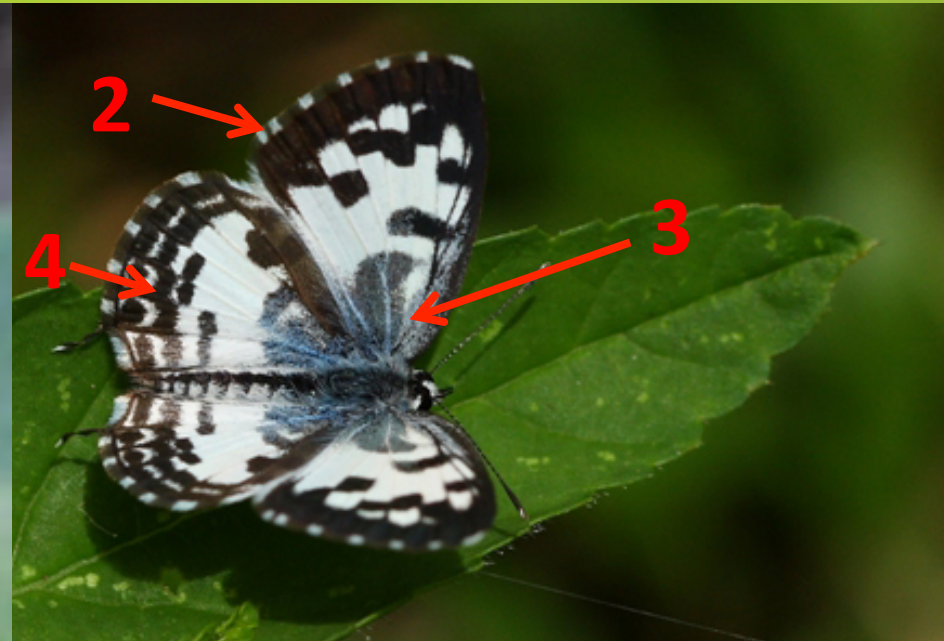
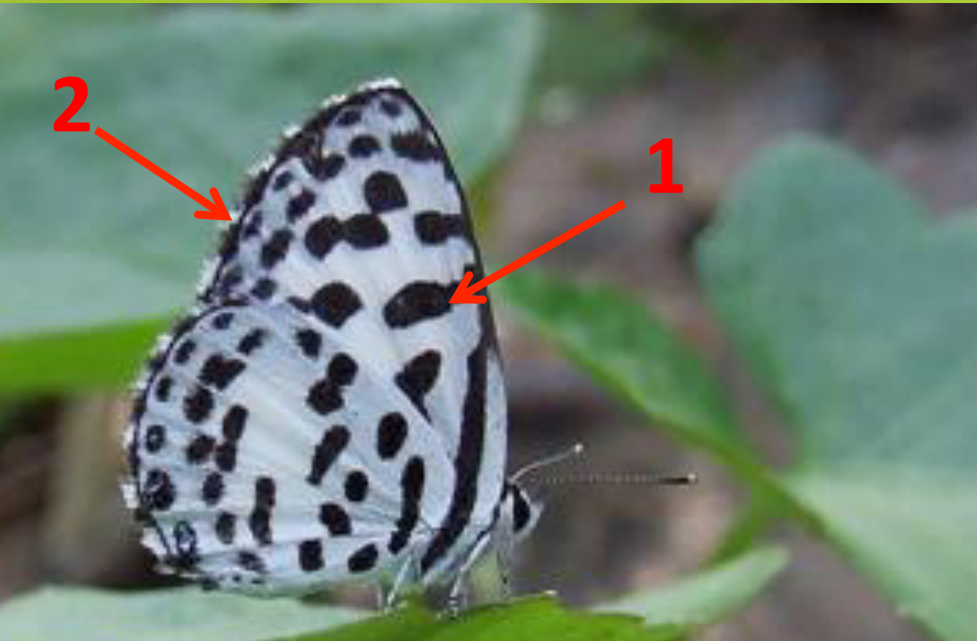


