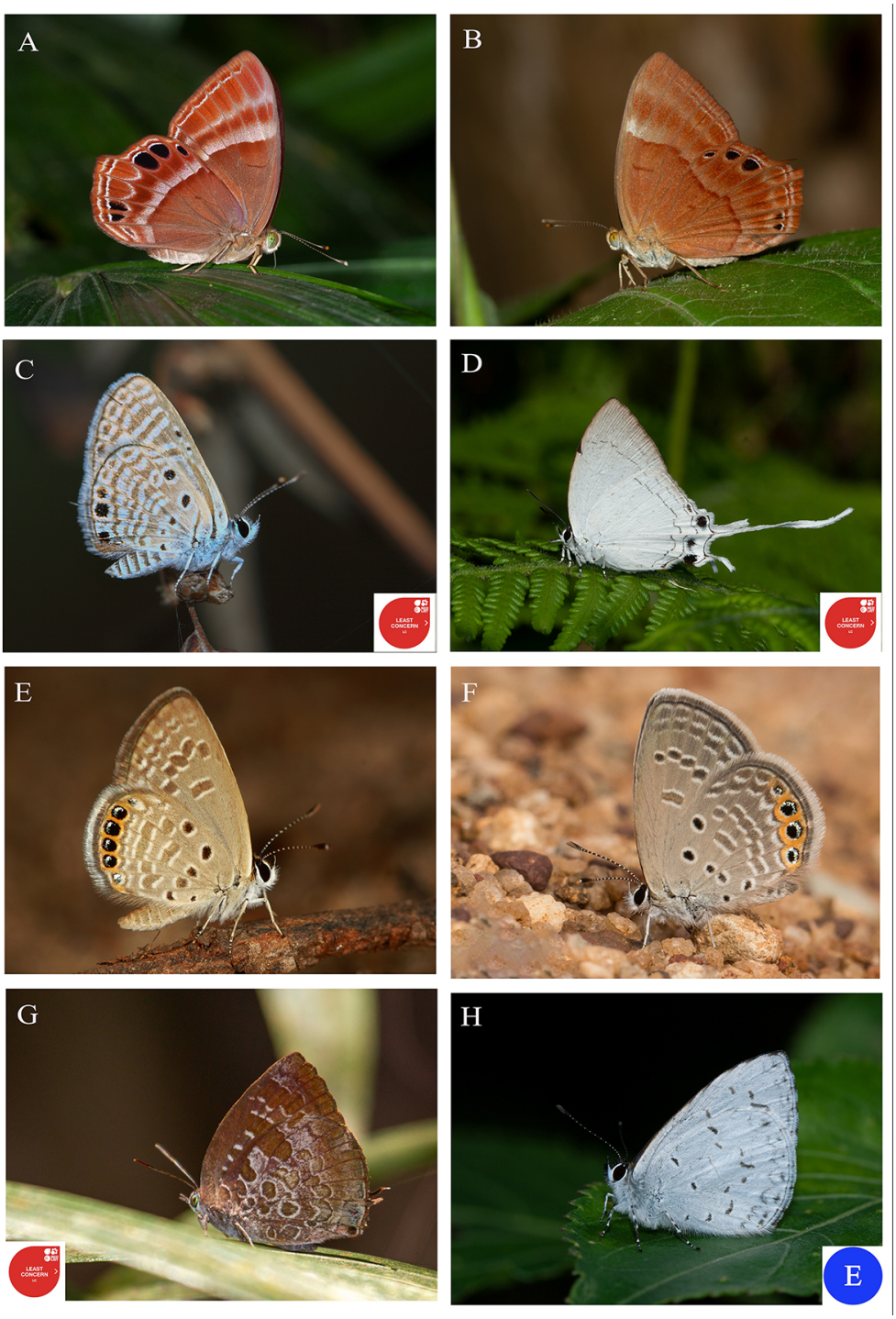


Fig. 8 Adult butterflies, Lycaenidae: A–*Abisara echerius prunosa* Moore, 1879 — Lankan Plum Judy © Kalesh Sadasivan; B–*Abisara bifasciata suffusa* Moore, 1882 — Suffused Double-banded Judy © Kalesh Sadasivan; C–*Azanus ubaldus* (Stoll, [1782]) — Bright Babul Blue © Kalesh Sadasivan; D–*Cheritra freja butleri* Cowan, 1965 — Sahyadri Common Imperial © Kalesh Sadasivan; E–*Freyeria putli* (Kollar, [1844]) — Oriental Grass Jewel © Kalesh Sadasivan; F–*Freyeria trochylus orientalis* Forster, 1980— African Grass Jewel © Ashok Sengupta; G–*Arhopala bazaloides bazaloides* (Hewitson, 1878) — Tamil Oakblue, Broad-bordered Dusted Oakblue © Kalesh Sadasivan; and H–*Celatoxia albidisca* (Moore, [1884]) — White-disc Hedge Blue © Kalesh Sadasivan

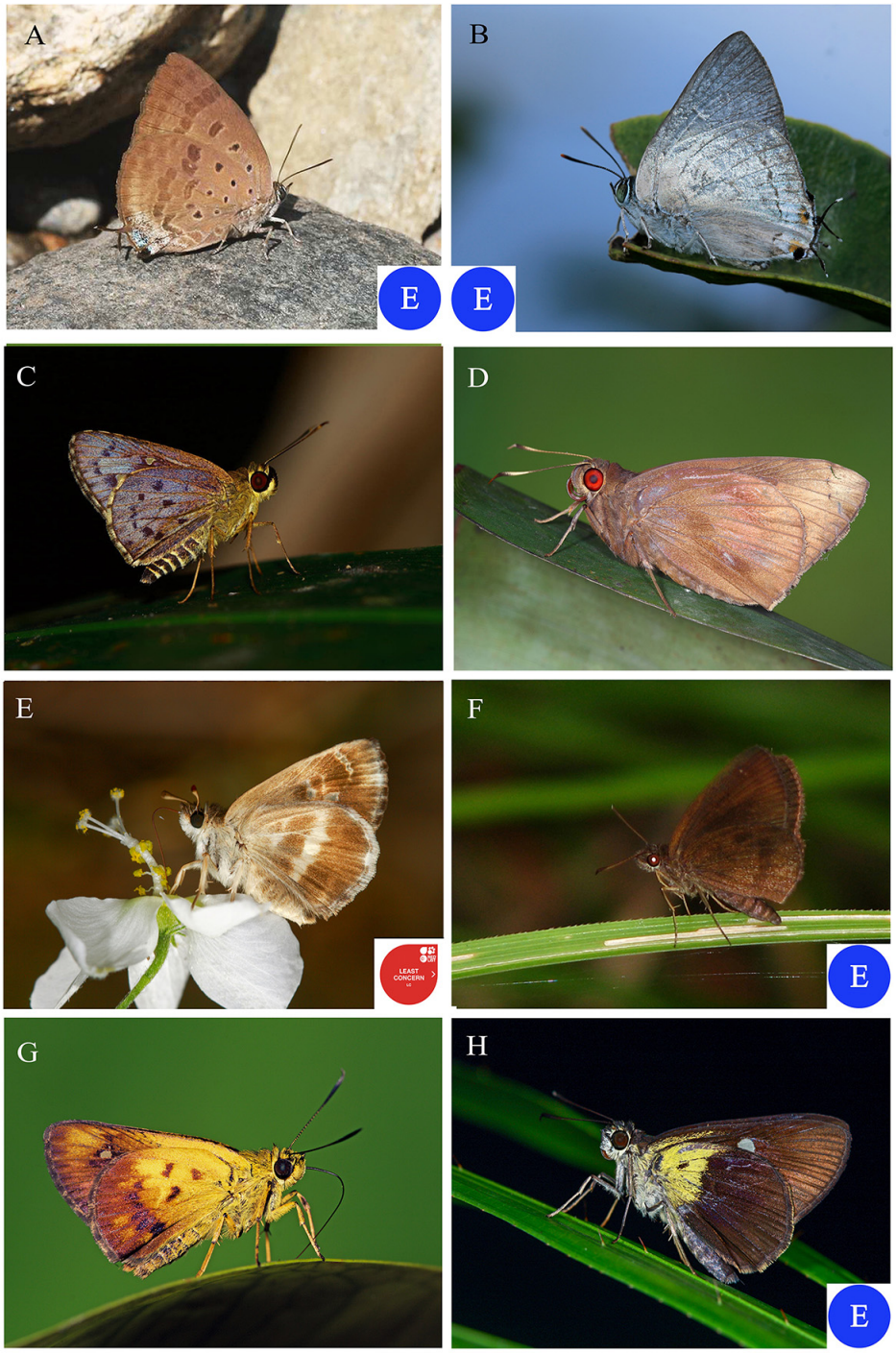


Fig. 9 Adult butterflies, Lycaenidae–Hesperiidae: A–*Arhopala alea* (Hewitson, 1862) — Kanara Oakblue, Sahyadri Rosy Oakblue © Kalesh Sadasivan; B–*Ancema sudica* (Evans, 1926) — Sahyadri Silver Royal © Jebin Jose; C– *Salanoemia sala* (Hewitson, [1866]) — Maculate Lancer © Kalesh Sadasivan; D–*Erionota torus* Evans, 1941 — Banana Redeye, Rounded Palm-Redeye © Kalesh Sadasivan; E–*Gomalia elma albofasciata* Moore, 1879 — African Marbled Skipper © Kalesh Sadasivan; F–*Arnetta mercara* Evans, 1932 — Coorg Forest Bob © Kalesh Sadasivan; G–*Zographetus mathewi* Sadasivan and Kochunarayanan, 2025 — Sahyadri Purple-spotted Flitter © Kalesh Sadasivan; H–*Quedara basiflava* (de Nicéville, [1889]) — Golden Treeflitter, Yellow-base Treeflitter © Kalesh Sadasivan

Anamalai, Periyar and Agasthyamala landscapes. The species is a locally common one. The larvae were reared on *Meliosma simplicifolia* (Roxb.) Walp (KS and BK).

Genus *Celastrina* Tutt, 1906

Celastrina lavendularis lavenduris (Moore, 1877) is the species seen in the state. It is a low to midland species, commoner around 1000m. Males are avid mudpuddlers preferring wet rocks and seepages. It is not uncommon and is distributed in all the landscapes of the region especially on the drier eastern slopes. The species has not been bred till now.

Genus *Cupido* Schrank, 1801

Following Pelham (2008) *Everes* Hübner, [1819] is considered a subgenus of *Cupido* Schrank, 1801. *Cupido* has only one species *Cupido lacturnus syntala* (Cantlie, 1963). And it is not an uncommon species especially in the lower elevations on western slopes during winter months. The larvae feed on Fabaceae, *Indigofera* L., being the local favourite.

Genus *Euchrysops* Butler, 1900

Euchrysops cnejus cnejus (Fabricius, 1798) is a common butterfly of open areas and clearings in all elevations and habitats. It has been recorded in all the landscapes. These are much more common during December–February. Larvae are pod-borers of cultivated peas (Fabaceae) and Mimosaceae.

Genus *Freyeria* Courvoisier, 1920

Freyeria is represented by two species *F. trochylus orientalis* Forster, 1980 (Fig. 8F) and *F. putli* (Kollar, [1844]) (Fig. 8E). Both are seen together on landscapes north of Palghat Gap, in the Palghat pains and hill on its edges till Chinnar, however, further south only *F. putli* is found. The former is an African element, which has colonised the drier parts of the Indian Peninsula and has reached the northern landscapes and the plains of the state through the Palghat Gap. Both species were bred, *F. trochylus* on Fabaceae and *F. putli* on Fabaceae and Mimosaceae.

Genus *Ionolyce* Toxopeus, 1929

Ionolyce helicon viola (Moore, 1877) is a rare species and has been mostly reported north of the Palghat Gap. It is much less seen on the southern landscapes. The males of this species are avid mud-puddlers. These are common during the cold drier months around February. The early stages use Sapindaceae and Mimosaceae as hostplants.

Genus *Jamides* Hübner, [1819]

Jamides has three species in the region *J. bochus bochus* (Stoll, [1782]), *J. celeno celeno* (Cramer, [1775]) and *J. alecto eurysaces* (Fruhstorfer, 1915). All are common and seen in all the landscapes. *Jamides celeno* is seen from the coast to the top of WG and has distinct seasonal forms. Its larvae feed on plants from Caesalpiniaceae, Fabaceae, Meliaceae and Mimosaceae. *Camponotus* and *Anoplolepis* ants at the caterpillars intermittently. *Jamides bochus* is distributed like *J. celeno,* but is not as common as the later. They are known to migrate eastwards especially in the Wayanad-Nilgiri landscapes during winter months. Mass migration was noted at Eravikulam NP during the month of April (Palot, 2012b). Fabaceae and Mimosaceae are the larval hosts. *Jamides alecto* is a jungle insect and is seen from 100–2000m. The known hostplants belong to Zingiberaceae and are seen boring into the inflorescence especially of *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Roscoe ex Sm., (Zingiberaceae).

Genus *Lampides* Hübner, [1819]

Lampides boeticus (Linnaeus, 1767) is a widespread species of the mid and high elevations and is seen in all landscapes. They are more at home in the montane grasslands though they may also come down to the lower elevations at times. Occasionally they are seen in small numbers migrating, especially in the Nilgiri landscape. Larvae feed on various plants of Fabaceae and are associated with ants of the genus *Camponotus* and *Tapinoma.*

Genus *Leptotes* Scudder, 1876

Leptotes plinius plinius (Fabricius, 1793) is not

Table 8. Butterflies of Kerala under the Red List of Threatened Species as per IUCN (2023)

No.	Common name-Subspecies scientific Name	Family	IUCN Red List status*
1	*Troides minos* (Cramer, [1779])	Papilionidae	LC
2	*Pachliopta pandiyana* (Moore, 1881)	Papilionidae	LC
3	*Pachliopta aristolochiae aristolochiae* (Fabricius, 1775)	Papilionidae	LC
4	*Pachliopta hector* (Linnaeus, 1758)	Papilionidae	LC
5	*Eurema andersoni shimai* Yata & Gaonkar, 1999	Pieridae	LC
6	*Eurema drona rubella* (Wallace, 1867)	Pieridae	LC
7	*Belenois aurota aurota* (Fabricius, 1793)	Pieridae	LC
8	*Melanitis leda leda* (Linnaeus, 1758)	Nymphalidae	LC
9	*Rohana parisatis atacinus* Fruhstorfer, 1913	Nymphalidae	LC
10	*Byblia ilithyia* (Drury, [1773])	Nymphalidae	LC
11	*Junonia almana almana* (Linnaeus, 1758)	Nymphalidae	LC
12	*Junonia hierta hierta* (Fabricius, 1798)	Nymphalidae	LC
13	*Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus, 1758)	Nymphalidae	LC
14	*Euploea core core* (Cramer, [1780])	Nymphalidae	LC
15	*Idea malabarica* (Moore, 1877)	Nymphalidae	NT
16	*Parantica nilgiriensis* (Moore, 1877)	Nymphalidae	NT
17	*Azanus jesous gamra* (Lederer, 1855)	Lycaenidae	LC
18	*Zizula hylax hylax* (Fabricius, 1775)	Lycaenidae	LC
19	*Arhopala bazaloides bazaloides* (Hewitson, 1878)	Lycaenidae	LC
20	*Cheritra freja butleri* Cowan, 1965	Lycaenidae	LC
21	*Gomalia elma albofasciata* Moore, 1879	Hesperiidae	LC
22	*Pelopidas mathias mathias* (Fabricius, 1798)	Hesperiidae	LC

*LC–Least Concern, NT – Lower Risk/Near Threatened as per IUCN (2023).

an uncommon species and has been recorded in all landscapes and elevations. They are much common in drier stretches along Palghat, Chinnar and Thiruvananthapuram. The larvae feed on *Plumbago* L., (Plumbaginaceae).

Genus *Luthrodes* Druce, 1895

Luthrodes pandava pandava (Horsfield, [1829]) is not an uncommon species and is reported from all the low and mid-elevations and landscapes, though it is more common during winter months on the foothills of WG. This is not an avid sun-lover like other *Chilades.* Larvae are classical defoliators of *Cycas* L., (Cycadaceae), both cultivated and wild varieties are consumed and are attended by ants of the genus *Anoplolepis, Camponotus* and *Polyrachis.*

Genus *Megisba* Moore, [1881]

Megisba malaya thwaitesi (Moore, [1881]) in contrast to the north Indian taxa, is tailless. The species is seen in all the landscapes up to 1200m. It is much stronger on the wing than the similar-looking *N. zalmora.* Males are seen on damp

patches. Early stages have been reared on *Allophylus* L. and *Schleichera* Lour., (Sapindaceae).

Genus *Nacaduba* Moore, [1881]

Nacaduba is an interesting genus with *N. pactolus continentalis* Fruhstorfer, 1916, *N. hermus sidoma* Fruhstorfer, 1916, *N. kurava canaraica* Toxopeus, 1927*, N. calauria evansi* Toxopeus, 1927*, N. beroe gythion* Fruhstorfer, 1916, *N. sinhala ramaswamii* Sadasivan, 2021 and *N. berenice plumbeomicans* (Wood-Mason & de Nicéville, [1880]) seen in the state. This includes all the taxa represented in WG. *Nacaduba pactolus* is a species recorded above 900m, on all landscapes. It is not uncommon, especially in winter months. Males are territorial and rest on shrubs taking vantage points to chase away intruders. Larval hostplants belongs to the family Mimosaceae and Primulaceae. *Nacaduba hermus* is much commoner than *N. pactolus* and the distribution and habitat parallells it. It is also not uncommon throughout the state The larvae feed on Mimosaceae, Primulaceae, Connaraceae, Anacardiaceae and Fabaceae. *Nacaduba kurava* is the only common species of the genus and is seen above 800m on all the landscapes. Occasionally recorded along foothills of Kozhikode and Aralam WLS as low as 200m. The males and females are seen around the larval hostplants of the families Primulaceae, Sapindaceae, Dipterocarpaceae and Sterculiaceae. The regional favourite is *Maesa indica* (Roxb.) A.DC., (Primulaceae). *Nacaduba calauria* is a rare species often overlooked in the field seen in the foothills of the Ghats. The species is found in Agasthyamalai, Nilgiri and Anamalai landscapes. The site records are from Chinnar and Peppara. *Nacaduba beroe* is uncommon and is a species seen in the lowlands and midlands. Most records are from north of the Palghat Gap, though it is reported from all the landscapes. Larvae are observed on Fabaceae and Caesalpiniaceae. *Nacaduba berenice* is uncommon and has been seen in all the landscapes. Most records are from the foothills and below 900m. The larvae feed on Fabaceae, Sterculiaceae, Ulmaceae and Sapindaceae. *Nacaduba sinhala ramaswamii* Sadasivan 2021, is a recent taxon described from the Agasthyamala landscape. The authors recorded from Neyyar, Peppara, Kallar-Ponmudi, Shendurney and the eastern slopes of Agasthyamalais. The early stages feed on *Dimocarpus longan* Lour., (Sapindaceae) and are attended by *Technomyrmex albipes* (Smith, 1861) and *Nylanderia* ants (Sadasivan *et al.,* 2021). *Nacaduba* larvae are generally associated with *Crematogaster, Anoplolepis, Technomyrmex* and *Nylanderia* ants.

Genus *Neopithecops* Distant, 1884

Neopithecops zalmora dharma (Moore, [1881]) is a unique butterfly common in the state, found in the evergreen forests and villages on low elevations and foothills of the WG. Flight is slow and males are occasionally seen in damp patches. Larvae are reared on *Glycosmis* Corrêa (Rutaceae).

Genus *Petrelaea* Toxopeus, 1929

Petrelaea dana (de Nicéville, [1884]) is not an uncommon species found in all the landscapes. It is a species of the low–midland region. The males are fond of wet sand and are seen in mixed lycaenid assemblages. The species has been reared on *Terminalia catappa* L., (Combretaceae).

Genus *Prosotas* Druce, 1891

Prosotas nora ardates (Moore, [1875]), *P. dubiosa indica* (Evans, [1925]), and *P. noreia hampsonii* (de Nicéville, 1885) are the three species found in the state. *Prosotas nora* is a common butterfly in all elevations and habitats and is seen in all landscape units. The butterfly is a mudpuddler. The species is a polyphagous one and so is the reason for its widespread distribution. The larvae feed on plants from Mimosaceae, Combretaceae, Myrtaceae, Combretaceae and Sapindaceae. *Prosotas dubiosa* shares the habits and habitats of the former species. Larval hosts are Mimosaceae, Sapindaceae and Fabaceae. *Prosotas noreia* is an uncommon but widespread species. It is found only in some low–mid-elevation semi-evergreen pockets. The authors records are Aralam, Silent Valley, Periyar, Shendurney and

Peppara. Males are fond of mudpuddling and usually seen single in mixed lycaenid assemblages. This species has not been bred till now.

Genus *Pseudozizeeria* Beuret, 1955

Pseudozizeeria maha ossa (Swinhoe, 1885) is not an uncommon species seen in all the landscapes of the region. The species is more common in northern landscapes and more so on their eastern slope. The early stages are reported on Acanthaceae, Fabaceae and Oxalidaceae.

Genus *Talicada* Moore, [1881]

Talicada nyseus nyseus (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) is a common but very local species. Flight is weak and it always keeps to low ground. It is seen in dry rocky areas in deciduous and mixed forests where its hostplants of the family Crassulaceae *Kalanchoe* Adans., occurs.

Genus *Tarucus* Moore, [1881]

Tarucus ananda (de Nicéville, [1884]) — Dark Pierrot, *Tarucus callinara* Butler, 1886 — Spotted Pierrot and *Tarucus nara* (Kollar, 1848) — Striped Pierrot are reported inside the state. Others are dry scrubland species seen on the eastern slopes of the landscapes. *Tarucus ananda* has been observed in all the landscapes and the southernmost record in the state is from Shendurney. Males are seen on damp patches. Local records are Chinnar, Parambikulam, Silent Valley, Karimpuzha WLS, Thirunelli, Kottiyoor, and Aralam. The larvae feed on various species of *Ziziphus* (Rhamnaceae). *Tarucus callinara* and *T. nara* are rarely reported from Chinnar. These two species are not common in Kerala as mentioned by Gaonkar (1996). *Tarucus balkanica nigra* Bethune-Baker, [1918]— Black-spotted Pierrot was not recorded in the state until recently, but a population was discovered in Thrissur recently by STK and KS.

Genus *Udara* Toxopeus, 1928

Udara has two species reported from WG– *U. akasa mavisa* (Fruhstorfer, [1917]) and *U. singalensis* (Felder, 1868) in the WG complex. *Udara akasa* is a high-elevation species seen above 1100 m in all the landscapes of the region. The butterfly is a sun-lover and is seen commonly on *Persicaria* Mill., blooms on the Anamalai landscape. Occasionally it is seen in wet patches. Larvae have been bred on flowers and buds of *Persicaria chinensis* L.H. Gross. *Udara singalensis* has been recorded to occur on the western slopes of Nilgiris and specimens from Nilgiris are in ZSI Museum Calcutta (Gaonkar 1996) and he considered this as a rare species in the state. Hampson (1888), Yates (1935), Wynter-Blyth (1957) and Larsen (1987a,b,c, 1988) have no records from the region. The authors have no records of the species. Larval hostplants are unknown in the state though it feeds on Fabaceae and Rosaceae in Sri Lanka. This species record needs to be reconfirmed.

Genus *Zizeeria* Chapman, 1910

Zizeeria karsandra (Moore, 1865) is a common species that prefers open spaces and grasslands. This is more common in the lowlands and associated habitation and is seen in all the landscape units. Plants from Amaranthaceae, Fabaceae and Oxalidaceae are the host plants used in the state.

Genus *Zizina* Chapman, 1910

Zizina otis indica (Murray, 1874) is a common species sharing the habits and habitats of *Z. karsandra*, though not as common as the latter. It is recorded in all landscapes. Larvae feed on Fabaceae.

Genus *Zizula* Chapman, 1910

Zizula hylax hylax (Fabricius, 1775) is a tiny butterfly seen commonly in all landscapes. It is predominantly an insect of the low to mid-elevations. Population build-ups have been observed in the post-monsoon periods especially in Palghat plains and in Chinnar during winter. It has the curious habit of rocking side to side when perched. The larvae feed on plants from Acanthaceae, Fabaceae and Verbenaceae.

Subfamily Theclinae Swainson, 1831

This subfamily has 42 species in Kerala distributed

in 12 tribes. Deudorigini has eight species, Arhopalini and Iolaini have seven each, and Aphnaeinae has six species. Tribe Amblypodiini has 2 and Horagini and Hypolycaenini have three species each. The rest of the tribes Catapaecilmatini, Cheritrini, Loxurini, Remelanini and Zesiini have one species each.

Tribe Amblypodiini Doherty, 1886

Genus *Amblypodia* Horsfield, [1829]

Amblypodia anita dina Fruhstorfer, 1907 is a common species in all the landscapes in low and midland regions. The species seems to be locally common during winter and summer (January to March). Males are fond of wet mud, are territorial and are seen chasing others near the host plants. Larvae have been bred on *Olax* L.

Genus *Iraota* Moore, [1881]

Iraota timoleon arsaces Fruhstorfer, 1907 is an uncommon low–midland riparian species seen in all the landscapes of the state. The females are always seen hovering around the larval hostplants of the family Moraceae. Larvae are bud–borers and are seen inside young shoots. Though mentioned as common by Gaonkar (1996) in Kerala, the authors observe that the butterfly is rare.

Tribe Arhopalini Bingham, 1907

Four genera are included in this tribe namely *Arhopala* Boisduval, 1832*, Surendra* Moore, 1878, *Thaduka* Moore, 1878 and *Zinaspa* de Nicéville in Marshall & de Nicéville, 1890. All are forest insects, except *A. centaurus, A. amantes* and *S. quercetorum,* which are more at home at forest edges, well-wooded countryside, and riparian patches in villages. Eggs are hemispherical, larvae are long and onisciform, and ants always attend to them. They usually feed on dicot trees of Combretaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lythraceae, Mimosaceae and Sapindaceae though the choice of the particular plant depends on the presence of the ants usually of the genus *Oecophylla* and occasionally *Anoplolepis*.

Genus *Arhopala* Boisduval, 1832

There are five species of *Arhopala* in Kerala. *A. centaurus pirama* (Moore, [1881]), *A. amantes amantes* (Hewitson, 1862)*, A. alea* (Hewitson, 1862) (Fig. 9A)*, A. bazaloides bazaloides* (Hewitson, 1878) (Fig. 8G) and *A. abseus indicus* Riley, 1923. *Arhopala centaurus* and *A. amantes* are common species seen in all the landscapes and elevations. They are also seen in well-wooded countryside and coastal areas. *Arhopala centaurus* is the commoner of the two. The larvae feed on Dipterocarpaceae, Lythraceae, Sapindaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, Sapindaceae, Myrtaceae, Mimosaceae and Combretaceae. The regional favourites are *Lagerstroemia microcarpa* Wight, (Lythraceae) and *Hopea ponga* (Dennst.) Mabb., (Dipterocarpaceae), *Terminalia catappa* L., *T. paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae) and *Vateria indica* L., (Dipterocarpaceae). *Arhopala alea* is a rare and endemic jungle insect seen in low elevations at the foothills of the WG below 800m and not a common species as mentioned in Gaonkar (1996). The authors recorded from Aralam, Kottiyoor, Periyar, Edamalayar and Shendurney. The species has been bred on *Syzygium heyneanum* (Duthie) Wall. ex Gamble (Myrtaceae). Males are mudpuddlers. *Arhopala bazaloides* is also a rare butterfly whose distribution is similar to that of *A. alea*. They are also restricted to the wet Evergreen and Myristica swamps at the foot of the WG. This species is recorded from Wayanad, Aralam, Periyar, Shendurney and Kallar-Ponmudi Valley in Thiruvananthapuram. The larvae feed on trees in Dipterocarpaceae and Combretaceae. *Arhopala abseus* is a rare and local species. It is recorded in all landscape units and is seen in riparian and semi-evergreen forests at the foot of the WG from Nilambur to Agasthyamalais. The larvae feed on *Hopea* Roxb., (Dipterocarpaceae). *Oecophylla* ants attend *A. centaurus* and *A. amantes* larvae.

Genus *Surendra* Moore, 1878

Surendra quercetorum biplagiata Butler, 1883 is a common species seen throughout the state in all landscapes and is an insect of low to midlands. The



Fig. 10 Adult butterflies, Hesperiidae: A–*Halpemorpha hyrtacus* (de Nicéville, 1897) Bicolor Ace, White Branded Ace © Kalesh Sadasivan; B–*Oriens concinna* (Elwes & Edwards, 1897) — Tamil/Sahyadri Dartlet © Kalesh Sadasivan; C–*Thoressa honorei* (de Nicéville, 1887) — Orange spotted Ace, Sahyadri Orange Ace © Kalesh Sadasivan; D–*Thoressa astigmata* (Swinhoe, 1890) — Southern Spotted Ace, Unbranded Ace © Kalesh Sadasivan; E–*Thoressa evershedi* (Evans, 1910) — Evershed's Ace, Travancore Tawny Ace © Kalesh Sadasivan; F–*Thoressa sitala* (de Nicéville, 1885) — Sitala Ace, Nilgiri Plain Ace © Jebin Jose; G–*Baracus hampsoni* Elwes & Edwards, 1897 — Hampson's/Malabar Hedge Hopper © Kalesh Sadasivan; and H–*Baracus subditus* Moore, [1884] — Yellow-striped/Montane Hedge Hopper © Kalesh Sadasivan

larvae feed on *Acacia* (Mimosaceae) and are always attended by *Anoplolepis* ants.

Genus *Thaduka* Moore, 1878

Thaduka multicaudata kanara Evans, 1925 is locally common, but otherwise a rare species found in forests and well-wooded regions of all the landscapes in the state. The local records are Aralam, Wayanad, Malappuram, Edamalayar-Pooyamkutty and Periyar. The early stages are seen on *Mallotus nudiflorus* (L.) Kulju & Welzen (Euphorbiaceae) and are attended by *Anoplolepis* and *Camponotus* ants.

Genus *Zinaspa* de Nicéville in Marshall & de Nicéville, 1890

Zinaspa todara todara (Moore, [1884]) is an uncommon butterfly and is a strict jungle insect, unlike *S. quercetorum*. The authors recorded from Wayanad, the eastern hills of Kozhikode, Malappuram, Nelliampathy, Periyar, Shendurney and Peppara, and the species is found in all the landscapes in the mid-elevations. The larvae are seen on *Acacia* (Mimosaceae).

Tribe Catapaecilmatini Eliot, 1973

Genus *Catapaecilma* Butler, 1879

Catapaecilma major callone (Fruhstorfer, 1915) is an uncommon butterfly reported from all landscapes. The species is a low–midland one and has been bred on *Terminalia paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae) and *Lagerstroemia* (Lythraceae). *Crematogaster* ants attend the larvae.

Tribe Cheritrini Swinhoe, 1910

Genus *Cheritra* Moore, [1881]

Cheritra freja butleri Cowan, 1965 (Fig. 8D) is a common species partial to wet jungles and *Xylia* growing deciduous regions of the state. The species is more common in the dry winter months and seen in all the landscapes from the plains to 1800m. The larvae are polyphagous and feed on Caesalpiniaceae, Lauraceae, Mimosaceae and Rubiaceae.

Tribe Deudorigini Doherty, 1886

Genus *Deudorix* Hewitson, 1863

Deudorix epijarbas epijarbas (Moore, 1857) is an uncommon species seen in all elevations and landscapes. The species is seen in mixed and deciduous forests and occasionally in well-wooded countryside. The species is common in the low to midland region and feeds on Connaraceae, Lythraceae, Sapindaceae, and Celastraceae.

Genus *Virachola* Moore, [1881]

Virachola isocrates (Fabricius, 1793) and *V. perse ghela* Fruhstorfer, 1912 are the two species seen in the region and encountered more in the drier eastern slopes of the southern WG. *Virachola isocrates* is the commoner of the two and has been seen in all the landscapes and elevations. The larvae are fruit borers and have been reared on many plants from Caesalpiniaceae, Myrtaceae, Loganiaceae, Lythraceae, Rosaceae, Rubiaceae and Rutaceae. The regional favourite is the fruits of *Psidium guajava* (Myrtaceae). *Virachola perse* is a rare species and regional records are on the drier eastern slopes and top of WG. The larvae commonly feed on fruits of *Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson (Rutaceae).

Genus *Bindahara* Moore, [1881]

Bindahara moorei Fruhstorfer, 1904 is an uncommon species seen in all the landscapes. The species is a low to mid-elevation one seen below 1000m. Male genitalia is illustrated (Fig. 13A) to justify its current species status from the related *Bindahara phocides* (Fabricius, 1793) seen in northeast India. Adults are fond of *Leea* D. Royen ex L. and *Chromolaena* flowers. The larvae are fruit borers and are seen on Celastraceae.

Genus *Rapala* Moore, [1881]

This genus is represented by 4 species in the state namely–*Rapala iarbus sorya* (Kollar, [1844]), *R. lankana* (Moore, 1879), *R. manea schistacea* (Moore, 1879) and *R. varuna lazulina* (Moore, 1879). All except *R. manea* are uncommon species. *Rapala iarbus* is a rare species seen in all the

landscapes especially below 1200m in mixed and deciduous forests. Larvae are polyphagous and feed on Fabaceae, Melastomataceae, Rhamnaceae and Sapindaceae. *Rapala lankana* is a lowland species restricted to the wet evergreens and mixed forests on the western slopes of the Ghats. It has also been recorded in well-wooded country and villages. Although a rare forest insect it is observed occasionally from the planations very close to the forests. Regional records are Aakulam, Palode, Kallar in Thiruvananthapuram, Edamalayar, Nilambur, and the hills of Kannur and Kasaragod. The larvae feed on *Ziziphus* (Rhamnaceae). *Rapala manea* is a common species in all the landscapes. The species is a polyphagous one and larvae have been seen on Combretaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Mimosaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae and Theaceae. *Rapala varuna* is an uncommon species seen in all landscapes and shares the distribution of *R. manea.* The larvae are polyphagous and seen on Combretaceae, Rhamnaceae, Sapindaceae and Verbenaceae. *Rapala manea schistacea* was found attended occasionally by *Camponotus* ants (KS & VPN).

Tribe Horagini Swinhoe, 1910

Genus *Rathinda* Moore, [1881]

Rathinda amor (Fabricius, 1775) is the commonest species of this group seen in all elevations and landscapes. Its success is due to the polyphagous nature of the larvae that feed on numerous plants from Anacardiaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Myrtaceae, Rubiaceae and Sapindaceae.

Genus *Horaga* Moore, [1881]

Horaga onyx cingalensis Moore, [1884] and *H. viola* Moore, 1882 are the species reported in the state and both are rare and local. *Horaga onyx* is the commoner of the two. The species has been recorded in all landscapes up to 1400m in the Ghats. They prefer wet evergreen, riparian jungles and well-wooded countryside. Larvae that resemble *Rathinda* feed on young shoots of Anacardiaceae, Rosaceae, Rubiaceae and Lauraceae. *Horaga viola* is a very rare species that shares the habits and habitat of *H. onyx.* The species has been recorded in Wayanad, Coorg, Shiruvani Hills and Nilgiri landscapes north of the Palghat Gap. Gaonkar (1996) stated that *H. cingalensis* is common and *H. viola* is rare in Kerala. Larvae feed on *Mangifera indica* L., Anacardiaceae.

Tribe Hypolycaenini Felder & Felder, 1862

Genus *Hypolycaena* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1862

Hypolycaena nilgirica Moore, [1884] is a rare species seen only on the dry eastern slopes of the Nilgiri, Anamalai, Periyar, and Agasthyamala landscapes. The butterfly is observed from May to October from the base of the WG to about 800m. The authors recorded from Chinnar, Mancholai in Kalakkad-Mundanthurai and Parambikulam. Gaonkar (1996) mentioned it as common, which is not the case. Males are extremely territorial and are seen on damp patches. The larvae feed on flowers and buds of *Vanda tessellata* (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don and *Taprobanea spathulata* (L.) Christ., (Orchidaceae). *Hypolycaena othona othona* (Hewitson, [1865]) is an uncommon species recorded from all the landscapes, especially on the western slopes. It is a species of evergreen and mixed forests below 800m. Local records are Kallar Valley in Thiruvananthapuram, Shendurney in Kollam, Edamalayar, Thattaekkad, Periyar, Hills of Kozhikode, Wayanad and Aralam WLS. Early stages are seen on flowers and buds of *Aerides* Lour., *Cottonia* Wight and *Rhynchostylis* Blume (Orchidaceae).

Genus *Zeltus* de Nicéville in Marshall & de Nicéville, 1890

Zeltus amasa amasa (Hewitson, [1865]) is an uncommon butterfly restricted to the wet western slopes of the Western Ghats in the state. The species is common below 1000m in evergreen patches. Males are seen on damp patches and mammalian urine. Larvae feed on flowers of various species of *Ixora* L., (Rubiaceae).

Tribe Iolaini Riley, 1956

This tribe consists of strong winged blues under genera *Creon* de Nicéville, [1896], *Pratapa* Moore,

[1881], *Tajuria* Moore, [1881] and *Rachana* Eliot in Corbet & Pendlebury, 1978. All contain one species in Kerala except *Tajuria*, which has three in the state. These are beautiful, arboreal species that have larvae that feed on various species of Loranthaceae.

Genus *Creon* de Nicéville, [1896]

Creon cleobis cleobis (Godart, [1824]) is a rare species recorded from mid to high elevations of all the landscapes. The authors records are from Agasthyamalais, Periyar and Anamalai. Males are seldom seen in the field, while females are seen around host plants. The species has been bred on *Helicanthes* Danser (Loranthaceae) and *Viscum L.* (Santalaceae).

Genus *Pratapa* Moore, [1881]

Pratapa deva deva (Moore, [1858]) is recorded from Nilgiri, Anamalai, Periyar and Agasthyamala landscapes. This is a rare species on the western side of the WG, though Gaonkar (1996) mentioned it as common. Larvae feed on *Dendrophthoe* Mart., *Scurrula* L. and *Taxillus* Tiegh. (Loranthaceae).

Genus *Rachana* Eliot in Corbet & Pendlebury, 1978

Rachana jalindra macanita (Fruhstorfer, 1912) is not an uncommon species and is seen in all the landscapes in the foothills of the WG and well-wooded country. The species is also recorded inside Thiruvananthapuram city and suburbs. Larvae have been reared on *Helicanthes elastica* (Desr.) Danser and *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Ettingsh (Loranthaceae).

Genus *Tajuria* Moore, [1881]

Tajuria cippus cippus (Fabricius, 1798) is the commonest of the Iolaini. It is recorded in all the landscapes and nearly up to 1500m on WG. Larvae feed on *Dendrophthoe, Helicanthes,* and *Helixanthera* Lour. (Loranthaceae). *Tajuria jehana jehana* Moore, [1884] is a rare species in Kerala and the site records are from Wayanad, Palghat plains and Chinnar. Ferguson states it was rare and that one male specimen was taken in June 1888 near Thiruvananthapuram (Ferguson 1891), while Gaonkar (1996) considered it common. *Tajuria maculata* (Hewitson, [1865]) is a rare species and was recorded in all landscapes. It is an insect of mid-high elevations. Historically one specimen recorded in Ferguson (1891), was obtained from Mr. Garret who took it on the hills near Ponmudi at 1000 ft in 1879. Yates (1935) includes it in his list of Nilgiri butterflies based on a Stokes-Roberts specimen in the de Niceville collection. Gaonkar (1996) considered its presence in Kerala doubtful. According to Larsen (1987b) this may be an undescribed subspecies. The authors have multiple records of the species from all the landscapes above 700m. The species was bred multiple times on *Macrosolen* and *Taxillus* (Loranthaceae), see Fig. 16 for lifecycle. The wing coloration and dissection of males showed differences in comparison with the nominate taxon in north-eastern India, and hence is described as a new subspecies here (see below). *Tajuria melastigma* de Nicéville, 1887 has been observed in Coorg (Kannur Hills), Wayanad, Nilgiris (Larsen 1987a, b, c, 1988), Periyar, Cardamom Hill Reserve, and Agasthyamalais. Gaonkar (1996) considered it common but the authors observed this species as very rare, and reared the early stages on *Taxillus* (Loranthaceae).

Tribe Loxurini Swinhoe, 1910

Genus *Loxura* Horsfield, [1829]

Loxura atymnus atymnus (Stoll, [1780]) is a common species seen in the low to midlands of all landscapes. Adults were seen settled on *Smilax* and *Dioscorea* buds sucking honeydew from homopterans. The species feed on Smilacaceae and Dioscoreaceae. Early stages are found associated with *Anoplolepis*, *Technomyrmex* and *Oecophylla* ants.

Tribe Remelanini Eliot, 1973

This tribe has the genus *Ancema* Eliot, 1973, with a single species *A. sudica* (Evans, 1926). These are strong-winged butterflies whose larvae feed on Santalaceae.

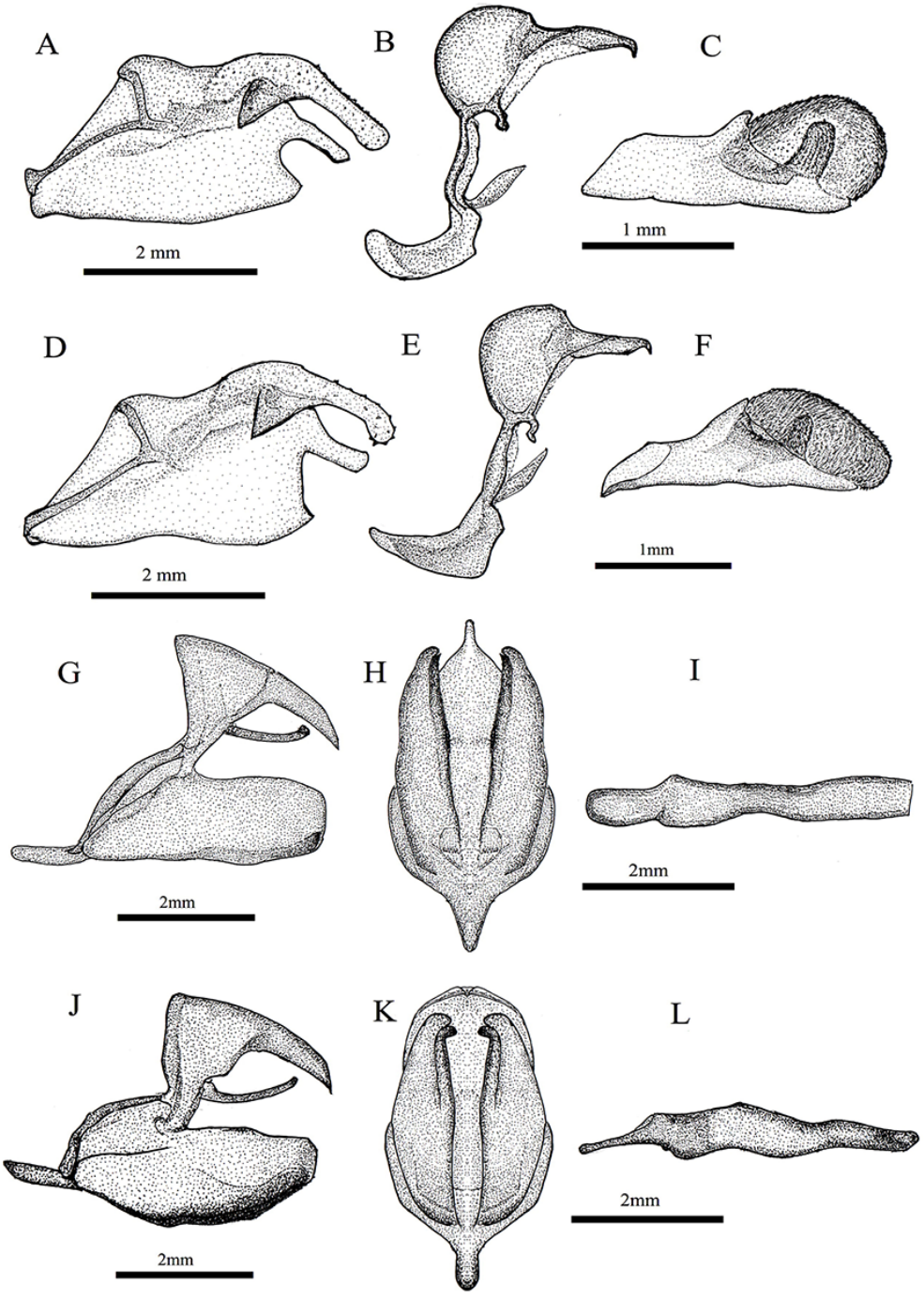


Fig. 11 Illustrations of Male Genitalia: A–C *Argynnis hybrida* Evans, 1912 — Nilgiri Fritillary male: A–medial view of right valva, B–left lateral view of the uncus, tegumen and vinculum, C–left lateral view of male aedeagus; D–F *Argynnis castetsi* Oberthür, 1891 — Anamalai/Palni Fritillary male: D–medial view of right valva, E–left lateral view of the uncus, tegumen and vinculum, F–left lateral view of male aedeagus; G–I *Elymnias caudata* Butler, 1871 — Tailed Palmfly: G–left lateral view of the male genitalia, H–ventral view of the male genitalia, I–left lateral view of male aedeagus; J–L *Elymnias hypermnestra undularis* (Drury, 1773) — Common Palmfly: J–left lateral view of the male genitalia, K–ventral view of the male genitalia, L–left lateral view of male aedeagus. Illustrations © Kalesh Sadasivan

Genus *Ancema* Eliot, 1973

Ancema sudica (Evans, 1926) is a rare species seen more on the eastern slopes of the southern WG (Fig. 9B). It has been historically reported from Coorg and Nilgiri landscapes, The authors also recorded this from the eastern and western slopes of Anamalai, Periyar landscapes and Aralam WLS in Coorg landscape below 800m. Gaonkar (1996) considered it common, but the taxon is rare in Kerala. The WG subspecies of *Ancema blanka* (de Nicéville) was raised to its species status as *A. sudica* (Evans, 1926) following Anonymous (2023h). On dissection, the male genitalia was different from the southeast Asian taxa *Ancema blanka* (de Nicéville, 1894), hence treated here as a separate species (Figs. 13 D–F). Larvae feed on *Viscum L.* (Santalaceae).

