

Comparative Taxonomic Data of Seven *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807 Species (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Limenitidinae) from the Northwestern Himalaya

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ABSTRACT

Characters of external genitalia are considered as one of the important criteria to understand the taxonomy of insects. In the present study, various taxonomic characters of the external genitalia of seven species under the genus *Neptis* Fabricius viz., *sappho* (Pallas, 1771), *mahendra* Moore, 1872, *soma* Moore, 1858, *clinia* Moore, 1872, *sankara* (Kollar, [1844]), *narayana* Moore 1858 and *nata* Moore, [1858] have been described and illustrated in detail. Besides, brief diagnoses and identification keys based on external genitalia, morphological variations and taxonomic remarks have been given for all taxa.

Keywords: Butterfly, External Genitalia, Insects, Sailors, India.

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INTRODUCTION

Neptis butterflies, belonging to the Nymphalidae family, are a diverse group with approximately 160 recognized species, with around 83 species in Africa (including islands of the Indian Ocean), a few in Australasia, ~44 species from the Oriental region, and ~36 species found in the Palearctic region (Eltringham, 1921; Eliot, 1969; D'Abrera, 1985, 1990, 1993, 2004; Bozano, 2008; Brower, 2008; Lang, 2012; Wu & Xu, 2017; Savela, 2018; Wahlberg, 2018; Williams, 2019).

They are commonly referred to as “sailers” due to their characteristic gliding flight. These butterflies are primarily found in the Old World tropics and subtropics, inhabiting a wide range of environments across Africa, Asia, and Australia. *Neptis* butterflies are characterized by their dark wings adorned with striking white or pale markings, often exhibiting a fascinating array of patterns and variations within the genus. While generally similar in appearance, distinguishing between species often requires careful examination of the subtle differences in the configuration of these wing markings (Eltringham, 1921).

Neptis butterflies inhabit a variety of environments, ranging from primary and secondary forests, including rainforests, to more open woodlands, scrublands, and even gardens (Seki, Takanami, & Otsuka, 1991). Their adaptability to diverse habitats underscores their ecological significance within these ecosystems. Adult *Neptis* butterflies are frequently observed nectaring at flowers, contributing to pollination networks, while their larval stages feed on a range of host plants, predominantly within the families Fabaceae, Rhamnaceae, and Euphorbiaceae, though host plant specificity can vary considerably between species (Robinson, Ackery, Kitching, Beccaloni, & Hernández, 2010). This dietary diversity suggests a complex interplay between *Neptis* butterflies and their host plants, potentially involving coevolutionary relationships and specialized adaptations. Larvae generally bear two small conical processes on the vertex of the head, and a pair of elongated, tubercular processes on the second and third segments (Roberts, 2001).

The taxonomy of *Neptis* has been subject to revisions and remains an area of ongoing research, with some species complexes requiring further clarification (Ma et al., 2020). Despite advances in phylogenetic analysis, the taxonomy of *Neptis* remains an active area of research. Some species complexes require further investigation to clarify species boundaries and resolve taxonomic ambiguities (Zhang et al., 2008). In the tribe Neptini, the genitalia are very constant with the exception of the clasp (valva), which generally shows distinctive characters down to species-group level. Its general shape permits the tribe to be divided into two major categories: species in which the ampulla harpe are terminally fused and species with ampulla and harpe clearly differentiated, the former being extended into some form of terminal process (Eliot, 1969). In the present study, external genitalia of seven species of genus *Neptis* viz., *sappho* (Pallas, 1771), *mahendra* Moore, 1872, *soma* Moore, 1858, *clinia* Moore, 1872, *sankara* (Kollar, [1844]), *narayana* Moore 1858 and *nata* Moore, [1858] has been illustrated, described and discussed in detail.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material examined for the present study has been collected from the various states of North West India. The specimens were photographed from dorsal and ventral side using iPhone 11. For the study of external genitalia, the methodology given by Robinson (1976) is followed. The terminology given by Klots (1956) for the genitalia has been followed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Taxonomic accounts

Genus *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807 Common name: The Sailers

Fabricius, 1807 Mag. f, Insektenk. 6: 282; Bingham, 1905, Fauna Brit. Ind., Butts I: 319; Evans, 1932, Ident. Indian Butts (2nd ed.): 107.