# Butterflies Identification – Part VIII

*by Himesh Dilruwan Jayasinghe.*

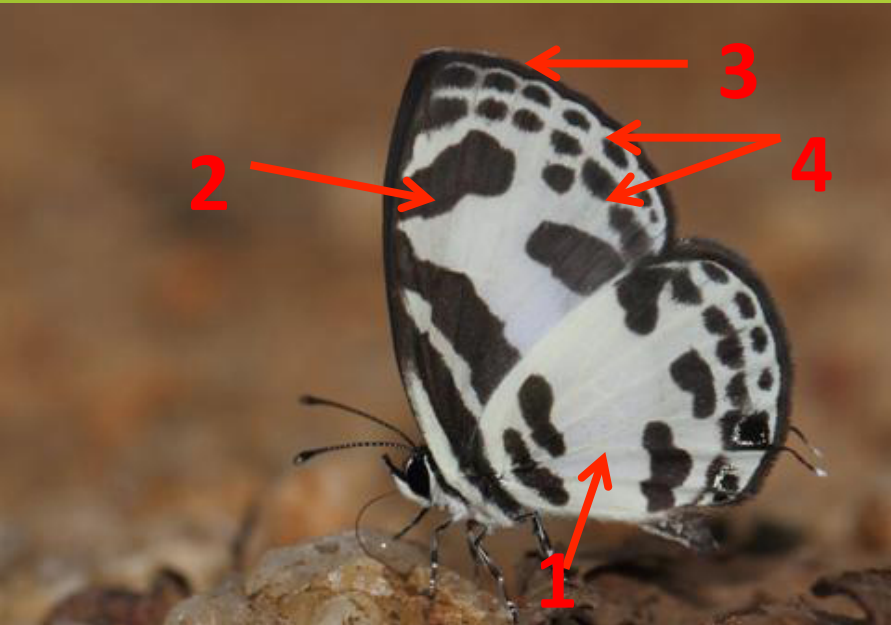


## 62, Common Pierrot (*Castalius rosimon*)



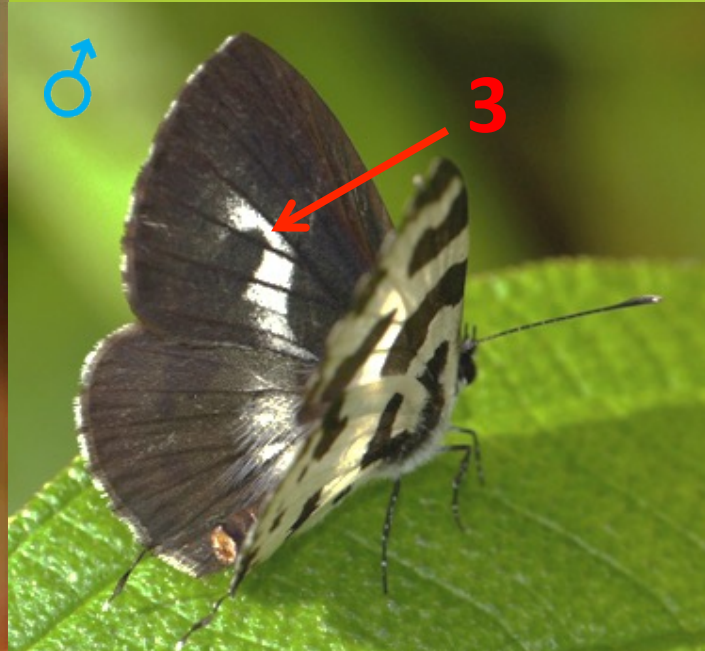
1. Black spots on underside are evenly spread throughout the wings.
2. Cilia alternately marked in black & white.
3. White upper side with grey-blue hairs basally.
4. Black margins with white markings on upper side.

## 63, Banded Blue Pierrot (*Discolampa ethion*)



1. “No black patches” area on the median of both wings.
2. Black patches are larger than Common Pierrot.
3. Thin black outer margins.
4. Two indistinct sub marginal rows of black spots.
5. **Female** – Broad black margins with a white median band on upper side.
6. **Male** – Black margins are thinner than female. Light blue band between the black & white.

## 64, Angled Pierrot (*Caleta decidia*)



1. Black markings on under side are larger than any other Pierrots.
2. Some markings are angle shaped.
3. **Male** – Black on upper side with a thin white median band, which is divided by black veins.
4. **Female** – White median band is larger than the male, but smaller than Banded Blue P. It is not divided by black veins.

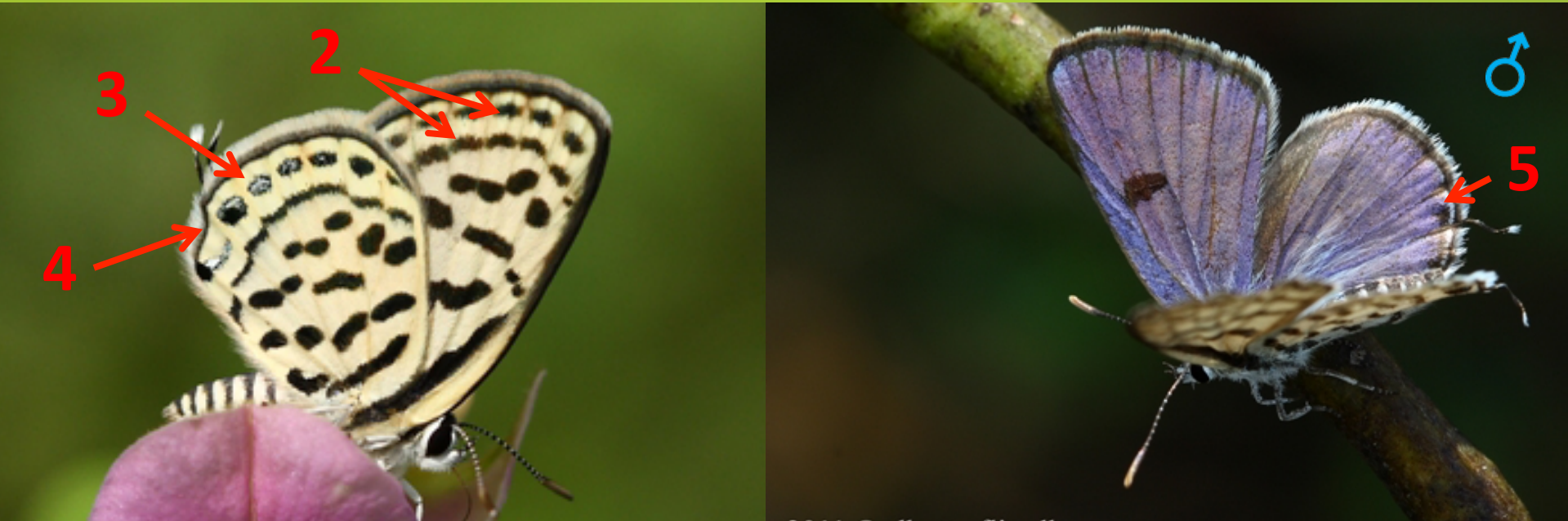


## 65, Butter's Spotted Pierrot (*Tarucus callinara*)



1. Small black spots through out the wings.
2. Black spots arrange in two rows near the outer margins of both wings.
3. Distal row of black spots on HW usually over laid by shiny silver-blue scales.
4. Thin black outer margin & white cilia on both wings.
5. **Male** – Shiny blue on upper side with a black mark on FW cell end.
6. **Female** – Light blue upper side with black borders and markings.

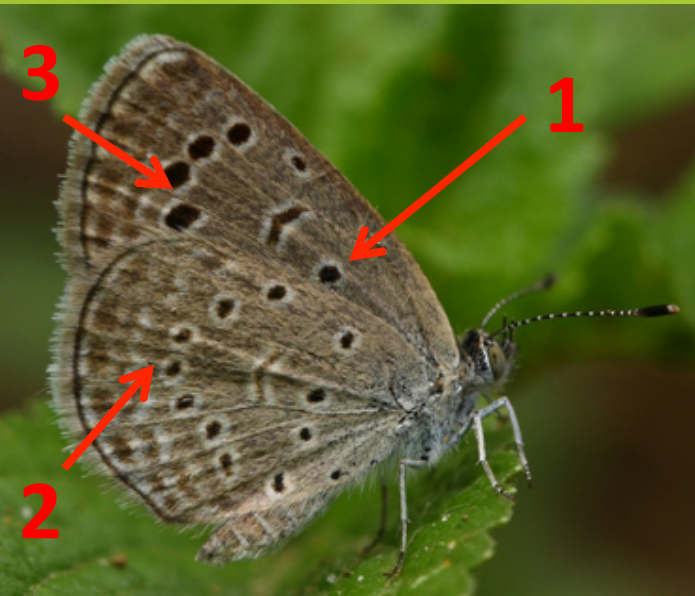
## 66, Striped Pierrot (*Tarucus nara*)



1. Small black markings through out the wings.
2. Black markings are arranged as a row of spots distally & row of jointed streaks internally, on sub marginal area.
3. Distal row of spots are usually overlaid with shiny silver-blue scales.
4. Thin black outer margin & white cilia on both wings.
5. **Male** – Upper side similar to Spotted P. except the thin white streak at the tornus.
6. **Female** – Upper side similar to Spotted Pierrot.

