

Butterflies

of Peninsular Malaysia

with a checklist of Scientific, English and Malay names



Rosli Omar • Azidah Abdul Aziz • Sofwan Badrud'din

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Papilio helenus helenus.
Red Helen. Kekupu
Perawan Merah. Male.

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Euploea mulciber mulciber.
Striped Blue Crow. Gagak
Biru Belang.



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Delias descombesi eranthos.
Red-spot Jezebel. Penggoda
Tompok-merah. Male.

PREFACE

The main objective of this book is to introduce and establish Bahasa Melayu or Malay names for each of the butterfly species in Peninsular Malaysia. Indeed, it is time to have Malay names for the butterflies here. It has been some 200 years since British and foreign naturalists have been studying our butterflies and naming them in their languages yet we do not have Malay equivalents for them. Most of these names are our adaptation of the English names.

This book provides three checklists: scientific names, English names, and Malay names. The scientific names checklist is based on Corbet and Pendlebury, 5th edition (2020) (C&P5). The English names are also from C&P5 if available or else from Ek-Amnuay (2012), Khew (2015), Kirton (2020), and other sources. The Malay names checklist is our contribution.

In addition to these Malay names, when possible, we relate the relevant species to a ‘group’. For example, in English, those of the genus *Graphium* are called Jay, Bluebottle, Swordtail, Zebra etc. In Malay, we have unified them all under the group named “Riang”. For instance, *Graphium evemon eventus*—Blue Jay, Riang Biru; *Graphium antiphates pulauensis*—Fivebar Swordtail, Riang Ekorpedang Jalurlima; and, *Graphium macareus perakensis*—Lesser Zebra, Riang Zebra Kecil. This grouping system is made so the reader can determine that the Riang species are related to each other genus-wise without the need to refer to the scientific name.

Rosli Omar, Azidah Abdul Aziz, Sofwan Badrud’din.

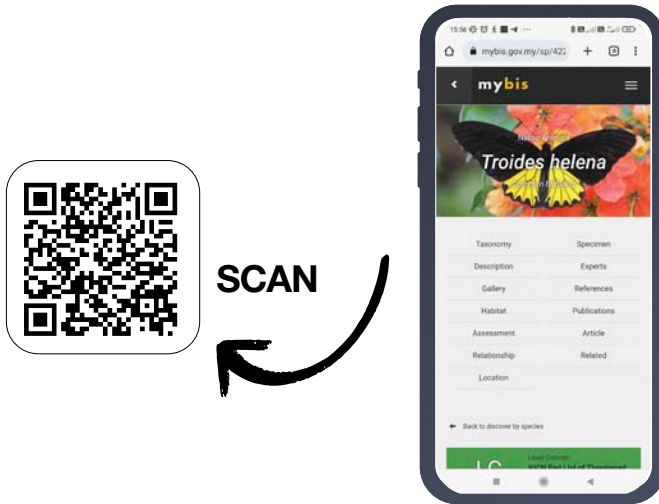
Oktober 2023

Guide to Readers

1. QR Code

The QR code enables the reader to find more information related to the species of interest via MyBIS website. The QR code reader apps can be downloaded from Google Play Store (for Android users) or Apple App Store (for IOS users).

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2. Sex Determination

The standard notation for sexes used in this book is as follows:

♂ represents male

♀ represents female

Chapter One

Introduction

Peninsular Malaysia is rich with butterflies. It has 1,048¹ species according to Corbet and Pendlebury, fifth edition (2020), or C&P5 in short. This, for a small landmass. The much bigger Thailand has 1,287 species, and the a-lot-bigger United States of America has only 750 species. And the whole of the European Union has only 482 species. Thus, we are lucky to have such a pretty good number of species.

Butterflies and Moths

Butterflies and moths are of the order Lepidoptera (scale-winged insects). Butterflies are of the sub-order Rhopalocera (of club-shaped antennae) and moths the Heterocera (nonclub-shaped antennae). These are non-scientific classifications, but good enough for the general grouping of butterflies and moths.

Physically and behaviourally there are differences between them. Generally, butterflies settle with wings upright while moths have their wings flat. There are exceptions. Sometimes butterflies open their wings to bask under the morning sun and some moth species close their wings while resting.

Furthermore, in general, butterflies are daytime or diurnal creatures while moths are nighttime or nocturnal. However, some nymphalid butterflies of subfamily Satyrinae are active only at dawn and dusk – the crepuscular species. The Hedyliidae, moths-butterflies of Central and South America, are nocturnal. There are also diurnal moths, some as bright and colourful as butterflies, although generally moths are rather drab. Nocturnal creatures do not need to be colourful in the dark.

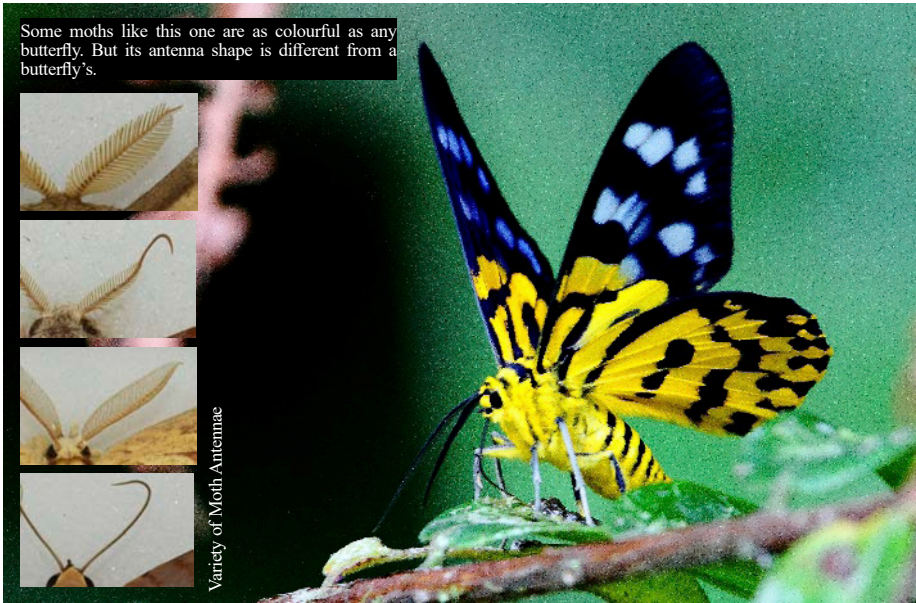


Blue Helen (*Papilio prexaspes prexaspes*, Kekupu Perawan Biru) feeding on *Ixora* sp. flower.



Typical Butterfly Antennae

¹ C&P5 lists 1051 species for Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore where three are exclusive to Singapore. A fourth, Cabbage White, *Pieris canidia canidia*, listed as exclusive has since been discovered in Johore, i.e. 1048 species for Peninsular Malaysia.



Day-flying tiger moth, *Dysphania subrepleta* (Geometridae).

Butterflies and Zoogeographical Regions

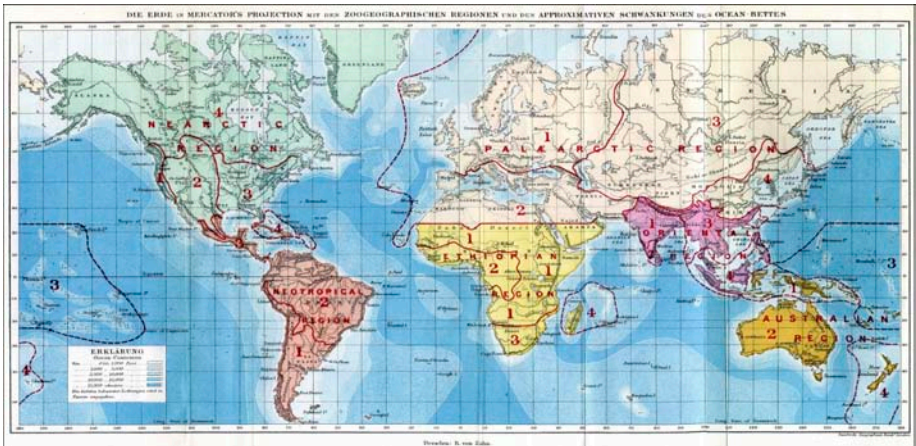


Figure 1. This map of zoogeographical regions by Alfred Wallace 1876 uses Ethiopian Region for the Afrotropical. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoogeography#/media/File:Wallace03.jpg>)

The country with the highest number of butterfly species is Peru with over 3,700, which is about 20% of the world's total. The zoogeographical region that includes Peru, from Mexico down to all of South America, known as the Neotropical, has the highest number of butterflies (7,784 species) compared to other regions. Ours, the Oriental, which includes the Indian subcontinent, southern

China, and Southeast Asia (except the eastern areas of Indonesia, which are part of the Australian region), has the third highest number of butterfly species (2,411) after the Afrotropical region (3,964). See Figure 1.

The other regions are Nearctic, Palearctic (together, the Holarctic – 2,224), and Arctic.

Butterflies and the Last Ice Age

One reason why the Neotropics has such a high butterfly diversity has to do with the last ice age, 25,000 to 15,000 years ago. Where most of the Oriental region has very little rainforest because of the dry climate then, the Neotropics has the most of all the zoogeographical regions. Peninsular Malaysia itself is mostly grassland and monsoon dry forest. See Figure 2.

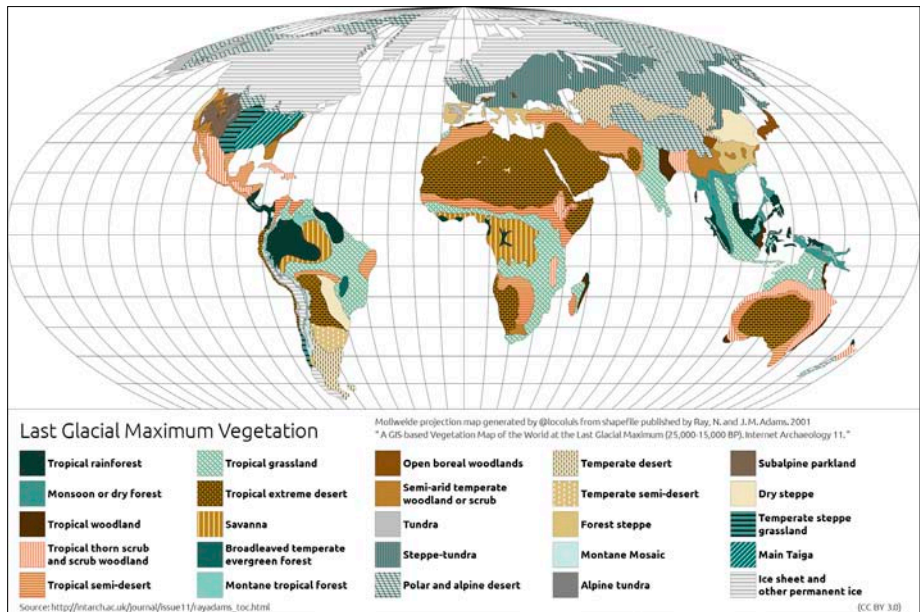


Figure 2. A GIS-based Vegetation Map of the World at the Last Glacial Maximum, 25,000-15,000 years ago. (*Internet Archaeology 11*. By Locoluis – Map generated from shapefile published by Ray, N. and J. M. Adams, 2001, Source: http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue11/rayadams_toc.html, CC BY 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=42569666>)

Tropical rainforests have the highest diversity of species and thus it is not surprising that the Neotropics has the most species. Apart from the rainforests another reason is that there are many ecosystem niches in the Neotropics. For example, Peru has tropical lowland and highland, coastal, and desert. The more different niches there are the more species to be had. It helps too that the Neotropics has a larger landmass than the Oriental. This goes also for birds with the Neotropics having the highest bird diversity of all the regions. The same applies for many other creatures.

Butterfly Families

All butterflies belong to one superfamily, Papilionoidea, and are divided into seven different families: Papilionidae, Hedyliidae, Hesperidae, Pieridae, Riodinidae, Lycaenidae, and Nymphalidae. All

families are available in Peninsular Malaysia except Hedyliidae (moth-butterflies), which is only found in Central and South America.

According to C&P5, the 1,051 butterfly species of the Malay Peninsula (here, Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore) are distributed in the six families as follows: Papilionidae (45 species), Pieridae (47), Nymphalidae (281), Riodinidae (16), Lycaenidae (402), and Hesperidae (260). As for Peninsular Malaysia, we have 1,048 species (with three species of the 1,051 species found only in Singapore).

Our national butterfly is the Rajah Brooke's Birdwing (*Trogonoptera brookiana*, Sayapburung Rajah Brooke), from the family Papilionidae. This butterfly is displayed on the Malaysian identity card (IC) at the bottom left corner of the bearer's profile picture.



Male (left) and female (right) of Rajah Brooke's Birdwing (*Trogonoptera brookiana*, Sayapburung Rajah Brooke) showing sexual dimorphism of the male and female which commonly occurs in lepidopteran.

One unique larvae characteristic that only occurs in the Papilionidae family is the presence of the osmeterium, an extensible fork on the head that functions to deter predators and parasitoids by producing a smelly secretion when threatened.

For more details on the families and subfamilies and photographs of some of the species within them, see Chapter 3.

Conservation

Why do we bother with butterflies? For one thing they are around us, in our environment, in our garden, parks, meadows, and forests. It helps too that many of them are brightly coloured and beautiful. They make for a wonderful world. This makes us want to know them, study them, buy binoculars to watch them, and with cameras, photograph them, enabling their study at leisure. And in the age of social media, share their beautiful photos. It is no surprise that the other hobby apart from butterfly watching – or butterflying – for much the same reason is bird watching or birding.

Another possibly more compelling reason why we care — or should care — about butterflies is their importance to the ecosystem, and hence for our survival too. They are pollinators and thus enable production of fruits whose seeds are the next flora generation. That is, they provide the continuity between the generation of plants. Three-fourths of all flowering plants on the planet are pollinated by insects, as well as crops that produce more than one-third of the world's food supply. Other than that, butterflies recycle nutrients by feeding on rotting fruits, carrion, and faeces. Without them the world would be a smelly, and worse, a diseased one. Moths too provide the same ecosystem services as butterflies, except they do so mainly at night. Apart from offering these services, butterflies and moths form part of the food web, that is, they are food to their predators.



Yellow-barred Pan (*Xanthotaenia busiris busiris*, Dewi Jalur-kuning), a nutrient recycler, feeding on a fallen fruit.

Unfortunately, butterflies and moths as well as other insects are declining in species numbers and biomass. They are dying towards extinction. Over 40% of insect species are threatened with extinction, where Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera and Coleoptera (dung beetles) are the most affected taxa.

Habitat loss through conversion into intensive agriculture areas is the main driver of this decline. Agro-chemical pollutants, invasive species and climate change are additional causes. A 2018 study found that over the past 30 years, forest temperatures in Puerto Rico have risen 2.0°C, and indicates that climate warming is the driving force behind the collapse of the forest's food web. The impact of climate change on tropical ecosystems may be much greater than currently anticipated.

As the saying goes, no insects equals no food equals no humans. If humans go extinct tomorrow nothing much would happen to the planet. In fact, it would rejuvenate, with forests and other habitats reviving. Insect extinction, on the other hand, could be cataclysmic.

For instance, there were areas in China, India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bhutan where there were insufficient insect pollinators left. This resulted in pollination failures in their apple-growing areas. In Maoxian county in China, this lack of insect pollinators was due to habitat loss and four decades of pesticide use. To have this pollination then for their apple orchards, the farmers had to manually use brushes to pick the male pollen and brush this against the female flower parts. All this was costly and unnecessary given this was a service that used to be provided for free by butterflies, moths, and other pollinators.

One of the most iconic butterflies is the Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) of the US, Canada, and Mexico. In early Autumn, populations from Northeast US and Southeast Canada migrate to the mountains of central Mexico, distances that can reach 4,500 km and over. There they hibernate till mid-March when they then make the return journey. The world may not witness this phenomenon



Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)
(By Rbreidbrown - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=79922049>)

in the future. The Monarch is in such sharp decline that the US Fish and Wildlife Service says that putting it on the list of endangered species is warranted. Among the factors causing its decline are habitat destruction and fragmentation, and the destruction of its larval host plant, milkweeds, again, from pesticides. Climate change too is creating weather patterns that pose threats to the Monarch.

According to the Melaka Butterfly and Reptile Sanctuary (MBRS), in Peninsular Malaysia, the Tree Nymph (*Idea lynceus*, Bidadari Pohon) is regarded as endangered. MBRS calls it the Giant Tree Nymph. Of 200 eggs laid only 2 to 4% survive. Commercial breeding increased the survival rate to 90% but during the Covid-19 pandemic, MBRS was unable to breed the Tree Nymph due to a lack of funding. As such, it says, this butterfly species could be facing extinction. MBRS claims that it is the only conservatory in the world doing breeding for the Tree Nymph.

What You Can Do to Conserve Butterflies

To prevent further decline of butterflies, moths, bees, birds and other pollinators and recyclers, we need to tackle the reasons for their decline. The main causes that we keep coming across are habitat destruction and pesticide use. Thus, stopping the use of pesticides is imperative. As is conserving and reviving habitats such as forests, meadows, and wetlands. The added benefit of conserving these habitats for the Lepidopterans is that we also conserve them for other creatures natural to these habitats – mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and others.

Giant Tree Nymph Butterfly

(*Idea lynceus*)

1. Egg

After mating, female lays the eggs on the host plant. In about 5 days, a larva hatched from the egg.



Mating
(hand pairing)

2. Caterpillar

Once hatched, the caterpillar consumes its egg shell as its first meal. The caterpillar is full grown in 15 days.



3. Chrysalis

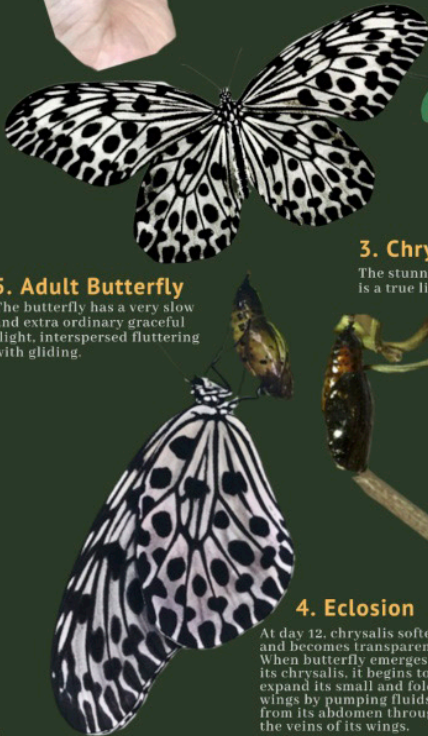
The stunning golden chrysalis is a true living jewel.



The chrysalis starts out very pale yellow before turning gold.

5. Adult Butterfly

The butterfly has a very slow and extra ordinary graceful flight, interspersed fluttering with gliding.



4. Eclosion

At day 12, chrysalis softened and becomes transparent. When butterfly emerges from its chrysalis, it begins to expand its small and folded wings by pumping fluids from its abdomen through the veins of its wings.



www.butterflyreptile.com



Lesser Gull (*Cepora nadina andersoni*, Camar Kecil), on *Lantana camara* (Bunga Tahi Ayam), a non-native species that has spread far and wide, popular with some local butterflies.

There is another reason for the decline of nocturnal moths and other insects – light pollution. Night lights attract these insects to them and eventually kill them. Putting these in the forest as streetlights, for example, will kill insects in huge numbers. Hence, it is critical to avoid having roads and their streetlights in forests. One way to reduce insect light attraction is to use an LED with a warm colour temperature, or amber light, as this has the lowest insect capture. The incandescent bulb has the highest capture rate, followed by CFL, halogen, LED with a cool colour temperature, and the ‘bug’ light. But, even if amber light kills less insects but it still attracts 40% of insects attracted to white light. It just takes longer to kill the insects. And given that they are on every day for years on end in the end whether we are using white or amber light makes little difference.

Light pollution harms trees too by affecting a plant’s lifecycle apart from affecting their pollinators. Some plants only flower when the night is totally dark, for example, many cacti species.

Some acts such as conserving forests and avoiding streetlight pollution are beyond the capacity of most individuals. So, what can be done instead? If you have a garden, plant local, native plants with flowers that attract pollinators. Non-native plants may be invasive, crowding out native plants and thus disturbing the ecosystem balance.



Common Mormon (*Papilio polytes romulus*, Kekupu Mormon), female, on a forest flower.

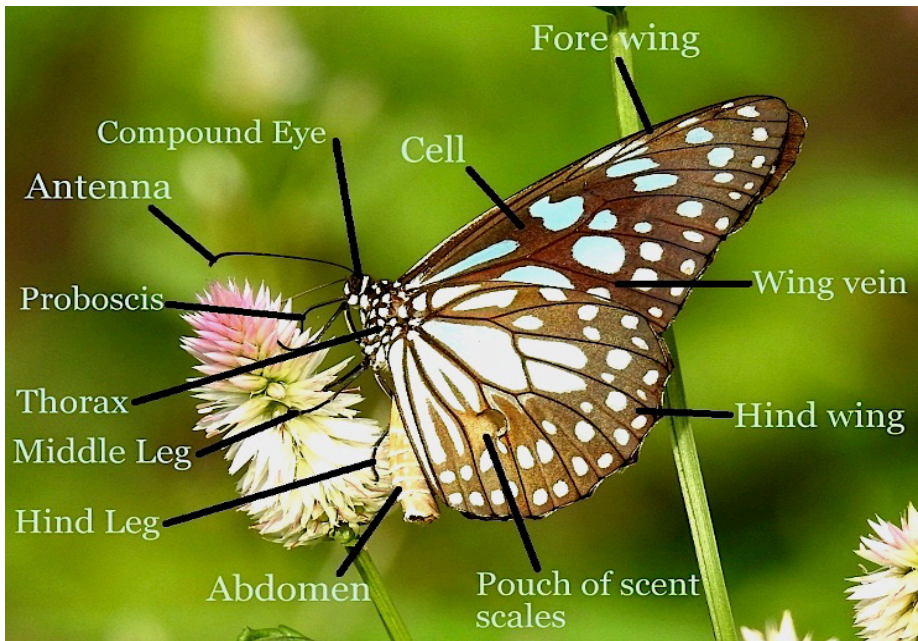
Remember that white, fragrant flowers bloom in the night thus attracting nocturnal moths and bats while colourful and odourless ones bloom during the day and attract butterflies, bees, and birds. Be aware that many ornamental plants with bright colourful flowers are beautiful but do not provide nectar. Plants need to be varied such that there are those that flower the whole year round, some that flower in certain months, and others in different months such that there is always nectar available for butterflies throughout the year. Consider too having host plants for the larvae, the caterpillars, not just food for the adult butterflies.

If you cannot devote the whole garden to pollinator-attracting plants then consider allowing a section for such a purpose. Think about allowing sections or borders of the garden to grow wild. This eventually grows 'weeds' that attract pollinators.

What plants to attract what butterflies depends on the location of your house. If it is urban, then only urban butterflies are available to visit the plants. Thus, the plants you introduce need to be those that urban butterflies would be attracted to. Similarly with other locations and habitats. There is little point, say, in planting the *Aganosma* species to attract the Tree Nymph when it is not available in urban habitats.

Morphology

Butterflies are insects. Thus, they have the basic anatomy of insects such as three body sections: head, thorax, and abdomen. They also have three pairs of legs, compound eyes, and antennae, as shown in the figure below, using the example of the Blue Tiger (*Tirumala limniace*, Rimau Biru). All butterflies have two pairs of wings.



Morphology of the Blue Tiger (*Tirumala limniace*, Rimau Biru). Male.
(By Dr. Raju Kasambe - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0 <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=76311864>)

Glossary

Androconia: Wing or body scales in males that are modified for the dispersal of a sexual scent (pheromone).

Aposematic colouration: Warning coloration, usually bright, designed to be seen rather than camouflaged indicating toxicity or unpleasantness if consumed.

Brand: Androconial scales gathered together into a compact size (instead of dispersed).

Crepuscular: Where activities such as feeding take place at dawn or/and dusk.

Falcate: Sickle-shaped, as in wings.

Family: A taxonomic rank of related butterflies forming a ranking above genus and below order and usually comprising several genera. A family is written with ending “-idae” in zoological nomenclature.

Genus: A taxonomic rank where its members share some common traits. The scientific name of a species is given by its *Genus species sub-species*, often written in the italics. Plural: genera.

Group: In the Malay names butterfly checklist, it is a category comprising related members by genus or genera or by traits or appearance. Examples: Riang group under the *Graphium* genus; Rimau group, the Tigers, under genera *Danaus*, *Tirumala*, and *Idea*.

Lepidoptera: The insect order comprising butterflies and moths.

Lunulate: Resembling a small crescent.

Ocelli: Eye-like coloured spots on the wings. Single: Ocellus.

Order: A taxonomic rank above family. Lepidoptera is the order for butterflies and moths.

Polymorphism: The existence of two or more clearly different morphs or forms in the population of a species.

Sexual dimorphism: Morphological differences (in form or appearance) between males and females of the same species aside from the differences in sexual organs. For example, the wing patterns in butterflies.

Species: The lowest taxonomic rank and the most basic unit or category of biological classification. An individual belonging to a group of organisms having common characteristics and usually are capable of mating with one another to produce fertile offspring.

Subfamily: A taxonomic rank below family and above genus. Spelling typically ends in “-inae” in zoological nomenclature.

Subgroup: In the Malay names checklist, a species name is given by <Group name><Subgroup name><Specific name>. For example, the Fivebar Swordtail, *Graphium antiphates alcibiades*, is Riang Ekorpedang Jalurlima with Ekorpedang being the subgroup.

Sundaland: The land that was exposed during the last ice age, 25,000 to 10,000 years ago, when sea levels were 120 meters lower. This includes Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Java, and Bali, and the lands between them.

Taxon: An individual unit in a taxonomic category such as a species, a genus, or other identifiable units. Plural: taxa.

Taxonomic: Relating to a system for naming and organizing things, here butterflies, into units that have similar qualities.

Tribe: A category of taxonomic classification ranking below subfamily. Spelling ends with “-ini” in zoological nomenclature.

Chapter Two

Butterfly Checklist of Peninsular Malaysia

Introduction

This Checklist consists of three lists: scientific names, English names, and Malay names (Bahasa Melayu, BM). The scientific names are that of Corbet and Pendlebury (2020), 5th edition, or C&P5 for short. English names are added, either from C&P5, which only gives limited names, or from Ek-Amnuay (2012), Kirton (2020), Khew (2015), the ButterflyCircle blog, and from other internet sources. Malay names are our adaptation from the English.

We also note other names, either English or scientific, used by different authors. Where an entry is different from Corbet and Pendlebury (1992), 4th edition, or C&P4, this is noted in the entry. This is in the fifth item in the checklist. The fourth item is the distribution of the species in Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore, including habitat type.

C&P5 in Appendix F lists 1,051 species for Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore, with 1,048 species for Peninsular Malaysia. C&P5 also lists 153 subspecies. There is a further 12 species described as “Species of questionable records” (Appendix C) which are not included in the 1,051 species count. These are marked with the symbol * in the Checklist.

How the Malay Names Checklist was created

1) The use of the Group Concept

There are many species of butterflies, some related to others, and some are not. Those of the same genus we say are genetically closely related to each other compared to their sister genera.

The English names of butterflies sometimes reflect this relatedness as shown by family names such as Gull (genus *Cephora*) and Albatross (genera *Appias* and *Saletara*). This, however, is not always the case. For example, the Painted lady and the Indian Red Admiral. Only when we realise that both are of the genus *Vanessa* do we see that they are related. Another example, the Malayan, *Megisba malaya sikkima*. When we look at the checklist, we realise that the Malayan is listed in between the Hedge Blues group (genera *Lycaenopsis*, *Neopithecops*, *Oreolyce*, etc). Thus, we take it that it too must belong to the Hedge Blue group. In the Malay names checklist, we have constructed the ‘group’ name to reflect this relatedness.

There are two kinds of relatedness:

- i. Group related by genus/genera
- ii. Group related by appearance (but still within the same sub-family i.e., genetically related even if somewhat distantly)

To see the significance of the proposed Malay group names it may be necessary to refer to the checklist below.

Note: In general, a species name is given by: <Group name> <Sub-group name> <Specific name>.

For example,

Graphium macareus perakensis—Lesser Zebra. Riang Zebra Kecil

Group: Riang, Sub-group: Zebra, Specific name: Kecil.

Malay names, as in English names, are only to the species level, not the subspecies level as possible in the scientific names. See more examples below.

i. Group related by genus/genera

a) Grouping within the same genus

- *Graphium*: Riang group

Graphium doson evemonides—Common Jay. Riang

Graphium sarpedon luctatius—Common Bluebottle. Riang Segitiga

Graphium empedovana – Malayan Yellowbottle. Riang Malaya

Graphium antiphates alcibiades—Fivebar Swordtail. Riang Ekorpedang Jalurlima

b) Grouping between sister genera

-*Danaus*, *Tirumala*, *Ideopsis*: Rimau group

Danaus chrysippus chrysippus—Plain Tiger. Rimau Dataran

Tirumala limniace exotica – Blue Tiger. Rimau Biru

Ideopsis vulgaris macrina—Blue Glassy Tiger. Rimau Kaca Biru

Ideopsis gaura perakana— Smaller Wood Nymph. Rimau Bidadari Kecil

-*Lycaenopsis*, *Neopithecops*, *Megisba*, *Oreolyce*, *Cebrella*, *Plautella*, *Callenya*, *Acytolepis*, *Udara*, *Celastrina*, *Celatoxia*, *Monodontides*: Biru-pepagar group

Lycaenopsis haraldus haraldus – Felder’s Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Felder *Neopithecops zalmora zalmora*—Quaker. Biru-pepagar Pendamai (Kirton 2020: Inornate Blue). It is positioned between *Lycaenopsis* and *Cerebella* who are Hedge Blues/Biru-pepagar. Thus, the Quaker too is a Biru-pepagar.

Megisba malaya sikkima—Malayan. Biru-pepagar Malaya (Kirton 2020: Malayan Pied Blue. The Malayan is a Biru-pepagar - same reasoning as the Quaker.)

Udara albocaerulea scharffi—Albocerulean. Biru-pepagar Gunung (The Albocerulean is a Biru-pepagar - same reasoning as the Quaker. Gunung or montane, because of its habitat, M(4).)

ii. Group related by appearance (but within the same sub-family)

-*Neomyrina*, *Cherita*, *Ticherra*, *Ritra*, *Purlisa*, *Suana*, *Charana*: Agung group

Neomyrina nivea hiemalis – White Imperial. Agung Putih

Cheritra freja frigga—Common Imperial. Agung

Ticherra acte liviana – Blue Imperial. Agung Biru

Ritra aurea volumnia – Orange Imperial. Agung Oren

Purlisa gigantea gigantea – Giant Imperial. Agung Gergasi

Suasa lisides suessa – Red Imperial. Agung Merah

Charana mandarina splendida –Mandarin Blue. Agung Biru Mandarin

Neomyrina and *Cheritra* are separated by more than 20 non-Imperial entries in the checklist unlike “i.b) grouping between sister genera” where the genera are sequential.

2) General guidelines for the Malay names checklist

i. Adapting English names to Malay

There are two ways to adapt English names to Malay: a direct translation or a creative adaptation. A direct translation is straightforward. A creative adaptation depends on the unique pattern or shape of the species, habitat, and may include Malay names already in use for the species. For example, the Common Bluebottle (*Graphium sarpedon luctatius*) is adapted creatively as Riang Segitiga, where “segitiga” is “triangle” because of the underwing or ventral pattern of this butterfly at rest.

The Nymph butterflies, such as Smaller Wood Nymph (*Ideopsis gaura perakana*, Rimau Bidadari Kecil), and Common Tree Nymph (*Idea stollii logani*, Bidadari Pohon Lazim), have a Malay name, Kertas or Surat (paper or letter respectively) because of their graceful flight. But the Malay names are applied to all the nymph species. Thus, adaptations from the English names are also used with Bidadari for Nymph, again for the graceful flight.

In using the creative adaptation, we should remember that many of the English names are quite arbitrary, names such as Sailor (or Sailer), Sergeant, Archduke, Helen, Gorgon, etc. They are not related to any feature of the butterflies. Thus, we can creatively adapt the names.

There are those that are somewhat related to some features, for example, the skippers (darts, swifts, etc) are named because they are fast in flight, thus the adapted names can reflect this feature too.

ii. Context of English names needed

To adapt or translate an English name to Malay, the context of the former must be known. Often the context is obvious or is a non-issue but at times it is necessary. For example, the Helens, such as Red Helen (*Papilio helenus helenus*) or Blue Helen (*Papilio prexaspes prexaspes*). Who is Helen? Doing some background search, it is Helen of Troy of the Greek myths. She was a beautiful woman desired by men. We adapt the name to “Perawan,” a beautiful woman. There is no need for a specific Malay name. Thus, Red Helen is Kekupu Perawan Merah, and Blue Helen is Kekupu Perawan Biru (Kekupu being the group name for *Papilio*).

Another example is the Clipper (*Parthenos sylvia lilacinus*). This name could refer to the nail clipper. Knowing that many of the early butterfly enthusiasts in the peninsula were military people, including the navy, Clipper here refers to a type of boat or ship. Thus, it is adapted to Layar (sail) rather than Pengetip Kuku (nail clipper).

3. Non-use of Common in English names

In general, we do not use the ‘Common’ in English names, such as in the above Common Bluebottle (*Graphium sarpedon luctatius*, Riang Segitiga), since they may have been common in the original place of discovery (or technically, Type Location, TL) or now, is no longer common. There are cases where we still need to use this term. For example, in the above Common Tree Nymph (*Idea stollii logani*, Bidadari Pohon Lazim), Lazim is used for Common, to distinguish it from the Tree Nymph (*Idea lynceus lynceus*, Bidadari Pohon).

Note: **Kedawi** is the geographical area Kedah-Langkawi-Perlis, a term used by C&P5 that we too use here, to describe the tropical monsoon — as opposed to the equatorial — area that has some unique butterflies.

Keys for distribution of the butterflies as given in C&P5 (4th item in the checklist):

A, P, T: Aur, Pemanggil, Tioman Islands on the east coast.

K: Kedah-Perlis, north of Sungai Kedah (tropical monsoon area as opposed to equatorial, with some unique species/subspecies)

L : Langkawi

M: Peninsular Malaysia proper minus K, L, and other islands

1: coastal mangrove association

2: secondary plant growth below 760m

3: primary forest below 760m

4: all areas above 760m

PM: Peninsular Malaysia

S: Singapore

C&P5 takes 760m as the divide between lowland and montane regions. Other authors like Kirton (2020) take it as 800m, and still others, 900m.

The Checklist

The Checklist is arranged according to Families and Subfamilies following C&P5. For more on the families and subfamilies see the descriptions in Chapter 3.

Family: Papilionidae

Family: Papilionidae SubFamily: Papilioninae

- Trogonoptera brookiana albescens*—Rajah Brooke's Birdwing. Sayapburung Rajah Brooke M(3,4, central range) *Trogonoptera, Troides*: Sayapburung Group
- Trogonoptera brookiana mollumar* – Rajah Brooke's Birdwing. Sayapburung Rajah Brooke Johore,NE Pahang, Terenganu
- Troides helena cerberus*—Common Birdwing. Sayapburung L,K,M (2,3,4),S
- Troides aeacus malaitianus* – Golden Birdwing. Sayapburung Emas L,M(2,3) In C&P4, listed in error as *T. a. thomsonii*
- Troides amphrysus ruficollis*—Malayan Birdwing. Sayapburung Malaya L,K,M(2,3,4),T,P,S Or Malay Birdwing
- Troides cuneifera paeninsulae* – Mountain Birdwing. Sayapburung Gunung M(3,4) In C&P4, listed in error as *T. cuneifer*.
- Atrophaneura sycorax egertoni* – Whitehead Batwing. Sayapkelawar Kepala Putih M(3,4) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Parides*)
- Atrophaneura varuna varuna* – Common Batwing. Sayapkelawar L,M(2,3,4) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Parides*)
- Atrophaneura nox erebus* – Malayan Batwing. Sayapkelawar Malaya M(2,3) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Parides*)
- Losaria neptunus neptunus*—Yellow Bodied Clubtail. Ekorbelantan Badan Kuning L,K,M(3) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pachliopta*)
- Losaria doubledayi doubledayi*—Common Clubtail. Ekorbelantan L,K,M(3) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pachliopta*)
- Pachliopta aristolochiae asteris*—Common Rose. Mawar L,K,M(2,3,4),T,A,S
- Papilio agestor shirozui* – Tawny Mime. Kekupu Penyamar Oren M(4) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Chilasa*) *Papilio*: Kekupu group
- Papilio slateri perses* – Blue Striped Mime. Kekupu Penyamar Belang (In C&P4, listed under genus *Chilasa*)
- Papilio clytia clytia*—Common Mime. Kekupu Penyamar L,K,M(2,3),S (In C&P4, listed under genus *Chilasa*)
- Papilio paradoxa aenigma*—Great Blue Mime. Kekupu Penyamar Besar M(2,3,4) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Chilasa*)
- Papilio demoleus malayanus*—Lime Butterfly. Kekupu Limau L,K,M(1,2,3),S
- Papilio demolion demolion*—Banded Swallowtail. Kekupu Ekorlayang Jalur L,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Papilio castor selangoranus* – Burmese Raven. Kekupu Cecawi Burma L,K,M(3,4) (In C&P4 listed as *P. mahadeva*)

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- Papilio nephelus annulus* – Black and White Helen. Kekupu Perawan Hitamputih L,K,M(3)
- Papilio nephelus sunatus*—Black and White Helen. Kekupu Perawan Hitamputih M(3)
- Papilio helenus helenus*—Red Helen. Kekupu Perawan Merah L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Papilio iswaroides curtisi* – Kekupu Perawan Fruhstorfer M(4)
- Papilio iswara iswara*—Great Helen. Kekupu Perawan Besar L,M(3,4),S
- Papilio polytes romulus*—Common Mormon. Kekupu Mormon L,K,M(2,3),T,A,S
- Papilio memnon agenor*—Great Mormon. Kekupu Mormon Besar L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Papilio prexaspes prexaspes*—Blue Helen. Kekupu Perawan Biru K,M(3),S
- **Papilio paris paris*—Paris Peacock. Kekupu Merak Paris (Species of questionable records)
- Papilio palinurus palinurus*—Banded Peacock. Kekupu Merak Jalur L,K,M(3)
- Meandrusa payeni ciminius* – Yellow Gorgon. Sabit. M(3,4) (or Outlet Sword or Sickle)
- Graphium sarpedon luctatius*—Common Bluebottle. Riang Segitiga L,K,M(2,3,4),T,A,S
Graphium: Riang Group
- Graphium empedovana* – Malayan Yellowbottle. Riang Malaya L,M(3),T,S
- Graphium doson evemonides*—Common Jay. Riang L,K,M(3),S
- Graphium doson kajanga* – Common Jay. Riang T,A,Perhentian Islands
- Graphium evemon eventus*—Lesser Jay. Riang Kecil. L,K,M(3),S (or Blue Jay by some.
Lesser Jay: *ButterflyCircle*, Ek-Amnuay)
- Graphium eurypylus mecisteus*—Great Jay. Riang Besar L,K,M(2,3),S
- Graphium bathycles bathycloides*—Striped Jay. Riang Belang K,M(2,3),S
- Graphium chironides malayanum*—Veined Jay. Riang Urat M(3,4)
- Graphium agamemnon agamemnon*—Tailed Jay. Riang Ekor L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Graphium arycles arycles*—Spotted Jay. Riang Tompok L,K,M(3)
- Graphium agetes iponus* – Fourbar Swordtail. Riang Ekorpedang Jalurempat M(3,4) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pathysa*)
- Graphium aristeus hermocrates*—Stripe Swordtail. Riang Ekorpedang Belang L,K,Perak
(Or Chain Swordtail: Wikipedia. Stripe: Ek-Amnuay)
- Graphium antiphates alcibiades*—Fivebar Swordtail. Riang Ekorpedang Jalurlima L,K,M(3),S
(In C&P4, listed as *Pathysa a. itamputi*)
- Graphium antiphates pulauensis* – Fivebar Swordtail. Riang Ekorpedang Jalurlima T,A. (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pathysa*)
- Graphium macareus perakensis*—Lesser Zebra. Riang Zebra Kecil L,K,Perak,M(3) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pathysa*)
- Graphium macareus macaristus* – Lesser Zebra. Riang Zebra Kecil T (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pathysa*)

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- Graphium megarus megapenthes* – Spotted Zebra. Riang Zebra Tompok L,K,Perak,M(3) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pathysa*)
- Graphium megarus tiomanensis*– Spotted Zebra. Riang Zebra Tompok T (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pathysa*)
- Graphium ramaceus pendleburyi*—Pendlebury’s Zebra. Riang Zebra Pendlebury L,M(3,4) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pathysa*)
- Graphium ramaceus sachiyoae* – Pendlebury’s Zebra. Riang Zebra Pendlebury L (New, not in C&P4)
- Graphium ramaceus yukae*—Pendlebury’s Zebra. Riang Zebra Pendlebury. T (New, not in C&P4)
- Graphium delessertii delessertii*—Malayan Zebra. Riang Zebra Malaya L,K,M(3,4) (In C&P4, listed under genus *Pathysa*)
- Lamproptera curius curius*—White Dragontail. Ekornaga Putih L,K,M(3,4)
- Lamproptera meges virescens*—Green Dragontail. Ekornaga Hijau L,K,M(3,4)

Family: Pieridae

Family: Pieridae SubFamily: Pierinae

- Delias singapura singapura* – Lion Jezebel. Penggoda Singa M(3,4),S
- Delias georgina keda* – Penggoda Georgina Gunung Jerai(4)
- Delias georgina tahanica* – Penggoda Georgina Gunung Tahan(4)
- Delias georgina zenobia* – Penggoda Georgina M(4)
- Delias georgina orphne* – Penggoda Georgina Gunung Ledang(4)
- Delias belladonna malayana* – Hill Jezebel. Penggoda Bukit M(4)
- Delias pasithoe parthenope*—Red-base Jezebel. Penggoda Dasar-merah K,M(1,2,3,4),S
- Delias acalis perakana* – Red-breast Jezebel. Penggoda Dada-merah M(4)
- Delias ninus ninus* — Malayan Jezebel. Penggoda Malaya L,M(4)
- Delias descombesi eranthos* – Red-spot Jezebel. Penggoda Tompok-merah M(3,4)
- Delias agostina johnsoni* – Yellow Jezebel. Penggoda Kuning Genting Highlands
- Delias baracasa dives* – Common Yellow Jezebel. Penggoda Kuning Lazim M(4)
- Delias hyparete metarete*—Painted Jezebel. Penggoda Bersolek K,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Prioneris thestylis malaccana* – Spotted Sawtooth. Gergaji Tompok M(3,4)
- Prioneris philonome themana*—Redspot Sawtooth. Gergaji Tompok-merah M(3,4),S
- Cepora nerissa dapha*—Common Gull. Camar L,K
- Cepora nadina andersoni*—Lesser Gull. Camar Kecil M(3,4)
- Cepora iudith malaya*—Orange Gull. Camar Oren L,K,M(3)
- Cepora iudith talboti* – Orange Gull. Camar Oren T

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- Cepora iudith siamensis* – Orange Gull. Camar Oren A
- Pieris canidia canidia*—Cabbage White. Putih Kobis. S (ButterflyCircle: spotted in Johor)
- **Pieris melete montana* – Green-veined White. Putih Urat-hijau (Species of questionable records. *P. napi montana* in C&P4)
- Appias lyncida vasava*—Chocolate Albatross. Albatros Coklat L,K,M(2,3,4),S *Appias*, *Saletera*: Albatros Group
- Appias olferna olferna* — Striped Albatross. Albatros Belang M(2,3,4),A,S (A name change from *A. libythea olferna* in C&P4)
- Appias nero nero*—Orange Albatross. Albatros Oren L,K,M(3,4). (*Appias nero figulina* in C&P4; *nero=figulina*, C&P5.)
- Appias albina albina* – Common Albatross. Albatros L,K,M(3,4)
- Appias paulina distanti*—Lesser Albatross. Albatros Kecil L,K,M(3,4),S (Or Common Albatross: Wikipedia. Lesser: Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle)
- Appias paulina adamsoni* – Lesser Albatross. Albatros Kecil. L (not in C&P4)
- Appias paulina grisea* – Lesser Albatross. Albatros Kecil T,A
- Appias indra plana* — Plain Puffin. Albatros Rembah Dataran L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Appias pandione lagela*—Banded Puffin. Albatros Rembah Jalur M(3,4)
- Appias cardena perakana* – Yellow Puffin. Albatros Rembah Kuning M(3,4),A (or Malay Puffin: Hoskins; Yellow: Ek-Amnuay)
- Appias lalassis indroides* – Burmese Puffin. Albatros Rembah Burma M(3,4)
- Saletara panda distanti*—Malaysian Albatross. Albatros Malaysia K,M(3,4),T,A,S (*S. liberia distanti* in C&P4)
- Udaiana cynis cynis*—Forest White. Putih Rimba M(3) (Previously, *Phrissura aegis cynis*, C&P4)
- Udaiana cynis pryeri* – Forest White. Putih Rimba T,A (Previously, *Phrissura aegis pryeri*, C&P4)
- Ixias pyrene verna*—Yellow Orange Tip. Ujung-oren Kuning L,K,Gunung Jerai *Ixias*, *Hebomoia*: Ujung-oren Group
- Ixias pyrene birdi* – Yellow Orange Tip. Ujung-oren Kuning M(3)
- Ixias alticola* – Cream Orange Tip. Ujung-oren Krim M(4) (Previously, *I. pyrene alticola*, C&P4. Endemic species, C&P5. Cream OT by Kirton)
- Hebomoia glaucippe aturia*—Great Orange Tip. Ujung-oren Besar L,K,M(3,4),S
- Hebomoia glaucippe anomala* – Great Orange Tip. Ujung-oren Besar T,A
- Hebomoia glaucippe theia* – Great Orange Tip. Ujung-oren Besar Pemanggil Is.
- Pareronia anais*—Common Wanderer. Kelana Lazim L,K,Terengau
- Pareronia valeria lutescens*—Wanderer. Kelana L,K,M(2,3,4),T,A,S
- Leptosia nina nina* – Psyche. Jiwa L,K,Penang
- Leptosia nina malayana*—Psyche. Jiwa M(2,3),A,S

Family: Pieridae SubFamily: Coliadinae

- Dercas gobrias herodorus* – Angled Sulphur. Belerang Sudut K,M(3,4),T (*D. verhuelli herodorus* in C&P4. Squarish Yellow: Hoskins. Angled Sulphur: Ek-Amnuay, or Tailed Sulphur, NL Liew)
- Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe*—Mottled Emigrant. Emigran Belak L,K,M(2,3),T,S
- Catopsilia pomona pomona*—Lemon Emigrant. Emigran Lemon L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Catopsilia scylla cornelia*—Orange Emigrant. Emigran Oren L,K,M(2),T,S
- Eurema brigitta senna*—Small Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Kecil. Penang,S (ButterflyCircle: No Brand Grass Yellow. Small Grass: Ek-Amnuay) *Eurema*: Kuning-rumput Group
- Eurema hecabe contubernalis*—Common Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput L,K,M(1,2,3,4),T,A,S
- Eurema simulatrix littorea* – Hill Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Bukit L
- Eurema simulatrix tecmessa* – Hill Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Bukit K,M(2,3,4),S (or Changeable GY: Wikipedia. Hill GY: Ek-Amnuay)
- Eurema simulatrix tiomanica* – Hill Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Bukit T,A
- Eurema blanda blanda* —Three-spot Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Tompok-tiga L,K,M(2,3,4),T,A,S (*E. blanda snelleni* in C&P4. *snellini=blanda*: C&P5)
- Eurema andersonii andersonii* – One-spot Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Tompok-satu L,K,M(3,4),S (or Anderson’s Grass Yellow: Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle. One-spot GY: Wikipedia)
- Eurema lacteola lacteola* – Scarce Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Jarang M(3,4)
- Eurema ada iona* – Talbot’s Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Talbot K,M(3,4)
- Eurema sari sodalis*—Chocolate Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Coklat K,M(3,4),A,P,S
- Eurema nicevillei nicevillei* — Banded Grass Yellow. Kuning-rumput Jalur L,K,M(3),T (or Malayan Grass Yellow: Wikipedia. Banded GY: NL Liew. *E. tilaha nicevillei* in C&P4. *tilaha=nicevillei* in Y.Inayoshi, and Savela)
- Gandaca harina distanti*—Tree Yellow. Kuning-pohon L,K,M(3,3,4),S *Gandaca*: Kuning-pohon Group
- Gandaca harina aora* – Tree Yellow. Kuning-pohon T,A

