First record of six species and subspecies of butterflies
(Insecta: Lepidoptera) in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT. During the study of butterflies of Bangladesh (Insecta: Lepidoptera) which carried out since June 2014 to March 2016, several expeditions were made by the authors in the different areas of Bangladesh and many butterfly species were collected and identified. Among them, five species namely, Zezius chrysomallus Hübner, 1823, Rapala tara de Niceville, 1988, Cethosia biblis Fruhstorfer, 1912 and Atrophaneura coon Fabricius, 1793, Cephren estrichopepla Lowe, 1908; and one subspecies, Pelopidas subochracea subochracea Moore, 1878 are newly reported for the fauna of Bangladesh and their distribution data are presented. This study was achieved with an aim to update the checklist of butterflies of Bangladesh. The previous sampling gaps in some areas of Bangladesh indicated by these newly reported species which may put forward further investigations on the butterflies of this country.

Key words: Bangladesh, Butterfly, Distribution, Lepidoptera, New record.

Introduction
Butterfly stands as an ideal subject for ecological study in landscapes (Thomas and Malorie 1985). Few studies about butterflies of Bangladesh have been done in its different parts. Recently, some scholars have been published, and few number of new records have been enlisted in butterfly fauna of Bangladesh (e.g. Das and Chowdhury 2016; Haidar et al. 2014; Khan 2014; Khan and Neogi 2014; Neogi et al. 2014; Sadat et al. 2016; Shahadat et al. 2015; Shihan 2015). Positive relations have been found between butterfly diversity and environmental variables viz., plant diversity, habitat complexity, landscape structure, topographic and moisture gradients (Bashar 2013). Considering the floral diversity and habitat variations, it is estimated that 500–550 butterfly species be present in Bangladesh (Larsen 2004). IUCN Bangladesh (2015) listed 305 species of butterflies; of which 62% (188 species) are under Threatened Categories among them.
only one are Critically Endangered, 112 are endangered, and 75 species are Vulnerable. The remaining 85 species are Least Concern and 32 species are Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2015). In order to document the distributions of butterflies of Bangladesh, the present study was conducted by the authors in all National Parks, Protected Areas, Eco Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Safari Parks, and Botanical Gardens.

Material and methods

This opportunistic study was conducted during the June, 2014 to March 2016 in different localities of Bangladesh that is showed in the Fig. 1. Study areas have been chosen based on contrasting vegetation type, including Eco Park, National Park, Reserve Forest and University Campus. Photographs were taken during the field study using different cameras viz., Fujifilm HS35Exr, Canon FX500, Canon 600D. Each record was noted in field notebook including the common ones. In case of rare species, specimens were collected by sweep nets and preserved in plastic bags and jars and carried to the laboratory for further identification. Butterflies were identified using field guides of Kehimkar (2013, 2016), Marshall and de Niceville (1883), Bingham (1905 a, b), Evans (1932), and Talbot (1978). Collected specimens are preserved in the Entomology laboratory, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka. Taxonomic and morphological study equipments are supplied by Jagannath University and University of Chittagong. The scientific name and common names of the butterflies are followed by Larsen (2004).

Results

The present study deals with six newly recorded species and subspecies of butterflies in Bangladesh, of which, two, two, one and one species belong to the families Lycaenidae, Hesperiidae, Nymphalidae and Papilionidae, respectively. The species and subspecies are briefly described here.

Family Lycaenidae

Zezius chrysomallus Hubner, 1823 (Fig. 2)

Common name: Redspot.


General distribution: India and Sri Lanka (Kehimkar 2013).

Diagnosis: The range of wingspan of the examined specimens were 41-42 mm; upper side of the forewings coppery-brown or pale grey color. The upper side of hindwing of the examined female, pale powdery blue with dark and broad border; tornal spots red-crowned black. Male has two tails compared with the female which has three tails. Pale grey on under side of the wing in female with discal band of loosely linked orange boadered spots; similar cell and basal spots on both forewing and hindwing (Kehimkar 2013).

Remarks: The Redspot, Z. chrysomallus is a rare species which was firstly reported from Calcutta and as stated by Larsen (2004), supposed to be occur in Bangladesh (Rajshahi region). No other species under the genus Zezius has been recorded from Bangladesh so far.

Rapala tara de Niceville, 1889 (Fig. 3)

Common name: Assam Flash.


Diagnosis: The range of wingspan of the examined specimens were 34-36 mm; upper side of the wings in both sexes brownish
color; male dark blue with deep blue sheen; while female upper side dull purple with dark brown border. Under side of the tailed area of hind wing yellowish brown. Under side color yellowish brown; and in female brighter than the male; central line of discal band narrow outwardly and white, broken in the middle at the under side of hind wing (Kehimkar 2013).

Remarks: The Assam Flash, *Rapala tara* is quite similar to the *Rapala suffusa suffusa* Moore, 1883, but they differ in the discal line which is broken in *Rapala tara*; while in *Rapala sufusa suffusa* is continuous (Kehimkar 2016). So far the following subspecies namely, *Rapala manea schistacea* Moore, 1879 (Slate Flash), *R. varuna orseis* Hewitson, 1877 (Indigo Flash), *R. iarbus sorya* Kollar, 1848 (Common Red Flash), *R. pheretima petosiris* Hewitson, 1863 (Copper Flash), *R. dieneces dieneces* Hewitson, 1878 (Scarlet Flash), and *R. suffusa suffusa* Moore, 1883 (Suffused Flash) have been reported from Bangladesh by Larsen (2004).

Family Nymphalidae

*Cethosia biblis* Fruhstorfer, 1912 (Fig. 4)

Common name: Red Lacewing.

