

Sri Lanka – A Butterfly Tour (with Blue Whale extension)

Naturetrek Tour Report

18th – 3rd March 2023



Commander



Chestnut Bob



Spotless Grass Yellow



Banded Blue Pierrot

Tour report and images by Himesh Jayasinghe



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Himesh Jayasinghe (leader) and Dhanushka Perera with seven Naturetrek clients

Highlights

We recorded 101 butterfly species and had very good views of some of the ‘flutterers’ whilst settled. Some beautiful moths, dragonflies and close sighting of Banded Peacock, Red Pierrot and Black Raja were delightful. The scenic drive to Knuckles Mountain range was enjoyed immensely by everyone on tour. The cultural visit to the Temple of the Tooth in Kandy to see the casket that enshrines the left canine tooth of the Lord Buddha was an interesting experience together with the Sigiriya Rock climb and Ritigala exploration. Other than the butterflies and the moths, Ruddy Mongoose, the Toque Macaque, Purple-faced Leaf Monkeys, Asian Elephants, Spotted Deer and Sambar was the mammal highlights during the tour. Additionally, some point endemic lizards, frogs and carnivorous plants were seen at Knuckles Mountain range. Good views of Blue Whales and the visit to the Dutch Galle fort were enjoyed by those on the Whale Watching extension.

As everyone on this tour were highly focused on the butterflies the bird checklist was not done, but we recorded 16 species of mammals and 14 species of reptiles and other species.

Day 1

Saturday 18th February

Group members departed from London on an overnight flight to Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka

Day 2

Sunday 19th February

Sinharaja

Upon arriving at Bandaranayake International Airport at around 1:00 pm, the group of five met with tour leaders Himesh and Dhanushka and introduced themselves before embarking on their journey to their first destination. As they made their way out of the airport, they were greeted with sightings of white Cattle Egrets and black House Crows in the car park. The group then proceeded to travel through the Southern expressway, where they were able to observe man-made environments such as villages and plantations including rubber and paddy, before finally arriving at Sinharaja. At the Blue Magpie Lodge, the group was pleased to meet two additional individuals who had already made their way there, bringing the team to a total of seven. Given the long journey of 10 hours on a flight and four hours in a van, the group decided to rest upon their late afternoon arrival. After discussing the program of the tour, they enjoyed a delicious local dinner before settling in for a much-needed night's sleep at the lodge.

Day 3

Monday 20th February

Sinharaja

During breakfast, we observed several common bird species, such as the Magpie Robin, Yellow-browed Bulbul, Black Bulbul, and White-breasted Waterhen. Unfortunately, the weather was gloomy and drizzling, which made it difficult for butterfly sightings. Nevertheless, we embarked on our journey to the Sinharaja World Heritage Site with our picnic lunch via a bumpy 5km jeep ride from the lodge. We began walking from the entrance gate, encountering leeches and eventually spotting our first butterfly, the Oriental Cupid, which we were fortunate enough to observe up close while it was still inactive. The most remarkable butterfly we saw was the Sri Lanka

Tree-Nymph, with its large, pied wings and leisurely, floating flight. We also spotted other butterfly species during our walk, such as the Great Crow, Blue Glassy Tiger, and Sri Lanka Birdwing. In addition to butterflies, we came across an incredible and rare lizard called the Sri Lanka Rough-horned Lizard. However, as the rain intensified while we had our picnic lunch at the research station, we were unable to spot any more butterflies and had to head back to the jeep.

Later, on our way back to the lodge, the rain stopped, and we stopped in the village for an hour, where we had a successful butterfly watching session. We were thrilled to observe several butterfly species up close, including the Medus Brown, Common Sailor, and Common Rose, with the Jezebel's egg-laying being the highlight of the day.

Upon returning to the lodge in the evening, we rested before gathering for the checklist meeting at 7:00 pm, followed by dinner, where we were joined by a Common Evening Brown at our table.