Family: Nymphalidae

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Danainae

- Danaus chrysippus chrysippus*—Plain Tiger. Rimau Dataran L,K,M(2),T,S *Danaus*, *Tirumala*, *Parantica*, *Ideopsis*: Rimau Group
- Danaus genutia genutia*—Common Tiger. Rimau L,M(2),S
- Danaus melanippus hegesippus*—White Tiger. Rimau Putih L,K,M(2,3,4),T,A,S (or Black-veined Tiger. White: Ek-Amnuay, Kirton; Black-veined: ButterflyCircle)
- Danaus affinis malayanus*—Swamp Tiger. Rimau Paya L,M(1),S (or Malay Tiger. Swamp: Kirton; Malay: Ek-Amnuay)

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- Tirumala septentrionis septentrionis*—Dark Blue Tiger. Rimau Biru Gelap L,K,M(3,4),S
- Tirumala gautama gautama* – Scarce Blue Tiger. Rimau Biru Jarang L
- Tirumala limniace exotica* – Blue Tiger. Rimau Biru East coast,S
- Parantica aspasia aspasia*—Yellow Glassy Tiger. Rimau Kaca Kuning L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Parantica agleoides agleoides*—Dark Glassy Tiger. Rimau Kaca Gelap M(2,3,4),S
- Parantica aglea melanoides* – Glassy Tiger. Rimau Kaca L,K,M(3,4)
- Parantica luzonensis aurensis* — Yellow Tiger. Rimau Kuning T,A,P
- Parantica melaneus sinopion*—Chocolate Tiger. Rimau Coklat M(3,4)
- Parantica sita ethologa*—Chestnut Tiger. Rimau Berangan K,M(4)
- Ideopsis vulgaris macrina*—Blue Glassy Tiger. Rimau Kaca Biru L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Ideopsis similis persimilis* – Ceylon Blue Glassy Tiger. Rimau Kaca Biru Ceylon L,K, Terengganu, Perak, Selangor (or Blue Glassy Tiger: Ek-Amnuay. Ceylon: Kirton)
- Ideopsis juventa sitah*—Grey Glassy Tiger. Rimau Kaca Kelabu East coast, Perhentian Is., T,A,S
- Ideopsis gaura perakana*— Smaller Wood Nymph. Rimau Bidadari Kecil/Kertas/Surat L,M(3,4)
- Ideopsis gaura kajangensis* – Smaller Wood Nymph. Rimau Bidadari Kecil/ Kertas/Surat T
- Idea lynceus lynceus* – Tree Nymph. Bidadari Pohon/Kertas/Surat L,K,M(3,4)
- Idea stollii logani*—Common Tree Nymph. Bidadari Pohon Lazim/Kertas/Surat M(3,4),S
- Idea hypermnestra linteata* – Malayan Tree Nymph. Bidadari Pohon Malaya/Kertas/Surat L,M(3,4)
- Idea leuconoe chersonesia*—Mangrove Tree Nymph. Bidadari Pohon Bakau M(1),T,S (or Large Tree Nymph: Kirton)
- Euploea modesta modesta* – Plain Blue Crow. Gagak Biru Dataran L,K,M(3)
- Euploea modesta tiomana* – Plain Blue Crow. Gagak Biru Dataran East coast,Pulau Tenggol,T,A,P
- Euploea crameri bremeri*—Spotted Black Crow. Gagak Hitam Tompok L,K,M(2,3),S
- Euploea crameri crameri* – Spotted Black Crow. Gagak Hitam Tompok T,A
- Euploea camaralzeman paraclaudina* – Malayan Crow. Gagak Malaya L,K (By ButterflyCircle; Blue King Crow by Ek-Amnuay. Distribution only in L,K, not listed in Thailand by Ek-Amnuay or Y.Inayoshi)
- Euploea camaralzeman malayica*—Malayan Crow. Gagak Malaya M(3,4),S (Malayan by ButterflyCircle; Blue King Crow by Ek-Amnuay)
- Euploea core graminifera*—Common Indian Crow. Gagak India L. -form *wheeleri* K
- Euploea algea menetriesii* – Long Branded Blue Crow. Gagak Biru Tanda Panjang L,K,M(1,3,4),T

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- Euploea doubledayi evalida* – Greater Striped Black Crow. Gagak Hitam Belang Besar L,K,M(4)
- Euploea eyndhovii gardineri*— Lesser Striped Black Crow. Gagak Hitam Belang Kecil L,K,M(2,3,4),S (ButterflyCircle changes name to Lesser SBC but later revert to SBC.)
- Euploea sylvester harrisii* – Double-branded Blue Crow. Gagak Biru Tanda Berganda L,K,M(3,4)
- Euploea sylvester* near *tyrianthina* – Double-branded Blue Crow. Gagak Biru Tanda Berganda. T,A
- Euploea mulciber mulciber*—Striped Blue Crow. Gagak Biru Belang L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Euploea tulliolus ledereri*—Dwarf Crow. Gagak Katik L,K,M(3,4),S
- Euploea tulliolus* near *aristotelis* – Gagak Katik. T,A,P
- Euploea phaenareta castelnaui*—King Crow. Gagak Raja L,K,M(1,2,3),A,S
- Euploea midamus chloe* – Blue Spotted Crow. Gagak Tompok Biru L,M(3,4)
- Euploea midamus singapura*—Blue Spotted Crow. Gagak Tompok Biru T,A,S
- Euploea klugii erichsonii*—Brown King Crow. Gagak Raja Perang L,K,Penang
- Euploea eunice leucogonis*—Blue Branded King Crow. Gagak Raja Tanda Biru L,K,M(3,4),T
- Euploea radamanthus radamanthus*—Magpie Crow. Gagak Murai L,K,M(2,3,4),S

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Satyrinae

- Melanitis leda leda*—Common Evening Brown. Perang Petang L,K,M(2,3,4),A,S
- Melanitis phedima abdullae*—Dark Evening Brown. Perang Petang Gelap L,M(2,3,4)
- Melanitis zitenius auletes* – Great Evening Brown. Perang Petang Besar K,M(3,4)
- Elymnias panthera panthera*—Tawny Palmfly. Palma Perang L,M(3,4),Perhentian Is.,S
- Elymnias panthera tiomanica* – Tawny Palmfly. Palma Perang T,A
- Elymnias panthera redangensis* – Tawny Palmfly. Palma Perang Redang Is. (New, not in C&P4)
- Elymnias dara darina* – White-banded Palmfly. Palma Jalur-putih M(3,4)
- Elymnias patna hanitschi* – Blue-striped Palmfly. Palma Belang-biru M(4)
- Elymnias hypermnestra tinctoria* – Common Palmfly. Palma L,K
- Elymnias hypermnestra discrepans* – Common Palmfly. Palma South Kedah, Penang
- Elymnias hypermnestra beatrice*—Common Palmfly. Palma M(1,2,3),S (*E.h. agina*, C&P4. *agina*=*Beatrice*)
- Elymnias hypermnestra nimota* – Common Palmfly. Palma T,A
- Elymnias nesaea lioneli*—Tiger Palmfly. Palma Rimau L,M(3,4),A
- Elymnias saueri saueri* — Dried-leaf Palmfly. Palma Daun-kering L,K,M(3,4) (*E. casiphone saueri*, C&P4)

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- Elymnias casiphone erinyes* – Palma Moore. M(3) (in C&P4, *Elymnias kamara erinyes*)
- Elymnias kuenstleri kuenstleri* – Palma Kuenstler M(3,4)
- Elymnias harterti harteri* — Black Palmfly. Palma Hitam M(2,3,4)
- Elymnias esaca esaca* – Green Palmfly. Palma Hijau M(3,4)
- Elymnias penanga penanga*—Pointed Palmfly. Palma Tirus L,K,M(2,3,4)
- Elymnias malelas malelas* – Spotted Palmfly. Palma Tompok L,M(2,3) (= *E.m. ivena*. Not in C&P4; new species for PM)
- Neorina lowii neophyta*—Malayan Owl. Jampuk-malaya K,M(3,4) (RO has seen it in a fruit plantation, a well-wooded resort but near forest, and in forest edge)
- Ethope diademoides hislopi* — White Diadem. Mahkota Putih K,Upper Perak
- Xanthotaenia busiris busiris*—Yellow-barred Pan. Dewi Jalur-kuning K,M(3,4) (Yellow-barred Pan (Kirton) or Pan (Ek-Amnuay) or Yellow Barred Nymph)
- Lethe confusa enima*—Banded Tree Brown. Rimbawan Perang Jalur M(3,4) *Lethe*: Rimbawan Group
- Lethe europa malaya*—Bamboo Tree Brown. Rimbawan Perang Buluh K,M(2,3,4),S
- Lethe minerva minerva* – Banded Red Forester. Rimbawan Merah Jalur K,M(2,3)
- Lethe vindhya luaba* – Black Forester. Rimbawan Hitam M(4)
- Lethe sinorix vanda* – Tailed Red Forester. Rimbawan Merah Ekor M(4)
- Lethe mekara gopaka*—Common Red Forester. Rimbawan Merah K,M(2,3,4)
- Lethe chandica namura* – Angled Red Forester. Rimbawan Merah Sudut K,M(3,4)
- Lethe verma robinsoni*—Straight Tree Brown. Rimbawan Perang Lurus M(4) (Straight Tree Brown by Ek-Amnuay)
- Mycalesis perseus cepheus*—Dingy Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Suram L,K,M(2,3),S *Mycalesis*, *Mydosama*, *Calupa*, *Telinga*: Perang-belukar Group
- Mycalesis perseoides* – Burmese Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Burma L,K,M(2),S (*M. p. perseoides* in C&P4. C&P5 considers no sub-species)
- Mycalesis mineus macromalayana*—Dark Brand Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Tanda Gelap L,K,M(2,3),S
- Mycalesis distanti* –Wavy Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Beralun L,K,M(2,3) (*M. intermedia distanti* in C&P4.)
- Mycalesis horsfieldi hermana* – Horsfield’s Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Horsfield M(3),T,A
- Mycalesis visala phamis*—Long Brand Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Tanda Panjang K,M(3),S
- Mycalesis orseis nautilus*—Purple Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Ungu K,M(3,4),S
- Mycalesis anaxias senoi* – White-bar Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Jalur-putih M(4)
- Mycalesis anaxioides* — Large White-bar Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Jalur-putih Besar K,M(3,4)
- Mycalesis oroatis ustulata*—Red Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Merah K,M(3)

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- Mydosama anapita anapita* – Tawny Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Oren K,M(2,3) (*Mycalesis a. anapita* in C&P4)
- Mydosama patiana* — Eliot’s Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Eliot M(3) (*Mycalesis patiana* in C&P4)
- Mydosama fuscum fuscum*—Malayan Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Malaya M(3),S (*Mycalesis fusca fusca* in C&P4)
- Mydosama maianae maianae* — Bandless Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Tiada-jalur K,M(3,4) (*Mycalesis m. maianae* in C&P4)
- Mydosama dohertyi dohertyi* – Perang-belukar Doherty M(3) (*Mycalesis dohertyi dohertyi* in C&P4)
- Calupa mnasicles perna* — Cyclops Bush-brown. Perang-belukar Saiklop L,K,M(3,4) (*Mycalesis mnasicles perna* in C&P4)
- Telinga janardana sagittigera* — Common Bush-brown. Perang-belukar M(2,3,4),T (*Mycalesis janardana sagittigera* in C&P4 and Kirton. Also Mottled BB by Kirton, Lesser BB by Ek-Amnuay. Common BB by NL Liew.)
- Orsotriaena medus cinerea*—Dark Grass-Brown. Perang-rumput Gelap L,K,M(2,3),T,S (Nigger, old name; Dark BB: Kirton) *Orsotriaena*: Perang-rumput Group
- Erites argentina delia* — Eyed Cyclops. Saiklop Bermata L,K,M(3) *Erites*: Saiklop Group
- Erites medura russelli* — Curved Cyclops. Saiklop Lengkok M(3)
- Erites angularis angularis* — Angled Cyclops. Saiklop Sudut L,K,M(3)
- Erites elegans distincta* – Elegant Satyr. Saiklop Segak M(3) (The rarest butterfly in Malaysia according to Adrian Hoskins but C&P5, pg 266 says it’s *Horaga araotina*)
- Coelites epiminthia epiminthia* — Blue Catseye. Matakucing Biru L,K,M(3) (or Straight-Banded Catseye: Ek-Amnuay. Blue: Kirton)
- Coelites euptychioides humilis* — Purple-streaked Catseye. Matakucing Coret-ungu K,M(3) (Restricted Catseye: Ek-Amnuay. Purple-streaked: Kirton)
- Ragadia crisilda critolina* – White-striped Ringlet. Gelung Belang Putih K (Limited distribution, subspecies not found in Thailand)
- Ragadia critolaus* – Zebra Ringlet. Gelung Zebra M(3,4) (Not in C&P4)
- Ragadia makuta siponta* — Striped Ringlet. Gelung Belang. K,M(3,4) (or Brown-banded: Kirton)
- Ypthima huebneri*—Common Four-ring. Bulatan Empat L,K,M(2,3),S *Ypthima*: Bulatan Group
- **Ypthima philomela philomela* – Baby Five-ring. Bulatan Lima Bayi (Species of questionable records)
- Ypthima fasciata torone* — Malayan Six-ring. Bulatan Enam Malaya K,M(3,4),S
- Ypthima newboldi*—Common Five-ring. Bulatan Lima L,K,M(2,3),S (*Y. baldus newboldi* in C&P4)
- Ypthima horsfieldii humei* — Malayan Five-ring. Bulatan Lima Malaya L,K,M(2,3,4),S

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- Ypthima savara tonkiniana* — Pallid Five-ring. Bulatan Lima Pucat M(3,4)
- Ypthima dohertyi mossmani* — Great Five-ring. Bulatan Lima Besar M(4)
- Ypthima pandocus corticaria* — Common Three-ring. Bulatan Tiga M(2,3,4),S
- Ypthima pandocus tahanensis* – Common Three-ring. Bulatan Tiga Gunung Tahan(4)
- Faunis canens arcesilas*—Common Faun. Dewa L,M(2,3,4),T,A,S *Faunis, Melanocyma*: Dewa Group
- Faunis kirata* – Broad Striped Faun. Dewa Belang-lebar K,M(3)
- Faunis gracilis* – Narrow Striped Faun. Dewa Belang-sempit M(3,4)
- Melanocyma faunula faunula*—Pallid Faun. Dewa Pucat K,M(3,4)
- Taenaris horsfieldii birchi* – Silky Owl. Jampuk-sutera Johore(3),Pahang (or Big-Eyed Jungle Lady: both names from Wikipedia.)
- Amathusia phidippus phidippus*—Palmking. Rajapalma L,K,M(2,3),S
- Amathusia friderici holmanhunti* – Bicolor-haired Palmking. Rajapalma Bulu-dwiwarna M(2,3,4)
- Amathusia binghami* - Rajapalma Fruhstorfer M(3)
- Amathusia perakana perakana* – Perak Palmking. Rajapalma Perak M(3,4)
- Amathusia schoenbergi schoenbergi* – Scalling Palmking. Rajapalma Sisik M(3,4)
- Amathusia ochraceofusca ochraceofusca* — Pale-haired Palmking. Rajapalma Bulu-pucat M(3)
- Amathusia masina malaya* – Rusty Palmking. Rajapalma Karat L,M(3)
- Amathuxidia amythaon dilucida*—Koh-I-Noor. Koh-I-Noor L,K,M(3,4)
- Zeuxidia amethystus amethystus*—Saturn. Zuhul L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Zeuxidia doubledayi doubledayi* – Scarce Saturn. Zuhul Jarang M(3,4)
- Zeuxidia aurelius aurelius*—Giant Saturn. Zuhul Gergasi M(3,4) (Or Great Saturn by Ek-Amnuay, NL Liew; Giant by ButterflyCircle, Wikipedia)
- Thaumantis noureddin noureddin*—Dark Jungle Glory. Semarak Rimba Gelap M(2,3),S (or Chocolate Jungle Glory: Ek-Amnuay. Dark JG: Kirton)
- Thaumantis odana pishuna* – Malayan Jungle Glory. Semarak Rimba Malaya K,M(3,4)
- Thaumantis klugius lucipor*—Dark Blue Jungle Glory. Semarak Rimba Biru Gelap L,K,M(3),S (or Dark Jungle Glory: Ek-Amnuay. DBJG: Kirton)
- Thauria aliris pseudaliris*—Tufted Jungle King. Rajarimba Rumbai K,M(3,4)
- Discophora sondaica despoliata*—Common Duffer. Pandir K,M(2,3,4),S
- Discophora timora perakensis*—Great Duffer. Pandir Besar K,M(2,3,4)
- Discophora necho engamon* — Blue Duffer. Pandir Biru M(3)
- Enispe duranius corbeti* – Red Caliph. Khalifah Merah. K,M(3,4) (*E. intermedia corbeti* in C&P4)

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Heliconiinae

- Acraea terpsicore*—Tawny Coster. Penjual Oren L,K,M(2),S (To some, *terpsicore*=*violae*, to others, separate. E.g., *terpsicore*: Kirton; *violae*: Ek-Amnuay. For C&P5, *A. terpsicore* is the correct name.)
- Cethosia biblis perakana*—Red Lacewing. Sayaprenda Merah M(2,3,4),T
- Cethosia biblis pemanggilensis*—Red Lacewing. Sayaprenda Merah. A,P
- Cethosia hypsea hypsina*—Malay Lacewing. Sayaprenda Melayu M(2,3,4),S (or Malayan Lacewing: Kirton; Malay: C&P5, Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle.)
- Cethosia hypsea elioti* – Malay Lacewing. Sayaprenda Melayu T,A (or Malayan Lacewing. Malay: C&P, Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle; Malayan: Kirton)
- Cethosia methypsea methypsea* – Orange Lacewing. Sayaprenda Oren. L,K,M(3,4),S (Replacing *C. penthesilea methypsea* in C&P4, Plain Lacewing. Or Northern Orange Lacewing: Kirton. Orange Lacewing: Ek-Amnuay)
- Cethosia cyane* — Leopard Lacewing. Sayaprenda Rimau-bintang L,K,M(2),S (Relatively recent arrival to PM from Thailand)
- Dryas iulia nr moderata* – Julia Heliconian. Julia L,M(2)Selangor (Or Julia Butterfly. Recent arrival from Thailand, originally the Americas, not in C&P4. Langkawi 2009, Selangor 2014)
- Argynnis hyperbius sumatrensis*—Indian Fritillary. Fritilari India M(4) Cameron Highlands only? (Genus *Argyreus* used by Ek-Amnuay)
- Cupha erymanthis lotis*—Rustic. Desa L,K,M(2,3),S
- Cupha erymanthis tiomana* – Rustic. Desa T,A
- Phalanta phalantha phalantha*—Leopard. Rimau-bintang L,M(2),T,A,S Note: RO's photograph was taken in Perlis, 2/6/2013, i.e., distribution is L,K,M(2),T,A,S
- Phalanta alcippe alcesta*—Small Leopard. Rimau-bintang Kecil K,M(3,4)
- Phalanta alcippe tiomana* – Small Leopard. Rimau-bintang Kecil T
- Phalanta alcippe aurica* – Small Leopard. Rimau-bintang Kecil A
- Vagrans egista macromalayana*—Vagrant. Perantau L,K,M(2,3,4),S (Kirton calls it *V. sinha macromalayana*; Ek-Amnuay, Y.Inayoshi, ButterflyCircle call it *V. sinha sinha*.)
- Algia fasciata fasciata*—Little Banded Yeoman. Bentara Jalur Kecil L,K,M(3,4),T,A (*Algia*: Y.Inayoshi, Savela; *Paduca*: C&P4, Ek-Amnuay) *Algia. Cirrochroa*: Bentara Group
- Cirrochroa tyche rotundata*—Common Yeoman. Bentara L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Cirrochroa tyche aurica* – Common Yeoman. Bentara T,A,P
- Cirrochroa surya siamensis* – Little Yeoman. Bentara Kecil L,K
- Cirrochroa emalea emalea*—Malay Yeoman. Bentara Melayu L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Cirrochroa malaya malaya* – Bentara Malaya M(3,4)
- Cirrochroa satellita satellita* – Satellite Yeoman. Bentara Satelit M(3,4)
- Cirrochroa orissa orissa*—Banded Yeoman. Bentara Jalur L,K,M(2,3,4),S

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- Vindula erota erota*— Cruiser. Peronda K,L (Cruiser: C&P5, Kirton. Common Cruiser: Ek-Amnuay)
- Vindula erota chersonesia* – Cruiser. Peronda M(3,4)
- Vindula dejone erotella* — Lesser Cruiser. Peronda Kecil K,M(2,3,4),S (Or Malay or Malayan Cruiser or Cruiser. Malayan: Ek-Amnuay. Lesser: ButterflyCircle, Kirton)
- Vindula dejone tiomana* – Lesser Cruiser. Peronda Kecil T (Or Malay or Malayan Cruiser or Cruiser. Malayan: Ek-Amnuay. Lesser: Kirton, ButterflyCircle)
- Vindula dejone rafflesi* — Lesser Cruiser. Peronda Kecil A (or Malay or Malayan Cruiser. Or Cruiser. Malayan: Ek-Amnuay. Lesser: Kirton, ButterflyCircle)
- Terinos terpander robertsia*—Royal Assyrian. Assiria Diraja L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Terinos terpander tiomanensis* – Royal Assyrian. Assiria Diraja T,A (*Terinos clarissa aurensis* in C&P4 recorded for Aur Is. has been dropped in C&P5)
- Terinos clarissa malayana*—Malayan Assyrian. Assiria Malaya L,K,M(3) (In C&P4 it is *T. c. malayanus*)
- Terinos clarissa aurensis* – Malayan Assyrian. Assiria Malaya A
- Terinos atlita teuthras*—Large Assyrian. Assiria Besar L,M(3)

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Biblidinae

- Ariadne ariadne ariadne*—Angled Castor. Jarak Sudut L,K,M(2,3),T,S
- Ariadne merione ginosa*—Common Castor. Jarak K,M(3,4)
- Ariadne specularia arca* – Banded Castor. Jarak Jalur L
- Ariadne isaeus isaeus* — Malay Castor. Jarak Melayu M(3,4) (Or Lesser Angled by NL Liew, Malayan by Ek-Amnuay, Malay by ButterflyCircle)
- Laringa castelnaui castelnaui* – Blue Dandy. Peraga Biru K,M(3,4),T

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Nymphalinae

- Junonia iphita horsfieldi*—Chocolate Soldier. Pesolek Askar Coklat L,K,M(2,3,4) *Junonia*: Pesolek Group
- Junonia hedonia ida*—Chocolate Pansy. Pesolek Coklat Johore, S (Note: From experience, easily available now, 2022, in Selangor-Kuala Lumpur. My (RO) first record in KL, 2013. And Raub, by NL Liew, 2014)
- Junonia hedonia seitzii* – Chocolate Pansy. Pesolek Coklat T,A
- Junonia atlites atlites*—Grey Pansy. Pesolek Kelabu L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Junonia almana javana*—Peacock Pansy. Pesolek Merak L,K,M(2,3),S
- Junonia lemonias lemonias*—Lemon Pansy. Pesolek Lemon L,K,M(2,3)
- Junonia orithya wallacei*—Blue Pansy. Pesolek Biru L,K,M(2),S
- Junonia hierta hierta*—Yellow Pansy. Pesolek Kuning L,K

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- Yoma sabina vasuki* – Lurcher. Pencuri L,Perak
- Hypolimnas anomala anomala*—Malayan Eggfly. Umpan Malaya L,M(3),T,A,S
- Hypolimnas misippus misippus*—Danaid Eggfly. Umpan L,K,M(2,4),T,S
- Hypolimnas bolina bolina*—Great Eggfly. Umpan Besar L,M(1,2),T,S
- Hypolimnas bolina jacintha* — Great Eggfly. Umpan Besar L,K,M(2,3),T,A,S
- Vanessa cardui* — Painted Lady. Laksamana Bersolek. M(3,4),S *Vanessa, Kaniska: Laksamana Group*
- Vanessa indica indica* — Indian Red Admiral. Laksamana Merah India. S
- Kaniska canace perakana*—Blue Admiral. Laksamana Biru M(4)
- Symbrenthia lilaea luciana*—Common Jester. Pelawak M(3,4)
- Symbrenthia hippoclus selangorana* – Malayan Jester. Pelawak Malaya M(3),S (Or Peninsular Jester: Ek_Amnuay. Malayan: ButterflyCircle)
- Symbrenthia hypselis sinis* – Himalayan Jester. Pelawak Himalaya M(3,4) (*S.h. sinis*=*S.h. cotanda*: Y.Inayoshi)
- Symbrenthia hypatia chersonesia* – Intricate Jester. Pelawak Halus M(3,4)
- Kallima limborgii amplirufa*—Leaf Butterfly. Daun K,M(2,3,4)
- Rhinopalpa polynice eudoxia*—Wizard. Bestari L,K,M(3,4)
- Doleschallia bisaltide pratipa*—Autumn Leaf. Daun-luruh. L,K,M(3,4),T,A,S
- Doleschallia bisaltide continentalis*—Autumn Leaf. Daun-luruh L (*continentalis*=*siamensis*)
- Doleschallia bisaltide ?bisaltide var*—Autumn Leaf. Daun-luruh Selangor,S

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Cyrestinae

- Cyrestis themire themire* – Little Map. Peta Kecil L,K,M(2,4) *Cyrestis*: Peta Group
- Cyrestis themire siamensis* – Little Map. Peta Kecil Perhentian Is.
- Cyrestis themire robinsoni* – Little Map. Peta Kecil T
- Cyrestis themire pemanggilensis* – Little Map. Peta Kecil A,P
- Cyrestis cocles earli* – Marbled Map. Peta Marmar L,K,M(3)
- Cyrestis nivea nivalis* – Straight Line Map. Peta Baris Lurus K,M(3) (Or Straight Line Mapwing: Savela. Straight Line Map: Ek-Amnuay, Kirton)
- Cyrestis nivea pigmentosa* – Straight Line Map. Peta Baris Lurus T (Or Straight Line Mapwing: Savela. Straight Line Map: Ek-Amnuay, Kirton)
- Cyrestis maenalis martini*—Common Mapwing. Peta M(3,4) (Note: Common Map is *C. thyodamas*, in the Indian sub-continent and others.)
- Chersonesia risa risa* – Common Maplet. Petakenik K,M(3,4)
- Chersonesia rahria rahria*—Greater Wavy Maplet. Petakenik Alun Besar K,M(3,4),A
- Chersonesia rahria tiomana*—Greater Wavy Maplet. Petakenik Alun Besar T (Not in C&P4)

- Chersonesia intermedia intermedia*—Intermediate Maplet. Petakenik Tengahan M(2,3,4)
- Chersonesia nicevillei* – Petakenik Jarang M(3)
- Chersonesia peraka peraka*—Rounded Maplet. Petakenik Bulat M(3,4),S (Or Little Maplet by NL Liew. Rounded the original name, see ButterflyCircle. Rounded too by Ek-Amnuay, Kirton)

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Limenitidinae

- Neptis duryodana nesia* — Malayan Sailor. Pelayar Malaya M(3),T (Sailer in Kirton; Sailor in C&P5, Ek-Amnuay, and ButterflyCircle) *Neptis, Phaedyma*: Pelayar Group
- Neptis clinia leuconata* – Clear Sailor. Pelayar Jelas L,K,M(3)
- Neptis clinioides gunongensis* – Pelayar Gunong M(3,4)
- Neptis sedata* – Scarce Dark Sailor. Pelayar Gelap Jarang M(3,4)
- Neptis hylas papaja*—Common Sailor. Pelayar L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Neptis soma pendleburyi* – Sullied Sailor. Pelayar Tercemar M(4) (or Cream-spotted Sailor: Ek-Amnuay. Sullied: Wikipedia, NL Liew)
- Neptis nata gononata* – Sullied Brown Sailor. Pelayar Perang Tercemar K,M(3,4)
- Neptis leucoporos cresina*—Burmese Sailor. Pelayar Burma L,M(3),S (Or previously, Grey Sailor. See ButterflyCircle)
- Neptis omeroda omeroda* – Dingy Sailor. Pelayar Comot L,K,M(3,4)
- Neptis harita harita*—Chocolate Sailor. Pelayar Coklat L,K,M(3,4),T,S
- Neptis ilira cindia* – Dark Dingy Sailor. Pelayar Comot Gelap M(3),T
- Neptis miah batara* – Small Yellow Sailor. Pelayar Kuning Kecil L,M(3,4)
- Neptis sankara peninsularis* – Broad-banded Sailor. Pelayar Jalur-lebar M(4)
- Neptis magadha charon* — Spotted Sailor. Pelayar Tompok M(3,4)
- Neptis anjana hyria* – Rich Sailor. Pelayar Mewah M(4)
- Phaedyma columella singa*—Short-Banded Sailor. Pelayar Jalur-pendek L,K,M(2,3),S
- Phaedyma columella parvimacula*—Short-banded Sailor. Pelayar Jalur-pendek T
- Lasippa heliodore dorelia*—Burmese Lascar. Laskar Burma L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Lasippa tiga camboja* – Malayan Lascar. Laskar Malaya. L *Lasippa, Pantoporia*: Laskar Group
- Lasippa tiga siaka*—Malayan Lascar. Laskar Malaya K,M(2,3,4),S (Malayan: Ek-Amnuay, NL Liew, ButterflyCircle. Others, eg, Savella: Burmese Lascar. For Ek-Amnuay, Burmese is *L. heliodore*, see above)
- Lasippa monata monata* — Tiger Lascar. Laskar Rimau L,K,M(3) (Tiger: Ek-Amnuay)
- Pantoporia hordonia hordonia*—Common Lascar. Laskar L,K,M(3),S

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- Pantoporia sandaka sandaka* – Broad-Striped Lascar. Laskar Belang-lebar L,K,M(3,4)
(Broad-Striped: Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle. Tiger: NL Liew)
- Pantoporia paraka paraka*—Perak Lascar. Laskar Perak L,K,M(1,2,3),S
- Pantoporia dindinga* – Greyline Lascar. Laskar Bariskelabu K,M(3,4)
- Pantoporia aurelia aurelia* – Baby Lascar. Laskar Bayi K,M(3,4)
- Lebadea martha martha* – Knight. Satria L,K
- Lebadea martha malayana* – Knight. Satria K,M(3),T,S
- Lebadea martha parkeri* – Knight. Satria S
- Athyma pravara helma*—Lance Sergeant. Sarjan Pemangku K,M(3,4),S *Athyma*: Sarjan Group
- Athyma perius perius*—Common Sergeant. Sarjan L,K,M(2,3)
- Athyma asura idita*—Studded Sergeant. Sarjan Bertatah M(3),S
- Athyma larymna siamensis* – Great Sergeant. Sarjan Besar M(3,4)
- Athyma kanwa kanwa*—Dot-dash Sergeant. Sarjan Titik-sempanng L,M(3,4),S
- Athyma reta moorei*—Malay Staff Sergeant. Sarjan Staf Melayu L,M(3),S
- Athyma selenophora selenophora* – Staff Sergeant. Sarjan Staf L (Note: Odd distribution. It's not recorded in Thailand. Savella puts its range as Sikkim, Bhutan, and ?South India)
- Athyma selenophora amharina*—Staff Sergeant. Sarjan Staf M(3,4)
- Athyma cama gynea* – Orange Staff Sergeant. Sarjan Staf Oren M(3,4) (*gynea*=*cardoni*)
- Athyma nefte subrata*—Colour Sergeant. Sarjan Warna L,K,M(3,4),T,A,S
- Athyma matanga*—Lesser Cell-streaked Sergeant. Sarjan Coret-sel Kecil M(3,4) (*A. matanga* replaces *A. ranga malaya* in C&P4)
- Athyma clerica clerica* — Strange Sergeant. Sarjan Pelik L,M(3,4) (Replaces *A. abiasa clerica* in C&P4)
- Athyma sinope sinope* — Colonel. Sarjan Kuning M(3,4),S (Replaces *Pandita sinope sinope* in C&P4)
- Athyma daraxa theoda* – Green Commodore. Sarjan Komodor Hijau M(4) (Replaces *Sumalia daraxa theoda* in C&P4)
- Athyma agneya* – Malayan Commodore. Sarjan Komodor Malaya M(4) (Replaces *Sumalia agneya* in C&P4)
- Moduza procris procris* – Commander. Hulubalang L,K
- Moduza procris milonia*—Commander. Hulubalang L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Moduza procris tioma* – Commander. Hulubalang. T,A,P
- Parthenos sylvia lilacinus*—Clipper. Layar L,K,M(2,3),P,S
- Tanaecia pelea pelea*—Malay Viscount. Orangkaya Melayu M(3,4),S *Tanaecia*: Orangkaya Group

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- Tanaecia pelea irenae* – Malay Viscount. Orangkaya Melayu T
- Tanaecia palguna consanguinea* — Long-lined Viscount. Orangkaya Baris-panjang M(3)
- Tanaecia heringi regalis* – Orangkaya Corbet M(3) (*T. coelebs*, in C&P4)
- Tanaecia clathrata violaria* – Violet-bordered Viscount. Orangkaya Sempadan-lembayung K,M(3)
- Tanaecia munda waterstradti* – Peninsular Viscount. Orangkaya Semenanjung M(3)
- Tanaecia aruna aruna* — Short-banded Viscount. Orangkaya Jalur-pendek L,K,M(3)
- Tanaecia julii xiphiones* – Common Earl. Orangkaya Raden L (Note: NL Liew reports it as the “commonest” butterfly up the trail on Gunung Jerai, Kedah)
- Tanaecia julii bougainvillei*—Common Earl. Orangkaya Raden K,M(3,4),Perhentian Is.
- Tanaecia flora flora* – Blue Count. Orangkaya Temenggong Biru K,Perak (*Tanaecia* used by C&P5, Savela; *Cynitia* by Ek-Amnuay, Y.Inayoshi)
- Tanaecia flora andersonii* – Blue Count. Orangkaya Temenggong Biru. L,K (*Tanaecia* used by C&P5, Savela; *Cynitia* by Ek-Amnuay, Y.Inayoshi)
- Tanaecia lepidea matala* – Grey Count. Orangkaya Temenggong Kelabu M(4)
- Tanaecia cocytus cocytus* – Lavender Count. Orangkaya Temenggong Harum L (*Tanaecia* used by C&P5, Savela; *Cynitia* by Ek-Amnuay, Y.Inayoshi)
- Tanaecia godartii picturatus* – Malay Count. Orangkaya Temenggong Melayu L,K (*Tanaecia* used by C&P5, Savela; *Cynitia* by Ek-Amnuay, Y.Inayoshi. Kedawi endemic? It’s not in Thailand. Savela has no distribution for it.)
- Tanaecia godartii asoka* — Malay Count. Orangkaya Temenggong Melayu M(3,4) (*Tanaecia* used by C&P5, Savela; *Cynitia* by Ek-Amnuay, Y.Inayoshi)
- Tanaecia godartii puloa* — Malay Count. Orangkaya Temenggong Melayu. S (Now extinct in Singapore: C&P5)
- Tanaecia iapis puseda* — Horsfield’s Baron. Orangkaya Pengiran Horsfield K,M(3,4),S (*Cynitia cocytina puseda* used by Ek-Amnuay, Y.Inayoshi; *T. cocytina puseda* by Savela)
- Euthalia monina monina*—Malay Baron. Pengiran Melayu K,M(3,4),S *Euthalia*: Pengiran Group
- Euthalia monina insularis* – Malay Baron. Pengiran Melayu T
- Euthalia monina varius* — Malay Baron. Pengiran Melayu L (Not in C&P4)
- Euthalia aconthea garuda* – Baron. Pengiran L (Or Common Baron. Odd distribution – not in peninsula but upper Thailand)
- Euthalia aconthea gurda*—Baron. Pengiran K,M(2,3),T,S. (or Common, or Mango Baron?)
- Euthalia alpheda langkawica* – Streaked Baron. Pengiran Coret L,K
- Euthalia alpheda yamuna* – Streaked Baron. Pengiran Coret M(3)
- Euthalia alpheda tiomana* – Streaked Baron. Pengiran Coret T (Not in C&P4)
- Euthalia merta merta*—Dark-male Baron. Pengiran Jantan-gelap M(3,4),S (Or White-tipped Baron: ButterflyCircle, NL Liew. Dark-male: Ek-Amnuay)

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- Euthalia merta milleri* – Dark-male Baron. Pengiran Jantan-gelap L
- Euthalia merta tioma* – Dark-male Baron. Pengiran Jantan-gelap T
- Euthalia eriphylae raya* – White-tipped Baron. Pengiran Ujung-putih L
- Euthalia eriphylae elioti* – White-tipped Baron. Pengiran Ujung-putih M(3,4) (Not in C&P4)
- Euthalia mahadeva kimurai* – Blue Baron. Pengiran Biru L (Not in C&P4)
- Euthalia mahadeva zichrina* – Blue Baron. Pengiran Biru K,M(3,4)
- Euthalia kanda marana* – Yellow Baron. Pengiran Kuning L,M(3)
- Euthalia phemius phemius* — White-edged Blue Baron. Pengiran Biru Tepian-putih L,K,M(3,4) (*E. ipona* in C&P4. Odd distribution from Y.Inayoshi's map: not in peninsula Thailand but up north)
- Euthalia tinna paupera* – Peninsular Baron. Pengiran Semenanjung M(4) (*E. agnis paupera*, C&P4)
- Euthalia agnis hiyamai* — Hiyama's Baron. Pengiran Cameron Highlands M(4)
- Euthalia anosia bunaya* – Grey Baron. Pengiran Kelabu M(3)
- Euthalia djata siamica* – Red-spot Baron. Pengiran Tompok-merah L
- Euthalia djata rubidifascia* – Red-spot Baron. Pengiran Tompok-merah M(3)
- Euthalia lubentina chersonesia* –Common Gaudy Baron. Pengiran Garang L,M(2,3,4) (*E. l. lubentina* in C&P4)
- Euthalia malaccana malaccana* – Malay Red Baron. Pengiran Merah Melayu M(3,4) (Or Fruhstorfer's Baron or Malay Baron: NL Liew. Malay Red Baron: Ek-Amnuay)
- Euthalia adonia beata* – Green Baron. Pengiran Hijau. L (Or White-banded: Ek-Amnuay. Green: Kirton.)
- Euthalia adonia pinwilli*—Green Baron. Pengiran Hijau K,M(2,3,4),S
- Euthalia whiteheadi mariae* – Tri-coloured Baron. Pengiran Tiga-warna M(4)
- Dophla evelina compta*—Red-spot Duke. Adipati Tompok-merah L,K,M(3),T
- Bassarona teuta rayana* – Banded Marquis. Orangbesar Jalur L (*Euthalia t. rayana* by Y.Inayoshi)
- Bassarona teuta goodrichi*—Banded Marquis. Orangbesar Jalur K,(M3) (*Euthalia t. goodrichi* by Y.Inayoshi)
- Bassarona teuta tiomanica* – Banded Marquis. Orangbesar Jalur T
- Bassarona recta monilis*—Red-spot Marquis. Orangbesar Tompok-merah L,K,Perak (= *Euthalia r. monilis* by Y.Inayoshi)
- Bassarona dunya dunya*—Great Marquis. Orangbesar Raya L,K,M(3) (*Euthalia d. dunya* by Y.Inayoshi)
- Lexias dirtea merguia*—Dark Archduke. Bangsawan Gelap L,M(3,4),S (Or Black-tipped Archduke: Ek-Amnuay, NL Liew. Dark: Kirton, ButterflyCircle)

- Lexias dirtea iwasakii* – Dark Archduke. Bangsawan Gelap T (Or Black-tipped Archduke: Ek-Amnuay, NL Liew. Dark: Kirton, ButterflyCircle)
- Lexias pardalis dirteana*—Archduke. Bangsawan L,K,M(2,3),S
- Lexias cyanipardus sandakana*—Great Archduke. Bangsawan Besar M(3) (*L. bangkana johorensis* by Ek-Amnuay)
- Lexias canescens pardalina* — Yellow Archduke. Bangsawan Kuning K,M(3),S

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Pseudergolinae

- *Amnosia decora perakana* – Ninja. Ninja (Species of questionable records)
- Stibochiona nicea subucula* – Popinjay. SiBongkak M(3,4)
- Dichorragia nesimachus deiokes*—Constable. Konstabel M(3,4)

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Apaturinae

- Rohana parisatis siamensis* – Black Prince. Putera Hitam M(3,4)
- Eulaceura osteria kumana*—Elegant Emperor. Maharaja Segak M(3,4),S (Or Purple Duke: ButterflyCircle 2007 but revised to Elegant Emperor 2015)
- Eulaceura osteria yukiyai*—Elegant Emperor. Maharaja Segak L (Not in C&P4)
- Herona marathus angustata*—Yellow Pasha. Pasha Kuning L,K
- Herona sumatrana dusuntua* – White Pasha. Pasha Putih M(3)
- Euripus nyctelius euploeoides*—Courtesan. Dayang L,M(3),S
- Sephisa chandra stubbsi* – Eastern Courtier. Pengiring Timur M(4)
- Hestina mimetica ruvanella* – Circe. Penyihir M(3,4)

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Charaxinae

- Prothoe franck uniformis*—Blue Begum. Begum Biru L,K,M(3) *Prothoe, Agatasa*: Begum Group
- Agatasa calydonia calydonia*—Glorious Begum. Begum Gemilang K,M(3)
- Charaxes athamas athamas*—Common Nawab. Nawab L,K,M(3,4) (C&P5: *Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. a. athamas* in C&P4) *Charaxes*: Nawab Group
- Charaxes athamas uraeus* – Common Nawab. Nawab L,K,M(3,4) (C&P5: *Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. a. uraeus* in C&P4)
- Charaxes moori moori* – Malayan Nawab. Nawab Malaya L,M(3),S (C&P5: *Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. m. moori* in C&P4)
- Charaxes hebe chersonesus* – Southern Nawab. Nawab Selatan M(3) (Or Plain Nawab: ButterflyCircle. Southern: Ek-Amnuay. C&P5: *Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. h. chersonesus* in C&P4)

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- Charaxes hebe plautus*— Southern Nawab. Nawab Selatan Johore,S (Or Plain Nawab: ButterflyCircle. Southern: Ek-Amnuay. C&P5: *Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. h. plautus* in C&P4)
- Charaxes hebe takizawai* – Southern Nawab. Nawab Selatan T,A (Or Plain Nawab: ButterflyCircle. Southern: Ek-Amnuay. C&P5: *Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. h. takizawai* in C&P4)
- Charaxes jalysus jalysus* – Indian Yellow Nawab. Nawab Kuning India M(3,4) (C&P5: *Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. j. jalysus* in C&P4)
- Charaxes eudamippus peninsularis* – Great Nawab. Nawab Besar M(3,4) (C&P5: *Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. e. peninsularis* in C&P4)
- Charaxes delphis concha*—Jewelled Nawab. Nawab Permata L,K,M(3,4) (*Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. d. concha* in C&P4)
- Charaxes schreiber tisamenus*—Blue Nawab. Nawab Biru L,M(3,4),S (C&P5: *Charaxes*=*Polyura*=*Murwareda*. *P. s. tisamenus* in C&P4)
- Charaxes echo echo*—Black Rajah. Nawab Rajah Hitam L,M(3),S (*C. solon echo* in C&P4)
- Charaxes bernardus crepax*—Tawny Rajah. Nawab Rajah Oren L,K,M(3,4)
- **Charaxes marmax philosarcus*—Yellow Rajah. Nawab Rajah Kuning (Species of questionable records)
- Charaxes harmodius maruyamai* – Double Eye-spotted Rajah. Nawab Rajah Mata-tompok Berganda M(3)
- Charaxes distanti distanti* – Malay Rajah. Nawab Rajah Melayu M(3,4)
- Charaxes borneensis praestantius* – White Banded Rajah. Nawab Rajah Jalur Putih K,M(3,4)
- Charaxes durnfordi durnfordi* – Chestnut Rajah. Nawab Rajah Berangan M(3)

Family: Nymphalidae SubFamily: Libytheinae

- Libythea narina* – Whitespotted Beak. Paruh Tompok Putih. L (*L. n. rohini* in C&P4)
- Libythea myrrha hecura* – Club Beak. Paruh Belantan M(3,4)

Family: Riodinidae

Family: Riodinidae Subfamily: Nemeobiinae

- Zemerus flegyas allica*—Common Punchinello. Badut L
- Zemerus flegyas albipunctatus*—Punchinello. Badut M(2,3,4),S
- Zemerus emesoides emesoides* – Malay Punchinello. Badut Melayu L,K,M(2,3),T
- Dodona eugenes chaseni* – Tailed Punch. Sattar Ekor Gunung Tahan(4)
- Dodona egeon confluens*—Orange Punch. Sattar Oren M(4)
- Dodona deodata anu* – White Punch. Sattar Putih M(3,4),Johore (or Broad-banded Punch. White: Ek-Amnuay)
- Stiboges nymphidia nymphidia* – Columbine. Melur L,K,M(3,4)

- Abisara kausambi kausambi* – Straight Plum Judy. Joyah Lurus L,M(3)
- Abisara geza niya* – Spotted Judy. Joyah Tompok M(2,3),S
- Abisara saturata kausambioides*—Malayan Plum Judy. Joyah Malaya L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Abisara neophron chelina* – Tailed Judy. Joyah Ekor M(4) (Or Malayan Plum Judy: NL Liew. Tailed Judy: Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle. Or *Archigenes n. chelina*: Y.Inayoshi)
- Abisara savitri savitri*—Malay Tailed Judy. Joyah Ekor Melayu L,M(2,3,4),T?,S (Or *Archigenes s. savitri*: Y.Inayoshi)
- Abisara savitri albisticata*—Malay Tailed Judy. Joyah Ekor Melayu L (Not in C&P4. Or *Archigenes s. albisticata*: Y.Inayoshi)
- Paralaxita damajanti damajanti*—Malay Red Harlequin. Gemilang Merah Melayu K,M(3,4)
Paralaxita, Laxita, Taxila: Gemilang Group
- Paralaxita telesia lyclene*—Common Red Harlequin. Gemilang Merah K,M(3,4)
- Paralaxita orphna laocoon*—Banded Harlequin. Gemilang Jalur K,M(3,4)
- Laxita thuisto thuisto*—Lesser Harlequin. Gemilang Kecil L,K,M(3),S
- Taxila haquimus haquimus*—Harlequin. Gemilang L,K,M(3,4),S