Paraneptis Moore, 1898 Lepidoptera Indica 3 (32): 146.

Kalkasia Moore, 1898 Lepidoptera Indica 3 (32): 146.

Hamadryodes Moore, 1898 Lepidoptera Indica 3 (32): 146.

Type species: *Papilio aceris* Esper

Lepechin, 1774 Reise. 1: 203, pl. 17.

Diagnostic characters: Eyes prominent, brown, glabrous; labial palpi porrect, not long, densely hirsute with long brown hair, with creamy white scales, basal joint short, middle joint long, terminal joint short, slender, conical, apex acutely pointed; antennae moderately long, deep brown, club not prominent, gradual, long, slender, terminating into a blunt tip; thorax moderately stout, covered with iridescent green and golden brown scales; forelegs slender, short, unfit for walking, covered with fine white hair, tibia shorter than femur, tarsus short, tarsal claws absent, middle and hind legs moderately long, scaly, tibia slightly shorter than femur, tarsus well developed, spines below with spines arranged into rows, tarsal claws prominent, curved into sickle shaped; abdomen long, narrow and slender, above covered with dark brown scales, below covered with yellowish brown creamish scales.

Key to the species of the genus *Neptis* Fabricius

1. Forewing underside reddish-brown, contrasting with brown upperside; uncus slender, curved downward, ampulla sickle-shaped with sharply pointed spine..... ***Neptis sappho***
- Forewing underside similar to upperside.....2
2. Hindwing discal band black-edged3
- Hindwing discal band not black-edged..... 4
3. Discal spot beyond cell outwardly blunt; UNH discal band distinctly black-edged; ampulla broad, axe-shaped. ***Neptis mahendra***
- Discal spot and streak not conjoined; UNH discal band not black-edged; ampulla axe-shaped, harpe pointed; valvae simple, tip protruding beyond uncus.
- ***Neptis soma***

4. Submarginal pale/light bands present on both wings5
 - Submarginal bands absent or obscure 6
5. Hindwing with broad discal band; forewing with long pointed triangular spot; ampulla curved, tapering with sharp tip; valvae simple, tip protruding beyond uncus ***Neptis clinia***
 - Forewing triangular spot conjoined; ampulla axe-shaped with sharp tip; valvae robust, well-sclerotized ***Neptis sankara***
6. Forewing with oblique yellow macular band near apex; hindwing with narrow postdiscal band; ampulla serrated at tip, harpe simple and blunt; uncus Y-shaped ***Neptis narayana***
 - Forewing and hindwing markings dirty white, often smudgy; hindwing discal band narrow; ampulla blunt, harpe simple; valvae broad, tip protruding beyond uncus..... ***Neptis nata***

***Neptis sappho* (Pallas, 1771) Common name: Rusty Sailer**

Papilio sappho Pallas, 1771; Reise Russ. Reich. 1: 471; TL: Russia

Adult (Male) (Fig. 1a): Forewing upperside blackish brown, Forewing underside reddish orange colour, hindwing ground colour same as that of forewing, on UPF, slightly broken cell streak with a cell spot beyond present, on UNH veins are not blackened beyond cell.

Adult (Female) (Fig. 1b): Similar as male.

Male Genitalia (Figs. 1c-e): Uncus as long as tegumen, well sclerotized, slender, slightly curved downward at the apex and descends into a pointed tip; tegumen moderately broad and well developed, well sclerotized, produced into a half dome, oval shaped from dorsal view, slightly curved and slender from middle and descends into pointed tip; vinculum slightly broad at base and narrow above, slightly longer than latero-ventral projections of tegumen, oblique in orientation; saccus short, broad, and blunt, projects anteroventrally from the vinculum; ampulla developed into a deeply curved sickle shape with sharply pointed spine; harpe simple and blunt; valvae simple, well sclerotized, setose densely with long and fine setae; longer than broad, tip of valvae not protruding beyond tip of uncus, apex of valvae touching tip of uncus; aedeagus not long, curved, tip pointed, vesica membranous, cornuti present.