Day 4

Tuesday 21st February

Kandy

As we enjoyed our breakfast, we spotted several bird species, including the Asian Paradise Flycatcher, Indian Peafowl, Blue-Tailed Bee-Eater, and Sri Lanka Yellow-Fronted Barbet, just as we had the day before. After checking out from the lodge, we began our long journey to Kandy, stopping for a tea break at Kuruwita where we observed Indian Swiftlets and Barn Swallows. Our next stop was Pinnawala, where we had lunch and observed a large Water Monitor and some swimming Sri Lanka Filamented Barbs, along with a few butterflies such as the Dark Cerulean and Common Leopard. We arrived at Hotel Thilanka at 3:30 pm and took an hour's rest before meeting up again to stroll around Kandy Lake. Here, we marvelled at the water birds, including the Little Cormorant, Great Cormorant, Little Egret, Black Crowned Night-Heron, and Pond Heron, as well as a soaring White-bellied Sea Eagle. We also saw a troop of playful Toque Macaques on the street lamps. Two members of our group went to visit the Temple of the Tooth while the rest of us continued walking with Dhanushka. We reconvened at 7:15 pm for dinner, but we were slightly delayed with our checklisting for the following day.

Day 5

Wednesday 22nd February

Matale / Riverstone

After an early breakfast at 6:30 a.m., we left the hotel and headed towards Knuckles Mountains, stopping along the way to drop off our luggage at the next hotel in Matale and pick up our picnic lunch. We arrived at the highest point of the road through the mountain range, Riverstone, at 10:00 a.m., but the sun soon disappeared behind the clouds. Despite the cloudy weather, we saw several butterfly species, including the common Tamil Tree Brown and Sri Lanka Tigers, as well as some highlights like Red Helen, Blue Mormon, and Common Cerulean. One team member even spotted a rare Pethiyagoda's Lizard endemic to Knuckles. After our morning session, we drove to lower elevations to see different butterfly species and had our picnic lunch at a view point where we spotted some Hesperid butterflies. During our walk, we also saw beautiful birds such as Red-wattled Lapwing, Sri Lanka Green Pigeon, and Common Iora, and our final sighting of the day was a large Blue Mormon settling on a leaf. We returned to the hotel at 5:00 p.m., enjoyed a swim in the pool, and met at 7:00 p.m. for the check list and dinner.

Day 6

Thursday 23rd February

Knuckles / Wasgamuwa

After breakfast, we departed from the hotel and took a different route towards the lower elevation of the Knuckles mountain range, which is a drier region than the previous day. After an hour's journey, we stopped at a lookout point to admire the stunning view of the recently built Moragahakanda reservoir, which offered a panoramic view of the Knuckles mountain range, including the places we had visited the day before. Later, we drove for another half-hour and stopped at Kalu Ganga bridge to spot some butterflies. However, since we spotted only a few, we decided to move deeper into the forest. Despite this, we were fortunate enough to see some beautiful birds, such as the Little Swift and Coppersmith Barbet, and a Grey-headed Fish Eagle flying with its prey.

As we reached the core butterfly area for the day, we knew it was going to be a remarkable day, and we were not disappointed. We were able to spot numerous species of butterflies, including the common Chocolate Soldier, Common Cerulean, Pea Blue, Common Grass Yellow, Lemon Migrant, and Sri Lanka Lesser Albatross. We also witnessed the majestic presence of larger butterfly species such as the Great Orange tip, Sri Lanka Birdwing, and Blue Mormon. We even spotted similar-looking, yet distinct, Common Sailor, Chestnut Streaked Sailor, and Common Lascar near their larval food plants. A Common Acacia Blue butterfly with several tails was an abnormal sight. Skippers like Grizzled Skipper, Golden Angle, and Common Small Flat were also seen during the session, and the surrounding birdlife, especially the various species of Sunbirds, added to the experience.