Family: Lycaenidae

Family: Lycaenidae SubFamily: Poritiinae

- Cyaniriodes libna andersonii*—Emerald. Zamrud L,M(3)
- Poritia philota philota* – Malayan Gem. Jauhari Malaya M(3,4),S (or Malay Gem: Ek-Amnuay. Malayan: ButterflyCircle)
- Poritia erycinoides phraatica* – Blue Gem. Jauhari Biru L,M(3,4),T
- Poritia sumatrae sumatrae*—Sumatran Gem. Jauhari Sumatra M(3),S
- Poritia phama regia* – Jauhari Druce L
- Poritia phama rajata* – Jauhari Druce K,M(3,4)
- Poritia pleurata* – Green Gem. Jauhari Hijau M(3)
- Poritia ibrahimi* – Jauhari Ibrahim M(3) (Not in C&P4. New species, Eliot and Kirton 2000. Endemic: C&P5)
- Poritia manilia manilia* –Bicolored Gem. Jauhari Dwiwarna M(3)
- Poritia manilia evansi* – Bicolored Gem. Jauhari Dwiwarna L,Kelantan
- Poritia promula elegans* – Jauhari Segak M(3,4)
- Poritia hewitsoni taleva* – Common Gem. Jauhari L,K,M(3)
- Simiskina phalena phalena* – Broad-banded Brilliant. Berlian Jalur-lebar M(3,4)
- Simiskina pheretia pheretia* – Streaked Blue Brilliant. Berlian Biru Bercoret M(3,4)
- Simiskina pharyge deolina*—Blue-line Brilliant. Berlian Baris-biru L,M(3,4)
- Simiskina pasira* – Green-blue Brilliant. Berlian Hijau-biru L,K,M(3)

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- Simiskina proxima dohertyi* — Silver-blue Brilliant. Berlian Perak-biru L,M(3,4)
- Simiskina phalia potina* – Blue Brilliant. Berlian Biru M(3)
- Simiskina pediada* – Mixture Blue Brilliant. Berlian Biru Campuran L,M(3)
- Simiskina sibatika* – Berlian Sabah M(3)
- Simiskina pavonica* – Berlian de Nicéville M(3)
- Simiskina philura elioti* – Berlian Corbet M(3)
- Deramas livens livens* – Common Bluejohn. Biru-florit L,K,M(3) *Deramas*: Biru-florit Group
- Deramas alixae* – Biru-florit Selangor M(3)
- Deramas nelvis nelvis* – Biru-florit Eliot M(3)
- Deramas nolens pasteuri* — Orange-crowned Bluejohn. Biru-florit Mahkota-oren M(4)
- Deramas jasoda jasoda* – Silver-marked Bluejohn. Biru-florit Tanda-perak L
- Deramas jasoda bradamante* – Silver-marked Bluejohn. Biru-florit Tanda-perak M(3)
- Deramas amyx* – Biru-florit Bukit Kutu M(4) (Endemic: C&P5)
- Deramas antynax* – Biru-florit Sabah M(3)
- Deramas arshadorum* – Biru-florit Arshad M(3) (Endemic: C&P5)
- Deramas basrii* – Biru-florit Basri M(3) (Endemic: C&P5)

Family: Lycaenidae SubFamily: Miletinae

- Liphyra brassolis abbreviata*—Moth Butterfly. Kupu Belang M(2,3),S
- Miletus chinensis learchus*—Common Brownie. Sayapcoklat L,K,Kelantan,North Perak
Miletus: Sayapcoklat Group
- Miletus gaesa gaesa* – Brown Brownie. Sayapcoklat Perang L,M(3,4)
- Miletus nymphis fictus* – Square-band Brownie. Sayapcoklat Jalur-segiempat M(3,4)
- Miletus gopara gopara* – Round-band Brownwing. Sayapcoklat Jalur-bulat M(3),T
- Miletus valeus* – Sayapcoklat Selangor M(3,4)
- Miletus biggsii biggsii*—Bigg’s Brownwing. Sayapcoklat Biggs L,M(2,3,4),T,S (or Bigg’s Brownie: ButterflyCircle, Ek-Amnuay. Brownwing: C&P5)
- Miletus symethus petronius* – Great Brownwing. Sayapcoklat Besar L,M(3),S (Or Blue Brownie: ButterflyCircle. Brownwing: C&P5, Kirton)
- Miletus symethus solitarius* – Great Brownwing. Sayapcoklat Besar T
- Miletus gigantes* — Giant Brownwing. Sayapcoklat Gergasi K,M,(3,4)
- Miletus gallus gallus* – Extended Brownwing. Sayapcoklat Lebar M(3)
- Miletus heracleion heracleion* – Sayapcoklat Perak M(3)
- Allotinus fallax apus* – White Darkwing. Sayapgelap Putih M(3,4) (Darkwing or Darkie. Darkwing: C&P5, Kirton, ButterflyCircle; Darkie: C&P4, Ek-Amnuay)

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- Allotinus albifasciatus* – Sayagelap Toba M(3,4)
- Allotinus subviolaceus subviolaceus* – Blue Darkwing. Sayagelap Biru L,M(3),T
- Allotinus fabius arrius* – Angled Darkwing. Sayagelap Sudut M(3)
- Allotinus sarrastes* – Peninsular Darkwing. Sayagelap Semenanjung L,K,M(3)
- Allotinus portunus maitus* – Sayagelap Sumatra M(3,4)
- Allotinus strigatus malayanus* – Small Malayan Darkwing. Sayagelap Malaya Kecil L,M(3),T
- Allotinus borneensis* – Sayagelap Borneo M(3,4)
- Allotinus substrigosus substrigosus* – Lesser Darkwing. Sayagelap Kecil M(3,4) (ButterflyCircle, Kirton, NI Liew call *A. unicolor* as Lesser Darkwing. Name here by Ek-Amnuay)
- Allotinus davidis* – Short-branded Darkwing. Sayagelap Tanda-pendek M(3)
- Allotinus unicolor unicolor*—Unicoloured Darkwing. Sayagelap Sewarna L,K,M(2,3),T,S (Note: see *A. s. substrigosus* above on common name)
- Allotinus horsfieldi permagnus* – Common Darkwing. Sayagelap L,K,M(2,3),T
- Allotinus apries apries* – Sayagelap Kinabalu M(3)
- Allotinus leogoron leogoron* – Broad-branded Darkwing. Sayagelap Tanda-lebar L,M(3),T
- Allotinus corbeti* – Rounded Darkwing. Sayagelap Bulat M(3)
- Logania malayica malayica* – Malayan Mottle. Belak Malaya M(3)
- Logania regina sriwa* – Rounded Mottle. Belak Bulat M(3)
- Logania marmorata damis* — Pale Mottle. Belak Pucat L,M(3),T,S
- Logania distanti massalia* – Entire Mottle. Belak Sekata M(3)
- Spalgis epius epius*—Apefly. Kepompong Beruk L,M(2,3),S
- Spalgis epius* near subsp *nubilus* – Apefly. Kepompong Beruk T
- Taraka hamada mendesia*—Forest Pierrot. Komik-rimba M(3,4) *Taraka*: Komik-rimba Group
- Taraka mahanetra* — Lesser Pierrot. Komik-rimba Kecil M(3,4)

Family: Lycaenidae SubFamily: Curetinae

- Curetis bulis stigmata*—Bright Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Terang L,K,M(3,4)
- Curetis santana malayica* —Malayan Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Malaya M(3,4),T,A,S
- Curetis felderi* – White-beaked Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Paruh-putih M(3,4),A
- Curetis sperthis sperthis* – Rounded Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Bulat L,K,M(3,4)
- Curetis sperthis kawazoei* – Rounded Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Bulat T
- Curetis insularis* – Narrow-banded Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Jalur-sempit L,M(3) (*C. i pseudoinsularis* in C&P4)
- Curetis freda* – Parallel Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Selari M(3)

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- Curetis tagalica jopa* – Southern Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Selatan L,M(3),T
- Curetis tagalica labuana* – Southern Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Selatan L,T
- Curetis regula*—Regular Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Sekata M(3)
- Curetis saronis sumatrana*—Sumatran Sunbeam. Sinarsuria Sumatra M(1),S

Family: Lycaenidae SubFamily: Lycaeninae

- Heliophorus epicles tweediei*—Purple Sapphire. Nilam Ungu M(3,4)
- Heliophorus ila malaya*—Restricted Purple Sapphire. Nilam Ungu Terbatas M(4)

Family: Lycaenidae SubFamily: Polyommatinae

- Castalius rosimon rosimon*—Common Pierrot. Komik L,K,M(2,3),T,?S *Castalius, Tarucus, Discolampa, Caleta*: Komik Group
- Tarucus waterstradti vileja* – Dark Pierrot. Komik Gelap M(3,4)
- Discolampa ethion thalimar*—Banded Blue Pierrot. Komik Biru Berjalur L,K,M(2,3)
- Caleta roxus pothus*—Straight Pierrot. Komik Lurus L,K,M(3)
- Caleta roxus rhodoides* – Straight Pierrot. Komik Lurus T,A
- Caleta roxus pemanggilensis* – Straight Pierrot. Komik Lurus P
- Caleta elna elvira*—Elbowed Pierrot. Komik Siku L,K,M(2,3),S
- Caleta elna epeus* – Elbowed Pierrot. Komik Siku T
- Everes lacturnus rileyi*—Indian Cupid. Asmara India K,M(2,3),T,A,S (Or *E. l. lacturnus*: Ek-Amnuay. *Everes* used by C&P5, Y.Inayoshi, Ek-Amnuay; *Cupido* by Savela)
- Tongeia potanini glycon*—Dark Cupid. Asmara Gelap L,Perak,Kelantan
- Pithecopis corvus corvus*—Forest Quaker. Pendamai Rimba L,K,M(3,4),T
- Pithecopis fulgens fulgens* – Blue Quaker. Pendamai Biru M(4)
- Lycaenopsis haraldus haraldus* – Felder’s Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Felder L,M(3,4) *Lycaenopsis, Neopithecopis, Megisba, Oreolyce, Cebrella, Plautella, Callenya, Acytolepis, Udara, Celastrina, Celatoxia, Monodontides*: Biru-pepagar Group
- Neopithecopis zalmora zalmora*—Quaker. Biru-pepagar Pendamai L,K,M(3),T,A,S (Or Inornate Blue: Kirton; Quaker: Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle)
- Megisba malaya sikkima*—Malayan. Biru-pepagar Malaya L,K,M(2,3),T,S (or Malayan Pied Blue: Kirton; Malayan: Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle)
- Oreolyce archena archena* — Biru-pepagar Corbet M(4)
- Cebrella pellecebra pellecebra* – Three-spotted Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Tompok-tiga M(4)
- Cebrella pellecebra mouitoni* – Three-spotted Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Tompok-tiga M(3)
- Cebrella nigerrima kerionga*—Biru-pepagar Pahang M(3)
- Plautella cossaea sonchus* – Dark Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Gelap M(3)

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- Plautella cossaea parnbui* – Dark Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Gelap Central Range
- Callenya lenya lenya* – Long-winged Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Sayap-panjang M(3)
- Acytolepis puspa lambi*—Common Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Acytolepis puspa volumnia* – Common Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar T,A,P
- Udara dilecta dilecta*—Himalayan Pale Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Pucat Himalaya M(3,4),T
- Udara rona catius* – Biru-pepagar Sumatra M(4)
- Udara placidula irenae* – Narrow-bordered Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Sempadan-semnit M(3,4)
- Udara cyma cyma* – Cyma Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Bentuk-S L,M(3,4)
- Udara coalita briga* – Biru-pepagar Malaya M(4)
- Udara akasa catullus* – White Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Putih M(4)
- Udara camenae pendleburyi* – Biru-pepagar Pendlebury M(4)
- Udara toxopeusi toxopeusi* – Pale Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Pucat M(4) (Or *Udara dilecta dilecta* by Ek-Amnuay. See above entry)
- **Udara aristinus klossi* – Biru-pepagar Fruhstorfer T (Species of questionable records)
- Udara selma tanarata* – Bicolored Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Dwiwarna M(3,4)
- Udara albocaerulea scharffi*—Albocerulean. Biru-pepagar Gunung M(4)
- Celastrina lavendularis isabella*—Plain Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Dataran M(3,4)
- Celatoxia marginata splendens* – Margined Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Pinggiran M(4)
- Monodontides musina musina* – Swinhoe’s Hedge Blue. Biru-pepagar Swinhoe M(4)
- Zizina otis lampae*—Lesser Grass Blue. Biru-rumput Kecil L,K,M(2,3,4),T,A,S *Zizina*, *Zizeeria*, *Zizula*: Biru-rumput Group
- Zizeeria karsandra*—Dark Grass Blue. Biru-rumput Gelap L,K,M(2),S
- Zizeeria maha serica*—Pale Grass Blue. Biru-rumput Pucat Raub(M2),S (Not in C&P4)
- Zizula hylax pygmaea*—Tiny Grass Blue. Biru-rumput Kecil L,K,M(1,2,3),T,A,S (Or Pygmy Grass Blue: ButterflyCircle; Tiny: Ek-Amnuay, Kirton)
- Chilades lajus tavoyanus*—Lime Blue. Biru Limau L,K *Chilades*, *Euchrysops*, *Catochrysops*, *Lampides*: Biru Group
- Chilades pandava pandava*—Cycad Blue. Biru Bogak L,M(2,3),T,A,S (Or Plains Cupid: Ek-Amnuay. Cycad: ButterflyCircle)
- Euchrysops cnejus cnejus*—Gram Blue. Biru Kenik L,K,M(2,3),A,S
- Catochrysops strabo strabo*—Forget-me-not. Biru Bunga L,M(2,3),T,S
- Catochrysops panormus exiguus*—Silver Forget-me-not. Biru Bunga Perak L,K,M(2,3),T,S
- Lampides boeticus*—Pea Blue. Biru Kacang L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Jamides bochus nabonassar*—Dark Caerulean. Biruan Gelap L.K.M(2,3,4),T,S (Also spelled as Caerulean. Caerulean by C&P5.) *Jamides*: Biruan Group

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- Jamides celeno aelianus*—Common Caerulean. Biruan L,K,M(2,3,4),T,A,S
- Jamides pura pura* — White Caerulean. Biruan Putih M(3,4),T
- Jamides zebra lakatti* – Zebra Caerulean. Biruan Zebra M(3)
- Jamides malaccanus malaccanus*—Malaccan Caerulean. Biruan Melaka L,K,M(3),S
- Jamides malaccanus aurensis* – Malaccan Caerulean. Biruan Melaka T,A
- Jamides yehi* – Biruan Tapah M(3) (A single specimen described by JN Eliot. No other records. Note 155 Appendix E, C&P5. Endemic: C&P5)
- Jamides parasaturatus paramalaccanus* – Glassy Caerulean, Biruan Kaca L,K,M(3,4),T
- Jamides philatus subditus* – Burmese Caerulean. Biruan Burma L,M(2,3),T,A
- Jamides aratus adana* – Biruan Tioman T,A
- Jamides talinga* – Lesser Caerulean. Biruan Kecil L,M(3)
- Jamides caeruleus caeruleus*—Royal Caerulean. Biruan Diraja M(2,3,4),S (Or Sky Blue: NL Liew. Royal: Ek-Amnuay)
- Jamides elpis pseudelphis*—Glistening Caerulean. Biruan Gemerlapan L,M(3,4),S
- Jamides alecto ageladas*—Metallic Caerulean. Biruan Logam K,M(3,4),S
- Jamides ferrari evansi* – Ferrar’s Caerulean. Biruan Ferrar L,K,M(3,4)
- Jamides cunilda nisanca* – Dusky Caerulean. Biruan Kelam L,K,M(3),T,A,P (*J. virgulatus nisanca* in C&P4. Note 156, Appendix E, C&P5: *J. virgulatus* is endemic to Borneo, thus, any mentioned for non-Borneo is *J. cunilda*.)
- Jamides abdul abdul* – Abdul Caerulean. Biruan Abdul M(3)
- Jamides abdul pemanggilenis* – Abdul Caerulean. Biruan Abdul T,P
- Jamides cyta minna* – Bordered Caerulean. Biruan Sempadan M(3,4)
- Nacaduba angusta kerriana*—White Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Putih L,K,M(3,4),S
Nacaduba: Biru-baris Group
- Nacaduba pactolus odon*—Large Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Besar M(2,3,4),T,A,S
- Nacaduba pendleburyi pendleburyi*—Malayan Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Malaya M(3,4)
- Nacaduba pendleburyi penangensis* – Malayan Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Malaya Penang
- Nacaduba solta* – Biru-baris Empat Sumatra K,M(3,4)
- Nacaduba hermus swatipa* – Pale Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Pucat L,M(2,3,4)
- Nacaduba subperusia lysa* – Violet Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Lembayung L,M(2,3),T
- Nacaduba subperusia intricata* – Violet Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Lembayung M(4)
- Nacaduba sanaya elioti* — Jewel Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Permata L,M(2,3,4),S
- Nacaduba pavana vajuva* – Small Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Kecil L
- Nacaduba pavana singapura* – Small Four-line Blue. Biru-baris Empat Kecil S

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- Nacaduba russelli* — Dark Submarginal Six-line Blue. Biru-baris Enam Gombak M(3) (Or Richy Sixline Blue: Thaiputterflies.com. Dark Submarginal: Ek-Amnuay. Holotype: Gombak, A.Bedford Russell)
- Nacaduba kurava nemana*—Transparent Six-line Blue. Biru-baris Enam Lutsinar L,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Nacaduba beroe neon* – Opaque Six-line Blue. Biru-baris Enam Legap L,M(2,3,4),S
- Nacaduba berenice icena*—Rounded Six-line Blue. Biru-baris Enam Bulat L,M(2,3),T,A,S
- Nacaduba calauria malayica* – Dark Malayan Six-line Blue. Biru-baris Enam Malaya Gelap L,M(3,4),S
- Nacaduba kirtoni* – Biru-baris Enam Kirton M(4)
- Nacaduba biocellata* – Double-spotted Line Blue. Biru-baris Dwitompok M(2),S (Not in C&P4. An Australian species. Reported Singapore 2004. Also, Selangor)
- Ionolyce helicon merguiana*—Pointed Line Blue. Biru-garis Tirus L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S *Ionolyce*, *Prosotas*, *Catopyrops*, *Petrelaea*: Biru-garis Group
- Prosotas aluta nanda* – Banded Line Blue. Biru-garis Jalur K,M(3),T,S
- Prosotas nelides* – Biru-garis Sumatra M(4)
- Prosotas bhutea* – Bhutea Line Blue. Biru-garis Bhutea M(3,4) (Bhutea: a place in Sikkim)
- Prosotas gracilis ni* – Dark-based Line Blue. Biru-garis Dasar-gelap K,M(3)
- Prosotas nora superdates*—Common Line Blue. Biru-garis L,K,M(2,3,4),T,A,S
- Prosotas pia pia* – Margined Line Blue. Biru-garis Pinggiran M(3,4)
- Prosotas dubiosa lumpura*—Tailless Line Blue. Biru-garis Kontot M(2,3),T,S
- Prosotas lutea sivoka* – Brown Line Blue. Biru-garis Perang K,M(3),S
- Catopyrops ancyrta aberrans*—Felder’s Line Blue. Biru-garis Felder M(3),S
- Petrelaea dana* – Dingy Line Blue. Biru-garis Comot. K,M(3),S
- Una usta usta* – Singleton. Tunggal M(3,4) (or *Una*, both given by Ek-Amnuay)
- Niphanda cymbia cymbia* – Small Pointed Pierrot. Komik-tirus Kecil M(3,4) *Niphanda*: Komik-tirus Group
- Niphanda tessellata tessellata* – Large Pointed Pierrot. Komik-tirus Besar M(3,4)
- Niphanda asialis* – White-banded Pierrot. Komik-tirus Jalur-putih M(1,3)
- Niphanda stubbsi* – Komik-tirus Pahang M(4) (Endemic: C&P5)
- Anthene emolus goberus*—Ciliate Blue. Biru-bulu L,K,M(2,3,4),T,S *Anthene*: Biru-bulu Group
- Anthene lycaenina miya*—Pointed Ciliate Blue. Biru-bulu Tirus L,K,M(3),T,S
- Anthene licates dusuntua* – White Ciliate Blue. Biru-bulu Putih L,M(3)

Family: Lycaenidae SubFamily: Aphnaeinae

- Spindasis syama terana*—Club Silverline. Barisperak Belantan K,M(2,3),S
- Spindasis lohita senama*—Long-banded Silverline. Barisperak Jalur-panjang L,M(2,3,4),S
- Spindasis seliga seliga* – Fruhstorfer’s Silverline. Barisperak Fruhstorfer M(4) (Or Large Long-banded: Ek-Amnuay; Fruhstorfer’s: Hoskins)
- Spindasis kutu* — Barisperak Kutu M(3,4)

Family: Lycaenidae SubFamily: Theclinae

- Hypochrysops coelisparsus kerri* – Orange Greenline. Barishijau Oren M(3,4) (Very rare)
- Austrozephyrus absolon malayicus* — Dewaselatan Pahang M(4)
- Arhopala centaurus nakula* —Centaur Oakblue. Biru-pohon Centaur L,K,M(2,3),S (Centaur Oakblue: ButterflyCircle, Kirton; Common Oakblue: Ek-Amnuay) *Arhopala*: Biru-pohon Group
- Arhopala centaurus dixoni* – Centaur Oakblue. Biru-pohon Centaur T (Centaur Oakblue: ButterflyCircle, Kirton; Common Oakblue: Ek-Amnuay)
- Arhopala similis* – Druce’s Oakblue. Biru-pohon Druce M(3)
- Arhopala agesias* – Biru-pohon Borneo M(3,4)
- Arhopala kinabala* – Golden Spotted Oakblue. Biru-pohon Tompok Emas M(3,4)
- Arhopala ijanensis* – White-banded Oakblue. Biru-pohon Jalur-putih L,K,M(3,4)
- Arhopala anthelus grahami* – Grand Oakblue. Biru-pohon Hebat L,K,M(3) (Ek-Amnuay calls it Magnificent but gives the same name to *A. anarte*; see below).
- Arhopala achelous achelous* – Biru-pohon Hewitson M(3),T
- Arhopala achelous malu* – Biru-pohon Hewitson K, Penang, Pangkor
- Arhopala anarte* – Magnificent Oakblue. Biru-pohon Megah K,M(3) (Same common name as *A. anthelus*, above, by Ek-Amnuay)
- Arhopala varro selama* – Upright-band Oakblue. Biru-pohon Jalur-tegak M(3)
- Arhopala dispar pendleburyi* – Frosted Oakblue. Biru-pohon Berkabut M(4)
- Arhopala camdana camdana* – Moon-stone Oakblue. Biru-pohon Batu-permata M(3)
- Arhopala semperi russelli* – Biru-pohon Kinabalu M(3)
- Arhopala opalina azata* – Opal Oakblue. Biru-pohon Baiduri M(3,4)
- Arhopala hellada ozana* – Long-banded Oakblue. Biru-pohon Jalur-panjang L,M(3)
- Arhopala johoreana johoreana* – Biru-pohon Nias M(3)
- Arhopala belphoebe cowani* – White-ringed Oakblue. Biru-pohon Bulatan-putih M(3)
- Arhopala myrzala conjuncta* – Malayan Oakblue. Biru-pohon Malaya L
- Arhopala myrzala lammas* – Malayan Oakblue. Biru-pohon Malaya M(3),S
- Arhopala myrzalina* – Biru-pohon Myrzalina M(3)
- Arhopala bazaloides bazaloides* – Tamil Oakblue. Biru-pohon Tamil L

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- Arhopala hypomuta hypomuta* – Violet Oakblue. Biru-pohon Lembayung L,K,M(3)
- Arhopala aedias merittatas* – Large Metallic Oakblue. Biru-pohon Logam Besar L
- Arhopala aedias agnis* —Large Metallic Oakblue. Biru-pohon Logam Besar L,K,M(3),T,S
- Arhopala epimuta epiala* —Tailless Disc Oakblue. Biru-pohon Cakera Kontot K,M(3),S (Or Common Disc Oakblue: ButterflyCircle. Tailless: Ek-Amnuay)
- Arhopala atosia jahara* – Tailed Disc Oakblue. Biru-pohon Cakera Ekor L
- Arhopala atosia malayana* —Tailed Disc Oakblue. Biru-pohon Cakera Ekor K,M(3),S
- Arhopala lurida* – Lesser Disc Oakblue. Biru-pohon Cakera Kecil L,K,M(3)
- Arhopala agesilaus gesa* – Corbet Dull Oakblue. Biru-pohon Pudar Corbet L,M(3)
- Arhopala avatha* – de Niceville’s Dull Oakblue. Biru-pohon Pudar de Niceville M(3)
- Arhopala allata pandora* – Rosy Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kemerahan L,M(3)
- Arhopala delta* – Delta Dull Oakblue. Biru-pohon Pudar Delta M(3)
- Arhopala amphimuta amphimuta* – Broad Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Lebar. M(3),T,S
- Arhopala amphimuta milleriana* – Broad Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Lebar L,Penang
- Arhopala sceva indra* – Biru-pohon Pantai Timur East coast,Selangor
- Arhopala major major* – Major Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Major Staudinger L,M(2,3),S
- Arhopala major parvimaculata* – Major Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Major Staudinger T,A
- Arhopala norda norda*–Langkawi Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Langkawi L
- Arhopala norda ronda* – Langkawi Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Langkawi M(2,3)
- Arhopala moolaiana maya* – Pale Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Pucat L,K
- Arhopala moolaiana yajuna* – Pale Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Pucat K,M(3)
- Arhopala zylda elioti* – Rounded Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Bulat M(3)
- Arhopala stubbsi* – Biru-pohon Endau M(3)
- Arhopala avathina avathina* – Lunulate Yellow Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kuning Sabit M(3)
- Arhopala kurzi* – Biru-pohon Distant M(3)
- Arhopala muta maranda* – Mutal Oakblue. Biru-pohon Mutal L,K,M(3,4),S
- Arhopala moorei busa* – Moore’s Oakblue. Biru-pohon Moore L,M(3)
- Arhopala tropaea* – Biru-pohon Johor M(3) (Likely endemic: C&P5)
- Arhopala metamuta metamuta* – Bicolor Oakblue. Biru-pohon Dwi-warna M(3,4)
- Arhopala perimuta regina* –Yellow-disc Tailless Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kontot Cakera-kuning L,K,M(3,4) (or Yellow-disc Oakblue: Savela; Tailless: Ek-Amnuay)
- Arhopala antimuta antimuta* – Small Tailless Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kontot Kecil L.K.M(3),S

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- Arhopala inornata inornata* – Brown Tornal Oakblue. Biru-pohon Pinggul Perang M(3)
- Arhopala democritus democritus* —White-dot Oakblue. Biru-pohon Bintik-putih L,K
- Arhopala democritus lycaenaria* – White-dot Oakblue. Biru-pohon Bintik-putih M(3)
- Arhopala elopura elopura* – Yellow-tailed Oakblue. Biru-pohon Ekor-kuning M(3),T
- Arhopala pseudomuta pseudomuta* —Raffles' Oakblue. Biru-pohon Raffles M(3),S
- Arhopala pseudomuta ariavana* – Raffles' Oakblue. Biru-pohon Raffles L
- Arhopala ariana wilcocksii* – Pinkish-washed Oakblue. Biru-pohon Merah-jambu L
- Arhopala arianaga* – Biru-pohon Corbet M(4)
- Arhopala alitaeus mirabella* – Purple Broken-band Oakblue. Biru-pohon Jalur-pecah Ungu L
- Arhopala alitaeus pardenas* – Purple Broken-band Oakblue. Biru-pohon Jalur-pecah Ungu K,M(3),S
- Arhopala sintanga tani* – Biru-pohon Rompin. M(3)
- Arhopala havilandi kota* – Biru-pohon Kota Tinggi M(3)
- Arhopala aida aida* —White-stained Oakblue. Biru-pohon Belak-putih L,M(3),Pulau Tenggol
- Arhopala aida ophir* – White-stained Oakblue. Biru-pohon Belak-putih Gunung Ledang
- Arhopala ace ace* – Tytler's Dull Oakblue. Biru-pohon Pudar Tytler M(3)
- Arhopala azinis azinis* – Biru-pohon Azinis M(3,4)
- Arhopala agrata agrata* – de Nicéville's Dull Oakblue. Biru-pohon Pudar de Niceville K,M(3)
- Arhopala aurelia* – Grey-washed Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kelabu-pudar L,K
- Arhopala selta selta* – Reddish-brown Oakblue. Biru-pohon Merah-perang K (Not in C&P4)
- Arhopala selta hislopi* – Reddish-brown Oakblue. Biru-pohon Merah-perang M(3)
- Arhopala phaenops sandakani* – Sumatran Oakblue. Biru-pohon Sumatra M(3)
- Arhopala milleri* – Indigo Oakblue. Biru-pohon Nila L,M(3)
- Arhopala sublustris ridleyi* – Bright Oakblue. Biru-pohon Terang L,K,M(3),S
- Arhopala evansi* – Kalimantan Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kalimantan M(3)
- Arhopala phanda phanda* – Golden Oakblue. Biru-pohon Emas M(3)
- Arhopala aroa aroa* – Deep-purple Oakblue. Biru-pohon Ungu-gelap M(3)
- Arhopala aroa esava* – Deep-purple Oakblue. Biru-pohon Ungu-gelap. L,K (Not in C&P4)
- Arhopala normani* – Norman's Oakblue. Biru-pohon Norman K,M(3)
- Arhopala cleander aphadantas* – Large Mergui Oakblue. Biru-pohon Mergui Besar M(3,4)
- Arhopala athada athada*—Vinous Oakblue. Biru-pohon Anggur L,M(3,4),S,Pulau Tenggol
- Arhopala silhetensis silhetensis* – Sylhet oakblue. Biru-pohon Sylhet L (Sylhet, Bangladesh)
- Arhopala silhetensis adorea*—Sylhet Oakblue. Biru-pohon Sylhet M(3),S (Sylhet, Bangladesh)

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- Arhopala zambra zambra* – Zambra Oakblue. Biru-pohon Zambra L,K,M(3) (In relation to Alhambra, Spain?)
- Arhopala agaba* – Purple-glazed Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kilat-ungu L,K,M(4)
- Arhopala vihara vihara* – Large spotted Oakblue. Biru-pohon Tompok-besar K,M(3)
- Arhopala vihara hirava* – Large-spotted Oakblue. Biru-pohon Tompok-besar L
- Arhopala paralea* – Glazed Oakblue. Biru-pohon Berkilat K,M(4)
- Arhopala buddha cooperi* – Buddha Oakblue. Biru-pohon Buddha L,K,M(3)
- Arhopala arvina adalitas* – Purple-brown Tailless Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kontot Ungu-perang M(3,4)
- Arhopala alaconia media* – Patchy Oakblue. Biru-pohon Tompokan L,M(3,4)
- Arhopala barami penanga* – Wood's Oakblue. Biru-pohon Wood K,M(3)
- Arhopala alesia sacharja* – Pallid Oakblue. Biru-pohon Pucat L (Late entry in C&P5, at the end of the checklist)
- Arhopala agelastus agelastus* – Green-edged Tailless Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kontot Tepian-hijau M(3,4)
- Arhopala agelastus perissa* – Green-edged Tailless Oakblue. Biru-pohon Kontot Tepian-hijau L
- Arhopala labuana* – Labuan Oakblue. Biru-pohon Labuan M(3,4)
- Arhopala wildeyana wildeyana* – White-wavy Oakblue. Biru-pohon Alun-putih M(3)
- Arhopala wildeyana havea* – White-wavy Oakblue. Biru-pohon Alun-putih L
- Arhopala cardoni* – Biru-pohon Cardon M(3,4) (Endemic: C&P5)
- Arhopala epimete duessa* – Violet Disc Oakblue. Biru-pohon Cakera Lembayung L
- Arhopala epimete suedas* – Violet Disc Oakblue. Biru-pohon Cakera Lembayung M(3)
- Arhopala bazalus zalinda*—Powdered Oakblue. Biru-pohon Bubuk M(3,4)
- Arhopala overdijkinki unda* – Biru-pohon Jawa M(3,4)
- Arhopala acta* – Biru-pohon Evans M(3)
- Arhopala horsfieldi eurysthenes* – Peacock Oakblue. Biru-pohon Merak L
- Arhopala horsfieldi basiviridis* – Peacock Oakblue. Biru-pohon Merak M(3,4)
- Arhopala eumolphus maxwelli*—Common Green Oakblue. Biru-pohon Hijau L,K,M(3),T,S
- Arhopala hellenore siroes* – Pointed Green Oakblue. Biru-pohon Hijau Tirus M(3,4)
- Arhopala corinda corestes* – Ultramarine Oakblue. Biru-pohon Ultramarin L
- Arhopala corinda acestes* – Ultramarine Oakblue. Biru-pohon Ultramarin M(3)
- Arhopala aurea* – Long-celled Oakblue. Biru-pohon Sel-panjang M(3),S
- Arhopala stinga* – Biru-pohon Semenanjung M(3),S
- Arhopala trogon* – Green-suffused Oakblue. Biru-pohon Samar-hijau M(3,4),S
- Arhopala caeca* – Biru-pohon Sarawak M(3,4)

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- Arhopala paraganesa mendava* – Dusky Bushblue. Biru-pohon Belukar Kelam M(4)
- Arhopala ammonides monava* – Dark Bushblue. Biru-pohon Belukar Gelap L (Subspecies endemic to Langkawi?)
- Arhopala ammonides chunsu* – Dark Bushblue. Biru-pohon Belukar Gelap M(3)
- Arhopala ammon ammon* – Malayan Bushblue. Biru-pohon Belukar Malaya L,M(3),S
- Arhopala ariel* – Chocolate Bushblue. Biru-pohon Belukar Coklat M(3)
- Arhopala elizabethae* – Biru-pohon Pahang. K,M(3)
- Arhopala fulla ignara* – Spotless Oakblue. Biru-pohon Tiada-tompok L
- Arhopala fulla intaca* – Spotless Oakblue. Biru-pohon Tiada-tompok M(3)
- Arhopala abseus abseus* – Aberrant Oakblue. Biru-pohon Lain L,K,M(3),T,S
- Arhopala anella* – Biru-pohon Perak M(3,4)
- Flos diardi capeta*—Bifid Plushblue. Biru-mewah Duabelah L,M(3,4),S *Flos*: Biru-mewah Group
- Flos fulgida singhapura* – Shining Plushblue. Biru-mewah Bersinar M(3,4),S
- Flos anniella anniella* – Dark Plushblue. Biru-mewah Gelap. M(3,4),S
- Flos anniella artegal* – Dark Plushblue. Biru-mewah Gelap L
- Flos apidanus ahamus* – Plain Plushblue. Biru-mewah Dataran L
- Flos apidanus saturatus*—Plain Plushblue. Biru-mewah Dataran K,M(3),S
- Flos areste* – Tailless Plushblue. Biru-mewah Kontot M(4)
- Flos morphina morphina* – Rounded Plushblue. Biru-mewah Bulat M(3,4)
- Mahathala ariadeva ariadeva* – Malayan Falcate Oakblue. Biru-pohon Sabit Malaya M(2,3) *Mahathala*: Biru-pohon Group (again)
- Semanga superba deliciosa* – Red-edge. Tepian-merah. L,M(3,4),T,S
- Surendra vivarna amisena*—Acacia Blue. Biru-akasia L,K,M(3,4),T,A,S (or Burmese Acacia Blue: Kirton. Acacia Blue: ButterflyCircle) *Surendra*, *Zinasp*: Biru-akasia Group
- Surendra florimel* – Steely Acacia Blue. Biru-akasia Keluli M(3,4)
- Zinasp todara* – Silverstreak Acacia Blue. Biru-akasia Coretperak M(3,4) (*Zinasp todara karenia* in C&P4)
- Neomyrina nivea hiemalis* – White Imperial. Agung Putih L *Neomyrina*: Agung Group
- Neomyrina nivea periculosa* – White Imperial. Agung Putih M(3,4)
- Iraota timoleon wickii*—Silverstreak Blue. Biru-coretperak M(3,4) *Iraota*: Biru-coretperak Group
- Iraota rochana boswelliana*—Scarce Silverstreak Blue. Biru-coretperak Jarang L,M(2,3,4),S
- Iraota distanti distanti* – Distant’s Silverstreak Blue. Biru-coretperak Distant. M(3,4),S
- Amblypodia narada taozana* – Blue Leaf Blue. Biru-daun Biru L,K,M(3,4) *Amblypodia*: Biru-daun Group

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- Amblypodia anita anita*—Purple Leaf Blue. Biru-daun Ungu L,K,Kelantan (or Leaf Blue: Savela)
- Amblypodia anita parva* – Purple Leaf Blue. Biru-daun Ungu East coast (or Leaf Blue: Savela)
- Catapaecilma elegans zephyria* – Lesser Tinsel. Kilau Kecil L,K,M(3) (or Common Tinsel: Ek-Amnuay; Lesser: Kirton) *Catapaecilma, Acupicta*: Kilau Group
- Catapaecilma evansi evansi* –Yellow Tinsel. Kilau Kuning M(3,4)
- Catapaecilma major emas* — Greater Tinsel. Kilau Besar M(2,3),S (or Gray Tinsel: Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle; Greater: Kirton)
- Catapaecilma lila* – Kilau Eliot M(3) (Endemic : C&P5)
- Acupicta bubases* – Kilau Bubas M(3,4)
- Acupicta flemingi* – Kilau Fleming M(4) (Endemic: C&P5)
- Drina donina usira* – Brown Yam. Keladi Perang L,K,M(3)
- Drina cowani* – Keladi Corbet. M(3)
- Drina manea* – Blue Yam. Keladi Biru M(3)
- Loxura atymnus fuconius*—Yamfly. Kupukeladi L,K,M(2,3),S *Loxura, Yasoda*: Kupukeladi Group
- Loxura cassiopeia cassiopeia*—Malayan Yamfly. Kupukeladi Malaya M(3)
- Yasoda pita dohertyi* – Branded Yamfly. Kupukeladi Bertanda L,K,M(3,4)
- Yasoda pitane laruta* – Kupukeladi Larut M(4)
- Eooxylides tharis distanti*—Branded Imperial. Agung Bertanda M(3,4),T,S *Eooxylides, Thamala, Cheritra, Ticherra, Ritra*: Agung Group (again)
- Thamala marciana marciana* – Cardinal. Agung Utama K,M(3),T
- Thamala marciana sarupa* – Cardinal. Agung Utama L
- Cheritra freja freja*—Common Imperial. Agung L
- Cheritra freja frigga*—Common Imperial. Agung M(3),T,A,P,S
- Ticherra acte liviana* – Blue Imperial. Agung Biru K,M(3)
- Ritra aurea volumnia* – Orange Imperial. Agung Oren M(3)
- Drupadia ravindra moorei*—Common Posy. Jambak L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Drupadia ravindra caerulea* – Common Posy. Jambak T
- Drupadia rufotaenia rufotaenia*—Lesser Posy. Jambak Kecil L,K,M(3),T,S (or Pygmy Posy: ButterflyCircle; Lesser: Ek-Amnuay)
- Drupadia theda renonga* – Dark Posy. Jambak Gelap L
- Drupadia theda thesmia*—Dark Posy. Jambak Gelap K,M(3,4),T,S
- Drupadia niasica biranta* – Intermediate Posy. Jambak Tengahan L
- Drupadia niasica perlisa* – Intermediate Posy. Jambak Tengahan K,M(3),T (Very rare)

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- Drupadia estella semperna* – White-craved Posy. Jambak Kepingin-putih L,M(4)
- Drupadia scaeva scaeva* – Blue Posy. Jambak Biru K,M(3,4),T
- Drupadia scaeva* near subsp *melisa* - Blue Posy. Jambak Biru. L
- Drupadia cinesoides* – Circular-branded Posy. Jambak Tanda-bulatan. M(3)
- Drupadia johorensis* – Johor Posy. Jambak Johor M(3)
- Horaga albimacula albistigmata*—Violet Onyx. Marmar Lembayung M(2,3,4)
- Horaga chalcodonyx malaya* – Marmar Fruhstorfer S (Likely, extinct)
- Horaga amethystus purpurescens* – Purple Onyx. Marmar Ungu M(3,4)
- Horaga onyx sardonix*—Common Onyx. Marmar M(2,3)
- Horaga syrinx maenala*—Ambon Onyx. Marmar Ambon L,M(2,3,4),S (or Yellow Onyx: Kirton. Ambon: Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle)
- Horaga araotina* – Marmar Pulau Angsa M(3),Pulau Angsa (C&P5, pg 266: Rarest Malaysian species. Also, species endemic to PM: C&P5 pg 386)
- Dacalana vidura azyada* – Double Tufted Royal. Diraja Rumbai Dua. M(3) *Dacalana, Pratapa, Creon, Tajuria, Bullis, Britomartis*: Diraja Group
- Dacalana burmana* — Burmese Tufted Royal. Diraja Rumbai Burma L,K
- Dacalana sinhara sinhara* – Long-branded Royal. Diraja Tanda-panjang M(3,4)
- Dacalana cremera ricardi* – Orange-stripe Royal. Diraja Belang-oren M(3,4)
- Pratapa deva relata* – White Royal. Diraja Putih M(2,3,4),S
- Pratapa icetas sakaia* – Dark Blue Royal. Diraja Biru Gelap M(4)
- Pratapa icetoides calculus* – Blue Royal. Diraja Biru M(2,3,4)
- Creon cleobis queda*—Broadtail Royal. Diraja Ekorlebar M(4)
- Tajuria yajna selangorana* – Chestnut and Black Royal. Diraja Berangan Hitam M(3,4)
- Tajuria megistia thria* – Orange and Black Royal. Diraja Oren Hitam M(3)
- Tajuria maculata*—Spotted Royal. Diraja Tompok M(4)
- Tajuria luculenta taorana* – Chinese Royal. Diraja Cina M(4)
- Tajuria cippus maxentius*—Peacock Royal. Diraja Merak L,M(2,3,4),S
- Tajuria mantra mantra*—Felder’s Royal. Diraja Felder M(2,3),T,S
- Tajuria deudorix ingeni* – Flash Royal. Diraja Kilat L,M(3)
- Tajuria ister tussis* – Uncertain Royal. Diraja Takkeruan M(3,4)
- Tajuria albiplaga alixae* – Pallid Royal. Diraja Pucat M(4)
- Tajuria inexpectata* – Diraja Sumatra M(3) (Very rare)
- Tajuria sunia* — Rounded Royal. Diraja Bulat M(3)
- Tajuria berenis larutensis* – Larut’s Royal. Diraja Larut M(4)
- Tajuria isaeus verna* – Bornean Royal. Diraja Borneo M(3)

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- Tajuria dominus dominus* – Influent Royal. Diraja Aliran M(2,3,4),S
- Tajuria diaeus* – Straight-line Royal. Diraja Baris-lurus M(3) (New to checklist. K.Saito 1994, near Tapah, Perak)
- Bullis buto cowani* – Baby Royal. Diraja Bayi M(2,3)
- Bullis elioti elioti* — Diraja Eliot M(2,4)
- Bullis stigmata* — Small Branded Royal. Diraja Tanda Kecil M(4)
- Britomartis cleoboides viga* – Azure Royal. Diraja Biru Langit L,K,M(3,4)
- Purlisa gigantea gigantea* – Giant Imperial. Agung Gergasi L,M(3,4) *Purlisa*: Agung Group (again)
- Rachana jalindra burbona*—Banded Royal. Diraja Berjalur L,M(3,4),S (Genus *Eliotia* in C&P4) *Rachana*: Diraja Group, whose other members are above *Purlisa*
- Jacoona anasuja anasuja*—Great Imperial. Agung Besar. M(2,3,4),S *Jacoona*, *Neocheritra*, *Thrix*, *Mantoides*, *Manto*, *Charana*, *Suasa*: Agung Group (again)
- Neocheritra amrita amrita*—Grand Imperial. Agung Hebat M(2,3,4),S
- Neocheritra fabronia lina* – Pale Grand Imperial. Agung Hebat Pucat M(4)
- Thrix scopula nisibis* – Agung Druce M(3,4) (Subspecies endemic to PM?)
- Mantoides gama gama* – Distant’s Imperial. Agung Distant M(3,4)
- Manto hypoleuca terana*—Green Imperial. Agung Hijau M(3,4),S
- Charana mandarina splendida* –Mandarin Blue. Agung Biru Mandarin M(3,4)
- Suasa lisides suessa* – Red Imperial. Agung Merah K,M(3,4)
- Pseudotajuria donatana donatana*—Golden Royal. Diraja Emas M(3,4),S *Pseudotajuria*, *Ancema*, *Remelana*: Diraja Group (again)
- Ancema ctesia ctesia*—Bi-spot Royal. Diraja Dua-tompok M(4)
- Ancema blanka blanka*—Silver Royal. Diraja Perak M(3,4),S
- Remelana jangala travana*—Chocolate Royal. Diraja Coklat M(2,3,4),T,S
- Hypolycaena thecloides thecloides* – Brown Tit. Ciak Perang M(2,3),T,S (Or Dark Tit: ButterflyCircle. Brown: Ek-Amnuay) *Hypolycaena*, *Zeltus*, *Chliaria*: Ciak Group
- Hypolycaena amabilis lisba* – Violet Tit. Ciak Lembayung M(3,4)
- Hypolycaena phemius* – Ciak Kinabalu M(3,4) (New to checklist)
- Hypolycaena merguia skapane* – Purple Tit. Ciak Ungu M(3)
- Hypolycaena erylus teatus*—Common Tit. Ciak L,M(1,2,3),T,A,S
- Zeltus amasa maximinianus*—Fluffy Tit. Ciak Gebu L,K,M(2,3),S
- Chliaria kina celastroides* – Blue Tit. Ciak Biru M(4) (*Chliaria*: C&P4-5, Savela; *Hypolycaena*: Ek-Amnuay, Yutaka. Subspecies endemic to Peninsular Malaysia?)
- Chliaria othona semanga* – Orchid Tit. Ciak Anggerik M(3,4),T (*Chliaria*: C&P4-5, Savela; *Hypolycaena*: Ek-Amnuay, Yutaka)

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- Chliaria pahanga* — Ciak Pahang M(4) (*Chliaria*: C&P4-5, Savela; *Hypolycaena*: Ek-Amnuay, Yutaka)
- Chliaria balua gabrieli* – Red Tit. Ciak Merah M(3,4) (*Chliaria*: C&P4-5, Savela; *Hypolycaena*: Ek-Amnuay, Yutaka)
- Deudorix elioti* — Eliot’s Cornelian. Permata Eliot M(3),T,S
- Deudorix epijarbas epijarbas* f. *diara* – Cornelian. Permata M(2) (Discovered in PM by NL Liew regarding it as *D. diara* but regarded by C&P5 and Y. Inayoshi as form *diara* rather than a new species.
- Deudorix epijarbas cinnabarus*—Cornelian. Permata L,K,M(3,4),T,S
- Deudorix sumatrensis* - Permata Sumatra M(3,4) (Savela: *D. s. stubbsi* for PM)
- Deudorix staudingeri* – Large Cornelian. Permata Besar M(3,4),S
- Deudorix hypargyria hypargyria* – Scarce Cornelian. Permata Jarang M(3,4)
- Artipe eryx excellens* — Green Flash. Sekilat Hijau M(3,4) *Artipe*: Sekilat Group
- Artipe anna* – Sekilat Druce M(4)
- Virachola smilis smilis* – Scarce Guava Blue. Biru-jambu Jarang M(3,4) (*Virachola*: C&P5, Y.Inayoshi; *Deudorix*: Savela) *Virachola*: Biru-jambu Group
- Virachola subguttata malaya* – Spotted Guava Blue. Biru-jambu Tompok M(4)
- Virachola kessuma deliochus*—Pitcher Blue. Biru-jambu Kendi L,M(3),S
- Sinthusa malika amata* – Spotted Spark. Percikan Tompok L,M(3,4)
- Sinthusa nasaka amba*—Narrow Spark. Percikan Sempit L,M(3,4),S
- Bindahara phocides phocides*—Plane. Pesawat L,K,M(3,4),S
- Rapala domitia domitia*—Yellow Flash. Sekilat Kuning M(3,4),S *Rapala*: Sekilat Group (again)
- Rapala domitia flemingi* – Yellow Flash. Sekilat Kuning L
- Rapala duma duma* – Abnormal Flash. Sekilat Ganjil M(3,4) (*duma* in C&P5, Ek-Amnuay, Y.Inayoshi; *abnormis* in C&P4, Savela)
- Rapala pheretima sequeira*—Copper Flash. Sekilat Tembaga L,K,M(2,3,4),S
- Rapala pheretima tiomana* – Copper Flash. Sekilat Tembaga T
- Rapala suffusa barthema*—Suffused Flash. Sekilat Samar L,M(3),S (*barthema*=*suffusa* to Y.Inayoshi)
- Rapala damona* – Malayan Red Flash. Sekilat Merah Malaya L,M(3),S
- Rapala dienece dienece* – Scarlet Flash. Sekilat Kirmizi L,M(3),S
- Rapala cowani* – Sekilat Corbet SE Johore
- Rapala hades* – Myanmar Flash. Sekilat Myanmar M(2,3),East coast
- Rapala iarbus iarbus*—Common Red Flash. Sekilat Merah L,K,M(2,3),S
- Rapala rhodopis* – Single-line Red Flash. Sekilat Merah Sebaris M(3,4)

- Rapala manea chozeba*—Slate Flash. Sekilat Kelabu L,M(2,3,4),S
- Rapala scintilla scintilla* – Scarce Shot Flash. Sekilat Das Jarang L,M(2,3,4)
- Rapala varuna orseis*—Indigo Flash. Sekilat Nila L,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Rapala rhoecus rhoecus* – Brilliant Flash. Sekilat Benderang L,K,M(3),T
- Rapala nissa pahangana* – Common Flash. Sekilat M(4) (Subspecies endemic to PM?)
- Araotes lapithis uruwela*—Witch. Menawan L,K,M(3) (Or Chequered Flame: Kirton. Witch: Ek-Amnuay)
- Sithon nedymond nedymond*—Plush. Mewah M(2,3)
- Sithon nedymond ismarus* – Plush. Mewah L

Family: Hesperidae

Family: Hesperidae SubFamily: Coeliadinae

- Burara oedipodea oedipodea*—Branded Orange Awlet. Penusuknik Oren Bertanda M(2,3,4) (*Burara*: C&P5, Ek-Amnuay, Kirton, ButterflyCircle, Y.Inayoshi; *Bibasis*: C&P4, Savela)
- Burara jaina velva* – Orange-striped Awlet. Penusuknik Belang-oren. M(3,4) (*Bibasis*, *Burara*. See above note)
- Burara tuckeri* – White-banded Awlet. Penusuknik Jalur-putih. M(3,4) (*Bibasis*, *Burara*. See above note)
- Burara anadi owstoni* – Plain Orange Awlet. Penusuknik Oren Dataran. M(3,4) (Or *Bibasis owstoni*. *Bibasis*, *Burara*. See above note)
- Burara etelka etelka*—Great Orange Awlet. Penusuknik Oren Besar M(2,3,4),S (Or *Bibasis etelka*. *Bibasis*, *Burara*. See above note)
- Burara harisa consobrina*—Orange Awlet. Penusuknik Oren. M(2,3,4),S (*Bibasis*, *Burara*. See above note)
- Burara gomata lalita*—Pale Green Awlet. Penusuknik Hijau Pucat. M(3,4) (*Bibasis*, *Burara*. See above note)
- Bibasis sena uniformis*—Orange-tailed Awl. Penusuk Ekor-oren K,M(3,4),S *Bibasis*, *Hasora*, *Badamia*: Penusuk Group
- Hasora mus pahanga* – Penusuk Pahang M(4) (Subspecies endemic to PM?)
- Hasora lizetta* – Penusuk Plotz M(3,4)
- Hasora salanga* – Black-tailed Awl. Penusuk Ekor-hitam M(3,4) (Or Green Awl: Wikipedia. Black-tailed: Ek-Amnuay)
- Hasora myra funebris* – Pale-tailed Awl. Penusuk Ekor-pucat M(4)
- Hasora zoma* – Dark Banded Awl. Penusuk Jalur Gelap M(3,4),A
- Hasora chromus chromus*—Common Banded Awl. Penusuk Jalur L,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Hasora taminatus malayana*—White Banded Awl. Penusuk Jalur Putih L,M(2,3,4),T,S
- Hasora schoenherr chuza*—Yellow Banded Awl. Penusuk Jalur Kuning M(3,4),S
- Hasora mixta prabha* – Lesser Awl. Penusuk Kecil M(3)

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- Hasora badra badra* — Common Awl. Penusuk L,M(2,3,4),A,S (See also *H. quadripunctata gnaeus* below for comparison)
- Hasora quadripunctata gnaeus* — Four-spotted Awl. Penusuk Tompok-empat K,M(3,4) (See also *H. badra badra* above for comparison)
- Hasora vitta vitta*—Plain Banded Awl. Penusuk Jalur Dataran L,M(3,4),S
- Hasora khoda minsona* – Large Banded Awl. Penusuk Jalur Besar M(4)
- Hasora leucospila leucospila*—Violet Awl, Penusuk Lembayung M(3,4),Perak,East coast (*H. mavis*, Perak Banded Awl, in C&P4, turns out to be the female *H. l. leucospila*, and thus dropped from the checklist. See C&P5 pg 403, note 192)
- Hasora wilcocksii*– Penusuk Wilcock T (Endemic: C&P5)
- Badamia exclamationis*—Brown Awl. Penusuk Perang M(2,3,4),A,S
- Choaspes stigmatus caudatus* – Yellow-tailed Awlking. Rajapenusuk Ekor-kuning M(3) (*stigmatus*: C&P5, Ek-Amnuay, Y.Inayoshi; *plateni*: C&P4, Savela)
- Choaspes subcaudatus crawfurdi* – Lobed Awlking. Rajapenusuk Berlekuk M(3)
- Choaspes benjaminii flavens*—Indian Awlking. Rajapenusuk India M(3,4)
- **Choaspes hemixanthus furcatus* - Hooked Awlking. Rajapenusuk Bercangkuk. (Species of questionable records)

Family: Hesperidae SubFamily: Pyrginae

Every member in this subfamily is of the Datar Group.