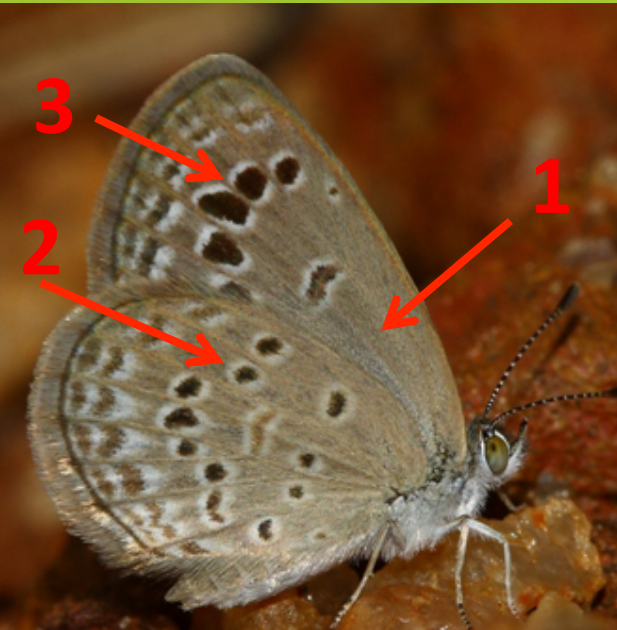


## 67, Dark Grass Blue (*Zizeeria karsandra*)



1. Black spot in FW cell.
2. Distal row of black spots on HW are arranged in a regular arc.
3. Distal spots on FW are circular, larger than on HW.
4. **Male** – shiny blue on upper side with thin, dark borders.
5. **Female** – Brown on upper side with blue base.

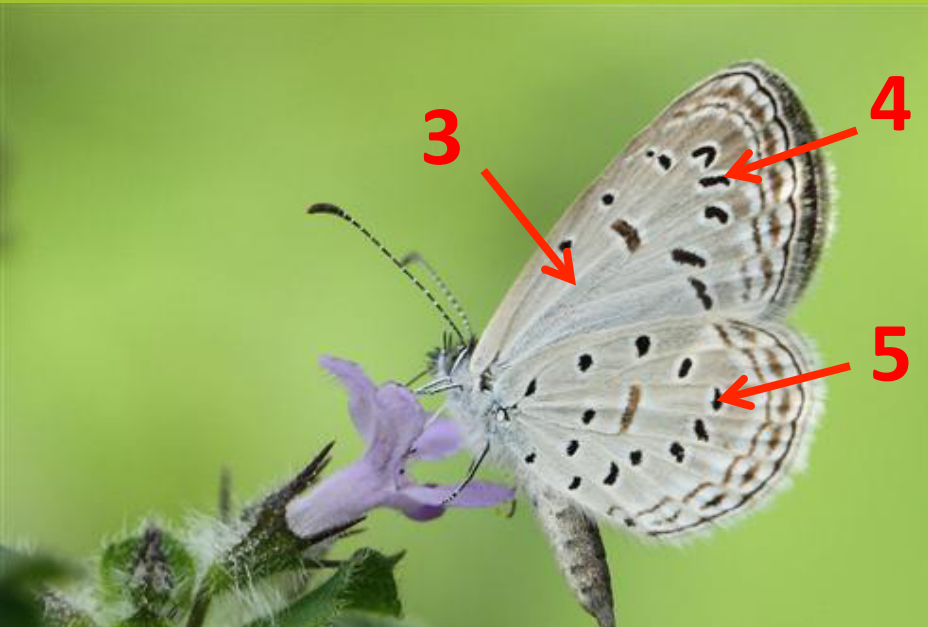
## 68, Lesser Grass Blue (*Zizina otis*)



1. No spot on FW cell.
2. Distal row of black spots on HW are not in a regular arc.
3. Distal spots on FW are roughly circular, larger than on HW.
4. **Male** – Blue on upper side with much broader band on FW.
5. **Female** – Brown on upper side with blue basal parts.

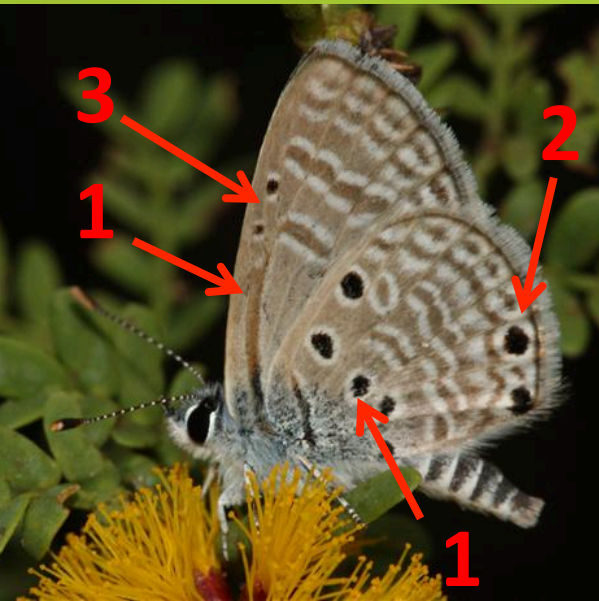


## 69, Tiny Grass Blue (*Zizula hylax*)



1. Wings are elongated towards apex.
2. Lighter back ground color.
3. No spot in FW cell.
4. Distal black markings on FW are not circular.
5. Distal row of black spots on HW arranged in a regular arc.
6. **Male** – Blue on upper side with thin outer margins.
7. **Female** – Brown on upper side with few blue scales at bases.