We enjoyed our picnic lunch at a culvert on the road, beside a small stream, which provided a perfect opportunity to spot mud sipping butterflies as the road got wet. We spotted four species of Lycaenid butterflies, including Hampson's Hedge Blue, Banded Blue Pierrot, Malayan, and Common Line Blue. After lunch, we continued walking for about an hour on the same road, spotting several butterflies. Later, we drove a few kilometers to reach the Kalu Ganga reservoir. Although it was afternoon, the bright sun still enabled us to see several butterflies, including the Dark Blue Tiger, Common Leopard, and Crimson Rose. The Plumbeous Silverline was the most exciting species we spotted during this session. However, we had to be cautious of wild elephants as we spotted several signs of their presence.

Despite the good sightings continuing, we had to conclude the session at 3.45 pm and head towards our next destination, the Wasgamuwa Lavendish Hotel. We drove mostly through a scenic forested road to reach our destination. After reaching the hotel, we relaxed with a refreshing swim in the hotel's swimming pool and later met for the checklist and dinner in the evening.

Day 7

Friday 24th February

Wasgamuwa / Sigiriya

After enjoying a hearty breakfast, we set off on our adventure to explore the Wasgamuwa National Park in two safari jeeps. Our primary objective was to spot dry zone birds while also keeping an eye out for beautiful butterflies. As we journeyed through the park, we were fortunate to encounter a variety of water birds, including the Baya Weaver, Streaked Weaver, Grey Heron, Purple Heron, Indian Roller, and Woolly-necked Stork.

We made a stop at an irrigation tank where we disembarked from our jeeps to observe some more birds. Here, we were thrilled to see some fascinating species such as the Stork-billed Kingfisher, Lesser Whistling Duck, and Grey-headed Swampphen. After spending some time here, we resumed our safari and were delighted to see an increase in butterfly activity as the sun emerged. The blooming shrubs were adorned with gorgeous Crimson Roses with their bright crimson patches, as well as Blue Tigers, White Four Ring, Common Mormon, and Common Rose.

Our next stop was at a picturesque camping site by the Mahaweli river, where we spotted and photographed all the life stages of the Sri Lanka One-spot Grass Yellow. We also had the pleasure of sighting another endemic species, the Sri Lanka Pale six-line Blue, in this riparian habitat. On our return journey, we had some exciting sightings of a male elephant, a herd of Spotted Deer, and some Land Monitors. Our local guide also pointed out a sleeping Brown Fish Owl, making for a fascinating sighting.

After an eventful day, we returned to the hotel for lunch and checked out to head towards our next destination, Sigiriya. En route, we saw more birds and even caught sight of some mongooses on the road. We arrived at the hotel close to 4:00 pm, where four of us set off to climb the iconic Sigiriya rock with Dhanushka, while the rest of us took some well-deserved rest.

Day 8

Saturday 25th February

Ritigala

After a hearty breakfast, we embarked on a one-hour drive to reach the stunning Ritigala Sanctuary. Our morning session involved walking along the road that traversed through the sanctuary, passing by mesmerizing dry zone scrub jungle and picturesque paddy fields. As the day was still young, we were lucky enough to witness some Satyrids, including the elegant Medus Brown and the delightful White Four Ring.

As the sun began to rise higher in the sky, the butterfly activity intensified, and we were thrilled to spot the charming Chocolate Soldier, which seemed to be one of the most common species in the area. We also came across the majestic Banded Peacock, with its resplendent, shining wing colour. Unfortunately, the butterfly was a fast-flying, canopy-dwelling species, making it challenging to capture its true beauty.

We were fortunate to observe the Black Rajah feeding on dog poo, which allowed us to appreciate the exquisite design of both sides of its wings. The picturesque paddy fields also provided us with the opportunity to spot the Grey Pansy and the Peacock Pansy. We were also fascinated by the sight of the diminutive Lesser Grass Blue, Dark Grass Blue, and Lime Blue butterflies flitting about.