- Capila phanaeus ferrea* — Fulvous Dawnfly. Datar Fajar Merahputih. L,M(3) (Ek-Amnuay lists it as *Capita phanaeus*. *Capila* in C&P5, Y.Inayoshi, Savela)
- Capila pieridoides sofa* – White Dawnfly. Datar Fajar Putih M(4)
- Capila hainana* - Hainan Dawnfly. Datar Fajar Hainan M(4) (Subspecies not determined)
- Celaenorrhinus pyrria* — Double Spotted Flat. Datar Tompok Dua. M(4)
- Celaenorrhinus pahangensis* – Datar Pahang M(4) (Endemic: C&P5)
- Celaenorrhinus leucocera*—Common Spotted Flat. Datar Bertompok L
- Celaenorrhinus putra sanda* — Bengal Spotted Flat. Datar Tompok Bengal M(3,4)
- Celaenorrhinus nigricans nigricans* – Small-banded Flat. Datar Jalur-kecil M(4)
- Celaenorrhinus asmara asmara* – White-banded Flat. Datar Jalur-putih L,K,M(3),S
- Celaenorrhinus inaequalis irene* – Unequal-banded Flat. Datar Jalur Tak-sekata M(4)
- Celaenorrhinus aurivittatus cameroni*—Dark Yellow-banded Flat. Datar Jalur-kuning Gelap L,K,M(3,4),T,A
- Celaenorrhinus ficulnea queda* – Velvet Flat. Datar Baldu M(3),T
- Celaenorrhinus ladana* – Orange-banded Flat. Datar Jalur-oren M(3)
- Tapena thwaitesi bornea*—Dark Flat. Datar Gelap L,M(3),S (Or Black Angle: Wikipedia. Obtuse-winged Angle: Ek-Amnuay. Dark Flat: ButterflyCircle)

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- Darpa striata striata*— Striated Angle. Datar Sudut Berjalur K,M(3,4)
- Darpa pteris dealbata* – Snowy Angle. Datar Sudut Salji M(4),T
- Odina hieroglyphica ortina*—Hieroglyphic Flat. Datar Indah M(3),S (Or Polygon Flat: Kirton)
- Sarangesa dasahara dasahara* – Common Small Flat. Datar Kecil L,K
- Pseudocoladenia dan dhyana*—Fulvous Pied Flat. Datar Anekawarna Merahputih M(2,3),S
- Coladenia agni sundae* – Brown Pied Flat. Datar Anekawarna Perang M(3) (*C. agni* in C&P4)
- Coladenia agnioides* – Scarce Pied Flat. Datar Anekawarna Jarang L,M(4)
- Coladenia laxmi sobrina* – Grey Pied Flat. Datar Anekawarna Kelabu M(3,4),T
- Coladenia palawana* - Datar Anekawarna Palawan M(3,4)
- Satarupa gopala malaya* – Large White Flat. Datar Putih Besar K,M(4)
- Seseria affinis kirmana* – Malayan White Flat. Datar Putih Malaya M(3)
- Pintara pinwilli pinwilli* – Orange Flat. Datar Oren M(2,3)
- Chamunda chamunda* – Crescent Spotted Flat. Datar Tompok Sabit M(3)
- Gerosis limax dirae*—Black and White Flat. Datar Hitam Putih M(3)
- Gerosis sinica minima* – Extensive White Flat. Datar Putih Meluas M(3)
- Gerosis phisara phisara*—Variable White Flat. Datar Putih Berubah K,M(4),T
- Gerosis tristis* – Datar Evans M(3),T,S
- Mooreana trichoneura trichoneura* – Yellow Flat. Datar Kuning. K,M(3),S
- Tagiades japedus atticus*—Common Snow Flat. Datar Salji. L,K,M(2,3),A,S
- Tagiades gana gana*—Large Snow Flat. Datar Salji Besar L,K,M(2,3),T,S
- Tagiades parra naxos* – Straight Snow Flat. Datar Salji Lurus M(3,4) (or Great Snow Flat: NL Liew. Straight, Ek-Amnuay)
- Tagiades lavatus* – Plain Snow Flat. Datar Salji Dataran M(3,4)
- Tagiades toba toba* – Different Spotted Snow Flat. Datar Salji Tompok-berbeza K,M(3)
- Tagiades litigiosus litigiosus* — Water Snow Flat. Datar Salji Air L,K (*litigiosa* by Savela)
- Tagiades ultra* – Ultra Snow Flat. Datar Salji Ultra L,M(3),S
- Tagiades calligana* – Malayan Snow Flat. Datar Salji Malaya M(3),S
- Tagiades waterstradi talanga* – Datar Salji Elwes M(4)
- Tagiades cohaerens cinda* – White-striped Snow Flat. Datar Salji Belang-putih M(4) (or Evans' Snow Flat: Ek-Amnuay. White-striped: iNaturalist, IFoundButterfly, Flickr. Note: Info and photos in Yutaka are for *T. c. cynthia*. Not much information for *T. c. cinda*)
- Tagiades menaka manis*—Dark Edged Snow Flat. Datar Salji Tepian Gelap M(4)
- Odontoptilum angulatum angulatum*—Chestnut Angle. Datar Sudut Berangan L,K,M(3),S
- Odontoptilum pygela pygela*—Banded Angle. Datar Sudut Jalur M(3)

Family: Hesperidae SubFamily: Hesperinae

- Aeromachus jhora creta* – Grey Scrub Hopper. Lelompat Semak Kelabu M(4) *Aeromachus, Ampittia*: Lelompat Group
- Aeromachus pygmaeus* – Pygmy Scrub Hopper. Lelompat Semak Pigmi L,K
- Ampittia dioscorides camertes*—Bush Hopper. Lelompat Belukar K,M(2,3),S
- Sebastonyma pudens* – Tufted Ace. Jaguh Rumbai M(3) (New, not in C&P4. Discovered near Tapah, 2018) *Sebastonyma, Halpe, Pithauria*: Jaguh Group
- Halpe insignis* – White-fringed Ace. Jaguh Tepian-putih M(2,3,4)
- Halpe sikkima* – Sikkim Ace. Jaguh Sikkim M(3) (Sikkim, India)
- Halpe zema zamba* – Banded Ace. Jaguh Jalur M(3)
- Halpe elana* – Narrow-banded Ace. Jaguh Jalur-sempit M(3,4)
- Halpe zinda zodia* – Jaguh Perlis K,M(3) (Subspecies endemic to PM?)
- Halpe ormenes vilasina*—Dark Banded Ace. Jaguh Jalur Gelap M(3),S
- Halpe porus*—Moore’s Ace. Jaguh Moore L,K,M(2)
- Halpe hauxwelli* - Pale-marked Ace. Jaguh Tanda-pudar L
- Halpe flava* – Couple Yellow Ace. Jaguh Kuning Pasangan M(3)
- Halpe aurifera* – Golden-spot Ace. Jaguh Tompok-emas M(3)
- Halpe toxopea* – Palawan Ace. Jaguh Palawan L,K,M(3)
- **Halpe kusala* – Hill Ace. Jaguh Bukit (Species of questionable records)
- Halpe veluvana brevicornis* – Amber Ace. Jaguh Ambar L,M(3,4)
- Halpe wantona* – Swinhoe’s Ace. Jaguh Swinhoe M(3)
- Halpe pelethronix pelethronix* – Peninsular Ace. Jaguh Semenanjung M(3,4)
- Halpe arcuata* – Overlapped Ace. Jaguh Bertindih M(4)
- Halpe clara* – Intermediate Ace. Jaguh Tengahan M(4)
- **Halpe hieron* – Jaguh de Nicéville (Species of questionable records)
- Pithauria stramineipennis stramineipennis* – Light Straw Ace. Jaguh Jerami Ringan K,M(3)
- Pithauria marsena* – Branded Straw Ace. Jaguh Jerami Bertanda K,M(3)
- **Pithauria murdava* – Dark Straw Ace. Jaguh Jerami Gelap S (Species of questionable records)
- Astictopterus jama jama*—Forest Hopper. Lelompat Rimba L,K,M(2,3),T,A,S *Astictopterus*: Lelompat Group (again)
- Iambrix salsala salsala*—Chestnut Bob. Cepat Berangan L,K,M(2,3),T,S *Iambrix, Idmon, Koruthaialos, Psolos, Stimula*: Cepat Group
- Iambrix stellifer*—Malay Chestnut Bob. Cepat Berangan Melayu L,K,M(2,3),T,S (or Starry Bob. Malay Chestnut Bob, original name by Evans and van Gasse. Used by Ek-Amnuay and ButterflyCircle, who initially used Starry Bob but then recommends the original)

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- Idmon distanti* — Spotless Bob. Cepat Tak-bertompok L,K,M(2,3)
- Idmon obliquans obliquans* — Small Red Bob. Cepat Merah Kecil M(3)
- Koruthaialos rubecula rubecula*—Narrow-banded Velvet Bob. Cepat Baldu Jalur-sempit L,K,M(3)
- Koruthaialos sindu sindu* – Bright Red Velvet Bob. Cepat Baldu Merah Terang M(3,4)
- Koruthaialos frena* – Cepat Baldu Eliot M(4) (Not in C&P4. Erected by Eliot, 2006)
- **Koruthaialos butleri* – Dark Velvet Bob. Cepat Baldu Gelap (Species of questionable records)
- Psolos fuligo fuligo*—Brown Bob. Cepat Perang L,K,M(2,3),T (Or Dusky Partwing or Pale Spotted Coon: Ek-Amnuay. Brown Bob: Kirton)
- Stimula swinhoei* near subspecies *disca* — Rich Brown Bob. Cepat Perang-terang M(3) (RB Coon in Ek-Amnuay but Coon is derogatory. Partwing from Wikipedia, see above entry)
- Ancistroides nigrata maura*—Chocolate Demon. Dewata Coklat L,K,M(3),T,S *Ancistroides*, *Notocrypta*, *Udaspes*: Dewata Group
- Ancistroides armatus armatus* – Red Demon. Dewata Merah M(3,4)
- Ancistroides gemmifer gemmifer* – Gem Red Demon. Dewata Merah Jauhari M(3,4),T
- Notocrypta paralysos asawa* – Banded Demon. Dewata Jalur L,K
- Notocrypta paralysos varians*—Banded Demon. Dewata Jalur M(2,3),T,A,S
- Notocrypta quadrata* — Dewata Elwes M(3,4)
- Notocrypta pria* – Dwarf Banded Demon. Dewata Jalur Kerdil K,M(3)
- Notocrypta clavata clavata* – Clavate Banded Demon. Dewata Jalur Belantan M(3,4)
- Notocrypta clavate theba* — Clavate Banded Demon. Dewata Jalur Belantan L,K
- Notocrypta curvifascia corinda* – Restricted Demon. Dewata Terbatas K,M(3,4)
- Notocrypta feisthamelii alysos*—Spotted Demon. Dewata Tompok L,M(3,4)
- Udaspes folus*—Grass Demon. Dewata Rumput L,K,M(2,3),S
- Arnetta verones* – Sumatran Bob. Cepat Sumatra K,M(3) *Arnetta*, *Suada*, *Scobura*, *Suastus*: Cepat Group (again)
- Suada swerga suava* – Grass Bob. Cepat Rumput M(3,4)
- Scobura phiditia* — Malay Forest Bob. Cepat Rimba Melayu M(3,4)
- Scobura isota* — Swinhoe’s Forest Bob. Cepat Rimba Swinhoe M(3,4)
- Scobura woolletti* — Brown Forest Bob. Cepat Rimba Perang M(3,4)
- Scobura cephalo* — Indian Forest Bob. Cepat Rimba India M(2) (New to checklist. Discovered Tapah Hills and Cameron Highlands: Chiba & Tsukiyama 2010)
- Suastus gremius gremius*—Palm Bob. Cepat Palma K,M(2),T,S
- Suastus minutus aditia* — Small Palm Bob. Cepat Palma Kecil L,Upper Perak,T
- Suastus minutus flemingi*—Small Palm Bob. Cepat Palma Kecil M(3) (Subspecies endemic to Malaysia?)

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- Suastus everyx everyx* — White Palm Bob. Cepat Palma Putih M(3,4)
- Cupitha purreea*—Waxy Dart. Terkam Berlilin L,M(3),T *Cupitha*: Terkam Group
- Zographetus satwa*—Purple and Gold Flitter. Lekas Ungu Emas L,K,M(3) *Zographetus*, *Oerane*, *Hyarotis*, *Quedara*, *Isma*: Lekas Group
- Zographetus rama*—Small Flitter. Lekas Kecil L,M(3,4)
- Zographetus ogygia ogygia* – Rusty Flitter. Lekas Karat L,M(2,3),T,S
- Zographetus ogygioides* — Red Flitter. Lekas Merah M(3,4)
- Zographetus doxus*– Prominent Spot Flitter. Lekas Tompok Nyata M(2,3),S
- Zographetus kutu* — Faint Spot Flitter. Lekas Tompok Malap M(4)
- Oerane microthyrys neaera* – White Club Flitter. Lekas Belantan Putih M(3,4)
- Hyarotis adrastus praba*—Tree Flitter. Lekas Pohon L,M(3),T,S
- Hyarotis stubbsi* — Lekas Pohon Bukit Fraser M(3,4)
- Hyarotis microsticta microsticta* — Brush Tree Flitter. Lekas Pohon Berus L,M(3),S
- Hyarotis iadera* — Dark Tree Flitter. Lekas Pohon Gelap M(3)
- Quedara monteithi monteithi* — Dubious Flitter. Lekas Sangsi L,K,M(3),T,S
- Quedara singularis* – Lekas Mabile M(3,4)
- Isma iapis iapis* — Ciliate Long-horned Flitter. Lekas Tanduk-panjang Berbulu L,K,M(3,4),T
- Isma protoclea obscura* — Bicolor Long-horned Flitter. Lekas Tanduk-panjang Dwiwarna M(3,4),T (Or Purple Tufted Lancer: Kirton. Bicolor: Ek-Amnuay)
- Isma cronus* – Lekas de Nicéville M(4)
- Isma feralia lenya* — Common Narrow-spot Flitter. Lekas Tompok-sempit M(3)
- Isma flemingi* – Lekas Gap M(3) (Gap, area below Fraser’s Hill. Endemic: C&P5)
- Isma hislopi* — Narrow-banded Flitter. Lekas Jalur-sempit M(3)
- Isma miosticta* – Small Narrow-spot Flitter. Lekas Tompok-sempit Kecil L,K,M(3)
- Isma umbrosa umbrosa* — Large Long-banded Flitter. Lekas Jalur-panjang Besar L,M(3,4)
- Isma guttulifera kuala* — Large Non-branded Flitter. Lekas Tiada-tanda Besar M(3)
- Isma damocles* — Bright Long-spot Flitter. Lekas Tompok-panjang Terang M(3)
- Isma bononoides* — Malayan Long-spot Flitter. Lekas Tompok-panjang Malaya M(3)
- Isma bononia bononia* - Lesser Long-spot Flitter. Lekas Tompok-panjang Kecil M(3)
- Isma bononia idyalis* — Lesser Long-spot Flitter. Lekas Tompok-panjang Kecil L (New to C&P5. Erected by Eliot & Kirton 2000)
- Xanthoneura corissa indrasana* — Plain Yellow Lancer. Tombak Kuning Dataran M(3,4) *Xanthoneura*, *Plastingia*: Tombak Group
- Plastingia naga*—Silver-spotted Lancer. Tombak Tompok Perak M(2,3),S (or Chequered Lancer: ButterflyCircle; Silver-spotted: Ek-Amnuay, Kirton)

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- Plastingia pellonia* — Yellow Lancer. Tombak Kuning M(2,3),S (or Yellow Chequered Lancer: ButterflyCircle; Yellow Lancer: Ek-Amnuay)
- Salanoemia tavoyana* — Yellow-streak Darter. Terjah Coret-kuning L,K,S (Odd distribution)
- Salanoemia similis* — Similar-streak Darter. Terjah Coret-sama M(3) *Salanoemia*: Terjah Group
- Salanoemia sala* – Multi-spotted Darter. Terjah Berbilang-tompok M(3),T (Or Maculate Lancer: NL Liew. Multi-spotted. Ek-Amnuay)
- Salanoemia fuscicornis* — Purplish-grey Darter. Terjah Ungu-kelabu L
- Salanoemia shigeru* – Terjah Johor M(2) (New to checklist. Erected by Phon, Kirton & Goh 2011)
- Pemara pugnans*—Pugnacious Lancer. Tombak Ganas K,M(3,4),S *Pemara*, *Pyroneura*, *Pseudokerana*: Tombak Group (again)
- Pyroneura helena* —Tombak Butler M(3) (A. Guidici calls this the Yellow-based Lancer, a name given by Ek-Amnuay to *P. natuna*, below)
- Pyroneura natuna* — Yellow-based Lancer. Tombak Dasar-kuning L,M(3)
- Pyroneura flavia fruhstorferi* — Lesser Lancer. Tombak Kecil L,M(3)
- Pyroneura latoia latoia* — Yellow Vein Lancer. Tombak Urat Kuning L,M(2,3,4),S
- Pyroneura klanga* — Brown-veined Lancer. Tombak Urat-perang M(3)
- Pyroneura derna* — Spot-pointed Lancer. Tombak Tompok-tirus M(3),T
- Pyroneura niasana burmana* — Burmese Lancer. Tombak Burma L,K,M(3,4) (Or Red Vein Lancer: NL Liew. Burmese, Ek-Amnuay)
- Pyroneura agnesia* — Tombak Evans M(3)
- Pyroneura perakana perakana* — Great Red-vein Lancer. Tombak Urat-merah Besar M(3)
- Pyroneura aurantiaca montivaga* — Tombak Pendlebury M(4) (Little information)
- Pseudokerana fulgur* — Orange Banded Lancer. Tombak Jalur Oren M(3,4)
- Lotongus calathus calathus* — White-tipped Palmer. SiPalma Ujung-Putih L,K,M(3),T *Lotongus*, *Zela*: SiPalma Group
- Lotongus avesta* — Yellow-band Palmer. SiPalma Jalur-kuning M(3)
- Zela excellens* — White-club Yellow Palmer. SiPalma Kuning Belantan-putih L,M(3)
- Zela onara solex* — Dark-club Yellow Palmer. SiPalma Kuning Belantan-gelap M(3)
- Zela zeus zeus* — Orange-ciliate Palmer. SiPalma Berbulu-oren M(3) (Little information)
- Zela zeus optima* — Orange-ciliate Palmer. SiPalma Berbulu-oren L,K
- Zela zero* — Zero Palmer. SiPalma Zero M(3)
- Zela elioti* — Brown-tufted Palmer. SiPalma Rumbai-perang L,K,M(3,4),T (or Eliot's Palmer: NL Liew. Brown-tufted: Ek-Amnuay)
- Zela zenon* — SiPalma Borneo M(3)

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- Zela cowani* — SiPalma Evans L,M(3)
- Zela smaragdina* — Black-tufted Palmer. SiPalma Rumbai-hitam L,M(3)
- Zela steineri* — SiPalma Pahang M(3) (Not in C&P4. Endemic species to PM: C&P5. Recorded Bukit Tinggi, and Tapah-Cameron Highlands road: Kirton&Eliot 2004)
- Zela mars* — SiPalma Johor M(3) (New to checklist. Recorded Teluk Mahkota or Jason Bay, Johore: Kirton&Eliot 2004)
- Zela storeyi* — Storey's Palmer. SiPalma Storey M(3),S (New to checklist. Recorded Ulu Gombak, Cameron Highlands and Singapore: Kirton&Eliot 2004)
- Gangara thyrasis thyrasis*—Giant Redeye. Matamerah Gergasi M(2,3,4),S *Gangara*: Matamerah Group
- Gangara sanguinoculus*—Small Redeye. Matamerah Kecil M(3)
- Gangara lebadea lebadea*—Banded Redeye. Matamerah Jalur M(2,3),S
- Erionota sybirita* – Sybarite Skipper. Pantas Mewah M(3)
- Erionota acroleuca apicalis* – White-tipped Skipper. Pantas Ujung-Putih L,M(3),S (Or *E. hiraca* by Ek-Amnuay) *Erionota*: Pantas Group
- Erionota torus* – Giant Skipper. Pantas Gergasi M(2,3),S
- Erionota thrax thrax*—Banana Skipper. Pantas Pisang L,M(2,3),T,S
- Erionota hislopi* – Pantas Evans M(3) (Endemic: C&P5)
- Ge geta* – Circular Tufted Demon. Dewata Rumbai Bulatan L,M(2,3) *Ge*: Dewata Group (again)
- Matapa aria*—Common Redeye. Matamerah M(2,3),T,S *Matapa*: Matamerah Group (again)
- Matapa cresta*—Fringed Redeye. Matamerah Tepian K,M(2,3)
- Matapa sasivarna*—Green-based Redeye. Matamerah Dasar-hijau K,M(3)
- Matapa druna* – Grey-branded Redeye. Matamerah Tanda-kelabu K,M(2,3)
- Matapa deprivata* — Matamerah de Jong M(3) (Little information)
- Unkana ambasa batara*—Hoary Palmer. SiPalma Tua L,M(2,3),S *Unkana*: SiPalma Group (again)
- Unkana mythea mythea* — Silver and Yellow Palmer. SiPalma Perak Kuning M(3) (Listed in C&P4, *Erionota harmachis* was found to be the female of *U. m. mythea*. Thus, *E. harmachis* has been dropped from the checklist)
- Hidari irava*—Coconut Skipper. Pantas Kelapa L,K,M(2,3),S *Hidari*: Pantas Group (again)
- Hidari doesoena doesona* — Long-spotted Skipper. Pantas Tompok-panjang M(3)
- Hidari Bhawani* — Crescentic Skipper. Pantas Sabit L,K,M(3) (or Veined Palmer. Crescentic Skipper: Ek-Amnuay)
- Eetion elia*—White Spot Palmer. SiPalma Tompok Putih L,M(3),S *Eetion*, *Acerbas*: SiPalma Group (again)

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- Acerbas anthea anthea* – White Palmer. SiPalma Putih M(3,4)
- Acerbas martini* – Dull White Palmer. SiPalma Putih Kusam L,K,M(3)
- Pirdana hyela rudolphii* — Green-striped Palmer. SiPalma Belang-hijau M(3,4)
- Pirdana distanti distanti* – Plain Green Palmer. SiPalma Hijau Dataran L,M(3),T
- Taractrocera ardonia sumatrensis* – Terkam Rumput Evans M(2,3),S (Listed in error as *T. a. lamia* in C&P4 according to C&P5) *Taractrocera*: Terkam Group (again)
- Taractrocera archias quinta* – Yellow Grass Dart. Terkam Rumput Kuning M(2),S
- Taractrocera nigrolimbata negrolimbata* — Terkam Rumput Jawa M(2) (Listed in C&P4 as *T. aliena aliena* presumably in error. See C&P5 pg 404)
- Taractrocera luzonensis zenia* — Veined Grass Dart. Terkam Rumput Berurat K, Penang (Listed in C&P4 as *T. zizclea zenia*, presumably in error. See C&P5 pg 404)
- Oriens paragola* — Malay Dartlet. Terkamkenik Melayu L,M(2,3),S *Oriens*: Terkamkenik Group
- Oriens goloides* – Ceylon Dartlet. Terkamkenik Ceylon L,K,M(3)
- Oriens gola pseudolus*—Common Dartlet. Terkamkenik L,K,M(2,3,4),A,S
- Potanthus rectifasciatus* — Oblique-branded Dart. Terkam Tanda-serong M(3,4)
- Potanthus pamela* — Vestigial-spot Dart. Terkam Tompok-kecil M(3,4) *Potanthus, Telicota, Cephrenes*: Terkam Group (again)
- Potanthus trachala tyleri* — Detached Dart. Terkam Terpisah K,M(2,3,4),S (or Lesser Band Dart: iNaturalist; Detached Dart: Ek-Amnuay, ButterflyCircle)
- Potanthus juno juno* — Overlapped Dart. Terkam Bertindih L,M(3)
- Potanthus omaha omaha*—Lesser Dart. Terkam Kecil L,K,M(2,3),T,S
- Potanthus confucius dushta* – Confucian Dart. Terkam Confusius K,M(2,3,4)
- Potanthus pava pava* – Yellow Dart. Terkam Kuning L
- Potanthus lydia fraseri* – Forest Dart. Terkam Rimba M(4)
- Potanthus mingo ajax* — Zigzag-banded Dart. Terkam Jalur-zigzag M(3)
- Potanthus ganda ganda* — Ganda Dart. Terkam Gandah L,K,M(3,4),S
- Potanthus chloe* – Orange Dart. Terkam Oren M(4) (endemic: C&P5)
- Potanthus flavusalcon* – Golden Dart. Terkam Emas M(4)
- Potanthus serina* – Large Dart. Terkam Besar L,S (*P. hetaerus serina* in C&P4. Odd distribution, L,S. But recorded in Raub by NL Liew.)
- Telicota colon stinga*—Pale Palm Dart. Terkam Palma Pucat L,K,M(2,3),T,S (Or Common Palm Dart by ButterflyCircle. Pale Palm Dart: Kirton)
- Telicota augias augias*—Palm Dart. Terkam Palma M(2,3),S
- Telicota hilda* — Dark-dusted Palm Dart. Terkam Palma Berdebu-gelap L,M(4)
- Telicota ohara jix* – Narrow-branded Palm Dart. Terkam Palma Tanda-sempit M(3,4)

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- Telicota besta bina*—Besta Palm Dart. Terkam Palma Besta M(2,3),S
- Telicota linna* — Linna Palm Dart. Terkam Palma Linna M(3,4),S
- **Telicota bambusae bambusae* – Dark Palm Dart. Terkam Palma Gelap (Species of questionable records)
- Cephrenes acalle niasicus* – Plain Palm Dart. Terkam Palma Dataran L,K,M(2),T,S
- Cephrenes acalle kliana* – Plain Palm Dart. Terkam Palma Dataran A
- Cephrenes trichopepla*—Yellow Palm Dart. Terkam Palma Kuning Perak,M(2,3),S (Not in C&P4. Recorded in Singapore, earliest 1999, and Malaysia too according to ButterflyCircle.)
- Parnara bada bada* – Ceylon Swift. Tangkas Ceylon L,K,M(2,3,4) (or Grey Swift, both in Ek-Amnuay) *Parnara*, *Borbo*, *Pelopidas*, *Polytremis*. *Zenonoida*, *Baoris*, *Caltoris*: Tangkas Group
- Parnara apostata* — Dark Straight Swift. Tangkas Lurus Gelap M(2,3,4)
- Parnara ganga* – Continental Swift. Tangkas Benua M(2)
- Borbo cinnara* —Formosan Swift. Tangkas Formosa. L,M(2,3,4),A,S
- Pelopidas agna agna*—Bengal Swift. Tangkas Bengal L,K,M(2,3,4),A,S
- Pelopidas flavus* – Tangkas Evans M(3)
- Pelopidas mathias mathias*—Small Branded Swift. Tangkas Tanda Kecil K,M(2,3,4),S
- Pelopidas assamensis*—Great Swift. Tangkas Besar K,M(3),S
- Pelopidas conjunctus conjunctus*—Conjoined Swift. Tangkas Bercantum M(3,4),S
- Polytremis lubricans lubricans*—Contiguous Swift. Tangkas Bersambung K,M(2,3),T,S
- Polytremis minuta* — Baby Swift. Tangkas Bayi M(3,4)
- Zenonoida discreta discreta* — Himalayan Swift. Tangkas Himalaya M(4) (Previously, in C&P4, *Polytremis discreta discreta*)
- Zenonoida eltola corbeti* —Yellow-spot Swift. Tangkas Tompok-kuning M(4) (Previously, in C&P4, *Polytremis eltola corbeti*)
- Baoris farri farri* – Bamboo Paintbrush Swift. Tangkas Beruscat Buluh K,M(3,4),S
- Baoris oceia*—Rice Paintbrush Swift. Tangkas Beruscat Beras L,M(2,3),S
- Baoris chapmani* – White Paintbrush Swift. Tangkas Beruscat Putih. K (Previously, in C&P4, *Baoris penicillata chapmani*)
- Caltoris brunnea caere* – Dark Branded Swift. Tangkas Tanda Gelap M(3)
- Caltoris sirius fusca* – Great Swift. Tangkas Besar M(4)
- Caltoris cahira austeni* – Colon Swift. Tangkas Kolon M(3)
- Caltoris bromus bromus* – Extra-spot Swift. Tangkas Tompok-lebih M(2,3)
- Caltoris cormasa* – Full-stop Swift. Tangkas Titik-noktah K,M(3),S
- Caltoris malaya* – Malayan Swift. Tangkas Malaya L,M(3),S
- Caltoris tulsii tulsii* – Purple Swift. Tangkas Ungu M(3,4)

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- Caltoris plebeia* – Tufted Swift. Tangkas Rumbai M(3,4)
- Caltoris philippina philippina* – Philippine Swift. Tangkas Filipina S
- Iton semamora semamora* – Common Wight. Jagoan L,M(3)

Chapter Three

Butterfly Photographs

PAPILIONIDAE

Known as swallowtail butterflies because many species possess a tail at the tornus of the hindwing, clearly seen in the genus *Papilio*. Three subfamilies are recognised: Papilioninae, Parnasiinae and Baroniinae. Only Papilioninae occurs in Sundaland (Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, and Java) while Parnasiinae are in the Holarctic and Oriental regions. The Baroniinae in Mexico has only one species (monotypic).

Swallowtails usually range from medium to large-sized butterflies with black being their prominent colour along with white or bright colour markings. The largest butterfly in the world, Queen Alexandra's birdwing (*Ornithoptera alexandrae*), with a wingspan of 25-28 cm, belongs to this family, specifically in the birdwing group (*Trogonoptera*, *Troides*, and *Ornithoptera*). It can only be found in eastern Papua New Guinea.

In Peninsular Malaysia, we also have one of the largest butterflies which is our own national butterfly, Rajah Brooke's Birdwing (*Trogonoptera brookiana*, Sayapburung Rajah Brooke) with a wingspan of 15-18 cm. Interestingly, all birdwings exhibit sexual dimorphism where a species has two morphoforms. Beyond that, some species are polymorphic such as the Common Mime (*Papilio clytia*, Kekupu Penyamar) and the Great Blue Mime (*Papilio paradoxa*, Kekupu Penyamar Besar), though other families also share these features.

The eggs are spherical and smooth and usually laid singly on or near the hostplant. The larvae have 'saddle' markings on the abdomen. One unique larvae characteristic that only occurs in this family is the presence of osmeterium, an extensible forked prothoracic glandular process functioned to deter predators and parasitoids.

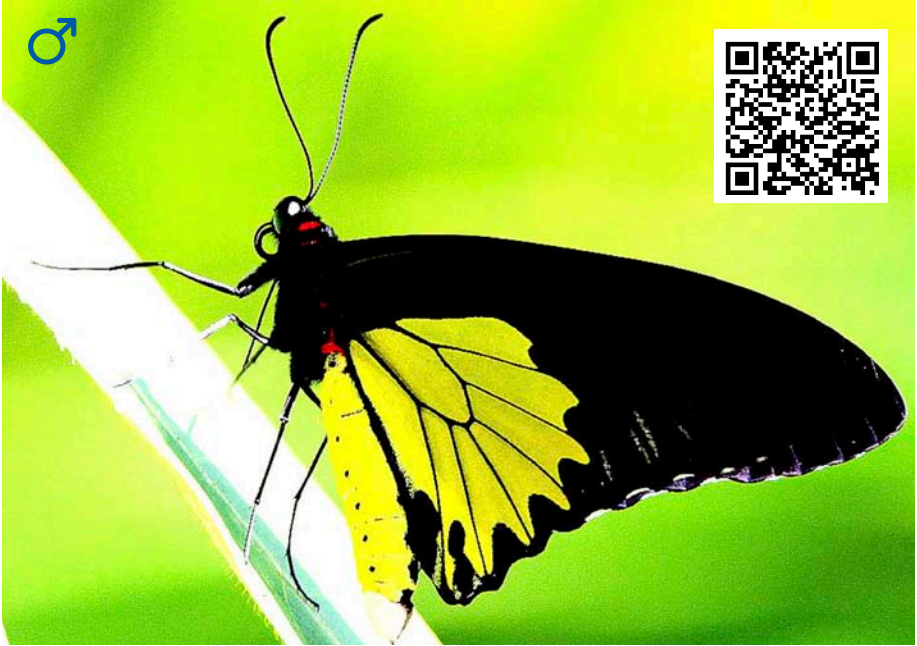
Family: Papilionidae Subfamily: Papilioninae

Swallowtails and Birdwings. In the words of C&P5: "This family includes some of the most magnificent insects, and it is in the tropics that the species attain their maximum in size and beauty." Although often known as swallowtails, many of the tropical species are tailless. Generally found more in the hills than at lower elevations. In many species, a peculiar style of flight is for the forewings to flutter while the hindwings are fairly still. Their larvae that feed on the Aristolochiaceae, or Birthwort family become toxic to predators, and this is passed on to the pupae and butterflies.

Trogonoptera brookiana albescens. Birdwing, Rajah Brooke's.
Sayapburung Rajah Brooke



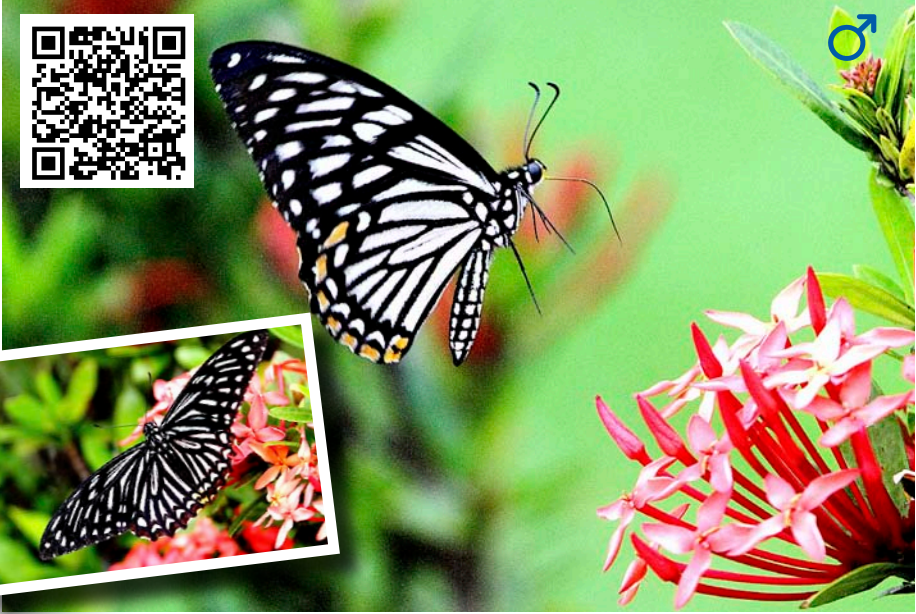
Troides helena cerberus. Birdwing, Common. Sayapburung



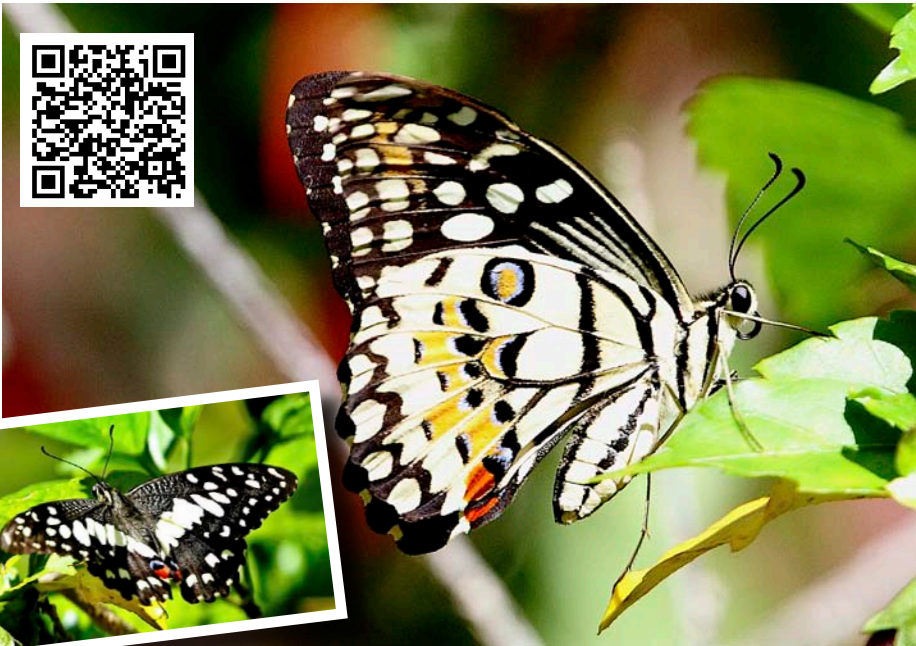
Losaria doubledayi doubledayi. Clubtail, Common. Ekorbelantan



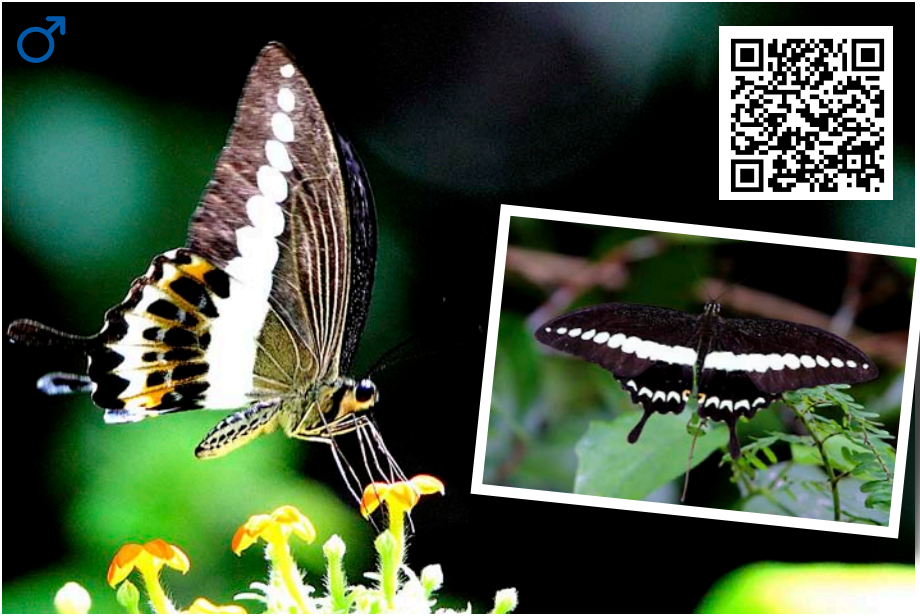
Papilio clytia clytia Mime, Common. Kekupu Penyamar