Tribe Zesiini Swinhoe, 1911

Genus *Zesius* Hübner, [1819]

Zesius chrysomallus Hübner, [1819] is the sole species of this tribe in Kerala. It is well distributed in all the landscapes except the extreme heights of the WG. The larvae are polyphagous and feed on Anacardiaceae, Combretaceae, Fabaceae, Mimosaceae and Myrtaceae. *Oecophylla* ants always attend to the early stages and pupation takes place inside ant nests.

Family Hesperiidae Latreille, 1809

This family in Kerala contains 82 of the 83 skipper species currently recorded from WG. Subfamily Coeliadinae has nine, Tagiadinae has 17, Pyrginae has two species and Hesperiinae has 54 species. In the subfamily Pyrginae, the tribe Carcharodini has two species, subfamily Tagiadinae has Celaenorrhinini with seven species and Tagiadini with ten species. Hesperiinae has the tribe Aeromachini with 24 species, Ismini (two), Notocryptini (three), Taractrocerini with 12 species and Baorini has 13 species. Eleven species were recorded from Kerala as endemic to WG.

Subfamily Coeliadinae Evans, 1937

Early stages of these strong-bodied butterflies feed on dicotyledonous plants. The taxonomy follows the revision of the subfamily Coeliadinae by Chiba (2009). All nine species found in the WG are seen in the state. They fall into *Hasora* Moore, [1881] (four species), *Burara* Swinhoe, 1893 (two species) and one species each in *Bibasis* Moore, [1881], *Choaspes* Moore, [1881] and *Badamia* Moore, [1881]. All are day-flying skippers except *Burara*, which is crepuscular.

Genus *Badamia* Moore, [1881]

Badamia exclamationis (Fabricius, 1775) is common in all landscapes and altitudes. They feed on plants of the Combretaceae family. The records of them feeding on *Ficus* L.(Moraceae), *Ricinus communis* L., and *Linociera purpurea* (Lam.) Vahl (*Chionanthus purpureus* Lam.) are erroneous and this is probably as the final instar larvae has the habit of pupating and making cells on all available plants, especially after mass emergence, defoliating host trees like *Terminalia*. The regionally preferred larval host plants are *Hiptage benghalensis* (L.) Kurz and *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb., (Combretaceae).

Genus *Bibasis* Moore, [1881]

Bibasis sena sena (Moore, [1866]) is an uncommon butterfly seen in the riparian patches, evergreen forests and mixed forests at the foot of WG up to 600m. The larvae feed on Combretaceae and the preferred larval host is *Hiptage benghalensis* (Combretaceae).

Genus *Burara* Swinhoe, 1893

Burara has two species namely *B. jaina fergusonii* (de Nicéville, [1893]) and *B. gomata kanara* (Evans, 1926). *Burara jaina* is an uncommon species seen in wet evergreen and riparian forests in all landscapes below 1200m. Larvae feed on *Hiptage benghalensis* (Combretaceae). *Burara gomata* is an uncommon species recorded in all landscapes and elevations above 200m and rarely from much lower elevations. Gaonkar (1996) considered it common. The larvae feed on various species of *Schefflera* Forst. & Forst., and regional preference is for *Schefflera wallichiana* (Wight

& Arn.) Harms and *Schefflera venulosa* (Wight & Arn.) Harms, (Araliaceae).

Genus *Choaspes* Moore, [1881]

This interesting genus is represented by only one species in the whole of the WG – *Choaspes benjaminii benjaminii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843). This species is restricted to the southern hill-top evergreen forests and subtropical forests in the Ghats above 700m in all the landscapes where its hostplants occurs. Gaonkar (1996) mentioned that it is commonly seen in all districts of Kerala, which is erroneous. The larvae feed on trees of Sabiaceae and the regional preference is for *Meliosma simplicifolia* (Roxb.) Walp.

Genus *Hasora* Moore, [1881]

This genus has four species in the state *viz. H. chromus chromus* (Cramer, [1780]), *H. taminatus taminatus* (Hübner, 1818), *H. badra badra* (Moore, [1858]) and *H. vitta indica* Evans, 1932. *Hasora chromus* is a common insect seen in all landscapes and usually below 1800 m on the hills. It is also common around habitations and cities where larval hostplants are available. The larvae feed on Fabaceae and the regional preference is for *Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre*. *Hasora taminatus* is an uncommon strict riparian jungle insect. It has been recorded in all the landscapes below an elevation of 1500m. The larvae feed on *Derris* Lour. (Fabaceae). *Hasora badra* is an uncommon skipper of the coastal wetlands and marshes and is also found in riparian patches of foothills of the WG. The larvae feed on *Derris trifoliata* Lour., (Fabaceae), the locally preferred hostplant. *Hasora vitta* is a rare butterfly recorded in Kerala from the Agasthyamala landscape only, as far as known. The local records are from Pandimotta in Shendurney at 1000m altitudes. There are no historical records from other landscapes.

Subfamily Hesperiinae Latreille 1809

Tribe Aeromachini Tutt, 1906

Genus *Aeromachus* de Nicéville, 1890

The genus *Aeromachus* is represented by two species–*A. pygmaeus* (Fabricius, 1775) and *A. dubius dubius* Elwes & Edwards, 1897. Both are tiny skippers that prefer open grounds and grasslands. *Aeromachus pygmaeus* is a common species seen in all landscapes from the coastal areas to the crest of WG and beyond into the eastern slopes in suitable habitats. The larvae have been bred on many grasses but the locally preferred one is *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae). *Aeromachus dubius* is a high-elevation species reported in all landscapes except the Nilgiris and its absence is probably due to under-reporting and confusion with *A. pygmaeus.* Gaonkar (1996) reported it as rare, but it is a locally abundant montane butterfly. The species has been bred on *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Poaceae).

Genus *Ampittia* Moore, [1881]

Ampittia dioscorides dioscorides (Fabricius, 1793) is the only species in the genus seen in the state. It is recorded in all the landscapes in elevations less than 500m. It is a species of open grasslands, rice fields and marshes. The larvae have been reared on *Oryza sativa* L. and *Leersia hexandra* Sw., (Poaceae).

Genus *Arnetta* Watson, 1893

Arnetta is represented by two rare species–*A. mercara* Evans, 1932 and *A. vindhiana* (Moore, [1884]) in the WG and Kerala. Gaonkar (1996) reported both the species as common. *Arnetta mercara* is primary montane and secondary grassland species seen in all the landscapes of the state above 500m and is endemic to WG (Fig. 9F). *Arnetta vindhiana* is a low-midland species recorded from bamboo brakes and secondary grasslands of Wayanad, Nilgiris and Lower Periyar Valley eastern slopes of Anamalai and Agasthyamalais and is endemic to peninsular India. The former preferentially feeds on large grasses like *Imperata* Cirillo while the latter feeds on coarse grasses as well as *Bambusa* Schreb.

Genus *Baracus* Moore, [1881]

Baracus hampsoni Elwes & Edwards, 1897 (Fig. 10G) and *B. subditus* Moore, [1884] (Fig. 10H) are the two species reported from Western Ghats and Kerala. The latter is a high-elevation montane

temperate grassland species restricted to elevations >1500m in the Anamalais and larvae feed on *Garnotia* Brongn. (Poaceae). Rarely they come down to as low as 1200m (Mangaladevi, Periyar TR). The taxon *B. hampsoni* is restricted to secondary grasslands around tropical and subtropical jungles below 1200m and above 500m, the larva is distinct from *B. subditus* and feeds on grasses like *Imperata* Cirillo, and *Ischaemum* L., (Poaceae). This species is occasionally seen in the foothills of WG as low as 100–200m (foothills of Kozhikode including Kakkayam, Thusharagiri, and Kakkadampoyil). Flight period is immediately after the southwest monsoon in September to November. The occurrence in lower elevation is possibly a result of elevational migration, as seen with *A. mercara* and *T. ceramas.* Gaonkar (1996) considered both the species as one under '*B. vittatus'*. The differences in the male genitalia are illustrated (Figs. 12 G–L).

Genus *Halpe* Moore, 1878

This genus is represented in the southern WG by two species–*Halpe hindu* Evans, 1937 and *H. porus* (Mabille, [1877]). *Halpe porus* is a common skipper seen in the western slopes of the WG and has been recorded from the coastal areas to about 600m on the hills. The species is the commonest *Halpe* outside forests. *Halpe hindu* is comparatively a forest species and has been reported from all the landscapes though it is more common in the northern parts of the state compared to *H. porus* which is more so in southern Kerala and outside jungles. The early stages of both *Halpe* use *Bambusa* and *Ochlandra* (Poaceae) as larval hosts.

Genus *Halpemorpha* Huang, Fan & Chiba, 2019

Earlier called *Sovia*, this genus is presently called *Halpemorpha* as per Fan *et al.* (2016). The genus has only one species in Kerala– *H. hyrtacus* (de Nicéville, 1897), which is rare and is endemic to the WG (Fig. 10A). This is a strict forest insect restricted to the *Ochlandra* reed brakes on the western slopes of the southern WG. Gaonkar (1996) reported it as common. It has been recorded in all the landscapes of the state and prefers wet slopes below 1200m. The larvae are seen on *Ochlandra* Thwaites, the regional favourite is *O. travancorica* (Poaceae).

Genus *Thoressa* Swinhoe, [1913]

Thoressa genus has four species in the region- *Thoressa honorei* (de Nicéville, 1887), *T. astigmata* (Swinhoe, 1890), *T. sitala* (de Nicéville, 1885) and *T. evershedi* (Evans, 1910). All four species are endemic to the WG south of Coorg. These are *Ochlandra* feeding hesperiids and their distribution parallels the geographical range of the *Ochlandra* genus, and thus may extend till southern Goa. They are seen on the western slopes of the WG in the state. *Thoressa honorei* is an uncommon forest species recorded from all the landscapes below elevations of 1000 m (Fig. 10C). The males are territorial. The species is more common in landscapes north of the Palghat Gap. Larvae feed on *Ochlandra* and regional favourite is *O. travancorica* Benth (Poaceae). *Thoressa astigmata* is not a common species reported from all the landscapes above 200m (Fig. 10D). Like the previous species the larvae feed on *Ochlandra* and the regional favourite is *O. travancorica* Benth (Poaceae). *Thoressa sitala* is a rare montane species (>1200m) recorded from Brahmagiris-Coorg, Paithalmala in Kannur, Wayanad and Nilgiris (Fig. 10F). Larvae feed on *O. scriptoria* (Dennst.) Fisch., Poaceae. *Thoressa evershedi* is a rare species recorded from Chinnar, Palnis, High-Wavys, Cardamom Hills Mangulam, western slopes of High Ranges of Munnar, Devarmala and Agasthyamalais (Fig. 10E). This species is more seen towards the higher reaches above 800m and the adjoining eastern slopes of the landscapes, especially south of Palghat. Larvae feed on *Ochlandra*.

Tribe Ancistroidini Chou, 1994

Genus *Ancistroides* Butler, 1874.

Zhang *et al.* (2022) synonymised the genera *Udaspes* Moore, [1881] and *Notocrypta* de Nicéville, 1889 with *Ancistroides* Butler, 1874. Kerala has three species– *A. folus* (Cramer, [1775]), *A. curvifascia curvifascia* (Felder &

Table 9. Butterflies of Kerala listed under the Schedules of WPA 1972 and its amendments till 2022

No.	Family	Common Name-Subspecies scientific Name	Schedules of WPA 1972 and amendments till 2022
1	Papilionidae	*Troides minos* (Cramer, [1779]) — Southern/Sahyadri Birdwing	Sch II & IV
2	Papilionidae	*Pachliopta hector* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Crimson Rose	Sch II
3	Papilionidae	*Pachliopta pandiyana* (Moore, 1881) — Malabar Rose	Sch IV
4	Papilionidae	*Graphium teredon* (Felder & Felder, [1865])— Narrow-banded Bluebottle	Sch II*
5	Papilionidae	*Papilio clytia clytia* Linnaeus, 1758 — Oriental Common Mime	Sch II*
6	Papilionidae	*Papilio liomedon* Moore, [1875] — Malabar Banded Swallowtail	Sch I
7	Papilionidae	*Papilio buddha* Westwood, 1872 — Malabar Banded Peacock	Sch II
8	Papilionidae	*Papilio crino* Fabricius, 1793 — Common Banded Peacock	Sch II
9	Pieridae	*Eurema (Terias) andersoni shimai* Yata & Gaonkar, 1999 — Sahyadri One-spot Grass Yellow	Sch II
10	Pieridae	*Cepora nadina remba* (Moore, [1858]) — Sahyadri Lesser Gull	Sch II
11	Pieridae	*Appias (Catophaga) albina swinhoei* (Moore, 1905) — Peninsular/Sahyadri Common Albatross	Sch II
12	Pieridae	*Appias (Hiposcritia) indra shiva* (Swinhoe, 1885) — Sahyadri Plain Puffin	Sch II
13	Pieridae	*Appias lyncida latifasciata* Moore, 1881 — Sahyadri Chocolate Albatross	Sch II
14	Pieridae	*Appias wardii* (Moore, 1884) — Sahyadri/Ward's/Lesser Albatross	Sch II
15	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis zitenius gokala* Moore, 1857 — Sahyadri Great Evening Brown	Sch II
16	Nymphalidae	*Parantirrhoea marshalli* Wood-Mason, 1881 — Travancore Evening Brown	Sch II
17	Nymphalidae	*Lethe europa europa (*Fabricius, 1775) — Dakhan Bamboo Treebrown	Sch I & II
18	Nymphalidae	*Mycalesis anaxias anaxias* Hewitson, 1862 — Sahyadri White-bar Bushbrown	Sch II
19	Nymphalidae	*Zipaetis saitis* Hewitson, 1863 — Tamil/Sahyadri/Banded Cat's-eye	Sch II
20	Nymphalidae	*Euripus consimilis meridionalis* Wood-Mason, 1881 — Sahyadri Painted Courtesan	Sch II
21	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes bharata* Felder & Felder, [1867] — Indian Nawab	Sch II*
22	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes psaphon imna* Butler, 1870 — Indian Plain Tawny Rajah	Sch II*
23	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes schreiber wardii* (Moore, [1896])— Sahyadri Blue Nawab	Sch I
24	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes solon solon* (Fabricius, 1793) — Pale Black Rajah	Sch II
25	Nymphalidae	*Cethosia mahratta* Moore, 1872 — Sahyadri Lacewing	Sch II*
26	Nymphalidae	*Phalanta alcippe mercea* (Evans, 1924) — Sahyadri Small Leopard	Sch II
27	Nymphalidae	*Libythea laius lepitoides* Moore, 1901 — Sahyadri Lobed Beak	Sch II
28	Nymphalidae	*Dophla evelina laudabilis* (Swinhoe, 1890) — Sahyadri Redspot Duke	Sch II
29	Nymphalidae	*Euthalia aconthea meridionalis* Fruhstorfer, 1906 — Dakhan Baron	Sch II
30	Nymphalidae	*Tanaecia lepidea miyana* (Fruhstorfer, 1913) — Peninsular Grey Count	Sch II*
31	Nymphalidae	*Athyma ranga karwara* (Fruhstorfer, 1906) — Karwar Blackvein Sergeant	Sch II
32	Nymphalidae	*Lasippa viraja kanara* (Evans, 1924) — Sahyadri Yellowjack Sailer	Sch II
33	Nymphalidae	*Neptis clinia kallaura* Moore, 1881 — Sahyadri Sullied Sailer	Sch II

34	Nymphalidae	*Neptis jumbah nalanda* Fruhstorfer, 1908 — Southern/Nalanda Chestnut-streaked Sailer	Sch II
35	Nymphalidae	*Neptis palnica* Eliot, 1969 — Anamalai/Palni Sailer	Sch II*
36	Nymphalidae	*Phaedyma columella nilgirica* (Moore, [1889]) — Dakhan Short-banded Sailer	Sch II
37	Nymphalidae	*Parthenos sylvia virens* Moore, 1877 — Sahyadri Clipper	Sch II
38	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas misippus* (Linnaeus, 1764) — Danaid Eggfly	Sch II
39	Nymphalidae	*Doleschallia bisaltide malabarica* Fruhstorfer, 1899 — Malabar Autumn Leaf	Sch II
40	Nymphalidae	*Kallima horsfieldii* Kollar, [1844] — Southern Blue Oakleaf	Sch II
41	Nymphalidae	*Idea malabarica* (Moore, 1877) — Malabar Tree-Nymph	Sch II
42	Lycaenidae	*Anthene lycaenina lycaenina* (Felder, 1868) — Dakhan Pointed Ciliate Blue	Sch II
43	Lycaenidae	*Acytolepis lilacea lilacea* (Hampson, 1889) — Hampson's/Sahyadri Lilac Hedge Blue	Sch II
44	Lycaenidae	*Ionolyce helicon viola* (Moore, 1877) — Sri Lankan Pointed Lineblue	Sch II
45	Lycaenidae	*Jamides alecto eurysaces* (Fruhstorfer, 1916) — Himalayan Metallic Cerulean	Sch II
46	Lycaenidae	*Megisba malaya thwaitesi* (Moore, [1881]) — Tailless Malayan	Sch II
47	Lycaenidae	*Nacaduba hermus sidoma* Fruhstorfer, 1916 — Dakhan Pale Four-Lineblue	Sch II
48	Lycaenidae	*Nacaduba pactolus continentalis* Fruhstorfer, 1916 — Continental Large Four-Lineblue	Sch II
49	Lycaenidae	*Prosotas dubiosa indica* (Evans, [1925]) — Indian Tailless Lineblue	Sch II
50	Lycaenidae	*Prosotas noreia hampsonii* (de Nicéville, 1885) — Indian White-tipped Lineblue	Sch II
51	Lycaenidae	*Tarucus callinara* Butler, 1886 — Spotted Pierrot	Sch II
52	Lycaenidae	*Thaduka multicaudata kanara* Evans, 1925 — Karwar Many-tailed Oakblue	Sch II
53	Lycaenidae	*Cigaritis elima elima* (Moore, 1877) — Scare Shot Silverline	Sch II
54	Lycaenidae	*Cigaritis lohita lazularia* (Moore, [1881]) — Tamil Long-banded Silverline	Sch II
55	Lycaenidae	*Arhopala alea* (Hewitson, 1862) — Sahyadri Rosy Oakblue	Sch I
56	Lycaenidae	*Arhopala bazaloides bazaloides* (Hewitson, 1878) — Tamil Oakblue, Broad-bordered Dusted Oakblue	Sch II
57	Lycaenidae	*Zinaspa todara todara* (Moore, [1884]) — Sahyadri Silver-streaked Acacia Blue	Sch II
58	Lycaenidae	*Catapaecilma major callone* (Fruhstorfer, 1915) — Sahyadri Common Tinsel	Sch II
59	Lycaenidae	*Bindahara moorei* Fruhstorfer, 1904 — Blue-bordered Plane	Sch II*
60	Lycaenidae	*Rapala varuna lazulina* (Moore, 1879) — Indigo/Lazuli Flash	Sch II
61	Lycaenidae	*Horaga onyx cingalensis* Moore, [1884] — Bright Blue Common Onyx	Sch II
62	Lycaenidae	*Hypolycaena othona othona* Hewitson, [1865]— Oriental Orchid Tit	Sch I
63	Lycaenidae	*Hypolycaena nilgirica* Moore, [1884] — Nilgiri Tit	Sch II
64	Lycaenidae	*Pratapa deva deva* (Moore, [1858]) — Indian White Tufted Royal	Sch II
65	Lycaenidae	*Rachana jalindra macanita* (Fruhstorfer, 1912) — Sahyadri Banded Royal	Sch II*
66	Lycaenidae	*Tajuria cippus cippus* (Fabricius, 1798) — Indian Peacock Royal	Sch II
67	Lycaenidae	*Tajuria melastigma* de Nicéville, 1887 — Branded Royal	Sch II
68	Lycaenidae	*Ancema sudica* (Evans, 1926) — Sahyadri Silver Royal	Sch II*
69	Hesperiidae	*Bibasis sena sena* (Moore, [1866]) — Indian Orange-tail Awl	Sch II*
70	Hesperiidae	*Halpe hindu* Evans, 1937 — Indian/Sahyadri Banded Ace	Sch II

*Taxon protected under its older taxonomic name in WPA and its amendments till 2022

Felder, 1862) and *A. paralysos mangla* Evans, 1949. *Ancistroides folus* (Cramer, [1775]) is common in all the landscapes and elevations. The butterfly generally keeps to low bushes and shade. Females are seen around hostplants. The species breeds on Zingiberaceae and all cultivated gingers and *Zingiber zerumbet* Sm., are the commonly used ones. *Ancistroides curvifascia* is a common species in all landscapes seen below 1500m and it is rare thereafter. The larvae feed on Zingiberaceae and *Z. zerumbet* is the locally preferred host. *Ancistroides paralysos* is a strict forest insect seen commonly above 500m in all the landscapes. It is rarely seen in the lowlands. Like the former species, it also feeds on Zingiberaceae but prefers *Curcuma* sp.

Tribe Astictopterini Grishin, 2019

Genus *Cupitha* Moore, 1884

Genus *Cupitha* has a single species *C. purreea* (Moore, 1877). It is not an uncommon species in the mid-elevation jungles of the state and the foothills of WG. The larvae feed on various climbers of Combretaceae, the regional preference being *Combretum* Loefl. and *Quisqualis* Loefl. These are skippers of secondary forests, deciduous forests and riparian jungles seen throughout the state.

Genus *Zographetus* Watson, 1893

Zographetus Watson, 1893, is represented by one species *Zographetus mathewi* Sadasivan and Kochunarayanan, 2025 – Sahyadri Purple Spotted flitter (Fig. 9G). This taxon was not mentioned in Evans (1949), Larsen (1988), or Gaonkar (1996) for the WG. The only historical record traceable was that of Bell (1925b), The species is rare as per Bell (1925b). There are plenty of records of this species in recent years from Kerala (Anonymous 2023k). They are seen in the primary evergreen and secondary forests of the state in all landscapes below 1200m. The preferred larval host is *Aganope* (Fabaceae).

Tribe Baorini Doherty, 1866

Genus *Baoris* Moore, [1881]

Baoris farri (Moore, 1878) is the sole species in WG and Kerala. It is a bamboo-reed feeding skipper distributed in all the landscapes of Kerala from the coastal region to 1000m on hills. They are not uncommon and are found in partial to shade and marshy lands. The preferred larval hosts are *Bambusa* and *Ochlandra* (Poaceae).

Genus *Borbo* Evans, 1949

Borbo cinnara (Wallace, 1866)–the Rice Swift is the commonest of the swifts seen in Kerala after the Small Branded Swift *Pelopidas mathias* (Fabricius, 1798). It is distributed in all the landscapes from coast to 1200m on the WG. Larvae feed on numerous grasses and local favourites are *Axonopus* and *Setaria* (Poaceae).

Genus *Caltoris* Swinhoe, 1893

Genus *Caltoris* has four species– *C. canaraica* (Moore, [1884]), *C. kumara kumara* (Moore, 1878), *C. bromus sadasiva* Sadasivan & Kunte, 2023 and *C. philippina philippina* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1869). The commonest of these is *C. kumara*, followed by *C. philippina* and *C. canaraica.* While *C. philippina* is a low-elevation species seen from coast to 800m, *C. canaraica* is a montane species seen 600m and above, while *C. kumara* is seen from the sea level to 2400m. They are seen in all the landscapes of the state. All of them feed on various species of Bamboo and reed from *Bambusa, Dendrocalamus* Nees and *Ochlandra* (Poaceae). A new taxon *C. bromus sadasiva*, was discovered from the coastal wetlands along the southern WG, thus adding one more species to the WG checklist (Sadasivan *et al.,* 2023a). *Caltoris bromus* has been recently recorded in Kallar in Munnar and Kole wetlands of Thrissur as well. The only known hostplant being *Phragmites karka* (Retz.) Trin.ex Steud., (Poaceae).

Genus *Parnara* Moore, [1881]

The Straight Swift *Parnara bada bada* (Moore, 1878) is not uncommon in Kerala and is seen in all the landscapes below 1000m and is rare beyond this altitude. They are particularly common around the coastal wetlands where the larval host *Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf (Poaceae) is common.

Genus *Pelopidas* Walker, 1870

Pelopidas has four species in Kerala. *Pelopidas mathias mathias* (Fabricius, 1798)–The Small Branded swift is the commonest. Examination of UpF male brands is needed for species identification. *Pelopidas agna agna* (Moore, [1866]) is common, especially above 500m. *Pelopidas conjuncta narooa* (Moore, 1878) is a lowland species while *P. subochracea subochracea* (Moore, 1878) is a montane grassland species seen above 900m. All feed on various species of grasses, *Axonopus*, *Brachiaria* and *Setaria* being the local favourite for *P. mathias* and *P. agna,* and *Rottboellia* for *P. conjuncta.*

Genus *Polytremis* Mabille, 1904

Polytremis lubricans lubricans (Herrich-Schäffer, 1869) is not an uncommon species in the state and is seen in all landscapes of Kerala from the coast to 1200m. Secondary grasslands and open areas in lowlands are common haunts. The adults are avid sun-lovers and bask in the morning and the males are intensely territorial. The larvae are seen on *Imperata* and *Ochlandra* (Poaceae).

Genus *Pseudoborbo* Lee, 1966

Pseudoborbo bevani (Moore, 1878) is a small uncommon swift mostly seen in the low–mid-elevation secondary grasslands of the state. Gaonkar (1996) mentioned that the species is a common one, but in our experience, it is a rare one. The larvae feed on various small grasses.

Tribe Erionotini Distant, 1886

Genus *Erionota* Mabille, 1878

The single species *Erionota torus* Evans, 1941 (Fig. 9D), is an introduced one first reported from Lower Periyar Valley in 2013 (Anonymous, 2023a) and over the next 6 months spread across all the major landscapes in the state causing defoliation of banana plants. The outbreak is generally in concurrence with the rains, and is currently under natural control of egg parasitoids and birds like Crows and Treepies.

Genus *Gangara* Moore, [1881]

The single species *Gangara thyrsis thyrsis* (Fabricius, 1775) is a common species seen in all the landscapes of the state from lowlands to 1200m in the WG. This is the largest skipper in the state. The adults are crepuscular and the larvae feed on various species of palms and canes (Arecaceae). Both ornamental and wild palms are freely used.

Genus *Matapa* Moore, [1881]

The Common Redeye *Matapa aria* (Moore, [1866]) is a common crepuscular species distributed from the coast to about 1200m, wherever the larval hostplant *Bamboo* and *Ochlandra* are available.

Tribe Ismini Grishin, 2022

Genus *Iambrix* Watson, 1893

The sole species in this genus, *Iambrix salsala luteipalpis* (Plötz, 1886), is a common species seen in all landscapes and in elevations less than 1800m and rare thereafter. The adults keep to the low ground in open ground. It has been bred on grasses especially *Setaria barbata* (L.) Kunth. and *Axonopus compressus* (Swartz.) Beauv., (Poaceae).

Tribe Psolosini Grishin, 2022

Genus *Psolos* Staudinger, 1889

This monotypic genus is represented by *P. fuligo subfasciatus* (Moore, 1878). It is a low–midland species seen below 1100m. The habitat is riparian forests, Myristica swamps, marshes, and cultivations where its larval hosts are abundant. The species breeds on *Maranta arundinacea* L. (Marantaceae) outside the forests and *Schumannianthus virgatus* Rolfe., (Marantaceae) in jungles.

Tribe Plastingini Swinhoe 1912

Genus *Salanoemia* Eliot in Corbet & Pendlebury, 1978

Salanoemia sala (Hewitson, [1866]) (Fig. 9C), is a jungle insect seen at forest edge and in open spaces in shady primary evergreen forests with Cane brakes. They have been recorded in all the landscapes of the state from 200–1200m elevation.

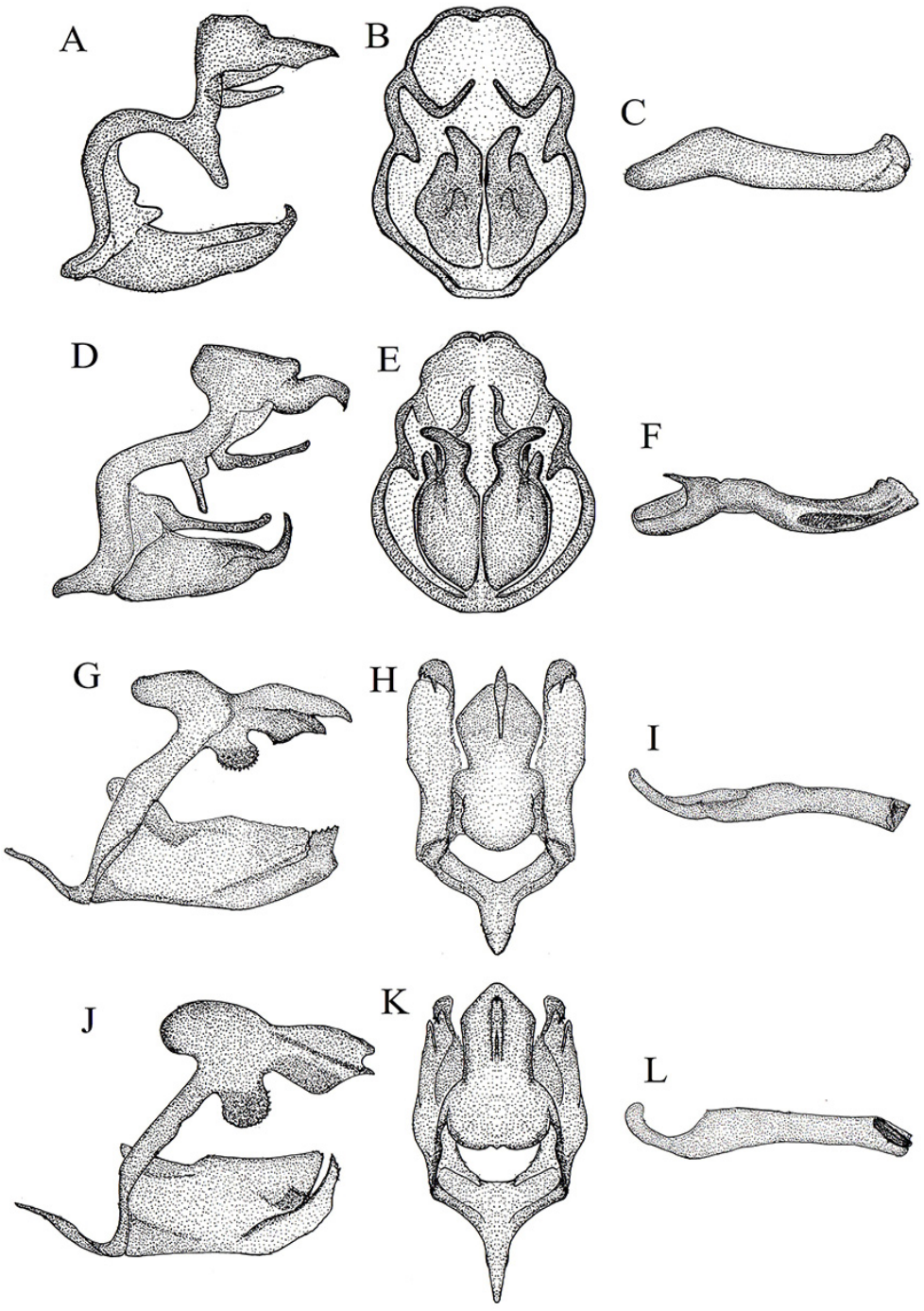


Fig. 12 Illustrations of Male Genitalia: A–C *Abisara bifasciata suffusa* Moore, 1882 — Suffused Double-banded Judy: A–left lateral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed, B– ventral view of male genitalia, C– left lateral view of the aedeagus; D–F *Abisara echerius prunosa* Moore, 1879 — Lankan Plum Judy: D–left lateral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed, E–ventral view of male genitalia, F–Left lateral view of the aedeagus; G–I *Baracus hampsoni* Elwes & Edwards, 1897 — Hampson's/Malabar Hedge Hopper: G–left lateral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed, H–ventral view of male genitalia, I–left lateral view of the aedeagus; J–L *Baracus subditus* Moore, [1884] — Yellow-striped/Montane Hedge Hopper: J–left lateral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed, K–ventral view of male genitalia, L–left lateral view of the aedeagus. Illustrations © Kalesh Sadasivan

Its rarity is puzzling because the larvae are not uncommon in the field. The early stages use *Calamus* as hostplants. The final instar larva cuts off its pupation cell from the hostplant that falls on the ground. They rarely visit flowers and have never been seen on damp patches.

Genus *Suastus* Moore, [1881]

The genus *Suastus* has two taxa *S. gremius gremius* (Fabricius, 1798) and *S. minuta bipunctus* Swinhoe, 1894 in WG and Kerala. *Suastus gremius* is a common species outside forest areas of the state in its low–-midlands where it's larval host plants palms *Cocos* and *Borassus* (Arecaceae) are available. *Suastus minuta* is a rare species seen only in the primary evergreen forests with Cane brakes (*Calamus*). It is also recorded from all the landscapes of the state. The preferred larval host plants are *Calamus travancoricus* Bedd. ex Becc. and *C. brandisii* Becc., (Arecaceae).

Tribe Taractrocerini Voss, 1952

Genus *Cephrenes* Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914

The Plain Palm Dart *Cephrenes acalle oceanica* (Mabille, 1904) was added to Kerala and the WG checklist by Sadasivan and Prakash (2009b), from Thiruvananthapuram and described its early stages. The species is seen throughout the state in the lowlands and plains of all landscapes. The preferred larval host are *Cocos* and *Borassus* (Arecaceae).

Genus *Oriens* Evans, 1932

The genus *Oriens* has two species in WG and Kerala–*O. concinna* (Elwes & Edwards, 1897) and *O. goloides* (Moore, [1881]). *Oriens goloides* is a common grass-feeding skipper common in all landscapes of the state from the coast to 1800m in the WG. *Oriens concinna* (Fig. 10B) is an uncommon montane species restricted to the subtropical belt and above 800m. Both the species feed on *Ischaemum* L., *Axonopus* P.Beauv., *Setaria* P.Beauv and *Cyrtococcum* Stapf (Poaceae).

Genus *Potanthus* Scudder, 1872

Potanthus is represented by five closely similar species that need examination of male genitalia for species confirmation. The commonest of them is *P. palnia palnia* (Evans, 1914) is seen from sea-level to 2500m in the WG. *Potanthus pseudomaesa* (Moore, [1881]) is not uncommon in the low–midlands of the state. *Potanthus pava pava* (Fruhstorfer, 1911) is a jungle insect and is uncommon. *Potanthus diana* (Evans, 1932) and *P. pallidus* (Evans, 1932) are montane grassland species, the former is seen from 500–1800m while the latter is distributed in the highlands above 1800 m in Anamalai and Nilgiri landscape. All of them feed on grasses like *Ischaemum*, *Axonopus*, *Setaria,* and *Cyrtococcum*; and *P. pava* on *Ochlandra* as well.

Genus *Taractrocera* Butler, [1870]

Grass Darts are skippers of open areas and are generally very local in distribution. Two species are seen in WG and Kerala. *Taractrocera ceramas* (Hewitson, 1868) is generally a locally abundant montane species seen above 900m in the hills, but they do come to foothills during altitudinal migrations. *Taractrocera maevius* (Fabricius, 1793) is not very common in the state in contrast to its common name. It is distributed in the low-midlands. Both species feed on numerous soft grasses. *Axonopus* and *Setaria* were readily accepted in captivity.

Genus *Telicota* Moore, [1881]

The 'Palm Darts' of genus *Telicota* seen in WG and Kerala are *T. bambusae bambusae* (Moore, 1878) and *T. colon colon* (Fabricius, 1775). The name Palm Dart seems to be a misnomer as none of the species in our region uses Palms (Arecaceae), as larval hosts, they all feed on coarse grasses, reeds or bamboo, hence the common name of Reed-darts may be more appropriate for them. Both are common species throughout the low-midlands of Kerala (<1200m). The former feeds on *Bambusa*, *Dendrocalamus,* and *Ochlandra,* while the latter feeds only on coarse grasses and reeds like *Brachiaria* (Trin.) Griseb., *Saccharum* L., and *Phragmites* Adans. *Telicota bambusae* is more of a jungle insect, while *T. colon* is somewhat a lowland marsh-mangrove species.

Tribe Unkanini Koçak & Seven, 1997

Genus *Hyarotis* Moore, [1881]

Hyarotis adrastus praba (Moore, [1866]) is the only confirmed species recorded from Kerala. It uses *Calamus* sp. as the larval host and the regional preference is for *C. brandisii.* This skipper is not uncommon in the low–midlands of the whole state wherever its larval hosts are available. *Hyarotis coorga* Evans, 1949 is another species reported from Coorg, and Gaonkar (1996) stated it as rare in Kerala. There is only an unconfirmed sight record near Kalindi River, Thirunelli in Wayanad in May 2009 (KS), hence this species is transferred to the supplementary list for want of confirmation. The authors have many photographic records from Sampaje Ghat, across the Kasaragod border in Karnataka since early 2023. Earlier considered a subspecies of *Hyarotis microstictum* (Wood-Mason & de Nicéville, [1887]), the authors consider the WG taxon as a distinct species based on the differences in venation and male genitalia. The southeast Asian taxon has males with hindwing vein 7 origin at the middle of the end-cell and base, while in WG taxon it is near to the end-cell than the base. The male genitalia are also different in them with clasp bearing a well-defined angular projection in *H. microstictum,* while the clasp lacks that angled projection on the cuiller in *H. coorga* (see Figs. 13 J–M).

Genus *Quedara* Swinhoe, 1919

A single taxon *Quedara basiflava* (de Nicéville, 1889) is seen in the state (Fig. 9H). It is restricted to the primary evergreen forests and cane-brakes of all landscapes in the state below 1200m. Males may be seen occasionally on damp patches. The larvae are common in the field on the *Calamus*, the regional favourite being *C. brandisii* Becc.

Subfamily Pyrginae Burmeister, 1878

Tribe Carcharodini Verity, 1940

Genus *Gomalia* Moore, 1879

Gomalia elma albofasciata Moore, 1879 (Fig. 9E), is seen on the eastern slopes of all the landscapes. It is a dryland species common on the eastern rain-shadow slopes of WG and extends further into the Tamil Nadu plains. The local records are Chinnar and Walayar in Palghat. Gaonkar (1996) considered it to be absent in Kerala. The species is biogeographically an African element. Larvae prefer *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet (Malvaceae) as host plant.

Genus *Spialia* Swinhoe, [1912]

Spialia galba (Fabricius, 1793) is a common lowland species recorded in all the landscapes. The butterfly is seen below 700m in the region. Gaonkar (1996) reported it as rare. Larvae have been reared on Malvaceae and Sterculiaceae. *Sida rhombifolia* L. and *Waltheria indica* L., (Malvaceae) are the regional favourites.

Subfamily Tagiadinae Mabille, 1878

Tribe Celaenorrhinini Swinhoe, 1912

The tribe has three genera *Celaenorrhinus* Hübner, [1819], *Pseudocoladenia* Shirôzu & Saigusa, 1962 and *Sarangesa* Moore, [1881].

Genus *Celaenorrhinus* Hübner, [1819]

This genus is represented by four species in WG of which all are reported for the state. They are *C. leucocera* (Kollar, [1844]), *C. ambareesa* (Moore, [1866]), *C. fusca* (Hampson, 1888), and *C. putra* (Moore, [1866]). *Celaenorrhinus leucocera* is a common species seen in all the landscapes below 1000 m. The butterfly like the others of the genus has the habit of hiding under leaves. The hostplants are from Acanthaceae and the regionally preferred is *Strobilanthes ciliatus* Nees, (Acanthaceae). *Celaenorrhinus ambareesa* is an uncommon species and has been reported in all the landscapes below 1000m except Agasthyamalais. Gaonkar (1996) considered it common in all districts of the state. Early stages are seen on *Strobilanthes* sp. (Acanthaceae). *Celaenorrhinus fusca* is a montane species seen in all the landscapes above 1000m. It was reared on *Strobilanthes asperrimus* Nees. *Celaenorrhinus putra* is a recent addition to the state and it was observed in all landscapes below 1200m. Larvae are seen on *S. ciliatus* Nees (Acanthaceae).

Genus *Pseudocoladenia* Shirôzu & Saigusa, 1962

Pseudocoladenia dan dan (Fabricius, 1787) is a common species of the state seen in all landscapes and elevations. The males are attracted to flowers and bird droppings. The larvae have been bred on *Achyranthes aspera* L., (Amaranthaceae).

Genus *Sarangesa* Moore, [1881]

This genus has two species *S. dasahara davidsoni* Swinhoe, 1912 and *S. purendra hopkinsi* Evans, 1921. *Sarangesa dasahara davidsoni* is a common species seen in all landscapes and is more common in the lowlands and foothills of WG. The larvae feed on Acanthaceae. *Sarangesa purendra hopkinsi* is very rare and has been reported on the eastern slopes of all the landscapes but in Kerala, these are seen in the plains and laterite hillocks of Palghat and northwards towards Kannur and have been recorded on the hills bordering the Palghat Gap. Yates (1931a, b) has no records from Coorg and Larsen (1988) also failed to find it in Nilgiris. Gaonkar (1996) considered it rare. They have not been recorded on the western slopes of the landscapes south of Palghat Gap. The species is a dry-land one and much common on the drier Tamil Nadu plains and it has reached the western slopes of the WG through the Palghat Gap and colonized suitable habitats in its vicinity.

Tribe Tagiadini Mabille, 1878

Tagiadini has five genera, *Abaratha* Wallengren, 1857, *Coladenia* Moore, [1881], *Gerosis* Mabille, 1903, *Tagiades* Hübner, [1819] and *Tapena* Moore, [1881].

Genus *Abaratha* Moore, 1881

Caprona Wallengren, 1857 and *Odontoptilum* de Nicéville, 1890 are currently considered as *Abaratha* Moore, 1881, after the recent revision by Zhang *et al.* (2022). *Abaratha* has four species in the state–*A. angulata angulata* (Felder, 1862), *A. ransonnettii potiphera* (Hewitson, 1873), *A. alida vespa* Evans, 1949 and *A. agama agama* (Moore, [1858]). *Abaratha ransonnettii potiphera* is a common species of deciduous and mixed forests at elevations less than 800m. The adults are very territorial and seen around their host plants. The larvae have been bred on *Helicteres isora* L. and *Triumfetta* Jacq. (Malvaceae). *Abaratha angulata angulata* is uncommon and a resident of dry-deciduous and mixed forests below 800m. It is recorded in all the landscapes and it has been bred on Bombacaceae, Malvaceae, Sapindaceae and Tiliaceae. *Abaratha alida vespa* is a rare species with personal records from Coorg and Agasthyamalais in Kerala. The species is a dryland one and so far, has not been recorded on the western slopes of other landscapes. There are

Table 10. Overview of taxonomic diversity of butterflies of Kerala

Family	Taxonomic Unit			
	Subfamilies	Tribes	Genera	Species
Papilionidae	1	3	4	19
Pieridae	2	6	14	32
Nymphalidae	10	19	47	97
Riodinidae	1	1	1	2
Lycaenidae	5	14	56	96
Hesperiidae	4	8	46	82
Total	23	51	168	328

Table 11. Most species-rich butterfly genera of Kerala (with > 5 species)

No.	Genera	Family	No. of species
1	*Papilio*	Papilionidae	10
2	*Ypthima*	Nymphalidae	9
3	*Mycalesis*	Nymphalidae	8
4	*Nacaduba*	Lycaenidae	7
5	*Cigaritis*	Lycaenidae	7
6	*Eurema*	Pieridae	6
7	*Appias*	Pieridae	6
8	*Junonia*	Nymphalidae	6
9	*Graphium*	Papilionidae	5
10	*Colotis*	Pieridae	5
11	*Neptis*	Nymphalidae	5
12	*Arhopala*	Lycaenidae	5
13	*Potanthus*	Hesperiidae	5

distinct seasonal morphs. Gaonkar (1996) considered it common, which is not the case. *Abaratha agama agama* is a species having similar habits and distribution as *A. alida*. Well-marked seasonal forms are seen. The authors have personal records from Achankovil and Periyar. It has not been reported from any other landscapes. Gaonkar (1996) considered its presence in Kerala doubtful.