As the heat of the day began to take its toll, we took a well-deserved break under the shade of a tree-lined road, where we enjoyed a delightful picnic lunch. While there, we stumbled upon a small water hole, where several Common Jay butterflies were quenching their thirst. We also had the pleasure of spotting a small white butterfly, the Quaker.

After lunch, we continued our butterfly spotting adventure and encountered some new species, including the Common Gull, Commander, and Plain Tiger. However, the still-hot weather had taken its toll on most of us, and we decided to take a break from walking and drove up to the Ritigala archaeological site. Two of us were keen to

explore the site and were accompanied by Dhanushka, while the others walked along the main road to spot more butterflies.

While there, we were treated to the sight of some forest-loving butterfly species, including the enchanting Lace Wing, the captivating Glade-eye Bush-brown, and the Sri Lanka Pale Six Lineblue. We also had the pleasure of spotting a Giant Squirrel and some Grey Langurs. After our exciting and exhausting day, we headed back to our hotel at about 3.00 pm, and on the way, we savoured some delicious King coconuts from a roadside seller. We also took a refreshing dip in the pool, which invigorated us enough to prepare a checklist of our butterfly sightings before dinner.

Day 9

Sunday 26th February

Kaludiya Pokuna/ Katunayake

We set out from the hotel after fuelling up with breakfast, en route to our next destination, Kaludiya pokuna. It was a pleasant 45-minute drive to the paddy fields, where we disembarked from our vehicle and began walking towards the nearby forest. As we made our way along the trail, we were greeted by the sight of the Common Cerulean butterfly, one of the most prevalent species in the area.

Our journey led us to a small irrigation tank, where we encountered a diverse range of birdlife, including Crested Serpent Eagles, Brhamany Kites and Whiskered Terns. After taking in the tranquil surroundings, we resumed our walk towards the tank bund. Downstream of the bund road, we observed the majestic Glassy Tiger, Common Tiger and Plain Tiger butterflies hovering over the paddy fields.

Next, we retraced our steps to the regular route and continued our trek through a forested area. Here, we were delighted to spot some of the forest-loving species, such as Glad-eye Bushbrown, Common Dartlet and Monkey Puzzle butterflies. Our journey then led us to a rocky outcrop, where we hoped to catch a glimpse of the elusive 'hill topping butterflies'. Though we didn't encounter any specialized hill toppers, we were fortunate enough to witness the delicate beauty of the Grass Jewel, the tiniest butterfly in existence.

We wrapped up our session around 11:30 am and set off on the long drive towards the airport. After a journey of about 1.5 hours, we stopped for lunch at a local restaurant before continuing on our way, making a pit stop for tea just before entering the expressway at Kurunegala. We eventually arrived at the airport hotel at 5:00 pm, where we gathered for a final checklist and dinner at 7:00 pm.

Day 10

Monday 27th February

After a fulfilling breakfast, we packed our bags and checked out of the hotel at 9:30 a.m. Our group of five made our way towards the airport, which was just a short 10-minute drive away. The remaining two members of our group were embarking on a thrilling whale watching adventure in Southern Sri Lanka with Himesh.

We stopped at the picturesque Koggala beach hotel for lunch, where we savoured some delicious local cuisine. The afternoon was spent leisurely strolling along the sandy shores and taking in the serene ocean views. As the day drew to a close, we reconvened with Himesh over dinner and discussed the exciting plans for the following day.

Extension Day 1

Tuesday 28th February

We rose early at 5.45 am and set out for Mirissa fisheries harbour with our picnic breakfast in tow, eager to secure the best seats on the boat. At 7.00 am, we set sail and after about 1 ¾ hours, we caught our first glimpse of a whale – a spout in the distance. The boat made its way towards the whale, and we were able to see the upper part of its head and fin. This magnificent creature surfaced 4-5 times, revealing itself to be a Bryde's Whale. Shortly after, we spotted a second Bryde's Whale as well.