Papilio demoleus malayanus. Lime Butterfly. Kekupu Limau

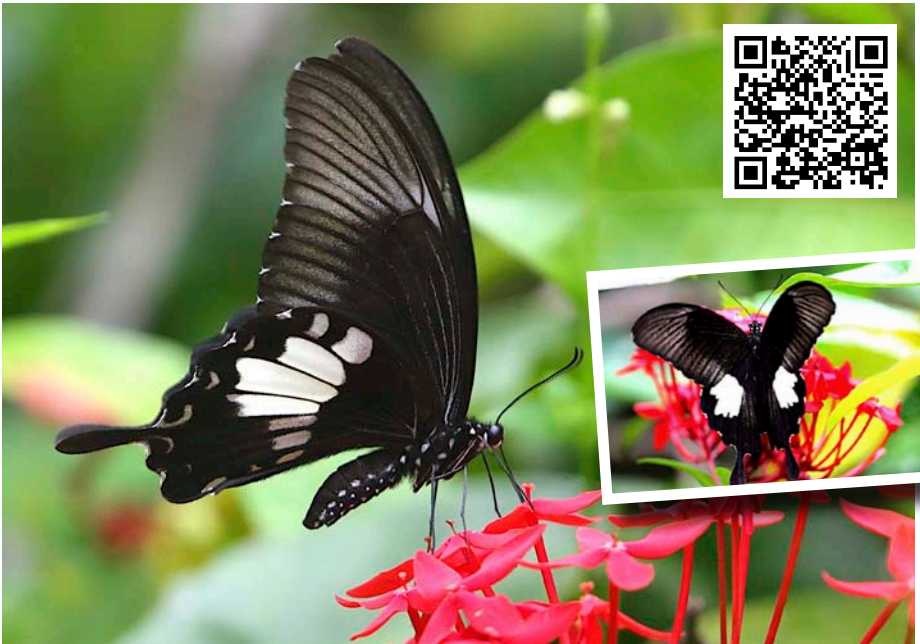


Papilio demolion demolion. Swallowtail, Banded. Kekupu Ekorlayang Jalur

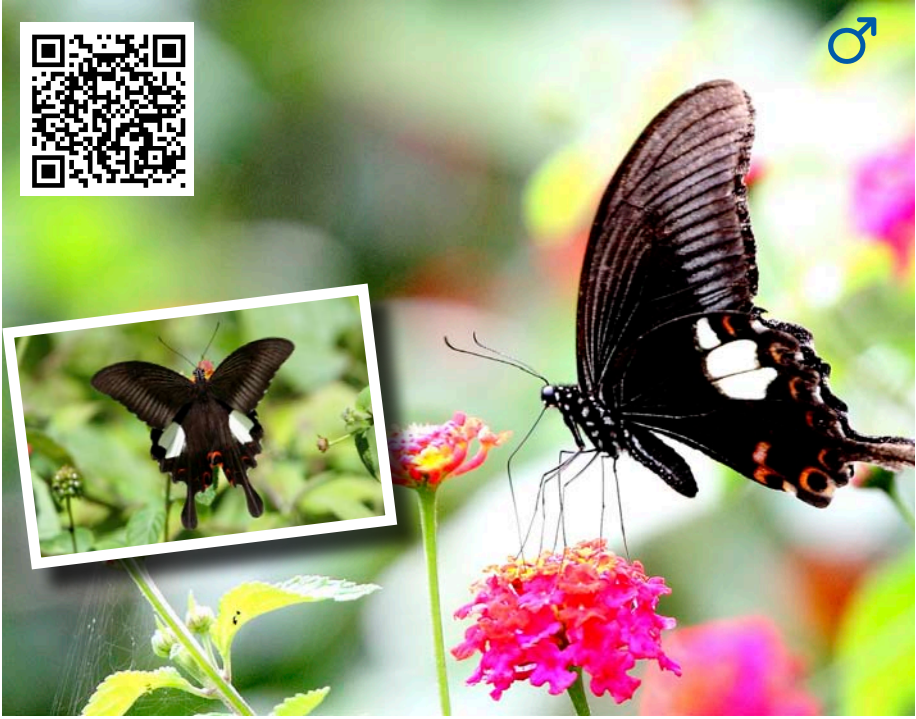


PAPILIONIDAE

Papilio nephelus. Helen, Black and White. Kekupu Perawan Hitamputih



Papilio helenus helenus. Helen, Red. Kekupu Perawan Merah



Papilio polytes romulus. Mormon, Common. Kekupu Mormon



PAPILIONIDAE



Papilio memnon agenor. Mormon, Great. Kekupu Mormon Besar



Graphium sarpedon luctatius. Bluebottle, Common. Riang Segitiga



Graphium doson evemonides. Jay, Common. Riang



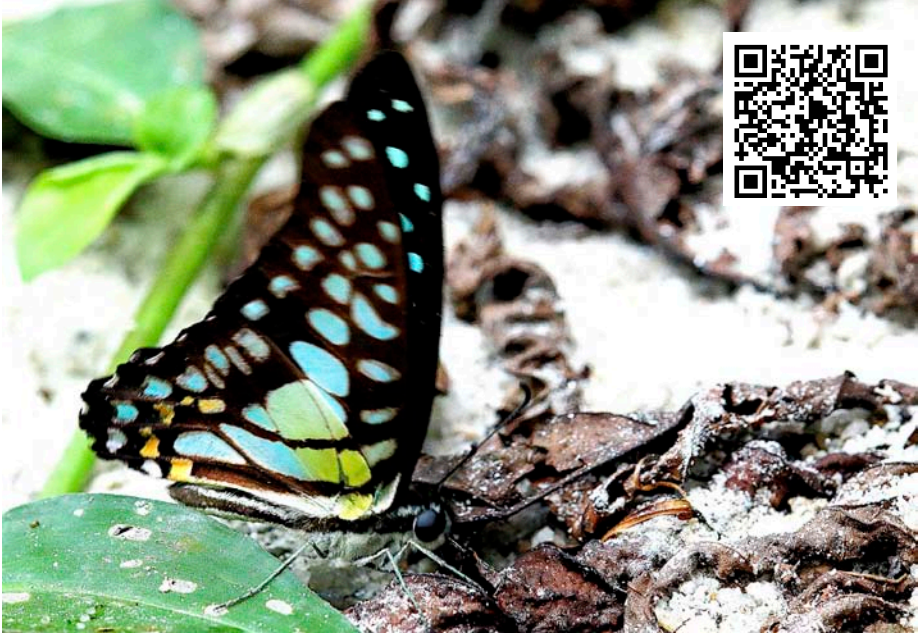
Graphium evemon eventus. Jay, Lesser (or Blue). Riang Kecil



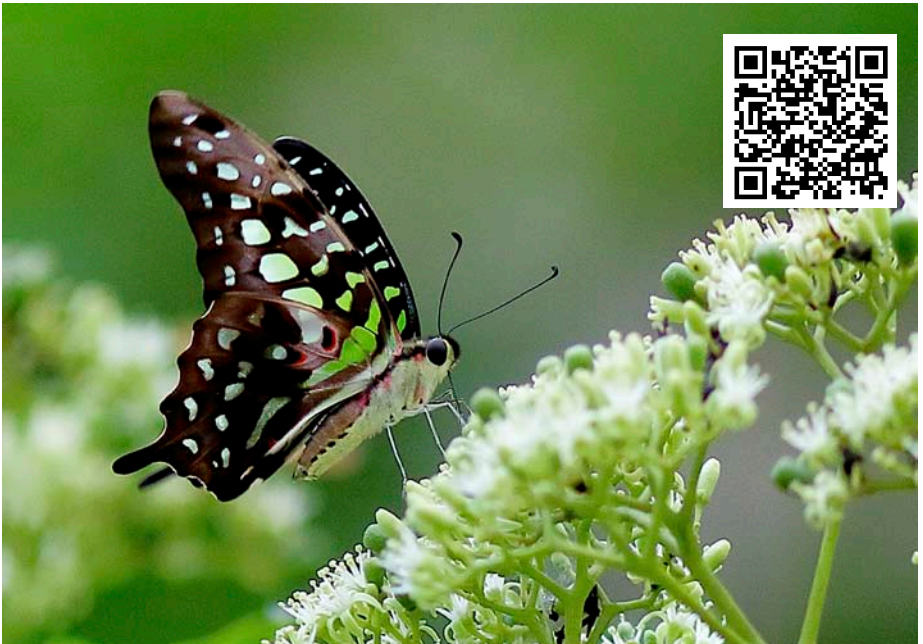
Graphium eurypylus mecisteus. Jay, Great. Riang Besar



Graphium bathycles bathyloides. Jay, Striped. Riang Belang



Graphium agamemnon agamemnon. Jay, Tailed. Riang Ekor



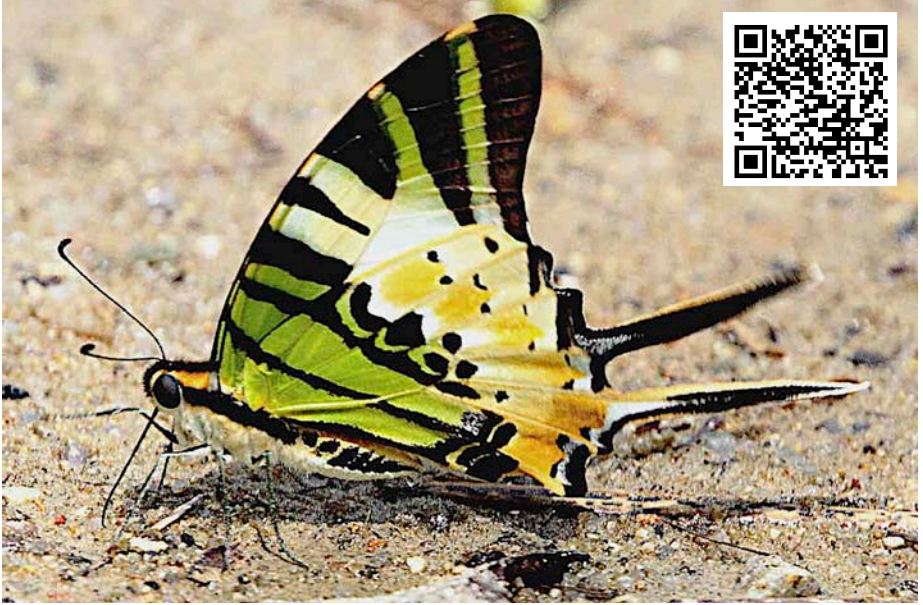
Graphium arycles arycles. Jay, Spotted. Riang Tompok



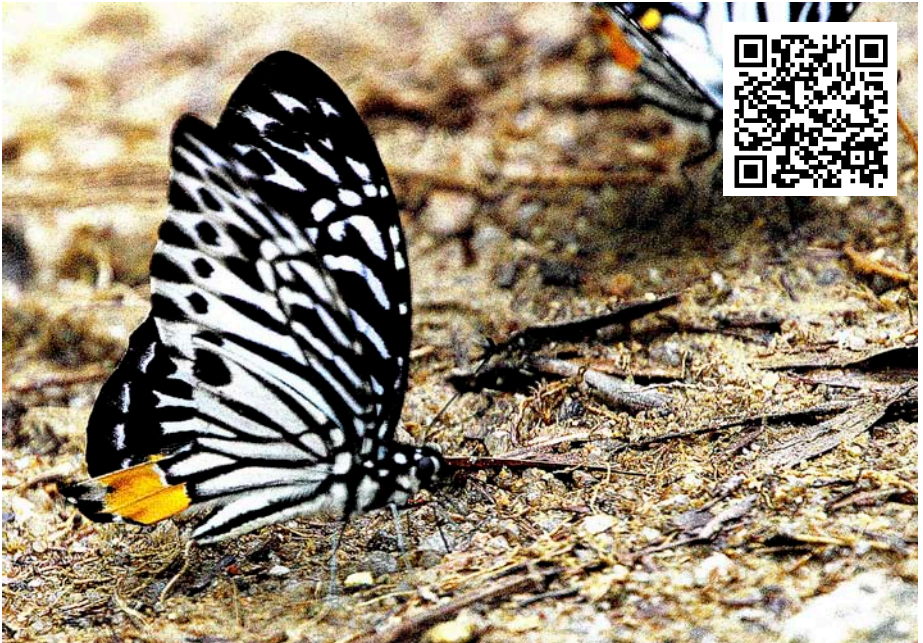
Graphium agetes iponus. Swordtail, Fourbar. Riang Ekorpedang Jalurempat



Graphium antiphates alcibiades. Swordtail, Fivebar. Riang Ekorpedang Jalurlima



Graphium delessertii delessertii. Zebra, Malayan. Riang Zebra Malaya



Graphium ramaceus pendleburyi. Zebra, Pendlebury's. Riang Zebra
Pendlebury



Lamproptera curius curius. Dragontail, White. Ekoraga Putih



PIERIDAE

Consists of medium-sized butterflies with yellow, white and orange as main colours hence the common name white and sulphur butterflies. Four subfamilies have been described; Pierinae, Coliadinae, Dismorphiinae and Pseudopontiinae, with only the first two found in the Oriental Region. The tarsal claw is diagnostically bifid and all six legs are functional. Dimorphism can be observed in most Peninsular Malaysian species with males generally possessing androconial scales on the wings. One interesting behaviour that pierid has is migration where some species from the genus *Appias*, *Delias* and *Catopsilia* flutter in masses. This might contribute to their widespread distribution, for example, *Catopsilia* being one of the commonest butterflies in the Indo-Australian region. Most species have dimorphism; however, polymorphism can be found in *Catopsilia pomona* with six different forms.

The eggs are flask- or spindle-shaped and are higher than wide with longitudinal ridges from the base to the tip. The larvae, usually green in colour, are slender and, in some species, slightly hairy.

Family: Pieridae Subfamily: Pierinae

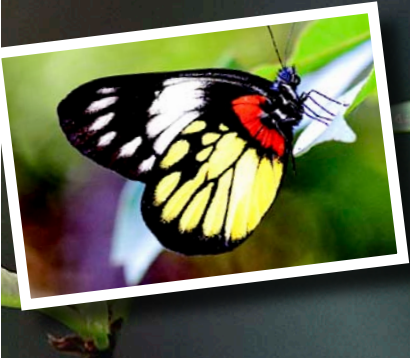
Whites, Yellows, and Orange-tips; many of these species are strongly migratory. The members have a wide distribution, for example, the Red-base Jezebel (*Delias pasithoe*, Penggoda Dasar-merah) is distributed from India and south China through Sundaland to the Philippines. Their migratory behaviour has been recorded within Peninsular Malaysia and from southern Malaysia to Singapore. Similar migratory behaviour is also shown in the Lesser Albatros (*Appias paulina*, Albatros Kecil), and Common Albatros (*A. albina*, Albatros) which are from the same subfamily.

Host plants for the larvae are in the families Capparidaceae and Loranthaceae. The *Delias*, which are essentially montane, with their strong aposematic colouration are a warning to predators for indeed they are distasteful. Many of the female *Delias* are quite uncommon.

Delias singapura singapura. Jezebel, Lion. Penggoda Singa

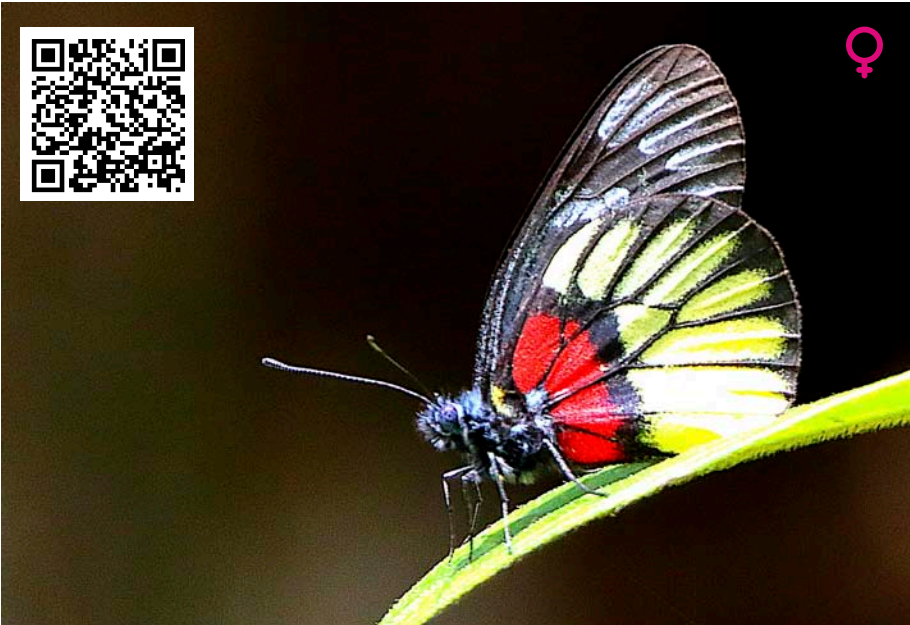


Delias pasithoe parthenope. Jezebel, Red-base. Penggoda Dasar-merah

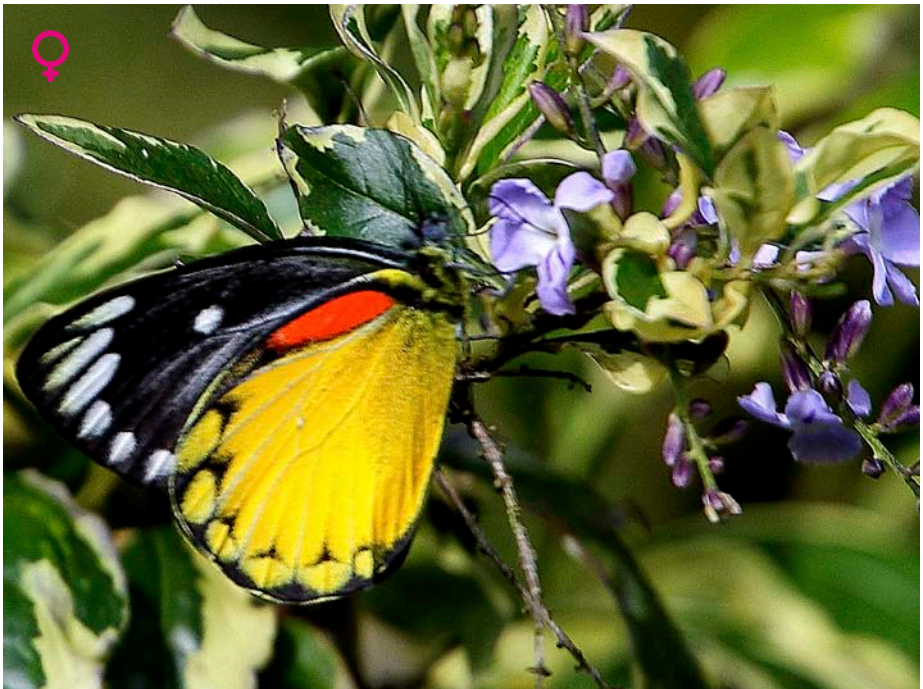


PIERIDAE

Delias acalis perakana. Jezebel, Red-breast. Penggoda Dada-merah

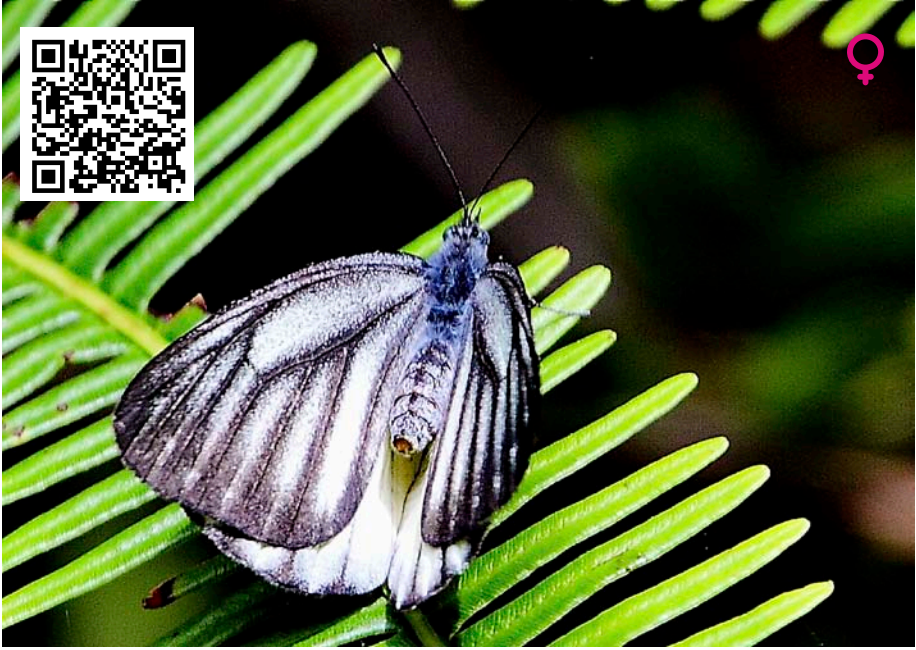


Delias descombesi eranthos. Jezebel, Red-spot. Penggoda Tompok-merah



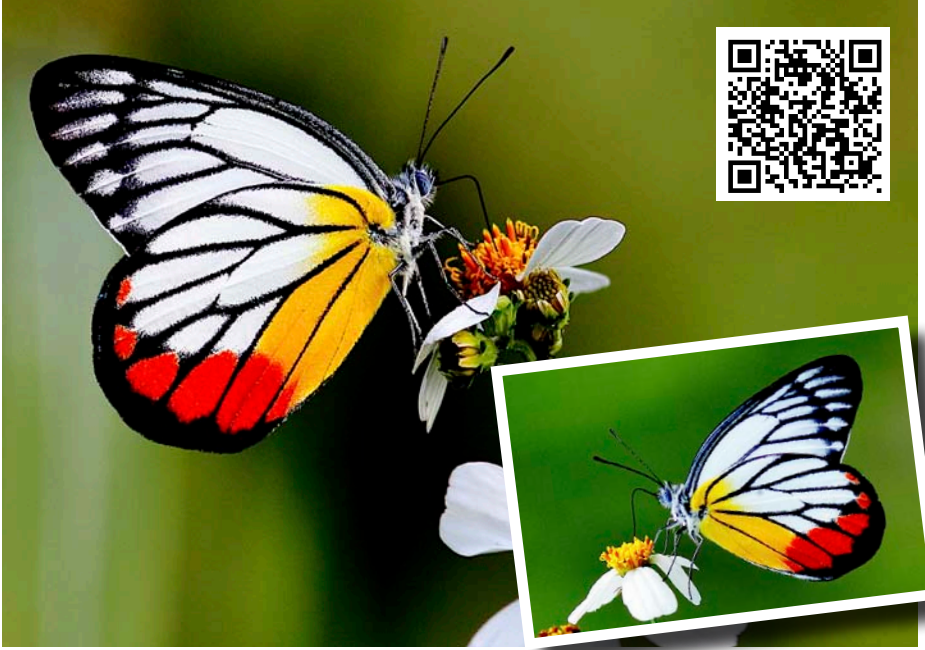
PIERIDAE

Delias baracasa dives. Jezebel, Common Yellow. Penggoda Kuning Lazim



PIERIDAE

Delias hyparete metarete. Jezebel, Painted. Penggoda Bersolek



PIERIDAE

Prioneris thestylis malaccana. Sawtooth, Spotted. Gergaji Tompok

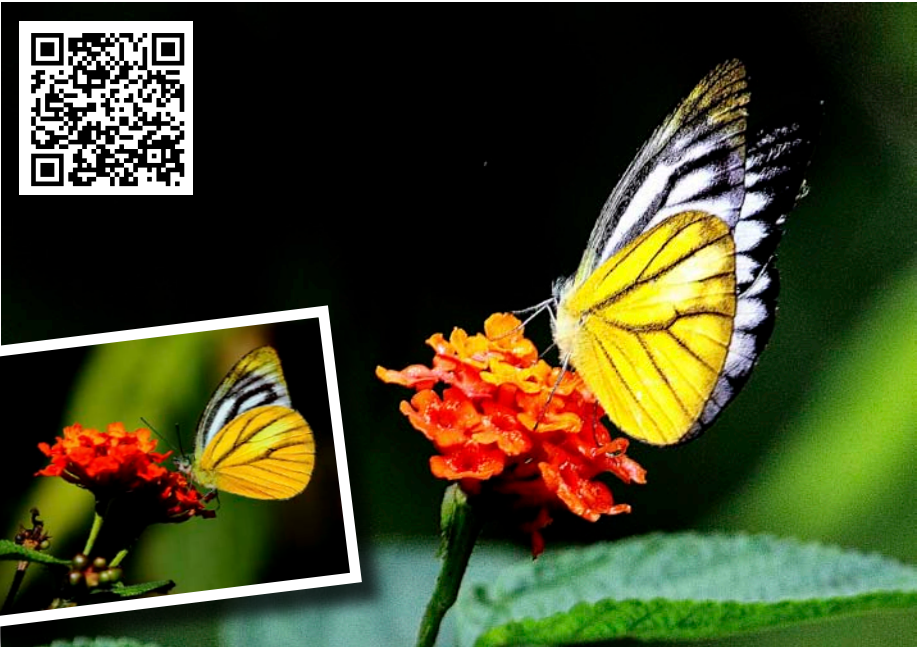


Prioneris philonome themana. Sawtooth, Redspot. Gergaji Tompok-merah

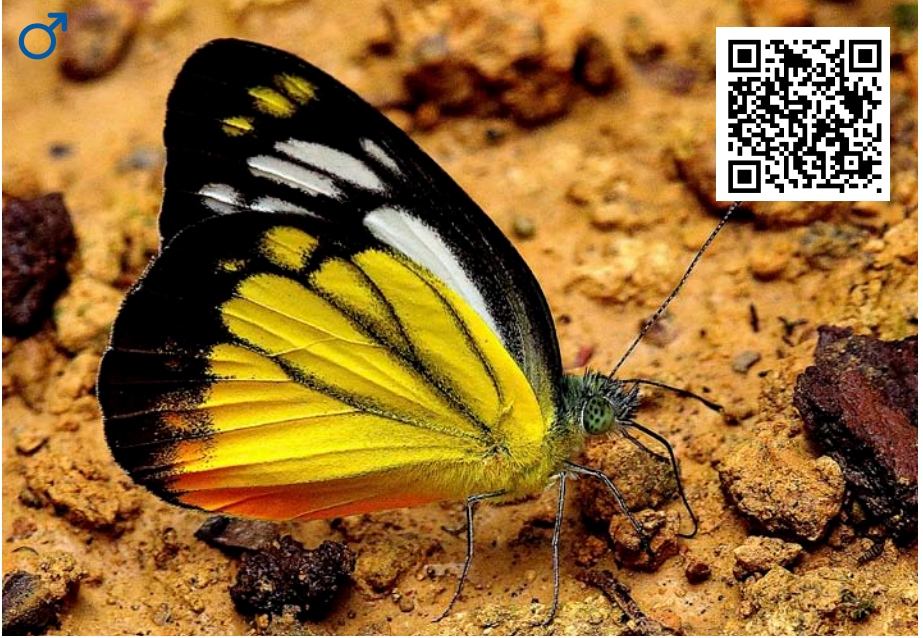


PIERIDAE

Cepora nadina andersoni. Gull, Lesser. Camar Kecil

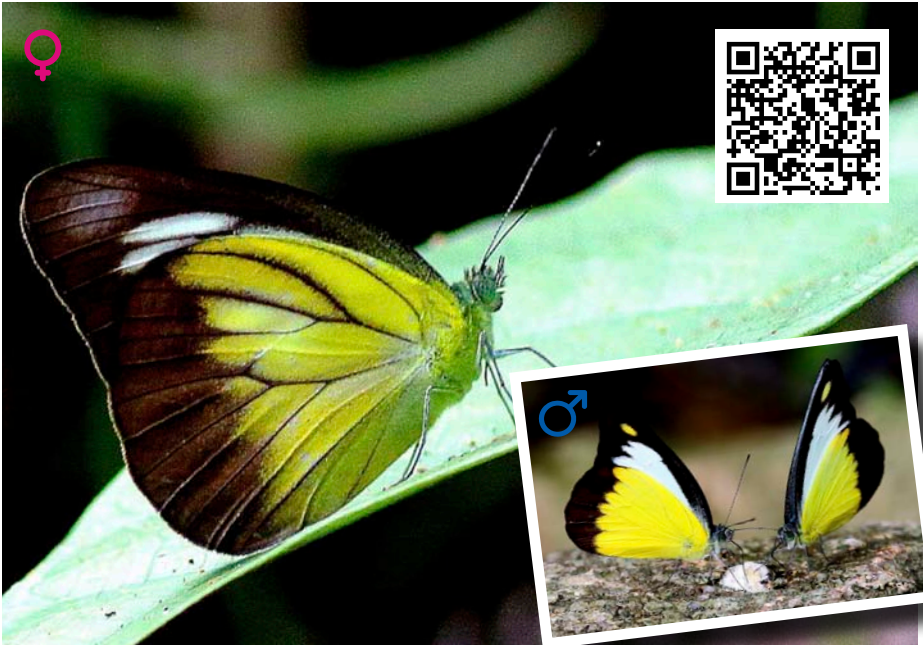


Cepora iudith malaya. Gull, Orange. Camar Oren

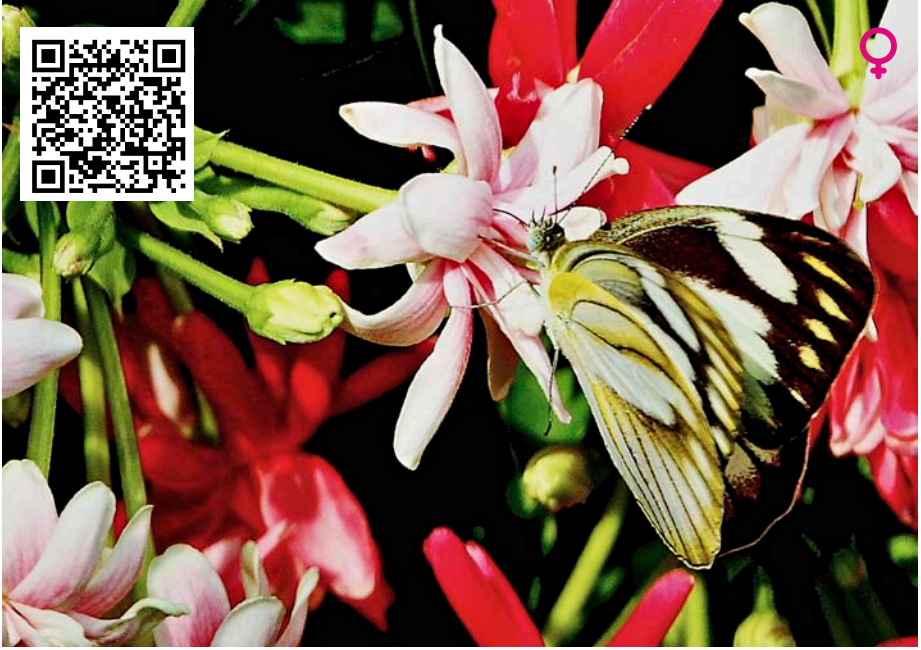


PIERIDAE

Appias lyncida vasava. Albatross, Chocolate. Albatros Coklat



Appias olferna olferna. Albatross, Striped. Albatros Belang



PIERIDAE

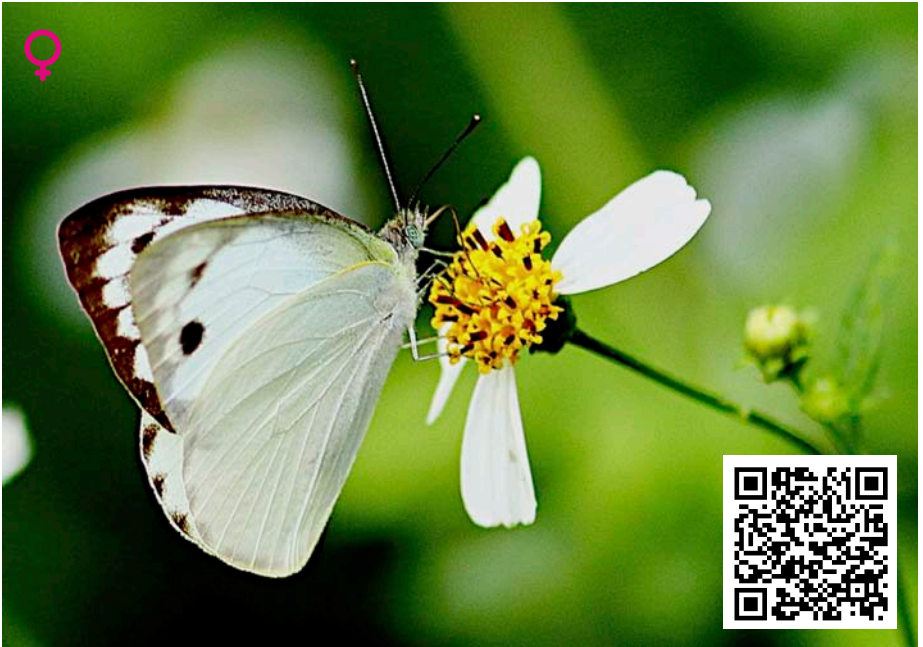


Appias nero nero. Albatross, Orange. Albatros Oren



PIERIDAE

Appias albina albina. Albatross, Common. Albatros



Appias paulina distanti. Albatross, Lesser. Albatros Kecil



PIERIDAE

Appias indra plana. Puffin, Plain. Albatros Rembah Dataran

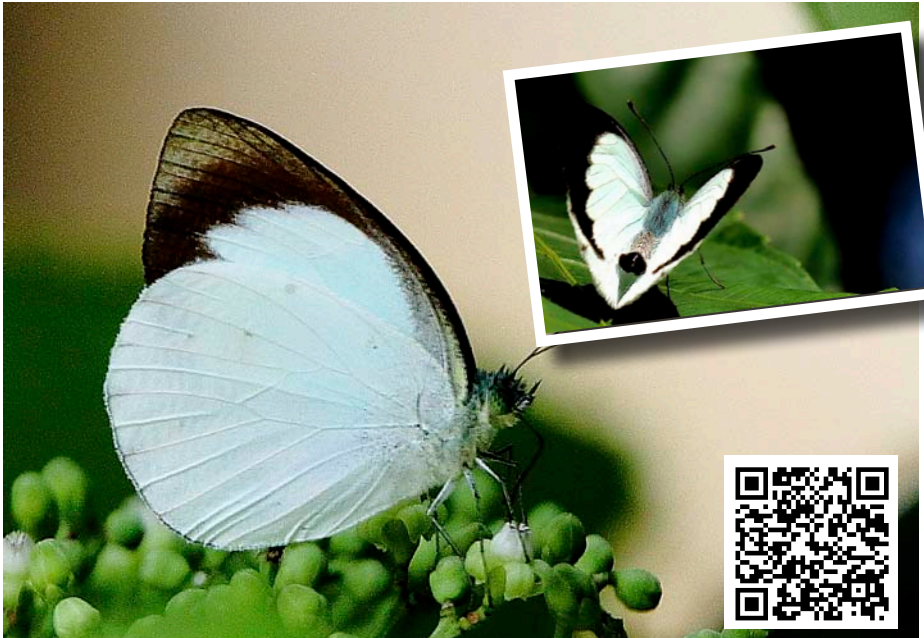


Saletara panda distanti. Albatross, Malaysian. Albatros Malaysia



PIERIDAE

Udaiana cynis cynis. White, Forest. Putih Rimba



Ixias pyrene verna. Orange Tip, Yellow. Ujung-oren Kuning



PIERIDAE

Ixias alticola. Orange Tip, Cream. Ujung-oren Krim



Hebomoia glaucippe aturia. Orange Tip, Great. Ujung-Oren Besar



PIERIDAE

Pareronia valeria lutescens. Wanderer. Kelana



Leptosia nina malayana. Psyche. Jiwa



PIERIDAE

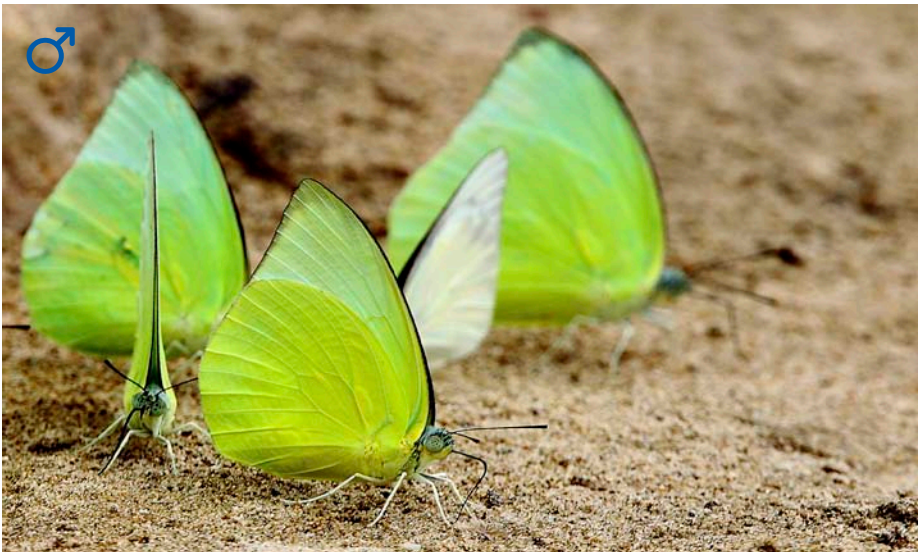
Family: Pieridae Subfamily: Coliadinae

Sulphurs or Yellows: many of these species are sexually dimorphic. The genus *Eurema* — the Grass Yellows — comprises a number of species that can only be differentiated by examining the genitalia. Many larvae feed on plants of the Leguminosae and Rhamnaceae families and a few other alternatives.

Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe. Emigrant, Mottled. Emigran Belak



Catopsilia pomona pomona. Emigrant, Lemon. Emigran Lemon



PIERIDAE

Eurema simulatrix tecmessa. Yellow, Hill Grass. Kuning-rumput Bukit

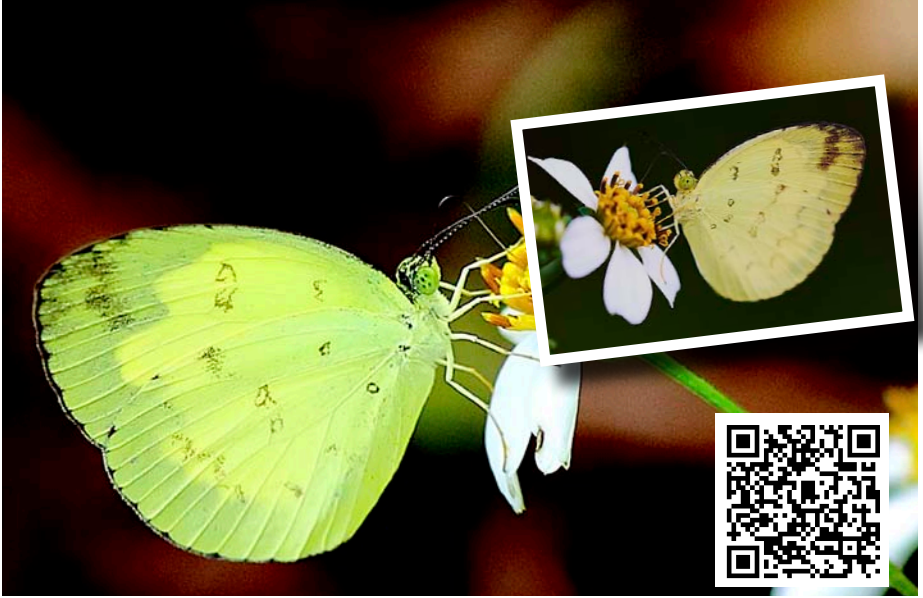


PIERIDAE

Eurema hecabe contubernalis. Yellow, Common Grass. Kuning-rumput



Eurema andersonii andersoni. Yellow, One-spot (or Anderson's) Grass. Kuning-rumput Tompok-satu



PIERIDAE

Gandaca harina distanti. Yellow, Tree. Kuning-pohon



Eurema sari sodalis. Yellow, Chocolate Grass. Kuning-rumput Coklat

PIERIDAE



NYMPHALIDAE

This family bears the largest number of species — around 7,400 — and 12 subfamilies worldwide. All subfamilies are represented in Peninsular Malaysia except for the Calinaginae, which can only be found in Sino-Himalaya. Sizes vary from medium-small, *Ypthima*, to large, *Zeuxidia*. Commonly known as brush-footed butterflies because the adults' forelegs are significantly reduced and covered with hair scales resembling a brush, except for the females of Libytheinae. Only two pairs of legs are functional for walking making the family readily distinguishable in nature. Some males such as in the genus *Hypolimnas* show territorial behaviour where they perch on leaves and chase any passing competitor. Dimorphism occurs commonly and some even possess seasonal dimorphism especially in Satyrinae.

The eggs are laid in various ways. Some in clusters, some singly and some in columns. Majority of the larvae are cylindrical with branched spines (*Neptis*), smooth (*Stibochiona*) or horned head and bifid tail (*Charaxes*). The pupae are suspended freely without any girdle support and some satyrine pupated on or underground.

Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Danainae

Tigers and Crows. Eyes are naked and antennae unscaled. In all genera, males carry at the anal end, a pair of expressible hair-pencils that exude a strong pungent smell that is used during courtship. Wings are rather large and distinctive. In many species males are gregarious. Flight is undulating and slow indicating they are unpalatable due to the caterpillars of many species feeding on lactiferous host plant of the Apocynaceae and Asclepiadaceae. They are models for mimicry by palatable species. The famous Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), with some populations that migrate between North America and Mexico, is from this subfamily.

