

## Project Update: April 2014

A total of 55 positively identified species were recorded belonging to five families, Lycaenidae, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae, Pieridae and Hesperidae. This makes a total of 91 (55 + 36 species included from the first sampling during January 2014). But it was interesting to note that this time we did not encounter club beak of Nymphalidae which was there in first sampling.

We started our sampling from 108 m to 1562 m above sea level. After this highest point we did not go further because we did not encounter any butterflies at this time. This may be due to still having cool weather at higher altitude and we had 2 days of continuous cloud. After crossing 1214 m we hardly encountered any species of butterflies. This time also family Nymphalidae ranked highest in species followed by Lycaenidae and least in Hesperidae.

Some of the species encountered above 1000 m: dark judy (Lycaenidae), angled red forester (Nymphalidae), great orange tip (Pieridae) and common windmill (Papilionidae)

Some of the species encountered between 108 m and 1000 m: common banded awl, orange awlet, brown awl (all Lycaenidae); glassy bluebottle, tailed jay, common jay, yellow helen (all Papilionidae); chocolate albatross, red base jezebel, red spot jezebel (all Pieridae); common imperial, chocolate royal, fluffy tit (all Lycaenidae); tawny rajah, banded tree brown, black prince and common map (all Nymphalidae).

These above-mentioned species were not encountered during January 2014. We hope to discover a lot in coming sampling.



Angle red forester



Butterfly netting for identification