

# Butterflies of the Indian Subcontinent – Annotated Checklist

## Introduction

Some years ago, when I was looking for a good checklist of the butterflies of the Indian region, I had to conclude that no such dependable modern list existed. The last comprehensive list was still the one in Evans (1932), which included the whole Indian region and Burma. I then decided to make such a list myself, with the same geographical coverage. I started, of course, from the great Evans, then incorporating his revisions of the Hesperiiidae and the Arhopala group of Lycaenidae, then Talbot for the Papilionidae, Pieridae, Danaeinae, Satyrinae, Amathusiinae, and Acraeinae, and then Cantlie for the Lycaenidae other than the Arhopala group. Then several later revisions were consulted and comparisons were made with several modern lists.

Sequence, at least among genera, was largely based on Varshney (2010), though for families I prefer the sequence Hesperiiidae-Papilionidae-Pieridae-Lycaenidae-Nymphalidae.

In the list, I had included synonyms and full reference to Evans, since I had observed that many people still refer to that publication; this would then also apply to Wynter-Blyth's book, which basically used the same nomenclature as Evans.

This was in 2013. I was fairly content with it, but kept the distributional info to a strict minimum.

More recently, I had some spare time and decided to make a new 'Annotated Checklist of the Butterflies of the Indian Subcontinent'. I started from my old checklist, but decided to restrict myself this time to the 'traditional' Indian Subcontinent, viz., India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh, and to give a much more detailed distribution for the 1442 species, including updated status and altitudinal distribution.

I have mostly retained the sequence of the first work, as well as the references to Evans's work, including synonyms. I have included the information given in many recent regional checklists – though some were not really that reliable and contained many obvious mistakes. The distributional data found on the Butterflies of India website have been most useful. All in all, I think the distributions I give are fairly reliable.

Finally, I think it wise to elaborate somewhat on the terms used in the distribution ranges. First, for the sake of brevity I have used 'Kashmir' for Jammu and Kashmir, but I have always mentioned Ladakh separately, in view of the special zoogeographical position of this region. So, when a species is given as occurring in 'Kashmir', that means that it occurs in Jammu and Kashmir but not in Ladakh, which is always mentioned separately.

I have also tried to solve the ‘Sikkim/Darjeeling’ conundrum. When a species is said to occur in Sikkim, that really means present-day Sikkim. Those occurring in Darjeeling are included in ‘N West Bengal’, which means, besides Darjeeling, the whole area of West Bengal north of Bangladesh.

For NE India I have always mentioned Arunachal Pradesh separately, while ‘the rest of NE India’ means the other NE Indian states (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, and Mizoram). When a species is not known from one or more of these states, it is explicitly mentioned. Many species will be termed as occurring in NE India (except Tripura or Mizoram); this means that they have not been recorded, to my knowledge, from these states, but in many cases they will occur, since these are the least-known areas of the Northeast.

I have mostly not bothered with city states; thus, I have mostly treated Delhi under Haryana, Chandigarh under Punjab, and Puducherry under Tamil Nadu.

For Pakistan, I have still used the old North-West Frontier Province (NWFP in the text) to avoid always having to use both ‘Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’ and ‘Federally Administered Tribal Areas’. Also, I have used the old name Hazara for Abbottabad district, to avoid confusion with the town itself.

For each species I have generally listed the subspecies as they occur from north to south and from west to east, and also the range of each subspecies is given from north to south and from west to east.

## Checklist

### Family Hesperidae

#### Subfamily Coeliadinae

1. Burara oedipodea (Branded Orange Awlet)  
*B.o.ataphus*: Rare in Sri Lanka, mainly in southern half, up to 1800m.  
*B.o.belesis*: Rare in Himalayas, mainly up to 300m but occasionally to 1500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *aegina*, *athena*)  
[Given as *Ismene oedipodea* in Evans, 1932, and as *Bibasis oedipodea* in Evans, 1949]
2. Burara jaina (Orange-striped Awlet)  
*B.j.fergusonii*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Pune and Thane), and in Eastern Ghats in SE Chhattisgarh (Bastar).  
*B.j.jaina*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 900m, locally to 1500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Solan and Mandi) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West

- Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *vasundhara*)  
*B.j.astigmata*: Very rare in S Andamans.  
 [Given as *Ismene jaina* in Evans, 1932, and *vasundhara* was there given as the subspecies ranging from Assam to Burma, with *jaina* then confined to Mussoorie to Sikkim; given as *Bibasis jaina* in Evans, 1949]
3. Burara anadi (Plain Orange Awlet)  
 Rare in Himalayas, mainly at low elevations but occasionally up to 2100m in west, from Uttarakhand east (not recorded from Nepal, but should occur) to Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills) and Nagaland. (= *purpurea*)  
 [Given as *Ismene anadi* in Evans, 1932, and as *Bibasis anadi* in Evans, 1949]
  4. Burara etelka (Great Orange Awlet)  
 Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Kabaw Valley).  
 [Given as *Ismene etelka* in Evans, 1932, and as *Bibasis etelka* in Evans, 1949]
  5. Burara harisa (Orange Awlet)  
*B.h.harisa*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *asambha*)  
*B.h.andamana*: Very rare in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Ismene harisa* in Evans, 1932, and as *Bibasis harisa* in Evans, 1949; *andamana* was only described in 2009]
  6. Burara vasutana (Green Awlet)  
 Rare in Himalayas, from lower foothills up to 1500m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur), where commoner. (= *rahita*, *burma*)  
 [Given as *Ismene vasutana* in Evans, 1932, and as *Bibasis vasutana* in Evans, 1949]
  7. Burara amara (Small Green Awlet)  
 Rare in Himalayas, up to 1000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. Very rare in S Andamans. (= *pindapatra*)  
 [Given as *Ismene amara* in Evans, 1932, and as *Bibasis amara* in Evans, 1949]
  8. Burara gomata (Pale Green Awlet)  
*B.g.kanara*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa.  
*B.g.gomata*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, where found up to 1800m, in Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland.  
 [Given as *Ismene gomata* in Evans, 1932, and as *Bibasis gomata* in Evans, 1949]
  9. Bibasis iluska (Slate Awlet)  
*B.i.mahintha*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (S Assam and Manipur) and in SE Bangladesh (S Chittagong area).  
 [Given as *Ismene mahintha*, Slate Awlet, in Evans, 1932]
  10. Bibasis sena (Orangetail Awl)  
*B.s.sena*: Rare in Sri Lanka, mainly in central areas up to 1400m. Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane), in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh (Hoshangabad), and in N Eastern Ghats in N Orissa (Similipal Biosphere Reserve). Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from NW Punjab (south to Islamabad) in

- Pakistan east (should also occur in Kashmir) through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. Very rare in S Andamans.
11. *Hasora salanga* (Green Awl)  
Vagrant in Nicobars (recorded once). (= *woolletti*)
  12. *Hasora anura* (Slate Awl)  
*H.a.anura*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura).
  13. *Hasora danda* (Smoky Awl)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, where recorded only from Imphal in Manipur at 900m.  
[Described in Evans, 1949; very like *anura*]
  14. *Hasora chromus* (Common Banded Awl)  
*H.c.chromus*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1800m. Generally common all over India, up to 2000m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab, and not recorded from Kashmir, though should occur) to Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh east through Uttarakhand, Nepal (where uncommon), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh (where rare). Rare in Pakistan in Baluchistan (straggler at 1650 and 2250m), Sind (Karachi), and N Punjab (Murree, where not uncommon, Islamabad region, and Lahore). Uncommon in Andamans and Nicobars. (= *alexis*)  
[Given as *Hasora alexis*, Common Banded Awl, in Evans, 1932]
  15. *Hasora taminatus* (White-banded Awl)  
*H.t.taminatus*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1800m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg); recently also recorded in NE Tamilnadu (Guindy NP). (= *chromus*, Auct., *butleri*)  
*H.t.bhavara*: Uncommon in Himalayas, locally up to about 1500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and SE Bangladesh; formerly also recorded from Himachal Pradesh (Kangra).  
*H.t.andama*: Fairly common in Andamans and Car Nicobar.  
*H.t.milona*: Rare in C and S Nicobars.
  16. *Hasora schoenherr* (Yellow-banded Awl)  
*H.s.gaspa*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur), mainly at lower elevations.  
[Given as *Hasora schonherri* in Evans, 1932; *gaspa* was described in 1949]
  17. *Hasora badra* (Common Awl)  
*H.b.lanka*: Scarce in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 1800m.  
*H.b.badra*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and recorded in N Eastern Ghats in NE Orissa. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans and S Nicobars. (= *certhia*, *godama*, *sankarya*)

18. *Hasora vitta* (Plain Banded Awl)  
*H.v.indica*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in Eastern Ghats in SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa. Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the hills of NE India south of the Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
*H.v.manda*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
 [ *manda* was described as new in 1949 ]
19. *Hasora khoda* (Large Banded Awl)  
*H.k.coulteri*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C and S Assam, Meghalaya, and Mizoram). Very rare in S Andamans.
20. *Hasora leucospila* (Violet Awl)  
*H.l.leucospila*: Vagrant, recorded once each in SE Orissa (Balugaon range) and Nicobars (recorded once).
21. *Badamia exclamationis* (Brown Awl)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in all areas, up to 1500m. Generally fairly common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab, and not recorded from Kashmir, where should occur) to Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. In Pakistan rare in Sind (Karachi) and NE Punjab (Lahore region), and common in Himalayan region, up to 2500m, in N NWFP (Chitral and Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree to Islamabad-Rawalpindi region). Rare in S Andamans and S Nicobars. (= *ericus*, *ladon*, *forulus*, *thymbron*)
22. *Choaspes stigmatus* (Branded Awlking)  
*C.s.stigmatus*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya).  
 [Given as *Choaspes stigmata*, Branded Awlking, in Evans, 1932]
23. *Choaspes benjaminii* (Indian Awlking)  
*C.b.benjaminii*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in central hills above 900m. Fairly common in S Western Ghats, above 1000m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu).  
*C.b.japonica*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 300 to 2700m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [The Himalayan subspecies was given as *C. benjaminii xanthropogon* in Evans, 1932]
24. *Choaspes xanthopogon* (Similar Awlking)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 800 to 2500m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya). (= *similis*)  
 [Given as *Choaspes similis*, Similar Awlking, in Evans, 1932]
25. *Choaspes furcatus* (Hooked Awlking)  
*C.f.furcatus*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur).  
 [Given as *C. plateni furcata*, Hooked Awlking, in Evans, 1932, and as *C. hemixanthus furcata* in Evans, 1949]

## Subfamily Pyrginae

### Tribe Celaenorrhini

26. *Capila lidderdali* (Lidderdale's Dawnfly)  
Very rare in lower Himalayas, where recorded from E Nepal (Sankhuwasabha district), N West Bengal (Darjeeling), and W Arunachal Pradesh (Dafla Hills).  
[Given as *Orthopaetus lidderdali* in Evans, 1932]
27. *Capila phanaeus* (Fulvous Dawnfly)  
*C.p.fiducia*: Rare at fairly low elevations in western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya) and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*C.p.lalita*: Rare in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 600m, in Manipur and Mizoram.  
[Given as *Orthopaetus phanaeus lalita* in Evans, 1932; *fiducia* was described later]
28. *Capila pennicillatum* (Fringed Dawnfly)  
*C.p.pennicillatum*: Very rare in Himalayas, where recorded from E Nepal (Sankhuwasabha district, 1200m), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Khasi Hills in Meghalaya, to 1500m).  
[Given as *Crossiura pennicillatum* in Evans, 1932]
29. *Capila pieridoides* (White Dawnfly)  
*C.p.pieridoides*: Uncommon in NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, in Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Mizoram, including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP); there is also an old record from "Buxa in Bhutan", but probably in N West Bengal.  
[Given as *Calliana pieridoides* in Evans, 1932]
30. *Capila zennara* (Pale Striped Dawnfly)  
Rare at low elevations in Himalayas from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur).
31. *Capila jayadeva* (Striped Dawnfly)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland).
32. *Lobocla liliana* (Marbled Flat)  
*L.l.ignatius*: Uncommon in W Himalayas, 1500 to 2400m, from NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *casyapa*)  
*L.l.liliana*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur, including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
*L.l.aborica*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE Arunachal Pradesh (Pasighat in Abor Hills, East Siang).  
[Given as *Achalarus bifasciatus*, Marbled Flat, in Evans, 1932]
33. *Celaenorrhinus flavocincta* (Bhutan Flat)  
Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in Himalayas in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan.

34. *Celaenorrhinus aspersa* (Large Streaked Flat)  
*C.a.aspersa*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2100m, in Nagaland. (= *clitus*)
35. *Celaenorrhinus ambareesa* (Malabar Flat)  
 Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, along Satpura Range in N Maharashtra and S Madhya Pradesh, and in Eastern Ghats from SE Andhra Pradesh through SE Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand to SW West Bengal (Purulia), doubtless also in Orissa. (= *hiera*)
36. *Celaenorrhinus pyrha* (Double-spotted Flat)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 2700m, from E Uttarakhand (E Kumaon) east (not recorded in Nepal but doubtless occurs) through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).
37. *Celaenorrhinus ratna* (Tytler's Multispotted Flat)  
*C.r.daphne*: Very rare in W Himalayas, 2300 to 3300m, where recorded in NE NWFP (Kaghan Valley in S Mansehra) in Pakistan and in Uttarakhand (Kumaon).  
*C.r.tytleri*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1650 to 2600m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Given as *C. tytleri*, Tytler's Multispotted Flat, in Evans, 1932; *daphne* was described in 1949]
38. *Celaenorrhinus pulomaya* (Multispotted Flat)  
*C.p.pulomaya*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 3000m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) and adjacent N Haryana (Kalka) east (not recorded from Nepal, but doubtless occurs) through Uttarakhand, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur). (= *pila*)
39. *Celaenorrhinus pero* (Mussoorie Spotted Flat)  
*C.p.pero*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, 1500 to 2500m, in Himachal Pradesh (Kangra) and Uttarakhand.  
*C.p.lucifera*: Very rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2000m, where recorded from C Nepal and N West Bengal, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).
40. *Celaenorrhinus morena* (Pied Flat)  
 Rare in Himalayas, up to 1800m, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Described by Evans in 1949; related to *plagifera*]
41. *Celaenorrhinus plagifera* (De Nicéville's Spotted Flat)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, 1000 to 2100m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland). (= *moelleri*)  
 [Includes *C. moelleri*, Moeller's Spotted Flat, an aberration, of Evans, 1932]
42. *Celaenorrhinus sumitra* (Moore's Spotted Flat)  
 Very rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 2100m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and W Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).
43. *Celaenorrhinus patula* (Large Spotted Flat)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 750 to 2750m, from Uttarakhand east (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland,

- and Manipur). (= *pluscula*, *chinensis*)  
 [*pluscula* was considered a synonym of *C. plagifera*, and *chinensis* a subspecies of *C. leucocera*, in Evans, 1932]
44. *Celaenorrhinus leucocera* (Common Spotted Flat)  
 Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1500m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, along Satpura Range in N Maharashtra and S Madhya Pradesh, and along Eastern Ghats from Andhra Pradesh north through SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa to S West Bengal. Common in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. Common in S Andamans. (= *arminia*, *vitruvius*)  
 [*chinensis* was considered a subspecies of *C. leucocera* and recorded from Mishmi Hills in Evans, 1932]
45. *Celaenorrhinus putra* (Bengal Spotted Flat)  
*C.p.putra*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam and Meghalaya).  
 Recently also recorded along Western Ghats in SW India, from Kerala north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane).  
 [*C. putra* was given as a synonym of *C. leucocera* in Evans, 1932]
46. *Celaenorrhinus munda* (Himalayan Spotted Flat)  
*C.m.munda*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1200 to 2400m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan.  
*C.m.maculicornis*: Rare in Himalayas, 950 to 1800m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [*C. maculicornis*, Elwes's Spotted Flat, was considered a separate species in Evans, 1932]
47. *Celaenorrhinus tibetana* (Tibet Flat)  
 Rare in E Himalayas, 1500 to 1800m, in Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng to Mishmi Hills).
48. *Celaenorrhinus nigricans* (Small-banded Flat)  
*C.n.nigricans*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).
49. *Celaenorrhinus spilothyrus* (Black Flat)  
 Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in central hills at 600 to 1800m. (= *infernus*)
50. *Celaenorrhinus ruficornis* (Tamil Spotted Flat)  
*C.r.fusca*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Ratnagiri and Pune).
51. *Celaenorrhinus badius* (Scarce Banded Flat)  
 Very rare in Himalayas, up to 1250m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).  
 [Given as *C. badia* in Evans, 1932]



52. *Celaenorrhinus asmara* (White-banded Flat)  
*C.a.consertus*: Rare at lower elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Meghalaya) and in SE Bangladesh.
53. *Celaenorrhinus zea* (Swinhoe's Flat)  
 Rare at lower elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal and NW Assam (Manas NP), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Meghalaya)
54. *Celaenorrhinus dhanada* (Himalayan Yellow-banded Flat)  
*C.d.dhanada*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from Himachal Pradesh (Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan.  
*C.d.affinis*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1800m, in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur, including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Anjaw district and Namdapha NP).  
 [*C. dhanada*, Himalayan Yellow-banded Flat, and *C. affinis*, Burmese Yellow-banded Flat, were considered separate species in Evans, 1932]
55. *Celaenorrhinus andamanica* (Andaman Yellow-banded Flat)  
*C.a.hanna*: Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Jeypore-Dehing Forest in Dibrugarh district).  
*C.a.andamanica*: Very rare in Andamans.  
 [Subspecies *hanna* was described as new in 1949]
56. *Celaenorrhinus aurivittatus* (Dark Yellow-banded Flat)  
*C.a.aurivittatus*: Fairly common in E Himalayas, up to 1800m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh and in the rest of NE India, and in NE and SE Bangladesh. Very rare in Andamans.  
 [Given as *C. aurivittata* in Evans, 1932]
57. *Celaenorrhinus ficulnea* (Velvet Flat)  
*C.f.queda*: Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland) (= *nibana*)  
 [Given as *Charmion ficulnea ficulnea*, Velvet Flat, in Evans, 1932, where *queda* was considered a synonym]

### Tribe Tagiadini

58. *Tapena thwaitesi* (Black Angle)  
*T.t.thwaitesi*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 1200m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat; also in S Eastern Ghats in SE Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills). (= *hampsoni*)  
*T.t.minuscula*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Sebong, near Burmese border).  
 [*hampsoni* was considered the S Indian subspecies in Evans, 1932, with *thwaitesi* then confined to Sri Lanka]
59. *Darpa hanria* (Hairy Angle)  
 Rare in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Uttarakhand (Garhwal) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).
60. *Darpa striata* (Striated Angle)  
*D.s.minta*: Rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur).  
 [Considered monotypic in Evans, 1932; *minta* was described as new in 1949]

61. *Darpa pteria* (Snowy Angle)  
*D.p.dealbata*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputre (E Assam and Manipur).
62. *Odina decorata* (Zigzag Flat)  
 Rare, up to 1500m, in Himalayas in N West Bengal (old record from Darjeeling), in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur), and in NE Bangladesh. (= *bicolor*)  
 [Given as *O. decoratus* in Evans, 1932]
63. *Sarangesa purendra* (Spotted Small Flat)  
*S.p.hopkinsi*: Rare in SE India, in E Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka.  
*S.p.pandra*: Not uncommon, mainly in lowlands, in W India from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W and N Maharashtra to Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat (except Kutch), and S Rajasthan (Mt Abu); also recorded from N Orissa.  
*S.p.sati*: Common in NW Gujarat in Kutch, and in SE Pakistan in Sind.  
*S.p.purendra*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) and adjacent N Haryana east through Uttarakhand to W Nepal.  
 [Includes *S. sati*, Tiny Flat, with subspecies *hopkinsi*, in Evans, 1932; *pandra* was described in 1949]
64. *Sarangesa dasahara* (Common Small Flat)  
*S.d.albicilia*: Locally common in Sri Lanka, in lowlands and up to 900m. (= *sezendis*)  
*S.d.davidsoni*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat. (= *hampsoni*)  
*S.d.adona*: Fairly common in Peninsular India from Andhra Pradesh north through Orissa to S Jharkhand, and S West Bengal, and west through NE Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh to SE Rajasthan; recorded from Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow).  
*S.d.dasahara*: Common in Himalayas, locally up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra), N Punjab, and N Haryana east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *philippus*)  
*S.d.sandra*: Common in Andamans.  
 [*adona* and *sandra* were described in 1949; both *davidsoni* and *adona* are sometimes synonymized with nominate *dasahara*]
65. *Pseudocoladenia dan* (Fulvous Pied Flat)  
*P.d.dan*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1500m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in S Eastern Ghats in SE Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills), and also once recorded from S Rajasthan (Mt Abu).  
*P.d.fatih*: Common in W Himalayas (rare in western part of range), up to about 2100m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Siwaliks in N Punjab and N Haryana, and Uttarakhand to Nepal.  
*P.d.fabia*: Common in Himalayas, locally up to 2000m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh; flies at lower elevations than *P. fatua*.  
 [Given as *Coladenia dan*, Fulvous Pied Flat, in Evans, 1932; subspecies *fabia* was described in 1949 for a population earlier included in *fatih*]
66. *Pseudocoladenia festa* (Naga Pied Flat)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, foothills up to 2350m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal

- east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
[Not in Evans, 1932, but described in 1949]
67. *Pseudocoladenia fatua* (Sikkim Pied Flat)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, foothills to 2000m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram).
68. *Coladenia indrani* (Tricolour Pied Flat)  
*C.i.tissa*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, mainly in low-country dry zone up to 600m. (= *lankae*)  
*C.i.indra*: Fairly common in Peninsular India, up to 1200m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal.  
*C.i.indrani*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east (doubtless also in Kashmir) through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*C.i.uposatha*: Rare in hills of eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 800m, in Manipur and Tripura. (= *atarana*)
69. *Coladenia agni* (Brown Pied Flat)  
*C.a.agni*: Uncommon at low elevations in Himalayas from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram).
70. *Coladenia agnioides* (Elwes's Pied Flat)  
Once recorded at 1350m in C Himalayas in C Nepal (Kaski district), and rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).
71. *Coladenia laxmi* (Grey Pied Flat)  
*C.l.landa*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Manipur), and there is an old record from N West Bengal (Singla, 450m)  
[Given as *C.l.laxmi* in Evans, 1932; *landa* was described in 1949]
72. *Coladenia hoenei* (Largespot Pied Flat)  
Very rare in E Himalayas, where known from only one record from W Bhutan (Mochu, 1600m)  
[Not in Evans, 1932; extralimitally described by Evans in 1939]
73. *Satarupa zulla* (Tytler's White Flat)  
*S.z.zulla*: Very rare at intermediate elevations in Himalayas, where recorded from C Nepal (Kathmandu Valley, 1700m), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and E Bhutan (Mongar), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland (Kirbari, 1800m).  
[Given as *S. majasra zulla*, Tytler's White Flat, in Evans, 1932]
74. *Satarupa gopala* (Large White Flat)  
*S.g.gopala*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 300 to 1200m, in E Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland). (= *tonkiniana*, *hainana*)
75. *Satarupa splendens* (Splendid White Flat)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1800 to 2100m, in Nagaland.
76. *Seseria dohertyi* (Himalayan White Flat)  
*S.d.dohertyi*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from NW Punjab (Murree) in

- Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Given as *Satarupa dohertyi*, Himalayan White Flat, in Evans, 1932]
77. *Seseria sambara* (Sikkim White Flat)  
*S.s.sambara*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east (not recorded from Nepal, though should occur) through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura). (= *cosima*)  
 [Given as *Satarupa sambara*, Sikkim White Flat, in Evans, 1932]
78. *Pintara pinwilli* (Orange Flat)  
*P.p.pinwilli*: ? NE India south of Brahmaputra (NE Assam).  
 [Given as *Pintara tabrica pinwilli*, Orange Flat, in Evans, 1932; Assam occurrence (Margherita, Upper Assam, *fide* Doherty) doubtful?; *tabrica* was originally given with Darjeeling as type locality, but this is very doubtful]
79. *Chamunda chamunda* (Olive Flat)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1300m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Given as *Abraximorpha chamunda*, Olive Flat, in Evans, 1932]
80. *Gerosis sinica* (White Yellowbreast Flat)  
*G.s.narada*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *indica*)  
 [Given as *Daimio sinica* in Evans, 1932 and 1949; *indica* was considered a subspecies from Assam in Evans, 1932, with *narada* then confined to Sikkim]
81. *Gerosis phisara* (Dusky Yellowbreast Flat)  
*G.p.phisara*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa (Similipal Hills), and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *hamiltonii*, *kuki*, *expansa*)  
 [Given as *Daimio phisara* in Evans, 1932 and 1949]
82. *Gerosis bhagava* (Common Yellowbreast Flat)  
*G.b.bhagava*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 700m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu), and recorded in Goa (*fide* Gaonkar), along Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh (Hoshangabad), and in N Eastern Ghats in Jharkhand. Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura), and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *milliana*)  
*G.b.andamanica*: Rare in S Andamans and Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Daimio bhagava* in Evans, 1932 and 1949]
83. *Tagiades japetus* (Common Snow Flat)  
*T.j.obscurus*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 1500m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1500m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat; there is also an old record from SW Madhya Pradesh (Mhow). (= *distans*)  
*T.j.ravi*: Uncommon in Eastern Ghats from Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to S West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, locally up to 1800m, from Uttarakhand east (not recorded from Nepal, but doubtless occurs) through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and

- Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. (= *khasiana*, *lugens*, *epicharmus*)  
*T.j.ravina*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
*T.j.carnica*: Fairly common in Car Nicobar.  
*T.j.nankowra*: Fairly common in C Nicobars.  
*T.j.helferi*: Fairly common in S Nicobars. (= *noctis*)  
 [Given as *T. distans*, Ceylon Snow Flat, from Sri Lanka, and *T. atticus*, Common Snow Flat, in Evans, 1932]
84. *Tagiades gana* (Suffused Snow Flat)  
*T.g.silvia*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1500m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur), and recorded from SE Gujarat (*vide* Gaonkar).  
*T.g.athos*: Uncommon in Eastern Ghats from Andhra Pradesh north through Orissa and Jharkhand to S West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*T.g.alica*: Fairly common in Andamans and rare in C Nicobars.  
 [Given as *T. obscurus*, Suffused Snow Flat, in Evans, 1932; *silvia* was described by Evans in 1934, S India having been included in the range of *athos* before that]
85. *Tagiades parra* (Large Snow Flat)  
*T.p.gala*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *T. gana*, Large Snow Flat, in Evans, 1932; *gala* was described as new in 1949]
86. *Tagiades calligana* (Malayan Snow Flat)  
 Evans mentioned a specimen from Nagaland (“Naga Hills”), but since this is a Malaysian species, this is doubtful.
87. *Tagiades litigiosa* (Water Snow Flat)  
*T.l.ceylonica*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in southwestern hilly wet zone up to 1800m.  
*T.l.litigiosa*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1500m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in Eastern Ghats from Andhra Pradesh (south to Nagalapuram Hills) north through Orissa to Jharkhand and adjacent West Bengal (Bankura). Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *vajuna*, *eson*, *kotoshona*)  
*T.l.andamanica*: Fairly common in Andamans. (= *major*, DSF)
88. *Tagiades menaka* (Spotted Snow Flat)  
*T.m.menaka*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad region) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE Bangladesh. (= *vulturna*, *gavina*)
89. *Tagiades cohaerens* (Evans’s Snow Flat)  
*T.c.cynthia*: Very rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2350m, in NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan, and from all across Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but should occur) to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya). (= *pintra*, WSF)

- [*cynthia* and *pintra* were described by Evans in 1934; *cohaerens*, described from Taiwan, was considered a synonym of *T. litigiosa litigiosa* in Evans, 1932]
90. *Mooreana trichoneura* (Yellow Flat)  
*M.t.pralaya*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 900m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *pellita*)
91. *Ctenoptilum vasava* (Tawny Angle)  
*C.v.vasava*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).
92. *Ctenoptilum multiguttatum* (Multispot Angle)  
Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Sebong, at foot of Eastern hills near Burma border).  
[Given as *C. multiguttata* in Evans, 1932 and 1949]
93. *Odontoptilum angulatum* (Chestnut Angle)  
*O.a.angulatum*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and rare in Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh (Bastar), and NE Orissa (Similipal NP). Fairly common in Himalayas, mainly at lower levels but locally up to 2400m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east (doubtless also in Kashmir) through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *sura*, *sumatrana*, *mahabini*)  
[Given as *O. angulata* in Evans, 1932 and 1949; Evans, 1949, listed two specimens from "Ceylon" but, as there are no other records, these may have been mislabeled]
94. *Caprona ransonnetii* (Golden Angle)  
*C.r.ransonnetii*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m.  
*C.r.potiphora*: Common in Peninsular India, up to 2400m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal, and formerly in NW Bangladesh; there is also an old record from SE Rajasthan (Mt Abu). (= *taylorii*, DSF, *pexadora*)
95. *Caprona agama* (Spotted Angle)  
*C.a.agama*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to W Maharashtra (north to Thane), in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh, and in Eastern Ghats from Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, E Telangana, and Orissa to Jharkhand. Rare in NW Punjab (Rawalpindi, Islamabad, and Attock regions) in Pakistan, and uncommon in Himalayas, locally up to 1050m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *syrichthus*, *erosula*, *danae*, *saraya*, *pelias*, *pelligera*, *mettasuta*)
96. *Caprona alida* (Yellow-spotted Angle)  
*C.a.lanka*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in lower hill zone at 300 to 750m.  
*C.a.vespa*: Rare and very local in Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu), in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur), in S Eastern Ghats in S and E Tamilnadu, and in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa.  
*C.a.yerburyi*: Rare in Pakistan in NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Islamabad, Rawalpindi, and Attock regions), and uncommon in W Himalayas, locally up to 1950m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) and N Haryana (Kalka)

east through Uttarakhand to W and C Nepal and N Bihar (Jamalpur).

*C.a.alida*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, in Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur. (= *elwesii*, *parvipunctata*)

[These were included in *C. ransonnetii*, Golden Angle, in Evans, 1932; *lanka* was considered the Sri Lanka and Nilgiri subspecies, *vespa* and *yerburyi* were described in 1949, and *alida* was also considered a subspecies]

97. *Erynnis pathan* (Chitral Inky Skipper)

*E.p.max*: Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2550m, and S NWFP (Waziristan).

*E.p.pathan*: Uncommon in high mountains of N Pakistan, 1500 to 3000m, in N NWFP (Chitral and Swat) and S Gilgit (Kargah Valley); formerly also recorded from E Himachal Pradesh in Kinnaur (Bashahr).

[Described by Evans in 1949, as *E. marloyi max* and *E. marloyi pathan*; given in Evans, 1932, as *Erynnis marloyi*, Inky Skipper]

98. *Gomalia elma* (African Marbled Skipper)

*G.e.albofasciata*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in dry zone of southeastern lowlands. Rare in drier areas of S Peninsular India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north to S and W Andhra Pradesh and W Telangana, and through S and W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in W Himalayas in Himachal Pradesh (Kangra and Kullu). Rare also in S Pakistan in S Sind and C Baluchistan (mainly up to 900m), and recorded in NW Punjab (Rawalpindi and Islamabad). (= *litoralis*)

[In Evans, 1932, *litoralis*, from Sind and Baluchistan, was considered a subspecies]

99. *Carcharodus alceae* (Plain Marbled Skipper)

*C.a.swinhoei*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 1500m.

*C.a.gooraisa*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 3000m, from N NWFP (Chitral, Swat, and Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (rare, Simla) to W Uttarakhand (rare, Garhwal).

[*gooraisa* was described as new in 1949; that population was included in *C.a.alceae* before that]

100. *Carcharodus dravira* (Tufted Marbled Skipper)

Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2400m. Rare in Himalayas, 2100 to 2900m, in N NWFP (Chitral, Upper Dir, and Swat) in Pakistan, and in Kashmir. (= *balucha*, *dentatus*)

[Given as *C. altheae*, Tufted Marbled Skipper, in Evans, 1932, with subspecies *dravira*, from Chitral and Kashmir, and *balucha*, from Baluchistan, and as *C. floccifera dravira* in Evans, 1949]

## Tribe Pyrgini

101. *Spialia zebra* (Zebra Skipper)

*S.z.zebra*: Uncommon in Pakistan in NW Punjab (Attock region to Margalla Hills), 350 to 900m. (= *hellas*)

[Given as *Syrichtus zebra*, Zebra Skipper, in Evans, 1932]

102. *Spialia galba* (Indian Skipper)

*S.g.galba*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1350m. In India common all over, up to 2400m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2700m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland), and all over Bangladesh. Rare and local in Pakistan in

- most of Sind, in N Punjab (Murree south to Chakwal and Lahore), and in larger Himalayan valleys in N NWFP (Chitral, 3100 to 3300m), and W Gilgit (Yasin, 3500m). (= *superna*)  
 [Given as monotypic *Syrichtus galba*, Indian Skipper, in Evans, 1932 and 1949]
103. *Spialia geron* (Baluchi Skipper)  
*S.g.geron*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan and S NWFP (S Waziristan), 1500 to 2500m.  
 [Given as *Syrichtus geron*, Baluchi Skipper, in Evans, 1932]
104. *Spialia doris* (Aden Skipper)  
*S.d.evanida*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NW Gujarat (Kutch, Deesa), and in Pakistan in S Sind, adjacent Baluchistan (Sao on Hubb river), and NW Punjab (Attock region).  
 [Given as *Syrichtus evanidus*, Sind Skipper, in Evans, 1932, and as *Spialia doris doris*, with *evanidus* as a synonym, in Evans, 1949]
105. *Spialia orbifer* (Hungarian Skipper)  
*S.o.lugens*: Rare at high elevations, 2900 to 3200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral).  
 [Given as *Syrichtus orbifer lugens*, Brick Skipper, in Evans, 1932, and as part of *Spialia sertorius carnea* in Evans, 1949]
106. *Spialia rubicunda* (Ruddy Skipper)  
 Rare at high elevations, 2600 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and W Gilgit (W Ghizer).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932 or 1949; described by Pagès & Tshikolovets in 2016]
107. *Spialia carnea* (Brick Skipper)  
 Rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 1950m, and at high elevations, 3000 to 3900m, in N NWFP (Chitral) and W Gilgit (Ghizer).  
 [Given as *Syrichtus orbifer carnea*, Brick Skipper, in Evans, 1932, and as part of *Spialia sertorius carnea* in Evans, 1949]
108. *Muschampia staudingeri* (Streaked Skipper)  
*M.s.phil*: Locally common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1200 to 1800m.  
*M.s.musta*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 1500 to 3300m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral and Swat).  
 [Given as *Syrichtus plurimacula*, Streak Skipper, in Evans, 1932; *phil* and *musta* were described as new in 1949]  
 [Comment: Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, split this into three species: *M. musta musta*, with range Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; *M. plurimacula plurimacula*, with range Baluchistan; and *M. phil phil*, with range Ziarat district in Baluchistan – apparently basing *plurimacula* on the same material upon which Evans described *phil*!]
109. *Pyrgus alpinus* (Mountain Skipper)  
*P.a.alichurensis*: Locally common at high elevations, 3000 to 4650m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (N Ghizer, Hunza).  
 [Given as part of *Hesperia alpina alpina*, Mountain Skipper, in Evans, 1932, and as *Pyrgus alpina alpina* in Evans, 1949]
110. *Pyrgus cashmirensis* (Kashmir Skipper)  
*P.c.pseudoalpinus*: Common in Pakistan at high elevations, 2700 to 4000m, in NWFP (Safed Koh and Chitral) and C and S Gilgit.  
*P.c.cashmirensis*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3300 to 4500m, from NE NWFP (Mansehra) and Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Ladakh, and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand (Kumaon) and Bhutan (not recorded from Nepal or Sikkim, but should occur).



- [Given as a subspecies of *Hesperia/Pyrgus alpina*, *H./P.a.cashmirensis*, Mountain Skipper, in Evans, 1932 and 1949; *pseudoalpinus* was described by Alberti in 1952 and in Evans included in *P.a.alpina*]
111. *Pyrgus darwazica* (Darwaz Skipper)  
*P.d.celsimontia*: Rare in Pakistan in extreme N Gilgit (N Hunza), at about 4500m.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932 or 1949; *celsimontia* was described in 1952]
112. *Pyrgus dejeani* (Tibetan Skipper)  
 Rare, recorded at 3600m in Chumbi Valley, Tibet, in wedge between Sikkim and Bhutan, so probably occurs in both.  
 [Given as *Hesperia oberthuri*, Tibetan Skipper, in Evans, 1932]
113. *Pyrgus nepalensis* (Nepal Skipper)  
 Uncommon at high elevations, 3050 to 4300m, all across Nepal.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932 or 1949; described by Higgins in 1984]

## Subfamily Hesperinae

### Tribe Heteropterini

114. *Carterocephalus silvicola* (Northern Chequered Skipper)  
 Rare at higher elevations in W Bhutan (Haa, Paro, and Thimphu).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932 or 1949; only recently discovered in the region]
115. *Carterocephalus houangty* (Bhutan Hopper)  
*C.h.bootia*: Very rare in the Bhutan Himalayas, 2500 to 3000m.  
 [Given as *Aubertia silvius shoka*, Northern Hopper, in Evans, 1932; *bootia* was described in 1949]
116. *Carterocephalus avanti* (Orange-and-silver Hopper)  
*C.a.avanti*: Rare at high elevations, 2600 to 4500m, in Himalayas from Uttarakhand east through Nepal and Sikkim to Bhutan.  
 [Given as *Aubertia argyrostigma avanti*, Orange-and-silver Hopper, in Evans, 1932]

### Tribe Astictopterini

117. *Ochus subvittatus* (Tiger Hopper)  
*O.s.subradiatus*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
 [*subradiatus* was considered a synonym of monotypic *O. subvittatus* in Evans, 1932]
118. *Baracus vittatus* (Hedge Hopper)  
*B.v.vittatus*: Common in Sri Lanka, in the hills above 600m.  
*B.v.subditus*: Fairly common in S Western Ghats, above 1200m, in Kerala in High Range and in Tamilnadu in Nilgiri and Palni Hills.  
*B.v.gotha*: S Western Ghats in Tamilnadu in Anaimalai Hills, intergrading with *subditus* in Nilgiris.  
*B.v.hampsoni*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur).  
*B.v.septentrionum*: Uncommon in Himalayas, mainly at lower elevations, from C Nepal (Chitwan) east through N West Bengal and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, where recorded up to 2400m, in Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur.

- [*Baracus hampsoni*, Hampson's Hedge Hopper, was considered a separate species in Evans, 1932; *gotha* was described in 1949]
119. *Sebastonyma dolopia* (Tufted Ace)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.
  120. *Sovia grahami* (Graham's Ace)  
*S.g.grahami*: Rare in Himalayas, 1650 to 2500m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur).  
[Given as *Halpe grahami*, Graham's Ace, in Evans, 1932]
  121. *Sovia malta* (Manipur Ace)  
Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, where known only from Manipur (Kabru Peak, 2400m).  
[Described in 1949; type series was collected by Tytler in 1911]
  122. *Sovia separata* (Chequered Ace)  
*S.s.separata*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1200 to 2700m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan.  
[Given as *Halpe separata*, Chequered Ace, in Evans, 1932, and as *Sovia lucasii separata* in Evans, 1949]
  123. *Sovia lucasii* (Lucas's Ace)  
*S.l.magna*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1200 to 2100m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
[Given as a subspecies of *Halpe separata*, Chequered Ace, in Evans, 1932, and of *Sovia lucasii*, Chequered Ace, in Evans, 1949]
  124. *Sovia hyrtacus* (White-branded Ace)  
Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 600m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa. (= *miesa*)  
[Given as *Halpe hyrtacus*, White-branded Ace, in Evans, 1932]
  125. *Pedesta masuriensis* (Mussoorie Bush Bob)  
*P.m.masuriensis*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 600 to 2400m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra ("Assam", probably pertaining to Khasi Hills in Meghalaya).  
[Given as *Pedestes masuriensis*, Mussoorie Bush Bob, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: *Pedesta* species are now often included in *Thoressa*]
  126. *Pedesta panda* (Naga Bush Bob)  
Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Evans in 1937; closely related to *masuriensis*]
  127. *Pedesta pandita* (Brown Bush Bob)  
Rare in Himalayas, 600 to 2300m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
[Given as *Pedestes pandita*, Brown Bush Bob, in Evans, 1932]
  128. *Thoressa decorata* (Decorated Ace)  
Rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 800m.  
[Given as *Halpe decorata*, Ceylon Ace, in Evans, 1932]
  129. *Thoressa honorei* (Madras Ace)  
Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north

- through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg).  
[Given as *Halpe honorei*, Madras Ace, in Evans, 1932]
130. *Thoressa masoni* (Mason's Ace)  
Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur).  
[Given as *Halpe masoni*, Mason's Ace, in Evans, 1932]
131. *Thoressa hyrie* (Largespot Plain Ace)  
Rare in E Himalayas, 500 to 2100m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *merea*)  
[Given as *Halpe lucasi hyrie*, Lucas's Ace, in Evans, 1932]
132. *Thoressa astigmata* (Southern Spotted Ace)  
Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 600m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa.  
[Given as *Halpe astigmata*, Southern Spotted Ace, in Evans, 1932]
133. *Thoressa cerata* (Northern Spotted Ace)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 900m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura).  
[Given as *Halpe cerata*, Northern Spotted Ace, in Evans, 1932]
134. *Thoressa gupta* (Olive Ace)  
*T.g.gupta*: Rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 2700m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan.  
[Given as *Halpe gupta gupta*, the nominate subspecies of Olive Ace, in Evans, 1932]
135. *Thoressa fusca* (Smallspot Plain Ace)  
*T.f.debilis*: Very rare in western part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya).  
*T.f.fusca*: Very rare in eastern part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1800m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
[In Evans, 1932, *debilis* was given as a subspecies of Garhwal Ace, *Halpe aina debilis*, and *fusca* as a subspecies of Olive Ace, *Halpe gupta fusca*]
136. *Thoressa aina* (Garhwal Ace)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, 1200 to 2750m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
[Given as *Halpe aina aina*, the nominate subspecies of Garhwal Ace, in Evans, 1932]
137. *Thoressa sitala* (Tamil Ace)  
Rare in higher parts of Western Ghats, 900 to 1500m, in Kerala (High Range), W Tamilnadu (Nilgiri and Anaimalai Hills), and SW Karnataka (Kodagu).  
[Given as *Halpe sitala sitala*, the nominate subspecies of Tamil Ace, in Evans, 1932]
138. *Thoressa evershedii* (Evershed's Ace)  
Very rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (*fide* Gaonkar). (= *cochina*)  
[Both *evershedii* and *cochina* were considered subspecies of *Halpe sitala*, Tamil Ace, the first from Palnis, Trivandrum, and Travancore, the latter from Anaimalai Hills, Neliampathy Hills, and Cochin]
139. *Aeromachus kali* (Blue-spotted Scrub Hopper)  
Rare in Himalayas, 900 to 2100m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).
140. *Aeromachus stigmatus* (Veined Scrub Hopper)  
*A.s.stigmatus*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 300 to 2500m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to

- Arunachal Pradesh. (= *monilis*)  
*A.s.obsoletus*: Fairly common, up to 1800m, in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *discreta*)  
 [Given as *A. stigmata* in Evans, 1932, where *obsoletus* was considered a synonym of *A. pygmaeus*, Pygmy Scrub Hopper, and *discreta* was identified with *A. discreta*, Grey Scrub Hopper]
141. *Aeromachus jhora* (Grey Scrub Hopper)  
*A.j.jhora*: Rare in Himalayas, 900 to 1800m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to W Arunachal Pradesh (not recorded from Bhutan, but should occur).  
*A.j.creta*: Fairly common, up to 1500m, in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), including E Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills).  
 [Known as *A. discreta*, Grey Scrub Hopper, in Evans, 1932; *A.d.jhora* became *A.j.jhora*, and *A.d.discreta* became *A.j.creta*, which was described in 1949]
142. *Aeromachus dubius* (Dingy Scrub Hopper)  
*A.d.dubius*: Fairly common in higher parts of Western Ghats, above 1200m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu (Palni and Anaimalai Hills), and SW Karnataka (Kodagu); also in S Eastern Ghats in S Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills) and adjacent NE Tamilnadu. Also recorded in W Himalayas, 200 to 2000m, in Uttarakhand (Garhwal) and in C Nepal.  
*A.d.impha*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur).  
 [*impha* was described by Evans in 1949]
143. *Aeromachus pygmaeus* (Pygmy Scrub Hopper)  
 Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur). Rare in Himalayas, mainly at lower elevations, in C Nepal (Annapurna region, 1200m), N West Bengal (Gorumara NP), and W Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke TR), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), and in C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *indistincta*)
144. *Ampittia dioscorides* (Bush Hopper)  
*A.d.singa*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m.  
*A.d.dioscorides*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, and in Eastern Ghats from S and E Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to S West Bengal.  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from Himachal Pradesh (Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh; accidental in S Haryana (Delhi region). (= *maro*, *ephesus*)  
 [*A. dioscorides* was considered monotypic in Evans, 1932; *singa* was described in 1949]
145. *Ampittia maroides* (Scarce Bush Hopper)  
 Rare at lower elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Manipur).
146. *Halpe zema* (Banded Ace)  
*H.z.zema*: Locally fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Nepal (Jhapa and Ilam) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.
147. *Halpe zola* (Long-banded Ace)  
 Rare at lower elevations in E Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh and in hills of NE India

- south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Evans in 1937; related to *zema*]
148. Halpe kumara (Plain Ace)  
*H.k.kumara*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1450 to 2400m (lower in NE India), from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).
149. Halpe knyveti (Knyvett's Ace)  
Rare in Himalayas, up to at least 1500m, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *tytleri*, *kilda*)  
[*tytleri* was considered a separate species, *Halpe tytleri*, Tytler's Ace, in Evans, 1932]
150. Halpe sikkima (Sikkim Ace)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *selangora*)
151. Halpe porus (Moore's Ace)  
Common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane), and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal. Uncommon in Himalayas, mainly at low elevations but locally up to 900m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur), and all over Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans. (= *moorei*, *teliga*, *beturina*)  
[Given as *H. moorei*, Moore's Ace, in Evans, 1932, with *porus* then considered a synonym, but the latter has precedence]
152. Halpe hauxwelli (Pale-marked Ace)  
Very rare at lower elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Sebong, near Burmese border).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Evans, 1937]
153. Halpe homolea (Indian Ace)  
*H.h.egena*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in central hills at 900 to 1500m.  
*H.h.ceylonica*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone and up to Kandy region.  
*H.h.hindu*: Common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg); also locally in S Eastern Ghats, where recorded from NE Tamilnadu, SE Karnataka, NE Andhra Pradesh, and SE Orissa.  
*H.h.molta*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
*H.h.perfossa*: Rare in E Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills).  
*H.h.aucma*: Fairly common up to 1500m in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Tirap district), and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *marta*, *perara*)  
[*hindu* was described by Evans in 1937, and the S Indian population was before that included in *egena*; *molta*, included in *aucma* in Evans, 1932, was described in 1949]  
[Comment: Smetacek and Varshney reunite Ceylon Ace, *Halpe egena*, with subspecies *egena*, *ceylonica*, and *hindu*, with Indian Ace, *Halpe homolea*, with subspecies *molta*, *perfossa*, and *aucma*, as was done in Evans, 1949; *molta* and *aucma* (with *perfossa*) are now also often considered separate species]

154. *Halpe filda* (Elwes's Ace)  
Rare in Himalayas, 1000 to 1700m, in E Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal, and in hills of SE Arunachal Pradesh south of Brahmaputra (Namdapha NP).  
[Described by Evans in 1949]
155. *Halpe arcuata* (Overlapping Ace)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Meghalaya).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Evans in 1937; related to *sikkima*]
156. *Halpe flava* (Tavoy Sulphur Ace)  
Very rare at low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in C Assam (Panbari Forest). Needs confirmation.
157. *Halpe kusala* (Tenasserim Ace)  
Rare in Himalayas at fairly low elevations in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and E Arunachal Pradesh (Dibang Valley), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam).
158. *Halpe wantona* (Confusing Ace)  
Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, probably at fairly low elevations, in Meghalaya and Manipur, and in SE Bangladesh (Kaptai NP). (= *confusa*)  
[Given as *Halpe confusa*, Confusing Ace, in Evans, 1932]
159. *Halpe veluvana* (Shorthorn Ace)  
Very rare in hills of SE Bangladesh (Kaptai NP)
160. *Pithauria stramineipennis* (Light Straw Ace)  
*P.s.stramineipennis*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.
161. *Pithauria murdava* (Dark Straw Ace)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *weymeri*)  
[*weymeri* was considered a synonym of *P. stramineipennis*, Light Straw Ace, in Evans, 1932]
162. *Pithauria marsena* (Branded Straw Ace)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas ("Sikkim", probably pertaining to N West Bengal) and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur). (= *ornata*, *subornata*, *aitchisoni*, *uma*, *glauca*)
163. *Eogenes lesliei* (Leslie's Hopper)  
*E.l.lesliei*: Fairly common in mountains of N Pakistan, 800 to 2700m, in N NWFP (Chitral), Gilgit, and NW Punjab (Attock); also recorded from N Baluchistan, 1700 to 1800m (Quetta).  
[Given as *Chitralia lesliei*, Leslie's Hopper, in Evans, 1932]
164. *Eogenes alcides* (Torpedo)  
*E.a.uraka*: Not uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2400m.  
*E.a.chitrala*: Very rare in mountains of N Pakistan, 1800 to 3000m, in N NWFP (Chitral) and Gilgit.  
[*uraka* and *chitrala* were described in 1949]
165. *Actinor radians* (Veined Dart)  
Rare in Himalayas, 600 to 1500m, from N NWFP (Chitral, where recorded at around 2400m) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and N Punjab (Chandigarh) to Uttarakhand.

166. *Apostictopterus fuliginosus* (Giant Hopper)  
*A.f.curiosus*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1900m, in E Bhutan (Trashiyangtse Valley) and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).
167. *Astictopterus jama* (Forest Hopper)  
*A.j.olivascens*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 750m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and most of Bangladesh (except southwest) and adjacent plains of S West Bengal. Rare in Andamans. (= *henrici*, *kada*, *tonkinianus*, *permagnus*, *quadripunctatus*)  
[*kada* and *permagnus* were considered subspecies, from Kumaon to Burma and from Andamans, resp., in Evans, 1932]

### Tribe Ancistroidini

168. *Iambrix salsala* (Chestnut Bob)  
*I.s.luteipalpis*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1200m. Common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in S Eastern Ghats in S and E Tamilnadu, SE Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.  
*I.s.salsala*: Rare in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra and in N Eastern Ghats from S Chhattisgarh north through Orissa to S and C West Bengal, and common in Himalayas, up to 1450m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. (= *vasuva*)
169. *Koruthaialos rubecula* (Narrow-banded Velvet Bob)  
*K.r.cachara*: Rare in Himalayas in C Nepal (Chitwan NP, 180m) and in E Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills, 600m), and uncommon at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura), and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *butleri* Wood-Mason & De Nicéville)  
[*K. rubecula* was considered monotypic in Evans, 1932; *cachara* was described by Evans in 1949]
170. *Koruthaialos butleri* (Dark Velvet Bob)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram). (= *nigerrima*)  
[*nigerrima* was considered a separate species, *K. nigerrima*, Plain Velvet Bob, in Evans, 1932]
171. *Koruthaialos sindu* (Bright Red Velvet Bob)  
*K.s.monda*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Meghalaya) and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
[*monda* was described as new in 1949, to replace what was known as *K. xanites gopaka*, Bright Red Velvet Bob, in Evans, 1932]
172. *Psolos fuligo* (Coon)  
*P.f.subfasciatus*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg). Uncommon in Himalayas, at low elevations up to 500m, from N West Bengal (Gorumara NP) east through Bhutan (Royal Manas NP) to Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP) and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE

- Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Sancus pulligo*, Coon, in Evans, 1932]
173. *Stimula swinhoei* (Watson's Demon)  
*S.s.swinhoei*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 2100m, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland).  
 [Considered monotypic in Evans, 1932]
174. *Ancistroides nigrita* (Chocolate Demon)  
*A.n.diocles*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as monotypic *Kerana nigrita*, Chocolate Demon, in Evans, 1932, where *diocles* was considered to be a synonym]
175. *Notocrypta paralysos* (Common Banded Demon)  
*N.p.alyisia*: Common in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 1000m.  
*N.p.mangla*: Common in Western Ghats, up to 1100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (rare, recorded Satara district), and in Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills) and Orissa.  
*N.p.asawa*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1000m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *arisana*)  
*N.p.paralysos*: Fairly common in Andamans and rare in Nicobars. (= *infrapicta*)  
 [*mangla* was described by Evans in 1949, but these populations, as well as those from Mussoorie to Burma, were included in *alyisia* in Evans, 1932]
176. *Notocrypta curvifascia* (Restricted Demon)  
*N.c.curvifascia*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 1100m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Ratnagiri and Satara), and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu north through Andhra Pradesh and SE Chhattisgarh to Orissa and SW Jharkhand. Common in Himalayas and adjacent plains, up to 2300m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal (south to Farakka in Murshidabad district), and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans and rare in S Nicobars. (= *restricta*)
177. *Notocrypta feisthamelii* (Spotted Demon)  
*N.f.alyisos*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east (not recorded from Kashmir, but doubtless occurs) through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.
178. *Udaspes folus* (Grass Demon)  
 Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m. Generally common in Peninsular India, to as high as 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Telangana, but doubtless occurs) to Gujarat (except Kutch), S Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal. Common also in Himalayas and adjacent plains, up to 2400m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) and N Punjab east through N Haryana, Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh, Nepal, N Bihar, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE



India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. (= *cicero*)

### Tribe Plastingiini

179. *Arnetta mercara* (Coorg Forest Hopper)  
Rare in S Western Ghats, up to 1500m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu (Anaimalai, Palni, and Nilgiri Hills), and SW Karnataka (Kodagu).  
[Was considered a subspecies of Forest Hopper, *Astictopterus jama mercara*, in Evans, 1932]
180. *Arnetta vindhiana* (Vindhyan Bob)  
*A.v.nilgiriana*: Uncommon in S Western Ghats, 600 to 1500m, in Kerala and W Tamilnadu, north to Nilgiri Hills.  
*A.v.vindhiana*: Uncommon in western Peninsular India, up to 1200m in Western Ghats, from N Kerala and NW Tamilnadu (south to Nilgiris) north through W Karnataka, Goa, W and N Maharashtra, and E Gujarat to SE Rajasthan and SW and SC Madhya Pradesh.  
[*nilgiriana* was considered a synonym in Evans, 1932]
181. *Arnetta atkinsoni* (Atkinson's Bob)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram). (= *hasianus*, *subtestaceus*, *parnaca*)
182. *Suada swerga* (Grass Bob)  
*S.s.swerga*: Uncommon in Himalayas, at low elevations, mainly below 300m but occasionally up to 900m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. NR (= *moelleri*)
183. *Scobura tytleri* (Tytler's Forest Bob)  
Very rare in E Himalayas, 1100 to 1800m, in W Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
[Given as *Iambrix tytleri*, Tytler's Bob, in Evans, 1932]
184. *Scobura woolletti* (Brown Forest Bob)  
*S.w.woolletti*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam and Manipur, and undoubtedly also Nagaland), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
[Given as a synonym of *Iambrix tytleri*, Tytler's Bob, in Evans, 1932; some authors would contend that true *woolletti* does not occur in India, and that the correct name for the Indian population should now be *Scobura parawoolletti*]
185. *Scobura phiditia* (Malay Forest Bob)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *martini*)
186. *Scobura cephalata* (Forest Bob)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 600m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).
187. *Scobura isota* (Swinhoe's Forest Bob)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, mainly at low elevations but occasionally up to 1500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east (should also occur in Bhutan) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (recorded only from Assam and Meghalaya, but undoubtedly occurs more widely), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
[Given as a synonym of *S. cephalata*, Forest Bob, in Evans, 1932]

188. *Scobura cephaloides* (Large Forest Bob)  
*S.c.cephaloides*: Rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in “Sikkim” (if correct, probably pertaining to Darjeeling in N West Bengal) and Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
 [*S. cephaloides* was considered monotypic in Evans, 1932]
189. *Suastus gremius* (Indian Palm Bob)  
*S.g.subgriseus*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1800m.  
*S.g.gremius*: Generally rather common all over India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh east (not recorded in Kashmir, but probably occurs) through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Rare in Pakistan, where recorded in S Sind (Karachi) and N Punjab (Lahore and Islamabad-Rawalpindi regions). (= *divodasa*, *disu*, *robsonii*, *centripuncta*)
190. *Suastus minutus* (Small Palm Bob)  
*S.m.minutus*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in wet southwestern region up to 1100m.  
*S.m.bipunctus*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa.  
*S.m.aditia*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and Jharkhand, and at fairly low elevations in Himalayas from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.  
*S.m.aditus*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
 [The Sri Lanka subspecies was considered a separate species, *S. minuta*, Ceylon Palm Bob, in Evans, 1932; Small Palm Bob itself was there known as *S. rama*, with subspecies *aditia* described by Evans in 1943 to replace *S. rama rama*, and had incorrectly been cited by authors as *sala* and *rama*]
191. *Cupitha purreea* (Wax Dart)  
 Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and W Karnataka (north to Uttara Kannada), and in N Eastern Ghats in SE Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and Jharkhand. Rare at fairly low elevations, up to about 500m, in Himalayas from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans. (= *tympanifera*, *verruca*, *lycorias*, *alara*)
192. *Zographetus satwa* (Purple-and-gold Flitter)  
 Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa (Cuttack district), and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from E Uttarakhand (E Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).
193. *Zographetus ogygia* (Purple-spotted Flitter)  
*Z.o.ogygia*: Very rare in Western Ghats, where only recently recorded from Kerala (Kelakam in Kannur) and Goa (Cotigao WS). Rare in Himalayas, up to 650m, from E Nepal (Ilam district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur). Rare in Andamans. (= *flavipennis*, *flavalum*, *andamana*)  
 [*andamana*, from the Andamans, was given as a separate subspecies in Evans, 1932 and 1949]
194. *Zographetus rama* (Small Flitter)  
 Very rare at low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam in Panbari

- Forest). Needs confirmation.  
 [Given as *Gehenna abima dawna*, Spotted Swollen Ace, in Evans, 1932]
195. *Hyarotis adrastus* (Tree Flitter)  
*H.a.adrastus*: Locally common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m.  
*H.a.praba*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur), and locally in Eastern Ghats, where recorded from SE Andhra Pradesh (Nellore) and from Orissa into S and C West Bengal. Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans. (= *phaenicis*, *meluchus*, *palawensis*, *mindanaensis*)
196. *Hyarotis microstictum* (Brush Flitter)  
*H.m.coorga*: Very rare in Western Ghats, probably only at intermediate elevations, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa.  
*H.m.microstictum*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *biseriata*, *binghami*)  
 [Given as *Kineta microstictum*, Brush Flitter, in Evans, 1932; *coorga* was described in 1949]
197. *Quedara basiflava* (Golden Flitter)  
 Uncommon in S Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (north to Udupi).  
 [Given as *Hyarotis basiflava*, Golden Flitter, in Evans, 1932]
198. *Quedara monteithi* (Dubious Flitter)  
*Q.m.monteithi*: Very rare at low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam, where known only from two female specimens collected long ago at Irongmara in Cachar. (= *comoploea*)  
 [Given as monotypic *Hyarotis monteithi*, Dubious Flitter, in Evans, 1932]
199. *Isma bonota* (Assam Lancer)  
 Rare at low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam, where recorded only from Sibsagar district "bordering Naga foothills."  
 [Not in Evans, 1932 or 1949; described by Cantlie and Norman in 1959]
200. *Plastingia naga* (Silver-spotted Lancer)  
 Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur, and undoubtedly also in Nagaland).
201. *Salanoemia noemi* (Spotted Yellow Lancer)  
 Very rare at low elevations in Himalayas in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
 [Given as *Plastingia noemi*, Spotted Yellow Lancer, in Evans, 1932 and 1949]
202. *Salanoemia tavoyana* (Yellow-streaked Lancer)  
*S.t.titei*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur, where recorded only from Moreh in Kabaw Valley, at about 250m.  
 [Considered a Burmese subspecies, *Plastingia noemi tavoyana*, of Spotted Yellow Lancer in Evans, 1932, and given as *Plastingia tavoyana* in Evans, 1949; *titei* was described by Cantlie and Norman in 1960]
203. *Salanoemia sala* (Maculate Lancer)  
 Rare in Western Ghats, up to 800m, in Kerala, W Karnataka, and S Goa. Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Sibsagar district).  
 (= *maculicornis*, *kanara*)

- [Given as *Plastingia sala*, Maculate Lancer, in Evans, 1932, where *kanara* was considered the S Indian subspecies]
204. *Salanoemia fuscicornis* (Purple Lancer)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in C and S Assam.  
[Given as *Plastingia fuscicornis*, Purple Lancer, in Evans, 1932]
205. *Pyroneura niasana* (Redvein Lancer)  
*P.n.burmana*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C and S Assam and Meghalaya).  
[Given as *Plastingia callineura burmana*, Redvein Lancer, in Evans, 1932, where *niasana* was considered a synonym of *Plastingia helena fruhstorferi*, Small Yellowvein Lancer; given as *Plastingia callineura niasana* in Evans, 1949, with *burmana* as a synonym]
206. *Pyroneura margherita* (Yellowvein Lancer)  
*P.m.margherita*: Rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in W Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke WS), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
[*margherita* was considered a subspecies of *Plastingia latoia*, Yellowvein Lancer, in Evans, 1932; given as *Plastingia margherita* in Evans, 1949]
207. *Lotongus sarala* (Yellowband Palmer)  
*L.s.sarala*: Rare, up to about 1500m, in Himalayas in N West Bengal (Neora NP) and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).
208. *Zela zeus* (Redeye Palmer)  
*Z.z.optimus*: Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya, where known only from type specimen of *optimus* taken in Khasi Hills.
209. *Gangara thyrasis* (Giant Redeye)  
*G.t.clothilda*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 600m.  
*G.t.thyrasis*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in Eastern Ghats from SE Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh north through Orissa to S West Bengal. Uncommon in Himalayas, mainly at low elevations but locally up to 1500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), and N West Bengal to NW Assam north of Brahmaputra (Manas Biosphere Reserve, at Bhutan border), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram), where more common, and in C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans and S Nicobars. (= *pandia*, *yasodara*, *hainana*)  
[*yasodara* was considered the subspecies from the Andamans and S Nicobars in Evans, 1932]
210. *Gangara lebadea* (Banded Redeye)  
*G.l.subfasciata*: Very rare in Sri Lanka, in wet southwestern lowlands up to 500m.  
*G.l.lebadea*: Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in E Himalayas and NE India south of Brahmaputra; recorded from N West Bengal (“Sikkim” and Buxa TR), W Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke TR), and “Assam”. (= *glandulosa*)  
*G.l.andamanica*: Rare in Andamans.  
[Given as *Paduka lebadea*, Banded Redeye, in Evans, 1932, where the subspecies from Sikkim to Burma was given as *Paduka lebadea glandulosa*]
211. *Erionota torus* (Banana Skipper)  
*E.t.torus*: Recent invader in Sri Lanka (first recorded 2012), in southwest and hills to 1200m. Also recently introduced in Western Ghats, where now known from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to SW Maharashtra (north to Ratnagiri)

and Satara); also recorded in SE Karnataka (Bengaluru), and in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and S West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1350m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.