Danaus chrysippus chrysippus. Tiger, Plain. Rimau Dataran



Danaus genutia genutia. Tiger, Common. Rimau

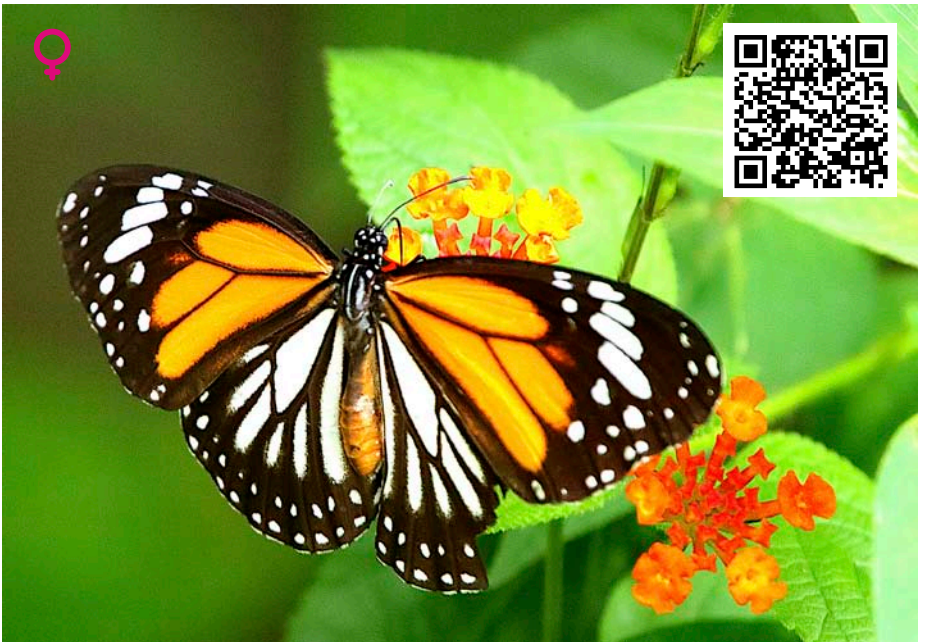


NYMPHALIDAE

Danaus affinis malayanus. Tiger, Swamp (or Malay). Rimau Paya

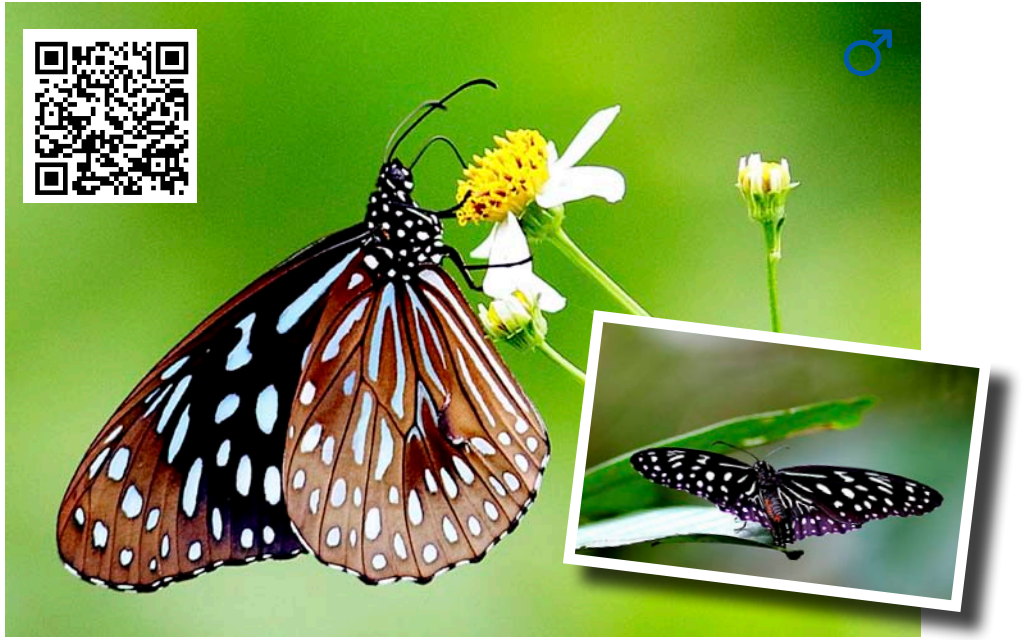


Danaus melanippus hegesippus. Tiger, White (or Black-veined). Rimau Putih



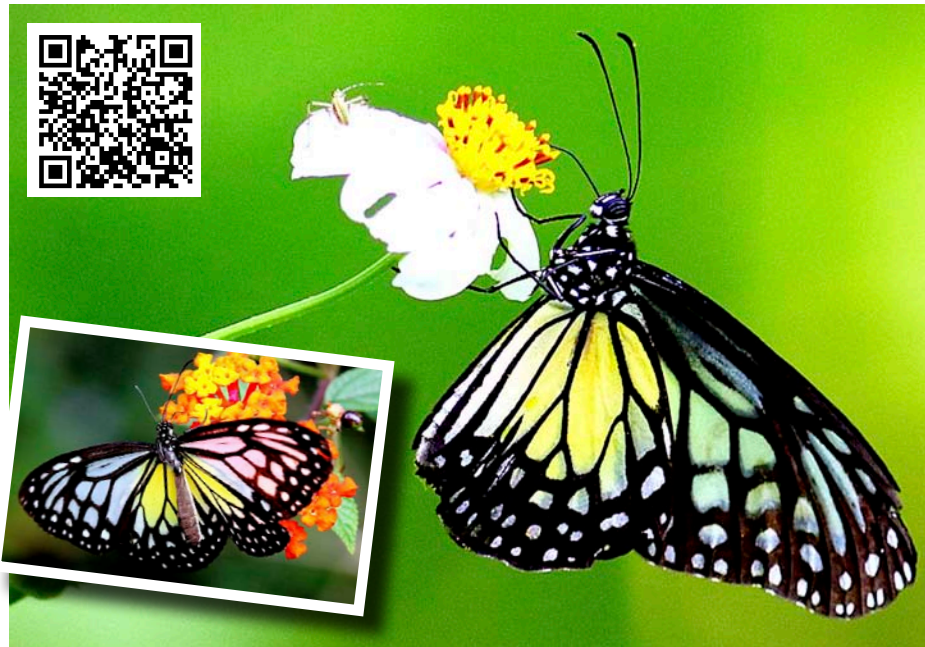
NYPHALIDAE

Tirumala septentrionis septentrionis. Tiger, Dark Blue. Rimau Biru Gelap



NYMPHALIDAE

Parantica aspasia aspasia. Tiger, Yellow Glassy. Rimau Kaca Kuning



Parantica agleoides agleoides. Tiger, Dark Glassy, Rimau Kaca Gelap



NYPHALIDAE

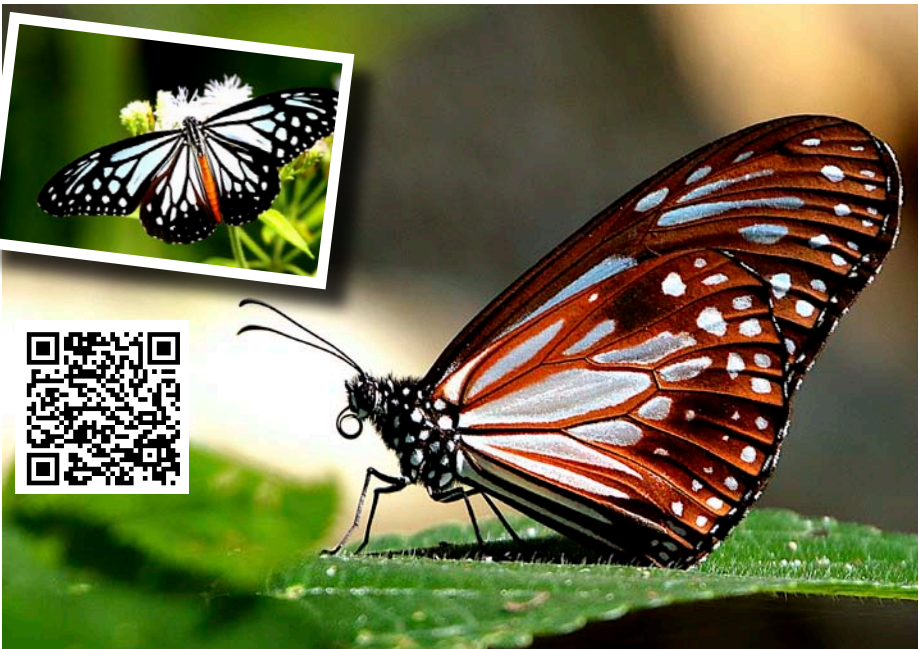


Parantica aglea melanoides. Tiger, Glassy. Rimau Kaca



NYPHALIDAE

Parantica melanus sinopion. Tiger, Chocolate. Rimau Coklat



Parantica sita ethologa. Tiger, Chestnut. Rimau Berangan



NYPHALIDAE

Ideopsis vulgaris macrina. Tiger, Blue Glassy. Rimau Kaca Biru

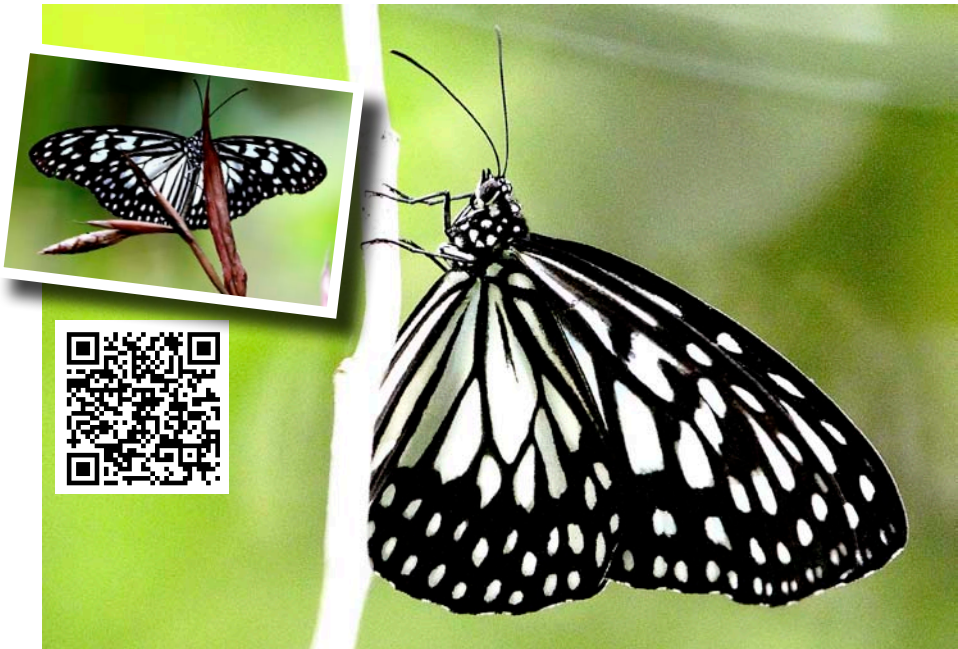


Ideopsis similis persimilis. Tiger, Ceylon Blue Glassy. Rimau Kaca Biru Ceylon



NYMPHALIDAE

Ideopsis juventa sitah. Tiger, Grey Glassy. Rimau Kaca Kelabu



Ideopsis gaura perakana. Nymph, Smaller Wood. Rimau Bidadari Kecil



NYMPHALIDAE

Idea stollii logani. Nymph, Common Tree (or Ashy-white). Bidadari Pohon Lazim

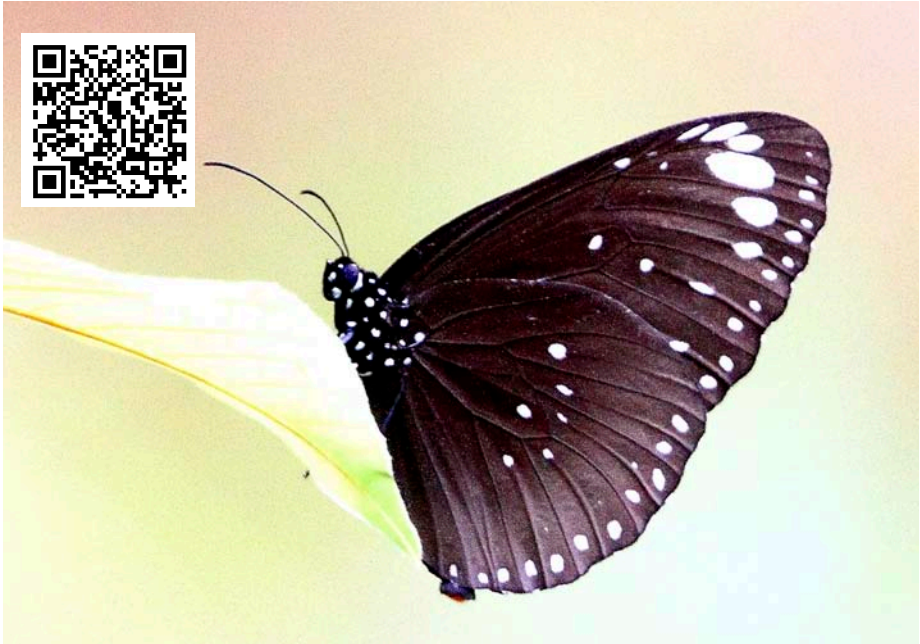


Euploea modesta modesta. Crow, Plain Blue. Gagak Biru Dataran

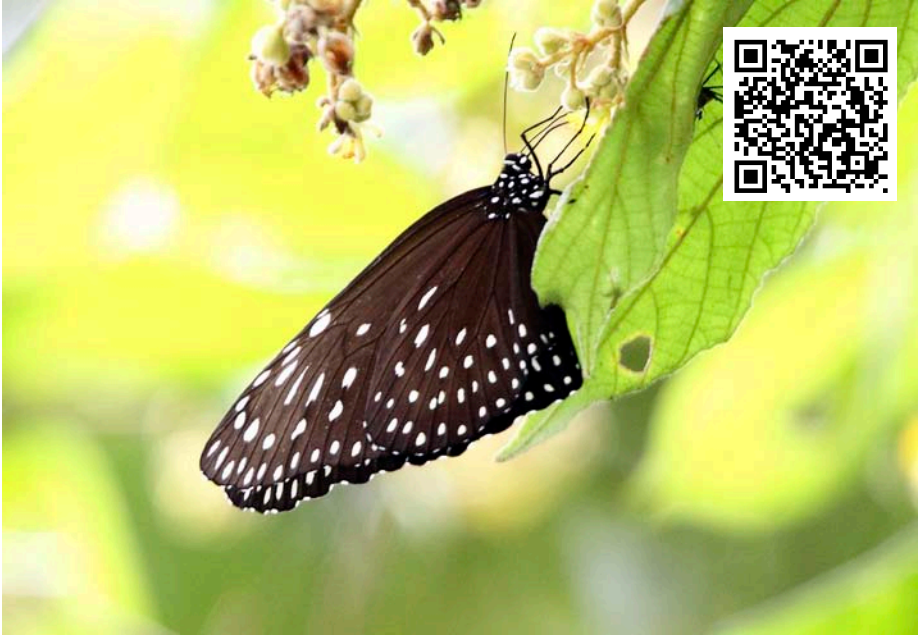


NYMPHALIDAE

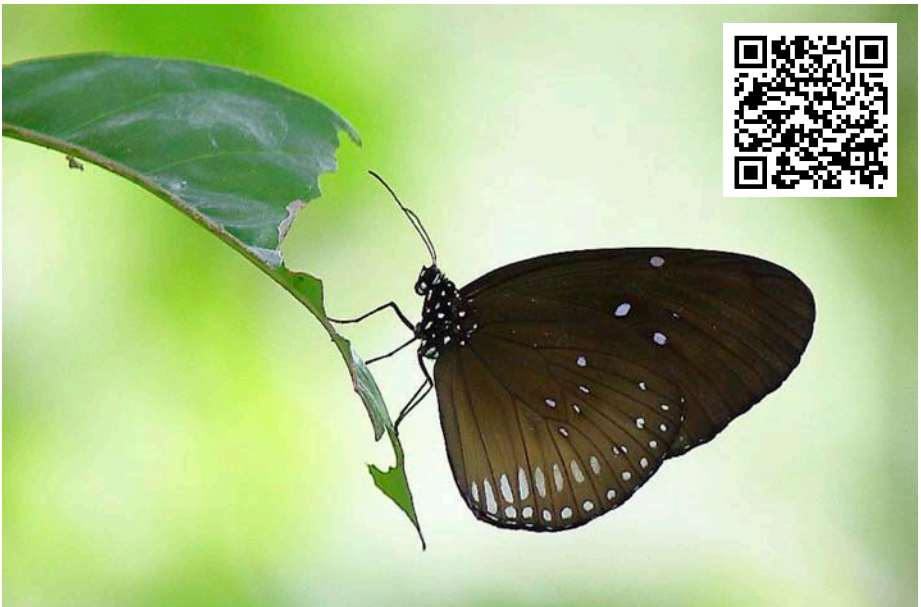
Euploea crameri bremeri. Crow, Spotted Black. Gagak Hitam Tompok



Euploea camaralzeman malayica. Crow, Malayan. Gagak Malaya



Euploea algea menetriesii. Crow, Long Branded Blue. Gagak Biru Tanda Panjang



NYMPHALIDAE

Euploea eynhovii gardineri. Crow, Lesser Striped Black. Gagak Hitam Belang Kecil

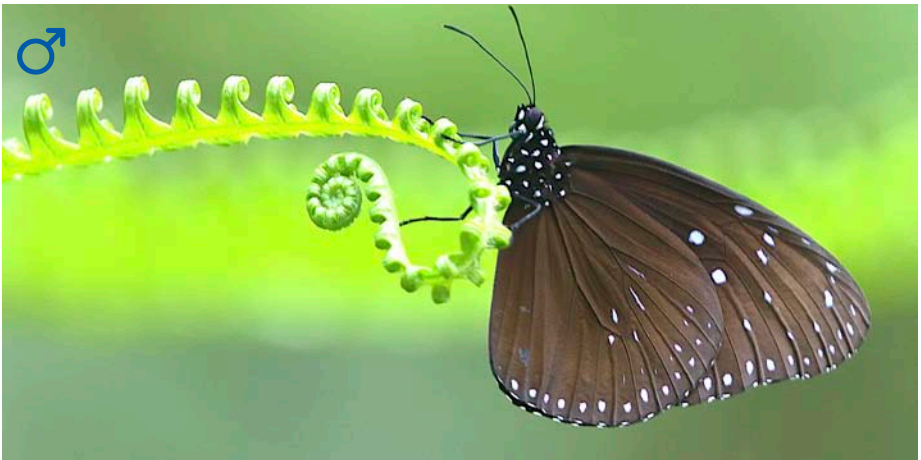


NYPHALIDAE

Euploea sylvester harrisii. Crow, Double-branded Blue. Gagak Biru Tanda Berganda



Euploea mulciber mulciber. Crow, Striped Blue. Gagak Biru Belang



NYMPHALIDAE

Euploea tulliolus ledereri. Crow, Dwarf. Gagak Katik

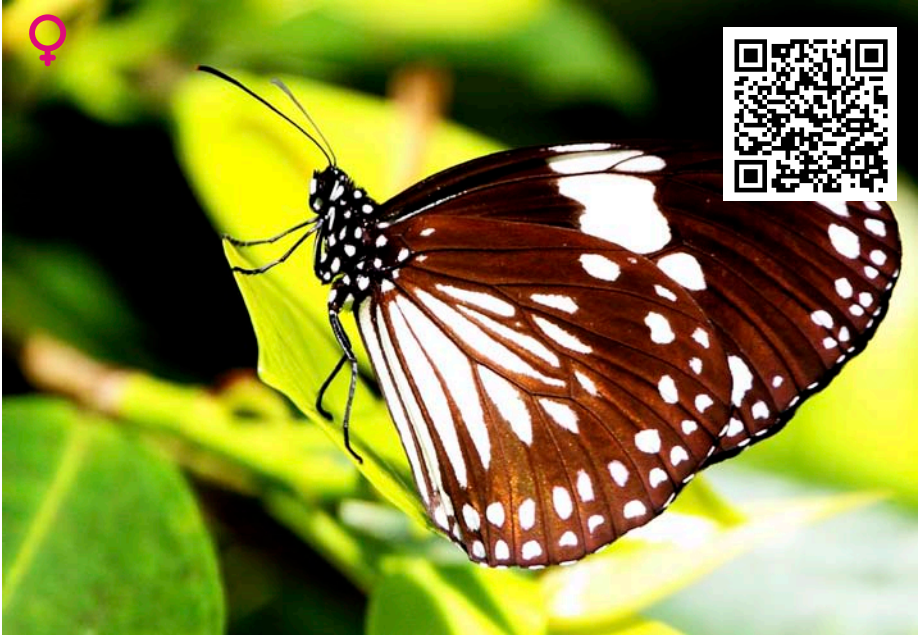


NYPHALIDAE

Euploea klugii erichsonii. Crow, Brown King, Gagak Raja Perang



Euploea radamanthus radamanthus. Crow, Magpie. Gagak Murai



NYMPHALIDAE

Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Satyrinae

Browns and Arguses. Arguses because of their eye-spots or ocelli. They are of medium size, generally rather drab, preferring the shade of the forests. Some are active only at dawn and dusk — the crepuscular species. In tropical monsoon areas such as Kedah-Perlis-Langkawi or Kedawi (as named by C&P5), some genera such as *Mycalesis* and *Melanitis*, have dry and wet season forms, dry season being December to February. Host plants are usually palms (for *Elymnias*) and grasses with the larvae feeding only at night. Adults feed on nectar, fallen fruits and tree saps.

***Melanitis leda leda*. Brown, Common Evening. Perang Petang**



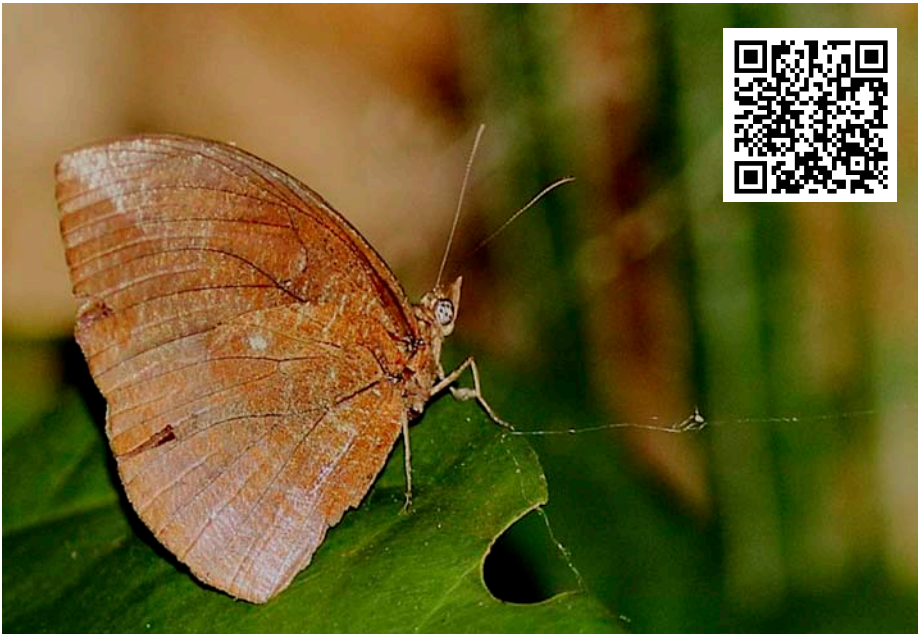
NYPHALIDAE

Elymnias hypermnestra. Palmfly, Common. Palma



NYMPHALIDAE

Elymnias penanga penanga. Palmfly, Pointed. Palma Tirus



Neorina lowii neophyta. Owl, Malayan. Jampuk-malaya

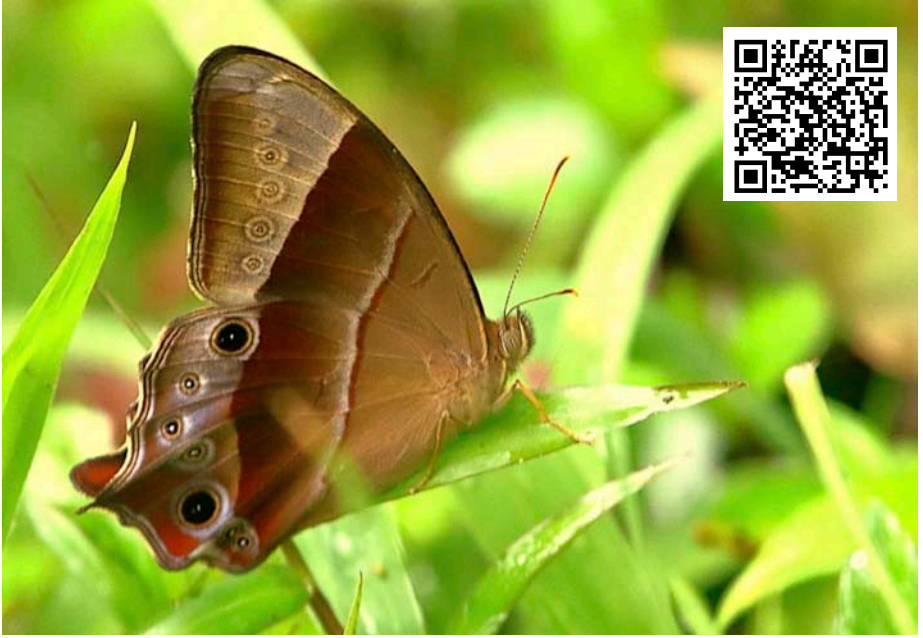


NYMPHALIDAE

Xanthotaenia busiris busiris. Pan, Yellow-barred. Dewi Jalur-kuning



Lethe vindhya luaba. Forester, Black. Rimbawan Hitam

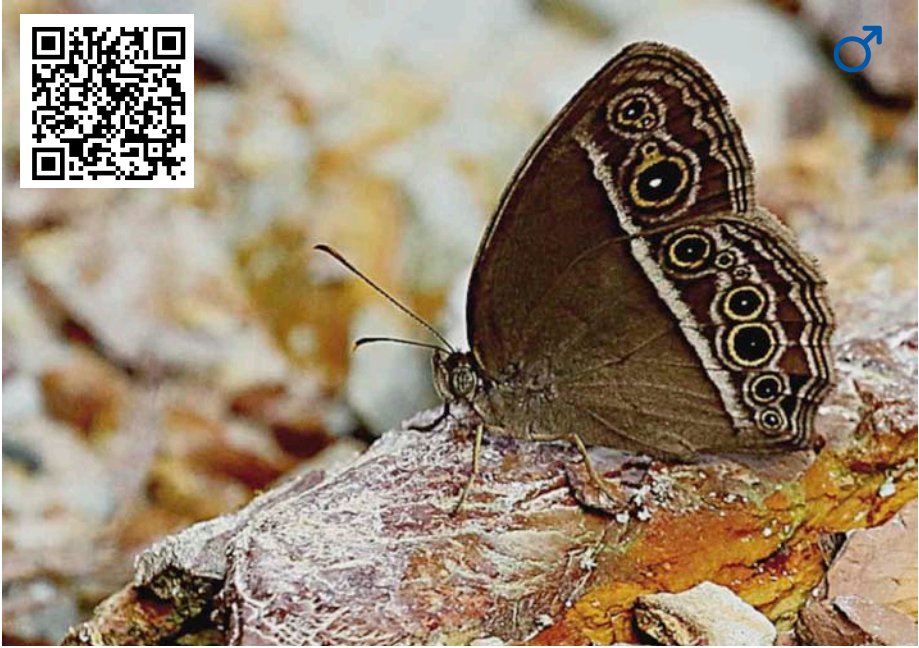


NYMPHALIDAE

Lethe mekara gopaka. Forester, Common Red. Rimbawan Merah

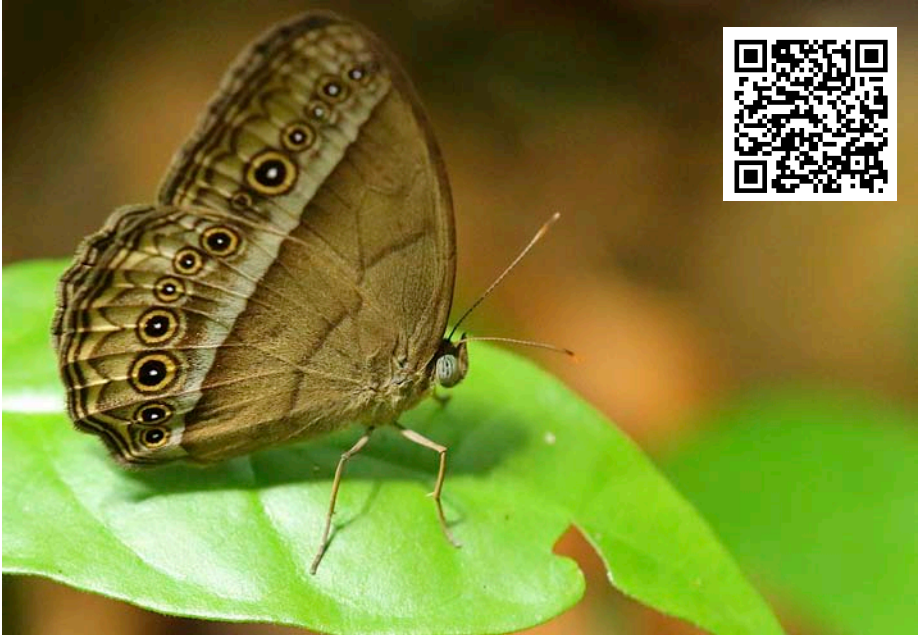


Mycalesis mineus macromalayana. Bush-brown, Dark Brand. Perang-belukar
Tanda Gelap



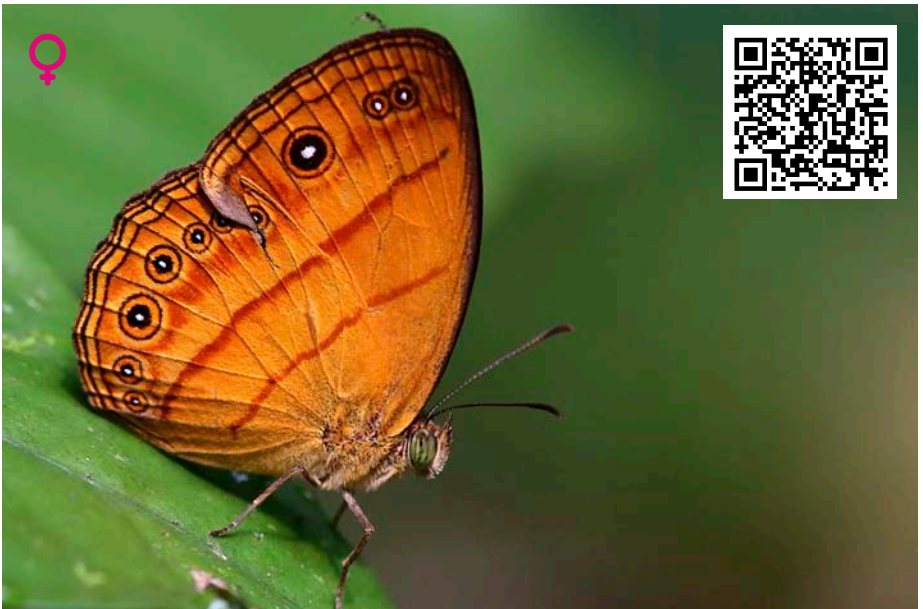
NYMPHALIDAE

Mycalesis orseis nautilus. Bush-brown, Purple. Perang-belukar Ungu



NYMPHALIDAE

***Mydosama patiana* (was *Mycalesis patiana patiana*)**. Bush-brown, Eliot's.
Perang-belukar Eliot

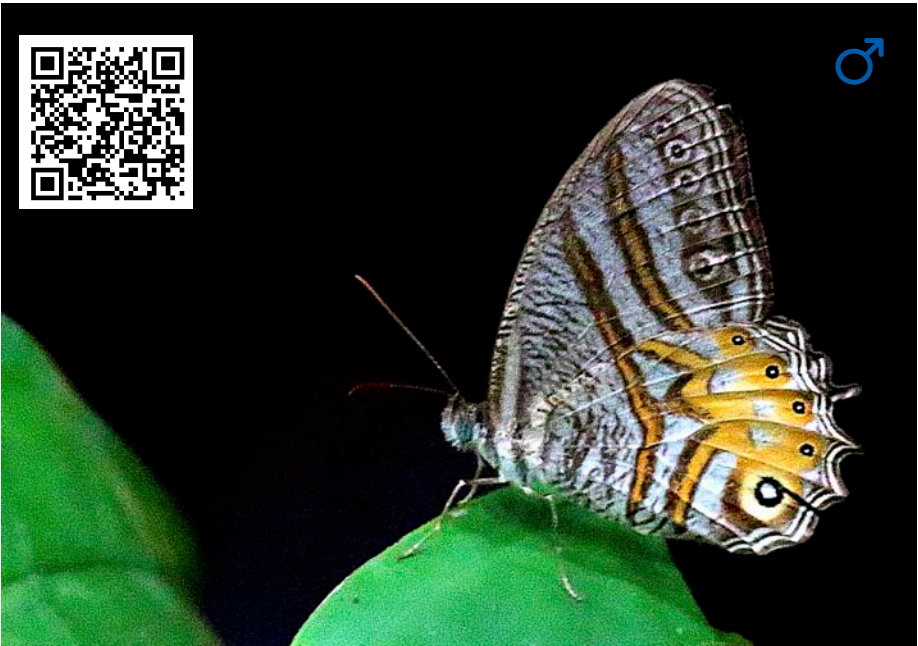


Orsotriaena medus cinerea. Grass-Brown, Dark. (Previously, Nigger). Perang-rumput Gelap

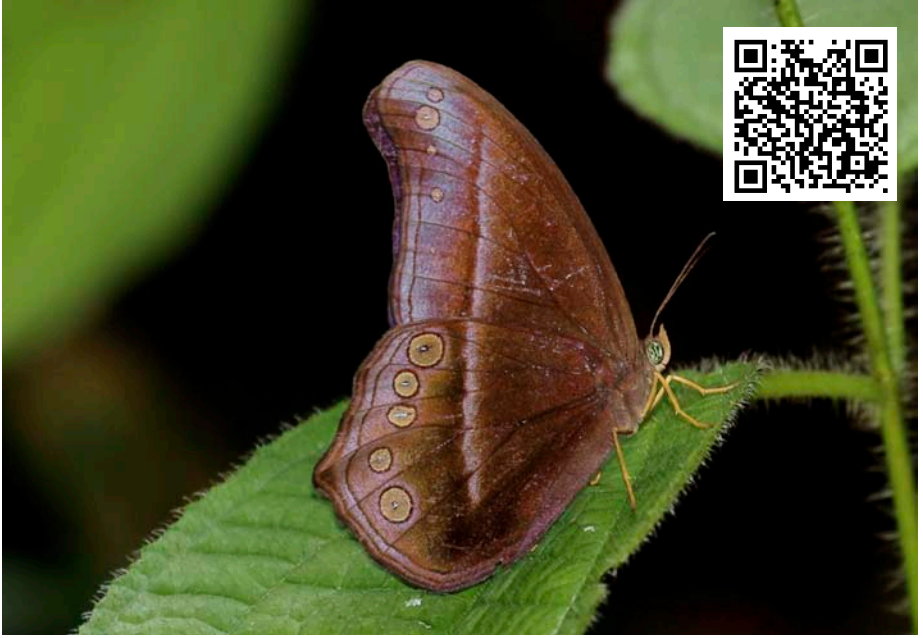


NYMPHALIDAE

Erites elegans distincta. Satyr, Elegant. Saiklop Segak

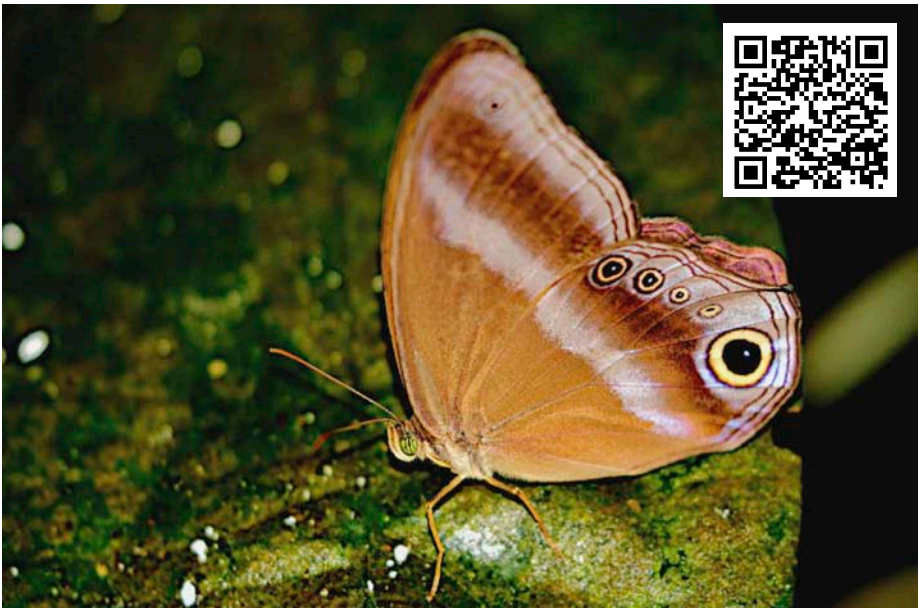


Coelites epiminthia epiminthia. Catseye, Blue. Matakucing Biru



NYMPHALIDAE

Coelites euptychioides humilis. Catseye, Purple-streaked (or Restricted).
Matakucing Coret-ungu



Ragadia makuta siponta. Ringlet, Striped. Gelung Belang



NYMPHALIDAE

Ypthima pandocus corticaria. Ring, Common Three-. Bulatan Tiga



Ypthima huebneri. Ring, Common Four-. Bulatan Empat



NYMPHALIDAE

Ypthima newboldi. Ring, Common Five-. Bulatan Lima



Ypthima horsfieldii humei. Ring, Malayan Five-. Bulatan Lima Malaya



NYMPHALIDAE

Faunis gracilis. Faun, Narrow Striped (or Graceful). Dewa Belang-sempit



Faunis canens arcesilas. Faun, Common. Dewa



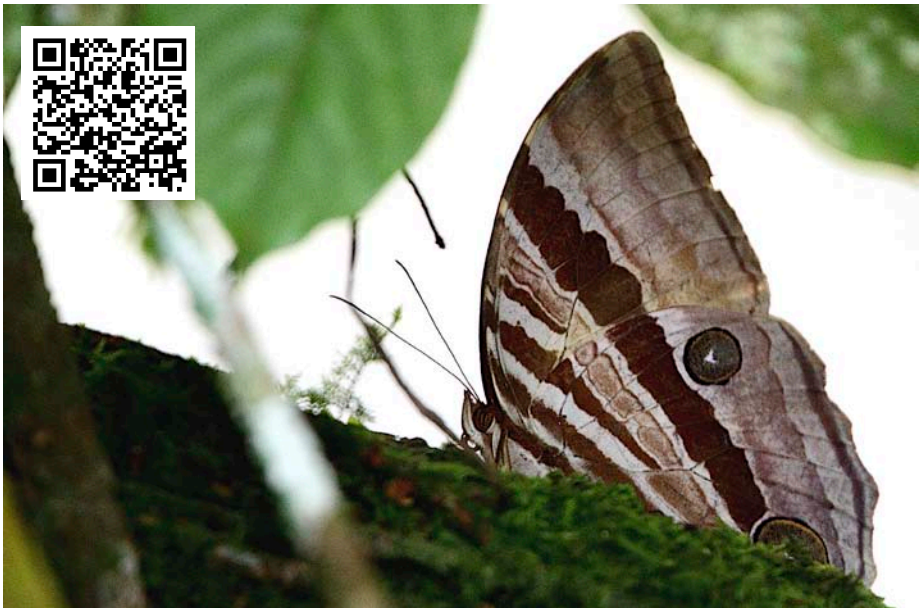
NYMPHALIDAE

Melanocyma faunula faunula. Faun, Pallid. Dewa Pucat

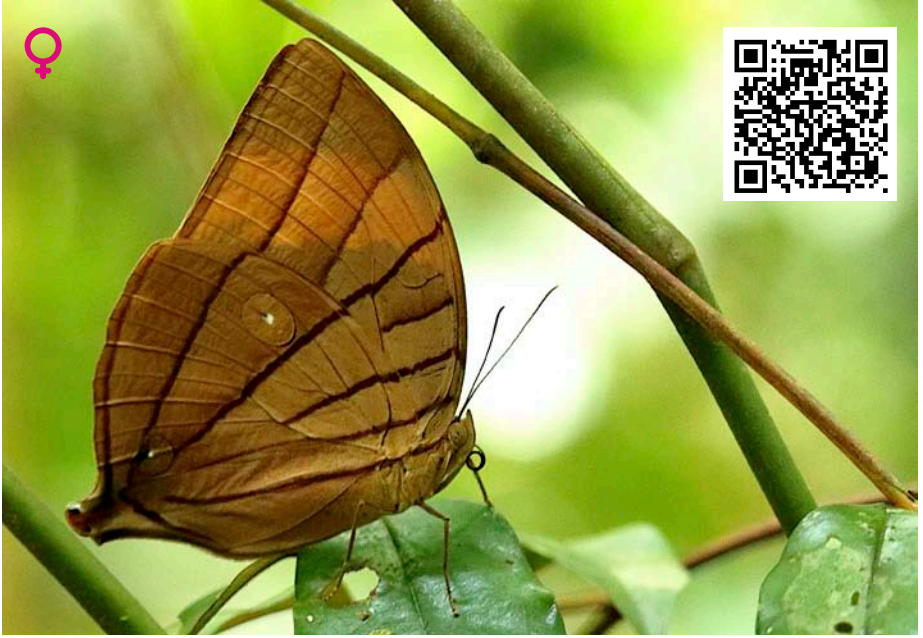


NYMPHALIDAE

Amathusia ochraceofusca ochraceofusca. Palmking, Pale-haired. Rajapalma
Bulu-pucat

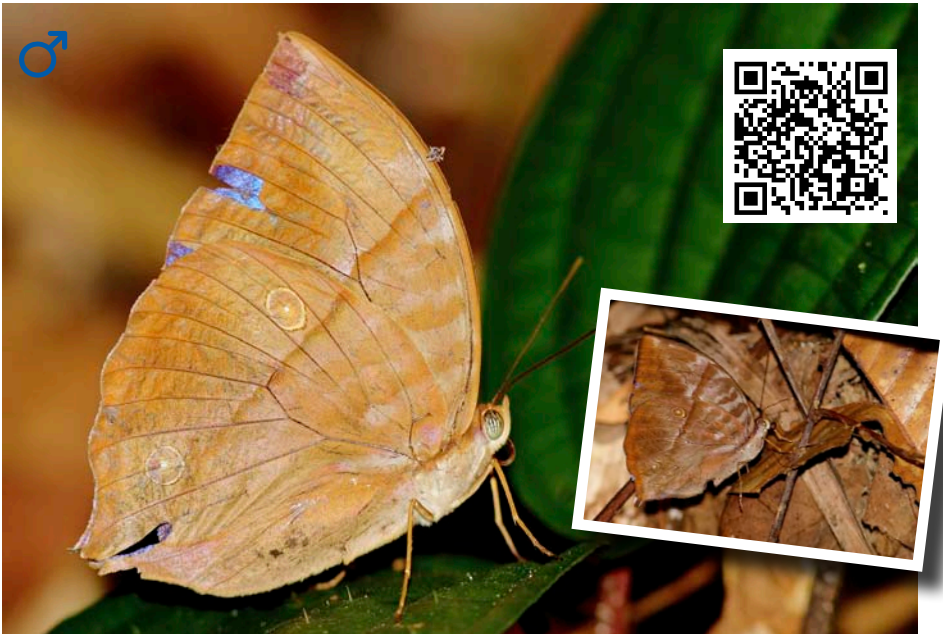


Amathuxidia amythaon dilucida. Koh-I-Noor. Koh-I-Noor

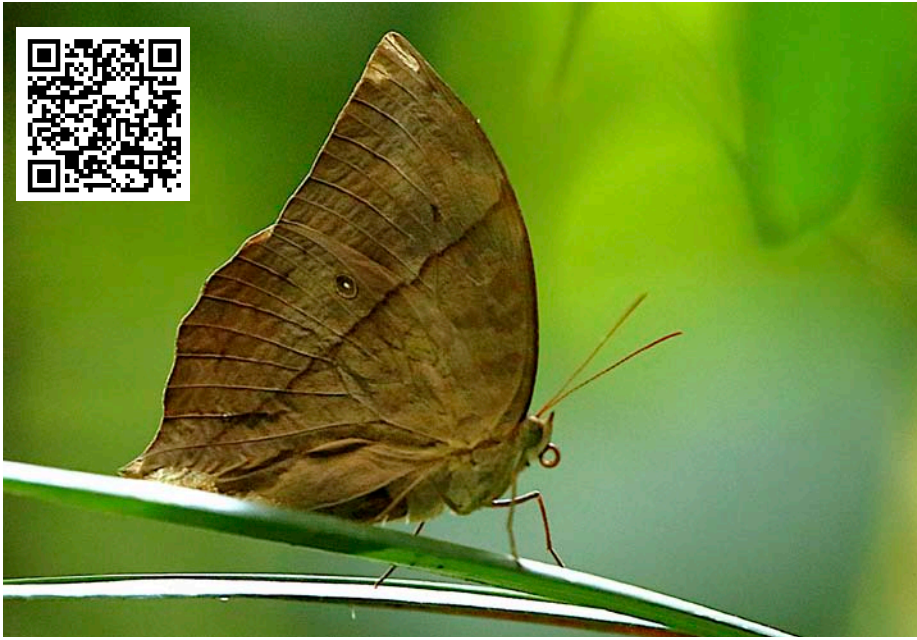


NYPHALIDAE

Zeuxidia amethystus amethystus. Saturn. Zuhai

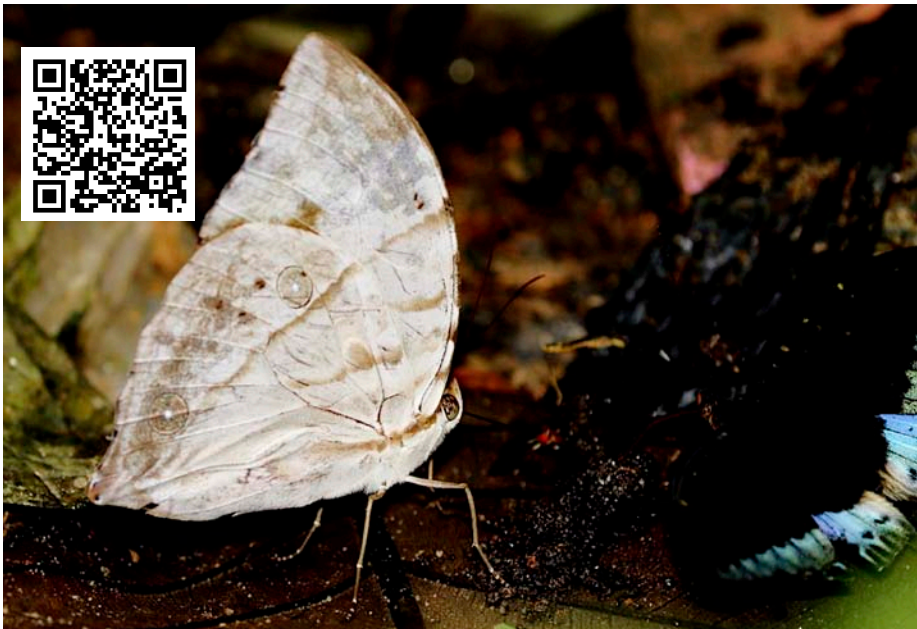


Zeuxidia doubledayi doubledayi. Saturn, Scarce. Zuhai Jarang

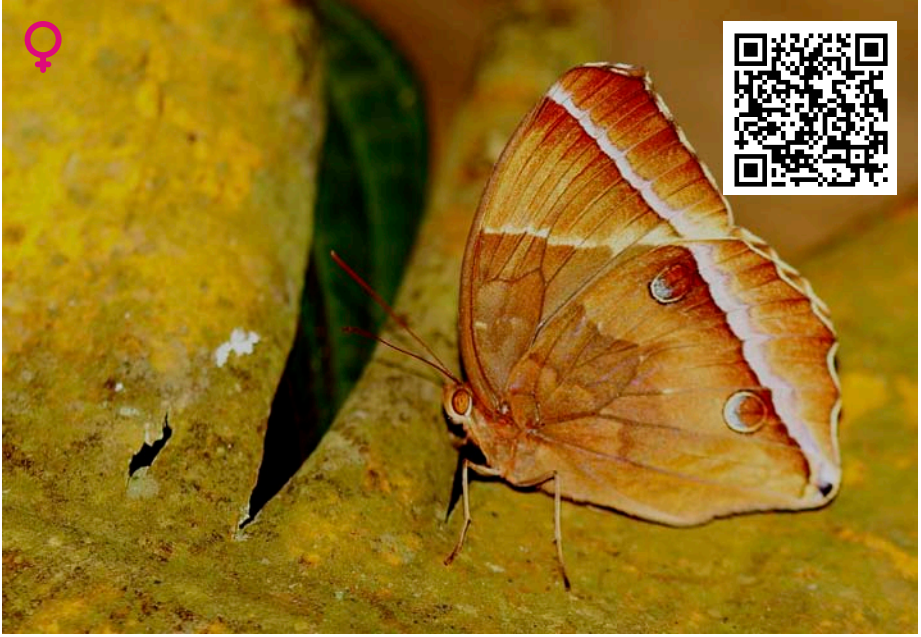


NYPHALIDAE

Zeuxidia aurelius aurelius. Saturn, Giant. Zuhai Gergasi



Thaumantis noureddin noureddin. Glory, Dark Jungle. Semarak Rimba Gelap



NYMPHALIDAE

Thaumantis klugius lucipor. Glory, Dark Blue Jungle. Semarak Rimba Biru Gelap



NYMPHALIDAE



Thauria aliris pseudaliris. Jungle King, Tufted. Rajarimba Rumbai



Discophora necho engamon. Duffer, Blue. Pandir Biru



Enispe duranius corbeti. Caliph, Red. Khalifah Merah



NYMPHALIDAE

Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Heliconiinae

Longwings and Fritillaries. Hindwing margin may be wavy or toothed. Forest species but do not necessarily keep to deep shade. Feed on nectar. This newly added subfamily was treated as a tribe, Heliconiini, in C&P4 but later updated to subfamily by Eliot and Kirton in 2006. Some of the butterflies here are very colourful such as the Lacewings. Three species that have spread from Thailand are recent additions — Tawny Coster (*Acraea terpsicore*, Penjual Oren), Leopard Lacewing (*Cethosia cyane*, Sayaprenda Rimau-bintang), and Julia Heliconian (*Dryas iulia*, Julia). The first two were naturally dispersed but the latter was introduced from the Americas to Thailand by humans.

***Acraea terpsicore*. Coster, Tawny. Penjual Oren**



***Cethosia biblis perakana*. Lacewing, Red. Sayaprenda Merah**



Cethosia hypsea hypsina. Lacewing, Malay (or Malayan). Sayaprenda Melayu



NYMPHALIDAE

Cethosia methypsea methypsea. Lacewing, Orange (or Plain). Sayaprenda Oren



NYMPHALIDAE



Dryas iulia. Julia Butterfly (or Julia Heliconian). Julia



NYMPHALIDAE

Cupha erymanthis lotis. Rustic. Desa

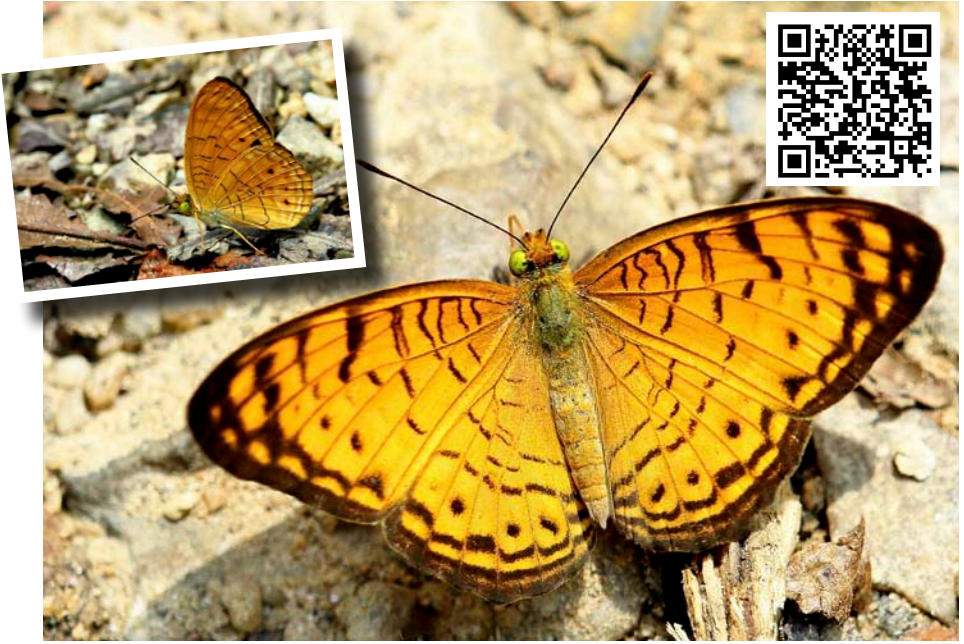


NYPHALIDAE

Phalanta phalanta phalanta. Leopard. Rimau-bintang



Phalanta alcippe alcesta. Leopard, Small. Rimau-bintang Kecil



NYMPHALIDAE

Vagrans egista macromalayana. Vagrant. Perantau



Cirrochroa tyche rotundata. Yeoman, Common. Bentara



NYMPHALIDAE

Cirrochroa malaya malaya. (No English name), Bentara Malaya



Cirrochroa emalea emalea. Yeoman, Malay. Bentara Melayu



NYMPHALIDAE

Cirrochroa orissa orissa. Yeoman, Banded. Bentara Jalur

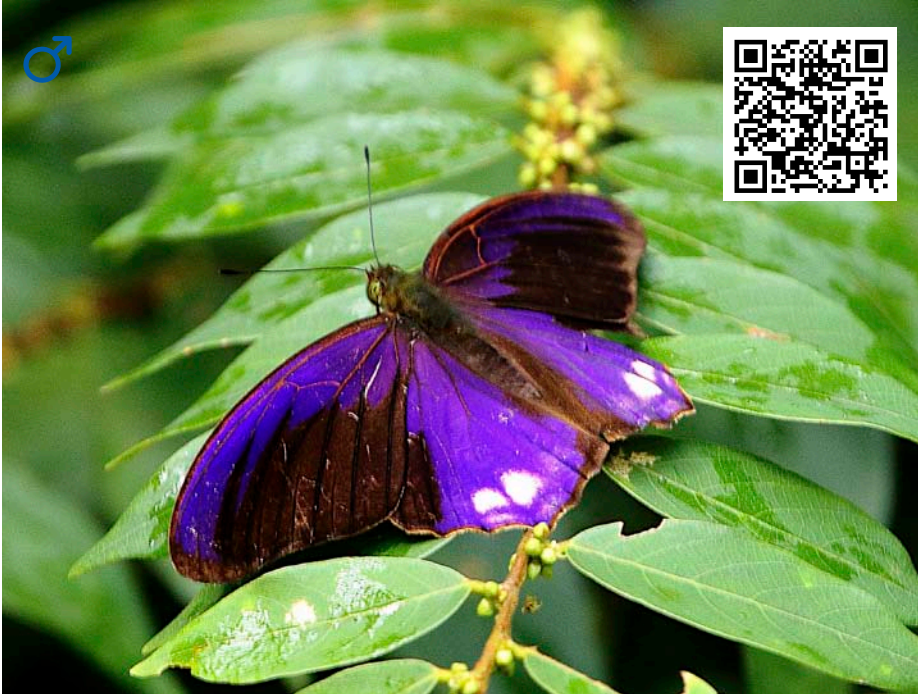


NYMPHALIDAE

Vindula dejone erotella. Cruiser, Lesser. Peronda



Terinos terpander robertsia. Assyrian, Royal. Assiria Diraja



NYMPHALIDAE



Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Biblidinae

In the past, this subfamily was sometimes merged within the Limenitidinae. They are now recognised as quite distinct lineages, more closely related to Apaturinae and Nymphalinae. In older literature, this subfamily is sometimes called Eurytelinae. As of 2022, some 301 valid species are in this subfamily, placed in 36 genera. Most species of Biblidinae are in South America.