Although we couldn't find any more whales after that, we were fortunate enough to spot a Green Turtle swimming on the water's surface. Just when we thought the boat was heading back to the harbor, the crew received news of a Killer Whale in the vicinity. The boat made a sharp turn and headed towards it. After 45 minutes of sailing, we finally spotted the whale and had a breathtaking view of the Killer Whale. It was undisturbed by the boats and played near the surface for quite some time. At one point, it even swam underneath our boat and resurfaced on the other side. We were entranced by this spectacle and spent a half-hour observing this majestic creature before finally heading back to the harbour.

As we had sailed a considerable distance to see the Killer whale, we were a little late returning to land. Nonetheless, we stopped by a Turtle Conservation Centre on the way back to the hotel, where we had the opportunity to observe different species of turtles and learn about the conservation efforts being undertaken.

Although we had a late lunch at 2.00 pm, it was a successful day, and we were elated by our whale-watching experience. We spent the afternoon resting and concluded the day with dinner at the hotel.

Extension Day 2

Wednesday 1st March

Today, we embarked on the same route as yesterday in hopes of spotting more whales. Despite the less favourable sea conditions due to the rain, we were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of a Bryde's Whale. With the sighting of this majestic creature, we decided to call it a day and return to the hotel earlier than the previous day. Upon our arrival, we had ample time to freshen up with a shower and get rid of the sea breeze before enjoying a satisfying lunch. In the evening, we took a leisurely stroll along the beach, taking in the serene surroundings and unwinding from the day's events.

Extension Day 3

Thursday 2nd March

After two consecutive early mornings, we decided to take it easy and enjoy a more relaxed morning today. So we leisurely made our way to the breakfast table at a more reasonable hour of 8.00 am and spent some time chatting. As we had planned the day before, we decided to alter our original itinerary and leave the hotel at 10.45 am, equipped with a picnic lunch, to head towards the Airport hotel. En route, we stopped at a service area on the expressway to have our lunch and finally arrived at Katunayake by 2.00 pm. At the Airport hotel, we bid farewell to Himesh and our driver.

Extension Day 4

Friday 3rd March

At 9:30 am, we bid farewell to the hotel and embarked on our journey towards the airport for our return trip back home.