[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Evans in 1941]

212. *Erionota thrax* (Palm Redeye)  
*E.t.thrax*: Uncommon, up to about 1500m, in Himalayas in N West Bengal and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura). Rare in Andamans and S Nicobars.
213. *Erionota acroleuca* (Andaman Redeye)  
*E.a.apicalis*: Rare, up to about 1500m, in Himalayas in “Sikkim” (probably pertaining to N West Bengal) and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya).  
*E.a.acroleuca*: Uncommon in Andamans and Nicobars. (= *hiraca*, *lara*)  
[The Andaman and Nicobar subspecies was given as a subspecies, *E. thrax acroleuca*, of Palm Redeye, and *apicalis* was given as a synonym of *E. thrax thrax*, Palm Redeye, in Evans, 1932. The species is often called *E. hiraca*, following Corbet and Pendlebury who state, in addenda et corrigenda, that *hiraca* was published one month earlier than *acroleuca*; however, Xue and Philip Lo (2015) showed that, in fact, the reverse was the case. Mainland populations are now often treated as *E. apex*.]
214. *Matapa aria* (Common Redeye)  
All over Sri Lanka, up to about 500m, where common in southwest but less so elsewhere. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champanan), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh; vagrant to Delhi region. Fairly common in Andamans. (= *neglecta*)
215. *Matapa druna* (Greybrand Redeye)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (C and S Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), and NE Bangladesh. Rare in Andamans. (= *pulla*, *shalgrama*)  
[Given as *M. shalgrama*, Greybrand Redeye, in Evans, 1932, where *druna* was given as another species, Darkbrand Redeye]
216. *Matapa sasivarna* (Black-veined Redeye)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.
217. *Matapa cresta* (Darkbrand Redeye)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 900m, in E Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Manipur or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans.  
[Given as *M. druna*, Darkbrand Redeye, in Evans, 1932, but *druna* was later found to be applicable to another species, Greybrand Redeye; *cresta* was described in 1949]
218. *Matapa purpurascens* (Purple Redeye)  
Rare in Himalayas, up to 900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West

- Bengal to Bhutan and NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.
219. *Creteus cyrina* (Nonsuch Palmer)  
 Very rare in Himalayas, mainly at fairly low elevations, in N West Bengal and Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP). (= *parca*)  
 [Given as *Cyrina cyrina* in Evans, 1949]

### Tribe Hesperini

220. *Hesperia comma* (Chequered Darter)  
*H.c.shandura*: Common at high elevations, 2700 to 4500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and Gilgit-Baltistan. (= *mixtaconflua*)  
*H.c.dimila*: Uncommon, mainly in Trans-Himalayan regions at very high elevations, 3400 to 5500m, from Ladakh east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *indicafusca*)  
 [Given as *Pamphila comma*, Chequered Darter, in Evans, 1932; *shandura* was described in 1949, for the population being named *indicafusca* in Evans, 1932, the latter here given as a synonym of *dimila*]
221. *Ochlodes subhyalina* (Subhyaline Darter)  
*O.s.pasca*: Very rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 3000 m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).  
 [Listed under *O. subhyalina thibetana* in Evans, 1932, but *thibetana* is now considered a separate species, and *pasca* was described in 1949]
222. *Ochlodes siva* (Assam Darter)  
*O.s.siva*: Very rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 1800m, in Uttarakhand (Mussoorie in Garhwal), Sikkim, and N West Bengal, and more common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).
223. *Ochlodes brahma* (Himalayan Darter)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, 1500 to 2300m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Simla) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills). (= *rama*)  
 [*rama* was considered the subspecies from Sikkim east in Evans, 1932]
224. *Pudicitia pholus* (Spotted Redeye)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 1400 to 2100m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland).
225. *Unkana ambasa* (Hoary Palmer)  
*U.a.attina*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal (Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri), and in SE Bangladesh (Chittagong region).  
 [Given as *U. attina*, Hoary Palmer, in Evans, 1932]
226. *Hidari bhawani* (Veined Palmer)  
 Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, and Jorhat districts).
227. *Pirdana hyela* (Green-striped Palmer)  
*P.h.major*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura).  
 [Given as *P. ismene major*, Green-striped Palmer, in Evans, 1932]

228. *Pirdana distanti* (Plain Green Palmer)  
*P.d.spenda*: Very rare in Himalayas, where known only from one old specimen in Indian Museum from “Sikkim”, if correct probably pertaining to N West Bengal. Needs confirmation.  
 [Given as *P.d.distanti* in Evans, 1932; *spenda* was described in 1949]

### Tribe Taractrocerini

229. *Taractrocera danna* (Himalayan Grass Dart)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, mainly at 1500 to 3050m but occasionally lower, from N NWFP (S Chitral), C Gilgit (Gilgit town) and NW Punjab (Islamabad region) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, and Sikkim to Bhutan.
230. *Taractrocera maevius* (Common Grass Dart)  
*T.m.maeivius*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1500m.  
*T.m.sagara*: Generally rather uncommon in Peninsular India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Telangana or Chhattisgarh) to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, extreme S Uttar Pradesh (Jhansi), Orissa, and S West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from foothills in N NWFP (Peshawar, Hazara, and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Attock and Islamabad-Rawalpindi area, and recorded from Lahore in the plains) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab, N Haryana (rarely to S Haryana in Delhi region), Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to W Bhutan, in NE India south of Brahmaputra in C Assam (Cachar) and Meghalaya, and in NW, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *lineata*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, *lineata* was considered the subspecies of Assam]
231. *Taractrocera ceramas* (Tamil Grass Dart)  
*T.c.ceramas*: Fairly common in S Western Ghats, up to the highest elevations, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka, and in S Eastern Ghats in NE Tamilnadu and S Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills). (= *lynx*, *silhetica*)  
*T.c.oberthueri*: Fairly common in Anaimalai Hills of W Tamilnadu.  
*T.c.media*: Fairly common in C Western Ghats in N Karnataka and Goa.  
*T.c.nicevillei*: Fairly common in N Western Ghats in W Maharashtra and SE Gujarat. (= *coras*, Auct., in error)  
*T.c.atropunctata*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, in Manipur.  
 [*lynx* was considered the subspecies ranging from Travancore to N Kanara in Evans, 1932, and *media* was described by Evans in 1934]
232. *Oriens paragola* (Malay Dartlet)  
 Very rare in Nicobars. (= *borneensis*)
233. *Oriens concinna* (Tamil Dartlet)  
 Rare in S Western Ghats, above 1200m, in Kerala (south to Kollam), W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu and Biligirirangana Hills).
234. *Oriens goloides* (Ceylon Dartlet)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1500m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 2000m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur), in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to S West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, at low elevations and locally up to 1200m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal,

and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam and Meghalaya, undoubtedly more widespread), and most of Bangladesh (except northwest).  
[Given as subspecies *goloides* of *O. gola*, Common Dartlet, in Evans, 1932, with range Sri Lanka and S India]

235. *Oriens gola* (Common Dartlet)  
*O.g.pseudolus*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland or Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh, including adjacent plains of S West Bengal; there is also one old specimen from Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow). Uncommon in Nicobars. (= *fabriolata*, *naranata*, *rajagriha*, *trishna*)  
*O.g.gola*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
[The populations under *pseudolus* were included in *O. gola gola* in Evans, 1932]
236. *Potanthus rectifasciatus* (Branded Dart)  
Very rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal and Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, and tentatively recorded from C Assam in Panbari Forest)  
[Given as *Padraona rectifasciata*, Branded Dart, in Evans, 1932]
237. *Potanthus pallidus* (Pallid Dart)  
Very rare in Sri Lanka, where known only from Uva Province at about 900m. Very rare at high elevations in S Western Ghats in Kerala (south to Kollam), W Tamilnadu (Anaimalai, Palni, and Nilgiri Hills), and SW Karnataka (*fide* Gaonkar). Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Simla) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, and tentatively recorded from C Assam in Panbari Forest).  
[In Evans, 1932, it was given as a synonym of *Padraona pseudomaesa zatilla*, a subspecies of Common Dart, of which it was said to maybe be the DSF; given as *Potanthus pallida* in Evans, 1949]
238. *Potanthus trachala* (Broad Bident Dart)  
*P.t.tytlteri*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and SE Bangladesh. (= *ino*)  
*P.t.ottalina*: Rare in Andamans.  
[*tytlteri* was placed as a subspecies, *Plastingia corissa tytlteri*, of Plain Yellow Lancer, from the Nagas, in Evans, 1932; the population here under *tytlteri* was there given as a subspecies of *Padraona pseudomaesa zatilla*, Common Dart; *ottalina* was given as a subspecies of Lesser Dart, *Padraona maesoides ottalina*]
239. *Potanthus pseudomaesa* (Indian Dart)  
*P.p.pseudomaesa*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1500m. Generally common in W Peninsular India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W and N Maharashtra to Gujarat (except Kutch), S Rajasthan, and W Madhya Pradesh. (= *cato*)  
*P.p.clio*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and SE Bangladesh, and rather rare in N Indian plains in Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Benares), Bihar (Patna), and S West Bengal (Calcutta).  
[The first subspecies was given as *Padraona pseudomaesa pseudomaesa*, Common Dart, and as *Padraona cato cato*, Indian Dart, in Evans, 1932, where the second subspecies was given as *Padraona cato clio*]



240. *Potanthus juno* (Burmese Dart)  
*P.j.juno*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in Bhutan (Tsirang), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, and tentatively recorded from C Assam in Panbari Forest).  
 [Given as *Padraona juno*, Burmese Dart, in Evans, 1932]
241. *Potanthus sita* (Yellow-and-black Dart)  
 Rare at fairly low elevations and up to 1500m in E Himalayas in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Assam near Bhutan border (Manas Biosphere Reserve), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, and tentatively recorded from C Assam in Panbari Forest).  
 [Given as a subspecies of Japanese Dart, *Padraona flava sita*, in Evans, 1932]
242. *Potanthus dara* (Himalayan Dart)  
 Fairly common in W Himalayas, up to 2550m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal; mainly found above 1200m, but migrates lower down in winter, when in Pakistan even recorded out in adjacent plains to Lahore. (= *maesa*, *nala*, *zebra*)  
 [Given as *Padraona dara*, Himalayan Dart, in Evans, 1932]
243. *Potanthus flavus* (Japanese Dart)  
*P.f.alcon*: Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland, and tentatively recorded from C Assam in Panbari Forest).  
 [Given as *Padraona flava*, Japanese Dart, in Evans, 1932; what was there known as subspecies *sita* is here considered a separate species, Yellow-and-black Dart]
244. *Potanthus confucius* (Chinese Dart)  
*P.c.satira*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1000m.  
*P.c.diana*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to SW Maharashtra (*fide* Gaonkar).  
*P.c.dushta*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and NE Bangladesh.  
*P.c.nina*: Common in Andamans.  
 [Merger of two species in Evans, 1932, viz., *Padraona confucius*, Chinese Dart, and *Padraona tropica*, Tropic Dart, in which the populations of subspecies *Padraona tropica tropica* are merged with those of *Padraona confucius dushta*]
245. *Potanthus mara* (Branded Sikkim Dart)  
*P.m.mara*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (recorded only from “Assam”, which could also mean Meghalaya or even Nagaland).  
 [Given as *Padraona mara*, Sikkim Dart, in Evans, 1932]
246. *Potanthus nesta* (Sikkim Dart)  
*P.n.nesta*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan and adjacent NW Assam north of Brahmaputra (Chakrashila WS), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, and tentatively recorded from C Assam in Panbari Forest).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, but described by Evans in 1934; closely related to *mara*; may have been what Evans, 1932, called *Padraona phellus*, Brandless Dart]
247. *Potanthus mingo* (Narrow Bident Dart)  
*P.m.ajax*: Rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra, where recorded from “Assam”, which might also have meant Meghalaya or even Nagaland, and tentatively from C

- Assam in Panbari Forest.  
[Given as *Padraona nitida ajax*, Narrow Bident Dart, in Evans, 1932]
248. *Potanthus pava* (Yellow Dart)  
*P.p.pava*: Very rare in S Western Ghats, up to 800m, in Kerala (High Range, south to Kollam), W Tamilnadu (Anaimalai, Palni, and Nilgiri Hills), and SW Karnataka (Biligirirangana Hills). Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Uttarakhand (Garhwal) east through Nepal to Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (“Assam”, which might also pertain to Meghalaya or even Nagaland).  
[Considered extralimital in Evans, 1932]
249. *Potanthus lydia* (Forest Dart)  
*P.l.lydia*: Rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, and tentatively recorded from C Assam in Panbari Forest).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Evans in 1934]
250. *Potanthus ganda* (Sumatran Dart)  
*P.g.ganda*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1750 to 1900m, in E Bhutan (Trashiyangtse Valley), and at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya).  
[Considered extralimital in Evans, 1932]
251. *Potanthus palnia* (Palni Dart)  
*P.p.palnia*: Fairly common in S Western Ghats, above 700m, in Kerala (High Range, south to Kollam), W Tamilnadu (Anaimalai, Palni, and Nilgiri Hills), and SW Karnataka (Kodagu and Biligirirangana Hills); also Shevaroy Hills, further east in Tamilnadu. Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, and tentatively recorded from C Assam in Panbari Forest).  
[Given as *Padraona palnia*, Palni Dart, in Evans, 1932]
252. *Potanthus hetaerus* (Large Dart)  
*P.h.serina*: Rare in Andamans. (= *chariyawa*, *sravasta*, *rasana*)  
[Given as *Padraona serina*, Large Dart, in Evans, 1932; as both *hetaerus* and *serina* appear to occur together on Tawitawi, Philippines, it is often once again considered a separate monotypic species, *Potanthus serina*, Large Dart]
253. *Telicota colon* (Common Palm Dart)  
*T.c.kala*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in southern half, up to 1500m. Uncommon in Andamans.  
*T.c.colon*: Generally rather common all over India, up to 1500m, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Kutch in Gujarat, Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab, and not recorded in Jharkhand where doubtless occurs) to Himalayas from Himachal Pradesh (Hamirpur) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh. Very rare in Pakistan in N Punjab (Lahore and Taxila).  
*T.c.stinga*: Uncommon in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Manipur or Mizoram) and in most of Bangladesh.  
[Included in *Astycus augias*, Pale Palm Dart, in Evans, 1932; *colon* is an old name revived, *kala* was described by Evans in 1934, and *stinga* was described in 1949]
254. *Telicota augias* (Pale Palm Dart)  
*T.a.augias*: Doubtfully recorded from NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland, one old specimen from “Naga Hills”, perhaps with erroneous locality data).  
[Given as *Astycus augias*, Pale Palm Dart, in Evans, 1932, but includes only a small portion of what was then meant by that name]
255. *Telicota linna* (Evans’s Palm Dart)  
*T.l.linna*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in Sikkim and N West

- Bengal, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C and S Assam and Meghalaya), and in NE Bangladesh.  
[Described in 1949; related to *augias* and *ancilla* (now *bambusae*)]
256. *Telicota besta* (Besta Palm Dart)  
*T.b.besta*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam in Panbari Forest) and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
[Described in 1949, as a subspecies of *T. linna*, with range Hainan and Kwangtung to Yunnan and Indochina]
257. *Telicota bambusae* (Dark Palm Dart)  
*T.b.lanka*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in southwest up to 1500m.  
*T.b.bambusae*: Generally common all over India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except N and W Gujarat, Rajasthan, S Punjab, and, apparently, Haryana) to Himalayas, up to 1550m, from N Punjab (Murree, and also recorded from Lahore) in Pakistan east (not recorded from Kashmir, but doubtless occurs) through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and most of Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Astycus pythias*, Dark Palm Dart, in Evans, 1932, and as *Telicota ancilla* in Evans, 1949]
258. *Telicota ohara* (Narrow-branded Palm Dart)  
*T.o.jix*: Rare in Himalayas, mainly at low elevations, from C Nepal east to Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland); doubtfully recorded from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur).  
[*jix* was described in 1949]
259. *Cephrenes acalle* (Plain Palm Dart)  
*C.a.oceanica*: Western Ghats, where only recently recorded, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane); also recorded in SE Karnataka and adjacent Tamilnadu, and in SE West Bengal. Fairly common at fairly low elevations in Himalayas from N West Bengal (also listed without details from Nepal) east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Very rare in Andamans. (= *palmarum*, *hainanum*)  
*C.a.nicobarica*: Common in Nicobars.  
[Given as *C. palmarum*, Plain Palm Dart, in Evans, 1932; *palmarum* is unavailable because it is a homonym; given as *C. chrysozona* in Evans, 1949]
260. *Cephrenes trichopepla* (Yellow Palm Dart)  
Sri Lanka, where introduced from Australasian region; first recorded in 2008, now widely distributed in lowlands and lower hills. Also once recorded in CE Bangladesh (Comilla, 30 May 2014).

### Tribe Gegenini

261. *Parnara guttata* (Straight Swift)  
*P.g.mangala*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad-Rawalpindi region) in Pakistan (where occasionally ranging out in lowlands to Hangu in NWFP and Lahore in Punjab) east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and most of Bangladesh (except northwest). (= *philino*, *kolantus*, *ormuzd*)

- [Given as *Baoris guttatus guttatus* in Evans, 1932, and as *Parnara guttatus* in Evans, 1949]
262. Parnara apostata (Dark Straight Swift)  
*P.a.debdasi*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 150 to 1750m, in C Nepal (Kaski, Tanaha, and Chitwan districts).  
*P.a.apostata*: Very rare, recorded only in SW Bangladesh (Chuadanga).  
 [*debdasi* was described in 1991]
263. Parnara ganga (Continental Swift)  
 Uncommon at fairly low elevations in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and S West Bengal, in E Himalayas in E Bhutan (Samdrup Jongkhar), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur), and in C and NE Bangladesh. Somewhat doubtfully recorded from higher elevations, 1000 to 2100m, in N Pakistan in NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Margalla Hills).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Evans in 1937]
264. Parnara bada (Ceylon Swift)  
*P.b.bada*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Aravalli Range of SE Rajasthan, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra and S Madhya Pradesh, in S Eastern Ghats in NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka, in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal, and in northern plains in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi. Rare in Himalayas, up to 2050m, in NW Punjab (Margalla Hills and Rawalpindi) in Pakistan, in Kashmir (one old specimen), and from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland), and in most of Bangladesh (except northwest). (= *quinigera*, *hainanus*, *intermedia*, *daendali*, *rondoa*, *distictus*, *philotas*)  
 [Given as a subspecies of Straight Swift, *Baoris guttatus bada*, in Evans, 1932, and as *Parnara naso bada* in Evans, 1949]
265. Gegenes pumilio (Pygmy Swift)  
*G.p.pumilio*: Uncommon in W Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 2400 to 2700m, and NWFP, and in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad-Rawalpindi region) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand (Kumaon). (= *pygmaeus*, *aetna*, *lefebvrii*, *occulta*, *ursula*, *monochroa*)  
 [*pumilio* was considered a synonym of *nostrodamus* in Evans, 1932]
266. Gegenes nostrodamus (Dingy Swift)  
 Fairly common all over Pakistan, up to 2000m, to as far north as Chitral and Hazara in NWFP, Chilas and Astor in S Gilgit, and to Attock and Rawalpindi in Punjab, and east in drier N India through Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana to Uttar Pradesh (doubtless also Rajasthan), rarely north to Himachal Pradesh (Simla) and Uttarakhand, east to S West Bengal, and south to NW Maharashtra. (= *proclea*, *karsana*, *pumilio-minima*, *megalegyna*)  
 [*karsana* was considered the regional subspecies in Evans, 1932]
267. Borbo cinnara (Rice Swift)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, mainly in lowlands but locally up to 1800m. Common all over India, up to 1200m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 1900m, from Himachal Pradesh (probably also in Kashmir) east through Uttarakhand (Garhwal), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland or

- Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Rare in Pakistan, up to 2100m, in N NWFP (Khyber Agency and Mansehra) and N Punjab (south to Margalla Hills and Lahore). Common in Andamans and Nicobars. (= *colaca*, *cingala*, *saturata*, *saruna*, *urejus*) [Given as *Baoris zelleri cinnara*, Rice Swift, in Evans, 1932]
268. *Borbo bevani* (Beavan's Swift)  
 Fairly common in Peninsular India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and S West Bengal. Common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad-Rawalpindi region) in Pakistan (where also recorded as rare at Karachi in Sind and Lahore in NE Punjab) east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab, N Haryana, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *modesta*, *vaika*, *sarus*, *thyone*)  
 [Given as *Baoris bevani*, Bevan's Swift, in Evans, 1932; as the species was named after "lieut. Bevan", who was, in fact, named Reginald Beavan, I think it appropriate to change the English name accordingly]  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in its own genus, *Pseudoborbo*, but I follow Vane-Wright & de Jong (2003) in retaining it in *Borbo*]
269. *Pelopidas sinensis* (Chinese Swift)  
 Common in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and very rare in C and SE Bangladesh. (= *prominens*, *similis* Leech)  
 [Given as a subspecies of Large Branded Swift, *Baoris sinensis sinensis*, in Evans, 1932]
270. *Pelopidas agna* (Bengal Swift)  
*P.a.agna*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to the highest elevations. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and rare and local elsewhere in Peninsular India, where recorded from NE Tamilnadu, NE Karnataka, W Madhya Pradesh (Mhow), Orissa (Ganjam), S West Bengal, C Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), and W Gujarat (Kutch). Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from NW Punjab (south to Islamabad) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), and all over Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans and Nicobars. (= *similis* Moore, *balarama*, *niasica*)  
 [Given as DSF of *Baoris mathias mathias*, Small Branded Swift, in Evans, 1932]
271. *Pelopidas thrax* (White-branded Swift)  
*P.t.thrax*: Common in Sind and less so, up to 1000m, in N Punjab (Lahore and Islamabad-Rawalpindi regions) in Pakistan, and local in NW India, where recorded in NW Gujarat (Kutch, fairly common), Delhi region (fairly common), NW Uttar Pradesh (rare), and SE Gujarat (rare). (= *midea*)  
*P.t.masta*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal and Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur).  
 [*thrax* was given as a subspecies of *Baoris mathias*, Small Branded Swift, in Evans, 1932; *masta* was described in 1949]
272. *Pelopidas subochracea* (Large Branded Swift)  
*P.s.subochracea*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, mainly in southeast, up to 1200m. Fairly

- common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to S Thane), in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra and S Madhya Pradesh, and in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal. Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 700m, from N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP) and N Bihar (Champaran), undoubtedly also in Nepal, east through N West Bengal and Bhutan to Himachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), and widespread in Bangladesh (except northwest). [Given as a subspecies of Large Branded Swift, *Baoris sinensis subochracea*, in Evans, 1932]
273. *Pelopidas mathias* (Small Branded Swift)  
*P.m.mathias*: Common in Sri Lanka, in Northern Province only. Generally common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2750m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Fairly common in Pakistan at lower elevations in Sind, Punjab, and NWFP, ranging into lower Himalayan valleys up to 2500m (Chitral, Hazara) and into S Gilgit, and recorded from Baluchistan (Khuzdar). Rare in Andamans and C Nicobars. (= *julianus*, *chaya*, *consanguis*, *ella*, *flexilis*)  
 [Given as the nominate subspecies of *Baoris mathias*, Small Branded Swift, in Evans, 1932]
274. *Pelopidas assamensis* (Great Swift)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (west to Solan and Mandi) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *alice*)  
 [Given as *Baoris assamensis*, Great Swift, in Evans, 1932]
275. *Pelopidas conjuncta* (Conjoined Swift)  
*P.c.narooa*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1500m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and rare and local in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, in S Eastern Ghats in NE Tamilnadu, SE Karnataka, and SE Andhra Pradesh, and in N Eastern Ghats in Jharkhand.  
*P.c.conjuncta*: Uncommon to rare in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from Himachal Pradesh (Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (C Assam and Meghalaya), and all over Bangladesh and in adjacent S West Bengal; accidental in S Haryana (Delhi region). Rare in Andamans and C Nicobars. (= *javana*)  
 [Given as *Baoris conjuncta*, Conjoined Swift, in Evans, 1932, where *javana* was considered the northern subspecies]
276. *Polytremis lubricans* (Contiguous Swift)  
*P.l.lubricans*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (north to Shimoga). Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Uttarakhand east through N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Very rare in Andamans. (= *contigua*, *toona*, *scortea*)  
 [Given as *Baoris contigua*, Contiguous Swift, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Note: Evans listed a specimen from Khandesh in N Maharashtra, but there have been no further records from that well-known state]

277. *Polytremis minuta* (Baby Swift)  
Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Sibsagar district) and Manipur.  
[Given as *Baoris minuta*, Baby Swift, in Evans, 1932]
278. *Polytremis discreta* (Himalayan Swift)  
*P.d.discreta*: Uncommon in Himalayas, mainly 750 to 2400m but sometimes even descending into adjacent lowlands, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad region) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *himalaya*)  
[Given as *Baoris discreta*, Himalayan Swift, in Evans, 1932, where *himalaya* was considered the subspecies ranging from Murree to Kumaon]
279. *Polytremis eltola* (Yellowspot Swift)  
*P.e.eltola*: Common in Himalayas, up to 3150m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur), and SE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Baoris eltola*, Yellowspot Swift, in Evans, 1932]
280. *Baoris farri* (Paintbrush Swift)  
*B.f.farri*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Satara), in Satpura Range (where locally fairly common) in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats in NE Tamilnadu, SE Karnataka (doubtless also in Andhra Pradesh), Orissa, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal; accidental in Telangana (Hyderabad). Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *sikkima*)  
*B.f.scopulifera*: Fairly common in Andamans and rare in C Nicobars.  
[Given as subspecies of *B. ocea*, Paintbrush Swift, in Evans, 1932]
281. *Baoris penicillata* (White Paintbrush Swift)  
Rare in Sri Lanka, in wet southwestern lowlands, up to 1400m.  
[Given as the Sri Lanka subspecies of *B. ocea*, Paintbrush Swift, in Evans, 1932]
282. *Baoris unicolor* (Black Paintbrush Swift)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 600m, in E Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
[Treated as a synonym of *B. ocea farri* in Evans, 1932, and as a subspecies of *B. penicillata* in Evans, 1949]
283. *Baoris chapmani* (Small Paintbrush Swift)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Mizoram), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.  
[Described by Evans in 1937, and treated as a subspecies of *B. penicillata* in Evans, 1949]
284. *Baoris pagana* (Figure-of-eight Swift)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Uttarakhand (Garhwal) east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but undoubtedly

- occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland).
285. *Caltoris brunnea* (Dark Branded Swift)  
*C.b.caere*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal and Bhutan, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam), and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Baoris brunnea*, Dark Branded Swift, in Evans, 1932, where *caere* was treated as a synonym]
286. *Caltoris canaraica* (Kanara Swift)  
 Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa; also recorded from SE Karnataka (Bengaluru) and adjacent Tamilnadu (Krishnagiri district). (= *yatesi*)  
 [Given as *Baoris canaraica*, Kanara Swift, in Evans, 1932]
287. *Caltoris aurociliata* (Yellow-fringed Swift)  
 Rare in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east (not recorded in Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (E and C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Given as *Baoris aurociliata*, Yellow-fringed Swift, in Evans, 1932]
288. *Caltoris sirius* (Sirius Swift)  
*C.s.chimdroa*: Rare in Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh (Abor Hills).  
*C.s.sirius*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1200m, in E Nepal (Sankhuwasabha district), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur). (= *sirina*)  
 [Given as *Baoris sirius*, Sirius Swift, in Evans, 1932, where *sirina* was treated as the Manipur subspecies, and where *chimdroa* was given as a separate species, *Baoris chimdroa*, Abor Swift]
289. *Caltoris cahira* (Colon Swift)  
*C.c.austeni*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *fallacina*, *onchisa*, *carna*, *cara*)  
*C.c.cahira*: Fairly common in Andamans and rare in C Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Baoris cahira*, Colon Swift, in Evans, 1932, in which subspecies *cara*, from Manipur and Assam, is here given as a synonym of *austeni*, which was considered a separate species, *Baoris austeni*, Austen's Swift, in Evans, 1932]
290. *Caltoris bromus* (Extra-spot Swift)  
*C.b.bromus*: Rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya). (= *reducta*)  
 [*bromus* was considered a W Chinese subspecies of *Baoris cahira*, Colon Swift, in Evans, 1932, and *reducta* as the Bornean subspecies of *Baoris austeni*, Austen's Swift]
291. *Caltoris confusa* (Confusing Swift)  
 Rare in Himalayas, probably at fairly low elevations, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra ("Assam", which may also pertain to Meghalaya or even Nagaland).  
 [Given as *Baoris confusa*, Confusing Swift, in Evans, 1932]
292. *Caltoris cormasa* (Full-stop Swift)  
 Rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya) and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *moolata*, *dravida*)  
 [Given as *Baoris cormasa*, Full Stop Swift, in Evans, 1932, where *moolata* was treated as the regional subspecies]



293. *Caltoris kumara* (Blank Swift)  
*C.k.lanka*: Fairly common in Sri Lanka, in hills above 900m.  
*C.k.kumara*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, S Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to S West Bengal.  
*C.k.moorei*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Baoris kumara*, Blank Swift, in Evans, 1932]
294. *Caltoris tulsi* (Purple Swift)  
*C.t.tulsi*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
 [Given as *Baoris tulsi*, Purple Swift, in Evans, 1932]
295. *Caltoris plebeia* (Tufted Swift)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal to Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya). (= *mormo*)  
 [Given as *Baoris plebeia*, Tufted Swift, in Evans, 1932]
296. *Caltoris philippina* (Philippine Swift)  
*C.p.philippina*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in wet southwestern lowlands and hills up to 900m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Ratnagiri and Pune), and in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa. Very rare in E Himalayas in N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam). (= *seriata*, *belli*)  
 [Given as *Baoris philippina*, Philippine Swift, in Evans, 1932, where *seriata* was treated as the Sri Lanka subspecies and *belli* as the Indian subspecies]
297. *Iton semamora* (Common Wight)  
*I.s.semamora*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east (not recorded in Bhutan but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *adamsoni*)  
 [*barea*, here considered extralimital, was given as the subspecies ranging from Assam to Burma in Evans, 1932]

## Family Papilionidae

### Subfamily Papilioninae

#### Tribe Leptocircini

298. *Lamproptera curius* (White Dragontail)  
*L.c.curius*: Very common in E Himalayas, up to 1800m, in Arunachal Pradesh and in the rest of NE India (west in Assam even to Manas Biosphere Reserve on Bhutan border), and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Leptocircus curius*, White Dragontail, in Evans, 1932]

299. *Lamproptera meges* (Green Dragontail)  
*L.m.indistincta*: Uncommon up to 1500m in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura), including E and SE Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Given as *Leptocircus meges*, Green Dragontail, in Evans, 1932]
300. *Graphium cloanthus* (Glassy Bluebottle)  
*G.c.cloanthus*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura). (= *cloanthulus*)  
 [Given as *Zetides cloanthus*, Glassy Bluebottle, in Evans, 1932]
301. *Graphium sarpedon* (Common Bluebottle)  
*G.s.sirkari*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2800m, from N NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and most of Bangladesh (except southwest), including adjacent S and C West Bengal; accidental in S Haryana (Delhi region). (= *sarpedon*, Auct.)  
 [Subspecies *sirkari*, described by Page and Treadaway in 2013, was included in the nominate subspecies of *Zetides sarpedon*, Common Bluebottle, in Evans, 1932]
302. *Graphium teredon* (Southern Bluebottle)  
 Common in Sri Lanka up to 1800m, especially in southwest, and absent from the north. Common in Peninsular India, up to highest peaks of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat, SE Rajasthan (Aravalli Range), Madhya Pradesh, S Chhattisgarh, and Orissa. (= *thermodusa*)  
 [Given as subspecies *teredon* of *Zetides sarpedon*, Common Bluebottle, in Evans, 1932]
303. *Graphium adonarensis* (Cryptic Bluebottle)  
*G.a.septentrionalis*: Rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Nagaon) and Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).  
 [Indian subspecies described by Page & Treadaway in 2013]
304. *Graphium doson* (Common Jay)  
*G.d.doson*: Common in Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 700m, except in extreme north. (= *jason*, Auct.)  
*G.d.eleius*: Common in Peninsular India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan (Aravalli Range), Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal; a single record from Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh.  
*G.d.axionides*: Common in Himalayas and adjacent plains, up to 1500m, from Kashmir (Jammu) east through Himachal Pradesh (old record from Kangra), N Punjab (south to Amritsar and Patiala), N Haryana (Siwaliks, occasionally south to Delhi), Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. (= *axion*, Auct.)  
 [Given as *Zetides doson*, Common Jay, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *axionides* was given as *axion*, but the latter is preoccupied, *vide* Page & Treadaway, 2014]
305. *Graphium evemon* (Lesser Jay)  
*G.e.albociliatis*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam), including E Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills).  
 [Given as *Zetides evemon*, Lesser Jay, in Evans, 1932]

- [Smetacek & Varshney treat *albociliatis* as a separate species, *G. albociliatis*, Scarce Jay, following Page & Treadaway, 2014]
306. *Graphium eurypylus* (Great Jay)  
*G.e.acheron*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Mizoram), and C and NE Bangladesh. (= *cheronus*, *petina*)  
*G.e.macronius*: Rare in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Zetides eurypylus*, Great Jay, in Evans, 1932]
307. *Graphium chironides* (Veined Jay)  
*G.c.chironides*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Darbhanga district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *chiron*, Auct., *ligyra*)  
 [Given as *Zetides bathycles*, Veined Jay, in Evans, 1932, and as *Graphium bathycles* in Talbot, 1939]
308. *Graphium agamemnon* (Tailed Jay)  
*G.a.menides*: Common in Sri Lanka, all over lowlands and up to 1200m. Common in Peninsular India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat (except Kutch), C Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and S Orissa  
*G.a.agamemnon*: Common in N Eastern Ghats in N Orissa, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal, and in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. (= *rufescens*, *rufoplenus*)  
*G.a.andamana*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
*G.a.decoratus*: Common in Car and C Nicobars.  
*G.a.pulo*: Rare in S Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Zetides agamemnon*, Tailed Jay, in Evans, 1932]
309. *Graphium arycles* (Spotted Jay)  
*G.a.occidentalis*: Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (one specimen only from “Manipur”).  
 [Given as *Zetides arycles*, Spotted Jay, in Evans, 1932, and later as *Graphium arycles arycles*; *occidentalis* was described by Page & Treadaway in 2014]
310. *Graphium macareus* (Lesser Zebra)  
*G.m.indicus*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and N Assam north of Brahmaputra. (= *polynices*)  
*G.m.lioneli*: Fairly common at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur) and in NE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Paranticopsis macareus*, Lesser Zebra, in Evans, 1932]
311. *Graphium xenocles* (Great Zebra)  
*G.x.phrontis*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1000m, from E Uttarakhand (E Kumaon) east through Nepal (only recorded in east), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*G.x.xenocles*: Uncommon, up to 1000m, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), including SE Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *theronus*)  
 [Given as *Paranticopsis xenocles*, Great Zebra, in Evans, 1932, and in Varshney, 2010]

312. *Graphium megarus* (Spotted Zebra)  
*G.m.megarus*: Rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in E Bhutan and W Arunachal Pradesh, in western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Meghalaya), and in NE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Paranticopsis megarus*, Spotted Zebra, in Evans, 1932]
313. *Graphium eurous* (Sixbar Swordtail)  
*G.e.caschmirensis*: Uncommon in W Himalayas, 1200 to 2100m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*G.e.sikkimica*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 600 to 2900m, from extreme E Uttarakhand (E Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland).  
 [Given as *Pathysa eurous*, Sixbar Swordtail, in Evans, 1932]
314. *Graphium mandarinus* (Spectacled Swordtail)  
*G.m.garhwalica*: Rare in W Himalayas in Uttarakhand, where known from both Garhwal (Auli, 2200m) and Kumaon (Sikhar Hill in Bageshwar).  
*G.m.paphus*: Rare in Himalayas, 900 to 2700m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland). (= *glycerion*, Auct.)  
 [Given as *Pathysa glycerion*, Spectacled Swordtail, in Evans, 1932, and as *Graphium glycerion* in Talbot, 1939]
315. *Graphium agetes* (Fourbar Swordtail)  
*G.a.ages*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam and Meghalaya), and NE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Pathysa agetes*, Fourbar Swallowtail, in Evans, 1932]
316. *Graphium nomius* (Spot Swordtail)  
*G.n.nomius*: Locally common in Sri Lanka, in eastern half, up to 900m. Generally common all over India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, S Punjab, and Kashmir) to Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan.  
*G.n.swinhoei*: Rare at low elevations in NE India, just north of Brahmaputra in W Assam and south of it in Meghalaya and Manipur and in SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE and SE, occasionally also in C and SW Bangladesh. (= *pernomius*)  
 [Given as *Pathysa nomius*, Spot Swordtail, in Evans, 1932]
317. *Graphium aristeus* (Chain Swordtail)  
*G.a.anticrates*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan, including NW Assam near Bhutan border (Manas Biosphere Reserve), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Pathysa aristeus*, Chain Swordtail, in Evans, 1932]
318. *Graphium antiphates* (Fivebar Swordtail)  
*G.a.ceylonicus*: Rare and local in Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 900m. (= *antiphanes*)  
*G.a.naira*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa.  
*G.a.pompilius*: Common in N Eastern Ghats from SE Chhattisgarh north through Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal, and in Himalayas, up to 1400m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of

NE India, and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *alcibiades*, Auct., *itamputi*, *nebulosus*, *continentalis*)

[Given as *Pathysa antiphates*, Fivebar Swordtail, in Evans, 1932]

[Smetacek & Varshney, following Larsen, treat *alcibiades* as the SW Indian subspecies (instead of the Javan), thus making *naira* a synonym]

319. *Graphium epaminondas* (Andaman Swordtail)

Fairly common in Andamans. (= *laestrygonum*)

[Given as a subspecies of *Pathysa antiphates*, Fivebar Swordtail, in Evans, 1932, and of *Graphium antiphates* in Talbot, 1939]

[Comment: Varshney placed *macareus*, *xenocles*, and *megarus* in *Paranticopsis*; *eurous* and *glycerion* in *Pazala*; and *agetes*, *nomius*, *aristeus*, *antiphates*, and *epaminondas* in *Pathysa*]

### Tribe Teinopalpini

320. *Teinopalpus imperialis* (Kaiser-i-hind)

*T.i.imperialis*: Rare in Himalayas, 1800 to 3000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *parryae*, *himalaicus*)

[Smetacek & Varshney recognized *himalaicus* as the subspecies ranging from C Nepal to Arunachal Pradesh, restricting *imperialis* to the population occurring in the hills of NE India]

321. *Meandrusa lachinus* (Brown Gorgon)

*M.l.lachinus*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 3000m and very occasionally lower down, in Uttarakhand (Garhwal) and from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *gyas*, Auct., preoccupied)

[Given as *Meandrusa gyas*, Brown Gorgon, in Evans, 1932, and as *Graphium gyas* in Talbot, 1939]

322. *Meandrusa payeni* (Yellow Gorgon)

*M.p.evan*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 2900m but mainly at lower elevations, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam and Meghalaya). (= *evanides*)

[Given as *Graphium payeni*, Yellow Gorgon, in Talbot, 1939]

### Tribe Papilionini

323. *Papilio polymnestor* (Blue Mormon)

*P.p.parinda*: Common in Sri Lanka, all over lowlands and up to 1000m.

*P.p.polymnestor*: Common in Peninsular India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat (north to Kheda district), Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal, and rarely in lower Himalayas, up to 1050m, in C and E Nepal, adjacent N Bihar (Darbhanga district), Sikkim, and N West Bengal, in western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya), and in much of Bangladesh (except southeast).

324. *Papilio memnon* (Great Mormon)

*P.m.agenor*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh, straggling to S West

- Bengal (old record from Barrackpore) and Dhaka (old records). Rare in S Nicobars, and straggler in S Andamans (Ross Island near Port Blair) and Car Nicobar. (= *depelchini*, *phoenix*, *polymnestoroides*, *primigenius*, *androgeus*, *aphrodite*, *phoeniciana*). v. *butlerianus* NR (= *rhetenorina*); v. *alcanor* NR; v. *distantianus*.
325. *Papilio mayo* (Andaman Mormon)  
Fairly common in Andamans. (= *decurio*)
326. *Papilio bootes* (Tailed Redbreast)  
*P.b.janaka*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 900 to 2600m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh. (= *sikkimensis*, *kala*)  
*P.b.bootes*: Rare in western part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, at around 1000 to 1500m, in Meghalaya. (= *echo*)  
*P.b.mixta*: Rare in eastern part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1600 to 2500m, in Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram. (= *mindoni*)
327. *Papilio alcmenor* (Redbreast)  
*P.a.alcmenor*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2800m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *rhetenor*, Auct., *publilius*, *turificator*). v. *albolunata*. v. *leucocelis* NR  
[Treated as the monotypic *Papilio rhetenor* in Evans, 1932]
328. *Papilio protenor* (Spangle)  
*P.p.euprotenor*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura).  
[In Evans, 1932, the population ranging from Kashmir to Kumaon was given as *P.p.protenor*, the range of *euprotenor* then being given as Sikkim to N Burma]
329. *Papilio elephenor* (Yellow-crested Spangle)  
Very rare in E Himalayas in N West Bengal (Jayanti in Buxa TR), NW Assam near Bhutan border (Ripu-Chirang WS and Ultapani), and W Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke TR), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh (Lawachara NP).  
[Given as the nominate subspecies of *P. elephenor*, Yellow-crested Spangle, in Evans, 1932]
330. *Papilio bianor* (Common Peacock)  
*P.b.polyctor*: Common in W Himalayas, 500 to 2800m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral and south to Peshawar), S Gilgit, and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad-Rawalpindi region) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *peeroza*)  
*P.b.ganesa*: Common in Himalayas, 200 to 2400m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*P.b.gladiator*: Common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, from foot of hills up to 2100m (not recorded Tripura). (= *triumphator*)  
[Given as *P. polyctor*, Common Peacock, in Evans, 1932, where two subspecies were recognized: *polyctor*, with same range, and *ganesa*, with range Sikkim to N Burma]
331. *Papilio paris* (Paris Peacock)  
*P.p.tamilana*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 2400m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur, and also recorded in Raigad). – Tamil Peacock  
*P.p.paris*: Fairly common in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu north through Andhra

- Pradesh to Orissa, and common in Himalayas, up to 2850m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE Bangladesh. (= *decorosa*, *splendorifer*) – Paris Peacock
332. *Papilio arcturus* (Blue Peacock)  
*P.a.arius*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, 750 to 3000m, from N NWFP (Swat and Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*P.a.arcturus*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 3200m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *privatus*, *dawna*)
333. *Papilio krishna* (Krishna Peacock)  
*P.k.krishna*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 900 to 2900 and even 3500m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*P.k.manipuri*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2500m, in Assam (Cachar hills), Nagaland, and Manipur.  
[*manipuri* was described by Tytler in 1939]
334. *Papilio crino* (Common Banded Peacock)  
Common in Sri Lanka, all over lowlands and up to 600m. Locally fairly common in S Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (north to Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur), in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from S and E Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal; accidental in Telangana (Secunderabad). v. *montanus*.
335. *Papilio buddha* (Malabar Banded Peacock)  
Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Kolhapur and Ratnagiri, and an old record from Matheran Hill in Raigad).
336. *Papilio palinurus* (Burmese Banded Peacock)  
*P.p.palinurus*: Very rare at low elevations in SE West Bengal (Chintamani Kar Bird Sanctuary, migrant?) and SE Bangladesh (Chittagong area)
337. *Papilio dravidarum* (Malabar Raven)  
Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg).
338. *Papilio castor* (Common Raven)  
*P.c.polias*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1400m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, including Assam north of Brahmaputra.  
*P.c.castor*: Fairly common at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram), including SE Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *mesites*)
339. *Papilio helenus* (Red Helen)  
*P.h.mooreanus*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in wet southwestern lowlands and hills up to 1800m.  
*P.h.daksha*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in Eastern Ghats in S and E Tamilnadu, SE Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.  
*P.h.helenus*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2300m, from Uttarakhand east through

- Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *rufatus*)
340. *Papilio nephelus* (Yellow Helen)  
*P.n.chaon*: Fairly common in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, and common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *ducenarius*, *leucacantha*, *paraphanta*)  
 [Given as *Papilio chaon*, Yellow Helen, in Evans, 1932]
341. *Papilio prexaspes* (Andaman Helen)  
*P.p.andamanicus*: Uncommon in Andamans.  
 [Given as *P. fuscus andamanicus*, Andaman Helen, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1939]
342. *Papilio polytes* (Common Mormon)  
*P.p.romulus*: Very common all over Sri Lanka, up to the highest elevations. Common to very common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2200m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Fairly common at lower elevations in Pakistan in Sind, Punjab, and NWFP (south to Kohat), north to Himalayan foothills, up to 1200m, from Swat to Murree. (= *pammon*, Auct., *sakontala*, *walkeri*, *astreans*, *cyroides*, *rubida*, *ceylanicus*) – v. *cyrus* R, *stichius* VC  
*P.p.stichioides*: Common in Andamans.  
*P.p.nikobarus*: Common in Nicobars.
343. *Papilio liomedon* (Malabar Banded Swallowtail)  
 Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1050m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa.  
 [Treated as subspecies *P. demolion liomedon*, Malabar Banded Swallowtail, of *P. demolion*, Banded Swallowtail, in Evans, 1932]
344. *Papilio demoleus* (Lime Butterfly)  
*P.d.demoleus*: Common in Sri Lanka, all over lowlands and up to 1200m. Very common all over India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, locally up to 2300m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Common also all over Pakistan at lower elevations (in Baluchistan only in NE, up to 1000m), north into Himalayan valleys, up to 1500m, from Chitral to Murree. Vagrant in Andamans. (= *erithonius*, *demoleinus*)
345. *Papilio alexanor* (Baluchi Yellow Swallowtail)  
*P.a.hazarajatica*: Very rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2400m.  
 [Given as *P. alexanor alexanor*, Baluchi Yellow Swallowtail, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1939, and later as *P.a.orientalis*]
346. *Papilio machaon* (Common Yellow Swallowtail)  
*P.m.centralis*: Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1950 to 2400m, and in S NWFP in Waziristan, 1200m.  
*P.m.asiaticus*: Common in Himalayas, from foothills up to 3700m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), S Gilgit-Baltistan, and NW Punjab (Attock region to Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *chitralensis*, *pendjabensis*, *sculda*)  
*P.m.ladakensis*: Common at high elevations in Transhimalayan region, 2700 to 4350m, from extreme N NWFP (Pamirs in N Chitral) and most of Gilgit and Baltistan



- in Pakistan east through Ladakh to N Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul and Spiti).  
*P.m.emihippocrates*: Common across Nepal, 950 to 1950m (related to *asiaticus*).  
*P.m.rinpoche*: Common across Nepal, 1750 to 4550m (related to *ladakensis*).  
*P.m.hookeri*: Common at higher elevations in Himalayas, 2500 to 4800m, from Sikkim east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh. (= *sikkimensis*, Moore, 1884, and Auct., antedated by *Papilio sikkimensis*, Wood-Mason, 1882, a synonym of *P. janaka*)  
*P.m.suroia*: Fairly common at higher elevations in hills of NE India (Nagaland and Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
[Evans, 1932, listed only four subspecies: *centralis*, *asiatica*, *sikkimensis*, and *verity*, the latter now confined to Burma; *ladakensis* was treated as a synonym of *asiatica*; *emihippocrates*, *rinpoche*, and *suroia* were not considered]
347. *Papilio xuthus* (Chinese Yellow Swallowtail)  
*P.x.xuthus*: Very rare in E Himalayas, 1400 to 2000m, in E Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills). (= *xuthulus*)
348. *Papilio agestor* (Tawny Mime)  
*P.a.govindra*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 350 to 2700m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Haryana (Kalesar WS) and Uttarakhand to W Nepal. (= *chiraghshahi*)  
*P.a.agestor*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 600 to 2700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam in Barail Range, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *cresconius*, *senchalus*)  
[Given as *Chilasa agestor*, Tawny Mime, in Evans, 1932, which did not include *chiraghshahi*, described by Bang-Haas in 1933]
349. *Papilio epycides* (Lesser Mime)  
*P.e.epycides*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland).  
[Given as *Chilasa epycides*, Lesser Mime, in Evans, 1932]
350. *Papilio slateri* (Blue-striped Mime)  
*P.s.slateri*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 2200m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh. (= *jaintinus*)  
[Given as *Chilasa slateri*, Blue-striped Mime, in Evans, 1932]
351. *Papilio paradoxa* (Great Blue Mime)  
*P.p.telearchus*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 900m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh. v. *danisepa*  
[Given as *Chilasa paradoxa*, Great Blue Mime, in Evans, 1932]
352. *Papilio clytia* (Common Mime)  
*P.c.lankeswara*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 1500m. (= *clytioides*) v. *dissimila*  
*P.c.clytia*: Fairly common in much of India (though rare on Deccan Plateau), up to 2400m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, E and N Haryana, and to Himalayas, up to 2500m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and N Punjab (south to Rawalpindi and rarely to Lahore) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. (= *papone*, *casyapa*, *lanata*) v. *dissimilis* (S India to NW

Himalayas) NR; v. *dissimillima* (NE India to Burma) NR; v. *commixtus* (Sikkim and Assam) VR

*P.c.flavolimbatus*: Uncommon in Andamans.

[Given as *Chilasa clytia*, Common Mime, in Evans, 1932]

[Comment: Varshney placed *agestor*, *epycides*, *slateri*, *paradoxa*, and *clytia* in genus *Chilasa*]

### Tribe Troidini

353. *Atrophaneura aidoneus* (Lesser Batwing)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE Bangladesh. (= *erioleuca*)  
[Given as *Tros aidoneus*, Lesser Batwing, in Evans, 1932]
354. *Atrophaneura varuna* (Common Batwing)  
*A.v.astorion*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N Bihar (Darbhanga), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Tros varuna*, Common Batwing, in Evans, 1932]
355. *Atrophaneura sycorax* (Whitehead Batwing)  
*A.s.egertoni*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (SW Assam in Rani-Garbhangha Reserve Forest).  
[Given as *Tros sycorax*, Whitehead Batwing, in Evans, 1932]
356. *Losaria coon* (Common Clubtail)  
*L.c.cacharensis*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, up to 900m, in Arunachal Pradesh (East Kameng), in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Cachar), Meghalaya, and Manipur, and in SE Bangladesh.  
*L.c.sambilanga*: Very rare in Nicobars (Great Nicobar).  
[Given as *Tros coon*, Common Clubtail, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura coon*]
357. *Losaria rhodifer* (Andaman Clubtail)  
Fairly common in Andamans.  
[Given as *Tros rhodifer*, Andaman Clubtail, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura rhodifer*]
358. *Pachliopta jophon* (Ceylon Rose)  
Rare in Sri Lanka, in wet southwestern region, up to 1200m.  
[Given as *Tros jophon jophon*, Ceylon Rose, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura jophon*]
359. *Pachliopta pandiyana* (Malabar Rose)  
Fairly common (less so in northern part of range) in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg; ?Pune).  
[Given as *Tros jophon pandiyana*, Malabar Rose, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura pandiyana*]
360. *Pachliopta hector* (Crimson Rose)  
Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 600m. Common in Peninsular India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E and C Gujarat (west to Gir Forest), SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, S West Bengal, SW and SE Bangladesh, and W Assam (Guwahati region), and into lower Himalayan foothills in N West Bengal and W and C Bhutan; recently

- also recorded in NW India, in N and S Haryana and in Uttarakhand (Dehradun in Garhwal and Naukuchiatal in Kumaon). Very rare, possibly vagrant, in Andamans. [Given as *Tros Hector*, Crimson Rose, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura Hector*]
361. *Pachliopta aristolochiae* (Common Rose)  
*P.a.ceylonica*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 1200m.  
*P.a.aristolochiae*: Generally common to very common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Punjab and Himalayas, locally up to 2500m, from Himachal Pradesh east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. In Pakistan common at lower elevations in Sind and S Punjab (north rarely to Lahore region), with one record from Baluchistan (Zhub, 1400m). v *diphilus* NR  
*P.a.goniopeltis*: Common in Andamans.  
*P.a.sawi*: Common in Car Nicobar.  
*P.a.camorta*: Locally common in C Nicobars.  
*P.a.kondulana*: Uncommon in S Nicobars.  
[Given as *Tros aristolochiae*, Common Rose, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura aristolochiae*]
362. *Byasa latreillei* (Rose Windmill)  
*B.l.latreillei*: Rare in Himalayas, 950 to 2800m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh. (= *minereus*)  
*B.l.kabrua*: Rare in higher hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2500m, in S Nagaland and Manipur. (= *ticona*)  
[Given as *Tros latreillei*, Rose Windmill, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura latreillei*]
363. *Byasa polla* (De Nicéville's Windmill)  
Rare in E Himalayas, 1200 to 2400m, in E Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
[Given as *Tros polla*, DeNicéville's Windmill, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura polla*]
364. *Byasa nevillei* (Nevill's Windmill)  
Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Silchar in Cachar) and Meghalaya (below Cherrapunji). (= *chentsong*)  
[Given as *Tros nevillei*, Nevill's Windmill, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura nevillei*]
365. *Byasa polyeuctes* (Common Windmill)  
*B.p.letincius*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, 350 to 3300m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad-Rawalpindi region) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to Nepal. (= *philoxenus*, Auct., preoccupied, *punchi*)  
*B.p.polyeuctes*: Common in Himalayas, up to 3000m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram). (= *hostilius*)  
[Given as *Tros philoxenus*, Common Windmill, in Evans, 1932, with subspecies *philoxenus* and *polyeuctes*, and as *Atrophaneura philoxenus* in Talbot, 1939, who added subspecies *punchi* from W Kashmir. Recently often given as *Atrophaneura polyeuctes*]
366. *Byasa dasarada* (Great Windmill)  
*B.d.ravana*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, 500 to 3000m, from NE NWFP (Hazara)

- in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to Nepal.  
*B.d.dasarada*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
 [Given as *Tros dasarada*, Great Windmill, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura dasarada*]
367. *Byasa crassipes* (Black Windmill)  
 Very rare in eastern part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1000m, in Nagaland and Manipur, including SE Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Given as *Tros crassipes*, Black Windmill, in Evans, 1932, and recently often as *Atrophaneura crassipes*]
368. *Byasa plutonius* (Chinese Windmill)  
*B.p.pembertoni*: Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2750m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim to Bhutan. – Pemberton's Chinese Windmill  
*B.p.tyleri*: Rare in higher hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur). (= *impediens*) – Tytler's Chinese Windmill  
 [Given as *Tros alcinous*, Chinese Windmill, with subspecies *Tros alcinous pembertoni*, Pemberton's Chinese Windmill, and *Tros alcinous tyleri*, Tytler's Chinese Windmill; recently often given as *Atrophaneura plutonius*]
369. *Troides helena* (Common Birdwing)  
*T.h.cerberus*: Uncommon in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and in Himalayas, up to 1400m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. v. *eumagos* (= *azelia*, *gypsothelia*)  
*T.h.heliconoides*: Fairly common in Andamans. v. *aphnea* NR (= *rhyparia*)  
*T.h.ferrari*: Rare in S Nicobars.
370. *Troides minos* (Malabar Birdwing)  
 Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Raigad and Pune), but probably only a straggler in northernmost parts of range, and in S Eastern Ghats in S and E Tamilnadu, SE Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.  
 [Given as a subspecies of *T. helena*, Common Birdwing, in Evans, 1932]
371. *Troides darsius* (Ceylon Birdwing)  
 Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1800m. v. *cambyses*.  
 [Given as a subspecies of *T. helena*, Common Birdwing, in Evans, 1932]
372. *Troides aeacus* (Golden Birdwing)  
*T.a.aeacus*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N Bihar (Darbhanga district), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *rhadamanthus*, Auct.)

## Subfamily Parnassiinae

### Tribe Parnassini

373. *Hypermnestra helios* (Desert Apollo)  
*H.h.balucha*: Rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1000 to 2000m.
374. *Parnassius actius* (Pale Keeled Apollo)  
*P.a.sulla*: Rare at high elevations, 3500 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N

- Chitral at Shandur and Baroghil passes) and W Gilgit (W Ghizer at Chumarkan Pass).  
*P.a.catilina*: Uncommon at very high elevations, 4600 to 5000m, in N Pakistan in Gilgit (Gilgit and Hunza).  
*P.a.yelyangi*: Uncommon at high elevations, 4000 to 5300m, in S Baltistan (Deosai Plains) in Pakistan and in W Ladakh (Great Himalaya and Zaskar Mountains) in India.  
*P.a.lahulensis*: Rare at high elevations in Himachal Pradesh (NW Lahaul and Spiti at Baralacha Pass, 5300 m).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932]
375. *Parnassius jacquemontii* (Keeled Apollo)  
*P.j.chitralensis*: Uncommon at high elevations, 2800 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral).  
*P.j.shandura*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3600 to 4800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral) and N Gilgit (Hunza). (= *baroghila*, *hunzaica*)  
*P.j.nirius*: Uncommon at high elevations, 4100 to 5000m, in S Baltistan in Pakistan and in Ladakh (Zaskar Mountains and C Ladakh) in India.  
*P.j.jacquemontii*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3000 to 5400m, from Kashmir and W Ladakh (Great Himalaya and NW Zaskar Mountains) east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *kangraensis*, *himalayensis*, *rhodius*, *enderleini*, *strandii*) [*baroghila* and *hunzaica* were treated as subspecies of *P. tianschanica*, from Baroghil Pass and Hunza, respectively, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *shandura* was not included, though it was in the index referring to this species, so he probably considered it a synonym of *chitralensis*; *nirius* was also not in Evans, 1932]
376. *Parnassius tianschanica* (Large Keeled Apollo)  
*P.t.binghami*: Rare at high elevations, 3300 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral).  
*P.t.gilgitensis*: Rare at high elevations, 3500 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (west to Shandur Pass).  
 [Neither was in Evans, 1932]
377. *Parnassius epaphus* (Common Red Apollo)  
*P.e.hinducucica*: Fairly common at very high elevations, 4400 to 5600m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (extreme N Chitral).  
*P.e.epicus*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3500 to 4800m, in N Pakistan in most of Gilgit.  
*P.e.epaphus*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3600 to 5600m, from SE Gilgit (Astor) and Baltistan in Pakistan east through Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to far W Nepal. (= *sculptor*, *subtilis*, *rienki*, *gyaella*, *cachemiriensis*, *bashahricus*, *hillensis*)  
*P.e.chiddii*: Rare at high elevations in W Nepal (Mugu region).  
*P.e.capdevillei*: Rare at high elevations, 3900 to 4700m, in WC Nepal (Dhaulagiri region).  
*P.e.robertsi*: Rare at high elevations, 3900 to 5200m, in C Nepal (Annapurna region).  
*P.e.boschmai*: Rare at high elevations in EC Nepal (Everest region).  
*P.e.sikkimensis*: Fairly common at high elevations, 4200 to 5400m, in far E Nepal and Sikkim.  
*P.e.phariensis*: Rare at high elevations, 3400 to 4200m, in W Bhutan (east to Wangdue Phodrang).  
 [Evans, 1932, recognized only two subspecies, viz. *nirius* and *sikkimensis*; *cachemiriensis* was considered a synonym of *nirius*, but has precedence; *hillensis* was considered a synonym of *nirius*; the others were not included]

378. *Parnassius dongalaica* (Tytler's Apollo)  
*P.d.dongalaica*: Very rare in N Sikkim, where known from only one old specimen taken on Dongka La at about 4800m.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932]
379. *Parnassius hardwickii* (Common Blue Apollo)  
*P.h.hardwickii*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2400 to 4700m, in Himalayas and Transhimalayas from N NWFP (Chitral, Swat, Mansehra, and Hazara) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir and W Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, and Sikkim to Bhutan. (= *charino*, *otos*, *natuposterior*, *punjabensis*, *baltistani*, *albicans*, *afer*, *parva*, *viridicans*)  
 [The Sikkim subspecies was given as *viridicans* in Evans, 1932]
380. *Parnassius hunnyngtoni* (Hannyngton's Apollo)  
 Very rare at high elevations, 4500 to 5100m, in N Sikkim and W Bhutan.  
 [Given as *P. hannyngtoni*, Hannyngton's Apollo, in Evans, 1932]
381. *Parnassius acco* (Varnished Apollo)  
*P.a.acco*: Rare at high elevations, 4000 to 5700m, from N Baltistan (Karakoram Range) in Pakistan east through Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh (not recorded from Uttarakhand, but doubtless occurs) to C Nepal (Annapurna). (= *transhimalayensis*, *tagalangi*, *hampsoni*, *baltorana*, *pundjabensis*)  
*P.a.gemmifer*: Very rare at high elevations, 5100 to 5700m, in N Sikkim. (= *krausei*)  
 [Subspecies *gemmifer* may also be a synonym of *P.a.acco*]
382. *Parnassius cephalus* (Dusky Apollo)  
*P.c.mraceki*: Very rare at very high elevations, 5000 to 5300 m, in W Nepal (Fejang Pass).  
*P.c.horii*: Rare at high elevations, 4400 to 5300m, in WC Nepal (Dolpa, Mustang, and Manang districts).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932]
383. *Parnassius maharaja* (Rupshu Apollo)  
*P.m.maharaja*: Rare at very high elevations, 4900 to 5700m, in C and NE Ladakh. (= *erici*)  
 [Not in Evans, 1932]
384. *Parnassius staudingeri* (Karakoram Banded Apollo)  
*P.s.chitralica*: Rare at high elevations, 3100 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and adjacent W Gilgit (W Ghizer at Chumarkan Pass).  
*P.s.tytlerianus*: Very rare at high elevations in N Pakistan in W Gilgit (Yasin in Ghizer).  
*P.s.hunza*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3600 to 4950m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Hunza-Nagar).  
*P.s.affinis*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3300 to 4500m, in N Pakistan in C and SE Gilgit (Gilgit, Astor) and S Baltistan (Deosai Plateau).  
*P.s.shigarensis*: Fairly common at high elevations, at about 4500m, in N Pakistan in NC Baltistan (Baltoro Mountains).  
*P.s.workmani*: Fairly common at very high elevations, at about 5800m, in N Pakistan in NE Baltistan (Saltoro Glacier).  
*P.s.mamaievi*: Uncommon at high elevations, 4000 to 5500m, in Ladakh (N and C parts of Zaskar, Ladakh, and Karakoram mountains, and N Rupshu) and N Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul and Spiti).  
 [Quite different from Evans, 1932, where this, *stoliczkanus*, and *acdestis* were included in *P. delphius*, in which Evans, 1932, included only 9 subspecies in all]

385. *Parnassius stenosemus* (Pir Panjal Banded Apollo)  
*P.s.rileyi*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3500 to 4500m, in N Pakistan in S Gilgit (S Ghizer, Astor, and S Gilgit).  
*P.s.atkinsoni*: Rare at high elevations, 3500 to 4200m, in E Gilgit (Haramosh Mountains) and Baltistan in Pakistan, and in Kashmir (Pir Panjal) and NW Ladakh in India. (= *zogilaica*)  
*P.s.stenosemus*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3800 to 5300m, in W and S Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh (Chamba and Lahaul and Spiti). (= *divinus*, *pensi*, *mulkilensis*, *nadiae*)  
*P.s.kumaonensis*: Very rare at high elevations in N Kumaon, where known only from an old specimen taken at “Shillung”, at 3750m.  
*P.s.nobuko*: Very rare at high elevations in far W Nepal (Darchula).  
[Not in Evans, 1932, where included in *P. delphius*]
386. *Parnassius stoliczkanus* (Ladakh Banded Apollo)  
*P.s.nicevillei*: Fairly common at high elevations, 4050 to 4500m, in N Pakistan in E Gilgit (Burzil Pass) (= *cardinalina*)  
*P.s.davidi*: Fairly common at high elevations, around 3500m, in N Pakistan in much of S and C Baltistan.  
*P.s.stoliczkanus*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3500 to 5500m, in most of Ladakh and in Himachal Pradesh. (= *beate*, *gracilis*, *parangensis*, *tenuis*, *thomas*, *obliterata*, *zanskarica*, *spitiensis*)  
*P.s.florencae*: Very rare at high elevations, around 4500m, in Uttarakhand. (= *nandadevinensis*)  
*P.s.harutai*: Very rare at high elevations, 4500m, in W Nepal (Mahakali district).  
[Quite different from Evans, 1932, where *stoliczkanus* was included as a subspecies in *P. delphius*, Banded Apollo]  
[Comment: Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, give *nicevillei* and *davidi* as synonyms of *P. stenosemus atkinsoni*; however, they list specimens from Bura Deosai, of the type series of *davidi*, as *P.s.stoliczkanus*, which seems like a contradiction]
387. *Parnassius accestis* (Banded Apollo)  
*P.a.rupshuana*: Rare at high elevations, 4000 to 5600m, from C Ladakh east through Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul and Spiti) (not recorded from Uttarakhand, but should occur) to W Nepal (Dolpa – subspecies?). (= *ladakensis*, *takedai*)  
*P.a.laurentii*: Rare at high elevations, 4150 to 4550m, in WC Nepal (N Mustang).  
*P.a.marki*: Rare at high elevations, 3350 to 5400m, in C Nepal (S Mustang and Manang).  
*P.a.katsuhikoi*: Rare at high elevations in C Nepal (Gorkha).  
*P.a.whitei*: Rare at very high elevations, 4800 to 5700m, in E Nepal and W Sikkim. (= *horikatsuhikoi*, *macdonaldi*)  
*P.a.lucifer*: Rare at very high elevations in far N Sikkim (Gyamthona, 4950m).  
*P.a.lampidius*: Rare at very high elevations, 5100 to 5700m, in E Sikkim and W Bhutan. (= *pundit*)  
[Basically given as *P. delphius*, Banded Apollo, in Evans, 1932, but with quite some changes]
388. *Parnassius simo* (Black-edged Apollo)  
*P.s.lorimeri*: Fairly common at high elevations, 4200 to 5100m, in N Pakistan in N and C Gilgit (Ghizer, Hunza, Gilgit)  
*P.s.colosseus*: Fairly common at high elevations, 4050 to 4500m, in N Pakistan in N Baltistan (Saltoro and Baltora Mountains in Karakoram Range).  
*P.s.simo*: Fairly common at high elevations, 4000 to 5700m, from SE Gilgit (Astor)

- and S Baltistan in Pakistan east through Ladakh and adjacent Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal. (= *ganymedes*, *chenrezi*, *kangruensis*, *lanaki*, *saserensis*, *zarraensis*, *simonides*, *simoides*, *peteri*)  
*P.s.acconus*: Rare at high elevations, 4800 to 5700m, in E Nepal and Sikkim. (= *moelleri*, *kangchenus*, *kanoi*)  
 [Evans, 1932, recognized only two subspecies, *simo* and *acconus*, but included five synonyms under *simo*: *simonides*, *lorimeri*, *confusus*, *peteri*, *simoides*]
389. *Parnassius charltonius* (Regal Apollo)  
*P.c.ducalis*: Uncommon at high elevations, 2800 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral). (= *robertjan*, *parnassiomimus*, *occidentalis*)  
*P.c.deckerty*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3000 to 5400m, in N Pakistan in Gilgit and Baltistan, and in much of Ladakh (except west). (= *chrysopicta*, *eisnerianus*, *ella*, *otto*, *mendica*, *atroguttata*)  
*P.c.serenissimus*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3500 to 5100m, in extrema NE NWFP (Babusar Pass in N Mansehra) in Pakistan, and in India in Kashmir (Pir Panjal), W Ladakh, and immediately adjacent part of Himachal Pradesh (Baralacha Pass). (= *haudei*, *sakai*, *flaugeri*)  
*P.c.bryki*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3600 to 5100m, in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. (= *amabilis*, *basharianus*, *gehleni*)  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, where the following were considered synonyms: *atrogutta*, *haudei*, *occidentalis*, *bryki*, *deckerti*, *ducalis*]
390. *Parnassius inopinatus* (Safed Koh Apollo)  
 Very rare at high elevations, 2800 to 3200m, in Pakistan in NWFP (Safed Koh in Kurram Agency).  
 [Comment: Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, ascribe the Pakistan record to subspecies *muetingi*]
391. *Parnassius loxias* (Stately Apollo)  
*P.l.loxias*: Very rare at high elevations, about 4700m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (N Hunza at Kunjerab Pass)  
 [Comment: According to Tshikolovets & Pagès, the local subspecies is *raskemensis*]
392. *Parnassius imperator* (Imperial Apollo)  
*P.i.augustus*: Very rare at high elevations in Sikkim (Tungu, 4500 to 4800m) and N West Bengal (Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, 2600m).