Genus *Coladenia* Moore, [1881]

Coladenia indrani indra Evans, 1926 is a ubiquitous insect seen from the coastal region to the highest reaches of the WG. Their success is due to the polyphagous nature and diapausing ability of their larvae. The authors have observed the larvae stay in diapause for more than three months during the dry winter times. Adults are seen on flowers and occasionally on lights. The host plants fall in Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Mimosaceae and Tiliaceae, and the local favourite is *Grewia* sp. (Malvaceae).

Genus *Gerosis* Mabille, 1903

Gerosis bhagava bhagava (Moore, [1866]) is an insect generally seen in deciduous and mixed forests in elevations less than 500m. Males are very territorial and they engage in aerial flights in the bright sun that last for hours around canopies of 10m or more resembling the behaviour of *H. nilgirica*. Males are seen on damp patches on drying riverbeds. They have been recorded on all the landscapes in the state. Gaonkar (1996) considered it as common, but we found it rare. Larvae have been bred only on *Dalbergia lanceolaria* L., (Fabaceae).

Genus *Tagiades* Hübner, [1819]

Three species are found in the state. They are *Tagiades obscurus* Mabille, 1877, *T. silvia* Evans, 1934, and *T. litigiosa litigiosa* Möschler, 1878. All the species are seen in all the landscapes of the state. Males are seen on flowers and damp earth. Males take vantage points on vegetation from where they launch attacks on similar species, but often they share the area amicably with males of *Oriens goloides*. Early stages of all *Tagiades* feed on climbers of the genus *Dioscorea*. *Tagiades litigiosa* is the commonest among the three and is seen from the coastal region to the crest of the Ghats and is much uncommon on the eastern slopes. *Tagiades silvia* is not an uncommon species and shares the habits and habitat of *T. litigiosa*. *Tagiades obscurus* is a rare species and is restricted to the foothills and elevation up to 1800m on the WG. The habits are similar to others of the genus. Gaonkar (1996) reported it as common.

Genus *Tapena* Moore, [1881]

Tapena thwaitesi Moore, [1881] is an uncommon butterfly seen below 700 m in all the landscapes. It is primarily a resident of deciduous and mixed forests at low elevations and well-wooded countryside. Gaonkar (1996) reported it as rare. The larvae unlike the adults are common on the preferred hostplant *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb., (Fabaceae).

2) *Description of new taxon*

***Tajuria maculata sureshi* Sadasivan, Jose, and Augustine ssp. nov.**

Holotype. (Fig. 16 J–K)—♂ TLRG 1010; Peermade, Idukki District, Kerala State; Col. JJ &TA; 26.x.2023, 1030m ASL., dry pinned specimen; ex larvae on *Taxillus* (Loranthaceae); will be deposited in the insect collections of ZSI, Kozhikode, Kerala, India. (Acession Number: ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV.29901)

Paratypes. 1male and 2 females (Fig. 16 L–M)—♂, TLRG 1011; ♀ TLRG 1012, ♀ TLRG 1013 bearing the same data as the holotype; dry pinned specimens; ex larvae; will be deposited in the insect collections of ZSI, Kozhikode, Kerala, India (Acession Number:ZSI/WGRC/IR/INV.29902) and BNHS, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

Other materials studied— 15♂ & 21♀; 26.x.2023, 1030m ASL., dry specimens in envelope; ex larvae on *Taxillus* (Loranthaceae); 1♂ and 2♀, 24.x.2020, Elappara, Idukki District, Kerala State; Col. JJ &TA, 1000m, ex larvae on *Taxillus*, dry specimens in envelope.

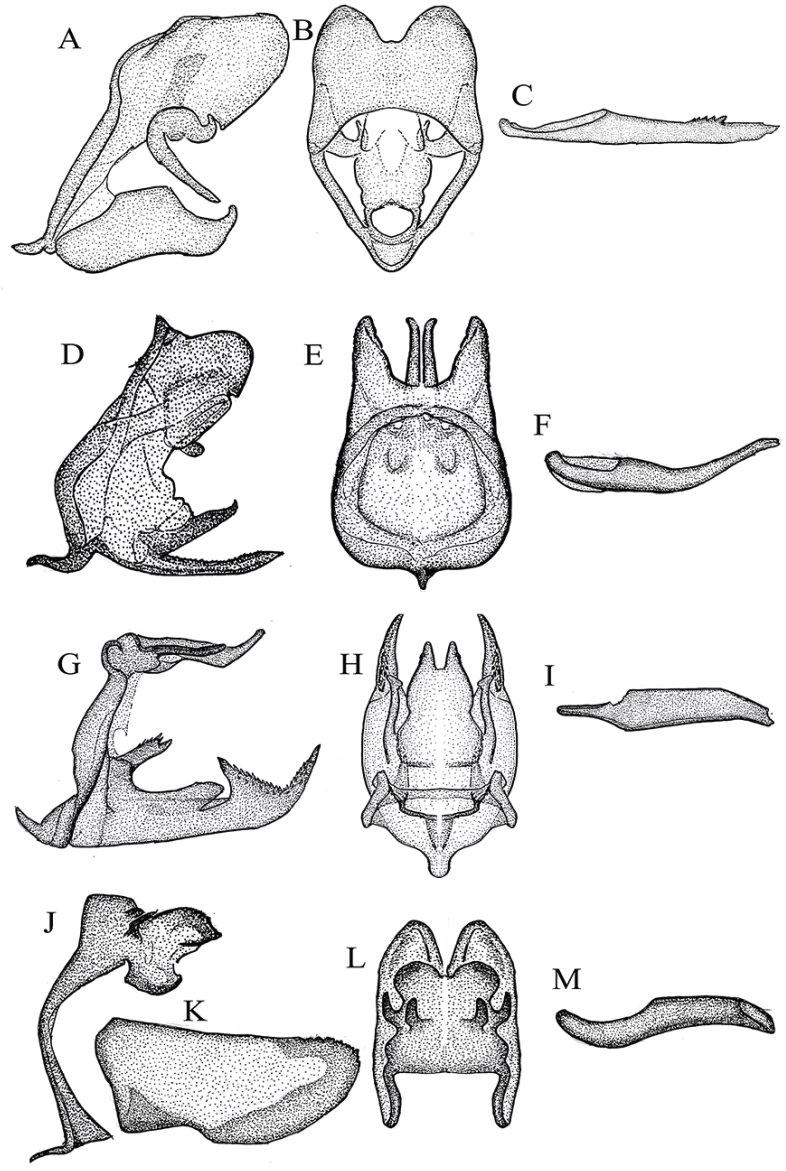


Fig. 13 Illustrations of male genitalia: A–C *Bindahara moorei* Fruhstorfer, 1904 — Blue-bordered Plane: A–left lateral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed, B–dorsal view of uncus, C–left lateral view of the aedeagus; D–F *Ancema sudica* (Evans, 1926) — Sahyadri Silver Royal D–left lateral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed, E–dorsal view of uncus, F–left lateral view of the aedeagus; G–I *Halpe hindu* Evans, 1937 — ndian Ace, Sahyadri Banded Ace: G–left lateral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed, H–dorsal view of uncus, I–left lateral view of the aedeagus; J–M *Hyarotis coorga* Evans, 1949 — Coorg Brush Flitter: J–left lateral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed, K–lateral view of the left valva; L–dorsal view of uncus, M–left lateral view of the aedeagus. Illustrations © Kalesh Sadasivan

Description of the male holotype.

Head, thorax, and abdomen: Palpi does not extend higher than level of eyes, bearing white hairs, except on dorsum of segments, extreme tip of terminal segment white; head with hairs all around eyes and centrally between attachment's antennae with white hairs; eyes black; antennae black with extreme tip brown, shaft of basal antennomeres and medially speckled in white scales; head between palpi and near base of antennae black; head dorsally bears black hairs with some greyish black hairs in

Table 12. Distribution of Butterfly species amongst landscapes of Kerala

Landscapes	Pap*	Pier*	Nymp*	Riod*	Lyc*	Hesp*	Total
Western Ghats	19	34	100	2	99	83	337
Kerala	19	32	97	2	96	82	328
Coorg	19	29	85	1	83	76	293
Wayanad	17	26	86	1	84	72	286
Nilgiris	19	32	91	1	89	76	308
Anamalai	19	32	92	2	89	79	313
Periyar	19	30	91	2	85	77	304
Agasthyamala	18	24	85	1	81	76	285

Pap–Papilionidae, Pier–Pieridae, Nymp–Nymphalidae, Riod–Riodinidae, Lyc–Lycaenidae, Hesp–Hesperiidae

Table 13. Distribution of endemic species amongst landscapes of Kerala

Landscapes	Pap*	Pier*	Nymp*	Riod*	Lyc*	Hesp*	Total
Coorg	3	2	10	0	5	9	29
Wayanad	3	2	11	0	4	7	27
Nilgiris	3	3	12	0	5	9	32
Anamalai	3	3	15	0	4	10	35
Periyar	3	2	13	0	5	10	33
Agasthyamala	3	2	10	0	4	9	28

Note: *Pap–Papilionidae, Pier–Pieridae, Nymp–Nymphalidae, Riod–Riodinidae, Lyc–Lycaenidae, Hesp–Hesperiidae

between; thorax covered with long hairs, blue metallic sheen on dorsum; abdomen dorsally black with space moderately long whitish grey hairs; ventrum of head, thorax, abdomen covered in white hairs. Legs white, claws black.

Forewing. Length 16mm. UpF (Fig. 16K)–Termen straight, apex pointed, costa mildly arched, dorsum finely concave inwards; general color dark velvety black with patch of bluish scales in basal half of 1a, basal two-thirds of space 1b, basal half of space 2; some sparse bluish scales may be seen in basal region of space 3; scales in mid space 1b and 2 are paler and almost whitish; spaces 1, 2, basal half of cell, and basal border of dorsum clothed with long greyish-blue hairs. Unf (Fig. 16 J)–General color white with black spots as follows,– space 1b has a pair of contiguous vertically oval black submarginal and postdiscal spots; space 2 has a basally placed vertically oval black spot and small one submarginally; space 3 has a vertically oval large oval spot just distal to its middle, and a small submarginal one; cell bears two oval spots (postbasal and discal); space 4 has a single large submarginal spot; space 5 with one large oval post discal spot and a small submarginal spot; space 6 has two large oval spots: one at its middle, other at submarginal region, beyond this space is suffused with black; space 7 has a small transverse spot just beyond its middle; and space 8 had a transverse basal spot contiguous with basal cell spot; termen and apex margined finely in black; cilia white, finely alternating with blue. *Hindwing*. UpH (Fig. 16K)–general color velvety black, marked with a large patch of blue scales occupying much of spaces 1 to 4 except its extreme base and margin which are black; space 1, space 2, and basal half of cell clothed with long greyish-blue hairs; space 7 wholly and space 8 nearly black, costal side of 8 and whole of space above it along costa white till its basal

third which is greyish white; tornus margined with black, two tornal tails black with its extreme tip white; space 1b and adjoining dorsum white.

UnH–bands and patterns as in Fig. 16 J; general color white with black spots–space 1bears three basal oval spots and three streaks post-discally; space 2 has two vertically oval spots post discal and submarginal; space 3, 4, & 5 with large vertically oval postdiscal and small vertical black submarginal streak; cell bears a large vertically oval end cell spot and a small spot at its middle near origin of vein 2; space 7 with discal and submarginal oval spots; space 8 with large basal, discal, and a small submarginal spot; a marginal thin band of black along termen starting at tornus and thinning towards apex; tornus marked with suffused black scaling with a hue of blue in white ground color; cilia white alternating bluish; long hairs along base of spaces, 1, 2, cell and 8.

Genitalia. as illustrated in Figs. 14A–F.

Description of the female.

Head, thorax, and abdomen: As in males. *Wing.* (Fig. 16 L&M). Length 19mm. Unf and Unh– as in males, except rounded apex and rounded termen. UpF & UpH–as in males except darker greyish black instead of black, upper side with blue scales replaced by white, and blue color being restricted to basal region; UpF space 3 from base to its middle third entirely white scaled; tornus, tornal tails, hairs and cilia as in males; spots on underside partially showing through white of Fw and Hw.

Diagnosis: The new subspecies differs from the nominate taxon with the males lacking the intense bluish white scales on three-fourths basal spaces 4, 5, and inferior half of the basal aspect of cell, and in having the broader black scaling on the Hw termen, which is narrower in the nominate taxon. The spot in 5 UpF in *T. m. sureshi* **sp. nov.** is midway between the large oval spot in space 4 and 6, while in the nominate taxon spot in 5 is consciously nearer to spot in 6 than to spot in 4. The male genitalia of the new species differ from the nominate taxon in the shape of the cuiller which is much produced in the new taxon, and the shape of the distal inner anal margin of the male valva which more incurved in the nominate taxon (Fig. 14G). In addition, the aedeagus differs especially in the curvature of the endophallus (Fig. 14H), on comparison with fig. 9 in Corbet (1940).

Variation: occasionally females will have spot in 5 is distinctly nearer to spot in 6 than to spot in 4 on UpF.

Etymology. The new species is named after Suresh Elamon, a pioneer in natural history and butterfly studies in Kerala.

Distribution. In all the landscapes of the state above 500 m.

3) *Endemism*

Kerala state has all 41 species that are strict WG endemics. This includes three species of Papilionidae, three Pieridae, 18 Nymphalidae, six Lycaenidae, and 11 Hesperiidae (Table 4). Among the landscapes Anamalai had the highest number of WG endemics (35 species), followed by Nilgiris (32 species), then Periyar (32 species), Coorg (28 species),Wayanad (27 species), while Agasthyamalais had 27 species (Table 6). This is possibly because of the land area and habitat heterogeneity including the elevational gradient in the richer landscapes. The list of WG endemic species and their distribution is given in Table 7. Distribution of endemic species in the various landscapes of Kerala is provided in Table 13.

The Papilionidae– *Troides minos, Papilio dravidarum,* and *Graphium teredon* are endemic to southern India and are recorded outside WG proper, hence taken out of the strict Western Ghats endemic list. *Pachliopta pandiyana*, *P. liomedon* and *P. buddha* are strictly endemic to the WG as far as known.

In Pieridae–*Eurema nilgiriensis* is restricted to WG south of Agumbe. *Colias nilagiriensis* is a high-elevation endemic of the WG found only in Nilgiri landscape and Anamalai landscape in elevations more than 1800 m. *Appias wardii* is a strict WG endemic which may be eventually recorded from Eastern Ghats as well. *Prioneris*

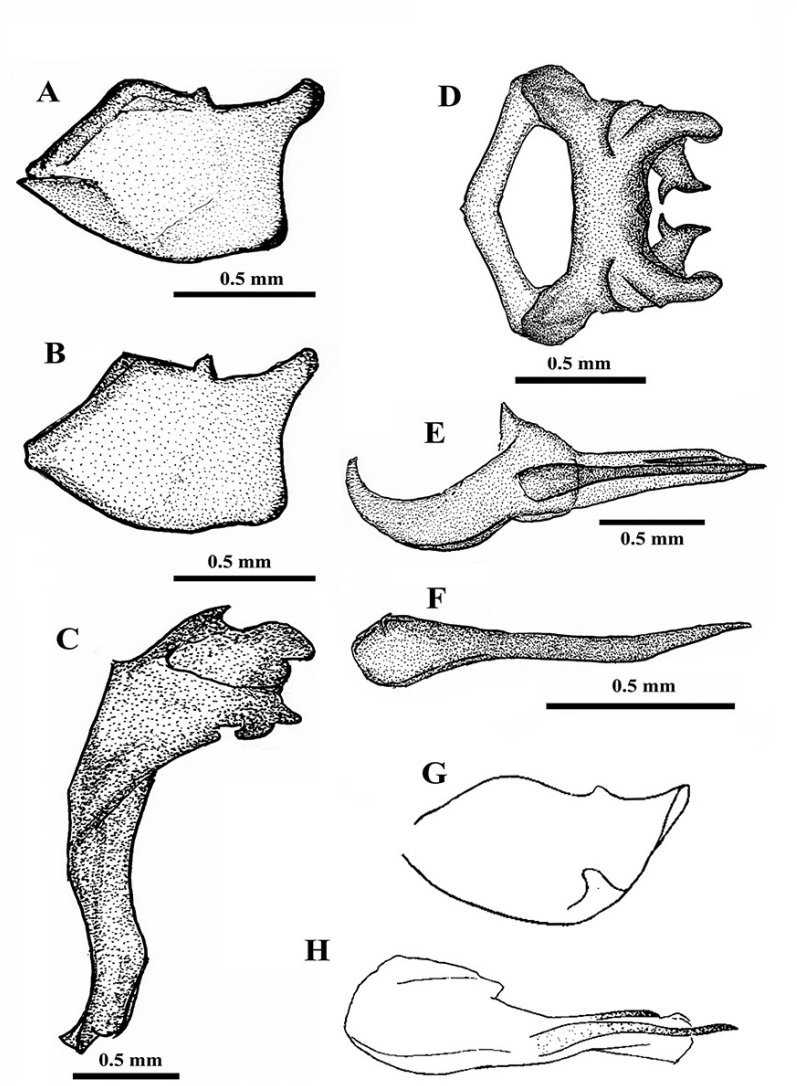


Fig. 14 *Tajuria maculata sureshi* Sadasivan, Jose, and Augustine ssp. nov., Illustrations of Male Genitalia: A–medial view of the right valva; B–lateral view of the left valva; C–lateral view of uncus, tegumen and vinculum; D–dorsal view of the uncus; E–left lateral view of the aedeagus with the endophallus in situ; F–left lateral view of the endophallus; G–medial view of the right valva of nominate subspecies after Corbet (1940); H–left lateral view of the aedeagus with the endophallus in-situ after Corbet and Pendlebury (1992). Illustrations © Kalesh Sadasivan

sita is found in south India and Sri Lanka. *Pareronia ceylanica ceylanica* is seen in WG and Sri Lanka.

Among Nymphalidae–*Discophora lepida lepida* and *Elymnias caudata* are seen occupying parts southern India outside WG proper and hence removed from the strict WG endemic list. *Parantirrhoea marshalli* is a strict WG endemic seen restricted to *Ochlandra* patches below 1200m south of Agumbe. *Mycalesis patina* has been recorded from Eastern Ghats (Pachamalai) (TA & EK, per. obs.) and hence not a strict Western Ghat endemic so redesignated as a South Indian endemic. *Amathusia travancorica* Kunte. 2024, is endemic to Periyar and Agasthyamala landscapes. *Mycalesis orcha* and *M. igilia* are WG endemics and the latter is seen in all landscapes in Kerala except the Periyar region and Agasthyamalais. The exact delineation of their distributions needs further investigation. *Telinga adolphei* is restricted to high elevations of Nilgiris and Wayanad and Coorg landscapes more than 1200m in WG north of Palghat Gap. *Telinga davisoni* is restricted to the Anjanad slopes-Palni Hills of the Anamalai

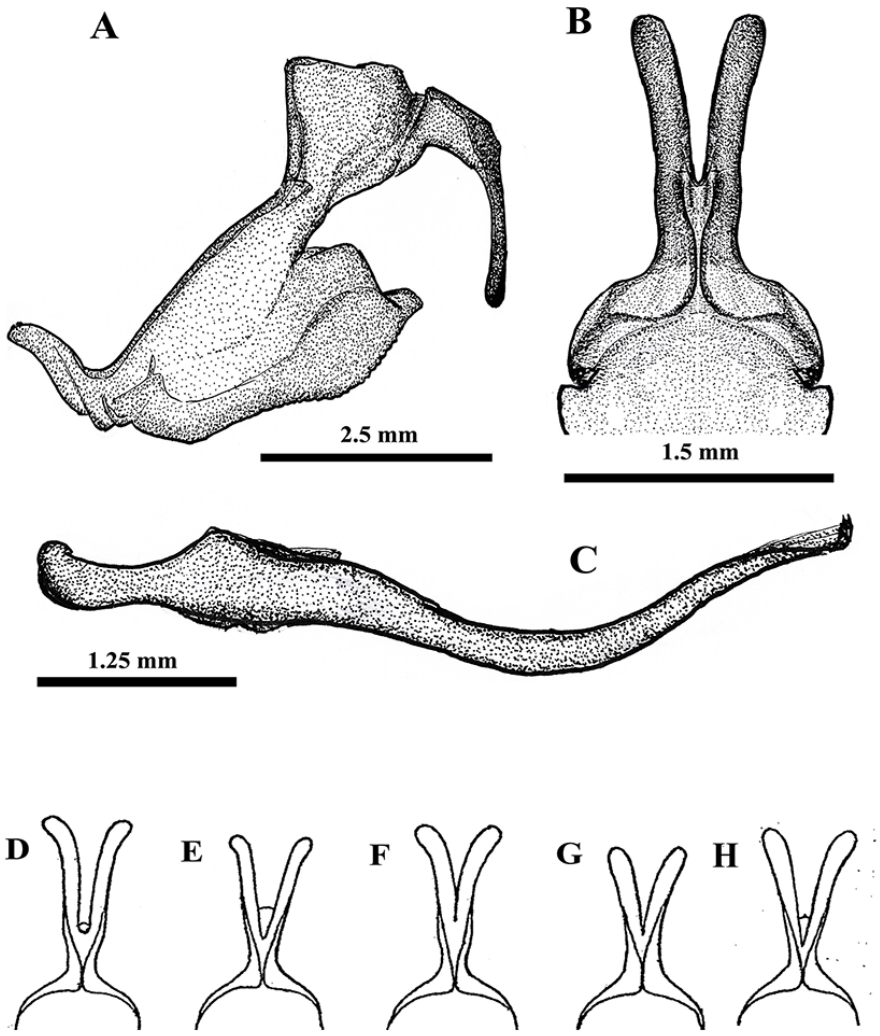


Fig. 15 *Amathusia travancorica,* Kunte 2024, Illustrations of Male Genitalia: A–left lateral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed; B–dorsal view of the uncus; C–left lateral view of the aedeagus; D–uncus of *Amathusia friderici* Fruhstorfer, 1904 & *A. utana* Corbet and Pendlebury, 1936; E–uncus of *Amathusia binghami* Fruhstorfer, 1904; F–uncus of *Amathusia phidippus* (L.) & *A. gunneryi* Pendlebury, 1936; G–uncus of *Amathusia andamanensis* Fruhstorfer, 1899; H–uncus of *Amathusia taenia* Fruhstorfer, 1899. Illustrations © Kalesh Sadasivan, A–C based on TLRG males and D–H based on Corbet & Pendlebury (1992)

landscape in the southern Western Ghats. *Telinga oculus* is a high-elevation endemic seen in mountains more than 1200m in Anamalai, Periyar, and Agasthyamala landscapes in the Western Ghats south of Palghat Gap. *Ypthima chenu* (is seen both north and south of Palghat Gap in Western Ghats in elevations more than 900m. *Ypthima ypthimoides* is recorded in Anamalai, Periyar, and Agasthyamala landscapes above 600m south of Palghat Gap. *Ypthima tabella* has been recorded in all landscapes except Agasthyamalais. *Ypthima singala,* seen in south India and Sri Lanka, was discovered from Chinnar in 2018, and will be found on the eastern slopes of Anamalai, Periyar, and Agasthyamala landscapes. *Ypthima striata* is a rain-shadow slope species, recorded in the eastern slopes of Nilgiri, Periyar, and Agasthyamala Landscapes in Kerala, and plains of Tamil Nadu, and parts of South-eastern Karnataka. *Symphaedra nais* (Forster, 1771)—Baronet is seen in Peninsular India, and Western Himalayas (Anonymous, 2023b). *Zipaetis saitis* is a low–

Table 14: Butterflies of Kerala that have migratory movements.

No.	Family	Common Name-Subspecies scientific Name
1	Papilionidae	*Pachliopta aristolochiae aristolochiae* (Fabricius, 1775) — Indian Common Rose
2	Papilionidae	*Pachliopta hector* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Crimson Rose
3	Papilionidae	*Papilio demoleus demoleus* Linnaeus, 1758 — Northern Lime Swallowtail
4	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona pomona* (Fabricius, 1775) — Oriental Lemon Emigrant
5	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Mottled Emigrant
6	Pieridae	*Appias (Catophaga) albina swinhoei* (Moore, 1905) — Peninsular/Sahyadri Common Albatross
7	Pieridae	*Appias (Hiposcritia) indra shiva* (Swinhoe, 1885) — Sahyadri Plain Puffin
8	Pieridae	*Appias wardii* (Moore, 1884) — Sahyadri/Ward's/Lesser Albatross
9	Pieridae	*Belenois aurota aurota* (Fabricius, 1793) — Indian Pioneer
10	Pieridae	*Cepora nerissa phryne* (Fabricius, 1775) — Dakhan Common Gull
11	Pieridae	*Leptosia nina nina* (Fabricius, 1793) — Oriental Psyche
12	Pieridae	*Colotis fausta fulvia* (Wallace, 1867) — Dakhan Large Salmon Arab
13	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda leda* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Common Evening Brown
14	Nymphalidae	*Phalanta phalantha phalantha* (Drury, [1773]) — Oriental Common Leopard
15	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas bolina jacintha* (Drury, 1773) — Oriental Great Eggfly
16	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas misippus* (Linnaeus, 1764) — Danaid Eggfly
17	Nymphalidae	*Cirrochroa thais thais* (Fabricius, 1787) — Sahyadri Yeoman
18	Nymphalidae	*Junonia almana almana* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Peacock Pansy
19	Nymphalidae	*Junonia hierta hierta* (Fabricius, 1798) — Oriental Yellow Pansy
20	Nymphalidae	*Junonia iphita iphita* (Cramer, [1779]) — Chocolate Pansy
21	Nymphalidae	*Junonia lemonias lemonias* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Chinese Lemon Pansy
22	Nymphalidae	*Junonia orithya swinhoei* Butler, 1885 — Pale Blue Pansy
23	Nymphalidae	*Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Painted Lady
24	Nymphalidae	*Danaus chrysippus chrysippus* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Plain Tiger
25	Nymphalidae	*Danaus genutia genutia* (Cramer, [1779]) — Oriental Striped Tiger
26	Nymphalidae	*Euploea core core* (Cramer, [1780]) — Indian Common Crow
27	Nymphalidae	*Euploea klugii kollari* Felder & Felder, [1865] — Brown King Crow
28	Nymphalidae	*Euploea sylvester coreta* (Godart, 1819) — Double-branded Black Crow
29	Nymphalidae	*Parantica aglea aglea* (Stoll, [1782]) — Coromandel Glassy Tiger
30	Nymphalidae	*Tirumala limniace exoticus* (Gmeìlin, 1790) — Oriental Blue Tiger
31	Nymphalidae	*Tirumala septentrionis dravidarum* Fruhstorfer, 1899 — Dakhan Dark Blue Tiger
32	Lycaenidae	*Jamides bochus bochus* (Stoll, [1782]) — Indian Dark Cerulean
33	Lycaenidae	*Lampides boeticus* (Linnaeus, 1767) — Pea Blue
34	Hesperiidae	*Badamia exclamationis* (Fabricius, 1775) — Brown Awl
35	Hesperiidae	*Hasora chromus chromus* (Cramer, [1780]) — Oriental Common Banded Awl
36	Hesperiidae	*Pelopidas mathias mathias* (Fabricius, 1798) — Dakhan Small Branded Swift

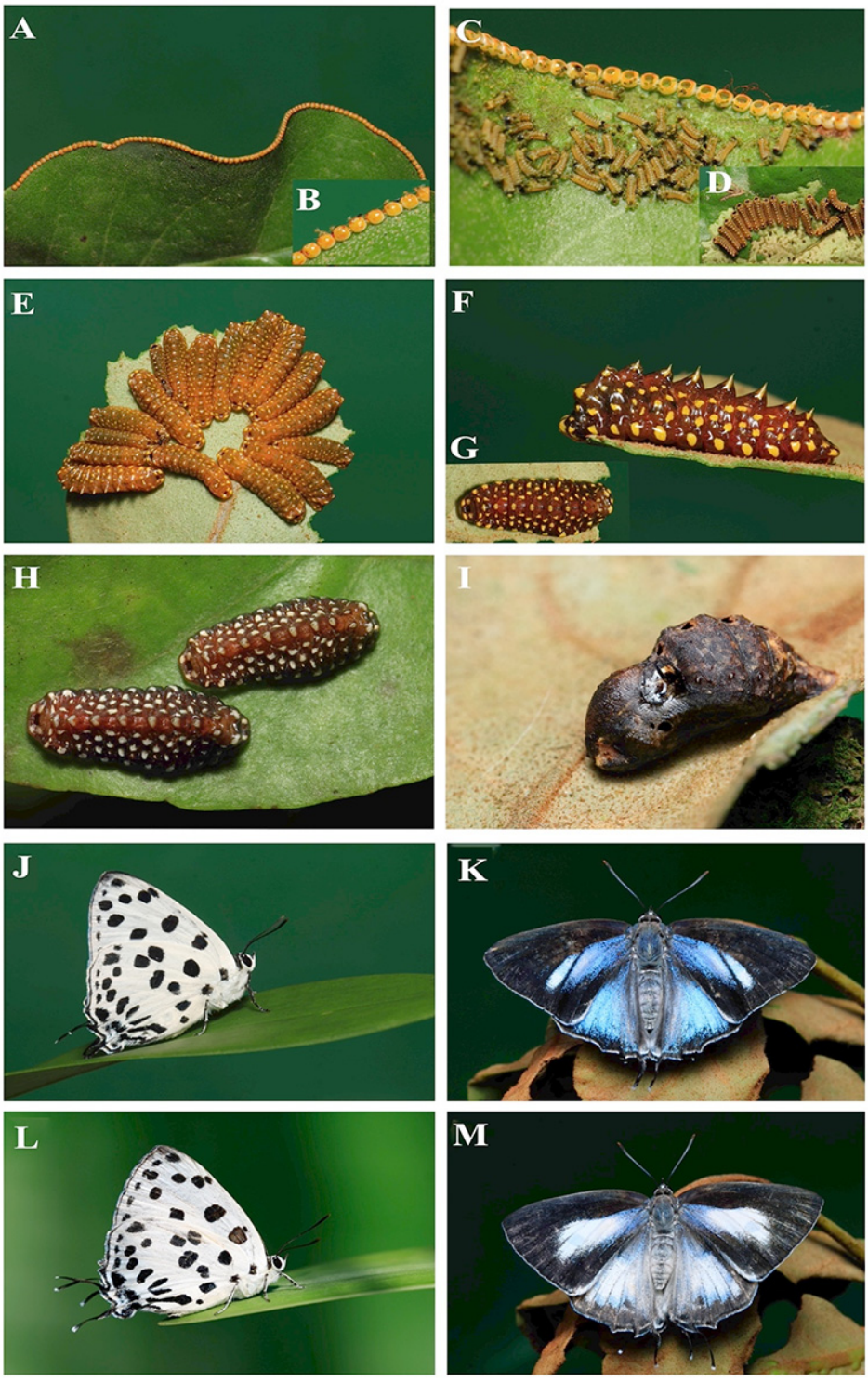


Fig. 16 *Tajuria maculata sureshi* Sadasivan, Jose, and Augustine **ssp. nov.**, Lifecycle: A–Egg batch laid along the leaf edge; B–closeup of eggs; C–first instar larvae; D–second instar larvae; E–third instar larvae; F–fourth instar larvae lateral view; G–fourth instar larvae dorsal view; H–final instar larvae; I–pupa; J–ventral view of holotype male TLRG 1010; K–dorsal view of holotype male TLRG 1010; L–ventral view of paratype female TLRG 1012; M–dorsal view of paratype female TLRG 1012. © Jebin Jose

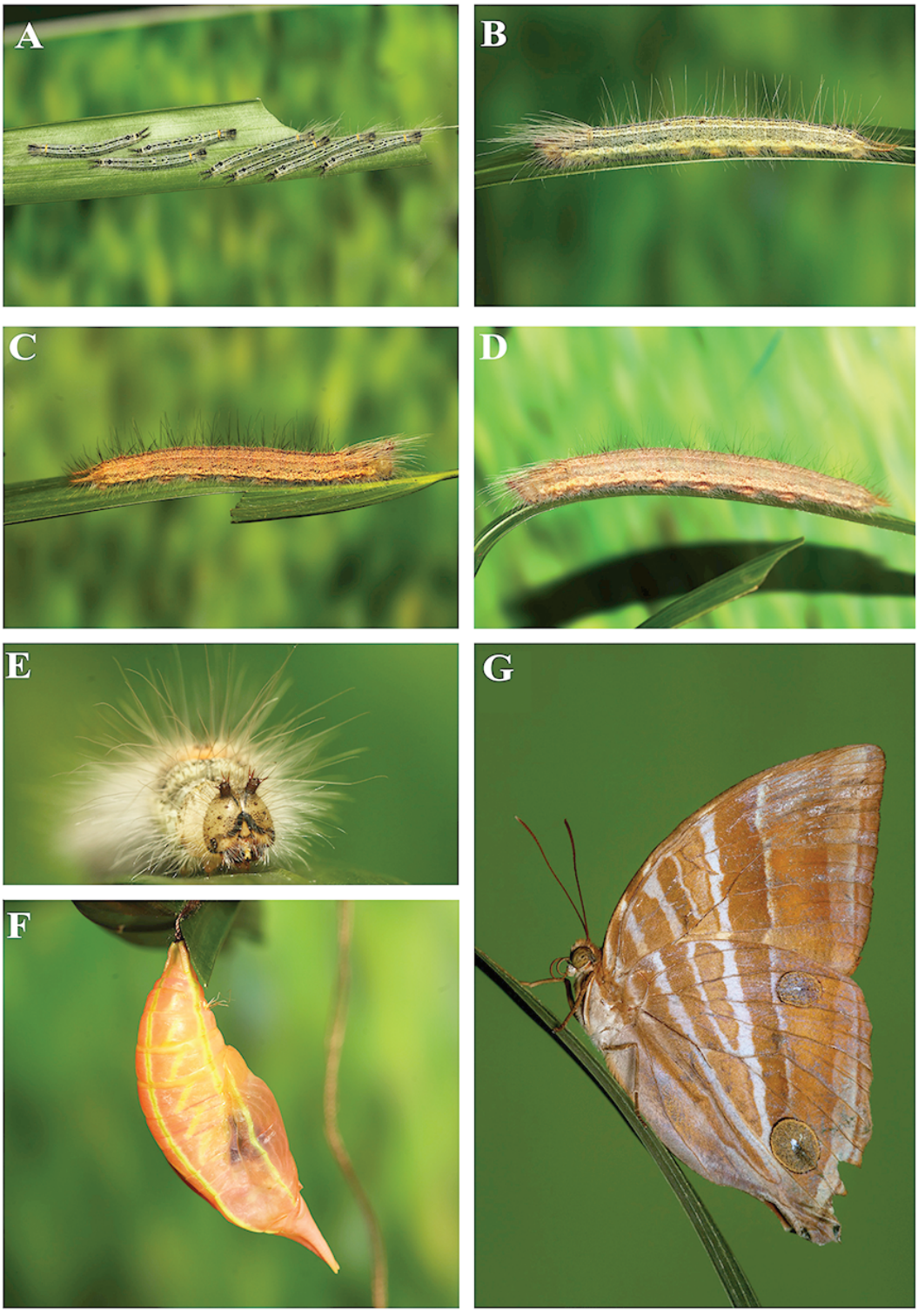


Fig. 17 *Amathusia travancorica,* Kunte 2024, Lifecycle: A–second instar larvae © Baiju K; B–third instar larva © Baiju K; C–fourth instar larva © Baiju K; D–final instar larva © Baiju K; E–final instar head capsule © Baiju K; F–pupa © Baiju K; G–ventral view of male © Kalesh Sadasivan

Table 15. List of additional species that may be found in Kerala with further systematic exploration.

No.	Species	Landscapes expected
1.	*Elymnias hypermnestra undularis* (Drury, 1773)—Wavy Common Palmfly	Eastern slopes of all landscapes
2.	*Euthalia telchinia* (Ménétriés, 1857)—Blue Baron	Coorg, Wayanad, Lower Periyar
3.	*Miletus nymphis porus* Eliot, 1961—Squareband Brownie	Coorg, Nilgiri
4.	*Udara singalensis* (Felder, 1868)—Sinhalese Hedge Blue	Anamalai
5.	*Arhopala atrax* (Hewitson, 1862)—Indian Oakblue	Nilgiri, Coorg
6.	*Azanus uranus* Butler, 1886—Dull Babul Blue	Wayanad, Nilgiri, Anamalai
7.	*Apharitis lilacinus* (Moore, 1884)—Lilac Silverline	Coorg, Wayanad, Nilgiri
8.	*Tarucus indica* Evans, 1932 — Indian Pierrot	Wayanad, Nilgiri and Anamalai
9.	*Hyarotis coorga* Evans, 1949—Kodagu Brush Flitter	Coorg, Wayanad

midland species endemic to the WG. The Tamil Lacewing in WG *Cethosia mahratta* has been now spilt from the Sri Lankan population hence endemic to the range. *Kallima horsfieldii* and *Idea malabarica* are endemic to the WG range. *Argynnis castetsi* is restricted to the High Range and Palni subunits of the Anamalai landscape above 1800 m in the WG south of Palghat Gap. *Argynnis hybrida* (Evans, 1912) is seen in the Wayanad and Nilgiri subunits of the Nilgiri landscape of WG above 1800 m north of the Palghat Gap. *Cirrochroa thais thais* is a species seen in South India and Sri Lanka and hence endemic to WG Complex. *Neptis palnica* is a temperate region relic seen in the Palni subunit of the Anamalai landscape, and the Silent Valley and Nilgiri Subunits of the Nilgiri landscape. *Parantica nilgiriensis* is seen in all mountain ranges above 800m in all the landscapes of the WG in the state.

In Lycaenidae–*Celatoxia albidisca* is endemic to landscapes above 800 m in the WG of the state both north and south of the Palghat Gap hence seen in Nilgiri, Anamalai, and Agasthyamala landscapes. *Cigaritis abnormis* is a WG endemic recorded in the Coorg, Wayanad, Nilgiri and Periyar landscapes. *Cigaritis meghamalaiensis* is endemic to Coorg and Periyar landscapes. *Arhopala alea* and *Curetis siva* are endemic to the WG and seen in foothills to mid-elevations. *Rapala lankana* and *Hypolycaena nilgirica* are seen in WG as well as Sri Lanka. The latter is recorded in Nilgiri, Anamalai and Agasthyamala landscapes. *Tajuria jehana jehana* Moore, [1884]—Indian Plains Blue Royal has been found in Peninsular India and Western Himalayas (Anonymous, 2023c).

Among Hesperiidae–*Sarangesa purendra hopkinsi* Evans, 1921—Dakhan Spotted Small Flat is distributed in Peninsular India, northwest India, and Western Himalayas (Anonymous 2023 d). *Aeromachus pygmaeus* (Fabricius, 1775)—Pygmy Scrub Hopper has been found in the WG and northeast India (Anonymous 2023e). *Arnetta mercara*, *Oriens concinna*, and *Quedara basiflava* are WG endemics and are seen in all landscapes. *Baracus hampsoni* is seen in all landscapes above 900 m, and *Baracus subditus* is seen above 1200m in Nilgiri, Anamalai, and parts of the Periyar landscape in the Western Ghats of Kerala. Both *Baracus* are endemic to the mountain range. *Halpemorpha hyrtacus, Thoressa astigmata*, and *T. honorei* are WG endemics seen both north and south of the Palghat Gap. *Thoressa evershedi* is an endemic seen south of Palghat Gap in Anamalai, Periyar and Agasthyamala landscapes. *Thoressa sitala* is endemic to the WG, north of Palghat Gap in Nilgiri, Wayanad and Coorg landscapes.

4) *Conservation status*

Regarding WLPA 1972 and its amendments till 2022, it was observed that of the 70 species listed from Kerala, four species are protected under Schedule

I only, one species under Schedule I & II, 63 species under Schedule II, one species under Schedule II and IV and one under schedule IV (Table 5). Thus 21 per cent of the species are legally protected (Fig. 3B). Twenty-two species (7%) from Kerala were in the IUCN Red List, of which two are Near Threatened and the rest are in the Least Concern category (Fig. 3C).

IUCN Red List Status

All the 22 IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2023), species found in WG are also reported from Kerala. This includes 20 species in Least Concern category and two with Lower Risk/Near Threatened status. Of these, three species are WG endemics, namely *Pachliopta pandiyana*, *Idea malabarica* and *Parantica nilgiriensis*. Of these, three species are listed under WLPA namely *Pachliopta hector* (Linnaeus, 1758) is a Schedule I species and *Eurema andersoni shimai* and *Arhopala bazaloides bazaloides*. With respect to the population status four species were Very Common, six were Common, ten were Not Rare and two species (*Eurema andersoni* and *Arhopala bazaloides*) were under the Rare category. None of the species were Very Rare. The distribution of threatened species across the landscapes was almost even. Nilgiri and Anamalai topped the list with 21 species each, Coorg, Periyar and Agasthyamalais have 20 species and Wayanad has 19 threatened species (Table 6). The list of species is given in Table 8.

Legal Protection Status

Out of the 71 species in the WG listed under Schedules WLPA 1972 and amendments till 2022, except *Cigaritis lilacinus* (Moore, 1884), all others (70 species) are seen in Kerala. Schedule I has five species (4 under Schedule I and 1 under both Schedule I and Schedule II, see below), Schedule II has 63 species. *Papilio liomedon* Moore, [1875] — Malabar Banded Swallowtail, *Charaxes schreiber wardii* (Moore, 1896) — Sahyadri Blue Nawab, *Arhopala alea* (Hewitson, 1862) — Sahyadri Rosy Oakblue, and *Hypolycaena othona othona* (Hewitson, 1865) — Oriental Orchid Tit are listed under Schedule I. *Lethe europa europa* (Fabricius, 1775)—Dakhan Bamboo Treebrown is listed under both Schedule I and Schedule II, *Troides minos* (Cramer, [1779])—Sahyadri Birdwing under Schedule II & IV, and *Pachliopta pandiyana* (Moore, 1881)—Malabar Rose under Schedule IV. For a list of species see Table 9. With respect to the landscapes, the Nilgiri landscape had the highest number of species under WLPA (67 species), followed by Anamalai and Periyar (66 species), followed by Coorg and Wayanad (65 species each) and Agasthyamalais had 64 species (Table 6).

DISCUSSION

There have been major changes in the taxonomy and classification of butterflies in recent years which is updated here with respect to Kerala. Gaonkar (1996) listed 314 species for Kerala and his taxonomic treatment is still more or less valid, though the status given has to be critically reconsidered as per our field data. Later, Palot *et al.* (2011) listed 316 species for Kerala. The major changes in taxonomy and distribution since Gaonkar (1996) and Palot *et al.* (2011) are summarised below.

Papilionidae: The genus *Pathysa* Reakirt, [1865] is now placed under *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777. The peninsular Indian subspecies of *Graphium sarpedon teredon* (Linneaus) is raised to species rank as *Graphium teredon* (Felder & Felder, [1865]) as per Page and Treadaway (2013).

***Pieridae*:** *Anaphaeis aurota* Fabricius mentioned in Gaonkar (1996) and Palot *et al.* (2011) are now *Belenois aurota aurota* (Fabricius, 1793). Pieridae had no mention of *Eurema andersoni shimai* in Palot *et al.* (2011). *Appias lalage lalage* (Doubleday, 1842) was not included in the Pieridae list in Gaonkar (1996), this is included based on numerous field records including ours.

