



List of 30 common butterfly species at Dokmai Garden, Chiangmai

Butterflies with black forewings

Troides aeacus aeacus (Papilionidae)

The Golden Birdwing is a strikingly large butterfly (100-140 mm) that never sits still, eagerly trampling the flowers and flapping the wings while drinking nectar. The male has golden hindwings. Females have whitish ribs on the black forewings, and large black spots on the golden hindwings. The larva feeds on Aristolochiaceae. In Addition to the native *Aristolochia tagala* you may see around the fences, we also grow the exotic *A. ringens* to boost the population of this endangered species.

Pachliopta aristolochiae (Papilionidae)

The Common Rose has a red body and whitish tips on the black forewings. It has a white band and pink spots on the hindwings. The adult feeds on *Duranta*. The larva feeds on **Aristolochiaceae**.

Papilio memnon agenor f. *agenor* (Papilionidae)

The Great Mormon is a strikingly large butterfly (110-135 mm), resembling a birdwing. The male is bluish black, and the female appears in many forms. Forma *agenor* has almost white hindwings, with large black dots. They feed on **Rutaceae**. Egglaying female seen on the Buddha Hand on Aug. 31, 2009.

Papilio polytes romulus (Papilionidae)

The Common Mormon has black forewings with very characteristic white spots along the margin. The black hindwings have white bands from edge to edge. The adult feeds on *Duranta*, although frequently chased away by its relative *Pachliopta aristolochiae*. The larva feeds on **Rutaceae** (the orange family).

Brown butterflies without metallic blue stains

Erebus macrops (Noctuidae)

This is actually a moth, which can be seen from its filamentous antennae. However, it behaves like a very shy butterfly, preferring dark spots, and does not visit flowers. It is large (13cm) and has large 'eye spots' on its forewings. The larva feeds on legumes.

Euploea core godartii (Danaiidae)

The Common Indian Crow has forewings with whitish tips, and a series of black spots (not v-shaped) on the hindwings. The adult feeds on *Duranta*, the larva feeds on *Nerium* and *Hollarrhena* which are poisonous species, making both the larva and the adult poisonous to birds. The adult is so confident nobody will touch it, that it flies surprisingly slowly, and is an easy catch for an entomologist.

Euthalia aconthea garuda (Nymphalidae)

The Mango Baron is all brown with some faint white spots on the forewings. The imago rarely visits flowers, preferring fruit instead. The larva eats leaves of **mango, cashew** and **Streblus asper**.

Chilasa clytia (Papilionidae)

The Common Mime mimics the previous poisonous brown danaid in that it is brown with white wing tips. It can be distinguished by its orange spots on the edge of the hindwing, and v-shaped white markings. The adult feeds on *Duranta*. Unlike its idol which feeds on poisonous plants, this larva feeds on *Cinnamomum* and *Litsea*.

Dark butterflies with metallic blue or green stains

Graphium sarpedum (Papilionidae)

The Common Bluebottle flies very quickly, and is characterised by greenish patterns on dark background. It has no swallowtail. The Adult feeds on Coral vine, the larva feeds on Lauraceae.

Hypolimnas bolina jacintha (Nymphalidae)

The Great Eggyfly is a very variable species. At Dokmai Garden it may have a blue spot on all four wings, also females. The edges of the hindwings have series of white spots. The adults feed on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on a diversity of species including *Commelina* and *Ipomoea*.

Euploea mulciber mulciber (Danaiidae) The Striped Blue Crow has metallic light blue forewings with characteristic white spots. The hindwings are brown with spotless margins. The adult feeds on *Duranta*, but the larva feeds on one of the most poisonous plants in the world, i.e. *Nerium oleander*.

Orange butterflies

Danaus genutia genutia (Danaiidae)

The Common Tiger has white streaks on the forewing tips, broad and black ribs on the orange hindwings. The body is black with white spots. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on poisonous *Raphistemma* (Asclepiadaceae).

Danaus chrysippus chrysippus (Danaiidae)

The Plain Tiger is smaller than the previous species, and its hindwings are orange with black spots. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on poisonous **Asclepiadaceae** (Apocynaceae) such as *Calotropis gigantea*.

Junonia almana (Nymphalidae)

The Peacock Pansy is easily distinguished by its large eye-spots on each of the four wings. This is a fast-flying species. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on ***Ruellia*, *Barleria*** and even ***Mimosa pudica***.

Phalantha phalantha (Nymphalidae)

The Common Leopard is a small orange species with black spots, which flies quickly and nervously. It lacks the eye spots of *Junonia*. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on fruit trees such as ***Flacourtia*** and ***Mangifera***.

White or bluish streaked butterflies on black background.

Tirumala limniace limniace (Danaiidae)

The Broad Tiger has quite large and distinctly bluish streaks. The adult feeds on *Duranta*, the larva feeds on Asclepiadaceae such as ***Dregea volubilis***.