### Tribe Zerynthini

393. *Bhutanitis lidderdalii* (Bhutan Glory)  
*B.l.lidderdalii*: Rare to locally common in E Himalayas, 1500 to 3200m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal (east of Teesta Valley) east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
 [Given as *Armandia lidderdalii*, Bhutan Glory, in Evans, 1932]
394. *Bhutanitis ludlowi* (Ludlow's Bhutan Glory)  
 Rare in E Himalayas, 1700 to 2600 m, in E Bhutan (Trashiyangtse Valley) and W Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng district).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Gabriel in 1942]



## Family Pieridae

### Subfamily Pierinae

#### Tribe Pierini

395. *Aporia nabellica* (Dusky Blackvein)  
*A.n.hesba*: Very rare in N Pakistan, 2300-3300m, in N NWFP (Chitral and Swat).  
*A.n.nabellica*: Rare in Himalayas, 2400 to 3900m, from NE NWFP (Lower Kaghan Valley in Mansehra district) and S Baltistan (Deosai) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *ferrari*)
396. *Aporia harrietae* (Bhutan Blackvein)  
*A.h.harrietae*: Locally common in E Himalayas, 2200 to 3000m, in Bhutan and W Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng).  
*A.h.baileyi*: Locally common in E Himalayas, 2050 to 2700m, in E Arunachal Pradesh (Lower Dibang Valley), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland (near Jakama)
397. *Aporia agathon* (Great Blackvein)  
*A.a.phryxe*: Common in Himalayas, 600 to 3000m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to C Nepal. (= *caphusa*, *ariaca*)  
*A.a.agathon*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1500 to 3000m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland).  
[*ariaca* was considered a synonym of *caphusa* in Evans, 1932, but a separate subspecies in Talbot, 1939, from “Kumaon, chiefly from Naini Tal”, with *caphusa* then given with Garhwal as range]
398. *Aporia leucodice* (Himalayan Blackvein)  
*A.l.belucha*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2400m, and in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 1800 to 3600m, in N NWFP (Chitral and Swat), Gilgit, and S Baltistan in Pakistan, and in NE Kashmir and NW Ladakh in India. (= *leechii*, *sorex*) – Baluchi Blackvein  
*A.l.soracta*: Common in Himalayas, 600 to 4200m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad-Rawalpindi region) in Pakistan east through SE Kashmir, C Ladakh, and Himachal Pradesh to W Uttarakhand (Garhwal). (= *denigrata*)  
*A.l.sara*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1800 to 2700m in E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) and W Nepal.  
[*belucha* was given as *balucha* in Evans, 1932, and Talbot, 1939]  
[Comment: *agathon* and *leucodice* are alternatively placed in genus *Metaporis*]
399. *Mesapia peloria* (Tibet Blackvein)  
*M.p.peloria*: Common at high elevations, 3750 to 4800m, in NE Uttarakhand (N Kumaon), C Nepal (Mustang and Manang districts), and N Bhutan.  
[Given as *Aporia peloria*, Tibet Blackvein, in Evans, 1932]
400. *Baltia shawii* (Shaw's Dwarf)  
*B.s.baitalensis*: Very rare at high elevations, about 3900m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral).  
*B.s.shawii*: Rare at high elevations, 4500 to 5400m, in N Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan and in NE Ladakh in India.  
[Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1939]

401. *Baltia butleri* (Butler's Dwarf)  
*B.b.butleri*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3800 to 5400m, from N Baltistan (Karakoram range) in Pakistan east through Ladakh (except northwest), Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand (Kumaon) to C Nepal (east to Annapurna).
402. *Baltia sikkima* (Sikkim Dwarf)  
 Very rare at high elevations, 3600 to 5100m, in N Sikkim.  
 [Given as a subspecies of *B. butleri*, Butler's Dwarf, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1939]
403. *Pieris brassicae* (Large Cabbage White)  
*P.b.nepalensis*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan at 1500 to 2400m, and very common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, up to 4500m, from NWFP (all over), NW Punjab, and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, descending to plains south of Himalayas in winter to as far as Sind in Pakistan, and in India to Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and all over NE India, and to NE Bangladesh. (= *nipalensis*)  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932]
404. *Pieris melete* (Grey-veined White)  
*P.m.ajaka*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1700 to 3300m, from N NWFP (Swat, Hazara, and Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal. (= *ajanta*)  
*P.m.melaina*: Common in Himalayas, 1100 to 3200m, from Sikkim east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and all over hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (where comes lower, down to 250m). (= *montana*, *australis*)  
 [Given as *Pieris napi*, Greenvein White, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1939, where *montana* was treated as a separate subspecies, *melaina* then being confined to "Chumbi Valley, Sikkim, high elevations"]
405. *Pieris rapae* (Small Cabbage White)  
*P.r.rapae*: Common in Pakistan all over Baluchistan above 1200m and through much of NWFP to Chitral (up to 4200m) and Swat, in NW Punjab (south to Taxila), and in Transhimalayas at 1500 to 4200m in Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan and in India in N Kashmir and N and C Ladakh. Some specimens from further south may have arrived there accidentally, as already noted long ago by Swinhoe at Mhow in Madhya Pradesh. (= *iranica*, Auct., *meleager*)  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, and as *P. rapae iranica* in Talbot, 1939; *meleager* is a replacement name for *iranica*, preoccupied]
406. *Pieris naganum* (Naga White)  
*P.n.naganum*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland, 900m), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Nampapha NP).  
 [Sometimes placed in the genus *Talbotia*]
407. *Pieris canidia* (Indian Cabbage White)  
*P.c.canis*: Common at high elevations in S Western Ghats, above 1500m, in Kerala (High Range, north to Wayanad) and W Tamilnadu (Anaimalai, Palni, and Nilgiri Hills). Migrants have been recorded in E Karnataka, E Tamilnadu, and W Maharashtra. On the other hand, as the butterfly has adapted well to agricultural areas, plains specimens may have been brought there, as Larsen suspected, as pupae attached to agricultural products.  
*P.c.indica*: Common in Pakistan from N Baluchistan (Shinghar Range in Zhob at 2400m) through most of NWFP, and very common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas,

- up to 4500m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), S Gilgit-Baltistan, and NW Punjab east through Kashmir and NW and C Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, descending to plains adjoining Himalayas in winter to as far as Lahore in Pakistan, and in India to Rajasthan, NE Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and N Orissa, occasionally even to NE Maharashtra, NE Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh, and to the whole of NE India and all over Bangladesh.
408. *Pieris deota* (Kashmir White)  
Rare in Transhimalayan region, 3000 to 5300m, in N Gilgit (Hunza) and N Baltistan in Pakistan and in NE Kashmir (Zoji La area) and most of Ladakh in India.
409. *Pieris extensa* (Bhutan White)  
*P.e.bhutya*: Rare in E Himalayas, 2300 to 3000m, in Bhutan (Gasa, Mongar, and Trashiyangtse districts) and W Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Talbot in 1939]
410. *Pieris krueperi* (Green-banded White)  
*P.k.devta*: Rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1950 to 2400m, and uncommon in Transhimalayas, 1950 to 3600m, in N NWFP (Chitral) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan, and in N and C Ladakh in India.
411. *Pieris dubernardi* (Chumbi White)  
*P.d.chumbiensis*: Rare at high elevations, around 4050m, in far N Sikkim (Tibet frontier region).  
[Varshney placed this in *Synchloe*; lately placed in the genus *Sinopieris*]
412. *Pontia sherpae* (Sherpa Bath White)  
Rare at high elevations, 3750 to 4800m, in Himalayas of C Nepal (Mustang and Manang districts).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described in 1979, and lately placed in the genus *Sinopieris*]
413. *Pontia callidice* (Lofty Bath White)  
*P.c.kalora*: Fairly common at fairly high elevations, 2700 to 5600m, in C NWFP (Safed Koh) and from N NWFP (Chitral) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to far W Nepal. (= *magnomaculata*)  
[Given as *Pieris callidice kalora*, Lofty Bath White, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1939; Varshney placed this in *Synchloe*]
414. *Pontia daplidice* (Bath White)  
*P.d.moorei*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 1500m, rare in S and C NWFP, and common again in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 350 to 4300m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), NW Punjab (south to Attock and Islamabad-Rawalpindi region), and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir and W and C Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan (including adjacent NW Assam) to W Arunachal Pradesh (West and East Kameng districts), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
[Given as *Pieris daplidice*, Bath White, in Evans, 1932]
415. *Pontia glauconome* (Desert Bath White)  
*P.g.iranica*: Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1500 to 2400m, rare in S and C NWFP and NW Punjab (Attock and Rawalpindi regions), and again more common in N NWFP (Chitral), up to 2700m. Also recorded in Kashmir and in Uttarakhand in both Garhwal (Mussoorie) and Kumaon (Bhimtal), where apparently wanderers. (= *vipasa*)

- [Given as monotypic *Pieris glauconome*, Desert Bath White, in Evans, 1932, and as *Pontia glauconome* in Talbot, 1939, both times with *iranica* as a synonym]
416. *Pontia chloridice* (Lesser Bath White)  
*P.c.alpina*: Rare in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2400m, in N NWFP (Chitral), 1450 to 3600m, in N Punjab (Attock, 800m), and in Transhimalayas, 2100 to 4350m in Gilgit and Baltistan in Pakistan, and in Ladakh and Uttarakhand (Garhwal) in India.  
 [Given as *Pieris chloridice*, Lesser Bath White, in Evans, 1932, where *alpina* was treated as a synonym, and it is now often again considered monotypic]
417. *Belenois aurota* (Pioneer)  
*B.a.taprobana*: Common in Sri Lanka, mainly in drier zones, but may occur anywhere when migrating. (= *fervidior*)  
*B.a.aurota*: Generally common all over India (except most of Northeast), mainly in less humid areas and up to 2400m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, locally up to 3000m and even higher on migration, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh (East Kameng), and east to West Bengal, with a single record from Bangladesh (Dhaka). Common also over most of Pakistan, north into lower Himalayan valleys to N NWFP and S Gilgit, up to 2200m. Vagrant on Great Nicobar (recorded once). (= *mesentina*, Auct., *lordaca*, *auriginea*)  
 [Given as *Belenois mesentina*, Pioneer, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *aurota* was given as *Belenois mesentina mesentina*; given as *Anaphaeis aurota* in Talbot, 1939]
418. *Cepora nadina* (Lesser Gull)  
*C.n.cingala*: Very rare in Sri Lanka, in the hills at 600 to 1800m.  
*C.n.remba*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu (east to Alagar Hills) north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat. (= *liquida*)  
*C.n.nadina*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *nama*, *amboides*, *amba*)  
*C.n.andamana*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Huphina nadina*, Lesser Gull, in Evans, 1932]
419. *Cepora nerissa* (Common Gull)  
*C.n.evagete*: Common in Sri Lanka, mainly in drier lowlands, but recorded up to 2400m. Generally common to very common in Peninsular India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to most of Gujarat (not recorded Kutch), Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa. (= *zeuxippe*, *cassida*, *pallida*)  
*C.n.phryne*: Common from NE Punjab (Lahore region; also recorded at Bahawalpur) in Pakistan east through NW India from N Punjab, N and E Haryana, and Rajasthan (except western part) east through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand to S and C West Bengal, and along Himalayas, up to 2550m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh (except southeast). (= *coronis*, *hira*)  
*C.n.dapha*: Common in SE Bangladesh. Straggler in C Nicobars (Tillanchong). (= *copia*)  
*C.n.lichenosa*: Common in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Huphina nerissa*, Common Gull, in Evans, 1932; given as *Cepora nerissa* in Talbot, 1939, where *evagete* was united with *phryne* under the latter name, but in the

- Himalayas ranging only to Nepal, with the population ranging from Sikkim to Assam given as *nerissa*]
420. *Delias lativitta* (Broadwing Jezebel)  
*D.l.parva*: Very rare in E Himalayas, at around 1950m, in Bhutan and W Arunachal Pradesh (Eaglenest WS).  
*D.l.naga*: Very rare in higher hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).  
 [Given as monotypic and not known from the Subcontinent in Evans, 1932; *parva* was described by Talbot in 1937 and *naga* by Tytler in 1939]
421. *Delias sanaca* (Pale Jezebel)  
*D.s.sanaca*: Common in W Himalayas, 1650 to 2400m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *flavalba*, *confusa*)  
*D.s.oreas*: Common in Himalayas, 1350 to 2400m, from all across Nepal east through N West Bengal (doubtless also in Sikkim) to W Bhutan.  
*D.s.bhutya*: Fairly common in E Himalayas, 1200 to 2850m, in E Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Subspecies *bhutya* was not in Evans, 1932, but described by Talbot in 1937]
422. *Delias berinda* (Dark Jezebel)  
*D.b.boyleae*: Rare in Himalayas, 1400 to 3000m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh. (= *amarantha*)  
*D.b.berinda*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 900 to 2500m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur, including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Tirap district).
423. *Delias belladonna* (Hill Jezebel)  
*D.b.horsfieldi*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 600 to 3000m, from NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan, where probably only a straggler, east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to most of Nepal. (= *surya*, *harseyi*)  
*D.b.ithiela*: Common in E Himalayas, 600 to 3300m, from far E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*D.b.lugens*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 600 to 2550m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram, including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).
424. *Delias pasithoe* (Redbase Jezebel)  
*D.p.pasithoe*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *aglaia*, Auct., *dione*)  
 [Given as the monotypic *D. aglaia* in Evans, 1932; for change of name see Varshney, JBNHS 81 (2): 495-496]
425. *Delias acalis* (Redbreast Jezebel)  
*D.a.kandha*: Rare in S Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh, 900 to 1500m.  
*D.a.pyramus*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh, in some years extending west to Kumaon or even Simla (*vide* Smetacek).  
 [Given as *D. thysbe*, Redbreast Jezebel, with the same subspecies, in Evans, 1932]
426. *Delias descombesi* (Redspot Jezebel)  
*D.d.descombesi*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1550m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, SE Bangladesh. (=

- leucacantha, auriga, leucogaea*  
 [The local subspecies was given as *leucacantha* in Evans, 1932]
427. *Delias agostina* (Yellow Jezebel)  
*D.a.agostina*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *nesba, infumata, orita*)
428. *Delias eucharis* (Common Jezebel)  
 Very common all over Sri Lanka, up to the highest elevations. Generally common to very common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (but not recorded from driest areas, viz., Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 2000m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to SC Bhutan (Tsirang district), and western and southern parts of NE India (W Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram), and most of Bangladesh (except southeast). Very rare in Pakistan in NE Punjab (Sialkot and Lahore).
429. *Delias hyparete* (Painted Jezebel)  
*D.h.ethire*: Fairly common in Eastern Ghats from N Andhra Pradesh north through S Chhattisgarh and Orissa to SE Jharkhand and S West Bengal, and even occurs, though rare there, in C Telangana (Secunderabad).  
*D.h.indica*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), and C, NW, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Rare in S Andamans. (= *devaca, ciris*)  
 [Subspecies *indica* was given as *hierte* in Evans, 1932, where *indica* was considered a synonym of *hierte*]
430. *Prioneris thestylis* (Spotted Sawtooth)  
*P.t.thestylis*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2250m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE Bangladesh. (= *watsoni, seta, jugurtha*)
431. *Prioneris sita* (Painted Sawtooth)  
 Rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone and up to 1800m in the hills. Fairly common (less so in northern part of range) in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (*vide* Gaonkar).
432. *Prioneris philonome* (Redspot Sawtooth)  
*P.p.clemanthe*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *helferi*)  
 [Given as *P. clemanthe*, Redspot Sawtooth, in Evans, 1932]
433. *Appias libythea* (Striped Albatross)  
*A.l.libythea*: Common in Sri Lanka, in drier lowlands, and up to 1500m. Fairly common in Peninsular and northwestern India, mainly in drier regions, up to 2000m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Orissa (and occasionally even to S West Bengal where recorded at Kolkata), S Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh, and through Gujarat, E Rajasthan, Punjab, and Haryana to Himalayas (where rare), up to 2100m, in Himachal Pradesh (Simla) and Uttarakhand. Very rare in Pakistan, where recorded from Sind, NE NWFP (Haripur), and NE Punjab (Lahore region). (= *zelmira, ares, retexta, swinhoei, yaksha*)
434. *Appias olferna* (Eastern Striped Albatross)  
*A.o.olferna*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from E Nepal and adjacent N

- Bihar east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur), all over Bangladesh, and in S West Bengal. Very rare, perhaps vagrant, in Nicobars (Car and Great Nicobar). (= *irvinii*, *sopara*) [Given as a subspecies of *A. libythea*, Striped Albatross, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1939]
435. *Appias lyncida* (Chocolate Albatross)  
*A.l.taprobana*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in the drier eastern and northern lowlands. (= *aperta*)  
*A.l.latifasciata*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu (east to Alagar Hills) north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat.  
*A.l.eleonora*: Common in N Eastern Ghats from SE Chhattisgarh north through Orissa to SE Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal (and a few old records of stray specimens from Uttar Pradesh: Lucknow, Fatehgarh), and in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran district), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *vacans*, *hippoides*, *epicoena*, *lurida*)  
*A.l.nicobarica*: Fairly common in Nicobars. (= *galbana*)  
[Subspecies *eleonora* was given as *hippoides* in Evans, 1932, where *galbana* was given as an additional subspecies from the S Nicobars]
436. *Appias albina* (Common Albatross)  
*A.a.swinhoei*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 1200m. Fairly common in Peninsular India (though rare or absent in drier regions), up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded from Chhattisgarh) to E Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa. (= *principalis*, *norma*). v. *flava*. NR. v. *semiflava*. R  
*A.a.darada*: Uncommon in N Indian plains in S Haryana (Delhi), Uttar Pradesh (rare, old records from Fatehgarh and Lucknow), Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and all over Bangladesh; there is also one old record from Pakistan in S Sind (Karachi). Rare in Andamans and Nicobars, perhaps only migrants from Burma. (= *confusa*)  
[The Sri Lanka population was given as *principalis* in Evans, 1932, with *norma* as a synonym, and the southern Indian population was there included in *darada*]
437. *Appias galene* (Ceylon Lesser Albatross)  
Very common in Sri Lanka, mainly in low-country dry zone, but occasionally elsewhere and even up to 1800m. (= *venusta*). v. *lankapura*  
[Given as a subspecies of *A. paulina*, Lesser Albatross, in Evans, 1932]
438. *Appias paulina* (Lesser Albatross)  
*A.p.adamsoni*: Rare in lowlands of SE Bangladesh (S Chittagong area).  
*A.p.galatheia*: Rare in Andamans and common in Nicobars. (= *roepstorffii*)  
[Given as *A. paulina*, Lesser Albatross, in Evans, 1932, where *A. galene* and *A. wardii* were included as subspecies]
439. *Appias wardii* (Ward's Albatross)  
Rare in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa and occasionally to SW Maharashtra (old records from Matheran Hill and Colaba). (= *arida*)  
[Given as a subspecies of *A. paulina*, Lesser Albatross, in Evans, 1932]

440. *Appias nero* (Orange Albatross)  
*A.n.galba*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1650m, from N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *nebo*)  
 [This taxon has recently (Yata et al., 2010) been raised to species level as *Appias galba*, Wallace's Albatross]
441. *Appias lalage* (Spot Puffin)  
*A.l.lalage*: Locally fairly common in Western Ghats south of Palghat Gap, up to 1200m, in Kerala and W Tamilnadu. Common in Himalayas, up to 3100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Simla) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran district), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh; also recorded from S West Bengal (Hooghly), and once as a straggler in Uttar Pradesh (Fatehgarh). (= *argyridina*, *durvasa*, *pseudolalage*, *confluens*)
442. *Appias indra* (Plain Puffin)  
*A.i.narendra*: Rare in Sri Lanka, mainly in hilly country in the southwest up to 1500m.  
*A.i.shiva*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to S Thane). (= *statilia*)  
*A.i.indra*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1950m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and most of Bangladesh (except northwest), and recorded from S West Bengal (old record from Calcutta). (= *imbecilis*, *mahana*, *indigis*)
443. *Saletara panda* (Nicobar Albatross)  
*S.p.chrysea*: Common in S Nicobars (chiefly Great Nicobar).  
 [Given as *Appias panda chrysea*, Nicobar Albatross, in Evans, 1932; an alternative vernacular name is Malayan Albatross. Sometimes only one species of *Saletara*, *S. liberia*, is recognized]
444. *Leptosia nina* (Psyche)  
*L.n.nina*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m. Generally common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except drier northwestern regions in C and W Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 1650m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur or Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Uncommon in Pakistan in S Sind and NE Punjab (Lahore and Sialkot regions). Uncommon in Andamans. (= *xiphia*)  
*L.n.nicobarica*: Rare in C and S Nicobars.
445. *Euchloe lucilla* (Pale Lemon White)  
*E.l.lucilla*: Western Pakistan, where rare in Baluchistan, up to 2100m, from Ormara on Mekran coast north to Nushki and Toba regions in west and to Zhob region in north, and fairly common at 300 to 1200m in plateau region of NWFP from Waziristan north to a little beyond Peshawar, and in NW Punjab (Attock). (= *doveri*, *pila*, *lucillides*)  
 [Given as *E. charlonia*, Lemon White, in Evans, 1932, where three subspecies were recognized: *E.c.doveri*, with range W and N Baluchistan; *E.c.pila*, with range Zhob; and *E.c.lucilla*, with range Khyber and Punjab]
446. *Euchloe belemia* (Striped White)  
*E.b.palaestinensis*: Evidently rare in Pakistan, where only recorded from S and E Baluchistan (Ormara on Mekran coast, and Robat on Iranian border).  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932]



447. *Euchloe ausonia* (Pearl White)  
*E.a.daphalis*: Rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan (1950 to 2400m), N NWFP from Peshawar to Chitral (where formerly fairly common at 1200 to 2700m), Kohistan, Hazara, and Mansehra, and very locally in Transhimalayas, 1800 to 3500m, in Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan and in India in Kashmir, NW Ladakh (Dras River valley), Himachal Pradesh (N Chamba and Kinnaur, undoubtedly also in Lahaul and Spiti), and Uttarakhand (N Kumaon).  
 [Evans, 1932, gave two subspecies, treating the W Baluchistan (near Quetta) population as subspecies *E. ausonia pulverata*]  
 [Comment: Sometimes treated as a separate species, *E. daphalis*, Little White]

### Tribe Colotini

448. *Ixias marianne* (White Orangetip)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in drier eastern and northern lowlands, very rarely up to 900m. Common in Peninsular and northern India, not ascending Western Ghats to any great height, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Chhattisgarh or Jharkhand) to Gujarat, C and E Rajasthan, E and N Haryana, and N Punjab, to W Himalayas, up to about 1500m, from Kashmir (Jammu) east through Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to Nepal terai (no recent records), and to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and S West Bengal (north to Bankura and Hooghly); there are also recent records from further northeast, in S Bhutan and even E Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP). Very rare in Pakistan in Sind (Karachi) and NE Punjab (Lahore region). (= *agniverna*, *depalpura*, *cumballa*, *meridionalis*, *nola*)
449. *Ixias pyrene* (Yellow Orangetip)  
*I.p.cingalensis*: Common in Sri Lanka, in eastern and northern dry lowlands, occasionally up to 900m. (= *connectens*, *nivescens*)  
*I.p.sesia*: Common in Peninsular India, not ascending Western Ghats to any great height, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Chhattisgarh or Jharkhand) to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, SE Bihar, and SW West Bengal. (= *pirenassa*, *frequens*, *ganduca*, *jhoda*, *colaba*, *alana*)  
*I.p.evippe*: Very rare in south but more common further north in Pakistan, from Sind and N Baluchistan (Bolan region, 1800m) north through NWFP to lower parts of Chitral and Swat, and through Punjab to Lahore and Rawalpindi and Attock regions, and east in India, where common, through Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat (except southeast), NW Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh to W Bihar, and in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from Kashmir (Jammu) east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *kausala*, *satadra*, *dharmisalae*, *watti*, *pygmaea*)  
*I.p.latifasciata*: Common in most of West Bengal (except southwest) and in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NW, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *familiaris*, *meipona*, *moulmeinensis*)  
*I.p.andamana*: Common in Andamans. (= *lena*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, subspecies *sesia* was given as *frequens*, subspecies *kausala* was given as *satadra*, and subspecies *familiaris* was given as *pirenassa*, with range of *latifasciata* then given as N Burma to Dawngas; later, in 2000, Nishimura synonymized subspecies *familiaris*, with range Nepal to Assam, with *latifasciata*, and reinstated *evippe* for the NW Indian population, stating that if *evippe* would not be available, *satadra* would have precedence over *kausala*]

450. *Hebomoia glaucippe* (Great Orangetip)  
*H.g.ceylonica*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, mainly in dry zone lowlands, but can be seen anywhere.  
*H.g.australis*: Common in Peninsular India (though rare in drier regions), up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Chhattisgarh) to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan, S Madhya Pradesh, and S Orissa.  
*H.g.glaucippe*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE and SE Bangladesh, and straggler to S West Bengal (Kolkata). (= *aturia*)  
*H.g.roepstorffii*: Common in Andamans (except Little Andaman).  
*H.g.khatrui*: Common on Little Andaman.  
[Subspecies *roepstorffii* was given as *roepstorffi* in Evans, 1932; subspecies *khatrui* was described in 2004]
451. *Colotis amata* (Small Salmon Arab)  
*C.a.modesta*: Common in Sri Lanka, in low-country dry zone. Uncommon in Peninsular India, up to 900m in drier parts of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Chhattisgarh) to S and E Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and S West Bengal. v. *albina*. NR  
*C.a.amata*: Fairly common in NW India from NW Maharashtra north through Gujarat and Rajasthan to NW Madhya Pradesh, W Uttar Pradesh (east to Fatehgarh), Haryana, and Punjab, and west to Pakistan in Sind, Punjab (north to Lahore, rarely to Islamabad region), and adjacent parts of Baluchistan (Sibi district) and NWFP in Waziristan. (= *calais*, *cypraea*, *carnifer*, *dynamene*, *kennedii*)
452. *Colotis protractus* (Blue-spotted Arab)  
Uncommon in NW India from Gujarat (except southeast) north through Rajasthan to Haryana and Punjab, and in Pakistan (where more common) in Sind, Punjab (north to Lahore region and Attock), and adjacent parts of Baluchistan (Sibi district) and NWFP in Waziristan (north to Kohat). (= *phisadia*, Auct.)  
[Given as a subspecies of *C. phisadia* in Talbot, 1939]
453. *Colotis vestalis* (White Arab)  
*C.v.vestalis*: Fairly common to common in NW India from Gujarat (including SE), NW inland Maharashtra (south to Nashik), and W Madhya Pradesh north through Rajasthan to SW Uttar Pradesh, S Haryana, and Punjab, and in Pakistan in Sind, Punjab (north to Lahore region and Attock), adjacent parts of Baluchistan (Sibi district), and NWFP (Waziristan to Peshawar region). (= *intermissus*, *ochreipennis*, *puellaris*, *dubius*, *peelus*, *rorus*)  
[Recently considered a subspecies of the African *C. phisadia*; the scientific name would then become *C. phisadia vestalis*]
454. *Colotis danae* (Crimson tip)  
*C.d.danae*: Common in Sri Lanka, in arid northwestern coastal area. Common in Peninsular India (less so in humid regions), not ascending Western Ghats to any great height, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh (not known from Orissa, though recorded all over Andhra Pradesh). (= *sanguinalis*, *taplini*)  
*C.d.dulcis*: Common in NW India in C and W Gujarat and Rajasthan (formerly recorded in Delhi region), and in Pakistan in Sind and S and C Punjab (rarely north to Lahore), and adjacent Baluchistan (Sibi district). (= *dirus*, *eboreoides*, *albata*, *immaculatus*, *subroseus*)

455. *Colotis aurora* (Plain Orangetip)  
*C.a.aurora*: Common in Sri Lanka, in coastal areas of northern half. Fairly common in Peninsular India (less so in more humid regions), not ascending Western Ghats to any great height, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat (including Kutch), E Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh (not known from Orissa though recorded all over Andhra Pradesh). (= *eucharis*, Auct., *titea*, *pallens*, *pseudevanthe*)  
 [Given as *C. eucharis*, Plain Orangetip, in Evans, 1932, but that taxon is preoccupied]
456. *Colotis etrida* (Little Orangetip)  
*C.e.limbata*: Common in Sri Lanka, in northwestern and eastern coastal areas.  
*C.e.etrída*: Fairly common in Peninsular and northern India (less so in more humid regions), up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Haryana, to W Himalayas, locally up to 2400m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand, and to Uttar Pradesh (east to Lucknow region), Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa. Common to fairly common in Pakistan in Sind, Punjab, adjacent Baluchistan (Sibi district and sometimes in Quetta region, up to at least 1950m), and NWFP, north to Himalayan foothills in Hazara and Murree, up to 2200m. (= *bimbura*, *casimirus*, *farrinus*, *pernotatus*, *purus*)
457. *Colotis fausta* (Large Salmon Arab)  
*C.f.fulvia*: Rare and local in Sri Lanka, in northeastern and northwestern coastal areas. Uncommon in Peninsular India, not ascending Western Ghats to any great height, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa. (= *palliseri*, *tripuncta*, *surya*, *rosaceus*, *solaris*)  
*C.f.faustina*: Fairly common in NW India from Gujarat (except southeast) north through Rajasthan to W Uttar Pradesh (Agra region), S Haryana, and Punjab. Uncommon in Pakistan in Sind and Punjab (north to Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Attock regions). (= *oriens*)  
*C.f.fausta*: Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 1800m, and S NWFP in Waziristan (Tochi Valley).  
 [*faustina* was given as a synonym of *fausta* in Evans, 1932]
458. *Colotis liagore* (Desert Orangetip)  
 Very rare in Pakistan in S Baluchistan (one male recorded from Pasni, 1935)  
 [Not in Evans, 1932]
459. *Pareronia avatar* (Pale Wanderer)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2050m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura). (= *tarina*)  
 [Given as *Valeria avatar* in Talbot, 1939]
460. *Pareronia ceylanica* (Dark Wanderer)  
*P.c.ceylanica*: Common in Sri Lanka, in drier northern and eastern lowlands, rarely ranging up to 1800m. (= *spiculifera*)  
*P.c.pingasa*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur), and in S Eastern Ghats in Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills), SE Karnataka, and S Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills). (= *compacta*, *fraterna*)  
*P.c.naraka*: Common in Andamans.  
 [*pingasa* was included in *ceylanica* in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1939, and in the latter the species was given as *Valeria ceylanica*]

461. *Pareronia hippia* (Common Wanderer)  
 Generally common all over India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Solan) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to SC Bhutan and western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Tripura), and all over Bangladesh. Rare in Pakistan in NE Punjab (Lahore region). (= *anais*, *gaea*).  
 [Given as *Pareronia valeria hippia*, Common Wanderer, in Evans, and as *Valeria valeria hippia* in Talbot, 1939]

## Subfamily Coliadae

462. *Catopsilia pomona* (Common/Lemon Emigrant)  
 Two forms:  
*Catopsilia crocale* (Common Emigrant) (= *alcmeone*, *jugurtha*, *jugurthina*, *heera*, *flavescens*)  
*Catopsilia pomona* (Lemon Emigrant) (= *hilaria*, *aserrata*, *siscia*, *citronella*, *nivescens*, *serrata*) v. *catilla*. C  
*C.p.pomona*: Very common in Sri Lanka, mainly in lowlands but ranging up to 1800m. Very common all over India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2000m and occasionally to 3000m or even higher, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Common also in Pakistan in Sind, Punjab, and NWFP (migrant from the plains into Baluchistan), and into Himalayan valleys, up to 2800m, from Chitral to Murree. Fairly common in Andamans, rare in Nicobars.  
 [Considered two separate species in Evans, 1932, both with about the same distribution]
463. *Catopsilia scylla* (Orange Emigrant)  
*C.s.cornelia*: Introduced into Sri Lanka, where first recorded in 2008 but becoming widely distributed in the lowlands. Recently also recorded from Great Nicobar.
464. *Catopsilia pyranthe* (Mottled Emigrant)  
 Two forms:  
*Catopsilia pyranthe* (Mottled Emigrant) (= *minna*, *alcyone*)  
*Catopsilia florella gnoma* (African Emigrant) (= *philippina*, *ilea*, *thisorella*, *chryseis*) = dry season form of *C. pyranthe*.  
*C.p.pyranthe*: Very common in Sri Lanka, mainly at low elevations but may occur everywhere. Common all over India, at all elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2700m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Common also in Pakistan in Sind, Punjab, and NWFP (migrant from the plains into Baluchistan), and into main Himalayan valleys, even to Gilgit and S Hunza in the North (up to 2500m). Uncommon in Andamans. (= *alcyone*)  
 [Considered two separate species in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1939; *minna* was included in *pyranthe* in Evans, 1932]
465. *Dercas verhuelli* (Tailed Sulphur)  
*D.v.doubledayi*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from E Nepal east

- through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *pallidus*, *naganum*, *shania*)
466. *Dercas lycorias* (Plain Sulphur)  
*D.l.lycorias*: Rare in Himalayas, 1300 to 2100m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *wallichii*, *urania*) v. *decipiens* (= *brindaba*) [Given as *D. licorias*, Plain Sulphur, in Evans, 1932]
467. *Gonepteryx rhamni* (Common Brimstone)  
*G.r.rhamni*: Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1500 to 2400m and in NWFP north to Peshawar region.  
*G.r.nepalensis*: Common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 900 to 3800m and down to 350m in winter, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), Gilgit, S Baltistan, and NW Punjab in Pakistan east through Kashmir, NW Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan and, undoubtedly, Arunachal Pradesh. (= *gilgitica*, *carnipennis*) [In Evans, 1932, *gilgitica* was considered a separate subspecies with range Gilgit, Astor, and Chilas; *nepalensis* has recently been considered a separate monotypic species, *G. nepalensis*, Himalayan Brimstone]
468. *Gonepteryx mahaguru* (Lesser Brimstone)  
*G.m.mahaguru*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1550 to 3600m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to Nepal and W Bhutan (not recorded from Sikkim, but should occur). (= *zaneka*) [Given as *G. aspasia*, Lesser Brimstone, in Evans, 1932, and subspecies *mahaguru* was then given as *G. aspasia zaneka*]
469. *Gonepteryx farinosa* (Powdered Brimstone)  
*G.f.chitralensis*: Rare at high elevations, 2400 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and NW Gilgit (NW Ghizer). [The Pakistan subspecies is sometimes considered a separate species, *G. chitralensis*, Chitral Brimstone]
470. *Gonepteryx amintha* (Tibetan Brimstone)  
*G.a.thibetana*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1500 to 2200m, in Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng to Upper Dibang Valley districts).
471. *Gandaca harina* (Tree Yellow)  
*G.h.assamica*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1300m, from E Uttarakhand (E Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*G.h.andamana*: Common in Andamans.  
*G.h.nicobarica*: Rare in Nicobars.
472. *Eurema brigitta* (Small Grass Yellow)  
*E.b.rubella*: Common in Sri Lanka, in central regions at 150 to 2000m and occasionally elsewhere. Common all over India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except drier areas of Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 3000m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and C and SW Bangladesh (where very rare). Rare in Pakistan in NE NWFP (Mansehra), NW Punjab (Islamabad region), and NE Punjab (Lahore region).

- Rare in Nicobars. (= *libythea*, Auct., *drona*)  
 [Given as *Terias libythea*, Small Grass Yellow, in Evans, 1932, with *rubella* as a synonym]
473. *Eurema laeta* (Spotless Grass Yellow)  
*E.l.rama*: Common in Sri Lanka, in central regions at 150 to 1800m and occasionally elsewhere. (= *cingala*)  
*E.l.laeta*: Fairly common to common in Peninsular and northern India, at all elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat, C and E Rajasthan, E and N Haryana, and N Punjab, to W Himalayas, up to 2150m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand, and to Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal, and in SW Bangladesh (where very rare). Rare in Pakistan in lower Sind, NE Punjab (Lahore region) and NW Punjab (Islamabad-Rawalpindi region, up to 900m). Rare in Andamans and Nicobars. (= *santana*, *vagans*, *pallitana*, WSF *venata*)  
*E.l.sikkima*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura).  
 [Given as *Terias laeta*, Spotless Grass Yellow, in Evans, 1932, where *rama* was included in *laeta*]
474. *Eurema andersonii* (Onespot Grass Yellow)  
*E.a.shimai*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1500m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, and Satara), and in S Eastern Ghats in Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills), SE Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.  
*E.a.jordani*: Uncommon in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and S West Bengal, and in Himalayas, up to 1900m, in W Uttarakhand (Garhwal) and NW Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), and from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland or Manipur), and NE and SE Bangladesh; accidental in S Haryana (Delhi region).  
*E.a.evansi*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Terias andersoni*, Onespot Grass Yellow, in Evans, 1932, where the Andaman subspecies was given as *T. andersoni andamana*, *andamana* now being considered a synonym of *hecabe*; *jordani* and *shimai* were described later for populations included in *andersonii* and *ormistoni*, resp., earlier; *jordani* was considered a separate species, Jordan's Grass Yellow, in Talbot, 1939]
475. *Eurema nilgiriensis* (Nilgiri Grass Yellow)  
 Apparently rare at higher elevations of S Western Ghats in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka, in Palni, Anaimalai, and Nilgiri Hills.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Yata in 1990]
476. *Eurema ormistoni* (Ceylon Grass Yellow)  
 Uncommon in Sri Lanka, mainly in southwestern wet zone up to 1000m. (= *rotundalis*, Auct.)  
 [Given as a subspecies of *Terias andersonii*, Onespot Grass Yellow, in Evans, 1932]
477. *Eurema simulatrix* (Scarce Grass Yellow)  
*E.s.grandis*: Rare at low and intermediate elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in C Assam, Meghalaya, and Mizoram, and in NW and SE Bangladesh. Records from Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, given as the extralimital *E. sari sodalis*, may also belong here.  
 [Given as *Terias lacteola sarinoides*, Scarce Grass Yellow, with range Sikkim to Burma, in Evans, 1932, where *grandis* was treated as a synonym of *silhetana*]

478. *Eurema blanda* (Threespot Grass Yellow)  
*E.b.citrina*: Very common and widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 1000m, but less common in the north. (= *rotundalis*, *uniformis*, *templetoni*)  
*E.b.davidsoni*: Common in Western Ghats, up to 750m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat.  
*E.b.silhetana*: Fairly common in Peninsular India, east of Western Ghats, from E Tamilnadu and E Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Orissa, and E Maharashtra to Gujarat (except southeast and west), SE Rajasthan, SE Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal. Common in Himalayas, up to 1950m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand (not recorded Kumaon), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran district), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. In Pakistan very rare, and known only from NW and NE Punjab (south to Lahore). (= *heliophila*)  
*E.b.roepstorffi*: Common in Andamans. (= *cadelli*)  
*E.b.moorei*: Fairly common in Car and C Nicobars.  
*E.b.grisea*: Fairly common in S Nicobars.  
[Given as *Terias blanda*, Threespot Grass Yellow, in Evans, 1932, where *citrina*, *davidsoni*, and *roepstorffi* were included in *silhetana*]
479. *Eurema hecabe* (Common Grass Yellow)  
*E.h.hecabe*: Very common in Sri Lanka, from sea level to the highest elevations. Very common all over India, at all elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 3000m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Common also in Pakistan in extreme SE Baluchistan, Sind, Punjab, and NWFP, ranging into lower Himalayan valleys up to 2500m, once even to S Gilgit (Jaglot). Very common in Andamans and Nicobars. (= *rahel*, *suava*, *fimbriata*, *simulata*, *excavata*, *purreea*, *apicalis*, *irregularis*, *asphodelus*, *narcissus*, *curiosa*, *simplex*, *contubernalis*, *patruelis*, *fraterna*, *merguiana*, *kana*, *swinhoei*, *aesiopioides*, *blairiana*, *andamana*, *nicobariensis*)  
[Given as *Terias hecabe*, Common Grass Yellow, in Evans, 1932, and as *Eurema hecabe* in Talbot, 1939, with the following subspecies: *simulata*, with range Sri Lanka, S India, Central Provinces; *fimbriata*, with range Punjab to Chitral to Kumaon; *contubernalis*, with range Bengal to Sikkim to Burma; *blairiana*, with range Andamans; and *nicobariensis*, with range Nicobars; in Evans, 1932, subspecies *contubernalis* was given as *T. hecabe hecabe*, and the Andaman subspecies was treated as a synonym of *hecabe*]
480. *Colias marcopolo* (Marco Polo's Clouded Yellow)  
*C.m.marcopolo*: Locally fairly common at high elevations, 3500 to 4800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral at Shandur Pass) and N Gilgit (Ghizer and Hunza).  
*C.m.kushana*: Rare at high elevations in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral at Nuksan and Agram Passes in Hindukush)  
[Subspecies *kushana* was only recently recorded in the region]
481. *Colias alpherakii* (Green Clouded Yellow)  
*C.a.chitralensis*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2500 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and W and S Gilgit.
482. *Colias wiskotti* (Broad-bordered Clouded Yellow)  
*C.w.aurea*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3300 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP

- (Chitral) and NW Gilgit (Ghizer and W Hunza). (= *tirichmirensis*)  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, and as nominate *C.w.wiskotti* in Talbot, 1939]
483. *Colias wernerbacki* (Least Clouded Yellow)  
 Very rare in high Himalayas of N Bhutan (Jangothank region in Paro, 4050m)  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or Talbot, 1939; described by Miller in 2009]
484. *Colias cocandica* (Pamir Clouded Yellow)  
*C.c.hinducucica*: Rare at very high elevations, 4000 to 4800m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Hunza). (= *kunjerabi*)
485. *Colias thrasibulus* (Lemon Clouded Yellow)  
*C.t.thrasibulus*: Rare at very high elevations, 4500 to 5600m, in C and NE Ladakh. (= *elwesi*, *leechii* Elwes, *zanskarensis*)  
 [Talbot, 1939, included *thrasibulus* as a subspecies in *C. cocandica*]
486. *Colias tibetana* (Tibetan Clouded Yellow)  
 Rare in high Himalayas, 3300 to 5000m, of E Nepal (Solukhumbu district).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or Talbot, 1939]
487. *Colias ladakensis* (Ladakh Clouded Yellow)  
 Rare at high elevations, 3600 to 5300m, in Himalayas and Transhimalayas from E Baltistan (Kapalu) in Pakistan east through Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to C Nepal. (= *shipkee*). ab. *flava*, Kumaon.
488. *Colias berylla* (Everest Clouded Yellow)  
*C.b.berylla*: Very rare at high elevations, 4100 to 4800m, in “Nepal” (one old record without details), N Sikkim, and N Bhutan (Lhuntse). (= *irma*)  
 [Given as monotypic, with range Sikkim, in Evans, 1932; *irma* was given as *C. montium irma*, with range Bhutan, in Talbot, 1939]
489. *Colias wanda* (Kokonor Clouded Yellow)  
*C.w.wanda*: Very rare at very high elevations, 4300 to 4700m, in Bhutan (Thimphu district).
490. *Colias nina* (Fawcett’s Clouded Yellow)  
*C.n.nina*: Very rare at high elevations in N Sikkim “to the Tibet border”. (*hingstoni* is Everest race, though only known from Tibet side)
491. *Colias erate* (Pale Clouded Yellow)  
 Common in Pakistan from Baluchistan (general above 900m) north through NWFP, and in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, up to 4200m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), NW Punjab, and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to C Nepal; tends to be migratory, with occasional specimens from Sind in Pakistan, and recorded south to Amritsar in Indian Punjab. Records from further east, in N West Bengal and Bhutan, need confirmation. (= *lativitta*, *glicia*). v. *pallida*. C. v. *chrysodona*. Baluchistan to Chitral. R  
 [Given as *C. hyale*, Pale Clouded Yellow, in Evans, 1932, where *erate* was known as *C. hyale hyale* and *nilagiriensis* was treated as another subspecies]
492. *Colias nilagiriensis* (Nilgiri Clouded Yellow)  
 Common in S Western Ghats, above 1900m, in Kerala in High Range and in W Tamilnadu in Palni, Anaimalai, and Nilgiri Hills.  
 [Given as a subspecies of *C. erate* in Evans, 1932 (as *C. hyale nilagiriensis*), and in Talbot, 1939]
493. *Colias eogene* (Fiery Clouded Yellow)  
*C.e.shandura*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3100 to 4800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and W and N Gilgit.  
*C.e.francesca*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3000 to 4100m, in N Pakistan in SE Gilgit and Baltistan. NR. v. *cana*. v. *mahdii*.



- C.e.eogene*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3300 to 5000m, in interior Himalayas from Ladakh and adjacent Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand (Kumaon, doubtless also in Garhwal).
494. *Colias leechi* (Glaucous Clouded Yellow)  
Rare at very high elevations, 4500 to 5400m, in Karakoram Range in NE Baltistan in Pakistan and in NE Ladakh in India.
495. *Colias stoliczkana* (Orange Clouded Yellow)  
*C.s.stoliczkana*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3500 to 5500m, from Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Ladakh to Himachal Pradesh (Rohtang Pass in Lahaul and Spiti). (= *alba*, an ab.)  
*C.s.cathleena*: Rare at high elevations, 3900 to 4650m, in C Nepal (Manang district).  
*C.s.miranda*: Very rare at very high elevations, 5100 to 5700m, in E Nepal, N Sikkim, and Bhutan.  
[*cathleena* was not in Evans, 1932, or Talbot, 1939, but described in 1979]
496. *Colias jomooseri* (Lesser Clouded Yellow)  
Very rare in high Himalayas of N Bhutan (Jangothank region in Paro, 4050m)  
[Not in Evans, 1932, or Talbot, 1939; described by Miller in 2009]
497. *Colias dubia* (Dwarf Clouded Yellow)  
Rare at high elevations, 4500 to 5700m, in high Himalayas of N Sikkim.
498. *Colias fieldii* (Dark Clouded Yellow)  
*C.f.fieldii*: Fairly common in Pakistan from N Baluchistan (2400m) north through NWFP, and in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, up to 5400m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), Gilgit-Baltistan, and NW Punjab in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (including NW Assam north of Brahmaputra) and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). Migrates to adjacent plains, in Pakistan to Salt Range and Lahore in Punjab, and in India to Amritsar in Punjab, to Ambala in Haryana, to Delhi, to Fatehgarh and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, to N Bihar, and to Haora in S West Bengal; rarely to Sind in Pakistan and in India to Mt Abu in Rajasthan and Gir Forest in Gujarat, once even to Mumbai in Maharashtra. Recent records from Andhra Pradesh seem doubtful. (= *edusina*)  
[Given as *C. croceus*, Dark Clouded Yellow, in Evans, 1932, where *edusina* was considered a separate subspecies occurring from Baluchistan to Kumaon, and as *C. electo fieldii* in Talbot, 1939]

## Family Lycaenidae

### Subfamily Riodininae

#### Tribe Hamearini

499. *Zemeros flegyas* (Punchinello)  
*Z.f.indicus*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh.
500. *Dodona durga* (Common Punch)  
*D.d.durga*: Very common in Himalayas, 700 to 2600m, from N NWFP (west to Swat

- and Lower Dir) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad region) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal. Records from Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh seem doubtful.
501. *Dodona dipoea* (Lesser Punch)  
*D.d.nostia*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1200 to 2100m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*D.d.dipoea*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1400 to 3000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur).  
 [Traditionally listed as also occurring in Murree in Pakistan, but this was based on an erroneous reference in Moore's 'Lepidoptera indica']
502. *Dodona eugenes* (Tailed Punch)  
*D.e.eugenes*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 2100m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to Nepal.  
*D.e.venox*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 2300m, locally down to 300m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur), and NE Bangladesh.
503. *Dodona egeon* (Orange Punch)  
*D.e.egeon*: Rare in Himalayas, 300 to 2050m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh (Kullu), Uttarakhand (Garhwal), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range), Meghalaya, and Nagaland.
504. *Dodona ouida* (Mixed Punch)  
*D.o.phlegra*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1650 to 2100m, in Uttarakhand and W Nepal.  
*D.o.ouida*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 3000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Comment: Smith made no subspecific distinction among the Nepal populations, but *D.o.ouida* was collected in the Kathmandu region]
505. *Dodona adonira* (Striped Punch)  
*D.a.adonira*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 2700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*D.a.naga*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1000 to 2150m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
 [In Evans, 1932, only *D.a.adonira* was recognized in the Subcontinent; *naga* was described later]
506. *Dodona longicaudata* (Long-tailed Punch)  
 Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C and E Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
 [Given as a subspecies of *D. henrici*, White Punch, in Evans, 1932, which was later named *D. deodata*, but *longicaudata* was elevated to species rank by Callaghan, 2009]
507. *Dodona deodata* (White Punch)  
*D.d.deodata*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, around 1000m, in Meghalaya (Ri-Bhoi and Khasi Hills), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
 [Given as *D. henrici*, White Punch, in Evans, 1932, with *longicaudata* as a further

subspecies]

### Tribe Nemeobiini

508. *Polycaena tamerlana* (Tamerlane's Fritillary)  
*P.t.pamira*: Very rare at high elevations, 4000 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (N Hunza in Khunjerab region).  
[Not in Evans, 1932]

### Tribe Riodinini

509. *Abisara fylla* (Dark Judy)  
Common in Himalayas, 120 to 2400m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *fyllaria*)
510. *Abisara neophron* (Tailed Judy)  
*A.n.neophronides*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to W and C Bhutan, including adjacent Assam (Manas Biosphere Reserve).  
*A.n.neophron*: Fairly common in E Himalayas, up to 1900m, in Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur), and in NE Bangladesh.
511. *Abisara chela* (Spot Judy)  
*A.c.chela*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*A.c.amplifascia*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 900 to 1500m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
[The population from "Assam" was included in *chela* in Evans, 1932; *amplifascia* was described by Tytler in 1940]
512. *Abisara attenuata* (Short-tailed Judy)  
Very rare at intermediate elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
[Given as a subspecies of *A. savitri*, Malay Tailed Judy, in Evans, 1932, but elevated to species rank by Callaghan, 2009]
513. *Abisara echerius* (Plum Judy)  
*A.e.prunosa*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1500m. Common in S Western Ghats, up to 1900m, in Kerala (north to Kannur), W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu).  
*A.e.paionea*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Manipur, and Mizoram), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
[*paionea* was given as a subspecies of *A. kausambi*, Straight Plum Judy, in Evans, 1932, where *abnormis*, here a separate species, and *suffusa*, *angulata*, and *bifasciata*, here considered races of *A. bifasciata*, were included as subspecies of *A. echerius*]
514. *Abisara abnormis* (Abnormal Judy)  
Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra ("Assam", which might also pertain to Meghalaya or even Nagaland).  
[Given as a subspecies of *A. echerius*, Plum Judy, in Evans, 1932]
515. *Abisara bifasciata* (Twoband Plum Judy)  
*A.b.suffusa*: Uncommon to locally common in Peninsular India, up to 1500m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat,

Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and N Haryana, to Himalayas, locally up to 1650m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan and adjacent Assam (Manas Biosphere Reserve), and to W and C Bangladesh. (= *fraterna*)

*A.b.angulata*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur) and in E Bangladesh. (= *jhana*)

*A.b.bifasciata*: Fairly common in Andamans, rare in Nicobars.

[All three were given as subspecies of *A. echerius*, Plum Judy, in Evans, 1932]

516. *Abisara saturata* (Malayan Plum Judy)

*A.s.baraka*: Very rare at fairly high elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur).

[Given as a separate monotypic species, *A. kausambioides*, Malayan Plum Judy, then known only from S Burma, in Evans, 1932; *baraka* was described from Manipur by Bennett in 1950]

517. *Abisara burnii* (Burn's Judy)

*A.b.burnii*: Very rare at around 2000m in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland (Fakim WS).

518. *Taxila haquinus* (Harlequin)

*T.h.fasciata*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Manipur, and Mizoram), and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *moulmeinus*)

### Tribe Euselasiini

519. *Stiboges nymphidia* (Columbine)

*S.n.nymphidia*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, 600 to 2000m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland).

## Subfamily Poritiinae

### Tribe Poritiini

520. *Poritia hewitsoni* (Common Gem)

*P.h.hewitsoni*: Uncommon in N Eastern Ghats in NE Orissa, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *interjecta*, *nigrita*, *palilia*, *principalis*)

[Given as two species in Evans, 1932: *P. pleurata* (later changed into *P. phama*), Green Gem, subspecies *P.p.geta*, range Manipur; and *P. hewitsoni*, Common Gem, subspecies *P.h.hewitsoni*, range Dehra Dun to Assam]

521. *Poritia erycinoides* (Blue Gem)

*P.e.trishna*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1300m, in C Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur. (= *elsiei*)

[Subspecies *trishna* was given as *elsiei* in Evans, 1932]

522. *Simiskina phalena* (Broad-banded Brilliant)

*S.p.harterti*: Very rare at intermediate elevations in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Moreh on Burma border), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Patkoi Hills).

## Subfamily Miletinae

### Tribe Liphyrini

523. *Liphyra brassolis* (Moth Butterfly)  
*L.b.brassolis*: Very rare in Himalayas, up to 2400m, in C Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland, and old records from “Assam”).

### Tribe Miletini

524. *Miletus chinensis* (Common Brownie)  
*M.c.assamensis*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *milvius*)  
*M.c.longeana*: Fairly common in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra, in Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram, including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP). [Given as *Gerydus boisduvali assamensis*, Common Brownie, in Evans, 1932, where *longeana* was considered a separate species, *Gerydus longeana*, Long’s Brownie]
525. *Miletus nymphis* (Squareband Brownie)  
*M.n.porus*: Very rare in Western Ghats in SW Karnataka (Kodagu, old record from Sampaje Ghat).  
[Included in *Gerydus biggsii*, Biggs’s Brownie, in Evans, 1932; *porus* was described by Eliot in 1961, and the Kodagu specimen was provisionally placed there]
526. *Allotinus subviolaceus* (Blue Darkie)  
*A.s.subviolaceus*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Cachar Road in Western Hills). (= *manychus*)  
[Given as *A. subviolaceus manychus*, Blue Darkie, in Evans, 1932]
527. *Allotinus taras* (Brown-tipped Darkie)  
Rare in SE Bangladesh (Chittagong hill tracts). (= *panormis*)  
[*panormis* was given as a subspecies of *A. fabius*, Angled Darkie, in Evans, 1932, with range Nagas (*fide* Lepidoptera Indica, in error!!) to Karens]
528. *Allotinus unicolor* (Common Darkie)  
*A.u.continentalis*: Uncommon, up to 600m, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Mizoram) and in SE Bangladesh. (= *atacinus*)  
[Given as *A. horsfieldi continentalis*, Common Darkie, in Evans, 1932]
529. *Allotinus drumila* (Great Darkie)  
*A.d.drumila*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and SE Bangladesh. (= *insignis*, *multistrigatus*)  
[In Evans, 1932, *A. drumila* was considered a separate species, Crenulate Darkie, from *A. multistrigatus*, Great Darkie; *multistrigatus* is now deemed the WSF of *drumila*]
530. *Logania distanti* (Dark Mottle)  
*L.d.massalia*: Very rare in S India, where only recorded from S Western Ghats in S Karnataka (Biligirirangana Hills) and from S Eastern Ghats in S Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills). Rare in Himalayas, up to 1050m, in N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa

NP), C and E Nepal (not recorded from Sikkim or N West Bengal, but should occur), Bhutan, and W Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura), and in NE Bangladesh.

[Given as *L. massalia*, Dark Mottle, in Evans, 1932]

531. *Logania watsoniana* (Watson's Mottle)  
Very rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Sebong, at foot of Eastern Hills near Burma border). (= *subfasciata*)  
[*subfasciata* was given as the local subspecies in Evans, 1932]

### Tribe Tarakini

532. *Taraka hamada* (Forest Pierrot)  
*T.h.mendesia*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1900m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and SE Bangladesh.