***Nymphalidae*:** *Amathusia* was excluded by Gaonkar (1996). Palot *et al.* (2011) included both south Indian populations of Fritillaries under *Argynnis hyperbius* Linnaeus. The south Indian populations had been traditionally considered a subspecies of *Argynnis hyperbius* (Linnaeus,1763) by many authors including Palot *et al.* (2011). The

Palni subspecies was *A. h. castesi* Oberthür, 1891, and the Nilgiri subspecies was *A. h. hybrida* Evans, 1912. However, based on the external morphology, differences in male genitalia (Figs. 11 A–F), and larval stages the authors consider them as distinct species. Further details will be published elsewhere. Thus, *Argynnis* is split into *Argynnis hybrida* (Evans, 1912) above the Palghat Gap and *A. castetsi* (Oberthür, 1891) south of Palghat Gap. There have been changes in the taxonomic treatment of the three endemic *Mycalesis* of the *Heteropsis* clade, and recently to *Telinga* Moore, 1880. Thus, following the latest revision, Aduse-Poku *et al.* (2016) *Mycalesis oculus, M. adolphei* and *M. davisoni* in Gaonkar (1996) and Palot *et al.* (2011) are now *Telinga adolphei* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843), *T. oculus* (Marshall, 1881) and *T. davisoni* (Moore, [1891]). *Telinga davisoni* (Moore, [1891] was not included in the checklist by Palot *et al.* (2011), the athors add this species from numerous records by KS, TA, and EK from Marayur, Chinnar, Pampadum Shola, Kurinjimala WLS and Mathikettan Shola NP from Palni subunit of Anamalai landscape.

The Glad-eye Bushbrown was classified as *Mycalesis patina junonia* Butler, 1868 in Larsen (1987) and *M. patina* in Gaonkar (1996), some authors consider the Sri Lankan population as distinct from the south Indian population, as *M. junonia* Butler, 1868 (Anonymous, 2023 f), but until a detailed analysis is done, the current taxonomic placement is as *M. patina junonia* Butler, 1868; *M.khasia* Evans in Palot *et al.* (2011) is placed as *M. orcha* Evans, 1912 as in Gaonkar (1996); *Ypthima chenui* Elwes & Edwards, 1893 is replaced with *Y. chenu* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843); *Y. avanta* Moore is replaced by *Y. striata* Hampson, 1888, WG subspecies of *Y. philomela* (Linnaeus) as *Y.tabella* Marshall,1883 following Marshall and Nicéville (1882), and Anonymous (2023g), treat it as a distinct species. *Elymnias hypermenstra* (Linnaeus) in Gaonkar (1996) and Palot *et al.* (2011) has been recently split by Yen *et al.* (2017), into *E. caudata* Butler, 1871 and *E. hypermnestra undularis* (Drury, 1773) and the former is seen in Kerala. Following Bingham (1905) and Kunte (2023), the WG population of *Cethosia nietneri* (Linnaeus) is considered a distinct species *Cethosia mahratta* Moore, 1872; the southern subspecies of *Athyma nefte* (Cramer) is currently *A. inara sahyadriensis* Kunte, 2024 (Kunte and Basu 2024) and *Neptis viraja* Evans is currently *Lasippa viraja kanara* (Evans, 1924). *Polyura athamas* (Drury) is changed to *Charaxes bharata* Felder & Felder, [1867]; *C. bernadus* (Fabricius) to *C. psaphon imna* Butler, 1870; *Polyura schreiber* (Godart) is now *C. schreiber wardii* (Moore, 1896), *Polyura agraria* Swinhoe is *C.s agraria* Swinhoe, 1887, based on Toussaint *et al.* (2015). *Cynthia cardui* mentioned in Gaonkar (1996) is now *Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus, 1758).

***Lycaenidae*:** Three species, namely *Azanus uranus* Butler based on Gaonkar (1996), *Arhopala atrax* (Hewitson, 1862), and *Cigaritis lilacinus (Moore) lilacinus* Moore were included based on Palot *et al.* (2011), but there are no recent confirmed records of these species in the state and hence removed from the state checklist, pending confirmation. The genus *Freyeria* in the WG was found to contain two taxa *F. putli* (Kollar, [1844]) and *F. trochylus orientalis* Forster, 1980 following Fujioka (1970). The Banded Royal was traditionally placed under *Charana* de Nicéville, 1890. *Charana* males have no secondary sexual characters, veins 11 and 12 in the forewing are separate and hindwing vein 7 starts well before 6 (Evans 1932). It was assigned to *Rachana* Eliot, 1978 by Eliot in Corbet and Pendlebury (1978), which was followed by Larsen (1987). *Charana jalindra* Moore is hence changed to *Rachana jalindra macanita* (Fruhstorfer, 1912). *Tajuria maculata* record was considered to be questionable in Gaonkar (1996), but included in Palot *et al.* (2011), this species now *T. maculata sureshi* Sadasivan, Jose, & Augustine **ssp. nov**., has been confirmed to occur in Agasthyamalai, Periyar, and Coorg landscapes. *Chilades pandava pandava* (Horsfield, [1829]) is now *Luthrodes pandava* (Horsfield, [1829]) as per the revisions by Talavera *et al.* (2013). Following Pelham (2008) *Everes lacturnus syntala* is now *Cupido lacturnus syntala* (Cantlie, 1963). *Udara singalensis* was reported by Gaonkar (1996) to be occurring in WG and Sri Lanka but this record

needs to be validated. *Sinthusia chandrana* Moore mentioned from Agasthyamalais in Ferguson (1891) is probably a misidentification of *H. nilgirica*, which was described later in 1884. *Cigaritis meghamalaiensis* Sadasivan and Naiker, 2023 described from the Periyar landscape was subsequently found to occur in Anamalai and Agasthyamala landscapes. Another taxon *C. conjuncta* Kunte and Sengupta, 2024 was described later from Coorg (Kunte *et al.* 2024), with the same external coloration and male genitalia. After a careful and critical comparison of available literature in Naicker *et al.* (2023) and Kunte *et al.* (2024), the authors are of the opinion that both the species are same and *C. conjuncta* must be treated as a junior synonym of *C. meghamalaiensis,* based on publication priority (Sadasivan and Sengupta, 2024).

***Riodinidae*:** This was included in Lycaenidae by Gaonkar (1996) who mentioned only one species *Abisara echerius* (Moore). However, a taxonomic review by Bennett (1950) has recognised two species in this group namely *Abisara bifasciata suffusa* Moore, 1882 and *A. echerius prunosa* Moore, 1879.

***Hesperiidae*:** Two species under *Bibasis* (Moore 1881) have been reclassified as *Burara gomata kanara* (Evans, 1926), *B. jaina fergusonii* (de Nicéville, [1893]), following the latest taxonomic placements by Chiba (2009). *Celaenorrhinus ruficornis* (Mabille) is *C. fusca* (Hampson, 1888) following Anonymous (2023i). Evans (1949) treated the WG taxon of Indian Ace as a subspecies of *H. homolea,* a species with type from Singapore, despite striking differences in the male valva. Other workers in the south-eastern Asia region have raised the various subspecies of *homolea* to species level in the same lines based on similar arguments, for instance, Huang (2003) and Inayoshi (2023). The authors dissections of the male genitalia support the current usage as *Halpe hindu* Evans, 1937 (Fig 13 G–I). *Halpe porus* (Mabille, [1877]) is the current name for *Halpe moorei* Watson, 1893 as per Evans (1949). *Cephrenes acalle oceanica* (Mabille, 1904) was added by Sadasivan and Prakash (2009b) to the WG list. *Celaenorrhinus putra* (Moore, [1866]), was reared from larvae on *Strobilanthes* sp. from Erumely near Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala, in 2002 (KS). Later it was recorded in Edamalayar, in Lower Periyar Valley in 2009. Numerous observations have since been made all along the WG (Anonymous, 2023j). *Zographetus mathewi* Sadasivan and Kochunarayanan, 2025 was reared from Kallar and Bonaccord in Thiruvananthapuram (KS & BK) and north Kerala (Anonymous, 2023k). Based on molecular data as well as morphological characters, Fan *et al*. (2016) established that the genus *Pseudoborbo* Lee, 1966 is valid, and hence the WG taxon is *Pseudoborbo bevani* (Moore, 1878). *Baracus vittatus* (Felder) was split into *Baracus hampsoni* Elwes & Edwards, 1897 and *Baracus subditus* Moore, [1884] based on morphology, ecology, and larval differences. *Erionota thrax* (Linnaeus) in Gaonkar (1996) was possibly a misidentification and was correctly identified based on male genitalia as *Erionota torus* Evans, 1941 as per Anonymous (2023a). Gaonkar (1996) considered *Gomalia elma* and *Abaratha agama* of doubtful occurrence in Kerala, though Palot *et al.* (2011) included it; both species have now been confirmed to occur in Kerala as per the authors' observations. *Hyarotis microsticta* was mentioned to be occurring in Kerala by Gaonkar (1996), but Palot *et al.* (2011) excluded it. This species is now *Hyarotis coorga* Evans, 1949, and the authors have one unconfirmed sighting from Thirunelli Hills in Wayanad by KS (2009), but the authors have excluded it from the Kerala list pending further confirmation. *Caltoris bromus sadasiva* Sadasivan & Kunte, 2023, was described from Kerala in Sadasivan *et al.* (2023a).

The following are the nine species that are recorded in WG but absent in Kerala as per the authors' field data and literature analysis–*Colotis phisadia vestalis* (Butler, 1876)—White Arab, *C. protractus* (Butler, 1876)—Blue spotted Arab, *Elymnias hypermnestra undularis* (Drury, 1773)—Wavy Common Palmfly, *Ypthima inica* Hewitson, [1865]—Lesser Three Ring, *Kallima inachus inachus* (Doyere, [1840])—Himalayan Orange Oakleaf, *Azanus uranus* Butler, 1886—Dull Babul Blue, *Tarucus indica* Evans, 1932—Indian Pierrot,

Cigaritis lilacinus (Moore, 1884)—Lilac Silverline and *Hyarotis coorga* Evans, 1949. It may be noted that of the above, a few additional species may be recovered from the territorial limits of Kerala with more systematic explorations. *Elymnias hypermnestra undularis* (Drury, 1773) has been recorded in Peninsular India (Das *et al*., 2023; Sharan V., Pers. Comm), *Azanus uranus* Butler, 1886 has been recorded from northern parts of WG (Gaonkar 1996); *Tarucus nara* (Kollar, 1848) have been recorded in Peninsular India (Anonymous, 2023l); *Udara singalensis* (Felder, 1868) was included by Gaonkar (1996), based on records from Western slopes of Nilgiri and specimens are said to be present in ZSI collection Calcutta from the region. Susanth and Rajasree (2012) mentions presence of the Himalayan species *Celastrina* (*Lycaenopsis*) *huegelii* in the Vazhchal-Athirappilly Reserve Forests, which needs further confirmation. *Arhopala atrax* (Hewitson, 1862) was included by Gaonkar (1996) based on his records from Someshwara Sanctuary in Karnataka and Gudalur in Nilgiri and mentioned it as doubtful in Kerala; *Cigaritis lilacinus* (Moore, 1884) has been recorded by Gaonkar (1996) in WG and recently confirmed from Bengaluru (Ravikanthachari *et al.,* 2023). *Miletus nymphis porus* Eliot, 1961 as *Gerydus biggsii*, *Euthalia telchinia* (Ménétriés, 1857) and *Hyarotis coorga* Evans, 1949 as *Itys microstictum* Wood-Mason, were recorded by Yates (1931b) from Coorg, adjoining Kannur-Kasaragod hills of Kerala. The list of additional species that may be reported in Kerala after further exploration is given in Table 15.

CONCLUSIONS

Gaonkar (1996) had reported 314 species from Kerala, later Palot *et al.* (2011) updated the state checklist to 316 species. The current checklist of butterflies of the Western Ghats stands at 337 species, including 42 WG endemics while that of Kerala stands at 328 species with all the 41 endemics. The butterfly diversity of Kerala consists of Papilionidae 19 species, Pieridae 32 species, Nymphalidae 97 species, Riodinidae two species, Lycaenidae 96 species, and Hesperiidae 82 species. Twenty-two species were in the IUCN Red List, of which two are Near Threatened and the rest are in the Least Concern category. It is seen that 21 percent of the Papilionidae, nine per cent of Pieridae and Nymphalidae, four per cent of Lycaenidae and two percent of Hesperiidae of Kerala are listed under the IUCN Red List of Threatened species. Regarding WLPA 1972 and its amendments till 2022, of the 70 species listed for Kerala, four species are listed under Schedule 1 only, one species is listed under both Schedule I and Schedule II, Schedule II has 63 species, and one under Schedule II and IV and one in Schedule IV. Amongst the states lying along the WG, Kerala has the highest butterfly diversity with 328 species (41 endemics). Thirty-six species from the state are migratory (Table 14).

To summarise the major changes since Gaonkar (1996), in Lycaenidae–*Azanus uranus* Butler, 1886, *Arhopala atrax* (Hewitson, 1862), *Udara singalensis* (Felder, 1868) and *Freyeria trochylus orientalis* Forster, 1980 are excluded pending further confirmation. Two new taxa were recently described and added namely *N. sinhala* and *C. meghamalaiensis*. *Tarucus balkanica nigra* Bethune-Baker, [1918] is added. The undescribed WG subspecies of *Tajuria maculata* is described here as *T. m. sureshi* Sadasivan, Jose, & Augustine **ssp. nov**. and included. In Pieridae, *Appias lalage lalage* (Doubleday, 1842) is added. In Nymphalidae, *Argynnis castetsi* (Oberthür, 1891) and *Amathusia travancorica* Kunte, 2024 added, and *Euthalia telchinia* (Ménétriés, 1857) removed for want of confirmed field records. In Hesperiidae, *Celaenorrhinus putra* (Moore, [1866]), *Zographetus mathewi* Sadasivan and Kochunarayanan, 2025, *Erionota torus* Evans, 1941, *Cephrenes acalle oceanica* (Mabille, 1904), *Baracus hampsoni* Elwes & Edwards, 1897 and *Baracus subditus* Moore, [1884] (added replacing *B. vittatus*), *Abaratha agama agama* (Moore, [1858]) and *Gomalia elma albofasciata* Moore, 1879 are added; and *Hyarotis coorga* Evans, 1949 removed from the list till further evidence is available.

With respect to updates after Palot *et al.* (2011)–*Eurema andersoni shimai* Yata & Gaonkar, 1999,

Argynnis castetsi (Oberthür, 1891), *Abisara bifasciata suffusa* Moore, 1882, *Freyeria putli* (Kollar, [1844], *Nacaduba calauria evansi* Toxopeus, 1927, *Celaenorrhinus putra* (Moore, [1866]), *Zographetus mathewi* Sadasivan and Kochunarayanan, 2025, *Erionota torus* Evans, 1941 and *Baracus hampsoni* Elwes & Edwards, 1897, and *Baracus subditus* Moore, [1884] are added. *Caltoris bromus sadasiva* a new taxon was added. The species that were removed from the list are *Euthalia telchinia* (Ménétriés, 1857), *Azanus uranus* Butler, 1886, *Cigaritis lilacinus* (Moore, 1884), and *Erionota thrax* (Linnaeus). In the light of the above changes the final checklist of butterflies of Kerala has 328 species (Appendix III).

To conclude, this paper represents the most comprehensive, updated review of the butterfly fauna of Kerala state to date. In addition to the updates on distribution, an updated list of larval hostplants is also provided for the state. The authors describe here a new subspecies of *Tajuria maculata* from the WG. The authors provide a landscape-based biogeographical approach to the butterflies of the region and also classify butterfly habitats. It is hoped that this baseline work will become a benchmark to help future workers with regard to the status and distribution, IUCN Red List status, WLPA status and the endemicity of butterflies in the state. Kerala state has the highest number of butterflies recorded amongst those that lie along the Western Ghats. A total of 328 species including 41 WG endemics (12.5%) are reported for the state out of the 337 species listed for WG, and 42 species endemic to the biodiversity hotspot. The state harbours 70 out of the 71 species (21%) listed under the schedules of WLPA and its amendments till 2022. Kerala has 22 species (7%) of its total butterfly diversity listed under the IUCN list of threatened species. This paper identified six biogeographic landscapes and subunits with respect to the butterflies of Kerala. The butterfly habitats are classified and listed. The distribution of various endemic species in the state updated and described. The authors found that the distribution of species with respect to the IUCN Red List, WLPA and amendments, and population status are generally equal amongst the landscapes. But, the diversity and endemicity differed among them. The Anamalai landscape and Nilgiri emerged as those with the highest butterfly diversity as well as endemicity. This is particularly important in realising the ever-increasing anthropological pressure on these montane landscape ecosystems.

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Appendix I. List of transects taken in Kerala and average elevation rounded to nearest 10m ASL

Landscape	Subunit and Protected Areas / RF	Transects	Elevation (m)
	Agasthyamalais		
Agasthyamalai	1. Neyyar WLS 2. Peppara WLS 3. Trivandrum RF 4. Kulathupuzha RF 5. Shendurney WLS 6. Thenmala RF 7. Punalur RF (Part)	1. Ananirathy 2. Varayattumudi 3. Kappukad 4. Theerthakara 5. Narayappu 6. Meenmutty 7. Kombaikani 8. Peppara 9. Athirumala 10. Agasthyarkoodam 11. Bonaccord 12. Vazvanthole 13. Pandipathu 14. Kallar 15. Ponmudi 16. Chinnapullu 17. Palode 18. Shankili 19. Kulathupuzha 20. Rockwood 21. Kattalapara 22. Kallar 23. Pandimotta 24. Alwarkuruchi 25. Rosemala 26. Ariyankavu	500 1400 200 400 300 100 150 100 1200 1800 800 250 1300 300 1000 1000 100 100 150 600 200 600 1100 1500 400 300
	Pandalam Hills		
Periyar	8. Thenmala RF 9. Achankovil RF 10. Punalur RF (Part) 11. Konni RF 12. Ranni RF 13. Periyar Tiger Reserve (West)	27. Kottavasal 28. Kallar 29. Kanayar 30. Vazhaperiyar 31. Devarmala 32. Konni 33. Ranni 34. Pamba 35. Moozhikkal 36. Sabarimala 37. Satram 38. Pachakanam 39. Uppupara 40. Anathodu 41. Pandiyanthode 42. Kochupampa	500 400 400 400 1700 150 150 250 460 500 900 1100 1100 1050 1100 1050

	Cardamom Hills				
	14.	Periyar Tiger Reserve (East)	43.	Chokkampatty	1600
	15.	Idukki WLS	44.	Ummikuppan	1300
	16.	Mathikettan Shola NP	45.	Mlappara	1000
	17.	Vagamon Hills	46.	Thanikudy	900
	18.	Peermedu Plateau	47.	Avuvioda	1200
			48.	Mullakudi	900
			49.	Mavadi	1100
			50.	Mangaladevi	1300
			51.	Eravangalar	1600
			52.	Upper Manalar	1400
			53.	Vellimala	1500
			54.	Thekkady	900
			55.	Manakavala	950
			56.	Kozhikanam	1000
			57.	Vallakadavu	900
			58.	Thondiyar	1100
			59.	Kattapana	900
			60.	Vagavanam	1200
			61.	Vagamon	1000
			62.	Peermedu	1050
			63.	Sivanpara	1400
			64.	Aaduvilinthankudy	1000
Munnar	**High Range**				
	19.	Mangulam RF	65.	Pullumala	1400
	20.	Munnar RF	66.	Kallar	1400
	21.	Eravikulam NP	67.	Pampadumpara	1800
			68.	Mangulam	800
			69.	Munnar	1500
			70.	Rajamala	1900
			71.	Eravikulam	2100
			72.	Poovar	2100
			73.	Bhagavathi Shola	1900
			74.	Chinnapoovar	2200
			75.	Pothumala	2200
			76.	Anamudi	2600
	Anjunadu Valley-Palni Hills				
	22.	Marayur RF	77.	Marayur	1050
	23.	Chinnar WLS	78.	Olikudi	1350
	24.	Anamudi Shola NP	79.	Puthukudi	700
	25.	Pampadum Shola NP	80.	Karimutty	950
	26.	Kurunjimala WLS	81.	Thayanamkudi	600
			82.	Alampetty	750
			83.	Palapaetty	1100
			84.	Mangapara	1200
			85.	Vattavada	1800
			86.	Methap	2200
			87.	Iddalymotta	1900
			88.	Idivarashola	2300
			89.	Kadavari	2100
			90.	Bander	2300
			91.	Pampadum Shola	1900

	Lower Periyar Valley				
	27.	Neriamangalam RF	92.	Neriyamangalam	100
	28.	Malayattoor RF	93.	Thattaekkad	100
	29.	Kothamangalam RF	94.	Orulamthanni	60
	30.	Thattaekkad WLS	95.	Edamalayar	60
	31.	Mangulam RF (lower reaches)	96.	Pooyamkutty	100
			97.	Avarkutty	400
			98.	Edamalakudi	1200
			99.	Anakkulam	300
	Nelliampathies-Anamalai				
	32.	Nellimapathy RF	100.	Seetharkundu	1100
	33.	Parambikulam TR	101.	Nelliampathy	1000
	34.	Chalakkudy RF	102.	Tellickkal	500
	35.	Vazhachal RF	103.	Parambiyar	600
	36.	Sholayar RF	104.	Poopara	900
	37.	Peechi-Vazhani WLS	105.	Anappady	600
	38.	Chimmony WLS	106.	Muthuvarachal	500
			107.	Athirapally	140
			108.	Vazhachal	225
			109.	Sholayar	850
			110.	Malakkapara	950
			111.	Peechi	100
			112.	Vazhani	100
			113.	Chimmony	110
			114.	Choolannur	100
			115.	Paalakkuzhi	500
Nilgiri	**Palghat Hills**				
	39.	Malamapuzha RF	116.	Dhoni	100
	40.	Chenat Nair RF	117.	Elival	2100
	41.	Walayar RF	118.	Shiruvani	900
	42.	Shiruvani RF	119.	Walayar	250
	43.	Kanjirapuzha RF			
	Attapadi Plateau				
	44.	Mannarkkad Forest Division	120.	Agali	600
			121.	Mulli	600
			122.	Sholayur	560
	Silent Valley				
	45.	Silent Valley NP	123.	Anginda peak	2380
	46.	Mannarkkad Forest Division (part)	124.	Sispara	2050
			125.	Poochipara	1350
			126.	Walakkad	1150
			127.	Sairandri	1050
					50
					600
					2300
					800
					2200
					100
					30

	Nilambur Slopes				
	47.	Karimpuzha WLS	128.	Nilambur	50
	48.	Nilambur South Forest Division	129.	Nadukani	600
	49.	Nilambur North Forest Division	130.	Kakkandampoyil	550
	50.	Kozhikode Forest Division (Part)	131.	Koodaranji	100
			132.	Nedumkayam	60
			133.	Marutha	150
			134.	Thiruvizhamkunnu	100
			135.	Thusharagiri	500
Wayanad	**Wayanad**				
			136.	Vellarimala	2300
	51.	Wayanad WLS	137.	Periya	800
	52.	Wayanad Forest Division (North & South	138.	Chembra	2050
			139.	Banasuramala	2000
	53.	Kozhikode Forest Division (Part)	140.	Kuruchiyarmala	1400
	54.	Malabar WLS	141.	Kakkayam	800
			142.	Tholpetty	850
			143.	Makkiyad	800
			144.	Kunjome	800
			145.	Thirunelli	850
			146.	Pakshipathalam	1200
Coorg	**Kannur Ghats**				
	55.	Kottiyoor WLS	147.	Kottiyoor	200
	56.	Aaralam WLS	148.	Aaralam	100
	57.	Kannur Forest Division	149.	Ambalapara	1500
	58.	Kasaragode Forest Division	150.	Paithalmala	1300
	59.	Kannur-Kasaragode Laterite Hillocks	151.	Madayipara	50
			152.	Ranipuram	1000

Appendix II. Known larval host plants of butterflies of Kerala

(Plants listed in alphabetical order)

[Personal records added in alphabetical order: BK–Baiju K, JJ–Jebine Jose, JT–Jyothis Thayil, KS–Kalesh Sadasivan, RTM–Rajendran TM, RR– Rajeesh Raghav, TA–Toms Augustine, SH–Sindu Haridas, SS–Savitha Sahadevan, STK–Sreenivasan TK, Sudeepan VP–SVP, VB–Vijesh Babu, VCB–VC Balakrishnan, VPN–Vinayan P Nair]

*Plants that are non-native or exotics, but used as larval host plants.
[1]needs further confirmation, [2]accepts under laboratory rearing conditions

Family Papilionidae Latreille, 1809

Tribe Leptocircini Kirby, 1896

Genus *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777

1. *Graphium agamemnon menides* (Fruhstorfer, 1904) — Dakhan Tailed Jay

1. *Annona glabra* L. (Annonaceae)
2. *Annona muricata* L. (Annonaceae)
3. *Annona reticulata* L. (Annonaceae)
4. *Annona squamosa* L. (Annonaceae)
5. *Artabotrys hexapetalus* (L.f.) Bhandari (Annonaceae)
6. *Cananga odorata* (Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson (Annonaceae)
7. *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl (Lauraceae)
8. *Desmos chinensis* Lour. (Annonaceae)
9. *Goniothalamus cardiopetalus* (Dalz.) Hook.f. & Thoms. (Annonaceae)
10. *Huberantha cerasoides* (Roxb.) Chaowasku (Annonaceae)
11. *Magnolia champaca* (L.) Baill.ex Pierre (Magnoliaceae)
12. *Miliusa tomentosa* (Roxb.) J. Sinclair (Annonaceae)
13. *Mitrephora heyneana* (Hook.f. & Thomson) Thwaites (Annonaceae)
14. *Monoon coffeoides* (Thwaites ex Hook.f. & Thomson) B. Xue & Saunders
15. *Monoon longifolium* (Sonn.) B.Xue & R.M.K. Saumders (Annonaceae)
16. *Polyalthia suberosa* (Roxb.) Thwaites (Annonaceae)
17. *Uvaria narum* Wall. (Annonaceae)

2. *Graphium antiphates naira* (Moore, [1903]) — Sahyadri Five-bar Swordtail

1. *Desmos chinensis* Lour. (Annonaceae)
2. *Uvaria zeylanica* L. (Annonaceae)

3. *Graphium doson eleius* (Felder & Felder, 1864) — Dakhan Common Jay

1. *Annona glabra* L. Hoom (Annonaceae)
2. *Annona muricata* L. Hoom (Annonaceae)
3. *Cinnamomum macrocarpum* Hook.f. (Lauraceae)
4. *Cinnamomum malabatrum* (Burm.f.) J. Presl (Lauraceae)
5. *Desmos chinensis* Lour. Hoom (Annonaceae)
6. *Goniothalamus wightii* Hook.f. & Thomson (Annonaceae) **(KS)**
7. *Magnolia champaca* (L.) Baill.ex Pierre (Magnoliaceae)
8. *Magnolia grandiflora* L. (Magnoliaceae)*
9. *Miliusa tomentosa* (Roxb.) J. Sinclair (Annonaceae)

10. *Monoon coffeoides* (Thwaites ex Hook.f. & Thomson) B. Xue & Saunders (Annonaceae) **(KS)**

4. *Graphium nomius nomius* (Esper, 1799) – Indian Spot Swordtail

1. *Huberantha cerasoides* (Roxb.) Chaowasku (Annonaceae)
2. *Miliusa tomentosa* (Roxb.) J. Sinclair (Annonaceae)
3. *Miliusa velutina* (A.D.D.) Hook.f. & Thomson (Annonaceae)
4. *Monoon longifolium* (Sonn.) B.Xue & R.M.K. Saumders (Annonaceae)

5. *Graphium teredon* (Felder & Felder, 1865) — Narrow-banded Bluebottle

1. *Alseodaphne semecarpifolia* Nees (Lauraceae)
2. *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl (Lauraceae)
3. *Cinnamomum macrocarpum* Hook.f. (Lauraceae)
4. *Cinnamomum malabatrum* (Burm.f.) J. Presl (Lauraceae)
5. *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl (Lauraceae)
6. *Goniothalamus wightii* Hook.f. & Thomson (Annonaceae) **(KS)**
7. *Litsea coriacea* (B.Heyne ex Nees) Hook.f. **(STK)**
8. *Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) C.B. Rob. (Lauraceae)
9. *Litsea ghatica* Saldanha (Lauraceae) (KS)
10. *Miliusa tomentosa* (Roxb.) J. Sinclair - Hoom (Annonaceae)
11. *Persea macrantha* (Nees) Kosterm. (Lauraceae)
12. *Monoon longifolium* (Sonn.) B.Xue & R.M.K. Saumders (Annonaceae)

Tribe Papilionini Latreille, 1802

Genus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758

6. *Papilio agenor polymnestor* Cramer, 1775 — Indian Blue Mormon

1. *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa (Rutaceae)
2. *Atalantia racemosa* Wight ex Hook. (Rutaceae)
3. *Atalantia wightii* Yu. Tanaka (Rutaceae)
4. *Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae)
5. *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr. (Rutaceae)
6. *Citrus medica* L. (Rutaceae)
7. *Citrus reticulata Blanco* (Rutaceae)
8. *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (Retz.) DC. (Rutaceae)
9. *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng. (Rutaceae)
10. *Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson (Rutaceae)
11. *Paramignya monophylla* Wight (Rutaceae)

7. *Papilio buddha* Westwood, 1872 — Malabar Banded Peacock

1. *Zanthoxylum rhetsa* DC. (Rutaceae)

8. *Papilio clytia clytia* Linnaeus, 1758 — Oriental Common Mime

1. *Alseodaphne semecarpifolia* Nees (Lauraceae)
2. *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl (Lauraceae)
3. *Cinnamomum macrocarpum* Hook.f. (Lauraceae)
4. *Cinnamomum tamala* (Buch. -Ham.) T. Nees & Eberm. (Lauraceae)*
5. *Litsea coriacea* (B.Heyne ex Nees) Hook.f. **(STK)**
6. *Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) C.B. Rob. (Lauraceae)

7. *Litsea ligustrina* (Nees) Fern.-Vill. (Lauraceae)
8. *Litsea stocksii* (Meisn.) Hook.f.
9. *Persea macrantha* (Nees) Kosterm. (Lauraceae)

9. *Papilio crino* Fabricius, 1793 — Common Banded Peacock

1. *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC. (Rutaceae)

10. *Papilio daksha daksha* Moore, [1889] — Sahyadri Red Helen

1. *Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae)
2. *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (Retz.) DC. (Rutaceae)
3. *Toddalia asiatica* (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae)
4. *Vepris bilocularis* (Wight & Arn.) Engl. **(SVP & STK)**
5. *Zanthoxylum rhetsa* DC. (Rutaceae)

11. *Papilio demoleus demoleus* Linnaeus, 1758 — Northern Lime Swallowtail

1. *Acronychia pedunculata* (L.) Miq. (Rutaceae)
2. *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa (Rutaceae)
3. *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC. (Rutaceae)
4. *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle (Rutaceae)
5. *Citrus aurantium* L. (Rutaceae)
6. *Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae)
7. *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr. (Rutaceae)
8. *Citrus medica* L. (Rutaceae)
9. *Citrus sinensis* L. (Rutaceae)
10. *Clausena anisata* (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae)
11. *Euodia hortensis* J.R. Forst. & G. Forst. (Rutaceae)
12. *Limonia acidissima* L. (Rutaceae)
13. *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng. (Rutaceae)
14. *Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson (Rutaceae)
15. *Ruta graveolens* L. (Rutaceae)

12. *Papilio dravidarum* Wood-Mason, 1880 — Malabar Raven

1. *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (Retz.) DC. (Rutaceae)

13. *Papilio liomedon* Moore, [1875] — Malabar Banded Swallowtail

1. *Acronychia pedunculata* (L.) Miq. (Rutaceae)
2. *Melicope lunu-ankenda* (Gaertn.) T.G. Hartley (Rutaceae)

14. *Papilio paris tamilana* Moore, 1881 — Sahyadri Paris Peacock

1. *Toddalia asiatica* (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae)
1. *Zanthoxylum ovalifolium* Tutcher (Rutaceae)
2. *Melicope lunu-ankenda* (Gaertn.) T.G. Hartley (Rutaceae)

15. *Papilio polytes romulus* Cramer, [1775] — Indian Common Mormon

1. *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa (Rutaceae)
2. *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle (Rutaceae)
3. *Citrus aurantium* L. (Rutaceae)

4. *Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae)
5. *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr. (Rutaceae)
6. *Citrus medica* L. (Rutaceae)
7. *Glycosmis mauritiana* (Lam.) Tanaka (Rutaceae)
8. *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (Retz.) DC. (Rutaceae)
9. *Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng. (Rutaceae)
10. *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack (Rutaceae)
11. *Naringi crenulata* (Roxb.) Nicolson (Rutaceae)
12. *Ravenia spectabilis* Engl. (Rutaceae)
13. *Zanthoxylum armatum* DC. (Rutaceae)*
14. *Zanthoxylum rhetsa* DC. (Rutaceae)

Tribe Troidini Ford, 1944

Genus *Pachliopta* Reakirt, [1865]

16. *Pachliopta pandiyana* (Moore, 1881) — Malabar Rose

1. *Thottea adichilthottiana* Sunil & Naveen Kum. (Aristolochiaceae) (**KS)**
2. *Thottea siliquosa* (Lam.) Ding Hou (Aristolochiaceae)
3. *Thottea sivarajanii* E.S.S.Kumar, A.E.S.Khan & Binu (Aristolochiaceae)
4. *Thottea dinghoui* Swarupan. (Aristolochiaceae) (**KS)**
5. *Thottea idukkiana* Pandur. & V.J. Nair (Aristolochiaceae) (**KS)**
6. *Thottea ponmudiana* Sivar. (Aristolochiaceae) (**KS)**

17. *Pachliopta aristolochiae aristolochiae* (Fabricius, 1775) — Indian Common Rose

1. *Aristolochia acuminata* Lam. (Aristolochiaceae)
2. *Aristolochia bracteolata* Lam. (Aristolochiaceae)*
3. *Aristolochia fimbriata* Cham. (Aristolochiaceae)
4. *Aristolochia indica* L. (Aristolochiaceae)
5. *Aristolochia krisagathra* Sivar.and Pradeep (Aristolochiaceae)
6. *Thottea siliquosa* (Lam.) Ding Hou (Aristolochiaceae)
7. *Thottea sivarajanii* E.S.S.Kumar, A.E.S.Khan & Binu (Aristolochiaceae)

18. *Pachliopta hector* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Crimson Rose

1. *Aristolochia indica* L. (Aristolochiaceae)
2. *Aristolochia krisagathra* Sivar. and Pradeep (Aristolochiaceae)
3. *Aristolochia littoralis* Parodi (Aristolochiaceae)

Genus *Troides* Hübner, [1819]

19. *Troides minos* (Cramer, [1779]) — Sahyadri Birdwing

1. *Aristolochia acuminata* Lam. (Aristolochiaceae)
2. *Aristolochia indica* L. (Aristolochiaceae)
3. *Aristolochia krisagathra* Sivar.and Pradeep (Aristolochiaceae)
4. *Aristolochia littoralis* Parodi (Aristolochiaceae)
5. *Thottea dinghoui* Swarupan. (Aristolochiaceae) (**KS)**
6. *Thottea ponmudiana* Sivar. (Aristolochiaceae) (**KS)**
7. *Thottea siliquosa* (Lam.) Ding Hou (Aristolochiaceae)

Family Pieridae Duponchel, [1835]

Subfamily Coliadinae Swainson, 1827

Tribe Coliadini Swainson, 1826

Genus *Catopsilia* Hübner, [1819]

20. *Catopsilia pomona pomona* (Fabricius, 1775) — Oriental Lemon Emigrant

1. *Cassia fistula* L. (Fabaceae)
2. *Cassia javanica* L. (Fabaceae)
3. *Cassia javanica* subsp. *renigera* (Wall. ex Benth.) K. Larsen (Fabaceae)
4. *Cassia roxburghii* DC.(Fabaceae)
5. *Senna alata* (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae)
6. *Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link (Fabaceae)
7. *Senna siamea* (Lam,) H. S. Irwin & Barneby (Fabaceae)
8. *Senna tora* (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae)
9. *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)

21. *Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Mottled Emigrant

1. *Cassia fistula* L. (Fabaceae)
2. *Cassia javanica* L. (Fabaceae)
3. *Cassia javanica* subsp. *renigera* (Wall. ex Benth.) K. Larsen (Fabaceae)
4. *Lasiosiphon glaucus* Fresen. (Fabaceae)
5. *Ormocarpum cochinchinense* (Lour.) Merr. (Fabaceae)
6. *Senna auriculata* (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae)
7. *Senna obtusifolia* (L.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Fabaceae)*
8. *Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link (Fabaceae) (Fabaceae)
9. *Senna sophera* (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae)
10. *Senna sulfurea* (DC. ex Collad.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Fabaceae)*
11. *Senna tora* (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae)
12. *Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) W. Wight (Fabaceae)
13. *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
14. *Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Colias* Fabricius, 1807

22. *Colias nilagiriensis* Felder & Felder, 1859 — Nilgiri Clouded Yellow

1. *Parochetus communis* D. Don. (Fabaceae)
2. *Trifolium repens* L. (Fabaceae)*

Genus *Eurema* Hübner, [1819]

23. *Eurema (Terias) andersoni shimai* Yata & Gaonkar, 1999 — Sahyadri One-spot Grass Yellow

1. *Ventilago goughii* Gamble (Rhamnaceae)*

24. *Eurema (Terias) blanda silhetana* (Wallace, 1867) — Sylhet Three-spot Grass Yellow

1. *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* Arn. (Fabaceae)
2. *Albizia amara* (Roxb.) B. Bovin (Fabaceae)
3. *Albizia chinensis* (Osbeck) Merr. (Fabaceae)
4. *Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
5. *Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth. (Fabaceae)

6. *Bauhinia purpurea* L. (Fabaceae)
7. *Biancaea sappan* (L.) Tod. (Fabaceae)
8. *Calliandra houstoniana* var. *calothyrsus* (Meisn.) Barneby. (Fabaceae)
9. *Calliandra haematocephala* Hassk.(Fabaceae)
10. *Cassia fistula* L. (Fabaceae)
11. *Chamaecrista mimosoides* (L.) Greene (Fabaceae)
12. *Delonix regia* (Hook.) Raf. (Fabaceae)
13. *Falcataria falcata* (L.) Greuter & R. Rankin (Fabaceae)
14. *Guilandina bonduc* L. (Fabaceae)
15. *Hultholia mimosoides* (Lam.) Gagnon & G.P. Lewis (Fabaceae)
16. *Mezoneuron cucullatum* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)
17. *Moullava spicata* (Dalzell) Nicolson (Fabaceae)
18. *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth (Fabaceae)
19. *Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) W. Wight (Fabaceae)
20. *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
21. *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

25. *Eurema (Terias) hecabe hecabe* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Common Grass Yellow

1. *Albizia odoratissima* (L.f.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
2. *Aeschynomene americana* L. (Fabaceae)
3. *Aeschynomene indica* L. (Fabaceae)
4. *Biancaea sappan* (L.) Tod. (Fabaceae)
5. *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw. (Fabaceae)
6. *Cassia fistula* L. (Fabaceae)
7. *Chamaecrista kleinii* (Wight & Arn.) V.Singh (Fabaceae)
8. *Chamaecrista mimosoides* (L.) Greene (Fabaceae)
9. *Delonix regia* (Hook.) Raf. (Fabaceae)
10. *Hultholia mimosoides* (Lam.) Gagnon & G.P. Lewis (Fabaceae)
11. *Mimosa pudica* L. (Fabaceae)
12. *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth (Fabaceae)
13. *Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr. (Fabaceae)
14. *Senna alata* (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae)
15. *Senna obtusifolia* (L.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Fabaceae)*
16. *Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link (Fabaceae)
17. *Senna tora* (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae)
18. *Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) W. Wight (Fabaceae)
19. *Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
20. *Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr. (Fabaceae)
21. *Smithia conferta* Sm. (Fabaceae)
22. *Smithia sensitiva* Aiton. (Fabaceae)

26. *Eurema (Terias) nilgiriensis* (Yata, 1990) — Sahyadri Grass Yellow/Nilgiri grass yellow

1. *Smythea bombaiensis* (Dalzell) S.P.Banerjee & P.K.Mukh.