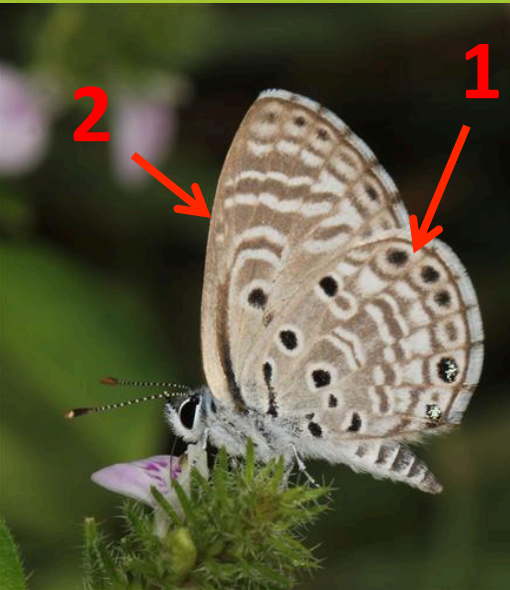
## 70, Bright Babul Blue (*Azanus ubaldus*)



1. Dark basal line extend up to cell end marking on FW; Black spots are ringed in white on sub median of HW (same for other Babul Blue).
2. Two black spots on lower part of sub marginal band on HW.
3. Two tiny black spots near FW upper margin are usually distinct.
4. **Male** – Blue on upper side with broad margins.
5. **Female** – Brown on upper side with a diffused tornal spot.

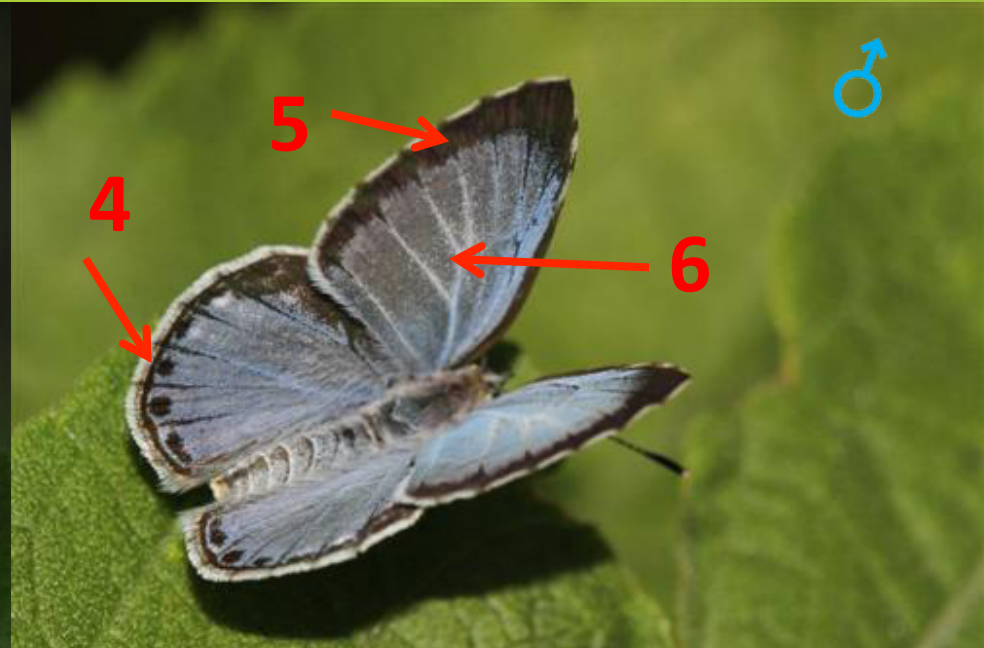
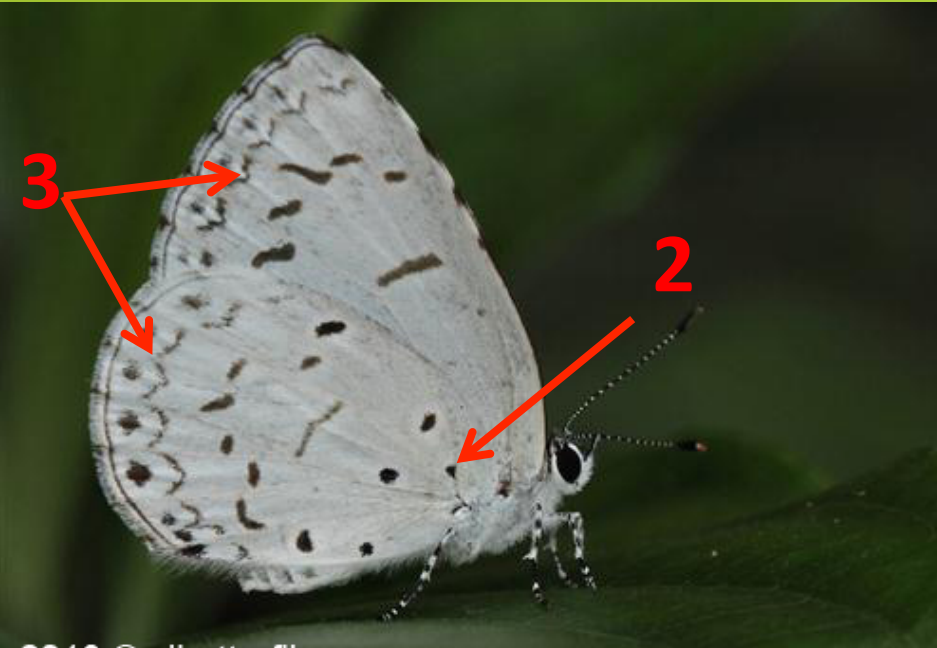


# 71, African Babul Blue (*Azanus jesous*)



1. Black spots spread through out the HW sub margin.
2. No black spots near the upper margin of FW.
3. **Male** – Completely blue on upper side with very thin outer margin and white cilia.
4. **Female** – Brown with some blue on base, usually with a dark patch at FW cell end.