### Tribe Spalgini

533. *Spalgis epeus* (Apefly)  
*S.e.epeus*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to S and C West Bengal; accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad). Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1350m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N Bihar (Darbhanga), Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan (not recorded from Arunachal Pradesh, though it doubtless occurs), in NE India both north and south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Nagaland or Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Rare in S Nicobars (Great Nicobar).  
*S.e.nubilus*: Rare in Andamans, and once recorded from S Nicobars (Great Nicobar).  
[Given as *S. epius*, Apefly, in Evans, 1932]
534. *Spalgis baiongus* (Assam Apefly)  
Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Sibsagar district) and Nagaland (Ghaspani). Very rare in Nicobars.  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Cantlie and Norman in 1960]

### Subfamily Curetinae

535. *Curetis thetis* (Indian Sunbeam)  
Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to E and SC Gujarat (including Saurashtra), in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh, and along Eastern Ghats from Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, E Telangana (uncommonly even in C and W Telangana), and Orissa to S and C West Bengal, and in NW Bihar (Champaran district), N West Bengal (Gorumara NP), and NW Assam (Brahmaputra Valley), and in W and C Bangladesh. (= *thetys*, Auct., *cinyra*, *phaedrus*, *aesopus*, *terricola*, *arcuata*)
536. *Curetis saronis* (Burmese Sunbeam)  
*C.s.gloriosa*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in N West Bengal (Alipurduar), in

- NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*C.s.saronis*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
*C.s.obscura*: Fairly common on Car Nicobar.  
*C.s.nicobarica*: Fairly common in C Nicobars.  
*C.s.kondula*: Fairly common in S Nicobars.  
 [Subspecies *kondula* was not in Evans, 1932, but was described by Evans in 1954]
537. *Curetis siva* (Shiva's Sunbeam)  
 Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Evans in 1954; this is the *bulis* of Davidson, Bell and Aitken 1896, and of Bell 1918]
538. *Curetis bulis* (Bright Sunbeam)  
*C.b.bulis*: Uncommon in Eastern Ghats from Andhra Pradesh north through SE Chhattisgarh to Orissa, and in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Himachal Pradesh (Simla) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *discalis*, *angulata*)  
 [Treated as monotypic in Evans, 1932]
539. *Curetis acuta* (Angled Sunbeam)  
*C.a.dentata*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, and in Eastern Ghats from Andhra Pradesh north through Orissa to Jharkhand. Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Sometimes separated as *C. dentata*, Toothed Sunbeam]
540. *Curetis naga* (Naga Sunbeam)  
 Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 1800m, in Nagaland.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Evans in 1954, as a subspecies of *C. acuta*]

## Subfamily Lycaeninae

### Tribe Polyommataini

#### Subtribe Polyommatina

541. *Una usta* (Una)  
*U.u.usta*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1500m, in E Bhutan (Mongar) and Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura); there is also an old record from "Sikkim", which, if correct, might more probably pertain to N West Bengal (Darjeeling).
542. *Orthomiella pontis* (Straightwing Blue)  
*O.p.pontis*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1200 to 2300m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).
543. *Orthomiella rantaizana* (Burmese Straightwing Blue)  
*O.r.rovorea*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1200 to 2500m, in

- Nagaland and Manipur.  
 [Given as a subspecies of *O. pontis*, Straightwing Blue, in Evans, 1932, and was then considered extralimital]
544. *Orthomiella ronkayana* (Nepal Straightwing Blue)  
 Very rare at about 1500m in Himalayas in far E Nepal (Taplejung area).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Cantlie, 1962; described by Bálint in 1997]
545. *Petrelaea dana* (Dingy Lineblue)  
 Rare but widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 900m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1400m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in Eastern Ghats from SE Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh north through SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa to E Jharkhand. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NW, C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Rare in Andamans. (= *dima*)  
 [Given as *Nacaduba dana*, Dingy Lineblue, in Evans, 1932]
546. *Nacaduba pactolus* (Large Fourlineblue)  
*N.p.ceylonica*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in wet southwestern hilly country up to 900m.  
*N.p.continentalis*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Pune). Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2600m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*N.p.andamanica*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
*N.p.macrophthalma*: Fairly common in C and S Nicobars. (= *varia*)
547. *Nacaduba pavana* (Small Fourlineblue)  
*N.p.vajuva*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1500m, in NW Assam near Bhutan border (Manas Biosphere Reserve) and in W Arunachal Pradesh, in western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Meghalaya), and in NE Bangladesh. Common in Andamans.  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, and as *N. pavana singapura* in Cantlie, 1962; the name *vajuva* was then given as *N. vajuva vajuva*, now *N. subperusia lysa*]
548. *Nacaduba hermus* (Pale Fourlineblue)  
*N.h.sidoma*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in wet southwestern lowlands up to 900m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur); ? SE Gujarat (*fide* Gaonkar).  
*N.h.nabo*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (undoubtedly also in Bhutan) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*N.h.vicania*: Rare in S Nicobars. (= *major*, Evans)  
 [*sidoma* was given as a synonym of *nabo* in Evans, 1932, where *vicania* was given as *major*, but the latter is preoccupied]
549. *Nacaduba subperusia* (Violet Fourlineblue)  
*N.s.lysa*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1500m, in N West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Meghalaya). Rare in Andamans.  
*N.s.nadia*: Very rare in Great Nicobar (unique male).  
 [Given as *N. vajuva*, Violet Fourlineblue, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *lysa* was given as *vajuva*, with range Sikkim to Burma, and subspecies *nadia* was given as *varia*, which is now treated as a synonym of *N. pactolus macrophthalma*]



550. *Nacaduba sanaya* (Jewel Fourlineblue)  
*N.s.naevia*: Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra (“Assam”, which may also have meant Meghalaya or even Nagaland). Very rare in Nicobars. (= *elioti*, *thalia*)  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, though there included in what Evans called *N. vajuva*; given as *N. sanaya elioti* in Cantlie, 1962]
551. *Nacaduba ollyetti* (Woodhouse’s Fourlineblue)  
 Very rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet-zone forests up to 900m.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Corbet in 1947]
552. *Nacaduba berenice* (Rounded Sixlineblue)  
*N.b.ormistoni*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 1500m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu (east to Alagar Hills) north through W Karnataka to SW Maharashtra (north to Raigad and Pune).  
*N.b.plumbeomicans*: Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra (“Assam”, which may also have meant Meghalaya or even Nagaland) and in SE Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts). Common in Andamans.  
*N.b.nicobaricus*: Common in Nicobars.
553. *Nacaduba sinhala* (Pale Ceylon Sixlineblue)  
 Common in southern half of Sri Lanka, mainly in southeast, up to 1500m. (= *atrata*, invalid, *ceylonica*)  
 [Given as *N. ceylonica* in Evans, 1932, but this name is a homonym]
554. *Nacaduba kurava* (Transparent Sixlineblue)  
*N.k.prominens*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet-zone forests up to 1500m.  
*N.k.canaraica*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu (east to Alagar and Shevaroy Hills) north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat. (= *belli*, DSF)  
*N.k.euplea*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2050m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NW, NE, and SE Bangladesh and adjacent S and C West Bengal. Common in Andamans, rare in Car and C Nicobars. (= *ataranica*, *evansi*, DSF)  
*N.k.sambalanga*: Rare in S Nicobars. (= *nicobarica*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, subspecies *sambalanga* was given as *nicobarica*, but this is a homonym]
555. *Nacaduba beroe* (Opaque Sixlineblue)  
*N.b.minima*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet-zone forests up to 900m.  
*N.b.gythion*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to S Thane). Fairly common in E Himalayas, up to 1400m, from N West Bengal east through Bhutan (including adjacent Assam in Manas Biosphere Reserve) to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya), and NE and SE Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans. (= *akaba*, in error)
556. *Nacaduba calauria* (Dark Ceylon Sixlineblue)  
*N.c.toxopeusi*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet-zone forests up to 700m. Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (*vide* Gaonkar). (= *evansi*, preoccupied)
557. *Prosotas aluta* (Barred Lineblue)  
*P.a.coelestis*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 600m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east (not recorded from Nepal, but should occur) through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, where recorded up to 1500m,

- in Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland. Rare in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Nacaduba aluta*, Banded Lineblue, in Evans, 1932]
558. *Prosotas nora* (Common Lineblue)  
*P.n.ardates*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to high elevations. Common in Peninsular India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat (except Kutch), SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal, with isolated record in Delhi region. Common in Himalayas, up to 2200m, from NE NWFP (Hazara, and apparently once recorded from Peshawar) and NW Punjab (Murree and Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab, N Haryana, Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. (= *kodi*)  
*P.n.fulva*: Common in Andamans.  
*P.n.dilata*: Fairly common in Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Nacaduba nora*, Common Lineblue, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *ardates* was given as *nora*, and subspecies *fulva* was given as a subspecies of Tailless Lineblue, *Nacaduba dubiosa fulva*]
559. *Prosotas pia* (Margined Lineblue)  
*P.p.marginata*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but undoubtedly occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; description of *marginata* is based on material (102 males, 19 females) from numerous localities in Sikkim, Assam, and Burma, so a race of *pia* was found occurring together with *P. nora* over a large range]
560. *Prosotas bhutea* (Bhutyia Lineblue)  
*P.b.bhutea*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and recorded from C Bangladesh (Dhaka) and SE West Bengal (Nadia district).  
 [Given as *Nacaduba bhutea*, Bhutyia Lineblue, in Evans, 1932]
561. *Prosotas dubiosa* (Tailless Lineblue)  
*P.d.indica*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to high elevations. Common in Peninsular India, at all elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Andhra Pradesh, but doubtless occurs) to Gujarat (except Kutch), Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal. Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, in NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree foothills) in Pakistan (where rare), and from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and in most of Bangladesh (not recorded in southwest). Rare in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Nacaduba dubiosa*, Tailless Lineblue, in Evans, 1932, where three subspecies were recognized: *indica* in Sri Lanka and India, *sivoka* in Sikkim to Burma, and *fulva* in the Andamans; *sivoka* is now treated as a subspecies of *P. lutea*, and *fulva* as a subspecies of *P. nora*]
562. *Prosotas lutea* (Banded Lineblue)  
*P.l.sivoka*: Locally common in Himalayan terai in C and E Nepal and N West Bengal, and higher up in Bhutan (Chukha and Trongsa), and locally common up to 1500m in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura) and in NE and SE Bangladesh.

- [*lutea* was not in Evans, 1932, but *sivoka* was there treated as a subspecies of *P. dubiosa*, Tailless Lineblue]
563. *Prosotas noreia* (White-tipped Lineblue)  
*P.n.noreia*: Very rare in Sri Lanka, mainly in wet zone up to 1800m.  
*P.n.hampsoni*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane), in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh to Orissa, and in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh. Very rare and local in Himalayas, up to 1500m, in Uttarakhand and E Arunachal Pradesh (Kobo in Abor Hills), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland). (= *topa*)  
 [Given as *Nacaduba noreia*, White-tipped Lineblue, in Evans, 1932]
564. *Ionolyce helicon* (Pointed Lineblue)  
*I.h.viola*: Very rare in Sri Lanka, in wet-zone lowlands up to 900m. Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and W Karnataka (north to Uttara Kannada); once recorded from W Maharashtra (Tulsi Lake on Salsette Island, *vide* Best).  
*I.h.merguiana*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from “Nepal” (no details given) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur or Tripura).  
*I.h.brunnea*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
*I.h.kondulana*: Rare in C and S Nicobars.
565. *Catopyrops ancyra* (Felder’s Lineblue)  
*C.a.aberrans*: Rare in Car and C Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Nacaduba ancyra aberrans*, Felder’s Lineblue, in Evans, 1932]
566. *Caleta decidia* (Angled Pierrot)  
*C.d.decidia*: Common in southern half of Sri Lanka, in lowlands up to 500m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 2400m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal. Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through N Uttar Pradesh (terai of Pilibhit district and Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran district), Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, in western parts of NE India (W Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), and in NW, C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *hamatus*, *interruptus*)  
 [Given as *Castalius caleta*, Angled Pierrot, in Evans, 1932, with subspecies *hamatus*, range Sri Lanka, and *decidia*, rest of range]
567. *Caleta elna* (Elbowed Pierrot)  
*C.e.noliteia*: Rare in Eastern Ghats from Tamilnadu (Alagar Hills) north through Andhra Pradesh to Orissa. Common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and rare in C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans. (= *elina*)  
 [Given as *Castalius elna noliteia*, Elbowed Pierrot, in Evans, 1932]
568. *Caleta roxus* (Straight Pierrot)  
*C.r.roxana*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, up to 1200m, in E Bhutan (Mongar) and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra.  
*C.r.roxus*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
*C.r.manluena*: Rare in S Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Castalius roxus*, Straight Pierrot, in Evans, 1932; *manluena* is sometimes erroneously called *mauluena*]

569. *Discolampa ethion* (Banded Blue Pierrot)  
*D.e.ethion*: Common in most of Sri Lanka, up to 1500m, but rare in the north. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1500m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in S Eastern Ghats in S and E Tamilnadu, SE Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. Rare in N West Bengal terai (Gorumara NP) and uncommon, up to 1450m, in NE India south of Brahmaputra and in NE and SE Bangladesh. Common in Andamans. (= *colmus*, *vavasana*)  
*D.e.airavati*: Fairly common in S Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Castalius ethion*, Banded Blue Pierrot, in Evans, 1932]
570. *Jamides bochus* (Dark Cerulean)  
*J.b.bochus*: Common in Sri Lanka, up to the highest elevations. Common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 2700m, from Himachal Pradesh (apparently accidental, one record from Simla at 1950m) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and most of Bangladesh (not recorded in southwest). Common in Andamans. (= *plato*, *nava*)  
*J.b.nicobaricus*: Common in Nicobars.
571. *Jamides coruscans* (Ceylon Cerulean)  
 Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 500m.
572. *Jamides pura* (White Cerulean)  
*J.p.pura*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 500m, in N West Bengal, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam, Meghalaya (occasionally up to high plateau of Khasi Hills), Nagaland, and Manipur, and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Jamides cleodus pura*, White Cerulean, in Evans, 1932]
573. *Jamides celeno* (Common Cerulean)  
*J.c.tissama*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 2000m.  
*J.c.aelianus*: Very common in Peninsular India, up to 2250m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal. Common in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Himachal Pradesh (where rare, west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. In Pakistan recorded only from NW Punjab (Islamabad region). (= *alexis*, *conferenda*)  
*J.c.blairana*: Very common in Andamans.  
*J.c.kinkurka*: Very common in Car and C Nicobars.  
*J.c.nicevillei*: Common in S Nicobars.  
 [Subspecies *aelianus* was given as *J. celeno celeno*, of which *aelianus* was considered an additional synonym, in Evans, 1932]
574. *Jamides lacteata* (Milky Cerulean)  
 Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 900m.
575. *Jamides ferrari* (Ferrar's Cerulean)  
*J.f.ferrari*: Very rare in C and S Nicobars.  
 [Considered monotypic in Evans, 1932]
576. *Jamides elpis* (Glistening Cerulean)  
*J.e.pseudelpis*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and SE Bangladesh. Uncommon in Andamans. (= *atina*, *croculana*, *paliassa*, DSF)  
 [Given as *Jamides kankena*, Glistening Cerulean, in Evans, 1932, where the second

- subspecies, *J. kankena kankena*, is now treated as a separate species; Cantlie, 1962, recognizes two subspecies in the subregion: *atina*, range Sikkim to Assam, and *croculana*, range Andamans]
577. *Jamides kankena* (Frosted Cerulean)  
 Very rare in Andamans, rare in Nicobars. (= *rogersi*)  
 [Given as a subspecies of Glistening Cerulean in Evans, 1932, where named *J. kankena kankena*]
578. *Jamides alecto* (Metallic Cerulean)  
*J.a.meilichius*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 900m. (= *elpis*, Auct.)  
*J.a.alocina*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to W Maharashtra (north to Pune and Thane), in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra (Nagpur), and in Eastern Ghats from SE Karnataka and S Andhra Pradesh north through SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal; accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad). Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. (= *eurysaces*, WSF, *ozea*, *chinee*)  
*J.a.fusca*: Common in Andamans.  
*J.a.kondulana*: Rare in C and S Nicobars.  
 [Subspecies *alocina* was given as *J. alecto eurysaces* in Evans, 1932]
579. *Jamides caeruleus* (Royal Cerulean)  
*J.c.caeruleus*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C and E Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP). (= *bochides*)
580. *Catochrysops strabo* (Forgetmenot)  
*C.s.strabo*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1000m. Common all over India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (perhaps only absent from S Punjab and W Rajasthan) to Himalayas, up to 1650m, occasionally up to 2400 and even 3000m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Locally common in Pakistan in Sind and rare in N Punjab (Lahore and Salt Range to Islamabad region). Very common in Andamans and Nicobars. (= *asoka*, *riama*)
581. *Catochrysops panormus* (Silver Forgetmenot)  
*C.p.lithargyria*: Very rare in Sri Lanka, mainly in southwestern wet zone, up to 1800m.  
*C.p.exiguus*: Very rare in Western Ghats area of Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (very little information about this population), and in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra (Nagpur) and N Chhattisgarh (Lalpur Range in Kabirdham district). Rare to uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1350m, from C Nepal (Kathmandu Valley) east through N West Bengal and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*C.p.andamanica*: Common in Andamans and Nicobars.  
 [Given as the monotypic *Catachrysops lithargyria*, Silver Forgetmenot, in Evans, 1932, where *exiguus* was not included; *andamanica* was described later]
582. *Lampides boeticus* (Pea Blue)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, where found everywhere and at all elevations. Very common all over India, at all levels of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north

- through all states to Himalayas and Transhimalayas, up to 4300m, from Kashmir and Ladakh east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Common also all over Pakistan, north to Himalayan valleys up to 3200m, even to Gilgit and Baltistan. Rare in Andamans and Nicobars. v. *obsoleta*. Andamans. VR
583. *Leptotes plinius* (Zebra Blue)  
*L.p.plinius*: Common in Sri Lanka, mainly in northern and eastern dry zones, up to 1800m. Common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2600m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Himachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Fairly common in eastern half of Pakistan in Sind and Punjab (north to Lahore and Islamabad region) and adjacent NE NWFP (Abbottabad region).  
 [Given as *Syntarucus plinius*, Zebra Blue, in Evans, 1932]
584. *Castalius rosimon* (Common Pierrot)  
*C.r.rosimon*: Common in all parts of Sri Lanka, up to 900m. Common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, mostly at lower elevations but occasionally up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Rare in Pakistan in Himalayan foothills in NW Punjab (Islamabad region). Very common in Andamans, common in C Nicobars, and rare in S Nicobars. (= *approximatus*, *chota*, *alarbus*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, *alarbus* was recognized as the subspecies of the Andamans and Nicobars]
585. *Tarucus balkanicus* (Black-spotted Pierrot)  
*T.b.nigra*: Fairly common from N Baluchistan (1000 to 1350m) and Sind through NWFP (north to Peshawar and Hazara) and Punjab (north to Murree) in Pakistan, east in N India (not recorded Uttar Pradesh or Bihar, but doubtless occurs) through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Haryana to S and C West Bengal and NW and C Bangladesh, north to Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh (Kullu and Simla) to Uttarakhand, and south to W Maharashtra (probably expanding its range, now recorded south to Ratnagiri and Satara), Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand.  
 [Given as *T. nigra*, Spotted Pierrot, in Evans, 1932]
586. *Tarucus nara* (Striped Pierrot)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in drier northwestern and northeastern coastal areas. Common all over India (except much of the Northeast), up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 1650m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to C Bhutan and western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (W Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), and W and C Bangladesh. Common also in Pakistan in Sind, E and N Baluchistan (up to 1000m), NWFP (north to Peshawar and Hazara), and Punjab (north to Murree), up to 2250m. (= *alteratus*, a DSF, *extricatus*, a DSF, *bengalensis*)  
 [Evans (1932) considered as separate species *T. nara*, Striped Pierrot, with *bengalensis* as a synonym and with range Sri Lanka and S India to Sind, Mussoorie and Bengal; *T. alteratus*, Rusty Pierrot, with range Peshawar, Campbellpore, Kangra, Kullu and

- Central India; and *T. extricatus*, Rounded Pierrot, with range Sind, Punjab, NWF Province, Kathiawar, Rajputana, and Bombay]
587. *Tarucus indicus* (Indian Pointed Pierrot)  
 Uncommon and very local in India (very rare west of Western Ghats) from Tamilnadu and Karnataka north through Telangana, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Haryana to lower W Himalayas in Kashmir (Nishat Gardens, 1800m), Himachal Pradesh (Simla), and Uttarakhand, and to Uttar Pradesh, W Bihar, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal. Common in Pakistan from Sind and NE Baluchistan (Duki, 1100m) to NWFP (north to Peshawar) and Punjab (north to Lahore and Islamabad regions).  
 [Given as *T. theophrastus indica*, Pointed Pierrot, in Evans, 1932, but *theophrastus* is now treated as confined to Africa]
588. *Tarucus rosaceus* (Mediterranean Pierrot)  
 Uncommon in W Pakistan, where recorded from NW Baluchistan (Dalbandin, 850m) and S NWFP (Takht-i-Suleiman in S Waziristan). (= *mediterraneae*)  
 [Given as *T. mediterraneae*, Mediterranean Pierrot, in Evans, 1932, and as *T. rosacea* in Cantlie, 1962]
589. *Tarucus callinara* (Spotted Pierrot)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in southeastern arid coastal zone. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in C and N India from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa north through C and E Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal to Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Nepal to N West Bengal, and east to NW and C Bangladesh. Uncommon in Pakistan in Sind, N Baluchistan (Bolan Pass, 1800m), NWFP (north to Peshawar and Hazara), and NW Punjab (Attock and Islamabad regions, and Murree), in Himalayan foothills up to 1800m.
590. *Tarucus venosus* (Himalayan Pierrot)  
 Rare in Pakistan in NE NWFP (Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Islamabad-Rawalpindi region), and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. Uncommon in C, SW, NW, and NE Bangladesh and adjacent regions in SW West Bengal (Nadia), Meghalaya, and C Assam.
591. *Tarucus hazara* (Hazara Pierrot)  
 Fairly common, from foothills up to 1800m, in Pakistan in NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Attock region and Murree), and in India in Kashmir, N Punjab (Chandigarh), and W Uttarakhand (Garhwal).  
 [Given as a subspecies of Himalayan Pierrot, *T. venosus hazara*, in Evans, 1932; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, consider it a synonym of *T. venosus*]
592. *Tarucus ananda* (Dark Pierrot)  
 Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1500m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to S Thane), along Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra and S Madhya Pradesh, and in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa. Uncommon also in Himalayas, up to 900m, in W Uttarakhand (Dehradun Valley in Garhwal) and from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh.
593. *Tarucus waterstradti* (Assam Pierrot)  
*T.w.dharta*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh

- and the rest of NE India (Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Given as *T. dharta*, Assam Pierrot, in Evans, 1932]
594. *Zizeeria karsandra* (Dark Grass Blue)  
 Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1500m. Common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Bihar, but doubtless occurs) to Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Very common in all of Pakistan, north into the lower Himalayan valleys up to Chitral and Hazara in NWFP and to Murree in Punjab, and along Indus Valley, up to 2500m, to S Gilgit and Baltistan (Skardu region). Rare in Andamans and C Nicobars. (= *lysimon*, Auct., *mora*)  
 [Given as *Z. lysimon*, Dark Grass Blue, in Evans, 1932, where *karsandra* was considered a synonym, and as *Z. knysna karsandra* in Cantlie, 1962]
595. *Pseudozizeeria maha* (Pale Grass Blue)  
*P.m.ossa*: Common in S India, at all elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa to Telangana, S and W Maharashtra, and SE Gujarat.  
*P.m.maha*: Common in C and N India from NE Gujarat, NE Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa, north through all northern states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 2500m and occasionally to 3100m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Fairly common in Pakistan Himalayas, up to 2700m, in N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab, straggling to Baluchistan (Duki, 1080m) and ranging out in foothills to Khyber Pass and Peshawar in NWFP and to Salt Range and Lahore in Punjab (once even to Multan), and extending into the northern mountains up to 2400m, along the Indus Valley, to Gilgit. (= *chandala*, *diluta*, *squalida*)  
 [Given as *Zizeeria maha*, Pale Grass Blue, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]
596. *Zizina otis* (Lesser Grass Blue)  
*Z.o.indica*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to the highest elevations. Common all over India (except range of *sangra*), up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 2500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand to Nepal, and to Bihar, Jharkhand, and Orissa. Rare in Pakistan, where recorded from S Sind (Karachi), Punjab (north to Lahore and Islamabad region), and NW NWFP (lower Chitral). (= *decreta*)  
*Z.o.sangra*: Common in the northeastern part of the subcontinent in S and C West Bengal and in E Himalayas, up to 1600m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Common in Andamans and in Car and C Nicobars. (= *dryina*)  
 [Given as *Zizeeria otis*, Lesser Grass Blue, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *indica* was known as *Z. otis decreta*, with range S to C India, and subspecies *sangra* as *Z. otis otis*, with *sangra* and *indica* as synonyms and range including all of N India]
597. *Zizula hylax* (Tiny Grass Blue)  
*Z.h.hylax*: Very common in most of Sri Lanka, but mainly in drier regions, up to 1000m. Common all over India, at all elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, mostly at lower elevations but occasionally up to 1900m, from Himachal



- Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur), and all over Bangladesh. Rare in Pakistan in S Sind and NE Punjab (Lahore region). Fairly common in Andamans. (= *gaika*, *pygmaea*)  
 [Given as *Zizeeria gaika*, Tiny Grass Blue, in Evans, 1932]
598. Cupido alaina (Pamir Cupid)  
*C.a.shandura*: Rare at high elevations, 3500 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral). (= *pakistanus*)  
*C.a.nagarensis*: Rare at high elevations, 2400 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Hunza).  
 [*shandura* was given as *Everes shandura*, Shandur Cupid, in Evans, 1932, and as *Everes buddhista shandura*, Shandur Cupid, in Cantlie, 1962; *pakistanus* was described from Shandur Pass by Salk & Weiss in 1998, and *nagarensis* from Nagar by Charmeux & Desse in 2006]
599. Everes argiades (Tailed Cupid)  
*E.a.tibetanus*: Rare in Transhimalayan region, above 2200m, in N Pakistan (Skardu in Baltistan), and in interior of Sikkim and Bhutan.  
*E.a.diporides*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 300 to 3000m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [In Evans, 1932, *diporides* was considered a separate species, *E. diporides*, Chapman's Cupid, and *E. argiades tibetanus* was there given as *E. argiades hellotia*]  
 [Comment: The genus *Everes* is now often subsumed in *Cupido*]
600. Everes huegelii (Dusky-blue Cupid)  
*E.h.huegelii*: Fairly common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, up to 2700m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), Gilgit-Baltistan, and NW Punjab in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to W Uttarakhand, including N Uttar Pradesh (Deoband in Saharanpur district, near Uttarakhand border). (= *indica*)  
*E.h.dipora*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1000 to 3000m, from E Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [In Evans, 1932, *E. huegelii huegelii* was known as *E. argiades indica*, and *dipora* was known as a separate species, *E. dipora*, Dusky Blue Cupid. Evans, 1932, mistakenly described *diporides* for *dipora* and vice versa!!!]  
 [Comment: The genus *Everes* is now often subsumed in *Cupido*]  
 [Note: Not to be confused with *Celastrina huegelii* Moore, as has been done in funet.fi, where *dipora* cannot, of course, be a subspecies of *Celastrina huegelii*!!!]
601. Everes lacturnus (Indian Cupid)  
*E.l.syntala*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to the highest elevations. Fairly common in Peninsular India, up to 1500m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to S Gujarat (including Saurashtra), SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and S West Bengal. (= *parrhasius*, Auct.)  
*E.l.assamica*: Fairly common in N India from Himachal Pradesh (west to Sirmaur and Simla), east along Himalayas, up to 2000m, through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, in adjacent plains from NW Punjab and N and E Haryana east through Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur and Benares) and N Bihar to S and C West Bengal and into NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Very rare in NE Pakistan in NE NWFP

- (Abbottabad) and NW Punjab (Margalla Hills).  
*E.l.pila*: Common on Car Nicobar, rare in C and S Nicobars.  
 [Given as *E. parrhasius*, Indian Cupid, in Evans, 1932, where the Sri Lanka and S Indian subspecies was known as *E. parrhasius parrhasius*]  
 [Comment: The genus *Everes* is now often subsumed in *Cupido*]
602. *Bothrinia chennellii* (Hedge Cupid)  
*B.c.chennellii*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1050 to 2100m, in Meghalaya and Nagaland.
603. *Tongeia kala* (Black Cupid)  
 Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2100m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
 [Given as *Everes kala*, Black Cupid, in Evans, 1932]
604. *Tongeia pseudozuthus* (False Tibetan Cupid)  
 Rare in E Himalayas, 1050 to 1450m, in E Arunachal Pradesh (Upper and Lower Dibang Valley districts).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Cantlie, 1962; described only in 2001]
605. *Shijimia moorei* (Moore's Cupid)  
*S.m.moorei*: Rare in Himalayan terai and foothill region, up to 650m, in N West Bengal (Gorumara NP), NW Assam (Manas region), and Arunachal Pradesh (Upper Subansiri district), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Arunachal Pradesh (Lohit and Changlang districts) and Meghalaya ("Khasi Hills").  
 [Given as *Everes moorei*, Moore's Cupid, in Evans, 1932]
606. *Talicada nyseus* (Red Pierrot)  
*T.n.nyseus*: Common and widely distributed in Sri Lanka, up to 1500m. Fairly common (more so in southwest) in Peninsular India, up to highest elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Chhattisgarh) to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and S West Bengal. Recently, apparently, colonized Delhi region and NW Himalayas, up to 2000m, in Kashmir (Srinagar and Jammu), Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, and even N West Bengal (Jalpaiguri) and Bhutan (Gelephu). (= *delapolei*, an ab., *delhiensis*)  
*T.n.khasiana*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1800m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram. (= *khasia*, *assamica*)  
 [*delhiensis* was described from the Delhi region in 2009, but is probably only a synonym of *nyseus*]
607. *Pithecops fulgens* (Blue Quaker)  
*P.f.fulgens*: Rare in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra, below about 500m, in E Assam and Manipur, including E Arunachal Pradesh (Dihang-Dibang Reserve and Namdapha NP).
608. *Pithecops corvus* (Forest Quaker)  
*P.c.correctus*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and SE Bangladesh. Very rare in Andamans and Nicobars.  
 [Given as *P. hylax* in Evans, 1932]
609. *Azanus ubaldus* (Bright Babul Blue)  
 Rare in Sri Lanka, in dry northwestern and northeastern coastal areas. Uncommon to fairly common in Peninsular India, up to 2400m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Chhattisgarh or Jharkhand) to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Haryana, to lower Himalayas (locally even up to

- 2050m) in Himachal Pradesh (Kangra and Simla) and Uttarakhand, and to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and S West Bengal. Common in Pakistan in Baluchistan, Sind, NWFP north to Peshawar and Hazara, and Punjab north to Lahore and Murree (up to 2400m). (= *zena*)
610. *Azonus uranus* (Dull Babul Blue)  
 Uncommon in India (rare west of Western Ghats) from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Telangana, Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand terai in Kumaon (up to 600m), W Nepal terai, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, N West Bengal terai, and S West Bengal, and in NW Bangladesh. Uncommon in Pakistan in Sind and adjacent Baluchistan, Punjab (north to Lahore and Murree), and NWFP (Peshawar, and straggler in S Chitral at Ziarat, 2400m).
611. *Azonus jesous* (African Babul Blue)  
*A.j.gamra*: Common in Sri Lanka, in northern and eastern dry areas, up to 900m. Fairly common in Peninsular and northwestern India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat, E Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttarakhand terai in Kumaon (not recorded from Uttar Pradesh, but should occur), Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and S Orissa. Fairly common in SE Pakistan from N Sind to C Punjab. (= *ameri*)
612. *Neopithecops zalmora* (Quaker)  
*N.z.dharma*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1500m. Common in Western Ghats (less common in northern part of range), up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat. (= *gaura*, *todara*)  
*N.z.zalmora*: Fairly common in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and S and C West Bengal, and in Himalayas, mainly at low elevations up to 1200m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Darbhanga district), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh.  
*N.z.andamanus*: Common in Andamans, rare in Car and C Nicobars.  
 [Given as the monotypic *N. zalmora*, Quaker, with *dharma* as one of the synonyms, in Evans, 1932; *andamanus* was described later]
613. *Megisba malaya* (Malayan)  
*M.m.thwaitesi*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1200m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in S Eastern Ghats in S and E Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka. (= *gunga*, *hampsoni*)  
*M.m.sikkima*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and S and C West Bengal, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Uttarakhand east through N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and most of Bangladesh (not recorded in southwest). Rare in Nicobars. (= *albidisca*)  
*M.m.presbyter*: Common in Andamans.  
 [In Evans, 1932, the Andamans were included under *sikkima*, and *presbyter* was given for the Nicobars]
614. *Celastrina argiolus* (Hill Hedge Blue)  
*C.a.kollari*: Common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 600 to 3600m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), Gilgit-Baltistan, and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and W Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal. (= *coelestina*, *kasmira*, *trita*)  
*C.a.iynnteaana*: Common in Himalayas, 600 to 3500m, from C Nepal east through

- Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *sikkima*, *albocaeruleoides*, *bothrinoides*, *puspargiolus*, *victoria*)  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis argiolus*, Hill Hedge Blue, with subspecies *kollari*, range Chitral to Kumaon, and *sikkima*, range Sikkim to Karens, in Evans, 1932, where *jynteana* was considered a separate species, *Lycaenopsis jynteana*, Jynteal Hedge Blue, range Sikkim to Dawns]
615. *Celastrina hersilia* (Naga Hedge Blue)  
*C.h.vipia*: Rare in Himalayas, 600 to 3900m, in C and E Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills), and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; *vipia* was described as a separate species by Cantlie and Norman in 1960, and the species has in the past been confused with *C. argiolus jynteana*]
616. *Celastrina gigas* (Silvery Hedge Blue)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 3150m, exceptionally to 3900m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and Mansehra), NW Punjab (Murree), and S Baltistan (Arundu) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to C Nepal.  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis ladonides gigas*, Silvery Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932]
617. *Celastrina huegelii* (Large Hedge Blue)  
*C.h.huegelii*: Common in Himalayas, 900 to 3600m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *argiolus*, sensu Kollar)  
*C.h.oreoides*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 800 to 3000m, from Nepal east through Sikkim and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh. (= *oreas*, sensu Evans, 1915)  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis huegelii*, Large Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932]
618. *Celastrina oreas* (Khasi Hedge Blue)  
*C.o.oreana*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, above 1000m, in Meghalaya (Khasi and Jaintia Hills) and Assam (Cachar hills). (= *C. huegelii oreana*, sensu Cantlie, 1962)  
 [*oreana* was given as a subspecies of *C. huegelii*, Large Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932]
619. *Celastrina lavendularis* (Plain Hedge Blue)  
*C.l.lavendularis*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in wet hill zone above 500m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, mainly above 600m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg; also recorded in Mumbai Suburban district, in Sanjay Gandhi NP), in S Eastern Ghats in SE Karnataka and adjacent NE Tamilnadu, and in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra. (= *limbata*, Auct., *amitra*)  
*C.l.limbata*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2450m, from Himachal Pradesh (Kullu) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura). (= *placida*)  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis lavendularis*, Plain Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, where *limbata* was given as the subspecies of S India and *lavendularis* was confined to Sri Lanka, while the present subspecies *limbata* was there given as *placida*]
620. *Lestranicus transpectus* (White-banded Hedge Blue)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura). (= *latimargo*)  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis transpecta*, White-banded Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina transpecta* in Cantlie, 1962]

621. *Celatoxia albidisca* (Whitedisc Hedge Blue)  
Fairly common in Western Ghats, above 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (north to Shimoga), with isolated records further north in W Maharashtra (Pune) and SE Gujarat (Surat Dangs).  
[Given as *Lycaenopsis albidisca*, Whitedisc Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina carna albidisca* in Cantlie, 1962]
622. *Celatoxia marginata* (Margined Hedge Blue)  
*C.m.marginata*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 3000m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *victoria*, in error, *marata*)  
[Given as *Lycaenopsis marginata*, Margined Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina carna marata* in Cantlie, 1962]
623. *Notarthrinus binghami* (Chapman's Hedge Blue)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 500 to 1500m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
[Given as *Lycaenopsis binghami*, Chapman's Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina binghami* in Cantlie, 1962]
624. *Acytolepis puspa* (Common Hedge Blue)  
*A.p.felderi*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 1000m. Common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat. (= *lavendularis*, Auct.)  
*A.p.gisca*: Fairly common in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra and S Madhya Pradesh, and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal; accidental in Telangana (Secunderabad). Common to very common in Himalayas, up to 3000m, from NW Punjab (Murree and Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. Uncommon in Andamans. (= *artena*, *telis*)  
*A.p.cyanescens*: Very rare in Car and C Nicobars.  
*A.p.prominens*: Very rare in S Nicobars.  
[Given as *Lycaenopsis puspa*, Common Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, where S India was included in the range of *L. puspa gisca*, and where the Andaman population was given as belonging to a separate subspecies, *L.p.telis*. Given as *Celastrina puspa* in Cantlie, 1962, where the Sri Lankan population was given as *lavendularis*, and where *lilacea* was considered to be the S Indian subspecies.]
625. *Acytolepis lilacea* (Hampson's Hedge Blue)  
*A.l.moorei*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in south-central region up to 1000m.  
*A.l.lilacea*: Uncommon in S Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu). (= *crissa*)  
[Given as the monotypic *Lycaenopsis lilacea*, Hampson's Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, where *moorei* was considered to be a synonym; in Cantlie, 1962, *lilacea* was united with *puspa* as *Celastrina puspa*]
626. *Oreolyce dohertyi* (Naga Hedge Blue)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, at about 1800m, in Nagaland (Kirbari); a record of *O. vardhana* from SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP) may belong here.  
[Given as *Lycaenopsis quadriplaga dohertyi*, Naga Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina dohertyi dohertyi* in Cantlie, 1962]

627. *Oreolyce vardhana* (Dusky Hedge Blue)  
*O.v.vardhana*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, 1650 to 3000m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal.  
*O.v.nepalica*: Rare in Himalayas, 1950 to 3900m, in C and E Nepal, N West Bengal (undoubtedly also in Sikkim), and Bhutan.  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis vardhana*, Dusky Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Arletta vardhana* in Cantlie, 1962; *nepalica* was described by Forster in 1980]
628. *Callenya melaena* (Metallic Hedge Blue)  
*C.m.melaena*: Rare at fairly low elevations in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam and Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP); there is also an old record from Meghalaya (“Shillong”). (= *melaenoides*, *minima*, smaller DSF)  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis melaena*, Metallic Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, where the Manipur population was treated as a separate subspecies, *L.m.parrishii*, with *melaenoides* as a synonym, and where *minima* was treated as a separate species, *L.minima*, Tiny Hedge Blue, with range Manipur and Dawnas; given as *Celastrina melaena* in Cantlie, 1962]
629. *Monodontides musina* (Swinhoe’s Hedge Blue)  
*M.m.musinoides*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, 750 to 1900m, in Sikkim and W Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur); a record from much lower down in E Assam (Jeypore-Dehing Forest) requires confirmation. (= *parishii*)  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis musina*, Swinhoe’s Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina musina* in Cantlie, 1962]
630. *Udara dilecta* (Pale Hedge Blue)  
*U.d.dilecta*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran, stray), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis cardia dilecta*, Pale Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina dilectus* in Cantlie, 1962]
631. *Udara placidula* (Narrow-bordered Hedge Blue)  
*U.p.howarthi*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam and Manipur); doubtfully recorded from W Bhutan (Wangdue Phodrang).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Cantlie and Norman in 1960 as *Celastrina howarthi*, based on one male from the plains of Sibsagar district, Assam]
632. *Udara singalensis* (Singhalese Hedge Blue)  
 Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in central hills above 900m. Rare at higher elevations of Western Ghats in Kerala and W Tamilnadu, in Anaimalai, Palni, and Nilgiri Hills.  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis singalensis*, Singhalese Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina singalensis* in Cantlie, 1962]
633. *Udara akasa* (White Hedge Blue)  
*U.a.mavisa*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in central hills above 900m. Common in Western Ghats, above 900m (occasionally down to 600m), in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and W Karnataka (north to Uttara Kannada), and in S Eastern Ghats in E Tamilnadu (Shevaroy Hills) and S Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills).  
 [Given as *Lycaenopsis akasa*, White Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina akasa* in Cantlie, 1962]

634. Udara lanka (Ceylon Hedge Blue)  
Common in Sri Lanka, in central hills above 900m, though rare at the lower elevations.  
[Given as *Lycaenopsis lanka*, Ceylon Hedge Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina lanka* in Cantlie, 1962]
635. Udara selma (Bicoloured Hedge Blue)  
*U.s.cerima*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam in Jorhat and Sibsagar districts).  
[Not in Evans, 1932, and given as *Celastrina ceyx cerima* in Cantlie, 1962]
636. Udara albocaerulea (Albocerulean)  
*U.a.albocaerulea*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 450 to 2500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
[Given as *Lycaenopsis albocaerulea*, Albocerulean, in Evans, 1932, and as *Celastrina albocaerulea* in Cantlie, 1962]
637. Glaucopsyche baluchi (Baluchi Green Underwing)  
Locally common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2100m, and also recorded from N Waziristan in NWFP.  
[Given as *Polyommatus cyllarus aeruginosus*, Western Green Underwing, in Evans, 1932, as *Glaucopsyche alexis aeruginosa* in Cantlie, 1962, and later as *Glaucopsyche alexis alexis*; *baluchi* was described by D'Abbrera in 2001]  
[Comment: Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, treat this as a subspecies of *G. seminigra*, Afghan Green Underwing, to which it may indeed belong]
638. Pseudophilotes vicrama (Eastern Baton Blue)  
*P.v.astabene*: Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2400m. (= *hylax* and *baton*, Auct., in error)  
*P.v.cashmirensis*: Fairly common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 1200 to 3800m, in N NWFP (Chitral) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan to Kashmir and N Ladakh.  
*P.v.vicrama*: Rare at high elevations, above 2000m, in N Himachal Pradesh (N Chamba to Kinnaur).  
[Given as *Polyommatus vicrama*, Chequered Blue, in Evans, 1932, where the Baluchistan subspecies was given as *clara*, preoccupied; given as *Philotes vicrama* in Cantlie, 1962]  
[Comment: Recently often placed in the genus *Scolitantides*, of which *Pseudophilotes* is then a subgenus]
639. Turanana laspura (Spotted Argus Blue)  
*T.l.laspura*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 1800 to 4000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral).  
[Given as *Polyommatus cytis laspura*, Spotted Argus Blue, in Evans, 1932]
640. Turanana chitrali (Chitral Argus Blue)  
Very rare at high elevations, 2300 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and Gilgit (Ghizer and W Hunza), and in India in NW Ladakh (mountains around Dras and Suru river valleys).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Charmeux & Pagès in 2004]  
[Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, describe a new subspecies, *T.c.akramawani*, from C Gilgit, but as this is somewhat in the middle of the other populations, I leave it out for the time being]
641. Iolana gigantea (Gilgit Mountain Blue)  
*I.g.gilgitica*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 2000 to 3400m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP

- (N Chitral), most of Gilgit, and W Baltistan. (= *iolas*, in error)  
 [Given as *Polyommatus gigantea*, Gilgit Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Recently often treated as monotypic]
642. *Phengaris atroguttata* (Great Spotted Blue)  
*P.a.lampra*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, 1400 to 2400m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).  
 [Given as monotypic *Polyommatus atroguttata*, Great Spotted Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as monotypic *Phengaris atroguttata* in Cantlie, 1962]
643. *Euchrysops cnejus* (Gram Blue)  
*E.c.cnejus*: Common in Sri Lanka, in low-country dry zone up to 900m. Common all over India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas (less common in eastern part of range), up to 3000m in west, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan (not recorded from Arunachal Pradesh, but should occur) and most of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Uncommon in Pakistan in lower Sind (where used to be common), N Punjab (south to Salt Range and Lahore), and NE NWFP (Hazara), up to 2600m. Fairly common in Andamans and C and S Nicobars. (= *pandia*, *patala*, *hapalina*, *theseus*)
644. *Polyommatus bogra* (Baluchi Meadow Blue)  
 Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2550m.  
 [Given as *P. actis bogra*, Baluchi Meadow Blue, in Evans, 1932]
645. *Polyommatus icarus* (Violet Meadow Blue)  
*P.i.fugitiva*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 1500m.  
*P.i.chitralensis*: Common in high mountains, 2000 to 4000m (but down to 1200m in valleys of Chitral and to 1500m in those of Gilgit), from N NWFP (Chitral and Hazara) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Ladakh, and Himachal Pradesh (Chamba, Lahaul and Spiti, and Kinnaur, 2800 to 3800m) to NW Uttarakhand (Uttarkashi in N Garhwal).  
 [Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, give the subspecies for the area from Gilgit east as *P.i.bienerti*, but given that the type locality of *bienerti* is in Iran, to the west of *chitralensis*, this seems unlikely]  
 [Comment: In recent literature *chitralensis* is often considered a separate species, *P. chitralensis*, Chitral Meadow Blue]
646. *Polyommatus icadius* (Gilgit Meadow Blue)  
*P.i.icadius*: Fairly common at high elevations, 1800 to 4300m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and Gilgit.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932]
647. *Polyommatus venus* (Venus Meadow Blue)  
*P.v.nuksani*: Rare in high mountains, 3000 to 4000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Tirich Mir in NW Chitral).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932]
648. *Polyommatus bilucha* (Baluchi Mountain Blue)  
 Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1350 to 2550m, and NWFP north to Peshawar region. (= *shingara*, *wazira*, *drunela*)  
 [Included in *P. eros*, Common Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932, as subspecies *bilucha*, with range N Baluchistan (Hanna, Bogra, Torghar), at 6000 to 8000 ft, *shingara*, with range N Baluchistan (Ziarat and Shingarh), at 8000 ft, *wazira*, with range Waziristan (Razmak), and *drunela*, with range NWFP (Kurram, Samana, Khyber)]



649. *Polyommatus pseuderos* (Kashmir Meadow Blue)  
*P.p.gaeli*: Fairly common in higher mountains, 2400 to 3700m, of N NWFP (Chitral)  
*P.p.pseuderos*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, 1600 to 2700m, from SE Gilgit (Astor), NE NWFP (Hazara and Mansehra), and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir to Himachal Pradesh (Mandi, Kullu, and Simla).  
*P.p.nepalensis*: Locally common in higher Himalayas, 2300 to 4050m, in C Nepal.  
 [*pseuderos* was given as a subspecies of *P. eros*, Common Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932; *nepalensis* was described by Forster in 1961 and mostly considered a separate species, *Polyommatus nepalensis*, Nepal Meadow Blue; *gaeli* was described by Pagès in 2016]
650. *Polyommatus ariana* (Lahaul Meadow Blue)  
 Common in high mountains, 1800 to 4800m, from N NWFP (Chitral, Swat, Mansehra) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Ladakh, and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *droshana*, *drasula*, *sutleja*, *deosaiensis*)  
 [Included in *P. eros*, Common Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932, as subspecies *droshana*, with range Chitral, and *ariana* (with *sutleja* as synonym), with range Kashmir, Kinnaur, Spiti, Kangra, Kullu, and Nepal, above 8000 ft; *drasula* was considered a synonym of *stoliczkana*. Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, recognize four subspecies in Pakistan, viz. *ariana* in N NWFP, Gilgit, and Baltistan, *droshana* in N NWFP (S Chitral), *drasula* in N Gilgit (N Hunza), and *enoriae*, described by Pagès, in N Gilgit (Shimshal in C Hunza), with *deosaiensis* as synonym of *ariana* and *janetae* as synonym of *drasula*]  
 [Comment: *sutleja* is sometimes considered a separate species, *Polyommatus sutleja*, Sutlej Meadow Blue]
651. *Polyommatus stoliczkana* (Himalayan Meadow Blue)  
*P.s.janetae*: Fairly common in high mountains, 2800 to 4350m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Shandur Pass in N Chitral) and N Gilgit (Ghizer, Hunza).  
*P.s.stoliczkana*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3000 to 5600m, in NE Baltistan in Pakistan, and in India in NE Kashmir, C and SW Ladakh and adjacent Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul and Spiti).  
*P.s.arena*: Fairly common in high Himalayas, 2450 to 4250m, in C Nepal; also recorded from Chumbi Valley, in “wedge” between Sikkim and Bhutan, so undoubtedly also occurs in far north of Sikkim and probably also in Bhutan.  
 [All were included as subspecies in *P. eros*, Common Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, relegate *janetae* to the synonymy of *drasula*, extending the range of nominate *stoliczkana* into N Gilgit (Hunza)]
652. *Polyommatus hunza* (Hunza Meadow Blue)  
 Rare at high elevations, 3300 to 4800m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Hunza).  
 [Given as a subspecies of *P. eros*, Common Meadow Blue, in Evans, 1932]
653. *Polyommatus dux* (Kumaon Meadow Blue)  
*P.d.fraterluci*: Rare in W Himalayas, 2850 to 3850m, in Himachal Pradesh (Kullu and Simla).  
*P.d.dux*: Rare in W Himalayas, 3200 to 3450m, in Uttarakhand (Uttarkashi in Garhwal and Pithoragarh in Kumaon).  
 [*dux* was given as a subspecies of *P. eros*, Common Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932; *fraterluci* was described by Bálint in 1995 and mostly considered a separate species, *Polyommatus fraterluci*, Kangra Meadow Blue]
654. *Polyommatus pierinoi* (Manang Meadow Blue)  
 Rare at high elevations all along Nepal Himalayas, 3150 to 4350m.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Bálint in 1995]

655. *Polyommatus florenciae* (Silvery Meadow Blue)  
 Uncommon at high elevations, 2800 to 4150m, in N NWFP (N Chitral) and N Gilgit (Hunza) in Pakistan, and in Himachal Pradesh (N Chamba, Lahaul and Spiti, and Kinnaur) in India. (= *evansi*)  
 [Given as *P. poseidon florenciae*, Silvery Meadow Blue, in Evans, 1932; *evansi* was described in 1956 by Forster as *Agrodiaetus caerulea evansi*]  
 [Comment: In recent literature often treated as another synonym of *P. bilucha*]
656. *Polyommatus muelleræ* (Bright Meadow Blue)  
 Rare at high elevations, 2900 to 3300m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral in environs of Chitral).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Eckweiler in 1997, as *Agrodiaetus muelleræ*]
657. *Polyommatus pulchellus* (Beautiful Meadow Blue)  
 Rare at very high elevations, 4500 to 4800m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (near Irshad Uwin Pass in NW Hunza).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Bernardi in 1951]
658. *Agriades pheretiades* (Tien Shan Mountain Blue)  
*A.p.zaniensis*: Rare at high elevations, 3800 to 4000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Tirich Mir in NW Chitral) and NW Gilgit (Ghizer).  
*A.p.walli*: Rare at high elevations, 2500 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral and Swat) and S Gilgit.  
*A.p.micra*: Rare at very high elevations, 4000 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Khunjerab region in N Hunza).  
 [Given as subspecies *walli* of *Polyommatus orbitulus*, Greenish Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932, the other subspecies of which are now placed in *Agriades jaloka*; *micra* is newly recorded for the area, and *zaniensis* was described in 2006]
659. *Agriades jaloka* (Greenish Mountain Blue)  
*A.j.marlene*: Fairly common at very high elevations, 3600 to 5050m, in NE NWFP (N Mansehra), S Gilgit (Astor, Chilas), and Baltistan in Pakistan and N Kashmir (Gurais region) in India. (= *astorica*, Tytler, preoccupied)  
*A.j.jaloka*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3600 to 4000m, in Kashmir in Tragbal, Sind and Liddar valleys, and in extreme NW Ladakh.  
*A.j.leela*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3500 to 4200m, in SE Baltistan in Pakistan and in India in NW and C Ladakh.  
*A.j.ellisi*: Rare at high elevations, 3300 to 4200m, in SE Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh (east to Kinnaur).  
 [All were given as subspecies of *Polyommatus orbitulus*, Greenish Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932, where the present subspecies *marlene* was given as *astorica*; *marlene* was sunk in the synonymy of *jaloka* by Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, who considered *leela* a separate species]  
 [Comment: Now often placed in *Polyommatus*, with both *leela* and *ellisi* treated as separate species]
660. *Agriades kurtjohnsoni* (Annapurna Mountain Blue)  
 Rare at very high elevations, 3750 to 4800m, in C Nepal (Annapurna area).  
 [Described by Bálint in 1997]
661. *Agriades morsheadi* (Evans's Mountain Blue)  
 Apparently very rare at high elevations in Sikkim (*vide* Smetacek & Varshney)  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Cantlie, 1962]
662. *Agriades dis* (Tibetan Argus)  
*A.d.luana*: Very rare at very high elevations in C Nepal, where only once recorded, in

- Annapurna Conservation Area at 4800m in Jul.  
[Not in Evans, 1932, or in Cantlie, 1962]
663. *Agriades sikhima* (Sikkim Mountain Blue)  
Rare at very high elevations, about 4200m, in N Sikkim.  
[Not in Evans, 1932, or in Cantlie, 1962]  
[Comment: Usually given as *A. sikkima*, but in original description by Bath (1900), the name was given as *Lycaena sikhima*]
664. *Agriades lehanus* (Common Mountain Blue)  
Fairly common at high elevations, 3450 to 5500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral), N Gilgit (Hunza), and N Baltistan, and in India from Ladakh (except west) east through Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to C Nepal.  
[Given as *Polyommatus pheretes*, Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932, where *pharis*, recorded from Khambajong in Tibet near Sikkim border, was included as a subspecies; *asiatica* and *arcaseia* were included as further subspecies in Cantlie, 1962; *pheretes* is now considered a synonym of *orbitulus*]  
[Comment: South (1913) recorded a specimen from Dichu, 9000 ft, in the Mishmi Hills of Arunachal Pradesh, as *Lycaena pheretes*, the old name for this species; it is now impossible to place this specimen without reexamining it; it might be *arcaseia* or *pharis* or some other Tibetan species]  
[Comment 2: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
665. *Agriades arcaseia* (Eastern Mountain Blue)  
Apparently rare at very high elevations, 3900 to 4200m, in N Sikkim.  
[Not in Evans, 1932, but included as a subspecies of *A. lehanus* in Cantlie, 1962]  
[Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
666. *Agriades asiatica* (Azure Mountain Blue)  
Uncommon at high elevations, 3300 to 4300m, in Nepal (both NW and NE), N Sikkim, NW Bhutan (Gasa), and NE Arunachal Pradesh (Dichu in Mishmi Hills at 2700m). Specimens from Pakistan, ascribed to this species, are probably *A. lehanus*.  
[Given as *Polyommatus asiatica*, Azure Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Albulina pheretes asiatica* in Cantlie, 1962]  
[Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
667. *Agriades orbitulus* (Alpine Blue)  
*A.o.lobbichleri*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3450 to 4450m (once at 2450m), in C Nepal (mainly in Annapurna region); also recorded from NW Bhutan (Gasa), but this record needs confirmation.  
[This is not the *orbitulus* given by Evans, 1932, which is here given as *Agriades jaloka*; *lobbichleri* was described in 1961]  
[Comment: *lobbichleri* is often treated as a separate species, *Agriades lobbichleri*, Nepal Mountain Blue]  
[Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
668. *Eumedonia annulata* (Chumbi Argus)  
Known from Chumbi Valley, in “wedge” between Sikkim and Bhutan, so should occur in far N Sikkim and even in Bhutan.  
[Given as *Polyommatus semiargus annulata*, Chumbi Argus, in Evans, 1932, and as *Cyaniris semiargus annulata* in Cantlie, 1962]  
[Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Aricia*]
669. *Eumedonia astorica* (Astor Argus)  
*E.a.astorica*: Fairly common at fairly high elevations, 2400 to 3000m (exceptionally down to 1100m), in N Pakistan in NE NWFP (Swat and Upper Kohistan), SE Gilgit (Astor) and S Baltistan.

- E.a.hunzaensis*: Uncommon at fairly high elevations, 2700 to 3200m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Gilgit, Ghizer, Hunza).  
 [Given as the monotypic *Polyommatus astorica*, Astor Argus, in Evans, 1932; *hunzaensis* was described in 2006]  
 [Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Aricia*]
670. *Eumedonia eumedon* (Streaked Argus)  
*E.e.jermyni*: Uncommon at high elevations, 2100 to 3900m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral, N Swat, and N Mansehra), Gilgit, and Baltistan. (= *chiron*, preoccupied)  
 [Given as *Polyommatus epiroon jermyni*, Streaked Argus, in Evans, 1932, and as *Aricia chiron jermyni* in Cantlie, 1962; *epiroon* was probably just a lapsus calami for *chiron*]  
 [Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Aricia*]
671. *Plebejidea loewii* (Large Jewel Blue)  
*P.l.chamanica*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2400m.  
*P.l.atrakensis*: Common at high elevations, 3000 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Tirich Mir in NW Chitral).  
*P.l.sanoga*: Common at fairly high elevations, 1800 to 2900m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral) and S Gilgit (Ghizer and Astor).  
*P.l.laura*: Apparently very rare in Ladakh (known only from “Ladakh” records).  
 [Given as *Polyommatus loewii*, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962; *laura* is sometimes given as a synonym of *sanoga*; *chamanica* and *sanoga* (with *laura*) are sometimes considered separate species; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, consider *atrakensis* and *sanoga* (and, by inference, *laura*) as synonyms of *chamanica*]  
 [Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
672. *Kretania beani* (Baluchi Jewel Blue)  
 Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2400m; the record from NW Ladakh (“Matyal”) is rather doubtful. (= *indica*)  
 [Given as *Polyommatus pylaon indica*, Baluchi Jewel Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Plebejus sephirus indica* in Cantlie, 1962; *beani* is a replacement name for *indica* Evans 1925, which is preoccupied]  
 [Comment: Recently sometimes placed in the genus *Plebejus*]
673. *Kretania csomai* (Bálint’s Meadow Blue)  
*K.c.csomai*: Rare at high elevations, 2700-3100m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral region in S Chitral).  
*K.c.shagramensis*: Rare at high elevations, 2600 to 3500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Tirich Mir and Shandur Pass in N Chitral) and N, W, and S Gilgit (Hunza, Ghizer, and Astor).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Bálint in 1992, as *Polyommatus csomai*; *shagramensis* was described in 2006, but Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, considered it a synonym of *csomai*, and *csomai* itself a subspecies of *Plebejus eurypilus*, Eastern Brown Argus]  
 [Comment: Recently sometimes placed in the genus *Plebejus*]
674. *Afarsia sieversii* (Pale Jewel Blue)  
*A.s.felicia*: Rare in Pakistan in NW Baluchistan, 1950 to 2400m.  
 [Given as *Polyommatus sieversi*, Pale Jewel Blue, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]  
 [Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
675. *Afarsia hanna* (Baluchi Jewel Argus)  
 Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2550m.  
 [Included as a subspecies of *Polyommatus iris*, Jewel Argus, in Evans, 1932, and of

- Vacciniina iris* in Cantlie, 1962]  
 [Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
676. *Afarsia ashretha* (Chitral Jewel Argus)  
*A.a.ashretha*: Fairly common at high elevations, 1800 to 3500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S and W Chitral).  
*A.a.naseeri*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2000 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (NE Chitral) and NW Gilgit (Yasin in Ghizer)  
 [Given as *Polyommatus iris*, Jewel Argus, in Evans, 1932, and as *Vacciniina iris* in Cantlie, 1962; in both, *hanna* was included as another subspecies; *naseeri* was described by Pagès in 2016]  
 [Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
677. *Aricia agestis* (Orange-bordered Argus)  
*A.a.nazira*: Fairly common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 1050 to 3000m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), Gilgit-Baltistan, and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal. (= *medon*, Auct., *astrarche*)  
 [Given as *Polyommatus astrarche*, Orange-bordered Argus, in Evans, 1932]
678. *Aricia artaxerxes* (Northern Brown Argus)  
*A.a.transalaica*: Uncommon at high elevations, 2200 to 4400m, in N NWFP (Chitral and N Mansehra), Gilgit, and W Baltistan in Pakistan, and very rare in NW Ladakh (mountains around Suru river valley, 3900m) in India.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Cantlie, 1962]
679. *Alpherakya sarta* (Brilliant Meadow Blue)  
*A.s.sartoides*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2400 to 4000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and NW Gilgit (W Yasin). (= *cedari*)  
*A.s.rupala*: Rare at high elevations, 2600 to 3700m, in N Pakistan in most of Gilgit and in Baltistan. (= *sherullai*)  
 [Given as *Polyommatus sarta*, Brilliant Mountain Blue, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]  
 [Comment: In recent literature *sartoides* is considered a separate species, *P. sartoides*, Brilliant Meadow Blue, and *rupala* is given as a subspecies of *P. devanica*, Dusky Meadow Blue]  
 [Comment: Recently sometimes placed in the genus *Plebejus*]
680. *Alpherakya devanica* (Dusky Meadow Blue)  
*A.d.chaghbinensis*: Rare at high elevations, 2500 to 3200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral).  
*A.d.aurianeae*: Rare at about 2400m in mountains of N NWFP (Kalam in Swat)  
*A.d.tshikolovetsi*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2400 to 5000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral) and NW and N Gilgit (W Ghizer and Hunza). (= *sostensis*)  
*A.d.devanica*: Rare at high elevations, 2500 to 4600m, in S Gilgit and Baltistan in Pakistan, and in N Kashmir and N and C Ladakh. (= *gooraisica*)  
 [Given as *Polyommatus devanica*, Dusky Meadow Blue, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962, where subspecies *tshikolovetsi* was given as *gracilis*; *chaghbinensis* and *sostensis* were described by Charmeux & Desse in 2006, and *aurianeae* by Pagès in 2016]  
 [Comment: In recent literature, *rupala* was added as a subspecies; the name *gracilis*, preoccupied, was changed to *evansi*, also preoccupied, and eventually to *tshikolovetsi*]  
 [Comment 2: Recently sometimes placed in the genus *Plebejus*]
681. *Plebejus eversmanni* (Tibetan Jewel Blue)  
*P.e.baroghila*: Rare at high elevations, 3000 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N

- Chitral) and NW Gilgit (Ghizer).  
*P.e.lighti*: Rare at high elevations, 2700 to 3200m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Hunza).  
*P.e.subsp.*: Very rare, recorded only from NW Uttarakhand (Malari in Chamoli district, N Garhwal, 3000m).  
 [Subspecies *baroghila* was considered a synonym of *Polyommatus loewii sanoga*, Large Jewel Blue, in Evans, 1932, and was more recently mostly considered a separate species, *P. baroghila*, Baroghil Jewel Blue; *lighti* was described by Pagès in 2016]
682. *Plebejus kwaja* (Dark Jewel Blue)  
 Rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2250m.  
 [Given as *Polyommatus hyrcana kwaja*, Dark Jewel Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Vacciniina kwaja* in Cantlie, 1962]  
 [Comment: Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, consider this another subspecies of *P. eversmanni*]
683. *Plebejus christophi* (Small Jewel Blue)  
*P.c.bracteata*: Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1500 to 2100m.  
 [Given as *Polyommatus christophi*, Small Jewel Blue, in Evans, 1932, and as *Lycaeides christophi* in Cantlie, 1962, and included *lesliei* and *samudra* as subspecies]
684. *Plebejus samudra* (Ladakh Jewel Blue)  
*P.s.lesliei*: Common at high elevations, 2400 to 3500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral).  
*P.s.gojalensis*: Common at high elevations, 2300 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in NE Gilgit (NE Hunza, on N slopes of Karakoram).  
*P.s.samudra*: Common at high elevations, 1800 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in Gilgit and Baltistan, and in India in Ladakh.  
 [Included as subspecies of *P. christophi* in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962; *gojalensis* was described in 2006]  
 [Comment: Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, again treat *samudra* as a subspecies of *P. christophi*, relegating both *lesliei* and *gojalensis* to the synonymy of *samudra*]
685. *Pamiria omphisa* (Dusky Green Underwing)  
 Fairly common at high elevations, 1800 to 4900m, from N NWFP (NE Chitral), Gilgit, and Baltistan in N Pakistan east through Ladakh and immediately adjacent Kashmir to Himachal Pradesh (N Chamba, Lahaul and Spiti, and Kullu).  
 [Given as *Polyommatus omphisa*, Dusky Green Underwing, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
686. *Pamiria metallica* (Small Green Underwing)  
 Fairly common at high elevations, 3000 to 5500m, from Baltistan in Pakistan east through Ladakh to N Himachal Pradesh (from Chamba to Kinnaur) and W Uttarakhand (Garhwal).  
 [Given as *Polyommatus metallica*, Small Green Underwing, in Evans, 1932, including *chitralensis* and *gilgitica* as subspecies; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, again make *gilgitica*, here placed as a synonym of *P. chrysopsis*, a subspecies of *metallica*, thus extending its range to Gilgit and Chitral in Pakistan]  
 [Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
687. *Pamiria selma* (Chitral Green Underwing)  
 Fairly common at high elevations, 2800 to 3600m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral). (= *chitralensis*)  
 [*selma* is a replacement name for *chitralensis*, preoccupied; formerly given as subspecies *chitralensis* of *P. metallica*]  
 [Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]

688. *Pamiria chrysopis* (Bright Green Underwing)  
Fairly common at high elevations, 3000 to 4500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral and Mansehra), Gilgit, and Baltistan (Deosai plateau). (= *gilgitica*)  
[Formerly given as subspecies *gilgitica* of *P. metallica*]  
[Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
689. *Pamiria farazi* (Charmeux's Green Underwing)  
*P.f.farazi*: Rare at high elevations, 2900 to 3300m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral in Chitral environs).  
*P.f.farmanali*: Rare at high elevations, 3000 to 3900m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Tirich Mir in NW Chitral).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; *farazi* was described by Pagès & Charmeux in 1997 and *farmanali* by Charmeux in 2002; *farmanali* was originally considered to be a separate species, *Pamiria farmanali*, Hindukush Green Underwing]  
[Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
690. *Pamiria galathea* (Large Green Underwing)  
*P.g.chitralica*: Fairly common at high elevations, 1800 to 3600m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral and Swat) and W and N Gilgit.  
*P.g.galathea*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2100 to 4500m, from NE NWFP (N Mansehra), SE Gilgit, and Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to NW Nepal. (= *nycula*)  
*P.g.depreei*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3000 to 3900m, in NW Ladakh and adjacent Kashmir (Sonamarg region).  
[Given as *Polyommatus galathea*, Large Green Underwing, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
691. *Patricius younghusbandi* (Chumbi Green Underwing)  
Rare at high elevations, 3400 to 4000m, in C Ladakh; also recorded from Chumbi Valley, in "wedge" between Sikkim and Bhutan, so undoubtedly occurs in N Sikkim and probably also in Bhutan.  
[Given as *Polyommatus younghusbandi*, Chumbi Green Underwing, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Recently placed in the genus *Albulina*]
692. *Freyeria trochylus* (Grass Jewel)  
*F.t.trochylus*: Rare and local in W Peninsular and northwestern India, where recorded from N Kerala (Malappuram), W Tamilnadu (Coimbatore), inland Karnataka (Mysore, Bengaluru, Davanagere, Gadag), Maharashtra (Ahmadnagar in northwest, Nagpur in northeast), Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi, Lucknow, Dudhwa NP), and N Punjab (Pathankot), and fairly common in W Himalayas, up to 2100m, in Himachal Pradesh (Simla, Solan, and Sirmaur) and Uttarakhand. Uncommon in most of Pakistan, from Sind and Baluchistan to Punjab (north to Lahore and Murree) and NWFP (north to Chitral, up to 2400m) and even along Indus Valley to Gilgit, up to 2700m.  
*F.t.orientalis*: Fairly common in Himalayas, terai to 1800m, in W and C Nepal.  
[Given as *Zizeeria trochilus*, Grass Jewel, in Evans, 1932, and as *Freyeria trochilus* in Cantlie, 1962, in both cases including *putli* as a subspecies; *orientalis* was described by Forster in 1980]  
[Comment: Recently often placed in *Chilades*]
693. *Freyeria putli* (Small Grass Jewel)  
Common in Sri Lanka, in low-country dry zone up to 900m, rarely in wet zone.  
Common all over India, at all elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and

the rest of NE India (where rare, and recorded only from W Assam, Meghalaya, and Mizoram), and NW and C Bangladesh. Rare in Pakistan, where recorded from Sind (Karachi), NW Punjab (south to Salt Range), and N NWFP (west to Peshawar), and even in S Gilgit (Astor).