Ariadne ariadne ariadne. Castor, Angled. Jarak Sudut



NYPHALIDAE

Laringa castelnai castelnai. Dandy, Blue. Peraga Biru



Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Nymphalinae

True Brushfoots. Contains many familiar brightly coloured sun-loving species such as the *Junonia* (Pansies). Many are widely distributed, with the Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*, Laksamana Bersolek) having a claim to the greatest geographical range. Some species of *Junonia* exhibits the dry-season form in Kedawi from December-February but rarely for others of the subfamily. Larvae feed on dicotyledons.

***Junonia iphita horsfieldi*. Soldier, Chocolate. Pesolek Askar Coklat**



NYMPHALIDAE

***Junonia hedonia ida*. Pansy, Chocolate. Pesolek Coklat**



Junonia atlites atlites. Pansy, Grey. Pesolek Kelabu

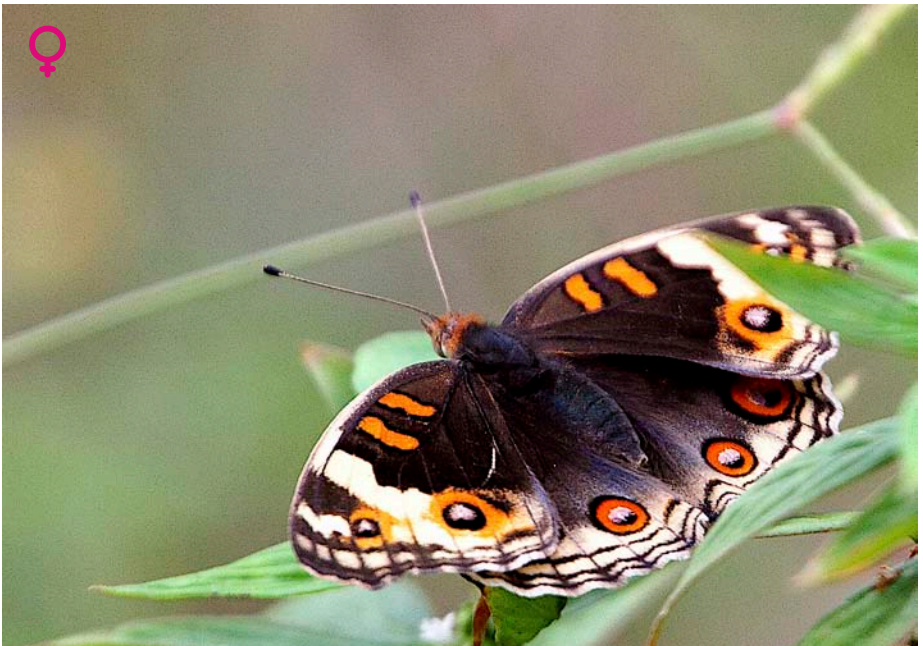
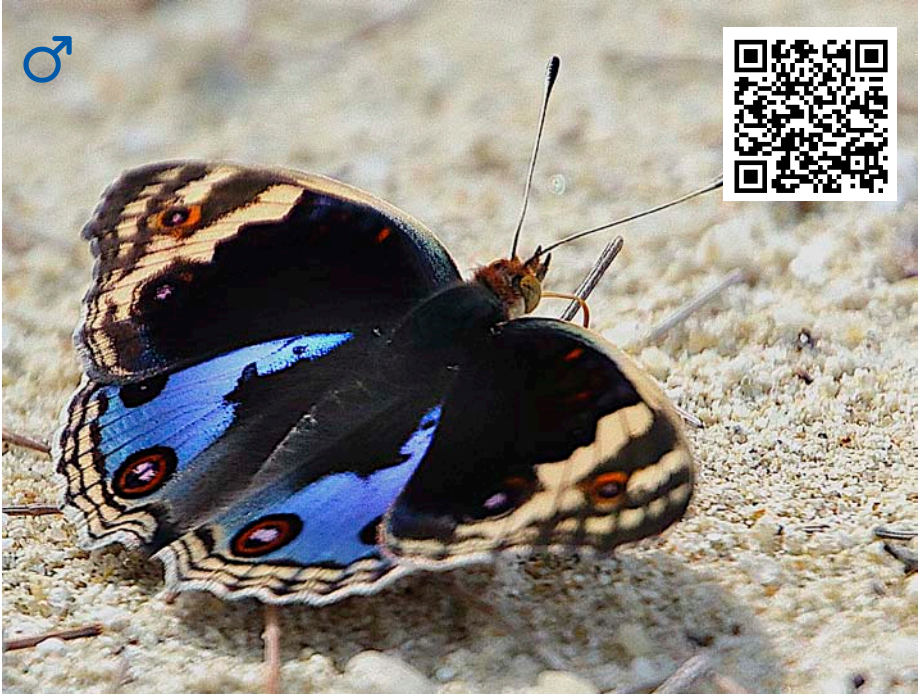


NYMPHALIDAE

Junonia almana javana. Pansy, Peacock. Pesolek Merah

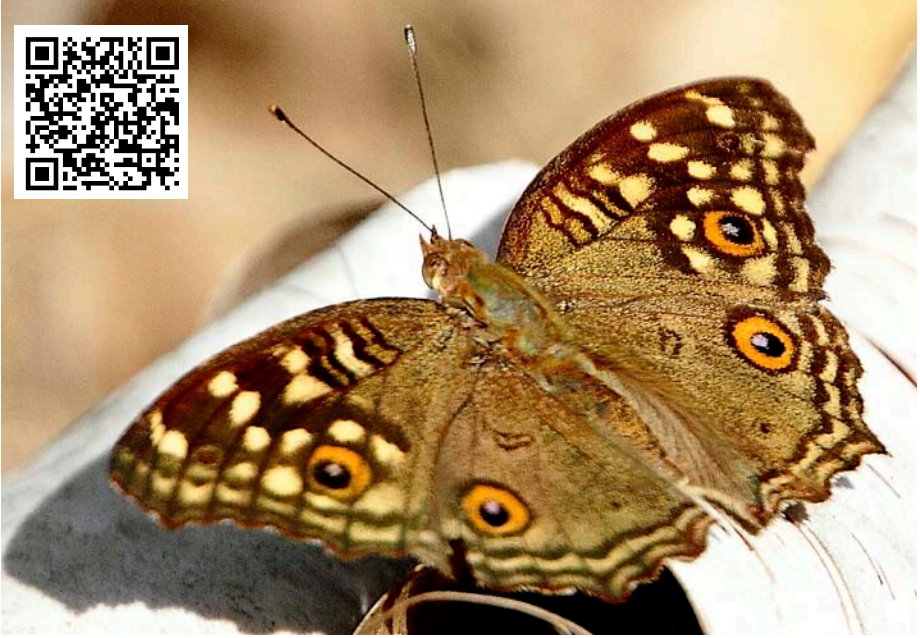


Junonia orithya wallacei. Pansy, Blue. Pesolek Biru



NYMPHALIDAE

Junonia lemonias lemonias. Pansy, Lemon. Pesolek Lemon

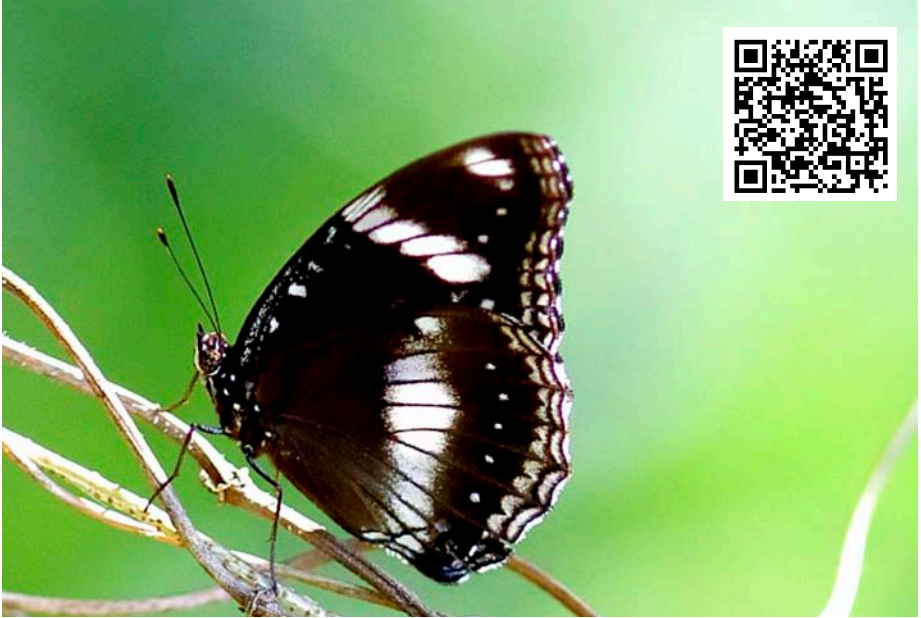


NYPHALIDAE

Rhinopalpa polynice eudoxia. Wizard. Bestari



Hypolimnas bolina bolina Or *jacintha*. Eggfly, Great. Umpan Besar



NYMPHALIDAE

Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Cyrestinae

Maps and Maplets: from lines on the wings that look like contours on a map. Flights are flitting and they rest with wings flat, often on the ground.

Cyrestis themire themire. Map, Little. Peta Kecil



NYPHALIDAE

Cyrestis cocles earli. Map, Marbled. Peta Marmar

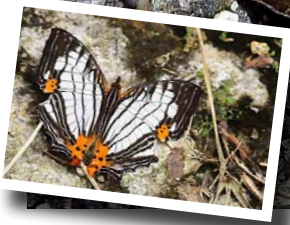


NYMPHALIDAE

Cyrestis nivea nivalis. Map, Straight Line. Peta Garis Lurus



Cyrestis maenalis martini. Mapwing, Common. Peta



NYPHALIDAE

Chersonesia rahria rahria. Maplet, Greater Wavy. Petakenik Alun Besar



Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Limenitidinae

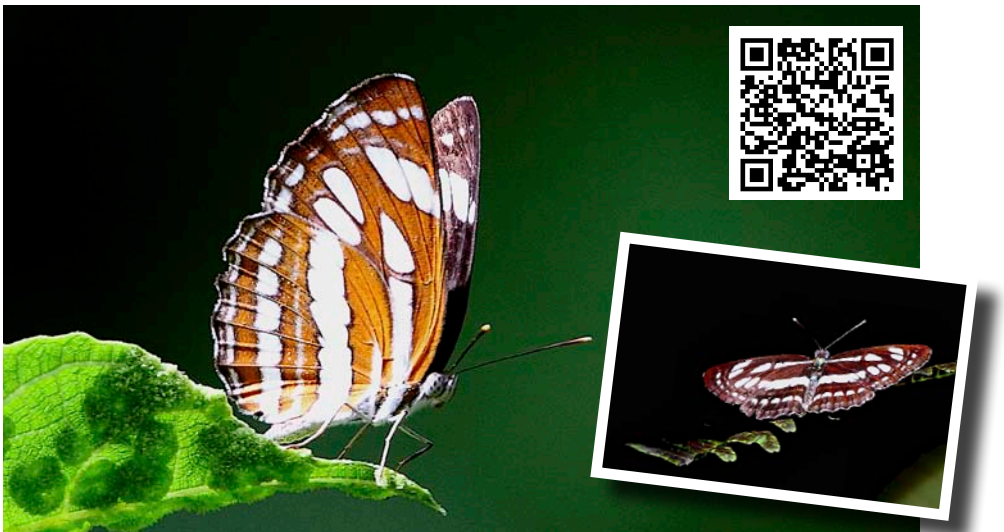
Military and Nobility. This is a new subfamily, where many of the members in C&P4 used to be in the subfamily Nymphalinae, the latter now a much smaller one. Most are forest dwellers but do not necessarily keep to dark shade. Usually fly with quick, intermittent wing flaps and glide, landing with wings open. The Malay Baron (*Euthalia monina*, Pengiran Melayu) is remarkable with the male being polymorphic.

***Neptis duryodana nesia*.** Sailor, Malayan. Pelayar Malaya



NYPHPLIALIDAE

***Neptis hylas papaja*.** Sailor, Common. Pelayar



Neptis nata gononata. Sailor, Sullied Brown. Pelayar Perang Tercemar

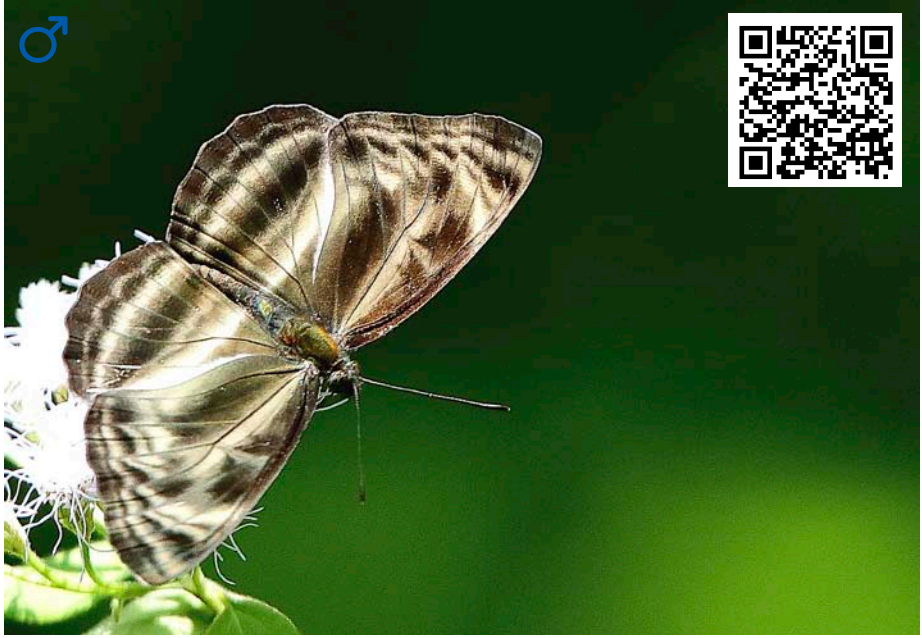


NYPHALIDAE

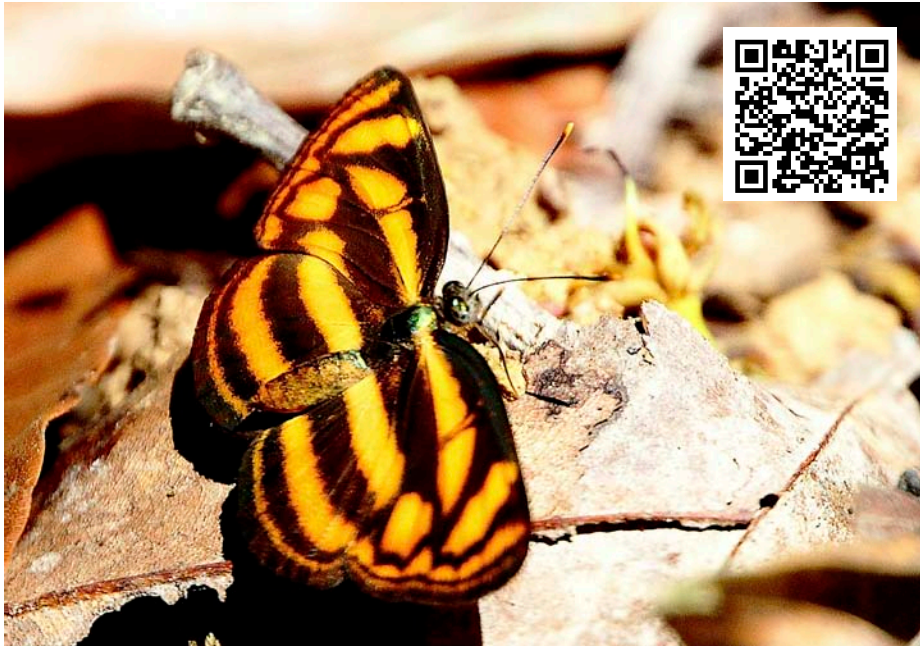
Neptis leucoporos cresina. Sailor, Burmese (or Grey). Pelayar Burma



Neptis harita harita. Sailor, Chocolate. Pelayar Coklat

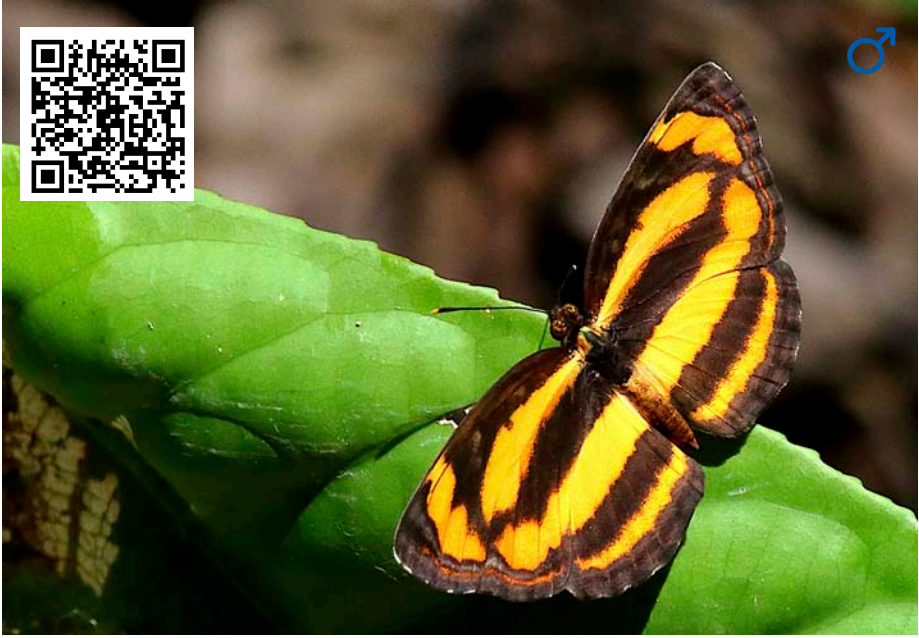


Lasippa tiga siaka. Lascar, Malayan. Laskar Malaya



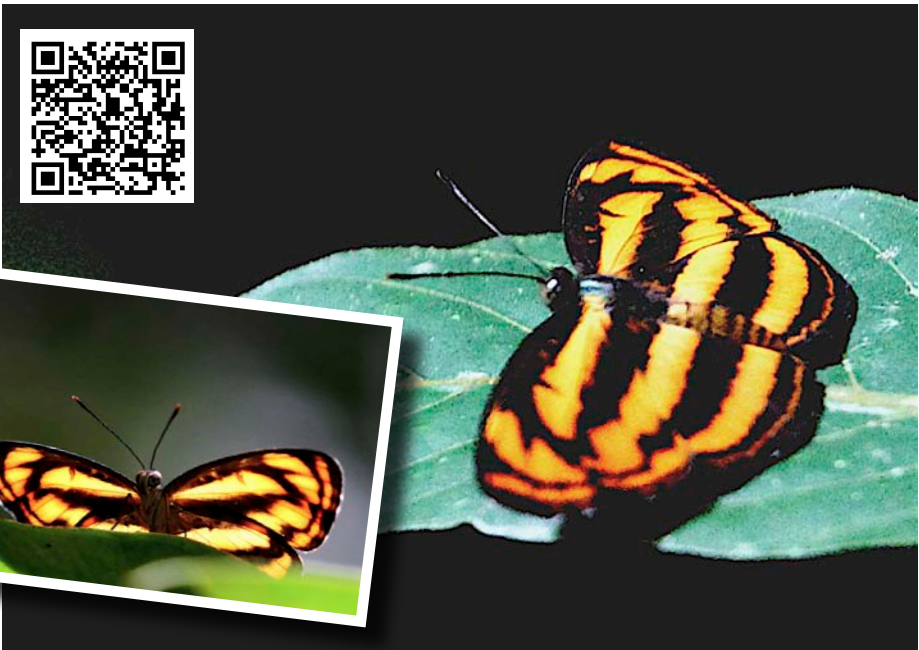
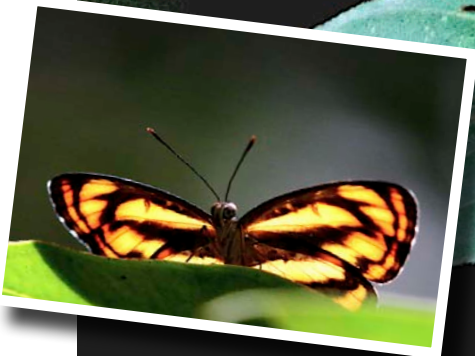
NYMPHALIDAE

Pantoporia hordonia hordonia. Lascar, Common. Laskar



NYMPHALIDAE

Pantoporia aurelia aurelia. Lascar, Baby. Laskar Bayi

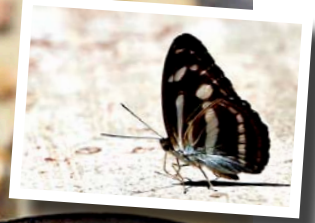


Lebadea martha malayana. Knight. Satria



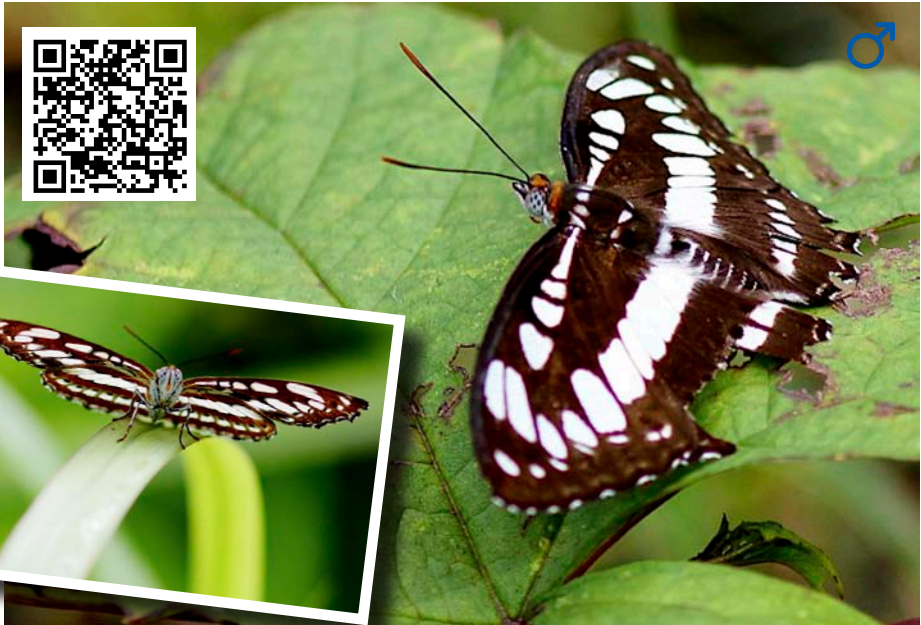
NYMPHALIDAE

Athyma pravara helma. Sergeant, Lance. Sarjan Pemangku

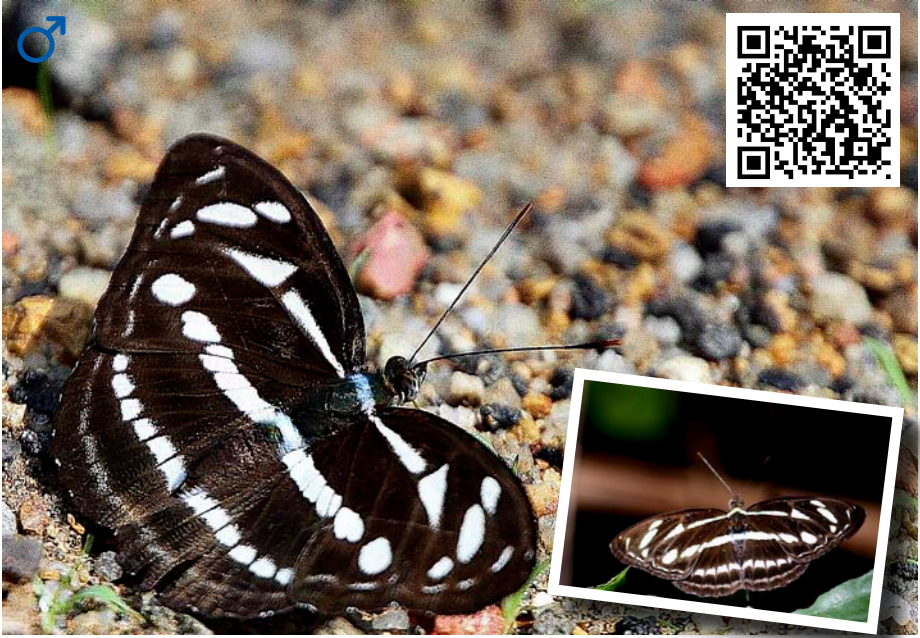


NYPHALIDAE

Athyma perius perius. Sergeant, Common. Sarjan

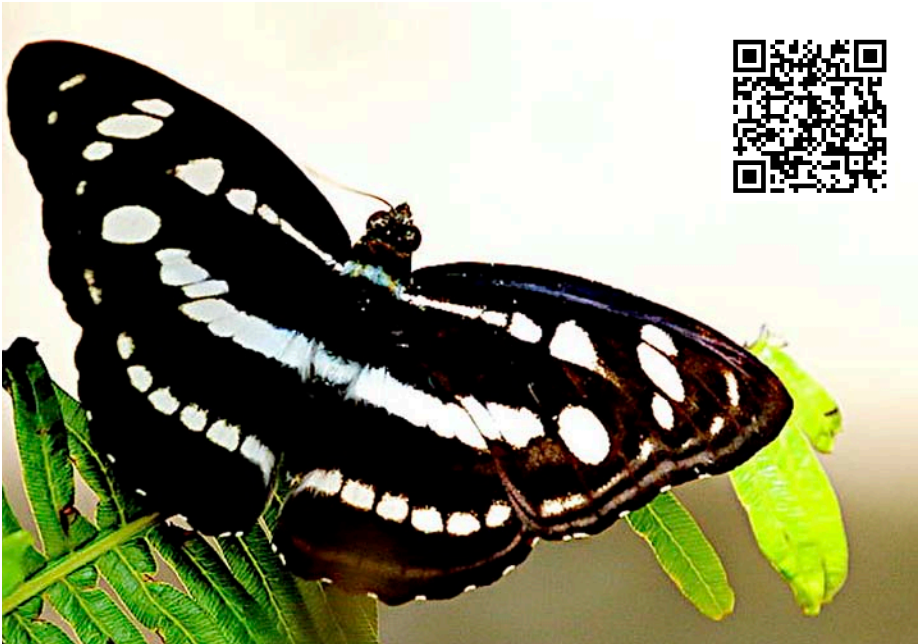


Athyma kanwa kanwa. Sergeant, Dot-Dash. Sarjan Titik-sem pang



NYMPHALIDAE

Athyma reta moorei. Sergeant, Malay Staff. Sarjan Staf Melayu

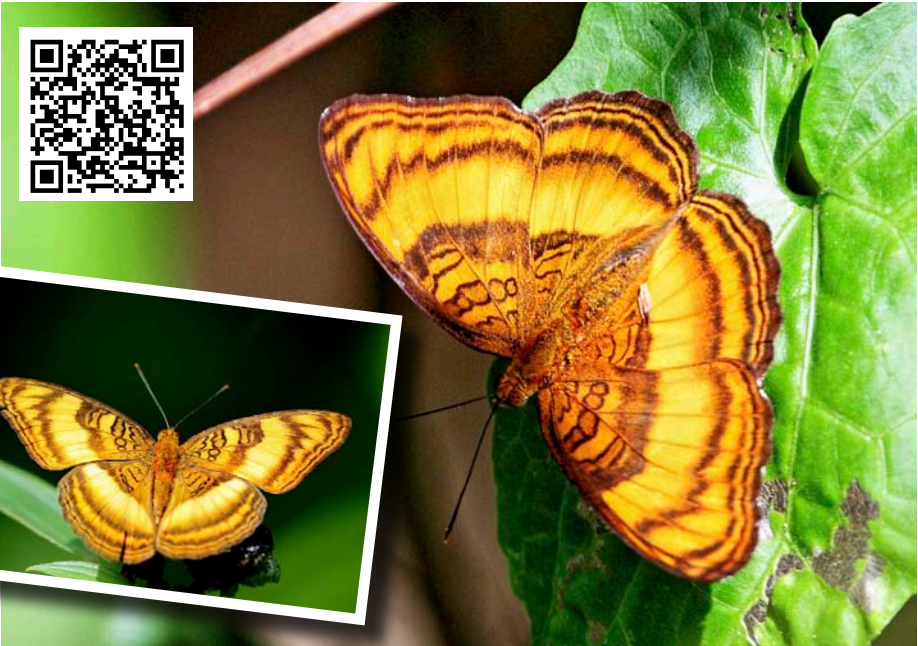


Athyma selenophora. Sergeant, Staff. Sarjan Staf



NYPHALIDAE

Athyma sinope sinope. Colonel. Sarjan Kuning



Athyma daraxa theoda. Commodore, Green. Sarjan Komodor Hijau

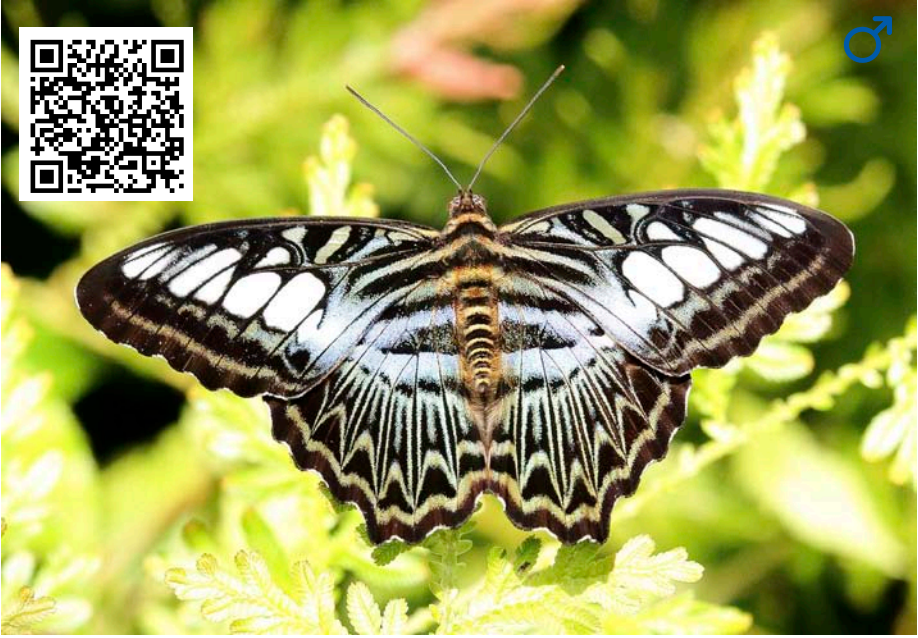


NYMPHALIDAE

Moduza procris. Commander. Hulubalang



Parthenos sylvia lilacinus. Clipper. Layar



NYPHALIDAE

Tanaecia lepidea matala. Count, Grey. Orangkaya Temenggong Kelabu



Euthalia monina monina. Baron, Malay. Pengiran Melayu



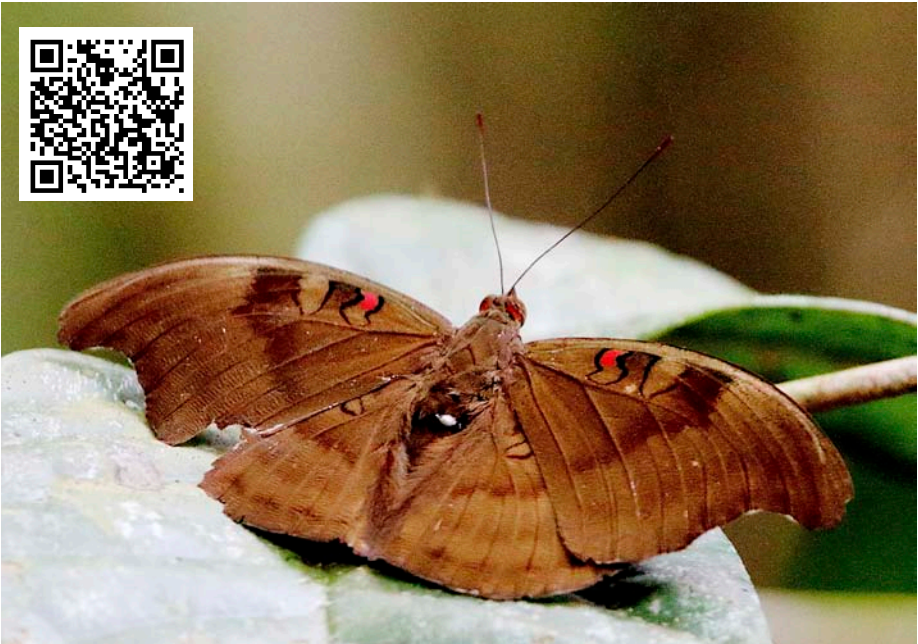
NYMPHALIDAE

Euthalia whiteheadi mariae. Baron, Tri-coloured. Pengiran Tiga-warna

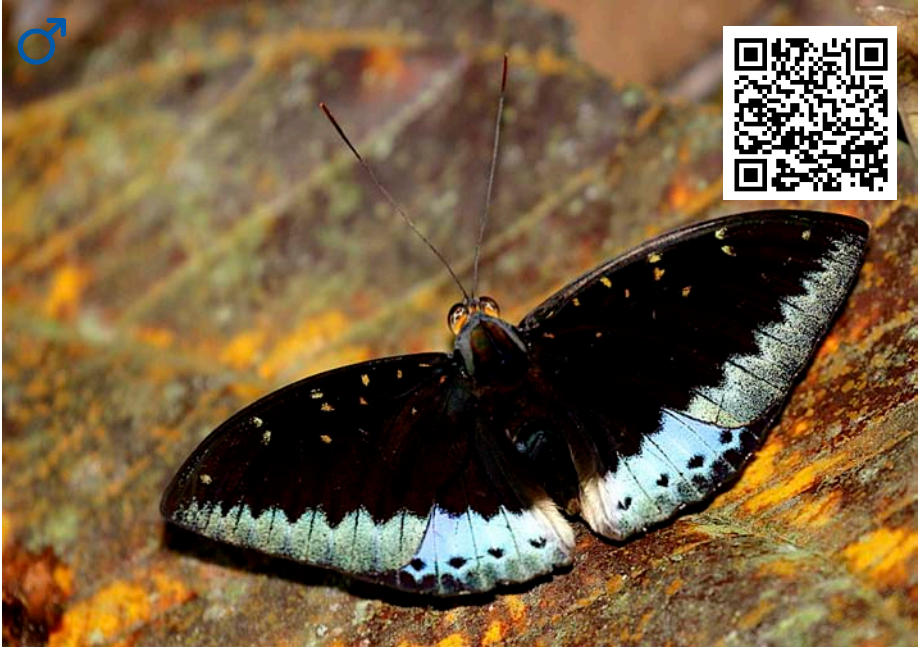


NYMPHALIDAE

Dophla evelina compta. Duke, Red-spot. Adipati Tompok-merah



Lexias pardalis dirteana. Archduke. Bangsawan



NYMPHALIDAE

Bassarona dunya dunya. Marquis, Great. Orangbesar Raya



NYMPHALIDAE

Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Pseudergolinae

Tabbies and relatives. A new subfamily with four genera and seven species mainly in the Oriental region. Previously, members in C&P4 were part of Nymphalinae.

Stibochiona nicea subucula. Popinjay. SiBongkak



Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Apaturinae

Emperors and relatives. Many species in this subfamily are called Emperors, for example, Purple Emperor (*Apatura iris*) in the UK. They are strong fliers. Previously, this subfamily was considered as a tribe within the subfamily Nymphalinae in C&P4 but has since been upgraded into subfamily rank.

Eulaceura osteria kumana. Emperor, Elegant. (Or Purple Duke). Maharaja Segak



NYMPHALIDAE

Hestina mimitica ruvanella. Circe. Penyihir



Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Charaxinae

Rajahs, Nawabs, and Begums. Big robust butterflies that fly very fast. Forest dwellers that feed on rotting fruit, tree sap, dung, and males also feed on carrion. Females are seldom seen. This subfamily is represented more in the Ethiopian and Neotropical regions of South and Central America.

Prothoe franck uniformis. Begum, Blue. Begum Biru



NYPHALIDAE

Agatasa calydonia calydonia. Begum, Glorious. Begum Gemilang



Charaxes athamas athamas. Nawab, Common. Nawab



NYMPHALIDAE

Charaxes jalysus jalysus. Nawab, Indian Yellow. Nawab Kuning India



Charaxes delphis concha. Nawab, Jewelled. Nawab Permata



NYMPHALIDAE

Charaxes bernardus crepax. Rajah, Tawny. Nawab Rajah Oren



RIODINIDAE

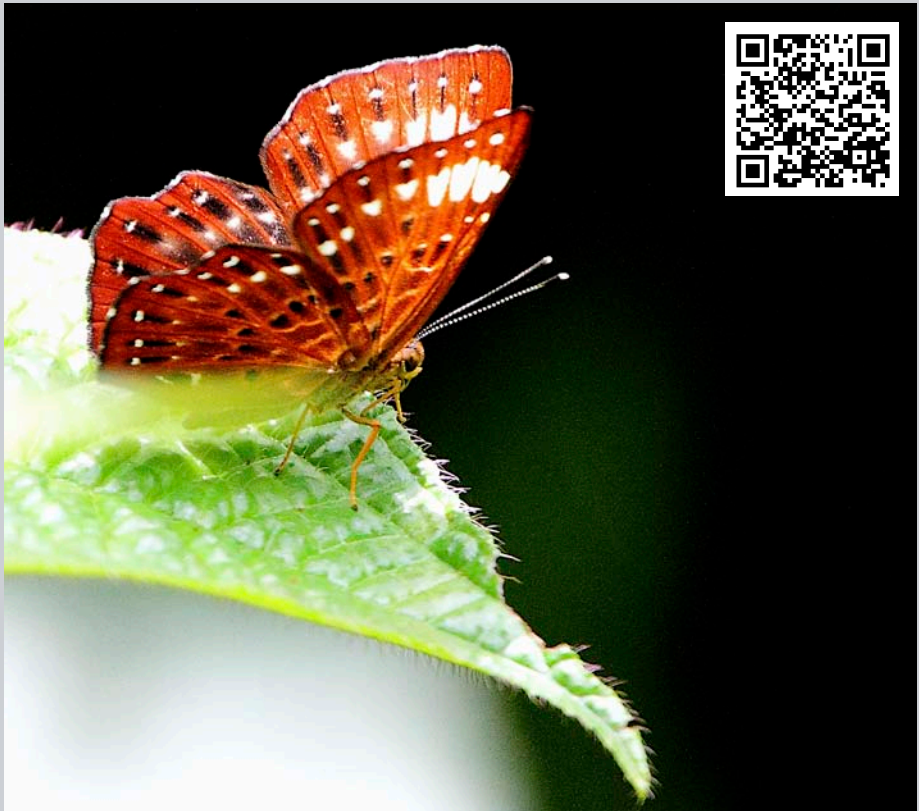
This family was formerly classified under the subfamily Lycaenidae but later genetic study revealed that it forms its own family. Interestingly, in 1868, Bates had foreseen that it should form a separate family using only morphological characteristics. The adults share the same feature as the previously mentioned Libytheinae where the forelegs of the male are non-functional but functional in the female. These butterflies are delicate and rather small in size. They are active under the morning sun though some species tend to be active until dusk. They predominantly reside in primary forest but some species can be found in mature secondary forest. Some species have metallic flecks across the wings giving rise to the appropriately common name, the metalmark butterfly.

The larvae are usually onisciform (shaped like a woodlouse) and covered with short hairs. Some can form an association with ants (myrmecophilous).

Family: Riodinidae Subfamily: Nemeobiinae

Metalmarks. Often seen at forest edges. The subfamily Nemeobiinae comprises of two tribes, Nemeobiini, which contains all the Old World rionids, and a Neotropical Euselasiini.

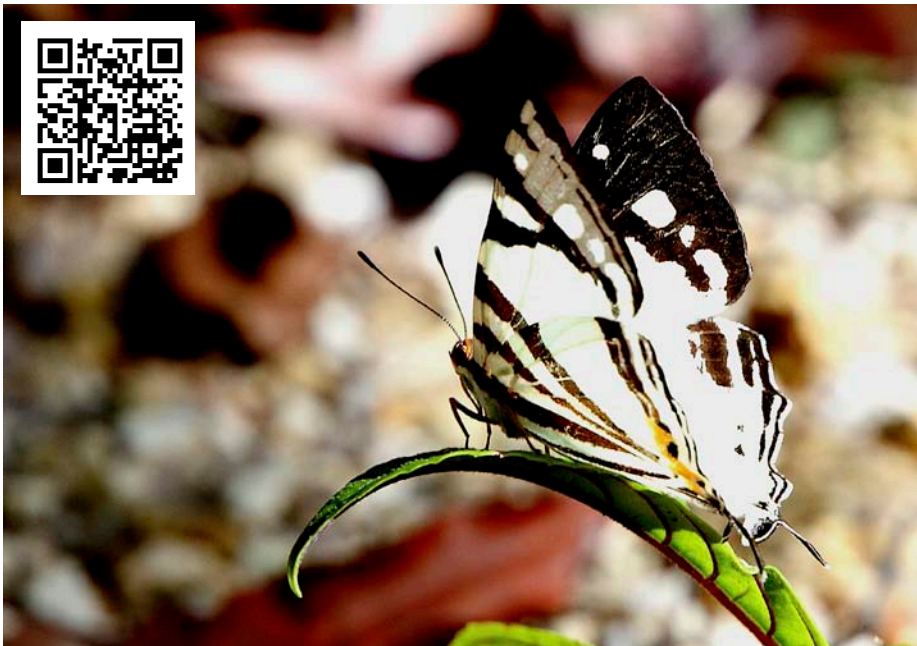
Zemeros flegyas albipunctatus. Punchinello. Badut



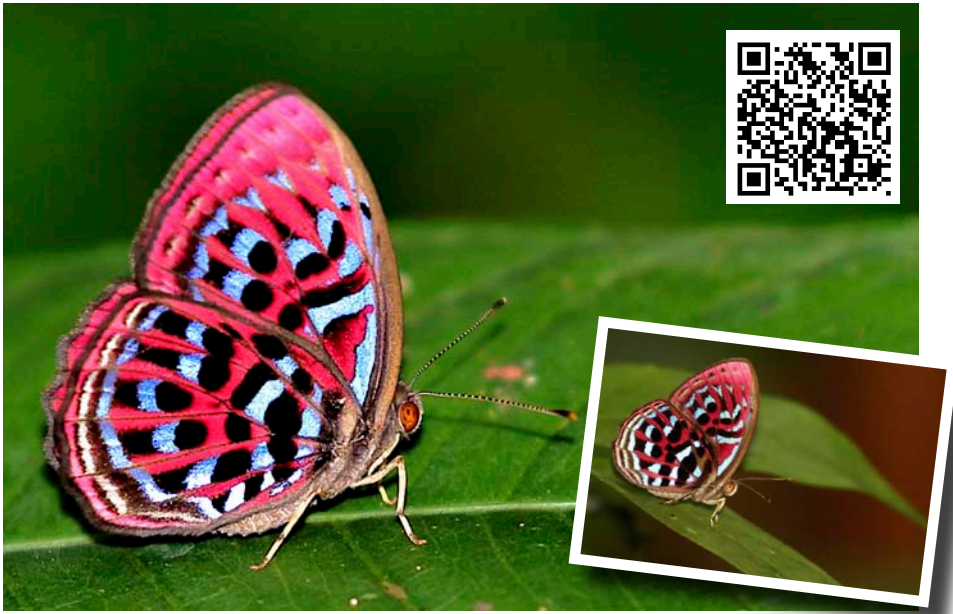
Zemeros emesoides emesoides. Punchinello, Malay. Badut Melayu



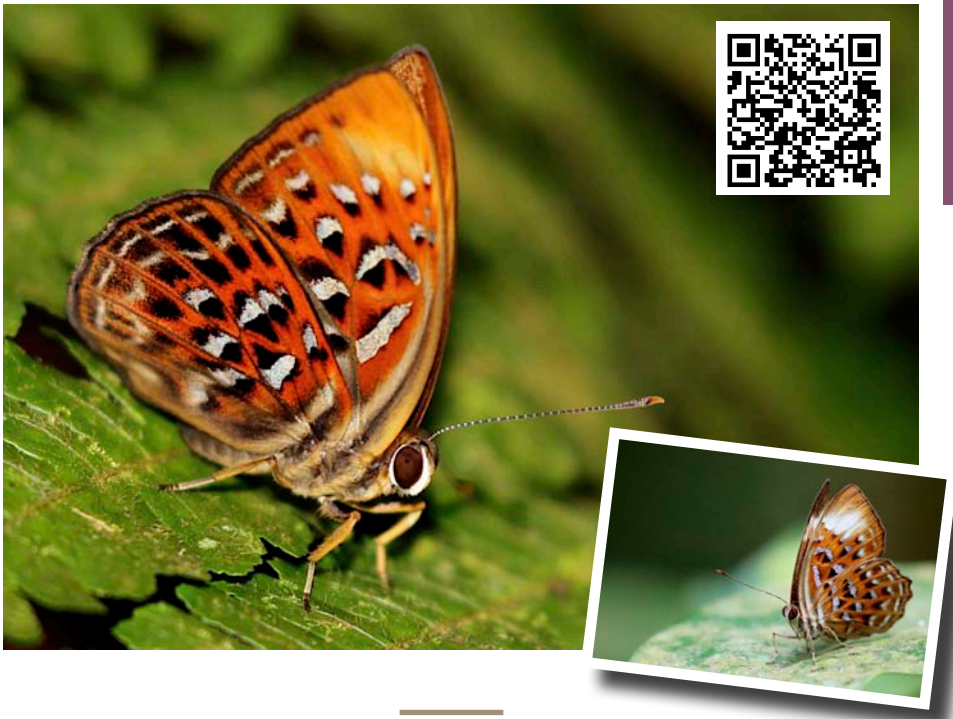
Dodona deodata anu. Punch, White. Sattar Putih



Paralaxita damajanti damajanti. Harlequin, Malay Red. Gemilang Merah Melayu



Taxila haquinus haquinus. Harlequin. Gemilang



RIODINIDAE

LYCAENIDAE

This is the second largest family after Nymphalidae comprising over 5,000 species worldwide. The members of this family are united by the diagnostic character of the forelegs where in the male they are reduced but still functional for walking. Generally, the male foretarsus is reduced into a single segment while the female foretarsus has the typical five segments with claws. This family has amongst the most beautiful butterflies with metallic blue, copper and green colour on the upperside of the wings. The underside, however, is much duller in colour which is perfect for camouflage. Some species, especially in Theclinae, are decorated with a long-twisted tail or tails and spots at the tornal area of the hindwing. This feature is used to confuse predators when they are at rest by rubbing the hindwings together, producing a false head.

The eggs are in the shape of a flattened disc or dome accompanied with intricate ribbed or pitted. The larvae are flattened and tapered at each end. They are usually in a mutualistic relationship with ants (myrmecophilous). In this symbiosis, the larvae secrete nectar in exchange for protection from the ants. In all butterfly families, this relationship only occurs in Lycaenidae and Riodinidae.

Family: Lycaenidae Subfamily: Curetinae

Sunbeams. Only one genus in this subfamily, *Curetis*, with nine species. The Regular Sunbeam (*C. regula*, Sinarsuria Sekata) and the White-beaked Sunbeam (*C. felderi*, Sinarsuria Paruh-putih) are associated with ants. Adults do not feed on nectar but can be found feeding on damp patches and damaged leaf tissues.

Curetis tagalica jopa. Sunbeam, Southern. Sinarsuria Selatan



Family: Lycaenidae Subfamily: Lycaeninae

Coppers. From a previously very large subfamily, this is now reduced in the peninsula to only one genus of two species, the Sapphires. Many of its previous members are now in the next subfamily, Polyommatainae. Larvae usually feeds on species of Polygonaceae.