Female Genitalia (Figs. 1f-g): Sterigma well developed; lamella antevaginalis strongly sclerotized, forming crescentic band encircling ostium bursae; lamella postvaginalis membranous; ductus seminalis tubular with entrance into corpus bursae clearly defined; corpus bursae membranous; apophyses anteriores absent; apophyses posteriores moderately long, slender, slightly curved, well sclerotized; papilla analis oblong, distal region heavily sclerotized, pilose.

Wing Expanse: 44-57 mm

Distribution: India (Himachal- Arunachal), Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar.

Material examined: Bir, H.P., 1525 m, 18.05.2022, 1♂; Almora, Uttarakhand, 1642 m, 24.09.2023, 1♂; Barot, 1829 m, 18.05.2024, 1♂; Thunag, Mandi, H.P., 2044 m, 13.09.2024, 1♂; Sonaghat, H.P., 2200 m, 16.04.2025, 2♂; Sadhupul, H.P., 1700 m, 17.04.2025, 1♀.

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Remarks: *Neptis sappho* predominantly inhabits semi-open, moisture-rich woodlands across its Palaearctic and Indomalayan range, favoring forest edges, glades and riparian zones where sunlight filters through the canopy. Adults display their characteristic “sailing” flight in sunlit clearings, mud-puddle on moist ground and are most active in the morning and late afternoon, retreating to the forest canopy during midday heat. It is known to inhabit areas up to roughly 2400 m in altitude.

***Neptis mahendra* Moore, 1872 Common name: Himalayan Sailer**

Neptis mahendra Moore, 1872; Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1872 (2): 560; TL: NW. Himalaya

Adult (Male) (Figs. 2a-b): Forewing upperside and underside ground color brownish black, cell streak and spot beyond not conjoined, discal spot end cell outwardly blunt, the hind wing discal band is same throughout the width, whereas it expands towards the costa; UNH discal band black edged.

Adult (Female): Not examined

Male Genitalia (Figs. 2c-e): Uncus as long as tegumen, well sclerotized, slender, slightly curved downward at the apex and descends into a pointed tip; tegumen broad and well developed, well sclerotized, produced into a half dome, oval shaped from dorsal view, slightly curved and slender from middle and descends into pointed tip; vinculum slightly broad at base and narrow upwards, slightly longer than latero-ventral projections of tegumen, oblique in orientation; saccus short, broad, and blunt, projects anteroventrally from the vinculum; ampulla broad axe shaped; harpe simple with pointed tip; valvae simple, well sclerotized, setose densely with long and fine setae, longer than broad, tip of valvae protrudes beyond tip of uncus, strongly curved distally; aedeagus short in length, curved, tip pointed, vesica membranous, cornuti present.

Wing Expanse: 55-60 mm

Distribution: India (J&K- Arunachal, NE), Pakistan, Nepal.

Material examined: Jibhi, H.P., 1829 m, 22.05.2024, 1♂.

Remarks: This species inhabits subtropical and temperate broadleaf forests, especially in hill and montane areas with dense canopy and rich undergrowth. It is often encountered near streamside trails, forest paths, and clearings, where it displays a typical gliding flight interspersed with short flutters. It avoids degraded forests and is more frequently observed in mature, undisturbed habitats. It is found sporadically along sunny paths and in glades, where the flight is slow and leisurely, generally less than 3 m above the ground (Smetacek, 2011). It can be found between altitudinal range of 1700- 2700 m above mean sea level.