[Given as a subspecies of *Zizeeria trochilus*, Grass Jewel, in Evans, 1932, and of *Freyeria trochilus* in Cantlie, 1962]

[Comment: Recently often placed in *Chilades*]

694. *Luthrodes pandava* (Plains Cupid)

*L.p.lanka*: Common all over Sri Lanka up to 900m, but rather rare in the north.

*L.p.pandava*: Common all over India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 2350m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (where rare, and not recorded from Nagaland or Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Apparently very rare in Pakistan, where there are only a few sight records from N Punjab. Very common in Andamans and Nicobars. (= *bengalia*, *nicola*)

[Given as *Euchrysops pandava*, Plains Cupid, in Evans, 1932, where *minuta* was included as a subspecies, but the latter was transferred to *Chilades parrhasius* in Cantlie, 1962]

[Comment: Usually placed in the genus *Chilades*]

695. *Luthrodes galba* (Persian Grass Blue)

*L.g.phiala*: Very rare in Pakistan, where recorded only from S NWFP (Idak in N Waziristan).

[Given as *Zizeeria galba*, Persian Grass Blue, in Evans, 1932]

[Comment: Usually placed in *Freyeria*, and recently often in *Chilades*]

696. *Chilades lajus* (Lime Blue)

*C.l.lajus*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1800m. Common all over India, up to 1200m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, locally up to 1650m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland), and all over Bangladesh. Very rare in Pakistan in S Sind and N Punjab (Lahore and Islamabad-Rawalpindi regions), with one old record from Baluchistan (Quetta). Very rare (perhaps vagrant) in S Andamans. (= *kandura*, *varunana*)

[Given as *Chilades laius*, Lime Blue, in Evans, 1932]

697. *Chilades parrhasius* (Small Cupid)

*C.p.nila*: Common in Sri Lanka, at low elevations in northern and southeastern parts of low-country dry zone.

*C.p.parrhasius*: Uncommon to fairly common in Peninsular and northwestern India (not recorded in east coast states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa), not ascending Western Ghats to any great height, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through Karnataka, Telangana, Goa, and Maharashtra to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, S Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh; straggler to Himachal Pradesh (Simla, 2050m, *fide* Wynter-Blyth) and Nepal (old record from "terai"). Fairly common in Pakistan in S Sind, all over Baluchistan, and in S NWFP. (= *contracta*, Auct., *ella*)

*C.p.minuta*: Rare in Pakistan in E and N Sind and E Baluchistan (Sibi region), and fairly common in plains regions of N Punjab (Lahore, Islamabad, and Attock regions) and N NWFP (Peshawar region), and into NW India in Punjab (east to Chandigarh).

[Given as *Euchrysops contracta*, Small Cupid, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies



*parrhasius* was given as *E. contracta contracta*; *minuta* has been transferred from *E. pandava*, and is perhaps only a DSF of *parrhasius*]

[Comment: Tshikolovest & Pagès, 2016, give this as two species, *Lachides contracta* and *Lachides ella*, both with fairly wide distributions in Pakistan, though *L. contracta* by far the more common]

### Subtribe Niphandina

698. *Niphanda asialis* (Fawcett's Pierrot)

*N.a.marcia*: Rare at low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail WS in Cachar) and Meghalaya (Jaintia Hills).

[Given as *N. marcia*, Fawcett's Pierrot, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]

699. *Niphanda cymbia* (Pointed Pierrot)

*N.c.cymbia*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 900m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *plinioides*)

### Subtribe Lycaenesthina

700. *Anthene emolus* (Ciliate Blue)

*A.e.emolus*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Pune), in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra (Nagpur) and N Chhattisgarh (Korba), and in Eastern Ghats from NE Andhra Pradesh north through Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1350m, from E Uttarakhand (Nainital district in Kumaon) east through Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh; there is also an old record from Kullu in Himachal Pradesh. (= *bengalensis*)

*A.e.andamanicus*: Uncommon in S Andamans.

[Given as *Lycaenesthes emolus*, Ciliate Blue, in Evans, 1932]

701. *Anthene lycaenina* (Pointed Ciliate Blue)

*A.l.lycaenina*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 900m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to E Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, SE Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from S and E Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh and Orissa to Jharkhand. (= *orissica*)

*A.l.lycambes*: Uncommon to fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh and in adjacent S and C West Bengal.

*A.l.miya*: Uncommon in Andamans.

[Given as *Lycaenesthes lycaenina*, Pointed Ciliate Blue, in Evans, 1932, where the Andaman population was included in *lycambes*]

### Tribe Lycaenini

#### Subtribe Lycaenina

702. *Lycaena panava* (White-bordered Copper)

Fairly common to common in Himalayas, 1500 to 2800m, from NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to C Nepal. (= *pavana* Kollar)

- [Given as *L. pavana*, White-bordered Copper, in Evans, 1932; for change of name, see Varshney, JBNHS 81 (2): 493-494]
703. *Lycaena phlaeas* (Common Copper)  
*L.p.stygiana*: Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan at around 1500 to 1800m, and fairly common in mountains of N Pakistan, foothills to 4350m, in N NWFP (west to Chitral; also recorded from Peshawar) and Gilgit. (= *eleus*, *timeus*)  
*L.p.baralacha*: Common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, foothills to 5000m, in NW Punjab (south to Attock and Islamabad-Rawalpindi area) and Baltistan in Pakistan and in India in Ladakh and Kashmir, and east along Himalayas, 1500 to 3400m, through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh. (= *indicus*)  
*L.p.flavens*: Tibetan subspecies, which is probably common at very high elevations in Interior Himalayas, where recorded from Himachal Pradesh, N Sikkim, and Bhutan, but probably occurs elsewhere in Tibetan facies, as in Uttarakhand or Nepal.  
[Subspecies *baralacha* was given as *indicus* in Evans, 1932, where *baralacha* was treated as a synonym of *stygianus*]
704. *Lycaena lampon* (Persian Fiery Copper)  
Very rare in Pakistan, where known only from Ziarat in N Baluchistan, 2400m.  
[Given as a subspecies of *L. thetis*, Golden Copper, in Evans, 1932, and of *L. solskyi* in Cantlie, 1962; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, give it as *L. lamponides*]  
[Comment: Varshney placed it in genus *Thersamonia*]
705. *Lycaena aditya* (Ladakh Copper)  
*L.a.charmesse*: Uncommon at high elevations, 2900 to 3400m, in N NWFP (S Chitral). (= *churkini*)  
*L.a.aditya*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3100 to 4100m, in N NWFP (N Chitral), Gilgit, and Baltistan in Pakistan, and in India in N Kashmir and NW Ladakh.  
[*aditya* was given as a subspecies of *L. thetis*, Golden Copper, in Evans, 1932, and of *L. solskyi* in Cantlie, 1962; *charmesse* was described as subspecies *churkini* in 2006, but as the latter is a homonym, Lamas changed the name to *charmesse*]  
[Comment: Varshney placed it in the genus *Thersamonia*]
706. *Lycaena alpherakii* (Alpheraky's Copper)  
*L.a.alpherakii*: Rare at very high elevations, 4000 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Hunza).  
[Not in Evans, 1932, or Cantlie, 1962; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, consider it a subspecies of *L. aditya*]
707. *Lycaena balucha* (Baluchi Copper)  
*L.b.balucha*: Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2100m.  
[Given as *L. phoenicurus*, Baluchi Copper, in Evans, 1932, sometimes erroneously given as *L. phoenicura*; *balucha* was described by Howarth and Povolny in 1976]  
[Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Athamanthia*]
708. *Lycaena susanus* (Baluchi Purple Copper)  
*L.s.susanus*: Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2250m. (= *transiens*, Auct.)  
[Given as a subspecies of *L. caspius*, Purple Copper, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, treat *susanus* as a subspecies of *Hyrceanana sartha*]  
[Comment: Sometimes placed in genus *Hyrceanana*]
709. *Lycaena evansii* (Chitral Purple Copper)  
*L.e.evansii*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2500 to 3600m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S and E Chitral).  
*L.e.hindukushensis*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3100 to 4000m, in N Pakistan

- in N NWFP (Tirich Mir massif in NW Chitral) and adjacent W Gilgit (W Ghizer).  
 [Given as a subspecies of *L. caspius*, Purple Copper, in Evans, 1932 and in Cantlie, 1962; *hindukushensis* was described in 2006]  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in genus *Hyrceanana*]
710. *Lycaena kasyapa* (Green Copper)  
*L.k.kalashi*: Common at high elevations, 1800 to 3600m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral to Mansehra and Hazara).  
*L.k.kasyapa*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2100 to 4800m, from Gilgit and Baltistan in Pakistan east along High Himalayas through Kashmir, W Ladakh, and Himachal Pradesh to W Uttarakhand (Garhwal). v. *zariaspa*. NR  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932; *kalashi* was described in 2006]  
 [Comment: *zariaspa* is sometimes considered a separate species]
711. *Heliophorus sena* (Sorrel Sapphire)  
 Common in Himalayas, foothills to 2700m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), Gilgit valleys, and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad and Attock) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), and Uttarakhand to C Nepal, and in W Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng district).  
 [Comment: Recently sometimes placed in genus *Nesa*]
712. *Heliophorus epicles* (Common Purple Sapphire)  
*H.e.latilimbata*: Common to very common in Himalayas, up to 2200m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. Common in Andamans. (= *rufonotata*, var.)  
 [Given as *H. epicles indicus*, Purple Sapphire, in Evans, 1932, where *latilimbata* was treated as a synonym of *indicus*]
713. *Heliophorus ila* (Restricted Purple Sapphire)  
*H.i.pseudonexus*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 450 to 1650m, in C Nepal, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh (doubtless also occurring in N West Bengal and Bhutan), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
 [Included in *H. epicles indicus*, Purple Sapphire, in Evans, 1932; *pseudonexus* was described by Eliot in 1963]
714. *Heliophorus indicus* (Indian Purple Sapphire)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1400m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Included in *H. epicles indicus*, Purple Sapphire, in Evans, 1932]
715. *Heliophorus kohimensis* (Naga Sapphire)  
*H.k.kohimensis*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2100m, in Nagaland.  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932]
716. *Heliophorus bakeri* (Western Blue Sapphire)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, 1600 to 2900m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab in Pakistan east through Kashmir to Himachal Pradesh; an old record from W Nepal may belong in *oda*. (= *vernalis*, DSF)
717. *Heliophorus oda* (Eastern Blue Sapphire)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, 1600 to 3600m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand and Nepal to Sikkim and N West Bengal and probably to Bhutan.
718. *Heliophorus brahma* (Golden Sapphire)  
*H.b.brahma*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 2200m, from Uttarakhand east

- trough Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
*H.b.major*: Common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1200 to 2200m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur, including E Arunachal Pradesh.
719. *Heliophorus hybrida* (Hybrid Sapphire)  
 Very rare in E Himalayas, 1300 to 2100m, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).
720. *Heliophorus moorei* (Azure Sapphire)  
*H.m.coruscans*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, 1200 to 3600m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to Nepal. (= *langii*, DSF)  
*H.m.moorei*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, 1200 to 2500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
*H.m.tytleri*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2700m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur.  
 [All were given as subspecies of *H. androcles*, Green Sapphire, in Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962]
721. *Heliophorus androcles* (Green Sapphire)  
*H.a.rubida*: Fairly common at 600 to 1650m in mountains of E Arunachal Pradesh (Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, Lohit)  
*H.a.androcles*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1200 to 2100m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur. (= *viridis*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962, the subspecies now given under *H. moorei* were included in *H. androcles*]
722. *Heliophorus tamu* (Powdery Green Sapphire)  
*H.t.tamu*: Common in Himalayas, 900 to 2700m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh. (= *viridipunctata*, *hewitsoni*)  
*H.t.kala*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2500m, in Nagaland, and also in E Arunachal Pradesh.
723. *Heliophorus forficatus* (Nepal Sapphire)  
 Rare in Himalayas, at around 2500m, in W and C Nepal (Jumla and Lamjung districts).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or Cantlie, 1962; described in 2003]

### Tribe Aphnaeini

724. *Apharitis epargyros* (Yellow Silverline)  
*A.e.epargyros*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 1800m.  
 [Comment: genera *Apharitis* and *Spindasis* are now often subsumed in *Cigaritis*]
725. *Apharitis acamas* (Tawny Silverline)  
*A.a.hypargyros*: Uncommon in NW India in most of Gujarat and S Rajasthan, and fairly common in Pakistan in Sind, all over Baluchistan, in Punjab (north to Attock region, up to 900m), and in NWFP (north to S Chitral, up to 1500m).  
 [Included *chitralensis* as a subspecies in Evans, 1932]
726. *Apharitis chitralensis* (Chitral Silverline)  
 Fairly common at 1100 to 2700m in mountains of N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral) and in Indus Valley in S Gilgit (Chilas) and W Baltistan (Skardu).  
 [Was included as a subspecies of *A. acamas* in Evans, 1932]
727. *Apharitis lilacinus* (Lilac Silverline)  
 Rare and local in India, where recorded from N Kerala (Kannur), SW and E Karnataka (Kodagu to Udipi, and Bengaluru), S Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills), W

- Maharashtra (*vide* Gaonkar), SE Gujarat (*vide* Gaonkar), W Madhya Pradesh (Mhow), Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh (Solan), Uttarakhand (Haldwani in Kumaon), West Bengal (Malda), and “Assam”, and NW Bangladesh. (= *aestivus*)
728. *Spindasis vulcanus* (Common Silverline)  
*S.v.fusca*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1000m. (= *minima*, an ab.)  
*S.v.vulcanus*: Common all over India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 1000m and exceptionally to 1650m, from Himachal Pradesh (doubtless also Kashmir) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, and N West Bengal to Bhutan and NW Assam north of Brahmaputra, to NE India south of Brahmaputra (only recorded from Tripura), and in most of Bangladesh. Fairly common in Pakistan in Himalayas, up to 2700m, in N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree), ranging south in Punjab to Salt Range and Lahore. (= *etolus*, *bracteatus*, *tigrinus*)
729. *Spindasis schistacea* (Plumbeous Silverline)  
*S.s.schistacea*: Uncommon but widespread in Sri Lanka, locally up to 1500m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, SE Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in S Eastern Ghats in SE Karnataka.  
*S.s.gabriel*: Very rare in E Nepal, where only once recorded, in Ilam district at 600m. [Subspecies *gabriel* was considered a separate species, *S. gabriel*, Grey Silverline, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]
730. *Spindasis abnormis* (Abnormal Silverline)  
Very rare in Western Ghats, above 400m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to W Maharashtra (north to Thane).
731. *Spindasis nubilus* (Clouded Silverline)  
Rare in Sri Lanka, in dry northern lowlands.
732. *Spindasis ictis* (Common Shot Silverline)  
*S.i.ceylanica*: Common in Sri Lanka, in dry-zone lowlands and up to 1500m in drier hills.  
*S.i.ictis*: Uncommon all over India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, S Punjab, and all of the Northeast) to W Himalayas, up to 1650m, in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, and to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal (all over), and all over Bangladesh. Uncommon also in N Pakistan, 1450 to 2900m, in N NWFP (S Chitral and Hazara) and NW Punjab (south to Salt Range).  
[Subspecies *ceylanica* is often erroneously given as *ceylonica*]
733. *Spindasis greeni* (Ceylon Shot Silverline)  
Very rare in Sri Lanka, in higher hills above 2000m.  
[Considered a synonym of subspecies *ceylanica* of *S. ictis*, Common Shot Silverline, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]
734. *Spindasis elima* (Scarce Shot Silverline)  
*S.e.fairliei*: Common in Sri Lanka, in arid northwestern coastal region.  
*S.e.elima*: Uncommon in Peninsular and northeastern India, up to 1200m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Telangana and Chhattisgarh) to S Gujarat (including Saurashtra), Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), Bihar, West Bengal (all over), Sikkim, and NE India south of Brahmaputra (C and S Assam), and in NW and C Bangladesh. Very rare in S Pakistan, where recorded in Sind and SE Baluchistan (Hab river). (= *khurdanus*, *lunulifera*,

*trifurcata*)

*S.e.uniformis*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from N NWFP (Chitral and Hazara) and NW Punjab in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Haryana, and Uttarakhand to Nepal.

735. *Spindasis nipalicus* (Silver-grey Silverline)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, 650 to 2400m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Solan and Kullu) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, and N West Bengal (doubtless also in Sikkim) to Bhutan. (= *zaffra*)  
[Included *sani* (= *rukma*) and *evansii* as subspecies in Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962]
736. *Spindasis rukma* (Silver-red Silverline)  
*S.r.rukma*: Rare in E Himalayas, around 1500m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan. (= *sani*)  
[Given as a subspecies of Silver-grey Silverline, *S. nipalicus sani*, with *rukma* as a synonym, in Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962]
737. *Spindasis evansii* (Cinnamon Silverline)  
*S.e.evansii*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1200 to 1800m, in Nagaland and Manipur, and also in E Arunachal Pradesh (Lower Dibang Valley).  
[Given as a subspecies of Silver-grey Silverline, *S. nipalicus evansii*, in Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962]
738. *Spindasis rukmini* (Khaki Silverline)  
Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1000m, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland), including E Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills and Namdapha NP).
739. *Spindasis elwesi* (Elwes's Silverline)  
Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, in Uttarakhand (undoubtedly also in Nepal and Sikkim/West Bengal, though not yet recorded) and E Bhutan (Trashigang), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam in Kaziranga region).
740. *Spindasis syama* (Club Silverline)  
*S.s.peguanus*: Rare in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh (Satpura NP), uncommon in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and Jharkhand, and once recorded from Bihar (Patna).  
Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. (= *orissanus*)
741. *Spindasis lohita* (Long-banded Silverline)  
*S.l.lazularia*: Uncommon but widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 1000m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh (Satpura NP), in S Eastern Ghats in Tamilnadu (Alagar and Shevaroy Hills) and SE Karnataka (once), and in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and S West Bengal. (= *concanus*, *zebrinus*, M var.)  
*S.l.himalayanus*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh.  
*S.l.zoilus*: Rare in Andamans.
742. *Spindasis mishmisensis* (Mishmi Silverline)  
Very rare in mountains of E Arunachal Pradesh at about 1600m (Mishmi Hills).  
[Not in Evans, 1932]
743. *Spindasis zhengweilie* (Contiguous Silverline)  
*S.z.chayuensis*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1500 to 1800m, in Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng, Upper Dibang Valley).

[Not in Evans, 1932]

## Tribe Theclini

### Subtribe Theclina

744. *Chaetoprocta odata* (Walnut Blue)  
*C.o.odata*: Locally common in W Himalayas, 1200 to 3000m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), S Gilgit (to 3500m), and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir to Himachal Pradesh.  
*C.o.peilei*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1500 to 2550m, in Uttarakhand.  
[Monotypic in Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962; *peilei* was described in 1980]
745. *Chaetoprocta baileyi* (Bailey's Walnut Blue)  
Locally fairly common in Himalayas, 1500 to 3000m, in E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) and W and C Nepal.  
[Not in Evans, 1932, or Cantlie, 1962; described in 1980]
746. *Chaetoprocta kurumi* (Nepal Walnut Blue)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, 1350 to 2600m, in C Nepal.  
[Not in Evans, 1932, or Cantlie, 1962; described in 1970]
747. *Euaspa milionia* (Water Hairstreak)  
*E.m.milionia*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 2700m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to C Nepal.
748. *Euaspa pavo* (Peacock Hairstreak)  
Very rare in E Himalayas, 1800 to 2100m, in Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland), including SE Arunachal Pradesh ("Margherita", but undoubtedly from higher up)  
[Given as *Thecla pavo*, Peacock Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932]
749. *Euaspa ziha* (White-spotted Hairstreak)  
Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2100m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east (not recorded from Kashmir, but should occur) through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
[Given as *Thecla ziha*, White-spotted Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; recently sometimes placed in genus *Shizuyaozephyrus*]
750. *Euaspa mikamii* (Arunachal Hairstreak)  
Very rare in hills of SE Arunachal Pradesh (Lohit, 2400 m).  
[Not in Evans, 1932, or Cantlie, 1962; described in 2002]
751. *Euaspa miyashitai* (Darjeeling Hairstreak)  
Very rare in Himalayas of N West Bengal (Tiger Hill in Darjeeling)  
[Not in Evans, 1932, or Cantlie, 1962; described in 2002]
752. *Esakiozephyrus tsangkie* (Suroifui Hairstreak)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (one male taken on Suroifui Mountain, 2400 to 2700m). (= *doni*)  
[Given as *Thecla doni*, Suroifui Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932, and as *Teratozephyrus tsangkie* in Cantlie, 1962, and in Varshney; recently sometimes placed in genus *Fujiokaozephyrus*]
753. *Esakiozephyrus icana* (Dull-green Hairstreak)  
*E.i.icana*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1800 to 3300m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand to C Nepal, and all across Bhutan (should also occur in Sikkim/N West Bengal).  
[Given as *Thecla icana*, Dull-green Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932]

754. *Esakiozephyrus mandara* (Indian Purple Hairstreak)  
*E.m.dohertyi*: Uncommon in W Himalayas, 1800 to 3150m, in Himachal Pradesh (Kullu and Simla) and W Uttarakhand (Garhwal).  
*E.m.mandara*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1500 to 3550m, in E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) and all across Nepal.  
*E.m.irma*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, 2500 to 3500m, all across Bhutan.  
 [Given as *Thecla bieti*, Indian Purple Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; *bieti* is now treated as an extralimital subspecies of *mandara*, or even as a separate extralimital species; recently sometimes placed in genus *Iwaseozephyrus*]
755. *Esakiozephyrus camurius* (Crooked Hairstreak)  
*E.c.camurius*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, around 3000 to 3500m, in W Bhutan (Haa, Paro, and Thimphu).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Cantlie, 1962; described in 1986. Sometimes considered a subspecies of *E. tsangkie*, Suroifui Hairstreak]
756. *Chrysozephyrus suroia* (Cerulean Hairstreak)  
*C.s.yukiae*: Rare in Himalayas, around 2350m, in C and E Nepal.  
*C.s.suroia*: Rare in Himalayas, 2400 to 2700m, in E Bhutan (Trashiyangtse), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Suroifui Mountain).  
 [Given as *Thecla suroia*, Cerulean Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932, and as *Neozephyrus suroia* in Cantlie, 1962, and in Varshney; *yukiae* was described in 1993]
757. *Chrysozephyrus sikkimensis* (Sikkim Hairstreak)  
 Very rare in Himalayas, around 2000 to 2500m, in C Nepal, “Sikkim” (old record, which might pertain to either Sikkim or N West Bengal), and Bhutan.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Howarth in 1957, as *Neozephyrus sikkimensis*]
758. *Chrysozephyrus kabrua* (Kabru Hairstreak)  
*C.k.kabrua*: Rare in E Himalayas in “Sikkim” (Möller specimen in BM, *vide* Howarth, which may have come from either Sikkim or N West Bengal) and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 2100 to 2550m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
 [Given as *Thecla kabrua*, Kabru Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932]
759. *Chrysozephyrus vittatus* (Tytler’s Hairstreak)  
*C.v.vittatus*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 2100 to 2700m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
 [Given as *Thecla vittata*, Tytler’s Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932]
760. *Chrysozephyrus zoa* (Powdered Green Hairstreak)  
*C.z.zoa*: Very rare in Himalayas, at about 2000 to 3000m, in “Nepal” (without details) and N West Bengal (Tiger Hill and Upper Neora Valley NP in Darjeeling), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur).  
 [Given as *Thecla zoa*, Powdered Green Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932, where the range is given as Sikkim to Manipur]
761. *Chrysozephyrus tytleri* (Manipur Hairstreak)  
*C.t.tytleri*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, about 2550m, in Manipur (Kabru Peak).  
 [Not given in Evans, 1932; given as *Zephyrus zoa* in Tytler, 1915]
762. *Chrysozephyrus sandersi* (Sanders’s Hairstreak)  
*C.s.sandersi*: Very rare in Himalayas, about 1500m, in Sikkim (Chungthang).  
 [Not given in Evans, 1932; described by Howarth in 1957]
763. *Chrysozephyrus intermedius* (Intermediate Hairstreak)  
*C.i.intermedius*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 2100 to 2700m, in Nagaland and Manipur.



- [Given as a variety of *Thecla duma dumoides*, Metallic Green Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932]
764. *Chrysozephyrus dumoides* (Broad-bordered Hairstreak)  
Rare in Himalayas, around 2500m, in “Sikkim” (may pertain to either Sikkim or N West Bengal) and W Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Mt Kabru).  
[*dumoides* was given as a subspecies of *Thecla duma*, Metallic Green Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932, and as a subspecies of *C. desgodinsi*, Desgodins’s Hairstreak, in Cantlie, 1962]
765. *Chrysozephyrus duma* (Metallic Green Hairstreak)  
*C.d.duma*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1800 to 2700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
[Given as *Thecla duma*, Metallic Green Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932]
766. *Chrysozephyrus disparatus* (Howarth’s Hairstreak)  
*C.d.interpositus*: Rare in Himalayas, 1600 to 2050m, in C Nepal, “Sikkim” (may pertain to either Sikkim or N West Bengal), and W Arunachal Pradesh (Tenga Reserved Forest).  
*C.d.pseudoletha*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).  
[Not in Evans, 1932, both having been described by Howarth in 1957; the type specimen of *pseudoletha*, from the Khasi Hills, had been placed by Evans in *Thecla letha*, Watson’s Hairstreak, now *Chrysozephyrus letha*]
767. *Chrysozephyrus birupa* (Fawn Hairstreak)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, 1350 to 2400m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand to all across Nepal (doubtless also in Sikkim/N West Bengal), and in W Bhutan (Punakha).  
[Given as *Thecla birupa*, Fawn Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; recently sometimes placed in genus *Shirozuozeephyrus*]
768. *Chrysozephyrus bhutanensis* (Bhutan Hairstreak)  
Rare in Himalayas, 1800 to 3100m, from all across Nepal east (not recorded from Sikkim or N West Bengal, but doubtless occurs) through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh (Eaglenest).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Howarth in 1957; recently sometimes placed in genus *Shirozuozeephyrus*]
769. *Chrysozephyrus triloka* (Kumaon Hairstreak)  
Rare in Himalayas, around 1500m, in E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) and Nepal.  
[Given as a synonym of *Thecla syla syla*, Silver Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; recently sometimes placed in genus *Shirozuozeephyrus*]
770. *Chrysozephyrus jakamensis* (Jakama Hairstreak)  
Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 2100 to 2400m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
[Given as *Thecla jakamensis*, Jakama Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; recently sometimes placed in genus *Shirozuozeephyrus*]
771. *Chrysozephyrus syla* (Silver Hairstreak)  
Common in Himalayas, 1500 to 3550m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to NW Nepal; also recorded from Safed Koh in NWFP, Pakistan.  
[Given as the nominate subspecies of *Thecla syla*, Silver Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; recently sometimes placed in genus *Inomataozeephyrus*]

772. *Chrysozephyrus assamica* (Assamese Hairstreak)  
*C.a.assamica*: Rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 3000m, from W Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
 [Given as subspecies *assamica* of *Thecla syla*, Silver Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; recently sometimes placed in genus *Inomataozephyrus*]
773. *Chrysozephyrus kirbariensis* (Kirbari Hairstreak)  
*C.k.shakunage*: Rare in Himalayas, 2150 to 2850m, in E Nepal and E Bhutan (Trashiyangtse).  
*C.k.kirbariensis*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1800 to 2550m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
 [Given as *Thecla kirbariensis*, Kirbari Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; *shakunage* was described in 1970; recently sometimes placed in genus *Shirozuozeephyrus*]
774. *Chrysozephyrus paona* (Paona Hairstreak)  
*C.p.paona*: Rare in Himalayas, 1950 to 2550m, in C Nepal (Kaski district), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
 [Given as *Thecla paona*, Paona Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; recently sometimes placed in genus *Shirozuozeephyrus*]
775. *Chrysozephyrus khasia* (Tailless Metallic Green Hairstreak)  
 Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2400m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
 [Given as *Thecla khasia*, Tailless Metallic Green Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932; recently sometimes placed in genus *Shirozuozeephyrus*]
776. *Thermozephyrus ataxus* (Wonderful Hairstreak)  
*T.a.ataxus*: Rare in Himalayas, 1350 to 2400m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Nepal to N West Bengal (old record from Darjeeling). (= *katura*)  
*T.a.zulla*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, around 2100m, in Nagaland (Paona Hills above Kirbari).  
 [Given as *Thecla ataxus*, Wonderful Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932, and as *Chrysozephyrus ataxus* in Cantlie, 1963, and in Varshney]
777. *Leucantigius atayalica* (Pale Hairstreak)  
*L.a.nangsarae*: Very rare in E Himalayas, probably at middle elevations, in Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; subspecies described by Koiwaya in 2011]

### Subtribe Arhopalina

778. *Arhopala anthelus* (Multispotted Oakblue)  
*A.a.anthelus*: Rare at low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in C Assam (Barail WS) and Meghalaya (E Jaintia Hills).  
 [Comment: The genus *Arhopala* was given as *Narathura* in Varshney, except *A. ganesa*, *A. paraganesa*, *A. aberrans*, *A. birmana*, *A. ammonides*, and *A. ariel*, which were placed in *Panchala*]
779. *Arhopala anarte* (Magnificent Oakblue)  
*A.a.anarte*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in SE Bhutan (Samdrup Jongkhar), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Manipur). (= *morphicolor*)
780. *Arhopala dispar* (Frosted Oakblue)  
*A.d.dispar*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Nagaland). (= *diluta*, *fracta*, *chota*)

- [Not recorded from Indian Subcontinent in Evans, 1932 and 1957; first recorded by Norman, as *A. dispar diluta*]
781. *Arhopala camdeo* (Lilac Oakblue)  
*A.c.camdeo*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal and Bhutan, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Nagaland or Mizoram), and in SE Bangladesh. (= *sebonga*)  
 [In Evans, 1932 and 1957, *sebonga* was given as a subspecies with range Manipur]
782. *Arhopala allata* (Tytler's Rosy Oakblue)  
*A.a.suffusa*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Sebong, at foot of Eastern hills on Burma border).  
 [Given as *A. suffusa*, Tytler's Rosy Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
783. *Arhopala belphoebe* (Doherty's Oakblue)  
*A.b.belfhoebe*: Rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in Assam on Bhutan border (Manas NP) and W Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke TR), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Margherita) and E Manipur (Kabaw Valley).
784. *Arhopala abseus* (Aberrant Bushblue)  
*A.a.mackwoodi*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet-zone forests up to 700m.  
*A.a.indicus*: Very rare at low elevations in Western Ghats from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (*fide* Gaonkar). Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 750m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), and NE Bangladesh.
785. *Arhopala nicevillei* (Large-spotted Oakblue)  
 Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal and Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills) and E Manipur (Kabaw Valley).  
 [Given as a synonym of *A. s. silhetensis*, Sylhet Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
786. *Arhopala athada* (Vinous Oakblue)  
*A.a.apha*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal (Buxa TR), in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Golaghat district and Kaziranga region) and Tripura (Dhalai), and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *A. apha*, Vinous Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
787. *Arhopala silhetensis* (Sylhet Oakblue)  
*A.s.silhetensis*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in Uttarakhand, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh. (= *arama*)  
 [Included *nicevillei* as a synonym in Evans, 1932]
788. *Arhopala ace* (Tytler's Dull Oakblue)  
*A.a.arata*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam and Manipur).
789. *Arhopala agrata* (De Nicéville's Dull Oakblue)  
*A.a.binghami*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Sebong, near Burme border).
790. *Arhopala aurelia* (Grey-washed Oakblue)  
 Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Sebong) and in SE Bangladesh (Chittagong).  
 [Given as *A. agaba aurelia*, a subspecies of Purple-glazed Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
791. *Arhopala selta* (Rosy Oakblue)  
*A.s.selta*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Tripura) and in SE Bangladesh.

- A.s.constanceae*: Rare in Andamans.  
[Given as *A. alea*, Rosy Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
792. *Arhopala alea* (Kanara Oakblue)  
Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1050m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa. (= *canaraica*)  
[Given as *A. canaraica*, Kanara Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
793. *Arhopala oenea* (Hewitson's Dull Oakblue)  
Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Uttarakhand (Garhwal) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.
794. *Arhopala khamti* (Doherty's Dull Oakblue)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but should occur) to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), and SE Bangladesh.  
[United with *A. oenea* in Evans, 1957]
795. *Arhopala atrax* (Indian Oakblue)  
Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka (with outlying population in Davanagere) to W Maharashtra (north to Mumbai), in Satpura Range (where more common) in S Madhya Pradesh and N Chhattisgarh, and in N Eastern Ghats from SE Chhattisgarh north through Orissa and Jharkhand to S and C West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1900m, from NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NW and SE Bangladesh. (= *alemon*, *hewitsoni*)  
[Given as *A. alemon*, Indian Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
796. *Arhopala alax* (Silky Oakblue)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Manipur).
797. *Arhopala democritus* (White-spotted Oakblue)  
*A.d.democritus*: According to Gaonkar, in Vane-Wright and Gaonkar, 2006, also occurs "in Orissa and NE India". Needs confirmation.  
[Given as *A. albopunctata*, White-spotted Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
798. *Arhopala bazaloides* (Tamil Oakblue)  
*A.b.lanka*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet-zone lowlands.  
*A.b.bazaloides*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa. Rare in Himalayas in "Nepal" (?) and at low elevations in terai of N West Bengal, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE Bangladesh.
799. *Arhopala amantes* (Large Oakblue)  
*A.a.amantes*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 450m. Fairly common in S Peninsular India, up to 1500m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north to Andhra Pradesh and through Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat.  
*A.a.apella*: Fairly common from NE Gujarat and SE Rajasthan east through NE Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, S Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand to Orissa and S West Bengal, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, and N West Bengal to SC Bhutan and W Assam

- north of Brahmaputra (Manas and Nameri NP).  
*A.a.amatrix*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.
800. *Arhopala singla* (Yellowdisc Oakblue)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram).
801. *Arhopala bazalus* (Powdered Oakblue)  
*A.b.teesta*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1900m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).
802. *Arhopala eumolphus* (Green Oakblue)  
*A.e.eumolphus*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *bupola*, *elis*, *tagore*)
803. *Arhopala hellenore* (Pointed Green Oakblue)  
*A.h.hellenore*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, in C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur, and in SE Bangladesh. (= *viridissima*) [Given as *A. eumolphus hellenore*, a subspecies of Green Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
804. *Arhopala centaurus* (Centaur Oakblue)  
*A.c.pirama*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 400m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu (east to Alagar Hills) north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat.  
*A.c.pirithous*: Uncommon in Eastern Ghats from Andhra Pradesh north through SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa to S West Bengal (Calcutta, once). Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, exceptionally to 2400m, from Uttarakhand east through N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, SE, and SW Bangladesh.  
*A.c.coruscans*: Common in Andamans.  
 [Comment: Sometimes given as *A. pseudocentaurus*, a replacement name for *centaurus*]
805. *Arhopala ormistoni* (Ormiston's Oakblue)  
 Very rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet-zone lowlands.
806. *Arhopala agaba* (Purple-glazed Oakblue)  
 Locally common in SE Bangladesh.  
 [Included *A. aurelia*, Grey-washed Oakblue, as a subspecies in Evans, 1932]
807. *Arhopala paralea* (Glazed Oakblue)  
 Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).
808. *Arhopala arvina* (Purple-brown Tailless Oakblue)  
*A.a.ardea*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Sibsagar district) and Meghalaya.
809. *Arhopala alesia* (Pallid Oakblue)  
*A.a.sacharja*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Kabaw Valley).  
*A.a.wimberleyi*: Very rare in Andamans.

810. *Arhopala aeeta* (Dawnas Tailless Oakblue)  
Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Kabaw Valley).
811. *Arhopala zeta* (Andaman Tailless Oakblue)  
Rare in Andamans. (= *roona*)
812. *Arhopala asopia* (Plain Tailless Oakblue)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Sebong and Moreh, on Burma border). Very rare in Andamans.
813. *Arhopala asinarus* (Broad-banded Oakblue)  
*A.a.tounguva*: Very rare in Andamans.  
[Given as *A. asopia tounguva*, a subspecies of Plain Tailless Oakblue, in Evans, 1932, though there with range Manipur to Karens]
814. *Arhopala paramuta* (Hooked Oakblue)  
*A.p.paramuta*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *newara*)
815. *Arhopala rama* (Dark Himalayan Oakblue)  
*A.r.rama*: Fairly common to common in Himalayas, up to 2600m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Haryana, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh, including W Assam north of Brahmaputra. (= *querceti*, *violacea*)  
*A.r.ramosa*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam and Manipur), including E Arunachal Pradesh, where occurs up to 1500m in Mishmi Hills and was also recorded in Namdapha NP, and in NE Bangladesh.
816. *Arhopala dodonaea* (Pale Himalayan Oakblue)  
Fairly common (less so in eastern part of range) in Himalayas, 1500 to 2400m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Nepal to Sikkim and N West Bengal.
817. *Arhopala curiosa* (Bhutan Oakblue)  
Very rare in E Himalayas, 2350 to 3000m, in Bhutan (Punakha and Mongar) and W Arunachal Pradesh (Eaglenest WS).  
[Described by Evans in 1957]
818. *Arhopala comica* (Comic Oakblue)  
Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, in N West Bengal and Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP). (= *learmondi*)
819. *Arhopala perimuta* (Yellowdisc Tailless Oakblue)  
*A.p.perimuta*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to W Arunachal Pradesh, and fairly common in NE India south of Brahmaputra and in NE and SE Bangladesh.
820. *Arhopala fulla* (Spotless Oakblue)  
*A.f.ignara*: Rare in Himalayan terai, up to 300m, from E Nepal east through N West Bengal to Bhutan, and at low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura) and in NE Bangladesh.  
*A.f.andamanica*: Fairly common in Andamans. (= *subfasciata*)
821. *Arhopala ganesa* (Tailless Bushblue)  
*A.g.ganesa*: Fairly common (rare in eastern part of range) in Himalayas, 1200 to 2400m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree) east through

- Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.
- A.g.watsoni*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 2000 to 2700m, in Nagaland and Manipur, including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Panchala* in Varshney]
822. Arhopala paraganesa (Dusky Bushblue)  
*A.p.paraganesa*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 300 to 2150m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan.  
*A.p.zephyretta*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE Bangladesh.  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Panchala* in Varshney]
823. Arhopala aberrans (Pale Bushblue)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in N West Bengal and in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam and Manipur). (= *ellisi*)  
[*A. ellisi*, Ellis's Bushblue, with range Manipur to Shan States, of Evans, 1932, is here considered a synonym]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Panchala* in Varshney]
824. Arhopala birmana (Burmese Bushblue)  
*A.b.birmana*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from all across Nepal east through N West Bengal and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam and Manipur). (= *arisba*, *corthatha*, *dascia*, *maymoica*)  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Panchala* in Varshney]
825. Arhopala ammonides (Dark Bushblue)  
*A.a.elira*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE Bangladesh.  
[*ammonides* was given as a subspecies *A. ammon*, Malayan Bushblue, in Evans, 1932, but was then considered extralimital; *elira* was described later]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Panchala* in Varshney]
826. Arhopala ariel (Chocolate Bushblue)  
Very rare at fairly low elevations in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Tinsukia and Sibsagar districts). (= *antis*)  
[*ariel* was given as a subspecies of *A. ammon*, Malayan Bushblue, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Panchala* in Varshney]
827. Thaduka multicaudata (Many-tailed Oakblue)  
*T.m.kanara*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Raigad).
828. Apporasa atkinsoni (Crenulate Oakblue)  
Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
[Given as *Mahathala atkinsoni*, Crenulate Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
829. Mahathala ameria (Falcate Oakblue)  
*M.a.ameria*: Rare at fairly low elevations in S West Bengal, in Himalayas from C Nepal terai east through N West Bengal to Bhutan, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and in C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= f. *umbrina*)  
[Given as the monotypic *M. ameria*, Falcate Oakblue, in Evans, 1932]
830. Flos diardi (Bifid Plushblue)  
*F.d.diardi*: Rare in Himalayas in "Sikkim" (2 specimens, which may have come from

- either Sikkim or N West Bengal) and Arunachal Pradesh (Dafla Hills), up to 1500m in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Amblypodia diardi* in Evans, 1932]
831. *Flos fulgida* (Shining Plushblue)  
*F.f.fulgida*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland), and in NE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Amblypodia fulgida* in Evans, 1932]
832. *Flos anniella* (Brilliant Plushblue)  
*F.a.artegal*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland) and in NE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Amblypodia anniella artegal* in Evans, 1932]
833. *Flos adriana* (Variegated Plushblue)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1100m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam and Manipur).  
[Given as *Amblypodia adriana* in Evans, 1932]
834. *Flos asoka* (Spangled Plushblue)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 900m, from Uttarakhand east through N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NW Assam north of Brahmaputra (Chakrashila WS), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya), and in NE Bangladesh. (= *chola*, *vaya*)  
[Given as *Amblypodia asoka* in Evans, 1932]
835. *Flos chinensis* (Chinese Plushblue)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *moelleri*, *lazula*)  
[Given as *Amblypodia chinensis* in Evans, 1932]
836. *Flos areste* (Tailless Plushblue)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, 600 to 1800m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *patuna*, *arestina*)  
[Given as *Amblypodia areste areste* in Evans, 1932]
837. *Flos apidanus* (Plain Plushblue)  
*F.a.ahamus*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram) and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Amblypodia apidanus ahamus* in Evans, 1932]
838. *Mota massyla* (Saffron)  
Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1800m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh.
839. *Surendra quercetorum* (Common Acacia Blue)  
*S.q.discalis*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 900m.  
*S.q.biplagiata*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra and S Madhya Pradesh, and in Eastern Ghats from Andhra Pradesh north through Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal.  
*S.q.quercetorum*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, and



SE Bangladesh.

*S.q.latimargo*: Fairly common in Andamans.

840. *Zinaspia todara* (Silver-streaked Acacia Blue)

*Z.t.todara*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Kolhapur).

*Z.t.distorta*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 600m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.

[Given as *Surendra todara*, Silver-streaked Acacia Blue, in Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962]

841. *Amblopala avidiena* (Chinese Hairstreak)

*A.a.nepalica*: Very rare in Himalayas, 2000 to 2100m, in C Nepal.

*A.a.avidiena*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).

[Considered monotypic in Evans, 1932; *nepalica* was described in 1987]

### Subtribe Zesiina

842. *Zesius chrysomallus* (Redspot)

Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 900m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 600m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in E Satpura Range in N Chhattisgarh (Korba), in S Eastern Ghats in SE Karnataka, and in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal, and in SW and NW Bangladesh. Rare in lower Himalayas, up to 750m, in Uttarakhand (Garhwal) and across Nepal terai, and in adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district).

### Subtribe Amblypodiina

843. *Amblypodia anita* (Purple Leaf Blue)

*A.a.naradoides*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 900m, but rare in the wet zone. v. *darana*.

*A.a.dina*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh (and isolated record in W Telangana), in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu north through Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal, in Himalayan terai region (where rare) in N Bihar (Darbhanga district) and N West Bengal, in western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya), and in NW, C, and NE Bangladesh.

*A.a.gigantea*: Rare at fairly low elevations in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (E Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur).

*A.a.anita*: Uncommon in SE Bangladesh. (= *arracana*)

*A.a.andamanica*: Uncommon in Andamans.

[Given as *Horsfieldia anita*, Purple Leaf Blue, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *anita* was given as *arracana*]

844. *Iraota timoleon* (Silverstreak Blue)

*I.t.nicevillei*: Uncommon all over lowlands of Sri Lanka, occasionally up to 900m.

*I.t.arsaces*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh, and in S Eastern Ghats in SE Karnataka.

*I.t.timoleon*: Uncommon in Eastern Ghats from SE Chhattisgarh north through Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal, with two isolated records in Uttar Pradesh

(Lucknow, Faizabad). Uncommon to fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1950m, from NW Punjab (Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NW, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Rare in Andamans. (= *maecenas*, *nila* Kollar)

845. *Iraota rochana* (Scarce Silverstreak Blue)

*I.r.boswelliana*: Rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in N West Bengal (Buxa TR) and W Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke TR), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Nongpoh) and SE Manipur (Sebong).

### Subtribe *Catapaecilmatina*

846. *Catapaecilma major* (Common Tinsel)

*C.m.myosotina*: Very rare in Sri Lanka, but widely distributed from lowlands up to 1500m.

*C.m.callone*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu (also recorded further east in Shevaroy Hills) north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane).

*C.m.major*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from Uttarakhand (Garhwal) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh, including W Assam north of Brahmaputra.

*C.m.anais*: Fairly common up to 1500m in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram), including E Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills and Namdapha NP), and in NE and SE Bangladesh.

[Given as *Catapoecilma elegans*, Common Tinsel, in Evans, 1932, where two subspecies were given: *C. elegans myosotina* with range Sri Lanka and S India, and *C. elegans major* with range Orissa and Mussoorie to Burma]

847. *Catapaecilma subochrea* (Yellow Tinsel)

Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).

[Given as *Catapoecilma subochracea*, Yellow Tinsel, in Evans, 1932]

848. *Acupicta delicatum* (Dark Tinsel)

Rare in Himalayas, up to 900m, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).

[Given as *Catapoecilma delicatum*, Dark Tinsel, in Evans, 1932, and as *Catapaecilma delicatum* in Cantlie, 1962]

### Subtribe *Loxurina*

849. *Loxura atymnus* (Yamfly)

*L.a.arcuata*: Common in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 900m.

*L.a.atymnus*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane). (= *surya*, WSF)

*L.a.continentalis*: Fairly common in E Satpura Range in N Chhattisgarh and in Eastern Ghats from S Andhra Pradesh north through SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal; accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad). Fairly common also in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh). (= *mahara*, DSF, *xystus*, var.)

- L.a.prabha*: Common in Andamans.  
*L.a.nicobarica*: Fairly common in Nicobars.
850. *Yasoda tripunctata* (Branded Yamfly)  
*Y.t.tripunctata*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 900m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Arunachal Pradesh (no doubt also occurring in Bhutan), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh. [Given as the monotypic *Y. tripunctata*, Branded Yamfly, in Evans, 1932, and as *Y. pita tripunctata* in Cantlie, 1962]
851. *Eooxylides tharis* (Branded Imperial)  
*E.t.distanti*: Very rare in SE Bangladesh. [Monotypic in Evans, 1932; *distanti* was described by Riley in 1942]
852. *Drina donina* (Brown Yam)  
*D.d.donina*: Rare in southern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Mizoram (Lushai Hills), and in SE Bangladesh.

### Subtribe Horagina

853. *Horaga onyx* (Common Onyx)  
*H.o.cingalensis*: Very rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 750m. Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg).  
*H.o.onyx*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, and uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through N Punjab (Chandigarh), Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and SE Bangladesh.  
*H.o.rana*: Very rare in Andamans.
854. *Horaga syrinx* (Yellow Onyx)  
*H.s.sikkima*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur), and at least formerly in Bangladesh (mentioned in Cowan, 1966, without details). [Given as monotypic *H. moulmeina*, Yellow Onyx, in Evans, 1932, where *sikkima* was treated as a synonym]
855. *Horaga albimacula* (Brown Onyx)  
*H.a.viola*: Very rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 500m. Very rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa. Rare in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand and Nepal to Sikkim and N West Bengal, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur), and at least formerly in Bangladesh (mentioned in Cowan, 1966, without details).  
*H.a.albimacula*: Very rare in Andamans. [Given as two separate species, *H. albimacula*, Violet Onyx, and *H. viola*, Brown Onyx, in Evans, 1932]
856. *Rathinda amor* (Monkeypuzzle)  
Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 900m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, and in Eastern Ghats from Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, E Telangana, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal, and in SW and C Bangladesh; accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad), and very rare in N West Bengal (Gorumara NP) and in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (old record

from Sibsagar). (= *triopas*)

### Subtribe Cheritrina

857. Cheritra freja (Common Imperial)

*C.f.pseudojafra*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in wet zone and locally in dry zone, up to 750m.

*C.f.butleri*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg). (= *jafra*, Auct.)

*C.f.evansi*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1400m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *freja*, Auct.)

[Subspecies *butleri* was given as *C. freja jafra* and subspecies *evansi* as *C. freja freja* in Evans, 1932; *butleri* and *evansi* were described by Cowan in 1965]

[Note: According to Gaonkar (*in* Larsen, 2004) the type locality of nominate *freja* is Nagari Hills in Andhra Pradesh, in which case *C.f.butleri* becomes *C.f.freja* – Yet, I know of no records from Peninsular India outside Western Ghats region or Orissa]

858. Cheritrella truncipennis (Truncate Imperial)

Rare in Himalayas, 1450 to 2100m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range), Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur. (= *nagana*)

859. Ticherra acte (Blue Imperial)

*T.a.acte*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *symira*, *idina*)

860. Drupadia scaeva (Blue Posy)

*D.s.cyara*: Very rare in Himalayas, around 1200m, in Sikkim (Gangtok), N West Bengal (Darjeeling) and Bhutan (without details); should occur more widely in NE India.

[Given as *Biduanda melisa*, Blue Posy, in Evans, 1932]

861. Drupadia ravindra (Common Posy)

*D.r.boisduvalii*: Rare in SE Bangladesh (Chittagong).

[Given as *Marmessus lisias boisduvalii*, Common Posy, in Evans, 1932]

### Subtribe Iolaina

862. Pratapa deva (White Royal)

*P.d.deva*: Rare in southern half of Sri Lanka, up to 1350m. Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka (also recorded from near Bengaluru) and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane).

*P.d.lila*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in NE Orissa and S and C West Bengal, and uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1950m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, in western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya), and in NE and NW Bangladesh. Very rare in Andamans. (= *angada*)

863. Pratapa icetas (Dark Blue Royal)

*P.i.icetas*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1500 to 2550m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.

*P.i.mishmia*: Rare, probably at about the same elevations as the other subspecies, in E

- Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills and Namdapha NP).  
*P.i.extensa*: Rare in western part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, above 1500m, in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).
864. *Pratapa icetoides* (Blue Royal)  
*P.i.icetoides*: Fairly common in western part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, at about 1500m, in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills). (= *carmentalis*)  
[*carmentalis* was given as the subspecies from Assam (which then included the Khasi Hills) in Evans, 1932]
865. *Tajuria megistia* (Orange-and-black Royal)  
*T.m.megistia*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1000 to 1500m, in Meghalaya and Manipur.
866. *Tajuria yajna* (Chestnut-and-black Royal)  
*T.y.yajna*: Rare in Himalayas, 750 to 1800m, in Uttarakhand.  
*T.y.istroidea*: Rare in Himalayas, 1400 to 1700m, from C Nepal east through N West Bengal to Bhutan, and up to 1500m in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur). (= *teza*)
867. *Tajuria deudorix* (Flash Royal)  
*T.d.oeta*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (SE Manipur at Sebong, near Burma border).  
[Given as *T. oeta*, De Nicéville's Royal, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]
868. *Tajuria melastigma* (Branded Royal)  
Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa. Very rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur).
869. *Tajuria ister* (Uncertain Royal)  
*T.i.ister*: Very rare in Himalayan terai in N West Bengal (Jalpaiguri and Buxa TR), and up to 1500m in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur).
870. *Tajuria isaeus* (Bornean Royal)  
*T.i.tyro*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Kabaw Valley).
871. *Tajuria culta* (Black-branded Royal)  
Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).  
[Comment: Sometimes considered a subspecies of *T. dominus*]
872. *Tajuria diaeus* (Straightline Royal)  
*T.d.diaeus*: Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2550m, from Himachal Pradesh (Simla) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *thydia*)
873. *Tajuria albiplaga* (Pallid Royal)  
*T.a.albiplaga*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur). (= *thyia*, *pallescens*, *sebonga*, *drucei*)  
[Given as three separate species in Evans, 1932, viz. *T. albiplaga*, Pallid Royal, with synonym *drucei*, DSF, and range Sikkim to Tavoy, *T. sebonga*, Tytler's Royal, with range Manipur, and *T. thyia*, Dusky Royal, with synonym *pallescens*, DSF, and range Assam; in Cantlie, 1962, given as *T. jalajala*, Pallid Royal, with three subspecies, viz. *albiplaga*, with range Sikkim, *pallescens*, with range Assam (Jaintia Hills and Manipur) and Burma and with *sebonga* and *drucei* as synonyms, and *thyia*, with range Assam (Khasi Hills)]

874. *Tajuria jehana* (Plains Blue Royal)  
*T.j.ceylanica*: Uncommon in far north of Sri Lanka; once (*arida*) in Uva Province at 900m. (= *arida*, DSF)  
*T.j.jehana*: Uncommon in Peninsular India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Fatehgarh), Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal. Rare in Himalayas, mainly in terai, in Uttarakhand, N Bihar (Champaran district), and N West Bengal, in NW, C, and SE Bangladesh, and once even recorded in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Mizoram (Teirei in Aizawl district).  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962, with *ceylanica* treated as a form; *arida* is sometimes considered a separate species, *Tajuria arida*, Ceylon Royal]
875. *Tajuria cippus* (Peacock Royal)  
*T.c.longinus*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 900m.  
*T.c.cippus*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh and N Chhattisgarh, in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, E Telangana (and accidental in C Telangana: Secunderabad), SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal, in northern plains in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and in Himalayas, mainly in terai but locally up to 2100m, from NW Punjab (Murree foothills) in Pakistan east (doubtless also in Kashmir) through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Nagaland or Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Rare in Andamans. (= *pseudolonginus*)
876. *Tajuria illurgis* (White Royal)  
*T.i.illurgis*: Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2400m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland).
877. *Tajuria illurgioides* (Scarce White Royal)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2600m, from Himachal Pradesh (Simla) east through Uttarakhand (Kumaon), Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).
878. *Tajuria luculenta* (Chinese Royal)  
*T.l.nela*: Very rare in Himalayas in C Nepal (Kathmandu Valley, 1700 to 1800m) and at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur).  
 [Given as *Tajuria luculentus nela* in Evans, 1932]
879. *Tajuria maculata* (Spotted Royal)  
 Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1300m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu), and in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from E Uttarakhand (old record from Naini Tal in Kumaon) and C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *albipicta*, DSF)
880. *Dacalana penicilligera* (Double-tufted Royal)  
 Rare in lower Himalayas in N West Bengal and uncommon in NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, in Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Mizoram, and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as subspecies *Pratapa vidura penicilligera* of Double-tufted Royal in Evans, 1932, and as *Pratapa penicilligera penicilligera* in Cantlie, 1962]

881. *Dacalana cotys* (White-banded Royal)  
Rare to uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from “Nepal” (specimen without details) east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, including NW Assam north of Brahmaputra (Manas NP), in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), and in NE Bangladesh. (= *cotoides*)  
[Given as *Pratapa cotys*, White-banded Royal, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]
882. *Maneca bhotea* (Slate Royal)  
*M.b.bhotea*: Rare in Himalayas, 2250 to 3100m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
[Given as *Pratapa bhotea*, Slate Royal, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]
883. *Creon cleobis* (Broadtail Royal)  
*C.c.cleobis*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 2400m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa. Uncommon in S and C West Bengal and adjacent NW, SW, and C Bangladesh, in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Solan and Simla) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Darbhanga district), Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, including NW Assam north of Brahmaputra (Bagheswari Hill), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya).  
[Given as *Pratapa cleobis*, Broadtail Royal, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]
884. *Bullis buto* (Baby Royal)  
*B.b.buto*: Rare in Himalayan terai in N West Bengal (Buxa TR) and in NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, in Meghalaya (Khasi and Garo Hills). (= *valentia*)  
[Given as *Tajuria buto*, Baby Royal, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]
885. *Rachana jalindra* (Banded Royal)  
*R.j.macanita*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 2400m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg).  
*R.j.indra*: Uncommon in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and S and C West Bengal, in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), and in NW, C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.  
*R.j.tarpina*: Rare in Andamans.  
[Given as *Charana jalindra*, Banded Royal, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]  
[Comment: Sometimes placed in the genera *Eliotia* or *Eliotiana*]
886. *Neocheritra fabronia* (Pale Grand Imperial)  
*N.f.fabronia*: Rare in Himalayan, up to 1500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
[Given as *Jacoona fabronia* in Cantlie, 1962]
887. *Charana mandarinus* (Mandarin Blue)  
*C.m.mandarinus*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.
888. *Charana cepheis* (Cachar Mandarin Blue)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 600 to 1050m, in Assam (Barail Range in Cachar) and Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).
889. *Suasa lisides* (Red Imperial)  
*S.l.lisides*: Rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills) and Manipur, including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE Bangladesh.

### Subtribe Remelanina

890. Remelana jangala (Chocolate Royal)  
*R.j.ravata*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champan) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *phaedra*, WSF)  
*R.j.andamanica*: Rare in Andamans.  
[Given as *Tajuria jangala*, Chocolate Royal, with the same subspecies, in Evans, 1932]
891. Ancema ctesia (Bispatch Royal)  
*A.c.ctesia*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
[Given as *Pratapa ctesia*, Bi-spot Royal, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]
892. Ancema blanka (Silver Royal)  
*A.b.sudica*: Very rare in Western Ghats, up to 600m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (*fide* Gaonkar).  
*A.b.minturna*: Rare in lower Himalayas, up to 450m, from C Nepal east through N West Bengal and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam and Meghalaya). (= *lucida*)  
[S Indian subspecies was given as *Pratapa blanka sudica* and northern subspecies as *Pratapa blanka argentea* in Evans, 1932, and southern subspecies as *Pratapa blanka argentea*, with *sudica* as a synonym, and northern subspecies as *Pratapa blanka minturna* in Cantlie, 1962; *sudica* has recently been considered a separate species, *Ancema sudica*, Malabar Silver Royal]

### Subtribe Hypolycaenina

893. Hypolycaena nilgirica (Nilgiri Tit)  
Common all over Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 900m. Rare in Western Ghats, up to 800m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (*fide* Gaonkar).
894. Hypolycaena thecloides (Brown Tit)  
*H.t.nicobarica*: Rare in C and S Nicobars.
895. Hypolycaena erylus (Common Tit)  
*H.e.himavantus*: Very rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa (Sunabeda WS), and common in Himalayas, up to 1300m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.  
*H.e.andamana*: Fairly common in Andamans.
896. Hypolycaena narada (Banded Tit)  
Locally common in SE Arunachal Pradesh, 300 to 450m, in Changlang district (mainly Namdapha NP)  
[Described by Kunte in 2015]
897. Chliaria othona (Orchid Tit)  
*C.o.othona*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1500m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane), and in Eastern Ghats from N Andhra Pradesh north through S Chhattisgarh and Orissa to S West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1400m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. Very rare in Andamans. (= *eltola*)  
[Comment: Recently often placed in *Hypolycaena*]



898. *Chliaria kina* (Blue Tit)  
*C.k.kina*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2150m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *cachara*)  
 [Evans, 1932, recognized two subspecies: *C. kina kina*, with range Dun to Kumaon, and *C. kina cachara*, with range Sikkim to Dawnas]  
 [Comment: Recently often placed in *Hypolycaena*]
899. *Zeltus amasa* (Fluffy Tit)  
*Z.a.amasa*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg, Kolhapur, and Raigad), and in Eastern Ghats in N Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. Rare in Andamans and Nicobars. (= *etolus*)  
 [Given as *Z. etolus*, Fluffy Tit, with synonym *amasa*, in Evans, 1932; *etolus* of Evans and Auct. is preoccupied]  
 [Comment: Often placed in *Hypolycaena* recently]

### Subtribe Deudorigina

900. *Deudorix epijarbas* (Cornelian)  
*D.e.epijarbas*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1000m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 2400m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in S Eastern Ghats in NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka, and in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal, and recorded from Uttar Pradesh (Benares).  
*D.e.ancus*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, up to 2250m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to Nepal.  
*D.e.amatius*: Fairly common in E Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Common in Andamans, rare in C and S Nicobars. v. *diara*. R  
 [Given as *Deudoryx epijarbas*, Cornelian, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: *ancus* and *amatius* are sometimes considered synonyms of *epijarbas*]
901. *Deudorix hypargyria* (Scarce Cornelian)  
*D.h.gaetulia*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, in Meghalaya and Manipur.  
 [Given as *Deudoryx hypargyria*, Scarce Cornelian, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: *gaetulia* has been considered a separate species, *D. gaetulia*, Assamese Cornelian]
902. *Artipe eryx* (Green Flash)  
*A.e.eryx*: Rare at low elevations in Himalayas from E Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan and N Assam north of Brahmaputra (Nameri NP), more common in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), and rare again in NE and SE Bangladesh. Very rare in Andamans. (= *amyntor*) v. *skinneri*.  
 [Comment: *A. skinneri*, Cachar Flash, of NE India has recently again been considered a good species]
903. *Virachola isocrates* (Common Guava Blue)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, all over low-country dry zone. Fairly common in Peninsular India, up to 1200m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all

states to Gujarat, lower Sind in Pakistan, SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal and adjacent NW and SW Bangladesh, and along Himalayas (rare in eastern part of range), up to 2100m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh (also recorded from Delhi), Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and quite rare in NE India both north and south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur).

[Comment: The genus *Virachola* is recently often subsumed in *Deudorix*]

904. *Virachola dohertyi* (Doherty's Guava Blue)

Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 1800m, in Nagaland (Kirbari).

[Given as a synonym of *V. isocrates*, Common Guava Blue, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]

905. *Virachola perse* (Large Guava Blue)

*V.p.ghela*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in low-country dry zone. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and in S Eastern Ghats in S and E Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka.

*V.p.perse*: Uncommon in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).

906. *Virachola smilis* (Scarce Guava Blue)

*V.s.smilis*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Jaintia Hills).

*V.s.maseas*: Very rare in Andamans. (= *nicevillei*)

907. *Virachola kessuma* (Whiteline Flash)

*V.k.deliochus*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Kabaw Valley).

[Given as *Rapala kessuma deliochus*, Whiteline Flash, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]

908. *Sinthusa virgo* (Pale Spark)

Rare in E Himalayas, 1800 to 2250m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal (doubtless also in Bhutan), and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur). (= *virgoides*). v. *confusa*. VR

909. *Sinthusa chandrana* (Broad Spark)

*S.c.chandrana*: Rare in W Himalayas, 800 to 2400m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand to Nepal.

*S.c.grotei*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE Bangladesh. (= *pratti*). v. *albidus*. v. *rubidus*.

910. *Sinthusa nasaka* (Narrow Spark)

*S.n.pallidior*: Rare in W Himalayas, 450 to 1650m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand to C Nepal.

*S.n.obscurata*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and SE Bangladesh (Kaptai NP).