27. *Eurema drona rubella* (Wallace, 1867) — Small Grass Yellow

1. *Chamaecrista kleinii* (Wight & Arn.) V.Singh (Fabaceae)
2. *Chamaecrista mimosoides* (L.) Greene (Fabaceae)
3. *Smithia sensitiva* Aiton. (Fabaceae)

28. *Eurema laeta laeta* (Boisduval, 1836) — Indian Spotless Grass Yellow

1. *Chamaecrista pumila* (Lam.) K. Larsen (Fabaceae)
2. *Chamaecrista kleinii* (Wight & Arn.) V.Singh (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
3. *Chamaecrista mimosoides* (L.) Greene (Fabaceae) **(KS)**

Subfamily Pierinae Swainson, 1820

Tribe Anthocharidini Tutt, 1894

Genus *Hebomoia* Hübner, [1819]

29. *Hebomoia glaucippe australis* Butler, 1898 — Sahyadri Great Orange-tip

1) *Capparis cleghornii* Dunn (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis moonii* Wight (Capparaceae)
3) *Capparis sepiaria* L. (Capparaceae)
4) *Capparis spinosa* L. (Capparaceae)
5) *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae)
6) *Crateva adansonii* subsp. *odora* (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs (Capparaceae)
7) *Crateva magna* (Lour.) DC. (Capparaceae)

Tribe Pierini Swainson, 1820

Genus *Artogeia* Verity, 1947

30. *Artogeia canidia canis* (Evans, 1912)— Sahyadri Cabbage White

1) *Brassica oleracea* L. (Brassicaceae)
2) *Rorippa indica* (L.) Hiern (Brassicaceae)
3) *Rorippa dubia* (Pers.) H. Har (Brassicaceae)*

Genus *Appias* Hübner, [1819]

31. *Appias (Catophaga) albina swinhoei* (Moore, 1905) — Sahyadri Common Albatross

1) *Drypetes oblongifolia* (Bedd.) Airy Shaw (Putranjivaceae)
2) *Drypetes venusta* (Wight) Pax & K. Hoffm. (Putranjivaceae)
3) *Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall. (Putranjivaceae)

32. *Appias (Hiposcritia) indra shiva* (Swinhoe, 1885) — Sahyadri Plain Puffin

1) *Drypetes oblongifolia* (Bedd.) Airy Shaw (Putranjivaceae)
2) *Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall. (Putranjivaceae)

33. *Appias lalage lalage* (Doubleday, 1842) — Himalayan Spot Puffin

Unknown

34. *Appias libythea* (Fabricius, 1775) — Western Striped Albatross

1) *Capparis brevispina* DC. (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis cleghornii* Dunn (Capparaceae)
3) *Capparis roxburghii* DC. (Capparaceae)
4) *Capparis sepiaria* L. (Capparaceae)
5) *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae)
6) *Cleome rutidosperma* DC. (Capparaceae**) (KS)**

7) *Crateva magna* (Lour.) DC.(Capparaceae)

35. *Appias lyncida latifasciata* Moore, 1881 — Sahyadri Chocolate Albatross

1) *Brassica oleracea* L. (Brassicaceae) **(BK)**
2) *Capparis cleghornii* Dunn (Capparaceae)
3) *Capparis rheedei* DC. (Capparaceae)
4) *Capparis roxburghii* DC. (Capparaceae)
5) *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae)
6) *Cleome spinosa* Jacq. (Capparaceae)
7) *Crateva adansonii* subsp. *odora* (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs (Capparaceae)
8) *Crateva magna* (Lour.) DC. (Capparaceae)
9) *Rorippa indica* (L.) Hiern (Capparaceae)

36. *Appias wardii* (Moore, 1884) — Sahyadri Albatross / Ward's /Lesser Albatross

1) *Capparis rheedei* DC. (Capparaceae)
2) *Drypetes venusta* (Wight) Pax & K. Hoffm. (Putranjivaceae)

Genus *Belenois* Hübner, 1819

37. *Belenois aurota aurota* (Fabricius, 1793) — Indian Pioneer

1) *Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis brevispina* DC. (Capparaceae)
3) *Capparis decidua* (Forssk.) Edgew. (Capparaceae)*
4) *Capparis divaricata* Lam. (Capparaceae)
5) *Capparis grandiflora* Wall ex Hook.f. & Thomson (Capparaceae)
6) *Capparis rheedei* DC. (Capparaceae)
7) *Capparis sepiaria* L. (Capparaceae)
8) *Capparis spinosa* L. (Capparaceae)
9) *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae)
10) *Maerua oblongifolia* (Forssk.) A. Rich (Capparaceae)*

Genus *Cepora* Billberg, 1820

38. *Cepora nadina remba* (Moore, [1858]) — Sahyadri Lesser Gull

1) *Capparis cleghornii* Dunn (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis moonii* Wight (Capparaceae)
3) *Capparis rheedei* DC. (Capparaceae)
4) *Capparis roxburghii* DC. (Capparaceae)

39. *Cepora nerissa phryne* (Fabricius, 1775) — Dakhan Common Gull

1) *Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis brevispina* DC. (Capparaceae)
3) *Capparis cleghornii* Dunn (Capparaceae)
4) *Capparis decidua* (Forssk.) Edgew. (Capparaceae)*
5) *Capparis rheedei* DC. (Capparaceae)
6) *Capparis sepiaria* L. (Capparaceae)
7) *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae)
8) *Maerua oblongifolia* (Forssk.) A. Rich. (Capparaceae)*

Genus *Delias* Hübner, [1819]

40. *Delias eucharis* (Drury, 1773) — Indian Jezebel

1) *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Ettingsh. (Loranthaceae)
2) *Dendrophthoe glabrescens* (Loranthaceae)*
3) *Helicanthes elastica* (Desr.) Danser (Loranthaceae)
4) *Scurrula cordifolia* (Wall.) G. Don (Loranthaceae)
5) *Scurrula parasitica* L. (Loranthaceae)
6) *Taxillus cuneatus* (B.Heyne ex Roth) Danser (Loranthaceae)

Genus *Prioneris* Wallace, 1867

41. *Prioneris sita* (Felder & Felder, 1865) — Painted Sawtooth

1) *Capparis spinosa* L. (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis tenera* Dalzell (Capparaceae)
3) *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae)

Tribe Leptosiaini Braby, 2014

Genus *Leptosia* Hübner, 1818

42. *Leptosia nina nina* (Fabricius, 1793) — Oriental Psyche

1) *Azima tetracantha* Lam. (Salvadoraceae)
2) *Capparis brevispina* DC. (Capparaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Capparis rheedei* DC. (Capparaceae)
4) *Capparis sepiaria* L. (Capparaceae)
5) *Capparis spinosa* L. (Capparaceae)
6) *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae)
7) *Crateva adansonii* subsp. *odora* (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs (Capparaceae)
8) *Crateva magna* (Lour.) DC. (Capparaceae)
9) *Cleome rutidosperma* DC. (Capparaceae)
10) *Cleome viscosa* L. (Capparaceae)

Tribe Nepheroniini Braby, 2014

Genus *Pareronia* Bingham, 1907

43. *Pareronia ceylanica ceylanica* (Felder & Felder, 1865) — Sri Lankan Dark Wanderer

1) *Capparis rheedei* DC. (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae) **(KS)**

44. *Pareronia hippia* (Fabricius, 1787) — Common Wanderer

1) *Capparis brevispina* DC. (Capparaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Capparis rheedei* DC. (Capparaceae)
3) *Capparis zeylanica* L. (Capparaceae)

Tribe Teracolini Reuter, 1896

Genus *Colotis* Hübner, [1819]

45. *Colotis amata* (Fabricius, 1775) — Small Salmon Arab

1) *Azima tetracantha* Lam. (Salvadoraceae)

2) *Salvadora oleoides* Decne. (Salvadoraceae)*
3) *Salvadora persica* L. (Salvadoraceae)*

46. *Colotis aurora* (Cramer, [1780]) — Plain Orange-tip

1) *Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce (Capparaceae)

47. *Colotis danae danae* (Fabricius, 1775) — Indian Crimson-tip

1) *Azima tetracantha* Lam. (Salvadoraceae)
2) *Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce (Capparaceae)
3) *Capparis divaricata* Lam. (Capparaceae)
4) *Capparis sepiaria* L. (Capparaceae)
5) *Maerua oblongifolia* (Forssk.) A. Rich. (Capparaceae)*

48. *Colotis etrida etrida* (Boisduval, 1836) — Indian Little Orange-tip

1) *Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis decidua* (Forssk.) Edgew. (Capparaceae)*
3) *Maerua oblongifolia* (Forssk.) A. Rich. (Capparaceae)*
4) *Salvadora persica* L. (Salvadoraceae)*

49. *Colotis fausta fulvia* (Wallace, 1867) — Dakhan Large Salmon Arab

1) *Capparis spinosa* L. (Capparaceae)
2) *Maerua oblongifolia* (Forssk.) A. Rich. (Capparaceae)*

Genus *Ixias* Hübner, [1819]

50. *Ixias marianne* (Cramer, [1779]) — White Orange-tip

1) *Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis decidua* (Forssk.) Edgew. (Capparaceae)*
3) *Capparis divaricata* Lam. (Capparaceae)
4) *Capparis grandis* L.f. (Capparaceae)
5) *Capparis sepiaria* L. (Capparaceae)
6) *Maerua oblongifolia* (Forssk.) A. Rich. (Capparaceae)*

51. *Ixias pyrene sesia* (Fabricius, 1777) — Dakhan Yellow Orange-tip

1) *Capparis divaricata* Lam. (Capparaceae)
2) *Capparis sepiaria* L. (Capparaceae)

Family Nymphalidae Swainson, 1827

Subfamily Apaturinae Boisduval, 1840

Genus *Euripus* Doubleday, [1848]

52. *Euripus consimilis meridionalis* Wood-Mason, 1881—Sahyadri Painted Courtesan

1. *Trema orientale* (L.) Blume (Cannabaceae)

Genus *Rohana* Moore, [1880]

53. *Rohana parisatis atacinus* Fruhstorfer, 1913 — Sahyadri Black Prince

1) *Celtis philippensis* Blanco (Cannabaceae)
2) *Celtis tetrandra* Roxb. (Cannabaceae)

3) *Celtis timorensis* Span.(Cannabaceae)

Subfamily Biblidinae Boisduval, 1833

Tribe Biblidini Boisduval, 1833

Genus *Ariadne* Horsfield, [1829]

54. *Ariadne ariadne indica* (Moore, 1884) — Indian Angled Castor

1) *Ricinus communis* L. (Euphorbiaceae)
2) *Tragia hispida* Willd. (Euphorbiaceae)
3) *Tragia involucrata*L. (Euphorbiaceae)
4) *Tragia plukenetii* Radcl. -Sm. (Euphorbiaceae)*

55. *Ariadne merione merione* (Cramer, [1777]) — Dakhan Common Castor

1) *Ricinus communis* L. (Euphorbiaceae)
2) *Tragia hispida* Willd. (Euphorbiaceae)
3) *Tragia involucrata* L. (Euphorbiaceae)
4) *Tragia plukenetii* Radcl. -Sm. (Euphorbiaceae)*

Genus *Byblia* Hübner, [1819]

56. *Byblia ilithyia* (Drury, [1773]) — Joker

1. *Dalechampia scandens* L. (Euphorbiaceae)*
2. *Tragia involucrata* L. (Euphorbiaceae)
3. *Tragia plukenetii* Radcl. -Sm. (Euphorbiaceae)*

Subfamily Charaxinae Guenée, 1865

Tribe Charaxini Guenée, 1865

Genus *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816

57.*Charaxes agrarius* Swinhoe, 1887— Anomalous Nawab

1) *Albizia chinensis* (Osbeck) Merr. (Fabaceae)
2) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
3) *Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
4) *Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)

58. *Charaxes bharata* Felder & Felder, [1867] — Indian Nawab

1) *Adenanthera pavonina* L. (Fabaceae)
2) *Albizia julibrissin* Durazz.(Fabaceae)*
3) *Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
4) *Biancaea sappan* (L.) Tod. (Fabaceae)
5) *Delonix regia* (Hook.) Raf. (Fabaceae)
6) *Falcataria falcata* (L.) Greuter & R. Rankin (Fabaceae)
7) *Guilandina bonduc* L. (Fabaceae)
8) *Hultholia mimosoides* (Lam.) Gagnon & G.P. Lewis (Fabaceae)
9) *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth (Fabaceae)
10) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
11) *Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
12) *Senegalia chundra* (Roxb. ex Rottler) Maslin (Fabaceae)

13) *Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin (Fabaceae)
14) *Senegalia polyacantha* (Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
15) *Senegalia torta* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)

59. *Charaxes psaphon imna* Butler, 1870 — Indian Plain Tawny Rajah

1) *Adenanthera pavonina* L. (Fabaceae)
2) *Aglaia lawii* (Wight) C.J. Saldanha (Meliaceae)
3) *Aglaia elaeagnoidea* (A. Juss.) Benth. (Meliaceae)
4) *Bauhinia racemosa* Lam. (Fabaceae)
5) *Croton aromaticus* L. (Euphorbiaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
7) *Dysoxylum gotadhora* (Buch. -Ham.) Mabb. (Meliaceae)
8) *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth (Fabaceae)
9) *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
10) *Tamarindus indica* L. (Fabaceae)

60. *Charaxes schreiber wardii* (Moore, 1896) — Sahyadri Blue Nawab

1) *Adenanthera pavonina* L. (Fabaceae)
2) *Bauhinia phoenicea* Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)
3) *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn. (Malvaceae) **(JJ)**
4) *Cynometra cauliflora* L. (Fabaceae)
5) *Moullava spicata* (Dalzell) Nicolson (Fabaceae)
6) *Aglaia lawii* (Wight) C.J. Saldanha (Meliaceae)

61. *Charaxes solon solon* (Fabricius, 1793) — Pale Black Rajah

1) *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw. (Fabaceae)
2) *Dalbergia sissoo* DC. (Fabaceae)
3) *Moullava spicata* (Dalzell) Nicolson (Fabaceae)
4) *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth (Fabaceae)
5) *Tamarindus indica* L. (Fabaceae)

Subfamily Cyrestinae Guenée, 1865

Tribe Cyrestini Guenée, 1865

Genus *Cyrestis* Boisduval, 1832

62. *Cyrestis thyodamas indica* Evans, 1924 — Common Map

1) *Ficus benghalensis* L. (Moraceae)
2) *Ficus exasperata* Vahl (Moraceae)
3) *Ficus racemosa* L. (Moraceae)
4) *Ficus religiosa* L. (Moraceae)
5) *Ficus talbotii* King (Moraceae) **(KS)**
6) *Ficus tsjahela* Burm.f. (Moraceae)

Subfamily Danainae Boisduval, 1833

Tribe Danaini Boisduval, 1833

Genus *Danaus* Kluk, 1780

63. *Danaus chrysippus chrysippus* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Plain Tiger

1) *Asclepias curassavica* L. (Apocynaceae)
2) *Boucerosia umbellata* (Haw.) Wight & Arn. (Apocynaceae)
3) *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) Dryand. (Apocynaceae)
4) *Calotropis procera* (Aiton) Dryand. (Apocynaceae)*
5) *Caralluma adscendens* (Roxb.) R.Br. (Apocynaceae)
6) *Ceropegia vincaefolia* Hook. (Apocynaceae)
7) *Cryptolepis buchananii* R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult. (Apocynaceae)
8) *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* E. Mey. (Apocynaceae)
9) *Oxystelma esculentum* (L.f.) Sm. (Apocynaceae)
10) *Pergularia daemia* (Forssk.) Chiov. (Apocynaceae)
11) *Vincetoxicum dalzellii* (Hook.f.) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)

64. *Danaus genutia genutia* (Cramer, [1779]) — Oriental Striped Tiger

1) *Asclepias curassavica* L. (Apocynaceae)
2) *Ceropegia attenuata* Hook. (Apocynaceae)*
3) *Ceropegia evansii* McCann (Apocynaceae)*
4) *Ceropegia fantastica* Sedgw. (Apocynaceae)*
5) *Ceropegia hirsuta* Wight & Arn. (Apocynaceae)
6) *Ceropegia intermedia* Wight. (Apocynaceae)
7) *Ceropegia lawii* Hook.f. (Apocynaceae)*
8) *Ceropegia media* (H.Huber) Ansari (Apocynaceae)*
9) *Ceropegia vincaefolia* Hook. (Apocynaceae)
10) *Cynanchum annularium* (Roxb.) Liede & Khanum (Apocynaceae)
11) *Cynanchum callialatum* Buch.-Ham. ex Wight (Apocynaceae)
12) *Cynanchum tunicatum* (Retz.) Alston (Apocynaceae)
13) *Oxystelma esculentum* (L.f.) Sm. (Apocynaceae)
14) *Vincetoxicum flexuosum* (R.Br.) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)

Genus *Euploea* Fabricius, 1807

65. *Euploea core core* (Cramer, [1780]) — Indian Common Crow

1. *Adenium obesum* (Forssk.) Roem. & Schult. (Apocynaceae)* (KS)
2. *Asclepias curassavica* L. (Apocynaceae)
3. *Carissa carandas* L. (Apocynaceae)
4. *Carissa spinarum* L. (Apocynaceae)
5. *Cascabela thevetia* (L.) Lippold (Apocynaceae)
6. *Cryptolepis buchananii* R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult. (Apocynaceae)
7. *Hemidesmus indicus* (L.) R.Br. ex Schult. (Apocynaceae)
8. *Holarrhena pubescens* Wall.ex G. Don (Apocynaceae)
9. *Ichnocarpus frutescens* (L.) W.T. Aiton (Apocynaceae)
10. *Mimusops elengi* L. (Sapotaceae)
11. *Nerium oleander* L. (Apocynaceae)
12. *Pentalinon luteum* (L.) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin (Apocynaceae)* (KS)
13. *Ficus amplissima* Sm. (Moraceae)
14. *Ficus arnottiana* (Miq.) Miq. (Moraceae)
15. *Ficus benghalensis* L. (Moraceae)
16. *Ficus benjamina* L. (Moraceae)

17. *Ficus callosa* Willd. (Moraceae)
18. *Ficus drupacea* Thunb. (Moraceae)
19. *Ficus hispida* L.f. (Moraceae)
20. *Ficus pumila* L. (Moraceae)
21. *Ficus racemosa* L. (Moraceae)
22. *Ficus religiosa* L. (Moraceae)
23. *Ficus tinctoria* subsp. *gibbosa* (Blume) Corner (Moraceae)
24. *Ficus tsjahela* Burm.f. (Moraceae)
25. *Ficus virens* Aiton (Moraceae)
26. *Streblus asper* Lour. (Moraceae)
27. *Vincetoxicum dalzellii* (Hook.f.) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)
28. *Vincetoxicum indicum* (Burm.f.) Mabb. (Apocynaceae)
29. *Wrightia antidysenterica* (L.) R.Br.(Apocynaceae)

66. *Euploea klugii kollari* Felder & Felder, [1865] — Brown King Crow

1) *Ficus hispida* L.f. (Moraceae)
2) *Ficus exasperata* Vahl (Moraceae) **(KS)**
3) *Streblus asper* Lour. (Moraceae)

67. *Euploea sylvester coreta* (Godart, 1819) — Double-branded Black Crow

1. *Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br. ex Sm. (Apocynaceae)
2. *Ichnocarpus frutescens* (L.) W.T. Aiton (Apocynaceae)
3. *Ficus exasperata* Vahl (Moraceae)
4. *Ficus microcarpa* L.f. (Moraceae)
5. *Ficus racemosa* L. (Moraceae)

Genus *Idea* Fabricius, 1807

68. *Idea malabarica* (Moore, 1877) — Malabar Tree-Nymph

1) *Aganosma cymosa* (Roxb.) G. Don (Apocynaceae)
2) *Gymnema inodorum* (Lour.) Decne. (Apocynaceae)

Genus *Parantica* Moore, [1880]

69. *Parantica aglea aglea* (Stoll, [1782]) — Coromandel Glassy Tiger

1) *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) Dryand. (Apocynaceae)
2) *Ceropegia bulbosa* Roxb. (Apocynaceae)
3) *Ceropegia candelabrum* L. (Apocynaceae)
4) *Ceropegia evansii* McCann (Apocynaceae)*
5) *Ceropegia hirsuta* Wight & Arn. (Apocynaceae)
6) *Ceropegia intermedia* Wight. (Apocynaceae)
7) *Ceropegia lawii* Hook.f. (Apocynaceae)*
8) *Ceropegia media* (H.Huber) Ansari (Apocynaceae)*
9) *Ceropegia vincaefolia* Hook. (Apocynaceae)
10) *Cryptolepis buchananii* R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult. (Apocynaceae)
11) *Dischidia oiantha* Schltr. (Apocynaceae)* (SH & VCB)
12) *Vincetoxicum dalzellii* (Hook.f.) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)
13) *Vincetoxicum flexuosum* (R.Br.) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)
14) *Vincetoxicum indicum* (Burm.f.) Mabb. (Apocynaceae)

15) *Wattakaka volubilis* (L.f) Stapf (Apocynaceae)

70. *Parantica nilgiriensis* (Moore, 1877) — Nilgiri Tiger

1) *Vincetoxicum flexuosum* (R.Br.) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)
2) *Vincetoxicum indicum* (Burm.f.) Mabb. (Apocynaceae)

Genus *Tirumala* Moore, [1880]

71. *Tirumala limniace exoticus* (Gmelin, 1790) — Oriental Blue Tiger

1) *Asclepias curassavica* L. (Apocynaceae)
2) *Calotropis gigantea* (L.) Dryand. (Apocynaceae)
3) *Calotropis procera* (Aiton) Dryand. (Apocynaceae)*
4) *Cosmostigma cordatum* (Poir.) M.R. Almeida (Apocynaceae)
5) *Marsdenia tenacissima* (Roxb.) Moon (Apocynaceae)
6) *Vallaris solanacea* (Roth) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)
7) *Vincetoxicum dalzellii* (Hook.f.) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)
8) *Vincetoxicum indicum* (Burm.f.) Mabb. (Apocynaceae)
9) *Wattakaka volubilis* (L.f) Stapf (Apocynaceae)

72. *Tirumala septentrionis dravidarum* Fruhstorfer, 1899 — Dakhan Dark Blue Tiger

1) *Cosmostigma cordatum* (Poir.) M.R. Almeida (Apocynaceae)
2) *Vallaris solanacea* (Roth) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)

Subfamily Heliconiinae Swainson, 1822

Tribe Acraeini Boisduval, 1833

Genus *Acraea* Fabricius, 1807

73. *Acraea terpsicore* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Tawny Coster

1) *Adenia hondala* (Gaertn.) W.J de Wilde (Passifloraceae)
2) *Afrohybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) Flicker (Violaceae) **(BK)**
3) *Passiflora edulis* Sims (Passifloraceae)
4) *Passiflora foetida* L. (Passifloraceae)
5) *Passiflora incarnata* L. (Passifloraceae)
6) *Passiflora suberosa* L. (Passifloraceae)*
7) *Passiflora subpeltata* Ortega. (Passifloraceae)
8) *Turnera subulata* Sm. (Passifloraceae)
9) *Turnera ulmifolia* L. (Passifloraceae)

Genus *Cethosia* Fabricius, 1807

74. *Cethosia mahratta* Moore, 1872 — Sahyadri Lacewing

1) *Adenia hondala* (Gaertn.) W.J de Wild (Passifloraceae)
2) *Passiflora subpeltata* Ortega. (Passifloraceae)

Tribe Argynnini Swainson, 1833

Genus *Argynnis* Fabricius, 1807

75. *Argynnis castetsi* (Oberthür, 1891) — Palni Fritillary

1) *Viola betonicifolia* Sm. (Violaceae) **(BK & KS)**

2) *Viola pilosa* Blume (Violaceae) **(KS)**

76. *Argynnis hybrida* (Evans, 1912) — Nilgiri Fritillary

1) *Viola betonicifolia* Sm. (Violaceae)
2) *Viola pilosa* Blume (Violaceae)

Tribe Vagrantini Pinratana & Eliot, 1996

Genus *Cupha* Billberg, 1820

77. *Cupha erymanthis maja* Fruhstorfer, 1898 — Sahyadri Rustic

1) *Flacourtia indica* (Burm.f.) Merr. (Salicaceae)
2) *Flacourtia inermis* Roxb. (Salicaceae)
3) *Flacourtia jangomas* (Lour.) Raeusch. (Salicaceae)
4) *Flacourtia montana* J. Graham (Salicaceae)

Genus *Cirrochroa* Doubleday, [1847]

78. *Cirrochroa thais thais* (Fabricius, 1787) — Sahyadri Yeoman

1. *Hydnocarpus alpinus* Wight (Achariaceae)
2. *Hydnocarpus pentandrus* (Buch. -Ham.) Oken (Achariaceae)

Genus *Phalanta* Horsfield, [1829]

79. *Phalanta alcippe mercea* (Evans, 1924) — Sahyadri Small Leopard

1) *Rinorea benghalensis* (Wall.) O.Ktze. (Violaceae)

80. *Phalanta phalantha phalantha* (Drury, [1773]) — Oriental Common Leopard

1) *Flacourtia indica* (Burm.f.) Merr. (Salicaceae)
2) *Flacourtia jangomas* (Lour.) Raeusch. (Salicaceae)
3) *Flacourtia montana* J. Graham (Salicaceae)
4) *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb. (Salicaceae)
5) *Xylosma longifolia* Clos (Salicaceae)

Genus *Vindula* Hemming, 1934

81. *Vindula erota saloma* de Nicéville, 1886 — Sahyadri Cruiser

1) *Adenia hondala* (Gaertn.) W.J de Wilde (Passifloraceae)

Subfamily Libytheinae Boisduval, 1833

Genus *Libythea* Fabricius, 1807

82. *Libythea laius lepitoides* Moore, 1903 — Sahyadri Lobed Beak

1) *Celtis australis* L. (Cannabaceae)*
2) *Celtis tetrandra* Roxb. (Cannabaceae)
3) *Gossypium herbaceum* L. (Malvaceae)
4) *Trema orientale* (L.) Blume (Cannabaceae)

83. *Libythea myrrha rama* Moore, 1872 — Sri Lankan Club Beak

1) *Celtis tetrandra* Roxb. (Cannabaceae)
2) *Celtis timorensis* Span. (Cannabaceae)

3) *Tragia involucrata* L. (Urticaceae)
4) *Tragia plukenetii* Radcl. -Sm. (Urticaceae)*
5) *Trema orientale* (L.) Blume (Cannabaceae)

Subfamily Limenitidinae Behr, 1864

Tribe Adoliadini Doubleday, 1845

Genus *Dophla* Moore, [1880]

84. *Dophla evelina laudabilis* Swinhoe, 1890 — Sahyadri Redspot Duke

1) *Anacardium occidentale* L. (Anacardiaceae)
2) *Diospyros candolleana* Wight (Ebenaceae)
3) *Diospyros malabarica* (Desr.) Kostel. (Ebenaceae)
4) *Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb. (Ebenaceae)

Genus *Euthalia* Hübner, [1819]

85. *Euthalia aconthea meridionalis* Fruhstorfer, 1913 — Dakhan Baron

1) *Anacardium occidentale* L. (Anacardiaceae)
2) *Morus alba* L. (Moraceae)
3) *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae)
4) *Scurrula parasitica* L. (Loranthaceae)
5) *Streblus asper* Lour. (Moraceae)

86. *Euthalia lubentina arasada* Fruhstorfer, 1913 — Sahyadri Gaudy Baron

1) *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Ettingsh (Loranthaceae)
2) *Dendrophthoe glabrescens* (Blakeley) Barlow (Loranthaceae)*
3) *Helicanthes elastica* (Desr.) Danser (Loranthaceae) (KS)
4) *Scurrula parasitica* L. (Loranthaceae)

Genus *Symphaedra* Hübner, 1818

87. *Symphaedra nais* (Forster, 1771) — Baronet

1) *Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
2) *Grewia asiatica* L. (Malvaceae)*
3) *Shorea robusta* Gaertn. (Dipterocarpaceae)*

Genus *Tanaecia* Butler, [1869]

88. *Tanaecia lepidea miyana* (Fruhstorfer, 1913) — Peninsular Grey Count

1) *Careya arborea* Roxb. (Lecythidaceae)
2) *Melastoma malabathricum* L. (Melastomataceae)
3) *Olea dioica* Roxb. (Oleaceae) (**JT**)[1]

Tribe Limenitidini Behr, 1864

Genus *Athyma* Westwood, [1850]

89. *Athyma inara sahyadriensis* Kunte, 2024 — Color Sergeant

1) *Glochidion ellipticum* Wight (Phyllanthaceae)
2) *Glochidion heyneanum* (Wight & Arn.) Wight (Phyllanthaceae)

3) *Glochidion lanceolarium* (Roxb.) Voigt (Phyllanthaceae)*
4) *Glochidion zeylanicum* (Gaertn.) A. Juss. (Phyllanthaceae)
5) *Mussaenda frondosa* L. (Rubiaceae)

90. *Athyma perius perius* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Common Sergeant

1) *Glochidion ellipticum*Wight (Phyllanthaceae)
2) *Glochidion heyneanum* (Wight & Arn.) Wight (Phyllanthaceae)
3) *Glochidion lanceolarium* (Roxb.) Voigt (Phyllanthaceae)*
4) *Phyllanthus amarus* Schumach. &Thonn. (Phyllanthaceae)
5) *Phyllanthus virgatus* G. Frost (Phyllanthaceae)
6) *Wendlandia heynei* (Schult.) Santapau & Merchant (Rubiaceae)

91. *Athyma ranga karwara* (Fruhstorfer, 1906) — Karwar Blackvein Sergeant

1) *Chionanthus mala-elengi* (Dennst.) P.S. Green (Oleaceae)
2) *Ligustrum lucidum* W.T.Aiton (Oleaceae)*
3) *Myxopyrum smilacifolium* (Wall.) Blume (Oleaceae) (STK, SVP, & KS)
4) *Olea dioica* Roxb. (Oleaceae)

92. *Athyma selenophora kanara* (Evans, 1924) — Staff Sergeant

1. *Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Brandis (Rubiaceae)
2. *Mussaenda glabrata* (Hook.f.) Hutch. ex Gamble (Rubiaceae) **(KS)**
3. *Mussaenda philippica* A. Rich. (Rubiaceae)
4. *Wendlandia thyrsoidea* (Roth) Steud. (Rubiaceae)

Genus *Moduza* Moore, [1881]

93. *Moduza procris undifragus* Fruhstorfer, 1906 — Sahyadri Commander

1. *Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Brandis (Rubiaceae) (KS)
2. *Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce (Capparaceae)
3. *Mitragyna parvifolia* (Roxb.) Korth. (Rubiaceae)
4. *Mitragyna tubulosa* (Arn.) Kuntze (Rubiaceae)
5. *Mussaenda erythrophylla* Schumach. & Thonn. (Rubiaceae)
6. *Mussaenda frondosa* L. (Rubiaceae)
7. *Mussaenda glabrata* (Hook.f.) Hutch. ex Gamble (Rubiaceae) **(KS)**
8. *Mussaenda philippica* A. Rich. (Rubiaceae)
9. *Neolamarckia cadamba* (Roxb.) Bosser (Rubiaceae)
10. *Ochreinauclea missionis* (Wall.ex G. Don) Ridsdale (Rubiaceae)
11. *Wendlandia heynei* (Schult.) Santapau & Merchant (Rubiaceae)
12. *Wendlandia thyrsoidea* (Roth) Steud. (Rubiaceae)

Tribe Neptini Newman, 1870

Genus *Lasippa* Moore, 1898

94. *Lasippa viraja kanara* (Evans, 1924) — Sahyadri Yellowjack Sailer

1) *Dalbergia lanceolaria* L.f. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Dalbergia volubilis* Roxb. (Fabaceae) **(STK & SVP)**

Genus *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807

95. *Neptis clinia kallaura* Moore, 1881 — Sahyadri Sullied Sailer

1) *Calopogonium mucunoides* Desv. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Celtis* sp. (Cannabaceae)

96. *Neptis hylas varmona* Moore, 1872 — Indian Common Sailer

1) *Bombax ceiba* L. (Malvaceae)
2) *Canavalia gladiata* (Jacq.) DC.(Fabaceae)
3) *Calopogonium mucunoides* Desv. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn. (Malvaceae)
5) *Centrosema molle* Benth. (Fabaceae)
6) *Flemingia bracteata* (Roxb.) Wight (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Helicteres isora* L. (Malvaceae)
8) *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet (Fabaceae)
9) *Leptospron adenanthum* (G. Mey.) A. Delgado (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
10) *Mappia nimmoniana* (J.Graham) Byng & Stull (Icacinaceae)
11) *Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)
12) *Paracalyx scariosus* (Roxb.) Ali (Fabaceae)
13) *Pleurolobus gangeticus* (L.) J.St.-Hil. ex H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi (Fabaceae)
14) *Pseudarthria viscida* (L.) Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)
15) *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb. (Salicaceae)
16) *Sterculia guttata* Roxb. ex G. Don (Malvaceae)
17) *Uraria rufescens* (DC.) Schindl. **(STK)**
18) *Urena lobata* L. (Malvaceae)
19) *Vigna ungiculata* (L.) Walp. (Fabaceae)
20) *Vigna vexillata* (L.) A. Rich. (Fabaceae)

97. *Neptis jumbah nalanda* Fruhstorfer, 1908 — Nalanda Chestnut-streaked Sailer

1) *Actinodaphne lanceolata* Dalzell & A. Gibson (Lauraceae) **(KS)**
2) *Actinodaphne bourdillonii* Gamble (Lauraceae) **(KS)**
3) *Antigonon leptopus* Hook. & Arn. (Polygonaceae) **(JJ & KS)**
4) *Ayenia herbacea* (Roxb.) ined. (Malvaceae)
5) *Bauhinia variegata* L. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Bauhinia acuminata* L. (Fabaceae) **(KS**
7) *Bombax ceiba* L. (Malvaceae)
8) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Cassia fistula* L. (Fabaceae)
10) *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn. (Malvaceae) **(KS)**
11) *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
12) *Dalbergia lanceolaria* L.f. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
13) *Dalbergia volubilis* Roxb. (Fabaceae) **(STK & SVP)**
14) *Derris brevipes* (Benth.) Baker (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
15) *Erythrina stricta* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
16) *Ficus racemosa* L. (Moraceae) **(STK)**
17) *Grewia asiatica* L. (Malvaceae)*
18) *Grewia serrulata* DC. (Malvaceae)
19) *Grewia tiliifolia* Vahl (Malvaceae) **(STK)**

20) *Guilandina bonduc* L. (Fabaceae)
21) *Mallotus philippensis* (Lam.) Mull.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
22) *Mappia nimmoniana* (J.Graham) Byng & Stull (Icacinaceae)
23) *Moullava spicata* (Dalzell) Nicolson (Fabaceae)
24) *Ochna serrulata* (Hochst.) Walp. (Ochnaceae)* **(KS)**
25) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae)
26) *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
27) *Pterygota alata* (Roxb.) R.Br. (Malvaceae)
28) *Salix tetrasperma* Roxb. (Salicaceae)
29) *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol.ex Correa (Malvaceae)
30) *Trema orientale* (L.) Blume (Cannabaceae)
31) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
32) *Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill. (Rhamnaceae)
33) *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceae)

98. *Neptis nata hampsoni* Moore, 1899 — Sahyadri Clear Sailer

1) *Camonea vitifolia* (Burm.f.) A. R. Simões & Staples (Convolvulaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Trema orientale* (L.) Blume (Cannabaceae)

99. *Neptis palnica* Eliot, 1969 — Creamy Sailer

1. *Mappia nimmoniana* (J.Graham) Byng & Stull (Icacinaceae) (KS)
2. *Trema orientale* (L.) Blume (Cannabaceae) (KS)

Genus *Pantoporia* Hübner, [1819]

100. *Pantoporia hordonia hordonia* (Stoll, [1790]) — Oriental Common Lascar

1) *Albizia odoratissima* (L.f.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
2) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
3) *Senegalia megaladena* (Desv.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)*
4) *Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin (Fabaceae)
5) *Senegalia rugata* (Lam.) Britton & Rose (Fabaceae)

101. *Pantoporia sandaka davidsoni* Eliot, 1969 — Indian Extra Lascar

1) *Albizia odoratissima* (L.f.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
2) *Dalbergia horrida* (Dennst.) Mabb. (Fabaceae)
3) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
4) *Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin (Fabaceae)
5) *Senegalia rugata* (Lam.) Britton & Rose (Fabaceae)

Genus *Phaedyma* Felder, 1861

102. *Phaedyma columella nilgirica* (Moore, 1889) — Dakhan Short-banded Sailer

1) *Gmelina arborea* Roxb. (Lamiaceae)
2) *Hibiscus mutabilis* L. (Malvaceae)
3) *Pueraria tuberosa* (Willd.) DC (Fabaceae)
4) *Sterculia urens* Roxb. (Malvaceae)

Tribe Parthenini Reuter, 1896

***Genus Parthenos* Hübner, [1819]**

103. *Parthenos sylvia virens* Moore, 1877 — Sahyadri Clipper

1) *Adenia hondala* (Gaertn.) W.J de Wilde (Passifloraceae)
2) *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers. (Menispermaceae)[1]
3) *Tinospora sinensis* (Lour.) Merr. (Menispermaceae)[1]
4) *Zanonia indica* L. (Cucurbitaceae) **(RTM & VC)**

Subfamily Nymphalinae Rafinesque, 1815

Tribe Junoniini Reuter, 1896

Genus *Hypolimnas* Hübner, [1819]

104. *Hypolimnas bolina jacintha* (Drury, 1773) — Oriental Great Eggfly

1) *Alternanthera sessilis* (L.) R.Br. ex DC. (Amaranthaceae)
2) *Elatostema cuneatum* Wight (Urticaceae)
3) *Laportea interrupta* (L.) Chew (Urticaceae)
4) *Phaulopsis imbricata* (Forssk.) Sweet (Acanthaceae)
5) *Sida rhombifolia*L. (Malvaceae) (Urticaceae)

105. *Hypolimnas misippus* (Linnaeus, 1764) — Danaid Eggfly

1) *Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T. Anderson (Acanthaceae)
2) *Barleria cristata* L. (Acanthaceae)
3) *Nicoteba betonica* (L.) Lindau (Acanthaceae)
4) *Portulaca oleracea* L. (Portulacaceae)
5) *Portulaca pilosa* L. (Portulacaceae)
6) *Sida cordifolia* L. (Malvaceae)

Genus *Junonia* Hübner, [1819]

106. *Junonia almana almana* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Peacock Pansy

1) *Barleria cristata* L. (Acanthaceae)
2) *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine (Acanthaceae)
3) *Hygrophila ringens* (L.) r.Br. ex Spreng. (Acanthaceae)
4) *Phyla nodiflora* (L.) Greene (Verbenaceae)

107. *Junonia atlites atlites* (Linnaeus, 1763) — Oriental Grey Pansy

1) *Barleria cristata* L. (Acanthaceae)
2) *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine (Acanthaceae)

108. *Junonia hierta hierta* (Fabricius, 1798) — Oriental Yellow Pansy

1) *Barleria cristata* L. (Acanthaceae)
2) *Barleria cuspidata* F. Heyne ex Nees (Acanthaceae)*
3) *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine (Acanthaceae)

109. *Junonia iphita iphita* (Cramer, [1779]) — Chocolate Pansy

1) *Achimenes longiflora* DC. (Gesneriaceae)
2) *Barleria cristata* L. (Acanthaceae)

3) *Eranthemum roseum* (Vahl) R.Br. (Acanthaceae)
4) *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine (Acanthaceae)
5) *Justicia micrantha* Wall. ex C.B. Clarke (Acanthaceae)
6) *Ruellia elegans* Poir. (Acanthaceae)
7) *Ruellia prostrata* Poir. (Acanthaceae)
8) *Ruellia simplex* C.Wright (Acanthaceae)
9) *Ruellia tuberosa* L. (Acanthaceae)
10) *Strobilanthes callosa* Nees. (Acanthaceae)*
11) *Strobilanthes ciliata* Nees. (Acanthaceae)

110. *Junonia lemonias lemonias* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Chinese Lemon Pansy

1) *Barleria buxifolia* L. (Acanthaceae)
2) *Barleria cristata* L. (Acanthaceae)
3) *Barleria prionitis* L. (Acanthaceae)
4) *Cannabis sativa* L. (Cannabaceae)
5) *Corchorus capsularis* L. (Malvaceae)
6) *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine (Acanthaceae)
7) *Justicia micrantha* Wall. ex C.B. Clarke (Acanthaceae)
8) *Lepidagathis cuspidata* Nees (Acanthaceae)
9) *Lepidagathis keralensis* Madhus. & N.P. Singh (Acanthaceae)
10) *Nelsonia canescens* (Lam.) Spreng. (Acanthaceae)
11) *Rostellularia procumbens* (L.) Nees (Acanthaceae)
12) *Ruellia simplex* C.Wright (Acanthaceae)
13) *Ruellia tuberosa* L. (Acanthaceae)
14) *Sida rhombifolia* L. (Malvaceae)

111. *Junonia orithya swinhoei* Butler, 1885 — Pale Blue Pansy

1) *Andrographis serpyllifolia* (Vahl) Wight (Acanthaceae)
2) *Barleria buxifolia* L. (Acanthaceae)
3) *Barleria cristata* L. (Acanthaceae)
4) *Barleria cuspidata* F. Heyne ex Nees (Acanthaceae)*
5) *Barleria mysorensis* B. Heyne ex Roth (Acanthaceae)
6) *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine (Acanthaceae)
7) *Justicia micrantha* Wall. ex C.B. Clarke (Acanthaceae)
8) *Lepidagathis keralensis* Madhus. & N.P. Singh (Acanthaceae)
9) *Misopates orontium* (L.) Raf. (Plantaginaceae)*
10) *Nelsonia canescens* (Lam.) Spreng. (Acanthaceae)
11) *Rostellularia diffusa* var. *prostrata* (Roxb. ex C.B. Clarke) J.L. Ellis (Acanthaceae)
12) *Rostellularia procumbens* (L.) Nees (Acanthaceae)

Tribe Kallimini Doherty, 1886

Genus *Doleschallia* C. & R. Felder, 1860

112. *Doleschallia bisaltide malabarica* Fruhstorfer, 1899 — Malabar Autumn Leaf

1) *Graptophyllum pictum* (L.) Griff. (Acanthaceae)
2) *Pseuderanthemum malabaricum* Gamble (Acanthaceae)

Genus *Kallima* Doubleday, [1849]

113. *Kallima horsfieldii* Kollar, [1844] — Southern Blue Oakleaf

1) *Eranthemum roseum* (Vahl) R.Br. (Acanthaceae)
2) *Lepidagathis cuspidata* Nees (Acanthaceae)
3) *Pseuderanthemum malabaricum* Gamble (Acanthaceae)
4) *Strobilanthes callosa* Nees. (Acanthaceae)*
5) *Strobilanthes ciliata* Nees. (Acanthaceae)

Tribe Nymphalini Rafinesque, 1815

Genus *Kaniska* Moore, [1899]

114. *Kaniska canace viridis* Evans, 1924 — Sahyadri Blue Admiral

1) *Smilax perfoliata* Lour.(Smilacaceae)
2) *Smilax zeylanica* L. (Smilacaceae)

Genus *Vanessa* Fabricius, 1807

115. *Vanessa indica pholoe* (Fruhstorfer, 1912) — Sahyadri Red Admiral

1) *Girardinia diversifolia* (Link) Friis (Urticaceae)

116. *Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Painted Lady

1) *Argemone mexicana* L. (Papaveraceae)
2) *Cynara cardunculus* L. (Asteraceae)
3) *Echinops echinatus* Roxb. (Asteraceae)*
4) *Girardinia diversifolia* (Link) Friis (Urticaceae)
5) *Laggera alata* (D.Don) Sch.Bip. ex Oliv. (Asteraceae)
6) *Tridax procumbens* (L.) (Asteraceae)
7) *Zornia diphylla* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
8) *Zornia gibbosa* Span. (Fabaceae)

Subfamily Satyrinae Boisduval, 1833

Tribe Amathusiini Moore, 1894

Genus *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807

117. *Amathusia travancorica* Kunte, 2024 sp. nov— Ferguson's/Sahyadri Palmking

1) *Calamus thwaitesii* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Cyrtostachys renda* Blume (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq. (Arecaceae)***(KS & BK)**

Genus *Discophora* Boisduval, [1836]

118. *Discophora lepida lepida* (Moore, 1857) — Sahyadri Duffer

1) *Dendrocalamus giganteus* Munro (Poaceae)
2) *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees (Poaceae)
3) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji **(KS)**
4) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
5) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
6) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**

7) *Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha* (Thwaites) Soderstr. & R.P. Ellis (Poaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Schizostachyum beddomei* (C.E.C. Fisch.) R.B. Majumdar (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Tribe Elymniini Herrich-Schäffer, 1864

Genus *Elymnias* Hübner, 1818

119. *Elymnias caudata* Butler, 1871 — Tailed Palmfly

1) *Areca catechu* L. (Arecaceae)
2) *Arenga wightii* Griff. (Arecaceae)
3) *Calamus rotang* L. (Arecaceae)
4) *Calamus brandisii* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
5) *Calamus thwaitesii* Becc. (Arecaceae)
6) *Caryota urens* L. (Arecaceae)
7) *Cocos nucifera* L. (Arecaceae)
8) *Cyrtostachys renda* Blume (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**
9) *Dypsis lutescens* (H.Wendl.) Beentje & J. Dransf. (Arecaceae)
10) *Hyophorbe lagenicaulis* (L.H.Bailey) H.E.Moore (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**
11) *Hyophorbe indica* Gaertn.(Arecaceae)* (KS)
12) *Licuala grandis* (T.Moore) H.Wendl. (Arecaceae)
13) *Licuala peltata* Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham. (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**
14) *Livistona chinensis* (Jacq.) R.Br. ex Mart. (Arecaceae)
15) *Metroxylon sagu* Rottb. (Arecaceae)
16) *Phoenix loureiroi* Kunth (Arecaceae)
17) *Pinanga dicksonii* (Roxb.) Blume (Arecaceae) **(KS)**

Tribe Melanitini Reuter, 1896

Genus *Melanitis* Fabricius, 1807

120. *Melanitis leda leda* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Common Evening Brown

1) *Apluda mutica* L. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
3) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
4) *Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf (Poaceae)
5) *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)
6) *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn. (Poaceae)
7) *Megathyrsus maximus* (Jacq.) B.K.Simon & S.W.L.Jacobs (Poaceae) **(KS & STK)**
8) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
9) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)
10) *Panicum repens* L. (Poaceae)
11) *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br. (Poaceae)
12) *Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach. (Poaceae)
13) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae) **(KS)**
14) *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Clayton (Poaceae)
15) *Saccharum officinarum* L. (Poaceae)
16) *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)
17) *Zea mays* L. (Poaceae)

121. *Melanitis phedima varaha* Moore, 1857 — Sahyadri Dark Evening Brown

1) *Apluda mutica* L. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
3) *Ischaemum semisagittatum* Roxb. (Poaceae)
4) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
5) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)
6) *Setaria palmifolia* (J.Koenig) Stapf (Poaceae)
7) *Spodiopogon rhizophorus* (Steud.) Pilg. (Poaceae)

122. *Melanitis zitenius gokala* Moore, 1857 — Sahyadri Great Evening Brown

1) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
2) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji **(KS)**
3) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Ochlandra setigera* Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
5) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)* (KS)
6) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
7) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha* (Thwaites) Soderstr. & R.P. Ellis (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Parantirrhoea* Wood-Mason, 1881

123. *Parantirrhoea marshalli* Wood-Mason, 1881 — Travancore Evening Brown

1) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
3) *Ochlandra setigera* Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
4) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)*
5) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
6) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch. (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Tribe Satyrini Boisduval, 1833

Genus *Lethe* Hübner, [1819]

124. *Lethe drypetis todara* Moore, 1881 — Dakhan Treebrown

1) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
2) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
4) *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
5) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha* (Thwaites) Soderstr. & R.P. Ellis (Poaceae) **(KS)**

125. *Lethe europa europa (*Fabricius, 1775) — Dakhan Bamboo Treebrown

1) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
2) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* (KS)
3) *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees (Poaceae)
4) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae) (KS)
5) *Ochlandra setigera* Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
6) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)* (KS)

7) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
8) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch. (Poaceae) (KS)
9) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) (KS)

126. *Lethe rohria neelgheriensis* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Common Treebrown

1) *Apluda mutica* L. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) P.Beauv. (Poaceae)
3) *Microstegium fasciculatum* (L.) Henrard (Poaceae)

Genus *Mycalesis* Hübner, 1818

127. *Mycalesis anaxias anaxias* Hewitson, 1862 — Sahyadri White-bar Bushbrown

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv (Poaceae)
2) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)

128. *Mycalesis igilia* Fruhstorfer, 1911 — Sahyadri Small Long-brand Bushbrown

1) *Bambusa* sp. (Poaceae)

129. *Mycalesis patnia junonia* Butler, 1868 — Malabar Glad-eye Bushbrown

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv (Poaceae)
2) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)

130. *Mycalesis mineus polydecta* (Cramer, [1777]) — Dakhan Dark-branded Bushbrown

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Oplismenus burmannii* (Retz.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
3) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae) **(KS)**

131. *Mycalesis orcha* Evans, 1912 — Pale-brand Bushbrown

Unknown

132. *Mycalesis perseus tabitha* (Fabricius, 1793) — Dakhan Common Bushbrown

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
3) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)

133. *Mycalesis subdita* Moore, 1892 — Tamil Bushbrown

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae) **(KS)**

134. *Mycalesis visala visala* Moore, [1858] — Indian Long-branded Bushbrown

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv (Poaceae)
2) *Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link (Poaceae)

Genus *Orsotriaena* Wallengren, 1858

135. *Orsotriaena medus mandata* (Moore, 1857) — Sahyadri Medus Brown

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv (Poaceae)
2) *Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf (Poaceae)

3) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)
4) *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Clayton (Poaceae)

Genus *Telinga* Moore, 1880

136. *Telinga adolphei* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Red-eye Bushbrown
1) *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae)
2) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
3) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)

137. *Telinga davisoni* (Moore, [1891]) — Palni Bushbrown
Unknown

138. *Telinga oculus* Marshall, 1881 — Red-disc Bushbrown
1) *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae)
2) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
3) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)

Genus *Ypthima* Hübner, 1818

139. *Ypthima asterope mahratta* Moore, 1884 — Indian Common Three-ring
1) *Cynodon* sp. (Poaceae)

140. *Ypthima baldus madrasa* Evans, 1923 — Common Five-ring
1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae)
3) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)

141. *Ypthima ceylonica* Hewitson, 1865 — White Four-ring
1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv (Poaceae)
2) *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae)

142. *Ypthima chenu* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Nilgiri Four-ring
1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv (Poaceae)
2) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)

143. *Ypthima huebneri* Kirby, 1871 — Common Four-ring
1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv (Poaceae)
2) *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn. (Poaceae)

144. *Ypthima singala* Felder, 1868 — Sinhalese Five-ring
Unknown

145. *Ypthima striata* Hampson, 1888 — Nilgiri Jewel Four-ring
1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae)

146. *Ypthima tabella* Marshall & de Niceville, 1883 — Sahyadri Baby Five-ring

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae)
3) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)

147. *Ypthima ypthimoides* (Moore, 1881) — Palni Four-ring

1) *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae)
2) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)
3) *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae)

Genus *Zipaetis* Hewitson, 1863

148. *Zipaetis saitis* Hewitson, 1863 — Banded Catseye

1) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Ochlandra setigera* Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
3) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)* (KS)
4) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
5) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Family Nemeobiinae Bates, 1868

Tribe Abisarini Stichel, 1928

Genus *Abisara* C. & R. Felder, 1860

149. *Abisara bifasciata suffusa* Moore, 1882 — Suffused Double-banded Judy

1) *Ardisia solanacea* (Poir.) Roxb. (Primulaceae)
2) *Embelia ribes* Burm.f. (Primulaceae)
3) *Embelia tsjeriam-cottam* (Roem. & Schult.) A. DC. (Primulaceae)
4) *Maesa indica* (Roxb.) A. DC. (Primulaceae)

150. *Abisara echerius prunosa* Moore, 1879 — Lankan Plum Judy

1) *Ardisia solanacea* (Poir.) Roxb. (Primulaceae)
2) *Ardisia elliptica* Thunb. (Primulaceae) **(JJ & KS)**
3) *Embelia tsjeriam-cottam* (Roem. & Schult.) A. DC. (Primulaceae)
4) *Maesa indica* (Roxb.) A. DC. (Primulaceae)

Family Lycaenidae [Leach], 1815

Subfamily Aphnaeinae Distant, 1884

Genus *Cigaritis* Donzel, 1847

151. *Cigaritis abnormis* (Moore, [1884]) — Abnormal Silverline

1) *Cassia fistula* L. (Fabaceae)
2) *Entada rheedii* Spreng. (Fabaceae)

152. *Cigaritis elima elima* (Moore, 1877) — Scare Shot Silverline

Unknown

153. *Cigaritis ictis ictis* (Hewitson, 1865) — Indian Common Shot Silverline

1) *Senna montana* (Roth) V. Singh (Fabaceae)
2) *Senna siamea* (Lam,) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Fabaceae)

154. *Cigaritis lohita lazularia* (Moore, 1881) — Tamil Long-banded Silverline

1) *Carissa carandas* L. (Apocynaceae)
2) *Dioscorea pentaphylla* L. (Dioscoreaceae)
3) *Ixora brachiata* Roxb. (Rubiaceae)
4) *Macaranga peltata* (Roxb.) N Mull.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
5) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
6) *Terminalia catappa* L. (Combretaceae)
7) *Terminalia elliptica* Willd. (Combretaceae)
8) *Terminalia paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae)
9) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

155. *Cigaritis meghamalaiensis* Sadasivan and Naicker, 2023— Cloud Forest Silverline

1) *Neolitsea cassia* (L.), Kosterm.
2) *Clerodendrum infortunatum* L.

