

PIERIDAE Swainson, 1831
(whites and sulphurs)

Range: cosmopolitan (about 1200 species, 60 genera); two major subfamilies (both represented in Sulawesi), and two minor subfamilies (both unrepresented in the Oriental and Australian Regions).

Foodplants: more than 30 families of flowering plants, but primarily Asteraceae, Brassicaceae, Capparaceae, Fabaceae, Loranthaceae, Rhamnaceae, Santalaceae and Zygophyllaceae; Coniferales (one American genus).

Key works: Klots (1933), d'Abbrera (1982), Corbet & Pendlebury (1992), Common & Waterhouse (1981), Yata (1981a), Bridges (1988a), Ackery (1989), Pegg *et al.* (1995).

COLIADINAE Swainson, 1821
(sulphurs, yellows—Pl. 6, figs 2, 6, 14)

Range: cosmopolitan; more than 200 species, in about a dozen genera.

Foodplants: primarily Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Rhamnaceae and Zygophyllaceae; never Brassicaceae or Loranthaceae, a few records of Capparaceae.

Key works: as family.

GANDACA Moore, 1906
(tree yellows—Pl. 6, fig. 6)

Range (W): Oriental and Australian Regions, from Sikkim to New Guinea. Formerly treated as monobasic, Yata (1981a) recognises two allopatric species, with the Sulawesi Region populations belonging to the eastern taxon, while the distinctive but more easterly Kep. Banggai and Kep. Sula population belongs to the western taxon (Yamauchi & Yata, 2000).

Foodplants: Annonaceae (*Monocarpia*, *Mitrephora*); Connaraceae (*Connarus*); Rhamnaceae (*Ventilago*).

Key works: Corbet & Pendlebury (1992), Yata (1981a), Yamauchi & Yata (2000).

G. butyrosa Butler, 1875

(Eastern Tree Yellow—Pl. 6, fig. 6)

Range (2+3+4): S Philippines (Dinagat, Mindanao), Sulawesi, N & C Maluku, Aru, Waigeo, New Guinea.

***G. butyrosa samanga** Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Sulawesi (C, S).

G. harina Horsfield, 1829

(Tree Yellow)

Range (P): eastern India, southern China, Andamans, Peninsula Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sundas, Borneo, Palawan, N & S Philippines, Kep. Banggai, Kep. Sula.

Foodplants: *Mitrephora*, *Monocarpia* (Annonaceae); *Connarus* (Connaraceae); *Ventilago* (Rhamnaceae).

Igarashi & Fukuda (2000) illustrate the life history.

***G. butyrosa auriflua** Fruhstorfer, 1898

Range: Kep. Banggai (Peleng), Kep. Sula (Mangole, Sanana, Taliabu).

EUREMA Hübner, 1819

(grass yellows—Pl. 6, fig. 2)

Range (W): cosmopolitan, extending weakly into temperate regions. A large genus with well over 60 species (about half of which occur in the Old World) and currently divided into just two subgenera, both represented in Sulawesi.

Foodplants: Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Connaraceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Hypericaceae, Osmundaceae, Palmae, Rhamnaceae, Rubiaceae, Santalaceae, Simaroubaceae, Theaceae, Verbenaceae.

Key works: Holloway (1973), Corbet & Pendlebury (1992), Common & Waterhouse (1981), Yata (1981a, 1988, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1995).

Subgenus **EUREMA** Hübner, 1819

Range: as genus but primarily Neotropical, with only four Old World species. Of these, one is purely Afrotropical and another is Australian. Of the two species widespread in the Indo-Australian tropics, only one occurs on Sulawesi.

Foodplants: as genus.

E. (E.) brigitta Stoll, 1780

(No-brand Grass Yellow)

Range (2+3+4+5+6+7): palaeotropics, from West Africa to Madagascar, Sri Lanka, China and Taiwan, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo (Otsuka, 1991), Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao, Siquijor: only in clearings—see Treadaway, 1995), Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, Palau islands, northern and central Maluku, New Guinea, eastern Australia and Fiji.

Foodplants: *Adenanthera*, *Albizia*, *Cassia*, *Chamaecrista*, *Desmodium*, *Erioglossum*, *Neptunia*, *Pithecolobium*, *Senna*, *Sesbania* (Fabaceae); *Hypericum* (Hypericaceae). The life history has been described by Bascombe *et al.* (1999) for the Hong Kong population, and by Henning *et al.* (1997) for Southern Africa.

**E. (E.) brigitta ina* Eliot, 1956

Range: Sulawesi, Muna. Yata (1989) gives S. Sulawesi only.

Subgenus *TERIAS* Swainson, 1821

Range: palaeotropics, particularly the Oriental Region. Nearly 30 species, divided by Yata (1988, 1989) into 5 species groups; Sulawesi has 6 species, representing 2 of these groups.

Foodplants: as genus.

E. (T.) hecabe Linnaeus, 1758

(Common Grass Yellow)

Range (W): palaeotropics, from West Africa to Japan, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, N & C Maluku, New Guinea, eastern Australia, Solomons, New Caledonia, Fiji, etc. This and the next three species all belong to the *hecabe*-group, an assemblage totalling eight species with a collective distribution comparable to the subgenus as a whole.

Foodplants: *Alstonia* (Apocynaceae); *Solidago* (Asteraceae); *Connaris* (Connaraceae); *Bryonia* (Cucurbitaceae); *Breynia*, *Bridelia*, *Phyllanthus* (Euphorbiaceae); *Abrus*, *Acacia*, *Aeschynomene*, *Albizia*, *Alstonia*, *Arachis*, *Archidendron*, *Caesalpinia*, *Cassia*, *Chamaecrista*, *Delonix*, *Entada*, *Galactia*, *Gleditsia*, *Indigofera*, *Kummerowia*, *Lespedeza*, *Leucaena*, *Macrotropis*, *Medicago*, *Mimosa*, *Moullava*, *Ormocarpum*, *Paraserianthes*, *Parkia*, *Pithecolobium*, *Pterocarpus*, *Robinia*, *Senna*, *Sesbania*, *Smithia*, *Trigonella*, *Wagatea* (Fabaceae); *Cratoxylon* (Hypericaceae); *Osmunda* (Osmundaceae); *Cocos* (Palmae); *Phyllanthus*, *Rhamnus*, *Sageretia*, *Ventilago* (Rhamnaceae); *Coffea* (Rubiaceae); *Santalum* (Santalaceae); *Camellia* (Theaceae); *Tectona* (Verbenaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (2000) illustrate egg, larva and pupa.