***Neptis soma* Moore, 1858 Common name: Creamy Sailer**

Neptis soma Moore, 1858; Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1858 (347/348): 9, pl. 49; TL: Silhet, N.India

Adult (Male) (Figs. 3a-b): Forewing upperside and underside ground color brown, maculation creamy white, all markings narrow, broken into spots and usually dirty white above;

UNF cell streak and spot beyond not conjoined; the hind wing discal band is same throughout the width, whereas it expands towards the costa; discal band on UNH not black edged.

Adult (Female): Not examined

Male Genitalia (Figs. 3c-e): Uncus as long as tegumen, well sclerotized, slender, slightly curved downward at the apex and descends into a pointed tip; tegumen broad and well developed, well sclerotized, produced into a half dome, oval shaped from dorsal view, slightly curved and slender from middle and descends into pointed tip; vinculum narrow, slightly longer than latero-ventral projections of tegumen, oblique in orientation; saccus short, broad, and blunt, projects anteroventrally from the vinculum; ampulla axe shaped; harpe simple with pointed tip; valvae simple and broad, tip of valvae protrudes beyond tip of uncus, weakly curved distally; aedeagus short in length, curved, tip pointed, vesica membranous, cornuti present.

Wing Expanse: 47-54 mm

Distribution: India (J & K- Uttarakhand), Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan.

Material examined: Udaipur, Chamba, H.P., 868 m, 23.09.2022, 1♂; Almora, Uttarakhand, 1642 m, 24.09.2023, 1♂; Barot, H.P., 1829 m, 18.05.2024, 1♂; Sonaghat, H.P., 2200 m, 16.05.2025, 3♂.

Remarks: *Neptis soma* predominantly inhabits subtropical and tropical moist broadleaf forests, particularly favoring hill and montane forest ecosystems. It shows a strong preference for shady forest trails, understory vegetation, and lightly sunlit clearings, where it exhibits low, gliding flight patterns. *Neptis soma* tends to avoid heavily disturbed habitats and is indicative of relatively undisturbed, mature forest ecosystems. Its presence can serve as a bioindicator of forest health and canopy integrity, as it requires well-structured habitats with rich undergrowth and high humidity. As per the Gazette notification of December 20, 2022, this species has been listed in Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. They can be found between 600-2500 m of altitude above mean sea level.

***Neptis clinia* Moore, 1872 Common name: West Himalyan Sullied Sailer**

Neptis clinia Moore, 1872; Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1872 (2): 563, pl. 32, f. 5; TL: "Bengal"

Adult (Male) (Figs. 4a-b): Forewing upperside ground color deep blackish brown, maculation creamy white, a narrow white streak in discal cell and a long triangular spot with pointed tip beyond discal cell, another series of triangular spots in sub-marginal area; hindwing with a discal broad band, a post-discal white band present, a sub-marginal light band present, underside similar as above but more or less smudgy.

Adult (Female): Not examined.

Male Genitalia (Figs. 4c-e): Uncus as long as tegumen, well sclerotized, slender and descends into a pointed tip; tegumen broad and well developed, well sclerotized, produced into a half dome, oval shaped from dorsal view, slightly curved and slender from middle and descends into pointed tip; vinculum broad at base but narrow above, curved obliquely; saccus short, rounded projection from the anterior ventral part of the vinculum, moderately developed and smoothly curved; ampulla curved, tapering towards the apex with sharp

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tip; harpe simple and broad, valvae simple and broad, tip of valvae protrudes beyond tip of uncus; aedeagus short, stout, tip pointed, curved; vesica membranous, cornuti present.

Wing Expanse: 45-60 mm

Distribution: India (Himachal-Arunachal), Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar.

Material examined: Bir, H.P., 1525 m, 19.05.2022, 1♂; Dehradun, Uttarakhand, 640 m, 15.05.2023, 1♂; Renukaji, H.P., 672 m, 04.04.2024, 1♂.

