Butterflies of Sri Lanka

18th February - 6th March 2026

Led by Akila Peiris



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Day 1 – Exploring Colombo

The tour began with the guests arriving in Sri Lanka around midday. After the airport pickup, we explored the vibrant city of Colombo.

During our time here, we explored several of the city's most iconic cultural and architectural landmarks. The visit included the historic Jami Ul-Alfar Mosque (Red Mosque), renowned for its striking red-and-white striped facade and unique Indo-Saracenic architectural style, making it one of Colombo's most photographed landmarks. We also visited the Lotus Tower, South Asia's tallest tower, which symbolises Sri Lanka's modern development and offers impressive panoramic views of the city and surrounding coastline. The tour continued to Seema Malaka, a tranquil Buddhist meditation centre situated on Beira Lake and designed by the renowned architect Geoffrey Bawa. Its peaceful setting provided a welcome contrast to the bustling city atmosphere. Nearby, we explored the Gangaramaya Temple, one of Sri Lanka's most important Buddhist temples, known for its blend of Sri Lankan, Thai, Indian, and Chinese architectural influences, as well as its extensive collection of religious artefacts and cultural treasures. Throughout the city tour, guests gained insight into Colombo's rich history, including the lasting influences of Portuguese, Dutch, and British colonial rule, reflected in the city's architecture, street layout, and heritage buildings. The vibrant markets, historic streets, and waterfront areas provided excellent opportunities for photography while offering a fascinating introduction to Sri Lanka's cultural diversity and urban heritage.

Day 2 – Colombo to Mirissa

The day began with visits to the National Museum and Independence Square in Colombo, two of the city's most significant cultural and historical landmarks. At the National Museum, guests explored exhibits showcasing Sri Lanka's rich heritage, including ancient artefacts, royal regalia, traditional art, and archaeological treasures that provided valuable insight into the island's history and cultural evolution. At Independence Square, we learned about Sri Lanka's journey to independence and admired the impressive architecture and beautifully maintained surroundings, which serve as a symbol of national pride.

Following our Colombo sightseeing, we travelled south towards Galle along the scenic coastal route. En route, we enjoyed a memorable sunset boat safari on the Madu River, one of Sri Lanka's most important coastal wetland ecosystems. Cruising through a network of mangrove-lined waterways and small islands, we observed a variety of wetland birds, aquatic wildlife, and traditional river-based livelihoods. The peaceful atmosphere, golden evening light, and reflections on the calm waters created excellent opportunities for photography and wildlife observation, making it a memorable highlight of the journey to the southern coast.


Spinner Dolphins © Akila Peiris

Days 3 and 4 – Whale Watching Excursions and Galle Fort Exploration

During Days 3 and 4, we conducted two early-morning whale watching excursions off Sri Lanka's southern coast. The calm sea conditions and favourable weather provided excellent opportunities for observing marine wildlife in their natural habitat.

Throughout the two sessions, we enjoyed several memorable encounters with marine mammals, including large pods of Spinner Dolphins (*Stenella longirostris*), which were frequently

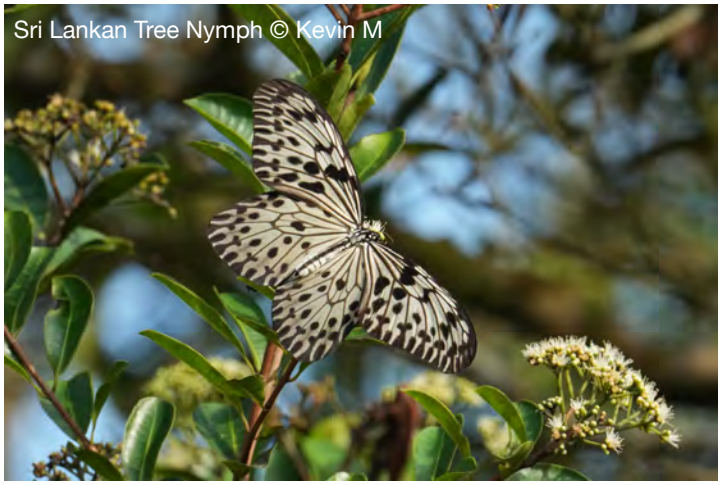
seen leaping and spinning above the water's surface. We also observed Bottlenose Dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*), noted for their inquisitive behaviour and close approaches to the vessel, providing excellent photographic opportunities. Additionally, groups of Risso's Dolphins (*Grampus griseus*) were encountered, distinguished by their robust bodies and characteristic scarred appearance.