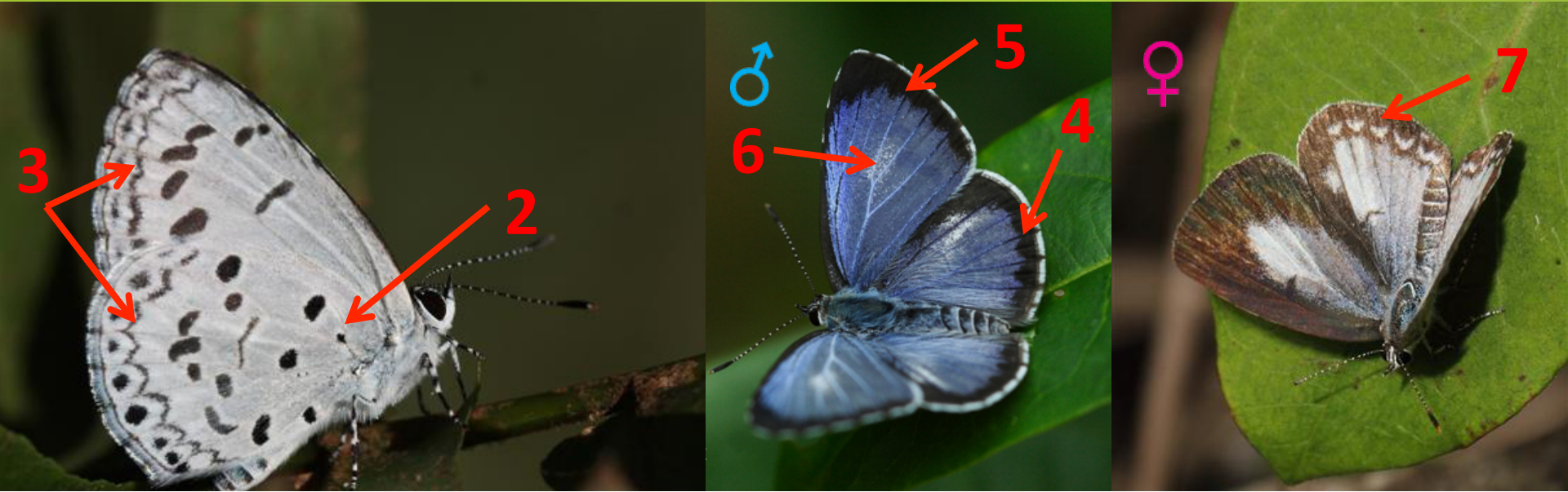
## 72, Hampson's Hedge Blue (*Acytolepis lilacea*)



1. Underside pattern is much similar to Common HB but usually thinner markings.
2. Spot at the base of vein 7.
3. Lunules at sub median are distinct.
4. **Male** – Sub marginal row of black spots on HW upper side.
5.       - broad black margin on FW.
6.       - Some times white dustings on the center of wings.
7. **Female** – Similar to Common HB, but usually edges of lunules jointed in a white line.

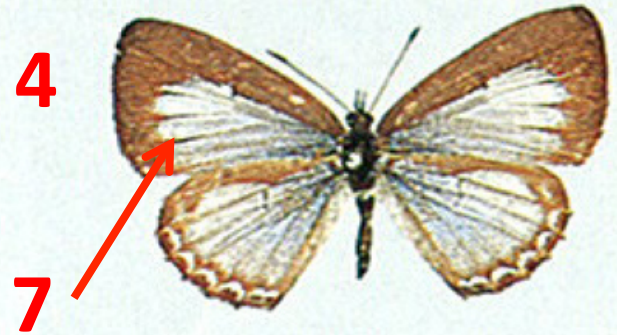
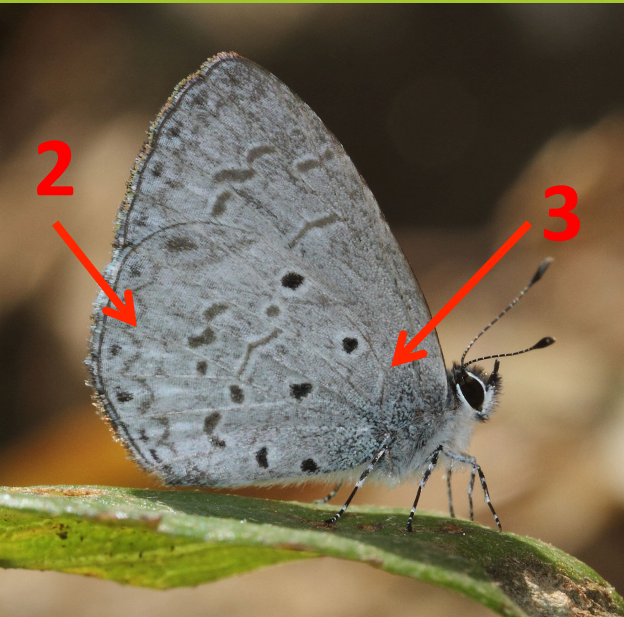


## 73, Common Hedge Blue (*Acytolepis puspa*)



1. Underside pattern is much similar to Hampson's HB, but usually thicker markings.
2. Spot at the base of vein 7.
3. Lunules at sub median are distinct.
4. **Male** - continuous black margin on HW.
5. - broad black margin on FW.
6. - Usually white dustings on the center of wings.
7. **Female** – Lunules of HW have no under lines.

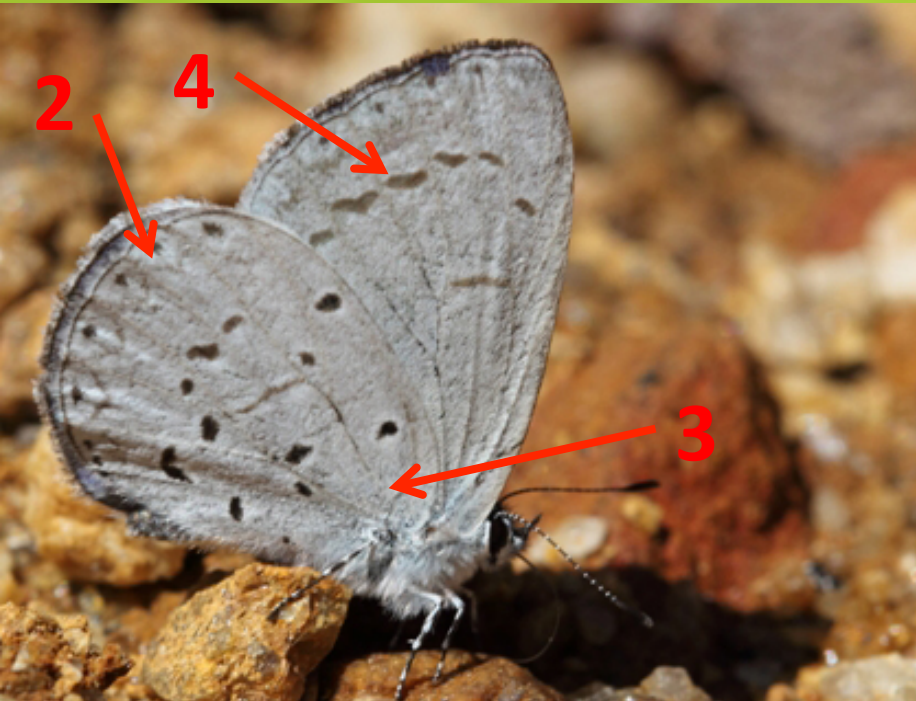
## 74, Plain Hedge Blue (*Celestrina lavendularis*)



1. Darkest background color on under side among all HBs.
2. Lunules at sub median are distinct.
3. No spot at the base of vein 7.
4. **Male** – Dark blue upper side with very thin black margins on both wings.
5.       - no white on the centers of wings.
6. **Female** – Light blue towards the base.
7.       - Black border extrude along the veins into the whitish area on FW.