[Subspecies *obscurata* was given as *amba*, with *obscurata* as a synonym, in Evans,

- 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962, but *amba* appears to be confined to S Thailand and Peninsular Malaysia]
911. *Araotes lapithis* (Witch)  
*A.l.lapithis*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayan terai of N West Bengal and NW Assam north of Brahmaputra (Nameri NP), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur), and in NE and SE Bangladesh.
912. *Bindahara phocides* (Plane)  
*B.p.moorei*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, mainly in southern half, up to 1200m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Ratnagiri and Satara). (= *sugriva*, Auct.)  
*B.p.phocides*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. Rare in Andamans. (= *ines*)  
*B.p.areca*: Common in Nicobars. (= *kamorta*)  
[Subspecies *moorei* is sometimes considered a separate species, *Bindahara moorei*, Blue-bordered Plane]
913. *Rapala rubida* (Tytler's Flash)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur). (= *rosacea*, Tyt., homonym of *rosacea*, DeN.)  
[Evans, 1932, gave the vernacular name as Rosy Flash]  
[Comment: Recently sometimes placed in the genus *Virachola*]
914. *Rapala refulgens* (Refulgent Flash)  
Rare in Himalayas, up to 1400m, in C Nepal (Kathmandu Valley), E Bhutan (Trashiyangtse), and W Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke TR), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur).  
[Comment: Recently sometimes placed in the genus *Virachola*]
915. *Rapala lankana* (Malabar Flash)  
Very rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet lowlands. Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and W Karnataka (north to Uttara Kannada).
916. *Rapala suffusa* (Suffused Flash)  
*R.s.suffusa*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram) and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *testa*)  
[Evans, 1932, gave a second subspecies, viz. *R. suffusa rubicunda*, from the Andamans, but *rubicunda* is here treated as a synonym of *R. damona*, Malayan Red Flash]
917. *Rapala tara* (Assam Flash)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim (doubtless also N West Bengal), and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), and NE Bangladesh. (= *francesca*)
918. *Rapala melida* (Brilliant Flash)  
*R.m.nicevillei*: Rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke TR), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and in NE Bangladesh. (= *sphinx*, Auct.)  
[Given as *R. sphinx*, Brilliant Flash, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *nicevillei* was given as *R. sphinx sphinx*, with *nicevillei* as a synonym; given as *R. elcia nicevillei* in Cantlie, 1962]

919. *Rapala varuna* (Indigo Flash)  
*R.v.lazulina*: Uncommon but widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 900m. Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat (Valsad), and in S Eastern Ghats in NE Tamilnadu, SE Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.  
*R.v.grisea*: Uncommon in W Himalayas, up to 1700m, in Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) and Uttarakhand, including NW Uttar Pradesh (Moradabad).  
*R.v.orseis*: Uncommon in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal, and in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh; also recorded from Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. Common in Andamans. (= *gebenia*)  
*R.v.rogersi*: Very rare in C Nicobars (Camorta).
920. *Rapala manea* (Slate Flash)  
*R.m.schistacea*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1300m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1950m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and in Eastern Ghats from S and E Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, E Telangana (also recorded in Secunderabad), SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal. Common in Himalayas, up to 2350m, from NW Punjab (Islamabad-Rawalpindi region) in Pakistan east (doubtless also in Kashmir) through Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), N Haryana (Kalesar NP), Uttarakhand, NW Uttar Pradesh (Moradabad, Bareilly), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Very common in Andamans.  
[Given as the monotypic *R. schistacea*, Slate Flash, in Evans, 1932]
921. *Rapala scintilla* (Scarce Slate Flash)  
*R.s.scintilla*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur), and NE Bangladesh.
922. *Rapala pheretima* (Copper Flash)  
*R.p.petosiris*: Rare in Satpura Range in SE Madhya Pradesh and N Chhattisgarh, and in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and S West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *R. pheritimus*, Copper Flash, in Evans, 1932, and as *R. pheritima* in Cantlie, 1962]
923. *Rapala dienece* (Scarlet Flash)  
*R.d.dienece*: Rare in S West Bengal and adjacent SW Bangladesh (Sundarbans) and in E Nepal terai, and uncommon in lower E Himalayas in W Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram), up to 1500m, and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *xenophon*, Auct.)  
*R.d.intermedia*: Very common in Andamans.
924. *Rapala damona* (Malayan Red Flash)  
Rare at low elevations, below about 300m, in E Nepal terai and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (C and E Assam). Fairly common in Andamans. (= *rubicunda*)  
[*damona* was given as a synonym of *R. dienece*, Scarlet Flash, in Evans, 1932, where

- rubicunda*, from the Andamans, was treated as a subspecies of *R. suffusa*, Suffused Flash]
925. *Rapala iarbus* (Indian Red Flash)  
*R.i.sorya*: Very rare in Sri Lanka, on Jaffna Peninsula; perhaps only a vagrant from India. Fairly common in most of India (except range of *iarbus*), up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Western Himalayas, up to 3200m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand, and to Uttar Pradesh, S Bihar, and S and C West Bengal, and W and C Bangladesh. In Pakistan it is common in NW Punjab (300 to 2250m, south to Islamabad-Rawalpindi region) and recorded from S Sind (Karachi), from Peshawar and Mansehra in NWFP, and even from Skardu in Baltistan at 2400m. (= *melampus*, Auct.)  
*R.i.iarbus*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as two species in Evans, 1932: *R. melampus*, Indian Red Flash, with *sorya* as a synonym, and *R. jarbas*, Common Red Flash]
926. *Rapala rectivitta* (Shot Flash)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 600 to 3000m, from C Nepal (where more common and occurs down to terai) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *buxaria*)  
 [Given as *R. buxaria*, Shot Flash, in Evans, 1932, where *rectivitta* was treated as a subspecies of *R. nissa*, Common Flash, with range Sikkim to Assam]
927. *Rapala nissa* (Common Flash)  
*R.n.nissa*: Common in Himalayas, 850 to 2400m, from N NWFP (west to Swat) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Nepal to N West Bengal. (= *maculata*)  
*R.n.ranta*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1000 to 2250m, from Sikkim east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= v. *maculata*, v. *bifida*)  
 [The subspecies with range Sikkim to Assam was given as *R. nissa rectivitta* in Evans, 1932; *rectivitta* is here treated as the correct name for Shot Flash]
928. *Rapala rosacea* (Rosy Flash)  
 Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1200m, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur).  
 [Given as a var. of *R. nissa rectivitta*, a subspecies of Common Flash, in Evans, 1932]  
 [This is the *R. rosacea* of de Nicéville, 1889, which has precedence over the *R. rosacea* of Tytler, 1915, which is now known as *R. rubida*]
929. *Rapala selira* (Himalayan Red Flash)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, 1500 to 3600m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to C Nepal, and recorded from Bhutan (Mongar). (= *roana*)  
 [Given as *R. micans selira*, Red Himalayan Flash, in Evans, 1932, but *micans* is now treated as a Chinese subspecies of *R. nissa*, Common Flash]
930. *Rapala extensa* (Chitral Flash)  
 Common in Pakistan at fairly high elevations, 2500 to 3500m, in N NWFP (Chitral), and in India once recorded at 3600m in N Himachal Pradesh (Spiti in Lahaul and Spiti).

931. *Rapala hinomaru* (Nepal Flash)  
Very rare in Himalayas, at about 1000m, in E Nepal.  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Fujioka in 1970 from a single female with type locality “Darapani to Tombol Bridge”, Nepal; Smith considered it a form of *R. nissa*]
932. *Pamela dudgeonii* (Lister’s Hairstreak)  
Rare in Himalayas, 750 to 1900m, in Uttarakhand, Nepal, and Bhutan (should also occur in Sikkim/N West Bengal).  
[Given as *Listeria dudgeonii*, Lister’s Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932]

### Subtribe Tomarina

933. *Tomares callimachus* (Red Copper)  
*T.c.huertasae*: Rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan at about 2100m.  
[Given as monotypic *Thestor callimachus*, Red Copper, in Evans, 1932; subspecies *huertasae* was described by Tshikolovets & Pagès in 2016]

### Subtribe Eumaeina

934. *Callophrys naderii* (Naderi’s Green Hairstreak)  
Locally common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 1950m, and rare in Chitral, N NWFP, at about 1800m.  
[Given as *C. rubi*, Green Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962, as was *C. suaveola*]
935. *Callophrys suaveola* (Alpine Green Hairstreak)  
*C.s.afghana*: Rare in Pakistan in N NWFP Chitral), at about 1800m.  
[Given as *C. rubi*, Green Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962, as was *C. naderii*]
936. *Ahlbergia leechii* (Ferruginous Hairstreak)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, above about 1500m, in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).  
[Placed in the genus *Callophrys* in Evans, 1932, and Cantlie, 1962]
937. *Ahlbergia haradai* (Nepal Hairstreak)  
Very rare in Himalayas, at about 2400m, in C Nepal (Mt Godavari, near Kathmandu).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described from Mt Godavari by Igarashi in 1973; strangely, not in Smith’s Butterflies of Nepal]  
[Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Callophrys*]
938. *Satyrium mackwoodi* (Mackwood’s Hairstreak)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, at about 1200m, in Manipur (Saitu, at northern end of Manipur Valley). (= *saitua*)  
[Given as *Strymon mackwoodi*, Mackwood’s Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Strymonidia* in Varshney]
939. *Satyrium deria* (Whiteline Hairstreak)  
Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2700m. Fairly common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 2100 to 3500m (down to 1200m in Pakistan), from N NWFP (west to Chitral, Gilgit-Baltistan, and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Ladakh, and Himachal Pradesh to W Uttarakhand (Garhwal).  
[Included as a synonym in *Strymon sassanides*, Whiteline Hairstreak, in Evans, 1932, and in Cantlie, 1962]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Strymon* in Varshney, and lately in the genus *Superflua*]

940. *Satyrium khowari* (Chitral Hairstreak)  
 Rare at fairly high elevations, 2600 to 2800m, in Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Charmeux in 2004]  
 [Comment: Lately placed in the genus *Superflua*]  
 [Comment 2: Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, place this in the synonymy of *S. deria*]
941. *Neolycaena connae* (Baluchi Hairstreak)  
 Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 2100m. (= *sinensis*, Auct., in error)

## Family Nymphalidae

### Subfamily Danainae

#### Tribe Danaini

942. *Parantica aglea* (Glassy Tiger)  
*P.a. aglea*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1500m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1500m (exceptionally to 2000m), from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to E Gujarat, in SE Rajasthan (Mt Abu), in Satpura Range in NE Gujarat, NE Maharashtra, and SE Madhya Pradesh, and in Eastern Ghats from S and E Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal; accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad). (= *grammica*, *ceylonica*)  
*P.a. melanoides*: Common to very common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab, N Haryana, Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and over most of Bangladesh (not recorded in southwest). (= *phormion*)  
*P.a. melanoleuca*: Common in Andamans, rare in Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Danais aglea*, Glassy Tiger, in Evans, 1932]
943. *Parantica agleoides* (Dark Glassy Tiger)  
*P.a. agleoides*: Very rare at low elevations in SE Bangladesh. Uncommon in Nicobars.  
 (= *eryx*)  
 [Given as *Danais agleoides*, Dark Glassy Tiger, in Evans, 1932]
944. *Parantica sita* (Chestnut Tiger)  
*P.s. sita*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 3000m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura). (= *tytia*, *tira*)  
 [Given as *Danais tytia*, Chestnut Tiger, with two subspecies, *sita* from Kashmir to Kumaon and *tytia* from Sikkim to Burma, in Evans, 1932]
945. *Parantica pedonga* (Talbot's Chestnut Tiger)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 2500m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Talbot in 1943]
946. *Parantica melaneus* (Chocolate Tiger)  
*P.m. plataniston*: Fairly common to common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura). Straggler to Car Nicobar. (=

- neopatras*)  
 [Given as *Danais melaneus*, Chocolate Tiger, in Evans, 1932]
947. *Parantica taprobana* (Ceylon Tiger)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in central hills above 900m. (= *fumata*)  
 [Given as *Danais fumata*, Ceylon Tiger, with *taprobana* as synonym, in Evans, 1932]
948. *Parantica nilgiriensis* (Nilgiri Tiger)  
 Fairly common in Western Ghats, above 600m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and W  
 Karnataka (north to Shimoga).  
 [Given as *Danais nilgiriensis*, Nilgiri Tiger, in Evans, 1932]
949. *Ideopsis juvena* (Grey Glassy Tiger)  
*I.j.nicobarica*: Rare in C Nicobars, fairly common in S Nicobars.  
 [Given as subspecies *Danais similis nicobarica* of Blue Glassy Tiger in Evans, 1932]
950. *Ideopsis similis* (Blue Glassy Tiger)  
*I.s.exprompta*: Common in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone below 450m.  
*I.s.persimilis*: Rare in SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP). (= *vulgaris*, Auct.,  
*purpurascens*)  
 [Given as *Danais similis*, Blue Glassy Tiger, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies  
*persimilis* was given as *Danais similis vulgaris*]
951. *Tirumala gautama* (Scarce Blue Tiger)  
*T.g.gautama*: Very rare at low elevations in SE Bangladesh.  
*T.g.gautamoides*: Rare in S Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Danais gautama*, Scarce Blue Tiger, in Evans, 1932]
952. *Tirumala limniace* (Blue Tiger)  
*T.l.exotica*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 1500m. Common to very  
 common all over India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu  
 north through all states to Himalayas, up to 1650m, from Kashmir east through  
 Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to  
 Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over  
 Bangladesh. Common in Pakistan in Sind, Punjab, and NWFP, north to Himalayan  
 foothills, up to 1200m in Chitral and 2250m in Murree, but only a regular straggler to  
 Baluchistan. Rare in Andamans and very common in Car and C Nicobars. (= *leopardus*,  
*mutina*)  
 [Given as *Danais limniace mutina*, Blue Tiger, in Evans, 1932, and as *Danaus*  
*limniace leopardus* in Talbot, 1947]
953. *Tirumala septentrionis* (Dark Blue Tiger)  
*T.s.musikanos*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 1500m.  
*T.s.dravidarum*: Common in Western Ghats, up to 2400m, from Kerala and W  
 Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in  
 Satpura Range (where rare) in NE Maharashtra, in Eastern Ghats from S and E  
 Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh and SE Chhattisgarh to  
 Orissa (where rare), and recorded in SE Rajasthan in Aravalli Range (Mt Abu).  
*T.s.septentrionis*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2300m, from Himachal Pradesh (west  
 to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West  
 Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded  
 Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. Regular but rare visitor in Andamans and C  
 Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Danais melissa*, Dark Blue Tiger, in Evans, 1932, and as *Danaus hamata* in  
 Talbot, 1947]
954. *Danaus genutia* (Common Tiger)  
*D.g.genutia*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1000m. Common to very common all



over India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2650m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Common in Pakistan in Sind, Punjab, and NWFP, north to Himalayan foothills up to 2650m (from Chitral to Murree), but only a straggler into the main valleys of Baluchistan up to 2400m. Rare in Andamans and Car and C Nicobars. (= *plexippus*, Auct., *nipalensis*, *grynion*, *albipars*)

[Given as *Danais plexippus*, Common Tiger, in Evans, 1932]

955. *Danaus affinis* (Malay Tiger)

*D.a.malayana*: Uncommon in C Nicobars (Camorta).

[Given as *Danais affinis*, Malay Tiger, in Evans, 1932]

956. *Danaus melanippus* (White Tiger)

*D.m.indicus*: Uncommon at low elevations on east coast from NE Andhra Pradesh north through Orissa to S West Bengal and SW and SE Bangladesh, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra, where only recorded from Tripura (Harbatoli in far south, near Bangladesh border). Rare in Andamans. (= *hegesippus*, Auct.)

*D.m.camorta*: Fairly common in Car and C Nicobars.

*D.m.nesippus*: Common in S Nicobars (Great Nicobar).

[Given as *Danais melanippus*, White Tiger, in Evans, 1932]

957. *Danaus chrysippus* (Plain Tiger)

*D.c.chrysippus*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1500m. Common to very common all over India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2750m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Common all over plains and lower hills of Pakistan, north to Himalayas, up to 3000m, from Chitral in NWFP to Murree in Punjab, even following Indus and other valleys into S Gilgit up to 2500m. Rare in Andamans and Nicobars. v. *alcippoides*. VR. v. *dorippus*. R (= *klugii*)

[Given as *Danais chrysippus*, Plain Tiger, in Evans, 1932]

## Tribe Euploeini

958. *Euploea sylvester* (Double-branded Crow)

*E.s.montana*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1000m. (= *lankana*)

*E.s.coreta*: Fairly common in S Peninsular India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane and Dhule), Telangana, and S Orissa, and apparently recorded from C Bangladesh (Dhaka). (= *coreoides*)

*E.s.hopei*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *binotata*, *microsticta*, *pygmaea*, *regina*)

*E.s.harrisii*: Straggler on Andamans (Port Blair). (= *crowleyi*)

[Given as two species in Evans, 1932: *E. coreta*, Double-branded Black Crow, with subspecies *montana* and *coreta*; and *E. harrisii*, Double-branded Blue Crow, with subspecies *hopei* and *harrisii*]

959. *Euploea mulciber* (Striped Blue Crow)

*E.m.kalinga*: Rare in Eastern Ghats in CE and NE Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh

- (Bastar), and SE Orissa.  
*E.m.mulciber*: Common to very common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab, N Haryana (Kalka), Uttarakhand, NW Uttar Pradesh (Sitapur, Fatehgarh), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh; there is also an old record from S West Bengal (Hooghly), and a recent one from S Haryana (Delhi region). Straggler in Andamans. (= *midamus*, Auct., *linnaei*, *duarseri*)
960. *Euploea phaenareta* (Great Crow)  
*E.p.corus*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in southwestern coastal areas. Rare at fairly low elevations in SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP). (= *elisa*, *vitrina*)  
*E.p.castelnaui*: Very rare in C and S Nicobars. (= *phoebus*)  
 [Given as *E. corus*, Great Crow, in Evans, 1932]
961. *Euploea midamus* (Spotted Blue Crow)  
*E.m.rogenhoferi*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in N Orissa and uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1750m, from E Uttarakhand (old record from E Kumaon) and C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *splendens*, *irawada*, *noblei*)  
*E.m.chloe*: Straggler in C Nicobars. (= *grotei*, *brahma*, *adamsoni*, *margarita*, *eclecta*)  
*E.m.roepstorffi*: Very rare in Andamans.  
 [In Evans, 1932, subspecies *rogenhoferi* was given as *splendens*, subspecies *chloe* was given as *brahma*, and the Andaman subspecies was given as a separate species, *E. roepstorffi*, Andaman King Crow]  
 [Often called Blue-spotted Crow, but in analogy with Striped Blue Crow, Long-branded Blue Crow, etc., I think Spotted Blue Crow is better]
962. *Euploea eunice* (Blue-branded King Crow)  
*E.e.novarae*: Very rare at low elevations in SE Bangladesh. Uncommon in Car and C Nicobars.  
 [Given as *E. leucostictos*, Blue-branded King Crow, in Evans, 1932]
963. *Euploea klugii* (King Crow)  
*E.k.sinhala*: Common in Sri Lanka, in low-country dry zone up to 600m.  
*E.k.kollari*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1050m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to E Gujarat, and rare in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra (Nagpur) and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu north (not recorded from Andhra Pradesh, though doubtless occurs) through Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal; accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad). (= *rothneyi*)  
*E.k.klugii*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *grantii*, *illustris*, *augusta*, *dharma*, *imperialis*, *indigofera*, *regalis*, *macclellandi*, *uniformis*, *sherwillii*, *hamiltoni*)  
*E.k.erichsonii*: Uncommon at low elevations in SE Bangladesh. (= *crassa*, *apicalis*, *burmeisteri*, *masoni*, *pembertoni*)  
 [Given as two species in Evans, 1932: *E. klugii*, Blue King Crow, with subspecies *regalis* of Sikkim, here subsumed in *klugii*, and *klugii*; and *E. crassa*, Brown King Crow, with subspecies *sinhala*, *kollari*, and *crassa*, the latter here changed to *erichsonii*]
964. *Euploea radamanthus* (Magpie Crow)  
*E.r.ramsayi*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1050m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim

- and N West Bengal to Bhutan.  
*E.r.radamanthus*: Common in E Himalayas, up to 1250m, in Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra, and in SE Bangladesh. (= *diocletianus*, *despoliata*, *talboti*)  
 [Given as *E. diocletiana*, Magpie Crow, in Evans, 1932, where *radamanthus* and *despoliata* were treated as synonyms of *E.d.diocletiana*]
965. *Euploea doubledayi* (Striped Black Crow)  
*E.d.doubledayi*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan, and fairly common in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram) and NE Bangladesh ('Sylhet'). (= *alcathoe*, Auct.)  
 [Given as *E. alcathoe*, Striped Black Crow, in Evans, 1932]
966. *Euploea algea* (Long-branded Blue Crow)  
*E.a.deione*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *poeyi*, *magnifica*, *arida*, v. *suffusa*)  
 [Given as *E. deione*, Long-branded Blue Crow, in Evans, 1932]
967. *Euploea core* (Common Crow)  
*E.c.asela*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from sea level to the highest elevations.  
*E.c.core*: Very common all over India (except range of *godartii*), up to 2400m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, locally up to 2400m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam except southern part, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and all over Bangladesh (except southeast). Not uncommon in Pakistan in plains of Sind (rare) and S and E Punjab, and in Himalayan foothills in NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Islamabad region). (= *vermiculata*, *distans*)  
*E.c.godartii*: Common in NE India south of Brahmaputra in S Assam (Cachar), Manipur, Tripura, and Mizoram, and in SE Bangladesh. (= *layardi*, *subdita*, *binghami*, *dominans*, *recussa*, *defigurata*)  
*E.c.andamanensis*: Very common in Andamans. (= *ferrari*, *bumila*)  
*E.c.scherzeri*: Very common in Car and C Nicobars. (= *camorta*)  
*E.c.simulatrix*: Very common in S Nicobars.  
 [Given as four species in Evans, 1932: *E. core*, Common Indian Crow, with subspecies *asela*, *core*, *vermiculata* (here subsumed in *core*), and *layardi* (here subsumed in *godartii*); *E. godarti*, Violet-tipped Crow, monotypic; *E. andamanensis*, Andaman Crow, with subspecies *andamanensis* and *bumila* (*ferrari* was described later); and *E. climena*, Cinnamon Crow, with subspecies *scherzeri*, *camorta* and *simulatrix*)
968. *Euploea modesta* (Plain Blue Crow)  
*E.m.modesta*: Rare in C Nicobars. (= *cupreipennis*, *tavoyana*, *mouhotii*)
969. *Euploea crameri* (Spotted Black Crow)  
*E.c.nicevillei*: Very rare on Orissa coast and in Sunderbans of SE West Bengal and SW Bangladesh.  
*E.c.frauenfeldii*: Common in Nicobars. (= *esperii*, *biseriata*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, *esperii* was considered a separate subspecies, from Car and C Nicobars, with *frauenfeldi* then confined to the S Nicobars]
970. *Idea iasonia* (Ceylon Tree Nymph)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in wet zone and locally in dry zone, up to 1500m. (= *diabolica*)

- [Given as subspecies *jasonia*, Ceylon Tree Nymph, of *Hestia lynceus*, Tree Nymph, in Evans, 1932]
971. *Idea malabarica* (Malabar Tree Nymph)  
*I.m.malabarica*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka.  
*I.m.kanarensis*: Fairly common in Western Ghats in NW Karnataka, Goa, and SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg, rarely to Raigad and Pune).  
 [Given as subspecies *malabarica*, Malabar Tree Nymph, and *kanarensis*, Kanara Tree Nymph, of *Hestia lynceus*, Tree Nymph, in Evans, 1932]
972. *Idea agamarschana* (Burmese Tree Nymph)  
*I.a.arrakana*: Rare at low elevations (in mangroves) in SE West Bengal (Sunderbans) and SW and extreme SE Bangladesh (Sunderbans and Chittagong region). (= *margherita*) – Arakan Tree Nymph  
*I.a.cadelli*: Fairly common in Andamans. – Andaman Tree Nymph  
 [Given as subspecies *arrakana*, Arracan Tree Nymph, and *cadelli*, Andaman Tree Nymph, of *Hestia lynceus*, Tree Nymph, in Evans, 1932]

## Subfamily Satyrinae

### Tribe Satyrini

#### Subtribe Melanitina

973. *Melanitis leda* (Common Evening Brown)  
*M.l.leda*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from sea level to the highest elevations. Common to very common all over India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Uncommon in Pakistan in S Sind and C, NE, and NW Punjab (north to Lahore and Islamabad regions). Very common in Andamans, rare in Nicobars. (= *ismene*, *determinata*)  
 [Subspecies given as *M. leda ismene*, Common Evening Brown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
974. *Melanitis phedima* (Dark Evening Brown)  
*M.p.tambra*: Common in Sri Lanka, mainly in southwestern wet zone, up to 1200m.  
*M.p.varaha*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to W Maharashtra (north to Thane and Nashik), and uncommon in S Eastern Ghats in NE Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, and E Telangana. (= *ampa*)  
*M.p.bethami*: Fairly common in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh.  
*M.p.galkissa*: Uncommon in W Himalayas, up to 2750m, in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, and N Punjab.  
*M.p.bela*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and locally all over Bangladesh; in the rains south to Rajasthan (Mt Abu), Gujarat (Gir Forest) and into the plains of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) and W Bengal (Chisurah on Hooghly River). (= *aswa*, *tristis*)
975. *Melanitis zitenius* (Great Evening Brown)  
*M.z.gokala*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north

through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur). (= *aculeata*)

*M.z.kalinga*: Uncommon in Eastern Ghats from N Andhra Pradesh and E Telangana north through S Chhattisgarh and Orissa to S West Bengal, and rare in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra (Nagpur).

*M.z.zitenius*: Uncommon to fairly common (rare west of Sikkim) in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (Simla) and N Haryana (Momi Hills) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *vamana*, *duryodana*, *decolorata*, *semifasciata*, *anisakana*)

*M.z.andamanica*: Rare in Andamans.

976. *Cyllogenes suradeva* (Branded Evening Brown)

Rare in E Himalayas, 600 to 2100m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh.

977. *Cyllogenes janetae* (Scarce Evening Brown)

*C.j.janetae*: Rare, probably at intermediate elevations, in E Himalayas in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan.

*C.j.loba*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, 600 to 1450m, in far E Arunachal Pradesh (Dibang Valley).

*C.j.fasciata*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1650 to 2100m, in Nagaland and Manipur.

[Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; *fasciata* was described in 1973 and *loba* in 2012]

978. *Parantirrhoea marshalli* (Travancore Evening Brown)

Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu).

### Subtribe Elymniina

979. *Elymnius hypermnestra* (Common Palmfly)

*E.h.fraterna*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m. (= *merula*)

*E.h.caudata*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and into SE Karnataka (Mysore and Bengaluru regions).

*E.h.undularis*: Uncommon in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, SE Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and fairly common in Eastern Ghats from N Andhra Pradesh north through S Chhattisgarh and Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal; accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad). Common in Himalayas, locally up to 1800m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) and N Punjab east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh.

[Subspecies *caudata* had recently been considered a separate species, *Elymnius caudata*, Tailed Palmfly]

980. *Elymnius cottonis* (Andaman Palmfly)

Common in Andamans.

[Included *obnubila* as a subspecies, and was named Chestnut Palmfly in Evans, 1932]

981. *Elymnius obnubila* (Chestnut Palmfly)

Very rare in southern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 300 to 400m, in S Mizoram (Ngengpui WS).

[Given as a subspecies of *E. cottonis*, Chestnut Palmfly, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]

982. *Elymnias panthera* (Tawny Palmfly)  
*E.p.mimus*: Fairly common in Nicobars. (= *dolorosa*)  
 [Comment: A record from S West Bengal of the nominate subspecies from the Malaysian region can hardly be based on a natural occurrence]
983. *Elymnias singhala* (Ceylon Palmfly)  
 Rare and local in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 900m.
984. *Elymnias peali* (Peal's Palmfly)  
 Rare in E Himalayas, up to 500m, in Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE India both north and south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
 [Erroneously given as *E. pealii* in Evans, 1932]
985. *Elymnias nesaea* (Tiger Palmfly)  
*E.n.timandra*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 600m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh, somewhat more common in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and rare again in NE and SE Bangladesh.
986. *Elymnias malelas* (Spotted Palmfly)  
*E.m.nilamba*: Rare in W Himalayas, 750 to 1200m, in Uttarakhand.  
*E.m.malelas*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *leucocyma*, *subdecorata*)
987. *Elymnias patna* (Blue-striped Palmfly)  
*E.p.patna*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.
988. *Elymnias penanga* (Pointed Palmfly)  
*E.p.chelensis*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur) and in NE and SE Bangladesh.
989. *Elymnias vasudeva* (Jezebel Palmfly)  
*E.v.vasudeva*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh. (= *thycana*)  
*E.v.deva*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE Bangladesh.  
 [Comment: In recent years has sometimes been treated as monotypic, with *deva* as a synonym]

### Subtribe *Lethina*

990. *Lethe visrava* (White-edged Woodbrown)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 1050 to 1700m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in eastern part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in C Assam (Cachar), Nagaland, and Manipur (Burma Road). (= *deliades*)  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
991. *Lethe siderea* (Scarce Woodbrown)  
*L.s.siderea*: Rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 2600m, from Uttarakhand (Garhwal) east through Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to W Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur). (= *gelduba*)  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]

992. *Lethe sidonis* (Common Woodbrown)  
 Common in Himalayas, 1200 to 3100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *vaivarta*, *nicevillei* and *irma*, DSF)  
 [Evans, 1932, recognized two subspecies: *vaivarta*, with range Kullu to Bhutan, and *sidonis*, with range Kumaon to Burma]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
993. *Lethe dakwania* (Garhwal Woodbrown)  
 Rare in W Himalayas, at about 2700m, in W Uttarakhand (E Garhwal: 'large series of both sexes' from Dakwani)  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Tytler in 1939]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
994. *Lethe nicetella* (Small Woodbrown)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2800m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
995. *Lethe maitrya* (Barred Woodbrown)  
*L.m.maitrya*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1500 to 3800m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
996. *Lethe nicetas* (Yellow Woodbrown)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, 1500 to 3100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Kabru Peak).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
997. *Lethe kabrua* (Manipur Goldenfork)  
 Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, at about 2550m, in Manipur (Kabru Peak).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
998. *Lethe jalaurida* (Small Silverfork)  
*L.j.jalaurida*: Rare in W Himalayas, 2100 to 3300m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand to W Nepal.  
*L.j.elwesi*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 2300 to 3900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Lower Dibang Valley).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
999. *Lethe moelleri* (Möller's Silverfork)  
*L.m.moelleri*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1600 to 3300m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Mishmi Hills).  
 [Monotypic in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
1000. *Lethe atkinsonia* (Small Goldenfork)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 1800 to 3000m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Dibang Valley).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
1001. *Lethe goalpara* (Large Goldenfork)  
*L.g.goalpara*: Rare in Himalayas, 2100 to 3000m, from Himachal Pradesh (Kullu and

- Simla) east through Uttarakhand to C Nepal. (= *narkunda*)  
*L.g.gana*: Rare in Himalayas, 1600 to 3000m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
*L.g.kabruensis*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, above 1800m, in Nagaland and Manipur, and including E Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Evans, 1932, gave two subspecies: *narkunda*, with range Simla, and *goalpara*, with range Sikkim to Assam; *gana* was described by Talbot in 1947, and *kabruensis* by Tytler in 1939]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
1002. *Lethe sura* (Lilacfork)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 2700m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
1003. *Lethe dura* (Scarce Lilacfork)  
*L.d.gammiei*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1200 to 1500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Zophoessa* in Varshney]
1004. *Lethe kanjupkula* (Manipur Woodbrown)  
*L.k.kanjupkula*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1800 to 2550m, in Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur).  
 [Given as *L. violaceopicta kanjupkula*, Manipur Woodbrown, in Evans, 1932]
1005. *Lethe tristigmata* (Spotted Mystic)  
 Very rare in Himalayas, 2400 to 3000m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Suroifui). (= *lyncus*)  
 [Given as two species in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947: *L. tristigmata*, Spotted Mystic, with range Sikkim, 7000 to 10000 ft, and *L. ocellata lyncus*, Dismal Mystic, with range Sikkim, Bhutan, Manipur]
1006. *Lethe baladeva* (Treble Silverstripe)  
*L.b.aisa*: Rare in W Himalayas, 2000 to 2700m, in Uttarakhand.  
*L.b.baladeva*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1600 to 3000m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan (east to Mongar).
1007. *Lethe ramadeva* (Single Silverstripe)  
 Very rare in Himalayas, 2400 to 3000m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh (Talley WS in Lower Subansiri district).
1008. *Lethe andersoni* (Anderson's Silverstripe)  
 Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, at about 1500m, in Meghalaya (Cherrapunji, *vide* Savela)  
 [Comment: No original reference found!]
1009. *Lethe gemina* (Tytler's Treebrown)  
*L.g.gafuri*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1800 to 2100m, in Nagaland (Kirbari).
1010. *Lethe confusa* (Banded Treebrown)  
*L.c.confusa*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from N NWFP (Tangi, north of Peshawar) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan (where very rare) east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *rohria*, Auct.,



- gambara, apara*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, the population ranging from Assam to Burma was given as a separate subspecies, *L. confusa gambara*, with *apara* as a synonym]
1011. *Lethe europa* (Bamboo Treebrown)  
*L.e.ragalva*: Uncommon in Peninsular India, up to 1500m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, S Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad), Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal, and adjacent W Bangladesh.  
*L.e.niladana*: Uncommon to locally fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1150m, locally to 2000m, from Kashmir (Jammu) east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.  
*L.e.nudgara*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
*L.e.tamuna*: Very rare in S Nicobars.  
 [Subspecies *ragalva* was given as *L. europa europa*, with *ragalva* as a synonym, in Talbot, 1947, but *europa* s.s. is extralimital]
1012. *Lethe daretis* (Ceylon Treebrown)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in central hills above 1350m.
1013. *Lethe rohria* (Common Treebrown)  
*L.r.yoga*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in south-central areas at 300 to 1500m.  
*L.r.neelgheriensis*: Fairly common in Peninsular India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Orissa, but doubtless occurs) to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan (Mount Abu), Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal.  
*L.r.rohria*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from N NWFP (west to Swat and Lower Dir) and NW Punjab (south to Attock and Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *dyrta*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, subspecies *rohria* was divided into two subspecies: *dyrta*, with range Kashmir to Kumaon, and *rohria*, with range Sikkim to Burma; *yoga* was considered a synonym of *neelgheriensis* in both Evans, 1932, and Talbot, 1947]
1014. *Lethe drypetis* (Tamil Treebrown)  
*L.d.drypetis*: Common in Sri Lanka, in south-central region, mainly in hills, at 600 to 2100m. (= *embolima*)  
*L.d.todara*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur), and rare in E Satpura Range in N Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur) and in N Eastern Ghats in SE Chhattisgarh and S Orissa.
1015. *Lethe dynsate* (Ceylon Forester)  
 Rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet-zone bamboo forests, 350 to 2400m. (= *sihala*)
1016. *Lethe naga* (Naga Treebrown)  
 Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).
1017. *Lethe margaritae* (Bhutan Treebrown)  
 Very rare in E Himalayas, 1500 to 1700m, in Sikkim (Chungthang), N West Bengal (Tukvar in Darjeeling), Bhutan (Sarpang and Trashiyangtse), and Arunachal Pradesh (Tashianliang in Mishmi Hills).

1018. *Lethe serbonis* (Brown Forester)  
*L.s.teesta*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1800 to 3000m, in C and E Nepal, Sikkim, and western part of N West Bengal (W Darjeeling).  
*L.s.serbonis*: Rare in Himalayas, 2100 to 2700m, in N West Bengal and probably adjacent W Bhutan.  
*L.s.bhutya*: Rare in Himalayas, 2100 to 3100m, in C and E Bhutan and W Arunachal Pradesh.  
*L.s.naganum*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 2100 to 2550m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
[Evans, 1932, included only two subspecies, viz. *serbonis* and *naganum*; *teesta* and *bhutya* were described by Talbot in 1947]  
[Comment: Recently often given as monotypic, with all subspecific names treated as synonyms]
1019. *Lethe isana* (Common Forester)  
*L.i.isana*: Uncommon in W Himalayas, 900 to 2550m, in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand (Garhwal and W Kumaon). (= *hyrania*, *hyranica*)  
*L.i.dinarbas*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 3100m, from E Uttarakhand (E Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland).  
[Erroneously given as *Lethe insana*, Common Forester, in Evans, 1932]
1020. *Lethe brisanda* (Dark Forester)  
Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2100m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).  
[Evans, 1932, included *L. sadona* from Burma as a subspecies]
1021. *Lethe vindhya* (Black Forester)  
*L.v.vindhya*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1400m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *dolopes*, *alberta*, *ladesta*)
1022. *Lethe kansa* (Bamboo Forester)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2700m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *vaga*, *zeugitana*)
1023. *Lethe sinorix* (Tailed Red Forester)  
*L.s.sinorix*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2200m, from E Uttarakhand (Bhowali in Kumaon, *fide* Sanders) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.
1024. *Lethe verma* (Straight-banded Treebrown)  
*L.v.verma*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 750 to 2700m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*L.v.sintica*: Common in Himalayas, 300 to 2400m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).
1025. *Lethe scanda* (Blue Forester)  
Rare in Himalayas, 1350 to 2400m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *dirphia*, *nada*)

1026. *Lethe latiaris* (Pale Forester)  
*L.l.hige*: Very rare at about 1600m in Himalayas of C Nepal (Kathmandu Valley).  
*L.l.latiaris*: Rare in Himalayas, 600 to 2400m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, with *perimele* as a synonym]
1027. *Lethe gulnihal* (Dull Forester)  
*L.g.gulnihal*: Very rare in E Himalayas, 500 to 1500m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).
1028. *Lethe bhairava* (Rusty Forester)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 2400m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *anysis*)
1029. *Lethe chandica* (Angled Red Forester)  
*L.c.chandica*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE Bangladesh. (= *flanona*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, two subspecies were recognized: *chandica* with range Sikkim, and *flanona* with range Assam to Burma]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Nemetis* in Varshney]
1030. *Lethe mekara* (Common Red Forester)  
*L.m.mekara*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh, including NW Assam north of Brahmaputra.  
*L.m.zuchara*: Common at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram), including SE Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *vajra*)  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Nemetis* in Varshney]
1031. *Lethe satyavati* (Pallid Forester)  
 Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, and Sibsagar districts), Meghalaya (Jaintia Hills), and Manipur (Barak River), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Changlang district).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Nemetis* in Varshney]
1032. *Lethe distans* (Scarce Red Forester)  
 Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Kamrup district) and Meghalaya (Khasi Hills).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Nemetis* in Varshney]
1033. *Neope bhadra* (Tailed Labyrinth)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, 600 to 2700m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Manipur, and Mizoram).  
 [Given as *Lethe bhadra*, Tailed Labyrinth, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1034. *Neope pulaha* (Veined Labyrinth)  
*N.p.pandyia*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1500 to 3000m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Chamba) east through Uttarakhand to C Nepal.  
*N.p.tamur*: Rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 1650m, in E Nepal.  
*N.p.pulaha*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1350 to 3300m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh. (= *plagiata*)  
*N.p.pulahoides*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1050 to

- 2400m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur, including SE Arunachal Pradesh.  
[Given as *Lethe pulaha*, Veined Labyrinth, in Evans, 1932, where only two subspecies, *pulaha* and *pulahoides*, were included; *pandyia* was described by Talbot in 1947, who still used genus name *Lethe*, and *tamur* was described in 1970; *pulahoides*, with *tamur* as a subspecies, is often considered a separate species, *Neope pulahoides*, Assam Veined Labyrinth]
1035. *Neope pulahina* (Scarce Labyrinth)  
Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 3100m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur).  
[Given as *Lethe pulahina*, Scarce Labyrinth, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1036. *Neope armandii* (Chinese Labyrinth)  
*N.a.khasiana*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1200 to 2250m, in Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
[Given as *Lethe armandii*, Chinese Labyrinth, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1037. *Neope yama* (Dusky Labyrinth)  
*N.y.buckleyi*: Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2350m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Simla and Kullu) east through Uttarakhand to C Nepal. (= *yama*, Auct.)  
*N.y.yama*: Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2100m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *yamoides*)  
[Given as *Lethe yama*, Dusky Labyrinth, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; subspecies *buckleyi*, described by Talbot in 1947, was given as *yama*, with range Kullu to Sikkim, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *yama* was given as *yamoides*, with range Assam to Dawns]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Patala* in Varshney]
1038. *Lasiommata menava* (Dark Wall)  
*L.m.menava*: Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2400m, and fairly common at fairly high elevations, 1700 to 4100m, in N NWFP (Chitral, where descends to lower valleys in spring, and Mansehra), Gilgit, and S Baltistan, and in India in W Ladakh and adjacent parts of Kashmir, and in N Himachal Pradesh (Chamba, Lahaul and Spiti, and Kinnaur); also known from W Nepal.  
*L.m.maeroides*: Uncommon at fairly high elevations, 2300 to 3500m, in Pakistan in N Baltistan, and in India in most of Ladakh.  
[Given as *Pararge menava*, Dark Wall, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; in Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, subspecies *L.m.nasshreddini* is given for the population of Baluchistan and Chitral]
1039. *Lasiommata pakistana* (Pakistan Wall)  
Rare at fairly high elevations, 2300 to 3500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral and N Mansehra) and C Gilgit (Gilgit, Nagar).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Tshikolovets & Pagès in 2016]
1040. *Lasiommata schakra* (Common Wall)  
Rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan (Zhob, 2400m) and NWFP (Kurram in Safed Koh, 1800m), and very common in Himalayas, 900 to 3750m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), NW Punjab (Murree), and S Gilgit (Astor) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, W Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to C Nepal, and recorded from N West Bengal (Darjeeling).  
[Given as *Pararge schakra*, Common Wall, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; treated as monotypic in Evans, 1932, while Talbot, 1947, described subspecies *aiyuna* from Chitral, but this is apparently a synonym of *L. maerula tarbena*]

1041. *Lasiommata maerula* (Scarce Wall)  
*L.m.tarbena*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 1500 to 3450m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and S Gilgit (Gilgit, Astor). (= *aiyuna*, *ajazahmadi*)  
*L.m.maerula*: Rare in Himalayas, 1800 to 2700m, from NE NWFP (Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *laurion*)  
 [Given as *Pararge maerula*, Scarce Wall, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; treated as monotypic in Evans, 1932; subspecies *tarbena* was described by Talbot in 1947, and *aiyuna* was considered a subspecies of *L. schakra* and is sometimes even considered a separate species or a hybrid between *L. schakra* and *L. maerula*; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, treat *tarbena* as a separate species, *L. tarbena*, Tarben Wall, and describe a new subspecies, *L. tarbena cyriliei*, from Susoom, Chitral, 3000-3100m; *ajazahmadi* was described by Sakai in 2016]
1042. *Lasiommata ananda* (Chitral Wall)  
 Rare at fairly high elevations, 3100 to 3500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral environs in Chitral).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; described in 2001]
1043. *Kirinia eversmanni* (Yellow Wall)  
*K.e.cashmirensis*: Rare in Himalayas, 1600 to 2800m, from N NWFP (Chitral to Mansehra) in Pakistan east through Kashmir to W Himachal Pradesh (Pangi Valley in Chamba).  
 [Given as *Pararge eversmanni*, Yellow Wall, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, treat the local subspecies as a separate species, *K cashmirensis*, Kashmir Wall]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Lasiommata* in Varshney]
1044. *Chonala masoni* (Chumbi Wall)  
 Uncommon in E Himalayas, 2200 to 3150m, in Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh (east to Mishmi Hills).  
 [Given as *Pararge masoni*, Chumbi Wall, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1045. *Lopinga lehmanni* (Nepal Woodland Brown)  
 Very rare in Himalayas, 2300 to 2900m, in C Nepal (Mustang and Manang districts).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; described by Forster in 1980]
1046. *Rhaphicera satricus* (Large Tawny Wall)  
*R.s.satricus*: Uncommon to fairly common in Himalayas, 1800 to 2550m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Lower Dibang Valley).  
*R.s.kabrua*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1800 to 2500m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
 [Given as the monotypic *Pararge satricus*, Large Tawny Wall, in Evans, 1932; *kabrua* was described by Tytler in 1939]
1047. *Rhaphicera moorei* (Small Tawny Wall)  
*R.m.moorei*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 2100 to 3600m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand to Nepal.  
*R.m.mantra*: Fairly common in E Himalayas, 2200 to 4000m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, Bhutan, and Arunachal Pradesh (east to Lower Dibang Valley).  
 [Given as the monotypic *Pararge moorei*, Small Tawny Wall, in Evans, 1932; *mantra* was described by Talbot in 1947]
1048. *Orinoma damaris* (Tigerbrown)  
*O.d.damaris*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 600 to 2000m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and

Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range), Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur. (= *harmostus*)

### Subtribe Zetherina

1049. *PentHEMA lisarda* (Yellow Kaiser)  
*P.l.lisarda*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura). (= *euphrone*)
1050. *Ethope himachala* (Dusky Diadem)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *sita*)  
[Given as *Anadebis himachala*, Dusky Diadem, in Evans, 1932]
1051. *Neorina hilda* (Yellow Owl)  
Rare in Himalayas, 1800 to 2700m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland and Manipur (with a few doubtful records from much lower down in Rani-Garbhanga and Chandubi Forests in Kamrup district of Assam).
1052. *Neorina patria* (White Owl)  
*N.p.westwoodi*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1000 to 2100m, in Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range) and Meghalaya.

### Subtribe Mycalesina

1053. *Mycalesis adamsonii* (Watson's Bushbrown)  
*M.a.adamsonii*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1650m, in Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C and E Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur).
1054. *Mycalesis anaxias* (Whitebar Bushbrown)  
*M.a.anaxias*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, 600 to 1800m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (north to Udipi and Shimoga).  
*M.a.aemate*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *miranda*)
1055. *Mycalesis radza* (Andaman Bushbrown)  
Rare in Andamans.  
[Given as a subspecies of *M. anaxias*, Whitebar Bushbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1056. *Mycalesis manii* (Nicobar Bushbrown)  
Rare in S Nicobars.  
[Given as a subspecies of *M. anaxias*, Whitebar Bushbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1057. *Mycalesis francisca* (Lilacine Bushbrown)  
*M.f.sanatana*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from Himachal Pradesh (Kullu) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India below 1500m (not recorded Tripura), and NE Bangladesh. (= *gopa*, *gomia*)  
*M.f.albofasciata*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1800 to 2400m, in Nagaland and N Manipur.
1058. *Mycalesis gotama* (Chinese Bushbrown)  
*M.g.charaka*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, up to 750m, in N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but should occur) and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of

- Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and in NE Bangladesh. (= *oculata*, *periboea*)
1059. *Mycalesis orseis* (Purple Bushbrown)  
*M.o.nautilus*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in C Assam (Kaziranga region) and Nagaland.
1060. *Mycalesis perseus* (Common Bushbrown)  
*M.p.tabitha*: Common all over Sri Lanka, though less common in the north, up to 1500m. Common to very common in Peninsular and northern India, up to 1350m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E and C Gujarat, E Rajasthan, E Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal, and in NW and SW Bangladesh. Very rare in Pakistan in C, NE, and NW Punjab (up to 1000m in Margalla Hills). (= *typhlus*, *samba*)  
*M.p.blasius*: Very common in Himalayas, up to 1900m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and in C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *lurida*)  
*M.p.cephesus*: Rare in Andamans.  
[Subspecies *tabitha* was given as *typhlus* in Evans, 1932, where *cephesus* was considered a synonym of *blasius*]
1061. *Mycalesis mineus* (Darkbrand Bushbrown)  
*M.m.polydecta*: Common in Sri Lanka, in south-central region up to 900m. Fairly common in Peninsular India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat, E Rajasthan, SE Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, S Bihar, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal, and in NW and SW Bangladesh. (= *justina*)  
*M.m.mineus*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through N Haryana, Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. Fairly common in Andamans. (= *drusia*, *otrea*, *subfasciata*, *carpenteri*)  
*M.m.nicobarica*: Common in Nicobars.
1062. *Mycalesis igilia* (Small Longbrand Bushbrown)  
*M.i.igilia*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg; ?Thane).  
*M.i.mercea*: Uncommon in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh (Satpura NP).  
[Subspecies *mercea* was given as a separate species, *M. mercea*, Pachmarhi Bushbrown, in Evans, 1932]
1063. *Mycalesis intermedia* (Intermediate Bushbrown)  
Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1100m, in Arunachal Pradesh, and in western part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya). (= *neovisala*, *khasia*)  
[*intermedia* was given as a synonym of *M. perseoides*, Burmese Bushbrown, in Evans, 1932, where *neovisala* was treated as a subspecies of *M. visala*, Longbrand Bushbrown, with range Burma, and *khasia* was treated as the nominate subspecies of *M. khasia*, Palebrand Bushbrown, with range Assam to Burma)
1064. *Mycalesis visala* (Longbrand Bushbrown)  
*M.v.visala*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from E Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) north through Andhra Pradesh, S Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal; accidental

- in Telangana (Secunderabad). Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from N Punjab (Chandigarh), N Haryana, and Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N Bihar, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. (= *indistans*)  
*M.v.andamana*: Common in Andamans.
1065. *Mycalesis subdita* (Tamil Bushbrown)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in low-country dry zone up to 900m. Fairly common in S Peninsular India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north to S and E Karnataka, NE Maharashtra (Nagpur), and S Telangana, and through Andhra Pradesh to S Orissa.  
 [Recently usually placed as a subspecies of *M. visala*, Longbrand Bushbrown]
1066. *Mycalesis orcha* (Palebrand Bushbrown)  
 Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu and Biligirirangana Hills).  
 [In Evans, 1932, considered a subspecies of *M. khasia*, Palebrand Bushbrown, with range Palnis, Coorg, Nilgiris; recently usually placed as a subspecies of *M. visala*, Longbrand Bushbrown]
1067. *Mycalesis rama* (Singhalese Bushbrown)  
 Rare in Sri Lanka, in low-country wet zone bamboo forests up to 600m.
1068. *Mycalesis evansii* (Tytler's Bushbrown)  
 Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 750 to 1200m, in Manipur; used to be locally common in Manipur Valley.
1069. *Mycalesis oculus* (Reddisc Bushbrown)  
 Fairly common in S Western Ghats south of Palghat Gap, above 900m, in S Kerala and SW Tamilnadu.  
 [Comment: Recently often placed in the genus *Heteropsis*, and placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016]
1070. *Mycalesis mystes* (Many-tufted Bushbrown)  
 Rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Sebong, on Burma border); formerly apparently locally common.  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016]
1071. *Mycalesis mnasicles* (Cyclops Bushbrown)  
*M.m.perna*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (near Sebong on Burma border and in Kabaw Valley); formerly locally common.
1072. *Mycalesis suaveolens* (Wood-Mason's Bushbrown)  
*M.s.ranotei*: Very rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2150m, in Uttarakhand.  
*M.s.tyleri*: Rare in Himalayas, 900 to 2300m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh. (= *suaveolens*, Auct.)  
*M.s.suaveolens*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1000m, in Assam (Barail Range), Nagaland, Manipur, and Tripura (Jampui Hills). (= *sebonga*)  
 [In Evans, 1932, subspecies *tyleri* was given as *suaveolens* and subspecies *suaveolens* was given as *sebonga*; subspecies *ranotei* was described later]
1073. *Mycalesis mestra* (White-edged Bushbrown)  
*M.m.vetus*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1500 to 2100m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*M.m.mestra*: Rare in western part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1400 to 1600m, in Meghalaya.  
*M.m.sadona*: Rare in eastern part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1000 to 2000m, in Nagaland.  
 [Subspecies *sadona* was not in Evans, 1932, but was described by Tytler in 1939]



- [Comment: Placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016, where both subspecies were synonymized with nominate]
1074. *Mycalesis heri* (Moore's Bushbrown)  
Rare in Himalayas, 900 to 2000m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016]
1075. *Mycalesis misenus* (De Nicéville's Bushbrown)  
Rare in Himalayas, up to 900m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but should occur), and Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Manipur).  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016; Wynter-Blyth calls it Salmon-branded Bushbrown]
1076. *Mycalesis nicotia* (Brighteye Bushbrown)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1750m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *langii*, *nudgara*)  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016]
1077. *Mycalesis malsara* (Whiteline Bushbrown)  
Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from C Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *rudis*)  
[Comment: Recently often placed in the genus *Heteropsis*, and placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016]
1078. *Mycalesis annamitica* (Blindeye Bushbrown)  
*M.a.watsoni*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1000m, in C and E Nepal, and rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 900m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur, and in NE Bangladesh. (= *mamerta*, Auct.)  
[Given as *M. mamerta*, Blindeye Bushbrown, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *watsoni* was given as *mamerta*]  
[Comment: Poku et al., 2016, include these as synonyms in their *Telinga bethami*]
1079. *Mycalesis lepcha* (Lepcha Bushbrown)  
*M.l.lepcha*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand to C Nepal, and in Bhutan.  
*M.l.kohimensis*: Fairly common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 600 to 2100m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016, in which *kohimensis* was considered a separate species, *Telinga kohimensis*, Kohima Bushbrown]
1080. *Mycalesis davisoni* (Palni Bushbrown)  
Uncommon in S Western Ghats south of Palghat Gap, 900 to 1800m, in S Kerala and SW Tamilnadu.  
[Traditionally given as a subspecies of *Mycalesis lepcha*, Lepcha Bushbrown, or more recently as a subspecies of *M. mamerta*]  
[Comment: Recently often placed in the genus *Heteropsis*, and placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016]
1081. *Mycalesis bethami* (Betham's Bushbrown)  
Rare in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh and N Chhattisgarh, and in N Eastern Ghats in SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa.  
[Traditionally given as a subspecies of *Mycalesis lepcha*, Lepcha Bushbrown, or more recently as a subspecies of *M. mamerta*]

- [Comment: Recently often placed in the genus *Heteropsis*, and placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016]
1082. *Mycalesis malsarida* (Plain Bushbrown)  
Fairly common in E Himalayas, up to 1000m, in Arunachal Pradesh, in the rest of NE India in Assam (west to Ultapani, near Bhutan border), Meghalaya, and Nagaland, and in NE Bangladesh. (= *hasiana*)  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016]
1083. *Mycalesis patnia* (Gladeye Bushbrown)  
*M.p.patnia*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, from sea level to the highest elevations.  
*M.p.junonia*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1950m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu (east to Alagar Hills) north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur).
1084. *Heteropsis adolphei* (Redeye Bushbrown)  
Common in S Western Ghats, above 1200m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu (Nilgiris), and SW Karnataka (Kodagu).  
[Given as *Mycalesis adolphei*, Redeye Bushbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947, and placed in the genus *Telinga* in Poku et al., 2016]
1085. *Orsotriaena medus* (Dusky Bushbrown)  
*O.m.mandata*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, except in the north, up to 1500m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur; ? Mumbai). (= *gamaliba*, *mandosa*, DSF)  
*O.m.medus*: Uncommon in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra (Nagpur), SE Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north (not recorded in Andhra Pradesh, but doubtless occurs) through S Chhattisgarh and Orissa to Jharkhand, S and C West Bengal, and adjacent NW Bangladesh (accidental in Telangana at Secunderabad), and very locally in northern plains in Haryana (Ambala), Delhi, and C Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow). Fairly common to common in Himalayas, locally up to 1500m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh; there is also one doubtful record from Murree in NW Punjab, Pakistan. Common in Andamans. (= *hesione*, *runeka*, *cinerea*, *turbata*)  
*O.m.nicobarica*: Common in Nicobars.  
[Given as *Orsotrioena medus*, Nigger, in Evans, 1932]
1086. *Zipaetis saitis* (Tamil Catseye)  
Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Kolhapur).  
[Given as *Zipoetis saitis*, Tamil Catseye, in Evans, 1932]
1087. *Zipaetis scylax* (Dark Catseye)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1050m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland).  
[Given as *Zipoetis scylax*, Dark Catseye, in Evans, 1932]

### **Subtribe Eritina**

1088. *Erites falcipennis* (Common Cyclops)  
Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1000m, in Assam (Cachar).

1089. *Coelites nothis* (Scarce Catseye)  
*C.n.adamsoni*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).

### **Subtribe Ragadiina**

1090. *Ragadia crisilda* (Striped Ringlet)  
*R.c.crito*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1400m, in Sikkim, Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, and in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur, and even recorded from E Meghalaya (Jaintia Hills).  
*R.c.crisilda*: Fairly common in western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, in S Assam and Meghalaya, and in NE Bangladesh.  
[Subspecies *crito* is sometimes considered a separate monotypic species, *Ragadia crito*, Dusky-striped Ringlet]

### **Subtribe Ypthimina**

1091. *Ypthima inica* (Lesser Threering)  
Fairly common from NWFP (Bannu district) and N Punjab (Taxila and Lahore regions) in Pakistan (where rare) east through N Punjab, N and E Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar to C West Bengal, most of Bangladesh (except southwest) and even Tripura in NE India south of Brahmaputra, north to Himalayas, up to 950m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand (Garhwal) to C and E Nepal terai, and south to NW and NE Maharashtra (south to Satara, Jalgaon, Nagpur, and Chandrapur), Madhya Pradesh, N Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand. (= *ariaspa*, *rara*, *alkibie*, *daedalea*, *complexiva*)
1092. *Ypthima lycus* (Plain Threering)  
*Y.l.lycus*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1500m, in Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range), Meghalaya, and Manipur.
1093. *Ypthima nareda* (Large Threering)  
Common in Himalayas, up to 2850m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree and Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks) and Uttarakhand to C Nepal.
1094. *Ypthima newara* (Newar Threering)  
*Y.n.newara*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from Uttarakhand (where very rare) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram).  
[Given as a subspecies of *Y. nareda*, Large Threering, in Evans, 1932; see Cantlie and Norman, 1959]
1095. *Ypthima confusa* (Confusing Threering)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, 1000 to 2800m, across Nepal from west to east; also recorded from Bhutan (Bumdeling WS), but this record requires confirmation.  
[Described in 1977]
1096. *Ypthima fusca* (Assam Threering)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Tinsukia and Sibsagar districts), and probably adjacent Arunachal Pradesh.  
[Not in Evans, 1932]
1097. *Ypthima watsoni* (Looped Threering)  
*Y.w.watsoni*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Sebong, on Burma border).
1098. *Ypthima asterope* (Common Threering)  
*Y.a.mahratta*: Fairly common in Peninsular India, up to 1050m in Western Ghats,

from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E and C Gujarat, E Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and S West Bengal, and in northern India in N Punjab (Siwaliks), N and E Haryana, and in Himalayas, locally up to 1500m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. In Pakistan twice recorded in Sind and once in Baluchistan (at 1200m), but more regular in the north, up to 2000m, in N NWFP (south to Khyber Pass) and NW Punjab (south to Salt Range). (= *alemola*)

1099. *Ypthima ypthimoides* (Palni Fourring)  
Fairly common in S Western Ghats south of Palghat Gap, above 1050m, in Kerala and SW Tamilnadu. (= *robinsoni*)  
[Comment: Often wrongly given as *Y. ypthimoides*]
1100. *Ypthima chenu* (Nilgiri Fourring)  
Fairly common in Western Ghats, above 600m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu), and in S Eastern Ghats in S Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills).  
[Given as *Y. chenui* in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1101. *Ypthima ceylonica* (White Fourring)  
Very common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1300m. Common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu), and recorded from Goa (*fide* Gaonkar), in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh (Satpura NP), and in Eastern Ghats from S and E Tamilnadu north through Andhra Pradesh, S Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand; recently even recorded from SE Bangladesh (Chittagong University Campus). (= *gellia*)
1102. *Ypthima huebneri* (Common Fourring)  
Common in much of India, up to 1700m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Telangana, though doubtless occurs) to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Himalayas, up to 1500m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. (= *apicalis*, *howra*, *catharina*, *jocularia*, *honora*)  
[*kasmira* was included as a subspecies in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947, *huebneri* itself was considered a subspecies of *ceylonica*]
1103. *Ypthima kasmira* (Kashmir Fourring)  
Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from NW Punjab (south to Islamabad region) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab, Uttarakhand, and NW Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP) to C Nepal.  
[In Evans, 1932, given as a subspecies of *Y. huebneri*, Common Fourring, with range Kashmir to Kulu, and in Talbot, 1947, as a subspecies of *Y. ceylonica*, with range Kashmir to Kumaon; later often considered a synonym or, again, a subspecies, of *Y. huebneri*]
1104. *Ypthima cantliei* (Cantlie's Fourring)  
Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Tinsukia and Sibsagar districts), and probably adjacent Arunachal Pradesh.
1105. *Ypthima bolanica* (Desert Fourring)  
Uncommon in Pakistan from N Baluchistan, 900 to 1800m, north through NWFP, up to 1200m, to Malakand district, and to NW Punjab (Attock district); Kashmir (?).
1106. *Ypthima singala* (Small Jewel Fourring)  
Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in south-central regions at 150 to 1800m. Rare in Western

- Ghats in NW Karnataka, Goa, and SW Maharashtra (north to Raigad), in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra (Nagpur) and SE Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur), and in N Eastern Ghats in S Orissa (Brahmapur). Uncommon in W Himalayas, 600 to 1800m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Bilaspur) east through Uttarakhand to W Nepal. (= *thora*)  
 [Given as a subspecies of *Y. avanta*, Jewel Fourring, in Evans, 1932]
1107. *Ypthima striata* (Nilgiri Jewel Fourring)  
 Uncommon in S Western Ghats, 600 to 1800m, in Kerala and W Tamilnadu, north to Nilgiri Hills.  
 [Given as a subspecies of *Y. avanta*, Jewel Fourring, in Evans, 1932]
1108. *Ypthima lisandra* (Jewel Fourring)  
*Y.l.avanta*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad region and even to Salt Range) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), N Haryana, and Uttarakhand to Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district). (= *ordinata*)  
*Y.l.bara*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1500m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).  
 [Given as *Y. avanta*, Jewel Fourring, in Evans, 1932, where a number of additional subspecies were included: *singala*, *striata*, and *cerealis*, here all considered separate species (the latter extralimital)]
1109. *Ypthima philomela* (Baby Fivering)  
*Y.p.tabella*: Rare in S Western Ghats, up to 900m, in W Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu); there are recent records from further north in W Karnataka (Hassan) and from W Maharashtra (north to Pune).  
*Y.p.peguana*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 900m, in NE Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Mizoram).
1110. *Ypthima indecora* (Western Fivering)  
 Rare in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to C Nepal, and also recorded in W Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng district).
1111. *Ypthima baldus* (Common Fivering)  
*Y.b.madrassa*: Common to very common in S Peninsular India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north to S Andhra Pradesh and most of Karnataka, and through Goa and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat.  
*Y.b.satpura*: Common in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh; also recorded from N Gujarat (Saurashtra) and SE Rajasthan (Aravalli Range).  
*Y.b.baldus*: Common in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal, and common to very common in Himalayas, up to 2200m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. (= *humei*, *newboldi*, *marshallii*)
1112. *Ypthima affectata* (Khasi Fivering)  
 Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1400m, in Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Given as a subspecies of *Y. similis*, Eastern Fivering, in Evans, 1932]
1113. *Ypthima savara* (Pallid Fivering)  
*Y.s.savara*: Very rare, probably at intermediate elevations, in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur, *fide* Evans).