Heliophorus epicles tweediei. Sapphire, Purple. Nilam Ungu



Family: Lycaenidae Subfamily: Polyommatinae

The Blues. Mainly small to moderate in size. Rapid fliers. Low flying. Larvae of many species secrete “honey-dew” to attract ants in exchange for protection. This subfamily contains the only migratory lycaenids such as the Common Pierrot (*Castalius rosimon*, Komik), Pea Blue (*Lampides boeticus*, Biru Kacang), Lime Blue (*Chilades lajus*, Biru Limau), etc.

***Castalius rosimon rosimon*. Pierrot, Common. Komik**



***Discolampa ethion thalimar*. Pierrot, Banded Blue. Komik Biru Berjalur**



LYCAENIDAE

Caleta roxus pothus. Pierrot, Straight. Komik Lurus



Everes lacturnus rileyi. Cupid, Indian. Asmara India



LYCAENIDAE

Pithecopis corvus corvus. Quaker, Forest. Pendamai Rimba



Plautella cossaea. Blue, Dark Hedge. Biru-pepagar Gelap

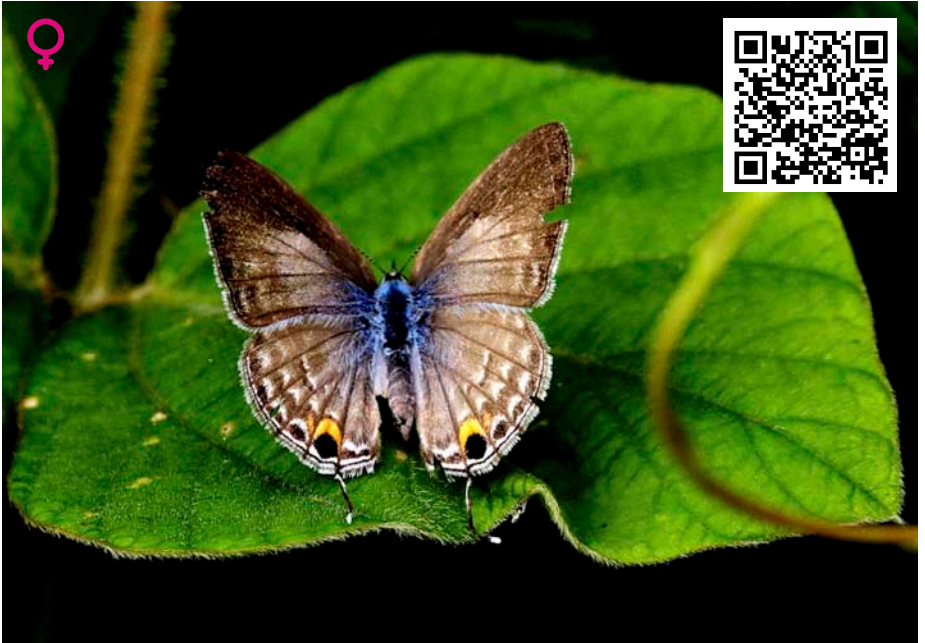


LYCAENIDAE

Chilades pandava pandava. Blue, Cycad. Biru Bogak



Catochrysops strabo strabo. Forget-Me-Not. Biru Bunga



LYCAENIDAE

Catochrysops panormus exiguus. Forget-me-not, Silver. Biru Bunga Perak



Lampides boeticus. Blue, Pea. Biru Kacang



Jamides celeno aelianus. Caerulean, Common. Biruan



Jamides malaccanus malaccanus. Caerulean, Malaccan. Biruan Melaka

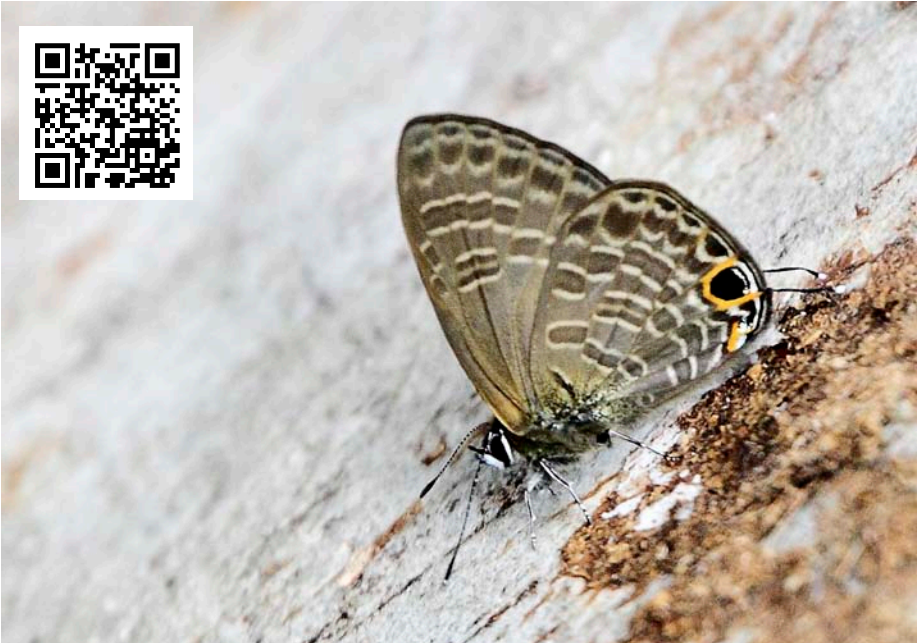


LYCAENIDAE

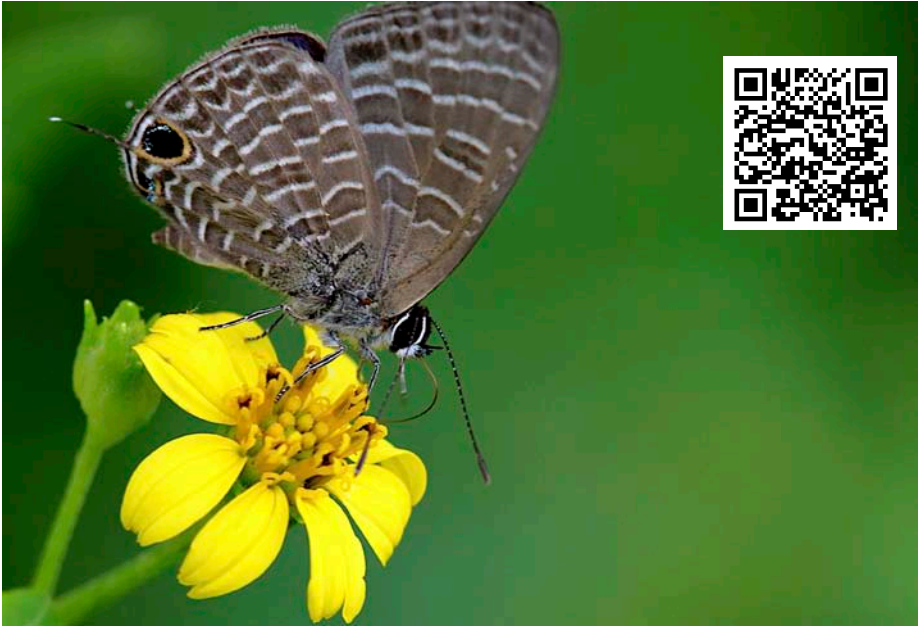
Jamides philatus subditus. Caerulean, Burmese. Biruan Burma



Nacaduba hermus swatipa. Blue, Pale Four-line. Biru-baris Empat Pucat



Nacaduba kurava nemana. Blue, Transparent Six-line. Biru-baris Enam Lutsinar



Prosotas nora superdates. Blue, Common Line. Biru-garis



LYCAENIDAE

Prosotas dubiosa lumpura. Blue, Tailless Line. Biru-garis Kontot



LYCAENIDAE

Anthene emolus goberus. Blue, Ciliate. Biru-bulu



Anthene licates dusuntua. Blue, White Ciliate. Biru-bulu Putih



LYCAENIDAE

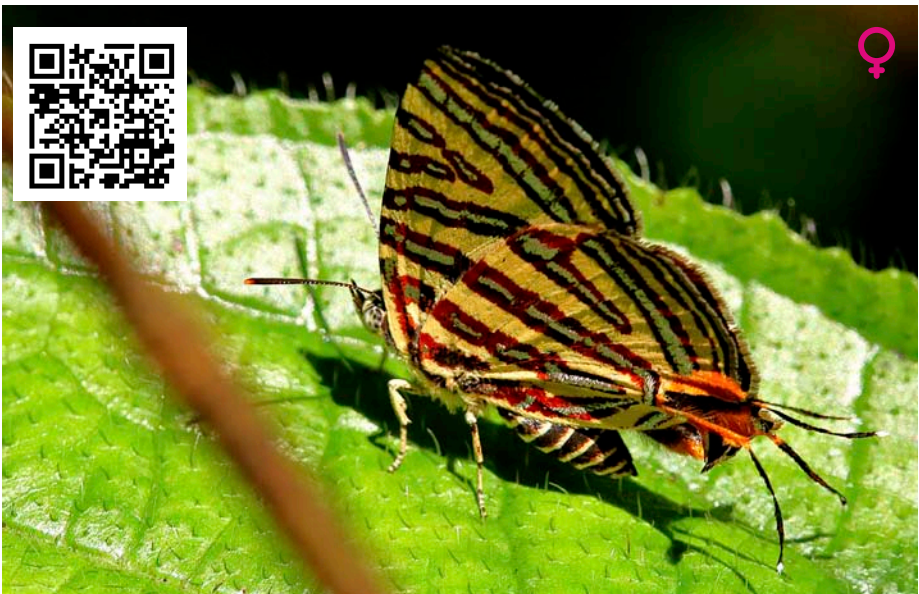
Family: Lycaenidae Subfamily: Aphnaeinae

Silverline. New subfamily with only the genus *Spindasis* in it. To some, *Spindasis* is the synonym of *Cigaritis*. *Cigaritis* used by Ek-Amnuay while *Spindasis* by C&P5, ButterflyCircle, and Kirton.

Spindasis syama terana. Silverline, Club. Barisperak Belantan



Spindasis lohita senama. Silverline, Long-banded. Barisperak Jalur-panjang



Family: Lycaenidae Subfamily: Theclinae

Hairstreaks. Members are medium to rather large in size. Forest creatures of the canopy but may be seen flying about a metre off the ground. Males of many species are seldom seen except at exposed hills where they congregate to meet females. Some members have long filamentous hairstreak tails. There is an eye-spot at the tornal-tail end to confuse predators to attack the wrong end and not the critical head. Male genitalia is not diagnostic for the large and difficult genus of *Arhopala*.

Eooxylides tharis distanti. Imperial, Branded. Agung Bertanda



LYCAENIDAE

Cheritra freja frigga. Imperial, Common. Agung

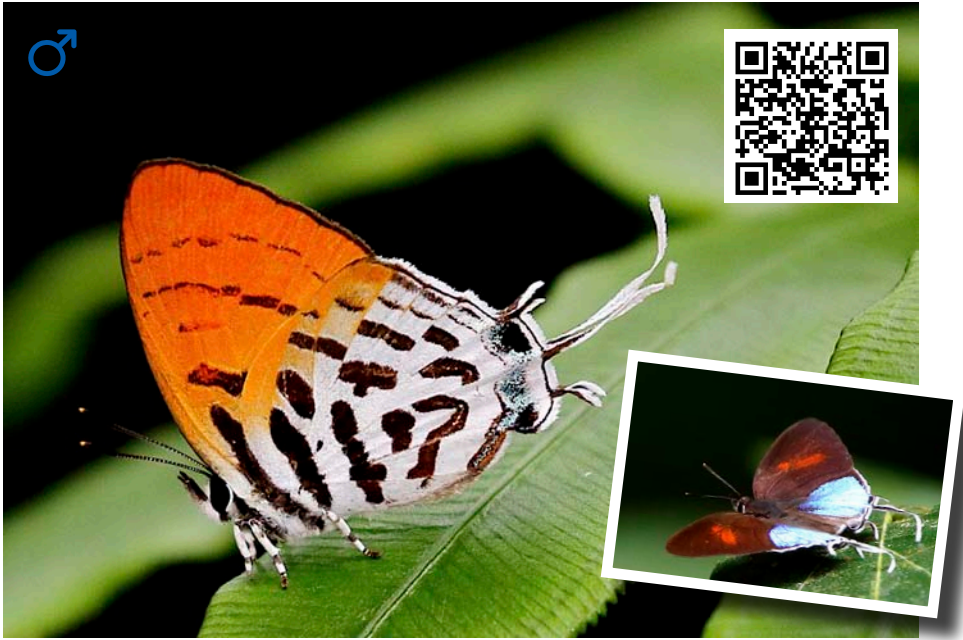


Drupadia theda thesmia. Posy, Dark. Jambak Gelap



LYCAENIDAE

Drupadia ravindra moorei. Posy, Common. Jambak



Dacalana vidura azyada. Royal, Double Tufted. Diraja Rumbai Dua



LYCAENIDAE

Hypolycaena erylus teatus. Tit, Common. Ciak

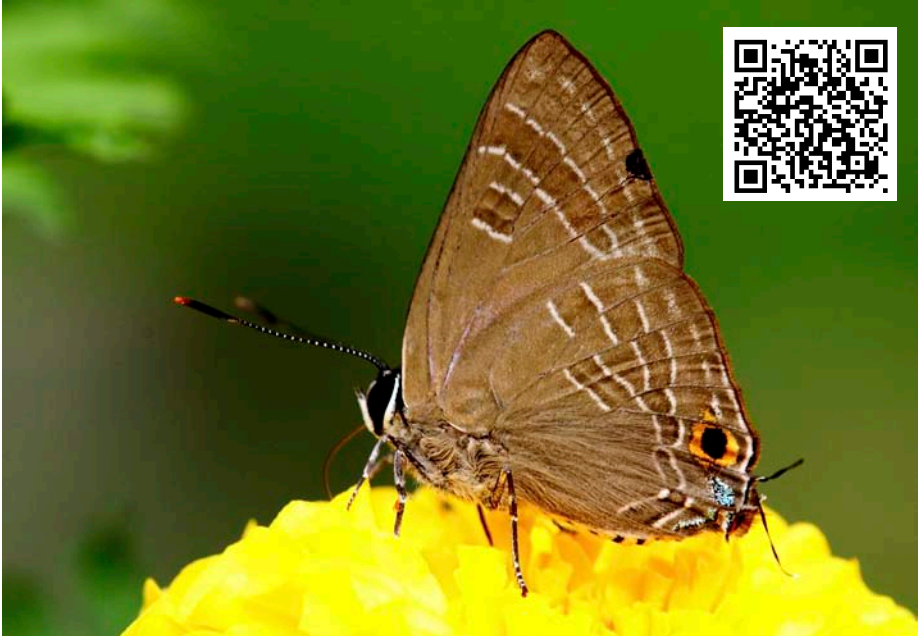


Zeltus amasa maximinianus. Tit, Fluffy. Ciak Gebu



LYCAENIDAE

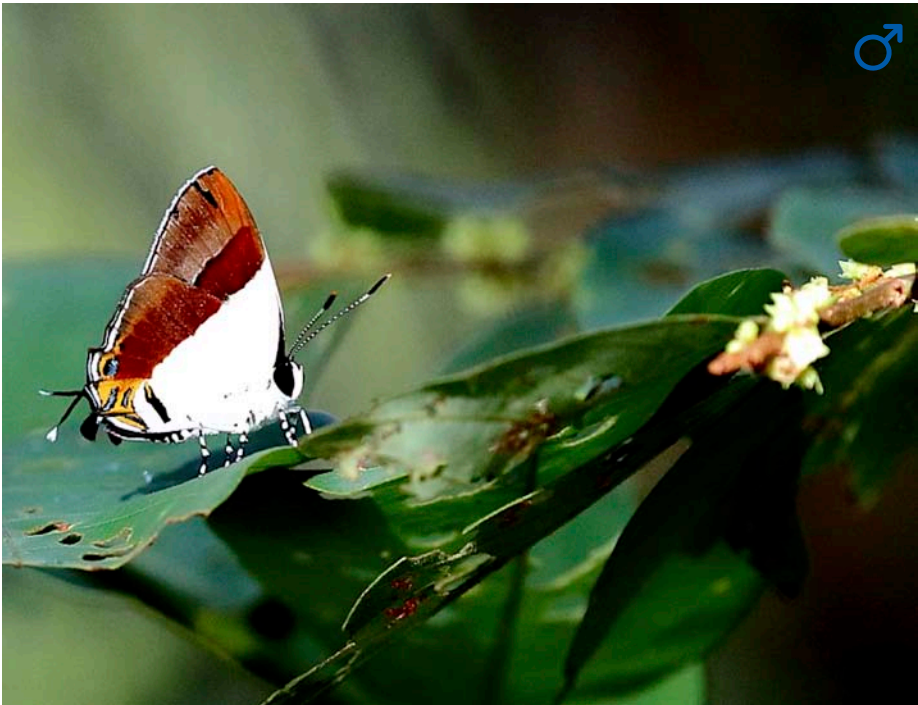
Deudorix epijarbas cinnabarus. Cornelian. Permata



Rapala pheretima sequeira. Flash, Copper. Sekilat Tembaga



Sithon nedymond nedymond. Plush. Mewah



LYCAENIDAE

HESPERIIDAE

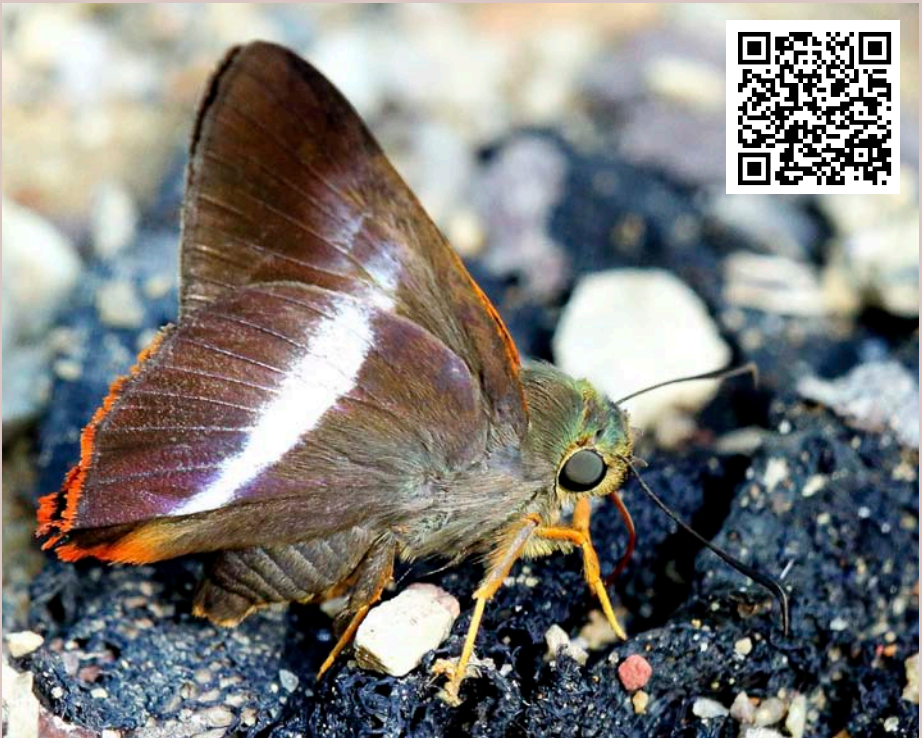
In the past, HesperIIDae was placed in its own superfamily, Hesperoidea, but later proven conclusively that it belongs under the superfamily Papilionoidea together with the other butterfly families. Commonly known as skippers because of their skittish behaviour darting around from one leaf to another in a short span of time. HesperIIDae is easily recognised by the wide separation of the antennae at the base and are generally curved or hooked at the tip. The butterflies are robust and stout in build. Most of the species are dull in colour leading them to be neglected and adding to the difficulties in identification.

The eggs are usually hemispherical with a micropylar depression on top. They may be smooth or ribbed or hairy. They are laid singly directly on the hostplant or nearby. The larvae are stout and tapered at both ends. They can be smooth or covered with filamentous filament with the head being darker in colour compared to the body. In many species, the larvae will roll up the hostplant's leave and glued them together using silk for shelter during daytime and will come out at night to feed.

Family: HesperIIDae Subfamily: Coeliadinae

Awls and Awlets. Relatively large or rather large. Often crepuscular. Rests with wings closed. Larvae are brightly coloured, feed on dicotyledons.

Bibasis sena uniformis. Awl, Orange-tailed. Penusuk Ekor-oren



Hasora myra funebris. Awl, Pale-tailed. Penusuk Ekor-pucat

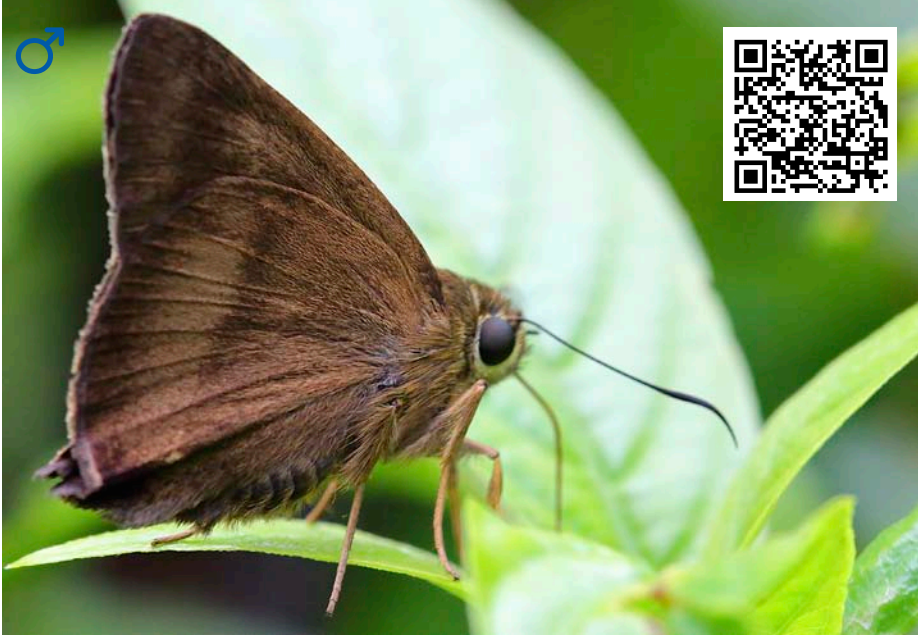


Hasora lizetta. (No English name). Penusuk Plotz

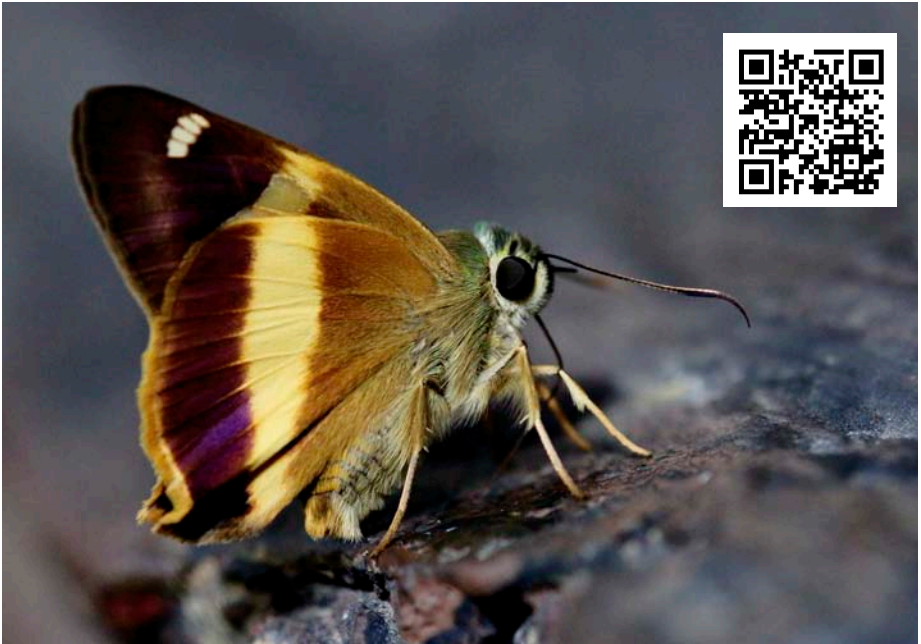


HESPERIIDAE

Hasora zoma. Awl, Dark Banded. Penusuk Jalur Gelap



Hasora schoenherr chuza. Awl, Yellow Banded. Penusuk Jalur Kuning



Hasora vitta vitta. Awl, Plain Banded. Penusuk Jalur Dataran



Badamia exclamtionis. Awl, Brown. Penusuk Perang



Family: Hesperidae Subfamily: Pyrginae

Flats or Spread-winged Skippers. So named because they rest with wings flat. Some species come to rest on the underside of leaves. Only members of *Capila* are crepuscular. Except for some *Tagiades*, larvae feed on dicotyledons. The subfamily was established by Hermann Burmeister in 1878 and is represented all over the world.

Celaenorrhinus aurivittatus cameroni. Flat, Dark Yellow-banded. Datar Jalur-kuning Gelap



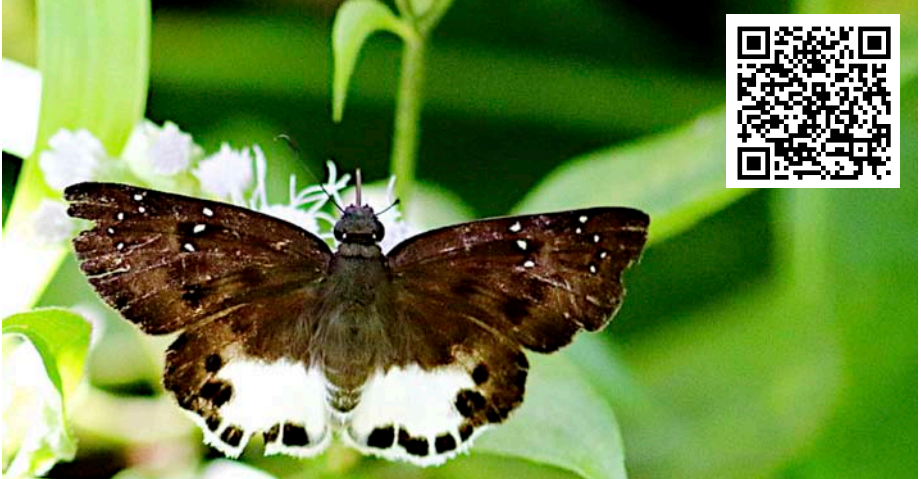
Tagiades gana gana. Flat, Large Snow. Datar Salji Besar



Tagiades japetus atticus. Flat, Common Snow. Datar Salji



Tagiades ultra. Flat, Ultra Snow. Datar Salji Ultra



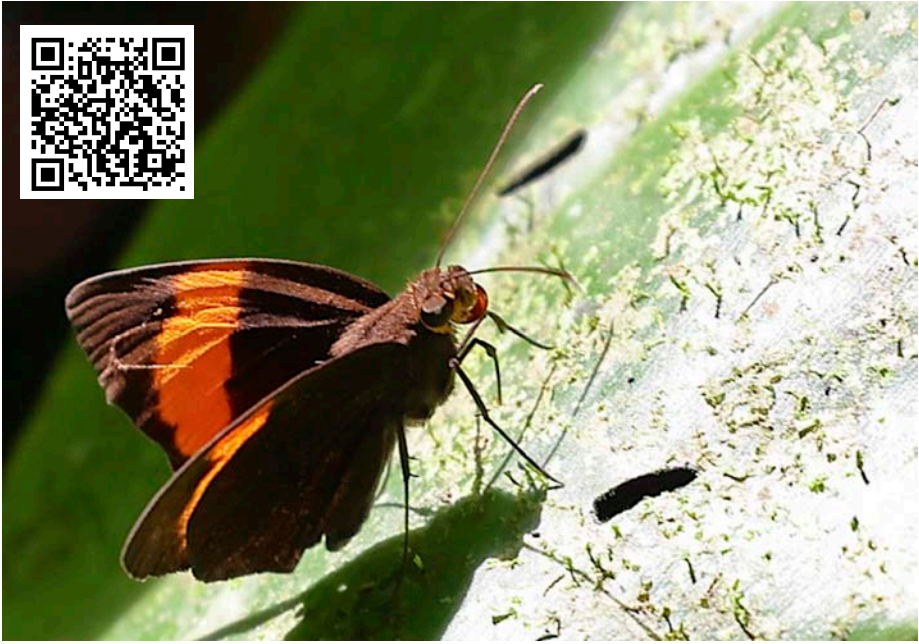
Family: Hesperidae Subfamily: Hesperinae

Grass Skippers. Largest subfamily of skippers present across the world except New Zealand, with 50% in the Neotropics. This subfamily was established by Pierre André Latreille in 1809. It lands with wings closed or with front and back wings partially opened at different angles when basking in the sun. Unlike other skippers, members feed on monocotyledons — grasses, bamboos, and palms. To C&P5, this subfamily is grouped somewhat arbitrarily, and difficult to key out the groups satisfactorily due to the inconstancy of the selected features.

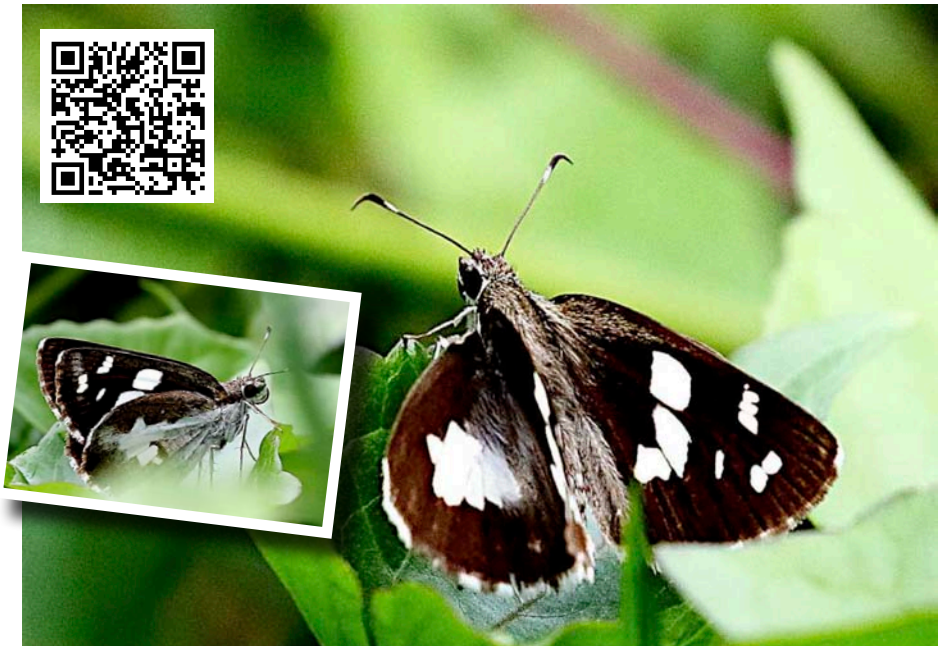
Pithauria marsena. Ace, Branded Straw. Jaguh Jerami Bertanda



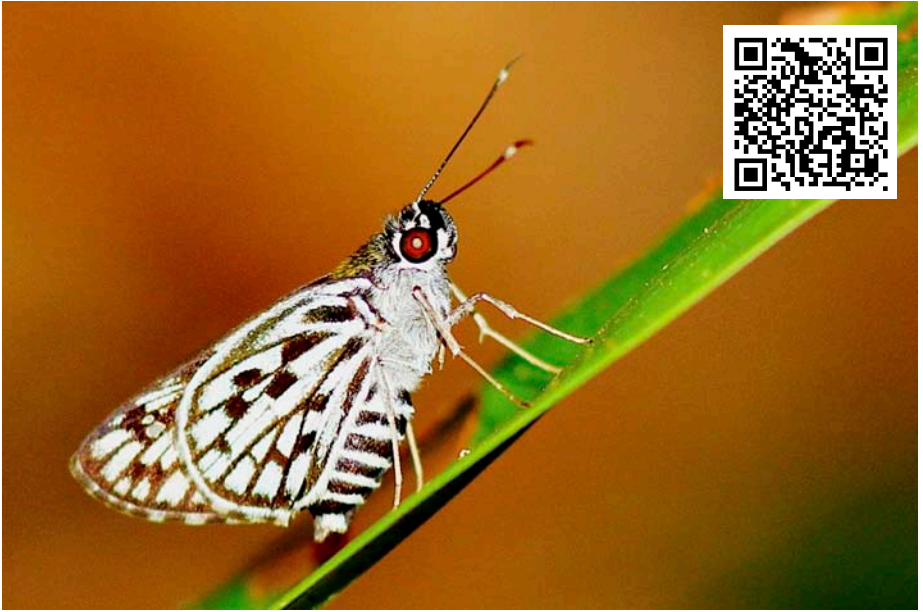
Ancistroides armatus armatus. Demon, Red. Dewata Merah



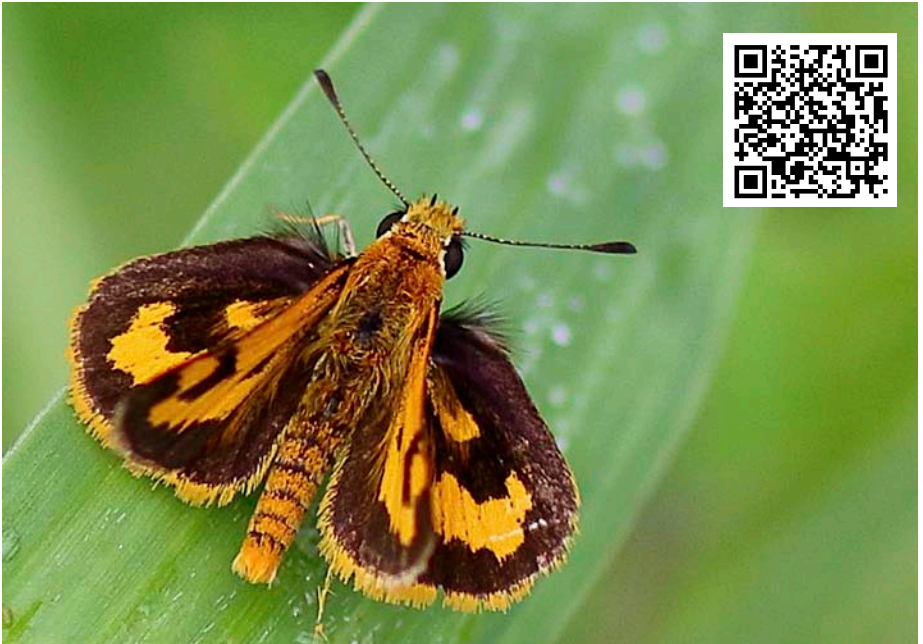
Udaspes folus. Demon, Grass. Dewata Rumput



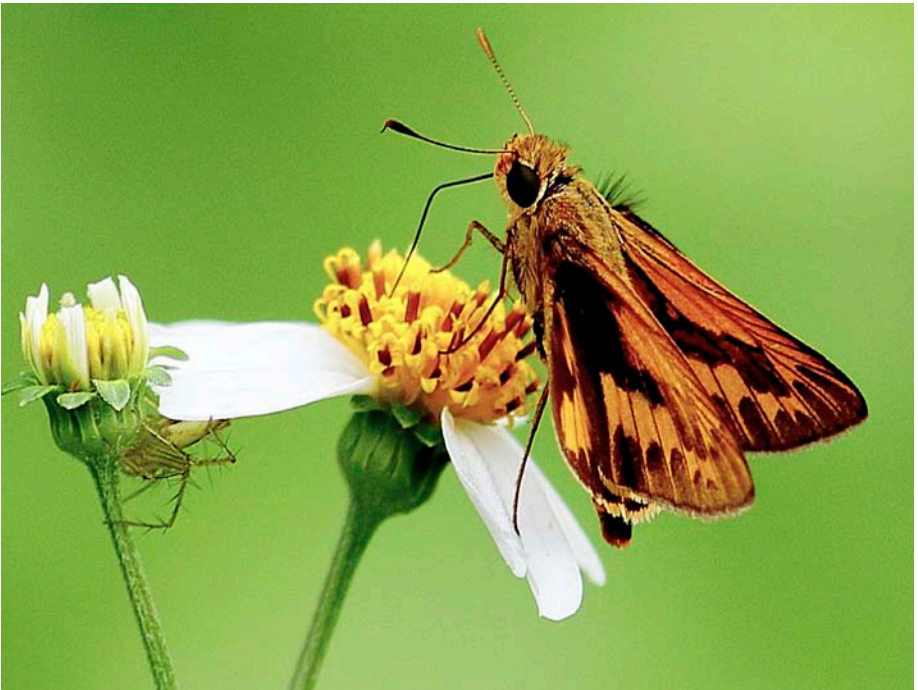
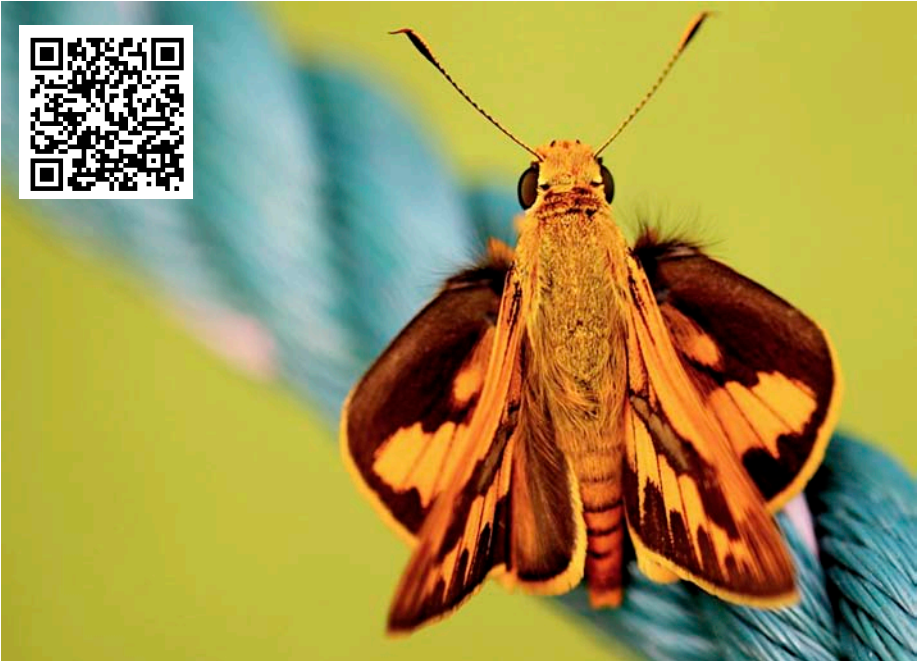
Plastingia naga. Lancer, Silver-spotted. (Or Chequered Lancer). Tombak
Tompok Perak



Taractrocera archias quinta. Dart, Yellow Grass. Terkam Rumput Kuning

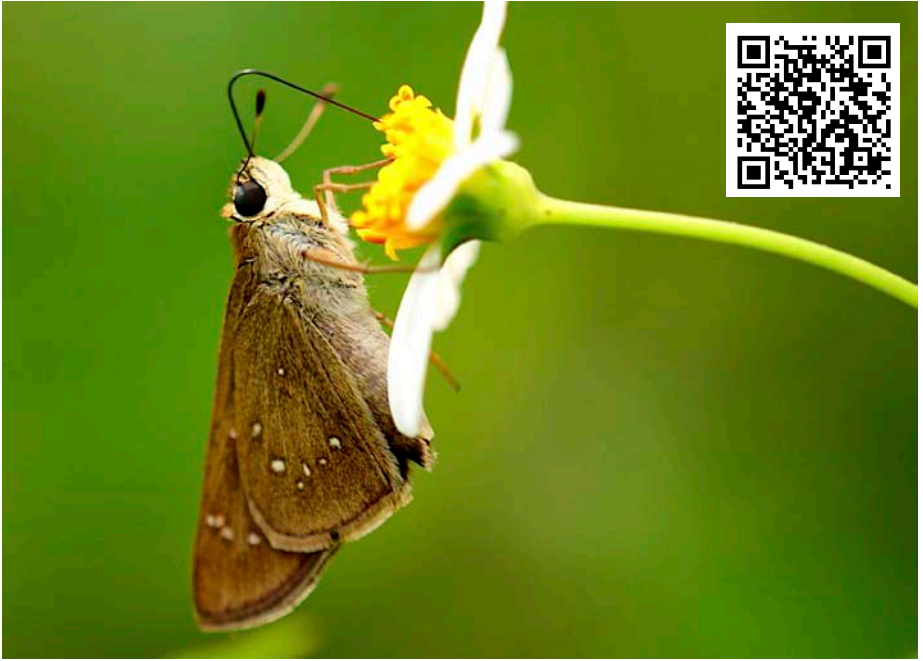


Telicota colon stinga. Dart, Pale Palm. Terkam Palma Pucat

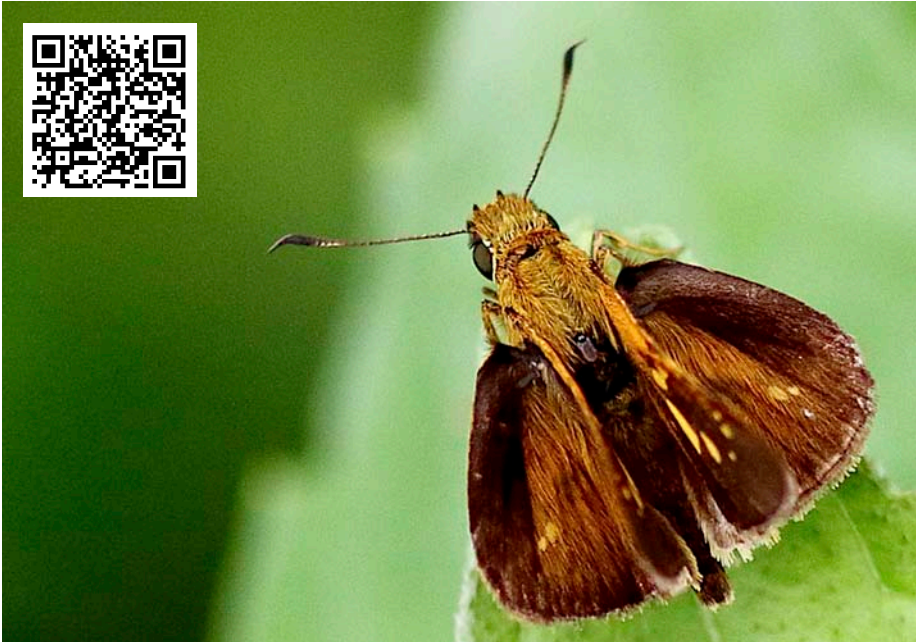


HESPERIIDAE

Pelopidas mathias mathias. Swift, Small Branded. Tangkas Tanda Kecil



Polytremis lubricans lubricans. Swift, Contiguous. Tangkas Bersambung



Zenonoida eltola corbeti. Swift, Yellow Spot. Tangkas Tompok-kuning



Further Readings to Chapter One

- Number of butterfly species and zoogeographical regions
<https://www.learnaboutbutterflies.com/World%20Census.htm>.
- 17,500 species of butterflies in the world, and around 750 species in the United States.
<https://www.si.edu/spotlight/buginfo/butterfly>
- European Union has only 482 species
<https://www.pnas.org/content/118/2/e2002551117>
- Peru has over 3,700 butterfly species <https://www.learnaboutbutterflies.com/Butterfly%20Facts.htm>
<https://www.learnaboutbutterflies.com/World%20Census.htm>
- Why the Neotropics has such a high butterfly diversity - Ice age forests refugia more there.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Last_Glacial_Maximum
- two crucial features that distinguish the butterfly from the moth: antennae, frenulum - C&P5
- Rhopalocera butterflies and moths the Heterocera are non-scientific classifications - C&P5
- 120 families of Lepidoptera with only seven for butterflies... The Hedyliidae, are nocturnal
<https://stri-apps.si.edu/docs/publications/pdfs/Aiello%20Nocturnal%20butterflies%20.pdf>
- Cells in a moth antenna amplify chemical signals ... this club helps butterflies measure the air's temperature, or go into butterfly hibernation, called diapause.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S002219109390125B?via%3Dihub>
- 157,000 Lepidoptera species with 18,000 being butterflies - C&P5
- Butterflies evolved from moths. <https://www.sciencefocus.com/nature/whats-the-difference-between-a-moth-and-a-butterfly/>. Also, Phil Schappert, *A World for Butterflies*
- Over 40% of insect species are threatened with extinction
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0006320718313636>
- forest temperatures in Puerto Rico have risen 2.0 °C <https://www.pnas.org/content/115/44/E10397>
- Three-fourths of all flowering plants are pollinated by insects, as well as the crops that produce more than one-third of the world's food supply. <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/plantsanimals/pollinate/>

- No insects equals no food, [which] equals no people,” says Dino Martins, an entomologist at Kenya’s Mpala Research Centre and a National Geographic Explorer... If humans went extinct tomorrow nothing too much would happen to the planet, but insect extinction could be cataclysmic. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/why-insect-populations-are-plummeting-and-why-it-matters/>
- pollination failure, Maoxian County
<https://bioone.org/journals/mountain-research-and-development/volume-32/issue-2/MRD-JOURNAL-D-11-00108.1/The-Human-Pollinators-of-Fruit-Crops-in-Maoxian-County-Sichuan/10.1659/MRD-JOURNAL-D-11-00108.1.full>
- Monarch butterflies embark on a marvelous migratory phenomenon. They travel between 1,200 and 2,800 miles <https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/monarch-butterfly>
- Threats impacting monarchs. Habitat loss and fragmentation has occurred throughout the monarch’s range. Pesticide use can destroy the milkweed monarchs need to survive. A changing climate has intensified weather events which may impact monarch populations.
- On December 15, 2020, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced that listing the monarch as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act is warranted, <https://www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/>
- Tree nymph faces a risk of extinction as the 16-year research on the rare species conducted at the Melaka Butterfly and Reptile Sanctuary. <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2021/02/13/mco-butterfly-sanctuary-may-be-forced-to-end-16-years-of-research-into-m039sian-species-facing-extinction>
- Host plant – *Idea lynceus* Malaysian Giant Tree Nymph *Aganosma* sp. <https://www.butterflyreptile.com/pages/butterfly-conservation>
- The incandescent bulb had the highest capture rate, followed by CFL, halogen, LED with a cool color temperature, and the “bug” light. An LED with a warm color temperature had the lowest capture rate. https://aaas.confex.com/aaas/2016/webprogram/Paper17736.html?_ga=1.113591172.2084989710.1452005787
- Light pollution harms trees too. <https://cescos.fau.edu/observatory/lightpol-Plants.html>
- How you can conserve butterflies etc <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/150524-bees-pollinators-animals-science-gardens-plants>

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This book showcases more than 230 butterfly species available in Peninsular Malaysia, all photographed in the wild. It also includes three checklists of all the available species in Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore with scientific names following Corbet and Pendlebury, 5th Edition (2020). The English names follow the same if the names were available, otherwise, they were obtained from other sources. The third checklist introduces Malay names of these species, a first as never before has a complete list of Malay names been prescribed to butterfly species here.

Adapted mainly from the English we have included some innovations. For example, the Painted Lady and Red Indian Admiral, which we cannot tell are related from their names, are both from the genus *Vanessa*. In Malay, we use the concept 'group name' to show their relatedness. For *Vanessa*, it is 'Laksamana'. Thus, Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*, is Laksamana Bersolek, and Red Indian Admiral, *Vanessa indica indica*, is Laksamana India Merah. The group name is also applied across related genera.



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