# 75, Singalese Hedge Blue (*Udara singalensis*)



1. Largest among HBs.
2. Lunules slightly visible.
3. No spot at base of vein 7.
4. Alignment of streaks on FW distal band is regular.
5. Male – Blue is lighter than Plains HB, but darker than others.
6. - very thin black borders.
7. Female – Upper side similar to Hampson's HB, but basal blue is brighter.

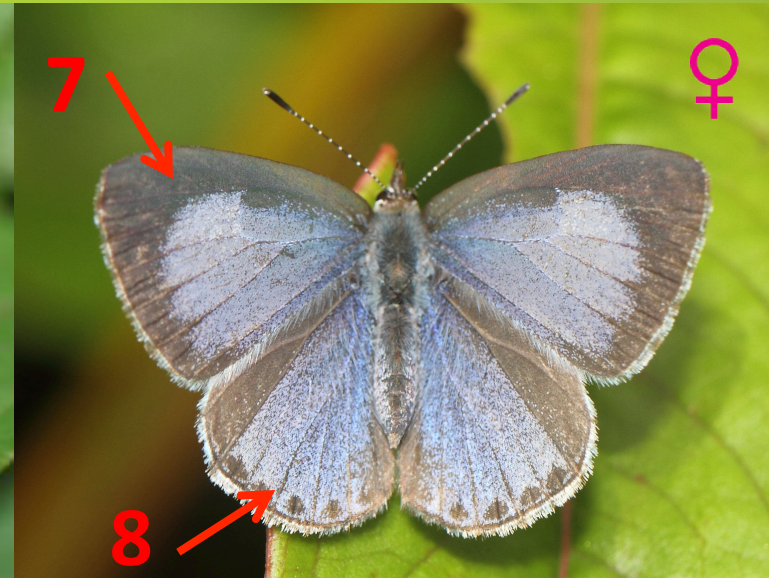
## 76, White Hedge Blue (*Udara akasa*)



1. Lunules are absent.
2. Markings are very thin.
3. No spot at base of vein 7.
4. Alignment of streaks on FW distal band is regular.
5. Upper side is white in both sexes.
6. Male has some blue scales basally and its upper margin on FW is reduced.

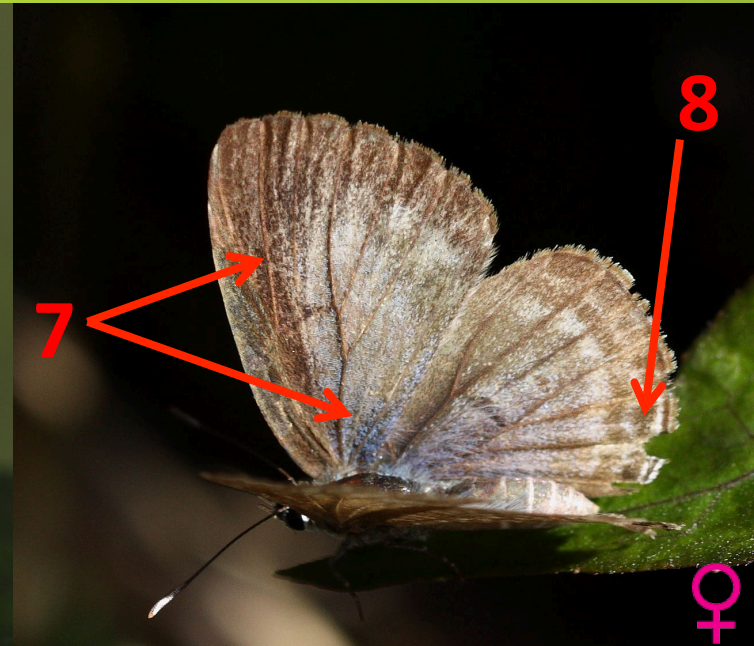
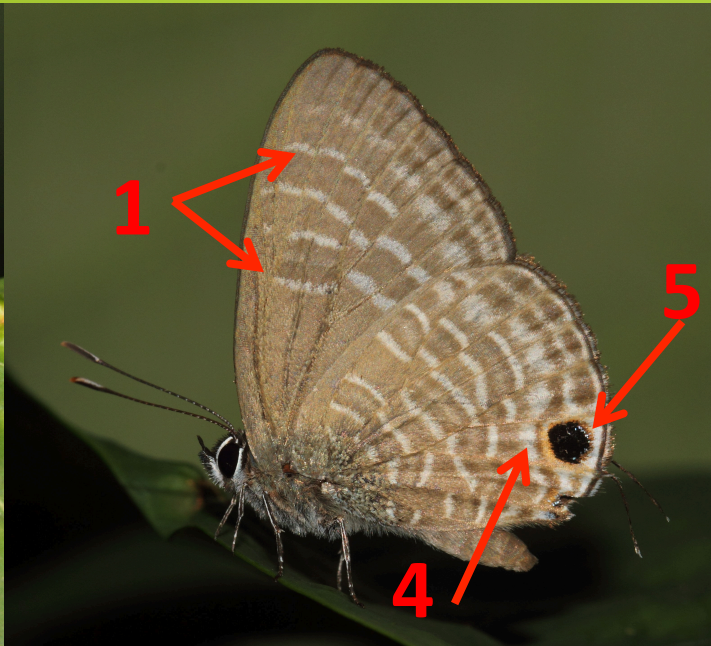


## 77, Sri Lanka Hedge Blue (*Udara lanka*)(E)



1. Lunules are absent.
2. Markings are very thin.
3. No spot at base of vein 7.
4. Alignment of streaks on FW distal band is regular.
5. **Male** – totally blue on upper side, which is lighter than Plains HB & Singalese HB.
6. **Female** – Blue on upper side quite bright.
7. - Broad black margins on FW.
8. - Row of black spots on HW sub margin.