Chilasa clytia forma *dissimilis* (Papilionidae)

This form of the Common Mime does not mimic the poisonous brown danaiids (see brown butterflies above), but it mimics the poisonous white streaked tiger danaiids. Again, the faintly orange spots reveals its affinity with the edible Papilionidae. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on ***Cinnamomum*** and ***Litsea***.

White or yellow butterflies

Appias olferna olferna (Pieridae)

The Striped Albatross is purely white without yellow colours, save some yellow scales near the body on the underside hindwings. The ribs are clearly marked in black. There are no black spots. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on **Capparidaceae** such as ***Crateva***.

Catopsilia pomona pomona forma *alcmeone* (Pieridae)

This form of the Lemon Emigrant flies in the rainy season and does not show any migratory behaviour. The wings are white with lemon coloured parts near the body. The undersides are lime coloured without any patterns. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on trees of Fabaceae (***Bauhinia*, *Butea*, *Senna***).

Catopsilia pomona pomona forma *crocale* (Pieridae)

This form of the Lemon Emigrant flies in the rainy season and does not show any migratory behaviour. The wings resemble the European butterfly *Colias crocale*, i.e. with broad dusty black margins and black spots. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on trees of Fabaceae (***Bauhinia*, *Butea*, *Senna***).

Catopsilia pomona pomona forma *pomona* (Pieridae)

This form of the Lemon Emigrant flies in the cool season (February) and shows migratory behaviour going from North to South. The speed of flight is very impressive, impossible to catch up with. The underside of the wings resemble those of *Colias* butterflies. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on trees of Fabaceae (***Bauhinia*, *Butea*, *Senna***).

Delias hyparete indica (Pieridae)

The Painted Jezebel (a shameless woman, originally a Phoenician princess who introduced Baal worship in Israel) has hindwings with yellow undersides and orange-red margins. It visits the coral vine in October. The larva feeds on Loranthaceae.

Hebomoia glaucippe (Pieridae)

'The Great Orange Tip' is white with prominent orange wing tips. The larva feeds on ***Crateva*** and ***Cleome* (Capparidaceae)**.

Junonia hierta (Nymphalidae)

The Yellow Pansy has light yellow colours mixed with black, and the characteristic is the metallic blue blotches on the hind wings. The larva feeds on ***Barleria cristata***.

Papilio demoleus malayanus (Papilionidae)

The Lime Butterfly is yellowish with a large red spot on each hindwing margin. It never sits still but eagerly tramples the flowers and flapping wings while drinking nectar. This papilionid lacks the tail so common in this genus. The adult feeds on *Duranta*. The larva feeds on **Rutaceae** (the orange family).

Butterflies with prominent zigzag margins on hindwings

Cethosia cyane euanthes (Nymphalidae)

The Leopard Lacewing has whitish hindwings with many black spots, and dark forewings with white streaks near the tips. The adult feeds on *Duranta* and the larva feeds on ***Hibiscus*** and ***Passiflora***.

Small butterflies, often with metallic colours, flying over grass (Lycaenidae)

Bothrinia chennelli (Lycaenidae)

The Hedge Cupid male has light blue wings and dull underparts.

Castalius rosimon rosimon (Lycaenidae)

The Common Pierrot is white with black spots, often found on grass or on the rangoon creeper. The larva feeds on ***Ziziphus* (Rhamnaceae)**.

Small, grey butterflies with large eye-marks on the wings, flying over grass (Satyridae)

Ypthima baldus (Satyridae)

The Common Fivering. The underside of its hindwings are mottled and decorated with four rings. The larva feeds on ***Pogonatherum crinitum* (Poaceae)**.

A butterfly whose wings look like a leaf when folded.

Kallima inachis siamensis (Nymphalidae)

Upper forewings wing metallic blue shine and an orange-yellow band and white spots. Underside very leaf-like. Mid June.

Hawk moths

Diurnal

Macroglossum afflictita. This species is small and has rusty brown hindwings. Its larva feeds on the very poisonous **strychnine tree** (*Strychnos nux-vomica*, **Loganiaceae**), which grows along the western fence.

Macroglossum gyrans. This species has very clear lines on the hindwing's underside. They are more obscure in the previous species. It lacks the dark field on the hindwings base (upperside) so characteristic of the previous species. This species feeds on *Morinda* (noni).

Cephonodes hylas. This species has a green body with a reddish brown girdle. The wings are clear.

Nocturnal

Agrius convolvuli (visits *Hymenocallis* and *Quisqualis indica*)

Acherontia lachesis (death skull)

Amplipterus panopus (a very large, 16 cm, and beautiful hawk moth)

Daphnis nerii (on oleander)

Pergesa acteus (Colourful, March)

Biggest wing surface in the garden

Attacus atlas, the Atlas moth. Larvae found on Annonaceae or *Sandoricum*.

Nectar plants:

Antigonon leptopus

Clerodendrum paniculatum

Duranta erecta

Elaeocarpus spp,

Hamelia spp.

Ixora spp.

Quisqualis indica (moths)

Tridax procumbens