Remarks: *Neptis clinia* Moore, 1872, commonly known as the Southern Sailer, is a forest-dwelling butterfly widely distributed across South and Southeast Asia. It inhabits tropical and subtropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, and moist deciduous forests, ranging from lowland plains to mid-elevation hill regions. The species prefers shaded forest paths, stream edges, and light gaps within dense vegetation, where it exhibits a characteristic gliding flight close to the ground. As per the Gazette notification of December 20, 2022, this species has been listed in Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. It is commonly found up to 2400 m above mean sea level.

***Neptis sankara* (Kollar,[1844]) Common name: The Broad-banded Sailer**

Kollar, [1844] in Hugel, Kaschmir und das Reich der Siek 4: 428 (*Limenitis*); Moore, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1858 (347/348): (*Athyma*); Bingham, 1905, Fauna Brit. Ind., Butts I : 332 (*Neptis*); Evans, 1932, Ident. Indian Butts (2nd ed.): 109 (*Neptis*) Eliot, 1969, Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. His. (Ent.) Suppl. 15 : 90 (*Neptis*).

Adult (Male) (Figs. 5a-b): Forewing upperside ground color deep blackish brown, maculation creamy white, a narrow white streak in discal cell and a triangular conjoined spot with pointed tip beyond discal cell, a light colored sub-marginal band present; hind wing with a discal band extending from inner margin to costal margin, another post discal narrow band present, a very light colored sub-marginal band present, under side maculation similar as above but more or less smudgy.

Adult (Female): Not examined

Male Genitalia (Figs. 5c-e): Uncus as long as tegumen, well sclerotized, slender, broad at base from dorsal view and descends into slender shape; tegumen broad and well developed, roof of tegument produced into dome, oval shaped from dorsal view; vinculum broad at base but narrow above, curved obliquely; saacus short, spatulate, dorsoventrally flattened, blunt tip; costa and sacculus simple; ampulla axe shaped with sharp tip; harpe simple and broad, valvae well developed, longer than broad, well sclerotized, setosed with fine setae, protruding beyond tip of uncus; aedagus short, stout, tip pointed, curved; vesica membranous, cornuti present.

Wing Expanse: 65-75 mm.

Distribution: India (Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh, Northeast), Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar.

Material examined: Macleodganj, H.P., 2082 m, 19.05.2022, 1♂; Thunag, Mandi, H.P., 2150 m, 11.09.2024, 1♂,

Remarks: This species inhabits forested environments, reflecting the broader ecological preferences of the *Neptis* genus. The species occurs across a wide area, from the Himalayas to Southeast Asia, and altitudinal preferences can vary between subspecies and local conditions. It is commonly found between 1200 m to 2500 m above mean sea level. As per the Gazette notification of December 20, 2022, this species has been listed in Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

***Neptis narayana* Moore 1858 Common name: The Broadstick Sailer**

Moore, 1858; Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. **1858** (347/348): 6, pl. 49, f. 3; TL: N. India.

Adult (Male) (Figs. 6a-b): Forewing upper side ground colour deep brown, maculation creamy white, a triangular conjoined spot with blunt tip beyond discal cell and a narrow yellow streak in discal cell, near tornus oblique macular band present, an oblique oriented yellow macular band present near apex, hind wing with post discal narrow band, underside maculation similar as above.

Adult (Female): Not examined.

Male genitalia (Figs. 6c-e): Uncus as long as tegumen, from dorsal view Y-shaped, slender, slightly curved from middle and descends into a pointed tip; tegumen broad, well sclerotized, produced into a half dome, oval shaped from dorsal view, slightly curved and slender from middle and descends into pointed tip; vinculum narrow, slightly longer than latero-ventral projections of tegumen, oblique in orientation; saccus short, spatulate, slightly curved towards dorsal side, blunt tip; valve simple, longer than broad, tip of valve protrudes beyond tip of uncus, present in an oblique fashion; costa and sacculus simple and slightly sinuous; ampulla serrated at tip, harpe simple and blunt; aedeagus short, stout, tip pointed; vesica membranous, cornuti present.

Female genitalia: Not examined.

Wing Expanse: 60-70 mm.