1114. *Ypthima methora* (Variegated Fivering)  
Rare in Himalayas, up to 900m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland), and NE Bangladesh. (= *gela*)  
[Evans, 1932, included *Y. sobrina* (extralimital) as a subspecies]
1115. *Ypthima dohertyi* (Great Fivering)  
*Y.d.khasia*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1050 to 1200m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
[Subspecies *khasia* was described by Eliot in 1967]
1116. *Ypthima persimilis* (Manipur Fivering)  
Very rare in Himalayas, 900 to 2400m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Manipur).  
[Given as a subspecies of *Y. dohertyi*, Great Fivering, in Evans, 1932]
1117. *Ypthima atra* (Black Fivering)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, at around 1200m, in Manipur (Kangpokpi).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Cantlie and Norman in 1959]
1118. *Ypthima nikaia* (Moore's Fivering)  
Common in Himalayas, 600 to 3300m, from NE NWFP (west to Swat) and NW Punjab (Murree and Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and N Punjab (Siwaliks) to Uttarakhand. (= *matinia*)  
[Given as a subspecies of *Y. sakra*, Himalayan Fivering, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]  
[Comment: Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, regard *nikaia* as a synonym of *Y. sakra sakra*]
1119. *Ypthima sakra* (Himalayan Fivering)  
*Y.s.sakra*: Common in Himalayas, 850 to 3150m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh. (= *kedarnathensis*)  
*Y.s.austeni*: Common in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 2000m (not recorded from Tripura).  
[*Ypthima kedarnathensis*, Garhwal Fivering, described by Singh in 2007 from Garhwal (Kedarnath reserve, 1600 to 1800 m) and subsequently recorded from Kumaon (Nainital district, 2200 m), was later, in 2013, synonymized with *sakra* by Sharma]
1120. *Ypthima parasakra* (Himalayan Fivering)  
Rare in Himalayas, 2100 to 2900m, in C Nepal, Bhutan, and W Arunachal Pradesh.  
[Described by Eliot in 1987]
1121. *Ypthima hannynghoni* (Hannynghon's Fivering)  
*Y.h.hannynghoni*: Rare in W Himalayas, 1450 to 2100m, in Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) and Uttarakhand.  
*Y.h.khumbuensis*: Locally fairly common in Himalayas, 2500 to 2800m, in C and E Nepal; also reported from Bhutan (Thimphu).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; *hannynghoni* was described by Eliot in 1967, and *khumbuensis* by Smith in 1994]
1122. *Ypthima davidsoni* (Davidson's Fivering)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Meghalaya (Khasi Hills; known only from the holotype).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; described by Eliot in 1967]

1123. *Ypthima hyagriva* (Brown Argus)  
*Y.h.hyagriva*: Fairly common in W Himalayas, 900 to 2400m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to C Nepal (to Kathmandu).  
*Y.h.nepalica*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 2000m, in C and E Nepal, from Kaski district east.  
 [Given as the monotypic *Erebia hyagriva*, Brown Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; *nepalica* was described by Smith in 1983]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Dallacha* in Varshney, and also sometimes in *Callerebia*]  
 [Note: Sharma, 1998, 2011, 2013, described four new species of the genus *Ypthima* from India: *Ypthima sarkaghatensis*, Sarkaghat Fivering, from Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal, related to *Y. indecora*; *Ypthima rosei*, Rose's Fivering, from the Uttar Pradesh terai in Pilibhit, Kheri, and Balrampur districts, related to *Y. kasmira*; *Ypthima coorgensis*, Coorg Fivering, from Coorg in S Karnataka and Henzada (now Hinthada) in S Burma, related to *Y. marshallii* = *Y. baldus*; and *Ypthima tripuraensis*, Tripura Fivering, from Tripura in NE India, related to *Y. baldus*]
1124. *Paralasa mani* (Yellow Argus)  
 Uncommon at high elevations, 2550 to 5200m, from N NWFP (Chitral and Swat) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Ladakh to N Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul and Spiti), and recorded in W Uttarakhand (Gangotri NP in Uttarkashi, Garhwal); apparently goes lower, to 1600m, in Kashmir valleys. (= *lorimeri*, *yasina* in part, *pagesi*)  
 [Given as monotypic *Erebia mani*, Yellow Argus, in Evans, 1932, and with three subspecies in Talbot, 1947: *E.m.shandura*, with range Chitral; *E.m.lorimeri*, with range W Gilgit; and *E.m.mani*, with range from E Gilgit east; *shandura* is here considered a synonym of *P. chitralica*; *pagesi* was described by Sakai in 2015]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Callerebia* in Varshney]
1125. *Paralasa alicae* (Pagès's Argus)  
 Uncommon at high elevations, 3300 to 4300m in N NWFP (Chitral: Shandur Pass, Dir Gol, and Tirich Mir)  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Pagès in 2016]
1126. *Paralasa nepalica* (Nepal Argus)  
 Rare at high elevations, 3600 to 3900m, in W Nepal (Darchula and Dolpa districts).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; described in 1983]
1127. *Paralasa kalinda* (Scarce Mountain Argus)  
*P.k.sakaii*: Rare at high elevations, 3000 to 3400m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Lowari Pass in S Chitral).  
*P.k.kamriana*: Rare at high elevations, 3200 to 4300m, in N Pakistan in NE NWFP (Mansehra) and W and S Gilgit (Ghizer, Chilas, Gilgit, and Astor).  
*P.k.kalinda*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3200 to 5000m, from Kashmir and W Ladakh east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
 [Given as *Erebia kalinda*, Scarce Mountain Argus, in Evans, 1932, where only *chitralica* and *kalinda* were given as subspecies, and the populations representing *kamriana* were included under *chitralica*; *sakaii* was described by Pagès and Tshikolovets in 2016]  
 [Comment: Until recently usually placed in the genus *Callerebia*]
1128. *Paralasa chitralica* (Chitral Argus)  
 Rare at very high elevations, 3500 to 4950m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and W and N Gilgit (Ghizer, Hunza). R (= *yasina* in part, *shandura*, *gohlshali*)  
 [Traditionally considered a subspecies of *Paralasa kalinda*, Scarce Mountain Argus,

- while *shandura* was considered a subspecies of *P. mani*; *gohlshali* was described in 2006]  
 [Comment: Until recently usually placed in the genus *Callerebia*]
1129. *Paralasa shallada* (Mountain Argus)  
*P.s.tarbena*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 2800 to 3600m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral).  
*P.s.shallada*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1800 to 3600m, from N NWFP (Swat and Mansehra) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *shigekoae*)  
 [Given as *Erebia shallada*, Mountain Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]  
 [Comment: Until recently usually placed in the genus *Callerebia*]
1130. *Callerebia nirmala* (Common Argus)  
*C.n.materta*: Locally common in Himalayas, 1800 to 2700m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral and Swat). (= *reducta*)  
*C.n.kala*: Locally common in Himalayas, 1800 to 2700m, in N Pakistan in NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Murree).  
*C.n.daksha*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 2100 to 2700m, in Kashmir. (= *modesta*)  
*C.n.scandina*: Fairly common at fairly high elevations in interior Himalayas in N Himachal Pradesh (Kinnaur).  
*C.n.nirmala*: Common in Himalayas, 700 to 3000m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand to W Nepal. (= *intermedia*, *cashapa*)  
 [Given as *Erebia nirmala*, Common Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]  
 [Comment: Often considered monotypic]
1131. *Callerebia scanda* (Pallid Argus)  
*C.s.scanda*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1500 to 3300m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*C.s.opima*: Locally common in Himalayas, 1500 to 2800m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Given as *Erebia scanda*, Pallid Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]  
 [Comment: Often considered monotypic]
1132. *Callerebia hybrida* (Hybrid Argus)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 3900m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand to C Nepal, and recorded from Bhutan. (= *nada*)  
 [Given as *Erebia hybrida*, Hybrid Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1133. *Callerebia baileyi* (White-bordered Argus)  
 Rare in E Himalayas, at about 1800m, in E Arunachal Pradesh (Dichu in Mishmi Hills).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, and given as *Erebia baileyi* in Talbot, 1947]
1134. *Callerebia annada* (Ringed Argus)  
*C.a.caeca*: Common in Himalayas, 750 to 2700m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree and Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Nepal to Sikkim.  
*C.a.annada*: Rare in Himalayas, 200 to 2400m, from N West Bengal east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Given as *Erebia annada*, Ringed Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947, including *orixa*, *suroia*, and *watsoni* as subspecies]
1135. *Callerebia orixa* (Moore's Argus)  
 Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1450 to 2100m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur. (= *ophthalmica*)



- [Included as a subspecies of *C. annada*, Ringed Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1136. *Callerebia suroia* (Manipur Argus)  
Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1800 to 2350m, in E Manipur (Shirui Kashong Peak).  
[Included as a subspecies of *C. annada*, Ringed Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1137. *Callerebia watsoni* (Bent Argus)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, at about 1000 to 1050m, in Nagaland (Chizami in Phek district)  
[Included as a subspecies of *C. annada*, Ringed Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1138. *Callerebia dibangensis* (Bright-eyed Argus)  
Rare in E Himalayas, 1800 to 2300m, in E Arunachal Pradesh (Upper Dibang Valley).  
[Described by Roy in 2013]
1139. *Loxerebia narasingha* (Mottled Argus)  
*L.n.narasingha*: Rare in Himalayas, 900 to 1800m, in C Nepal (Annapurna), Sikkim (Tung), N West Bengal (Darjeeling), and Arunachal Pradesh (east to Mishmi Hills).  
[Given as *Erebia narasingha*, Mottled Argus, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Hemadara* in Varshney, and recently often in *Callerebia*]

#### **Subtribe Coenonymphina**

1140. *Lyela macmahoni* (Baluchi Heath)  
Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2550m.  
[Given as *Coenonympha myops macmahoni*, Baluchi Heath, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Coenonympha* in Varshney]
1141. *Coenonympha amaryllis* (Sparkling Heath)  
*C.a.forsteri*: Locally common in Himalayas, 2550 to 4300m, in C Nepal (Mustang district).  
[Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; *forsteri* was described in 1961]

#### **Subtribe Maniolina**

1142. *Hyponephele lupina* (Oriental Meadowbrown)  
*H.l.intermedia*: Locally common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 2000 to 2700m. (= *interposita*, Auct., *centralis*)  
[Given as *Maniola lupinus centralis*, Branded Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947, including subspecies now listed under *H. cheena*]  
[Comment: Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, record *H. interposita interposita*, Samarkand Meadowbrown, from Baluchistan, but this was no doubt based on the old records under that name, which in fact applied to *H. lupina* (see Talbot, 1947)]
1143. *Hyponephele cheena* (Branded Meadowbrown)  
*H.c.iskander*: Fairly common at 1800 to 3100m in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and S Gilgit (east to Astor). (= *chitralica* Tytler 1926, p. 258, *tytleri*)  
*H.c.baltistana*: Rare at about 2100m in N Pakistan in S Baltistan.  
*H.c.kashmirica*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1100 to 2650m, in N NWFP (Swat and Mansehra) in Pakistan and in Kashmir in India.  
*H.c.cheena*: Uncommon in inner ranges of Himalayas, 1800 to 3600m, in Himachal Pradesh (Chamba to Kinnaur) and Uttarakhand, and recorded from “Nepal” (without

- details). (= *monoculus*)  
 [Given as subspecies of *Maniola lupinus*, Branded Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; subspecies *iskander* was given as *chitralica* in Evans, 1932, but the latter is a homonym, and *baltistana* was described in 2011; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, treat *kashmirica* as a separate species, *H. kashmirica*, Kashmir Meadowbrown, and relegate *baltistana* to the synonymy of *iskander*]
1144. *Hyponephele laeta* (Alai Meadowbrown)  
*H.l.attaullahi*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 3000 to 3400m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Tirich Mir in N Chitral).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; *attaullahi* was described in 2006]
1145. *Hyponephele pulchella* (Tawny Meadowbrown)  
*H.p.carbonelli*: Uncommon at fairly high elevations, 2500 to 4500m, in Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and W and S Gilgit.  
*H.p.pulchella*: Uncommon at fairly high elevations, 2650 to 4500m, from NE Gilgit and Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Ladakh, and Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur) to Uttarakhand (Kumaon).  
 [Given as *Maniola pulchella*, Tawny Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; *carbonelli* was described by Lukhtanov in 1995 and is sometimes considered a separate species, *Hyponephele carbonelli*, Baltistan Meadowbrown (though the type locality, Tarishing, is not really in Baltistan, as stated, but in Astor district of Gilgit)  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Maniola* in Varshney]
1146. *Hyponephele pulchra* (Beautiful Meadowbrown)  
*H.p.sylvia*: Fairly common at fairly high elevations, 1800 to 3300m in Pakistan in NWFP (Kurram in Safed Koh, S Chitral, Swat, and Upper Kohistan), and in SW Gilgit. (= *chitralica* Tytler 1926, p. 257)  
*H.p.baroghila*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2700 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral) and N Gilgit.  
*H.p.astorica*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2550 to 4200m, in SE Gilgit, adjacent NE NWFP (Mansehra district), and Baltistan in Pakistan, and in N Kashmir and NW Ladakh in India.  
*H.p.neoza*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3000 to 4000m, in SW Ladakh and to Pir Panjal in Kashmir.  
*H.p.pulchra*: Fairly common in Himalayan inner ranges, 3000 to 3800m, in Himachal Pradesh (N Chamba, Lahaul and Spiti, Kullu, and Kinnaur) and Uttarakhand.  
 [Given as *Maniola pulchra*, Dusky Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; subspecies *sylvia* was given as *chitralica* in Evans, 1932, but the latter is a homonym; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, synonymize *sylvia* with *astorica* and *neoza* with *pulchra*  
 [Comment: All these subspecies have been treated as separate species]
1147. *Hyponephele hilaris* (Pamir Meadowbrown)  
*H.h.djalali*: Rare at high elevations, 3600 to 4050m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral) and NW Gilgit (N Ghizer).  
*H.h.hilaris*: Rare at very high elevations, 4200 to 4400m, in N Pakistan in extreme N Gilgit (N Hunza).  
 [Given as monotypic *Maniola hilaris*, Pamir Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947, then only recorded from N Chitral; *djalali* was described in 1967]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Maniola* in Varshney]
1148. *Hyponephele huebneri* (Tawny Branded Meadowbrown)  
*H.h.fusca*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2250m.  
 [Given as monotypic *Maniola narica*, Tawny Branded Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932,

- and in Talbot, 1947; *huebneri* is a replacement name for *narica*, which is preoccupied; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, give this as *H. naricina fusca*]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Maniola* in Varshney]
1149. *Hyponephele wagneri* (Ovalspot Meadowbrown)  
*H.w.mandane*: Very rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650m.  
 [Given as *Maniola wagneri*, Ovalspot Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947, and *mandane* is often treated as a separate monotypic species]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Maniola* in Varshney]
1150. *Hyponephele latistigma* (Broadbrand Meadowbrown)  
*H.l.latistigma*: Very common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 900m.  
 [Given as a subspecies of *Maniola davendra*, White-ringed Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, give it as *Hyponephele cyri latistigma*, and include a few records from Chitral and even Gilgit!]
1151. *Hyponephele chitralica* (Chitral Meadowbrown)  
 Fairly common at 1200 to 3900m in Pakistan in NWFP (Khyber region, Chitral, Lower Dir, and Swat), and W, C, and S Gilgit. (= *uemurai*)  
 [Given as a subspecies of *Maniola davendra*, White-ringed Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; *uemurai* was described by Sakai in 2015]
1152. *Hyponephele davendra* (White-ringed Meadowbrown)  
 Rare in Himalayan inner ranges, 2700 to 3600m, in Himachal Pradesh (N Chamba, Lahaul and Spiti, and Kinnaur) and Uttarakhand (Kumaon); an old record from Ladakh (Kargil) is doubtful. (= *roxane*)  
 [Given as *Maniola davendra*, White-ringed Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947, including *latistigma*, *chitralica*, and *brevistigma* as subspecies]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Maniola* in Varshney]
1153. *Hyponephele brevistigma* (Shortbrand Meadowbrown)  
*H.b.brevistigma*: Fairly common at fairly high elevations, 2000 to 4500m, in N NWFP (N Chitral) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan and in Ladakh in India.  
 [Given as a subspecies of *Maniola davendra*, White-ringed Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]
1154. *Hyponephele filistigma* (Wirebrand Meadowbrown)  
 Rare at fairly high elevations, 2500 to 3500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral and Swat)  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; described by Pagès in 2007]
1155. *Hyponephele tenuistigma* (Lesser Whitering Meadowbrown)  
*H.t.tenuistigma*: Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 2100m.  
*H.t.laspura*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 2500 to 3300m (exceptionally down to 1450m), in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and NW Gilgit (Ghizer).  
*H.t.sandersi*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 2100 to 3500m, in N Pakistan in E Gilgit (Hunza to Astor).  
 [Given as *Maniola tenuistigma*, Lesser Whitering Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; *sandersi* was described by Pagès in 2016]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Maniola* in Varshney]
1156. *Hyponephele coenonympha* (Spotted Meadowbrown)  
 Uncommon at high elevations, 2700 to 4200m, in NE NWFP (N Mansehra), SE Gilgit (E Astor), and S Baltistan in Pakistan, and in N and W Kashmir and adjacent NW Ladakh in India. (= *goolmurga*, *maiza*)  
 [Given as *Maniola coenonympha*, Spotted Meadowbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947, and more recently as *Pyronia coenonympha*]

[Comment: Placed in the genus *Maniola* in Varsney]

### Subtribe *Satyrina*

1157. *Aulocera brahminus* (Narrow-banded Satyr)  
*A.b.brahminus*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2400 to 4800m, in N NWFP (Chitral and Mansehra), Gilgit, and S Baltistan (Deosai plains) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and adjacent Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh to W Uttarakhand (W Garhwal). (= *scylla*, *werang*, *tsukadai*, *aminbaigi*)  
*A.b.dokwana*: Uncommon at high elevations in Himalayas, 2950 to 4350m, in Uttarakhand (E Garhwal and Kumaon) and all across Nepal.  
[In Evans, 1932, *brahminoides* was included as another subspecies]
1158. *Aulocera brahminoides* (Chumbi Satyr)  
Rare in Himalayas, 1800 to 3000m and probably higher, in N Sikkim, Bhutan (Haa), and W Arunachal Pradesh.  
[Given as a subspecies of *A. brahminus*, Narrow-banded Satyr, in Evans, 1932]
1159. *Aulocera padma* (Great Satyr)  
*A.p.burnettii*: Very rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan (Shinghar in Zhob, 2550m), and this is probably the form occurring in the Safed Koh in NWFP, where more common.  
*A.p.tyleri*: Fairly common at fairly high elevations, 2100 to 3900m, in N Pakistan in much of Gilgit. (= *grandis*, Tytler)  
*A.p.padma*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 3900m, from NE NWFP (Mansehra and Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Nepal to Sikkim. (= *avatara*)  
*A.p.chumbica*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, probably at same elevations as *padma*, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng district and Abor Hills). (= *fulva*)  
[Evans, 1932, gave six subspecies, including *fulva* (with range Abor Hills and SE Tibet) and *loha*; *japroa* was described by Tytler in 1939 and included in Talbot, 1947; *tyleri* was given as *grandis*, but the latter is a homonym, though Tsikolovets & Pagès, 2016, again use *grandis*, considering *tyleri* an unnecessary replacement name]
1160. *Aulocera loha* (Doherty's Satyr)  
*A.l.loha*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1800 to 3900m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Mishmi Hills).  
*A.l.japroa*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 2100 to 2550m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
[Given as subspecies of *A. padma*, Great Satyr, in Evans, 1932, where *japroa* was not yet included, and in Talbot, 1947]
1161. *Aulocera swaha* (Common Satyr)  
*A.s.tellula*: Uncommon at fairly high elevations, 1800 to 3200m, in Pakistan in NWFP (Safed Koh and from S Chitral to Swat). (= *kurrama*, *amjadkarimi*)  
*A.s.gilgitica*: Rare at high elevations, 2400 to 3900m, in N NWFP (N Chitral), Gilgit, and Baltistan in Pakistan, and in NW Ladakh in India.  
*A.s.swaha*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 3500m, from NE NWFP (Mansehra and Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
*A.s.garuna*: Uncommon in Himalayan inner ranges, 3000 to 3800m, from NE Kashmir and W Ladakh east through interior parts of Himachal Pradesh (and undoubtedly also of Uttarakhand) to W Nepal.  
[Tsikolovets & Pagès, 2016, synonymize *tellula* with nominate *swaha*, and treat

- gilgitica* as a separate species, *Aulocera gilgitica*, Gilgit Satyr, and add a subspecies to the latter, *A.g.partholica*, assigning most of the range of *A. gilgitica* to the latter and limiting the range of nominate *gilgitica* to part of Astor district in Gilgit]
1162. *Aulocera saraswati* (Striated Satyr)  
*A.s.saraswati*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1150 to 3000m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to C Nepal. (= *dehradunensis*)  
*A.s.vishnu*: Fairly common in E Himalayas, 1400 to 2800m, from Sikkim east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh (east to Lower Dibang Valley).  
 [Given as monotypic, with *dehradunensis* as a synonym, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; *vishnu* was described in 1958]
1163. *Aulocera asahi* (Nepal Satyr)  
 Very rare in Himalayas, around 2850m, in E Nepal (Lhawn Pop-kri).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; described in 1970; recently considered a subspecies of *A. padma*]
1164. *Hipparchia parisatis* (White-edged Rockbrown)  
*H.p.parsis*: Common in Pakistan in Baluchistan, above 900m, and through NWFP to Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 1100 to 5000 m, in N NWFP (Chitral to Mansehra) and in Gilgit and Baltistan.  
*H.p.shiva*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1200 to 3500m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (south to Attock and Islamabad regions, where occurs down to 200m) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, NW Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal.  
 [Given as *Eumenis parisatis*, White-edged Rockbrown, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *parsis* was given as *shiva* and subspecies *shiva* was given as *parsis*; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, synonymize *parsis* with *shiva*]
1165. *Chazara heydenreichi* (Shandur Rockbrown)  
*C.h.shandura*: Uncommon at high elevations, 2550 to 3900m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral), N Gilgit (Ghizer, N Gilgit, Hunza-Nagar), and NW Baltistan.  
 [Given as *Eumenis heydenreichi*, Shandur Rockbrown, in Evans, 1932, and as *Hipparchia heydenreichi* in Talbot, 1947]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Hipparchia* in Varshney]
1166. *Chazara enervata* (Dark Rockbrown)  
 Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2100m, in NWFP (Safed Koh), and in northern mountains at 1200 to 2900m in N NWFP (Chitral) and in SE Gilgit (Astor). (= *analoga*, DSF; *ochracea*)  
 [Given as subspecies *enervata* of *Eumenis persephone*, Dark Rockbrown, in Evans, 1932, and of *Hipparchia persephone* in Talbot, 1947]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Hipparchia* in Varshney]
1167. *Pseudochazara baldiva* (Spiti Rockbrown)  
*P.b.balucha*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2400m. (= *pallida*, DSF)  
*P.b.baltistana*: Uncommon at fairly high elevations, 2200 to 4000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and locally in Gilgit-Baltistan; probably also occurs in Ladakh.  
*P.b.baldiva*: Fairly common at high elevations in Himalayan inner ranges, 3000 to 3900m, in Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur).  
 [Given as *Eumenis mniszecchii*, Tawny Rockbrown, in Evans, 1932, and as *Hipparchia mniszecchii* in Talbot, 1947, later as *Pseudochazara mniszecchii*; included *lehana*, *gilgitica*, and *droshica* as subspecies; *baltistana* was described in 1949 and was long considered a synonym of *lehana*]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Hipparchia* in Varshney]

1168. *Pseudochazara lehana* (Ladakh Rockbrown)  
*P.l.pakistana*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2800m. (= *pseudobaldiva*)  
*P.l.gilgitica*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2500 to 4000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and W Gilgit (Ghizer). (= *pamirica*)  
*P.l.meissonnieri*: Uncommon at fairly high elevations, 2400 to 2600m, in N Pakistan in SE Gilgit (Astor).  
*P.l.lehana*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2400 to 3800m, in NE Gilgit (Hunza) and Baltistan in Pakistan and Ladakh in India. (= *clarissima*, *riegeri*)  
 [*gilgitica* and *lehana* were included as subspecies of *Eumenis mniszechii*, Tawny Rockbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1949; *pakistana* was described by Gross in 1978 and *meissonnieri* by Pagès in 2016; *gilgitica*, with *pakistana* as a subspecies, is sometimes considered a separate species, *Pseudochazara gilgitica*, Gilgit Rockbrown]
1169. *Pseudochazara droshica* (Tytler's Rockbrown)  
 Uncommon and local at fairly high elevations, 2100 to 3300m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral), Gilgit, and Baltistan.  
 [Included as a subspecies of *Eumenis mniszechii*, Tawny Rockbrown, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1949]
1170. *Pseudochazara thelephassa* (Baluchi Rockbrown)  
 Common in Pakistan from N Baluchistan, 1200 to 2700m, north in NWFP through Waziristan to Safed Koh.  
 [Given as *Eumenis thelephassa*, Baluchi Rockbrown, in Evans, 1932, and as *Hipparchia thelephassa* in Talbot, 1947]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Hipparchia* in Varshney]
1171. *Pseudochazara annieae* (Annie's Rockbrown)  
 Very rare in Pakistan in N NWFP, where recorded only from Kalam in Swat district at 2100 m.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; described by Pagès in 2007]
1172. *Kanetisa digna* (Chitrali Satyr)  
 Fairly common at high elevations, 2100 to 3500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and most of Gilgit (rare in southeast). (= *pallas*)  
 [Given as *Karanasa digna*, Chitrali Satyr, in Evans, 1932, and as *Hipparchia digna* in Talbot, 1947; *pallas* was included as a subspecies, range Chitral to 9000 ft, while the range of *digna* was given as Chitral above 9000 ft; Talbot added W Gilgit to the range of *pallas*]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Karanasa* in Varshney]
1173. *Satyrus pimpla* (Black Satyr)  
*S.p.ziara*: Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 2100m. (= *nana*, Auct.)  
*S.p.magna*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 1950 to 3000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral) and NW Gilgit (W Ghizer).  
*S.p.pimpla*: Uncommon at high elevations, 2400 to 3900m, in N NWFP (NE Chitral), N Gilgit (Hunza, N Gilgit), and Baltistan in Pakistan, and in N Ladakh (Indus River valley) in India. (= *monoculus*)  
 [Given as *Karanasa actaea*, Black Satyr, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *ziara* was given as *nana*; given as *Hipparchia actaea* in Talbot, 1947]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Karanasa* in Varshney]
1174. *Satyrus alaica* (Alai Satyr)  
*S.a.nangaparbatius*: Uncommon at intermediate elevations, 1350 to 2600m, in N Pakistan in SE Gilgit (Astor).

- [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; *nanagaparbatus* was described by Tshikolovets & Pagès in 2016]
1175. *Karanasa boloricus* (Turkestan Satyr)  
*K.b.chitralica*: Fairly common at very high elevations, 3400 to 4500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral at Shandur and Baroghil passes) and NW Gilgit (Ghizer and NW Hunza).  
*K.b.boloricus*: Fairly common in N Pakistan at very high elevations, 4600 to 5000m, in N Gilgit (NE Hunza, west of Khunjerab).  
 [Given as *Hipparchia boloricus* in Talbot, 1947]
1176. *Karanasa leechi* (Leech's Satyr)  
*K.l.hunza*: Fairly common at very high elevations, 4050 to 4800m, in N Pakistan in NE Gilgit (NE Hunza in Khunjerab region).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; *hunza* was described in 1951]
1177. *Karanasa mohsenii* (Hindukush Satyr)  
 Rare at high elevations, 3500 to 4000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (NW Chitral in Hindukush Mountains).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; described by Wyatt & Omoto in 1967]
1178. *Karanasa moorei* (Shandur Satyr)  
*K.m.moorei*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2700 to 4050m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral, north to Shandur Pass).  
*K.m.lucida*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3150 to 4000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (N Chitral at Baroghil and Zani passes).  
*K.m.gilgitica*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2700 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Ghizer and W Hunza).  
*K.m.gerscheli*: Probably fairly common at high elevations, 3700 to 4300m, in N Pakistan in S Baltistan (Deosai Plateau).  
 [Given as *Hipparchia moorei* in Talbot, 1947; in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947, two subspecies (*moorei* and *gilgitica*) were recognized; *lucida* was described by Bogdanov in 2011 and *gerscheli* by Pagès in 2016]
1179. *Karanasa pupilata* (Chitral Satyr)  
*K.p.pupilata*: Rare at high elevations, 2800 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral) and NW Gilgit (W Yasin in Ghizer).  
*K.p.dubia*: Rare at high elevations, 3000 to 3700m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (NE Chitral) and NW Gilgit (N Ghizer and N Gilgit).  
 [*pupilata* was given as a subspecies of *K. huebneri*, Tawny Satyr, in Evans, 1932; *dubia* was described in 1951]
1180. *Karanasa modesta* (Small Satyr)  
*K.m.modesta*: Rare at high elevations, 2800 to 4200m, from SE Gilgit (Astor) and Baltistan in Pakistan to NW Ladakh in India. (= *baltorensis*)  
*K.m.gemina*: Rare at high elevations, 3600 to 4800m, in SW Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh (Lahaul and Spiti).  
 [*modesta* was treated as a synonym of *K. huebneri huebneri* in Evans, 1932; *baltorensis* and *gemina* were described in 1951]
1181. *Karanasa astorica* (Astor Satyr)  
*K.a.astorica*: Rare at high elevations, 3000 to 4800m, in N Pakistan in C and SE Gilgit (Gilgit and Astor) and SW Baltistan.  
*K.a.balti*: Rare at high elevations, 3500 to 5100m, in N Gilgit and N and C Baltistan in Pakistan and in most of Ladakh in India. (= *leechi*, Moore, *expressa*)  
*K.a.pallida*: Rare at high elevations, 3600 to 5000m, in SE Baltistan in Pakistan and NE Ladakh in India.

- [*astorica*, *balti*, *leechi*, and *pallida* were all given as synonyms of *K. huebneri huebneri* in Evans, 1932; *expressa* was described in 1951]
1182. *Karanasa huebneri* (Tawny Satyr)  
 Uncommon at high elevations, 3600 to 4500m, from Baltistan (Deosai Plains) in Pakistan east through Ladakh to Himachal Pradesh (east to Lahaul and Spiti).  
 [Given as *Hypparchia huebneri* in Talbot, 1947; included *safeda* and *pupilata* as subspecies, and *astorica*, *balti*, *leechi*, *pallida*, *modesta*, and *calesia* as synonyms, in Evans, 1932]
1183. *Karanasa safeda* (Safed Koh Satyr)  
 Uncommon at high elevations, around 3450m, in Pakistan in NWFP (Kurram Valley in Safed Koh).  
 [Given as a subspecies of *K. huebneri*, Tawny Satyr, in Evans, 1932]
1184. *Karanasa rohtanga* (Rohtang Satyr)  
 Very rare at high elevations, 4050m, in Himachal Pradesh (Rohtang Pass in Kangra).  
 [Not in Evans, 1932, or in Talbot, 1947; described in 1951]
1185. *Karanasa calesia* (Moore's Satyr)  
 Rare at high elevations, 3300 to 4100m, in N Pakistan in SE Gilgit (Astor) and Baltistan (to Deosai Plains).  
 [Treated as a synonym of *K. huebneri huebneri* in Evans, 1932]
1186. *Oeneis buddha* (Tibetan Satyr)  
*O.b.garhwalica*: Very rare, known only from high elevations, around 4050m, in Himalayas of Uttarakhand (Shiruan, Garhwal).  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Paroeneis* in Varshney]
1187. *Paroeneis pumilus* (Mountain Satyr)  
*P.p.pumilus*: Fairly common at very high elevations, 3600 to 5000m, in S Baltistan (Deosai) in Pakistan and in C and SE Ladakh in India.  
*P.p.grandis*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3700 to 4950m, in Himalayas of C Nepal (Mustang district).  
*P.p.bicolor*: Fairly common at high elevations, around 4150m, in Bhutan (Singhi Dzong), and probably also in Sikkim (recorded from Chumbi Valley, in "wedge" between Sikkim and Bhutan).  
 [Given as *Oeneis pumilus*, Mountain Satyr, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947; *grandis* was not included]
1188. *Paroeneis sikkimensis* (Sikkim Satyr)  
 Fairly common at high elevations, 3600 to 4800m, in Himalayas in C and E Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan.  
 [Given as *Oeneis palaearcticus sikkimensis*, Arctic Satyr, in Evans, 1932, and in Talbot, 1947]

## Subfamily Calinaginae

1189. *Calinaga buddha* (Freak)  
*C.b.buddha*: Very rare in W Himalayas, 1050 to 2100m, from NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*C.b.gautama*: Rare in Himalayas, 1600 to 2750m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng district).  
*C.b.aborica*: Rare in E Himalayas, 600 to 1500m, in Arunachal Pradesh from East Kameng to Dibang Valley districts.  
*C.b.brahma*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1450 to 2150m, in



Nagaland, and also in SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).

[Comment: All of these subspecies are sometimes treated as separate species: *C. buddha*, Orange-breasted Freak; *C. gautama*, Elongated Freak; *C. aborica*, Dark Freak; and *C. brahma*, Orange-backed Freak. Alternatively, *brahma* is still associated with *buddha*, but note that *gautama* and *aborica* occur in between *buddha* and *brahma*]

## Subfamily Amathusiinae

### Tribe Faunidini

1190. *Faunis canens* (Common Faun)

*F.c.arcesilas*: Very rare in Himalayas, at fairly low elevations, from N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, fairly common in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Manipur or Tripura), and rare again in NE Bangladesh. (= *arcesilaus*, Auct., *subpallida*)

[Given as *Faunis arcesilaus*, Common Faun, in Evans, 1932]

1191. *Faunis eumeus* (Large Faun)

*F.e.assama*: Rare in E Himalayas, 900 to 2100m, in Arunachal Pradesh (west to West Kameng district) and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland).

1192. *Melanocyma faunula* (Pallid Faun)

*F.f.faanuloides*: Rare in E Himalayas, 750 to 900m, in C and E Bhutan.

[Given as the monotypic *Faunis faanuloides*, Pallid Faun, in Evans, 1932]

1193. *Aemona amathusia* (Yellow Dryad)

*A.a.amathusia*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1000 to 2000m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (NE Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *peali*)

[Comment: *peali* (and not *pealii*, as in Evans, 1932), from Assam (Sibsagar, Sadiya), is sometimes considered a separate species, though Doherty, in 1889, already assumed it to be the wet-season form of *amathusia*]

1194. *Stichophthalma nourmahal* (Chocolate Jungleequeen)

*S.n.nourmahal*: Rare in Himalayas, 450 to 1800m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur). (= *nurinissa*)

[*nurinissa*, with range Bhutan, was included as a subspecies in Evans, 1932]

1195. *Stichophthalma camadeva* (Northern Jungleequeen)

*S.c.camadeva*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh (Subansiri district).

*S.c.aborica*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, 1650 to 1700m, in C and E Arunachal Pradesh.

*S.c.nicevillei*: Fairly common at fairly low elevations in western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Cachar) and Meghalaya, and in NE Bangladesh.

*S.c.nagaensis*: Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland and Manipur.

[Subspecies *aborica* was not in Evans, 1932, but was described by Tytler in 1939]

1196. *Stichophthalma sparta* (Manipur Jungleequeen)

*S.s.tytleri*: Fairly common in E Himalayas, up to 1700m, in Arunachal Pradesh (west to East Kameng district) and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Cachar hills), Nagaland, and Manipur. (= *wilhelma*, *archbaldi*)

[Included as a subspecies of *S. louisa*, Burmese Junglequeen, in Talbot, 1947; both *sparta* and *tyleri* have their type localities in Manipur, but that of *tyleri* is specified as from Sebong, while that of *sparta* is just “Manipur”; perhaps the type specimen of the latter was mislabeled and really came from Burma]

### Tribe Amathusiini

1197. *Amathusia phidippus* (Common Palmking)  
*A.p.phidippus*: Very rare at low elevations in S Western Ghats in S Kerala, in Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam districts. (= *chersias*)  
[Subspecies *phidippus* was not included in Evans, 1932, but *A. friderici* as well as *A. andamanensis* were included; Evans, 1932, also recorded *A. phidippus friderici* from Travancore, S India, where Ferguson had recorded it from Thiruvananthapuram, and where it has recently been rediscovered as *A. phidippus phidippus* by Susanth, 2007]
1198. *Amathusia andamanensis* (Andaman Palmking)  
Rare in Andamans.  
[Treated as a subspecies of *A. phidippus*, Common Palmking, in Evans, 1932]
1199. *Amathuxidia amythaon* (Koh-i-Noor)  
*A.a.amythaon*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas from N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Manipur or Tripura), and in NE Bangladesh. (= *portheus*, *westwoodi*)
1200. *Thaumantis diores* (Jungle glory)  
*T.d.diores*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1400m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *ramdeo*)  
[Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932]
1201. *Thauria lathyi* (Jungleking)  
*T.l.amplifascia*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Sebong, on Burma border, where formerly appeared to be common).

### Tribe Discophorini

1202. *Discophora sondaica* (Common Duffer)  
*D.s.zal*: Very rare in Western Ghats in W Karnataka (only recorded near sea level at Karwar, in Uttara Kannada) and rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa and S West Bengal. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1300m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh (except northwest). v. *indica*. NR. v. *spiloptera*. R (= *muscina*)  
[Given as *Discophora tullia*, Common Duffer, in Evans, 1932, with *muscina* given as the subspecies occurring in N Kanara]
1203. *Discophora deo* (Banded Duffer)  
*D.d.deo*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur). (= *deodoides*)  
[Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932; *deodoides* was described by Tytler in 1939 as the subspecies of the Naga Hills]
1204. *Discophora lepida* (Southern Duffer)  
*D.l.ceylonica*: Locally common in Sri Lanka, in wet-zone bamboo forests up to 600m.  
*D.l.lepida*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur). (= *significans*)

1205. *Discophora timora* (Great Duffer)  
*D.t.timora*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), and NE Bangladesh. (= *continentalis*, *celinde*, *seminecho*)  
*D.t.andamensis*: Very rare in Andamans.  
 [Given as *D. continentalis*, Great Duffer, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *timora* was given as *continentalis*]
1206. *Enispe cycnus* (Blue Caliph)  
*E.c.verbanus*: Rare in E Himalayas, 900 to 2100m, from N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*E.c.cycnus*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 600 to 2500m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.
1207. *Enispe euthymius* (Red Caliph)  
*E.e.euthymius*: Uncommon to fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1900m, from “Nepal” (one record without details) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *melaena*, *sylhetensis*). v. *tessellata*. NR
1208. *Enispe duranius* (Malayan Red Caliph)  
*E.d.intermedia*: Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (*vide* Corbet & Pendlebury).  
 [*intermedia* was given as a synonym of *E. euthymius euthymius*, Red Caliph, in Evans, 1932]

## Subfamily Nymphalinae

### Tribe Biblidini

1209. *Ariadne ariadne* (Angled Castor)  
*A.a.minorata*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1200m.  
*A.a.indica*: Common in Peninsular India, up to 1950m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat (including Kutch), SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal, and W Bangladesh.  
*A.a.pallidior*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) and NE Punjab (Rupnagar district) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Ergolis ariadne*, Angled Castor, in Evans, 1932]
1210. *Ariadne merione* (Common Castor)  
*A.m.taprobana*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1800m.  
*A.m.merione*: Common to very common in S Peninsular India, up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north to Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Karnataka, and through Goa and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat. (= *nicevillei*)  
*A.m.tapestrina*: Common to very common in northern India from NE Gujarat, NE Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa north through E Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, E and N Haryana, and N Punjab to Himalayas, locally up to 1800m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and

the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Uncommon in Pakistan, up to 1000m in foothills, in NWFP (Malakand to Peshawar and Kohat regions) and N Punjab (Islamabad region to Lahore, once even to Multan). (= *assama*, *pharis*)  
 [Given as *Ergolis merione*, Common Castor, in Evans, 1932, with an additional subspecies, viz. *assama*, range Sikkim to N Burma; range of *tapestrina* was then confined to “Central Provinces to Orissa and Kashmir to Kumaon”]

1211. *Laringa horsfieldii* (Banded Dandy)

*L.h.andamanensis*: Uncommon in Andamans.

1212. *Byblia ilithyia* (Joker)

Rare and local in Sri Lanka, in driest northwestern and southeastern regions. Uncommon in Peninsular India, up to 1950m in Western Ghats but mainly at lower elevations, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat (including Kutch), SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Andhra Pradesh. (= *polinice*, *simplex*)

## Tribe Argynnini

### Subtribe Argynnina

1213. *Argynnis hyperbius* (Indian Fritillary)

*A.h.taprobana*: Common in Sri Lanka, in central hills above 1300m.

*A.h.castetsi*: Common at high elevations in Western Ghats, south of Palghat Gap, in Kerala (high ranges) and SW Tamilnadu (Palni and Anaimalai Hills).

*A.h.hybrida*: Common in Western Ghats, above 1800m in Nilgiri Hills on borders of Kerala, NW Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka.

*A.h.hyperbius*: Uncommon in northern India from N Maharashtra, Gujarat (except Kutch), Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa (not recorded from Chhattisgarh or Jharkhand) north through S West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, E Rajasthan, E and N Haryana, and N Punjab to Himalayas, where common and occurring up to 3000m, from NWFP (west to Chitral and south to Waziristan, and straggling to N Baluchistan at 1650 to 2550m) and N Punjab (south to Salt Range and rarely to Lahore) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura). (= *niphe*, *aruna*)

[Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Argyreus*]

1214. *Argynnis childreni* (Large Silverstripe)

*A.c.sakontala*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 3200m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal.

*A.c.childreni*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 500 to 3450m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *binghami*)

[Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Childrena*]

1215. *Argynnis niobe* (Niobe Silverstripe)

*A.n.mohmandorum*: Uncommon at high elevations, 2400 to 4200m, in Pakistan in NWFP (Safed Koh Range in Kurram district).

[Not in Evans, 1932, where *mohmandorum* was considered a synonym of *A. jainadeva*; in Europe its vernacular name is Niobe Fritillary]

[Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Fabriciana*]

1216. *Argynnis kamala* (Common Silverstripe)

Common in Pakistan in NWFP (Safed Koh) and in Himalayas, 1650 to 3750m, from N

- NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Nepal to Sikkim. (= *cnidia*)  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Fabriciana*]
1217. *Argynnis jainadeva* (Highbrown Silverspot)  
*A.j.jainadeva*: Fairly common at high elevations in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 2200 to 4650m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), Gilgit, and SW Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir and NW Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal (Dolpa district). (= *astorica*)  
*A.j.persephone*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3500 to 5000m, in NE Gilgit and N and E Baltistan in Pakistan and in India in Ladakh (except northwest) and adjacent Himachal Pradesh in Baralacha Pass area. (= *pallida*, Evans)  
 [Given as *Argynnis adippe*, Highbrown Silverspot, in Evans, 1932, where *persephone* was given as *pallida*, preoccupied]  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Fabriciana*]
1218. *Argynnis pandora* (Western Silverstripe)  
*A.p.pasargades*: Rare in Hindu Kush mountains, 1200 to 3000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (W Chitral).  
 [Given as *Argynnis maia pasargades*, Western Silverstripe, in Evans, 1932, with *pandora* there considered a synonym]  
 [Comment: Placed in genus *Pandoriana* in Varshney]
1219. *Argynnis laodice* (Eastern Silverstripe)  
*A.l.rudra*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, above about 1450m, in Meghalaya; an old record from “Sibsagar”, if correct, may have come from higher up in SE Arunachal Pradesh. (= *indroides*)  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Argyronome*]
1220. *Argynnis aglaja* (Dark-green Silverspot)  
*A.a.ashretha*: Uncommon at fairly high elevations, 2100 to 2800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral). (= *yopala*). fem. v. *purpura*. R  
*A.a.gregoirei*: Rare in N Pakistan at around 2300m in N NWFP (Utrot and Ushu valleys in Swat).  
*A.a.vitatha*: Uncommon at high elevations, 2700 to 4500m, from N NWFP (N Chitral and NE Mansehra) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east to N Kashmir and W Ladakh in India. (= *valesinoides*)  
 [Subspecies *gregoirei* was described by Pagès in 2016; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, synonymize *ashretha* with *vitatha*]  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Speyeria*, and in *Mesoacidalia* in Varshney]
1221. *Argynnis clara* (Silverstreak)  
*A.c.clara*: Rare at high elevations in Himalayas, 3200 to 4200m, from E Himachal Pradesh (Kinnaur) east through Uttarakhand to W Nepal (where common).  
*A.c.shieldsi*: Rare at high elevations in Himalayas, 3150 to 4300m, in C Nepal.  
*A.c.manis*: Rare at high elevations in Himalayas, 3000 to 5100m, in N Sikkim.  
 [In Evans, 1932, only subspecies *clara* and *manis* were given; *shieldsi* was described later]  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Speyeria*]
1222. *Issoria lathonia* (Queen of Spain Fritillary)  
*I.l.lathonia*: Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1650 to 2400m, and S NWFP (Waziristan).  
*I.l.issaea*: Common in Pakistan in NWFP (Safed Koh), and in Himalayas, 1050 to 4800m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in

- Pakistan east through Kashmir and W Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
 [Given as *Argynnis lathonia*, Queen of Spain, in Evans, 1932; subspecies *issaea* is sometimes considered a separate species, *Issoria issaea*, Himalayan Queen Fritillary]  
 [Comment: Subspecies *issaea* is sometimes given as *isaeae*, but Gray's name is a nomen nudum; there are other erroneous spellings (*isaeae*, *isaea*)]
1223. *Issoria altissima* (Mountain Silverspot)  
 Rare at very high elevations in Himalayas, 4500 to 4800m, in N Sikkim and Bhutan.  
 [Given as *Argynnis altissima*, Mountain Silverspot, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Kuekenthaliella*]
1224. *Issoria annapurnae* (Annapurna Silverspot)  
 Rare at high elevations in Himalayas, 3950 to 4800m, in C Nepal (Annapurna region).  
 [Not yet officially described. According to Smith, "it was noted as a distinct species by Epstein, but he never got around to describing it"]  
 [Comment: Smith placed this taxon in the genus *Kuekenthaliella*]
1225. *Issoria eugenia* (Brilliant Silverspot)  
*I.e.mackinnonii*: Rare at high elevations in Himalayas, 3300 to 4950m, from E Himachal Pradesh (Kinnaur) east through Uttarakhand to C Nepal.  
 [Given as *Argynnis eugenia*, Brilliant Silverspot, in Evans, 1932; *mackinnoni* is sometimes considered a separate species, *Issoria mackinnoni*, Brilliant Silverspot]  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Kuekenthaliella*]
1226. *Issoria gemmata* (Gem Silverspot)  
*I.g.gemmata*: Locally fairly common at high elevations in Himalayas, 3000 to 4500m, in E Uttarakhand (old record from Kumaon, *fide* Bingham), C Nepal (Rasuwa district), Sikkim, N West Bengal (Chola Range in Darjeeling), and all across Bhutan.  
 [Given as *Argynnis gemmata*, Gem Silverspot, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Kuekenthaliella*]
1227. *Boloria pales* (Shepherd's Fritillary)  
*B.p.eupales*: Rare at very high elevations in Himalayas, 4500 to 4800m, in N Sikkim and W Bhutan.  
 [Given as *Argynnis pales*, Straightwing Silverspot, in Evans, 1932, there also including as subspecies *sipora* and *korla* (now *generator*)]
1228. *Boloria sipora* (Straightwing Silverspot)  
*B.s.sipora*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3200 to 5000m, from N NWFP (Chitral and Mansehra) and N and W Gilgit in Pakistan east in Himalayas through Kashmir, SW Ladakh, and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *baralacha*)  
*B.s.nitida*: Fairly common at high elevations, 2800 to 4250m in SE Gilgit (Astor) and S Baltistan in Pakistan and in NW Ladakh in India.  
 [Given as subspecies *sipora* of *Argynnis pales*, Straightwing Silverspot, in Evans, 1932, where *nitida* was not included]
1229. *Boloria generator* (Hunza Silverspot)  
*B.g.hunzaica*: Fairly common at high elevations, 3700 to 4650m, in N Pakistan in Karakoram Range in NE Gilgit (Hunza and Nagar) and N Baltistan (Skoro La and Thalle La). (= *barpuensis*)  
 [Given as subspecies *korla* of *Argynnis pales*, Straightwing Silverspot, in Evans, 1932, where *generator* was considered to be the old name for *korla*; *hunzaica* was considered a synonym of *A.s.sipora*, and *barpuensis* was described recently]
1230. *Clossiana jerdoni* (Jerdon's Silverspot)  
*C.j.chitralensis*: Rare at high elevations, 3000 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral).

*C.j.jerdoni*: Rare at high elevations, 2100 to 4000m, in N NWFP (Swat to Mansehra), Gilgit, and SW Baltistan in Pakistan, and in Kashmir and adjacent Ladakh in India. (= *cashmirensis*)

[Given as *Argynnis jerdoni*, Jerdon's Silver-spot, in Evans, 1932; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, synonymize *chitralensis* with *herdoni*]

[Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Boloria*]

1231. *Clossiana erubescens* (Whitespot Fritillary)

*C.e.chotana*: Very rare at very high elevations, 3800 to 4500m, in N NWFP (N Chitral) and N Gilgit (N Hunza) in Pakistan, and in NE Ladakh in India. (= *franciscana*)

[Given as *Argynnis hegemone*, Whitespot Fritillary, in Evans, 1932, but *hegemone* is a homonym; *franciscana* was described by Verhulst in 1999]

[Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Boloria*]

### Tribe Heliconiini

1232. *Phalanta phalantha* (Common Leopard)

*P.p.phalantha*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1800m. Common to very common all over India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, locally up to 2700m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Locally fairly common in Pakistan in NWFP from N Waziristan north to Chitral, Swat, and Hazara, up to 1450m, and in N Punjab from Lahore and Salt Range north to Murree, up to 2250m, and a regular straggler in Baluchistan and SE Sind. Rare in Andamans, and straggler in C Nicobars.

[Given as *Atella phalanta*, Common Leopard, in Evans, 1932]

1233. *Phalanta alcippe* (Small Leopard)

*P.a.ceylonica*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in northern hills, mainly in region of Knuckles Range, at 500 to 1350m.

*P.a.mercea*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa, and recorded in Eastern Ghats in S Chhattisgarh.

*P.a.alcippoides*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal and NW Assam north of Brahmaputra (Bongaigaon), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP), and in NE and SE Bangladesh; a record from Simbalpara WS in Sirmour district of Himachal Pradesh requires confirmation. (= *burmana*)

*P.a.andamana*: Common in Andamans.

*P.a.fraterna*: Rare in C and S Nicobars.

[Given as *Atella alcippe*, Small Leopard, in Evans, 1932]

1234. *Cupha erymanthis* (Rustic)

*C.e.placida*: Common in Sri Lanka, in most regions except the north, up to 1800m.

*C.e.maja*: Common in Western Ghats, up to 2250m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Raigad and Pune), and rare in S Eastern Ghats in NE Tamilnadu and SE Andhra Pradesh.

*C.e.lotis*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, and locally fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmour) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and

- the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh (also an old record from Dhaka).  
*C.e.andamanica*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
*C.e.nicobarica*: Fairly common in C and S Nicobars.
1235. *Vagrans egista* (Vagrant)  
*V.e.sinha*: Rare in Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh (?) and Orissa, and fairly common in Himalayas, locally up to 2250m, from NW Punjab (Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east (doubtless also in Kashmir) through Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Chandrigarh), Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Chandigarh), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *pallida*)  
 [Given as *Issoria sinha*, Vagrant, in Evans, 1932, where *pallida* was considered to be the subspecies with range from Dun to Kumaon]
1236. *Vindula erota* (Cruiser)  
*V.e.asela*: Uncommon but widespread in Sri Lanka, except in the north, up to 1800m.  
*V.e.saloma*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Sindhudurg and Satara).  
*V.e.erota*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *circe*, *pura*, *auricoma*, *triocellata*)  
*V.e.pallida*: Common in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Cynthia erota*, Cruiser, in Evans, 1932]
1237. *Algia fasciata* (Branded Yeoman)  
*A.f.fasciata*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas, up to 900m, in N West Bengal (Buxa TR and Alipurduar), in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Nagaon district and Barail Hills) and Meghalaya (Jaintia and Khasi Hills), and in SE Bangladesh. Rare in C Nicobars, and straggler in Andamans. (= *flavobrunnea*)  
 [Given as *Cirrochroa fasciata*, Branded Yeoman, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Paduca* in Varshney]
1238. *Cirrochroa aoris* (Large Yeoman)  
*C.a.aoris*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *abnormis*, *jiraria*, *stramentica*, *humida*)
1239. *Cirrochroa tyche* (Common Yeoman)  
*C.t.mithila*: Rare in northern plains from Uttar Pradesh (west to Fatehgarh and Agra) east through Bihar to S and C West Bengal and NW Bangladesh, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, locally to 1800m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*C.t.anjira*: Common in Andamans.
1240. *Cirrochroa thais* (Tamil Yeoman)  
*C.t.lanka*: Common all over Sri Lanka, up to 1800m. (= *cognata*)  
*C.t.thais*: Common in Western Ghats, up to 2250m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Ratnagiri and Sangli), straggling to SE Gujarat (Ahwa in Dangs). (= *swinhoei*, *relata*)
1241. *Cirrochroa nicobarica* (Nicobar Yeoman)  
 Rare in C Nicobars, fairly common in S Nicobars.

### Tribe Nymphalini



### Subtribe Melitaeina

1242. *Melitaea shandura* (Shandur Fritillary)  
Uncommon at high elevations, 3300 to 4500m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and W Gilgit (W Ghizer).
1243. *Melitaea perseae* (Desert Fritillary)  
*M.p.dodgsoni*: Uncommon in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, above 1800m.  
[Given as *M. trivia perseae*, Desert Fritillary, in Evans, 1932, where *dodgsoni* was given as a subspecies of *M. didyma*, Redband Fritillary]
1244. *Melitaea lutko* (Baluchi Fritillary)  
*M.l.mimetica*: Common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1500 to 2400m.  
*M.l.lutko*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 2000 to 3000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (S Chitral), and doubtfully recorded from NW Punjab (Murree foothills, 1800 to 2100m).  
[Given as *M. robertsi*, Baluchi Fritillary, in Evans, 1932, where *mimetica* was given as *robertsi*]
1245. *Melitaea robertsi* (Lesser Spotted Fritillary)  
Uncommon in Pakistan from N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2500m (where very rare), north through NWFP to Chitral, where recorded up to 3100m, in W Gilgit (Ghizer), and in NW Punjab (Attock to Jhelum regions). (= *tigris*)  
[Known in Evans, 1932, as *M. trivia perseae*, Desert Fritillary]
1246. *Melitaea mixta* (Yellowspot Fritillary)  
*M.m.mixta*: Rare at high elevations, 2400 to 3800m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and W and C Gilgit (Ghizer and Gilgit). (= *nadezhdae*)  
[Given as a subspecies of *M. didyma*, Redband Fritillary, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Sometimes called *M. nadezhdae*, in the contention that *nadezhdae* has precedence over *mixta*, both having been described in 1912, but *nadezhdae* earlier in the year]
1247. *Melitaea fergana* (Fiery Fritillary)  
*M.f.jacobsoni*: Uncommon at high elevations, 3900 to 4600m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (Hunza).  
[Given as *M. saxatilis lunulata*, Fiery Fritillary, in Evans, 1932]
1248. *Melitaea chitralensis* (Chitral Redband Fritillary)  
Uncommon at high elevations, 2500 to 3900m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and NW Gilgit (W Ghizer). (= *chitralipluvia*)  
[Given as a subspecies of *M. didyma*, Redband Fritillary, in Evans, 1932]
1249. *Melitaea balba* (Evans's Fritillary)  
Uncommon at high elevations, 3000 to 4200m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (W and S Chitral).  
[In Evans, 1932, given as subspecies *balba* of *M. minerva*, Pamir Fritillary]
1250. *Melitaea balbina* (Tytler's Fritillary)  
Uncommon at high elevations, 3200 to 4000m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral) and W Gilgit (W Ghizer)  
[In Evans, 1932, given as subspecies *balbina* of *M. minerva*, Pamir Fritillary]
1251. *Melitaea pallas* (Pallas's Fritillary)  
*M.p.pseudobalbina*: Rare at very high elevations, 4000 to 4700m, in N Pakistan in N Gilgit (N Hunza at the Khunjerab Pass).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; *pseudobalbina* was described in 2000]
1252. *Melitaea arcesia* (Blackvein Fritillary)  
*M.a.balbina*: Rare at high elevations, 2700 to 4200m, in N NWFP (Chitral), S Gilgit, and SW Baltistan in Pakistan, and Kashmir in India.  
*M.a.amoenula*: Fairly common at very high elevations, 4000 to 5600m, in C and SC

Ladakh.

*M.a.sindura*: Fairly common at high elevations in Himalayas, 3600 to 5400m, in Himachal Pradesh (west to Chamba) and W Uttarakhand.

*M.a.irma*: Fairly common at high elevations in Himalayas, 2300 to 5100m, in E Uttarakhand and W and C Nepal.

*M.a.sikkimensis*: Fairly common at high elevations in Himalayas, 3000 to 5100m, in Sikkim and W Bhutan. (= *tibetana*)

[Subspecies *amoenula* was considered a synonym of *sindura* in Evans, 1932, where *tibetana* was given as a separate subspecies, with range 'Sikkim at very high elevations']

[Comment: *balbita*, *amoenula*, and *sindura* are now often considered separate species, while *sikkimensis* is still listed under *M. arcesia*]

### Subtribe Nymphalina

#### 1253. *Symbrenthia lilaea* (Common Jester)

*S.l.khasiana*: Rare in Eastern Ghats, where recorded in SE Karnataka, NE Andhra Pradesh, and SE Orissa, and common in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *lucina*, *daruka*)

[Given as *S. hippochus khasiana*, Common Jester, in Evans, 1932]

#### 1254. *Symbrenthia hypselis* (Spotted Jester)

*S.h.cotanda*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1900m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *sinis*, *assama*)

[Given as subspecies *cotanda*, Spotted Jester, of *S. hypselis*, Himalayan Jester, in Evans, 1932]

#### 1255. *Symbrenthia niphanda* (Bluetail Jester)

*S.n.hysudra*: Rare in W Himalayas, 1200 to 2400m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.

*S.n.niphanda*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 500 to 2650m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Nagaland).

[Comment: *hysudra* has been considered a separate species]

#### 1256. *Symbrenthia brabira* (Himalayan Jester)

*S.b.brabira*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 2700m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, and N West Bengal to Bhutan. (= *asthala*, *sivokana*) = Himalayan Jester

*S.b.doni*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, probably at intermediate elevations, in Nagaland. = Naga Jester

[In Evans, 1932, given as *S. hypselis*, Himalayan Jester, which included as a subspecies *S. hypselis cotanda*, Spotted Jester; *doni* was described by Tytler in 1940 and is sometimes considered a separate species, *Symbrenthia doni*, Naga Jester]

#### 1257. *Symbrenthia silana* (Scarce Jester)

Rare in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range), Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.

1258. *Araschnia dohertyi* (Mongol)  
Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2400m, in Nagaland and N Manipur).  
[Given as *A. prorsoides dohertyi*, Mongol, in Evans, 1932]
1259. *Nymphalis l-album* (Comma Tortoiseshell)  
*N.l.l-album*: Rare at fairly high elevations, 2500 to 3000m, in N NWFP (Chitral), W Gilgit (W Ghizer) and NE NWFP (Hazara) in Pakistan and in N Kashmir in India. (= *vau-album*)  
[Given as *Vanessa l-album*, Comma Tortoiseshell, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Polygonia* in Varshney]
1260. *Nymphalis xanthomelas* (Large Tortoiseshell)  
*N.x.fervescens*: Rare in Pakistan from Baluchistan, 1950 to 2400m, north in NWFP through Waziristan to Peshawar region, and uncommon in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 600 to 4000m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), NW Punjab (south to Rawalpindi), and S Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to C Nepal.  
[Given as *Vanessa xanthomelas*, Large Tortoiseshell, in Evans, 1932]
1261. *Nymphalis polychloros* (Blackleg Large Tortoiseshell)  
*N.p.polychloros*: Rare at high elevations in Himalayas, 2700 to 3500m, in N NWFP (Chitral and Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan, and in N Kashmir (Sonamarg, Gogaldor) in India. (= *fervida*)  
[Given as *Vanessa polychloros fervida*, Blackleg Large Tortoiseshell, in Evans, 1932]
1262. *Nymphalis antiopa* (Camberwell Beauty)  
*N.a.antiopa*: Very rare at high elevations in Himalayas in N Sikkim and W and C Bhutan. (= *yedanula*)  
[Given as *Vanessa antiopa yedanula*, Camberwell Beauty, in Evans, 1932]
1263. *Aglais ladakensis* (Ladakh Tortoiseshell)  
Uncommon at high elevations, 3300 to 5400m, in N Gilgit (Hunza) in Pakistan, and from Ladakh east through inner Himalayan ranges of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, and Sikkim to Bhutan.  
[Given as *Vanessa ladakensis*, Ladakh Tortoiseshell, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Often placed in the genus *Nymphalis*]
1264. *Aglais rizana* (Mountain Tortoiseshell)  
*A.r.rizana*: Rare in Pakistan in NWFP (Safed Koh) and in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 1500 to 5100m, from N NWFP (Chitral) and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Kumaon) to Sikkim and Bhutan, but not recorded from Nepal.  
[Given as *Vanessa urticae rizana*, Mountain Tortoiseshell, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Often placed in the genus *Nymphalis*]
1265. *Aglais caschmirensis* (Indian Tortoiseshell)  
*A.c.caschmirensis*: Recorded in NWFP in N Waziristan and Safed Koh, and common to very common altitudinal migrant in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, up to 4800m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), NW Punjab (Murree), and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Ladakh to W Himachal Pradesh (east to Kullu).  
*A.c.aesis*: Common to very common altitudinal migrant in Himalayas, up to 5300m, from E Himachal Pradesh (west to Simla) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh (Kameng and Subansiri districts) and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur); accidental in S Haryana (Delhi region).

- [Given as *Vanessa caschmirensis*, Indian Tortoiseshell, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Often placed in the genus *Nymphalis*]
1266. *Kaniska canace* (Blue Admiral)  
*K.c.haronica*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in wetter parts of central hill zone above 500m.  
*K.c.viridis*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, 900 to 2100m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and W Karnataka (north to Uttara Kannada), and also recorded from the Shevaroy Hills in Tamilnadu.  
*K.c.himalaya*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 750 to 2750m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*K.c.canace*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2550m, from all across Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
 [Given as *Vanessa canace*, Blue Admiral, in Evans, 1932; *himalaya* is recently often subsumed into nominate *canace*]  
 [Comment: Often placed in genus *Polygonia* or genus *Nymphalis*]
1267. *Polygonia egea* (Eastern Comma)  
*P.e.undina*: Fairly common in Pakistan in N Baluchistan, 1800 to 2400m. Fairly common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 1200 to 3500m, in N NWFP (west to Chitral), NW Punjab (Murree), and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan and in N Kashmir and NW Ladakh in India. (= *interposita*, Auct., WSF *chitralica*, *balucha*, DSF *pallida*)  
 [Given as *Vanessa egea*, Eastern Comma, in Evans, 1932, with subspecies *balucha*, with range Baluchistan, *undina*, with range Chitral, *kashmira*, with range Kashmir and Ladakh, *cognata*, with range Murree to Kumaon, and *agnicula*, with range Nepal to Bhutan]
1268. *Polygonia c-album* (Comma)  
*P.c.agnicula*: Fairly common in Himalayas and Transhimalayas, 1650 to 4800m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), NW Punjab (Murree), and Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan east through Kashmir (and probably adjacent Ladakh), Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh (Tawang district). (= *kashmira*, *cognata*, WSF *inica*)  
 [Included in *Vanessa egea*, Eastern Comma, in Evans, 1932]
1269. *Vanessa cardui* (Painted Lady)  
 Uncommon but widespread in Sri Lanka, though mostly above 1500m and rare in lowlands. Generally common all over India (though less common in eastern parts north to West Bengal and Bangladesh), up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 5700m, from Kashmir and Ladakh east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Common all over Pakistan, including Gilgit-Baltistan, where occurs up to 4800m. Straggler in Andamans and C Nicobars.  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Cynthia* in Varshney]
1270. *Vanessa atalanta* (Red Admiral)  
*V.a.atalanta*: Very rare in Pakistan in N Baluchistan (once, Shinghar in Zhob, 2400m).
1271. *Vanessa indica* (Indian Red Admiral)  
*V.i.nubicola*: Common in Sri Lanka, in central hills above 1350m.  
*V.i.pholoe*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, above 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (north to Chikmagalur), with scattered records further north in W

Maharashtra and SE Gujarat, even in SE Rajasthan (Mt Abu), and also in S Eastern Ghats on Andhra Pradesh-Telangana border (Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve).