156. *Cigaritis schistacea* (Moore, [1881]) — Plumbeous Silverline

1) *Antidesma ghaesembilla* Gaertn. (Phyllanthaceae)
2) *Combretum indicum* (L.) DeFilipps (Combretaceae)
3) *Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin (Fabaceae)
4) *Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm.f.) Wight & Arn. (Rhamnaceae)

157. *Cigaritis vulcanus* (Fabricius, 1775) — Common Silverline

1) *Allophylus cobbe* (L.) Raeusch. (Sapindaceae)
2) *Cadaba fruticosa* (L.) Druce (Capparaceae)
3) *Canthium coromandelicum* (Burm.f.) Alston (Rubiaceae)
4) *Carissa carandas* L. (Apocynaceae)
5) *Cassia fistula* L. (Fabaceae)
6) *Clerodendrum indicum* (L.) Kuntze (Lamiaceae)
7) *Dioscorea wallichii* Hook.f. (Dioscoreaceae)
8) *Diospyros melanoxylon* Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
9) *Diospyros montana* Roxb. (Ebenaceae)
10) *Pentas lanceolata* (Forssk.) Deflers (Rubiaceae)
11) *Volkameria inermis* L. (Lamiaceae)
12) *Woodfordia fruticosa* (L.) Kurz (Lythraceae)
13) *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceae)
14) *Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm.f.) Wight & Arn. Wild (Rhamnaceae)
15) *Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill. (Rhamnaceae)

Subfamily Curetinae Distant, 1884

Genus *Curetis* Hübner, [1819]

158. *Curetis acuta dentata* Moore, 1879 — Indian Acute Sunbeam

1) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
2) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae)

159. *Curetis siva* Evans, 1954 — Shiva Sunbeam

1) *Aganope thyrsiflora* (Benth.) Polhill (Fabaceae) (**KS & BK**)
2) *Ougeinia oojeinensis* (Roxb.) Hochr. (Fabaceae)

160. *Curetis thetis* (Drury, [1773]) — Indian Sunbeam

1) *Abrus precatorius* L. (Fabaceae)
2) *Aganope thyrsiflora* (Benth.) Polhill (Fabaceae)
3) *Brachypterum scandens* (Roxb.) Miq. (Fabaceae)
4) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
5) *Guilandina bonduc* L. (Fabaceae)
6) *Heynea trijuga* Roxb. ex Sims (Meliaceae)
7) *Indigofera* sp. (Fabaceae) **(JJ)**
8) *Moullava spicata* (Dalzell) Nicolson (Fabaceae)
9) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae)
10) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

Subfamily Miletinae Reuter, 1896

Tribe Spalgini Toxopeus, 1929

Genus *Spalgis* Moore, 1879

161. *Spalgis epius epius* (Westwood, 1852) — Oriental Apefly

1) Aphytophagous on Mealy Bugs and Scale insects

Subfamily Polyommatinae Swainson, 1827

Tribe Lycaenesthini Toxopeus 1929

Genus *Anthene* Doubleday, 1847

162. *Anthene emolus emolus* (Godart, [1824]) — Bengal Common Ciliate Blue

1) *Combretum latifolium*Blume (Combretaceae)
2) *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
3) *Heynea trijuga* Roxb. ex Sims (Meliaceae)
4) *Ixora coccinea* L. (Rubiaceae) (**STK**)
5) *Litchi chinensis* Sonn. (Sapindaceae)
6) *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae)
7) *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth (Fabaceae)
8) *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Willd. (Fabaceae)
9) *Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin (Fabaceae)
10) *Terminalia paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae)

163. *Anthene lycaenina lycaenina* (Felder, 1868) — Dakhan Pointed Ciliate Blue

1) *Allophylus serratus* (Roxb.) Kurz. (Sapindaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Allophylus cobbe* (L.) Raeusch. (Sapindaceae)
3) *Bridelia retusa* (L.) A. Juss (Phyllanthaceae)
4) *Buchanania axillaris* (Desr.) Ramamoorthy (Anacardiaceae)
5) *Buchanania cochinchinensis* (Lour.) M.R. Almeida (Anacardiaceae)
6) *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
7) *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit (Fabaceae)

8) *Moullava spicata* (Dalzell) Nicolson) (Fabaceae)
9) *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth (Fabaceae)
10) *Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall. (Putranjivaceae)
11) *Senegalia rugata* (Lam.) Britton & Rose (Fabaceae)
12) *Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
13) *Ventilago denticulata* Willd. (Rhamnaceae)

Tribe Polyommatini Swainson, 1827

Genus *Acytolepis* Toxopeus, 1927

164. *Acytolepis lilacea lilacea* (Hampson, 1889) — Sahyadri Lilac Hedge Blue
1) *Cycas circinalis* L. (Cycadaceae)

165. *Acytolepis puspa felderi* Toxopeus, 1927 — Malabar Common Hedge Blue
1) *Aganope thyrsiflora* (Benth.) Polhill (Fabaceae) **(BK)**
2) *Bauhinia variegata* L. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Bridelia retusa* (L.) A. Juss (Phyllanthaceae)
4) *Bridelia stipularis* (L.) Blume (Phyllanthaceae)
5) *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Walp. (Fabaceae)
6) *Glochidion zeylanicum* (Gaertn.)A.Juss.(Phyllanthaceae) (**SS & VPN**)
7) *Hiptage benghalensis* Kuntze (Malpighiaceae)
8) *Lepisanthes tetraphylla* (Vahl) Radlk. (Sapindaceae)
9) *Moullava spicata* (Dalzell) Nicolson (Fabaceae)
10) *Paracalyx scariosus* (Roxb.) Ali (Fabaceae)
11) *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) K. Heyne (Fabaceae)
12) *Rosa chinensis* Jacq. (Rosaceae)
13) *Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Merr. (Sapindaceae)
14) *Senna alata* (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae)
15) *Shorea roxburghii* G. Don (Dipterocarpaceae)
16) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Azanus* Moore, [1881]

166. *Azanus jesous gamra* (Lederer, 1855) — Syrian Babul Blue
1) *Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
2) *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)
3) *Vachellia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinge (Fabaceae)

167. *Azanus ubaldus* (Stoll, [1782]) — Bright Babul Blue
1) *Mimosa hamata* Willd (Fabaceae)*
2) *Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
3) *Vachellia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinge (Fabaceae)
4) *Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Caleta* Fruhstorfer, 1922

168. *Caleta decidia* (Hewitson, 1876) — Angled Pierrot
1) *Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill. (Rhamnaceae)
2) *Ziziphus rugosa* Lam. (Rhamnaceae)

Genus *Castalius* Hübner, [1819]

169. *Castalius rosimon rosimon* (Fabricius, 1775) — Continental Common Pierrot

1) *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. (Rhamnaceae)
2) *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceae)
3) *Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm.f.) Wight & Arn. (Rhamnaceae)
4) *Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill. (Rhamnaceae)
5) *Ziziphus xylopyrus* (Retz.) Willd. (Rhamnaceae)

Genus *Catochrysops* Boisduval, 1832

170. *Catochrysops panormus exiguus* (Distant, 1886) — Malay Silver Forget-me-not

1) *Femingia* sp. (Fabaceae)

171. *Catochrysops strabo strabo* (Fabricius, 1793) — Oriental Forget-me-not

1) *Allophylus cobbe* (L.) Raeusch. (Sapindaceae)
2) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
3) *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp. (Fabaceae)
4) *Flemingia strobilifera* (L.) W.T. Aiton (Fabaceae)
5) *Grona heterocarpos* (L.) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi (Fabaceae)
6) *Neustanthus phaseoloides* (Roxb.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
7) *Ougeinia oojeinensis* (Roxb.) Hochr. (Fabaceae)
8) *Paracalyx scariosus* (Roxb.) Ali (Fabaceae)
9) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae)
10) *Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Merr. (Sapindaceae)
11) *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
12) *Vigna ungiculata* (L.) Walp. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Celatoxia* Eliot & Kawazoé, 1983

172. *Celatoxia albidisca* (Moore, [1884]) — White-disc Hedge Blue

1) *Rubus* L. (Rosaceae)[1] **(KS)**
2) *Meliosma simplicifolia* (Roxb.) Walp. (Sabiaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Celastrina* Tutt, 1906

173. *Celastrina lavendularis lavenduris* (Moore, 1877) — Sri Lankan Plain Hedge Blue

Unknown

Genus *Chilades* Moore, [1881]

174. *Chilades lajus lajus* (Stoll, [1780]) — Indian Lime Blue

1) *Atalantia racemosa* Wight ex Hook. (Rutaceae)
2) *Atalantia wightii* Yu. Tanaka (Rutaceae)
3) *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC. (Rutaceae)
4) *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle (Rutaceae)
5) *Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae)
6) *Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr. (Rutaceae)
7) *Citrus medica* L. (Rutaceae)
8) *Citrus sinensis* L. (Rutaceae)
9) *Glycosmis mauritiana* (Lam.) Tanaka (Rutaceae)

10) *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (Retz.) DC. (Rutaceae)
11) *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack (Rutaceae)

175. *Chilades parrhasius parrhasius* (Fabricius, 1793) — Parrhasius Small Cupid

1) *Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)
2) *Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Discolampa* Toxopeus, 1929

176. *Discolampa ethion ethion* Westwood, 1851 — Oriental Banded Blue Pierrot

1) *Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill. (Rhamnaceae)
2) *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceae)
3) *Ziziphus xylopyrus* (Retz.) Willd. (Rhamnaceae)

Genus *Euchrysops* Butler, 1900

177. *Euchrysops cnejus cnejus* (Fabricius, 1798) — Oriental Gram Blue

1) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
2) *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp. (Fabaceae)
3) *Canavalia ensiformis* (L.) DC (Fabaceae)
4) *Canavalia gladiata* (Jacq.) DC. (Fabaceae)
5) *Enicostema axillare* (Poir. ex Lam.) A. Raynal (Gentianaceae)
6) *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet (Fabaceae)
7) *Neustanthus phaseoloides* (Roxb.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
8) *Ougeinia oojeinensis* (Roxb.) Hochr. (Fabaceae)
9) *Paracalyx scariosus* (Roxb.) Ali (Fabaceae)
10) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
11) *Vigna radiata* var. *sublobata* (Roxb.) Verdc. (Fabaceae)
12) *Vigna trilobata* (L.) Verdc. (Fabaceae)
13) *Vigna ungiculata* (L.) Walp. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Everes* Hübner, [1819]

178. *Everes lacturnus syntala* Cantlie, 1963 — Dakhan Cupid

1) *Bouffordia dichotoma* (Willd.) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi (Fabaceae)*
2) *Pleurolobus gangeticus* (L.) J.St.-Hil. ex H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi (Fabaceae)
3) *Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Freyeria* Courvoisier, 1920

179. *Freyeria putli* (Kollar, [1844]) — Oriental Grass Jewel

1) *Crotalaria herbecarpa* (DC.) Rudd (Fabaceae)
2) *Crotalaria filipes* Benth. (Fabaceae)
3) *Heliotropium indicum* L. (Boraginaceae)
4) *Indigofera linifolia* (L.f.) Retz. (Fabaceae)*
5) *Indigofera astragalina* DC. (Fabaceae)
6) *Indigofera linnaei* Ali (Fabaceae)
7) *Oxalis corniculata* L. (Oxalidaceae)
8) *Pisum sativum* L. (Fabaceae)
9) *Trichodesma indicum* (L.) Sm. (Boraginaceae)

10) *Zornia diphylla* (L.) Pers (Fabaceae)

180. *Freyeria trochylus* (Freyer, 1845) — African Grass Jewel

1) *Oxalis corniculata* L. (Oxalidaceae)
2) *Pisum sativum* L. (Fabaceae)
3) *Zornia diphylla* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Ionolyce* Toxopeus, 1929

181. *Ionolyce helicon viola* (Moore, 1877) — Sri Lankan Pointed Lineblue

Unknown

Genus *Jamides* Hübner, [1819]

182. *Jamides alecto eurysaces* (Fruhstorfer, 1916) — Himalayan Metallic Cerulean

1) *Boesenbergia rotunda* (L.) Mansf (Zingiberaceae)
2) *Curcuma aeruginosa* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae)
3) *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton (Zingiberaceae)
4) *Hedychium coronarium* J. Koenig (Zingiberaceae)
5) *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Roscoe ex Sm. (Zingiberaceae)

183. *Jamides bochus bochus* (Stoll, [1782]) — Indian Dark Cerulean

1) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
2) *Butea superba* Roxb. (Fabaceae)*
3) *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp. (Fabaceae)
4) *Flemingia strobilifera* (L.) W.T. Aiton (Fabaceae)
5) *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Steud. (Fabaceae)**(STK)**
6) *Indigofera* sp. (Fabaceae) **(JJ)**
7) *Millettia peguensis* Ali (Fabaceae)*
8) *Neustanthus phaseoloides* (Roxb.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
9) *Paracalyx scariosus* (Roxb.) Ali (Fabaceae)
10) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae)
11) *Tephrosia candida* (Roxb.) DC. (Fabaceae)

184. *Jamides celeno celeno* (Cramer, [1775]) — Oriental Common Cerulean

1) *Abrus melanospermus* Hassk. (Fabaceae)
2) *Abrus precatorius* L. (Fabaceae)
3) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
4) *Cajanus albicans* (Wight & Arn.) Maesen (Fabaceae)
5) *Calopogonium mucunoides* Desv. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Canavalia ensiformis* (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)
7) *Canavalia gladiata* (Jacq.) DC. (Fabaceae)
8) *Canavalia rosea* (Sw.) DC. (Fabaceae)
9) *Elettaria cardamomum* (L.) Maton (Zingiberaceae)
10) *Heynea trijuga* Roxb. ex Sims (Meliaceae)
11) *Mucuna bracteata* DC. (Fabaceae)
12) *Peltophorum pterocarpum* (DC.) K. Heyne (Fabaceae)
13) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae)
14) *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Willd. (Fabaceae)
15) *Vigna radiata* var. *sublobata* (Roxb.) Verdc. (Fabaceae)

16) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Lampides* Hübner, [1819]

185. *Lampides boeticus* (Linnaeus, 1767) — Pea Blue

1) *Abrus precatorius* L. (Fabaceae)
2) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
3) *Butea superba* Roxb. (Fabaceae)*
4) *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp. (Fabaceae)
5) *Crotalaria juncea* L. (Fabaceae)
6) *Crotalaria micans* Link (Fabaceae)
7) *Crotalaria pallida* Aiton (Fabaceae)
8) *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Walp. (Fabaceae)
9) *Indigofera heterantha* Wall. ex Brandis (Fabaceae)*
10) *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet (Fabaceae)
11) *Melilotus indicus* (L.) All (Fabaceae)
12) *Neustanthus phaseoloides* (Roxb.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
13) *Pisum sativum* L. (Fabaceae)
14) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae)
15) *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. (Fabaceae)*
16) *Vigna ungiculata* (L.) Walp (Fabaceae)
17) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Leptotes* Scudder, 1876

186. *Leptotes plinius plinius* (Fabricius, 1793) — Asian Zebra Blue

1) *Abrus precatorius* L. (Fabaceae)
2) *Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
3) *Dalbergia lanceolaria* L.f. (Fabaceae)
4) *Indigofera suffruticosa* Mill. (Fabaceae)*
5) *Indigofera tinctoria* L. (Fabaceae)
6) *Macroptilium atropurpureum* (DC.) (Fabaceae)*
7) *Plumbago arabica* (Boiss.) Christenh. & Byng (Plumbaginaceae)*
8) *Plumbago auriculata* Lam. (Plumbaginaceae)
9) *Plumbago indica* L. (Plumbaginaceae)
10) *Plumbago zeylanica* L. (Plumbaginaceae)
11) *Rhynchosia minima* (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)*
12) *Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) W. Wight (Fabaceae)
13) *Sesbania sesban* (L.) Merr. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Luthrodes* Druce, 1895

187. *Luthrodes pandava pandava* (Horsfield, [1829]) — Oriental Plains Cupid

1) *Bauhinia vahlii* Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)*
2) *Bauhinia variegata* L. (Fabaceae)
3) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
4) *Canavalia gladiata* (Jacq.) DC. (Fabaceae)
5) *Cycas circinalis* L. (Cycadaceae)
6) *Cycas revoluta* Thunb. (Cycadaceae)
7) *Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch. (Ulmaceae)

8) *Moullava spicata* (Dalzell) Nicolson (Fabaceae)
9) *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Willd (Fabaceae)
10) *Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
11) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Megisba* Moore, [1881]

188. *Megisba malaya thwaitesi* (Moore, [1881]) — Tailless Malayan
1) *Allophylus cobbe* (L.) Raeusch. (Sapindaceae)
2) *Lepisanthes tetraphylla* (Vahl) Radlk.(Sapindaceae)
3) *Mallotus philippensis* (Lam.) Mull.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
4) *Mallotus repandus* (Willd.) Mull.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
5) *Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Merr. (Sapindaceae)

Genus *Nacaduba* Moore, [1881]

189. *Nacaduba beroe gythion* Fruhstorfer, 1916 — Assam Opaque Six-Lineblue
1) *Dimocarpus longan* Lour. (Sapindaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Guilandina bonduc* L. (Fabaceae)
3) *Maesa indica* (Roxb.) A. DC. (Primulaceae)
4) *Moullava spicata* (Dalzell) Nicolson (Fabaceae)

190. *Nacaduba berenice plumbeomicans* (Wood-Mason & de Niceville, 1881) — Rounded Six-Lineblue
1) *Celtis* sp. (Cannabaceae)
2) *Connarus wightii* Hook.f. (Connaraceae)

191. *Nacaduba calauria evansi* Toxopeus, 1927 — Dark Ceylon Six-Lineblue
Unknown

192. *Nacaduba hermus sidoma* Fruhstorfer, 1916 — Dakhan Pale Four-Lineblue
1) *Entada rheedii* Spreng. (Fabaceae)
2) *Lannea coromandelica* (Houtt.) Merr. (Anacardiaceae)

193. *Nacaduba kurava canaraica* Toxopeus, 1927 — Karwar Transparent Six-Lineblue
1) *Ardisia elliptica* Thunb. (Primulaceae)
2) *Ardisia solanacea* (Poir.) Roxb. (Primulaceae)
3) *Guilandina bonduc* L. (Fabaceae)
4) *Maesa indica* (Roxb.) A. DC. (Primulaceae)
5) *Vateria indica* L. (Dipterocarpaceae)

194. *Nacaduba pactolus continentalis* Fruhstorfer, 1916 — Continental Large Four-Lineblue
1) *Entada rheedii* Spreng. (Fabaceae)

195. *Nacaduba sinhala ramaswamii* Sadasivan 2021 — Ramaswami's Six-Lineblue
1) *Dimocarpus longan* Lour. (Sapindaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Neopithecops* Distant, 1884

196. *Neopithecops zalmora dharma* (Moore, [1881]) — Sri Lankan Common Quaker

1) *Glycosmis mauritiana* (Lam.) Tanaka (Rutaceae)
2) *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (Retz.) DC. (Rutaceae)

Genus *Petrelaea* Toxopeus, 1929

197. *Petrelaea dana* (de Nicéville, [1884]) — Dingy Lineblue

1) *Terminalia catappa* L. (Combretaceae)[1]

Genus *Prosotas* Druce, 1891

198. *Prosotas dubiosa indica* (Evans, [1925]) — Indian Tailless Lineblue

1) *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit (Fabaceae)
2) *Lysiloma latisiliquum* (L.) Benth (Fabaceae)*
3) *Mallotus philippensis* (Lam.) Mull.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
4) *Mimosa diplotricha* C.Wright (Fabaceae)
5) *Mimosa pudica* L. (Fabaceae)
6) *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth (Fabaceae)
7) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
8) *Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
9) *Senegalia torta* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
10) *Vachellia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)

199. *Prosotas nora ardates* (Moore, [1875]) — Indian Common Lineblue

1) *Allophylus serratus* (Roxb.) Kurz. (Sapindaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Allophylus cobbe* (L.) Raeusch. (Sapindaceae)
3) *Mallotus philippensis* (Lam.) Mull.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
4) *Mimosa diplotricha* Sauvalle (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
5) *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth (Fabaceae)
6) *Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
7) *Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin (Fabaceae)
8) *Senegalia rugata* (Lam.) Britton & Rose (Fabaceae)
9) *Senegalia torta* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
10) *Vachellia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)

200. *Prosotas noreia hampsonii* (de Nicéville, 1885) — Indian White-tipped Lineblue

1) *Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
2) *Dalbergia lanceolaria* L.f. (Fabaceae)
3) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)

Genus *Pseudozizeeria* Beuret, 1955

201. *Pseudozizeeria maha ossa* (Swinhoe, 1885) — Dakhan Pale Grass Blue

1) *Nelsonia canescens* (Lam.) Spreng. (Fabaceae)
2) *Oxalis corniculata* L. (Oxalidaceae)
3) *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
4) *Tephrosia subtriflora* Hochst. ex Baker (Fabaceae)*
5) *Tribulus terrestris* L. (Zygophyllaceae)

Genus *Talicada* Moore, [1881]

202. *Talicada nyseus nyseus* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Indian Red Pierrot

1) *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* Poelin. (Crassulaceae)
2) *Kalanchoe daigremontiana* Raym.-Hamet & H. Perrier (Crassulaceae)*
3) *Kalanchoe delagoensis* Eckl. & Zeyh. (Crassulaceae)
4) *Kalanchoe laciniata* (L.) DC. (Crassulaceae)
5) *Kalanchoe pinnata* (Lam.) Pers. (Crassulaceae)

Genus *Tarucus* Moore, [1881]

203. *Tarucus ananda* (de Nicéville, [1883]) — Dark Pierrot

1) *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Ettingsh. (Loranthaceae)
2) *Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill. (Rhamnaceae)
3) *Ziziphus xylopyrus* (Retz.) Willd. (Rhamnaceae)

204. *Tarucus balkanica nigra* Bethune-Baker, 1917 — Black-spotted Pierrot

1) *Ziziphus* sp.

205. *Tarucus callinara* Butler, 1886 — Spotted Pierrot

1) *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam.(Rhamnaceae)

206. *Tarucus nara* (Kollar, 1848) — Striped Pierrot

1) *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceae)
2) *Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm.f.) Wight & Arn. Wild (Rhamnaceae)

Genus *Udara* Toxopeus, 1928

207. *Udara akasa mavisa* (Fruhstorfer, 1917) — Sahyadri White Hedge Blue

1) *Persicaria chinensis* (L.) H. Gross (Polygonaceae)

Genus *Zizeeria* Chapman, 1910

208. *Zizeeria karsandra* (Moore, 1865) — Dark Grass Blue

1) *Amaranthus spinosus* L. (Amaranthaceae)
2) *Amaranthus tricolor* L. (Amaranthaceae)
3) *Amaranthus viridis* L. (Amaranthaceae)
4) *Geissaspis cristata* Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)
5) *Glinus lotoides* L. (Molluginaceae)
6) *Oxalis corniculata*L. (Oxalidaceae)
7) *Polygonum plebeium* R.Br.(Polygonaceae)
8) *Zornia diphylla* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
9) *Zornia gibbosa* Span. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Zizina* Chapman, 1910

209. *Zizina otis indica* (Murray, 1874) — Indian Lesser Grass Blue

1) *Alysicarpus vaginalis* (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)
2) *Amaranthus viridis* L. (Amaranthaceae)
3) *Grona triflora* (L.) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi (Fabaceae)

4) *Indigofera trifoliata* L. (Fabaceae)
5) *Sesbania bispinosa* (Jacq.) W. Wight (Fabaceae)
6) *Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
7) *Tribulus terrestris* L. (Zygophyllaceae)
8) *Zornia diphylla* (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae)
9) *Zornia gibbosa* Span. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Zizula* Chapman, 1910

210. *Zizula hylax hylax* (Fabricius, 1775) — Indian Tiny Grass Blue

1) *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine (Acanthaceae)
2) *Hygrophila ringens* (L.) r.Br. ex Spreng. (Acanthaceae)
3) *Hygrophila serpyllum* (Nees) T. Anderson (Acanthaceae)*
4) *Lantana camara* L. (Verbenaceae)
5) *Nelsonia canescens* (Lam.) Spreng. (Acanthaceae)
6) *Phaulopsis imbricata* (Forssk.) Sweet (Acanthaceae)
7) *Ruellia prostrata* Poir. (Acanthaceae)
8) *Ruellia simplex* C.Wright (Acanthaceae)
9) *Ruellia tuberosa* L. (Acanthaceae)
10) *Tribulus terrestris* L. (Zygophyllaceae)

Subfamily Theclinae Swainson, 1831

Tribe Amblypodiini Doherty, 1886

Genus *Amblypodia* Horsfield, [1829]

211. *Amblypodia anita dina* Fruhstorfer, 1907 — Indian Purple Leaf Blue

1) *Olax imbricata* Roxb. (Olacaceae)
2) *Olax scandens* Roxb. (Olacaceae)*

Genus *Iraota* Moore, [1881]

212. *Iraota timoleon arsaces* Fruhstorfer, 1907 — Dakhan Silverstreak Blue

1) *Ficus benghalensis* L. (Moraceae)
2) *Ficus racemosa* L. (Moraceae)
3) *Ficus religiosa* L. (Moraceae)
4) *Ficus tsjahela* Burm.f. (Moraceae)
5) *Punica granatum* L. (Lythraceae)

Tribe Arhopalini Bingham, 1907

Genus *Arhopala* Boisduval, 1832

213. *Arhopala abseus indicus* Riley, 1923 — Indian Aberrant Oakblue

1) *Hopea sp*. (Dipterocarpaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Shorea robusta* Gaertn. (Dipterocarpaceae)*

214. *Arhopala alea* (Hewitson, 1862) — Sahyadri Rosy Oakblue

1) *Syzygium salicifolium* (Wight) J. Graham (Myrtaceae)
2) *Terminalia paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae)

215. *Arhopala amantes amantes* (Hewitson, 1862) — Lankan Large Oakblue

1) *Hopea ponga* (Dennst.) Mabb. (Dipterocarpaceae)
2) *Lagerstroemia microcarpa* Wight (Lythraceae)
3) *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (L.) Pers. (Lythraceae)
4) *Shorea robusta* Gaertn. (Dipterocarpaceae)*
5) *Shorea roxburghii* G. Don (Dipterocarpaceae)
6) *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae)
7) *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb. (Combretaceae)
8) *Terminalia catappa* L. (Combretaceae)
9) *Terminalia elliptica* Willd. (Combretaceae)
10) *Terminalia paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae)
11) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

216. *Arhopala bazaloides bazaloides* (Hewitson, 1878) — Broad-bordered Dusted Oakblue

1) *Hopea ponga* (Dennst.) Mabb (Dipterocarpaceae)

217. *Arhopala centaurus pirama* (Moore, [1881]) — Tamil Centaur Oakblue

1) *Hopea ponga* (Dennst.) Mabb. (Dipterocarpaceae)
2) *Lagerstroemia microcarpa* Wight (Lythraceae)
3) *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (L.) Pers. (Lythraceae)
4) *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae) **(KS)**
5) *Melaleuca citrina* (Curtis) Dum. Cours. (Myrtaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Merr. (Sapindaceae)
7) *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.ex.DC.) Wight & Arn. (Combretaceae) **(STK)**
9) *Terminalia catappa* L. (Combretaceae)
10) *Terminalia paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae)
11) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Thaduka* Moore, 1878

218. *Thaduka multicaudata kanara* Evans, 1925 — Karwar Many-tailed Oakblue

1) *Mallotus nudiflorus* (L.) Kulju &Welzen (Euphorbiaceae)

Genus *Surendra* Moore, 1878

219. *Surendra quercetorum biplagiata* Butler, 1883 — Dakhan Common Acacia Blue

1) *Albizia odoratissima* (L.f.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
2) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
3) *Senegalia megaladena* (Desv.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)*
4) *Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin (Fabaceae)
5) *Senegalia polyacantha* (Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
6) *Senegalia torta* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)

Genus *Zinaspa* de Nicéville in Marshall & de Nicéville, 1890

220. *Zinaspa todara todara* (Moore, [1884]) — Sahyadri Silver-streaked Acacia Blue

1) *Senegalia polyacantha* (Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)

2) *Senegalia torta* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae

Tribe Catapaecilmatini Eliot, 1973

Genus *Catapaecilma* Butler, 1879

221. *Catapaecilma major callone* (Fruhstorfer, 1915) — Sahyadri Common Tinsel

1) *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.ex.DC.) Wight & Arn. (Combretaceae)
2) *Terminalia paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae)
3) *Lagerstroemia parviflora* Roxb. (Lythraceae)
4) *Mallotus nudiflorus* (L.) Kulju &Welzen (Euphorbiaceae)
5) *Ziziphus rugosa* Lam. (Rhamnaceae)

Tribe Cheritrini Swinhoe, 1910

Genus *Cheritra* Moore, [1881]

222. *Cheritra freja butleri* Cowan, 1965 — Sahyadri Common Imperial

1) *Bauhinia phoenicea* Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)
2) *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl (Lauraceae)
3) *Cinnamomum macrocarpum* Hook.f. (Lauraceae)
4) *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl (Lauraceae)
5) *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae)
6) *Lepisanthes tetraphylla* (Vahl) Radlk (Sapindaceae)
7) *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Willd. (Fabaceae)
8) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

Tribe Deudorigini Doherty, 1886

Genus *Bindahara* Moore, [1881]

223. *Bindahara moorei* Fruhstorfer, 1904 — Blue-bordered Plane

1. *Pristimera arnottiana* (Wight) R.H.Archer (Celastraceae)
2. *Salacia fruticosa* Wall. (Celastraceae)
3. *Salacia macrosperma* Wight (Celastraceae**)**

Genus *Deudorix* Hewitson, 1863

224. *Deudorix epijarbas epijarbas* (Moore, 1857) — Oriental Cornelian

1) *Aesculus indica* (Wall.ex Cambess) Hook. (Sapindaceae)*
2) *Connarus paniculatus* Roxb. (Connaraceae)
3) *Connarus wightii* Hook.f. (Connaraceae)
4) *Harpullia arborea* (Blanco) Radlk. (Sapindaceae)
5) *Litchi chinensis* Sonn. (Sapindaceae)
6) *Punica granatum* L. (Lythraceae)
7) *Rourea minor* (Gaertn.) Merr. (Connaraceae)
8) *Sapindus emarginatus* Vahl (Sapindaceae)
9) *Sapindus trifoliatus* L. (Sapindaceae)

Genus *Rapala* Moore, [1881]

225. *Rapala iarbus sorya* (Kollar, [1844]) — Indian Red Flash

1) *Homonoia riparia* Lour. (Euphorbiaceae)
2) *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae)
3) *Melastoma malabathricum* L. (Melastomataceae)
4) *Nephelium lappaceum* L. (Sapindaceae)
5) *Ougeinia oojeinensis* (Roxb.) Hochr. (Fabaceae)
6) *Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Merr. (Sapindaceae)
7) *Sterculia urens* Roxb. (Malvaceae)
8) *Terminalia catappa* L. (Combretaceae)
9) *Terminalia elliptica* Willd. (Combretaceae)
10) *Vachellia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
11) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

226. *Rapala lankana* (Moore, 1879) — Malabar Flash

1) *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
2) *Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill. (Rhamnaceae)
3) *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceae)

227. *Rapala manea schistacea* (Moore, 1879) — Bengal Slate Flash

1) *Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth. (Fabaceae) **(STK)**
2) *Antidesma acidum* Retz. (Phyllanthaceae)
3) *Antidesma ghaesembilla* Gaertn. (Phyllanthaceae)
4) *Antigonon leptopus* Hook. & Arn. (Polygonaceae) **(JJ & KS)**
5) *Averrhoa bilimbi* L. (Oxalidaceae)
6) *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntz (Theaceae)
7) *Clerodendrum infortunatum* L. (Lamiaceae)
8) *Combretum constrictum* (Benth.) M.A. Lawson (Combretaceae)* **(KS)**
9) *Combretum indicum* (L.) DeFilipps (Combretaceae)
10) *Duabanga grandiflora* (DC.) Walp. (Lythraceae)
11) *Lantana camara* L. (Verbenaceae)
12) *Lepisanthes tetraphylla* (Vahl) Radlk. (Sapindaceae)
13) *Mallotus nudiflorus* (L.) Kulju &Welzen (Euphorbiaceae) **(KS)**
14) *Mimosa diplotricha* C.Wright (Fabaceae)
15) *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Willd. (Fabaceae)
16) *Senegalia megaladena* (Desv.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)*
17) *Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin (Fabaceae)
18) *Senna tora* (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae) **(STK)**
19) *Spondias pinnata* (L.f.) Kurz (Anacardiaceae)[1]
20) *Sterculia foetida* L. (Malvaceae) **(KS)**
21) *Syzygium aqueum* (Burm.f.) Alston (Myrtaceae) (**KS)**
22) *Tetrameles nudiflora* R.Br. (Tetramelaceae) **(KS)**
23) *Trema orientale* (L.) Blume (Cannabaceae)
24) *Urena lobata* L. (Malvaceae)
25) *Vateria indica* L. (Dipterocarpaceae) **(KS)**

228. *Rapala varuna lazulina* (Moore, 1879) — Lazuli Flash

1) *Combretum indicum* (L.) DeFilipps (Combretaceae)
2) *Senegalia torta* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
3) *Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill. (Rhamnaceae)

4) *Ziziphus rugosa* Lam. (Rhamnaceae)
5) *Ziziphus xylopyrus* (Retz.) Willd. (Rhamnaceae)

Genus *Virachola* Moore, [1881]

229. *Virachola isocrates* (Fabricius, 1793) — Common Guava Blue

1) *Catunaregam spinosa* (Thunb.) Tirveng (Rubiaceae)
2) *Citrus aurantium* L. (Rutaceae)
3) *Citrus sinensis* L. (Rutaceae)
4) *Gardenia gummifera* L.f. (Rubiaceae)
5) *Gardenia latifolia* Aiton (Rubiaceae)*
6) *Limonia acidissima* L. (Rutaceae)
7) *Malus domestica* (Suckow) Borkh. (Rosaceae)
8) *Prunus dulcis* Mill.ex Rchb. (Rosaceae)
9) *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch (Rosaceae)
10) *Psidium guajava* L. (Myrtaceae)
11) *Punica granatum* L. (Lythraceae)
12) *Pyrus communis* L. (Rosaceae)
13) *Rhaphiolepis bibas* (Lour.) Galasso & Banfi (Rosaceae)
14) *Sapindus trifoliatus* L. (Sapindaceae) **(STK)**
15) *Strychnos nux-vomica* L. (Loganiaceae)
16) *Tamarindus indica* L. (Fabaceae)
17) *Tamilnadia uliginosa* (Retz.) Tirveng. & Sastre (Rubiaceae)

230. *Virachola perse ghela* Fruhstorfer, 1912 — Tamil Large Guava Blue

1) *Catunaregam spinosa* (Thunb.) Tirveng (Rubiaceae)
2) *Psidium guajava* L. (Myrtaceae)

Tribe Horagini Swinhoe, 1910

Genus *Horaga* Moore, [1881]

231. *Horaga onyx cingalensis* Moore, [1884] — Bright Blue Common Onyx

1) *Homonoia riparia* Lour. (Euphorbiaceae) **(STK)**
2) *Mallotus nudiflorus* (L.) Kulju &Welzen (Euphorbiaceae)[1] **(VB)**
3) *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae)
4) *Prunus ceylanica* (Wight) Miq. (Rosaceae) **(KS)**

232. *Horaga viola* Moore, 1882 — Brown Onyx

1) *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae)

Genus *Rathinda* Moore, [1881]

233. *Rathinda amor* (Fabricius, 1775) — Monkey Puzzle

1) *Antidesma alexiteria* L. Phyllanthaceae **(KS)**
2) *Barringtonia acutangula* (L.) Gaertn. (Lecythidaceae)
3) *Calophyllum inophyllum* L. (Calophyllaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Careya arborea* Roxb. (Lecythidaceae) **(BK)**
5) *Campylospermum serratum* (Gaertn.) Bittrich & M.C.E. Amaral (Ochnaceae) (RR)
6) *Codiaeum variegatum* (L.) Rumph. Ex A. Juss. (Euphorbiaceae) **(KS)**

7) *Eugenia roxburghii* DC. (Myrtaceae)
8) *Hopea ponga* (Dennst.) Mabb. (Dipterocarpaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Ixora brachiata* Roxb. (Rubiaceae)
10) *Ixora coccinea* L. (Rubiaceae)
11) *Ixora javanica* (Blume) DC. (Rubiaceae)
12) *Ixora malabarica* (Dennst.) Mabb. (Rubiaceae)
13) *Litchi chinensis* Sonn. (Sapindaceae)
14) *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae)
15) *Manilkara zapota* (L.) P.Royen (Sapotaceae)* **(KS)**
16) *Melaleuca citrina* (Curtis) Dum. Cours. (Myrtaceae) **(KS)**
17) *Meiogyne pannosa* (Dalzell) J. Sinclair (Annonaceae)[1]
18) *Samadera indica* Gaertn. (Simaroubceae)
19) *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) Willd. (Fabaceae)
20) *Schleichera oleosa* (Lour.) Merr. (Sapindaceae)

Tribe Hypolycaenini Felder & Felder, 1862

Genus *Hypolycaena* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1862

234. *Hypolycaena nilgirica* Moore, [1884] — Nilgiri Tit

1) *Taprobanea spathulata* (L.) Christenson (Orchidaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Vanda spathulata* (L.) Spreng. (Orchidaceae) **(KS)**

235. *Hypolycaena othona othona* (Hewitson, 1865) — Oriental Orchid Tit

1) *Acampe praemorsa* (Roxb.) Blatt. & McCann (Orchidaceae)
2) *Aerides crispa* Lindl. (Orchidaceae)
3) *Aerides maculosa* Lindl. (Orchidaceae)
4) *Cottonia peduncularis* (Lindl.) Rchb.f. (Orchidaceae)
5) *Dendrobium* sp. (Orchidaceae) **(KS)**[2]
6) *Dendrobium macrostachyum* Lindl. **(**Orchidaceae) (**KS)**
7) *Dendrobium aqueum* Lindl. Orchidaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Spathoglottis plicata* Blume (Orchidaceae) **(KS)**[2]
9) *Vanda testacea* (Lindl.) Rchb.f. Orchidaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Zeltus* de Nicéville in Marshall & de Nicéville, 1890

236. *Zeltus amasa amasa* (Hewitson, 1865) — Indian Fluffy Tit

1) *Ixora singaporensis* (Rubiaceae)

Tribe Iolaini Riley, 195

Genus *Creon* de Nicéville, [1896]

237. *Creon cleobis cleobis* (Godart, [1824]) — Bengal Broad-tail Royal

1) *Elytranthe capitellata* (Wight & Arn.) Engl. in Engl. & Prantl (Loranthaceae) **(KS & JJ)**
2) *Helicanthes elastica* (Desr.) Danser (Loranthaceae)
3) *Helixanthera hookeriana* Danser (Loranthaceae) **(JJ)**
4) *Helixanthera obtusata* (Wall. ex Wight & Arn.) Danser (Loranthaceae) **(KS & BK)**
5) *Helixanthera wallichiana* (Schult. & Schult.f.) Danser (Loranthaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Macrosolen parasiticus* (L.) Danser (Loranthaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Viscum capitellatum* Sm. (Santalaceae)

Genus *Pratapa* Moore, [1881]

238. *Pratapa deva deva* (Moore, [1858]) — Indian White Tufted Royal

1) *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Ettingsh. (Loranthaceae)
2) *Scurrula parasitica* L. (Loranthaceae)
3) *Taxillus tomentosus* (B.Heyne ex Roth) Tiegh. (Loranthaceae)

Genus *Rachana* Eliot in Corbet & Pendlebury, 1978

239. *Rachana jalindra macanita* (Fruhstorfer, 1912) — Sahyadri Banded Royal

1) *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Ettingsh. (Loranthaceae)
2) *Helicanthes elastica* (Desr.) Danser (Loranthaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Helixanthera hookeriana* Danser (Loranthaceae) **(JJ)**

Genus *Tajuria* Moore, [1881]