Distribution: India (North-west Himalaya (Kullu to Kumaon) to Arunachal Pradesh, North east), Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar.

Material examined: Macleodganj, H.P., 2082 m, 19.05.2022, 1♂.

Remarks: The specific name “narayana” likely derives from Hindu mythology, as many butterflies are named after figures from classical mythology or literature. The external male genitalia has been described and illustrated in the present work. The nominate species inhabits hills forests between 1200m to 2900m above mean sea level. Smetacek (2011) gave detailed taxonomic account for this species. These butterflies are often recognized by their distinctive patterns of white or pale markings on a dark background. As per the Gazette notification of December 20, 2022, this species has been listed in Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

***Neptis nata* Moore, [1858] Common name: Dirty Sailer**

Neptis nata Moore, [1858]; in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India* Coy 1: 168, pl. 4a, f. 6; TL: Borneo

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Adult (Male) (Figs. 7a, b): Forewing upperside and underside ground color deep blackish brown, maculation creamy white, a narrow white streak in discal cell and a long triangular spot with pointed tip beyond discal cell, another series of triangular spots in sub-marginal area; hindwing with a discal narrow band, a post-discal white band present, a sub-marginal light band present, underside similar as above but more or less smudgy.

Adult (Female): Not examined.

Male Genitalia (Figs. 7c-e): Uncus as long as tegumen, well sclerotized, slender and descends into a pointed tip; tegumen broad and well developed, well sclerotized, produced into a half dome, oval shaped from dorsal view, slightly curved and slender from middle and descends into pointed tip; vinculum narrow, slightly longer than latero-ventral projections of tegumen, oblique in orientation; saccus short, broad, and rounded, projects anteroventrally from the vinculum; ampulla developed into a blunt tip; harpe simple; valvae simple and broad, tip of valvae protrudes beyond tip of uncus; aedeagus short in length, curved, tip pointed, vesica membranous, cornuti present.

Wing Expanse: 55 mm

Material examined: Almora, Uttarakhand, 1642 m, 19.09.2023, 1♂.

Distribution: India (Uttarakhand, Western Ghats [Maharashtra southwards, Sikkim-Arunachal, NE]), Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar.

Remarks: *Neptis nata* is a forest-dependent butterfly that inhabits tropical and subtropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, and moist deciduous forests. It shows a strong preference for dense, shaded habitats, particularly along forest trails, stream edges, and understory zones where dappled light and humidity are consistently high. The species is typically found at elevations between 600 and 2600 meters, often occurring in both primary and well-regenerated secondary forests. Its discreet flight pattern marked by gliding interspersed with shallow wingbeats along with its camouflage against leaf litter and understory foliage, makes it relatively inconspicuous despite being locally common in suitable habitats.

CONCLUSION

This study provides concise yet reliable diagnostic characters of seven *Neptis* species from the northwestern Himalaya, using detailed examination of external genitalia to resolve taxonomic ambiguities. The comparative genitalic features and identification key presented here strengthen species-level delimitation within this closely resembling genus. The altitudinal and distributional data further highlight the ecological diversity of these species, several of which are protected under Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Overall, the study offers valuable baseline information for future taxonomic, ecological, and conservation-focused research on *Neptis* butterflies.

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to the conceptualization and overall design of the study. Neeraj conducted the specimen collection, genitalia preparation and comparative taxonomic analysis. Dr. Gurinder Kaur Walia supported the systematic interpretation and contributed to the review of taxonomic characters. Dr. Avtar Kaur Sidhu supervised the identification, verification of diagnostic traits and final taxonomic validation. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Declarations

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest associated with this work.