*V.i.indica*: Recorded in NWFP in Charsadda and Malakand districts and common in Himalayas, up to 3900m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral), S Gilgit, and NW Punjab (south to Attock region and Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and extreme S Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura).

1272. *Junonia hierta* (Yellow Pansy)

*J.h.hierta*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in dry northwestern coastal regions. Common to very common all over India, at all elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2600m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. In Pakistan fairly common in Sind, NWFP (north to Lower Dir, Swat, and Hazara), and Punjab (north to Lahore and Murree), but only a regular straggler anywhere in Baluchistan. Common in Andamans. (= *oenone*, *magna*)

[Given as *Precis hierta*, Yellow Pansy, in Evans, 1932, including *magna*, with range Sikkim to Burma and Andamans, as a subspecies]

1273. *Junonia orithya* (Blue Pansy)

*J.o.patenas*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1800m.

*J.o.swinhoei*: Common to very common in Peninsular India, at all elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Punjab, to Himalayas, up to 2750m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand, and to Uttar Pradesh, S Bihar, Jharkhand, and Orissa. Common all over Pakistan north to Himalayas, up to 2600m, from Chitral to Mansehra in NWFP and to Murree in Punjab.

*J.o.ocyale*: Common to very common in S and C West Bengal and in Himalayas, up to 3100m, from all across Nepal and adjacent N Bihar east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh (rare). Straggler on Car Nicobar. (= *isocratia*, *phycites*)

[Given as *Precis orithya*, Blue Pansy, in Evans, 1932, where *patenas* was considered a synonym of *swinhoei*]

1274. *Junonia lemonias* (Lemon Pansy)

*J.l.vaisya*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1000m. Very common in Peninsular India, up to highest elevations of Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan, S Uttar Pradesh, S Bihar, Jharkhand, and Orissa.

*J.l.persicaria*: Common in NW India from C and W Gujarat, W and N Rajasthan, and W and N Uttar Pradesh through Haryana and Punjab to Himalayas, up to 2400m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand to Nepal, including N Bihar (Champaran district). Fairly common in Pakistan, up to 1300m, in Sind, Punjab (north to Lahore and Islamabad region), and NWFP (north to Himalayan valleys in Swat and Mansehra), and once recorded from Baluchistan (Quetta). (= *aenaria*)

*J.l.lemonias*: Common in S and C West Bengal and in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Rare in S Nicobars. (= *aonis*)

[Given as *Precis lemonias*, Lemon Pansy, in Evans, 1932]

1275. *Junonia almana* (Peacock Pansy)  
*J.a.almana*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from lowlands up to 900m. Common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, up to 2000m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Common in Pakistan, up to 1800m, in Sind, NWFP (north to Lower Dir, Swat, and Mansehra), and Punjab (north to Sialkot and Murree). Common in Andamans. (= *asterie*)  
*J.a.nicobariensis*: Common on Car Nicobar and rare in S Nicobars.  
 [Given as *Precis almana*, Peacock Pansy, in Evans, 1932]
1276. *Junonia atlites* (Grey Pansy)  
*J.a.atlites*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka below 900m, but not common in the north. Common to very common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except C and W Gujarat, C and W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and S Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. Very rare in Pakistan, where recorded only from N Punjab (Islamabad and Sialkot). Fairly common in Andamans, rare in C and S Nicobars. (= *laomedia*)  
 [Given as *Precis atlites*, Grey Pansy, in Evans, 1932]
1277. *Junonia iphita* (Chocolate Soldier)  
*J.i.pluviatilis*: Common all over Sri Lanka, from sea level to the highest elevations. Common in Peninsular India, up to 2250m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E and C Gujarat, E Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa.  
*J.i.siccata*: Common to very common in Himalayas, up to 2750m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand, straying in adjacent plains to Sialkot and Lahore in N Punjab in Pakistan, and to N Punjab and N and E Haryana in India.  
*J.i.iphita*: Common to very common in Jharkhand, S and C West Bengal, and SW Bangladesh, and in Himalayas, up to 2850m, from all across Nepal and adjacent N Uttar Pradesh (straggling south to Lucknow and Kanpur) and N Bihar east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *hopfferi*)  
 [Given as *Precis iphita*, Chocolate Soldier, in Evans, 1932; *siccata* is probably a synonym of nominate *iphita*. The vernacular name is often given as Chocolate Pansy]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Precis* in Varshney]

### Subtribe Hypolimnina

1278. *Kallima horsfieldii* (Blue Oakleaf)  
 Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, exceptionally to 1900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat. (= *doubledayi*, *wardi*)  
 [Given as a subspecies of *K. philarchus*, Blue Oakleaf, in Evans, 1932, but the combined species name should have been *K. horsfieldii*, as the latter has priority]
1279. *Kallima philarchus* (Ceylon Blue Oakleaf)  
 Uncommon but widespread in Sri Lanka, except in north, up to 1200m. (= *mackwoodi*)  
 [Given as a subspecies of *K. philarchus*, Blue Oakleaf, in Evans, 1932, but the combined species name should have been *K. horsfieldii*, as the latter has priority]

1280. *Kallima inachus* (Orange Oakleaf)  
*K.i.huegelii*: Rare in N Western Ghats in NW Maharashtra (south to Pune) and SE Gujarat, and fairly common in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh and N Chhattisgarh, and in N Eastern Ghats from Andhra Pradesh (north of Godavari river), north through SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa to Jharkhand. Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), and N Haryana (Kalesar NP) to Uttarakhand. (= *atkinsoni*, *boisduvali*, *buckleyi*, *huttoni*, *ramsayi*)  
*K.i.inachus*: Fairly common to common in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from all across Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *foliacea*, *marmorata*, *siccifolia*, *uredinophora*)
1281. *Kallima albofasciata* (White Oakleaf)  
 Uncommon in Andamans.
1282. *Kallima knyvetii* (Scarce Blue Oakleaf)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 300 to 2500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 2100m, in E Assam (Nambor Forest), Nagaland, and Manipur.  
 [Given as a synonym of *K. alompra*, Scarce Blue Oakleaf, in Evans, 1932]
1283. *Doleschallia bisaltide* (Autumn Leaf)  
*D.b.ceylonica*: Rare in Sri Lanka, mainly submontane in southern half, up to 1350m.  
*D.b.malabarica*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur).  
*D.b.indica*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *polibete*, Auct., *argyrioides*, *basalis*, *cingara*, *nimbata*, *continentalis*)  
*D.b.andamanensis*: Fairly common in Andamans. (= *andamanica*)  
*D.b.kara*: Very rare in Car and C Nicobars.  
 [*kara* was described by Tytler in 1940; the Nicobars had been included in the range of *andamanensis* before that, and probably should be again]
1284. *Rhinopalpa polynice* (Wizard)  
*R.p.birmana*: Fairly common in E Himalayas, up to 1500m, in Arunachal Pradesh (west to East Kameng district) and adjacent Assam north of Brahmaputra (Dejoo), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura), and in SE Bangladesh. (= *fulva*)
1285. *Yoma sabina* (Lurcher)  
*Y.s.vasuki*: Fairly common in SE Bangladesh (S Chittagong region). Straggler in Andamans. (= *atomaria*, *sabulosa*)
1286. *Hypolimnas misippus* (Danaid Eggfly)  
 Uncommon but widespread in Sri Lanka, and rare in the wet zone, up to 1000m. Common all over India (though rather uncommon in Northeast), mostly at low elevations but occasionally up to 1800m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, locally up to 1650m (exceptionally higher), from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland), and all over Bangladesh. Common in Pakistan in Sind and S Punjab, less so further north in Punjab, north to Lahore and Islamabad region, and in N NWFP (at around 1200m in Chitral and S Mansehra), and a regular straggler anywhere in

- Baluchistan. Rare in Andamans and Car Nicobar. (= *diocippus*). fem. v. *alcippoides*.  
VR. fem. v. *inaria*. VR
1287. *Hypolimnas bolina* (Great Eggfly)  
*H.b.jacintha*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1800m. Common to very common all over India, up to 2100m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Himalayas, locally up to 1800m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. In Pakistan rare in S Sind but more common in N NWFP (Lower Dir, up to 1200m) and N Punjab (Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Attock regions), and a regular straggler anywhere in Baluchistan. Common in Andamans, rare in Nicobars. (= *avia*, *liria*, *charybdis*, *curiosa*, *egna*, *luctuosa*, *ornamentalis*, *subviolacea*).  
[Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, with *jacintha* as a further synonym]
1288. *Hypolimnas anomala* (Malayan Eggfly)  
*H.a.anomala*: Fairly common on Car Nicobar, rare in S Nicobars.  
[Given as *H. antilope anomala*, Malayan Eggfly, in Evans, 1932]

### Tribe Marpesiini

1289. *Cyrestis cocles* (Marbled Map)  
*C.c.cocles*: Uncommon in Eastern Ghats from NE Andhra Pradesh (north of Godavari river) north through Orissa to Jharkhand, and rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and W Bhutan, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Tripura). Common in Andamans. (= *formosa*, *horatius*). v. *natta*. v. *andamanica*. R  
[The Andaman population was given as a separate subspecies, *C.c.formosa*, with v. *andamanica*, in Evans, 1932]
1290. *Cyrestis thyodamas* (Common Map)  
*C.t.indica*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 2250m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra (Melghat TR) and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from NE Andhra Pradesh (north of Godavari river) north through Orissa to Jharkhand.  
*C.t.ganescha*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2550m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *afghana*)  
*C.t.thyodamas*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2650m, from all across Nepal, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP, wandering to Moradabad) and N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *nobilior*)  
*C.t.andamanica*: Fairly common in Andamans.
1291. *Cyrestis tabula* (Nicobar Map)  
Uncommon in S Nicobars.
1292. *Chersonesia risa* (Common Maplet)  
*C.r.risa*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *transiens*)
1293. *Chersonesia intermedia* (Wavy Maplet)  
*C.i.rahrioides*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1150m, in W Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke Tiger Reserve) and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura).



[Given as *C. rahria*, Wavy Maplet, in Evans, 1932]

## Tribe Limenitidini

### Subtribe Neptina

1294. *Neptis clinia* (Clear Sailer)

*N.c.kallaura*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa.

*N.c.praedicta*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 450 to 1800m, in Uttarakhand; also once recorded from Delhi, in Nov.

*N.c.susruta*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in N Orissa, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from all across Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champan district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *cacharica*, *ancus*)

*N.c.clinia*: Common in Andamans.

[Given as subspecies *susruta* and *clinia* of *Neptis nandina*, Clear Sailer, and subspecies *kallaura* of *Neptis soma*, Sullied Sailer, in Evans, 1932; *praedicta* was described by Smetacek in 2011)

1295. *Neptis sappho* (Pallas's Sailer)

*N.s.astola*: Common in Himalayas, from edge of plains up to 2800m, from N NWFP (Swat, Hazara, and Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura), and NE Bangladesh. (= *emodes*)

[Given as subspecies *astola* of *Neptis hylas*, Common Sailer, in Evans, 1932]

1296. *Neptis hylas* (Common Sailer)

*N.h.varmona*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1000m. Common to very common in Peninsular India, up to highest elevations in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, S Jharkhand, and Orissa. (= *disrupta*, *leucothoe*, *swinhoei*, *eurymene*)

*N.h.kamarupa*: Common to very common in northern Indian plains from E Haryana east through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and N Jharkhand to S and C West Bengal, and in Himalayas, mainly at low elevations but ranging up to 2100m and exceptionally even to 3100m, from N NWFP (west to Swat and Malakand) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), N Haryana, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. (= *adara*, *meetana*)

*N.h.andamana*: Common in Andamans.

*N.h.nicobarica*: Common in Car and C Nicobars.

*N.h.sambilanga*: Common in S Nicobars.

[Subspecies *kamarupa* was part of *varmona* on the one hand, and its synonym *adara* was treated as a separate subspecies, range Assam and Burma, in Evans, 1932]

1297. *Neptis capnodes* (Eliot's Sailer)

*N.c.pandoces*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal (not recorded from Bhutan, but doubtless occurs) to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Meghalaya). (= *tamur*)

[Not in Evans, 1932]

[According to Eliot, 1969, the names *yerburii* and *soma* have been misused in the past

- for well-known species which must in future be called *soma* and *nata*, respectively, while *yerburii* must be used for the present, hitherto unrecognized species; later, see under *N. nata*, the next available name for the present species then being *capnodes*]
1298. *Neptis soma* (Creamy Sailer)  
*N.s.palnica*: Rare in Western Ghats, 900 to 2100m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (*vide* Gaonkar).  
*N.s.butleri*: Fairly common in Himalayas, mainly 900 to 2400m, sometimes down to edge of plains, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Attock region and Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to Nepal. (= *yerburii*, Auct.)  
*N.s.soma*: Very rare in S West Bengal and adjacent SW Bangladesh, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2200m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *sikkima*)  
[Given as *Neptis yerburyi*, Yerbury's Sailer, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *butleri* was given as *yerburyi* and subspecies *soma* as *sikkima*; *palnica* was described by Eliot in 1969, and is now sometimes considered a separate species, *Neptis palnica*, Palni Sailer]
1299. *Neptis nata* (Sullied Sailer)  
*N.n.hampsoni*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka to Goa, with an old record from NW Maharashtra (Salsette Island), and in Satpura Range in S Madhya Pradesh.  
*N.n.yerburii*: Rare in Himalayas, 600 to 2200m, in NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir (and probably also in intervening Himachal Pradesh) to Uttarakhand. (= *peilei*)  
*N.n.adipala*: Fairly common in N Eastern Ghats in Jharkhand, and in Himalayas, up to 2000m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *soma*, Auct., *tushita*, *acala*, *pseudadipala*)  
*N.n.evansi*: Fairly common in Andamans. (= *mananda*, Auct.)  
[Given as *Neptis soma*, Sullied Sailer, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *hampsoni* was treated as a subspecies of *N. nandina*, Clear Sailer, subspecies *adipala* was given as *soma*, subspecies *peilei* was included in *soma*, and subspecies *evansi* was given as *mananda*; later, in 2011, Smetacek established that *yerburii*, formerly regarded as a separate species, *N. yerburii*, Yerbury's Sailer, was in fact the same taxon as *peilei*, the latter then becoming a synonym of *yerburii*]
1300. *Neptis mahendra* (Himalayan Sailer)  
*N.m.mahendra*: Common in Himalayas, 600 to 3200m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), and Uttarakhand to C Nepal; records from further east, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, and N Assam, require confirmation.
1301. *Neptis jumbah* (Chestnut-streaked Sailer)  
*N.j.nalanda*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to the highest elevations.  
*N.j.jumbah*: Common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from NE Tamilnadu and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal, and SW Bangladesh. Rare in E Himalayas, at fairly low elevations, in Sikkim and N West Bengal, in western part

of NE India south of Brahmaputra (W Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura), and in C, NE, and SE Bangladesh.

*N.j.amorosca*: Uncommon in Andamans.

[Evans, 1932, also included *binghami*, from the Nicobars, in this species, but that taxon belongs in *Phaedyma columella*]

1302. *Neptis harita* (Dingiest Sailer)

*N.h.harita*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 850m, from N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Nagaland or Manipur), and NE and SE Bangladesh.

1303. *Neptis ilira* (Dark Dingy Sailer)

*N.i.cindia*: Very rare in southern part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, probably at fairly low elevations, in Mizoram (Lushai Hills).

[Not in Evans, 1932]

1304. *Neptis pseudovikasi* (Dingy Sailer)

Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya). (= *suavior*)

[Given as *Neptis vikasi pseudovikasi*, Dingy Sailer, in Evans, 1932]

1305. *Neptis miah* (Small Yellow Sailer)

*N.m.varshneyi*: Rare in Himalayas, 600 to 1350m, in Uttarakhand.

*N.m.miah*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura).

[Subspecies *varshneyi* was not in Evans, 1932, but described by Smetacek in 2004]

1306. *Neptis sankara* (Broad-banded Sailer)

*N.s.sankara*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 2700m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal. (= *amboides*)

*N.s.amba*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland). (= *quilta*)

[Subspecies *amba* was given as *quilta* in Evans, 1932, where *amba* itself was treated as a synonym of *sankara*]

1307. *Neptis cartica* (Plain Sailer)

*N.c.cartica*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *carticoides*)

1308. *Neptis magadha* (Spotted Sailer)

*N.m.khasiana*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 900m, from C Nepal east through N West Bengal and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and NE Bangladesh.

1309. *Neptis nashona* (Less Rich Sailer)

*N.n.nashona*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal and Bhutan, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya), and in NE Bangladesh.

[Given as subspecies *N. anjana nashona* of Rich Sailer in Evans, 1932]

1310. *Neptis ananta* (Yellow Sailer)

*N.a.ananta*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 750 to 2100m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.

*N.a.ochracea*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 750 to 2700m, from C Nepal east through

- Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *sitis*, *mackwoodi*)
1311. *Neptis namba* (Manipur Yellow Sailer)  
*N.n.namba*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and NW Assam near Bhutan border (Ultapani), and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Kamlang WS and Namdapha NP).
1312. *Neptis zaida* (Pale Green Sailer)  
*N.z.zaida*: Uncommon (very rare west of Garhwal) in Himalayas, 1100 to 2100m, from NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand. (= *paliens* and *pallida*, DSF)  
*N.z.baileyi*: Rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 1850m, in W and C Nepal.  
*N.z.bhutanica*: Rare in Himalayas, 900 to 2500m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*N.z.manipuriensis*: Rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam and Manipur).  
[Subspecies *baileyi* was not included in Evans, 1932, but was described by Eliot in 1969]
1313. *Neptis armandia* (Variegated Sailer)  
*N.a.melba*: Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2400m, from Uttarakhand (Kedarnath WS in Garhwal) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
*N.a.gafuri*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2100m, in Meghalaya and Nagaland.  
[Given as *N. antilope*, Variegated Sailer, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *gafuri* was given as *antilope*; *gafuri* was described by Tytler in 1940]
1314. *Neptis radha* (Great Yellow Sailer)  
*N.r.radha*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 600 to 2200m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland).
1315. *Neptis narayana* (Broadstick Sailer)  
*N.n.narayana*: Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2400m, in Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) and Uttarakhand.  
*N.n.nana*: Rare in Himalayas, 1650 to 3000m, from Nepal east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to Bhutan, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland and Manipur). (= *naga*, *suffusa*)  
[Taxon *suffusa*, here considered a synonym of *nana*, was treated as a synonym of *N. ananta ochracea*, Yellow Sailer, in Evans, 1932 – the type specimen was apparently not from Bhamo, as originally stated, but from Kirbari in Naga Hills]
1316. *Neptis cydippe* (Chinese Yellow Sailer)  
*N.c.kirbariensis*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland, where known only from Kirbari at about 2100m.
1317. *Neptis manasa* (Pale Hockeystick Sailer)  
*N.m.manasa*: Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2600m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Mishmi Hills).
1318. *Neptis nycteus* (Hockeystick Sailer)  
Rare in Himalayas, 1800 to 3500m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh.  
[Evans, 1932, included *phesimensis*, now considered a subspecies of *N. nemorum*, as a subspecies]

1319. *Neptis nemorum* (Naga Hockeystick Sailer)  
*N.n.phesimensis*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland, where only known from near Jakama at about 1800m.  
 [Considered a subspecies of *N. nycteus*, Hockeystick Sailer, in Evans, 1932]
1320. *Phaedyma aspasia* (Great Hockeystick Sailer)  
*P.a.kathmandia*: Very rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 1850m, in C Nepal (Kathmandu Valley).  
*P.a.falda*: Very rare in E Himalayas, 750 to 1500m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh (east to Dibang Valley).  
*P.a.aspasia*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland, where known only from Kirbari at about 2100m.  
 [Given as *Neptis aspasia*, Great Hockeystick Sailer, in Evans, 1932; *falda* was described by Eliot in 1969, and *kathmandia* in 1970]
1321. *Phaedyma columella* (Short-banded Sailer)  
*P.c.nilgirica*: Uncommon in Peninsular India, up to 1500m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal.  
*P.c.ophiana*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*P.c.binghami*: Very rare in Nicobars. (= *kankena*)  
 [Given as *Neptis columella*, Short-banded Sailer, in Evans, 1932, where *binghami* was considered a subspecies of *Neptis jumbah*, Chestnut-streaked Sailer, while *kankena* was given as the Nicobar subspecies).
1322. *Lasippa tiga* (Burmese Lascar)  
*L.t.camboja*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Tinsukia district and Cachar) and Meghalaya (Khasi Hills). (= *sattanga*, *kuhasa*)  
 [Given as subspecies *sattanga* of *Neptis heliodore*, Burmese Lascar, in Evans, 1932]
1323. *Lasippa viraja* (Yellowjack Sailer)  
*L.v.kanara*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur), and in Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.  
*L.v.viraja*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in Himalayas from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.  
*L.v.nar*: Very rare in Andamans.  
 [Given as two species in Evans, 1932: *Neptis viraja*, Yellowjack Sailer, with subspecies *kanara* and *viraja*; and subspecies *nar* of *Neptis sankara*, Broad-banded Sailer]  
 [*L.v.viraja* was erroneously reported from Kumaon by Evans and earlier authors; the records actually pertain to *Neptis miah varshneyi*]
1324. *Lasippa monata* (Fuliginous Sailer)  
*L.m.monata*: Very rare in S Nicobars (= *fuliginosa*, *thamala*)  
 [Given as subspecies *fuliginosa*, with *thamala* as synonym, of *Neptis ebusa*, Fuliginous Sailer, in Evans, 1932, where *Neptis ebusa ebusa* was said to be present in BM from S Nicobars with indication VR]
1325. *Pantoporia hordonia* (Common Lascar)  
*P.h.sinuata*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka up to 1500m, but mostly

submontane.

*P.h.hordonia*: Common in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, and in Eastern Ghats from Tamilnadu (south to Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, S Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal and adjacent NW Bangladesh; accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad). Common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *plagiosa*)

*P.h.cnacalis*: Fairly common in Andamans.

[Given as *Neptis hordonia*, Common Lascar, in Evans, 1932]

1326. *Pantoporia sandaka* (Broad-striped Lascar)

*P.s.davidsoni*: Probably fairly common, though often confused with *P. hordonia*, in Western Ghats from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Ratnagiri and Satara), and in Himalayas, up to at least 1200m, in Uttarakhand and Bhutan (not yet actually recorded from Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, or Arunachal Pradesh, though must occur), in NE India south of Brahmaputra (recorded only from Assam and Meghalaya, but probably widespread), and in NE Bangladesh.

*P.s.ferrari*: Fairly common in Andamans.

[Not in Evans, 1932; formerly unrecognized under *P. hordonia*, and both subspecies were described by Eliot in 1969, *davidsoni* 'from a long series from India, Burma, Siam and Hainan'; probably largely sympatric with *P. hordonia*]

1327. *Pantoporia assamica* (Assamese Lascar)

Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, and Jorhat districts), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).

[Given as a subspecies of *Neptis dindinga*, Grey-lined Lascar, in Evans, 1932]

1328. *Pantoporia paraka* (Perak Lascar)

*P.p.paraka*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in N West Bengal (Buxa TR) and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and in NE and SE Bangladesh.

[Given as *Neptis paraka*, Perak Lascar, in Evans, 1932]

1329. *Pantoporia aurelia* (Baby Lascar)

*P.a.boma*: Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra, where known only from one old record from Meghalaya ("Khasi Hills").

[Given as *Neptis aurelia*, Baby Lascar, in Evans, 1932; Eliot described *boma* in 1969 from Burmese specimens, but noted that it had been recorded by Evans from Assam, where it must be very rare]

1330. *Pantoporia bieti* (Tytler's Lascar)

*P.b.paona*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland, where known only from Kirbari at about 2100m.

[Given as *Neptis paona*, Tytler's Lascar, in Evans, 1932]

### Subtribe *Limenitidina*

1331. *Athyma perius* (Common Sergeant)

*A.p.perius*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in SE Rajasthan (Mt Abu), in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N

- Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from S and E Tamilnadu north through Andhra Pradesh, S Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S and C West Bengal; accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad). Common in Himalayas, up to 2250m, from N NWFP (west to Swat) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champanan), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Pantoporia perius*, Common Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1332. *Athyma larymna* (Great Sergeant)  
*A.l.siamensis*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in C Assam (Karbi-Anglong Hills) and Manipur (near Sebong).  
[Given as *Pantoporia larymna*, Great Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1333. *Athyma asura* (Studded Sergeant)  
*A.a.asura*: Rare in Himalayas, 1100 to 2600m in west and down to foothills in east, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra and Chamba) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, N West Bengal (doubtless also Sikkim), and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Pantoporia asura*, Studded Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1334. *Athyma pravara* (Unbroken Sergeant)  
*A.p.acutipennis*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 800m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east to Arunachal Pradesh (not recorded from Bhutan, but should occur) and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Manipur or Tripura), and NE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Pantoporia pravara*, Unbroken Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1335. *Athyma jina* (Bhutan Sergeant)  
*A.j.jina*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 800 to 2400m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Mishmi Hills), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Mayangkhand in Senapati district).  
[Given as *Pantoporia jina*, Bhutan Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1336. *Athyma kanwa* (Dot-dash Sergeant)  
*A.k.phorkys*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1100m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India both north and south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Manipur), and in NE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Pantoporia kanwa*, Dot-dash Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1337. *Athyma reta* (Malay Staff Sergeant)  
*A.r.moorei*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (old records from "Assam" and Cachar).  
[Given as *Pantoporia reta*, Malay Staff Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1338. *Athyma ranga* (Blackvein Sergeant)  
*A.r.karwara*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg and Kolhapur).  
*A.r.ranga*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats from S Chhattisgarh north through Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1050m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *mahesa*)  
[Given as *Pantoporia ranga*, Blackvein Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1339. *Athyma opalina* (Hill Sergeant)  
*A.o.opalina*: Common in Himalayas, 900 to 2700m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir

- and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand, with sporadic occurrences further east, in Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, Bhutan, and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Manipur)  
 [Given as *Pantoporia opalina*, Hill Sergeant, in Evans, 1932, where it included *orientalis* as a subspecies]
1340. *Athyma orientalis* (Oriental Sergeant)  
 Common in Himalayas, 600 to 2800m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
 [In Evans, 1932, given as a subspecies of *Pantoporia opalina*, Hill Sergeant, as it is in most other subsequent publications]
1341. *Athyma selenophora* (Staff Sergeant)  
*A.s.kanara*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg), in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in N Eastern Ghats from S Chhattisgarh north through Orissa to Jharkhand.  
*A.s.selenophora*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2300m, from Himachal Pradesh (Simla) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champan), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*A.s.bahula*: Fairly common in NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1500m, and in NE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Pantoporia selenophora*, Staff Sergeant, in Evans, 1932, where *bahula* was treated as a synonym of *selenophora*]
1342. *Athyma zeroa* (Small Staff Sergeant)  
*A.z.zeroa*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura).  
 [Given as the monotypic *Pantoporia zeroa*, Small Staff Sergeant, in Evans, 1932; later included *whitei* as a subspecies, with range Chin Hills in Burma]
1343. *Athyma whitei* (Blue-bordered Staff Sergeant)  
 Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1100m, in Assam (Barail Range), Meghalaya (Jaintia Hills), and Mizoram (Phura), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Anjaw district and Namdapha NP).  
 [Not given in Evans, 1932; described by Tytler in 1940. Formerly treated as a subspecies of *A. zeroa*, Small Staff Sergeant]
1344. *Athyma cama* (Orange Staff Sergeant)  
*A.c.cama*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *camida*)  
 [Given as *Pantoporia cama*, Orange Staff Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1345. *Athyma nefte* (Colour Sergeant)  
*A.n.inara*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Raigad and Pune), in E Satpura Range in N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from Andhra Pradesh north through SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa to Jharkhand. Fairly common to common in Himalayas, up to 1700m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, N Bihar (Champan), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *inarina*)  
 [Given as *Pantoporia nefte*, Colour Sergeant, in Evans, 1932, where *rufula* was



- included as a further subspecies]  
 [Comment: The Indian subspecies has recently been considered a separate species, *N. inara*, Colour Sergeant]
1346. *Athyma rufula* (Andaman Sergeant)  
 Fairly common in Andamans.  
 [Treated as a subspecies of *Pantoporia nefte*, Colour Sergeant, in Evans, 1932]
1347. *Limenitis hydaspes* (Chitral White Admiral)  
*L.h.hydaspes*: Fairly common at high elevations, 1800 to 3000m, in N NWFP (Chitral to Mansehra) in Pakistan, and in Kashmir (Sind, Liddar, and Gurais valleys) in India.  
*L.h.gilgitica*: Uncommon at fairly high elevations, 2200 to 2800m, in C and S Gilgit and W Baltistan in Pakistan, and in adjacent Kashmir (Kishanganga Valley) in India.  
 [Both were given as subspecies of *L. trivena*, Indian White Admiral, in Evans, 1932, and *gilgitica* was later given as subspecies *L. lepechini gilgitica* of Chitral White Admiral]
1348. *Limenitis ligyes* (Kashmir White Admiral)  
 Fairly common at fairly high elevations, 1700 to 3000m, in N NWFP (Chitral and Mansehra) in Pakistan, and Kashmir (Pir Panjal Range, south of Kashmir Valley) in India.  
 [Given as a subspecies of *L. trivena*, Indian White Admiral, in Evans, 1932, but then with range confined to Kashmir]
1349. *Limenitis trivena* (Indian White Admiral)  
*L.t.trivena*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1700 to 2850m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and Mansehra) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir to W Himachal Pradesh (Kangra and Chamba).  
*L.t.pallida*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 2100 to 2650m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kullu) east through Uttarakhand to W Nepal.  
 [Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, treat *pallida* as a synonym of *trivena*]
1350. *Limenitis rileyi* (Tiger-mimic Admiral)  
*L.r.rileyi*: Very rare in E Himalayas in E Arunachal Pradesh, where known only from near Anini in Upper Dibang Valley district at about 1800m.  
 [Not in Evans, 1932; described by Tytler in 1940]
1351. *Moduza procris* (Commander)  
*M.p.calidosa*: Common in Sri Lanka, in low-country wet zone up to 1500m.  
*M.p.undifragus*: Common in Peninsular India, though rather rare in drier regions, up to 1200m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to SE Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, S Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad), Chhattisgarh, and Orissa.  
*M.p.procris*: Fairly common to common in Jharkhand and S West Bengal, and in Himalayas, up to 1200m and locally to 1800m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh. (= *chlaena*, *diluta*)  
*M.p.anarta*: Fairly common in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Limenitis procris*, Commander, in Evans, 1932; the scientific name of the Sri Lanka subspecies is often erroneously given as *calidasa*]
1352. *Parasarpa zayla* (Bicolour Commodore)  
 Fairly common in Himalayas, 1200 to 2500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Given as *Limenitis zayla*, Bicolour Commodore, in Evans, 1932]

1353. *Parasarpa dudu* (White Commodore)  
*P.d.dudu*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 500 to 2650m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).  
 [Given as *Limenitis dudu*, White Commodore, in Evans, 1932]
1354. *Sumalia zulema* (Scarce White Commodore)  
 Rare in Himalayas, 450 to 1500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya), and NE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Limenitis zulema*, Scarce White Commodore, in Evans, 1932]
1355. *Sumalia daraxa* (Green Commodore)  
*S.d.daraxa*: Common in Himalayas (rare in western part of range), up to 2300m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Limenitis daraxa*, Green Commodore, in Evans, 1932]
1356. *Auzakia danava* (Commodore)  
*A.d.danava*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 450 to 2400m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (not recorded Tripura). (= *brunnea*, Tytler)  
 [Given as *Limenitis danava*, Commodore, in Evans, 1932]
1357. *Bhagadatta austenia* (Grey Commodore)  
*B.a.purpurascens*: Common in E Himalayas, 600 to 2300m, in Arunachal Pradesh (West Kameng district to Mishmi Hills).  
*B.a.austenia*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, up to 1800m, in C and E Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
 [Given as *Limenitis austenia*, Grey Commodore, in Evans, 1932]

### Subtribe Parthenina

1358. *Lebadea martha* (Knight)  
*L.m.martha*: Fairly common to common in Himalayas, up to 900m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *ismene*, *attenuata*, *laxata*)  
 [Given with two subspecies in Evans, 1932: *martha*, with range Sikkim, Nepal, Bhutan, and with *laxata* as a synonym, and *ismene*, with range Assam to Manipur]
1359. *Parthenos sylvia* (Clipper)  
*P.s.cyaneus*: Common in Sri Lanka, in southern half but mainly in wet zone, up to 1500m.  
*P.s.virens*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Ratnagiri).  
*P.s.gambrius*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in Arunachal Pradesh (East Kameng and Tirap districts), fairly common up to 900m in NE India south of Brahmaputra, and common in NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *apicalis*)  
*P.s.roepstorffii*: Fairly common in Great Andaman.  
*P.s.cyaneformis*: Rare on Little Andaman.  
*P.s.nila*: Rare in S Nicobars.  
 [Sometimes given as *Parthenos sylla*, Clipper, with the same subspecies; *cyaneformis* was described by Tytler in 1939]

1360. *Neurosigma siva* (Panther)  
*N.s.siva*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 600 to 1500m, from “Nepal” (recorded without details) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (C Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland), and SE Bangladesh. (= *doubledayi*, *fraterna*)  
[Given as *N. doubledayi doubledayi*, Panther, with *siva* considered a synonym, in Evans, 1932]

### Subtribe Adoliadina

1361. *Abrota ganga* (Sergeant-major)  
*A.g.ganga*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 300 to 1800m, from C Nepal (straggling to N Bihar in Darbhanga district) east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland). (= *jumna*)
1362. *Tanaecia julii* (Common Earl)  
*T.j.appiades*: Common in Himalayas, up to 1200m and locally even to 2100m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh; straggler in C West Bengal (Murshidabad). (= *virescens*, *adima*, *hasiana*, *sedeve*, *balarama*, *anisakani*)  
[Given as *Euthalia julii*, Common Earl, in Evans, 1932, where two more subspecies were included: *adima*, with range Khasi Hills and with *hasiana* as a synonym, and *sedeve*, with range Sylhet, Cachar, Manipur and N Burma and with *balarama* as a synonym; the range of *appiades* was then confined to “Kumaon to Sikkim” and it included *virescens* as a synonym]
1363. *Tanaecia cibaritis* (Andaman Viscount)  
Common in Andamans. (= *vinaya*)  
[Given as *Euthalia cibaritis*, Andaman Viscount, in Evans, 1932]
1364. *Tanaecia jahnu* (Plain Earl)  
*T.j.jahnu*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 600m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur or Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *jahnita*, *sananda*)  
[Given as *Euthalia jahnu*, Plain Earl, in Evans, 1932]
1365. *Tanaecia cocytus* (Lavender Count)  
*T.c.cocytus*: Rare at fairly low elevations in southeastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Sebong) and Mizoram (Dampa TR and Tongkolong WS). (= *satropaces*)  
[Given as *Euthalia cocytus satropaces*, Lavender Count, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Cynitia*]
1366. *Tanaecia lepidea* (Grey Count)  
*T.l.miyana*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1800m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Raigad), in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, SE Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from N Andhra Pradesh north through S Chhattisgarh and Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal.  
*T.l.lepidea*: Fairly common to common in Himalayas, up to 1150m, from SE Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *adustata*)

- [Given as *Euthalia lepidea*, Grey Count, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Sometimes placed in the genus *Cynitia*]
1367. *Dophla evelina* (Redspot Duke)  
*D.e.evelina*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, up to 750m.  
*D.e.laudabilis*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg), and formerly to SE Gujarat (Surat Dangs).  
*D.e.derma*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 500m, in SC and SE Bhutan and W Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India both north and south of Brahmaputra, and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Euthalia evelina*, Redspot Duke, in Evans, 1932]
1368. *Bassarona durga* (Blue Duke)  
*B.d.durga*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 600 to 1500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh.  
*B.d.splendens*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, above 900m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
 [Given as *Euthalia durga*, Blue Duke, in Evans, 1932]
1369. *Bassarona recta* (Redtail Marquis)  
*B.r.recta*: Rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range) and Meghalaya (Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills), and probably in NE Bangladesh (old record from 'Sylhet').  
 [Given as *Euthalia recta*, Redtail Marquis, in Evans, 1932]
1370. *Bassarona teuta* (Banded Marquis)  
*B.t.teuta*: Uncommon at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range), Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, and Mizoram, and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
*B.t.teutoides*: Uncommon in Andamans.  
 [Given as *Euthalia teuta*, Banded Marquis, in Evans, 1932]
1371. *Symphaedra nais* (Baronet)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in south-central region at 150 to 600m. Common in Peninsular and northern India (though rare in more humid regions), up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to Gujarat (except Kutch), E Rajasthan, and E Haryana in northwest, to Himalayas, up to 1200m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand and Nepal to N West Bengal, and to the rest of West Bengal and adjacent NW Bangladesh in northeast.  
 [Given as *Euthalia nais*, Baronet, in Evans, 1932]
1372. *Euthalia monina* (Powdered Baron)  
*E.m.kesava*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in NE Orissa (Similipal), and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *arhat*)  
 [Given as *Euthalia kesava*, Powdered Baron, in Evans, 1932, where *arhat*, with range Sikkim and also recorded from Nepal, was considered a separate subspecies]
1373. *Euthalia anosia* (Grey Baron)  
*E.a.anosia*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 900m, from N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya), and in SE Bangladesh.
1374. *Euthalia saitaphernes* (Mottled Baron)  
*E.s.saitaphernes*: Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in N West Bengal

- (“Darjeeling”) and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Nagaland).  
[Considered a subspecies of *E. anosia*, with range Sikkim, in Evans, 1932]
1375. *Euthalia telchinia* (Blue Baron)  
Very rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, in Kerala, W Tamilnadu, and SW Karnataka (Kodagu), and recorded from Goa (*fide* Gaonkar). Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland). (= *aphidas*)  
[Sometimes placed in the genus *Cynitia*]
1376. *Euthalia eriphylae* (White-tipped Baron)  
*E.e.delmana*: Rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland), including SE Arunachal Pradesh (Namdapha NP).  
[Given as *E. merta eriphylae*, White-tipped Baron, in Evans, 1932, where *delmana* was considered a synonym]
1377. *Euthalia aconthea* (Baron)  
*E.a.vasanta*: Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1050m. (= *fulica*)  
*E.a.meridionalis*: Common in S Peninsular India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra and S Andhra Pradesh. (= *diversa*)  
*E.a.anagama*: Fairly common in N Peninsular and northern India from N Maharashtra and N Andhra Pradesh north through Telangana, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh to E Gujarat, E Rajasthan, E and N Haryana, and N Punjab in northwest, to Himalayas (locally up to 2100m) from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand, and to Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in northeast. Uncommon in Pakistan in N NWFP (Charsadda and Malakand districts) and N Punjab (south to Islamabad region, rarely to Lahore region).  
*E.a.suddhodana*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from all across Nepal and adjacent N Bihar (Champaran district) east through Sikkim and N West Bengal to W Bhutan.  
*E.a.garuda*: Fairly common, up to 1500m, in E Himalayas in E Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India both north and south of Brahmaputra, and all over Bangladesh and in adjacent S and C West Bengal. (= *merilia*)  
*E.a.acontius*: Uncommon in Andamans.  
[Given as *E. garuda*, Baron, in Evans, 1932; subspecies *acontius* is sometimes considered a separate species, *Euthalia acontius*, Andaman Baron]
1378. *Euthalia alpheda* (Streaked Baron)  
*E.a.jama*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1050m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE Bangladesh. (= *jamida*)  
[Given as *E. jama*, Streaked Baron, in Evans, 1932, where *jamida* of Sikkim was treated as a separate subspecies]
1379. *Euthalia phemius* (White-edged Blue Baron)  
*E.p.phemius*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *sancara*)
1380. *Euthalia lubentina* (Gaudy Baron)  
*E.l.psittacus*: Rare in Sri Lanka, mainly in southern half, up to 1500m.  
*E.l.arasada*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat.  
*E.l.lubentina*: Rare in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra, S Madhya Pradesh, and N Chhattisgarh, and in Eastern Ghats from SE Karnataka, and undoubtedly also Andhra

- Pradesh, north through SE Chhattisgarh and Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal. Uncommon in Himalayas, locally up to 2400 or even 3000m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through N Haryana (Kalesar NP), Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP, and an old record from Faizabad), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Mizoram), and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *indica*)  
[Subspecies *lubentina* was given as *indica* in Evans, 1932]
1381. *Euthalia malaccana* (Malay Red Baron)  
*E.m.malaccana*: Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra, where known only from “Assam” (which may also mean Meghalaya or even Nagaland).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; the specimen(s) concerned may have been mislabeled]
1382. *Euthalia confucius* (Chinese Duke)  
*E.c.sadona*: Rare in E Himalayas, 1050 to 1200m, in E Arunachal Pradesh (Mishmi Hills).  
[Not in Evans, 1932; *sadona* was described by Tytler in 1940]
1383. *Euthalia francae* (French Duke)  
*E.f.francae*: Rare in Himalayas, 900 to 1950m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Mishmi Hills). (= *galara*)  
*E.f.raja*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1100 to 1800m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur, including SE Arunachal Pradesh. (= *attenuata*, *japroa*)  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Bassarona* in Varshney]
1384. *Euthalia duda* (Blue Duchess)  
*E.d.duda*: Very rare in Himalayas, 1050 to 1900m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya).  
[Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Bassarona* in Varshney]
1385. *Euthalia nara* (Bronze Duke)  
*E.n.nara*: Rare in Himalayas, 1000 to 2200m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Upper Dibang Valley) and western part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya). (= *anyte*)  
*E.n.nagaensis*: Rare in eastern part of hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1500 to 2700m, in Nagaland and Manipur.  
[Only one subspecies, *nara*, was included in Evans, 1932; *nagaensis* was described by Tytler in 1940]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Bassarona* in Varshney]
1386. *Euthalia khama* (Naga Duke)  
*E.k.curvifascia*: Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 2100 to 2550m, in Nagaland and Manipur. (= *anaea*)  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Bassarona* in Varshney]
1387. *Euthalia sahadeva* (Green Duke)  
*E.s.sahadeva*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 800 to 2000m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh (east to Upper Dibang Valley).  
*E.s.nadaka*: Uncommon in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1000 to 1800m, in Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Bassarona* in Varshney]
1388. *Euthalia iva* (Grand Duke)  
*E.i.iva*: Very rare in E Himalayas, 1200 to 1800m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal

- (not recorded from Bhutan, but should occur) to W Arunachal Pradesh, and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range), Nagaland, and Manipur. [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932, and more recently often placed in the genus *Bassarona*]
1389. *Euthalia patala* (Grand Duchess)  
*E.p.patala*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 1000 to 2600m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (Murree) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to Nepal, and recorded from Bhutan. (= *doubledayi*, *epiona*)  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Bassarona* in Varshney]
1390. *Euthalia lengba* (Tytler's Duchess)  
 Very rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Manipur (Cachar road), and records of "*Euthalia patala taoohana*" from SE Arunachal Pradesh (Lohit district and Namdapha NP) probably also belong here; the butterfly from Namdapha shown on the ifoundbutterflies site certainly answers to the description of *lengba*.]  
 [Usually considered a synonym of *Euthalia patala taoohana*, the latter now considered extralimital; yet, *lengba*'s geographic position in between *patala* and *taoohana* might suggest subspecific status]
1391. *Lexias cyanipardus* (Great Archduke)  
*L.c.cyanipardus*: Uncommon in E Himalayas, up to 900m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India both north and south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya), and in NE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Adolias cyanipardus*, Great Archduke, in Evans, 1932]
1392. *Lexias dirtea* (Dark Archduke)  
*L.d.dirtea*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 900m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *hasiana*, *intermedia*, *dolia*, *dirteoides*)  
 [Given as *Adolias hasiana*, Dark Archduke, in Evans, 1932, with subspecies *hasiana*, with range Sikkim to Assam, and *intermedia*, with range Cachar and Manipur]
1393. *Lexias pardalis* (Archduke)  
*L.p.jadeitina*: Very rare at fairly low elevations in E Himalayas in Bhutan and W Arunachal Pradesh (Pakke TR), and rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Mizoram) and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as *Adolias dirtea jadeitina*, Archduke, in Evans, 1932]

### Tribe Pseudergolini

1394. *Pseudergolis wedah* (Tabby)  
*P.w.wedah*: Fairly common to common in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and SE Bangladesh. (= *hara*)
1395. *Stibochiona nicea* (Popinjay)  
*S.n.nicea*: Fairly common to common in Himalayas, up to 2300m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *viridicans*)

1396. *Dichorragia nesimachus* (Constable)  
*D.n.nesimachus*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kullu and Mandi) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur or Tripura), and NE Bangladesh.

### Tribe Apaturini

1397. Rohana parvata (Brown Prince)  
*R.p.parvata*: Rare in Himalayas, 1100 to 2100m, from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland).  
[Given as the monotypic *Apatura parvata*, Brown Prince, in Evans, 1932]
1398. Rohana parisatis (Black Prince)  
*R.p.camiba*: Common and widespread in Sri Lanka, except north, up to 1800m.  
*R.p.atacinus*: Uncommon in Western Ghats, up to 1800m and mainly above 600m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat (Valsad).  
*R.p.parisatis*: Very rare in N Eastern Ghats in NE Orissa (Meghasani Hills, 1150m), and fairly common in Himalayas (less so in western part of range), up to 2200m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Apatura parisatis*, Black Prince, in Evans, 1932]
1399. Chitoria sordida (Sordid Emperor)  
*C.s.sordida*: Rare in Himalayas, 350 to 1800m, in Uttarakhand (Chakarata Hills in Garhwal) and from Sikkim and N West Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *phaeacia*)  
[Given as *Apatura sordida*, Sordid Emperor, in Evans, 1932, where it included *naga* as a subspecies]
1400. Chitoria naga (Naga Emperor)  
Very rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, at around 1800m, in Nagaland.  
[Treated as a subspecies of *Apatura sordida*, Sordid Emperor, in Evans, 1932]
1401. Chitoria ulupi (Tawny Emperor)  
*C.u.ulupi*: Rare in E Himalayas, up to 1950m, in E Bhutan (Mongar) and Arunachal Pradesh (Abor Hills), and in eastern parts of NE India south of Brahmaputra (NE Assam, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *florenaciae*, *albina*, fem. var.)  
[Given as *Apatura ulupi*, Tawny Emperor, in Evans, 1932, where *florenaciae* (with *albina* as a synonym) was considered the subspecies of Nagaland]
1402. Mimathyma ambica (Indian Purple Emperor)  
*M.a.chitralensis*: Uncommon in Himalayas, 1200 to 2400m, in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral to Mansehra).  
*M.a.ambica*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1950m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and SE Bangladesh. (= *zanooga*, *namouna*, *garlanda*)  
[Given as *Apatura ambica*, Indian Purple Emperor, in Evans, 1932; Tshikolovets & Pagès, 2016, treat *chitralensis* as a separate species, *Mimathyma chitralensis*, Chitral Purple Emperor]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Apatura* in Varshney; Smith gave the race *chitralensis*



- as ranging into W Nepal, confining the range of the nominate race to E Nepal, but this is highly unlikely since the type locality of *ambica* is Mussoorie]
1403. *Mimathyma bhavana* (Restricted Purple Emperor)  
Very rare in Himalayas, up to 1100m, in N West Bengal and W Bhutan (Gedu and Phuntsholing in Chukha district).  
[In Evans, 1932, and in most earlier and later publications, considered a synonym of *M.a.ambica*, Indian Purple Emperor]
1404. *Mimathyma chevana* (Sergeant Emperor)  
*M.c.chevana*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1900m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura).  
[Given as *Apatura chevana*, Sergeant Emperor, in Evans, 1932]  
[Comment: Placed in the genus *Apatura* in Varshney]
1405. *Dilipa morgiana* (Golden Emperor)  
Rare in Himalayas, 750 to 2350m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, N West Bengal (not recorded from Sikkim, but undoubtedly occurs), and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).
1406. *Sephisa dichroa* (Western Courtier)  
Fairly common in Himalayas, 900 to 3200m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal, and recorded from W and C Bhutan.
1407. *Sephisa chandra* (Eastern Courtier)  
*S.c.chandra*: Fairly common (females rare) in Himalayas, up to 2500m, from E Uttarakhand (E Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram). (= *djalina, vera*). v. *albina*. VR (= *atiya*). v. *chandrana*. R
1408. *Helcyra hemina* (White Emperor)  
*H.h.hemina*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1500m, in Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan (should also occur in Arunachal Pradesh), and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland).
1409. *Eulaceura manipuriensis* (Tytler's Emperor)  
Very rare at fairly low elevations in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in SE Manipur (Sebong area).
1410. *Herona marathus* (Pasha)  
*H.m.marathus*: Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram).  
*H.m.andamana*: Rare in Andamans. (= *seneca*)
1411. *Euripus consimilis* (Painted Courtesan)  
*E.c.meridionalis*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 900m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (*vide* Gaonkar).  
*E.c.consimilis*: Rare in Eastern Ghats from N Andhra Pradesh north through SE Chhattisgarh to Orissa, and in Himalayas, mainly at low elevations but locally up to 1350m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam and Meghalaya). Straggler in Andamans. (= *hallirothius, torsa*)
1412. *Euripus nyctelius* (Courtesan)  
*E.n.nyctelius*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1450m, from Sikkim and N West

- Bengal east through Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *halitherses*, *gulussa*, *neda*, *pademoides*). fem. v. *isa*. NR (= *haliartus*). fem. v. *gyrtone*. NR. fem. v. *cinnamomeus*. R. fem. v. *alcathaeoides*. VR [Given as *Euripus halitherses*, Courtesan, in Evans, 1932]
1413. *Hestina persimilis* (Siren)  
*H.p.zella*: Rare in Himalayas, 750 to 2100m, from NE NWFP (Hazara and S Mansehra) and NW Punjab (south to Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*H.p.persimilis*: Very rare in N Eastern Ghats in NE Orissa (Meghasani Hills, 1150m), and rare in Himalayas, 500 to 2000m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur). (= *aporina*)  
 [Given as *Diagora persimilis*, Siren, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Diagora* in Varshney]
1414. *Hestina nicevillei* (Scarce Siren)  
 Very rare in Himalayas, 1200 to 2900m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh (Chamba and Simla) and Uttarakhand (Garhwal) to W and C Nepal. (= *jermyni*, *mena*, Auct., *nigra*)  
 [Given as *Diagora nicevillei*, Scarce Siren, in Evans, 1932]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Diagora* in Varshney]
1415. *Hestinalis nama* (Circe)  
*H.n.nama*: Fairly common in Himalayas (rare in western part of range), up to 2600m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura).  
 [Given as *Hestina nama*, Circe, in Evans, 1932]
1416. *Sasakia funebris* (Empress)  
*S.f.genestieri*: Very rare in E Himalayas, 1500 to 1800m, in E Arunachal Pradesh (Anini-Mippi road in Upper Dibang Valley district) and in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Nagaland (Jakama).  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932]

## Subfamily Charaxinae

### Tribe Prothoini

1417. *Prothoe franck* (Blue Begum)  
*P.f.regalis*: Rare at fairly low elevations in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur).

### Tribe Charaxini

1418. *Polyura schreiber* (Blue Nawab)  
*P.s.wardii*: Rare in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (Sindhudurg, and recorded from Pune).  
*P.s.assamensis*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 450 to 1900m, in Assam, Meghalaya, and Nagaland; also once recorded from NE Orissa (Bhitarkanika NP).

- P.s.tisamenus*: Very rare in Andamans (no recent records).  
[Given as *Eriboea schreiber*, Blue Nawab, in Evans, 1932]
1419. *Polyura athamas* (Common Nawab)  
*P.a.athamas*: Uncommon but widespread in Sri Lanka, except in extreme north, up to 1500m. Uncommon in Peninsular India, up to 1350m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and S and C West Bengal. Common in Himalayas, locally up to 2850m, from NW Punjab (Margalla Hills and Lehtrar) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab, N Haryana, Uttarakhand, Nepal, N Bihar (Champan), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *bharata*, *samatha*, *madeus*, *hamasta*)  
*P.a.andamanicus*: Rare in Andamans.  
[Given as *Eriboea athamas*, Common Nawab, in Evans, 1932, where four subspecies were recognized: *madeus*, with range Sri Lanka; *agrarius*, with range S India; *athamas*, with range Kullu to N Burma and with *bharata* and *hamasta* as synonyms; and *andamanicus*, with range Andamans]  
[Comment: In a recent paper by Toussaint et al., the Indian mainland populations of *P.athamas* were said to deserve separate specific status under the name of *Polyura bharata*, Common Nawab]
1420. *Polyura agraria* (Anomalous Nawab)  
Rare in Peninsular India, up to 900m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states to E Gujarat, SE Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa, and in Himalayas, up to 1500m, from NW Punjab (Margalla Hills) in Pakistan east through Kashmir (Jammu), Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand to W Nepal; very rarely recorded in NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Sibsagar) and Meghalaya.  
(The name *agrarius* was given to the S Indian subspecies of *P.athamas*, Common Nawab, in Evans, 1932]
1421. *Polyura arja* (Pallid Nawab)  
Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Jharkhand (Dalma WS), and uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1600m, in Uttarakhand (rare) and from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *vernus*, *roeberi*)  
[Given as *Eriboea arja*, Pallid Nawab, in Evans, 1932]
1422. *Polyura moori* (Malayan Nawab)  
*P.m.sandakanus*: Rare at fairly low elevations in Himalayas in N West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh, and in NE India south of Brahmaputra (Meghalaya and Nagaland). (= *marginalis*)  
[Given as *Eriboea moori sandakanus*, Malayan Nawab, in Evans, 1932]
1423. *Polyura delphis* (Jewelled Nawab)  
*P.d.delphis*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1200m, in N West Bengal, NW Assam near Bhutan border (Manas NP), and Arunachal Pradesh, in NE India south of Brahmaputra, and in NE and SE Bangladesh.  
[Given as *Eriboea delphis*, Jewelled Nawab, in Evans, 1932]
1424. *Polyura narcaeus* (China Nawab)  
*P.n.aborica*: Rare in E Himalayas, 800 to 2000m, in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh (east to Mishmi Hills).  
*P.n.lissainei*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1400 to 2100m, in Nagaland.  
[Given as *Eriboea narcaea*, China Nawab, in Evans, 1932]

1425. *Polyura eudamippus* (Great Nawab)  
*P.e.eudamippus*: Fairly common in N Eastern Ghats in NE Orissa and in Himalayas, up to 1800m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE Bangladesh ('Sylhet').  
 [Given as *Eriboea eudamippus*, Great Nawab, in Evans, 1932]
1426. *Polyura dolon* (Stately Nawab)  
*P.d.dolon*: Rare in Himalayas, 1500 to 2700m, from Kashmir east through Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*P.d.centralis*: Rare in Himalayas, 1050 to 2200m, from Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to W Arunachal Pradesh (east to Subansiri region).  
*P.d.carolus*: Rare in Himalayas, 1300 to 2500m, in E Arunachal Pradesh (Siang region to Lohit Valley).  
*P.d.magniplaga*: Rare in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra, 1400 to 2500m, in Assam (Barail Range), Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
 [Given as *Eriboea dolon*, Stately Nawab, in Evans, 1932, where the population here given under *carolus* was included in *magniplaga*]
1427. *Charaxes durnfordi* (Chestnut Rajah)  
*C.d.nicholii*: Very rare in NE India south of Brahmaputra, where known only from "Assam" (which may also have meant Meghalaya or even Nagaland).
1428. *Charaxes psaphon* (Plain Tawny Rajah)  
*C.p.psaphon*: Uncommon but widespread in Sri Lanka, except in wet zone, up to 1500m. (= *serendiba*)  
*C.p.imna*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1200m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, in Satpura Range in NE Maharashtra and S Madhya Pradesh, and in Eastern Ghats from E Tamilnadu (south to Shevaroy Hills) and SE Karnataka north through Andhra Pradesh, SE Chhattisgarh, and Orissa to Jharkhand and S West Bengal, and SW Bangladesh (Sunderbans); accidental in C Telangana (Secunderabad). Sporadic records further north, in C Nepal, W Arunachal Pradesh (Pite in Lower Subansiri district, 450m) and adjacent Assam (Dejoo), and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [Given as subspecies *psaphon* and *imna* of *Charaxes polyxena*, Tawny Rajah, in Evans, 1932]
1429. *Charaxes bernardus* (Tawny Rajah)  
*C.b.hemana*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1200m, in Uttarakhand.  
*C.b.hierax*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, Jharkhand, and extreme SW West Bengal (Puruliya and Bankura), and common in Himalayas, up to 1650m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *watti*, *rossi*). v. *corax* (= *harpax*). v. *hindia*. v. *hipponax* (= *jalinder*). v. *pleistoanax* (= *hasianus*, *khimalara*, *naganum*)  
*C.b.agna*: Straggler in Andamans.  
 [Given as subspecies *hemana*, *hierax*, and *agna* of *Charaxes polyxena*, Tawny Rajah, in Evans, 1932]
1430. *Charaxes aristogiton* (Scarce Tawny Rajah)  
*C.a.aristogiton*: Rare in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura), and NE and SE Bangladesh. (= *adamsoni*, *desa*)
1431. *Charaxes marmax* (Yellow Rajah)  
*C.m.marmax*: Uncommon to fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1400m, from E Uttarakhand (Kumaon) east through Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to

- Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh. (= *lunawara*)
1432. *Charaxes kahruha* (Variegated Rajah)  
 Uncommon in Himalayas, up to 1200m, from E Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura or Mizoram), and NE Bangladesh ('Sylhet').
1433. *Charaxes solon* (Black Rajah)  
*C.s.cerynthus*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 900m.  
*C.s.solon*: Uncommon in Peninsular and northern India, up to 1200m in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (not recorded Jharkhand, but doubtless occurs) to Gujarat (except Kutch), E Rajasthan, E and N Haryana, and N Punjab (Chandigarh) in northwest, to Himalayas, mainly at low elevations but locally up to 1950m, from Himachal Pradesh (west to Kangra) east through Uttarakhand and Nepal to Sikkim and N West Bengal in north, and to S West Bengal and SW Bangladesh in northeast. Rare in Pakistan, where only recorded from NW Punjab (Margalla Hills)  
*C.s.sulphureus*: Uncommon in Himalayas in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh and in the rest of NE India (not recorded Manipur), and in C, NE, and SE Bangladesh. (= *raidhaka*, *nagaensis*)  
 [Given as *Charaxes fabius*, Black Rajah, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *solon* was given as *fabius*]

## Subfamily Acraeinae

### Tribe Acraeini

1434. *Acraea issoria* (Yellow Coster)  
*A.i.anomala*: Fairly common in Himalayas, 600 to 2550m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) in Pakistan east through Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh to Uttarakhand.  
*A.i.issoria*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2400m, from all across Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Tripura). (= *vesta*, Auct.)  
 [Given as *Pareba vesta*, Yellow Coster, in Evans, 1932, where subspecies *issoria* was given as *Pareba vesta vesta*; *anomala* is often synonymized with *issoria*]  
 [Comment: Placed in the genus *Pareba* in Varshney]
1435. *Acraea violae* (Tawny Coster)  
 Common in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1800m. Common to very common all over India (uncommon in northeast), at all levels in Western Ghats, from Kerala and Tamilnadu north through all states (except Kutch in Gujarat, W Rajasthan, W Haryana, and Punjab) to Himalayas, up to 1500m, from E Himachal Pradesh (Simla and Sirmaur) east through Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan foothills to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India (not recorded Nagaland or Mizoram), and all over Bangladesh. Very rare below 1000m in Pakistan, where recorded from Sind, NW Punjab (Margalla Hills), and NE NWFP (Abbottabad).  
 [Given as *Telchinia violae*, Tawny Coster, in Evans, 1932. Some recent authors believe that the older name *terpsicore* should be the correct name for this species]

### Tribe Cethosiini

1436. *Cethosia biblis* (Red Lacewing)  
*C.b.tisamena*: Common in Himalayas, up to 2300m, from C Nepal east through Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and NE Bangladesh. (= *thebava*, *mixta*)  
*C.b.andamanica*: Common in Andamans.  
*C.b.nicobarica*: Common in Nicobars.
1437. *Cethosia nietneri* (Tamil Lacewing)  
*C.n.nietneri*: Uncommon in Sri Lanka, in all zones, up to 1800m.  
*C.n.mahratta*: Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 1050m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and Goa to SW Maharashtra (north to Raigad).
1438. *Cethosia cyane* (Leopard Lacewing)  
*C.c.cyane*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in Orissa, Jharkhand, and S West Bengal, and fairly common in Himalayas, up to 1600m, from Uttarakhand east through Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and the rest of NE India, and all over Bangladesh; straggler to plains of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Benares). Uncommon in Andamans.  
 [Given as monotypic in Evans, 1932]

### Subfamily Libytheinae

1439. *Libythea celtis* (European Beak)  
 Rare at 1800 to 2400m in N Pakistan in N NWFP (Chitral).
1440. *Libythea lepita* (Common Beak)  
*L.l.lepitoides*: Rare in Sri Lanka, in southwestern wet zone up to 900m. Fairly common (but rare north of Kerala), up to 1200m, in Western Ghats from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and rare in S Eastern Ghats in S Tamilnadu (Alagar Hills) and SE Karnataka.  
*L.l.lepita*: Rare in N Eastern Ghats in N Orissa, and common in Himalayas, up to 2900m, from N NWFP (west to Chitral, and recorded from Mardan) and NW Punjab (south to Attock and Islamabad-Rawalpindi regions) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in Assam (Barail Range), Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Manipur.  
 [Both subspecies are often considered subspecies of *L. celtis*, the whole complex then being called Common Beak; *lepitoides* has recently been placed under the African *L. laius*, as subspecies *L. laius lepitoides*, Lobed Beak, but I follow Larsen in not really accepting this]
1441. *Libythea myrrha* (Club Beak)  
*L.m.rama*: Locally common in Sri Lanka, in central hills at 150 to 1500m. Fairly common in Western Ghats, up to 2100m, from Kerala and W Tamilnadu north through W Karnataka, Goa, and W Maharashtra to SE Gujarat, and rare in S Eastern Ghats in NE Tamilnadu and S Andhra Pradesh (Nagalapuram Hills). (= *carma*)  
*L.m.sanguinalis*: Fairly common in Himalayas, up to 2100m, from NE NWFP (Hazara) and NW Punjab (south to Islamabad region) in Pakistan east through Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, N Punjab (Siwaliks), Uttarakhand, N Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa NP), Nepal, N Bihar (Champaran), Sikkim, N West Bengal, and Bhutan to Arunachal Pradesh and NE India south of Brahmaputra, and NE and SE Bangladesh.  
 [In Evans, 1932, *carma* was given as the S Indian subspecies]

1442. *Libythea narina* (White-spotted Beak)

Very rare, probably at fairly low elevations, in hills of NE India south of Brahmaputra in E Assam (Dhansiri Valley in Golaghat district) and Meghalaya (Khasi Hills). (= *rohini*, *libera*)

[In Evans, 1932, the regional subspecies was given as *rohini*, with *libera* as a synonym]

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