**E. (T.) hecabe latimargo* Hopffer, 1874

Range: Sulawesi (N, C), Butung, Muna. According to Yata (1995), "this subspecies is restricted to North and West Sulawesi".

**E. (T.) hecabe sinda* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Sulawesi (S).

**E. (T.) hecabe pylos* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kep. Banggai (Banggai, Peleng), Kep. Sula (Mangole, Sanana).

**E. (T.) hecabe dentyris* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Salayar, Tanahjampea. According to Yata (1995), the type specimen of *dentyris* may represent *E. alitha* (subspecies *djampeana*); the correct placement of material from Salayar now seems open to doubt—it may also belong to *alitha*.

**E. (T.) hecabe kalidupa* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kep. Tukangbesi (Kaledupa, Tomea; Yata, 1995. gives only Kaledupa).

E. (T.) alitha Felder & Felder, 1862

Range (W): Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Taiwan, Sulawesi Region, N & C Maluku, New Guinea.

Foodplants: *Albizia*, *Cassia*, *Desmanthus*, *Entada*, *Galactia*, *Glycine*, *Ormocarpum*, *Pithecolobium*, *Senna* (Fabaceae); *Rhamnus* (Rhamnaceae). The early stages are illustrated by Igarashi & Fukuda (2000).

**E. (T.) alitha zita* Felder & Felder, 1865

Range: Sulawesi (N, C), Kep. Banggai (Peleng), ?Kep. Sula (Yata, 1988, 1995).

**E. (T.) alitha lorquini* Felder & Felder, 1865

Range: Sulawesi (S).

**E. (T.) alitha* subsp. (Jurriaanse & Lindemans, 1920)

Range: Sulawesi (SE), Kabaena, Muna, Masalaka, Butung, Kep. Tukangbesi (Kaledupa, Tolandona, Tomea).

Note: Yata (1995) does not list *alitha* from these islands.

**E. (T.) alitha sangira* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kep. Sangihe (Sangihe).

**E. (T.) alitha* subsp. (ZSBS, de Jong *in litt.*)

Range: Salayar. Yata (1995) does not list *E. alitha* from Salayar.

**E. (T.) alitha djampeana* Fruhstorfer, 1908

Range: Tanahjampea.

E. (T.) blanda Boisduval, 1836

(Three-spot Grass Yellow)

Range (W): Oriental and Australian Regions, from Sri Lanka to Solomons, including Indo-China, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, N & C Maluku and New Guinea.

Foodplants: *Alstonia* (Apocynaceae); *Acacia*, *Acrocarpus*, *Agati*, *Albizia*, *Alstonia*, *Archidendron*, *Caesalpinia*, *Cassia*, *Delonix*, *Gelditsia*, *Gliricidia*, *Guilandina*, *Macrotropis*, *Moullava*, *Ormosia*, *Parkia*, *Paraserianthes*, *Pithecolobium*, *Senna*, *Sesbania*, *Wagatea*, *Xylia* (Fabaceae); *Camellia* (Theaceae), *Agatea* (Violaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (2000) illustrate eggs, larvae and pupae.

**E. (T.) blanda norbana* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Sulawesi (N, C), Kep. Talaud (Peggie *et al.*, 1995—but Yata, 1994, does not mention Talaud), Kep. Sangihe (Yata, 1994), Kep. Banggai (Peleng), Kep. Sula (Mangole, Sanana).

**E. (T.) blanda odinia* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Sulawesi (S), Butung (but Yata, 1994, does not mention Butung).

**E. (T.) irena* Corbet & Pendlebury, 1932

Range (E): Sulawesi (C).

Note: formally raised to full species status by Yata (1994).

**E. (T.) celebensis* Wallace, 1867

Range (R): Sulawesi Region. This and the next species belong to the *sari*-group, 18 species restricted to the Indo-Australian region.

**E. (T.) celebensis celebensis* Wallace, 1867

Range: Sulawesi, ?Kep. Sangihe.

Note: according to Yata (1991), the nominate race is confined to the main island of Sulawesi—he does give any record of the species from Kep. Sangihe.

**E. (T.) celebensis exophthalma* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kep. Banggai (Peleng), Kep. Sula (Mangole, Sanana).

E. (T.) tominia Vollenhoven, 1865

(Pl. 6, fig. 2)

Range (7): Borneo, Sulawesi Region.

Foodplants: Yata (1992) cites old literature indicating that the hostplant is a tall tree belonging to the Fabaceae.

**E. (T.) tominia tominia* Vollenhoven, 1865

Range: Sulawesi.

**E. (T.) tominia theristra* Fruhstorfer, 1911

Range: Kep. Sangihe (Sangihe).

**E. (T.) tominia talissa* Westwood, 1888

Range: Talisei, Kep. Sangihe (Siao).

**E. (T.) tominia halea* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Salayar.

**E. (T.) tominia arsia* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Tanahjampea and Kalao (Yata 1992).

**E. (T.) tominia faunia* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kep. Tukangbesi (?Kaledupa, ?Tomea).

**E. (T.) tominia mangolina* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kep. Banggai (Peleng), Kep. Sula (Mangole, Sanana; Yata, 1992, adds ?Taliabu).

CATOPSILIA Hübner, 1819

(emigrants—Pl. 6, fig. 14)

Range (W): palaeotropics. Four species in the Indo-Australian region, all widespread and found on Sulawesi except one confined to Australia.

Foodplants: Fabaceae; there are scattered records on Araceae, Capparaceae and Thymelaeaceae..