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Butterflies

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name
1	Papilionidae	<i>Troides darsius</i> (Gray, [1853])	Sri Lankan Birdwing
2	Papilionidae	<i>Pachliopta hector</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Crimson Rose
3	Papilionidae	<i>Pachliopta jophon</i> (Gray, [1853])	Sri Lankan Rose
4	Papilionidae	<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Rose
5	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio crino</i> Fabricius, 1793	Banded Peacock
6	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio helenus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Red Helen
7	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio polytes</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Mormon
8	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio polymnestor</i> Cramer, [1775]	Blue Mormon
9	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium teredon</i> Felder & Felder, 1864	Narrow-banded Bluebottle
10	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium doson</i> (C. & R. Felder, 1864)	Common Jay
11	Papilionidae	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tailed Jay
12	Pieridae	<i>Leptosia nina</i> Fabricius, 1793	Psyche
13	Pieridae	<i>Delias eucharis</i> Drury, 1773	Jezebel
14	Pieridae	<i>Cepora nerissa</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Gull
15	Pieridae	<i>Appias galene</i> (C. & R. Felder, 1865)	Sri Lankan Lesser Albatross
16	Pieridae	<i>Ixias pyrene</i> Linnaeus, 1764	Yellow Orange Tip
17	Pieridae	<i>Hebomoia glaucippe</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great Orange Tip
18	Pieridae	<i>Pareronia ceylanica</i> C. & R. Felder, 1865	Dark Wanderer
19	Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mottled Emigrant
20	Pieridae	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Lemon Emigrant
21	Pieridae	<i>Eurema brigitta</i> (Stoll, [1780])	Small Grass Yellow
22	Pieridae	<i>Eurema laeta</i> (Boisduval, 1836)	Spotless Grass Yellow
23	Pieridae	<i>Eurema hecabe</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Grass Yellow
24	Pieridae	<i>Eurema blanda</i> (Boisduval, 1836)	Three-Spot Grass Yellow
25	Pieridae	<i>Eurema ormistoni</i> (Watkins, 1925)	Sri Lankan One-Spot Grass Yellow
26	Nymphalidae	<i>Idea iasonia</i> (Westwood, 1848)	Sri Lankan Tree-Nymph
27	Nymphalidae	<i>Ideopsis similis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blue Glassy Tiger
28	Nymphalidae	<i>Tirumala limniace</i> (Cramer, 1775)	Blue Tiger
29	Nymphalidae	<i>Tirumala septentrionis</i> (Butler, 1874)	Dark Blue Tiger
30	Nymphalidae	<i>Parantica aglea</i> (Stoll, 1782)	Glassy Tiger
31	Nymphalidae	<i>Parantica taprobana</i> (C. & R. Felder, [1865])	Sri Lankan Tiger
32	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Plain Tiger
33	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus genutia</i> (Cramer, [1779])	Common Tiger
34	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea core</i> (Cramer, 1780)	Common Crow
35	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea phaenareta</i> (Schaller, 1785)	Great Crow
36	Nymphalidae	<i>Euploea klugii</i> Moore, [1858]	Brown King Crow
37	Nymphalidae	<i>Ariadne ariadne</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	Angled Castor
38	Nymphalidae	<i>Ariadne merione</i> (Cramer, 1777)	Common Castor
39	Nymphalidae	<i>Cupha erymanthis</i> (Drury, 1773)	Rustic
40	Nymphalidae	<i>Phalanta phalantha</i> (Drury, 1773)	Common Leopard
41	Nymphalidae	<i>Cirrochroa thais</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Tamil Yeoman
42	Nymphalidae	<i>Cethosia nietneri</i> C. & R. Felder, [1867]	Lace Wing
43	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea terpsicore</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Tawny Coster
44	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia lemonias</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lemon Pansy