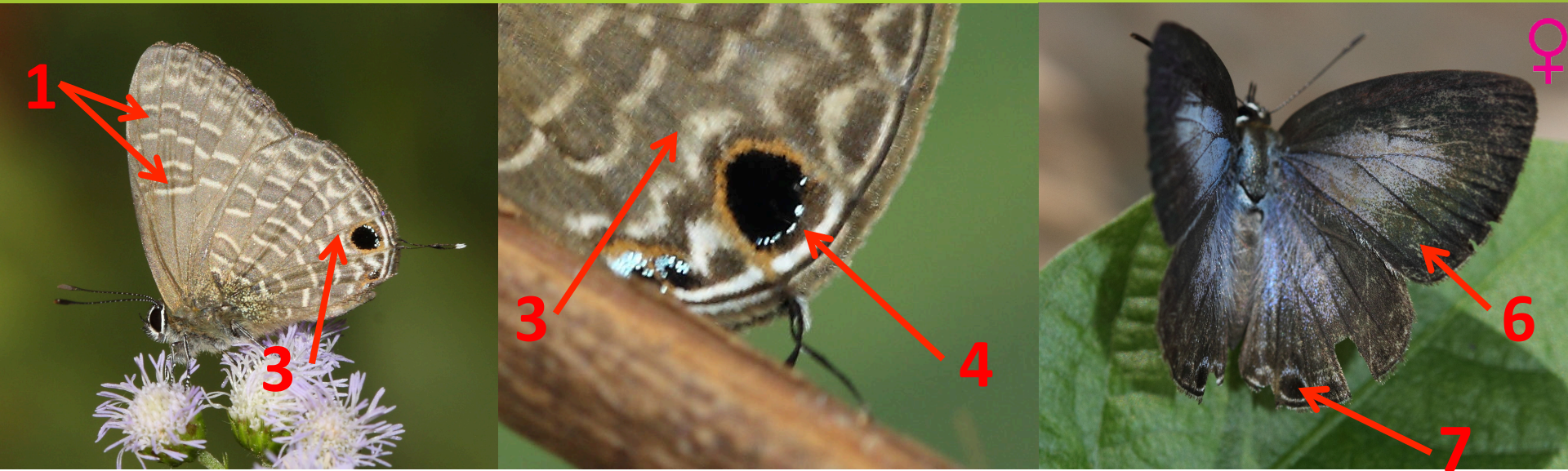
## 78, Large Four Lineblue (*Nacaduba pactolus*)



1. Four lines of streaks on FW & six lines of streaks on HW (*in all 4 Lineblues*).
2. Antennae tips completely white dorsally.
3. Streaks are broad and diffused.
4. Secondary sub marginal row of diffused markings curved over the tornal spot.
5. Background color visible between the tornal spot and white marginal streak.
6. Male – Completely blue on upper side.
7. Female – Broad wing margins, blue color reduced to bases.
8. - Tornal spot not distinct.



# 79, Pale Four Lineblue (*Nacaduba hermus*)



1. Four lines of streaks on FW & six lines of streaks on HW (*in all 4 Lineblues*).
2. Streaks are thin & not diffused.
3. Markings on secondary sub marginal band are not diffused & not curved at the tornal spot.
4. Background color visible between the tornal spot and white marginal streak.
5. Male – Completely shiny dark blue on upper side.
6. Female – Broad black margins.
7. - Distinct tornal spot.

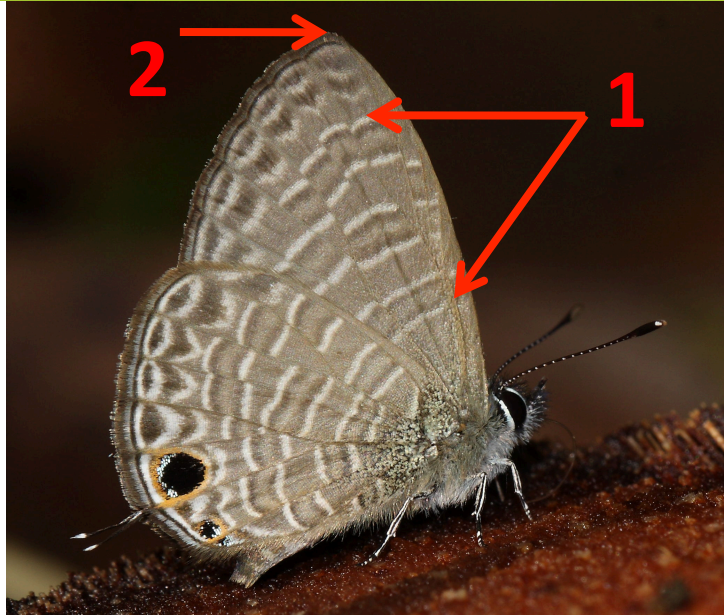
## 80, Woodhouse's Four Lineblue (*Nacaduba ollyetti*) (E)



1. Four lines of streaks on FW & six lines of streaks on HW (*in all 4 Lineblues*).
2. Streaks are not diffused, white is prominent than Pale 4 Lineblue.
3. Markings on secondary sub marginal band are not diffused & not curved at the tornal spot.
4. Black tornal spot touches the white marginal line, not leaving the background in between them.
5. Male – Upper side dull shiny blue.
6. Female – Upper side similar to Pale 4 Lineblue.