Key works: Corbet & Pendlebury (1992), Common & Waterhouse (1981), Yata (1981a).

C. scylla Linnaeus, 1763

(Orange Emigrant)

Range (W): Burma, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, N & C Maluku, ?New Guinea, Bismarcks, northern Australia, Fiji.

Foodplants: *Crateva* (Capparaceae); *Cassia*, *Senna*, *Tephrosia* (Fabaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (1997a) illustrate larva and pupa.

C. scylla asema Staudinger, 1885

Range: central and southern Philippines, Sulawesi, Salayar, Kalao, Kabaena, Butung, Kep. Tukangbesi (Kaledupa).

****C. scylla bangkejana*** Fruhstorfer, 1903

Range: Kep. Banggai (Peleng), Kep. Sula (Sanana).

C. pyranthe Linnaeus, 1758

(Mottled Emigrant)

Range (1+2+4+5+6+7): Oriental Region and Australian Regions, from Sri Lanka to Taiwan, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, western Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, C Maluku (Yata, 1981a; Peggie *et al.*, 1995), Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, northern and eastern Australia. Not recorded from New Guinea.

Foodplants: *Colocasia* (Araceae); *Crateva* (Capparaceae); *Cassia*, *Crotalaria*, *Ormocarpum*, *Paraserianthes*, *Senna*, *Sesbania* (Fabaceae); *Gnidia* (Thymelaeaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (1997a) illustrate the early stages.

C. pyranthe pyranthe Linnaeus, 1758

Range: Sri Lanka, India, Indo-China, southern China, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, Kep. Sula (Sanana), Maluku (Seram, Ambon).

C. pomona Fabricius, 1775

(Lemon Emigrant—Pl. 6, fig. 14)

Range (W): Sri Lanka, India, Indo-China, southern China, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, Maluku, New Guinea region, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Australia.

Foodplants: *Bauhinia*, *Brownea*, *Butea*, *Cassia*, *Pterocarpus*, *Senna*, *Sesbania* (Fabaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (1997a) illustrate the early stages.

****C. pomona flava*** Butler, 1869

Range: Sulawesi, Salayar, Tanahjampea, Kalao, Kabaena, Muna (Galla), Butung, Kep. Tukangbesi (Tomea), Kep. Banggai (Peleng).

****C. pomona dionysiades*** Fruhstorfer, 1911

Range: Kep. Talaud, Kep. Sangihe (Sangihe, Siao).

C. pomona rivalis Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kep. Sula (Mangole, Sanana), N & C Maluku, New Guinea region, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Australia.

PIERINAE Swainson, 1831 (1821)

(whites, orange tips, jezebels—Pl. 6, figs 1, 3–5, 7–13)

Range: cosmopolitan; about 900 species in more than 50 genera.

Foodplants: primarily Brassicaceae, Capparaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Loranthaceae, Resedaceae, Santalaceae, Tropaeolaceae; very rarely Fabaceae, Rhamnaceae, Asteraceae or Zygophyllaceae.

Key works: as family.

HEBOMOIA Hübner, 1819

(giant orange tips—Pl. 6, fig. 5)

Range (W): Oriental Region, eastwards to Lesser Sunda Islands, Philippines, Sulawesi Region and Maluku.

Despite the superficial resemblance to *Ixias* and *Colotis*, Klots (1933) considered *Hebomoia* to be unrelated to these genera. Two species are currently recognised, one predominantly western and widespread, represented on Sulawesi, the other eastern, being restricted to central Maluku and eastern Sulawesi Region (Kep. Banggai).

Foodplants: Brassicaceae, Capparaceae.

Key works: Yata (1981a).

H. glaucippe Linnaeus, 1758

(Great Orange Tip—Pl. 6, fig. 5)

Range (1+2+3+5+6+7): Sri Lanka, India, Indo-China, China, Ryukyu Islands, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, northern Maluku.

Foodplants: *Brassica* (Brassicaceae); *Capparis*, *Crateva* (Capparaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (1997a) illustrate the early stages.

**H. glaucippe celebensis* Wallace, 1863

Range: Sulawesi, Kep. Talaud, Salayar, Kalao, Tanahjampea, Butung, Kep. Banggai (Peleng).

**H. glaucippe sangirica* Fruhstorfer, 1911

Range: Kep. Sangihe.

**H. glaucippe sulaensis* Fruhstorfer, 1908

Range: Kep. Sula (Mangole, Sanana).

H. leucippe Cramer, 1775

Range (P): Kep. Banggai, central Maluku.

**H. leucippe detanii* Nishimura, 1983

Range: Kep. Banggai (Peleng).

PARERONIA Bingham, 1907

(wanderers—Pl. 6, fig. 1)

Range (W): Mainly Oriental Region, from Sri Lanka to the Philippines and Flores, but with two species in the Moluccas, one of which (or a separate species) also occurs on Biak. A genus of about a ten species, represented in the Sulawesi Region by a single but highly polytypic endemic.

Foodplants: Capparaceae (*Capparis*).

Key works: Corbet & Pendlebury (1992), Yata (1981a).

**P. tritaea* Felder & Felder, 1859

(Pl. 6, fig. 1)

Range (R): Sulawesi Region.

Foodplants: as genus. Igarashi & Fukuda (2000) illustrate the early stages.

**P. tritaea tritaea* Felder & Felder, 1859

Range: Sulawesi (N, C), Bangka.

**P. tritaea bargylia* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Sulawesi (S, SE).

**P. tritaea bilinearis* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Salayar.

**P. tritaea octaviae* Snellen, 1894

Range: Tanahjampea, Kalao.

**P. tritaea sarasinorum* Martin, 1913

Range: Kabaena, Muna, Butung.

**P. tritaea hermocinia* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kep. Banggai (Peleng).

**P. tritaea sulaensis* Joicey & Talbot, 1926

Range: Kep. Sula.

IXIAS Hübner, 1819

(Indian, or small orange tips—Pl. 6, fig. 4)

Range (1+2+5+6+7): Oriental Region eastwards to Lesser Sunda Islands, Philippines and Sulawesi. A medium-sized genus of about 16 species, considered by Klots (1933) to be very closely related to the primarily Afrotropical *Colotis*. Represented in Sulawesi, at the eastern limit of the distribution of the group, by two allopatric endemics.