240. *Tajuria cippus cippus* (Fabricius, 1798) — Indian Peacock Royal

1) *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Ettingsh. (Loranthaceae)
2) *Dendrophthoe glabrescens* (Blakeley) Barlow (Loranthaceae)*
3) *Elytranthe capitellata* (Wight & Arn.) Engl. in Engl. & Prantl (Loranthaceae) **(JJ)**
4) *Helicanthes elastica* (Desr.) Danser (Loranthaceae)
5) *Helixanthera hookeriana* Danser (Loranthaceae) **(JJ)**
6) *Helixanthera wallichiana* (Schult. & Schult.f.) Danser (Loranthaceae)
7) *Taxillus cuneatus* (B.Heyne) Danser (Loranthaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Viscum articulatum* Burm.f. (Santalaceae) **(KS)**

241. *Tajuria jehana jehana* Moore, [1884] — Indian Plains Blue Royal

1) *Dendrophthoe falcata* (L.f.) Ettingsh. (Loranthaceae)

242. *Tajuria maculata sureshi* Sadasivan, Jose, & Augustine ssp. nov.— Sahyadri Spotted Royal

1) *Dendrophthoe* sp. (Loranthaceae)
2) *Macrosolen parasiticus* (L.) Danser (Loranthaceae) **(JJ & TA)**
3) *Taxillus tomentosus* (B. Heyne ex Roth) Tiegh. (Loranthaceae) (JJ & TA)

243. *Tajuria melastigma* de Nicéville, 1887 — Branded Royal

1) *Taxillus tomentosus* (B.Heyne ex Roth) Tiegh. (Loranthaceae)

Tribe Loxurini Swinhoe, 1910

Genus *Loxura* Horsfield, [1829]

244. *Loxura atymnus atymnus* (Stoll, [1780]) — Yamfly

1) *Dioscorea pentaphylla* L. (Dioscoreaceae)
2) *Smilax zeylanica* L.(Smilacaceae)

Tribe Remelanini Eliot, 1973

Genus *Ancema* Eliot, 1973

245. *Ancema sudica* (Evans, 1926) — Sahyadri Silver Royal

1. *Viscum angulatum* B.Heyne ex DC. (Santalaceae)

2. *Viscum capitellatum* Sm.(Santalaceae)

Tribe Zesiini Swinhoe, 1911

Genus *Zesius* Hübner, [1819]

246. *Zesius chrysomallus* Hübner, 1819 — Redspot

1) *Anacardium occidentale* L. (Anacardiaceae)
2) *Averrhoa carambola* L. (Oxalidaceae)
3) *Bauhinia phoenicea* Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Cassia fistula* L. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
5) *Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Ixora coccinea* L. (Rubiaceae)
7) *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Psidium guajava* L. (Myrtaceae)
9) *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
10) *Smilax zeylanica* L.(Smilacaceae)
11) *Terminalia catappa* L. (Combretaceae)
12) *Terminalia paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae)
13) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

Family Hesperiidae Latreille, 1809

Subfamily Coeliadinae Evans, 1937

Genus *Badamia* Moore, [1881]

247. *Badamia exclamationis* (Fabricius, 1775) — Brown Awl

1) *Combretum albidum* G. Don (Combretaceae)
2) *Combretum latifolium* Blume (Combretaceae)
3) *Hiptage benghalensis* Kuntze (Malpighiaceae)
4) *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb. (Combretaceae)
5) *Terminalia catappa* L. (Combretaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Terminalia phillyreifolia* (Van Heurck & Müll.Arg.) Gere & Boatwr. (Combretaceae)

Genus *Bibasis* Moore, [1881]

248. *Bibasis sena sena* (Moore, [1866]) — Indian Orangetail Awl

1) *Combretum latifolium* Blume **(**Combretaceae)
2) *Hiptage benghalensis* Kuntze (Malpighiaceae)

Genus *Burara* Swinhoe, 1893

249. *Burara gomata kanara* (Evans, 1926) — Sahyadri Pale Green Awlet

1) *Schefflera arboricola* (Hayata) Merr. (Araliaceae)* (**KS)**
2) *Schefflera bourdillonii* Gamble (Araliaceae) (**KS)**
3) *Schefflera capitata* (Wight & Arn.) Harms (Araliaceae) (**KS)**
4) *Schefflera racemosa* (Wight) Harms (Araliaceae) (**KS)**
5) *Schefflera rostrata* (Wt.) Harms (Araliaceae) (**KS)**
6) *Schefflera roxburghii* Gamble (Araliaceae) (**KS)**
7) *Schefflera venulosa* (Wight &Arn.) Harms (Araliaceae)
8) *Schefflera wallichiana* (Wight & Arn.) Harms (Araliaceae) (**KS)**

250. *Burara jaina fergusonii* (de Nicéville, [1893]) — Sahyadri Orange Awlet

1) *Combretum latifolium* Blume (Combretaceae)
2) *Hiptage benghalensis* Kuntze (Malpighiaceae)

Genus *Choaspes* Moore, [1881]

251. *Choaspes benjaminii benjaminii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Sahyadri Indian Awlking

1) *Meliosma pinnata* (Roxb.) Maxim (Sabiaceae)
2) *Meliosma simplicifolia* (Roxb.) Walp. (Sabiaceae)

Genus *Hasora* Moore, [1881]

252. *Hasora badra badra* (Moore, [1858]) — Oriental Common Awl

1) *Derris canarensis* (Dalzell) Baker(Fabaceae)
2) *Derris elliptica* (Wall.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
3) *Derris trifoliata* Lour. (Fabaceae)

253. *Hasora chromus chromus* (Cramer, [1780]) — Oriental Common Banded Awl

1. *Brachypterum scandens* (Roxb.) Miq. (Fabaceae)
2. *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae)

254. *Hasora taminatus taminatus* (Hübner, 1818) — Lankan White-banded Awl

1. *Brachypterum scandens* (Roxb.) Miq. (Fabaceae)
2. *Derris canarensis* (Dalzell) Baker (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
3. *Derris brevipes* (Benth.) Baker (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
4. *Derris heyneana* (Wight & Arn.) Benth. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
5. *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre (Fabaceae)

255. *Hasora vitta indica* Evans, 1932 Indian — Plain Banded Awl

1. *Endosamara racemosa* (Roxb.) R. Geesink (Fabaceae)*
2. *Millettia extensa* (Benth.) Baker (Fabaceae)*

Subfamily Hesperiinae Latreille 1809

Tribe Aeromachini Tutt, 1906

Genus *Aeromachus* de Nicéville, 1890

256. *Aeromachus dubius dubius* Elwes & Edwards, 1897 — Sahyadri Dingy Scrub Hopper

1. *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae)
2. *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkam (Poaceae) (KS)

257. *Aeromachus pygmaeus* (Fabricius, 1775) — Pygmy Scrub Hopper

1. *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae)
2. *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)

Genus *Ampittia* Moore, [1881]

258. *Ampittia dioscorides dioscorides* (Fabricius, 1793) — Indian Bush Hopper

1) *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)
2) *Leersia hexandra* Sw. (Poaceae)

3) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)

Genus *Ancistroides* Butler, 1874

259. *Ancistroides curvifascia curvifascia* (Felder & Felder, 1862) — Chinese Restricted Demon

1) *Alpinia calcarata* (Haw.) Roscoe (Zingiberaceae)
2) *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd. (Zingiberaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Curcuma aurantiaca* Zijp (Zingiberaceae)
4) *Curcuma decipiens* Dalzell (Zingiberaceae)
5) *Hedychium coronarium* J. Koenig (Zingiberaceae)
6) *Hellenia speciosa* (J.Koenig) S.R.Dutta (Costaceae)
7) *Zingiber montanum* (J. Koenig) Link ex A Dietr. (Zingiberaceae)
8) *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Roscoe ex Sm. (Zingiberaceae)

260. *Ancistroides folus* (Cramer, [1775]) — Grass Demon

1) *Alpinia calcarata* (Haw.) Roscoe (Zingiberaceae)
2) *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd. (Zingiberaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Alpinia vittata* W. Bull (Zingiberaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B.L. Burtt & R.M.Sm. (Zingiberaceae)
5) *Boesenbergia rotunda* (L.) Mansf (Zingiberaceae)
6) *Curcuma amada* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae)
7) *Curcuma aromatica* Salisb. (Zingiberaceae)
8) *Curcuma aurantiaca* Zijp (Zingiberaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Curcuma caesia* Roxb. (Zingiberaceae)
10) *Curcuma decipiens* Dalzell (Zingiberaceae)
11) *Curcuma longa* L. (Zingiberaceae)
12) *Curcuma pseudomontana* J. Graham (Zingiberaceae)
13) *Hedychium coronarium* J. Koenig (Zingiberaceae)
14) *Hellenia speciosa* (J. Koenig) S.R. Dutta (Zingiberaceae) **(KS)**
15) *Hellenia speciosa* (J.Koenig) S.R.Dutta (Costaceae)
16) *Zingiber montanum* (J. Koenig) Link ex A Dietr. (Zingiberaceae)
17) *Zingiber nimmonii* (J. Graham) Dalzell (Zingiberaceae)
18) *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe (Zingiberaceae)
19) *Zingiber zerumbet* (L.) Roscoe ex Sm. (Zingiberaceae)

261. *Ancistroides paralysos mangla* Evans, 1949— Sahyadri Common Banded Demon

1) *Boesenbergia rotunda* (L.) Mansf (Zingiberaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Curcuma aurantiaca* Zijp (Zingiberaceae)
3) *Curcuma pseudomontana* J. Graham (Zingiberaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Arnetta* Watson, 1893

262. *Arnetta mercara* Evans, 1932 — Coorg Forest Bob

1) *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch. (Poaceae)

263. *Arnetta vindhiana* (Moore, [1884]) — Vindhyan Bob

1) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Baracus* Moore, [1881]

264. *Baracus hampsoni* Elwes & Edwards, 1897 — Malabar Hedge Hopper

1) *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch. (Poaceae)

265. *Baracus subditus* Moore, [1884] — Yellow-striped Hedge Hopper

1) *Garnotia exaristata* Gould (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Cupitha* Moore, 1884

266. *Cupitha purreea* (Moore, 1877) — Wax Dart

1) *Combretum albidum* G. Don (Combretaceae)
2) *Combretum indicum* (L.) DeFilipps (Combretaceae)
3) *Combretum malabaricum* (Bedd.) Sujana, Ratheesh & Anil Kumar (Combretaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Ehretia aspera* Willd. (Boraginaceae)
5) *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb. (Combretaceae)
6) *Terminalia paniculata* Roth (Combretaceae)

Genus *Erionota* Mabille, 1878

267. *Erionota torus* Evans, 1941 — Rounded Palm-Redeye

1) *Ensete superbum* (Roxb.) Cheesman (Musaceae)
2) *Musa paradisiaca* L (Musaceae)

Genus *Gangara* Moore, [1881]

268.*Gangara thyrsis thyrsis* (Fabricius, 1775) — Oriental Giant Redeye

1) *Arenga wightii* Griff. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Bentinckia condapanna* Berry ex Roxb. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Bismarckia nobilis* Hildebrandt & H. Wendl. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**.
4) *Butia capitata* (Mart.) Becc. (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**
5) *Calamus brandisii* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Calamus gamblei* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Calamus hookerianus* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Calamus metzianus* Schltdl. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Calamus pseudotenuis* Becc.*ex*.Becc. & Hook. (Arecaceae)
10) *Calamus rotang* L. (Arecaceae)
11) *Calamus tenuis* Roxb. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
12) *Calamus thwaitesii* Becc. (Arecaceae)
13) *Calamus travancoricus* Bedd.ex Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
14) *Calamus vattayila* Renuka (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
15) *Caryota urens* L. (Arecaceae)
16) *Cocos nucifera* L. (Arecaceae)
17) *Corypha umbraculifera* L. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
18) *Corypha utan* Lam. (Arecaceae)*
19) *Cyrtostachys renda* Blume (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**
20) *Dypsis lutescens* (H.Wendl.) Beentje & J. Dransf. (Arecaceae)
21) *Hyophorbe indica Gaertn.* (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**
22) *Hyophorbe lagenicaulis* (L.H.Bailey) H.E.Moore (Arecaceae) **(KS)**

23) *Licuala grandis* (T.Moore) H.Wendl. (Arecaceae)
24) *Licuala peltata* Roxb. ex Buch.-Ham. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
25) *Livistona chinensis* (Jacq.) R.Br. ex Mart. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
26) *Phoenix loureiroi* Kunth (Arecaceae)
27) *Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb. (Arecaceae)
28) *Pinanga dicksonii* (Roxb.) Blume (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
29) *Roystonea regia* (Kunth) O.F. Cook. (Arecaceae)

Genus *Halpe* Moore, 1878

269. *Halpe hindu* Evans, 1937 — Sahyadri Banded Ace

1) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
2) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
5) *Ochlandra sivagiriana* (Gamble) E.G. Camus (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Schizostachyum beddomei* (C.E.C. Fisch.) R.B. Majumdar (Poaceae) **(KS)**

270. *Halpe porus* (Mabille, [1877]) — Bispot Banded Ace

1) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
2) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Bambusa ventricosa* McClure (Poaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
5) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
7) *Ochlandra setigera* Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
8) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)* (KS)
9) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
10) *Schizostachyum beddomei* (C.E.C. Fisch.) R.B. Majumdar (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Halpemorpha* Huang, Fan & Chiba, 2019

271. *Halpemorpha hyrtacus* (de Nicéville, 1897) – White-branded Ace/Bicolor Ace

1) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
3) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)*
4) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
5) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha* (Thwaites) Soderstr. & R.P. Ellis (Poaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Schizostachyum beddomei* (C.E.C. Fisch.) R.B. Majumdar (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Hyarotis* Moore, [1881]

272. *Hyarotis adrastus praba* (Moore, [1866]) — Bengal Tree Flitter

1) *Calamus brandisii* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Calamus gamblei* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Calamus hookerianus* Becc. (Arecaceae)
4) *Calamus metzianus* Schltdl. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
5) *Calamus pseudotenuis* Becc.*ex*.Becc. & Hook. (Arecaceae)

6) *Calamus rotang* L. (Arecaceae)

Genus *Matapa* Moore, [1881]

273. *Matapa aria* (Moore, [1866]) — Common Branded Red Eye

1) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
2) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
4) *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
5) *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees (Poaceae)
6) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
8) *Ochlandra sivagiriana* (Gamble) E.G. Camus (Poaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)*
10) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
11) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
12) *Schizostachyum beddomei* (C.E.C. Fisch.) R.B. Majumdar (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Quedara* Swinhoe, 1919

274. *Quedara basiflava* (de Nicéville, [1889]) — Yellow-base Flitter

1) *Calamus brandisii* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Calamus hookerianus* Becc. (Arecaceae)
3) *Calamus pseudotenuis* Becc.*ex*.Becc. & Hook. (Arecaceae)
4) *Calamus rotang* L. (Arecaceae)
5) *Calamus thwaitesii* Becc. (Arecaceae)

Genus *Salanoemia* Eliot in Corbet & Pendlebury, 1978

275. *Salanoemia sala* (Hewitson, [1866]) — Maculate Lancer

1) *Calamus brandisii* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Calamus gamblei* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Calamus hookerianus* Becc (Arecaceae)
4) *Calamus pseudotenuis* Becc.*ex*.Becc. & Hook. (Arecaceae)
5) *Calamus rotang* L. (Arecaceae)
6) *Calamus tenuis* Roxb. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Calamus thwaitesii* Becc. (Arecaceae)

Genus *Suastus* Moore, [1881]

276. *Suastus gremius gremius* (Fabricius, 1798) — Indian Palm Bob

1) *Arenga wightii* Griff. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Bentinckia condapanna* Berry ex Roxb. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Bismarckia nobilis* Hildebrandt & H. Wendl. (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**.
4) *Borassus flabellifer* L. (Arecaceae)
5) *Calamus gamblei* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Calamus rotang* L. (Arecaceae)
7) *Calamus tenuis* Roxb. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Caryota mitis* Lour. (Arecaceae)*
9) *Caryota urens* L. (Arecaceae)

10) *Cocos nucifera* L. (Arecaceae)
11) *Corypha umbraculifera* L. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
12) *Cyrtostachys renda* Blume (Arecaceae)*
13) *Dypsis lutescens* (H.Wendl.) Beentje & J. Dransf. (Arecaceae)
14) *Dypsis madagascariensis* D.T.Fish (Arecaceae)*
15) *Hyophorbe indica* Gaertn. (Arecaceae)* (KS)
16) *Hyophorbe lagenicaulis* (L.H.Bailey) H.E.Moore (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**
17) *Latania lontaroides* (Gaertn.) H.E. Moore (Arecaceae)*
18) *Licuala grandis* (T.Moore) H.Wendl. (Arecaceae)*
19) *Livistona chinensis* (Jacq.) R.Br. ex Mart. (Arecaceae)* **(KS)**
20) *Phoenix loureiroi* Kunth (Arecaceae)
21) *Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb. (Arecaceae)
22) *Pinanga dicksonii* (Roxb.) Blume (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
23) *Pritchardia pacifica* Seem. & H. Wendl. (Arecaceae)*
24) *Rhapis excelsa* (Thunb.) A. Henry (Arecaceae)*
25) *Rhapis humilis* Blume (Arecaceae)*
26) *Saribus rotundifolius* (Lam.) Blume (Arecaceae)*
27) *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Cham.) Glassman (Arecaceae)*
28) *Washingtonia filifera* (Linden ex Andre) H.Wendl. (Arecaceae)*

277. *Suastus minuta bipunctus* Swinhoe, 1894 — Sahyadri Small Palm Bob

1) *Calamus brandisii* Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Calamus travancoricus* Bedd.ex Becc. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Thoressa* Swinhoe, [1913]

278. *Thoressa astigmata* (Swinhoe, 1890) — Southern Spotted/Unbranded Ace

1) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
2) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
4) *Ochlandra sivagiriana* (Gamble) E.G. Camus (Poaceae) **(KS)**
5) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)
6) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
7) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch. (Poaceae)
8) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Schizostachyum beddomei* (C.E.C. Fisch.) R.B. Majumdar (Poaceae) **(KS)**

279. *Thoressa evershedi* (Evans, 1910) — Travancore Tawny Ace

1) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
2) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
4) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
5) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Yushania densifolia* (Munro) R.B. Majumdar (Poaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Yushania floribunda* (Thwaites) Demoly (Poaceae) **(KS)**

280. *Thoressa sitala* (de Nicéville, 1885) — Nilgiri Plain Ace

1) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**

2) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
4) *Yushania wightiana* (Nees) R.B. Majumdar (Poaceae) **(KS)**

281. *Thoressa honorei* (de Nicéville, 1887) — Sahyadri Orange Ace

1) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
2) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Ochlandra sivagiriana* (Gamble) E.G. Camus (Poaceae) **(KS)**
5) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
6) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Schizostachyum beddomei* (C.E.C. Fisch.) R.B. Majumdar (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Zographetus* Watson, 1893

282. *Zographetus mathewi* Sadasivan and Kochunarayanan, 2025

1) *Aganope thyrsiflora* (Benth.) Polhill (Fabaceae)

Tribe Baorini Doherty, 1866

Genus *Baoris* Moore, [1881]

283. *Baoris farri* (Moore, 1878) — Complete Paint-brush Swift

1) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
2) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)***(KS)**
3) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
4) *Bambusa ventricosa* McClure (Poaceae) **(KS)**
5) *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
6) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
8) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)*
9) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
10) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
11) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Borbo* Evans, 1949

284. *Borbo cinnara* (Wallace, 1866) — Rice Swift

1) *Apluda mutica* L. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Arundo donax* L. (Poaceae)
3) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
4) *Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf (Poaceae)
5) *Ischaemum sayajiraoi* Raole & R.J. Desai (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Megathyrsus maximus* (Jacq.) B.K.Simon & S.W.L.Jacobs **(KS & STK)**
7) *Microstegium fasciculatum* (L.) Henrard (Poaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Microstegium nudum* (Trin.) A. Camus (Poaceae) (KS)
9) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)
10) *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br. (Poaceae)
11) *Phragmites karka* (Retz.) Trin.ex Steud. (Poaceae)
12) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae) **(KS)**

13) *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Clayton (Poaceae)
14) *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae)
15) *Setaria pumila* (Poir.) Roem. & Schult. (Poaceae)
16) *Setaria verticillata* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
17) *Sorghum bicolor* (*L.*) Moench (Poaceae)
18) *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)
19) *Sorghum nitidum* (Vahl) Pers. (Poaceae)
20) *Stenotaphrum dimidiatum* (L.) Brongn. (Poaceae)

Genus *Caltoris* Swinhoe, 1893

285. *Caltoris canaraica* (Moore, [1884]) — Karwar Swift

1) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
2) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)***(KS)**
3) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
4) *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
5) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha* (Thwaites) Soderstr. & R.P. Ellis (Poaceae)

286. *Caltoris kumara kumara* (Moore, 1878) — Sahyadri Blank Swift

1) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
2) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Bambusa ventricosa* McClure (Poaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
5) *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch. (Poaceae)
6) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
8) *Ochlandra setigera* Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
9) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)* (KS)
10) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
11) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch.(Poaceae) **(KS)**
12) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**

287. *Caltoris philippina philippina* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1869) — Philippine Swift

1) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
2) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
4) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae)
5) *Ochlandra setigera* Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
6) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)* (KS)
7) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
8) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**

288. *Caltoris bromus sadasiva* Sadasivan & Kunte, 2023

1) *Phragmites karka* (Retz.) Trin.ex Steud. (Poaceae)

Genus *Parnara* Moore, [1881]

289. *Parnara bada bada* (Moore, 1878) — Oriental Variable /Straight Swift

1) *Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf (Poaceae)
2) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)

Genus *Pelopidas* Walker, 1870

290. *Pelopidas agna agna* (Moore, [1866]) — Bengal Obscure Branded Swift

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf (Poaceae)
3) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)
4) *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae) **(KS)**

291. *Pelopidas conjuncta narooa* (Moore, 1878) — Sahyadri Conjoined Swift

1) *Coix lacryma-jobi* L. (Poaceae)
2) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji (Poaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)
5) *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Clayton (Poaceae)
6) *Saccharum officinarum* L. (Poaceae)
7) *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)
8) *Triplopogon ramosissimus* (Hack.) Bor (Poaceae)*
9) *Zea mays* L. (Poaceae)

292. *Pelopidas mathias mathias* (Fabricius, 1798) — Dakhan Small Branded Swift

1) *Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf (Poaceae)
2) *Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle (Poaceae)
3) *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch. (Poaceae)
4) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)
5) *Saccharum officinarum* L. (Poaceae)
6) *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench (Poaceae)
8) *Urochloa subquadripara* (Trin.) R.D. Webster (Poaceae)
9) *Zea mays* L. (Poaceae)

293. *Pelopidas subochracea subochracea* (Moore, 1878) — Bengal Large Branded Swift

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv (Poaceae)

Genus *Polytremis* Mabille, 1904

294. *Polytremis lubricans lubricans* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1869) — Oriental Contiguous Swift

1) *Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf (Poaceae)
2) *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch. (Poaceae)
3) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Themeda sabarimalayana* Sreek. & V.J. Nair (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Pseudoborbo* Lee, 1966

295. *Pseudoborbo bevani* (Moore, 1878) — Lesser Rice Swift

1) *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch. (Poaceae)
2) *Paspalum conjugatum* P.J.Bergius (Poaceae)
3) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Tribe Ismini Grishin, 2022

Genus *Iambrix* Watson, 1893

296. *Iambrix salsala luteipalpis* (Plötz, 1886) — Southern Chestnut Bob

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
3) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
4) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
5) *Bambusa ventricosa* McCAlure (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Brachiaria mutica* (Forssk.) Stapf (Poaceae)
7) *Cyrtococcum trigonum* (Retz.) A. Camus (Poaceae)
8) *Microstegium fasciculatum* (L.) Henrard (Poaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Microstegium nudum* (Trin.) A. Camus (Poaceae) (KS)
10) *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
11) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae) **(KS)**
12) *Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Clayton (Poaceae)
13) *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Tribe Psolosini Grishin, 2022

Genus *psolos* Staudinger, 1889

297. *Psolos fuligo subfasciatus* (Moore, 1878) — Indian Dusky Partwing

1) *Indianthus virgatus* (Roxb.) Suksathan & Borchs. (Marantaceae)
2) *Maranta arundinacea* L. (Marantaceae)
3) *Stachyphrynium spicatum* (Roxb.) K. Schum. (Marantaceae)

Tribe Taractrocerini Voss, 1952

Genus *Cephrenes* Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914

298. *Cephrenes acalle oceanica* (Mabille, 1904) —Plain Palm-Dart

1) *Cocos nucifera* L. (Arecaceae)
2) *Borassus flabellifer* L. (Arecaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Oriens* Evans, 1932

299. *Oriens concinna* (Elwes & Edwards, 1897) — Sahyadri Dartlet

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae)
3) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae) **(KS)**

300. *Oriens goloides* (Moore, [1881]) — Smaller Dartlet

1. *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)

2. *Oplismenus compositus* (L.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
3. *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae) **(KS)**
4. *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae)

Genus *Potanthus* Scudder, 1872

301. *Potanthus diana* (Evans, 1932) — Chinese Dart

1) *Cymbopogon flexuosus* (Nees ex Steud.) W.Watson (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch. (Poaceae)

302. *Potanthus pallidus* (Evans, 1932) — Pale Dart

1) *Saccharaum* sp. (Poaceae)
2) *Bambusa* sp. (Poaceae)

303. *Potanthus palnia palnia* (Evans, 1914) — Palni Dart

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Setaria barbata* (Lam.) Kunth. (Poaceae)
3) *Setaria palmifolia* (J.Koenig) Stapf (Poaceae)
4) *Themeda sabarimalayana* Sreek. & V.J.Nair **(KS)**

304. *Potanthus pava pava* (Fruhstorfer, 1911) — Yellow/Pava Dart

1) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)

305. *Potanthus pseudomaesa* (Moore, [1881]) — Indian Dart

1) *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv. (Poaceae)
2) *Microstegium fasciculatum* (L.) Henrard (Poaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Microstegium nudum* (Trin.) A. Camus (Poaceae) (KS)
4) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Taractrocera* Butler, [1870]

306. *Taractrocera ceramas* (Hewitson, 1868) — Incomplete Tawny-spotted Grass Dart

1) *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeusch. (Poaceae)
2) *Oryza sativa* L. (Poaceae)
3) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae) **(KS)**

307. *Taractrocera maevius* (Fabricius, 1793) — Oriental Grass Dart

1) *Cyperus sp.* (Poaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)

Genus *Telicota* Moore, [1881]

308. *Telicota bambusae bambusae* (Moore, 1878) —Dark Branded-Dart

1) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
2) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
4) *Ochlandra ebracteata* Raizada & Chatterji **(KS)**
5) *Ochlandra scriptoria* (Dennst.) C.E.C. Fisch. (Poaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Ochlandra setigera* Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)

7) *Ochlandra talbotii* Brandis (Poaceae)* (KS)
8) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
9) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae) (KS)
10) *Ochlandra wightii* (Munro) C.E.C.Fisch.(Poaceae) **(KS)**
11) *Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii* (Gamble) (Poaceae) **(KS)**
12) *Saccharum officinarum* L. (Poaceae)
13) *Saccharum spontaneum* L. (Poaceae)

309. *Telicota colon colon* (Fabricius, 1775) —Pale Branded-Dart

1) *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch. ex Schult.f. (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
2) *Bambusa tuldoides* Munro (Poaceae)* **(KS)**
3) *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
4) *Ochlandra travancorica* (Bedd.) Gamble (Poaceae)
5) *Phragmites karka* (Retz.) Trin.ex Steud. (Poaceae)
6) *Saccharum officinarum* L. (Poaceae)

Subfamily Pyrginae Burmeister, 1878

Tribe Carcharodini Verity, 1940

Genus *Gomalia* Moore, 1879

310. *Gomalia elma albofasciata* Moore, 1879 — African Marbled Skipper

1) *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet (Malvaceae)
2) *Abutilon persicum* (Burm.f.) Merr. (Malvaceae)

Genus *Spialia* Swinhoe, [1912]

311. *Spialia galba* (Fabricius, 1793) — Indian Grizzled Skipper

1) *Alcea rosea* L. (Malvaceae)
2) *Melochia corchorifolia* L. (Malvaceae)
3) *Pavonia zeylonica* (L.) Cav. (Malvaceae)
4) *Sida acuta* Burm.f. (Malvaceae)
5) *Sida alnifolia* L. (Malvaceae)
6) *Sida rhombifolia* L. (Malvaceae)
7) *Urena lobata* L. (Malvaceae)
8) *Waltheria indica* L. (Malvaceae)

Subfamily Tagiadinae Mabille, 1878

Tribe Celaenorrhinini Swinhoe, 1912

Genus *Celaenorrhinus* Hübner, [1819]

312. *Celaenorrhinus ambareesa* (Moore, [1866]) — Malabar/Dakhan Spotted Flat

1) *Eranthemum roseum* (Vahl) R.Br. (Acanthaceae)
2) *Strobilanthes callosa* Nees (Acanthaceae) (Acanthaceae)*
3) *Strobilanthes ciliata* Nees (Acanthaceae)
4) *Strobilanthes lanatus* Nees (Acanthaceae)

313. *Celaenorrhinus fusca* (Hampson, 1888) — Dusky Spotted Flat

1) *Strobilanthes andersonii* Bedd. **(KS)**

2) *Strobilanthes callosa* Nees (Acanthaceae)*
3) *Strobilanthes ciliata* Nees (Acanthaceae)
4) *Strobilanthes decurrens* T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
5) *Strobilanthes foliosa* T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
6) *Strobilanthes heyneanus* Nees (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Strobilanthes homotropa* Nees (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
8) *Strobilanthes kunthiana* T. Anderson ex Benth. (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Strobilanthes lupulina* Nees (Acanthaceae)
10) *Strobilanthes luridus* Wight (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
11) *Strobilanthes microstachya* Benth. (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
12) *Strobilanthes neoaspera* Venu & P. Daniel (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
13) *Strobilanthes pulneyensis* C.B. Clarke (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
14) *Strobilanthes tristis* (Wight) T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
15) *Strobilanthes urceolaris* Gamble (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
16) *Strobilanthes wightianus* Nees (Acanthaceae)
17) *Strobilanthes zenkeriana* T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**

314. *Celaenorrhinus leucocera* (Kollar, [1844]) — Common Spotted Flat

1) *Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T. Anderson (Acanthaceae)
2) *Barleria terminalis* Nees (Acanthaceae)*
3) *Ecbolium ligustrinum* (Vahl) Vollesen (Acanthaceae)
4) *Eranthemum pulchellum* Andrews (Acanthaceae)
5) *Eranthemum roseum* (Vahl) R.Br. (Acanthaceae)
6) *Lepidagathis cuspidata* Nees (Acanthaceae) (Acanthaceae)
7) *Petalidium barlerioides* (B.Heyne ex Roth) Nees (Acanthaceae)
8) *Strobilanthes anamallaica* J.R.I. Wood (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Strobilanthes anamallaica* J.R.I. Wood (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
10) *Strobilanthes barbatus* Nees (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
11) *Strobilanthes callosa* Nees (Acanthaceae)*
12) *Strobilanthes ciliata* Nees (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
13) *Strobilanthes decurrens* Nees (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
14) *Strobilanthes decurrens* T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
15) *Strobilanthes hamiltoniana* (Steud.) Bosser & Heine (Acanthaceae) **(STK)**
16) *Strobilanthes heyneana* Nees (Acanthaceae)
17) *Strobilanthes integrifolia* Kuntze (Acanthaceae)
18) *Strobilanthes ixiocephalus* Benth. (Acanthaceae)
19) *Strobilanthes lawsoni* Gamble (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
20) *Strobilanthes lupulina* Nees (Acanthaceae)
21) *Strobilanthes micranthus* Wight (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
22) *Strobilanthes microstachya* Benth. (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
23) *Strobilanthes rubicunda* T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
24) *Strobilanthes tristis* T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**

315. *Celaenorrhinus putra* (Moore, [1866]) — Bengal Restricted Spotted Flat

1) *Eranthemum roseum* (Vahl) R.Br. (Acanthaceae) **(STK)**
2) *Strobilanthes anamallaica* J.R.I. Wood (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Strobilanthes barbatus* Nees (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Strobilanthes barbatus* Nees (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**

5) *Strobilanthes ciliata* Nees (Acanthaceae)
6) *Strobilanthes decurrens* Nees (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
7) *Strobilanthes decurrens* T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) (**KS)**
8) *Strobilanthes lawsoni* Gamble (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
9) *Strobilanthes lupulina* Nees (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
10) *Strobilanthes micranthus* Weight (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
11) *Strobilanthes microstachya* Benth. (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
12) *Strobilanthes rubicunda* T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**
13) *Strobilanthes tristis* T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) **(KS)**

Genus *Pseudocoladenia* Shirôzu & Saigusa, 1962

316. *Pseudocoladenia dan dan* (Fabricius, 1787) — Sahyadri Fulvous Pied Flat
1) *Achyranthes aspera* L. (Amaranthaceae)
2) *Cyathula prostrata* (L.) Blume (Amaranthaceae)

Genus *Sarangesa* Moore, [1881]

317. *Sarangesa dasahara davidsoni* Moore, [1866] — Indian Common Small Flat
1) *Asystasia dalzelliana* Santapau (Acanthaceae)
2) *Cynarospermum asperrimum* (Nees) Vollesen (Acanthaceae)*
3) *Lepidagathis cuspidata* Nees (Acanthaceae)

318. *Sarangesa purendra hopkinsi* Evans, 1921 — Dakhan Spotted Small Flat
1) *Cynarospermum asperrimum* (Nees) Vollesen (Acanthaceae)*
2) *Lepidagathis keralensis* Madhus. & N.P. Singh (Acanthaceae)

Tribe Tagiadini Mabille, 1878

Genus *Abaratha* Moore, 1881

319. *Abaratha agama agama* (Moore, [1858]) — Oriental Spotted Angle
1) *Grewia tiliifolia* Vahl (Malvaceae) **(KS)**

320. *Abaratha alida vespa* (Evans, 1949) — Dakhan Alida Angle
1) *Grewia tiliifolia* Vahl (Malvaceae) **(KS)**

321. *Abaratha angulata angulata* (Felder, 1862) — Oriental Chestnut Angle
1) *Allophylus cobbe* (L.) Raeusch. (Sapindaceae)
2) *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn. (Malvaceae)
3) *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L. (Malvaceae)
4) *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol. ex Correa (Malvaceae)
5) *Urena lobata* L. (Malvaceae)

322. *Abaratha ransonnettii potiphera* (Hewitson, 1873) — Dakhan Golden Angle
1. *Erinocarpus nimmonii* J.Graham (Malvaceae)
2. *Helicteres isora* L. (Malvaceae) (Malvaceae)
3. *Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq. (Malvaceae)
4. *Urena lobata* L. (Malvaceae)

Genus *Coladenia* Moore, [1881]

323. *Coladenia indrani indra* Evans, 1926 — Dakhan Tricolor Pied Flat

1) *Bauhinia acuminata* L. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
2) *Bauhinia phoenicea* Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae) **(STK)**
3) *Bauhinia purpurea* L. (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
4) *Bauhinia racemosa* Lam. (Fabaceae)
5) *Bixa orellana* L. (Bixaceae)
6) *Bridelia retusa* (L.) A. Juss (Phyllanthaceae)
7) *Bridelia stipularis* (L.) Blume (Phyllanthaceae)
8) *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. (Fabaceae)
9) *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
10) *Dendrolobium triangulare* (Retz.) Schindl. (Fabaceae)
11) *Flemingia bracteata* (Roxb.) Wight (Fabaceae) **(KS)**
12) *Grewia tiliifolia* Vahl (Malvaceae)
13) *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L. (Malvaceae)
14) *Mallotus philippensis* (Lam.) Mull. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae)
15) *Microcos paniculata* L. (Malvaceae)
16) *Pterospermum acerifolium* (L.) Willd. (Malvaceae)
17) *Pterospermum diversifolium* Blume **(KS)**
18) *Pterospermum reticulatum* Wight & Arn. **(KS)**
19) *Sterculia guttata* Roxb. ex G. Don (Malvaceae)
20) *Sterculia urens* Roxb. (Malvaceae)
21) *Terminalia elliptica* Willd. (Combretaceae)
22) *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol.ex Correa (Malvaceae)
23) *Triumfetta rhomboidea* Jacq. (Malvaceae)
24) *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub. (Fabaceae)

Genus *Gerosis* Mabille, 1903

324. *Gerosis bhagava bhagava* (Moore, [1866]) — Bengal Yellow-breasted Flat

1) *Dalbergia lanceolaria* L.f. (Fabaceae)
2) *Dalbergia volubilis* Roxb. (Fabaceae) **(STK & SVP)**

Genus *Tagiades* Hübner, [1819]

325. *Tagiades silvia* Evans, 1934— Dakhan Suffused Snow Flat

1) *Dioscorea alata* L. (Dioscoreaceae)
2) *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. (Dioscoreaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Dioscorea oppositifolia* L. (Dioscoreaceae)
4) *Dioscorea wallichii* Hook.f. (Dioscoreaceae)

326. *Tagiades obscurus* Mabille, 1876 — Dravidian Common Snow Flat

1) *Dioscorea oppositifolia* L. (Dioscoreaceae)

327. *Tagiades litigiosa litigiosa* Möschler, 1878 — Sylhet Water Snow Flat

1) *Dioscorea alata* L. (Dioscoreaceae)
2) *Dioscorea bulbifera* L. (Dioscoreaceae) **(KS)**
3) *Dioscorea oppositifolia* L. (Dioscoreaceae)

4) *Dioscorea pentaphylla* L. (Dioscoreaceae)
5) *Dioscorea wallichii* Hook.f. (Dioscoreaceae)

Genus *Tapena* Moore, [1881]

328. *Tapena thwaitesi* Moore, [1881] — Black Angle

1) *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
2) *Dalbergia pinnata* var. *acaciifolia* (Dalzell) Thoth (Fabaceae)
3) *Dalbergia rubiginosa* Roxb. (Fabaceae)
4) *Dalbergia volubilis* Roxb. (Fabaceae)

List of synonyms of larval hostplants.

1. *Abrus melanospermus* Hassk. (Fabaceae)
   = *Abrus pulchellus* Wall ex. Thwaites
2. *Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Brandis (Rubiaceae)
   = *Haldina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Ridsdale
3. *Afrohybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) Flicker (Violaceae)
   = *Hybanthus enneaspermus* (L.) F. Muelll.
4. *Aristolochia acuminata* Lam. (Aristolochiaceae)
   = *Aristolochia tagala* Cham.)
5. *Ayenia herbacea* (Roxb.) ined. (Malvaceae)
   = *Byttneria herbacea* Roxb.
6. *Bambusa bambos* (L.) Voss (Poaceae)
   = *Bambusa arundinacea* (Retz.) Willd.
7. *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad. (Poaceae)
   = *Bambusa striata* Lodd. ex Lindl.
8. *Biancaea sappan* (L.) Tod. (Fabaceae)
   = *Caesalpinia sappan* L.
9. *Boucerosia umbellata* (Haw.) Wight & Arn.
   = *Caralluma umbellata* Haw. (Apocynaceae)
10. *Bouffordia dichotoma* (Willd.) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi (Fabaceae)
    = *Desmodium dichotomum* (Willd.) DC.
11. *Brachypterum scandens* (Roxb.) Miq. (Fabaceae)
    = *Derris scandens* (Roxb.) Benth.
12. *Bridelia stipularis* (L.) Blume
    = *Bridelia scandens* (Roxb.) Willd. (Phyllanthaceae)
13. *Buchanania cochinchinensis* (Lour.) M.R. Almeida (Anacardiaceae)
    = *Buchanania lanzan* Spreng.
14. *Camonea vitifolia* (Burm.f.) A. R. Simões & Staples (Convolvulaceae)
    = *Merremia vitifolia* (Burm.f.) Hallier f.
15. *Campylospermum serratum* (Gaertn.) Bittrich & M.C.E. Amaral (Ochnaceae)
    = *Gomphia serrata* (Gaertn.) Kanis
16. *Canavalia rosea* (Sw.) DC. (Fabaceae)
    = *Canavalia maritima* Thouars
17. *Capparis grandiflora* Wall ex Hook.f. & Thomson

= *Capparis pyrifolia* Wight & Arn.Capparaceae)

18. *Capparis rheedei* DC. (Capparaceae)
    = *Capparis baducca* L.
19. *Carissa spinarum* L. (Apocynaceae)
    = *Carissa congesta* Wight
20. *Clausena anisata* (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae)
    = *Clausena dentata* (Willd.) Roem.
21. *Combretum albidum* G. Don (Combretaceae)
    = *Combretum ovalifolium* Roxb. ex G. Don
22. *Croton aromaticus* L. (Euphorbiaceae)
    = *Croton laccifer* L.
23. *Cynanchum annularium* (Roxb.) Liede & Khanum (Apocynaceae)
    = *Holostemma ada-kodien* Schult.
24. *Cynara cardunculus L.* (Asteraceae)
    = *Cynara scolymuss L.*
25. *Cynarospermum asperrimum* (Nees) Vollesen (Acanthaceae)
    = *Blepharis asperrima* Nees
26. *Dendrolobium triangulare* (Retz.) Schindl.
    = *Desmodium triangulare* (Retz.) Merr. (Fabaceae)
27. *Dysoxylum gotadhora* (Buch. -Ham.) Mabb. (Meliaceae)
    = *Dysoxylum binectariferum* (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex Bedd.
28. *Enicostema axillare* (Poir. ex Lam.) A. Raynal (Gentianaceae)
    = *Enicostema littorale* Blume
29. *Eranthemum pulchellum* Andrews (Acanthaceae)
    = *Eranthemum nervosum* (Vahl) R.Br. ex Roem. & Schult.
30. *Ehretia aspera* Willd. (Boraginaceae)
    = *Ehretia laevis* Roxb.
31. *Falcataria falcata* (L.) Greuter & R. Rankin (Fabaceae)
    = *Falcataria moluccana* (Miq.) Barneby & J.W. Grimes
32. *Ficus amplissima* Sm. (Moraceae)
    = *Ficus tsiela* Roxb.
33. *Grona heterocarpos* (L.) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi (Fabaceae)
    = *Desmodium heterocarpon* (L.) DC.
34. *Grona triflora* (L.) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi (Fabaceae)
    = *Desmodium triflorum* (L.) DC.
35. *Guilandina bonduc* L. (Fabaceae)
    = *Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb.
36. *Gymnema inodorum* (Lour.) Decne. (Apocynaceae)
    = *Parsonsia inodora* (Lour.) M.R. Almeida & S.M. Almeida
37. *Hellenia speciosa* (J.Koenig) S.R.Dutta (Costaceae)
    = *Cheilocostus speciosus* (J. Koenig) C.D. Specht)
38. *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L. (Malvaceae)
    = *Talipariti tiliaceum* (L.) Fryxell
39. *Huberantha cerasoides* (Roxb.) Chaowasku (Annonaceae)

= *Polyalthia cerasoides* (Roxb.) Bedd.

40. *Hultholia mimosoides* (Lam.) Gagnon & G.P. Lewis (Fabaceae)
    = *Caesalpinia mimosoides* Lam.
41. *Indianthus virgatus* (Roxb.) Suksathan & Borchs. (Marantaceae)
    = *Schumannianthus virgatus* (Roxb.) Rolfe
42. *Justicia micrantha* Wall. ex C.B. Clarke
    = *Justicia neesii* Ramamoorthy (Acanthaceae)
43. *Kalanchoe pinnata* (Lam.) Pers. (Crassulaceae)
    = *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Oken
44. *Lasiosiphon glaucus* Fresen. (Fabaceae)
    = *Gnidia glauca* (Fresen.) Gilg
45. *Leptospron adenanthum* (G. Mey.) A. Delgado (Fabaceae)
    = *Vigna adenantha* (G. Mey.) Maréchal, Mascherpa & Stainier
46. *Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) C.B. Rob. (Lauraceae)
    = *Litsea sebifera* Pers.
47. *Litsea ligustrina* (Nees) Fern.-Vill. (Lauraceae)
    = *Litsea deccanensis* Gamble
48. *Mallotus nudiflorus* (L.) Kulju &Welzen (Euphorbiaceae)
    = *Trevia nudiflora* L.
49. *Malus domestica* (Suckow) Borkh. (Rosaceae)
    = *Malus pumila* Mill.
50. *Mappia nimmoniana* (J.Graham) Byng & Stull (Icacinaceae)
    = *Nothapodytes nimmoniana* (J. Graham) Mabb.
51. *Melaleuca citrina (Curtis)* Dum. Cours. (Myrtaceae)
    = *Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis) Skeels
52. *Mezoneuron cucullatum* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)
    = *Caesalpinia cucullata* Roxb.
53. *Microcos paniculata* L. (Malvaceae)
    = *Grewia nervosa* (Lour.) Panigrahi
54. *Microstegium fasciculatum* (L.) Henrard (Poaceae)
    = *Microstegium ciliatum* (Trin.) A. Camus
55. *Neustanthus phaseoloides* (Roxb.) Benth. (Fabaceae)
    = *Pueraria phaseoloides* (Roxb.) Benth.
56. *Nicoteba betonica* (L.) Lindau
    = *Justicia betonica* L. (Acanthaceae)
57. *Ougeinia oojeinensis* (Roxb.) Hochr. (Fabaceae)
    = *Desmodium oojeinense* (Roxb.) H. Ohashi
58. *Pleurolobus gangeticus* (L.) J.St.-Hil. ex H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi
    = *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC. (Fabaceae)
59. *Polytrias indica* (Houtt.) Veldkamp (Poaceae)
    = *Ischaemum indicum* (Houtt.) Merr.
60. *Pristimera arnottiana* (Wight) R.H.Archer (Celastraceae)
    =*Loeseneriella arnottiana* (Wight) A.C.Sm.)
61. *Pterygota alata* (Roxb.) R.Br. (Malvaceae)

= *Sterculia alata* Roxb.