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APPENDIX

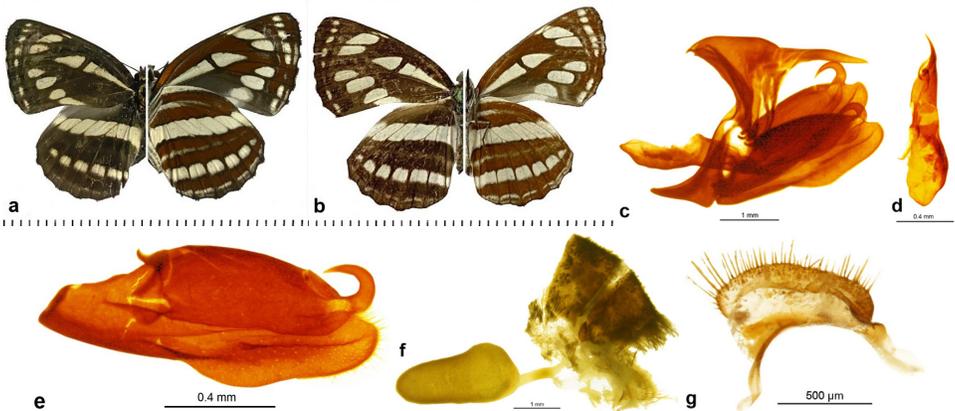


Figure 1. *Neptis sappho* (Pallas, 1771); a) Male, b) Female, c) Male Genitalia (Lateral view), d) Aedeagus (Lateral view), e) Valva (Inner view), f) Female genitalia (Lateral view), g) Papilla analis.

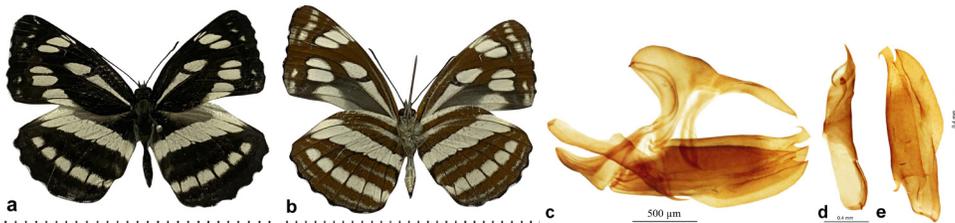


Figure 2. *Neptis mahendra* Moore, 1872; a) Dorsal side, b) Ventral side, c) Male Genitalia (Lateral view), d) Aedeagus (Lateral view), e) Valva (Inner view).

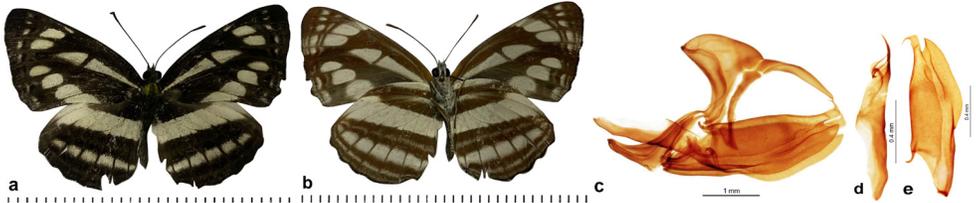
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Figure 3. *Neptis soma* Moore, 1858; a) Dorsal side, b) Ventral side, c) Male Genitalia (Lateral view), d) Aedeagus (Lateral view), e) Valva (Inner view).



Figure 4. *Neptis clinia* Moore, 1872; a) Dorsal side, b) Ventral side, c) Male Genitalia (Lateral view), d) Aedeagus (Lateral view), e) Valva (Inner view).



Figure 5. *Neptis sankara* (Kollar, [1844]); a) Dorsal side, b) Ventral side, c) Male Genitalia (Lateral view), d) Aedeagus (Lateral view), e) Valva (Inner view).



Figure 6. *Neptis narayana* Moore 1858; a) Dorsal side, b) Ventral side, c) Male Genitalia (Lateral view), d) Aedeagus (Lateral view), e) Valva (Inner view).



Figure 7. *Neptis nata* Moore, [1858]; a) Dorsal side, b) Ventral side, c) Male Genitalia (Lateral view), d) Aedeagus (Lateral view), e) Valva (Inner view).

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