Foodplants: Capparaceae (*Capparis*, *Crateva*).

Key works: Gabriel (1943), Holloway (1973), Yata (1981a).

**I. piepersi* Snellen, 1878

Range (E): Sulawesi (S).

**I. paluensis* Martin, 1914

(Pl. 6, fig. 4)

Range (E): Sulawesi (C).

LEPTOSIA Hübner, 1818

(spirits—Pl. 6, fig. 9)

Range (1+2+5+6+7): Afrotropical and Oriental Regions, eastwards to Lesser Sunda Islands, Philippines and Sulawesi; about half a dozen species. According to Klots (1933) this genus of exceptionally fragile butterflies is very isolated, with no obvious close relatives. As such, it is notable that it occurs in the Lesser Sunda Islands and western Wallacea, but has not been found in Kep. Banggai, Kep. Sula, Maluku or further east. Corbet & Pendlebury (1992) speculate that the wide distribution of *nina*, the principal Oriental species (which might only be a subspecies of the African *L. alcesta*), could have been influenced by man's cultivation of the larval foodplants. The presence of two supposedly distinct species on Sulawesi appears to conflict with this idea but, as the two Sulawesi Region species are allopatric, the separate status of the endemic must itself be open to doubt.

Foodplants: Capparaceae, ?Rhamnaceae.

Key works: Corbet & Pendlebury (1992), Yata (1981a).

L. nina Fabricius, 1793

(Psyche)

Range (1+2+5+6+7): Sri Lanka, India, Indo-China, China, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region.

Foodplants: *Capparis*, *Cleome*, *Crateva*, *Polanisia* (Capparaceae); ?*Rhamnus* (Rhamnaceae). Foodplants and early stages illustrated by Igarashi & Fukuda (1997a, 2000).

***L. nina dione** Wallace, 1867

Range: Sulawesi (S, SE), Butung, Kabaena, Muna (Galla).

***L. nina aebutia** Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Tanahjampea, Kalao.

***L. nina** subsp. (Jurriaanse & Lindemans, 1920)

Range: Kep. Tukangbesi (Binongko, Tolandona).

***L. lignea** Vollenhoven, 1865

(Pl. 6, fig. 9)

Range (E): Sulawesi (N, C).

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparidaceae) (Igarashi & Fukuda, 2000, who illustrate the early stages as well as the foodplants).

ELODINA Felder & Felder, 1865

(pearl whites—Pl. 6, fig. 8)

Range (4+5+6): eastern Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi Region, central Maluku, New Guinea region, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Australia. A genus of about 16–24 very poorly understood and rather fragile species, mainly occurring in Australia and the Papuan subregion, with three or representatives in Sulawesi (where they appear to be submontane in habitat). According to Klots (1933), *Elodina* is "distinct ... with no near relatives." Probably the genus is an eastern (Papuan) element in the Sulawesi butterfly fauna, as it is in E Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands, but in the absence of a phylogenetic analysis such an opinion is rather speculative and only based on the centre of the diversity of the genus.

It seems likely that a still undescribed species occurs in N Sulawesi. Moreover, the conspecificity of *boisduvali* and *egnatia* is disputable.

Foodplants: Capparaceae (*Capparis*).

Key works: Common & Waterhouse (1981), Yata (1981a), Parsons (1999).

E. egnatia Godart, 1819

Range (4+5): northern Sulawesi, central Maluku (Ambon, Seram), and Lesser Sunda Islands (Sumba, Timor and Tanimbar).

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparaceae).

***E. egnatia boisduvali** Fruhstorfer, 1911

Range: Sulawesi (N).

***E. sota** Eliot, 1956

(Pl. 6, fig. 8)

Range (E): Sulawesi (S).

**E. dispar* Röber, 1887

Range (L): Kep. Banggai (Banggai, Peleng).

DELIAS Hübner, 1819

(jezebels—Pl. 6, fig. 10)

Range (W): Oriental, south-eastern Palaearctic and Australian Regions, from Sri Lanka to Solomon Islands, Australia and New Caledonia. This very large genus, with about 220 species (Yagishita *et al.*, 1993), is widely distributed throughout the Indo-Australian area but most richly represented in the Papuan subregion. Yagishita *et al.* (1993) have revised Talbot's (1928–1937) division of *Delias* into 20 species groups, to recognise a total of 22 groups; 7 of these occur in the Sulawesi Region, represented by 10 species (all but one of which are endemic). Of these, five represent three widespread groupings, but the other five belong to exclusively western groups. Thus, although the richest potential source-area for *Delias* on Sulawesi would appear to lie to the east (in the Papuan subregion), the limited taxonomic information available is consistent with an Asian or Sundanian origin for the local fauna.

Foodplants: Anacardiaceae (*Mangifera*), Buddlejaceae (*Buddleja*), Dioscoreaceae (*Dioscorea*), Fabaceae (*Butea*, *Senna*), Loranthaceae (*Amyema*, *Amylothea*, *Brachychion*, *Decaisnina*, *Dendrophthoe*, *Diplatia*, *Helicanthes*, *Helixanthera*, *Korthalsella*, *Loranthus*, *Macrosolon*, *Muellerina*, *Notothixos*, *Oryctanthus*, *Scurrula*, *Taxillus*), Malvaceae (*Abelmoschus*), Myrtaceae (*Psidium*), Oxalidaceae (*Averrhoa*), Rubiaceae (*Coffea*, *Nauclea*), Rutaceae (*Citrus*), Santalaceae (*Dendrotrophe*, *Exocarpos*, *Santalum*), Sterculiaceae (*Brachychiton*, *Pterospermum*, *Theobroma*), Theaceae (*Camellia*), Viscaceae (*Viscum*).

Key works: Talbot (1928–1937), Yata (1981a), Okano (1989), Yagishita *et al.* (1993).