The excursions offered valuable insight into the rich marine biodiversity of Sri Lanka's coastal waters and highlighted the importance of these habitats for a variety of cetacean species. The sightings, combined with beautiful ocean conditions and informative discussions on marine ecology and conservation, made the whale watching sessions a memorable component of the tour.

During the evenings, we explored the historic Galle Dutch Fort, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of Sri Lanka's best-preserved colonial landmarks. Guests enjoyed walking along the massive ramparts overlooking the Indian Ocean, visiting historic churches, museums, and colonial-era buildings that reflect the influences of Portuguese, Dutch, and British rule. The narrow cobblestone streets, charming boutiques, and spectacular coastal views at sunset provided excellent opportunities for photography and cultural exploration, making the fort a delightful contrast to the wildlife-focused activities of the day.

Days 5 to 7 – Sinharaja Rainforest

From 22 to 24 February, we explored the world-renowned Sinharaja Rainforest, Sri Lanka's last viable tract of primary tropical rainforest and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. These three days were dedicated to intensive butterfly observation, wildlife watching, and experiencing one of the island's most important biodiversity hotspots.


Sri Lankan Tree Nymph © Kevin M

A full day was spent trekking within the rainforest, following forest trails beneath the dense canopy while searching for endemic butterflies and other wildlife. The rich diversity of habitats and favourable weather conditions resulted in exceptional butterfly sightings. Among the highlights were several rare and endemic species, including the Sri Lankan Tree Nymph, Metallic Cerulean, Sri Lanka Rose, Sri Lankan One-spot Grass Yellow, Five-bar Swordtail, Clipper, and Blue Mormon. These encounters provided excellent opportunities for photography, field observation, and discussions on butterfly ecology and conservation.

Additional butterfly watching sessions were conducted in the buffer zone surrounding the rainforest, where sunny forest edges, village gardens, and secondary growth habitats attracted a wide range of species. Notable sightings included Common Palmfly, Common Jezebel, Large Four-line Blue, Glassy Tiger, Common Sailor, Peacock Royal, Blue Glassy Tiger, Opaque Six-line Blue, Paintbrush Swift, Red Pierrot and Tailed Jay, among many others.

Beyond butterflies, Sinharaja offered remarkable wildlife encounters. Bird highlights included the striking Sri Lanka Blue Magpie and Scarlet Minivet, while mammal sightings included Toque Macaques and Grey Mongooses. Reptiles observed during our walks included the endemic Kangaroo Lizard and several Water Monitor Lizards. The rainforest also revealed an abundance of fascinating smaller creatures, including Giant Millipedes, large Wood Spiders and numerous species of frogs and other rainforest invertebrates.

Evenings were spent reviewing the day's observations, identifying species, and discussing the ecological significance of the rainforest's unique flora and fauna. Throughout our stay, accommodation was provided at an excellent lodge located on the edge of the rainforest and offering excellent access to both the forest interior and surrounding butterfly-rich habitats. The

lodge's peaceful setting allowed guests to continue observing birds and butterflies directly from the property, making it an ideal base for our Sinharaja explorations.

Day 8 – Transfer from Sinharaja to Udawalawe

Following our rewarding exploration of the Sinharaja Rainforest, we departed for Udawalawe, transitioning from the lush wet-zone rainforest ecosystem to the open dry-zone landscapes of southern Sri Lanka. The journey itself provided opportunities to observe changing habitats, scenic countryside, agricultural areas, and rural village life.

Upon arrival in the Udawalawe region, guests were introduced to the distinct ecology of Sri Lanka's dry zone, characterized by scrub forests, grasslands, reservoirs, and riverine habitats. The change in environment offered a completely different wildlife experience compared to Sinharaja, with the possibility of encountering large mammals, raptors, waterbirds, reptiles, and dry-zone butterfly species.

Day 9 – Udawalawe National Park Safari and Transfer to Nuwara Eliya

Following breakfast, we embarked on a half-day safari in Udawalawe National Park, one of Sri Lanka's premier wildlife destinations and an important refuge for the Asian Elephant. The park's open grasslands, scrub forests, and reservoir habitats provided excellent visibility, allowing for outstanding wildlife observations throughout the morning.