Material examined: Bangladesh, Sylhet, Tilagor Eco Park (24°54'36.36"N, 91°54'19.85"E), 1♂, 05.ix.2014, on *Desmodium* sp. (Common name: Tick Trefoil) (Fabaceae), leg. I.K.A. Haidar and M.M Rahman.

General distribution: India, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar (Kehimkar 2013).

Diagnosis: The wingspan of the examined specimen was 84 mm; outer borders of both wings in the examined specimen black with a series of white V-shaped markings. An additional serie of these markings was present in the outer side of discal area at the upper side of the forewing (Kehimkar 2013).

Remarks: Larsen (2004) stated that *C. biblis* should be present in Srimangal. Only a single subspecies of this species, *C. cyane cyane* has already been recorded from Bangladesh. Morphologically, *Cethosia biblis* is very similar to *C. cyane cyane* Drury, 1770.

Family Hesperiidae

*Pelopidas subochracea subochracea* Moore, 1878 (Fig. 5)

Common name: Large Branded Swift.

Material examined: Bangladesh, Moulvibazar, Srimangal (24°27'32.13" N, 91°46'47.61"E), 1♂, 24.x.2014 on *Mikania cordata* (Common name: Heartleaf Hempvine; Bengali name: Tufani Lota) (Asteraceae), leg. M.S. Rahman; Chittagong, Chittagong Univ. campus (22°39'50.4" N, 91°46'44.39" E), 2♂, 24.x.2014 on *Tabernaemontana divaricata* (Common name: Pinwheel Flower; Bengali name: Taggar), leg. I.K.A. Haidar.

General distribution: India, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar and Sri Lanka (Kehimkar 2013).

Diagnosis: Wingspan of the examined specimens 32–34 mm. Male has a long white band on the upper side of forewing, but without any spot in space 1b; while female has a spot in space 1b; upper side of the hindwing usually unmarked; prominent white spots present in spaces 2, 3 and 6 in the cell. Under side of the hindwing greener with up to a maximum of 7 conspicuous spots, which one of them placed in the cell in spaces 2 to 7, and the spot in space 6 is the largest one (Evans 1956).

Remarks: According to Larsen (2004), this species should be present in Bangladesh. Up to now five species and subspecies of the genus *Pelopidas* viz., *P. sinensis* Mabille, 1877 (Chinese Swift), *P. agna agna* Moore, 1865 (Bengal Swift), *P. mathias mathias* Fabricius, 1798 (Small Branded Swift), *P. conjuncta conjuncta* Herrich-Schäffer, 1869 (Conjoined Swift), and *P. assamensis* de Niceville, 1882 (Great Swift) have been recorded from Bangladesh (Larsen 2004).

*Cephrén estrichopepla* Lowe, 1908 (Fig. 6)

Common name: Yellow Palm Dart.

Material examined: Bangladesh, Comilla, BARD (23°26'0.90"N, 91°7'56.14"E), 1♀,
**General distribution:** Australia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore and Sri Lanka (EPPO Global Database 2012).  
**Diagnosis:** Wingspan of the examined specimen 39 mm; upper side of the wings black with orange yellow streaks; yellow color at the post discal band of the forewing extended along the veins towards the termen. There is a rather large black-brown tornal patch in the hindwing. Upper forewing without well marked spots in spaces 4 and 5 generally. Under side of the wings dark yellow with post discal spots (Khew 2010).  
**Family: Papilionidae**  
*Atrophaneura coon* Fabricius, 1793 (Fig. 7)  
**Common name:** Common Clubtail.  
**Material examined:** Bangladesh, Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary, Teknaf (24°20'40.61" N, 91°47'56.72"E), 1♂, 03.ii.2015, leg. I.K.A. Haidar.  

![Map of Bangladesh with study and collecting areas](image-url)  
General distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, (Inayoshi, 2016), India, Indonesia (Smetacek 2015) and China (Tsukada and Nishiyama 1982).

Diagnosis: *Atrophaneura coon* is a tailed butterfly with a long and constricted wing. Head, sides of thorax and abdomen is red in color. Forewing is shaded with conspicuous, pale greyish white streaks between veins (Smetacek 2015).

Remarks: Only one subspecies of this genus namely, *Atrophaneura varuna astorion* Westwood, 1842 (Common Batwing) has already been reported from Bangladesh by Larsen (2004). As stated by Kehimkar (2013), *A. coon* is not rare in some parts of India especially in Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, and it should be found in Bangladesh (Kehimkar 2013). But there was not any pictorial evidence and document about presence of this species in Bangladesh.

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First record of six butterfly species in Bangladesh

اولین گزارش شش گونه و زیر گونه از پروانه‌های روزپرواز در بنگلادش (Insecta: Lepidoptera)

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چکیده: در طی مطالعه پروانه‌های بنگلادش (Insecta: Lepidoptera) که از زاویه گردش گشت و تعداد زیادی گونه از پروانه‌ها جمع‌آوری و شناسایی گردید، در Rapala tara، Zeuzius chrysomallus Hübner، 1823، Atrophaneura coon، Cethosia biblis Fruhstorfer، 1912، de Niceville، 1988، Cephren estrichopepla Lowe، 1908، و Fabricius، 1793 و Pelopidas subochracea subochracea Moore، 1878 نمونه‌هایی شناسایی و سیالی گردید. این نمونه‌ها از نظر شناسایی در بخش‌های مختلف پروانه‌های انگلیسی و ابزار اندازه‌گیری شاهد شکایت از پیشنهاد شکایت‌هایی در برخی از مناطق مختلف بنگلادش و نیاز به اجرای تحقیقات بیشتری در مورد پروانه‌های این کشور مورد نیاز است.

واژگان کلیدی: پروانه، انتشار، گزارش جدید Lepidoptera، بنگلادش.