D. kuehni Honrath, 1886

(Kuehn's Jezebel)

Range (4): Sulawesi Region and C Maluku (Buru—see Yagishita *et al.*, 1993; Peggie *et al.*, 1995). A member of the *singhapura*-group, which includes species occurring from Burma, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo and Philippines, to the Sulawesi Region and Buru.

**D. kuehni prinsii* Martin, 1912

Range: Sulawesi (C, S).

**D. kuehni kuehni* Honrath, 1886

Range: Kep. Banggai.

**D. kuehni sulana* Staudinger, 1894

Range: Kep. Sula.

**D. battana* Fruhstorfer, 1896

Range (E): Sulawesi (C, S). This and the next species, which appear to be closely related, were included by Talbot (1928–1937) in the widespread *nysa*-group, with *battana* as a subspecies of *georgina* (a species otherwise distributed through Sundaland, including the Philippines). Yagishita *et al.* (1993) subdivide the *nysa*-group into two, to include the Sulawesi species in the *georgina*-group, which is entirely western in distribution.

**D. battana battana* Fruhstorfer, 1896

Range: Sulawesi (S).

**D. battana arianae* Nakano, 1993

Range: Sulawesi (C).

**D. shirozui* Yata, 1981

(Shirôzu's Jezebel)

Range (E): Sulawesi (C). *Delias kikuoi* Okano (1989), described from central Sulawesi, is included by Yagishita *et al.* (1993) as a synonym.

**D. surprisa* Martin, 1913

Range (E): Sulawesi (C). This species (treated by Talbot as a subspecies of *D. belladonna*) is an isolated member of the *belladonna*-group, otherwise restricted to the Asian mainland except for *belladonna* itself, which extends from China to the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

**D. benasu* Martin, 1912

(Pl. 6, fig. 10)

Range (E): Sulawesi (C). Included by Talbot in the *belladonna*-group, but placed by Yagishita *et al.*, 1993, in the (entirely western) *pasithoe*-group.

**D. benasu benasu* Martin, 1912

Range: Sulawesi (C).

**D. benasu* subsp. nov. Yata, submitted

Range: Sulawesi (C: Mt Tambusisi).

**D. zebuda* Hewitson, 1862

Range (R): Sulawesi (N, C, S), Salayar, Muna, Kabaena, Kep. Banggai (Peleng) (Yagishita *et al.*, 1993).

Belongs to the widespread *belisama* group.

**D. melusina* Staudinger, 1891

Range (E): Sulawesi (N, C). A member of the widespread *dorimene*-group, Talbot (1928–1937) considered it to be closely related to *D. agostina*, which belongs to the group confined to the Asian mainland (including the Malay Peninsula). The northern and central populations appear to be distinct races, but Yagishita *et al.* (1993) do not differentiate them. The following species is closely related.

**D. kazueae* Kitahara, 1986

Range (L): Kep. Sula (Taliabu).

**D. rosenbergi* Vollenhoven, 1865

(Rosenberg's Painted Jezebel)

Range (R): Sulawesi Region. This species and the next (which should perhaps best be treated as a single polytypic species) belong to the widespread *hyparete*-group. Both are considered by Talbot (1928–1937) as vicariants of *hyparete* itself, an Indo-Malayan species distributed from China to the Greater Sunda Islands and the Philippines.

Foodplants: *Loranthus* sp. (Loranthaceae).

**D. rosenbergi rosenbergi* Vollenhoven, 1865

Range: Sulawesi (N, C, SE), Kep. Banggai (Peleng; Nieuwenhuis, 1946).

**D. rosenbergi chrysoleuca* Mitis, 1893

Range: Sulawesi (S).

**D. rosenbergi saleyerana* Rothschild, 1915

Range: Salayar.

**D. rosenbergi munaensis* Nakano, 1988

Range: Muna, Butung (Yagishita *et al.*, 1993).

**D. mitisi* Staudinger, 1894

Range (L): Kep. Banggai, Kep. Sula.

**D. mitisi banggaiensis* Talbot, 1928

Range: Kep. Banggai.

**D. mitisi mitisi* Staudinger, 1894

Range: Kep. Sula (Mangole, Sanana, Taliabu: Allyn Museum—see also Yagishita *et al.*, 1993).

APPIAS Hübner, 1819

(albatrosses and puffins—Pl. 6, fig. 13)

Range (W): Afrotropical, Oriental and Australian Regions. A genus of nearly 40 species divided by Klots (1933) into four subgenera, three of which are represented on Sulawesi, and by Yata (1981a) into seven groups, including five subgenera, four of which are found on Sulawesi.

Foodplants: mainly Capparaceae, Euphorbiaceae.

Key works: Klots (1933), Corbet & Pendlebury (1992), Common & Waterhouse (1981), Yata (1981a).

APPIAS (APPIAS) Hübner, 1819

Range: Oriental Region. Yata (1981a) recognised that *lyncida*, *ithome*, *nephele*, *hombroni* and *ada* collectively form a distinct group, the *lyncida*-group, but gave no subgeneric name. Here we propose to include them, tentatively, within the nominotypical subgenus. Subgenus *Appias* includes seven species, three of which occur on Sulawesi.

A. (A.) lyncida Cramer, 1777

(Chocolate Albatross)

Range (1+2+5+6+7): Sri Lanka, southern India, northeastern India, Indo-China, southern China, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region.

Foodplants: *Capparis*, *Crateva*, ?*Gynotroches* (oviposition record in Morrell, 1960) (Capparaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (1997a) illustrate the early stages.

**A. (A.) lyncida gellia* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Sulawesi (N, C).

**A. (A.) lyncida lycaste* Felder & Felder, 1865

Range: Sulawesi (S).

**A. (A.) lyncida* subsp. (BMNH)

Range: Kep. Talaud.

**A. (A.) lyncida* subsp. (ZSBS, de Jong *in litt.*)

Range: Salayar, Butung.

**A. (A.) lyncida lutatia* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kalao, Tanahjampea.

**A. (A.) lyncida* subsp. (Jurriaanse & Lindemans, 1920)

Range: Kabaena.