A highlight of the safari was the sighting of several herds of Asian Elephants, including family groups with young calves. Other mammal sightings included Spotted Deer, Ruddy Mongoose, Black-naped Hare, and wild Water Buffalo, all of which were observed in their natural habitats. The abundance of wildlife and open landsctapes made for an enjoyable and productive safari experience.

Birdlife was particularly impressive, with a wide variety of resident and migratory species recorded. Notable sightings included Crested Serpent Eagle, Black Eagle, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Yellow-billed Babbler, Oriental Magpie Robin, Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Purple Heron, Painted Stork, Cattle Egret, Eurasian Spoonbill, Indian Pond Heron, Black-winged Stilt, Blue-faced Malkoha, Sirkeer Malkoha, Yellow-eyed Babbler, Malabar Pied Hornbill, and Jerdon's Bush Lark, among many others.


Pea Blue © Akila Peiris

The safari also produced an excellent variety of butterflies typical of Sri Lanka's dry-zone habitats. Species observed included Common Rose, Crimson Rose, Lesser Albatross, Tailed Jay, Lesser Grass Blue, Pea Blue, Common Crow, Dark Blue Tiger, Blue Tiger, Plain Tiger, Common Tiger, Lime Butterfly, Dark Wanderer, Sri Lankan Albatross, Common Guava Blue, and Common Bluebottle, contributing significantly to the growing butterfly checklist for the tour.

Following a successful morning in the park, we enjoyed lunch en route before continuing our journey to Nuwara Eliya. As we ascended into Sri Lanka's central highlands, the landscape gradually transformed from the dry-zone plains to cooler montane forests, tea plantations, and mist-covered hills. This transition marked the beginning of the next phase of the tour, offering opportunities to explore the unique wildlife and butterfly species associated with Sri Lanka's high-elevation ecosystems.

Day 10 – Horton Plains National Park

With packed breakfasts prepared for an early departure, we set out before sunrise to visit Horton Plains National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Sri Lanka's central highlands. Situated at an elevation of over 2,000 meters above sea level, Horton Plains is characterised by its unique montane grasslands, cloud forests, and cool climate. The park is one of the island's most important highland ecosystems and supports a remarkable diversity of endemic flora and fauna.

The morning's exploration involved a rewarding 9-kilometre trek through mist-covered cloud forests and open grasslands. The cool temperatures and atmospheric conditions provided an authentic montane wilderness experience as we searched for highland butterflies, birds, and mammals along the trail. The hike also offered spectacular scenery, including panoramic viewpoints and pristine habitats that are rarely found elsewhere in Sri Lanka.


Blue Admiral © Kevin M

Butterfly activity was observed whenever the morning sun broke through the mist, with several montane and forest-associated species recorded. Highlights included the Sri Lanka Tiger, Blue Admiral, Indian Fritillary, Dark Cerulean, Common Grass Yellow, Pea Blue, and the endemic Sri Lankan Hedge Hopper. These sightings contributed valuable records from one of Sri Lanka's most specialised butterfly habitats.

The park also provided excellent opportunities for observing highland wildlife. Mammal sightings included several Sambar Deer, commonly encountered grazing in the grasslands, and the endemic Sri Lanka Dusky-striped Squirrel, which was observed within the forested sections of the trail.

Birdwatching was particularly rewarding, with numerous endemic and montane species recorded throughout the hike. Notable sightings included Pied Bushchat, Sri Lanka Dull-blue Flycatcher, Sri Lanka White-eye, Hill Swallow, Sri Lanka Junglefowl, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, Sri Lanka Bush Warbler, and Sri Lanka Yellow-eared Bulbul. The diversity of birdlife reflected the unique ecological importance of Horton Plains as a refuge for many of Sri Lanka's highland endemic species.

Following an enjoyable and productive day in the park, we returned to Nuwara Eliya for the evening, where guests could relax in the hotel and review the day's observations while enjoying the cool climate and scenic surroundings of Sri Lanka's hill country.

Day 11 – Scenic Train Journey to Ella and Visit to Nine Arch Bridge

Today was primarily a travel and sightseeing day, offering guests the opportunity to experience some of Sri Lanka's most iconic hill-country landscapes and engineering landmarks.

The day began with a memorable train journey from Nuwara Eliya (Nanu Oya Station) to Ella, widely regarded as one of the most scenic railway journeys in the world. The route traverses the heart of Sri Lanka's central highlands, winding through rolling tea plantations, mist-covered mountains, dense forests, picturesque villages, and dramatic valleys. The slow pace of the train allowed ample time to enjoy the spectacular scenery and capture photographs of the breathtaking landscapes that epitomise Sri Lanka's hill country.