62. *Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall. (Putranjivaceae)
= *Drypetes roxburghii* (Wall.) Hurus.
63. *Rhaphiolepis bibas* (Lour.) Galasso & Banfi (Rosaceae)
= *Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.
64. *Rostellularia diffusa* var. *prostrata* (Roxb. ex C.B. Clarke) J.L. Ellis (Acanthaceae)
= *Justicia diffusa* var. *prostrata* Roxb. ex C.B. Clarke
65. *Rostellularia procumbens* (L.) Nees (Acanthaceae)
= *Justicia procumbens L.* (Acanthaceae)
66. *Ruellia prostrata* Poir. (Acanthaceae)
= *Dipteracanthus prostratus* (Poir.) Nees
67. *Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr. (Fabaceae)
= *Albizia saman* (Jacq.) Merr.
68. *Saribus rotundifolius* (Lam.) Blume
= *Livistona rotundifolia* (Lam.) Mart. (Arecaceae)
69. *Scurrula cordifolia* (Wall.) G. Don (Loranthaceae)
= *Loranthus cordifolius* Wall.
70. *Senegalia caesia* (L.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia caesia* (L.) Willd.
71. *Senegalia catechu* (L.f.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia catechu* (L.f) Willd
72. *Senegalia chundra* (Roxb. ex Rottler) Maslin (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia chundra* (Rottler) Willd.
73. *Senegalia megaladena* (Desv.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
=*Acacia megaladena* Desv.
74. *Senegalia pennata* (L.) Maslin (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia pennata* (L.) Willd.
75. *Senegalia polyacantha* (Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia polyacantha* Wildd.
76. *Senegalia rugata* (Lam.) Britton & Rose (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia sinuata* (lour.) Merr.
77. *Senegalia torta* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia torta* (Roxb.) Craib
78. *Smythea bombaiensis* (Dalzell) S.P.Banerjee & P.K.Mukh.
= *Ventilago bombaiensis* Dalzell (Rhamnaceae)
79. *Sorghum bicolor* (*L.*) Moench (Poaceae)
= *Sorghum vulgare* Pers.
80. *Strobilanthes lupulina* Nees (Acanthaceae)
= *Strobilanthes asperrima* Dalzell & A. Gibson
81. *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Cham.) Glassman
= *Arecastrum romanzoffianum* (Cham.) Becc. (Arecaceae)
82. *Taxillus tomentosus* (B.Heyne ex Roth) Tiegh. (Loranthaceae)
= *Loranthus tomentosus* B. Heyne ex Roth
83. *Terminalia elliptica* Willd. (Combretaceae)

= *Terminalia tomentosa* Wight& Arn.

84. *Terminalia phillyreifolia* (Van Heurck & Müll.Arg.) Gere & Boatwr. (Combretaceae)
= *Anogeissus acuminata* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr.
85. *Urochloa subquadripara* (Trin.) R.D. Webster (Poaceae)
= *Brachiaria subquadripara* (Trin.) Hitchc.
86. *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd.
87. *Vachellia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Maslin, Seigler & Ebinge (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia leucophloea* (Roxb.) Willd.
88. *Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae)
= *Acacia nilotica* L.
89. *Vincetoxicum dalzellii* (Hook.f.) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)
= *Tylophora dalzellii* Hook.
90. *Vincetoxicum flexuosum* (R.Br.) Kuntze (Apocynaceae)
= *Tylophora flexuosa* R.Br.
91. *Volkameria inermis* L.
= *Clerodendrum inerme* (L.) Gaertn. (Lamiaceae)
92. *Wattakaka volubilis* (L.f) Stapf (Apocynaceae)
= *Dregea volubilis* (L.f.) Benth. ex Hook.f.
93. *Wendlandia heynei* (Schult.) Santapau & Merchant (Rubiaceae)
= *Wendlandia exserta* (Roxb.) DC.

APPENDIX III. Checklist of butterflies of Kerala with their population status (Pop), Endemic Status (END), IUCN Red List Status (IUCN), Legal protection status in Schedules of WPA 1972 (WPA) and The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022, and landscape- wise distribution (Crg–Coorg, Wyn–Wayanad, Nil–Nilgiri, Ana–Anamalai, Per–Periyar, Aga–Agasthyamalai). Population status (Pop) is provided as VC–Very Common, C–Common, NR–Not Rare, R– Rare, VR–Very Rare. The endemicity (End) is qualified as WG–Western Ghats, PI–Peninsular India, SL– Sri Lanka, SI–South India. WPA Schedules, those with an asterix indicating taxon protected under its older taxonomic name in WPA and its amendments till 2022

Sl. no.	Common Name-Subspecies Scientific Name	Crg	Wyn	Nil	Ana	Per	Aga	Pop	End	IUCN	WPA
FAMILY PAPILIONIDAE											
SUBFAMILY PAPILIONINAE											
TRIBE LEPTOCIRCINI											
1	*Graphium agamemnon menides* (Fruhstorfer, 1904) — Dakhan Tailed Jay	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
2	*Graphium antiphates naira* (Moore, [1903]) — Sahyadri Five-bar Swordtail	1	0	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
3	*Graphium doson eleius* (Fruhstorfer, 1907) — Dakhan Common Jay	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
4	*Graphium nomius nomius* (Esper, 1799) — Indian Spot Swordtail	1	0	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
5	*Graphium teredon* (Felder & Felder, [1865]) — Narrow-banded Bluebottle	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II*
TRIBE PAPILIONINI											
6	*Papilio agenor polymnestor* Cramer, 1775 — Peninsular Blue Mormon	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
7	*Papilio buddha* Westwood, 1872 — Malabar Banded Peacock	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	WG	–	II
8	*Papilio clytia clytia* Linnaeus, 1758 — Oriental Common Mime	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II*
9	*Papilio crino* Fabricius, 1793 — Common Banded Peacock	1	1	1	1	1	0	NR	–	–	II
10	*Papilio daksha daksha* Moore, [1889]— Peninsular/Sahyadri Red Helen	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
11	*Papilio demoleus demoleus* Linnaeus, 1758 — Northern Lime Swallowtail	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
12	*Papilio dravidarum* Wood-Mason, 1880 — Malabar Raven	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–

13	*Papilio liomedon* Moore, [1875] — Malabar Banded Swallowtail	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	WG	–	I
14	*Papilio paris tamilana* Moore, 1881 — Sahyadri Paris Peacock	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
15	*Papilio polytes romulus* Cramer, [1775] — Indian Common Mormon	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
TRIBE TROIDINI											
16	*Troides minos* (Cramer, [1779]) —Southern/Sahyadri Birdwing	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG & SI	LC	II & IV
17	*Pachliopta pandiyana* (Moore, 1881) — Malabar Rose	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	LC	IV
18	*Pachliopta aristolochiae aristolochiae* (Fabricius, 1775) — Indian Common Rose	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	LC	–
19	*Pachliopta hector* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Crimson Rose	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	LC	II
FAMILY PIERIDAE											
SUBFAMILY COLIADINAE											
TRIBE COLIADINI											
20	*Catopsilia pomona pomona* (Fabricius, 1775) — Oriental Lemon Emigrant	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
21	*Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Mottled Emigrant	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
22	*Colias nilagiriensis* Felder & Felder, 1859 — Nilgiri Clouded Yellow	0	0	1	1	0	0	NR	WG	–	–
23	*Eurema (Terias) andersoni shimai* Yata & Gaonkar, 1999 — Sahyadri One-spot Grass Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	LC	II
24	*Eurema (Terias) blanda silhetana* (Wallace, 1867) — Sylhet Three-spot Grass Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
25	*Eurema (Terias) hecabe hecabe* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Common Grass Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
26	*Eurema (Terias) nilgiriensis* Yata, 1990 — Sahyadri Grass Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	–
27	*Eurema drona rubella* (Wallace, 1867) — Small Grass Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	LC	–
28	*Eurema laeta laeta* (Boisduval, 1836) — Indian Spotless Grass Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–

TRIBE ANTHOCHARIDINI											
29	*Hebomoia glaucippe australis* Butler, 1898 — Sahyadri Great Orange-tip	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
TRIBE LEPTOSIAINI											
30	*Leptosia nina nina* (Fabricius, 1793) — Oriental Psyche	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
TRIBE NEPHERONIINI											
31	*Pareronia ceylanica ceylanica* (Felder & Felder, 1865) — Sri Lankan Dark Wanderer	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG & SL	–	–
32	*Pareronia hippia* (Fabricius, 1787) — Common Wanderer	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
TRIBE PIERINI											
33	*Artogeia canidia canis* (Evans, 1912)— Sahyadri Cabbage White	0	0	1	1	1	0	C	–	–	–
34	*Appias (Catophaga) albina swinhoei* (Moore, 1905) — Peninsular/Sahyadri Common Albatross	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II
35	*Appias (Hiposcritia) indra shiva* (Swinhoe, 1885) — Sahyadri Plain Puffin	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
36	*Appias lalage lalage* (Doubleday, 1842) — Himalayan Spot Puffin	0	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
37	*Appias libythea* (Fabricius, 1775) — Western Striped Albatross	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
38	*Appias lyncida latifasciata* Moore, 1881 — Sahyadri Chocolate Albatross	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
39	*Appias wardii* (Moore, 1884) — Sahyadri/Ward's/Lesser Albatross	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	II
40	*Belenois aurota aurota* (Fabricius, 1793) — Indian Pioneer	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	LC	–
41	*Cepora nadina remba* (Moore, [1858]) — Sahyadri Lesser Gull	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II
42	*Cepora nerissa phryne* (Fabricius, 1775) — Dakhan Common Gull	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
43	*Delias eucharis* (Drury, 1773) — Indian Jezebel	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
44	*Prioneris sita* (Felder & Felder, 1865) — Painted Sawtooth	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
TRIBE TERACOLINI											
45	*Colotis amata amata* (Fabricius, 1775) — Small Salmon Arab	1	0	1	1	1	0	NR	–	–	–

46	*Colotis aurora* (Cramer, [1780]) — Plain Orange-tip	1	0	1	1	1	0	NR	–	–	–
47	*Colotis danae danae* (Fabricius, 1775) — Indian Crimson-tip	1	0	1	1	1	0	NR	–	–	–
48	*Colotis etrida etrida* (Boisduval, 1836) — Indian Little Orange-tip	1	1	1	1	0	0	NR	–	–	–
49	*Colotis fausta fulvia* (Wallace, 1867) — Dakhan Large Salmon Arab	1	0	1	1	1	0	NR	–	–	–
50	*Ixias marianne* (Cramer, [1779]) — White Orange-tip	1	1	1	1	1	0	C	–	–	–
51	*Ixias pyrene sesia* (Fabricius, 1777) — Dakhan Yellow Orange-tip	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
FAMILY NYMPHALIDAE											
SUBFAMILY APATURINAE											
TRIBE APATURINI											
52	*Euripus consimilis meridionalis* Wood-Mason, 1881 — Sahyadri Painted Courtesan	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II
53	*Rohana parisatis atacinus* Fruhstorfer, 1913 — Sahyadri Black Prince	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	LC	–
SUBFAMILY BIBLIDINAE											
TRIBE BIBLIDINI											
54	*Ariadne ariadne indica* (Moore, 1884) — Indian Angled Castor	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
55	*Ariadne merione merione* (Cramer, [1777]) — Dakhan Common Castor	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
56	*Byblia ilithyia* (Drury, [1773]) — Joker	1	0	1	1	1	1	VR	–	LC	–
SUBFAMILY CHARAXINAE											
TRIBE CHARAXINI											
57	*Charaxes agrarius* Swinhoe, [1887]— Anomalous Nawab	1	1	1	1	1	0	VR	–	–	–
58	*Charaxes bharata* Felder & Felder, [1867] — Indian Nawab	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II*
59	*Charaxes psaphon imna* Butler, 1870 — Indian Plain Tawny Rajah	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II*
60	*Charaxes schreiber wardii* (Moore, [1896])— Sahyadri Blue Nawab	1	1	1	1	1	1	VR	–	–	I
61	*Charaxes solon solon* (Fabricius, 1793) — Pale Black Rajah	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II

SUBFAMILY CYRESTINAE											
TRIBE CYRESTINI											
62	*Cyrestis thyodamas indica* Evans, 1924 — Common Map	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
SUBFAMILY DANAINAE											
TRIBE DANAINI											
63	*Danaus chrysippus chrysippus* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Plain Tiger	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
64	*Danaus genutia genutia* (Cramer, [1779]) — Oriental Striped Tiger	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
65	*Euploea core core* (Cramer, [1780]) — Indian Common Crow	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	LC	–
66	*Euploea klugii kollari* Felder & Felder, [1865] — Brown King Crow	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
67	*Euploea sylvester coreta* (Godart, 1819) — Double-branded Black Crow	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
68	*Idea malabarica* (Moore, 1877) — Malabar Tree-Nymph	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	NT	II
69	*Parantica aglea aglea* (Stoll, [1782]) — Coromandel Glassy Tiger	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
70	*Parantica nilgiriensis* (Moore, 1877) — Nilgiri/Sahyadri Tiger	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	NT	–
71	*Tirumala limniace exoticus* (Gmélin, 1790) — Oriental Blue Tiger	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
72	*Tirumala septentrionis dravidarum* Fruhstorfer, 1899 — Dakhan Dark Blue Tiger	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
SUBFAMILY HELICONIINAE											
TRIBE ACRAEINI											
73	*Acraea terpsicore* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Tawny Coster	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
74	*Cethosia mahratta* Moore, 1872 — Sahyadri Lacewing	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	II*
TRIBE ARGYNNINI											
75	*Argynnis castetsi* (Oberthür, 1891) — Anamalai/Palni Fritillary	0	0	0	1	0	0	NR	WG	–	–
76	*Argynnis hybrida* (Evans, 1912) — Nilgiri Fritillary	0	1	1	0	0	0	NR	WG	–	–
TRIBE VAGRANTINI											
77	*Cirrochroa thais thais* (Fabricius, 1787) — Sahyadri Yeoman	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–

78	*Cupha erymanthis maja* Fruhstorfer, 1898 — Sahyadri Rustic	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
79	*Phalanta alcippe mercea* (Evans, 1924) — Sahyadri Small Leopard	1	1	1	0	1	1	R	–	–	II
80	*Phalanta phalantha phalantha* (Drury, [1773]) — Oriental Common Leopard	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
81	*Vindula erota saloma* de Nicéville, 1886 — Sahyadri Cruiser	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
SUBFAMILY LIBYTHEINAE											
82	*Libythea laius lepitoides* Moore, 1901 — Sahyadri Lobed Beak	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
83	*Libythea myrrha rama* Moore, 1872 — Sri Lankan Club Beak	1	1	1	1	1	0	NR	–	–	–
SUBFAMILY LIMENITIDINAE											
TRIBE ADOLIADINI											
84	*Dophla evelina laudabilis* (Swinhoe, 1890) — Sahyadri Redspot Duke	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
85	*Euthalia aconthea meridionalis* Fruhstorfer, 1906 — Dakhan Baron	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II
86	*Euthalia lubentina arasada* Fruhstorfer, 1913— Sahyadri Gaudy Baron	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
87	*Symphaedra nais* (Forster, 1771) — Baronet	1	1	1	1	0	0	VR	–	–	–
88	*Tanaecia lepidea miyana* (Fruhstorfer, 1913) — Peninsular Grey Count	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II*
TRIBE LIMENITIDINI											
89	*Athyma inara sahyadriensis* Kunte, 2024 — Sahyadri Color Sergeant	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
90	*Athyma perius perius* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Common Sergeant	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
91	*Athyma ranga karwara* (Fruhstorfer, 1906) — Karwar Blackvein Sergeant	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
92	*Athyma selenophora kanara* (Evans, 1924) — Staff Sergeant	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
93	*Moduza procris undifragus* Fruhstorfer, 1906 — Sahyadri Commander	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–

TRIBE NEPTINI											
94	*Lasippa viraja kanara* (Evans, 1924) — Sahyadri Yellowjack Sailer	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II
95	*Neptis clinia kallaura* Moore, 1881 — Sahyadri Sullied Sailer	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II
96	*Neptis hylas varmona* Moore, 1872 — Indian Common Sailer	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
97	*Neptis jumbah nalanda* Fruhstorfer, 1908 — Southern/ Nalanda Chestnut-streaked Sailer	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
98	*Neptis nata hampsoni* Moore, 1899 — Sahyadri Clear Sailer	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
99	*Neptis palnica* Eliot, 1969 — Anamalai/Palni Sailer	0	0	0	1	1	0	R	WG	–	II*
100	*Pantoporia hordonia hordonia* (Stoll, [1790]) — Oriental Common Lascar	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
101	*Pantoporia sandaka davidsoni* Eliot, 1969 — Indian Extra Lascar	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
102	*Phaedyma columella nilgirica* (Moore, [1889]) — Dakhan Short-banded Sailer	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
TRIBE PARTHENINI											
103	*Parthenos sylvia virens* Moore, 1877 — Sahyadri Clipper	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II
SUBFAMILY NYMPHALINAE											
TRIBE JUNONIINI											
104	*Hypolimnas bolina jacintha* (Drury, 1773) — Oriental Great Eggfly	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
105	*Hypolimnas misippus* (Linnaeus, 1764) — Danaid Eggfly	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
106	*Junonia almana almana* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Peacock Pansy	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	LC	–
107	*Junonia atlites atlites* (Linnaeus, 1763) — Oriental Grey Pansy	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
108	*Junonia hierta hierta* (Fabricius, 1798) — Oriental Yellow Pansy	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	LC	–
109	*Junonia iphita iphita* (Cramer, [1779]) — Chocolate Pansy	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
110	*Junonia lemonias lemonias* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Chinese Lemon Pansy	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
111	*Junonia orithya swinhoei* Butler, 1885 — Pale Blue Pansy	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–

TRIBE KALLIMINI											
112	*Doleschallia bisaltide malabarica* Fruhstorfer, 1899 — Malabar Autumn Leaf	1	0	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
113	*Kallima horsfieldii* Kollar, [1844] — Southern Blue Oakleaf	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	II
TRIBE NYMPHALINI											
114	*Kaniska canace viridis* Evans, 1924 — Sahyadri Blue Admiral	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
115	*Vanessa indica pholoe* (Fruhstorfer, 1912) — Sahyadri Red Admiral	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
116	*Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Painted Lady	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	LC	–
SUBFAMILY SATYRINAE											
TRIBE AMATHUSIINI											
117	*Amathusia travancorica* Kunte, 2024 — Ferguson's/Sahyadri Palmking	0	0	0	0	1	1	VR	WG	–	–
118	*Discophora lepida lepida* (Moore, 1857) — Southern/Sahyadri Duffer	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
TRIBE ELYMNIINI											
119	*Elymnias caudata* Butler, 1871 — Tailed Palmfly	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
TRIBE MELANITINI											
120	*Melanitis leda leda* (Linnaeus, 1758) — Oriental Common Evening Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	LC	–
121	*Melanitis phedima varaha* Moore, 1857 — Sahyadri Dark Evening Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
122	*Melanitis zitenius gokala* Moore, 1857 — Sahyadri Great Evening Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
123	*Parantirrhoea marshalli* Wood-Mason, 1881 — Travancore Evening Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	WG	–	II
TRIBE SATYRINI											
124	*Lethe drypetis todara* Moore, 1881 — Tamil/Dakhan Treebrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
125	*Lethe europa europa* (Fabricius, 1775) — Dakhan Bamboo Treebrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	I & II

126	*Lethe rohria neelgheriensis* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Common Treebrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
127	*Mycalesis anaxias anaxias* Hewitson, 1862 — Sahyadri White-bar Bushbrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
128	*Mycalesis igilia* Fruhstorfer, 1911 — Sahyadri Small Long-brand Bushbrown	1	0	1	1	0	0	NR	WG	–	–
129	*Mycalesis patnia junonia* Butler, 1868 — Malabar Glad-eye Bushbrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
130	*Mycalesis mineus polydecta* (Cramer, [1777]) — Dakhan Dark-branded Bushbrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
131	*Mycalesis orcha* Evans, 1912 — Pale-brand Bushbrown	1	1	1	1	0	0	NR	WG	–	–
132	*Mycalesis perseus tabitha* (Fabricius, 1793) — Dakhan Common Bushbrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
133	*Mycalesis subdita* (Moore, [1890])— Tamil Bushbrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
134	*Mycalesis visala visala* Moore, [1858] — Indian Long-branded Bushbrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
135	*Orsotriaena medus mandata* (Moore, 1857) — Sahyadri Medus Brown, Smooth-eyed Bushbrown	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
136	*Telinga adolphei* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Red-eye Bushbrown	1	1	1	0	0	0	NR	WG	–	–
137	*Telinga davisoni* (Moore, [1891]) — Palni/Davison's Bushbrown	0	0	0	1	1	0	R	WG	–	–
138	*Telinga oculus* (Marshall, 1881)— Red-disc Bushbrown	0	0	0	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	–
139	*Ypthima asterope mahratta* Moore, 1884 — Indian Common Three-ring	0	1	1	1	1	0	VR	–	–	–
140	*Ypthima baldus madrasa* Evans, 1923— Common Five-ring	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
141	*Ypthima ceylonica* Hewitson, 1865 — White Four-ring	0	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
142	*Ypthima chenu* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Nilgiri Four-ring	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	–
143	*Ypthima huebneri* Kirby, 1871 — Common Four-ring	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–

144	*Ypthima singala* Felder, 1868 — Sinhalese Five-ring	0	0	1	1	1	1	VR	–	–	–
145	*Ypthima striata* Hampson, 1888 — Nilgiri Jewel Four-ring	0	0	1	0	1	1	VR	–	–	–
146	*Ypthima tabella* Marshall, 1883 — Sahyadri Baby Five-ring	0	1	1	1	1	0	R	WG	–	–
147	*Ypthima ypthimoides* (Moore, 1881) — Palni Four-ring	0	0	0	1	1	1	C	WG	–	–
148	*Zipaetis saitis* Hewitson, 1863 — Tamil/Sahyadri/Banded Cat's-eye	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	II
FAMILY RIODINIDAE											
SUBFAMILY NEMEOBIINAE											
TRIBE ABISARINI											
149	*Abisara bifasciata suffusa* Moore, 1882 — Suffused Double-banded Judy	1	1	1	1	1	0	NR	–	–	–
150	*Abisara echerius prunosa* Moore, 1879 — Lankan Plum Judy	0	0	0	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
FAMILY LYCAENIDAE											
SUBFAMILY APHNAEINAE											
151	*Cigaritis abnormis* (Moore, [1884]) — Abnormal Silverline	1	1	1	0	0	0	VR	WG	–	–
152	*Cigaritis elima elima* (Moore, 1877) — Scare Shot Silverline	0	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II
153	*Cigaritis ictis ictis* (Hewitson, 1865) — Indian Common Shot Silverline	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
154	*Cigaritis lohita lazularia* (Moore, [1881]) — Tamil Long-banded Silverline	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
155	*Cigaritis meghamalaiensis* Sadasivan and Naicker, 2023— Cloud Forest Silverline	1	0	0	1	1	1	R	WG	–	–
156	*Cigaritis schistacea* (Moore, [1881]) — Plumbeous Silverline	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
157	*Cigaritis vulcanus vulcanus* (Fabricius, 1775) — Common Silverline	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
SUBFAMILY CURETINAE											
158	*Curetis acuta dentata* Moore, 1879 — Indian Dentate Sunbeam, Acute Sunbeam	1	0	1	0	1	0	NR	–	–	–
159	*Curetis siva* Evans, 1954 — Siva Sunbeam	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	–
160	*Curetis thetis* (Drury, [1773]) — Indian Sunbeam	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–

SUBFAMILY MILETINAE											
TRIBE SPALGINI											
161	*Spalgis epius epius* (Westwood, [1851]) — Oriental Apefly	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
SUBFAMILY POLYOMMATINAE											
TRIBE LYCAENESTHINI											
162	*Anthene emolus emolus* (Godart, [1824]) — Bengal Common Ciliate Blue	1	1	1	1	1	0	NR	–	–	–
163	*Anthene lycaenina lycaenina* (Felder, 1868) — Dakhan Pointed Ciliate Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II
TRIBE POLYOMMATINI											
164	*Acytolepis lilacea lilacea* (Hampson, 1889) — Hampson's/ Sahyadri Lilac Hedge Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II
165	*Acytolepis puspa felderi* Toxopeus, 1927 — Malabar Common Hedge Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
166	*Azanus jesous gamra* (Lederer, 1855) — Syrian/African Babul Blue	0	1	1	1	1	0	NR	–	LC	–
167	*Azanus ubaldus* (Stoll, [1782]) — Bright Babul Blue	0	1	1	1	1	0	C	–	–	–
168	*Caleta decidia* (Hewitson, 1876) — Angled Pierrot	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
169	*Castalius rosimon rosimon* (Fabricius, 1775) — Continental Common Pierrot	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
170	*Catochrysops panormus exiguus* (Distant, 1886) — Malay Silver Forget-me-not	0	0	0	1	0	0	R	–	–	–
171	*Catochrysops strabo strabo* (Fabricius, 1793) — Oriental Forget-me-not	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
172	*Celatoxia albidisca* (Moore, [1884]) — White-disc Hedge Blue	0	0	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	–
173	*Celastrina lavendularis lavenduris* (Moore, 1877) — Sri Lankan Plain Hedge Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
174	*Chilades lajus lajus* (Stoll, [1780]) — Indian Lime Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
175	*Chilades parrhasius parrhasius* (Fabricius, 1793) — Parrhasius Small Cupid	1	1	1	1	0	0	NR	–	–	–

176	*Cupido lacturnus syntala* (Cantlie, 1963) — Indian/Dakhan Cupid	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
177	*Discolampa ethion ethion* (Westwood, [1851]) — Oriental Banded Blue Pierrot	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
178	*Euchrysops cnejus cnejus* (Fabricius, 1798) — Oriental Gram Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
179	*Freyeria putli* (Kollar, [1844]) — Oriental Grass Jewel	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
180	*Freyeria trochylus* orientalis Forster, 1980 — African Grass Jewel	1	0	0	1	0	0	C	–	–	–
181	*Ionolyce helicon viola* (Moore, 1877) — Sri Lankan Pointed Lineblue	1	1	1	1	1	0	R	WG & SL	–	II
182	*Jamides alecto eurysaces* (Fruhstorfer, 1915) — Himalayan Metallic Cerulean	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
183	*Jamides bochus bochus* (Stoll, [1782]) — Indian Dark Cerulean	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
184	*Jamides celeno celeno* (Cramer, [1775]) — Oriental Common Cerulean	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
185	*Lampides boeticus* (Linnaeus, 1767) — Pea Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
186	*Leptotes plinius plinius* (Fabricius, 1793) — Asian Zebra Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
187	*Luthrodes pandava pandava* (Horsfield, [1829]) — Oriental Plains Cupid	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
188	*Megisba malaya thwaitesi* (Moore, [1881]) — Tailless Malayan	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
189	*Nacaduba beroe gythion* Fruhstorfer, 1916 — Assam Opaque Six-Lineblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
190	*Nacaduba berenice plumbeomicans* (Wood-Mason & de Niceville, [1880]) — Rounded Six-Lineblue	0	1	1	1	1	1	R	WG & SL	–	–
191	*Nacaduba calauria evansi* Toxopeus, 1927 — Dark Ceylon Six-Lineblue	0	1	1	1	1	1	VR	WG & SL	–	–
192	*Nacaduba hermus sidoma* Fruhstorfer, 1916 — Dakhan Pale Four-Lineblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II

193	*Nacaduba kurava canaraica* Toxopeus, 1927 — Sahyadri/ Karwar Transparent Six-Lineblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
194	*Nacaduba pactolus continentalis* Fruhstorfer, 1916 — Continental Large Four-Lineblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II
195	*Nacaduba sinhala ramaswamii* Sadasivan, 2021— Ramaswami's Six-Lineblue	0	0	0	0	0	1	R	–	–	–
196	*Neopithecops zalmora dharma* (Moore, [1881]) — Sri Lankan Common Quaker	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
197	*Petrelaea dana* (de Nicéville, [1884]) — Dingy Lineblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
198	*Prosotas dubiosa indica* (Evans, [1925]) — Indian Tailless Lineblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II
199	*Prosotas nora ardates* (Moore, [1875]) — Indian Common Lineblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
200	*Prosotas noreia hampsonii* (de Nicéville, 1885) — Indian White-tipped Lineblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II
201	*Pseudozizeeria maha ossa* (Swinhoe, 1885) — Dakhan Pale Grass Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
202	*Talicada nyseus nyseus* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Indian Red Pierrot	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
203	*Tarucus ananda* (de Nicéville, [1884]) — Dark Pierrot	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
204	*Tarucus balkanica nigra* Bethune-Baker, [1918]— Black-spotted Pierrot	0	0	0	1	0	0	R			
205	*Tarucus callinara* Butler, 1886 — Spotted Pierrot	0	0	0	1	0	0	VR	–	–	II
206	*Tarucus nara* (Kollar, 1848) — Striped Pierrot	0	0	1	1	0	0	VR	–	–	–
207	*Udara akasa mavisa* (Fruhstorfer, [1917]) — Sahyadri White Hedge Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
208	*Zizeeria karsandra* (Moore, 1865) — Dark Grass Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
209	*Zizina otis indica* (Murray, 1874) — Indian Lesser Grass Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
210	*Zizula hylax hylax* (Fabricius, 1775) — Indian Tiny Grass Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	LC	–

SUBFAMILY THECLINAE											
TRIBE AMBLYPODIINI											
211	*Amblypodia anita dina* Fruhstorfer, 1907 — Indian Purple Leaf Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
212	*Iraota timoleon arsaces* Fruhstorfer, 1907 — Dakhan Silverstreak Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
TRIBE ARHOPALINI											
213	*Arhopala abseus indicus* Riley, 1923 — Indian Aberrant Oakblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	VR	–	–	–
214	*Arhopala alea* (Hewitson, 1862) — Kanara/Sahyadri Rosy Oakblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	WG	–	I
215	*Arhopala amantes amantes* (Hewitson, 1862) — Lankan Large Oakblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
216	*Arhopala bazaloides bazaloides* (Hewitson, 1878) — Tamil Oakblue, Broad-bordered Dusted Oakblue	1	0	0	0	0	1	R	–	LC	II
217	*Arhopala centaurus pirama* (Moore, [1881]) — Western/Tamil Centaur Oakblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
218	*Surendra quercetorum biplagiata* Butler, 1883 — Dakhan Common Acacia Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
219	*Thaduka multicaudata kanara* Evans, 1925 — Karwar Many-tailed Oakblue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
220	*Zinaspa todara todara* (Moore, [1884]) — Sahyadri Silver-streaked Acacia Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
TRIBE CATAPAECILMATINI											
221	*Catapaecilma major callone* (Fruhstorfer, 1915) — Sahyadri Common Tinsel	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II
TRIBE CHERITRINI											
222	*Cheritra freja butleri* Cowan, 1965 — Sahyadri Common Imperial	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	LC	–
TRIBE DEUDORIGINI											
223	*Bindahara moorei* Fruhstorfer, 1904 — Blue-bordered Plane	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG & SL	–	II*
224	*Deudorix epijarbas epijarbas* (Moore, 1857) — Oriental Cornelian	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–

225	*Rapala iarbus sorya* (Kollar, [1844]) — Indian Red Flash	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
226	*Rapala lankana* (Moore, 1879) — Malabar Flash	1	1	1	1	1	1	VR	WG & SL	–	–
227	*Rapala manea schistacea* (Moore, 1879) — Bengal Slate Flash	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
228	*Rapala varuna lazulina* (Moore, 1879) — Indigo/Lazuli Flash	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	II
229	*Virachola isocrates* (Fabricius, 1793) — Common Guava Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
230	*Virachola perse ghela* Fruhstorfer, 1912 — Tamil Large Guava Blue	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
TRIBE HORAGINI											
231	*Horaga onyx cingalensis* Moore, [1884] — Bright Blue Common Onyx	1	1	1	1	1	0	R	–	–	II
232	*Horaga viola* Moore, 1882 — Brown Onyx	1	1	1	0	0	0	VR	–	–	–
233	*Rathinda amor* (Fabricius, 1775) — Monkey Puzzle	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
TRIBE HYPOLYCAENINI											
234	*Hypolycaena nilgirica* Moore, [1884] — Nilgiri Tit	0	0	1	1	0	1	VR	WG & SL	–	II
235	*Hypolycaena othona othona* Hewitson, [1865] — Oriental Orchid Tit	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	I
236	*Zeltus amasa amasa* (Hewitson, [1865]) — Indian Fluffy Tit	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
TRIBE IOLAINI											
237	*Creon cleobis cleobis* (Godart, [1824]) — Bengal Broad-tail Royal	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
238	*Pratapa deva deva* (Moore, [1858]) — Indian White Tufted Royal	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II
239	*Rachana jalindra macanita* (Fruhstorfer, 1912) — Sahyadri Banded Royal	1	1	1	0	1	1	NR	–	–	II*
240	*Tajuria cippus cippus* (Fabricius, 1798) — Indian Peacock Royal	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II
241	*Tajuria jehana jehana* Moore, [1884] — Indian Plains Blue Royal	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
242	*Tajuria maculata sureshi* Sadasivan, Jose, & Augustine **ssp. nov**.— Sahyadri Spotted Royal	1	0	1	1	1	1	VR	–	–	–

243	*Tajuria melastigma* de Nicéville, 1887 — Branded Royal	0	1	1	1	1	1	VR	–	–	II
TRIBE LOXURINI											
244	*Loxura atymnus atymnus* (Stoll, [1780]) — Yamfly	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
TRIBE REMELANINI											
245	*Ancema sudica* (Evans, 1926) — Sahyadri Silver Royal	1	1	1	0	1	0	R	WG	–	II*
TRIBE ZESIINI											
246	*Zesius chrysomallus* Hübner, [1819] — Redspot	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
FAMILY HESPERIIDAE											
SUBFAMILY COELIADINAE											
247	*Badamia exclamationis* (Fabricius, 1775) — Brown Awl	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
248	*Bibasis sena sena* (Moore, [1866]) — Indian Orange-tail Awl	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	II*
249	*Burara gomata kanara* (Evans, 1926) — Sahyadri Blue Striped Awlet, Sahyadri Pale Green Awlet	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
250	*Burara jaina fergusonii* (de Nicéville, [1893]) — Sahyadri Orange Awlet	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
251	*Choaspes benjaminii benjaminii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1843) — Sahyadri Indian Awlking	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
252	*Hasora badra badra* (Moore, [1858]) — Oriental Common Awl	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
253	*Hasora chromus chromus* (Cramer, [1780]) — Oriental Common Banded Awl	1	1	1	1	1	1	VC	–	–	–
254	*Hasora taminatus taminatus* (Hübner, 1818) — Lankan White-banded Awl	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
255	*Hasora vitta indica* Evans, 1932— Indian Plain Banded Awl	0	0	0	0	0	1	VR	–	–	–
SUBFAMILY HESPERIINAE											
TRIBE AEROMACHINI											
256	*Aeromachus dubius dubius* Elwes & Edwards, 1897 — Sahyadri Dingy Scrub Hopper	1	1	0	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
257	*Aeromachus pygmaeus* (Fabricius, 1775) — Pygmy Scrub Hopper	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
258	*Ampittia dioscorides dioscorides* (Fabricius, 1793) — Indian Bush Hopper	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–

259	*Arnetta mercara* Evans, 1932 — Coorg Forest Bob	1	0	1	1	1	1	R	WG	–	–
260	*Arnetta vindhiana* (Moore, [1884]) — Vindhyan Bob	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
261	*Baracus hampsoni* Elwes & Edwards, 1897 — Hampson's/ Malabar Hedge Hopper	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	–
262	*Baracus subditus* Moore, [1884] — Yellow-striped/Montane Hedge Hopper	0	0	1	1	1	0	R	WG	–	–
263	*Halpe hindu* Evans, 1937 — Indian Ace, Sahyadri Banded Ace	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	II
264	*Halpe porus* (Mabille, [1877]) — Moore's Ace, Bispot Banded Ace	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
265	*Halpemorpha hyrtacus* (de Nicéville, 1897) – Bicolor Ace, White Branded Ace	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	WG	–	–
266	*Thoressa astigmata* (Swinhoe, 1890) — Southern Spotted Ace, Unbranded Ace	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	–
267	*Thoressa evershedi* (Evans, 1910) — Evershed's Ace, Travancore Tawny Ace	0	0	0	1	1	1	VR	WG	–	–
268	*Thoressa sitala* (de Nicéville, 1885) — Sitala Ace, Nilgiri Plain Ace	1	1	1	1	0	0	VR	WG	–	–
269	*Thoressa honorei* (de Nicéville, 1887) — Orange spotted Ace, Sahyadri Orange Ace	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	WG	–	–
TRIBE ANCISTROIDINI											
270	*Ancistroides curvifascia curvifascia* (Felder & Felder, 1862) — Chinese Restricted Demon	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
271	*Ancistroides folus* (Cramer, [1775]) — Grass Demon	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
272	*Ancistroides paralysos mangla* Evans, 1949— Sahyadri Common Banded Demon	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
TRIBE ASTICTOPTERINI											
273	*Cupitha purreea* (Moore, 1877) — Wax Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
274	*Zographetus mathewi* Sadasivan and Kochunarayanan, 2025 — Sahyadri Purple-spotted Flitter	1	1	1	1	1	1	VR	–	–	–
TRIBE BAORINI											
275	*Baoris farri* (Moore, 1878) — Complete Paint-brush Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–

276	*Borbo cinnara* (Wallace, 1866) — Rice Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
277	*Caltoris canaraica* (Moore, [1884]) — Kanara/Karwar Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
278	*Caltoris kumara kumara* (Moore, 1878) — Sahyadri Blank Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
279	*Caltoris philippina philippina* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1869) — Philippine Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
280	*Caltoris bromus sadasiva* Sadasivan & Kunte, 2023 — Sahyadri Bromus Swift	0	0	0	0	0	1	R	–	–	–
281	*Parnara bada bada* (Moore, 1878) — Straight Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
282	*Pelopidas agna agna* (Moore, [1866]) — Dark Branded Swift, Bengal Obscure Branded Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
283	*Pelopidas conjuncta narooa* (Moore, 1878) — Sahyadri Conjoined Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
284	*Pelopidas mathias mathias* (Fabricius, 1798) — Dakhan Small Branded Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	LC	–
285	*Pelopidas subochracea subochracea* (Moore, 1878) — Bengal Large Branded Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
286	*Polytremis lubricans lubricans* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1869) — Oriental Contiguous Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
287	*Pseudoborbo bevani* (Moore, 1878) — Bevan's Swift, Lesser Rice Swift	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
TRIBE ERIONOTINI											
288	*Erionota torus* Evans, 1941 — Banana Redeye, Rounded Palm-Redeye	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
289	*Gangara thyrsis thyrsis* (Fabricius, 1775) — Oriental Giant Redeye	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
290	*Matapa aria* (Moore, [1866]) — Common Branded Redeye	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
TRIBE ISMINI											
291	*Iambrix salsala luteipalpis* (Plötz, 1886) — Southern Chestnut Bob	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
292	*Psolos fuligo subfasciatus* (Moore, 1878) — Indian Dusky Partwing	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–

TRIBE PLASTINGINI											
293	*Salanoemia sala* (Hewitson, [1866]) — Maculate Lancer	1	1	1	1	1	1	VR	–	–	–
294	*Suastus gremius gremius* (Fabricius, 1798) — Indian Palm Bob	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
295	*Suastus minuta bipunctus* Swinhoe, 1894 — Sahyadri Small Palm Bob	1	1	1	1	1	1	VR	–	–	–
TRIBE TARACTROCERINI											
296	*Cephrenes acalle oceanica* (Mabille, 1904) — Variable Plain Palm-Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
297	*Oriens concinna* (Elwes & Edwards, 1897) — Tamil/ Sahyadri Dartlet	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	WG	–	–
298	*Oriens goloides* (Moore, [1881]) — Indian/Smaller Dartlet	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
299	*Potanthus diana* (Evans, 1932) — Chinese Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
300	*Potanthus pallidus* (Evans, 1932) — Pale Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
301	*Potanthus palnia palnia* (Evans, 1914) — Palni Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
302	*Potanthus pava pava* (Fruhstorfer, 1911) — Yellow Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
303	*Potanthus pseudomaesa* (Moore, [1881]) — Indian Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
304	*Taractrocera ceramas* (Hewitson, 1868) — Tamil Grass Dart, Incomplete Tawny-spotted Grass Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
305	*Taractrocera maevius* (Fabricius, 1793) Common/Oriental Grass Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
306	*Telicota bambusae bambusae* (Moore, 1878) — Oriental Dark Reed Dart, Dark Palm Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
307	*Telicota colon colon* (Fabricius, 1775) — Indian Pale Reed Dart, Pale Palm Dart	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
TRIBE UNKANINI											
308	*Hyarotis adrastus praba* (Moore, [1866]) — Common Tree Flitter, Bengal Tree Flitter	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
309	*Quedara basiflava* (de Nicéville, [1889]) — Golden Treeflitter, Yellow-base Treeflitter	1	1	1	1	1	1	R	WG	–	–

SUBFAMILY PYRGINAE											
TRIBE CARCHARODINI											
310	*Gomalia elma albofasciata* Moore, 1879 — African Marbled Skipper	0	0	1	1	0	0	NR	–	LC	–
311	*Spialia galba* (Fabricius, 1793) — Indian Grizzled Skipper	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
SUBFAMILY TAGIADINAE											
TRIBE CELAENORRHININI											
312	*Celaenorrhinus ambareesa* (Moore, [1866]) — Malabar/ Dakhan Spotted Flat	1	1	1	1	1	0	NR	–	–	–
313	*Celaenorrhinus fusca* (Hampson, 1888) — Tamil/Dusky Spotted Flat	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
314	*Celaenorrhinus leucocera* (Kollar, [1844]) — Common Spotted Flat	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
315	*Celaenorrhinus putra* (Moore, [1866]) — Bengal Restricted Spotted Flat	1	0	0	0	1	1	NR	–	–	–
315	*Pseudocoladenia dan dan* (Fabricius, 1787) — Sahyadri Fulvous Pied Flat	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
317	*Sarangesa dasahara davidsoni* Swinhoe, 1912— Indian Common Small Flat	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
318	*Sarangesa purendra hopkinsi* Evans, 1921 — Dakhan Spotted Small Flat	1	1	1	0	0	0	VR	–	–	–
TRIBE TAGIADINI											
319	*Abaratha agama agama* (Moore, [1858]) — Oriental Spotted Angle	0	0	0	1	1	0	R	–	–	–
320	*Abaratha alida vespa* (Evans, 1949) — Dakhan Alida Angle	1	0	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–
321	*Abaratha angulata angulata* (Felder, 1862) — Oriental Chestnut Angle	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
322	*Abaratha ransonnettii potiphera* (Hewitson, 1873) — Dakhan Golden Angle	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
323	*Coladenia indrani indra* Evans, 1926 — Dakhan Tricolor Pied Flat	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
324	*Gerosis bhagava bhagava* (Moore, [1866]) — Bengal Yellow-breasted Flat	1	0	1	1	1	1	R	–	–	–

325	*Tagiades silvia* Evans, 1934 — Dakhan Suffused Snow Flat	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
326	*Tagiades obscurus* Mabille, 1876 — Dravidian Common Snow Flat	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–
327	*Tagiades litigiosa litigiosa* Möschler, 1878 — Sylhet Water Snow Flat	1	1	1	1	1	1	C	–	–	–
328	*Tapena thwaitesi* Moore, [1881] — Black Angle	1	1	1	1	1	1	NR	–	–	–

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