A. (A.) lyncida floresiana Butler, 1898

Range: Lesser Sunda Islands (Flores, Alor, ?Sumba), Kep. Tukangbesi (Kaledupa).

**A. (A.) ithome* Felder & Felder, 1859

Range (R): Sulawesi (N, C, S), Salayar.

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparaceae) (Igarashi & Fukuda, 2000, who illustrate the foodplant and the early stages).

A. (A.) hombroni Lucas, 1852

Range (3): Sulawesi Region, N Maluku (Peggie *et al.*, 1995).

**A. (A.) hombroni hombroni* Lucas, 1852

Range: Sulawesi, Kep. Sangihe (Sangihe, Siao).

**A. (A.) hombroni tombugensis* Fruhstorfer, 1902

Range: Sulawesi (C, SE), Kep. Banggai (Peleng).

**A. (A.) hombroni sulanorum* Fruhstorfer, 1902

Range: Kabaena (Jurriaanse & Lindemans, 1920), Kep. Sula (Mangole, Sanana).

APPIAS (PHRISSURA) Butler, 1870

Range: Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, ?northern Maluku.

According to Corbet (1946a), the subgenus consists of a single species distributed from the Malay Peninsula to Sulawesi. Yata (1981a), however, recognises two allopatric species, the Sulawesi Region populations being conspecific with the Philippine taxon.

A. (P.) aegis Felder & Felder, 1861

(Eastern Forest White)

Range (1+2): Philippines (including Palawan), Sulawesi Region, ?northern Maluku (not confirmed by Peggie *et al.*, 1995).

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparaceae—see Nuyda & Kitamura, 1993a).

**A. (P.) aegis polisma* Hewitson, 1861

Range: Sulawesi (N).

**A. (P.) aegis aegina* Fruhstorfer, 1899

Range: Sulawesi (C, S).

**A. (P.) aegis gerasa* Fruhstorfer, 1910

Range: Kep. Sula (Mangole).

APPIAS (HIPOSCRITIA) Geyer, 1832

Range: Oriental Region. About 13 species, one of which occurs in Sulawesi.

**A. (H.) urania* Wallace, 1867 (= *zondervani* Toxopeus, 1950)

Range (E): Sulawesi (N, C, S).

Note: formal synonymy of these names will be established by Yata, Chainey & Vane-Wright (in prep.).

APPIAS (CATOPHAGA) Hübner, 1819

Range: Oriental and Australian Regions. Twelve species, five of which occur in Sulawesi.

Key works: Yata, Chainey & Vane-Wright (in prep.).

A. (C.) nero Fabricius, 1793

(Orange Albatross)

Range (P): Burma, Malay Peninsula, Greater Sundas, Bali, Lombok, Palawan, Philippines, Tanahjampea.

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparaceae); *Drypetes*, *Pithecolobium* (Euphorbiaceae: Dupont & Scheepmaker, 1936)

A. (C.) nero subsp. (cf. *zamobanga* C & R Felder, 1862)

Range: Kep Talaud (Talaud, Salibabu; BMNH).

***A. (C.) nero acuminata** Snellen, 1890

Range: Tanahjampea.

A (C.) zarinda Boisduval, 1836

(Eastern Orange Albatross)

Range (4): Sulawesi Region, C Maluku (Buru). Formally separated from *A. nero* Fabricius by Yata (1981a; see also Peggie *et al.*, 1995).

***A (C.) zarinda zarinda** Boisduval, 1836

Range: Sulawesi, Kabaena, Kep. Tukangbesi, Kep. Banggai (Peleng).

***A (C.) zarinda phestus** Westwood, 1888

Range: Kep. Sangihe, Kep. Talisei.

***A (C.) zarinda sulana** Fruhstorfer, 1899

Range: Kep. Sula (Mangole).

***A. (C.) new species** Yata & Vane-Wright, in prep.

(= *Tachyris nero zarinda* ab. *aurosa* Fruhstorfer, 1899 [unavailable name])

(Pl. 6, fig. 13)

Range (E): Sulawesi (C, S), Butung.

Note: this taxon has previously been treated as a male form of *A. zarinda*, but represents a distinct species, as yet only known from the male sex (Yata, Chainey & Vane-Wright, in prep.).

A. (C.) albina Boisduval, 1836

(White, or Common Albatross)

Range (W): Sri Lanka, southern India, Andamans, NE India, Indo-China, SE China, Hainan, to Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, Maluku, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparaceae); *Drypetes* (Euphorbiaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (2000) illustrate foodplants and early stages.

A. (C.) albina albina Boisduval, 1836

Range: Borneo, Sulawesi, Tanahjampea, Kep. Banggai (Peleng; Nieuwenhuis, 1946), Kep. Sula, N & C Maluku, eastern Lesser Sunda islands, Aru, Kep. Kai, New Guinea, northern Australia.

A (C.) paulina Cramer, 1777

(Common Albatross)

Range (W): Burma, Indo-China, SE China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Islands, Malay Peninsula, Nicobars, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, N & C Maluku, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, ?Samoa, Australia.

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparaceae); *Drypetes*, *Putranjiva* (Euphorbiaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (2000) illustrate the early stages.

***A (C.) paulina albata** Hopffer, 1874 (= *urania* auctt. nec Wallace, 1867)

Range: Sulawesi, Kep. Sula (Mangole).

Note: the taxonomy of this subspecies will be clarified by Yata, Chainey & Vane-Wright (in prep.).

SALETARA Distant, 1885

(albatrosses—Pl. 6, fig. 12)

Range (1+2+3+4+6+7): Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region, N & C Maluku, New Guinea region, Solomon Islands. Three or four species.

Key works: Cowan (1955), Corbet & Pendlebury (1992), Yata (1981a).

S. panda Godart, 1819

(Pl. 6, fig. 12)

Range (1+2+6+7): Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Bali, ?Sumbawa, Borneo, Palawan, Philippines, Sulawesi Region.

****S. panda nigerrima*** Holland, 1891

Range: Sulawesi (N: Allyn Museum; C, S, SE: Roos, 1995).