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name
45	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia atlites</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	Grey Pansy
46	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia iphita</i> (Cramer, 1779)	Chocolate Soldier
47	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia almana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Peacock Pansy
48	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnas bolina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Eggfly
49	Nymphalidae	<i>Pantoporia hordonia</i> (Stoll, 1790)	Common Lascar
50	Nymphalidae	<i>Neptis hylas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Sailor
51	Nymphalidae	<i>Neptis jumbah</i> Moore, [1858]	Chestnut Streaked Sailor
52	Nymphalidae	<i>Moduza procris</i> (Cramer, 1777)	Commander
53	Nymphalidae	<i>Rohana parisatis</i> (Westwood, 1850)	Black Prince
54	Nymphalidae	<i>Charaxes solon</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Black Rajah
55	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis leda</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Evening Brown
56	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis phedima</i> (Cramer, [1780])	Dark Evening Brown
57	Nymphalidae	<i>Lethe drypetis</i> (Hewitson, 1863)	Tamil Treebrown
58	Nymphalidae	<i>Orsotriaena medus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Medus Brown
59	Nymphalidae	<i>Mycalesis perseus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Bushbrown
60	Nymphalidae	<i>Mycalesis patnia</i> Moore, 1857	Gladeye Bushbrown
61	Nymphalidae	<i>Ypthima ceylonica</i> Hewitson, 1864	White Four-ring
62	Lycaenidae	<i>Surendra quercetorum</i> (Moore, [1858])	Common Acacia Blue
63	Lycaenidae	<i>Amblypodia anita</i> Hewitson, 1862	Purple Leaf Blue
64	Lycaenidae	<i>Rathinda amor</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Monkey-puzzle
65	Lycaenidae	<i>Spindasis vulcanus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Silverline
66	Lycaenidae	<i>Spindasis schistacea</i> (Moore, 1881)	Plumbeous Silverline
67	Lycaenidae	<i>Rapala manea</i> (Hewitson, 1863)	Slate Flash
68	Lycaenidae	<i>Nacaduba sinhala</i> Ormiston, 1924	Sri Lankan Pale Six Lineblue
69	Lycaenidae	<i>Prosotas nora</i> (C. Felder, 1860)	Common Lineblue
70	Lycaenidae	<i>Jamides bochus</i> (Stoll, [1782])	Dark Cerulean
71	Lycaenidae	<i>Jamides lacteata</i> (de Nicéville, 1895)	Sri Lankan Milky Cerulean
72	Lycaenidae	<i>Jamides alecto</i> (C. Felder, 1860)	Metallic Cerulean
73	Lycaenidae	<i>Jamides celeno</i> (Cramer, [1775])	Common Cerulean
74	Lycaenidae	<i>Catochrysops strabo</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Forget-me-not
75	Lycaenidae	<i>Lampides boeticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	Pea Blue
76	Lycaenidae	<i>Castalius rosimon</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Common Pierrot
77	Lycaenidae	<i>Discolampa ethion</i> (Westwood, 1851)	Banded Blue Pierrot
78	Lycaenidae	<i>Freyeria putli</i> (Kollar, [1844])	Grass Jewel
79	Lycaenidae	<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i> (Moore, 1865)	Dark Grass Blue
80	Lycaenidae	<i>Zizina otis</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Lesser Grass Blue
81	Lycaenidae	<i>Zizula hylax</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Tiny Grass Blue
82	Lycaenidae	<i>Talicauda nyseus</i> (Guérin- Méneville, 1843)	Red Pierrot
83	Lycaenidae	<i>Everes lacturnus</i> (Godart, 1824)	Oriental Cupid
84	Lycaenidae	<i>Acytolepis lilacea</i> (Hampson, 1889)	Hampson's Hedge Blue
85	Lycaenidae	<i>Neopithecops zalmora</i> (Butler, [1870])	Quaker
86	Lycaenidae	<i>Megisba malaya</i> (Horsfield, [1828])	Malayan
87	Lycaenidae	<i>Euchrysops cnejus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Gram Blue
88	Lycaenidae	<i>Chilades pandava</i> (Horsfield, 1829)	Plains Cupid
89	Lycaenidae	<i>Chilades lajus</i> (Stoll, 1780)	Lime Blue
90	Hesperiidae	<i>Badamia exclamationis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Brown Awl

No.	Family	Scientific name	English name
91	Hesperiidae	<i>Hasora taminatus</i> (Hübner, [1818])	White Banded Awl
92	Hesperiidae	<i>Sarangesa dasahara</i> Moore, 1886	Common Small Flat
93	Hesperiidae	<i>Tagiades japetus</i> (Stoll, [1781])	Common Snow Flat
94	Hesperiidae	<i>Caprona ransonnettii</i> (R. Felder, 1868)	Golden Angle
95	Hesperiidae	<i>Spialia galba</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Grizzled Skipper
96	Hesperiidae	<i>Ampittia dioscorides</i> Fabricius, 1793	Bush Hopper
97	Hesperiidae	<i>Iambrix salsala</i> (Moore, [1866])	Chestnut Bob
98	Hesperiidae	<i>Oriens goloides</i> (Moore, [1881])	Common Dartlet
99	Hesperiidae	<i>Potanthus satra</i> Fruhstorfer, 1911	Sri Lankan Dart
100	Hesperiidae	<i>Parnara bada</i> (Moore, 1878)	Smallest Swift
101	Hesperiidae	<i>Pelopidas agna</i> (Moore, [1866])	Little Branded Swift