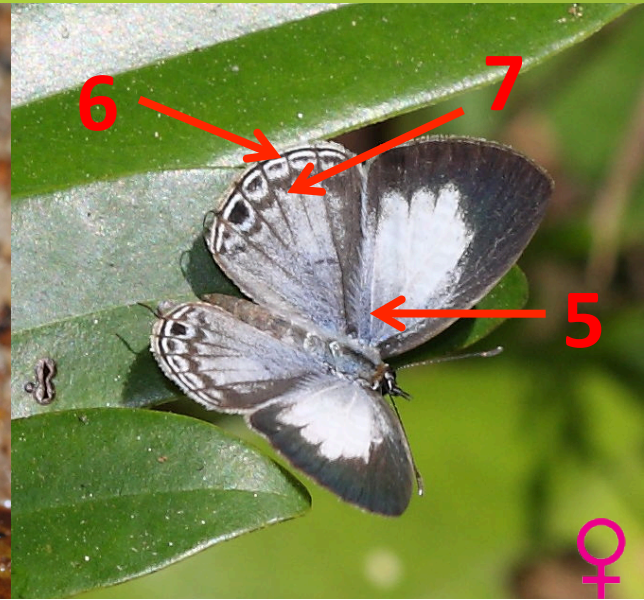
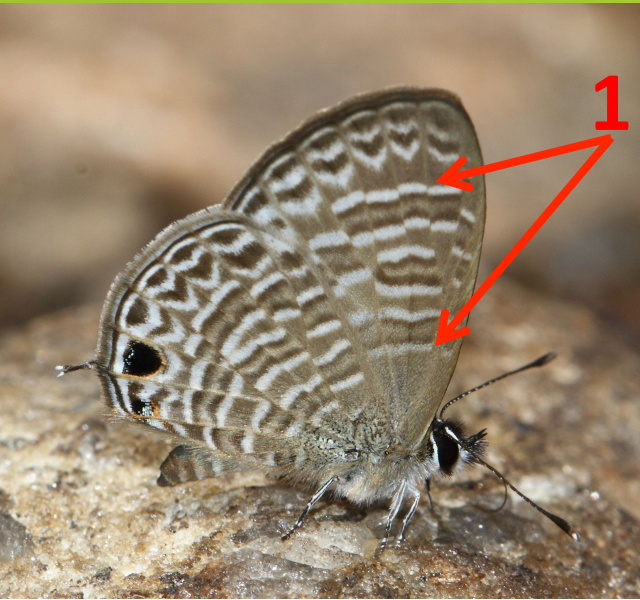


# 81, Rounded Six Lineblue (*Nacaduba berenice*)



1. Six lines of streaks on both FW & HW (*in all 6 Lineblues*).
2. Apex rounded.
3. Male – Light blue, shiny upper side. Under side is not visible through the upper side.
4. Female – Broad black margins on upper side with shiny, light blue basal parts.
5.       - Row of white rings along the HW sub margin with a black tornal spot.
6.       - Row of lunules above the rings.

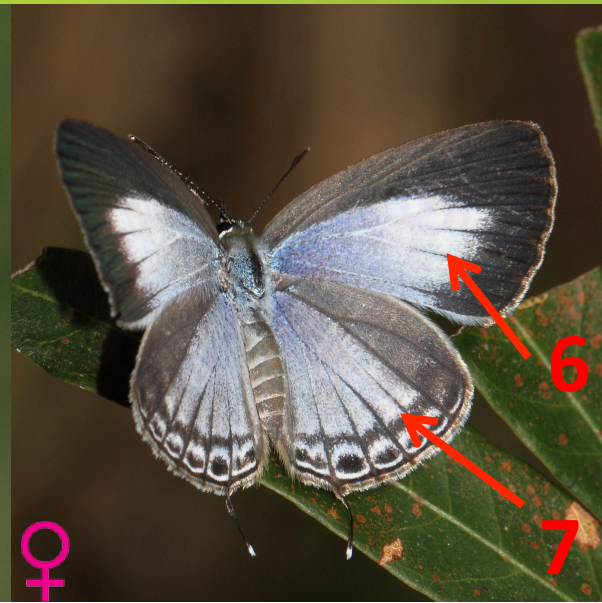
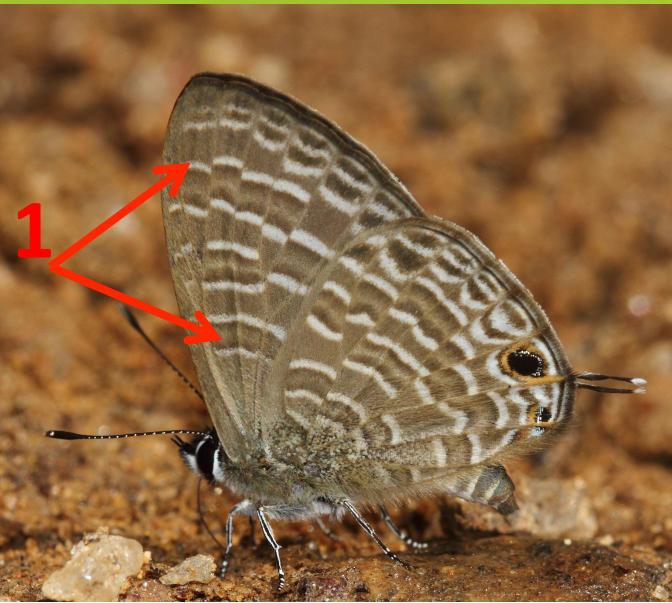
## 82, Sri Lankan pale Six Lineblue (*Nacaduba sinhala*) (E)



1. Six lines of streaks on both FW & HW (*in all 6 Lineblues*).
2. Smaller than other 6 Lineblues.
3. Male – Light blue on is not shiny as Rounded 6 Lineblue.
4. - Under side slightly visible through upper side.
5. Female – Blue at base is not shiny.
6. - Row of white rings along the HW sub margin with a black tornal spot.
7. - Lunules above the rings merge with the white internal parts of HW.



## 83, Transparent Six Lineblue (*Nacaduba kurava*)



1. Six lines of streaks on both FW & HW (*in all 6 Lineblues*).
2. Both sexes quite similar to Pale 6 LB, but distinctly larger than it.
3. Male – Light blue on upper side is faintly shiny.
4. - Under side pattern is slightly visible through the upper side.
5. Female – Blue at basal parts not shiny.
6. - veins on FW marked in black into a more length than Pale 6 LB.
7. - No lunules above the rings on HW.



## 84, Opaque Six Lineblue (*Nacaduba beroe*)



1. Six lines of streaks on both FW & HW (*in all 6 Lineblues*).
2. Male – Dark Blue on upper side.
3. - Dark tornal spot slightly visible.
4. - Long hairs at wing bases.
5. Female – Mostly smoky black with few dark, shiny scales basally.
6. - Spot at the tornus enlarged in the marginal row of black spots.



# 85, Dark Ceylon Six Lineblue (*Nacaduba calauria*)



1. Six lines of streaks on both FW & HW (*in all 6 Lineblues*).
2. Male – Dark Blue on upper side.
3. - Dark tornal spot slightly visible some times.
4. - No hairs at wing bases.
5. Female – Similar to Opaque 6 LB on upper side.



# Thank You!