****S. panda watanabei*** Detani, 1983

Range: Kep. Banggai (Peleng).

****S. panda aurantiaca*** Staudinger, 1894

Range: Kep. Sula (Mangole).

CEPORA Billberg, 1820

(gulls—Pl. 6, fig. 11)

Range (W): Oriental, Australian and Pacific Regions. A medium-sized genus of about 20 species, not less than eight of which have been recorded from the Sulawesi Region, with five from Sulawesi itself.

Foodplants: Capparaceae (*Cadaba*, *Capparis*, *Maerua*), Stachyuraceae (*Stachyurus*).

Key works: Corbet & Pendlebury (1992), Common & Waterhouse (1981), Yata (1981a).

****C. timnatha*** Hewitson, 1862

(Pl. 6, fig. 11)

Range (R): Sulawesi Region.

****C. timnatha timnatha*** Hewitson, 1862

Range: Sulawesi (N, C).

****C. timnatha filia*** Fruhstorfer, 1902

Range: Sulawesi (S).

****C. timnatha*** subsp. (Roos, 1995)

Range: Sulawesi (SE).

****C. timnatha aurulenta*** Fruhstorfer, 1899

Range: Kep. Banggai (Peleng).

****C. timnatha filiola*** Fruhstorfer, 1899

Range: Kep. Sula (Sanana).

****C. timnatha soror*** Fruhstorfer, 1899

Range: Kep. Sula (Mangole).

****C. celebensis*** Rothschild, 1892

Range (R): Sulawesi Region.

****C. celebensis celebensis*** Rothschild, 1892

Range: Sulawesi (N, C, S), Salayar, Kep. Banggai (Peleng).

****C. celebensis kazuyoe*** Watanabe, 1987

Range: Butung.

****C. eurygonia*** Hopffer, 1874

Range (L): Kep. Togian.

Note: separate specific status for this taxon must be open to doubt.

C. perimale Donovan, 1805

(Australian Gull)

Range (P): Bawean, Kangean, Lesser Sunda Islands, Salayar, Kep. Tukangbesi, Muna, C & S Maluku, New Guinea region, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Australia.

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparaceae).

****C. perimale*** subsp. (Jurriaanse & Lindemans, 1920)

Range: Muna (Galla).

****C. perimale toekangbesiensis*** Jurriaanse & Lindemans, 1920

Range: Kep. Tukangbesi (Binongko, Tomea).

****C. perimale kuehni*** Röber, 1885

Range: Salayar.

C. iudith Fabricius, 1787

(Orange Gull)

Range (5+6+7): Burma, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Borneo, Sulawesi.

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparaceae).

**C. iudith* subsp. (ZSBS; de Jong *in litt.*, Hausmann *in litt.*)

Range: Sulawesi (N).

C. aspasia Stoll, 1790

Range (P): Philippines (including Palawan), Kep. Talaud, N & C Maluku, New Guinea.

Foodplants: *Capparis* (Capparaceae) (Igarashi & Fukuda, 1997a).

**C. aspasia talautensis* Niepelt, 1926

Range: Kep. Talaud.

****C. eperia*** Boisduval, 1836

Range (R): Sulawesi, Kep. Banggai (Peleng; Nieuwenhuis, 1946).

****C. fora*** Fruhstorfer, 1897

Range (R): Sulawesi, Butung.

****C. fora papayatana*** Watanabe, 1987

Range: Sulawesi (N).

****C. fora fora*** Fruhstorfer, 1897

Range: Sulawesi (C, S).

****C. fora milos*** Watanabe, 1987

Range: Butung.

****AOA*** de Nicéville, 1898

(Pl. 6, fig. 3)

Range (E): Sulawesi (monobasic). According to Klots (1933), the relationships of this distinctive butterfly are uncertain.

Key works: Yata (1981a).

****A. affinis*** Vollenhoven, 1865

(Pl. 6, fig. 3)

Range (E): as genus.

BELENOIS Hübner, 1819

(pioneers—Pl. 6, fig. 7)

Range (4+5+6): a genus of about 30 species mainly occurring in the Afrotropical Region and the Indian subcontinent, discontinuously distributed in the Indo-Australian region (absent from the Malay Peninsula); the only representative in the Malay Archipelago and the Australian and Pacific regions is the highly migratory *B. java*.

Foodplants: Capparaceae.

Key works: Yata (1981a).

B. java Sparrman, 1767

(Caper White—Pl. 6, fig. 7)

Range (4+5+6): Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi, central Maluku (Ambon), Bismarck Islands, New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Australia.

Foodplant: *Apophyllum*, *Capparis* (Capparaceae). Igarashi & Fukuda (1997a) illustrate all life stages.

B. java java Sparrman, 1767

Range: Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sulawesi (N, C, S), Salayar, Tanahjampea, Maluku (Ambon).

