



BUTTERFLIES

THE TALL TREES RESORTS

Danaid Egg Fly

Upperside rich velvety dark brownish black. Fore wing: a broad oval oblique white spot from below vein 3 to vein 7, and a preapical smaller similar white spot; both spots crossed by black veins and surrounded by iridescent blue. Hind wing with a much larger similar rounded white spot, surrounded with iridescent blue, but the veins crossing it yellowish, not so prominent as on the fore wing; two or three minute specks of white at the tornus. Cilia of both fore and hind wings white alternated with black.



Plain Tiger

The Plain Tiger is a medium sized butterfly with a wingspan of about 78 cm. The body is black with many white spots. The wings are tawny the upper side being brighter and richer than the underside. The apical half of the fore wing is black with a white band. The hind wing has 3 black spots around the center. The hind wing has a thin border of black enclosing a series of semicircular white spots.



Blue tiger

Closely resembles Tirumala limniace, Cramer, but is always sufficiently distinct to be easily recognized, even on the wing. From T. limniace it differs on the upperside in the ground-colour being darker and the semihyaline markings narrower, more distinct, and of a bluer tint. In the fore wing, in interspace 1 the two streaks are narrower, never coalescent, the upper one forming an oval detached spot; the short streaks above vein 5 are outwardly never truncate, always acute.





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Common Grass Yellow

The Large- or Common Grass Yellow (*Eurema hecabe*) is a small pierid butterfly species found in Asia. They are found flying close to the ground and are found in open grass and scrub habitats. It is simply known as "the grass yellow" in parts of its range; the general term otherwise refers to the entire genus *Eurema*.



Lime Butterfly

The Common Lime or the Lemon Butterfly (*Papilio demoleus*) is a common and widespread Swallowtail butterfly. It gets its name from its host plants which are usually citrus species such as the lime. It is also sometimes called the Chequered Swallowtail. Unlike most swallowtail butterflies it does not have a prominent tail.



Yellow Orange Tip

Dry-season brood. Male upperside: deep sulphur-yellow. Fore wing: base and basal half of costa thickly irrorated with black scales; apical half of the wing black, with an enclosed, large, irregularly triangular, orange-coloured patch, the apex of which is more or less broadly rounded and blunt; the orange colour extends into the apex of the cell but is interrupted there by a black discocellular spot that spreads diffusely inwards and joins the black oblique bar which forms the base of the orange patch; veins that traverse this latter, black.





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Tawny Coster

The Tawny Coster (*Acraea terpsicore*) is a small leathery winged butterfly which is common in grassland and scrub habitats. It belongs to the Nymphalidae or brush-footed butterfly family. It has a weak fluttery flight. It is avoided by most insect predators. This species and the Yellow Coster *Acraea issoria* are the only two Indian representatives of the predominantly African tribe Acraeini.



Pioneer

The Pioneer, also known as Caper White (*Anaphæis aurota*), is a migrant butterfly found in Kerala and throughout India except for Assam and other eastern states. The upper side of the butterfly is pure white with black apex in the forewings and black outer margins in both wings. There is a hockey stick like spot in the middle of the forewings. On the under side, there are spots in the apex, yellowish in forewings and yellow with black veins in hind wings. Wingspan is 50-60 mm



Male Crimson Rose

A very striking, large, black and crimson swallowtail with a wingspan of 85-115 mm. The body is bright crimson and velvety black, a warning coloration advertising predators of its distastefulness, a phenomenon referred to as aposematism, not restricted to butterflies but also to many other organisms such as fish and snakes. These colour combinations have evolved over time to instruct predators of their unpalatability.





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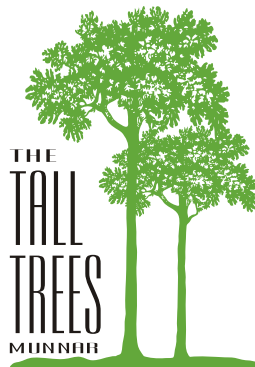
Male Common Rose

A large swallowtail butterfly with a wingspan of 80-95 mm. Sexes alike, but the males are smaller with narrower wings and less white on the forewing. The upper sides and undersides of both sexes are black. There is a well defined white patch in the center of the hind wing and a series of crimson spots below. The crimson spots are much brighter on the lower side and are of a different hue.



Common Crow

The Common Crow (*Euploea core*) is a common butterfly found in South Asia. In India it is also sometimes referred to as the Common Indian Crow, and in Australia as the Australian Crow. It belongs to the Crows and Tigers subfamily of the Nymphalidae (Brushfooted butterflies). The Common Crow is the most common representative of its genus *Euploea*. Like the Tigers (*Danaus* spp), the Crows are inedible and thus mimicked by other Indian butterflies (see Batesian mimicry). In addition, the Indian species of the *Euploea* genus shows another kind of mimicry, Müllerian mimicry. Accordingly, this species has been studied in greater detail than other members of its genus in India.



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