Plate 6 Pieridae (Figs 2, 6, 14, Coliadinae; Figs 1, 3-5, 7-13, Pierinae). **1:** *Pareronia tritaea bargyilia* Fruhstorfer (female), Sulawesi (Ujung Pandang, 1896, *W. Doherty*, R. Oberthür Coll.). **2:** *Eurema (Terias) tominia tominia* Vollenhoven (male), Sulawesi (Toli-Toli, xi-xii.1895, *H. Fruhstorfer*, Rothschild Bequest). **3:** *Aoa affinis* Vollenhoven (female), Sulawesi (Tondano, J. J. Joicey Coll.). **4:** *Ixias paluensis* Martin (male), Sulawesi (Palu, 15.vii.1912, *L. Martin*, Rothschild Bequest). **5:** *Hebomoia glaucippe celebensis* Wallace (female), Sulawesi (N. Sulawesi, xi-xii.1895, *H. Fruhstorfer*, Fruhstorfer Coll.). **6:** *Gandaca butyrosa samanga* Fruhstorfer (male), Sulawesi (S. Sulawesi, viii-ix.1891, *W. Doherty*, Rothschild Bequest). **7:** *Belenois (Anaphaeis) java java* Sparrman (male), Sulawesi (Palu, 14.iii.1912, *L. Martin*). **8:** *Elodina sota* Eliot (female paratype), Sulawesi (S. Sulawesi, Malino, 3000 ft, 9.iv.1937, *J. N. Eliot*). **9:** *Leptosia lignea* Vollenhoven (male), Sulawesi (Palu, 2.vi.1912, *L. Martin*, Rothschild Bequest). **10:** *Delias benasu* Martin (female), Sulawesi (C. Sulawesi, 1500m, 14.xi.1979, pres. C. G. Treadaway). **11:** *Cepora timnatha filia* Fruhstorfer (male), Sulawesi (G. Lompobatang, 1000-2000 m, 1896, *W. Doherty*, R. Oberthür Coll.). **12:** *Saletara panda nigerrima* Holland (female), Sulawesi (S. Sulawesi, viii-ix.1891, *W. Doherty*, Rothschild Bequest). **13:** *Appias (Catophaga) sp. nov. (= nero zarinda ab. aurosa* Fruhstorfer [unavailable name]) (male), Sulawesi (Ujung Pandang, 1896, *W. Doherty*, R. Oberthür Coll.). **14:** *Catopsilia pomona flava* Butler (female), Sulawesi (Minahassa, Tanggari, 1898, *Van der Poll*, J. J. Joicey Coll.).

PIERIDAEfinal.rtf
30-09-05

PIERID RANGES

		(1+3)	
(E)			
	* <i>E. (T.) irena</i> Corbet & Pendlebury, 1932	(3+4)	
	* <i>I. piepersi</i> Snellen, 1878		
	* <i>I. paluensis</i> Martin, 1914	(4+5)	
	* <i>L. lignea</i> Vollenhoven, 1865		<i>E. egnatia</i> Godart, 1819
	* <i>E. sota</i> Eliot, 1956		
	* <i>D. battana</i> Fruhstorfer, 1896	(4+6)	
	* <i>D. shirozui</i> Yata, 1981		
	* <i>D. surprisa</i> Martin, 1913	(5+6)	
	* <i>D. benasu</i> Martin, 1912		
	* <i>D. melusina</i> Staudinger, 1891	(6+7)	
	* <i>A. (H.) zondervani</i> Toxopeus, 1950	(1+2+3)	
	* <i>A. (C.) new species</i> Yata & Vane-		
Wright, in press		(1+2+4)	
	* <i>AOA</i> de Nicéville, 1898		
	* <i>A. affinis</i> Vollenhoven, 1865	(1+2+7)	
(R)			
	* <i>E. (T.) celebensis</i> Wallace, 1867	(1+3+4)	
	* <i>P. tritaea</i> Felder & Felder, 1859	(1+6+7)	
	* <i>D. zebuda</i> Hewitson, 1862		
	* <i>D. rosenbergi</i> Vollenhoven, 1865	(2+3+4)	
	* <i>A. (A.) ithome</i> Felder & Felder, 1859		<i>G. butyrosa</i> Butler, 1875
	* <i>C. timnatha</i> Hewitson, 1862		
	* <i>C. celebensis</i> Rothschild, 1892	(2+4+7)	
	* <i>C. eperia</i> Boisduval, 1836		
	* <i>C. fora</i> Fruhstorfer, 1897	(2+6+7)	
(L)			
	* <i>E. dispar</i> Röber, 1887	(3+4+5)	
	* <i>D. kazueae</i> Kitahara, 1986	(3+4+7)	
	* <i>D. mitisi</i> Staudinger, 1894		
	* <i>C. eurygonia</i> Hopffer, 1874	(3+6+7)	
(P)			
		(4+5+6)	
	<i>H. leucippe</i> Cramer, 1775		<i>ELODINA</i> Felder & Felder, 1865
	<i>A. (C.) nero</i> Fabricius, 1793		<i>BELENOIS</i> Hübner, 1819
	<i>C. perimale</i> Donovan, 1805		<i>B. java</i> Sparrman, 1767
	<i>C. aspasia</i> Stoll, 1790		
		(4+6+7)	
(2)			
		(5+6+7)	
(3)			<i>C. iudith</i> Fabricius, 1787
	<i>A. (A.) hombroni</i> Lucas, 1852		
		(1+2+3+4)	
(4)			
	<i>D. kuehni</i> Honrath, 1886	(1+2+3+7)	
	<i>A (C.) zarinda</i> Boisduval, 1836		
		(1+2+6+7)	
(5)			<i>S. panda</i> Godart, 1819
(7)			
	<i>E. (T.) tominia</i> Vollenhoven, 1865	(2+5+6+7)	
		(1+2+3+6+7)	
(1+2)			
	<i>A. (P.) aegis</i> Felder & Felder, 1861	(1+2+5+6+7)	

IXIAS Hübner, 1819
LEPTOSIA Hübner, 1818
L. nina Fabricius, 1793
A. (A.) lycida Cramer, 1777

(2+3+4+6+7)

(2+4+5+6+7)

(3+4+5+6+7)

(1+2+3+4+5+6)

(1+2+3+4+5+7)

(1+2+3+4+6+7)

SALETARA Distant, 1885

(1+2+3+5+6+7)

H. glaucippe Linnaeus, 1758

(1+2+4+5+6+7)

C. pyranthe Linnaeus, 1758

(1+3+4+5+6+7)

(2+3+4+5+6+7)

E. (E.) brigitta Stoll, 1780

(W)

GANDACA Moore, 1906
EUREMA Hübner, 1819
E. (T.) hecabe Linnaeus, 1758
E. (T.) alitha Felder & Felder, 1862
E. (T.) blanda Boisduval, 1836
CATOPSILIA Hübner, 1819
C. scylla Linnaeus, 1763
C. pomona Fabricius, 1775
HEBOMOIA Hübner, 1819
PARERONIA Bingham, 1907
DELIAS Hübner, 1819
APPIAS Hübner, 1819
A. (C.) albina Boisduval, 1836
A. (C.) paulina Cramer, 1777
CEPORA Billberg, 1820