Upon arrival in Ella, we continued by tuk-tuk to the famous Nine Arch Bridge, one of Sri Lanka's most celebrated colonial-era engineering achievements. Constructed entirely from stone, brick, and cement without the use of steel, the bridge spans a lush valley surrounded by tea estates and tropical forest. The elegant nine arches, combined with the scenic setting, make it one of the country's most photographed landmarks. Guests enjoyed exploring the area, learning about the bridge's history, and photographing both the structure and the surrounding mountain scenery.

The combination of the scenic train ride and the visit to Nine Arch Bridge provided a fascinating insight into Sri Lanka's railway heritage while showcasing some of the island's most spectacular landscapes. Following our sightseeing activities in Ella, we returned to Nuwara Eliya for the evening.

Day 12 – Transfer to Kandy and Cultural Exploration

After breakfast, we departed Nuwara Eliya and traveled to Kandy, Sri Lanka's cultural capital and the last royal kingdom of the island before the British colonial period. The scenic journey through

the central highlands offered beautiful views of tea plantations, forested hills, waterfalls, and rural villages, highlighting the diverse landscapes of Sri Lanka's hill country.

Upon arrival in Kandy, we visited the renowned Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic (Sri Dalada Maligawa), one of the most important Buddhist pilgrimage sites in the world and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temple houses the sacred tooth relic of the Buddha, which has played a significant role in Sri Lanka's religious and political history for centuries. Guests had the opportunity to admire the temple's traditional Kandyan architecture, intricate carvings, and beautifully decorated interiors while learning about its cultural and spiritual significance.

Following the temple visit, we enjoyed a leisurely walk around Kandy City, exploring the vibrant atmosphere of this historic lakeside town. The walk included views of the picturesque Kandy Lake, colonial-era buildings, local markets, and bustling streets that reflect the city's unique blend of history, culture, and modern life. The relaxed afternoon provided an excellent opportunity to experience the charm of Kandy and gain further insight into Sri Lanka's rich cultural heritage.

After a rewarding day of cultural exploration, we checked in to our hotel, where we spent the night overlooking the scenic surroundings of the city.

Days 13 to 15 – Knuckles Mountain Range Exploration

After breakfast, we departed Kandy and travelled to our next major butterfly destination, the Knuckles Mountain Range, one of Sri Lanka's most important biodiversity hotspots. Named for its series of peaks that resemble the knuckles of a clenched fist, the mountain range is a UNESCO World Heritage conservation area renowned for its exceptional diversity of habitats, ranging from lowland forests and riverine ecosystems to montane cloud forests and grasslands. Its varied elevations and microclimates support a rich variety of endemic flora and fauna, making it a paradise for naturalists, birdwatchers, and butterfly enthusiasts.

Upon arrival in the Matale region, we checked in at our base for the next three nights. After a quick refreshment break, we set out for the Knuckles Mountains with packed lunches to maximise our time in the field. The remainder of the day was spent exploring forest trails, mountain roads, and streamside habitats while searching for butterflies and other wildlife.

Over the following two days, we visited several locations within the Knuckles landscape, each offering unique habitats and excellent butterfly-watching opportunities. The combination of forest edges, open grasslands, mountain streams, and shaded woodland trails produced a remarkable diversity of species. Many new butterflies were added to our growing checklist, further highlighting the ecological importance of the Knuckles region as one of Sri Lanka's premier butterfly hotspots.

In addition to butterfly observations, the spectacular mountain scenery, cool climate, and pristine natural environments made the Knuckles experience one of the highlights of the tour. Daily field excursions provided excellent opportunities for wildlife photography, species identification, and discussions on the conservation significance of this unique mountain ecosystem.


Chocolate Pansy © Akila Peiris

Notable species observed included Chocolate Pansy, Lemon Pansy, Peacock Pansy, Common Castor, Angled Pierrot, Common Pierrot, Wallace's Swift, Small Swift, Clipper, Sri Lankan Tree Nymph, Sri Lankan Birdwing, Commander, Blue Admiral, Common Rose, Blue Mormon, Common Mormon, Red Pierrot, Common Tiger, Plain Tiger, Sri Lankan Albatross, Lemon Emigrant, Mottled Emigrant, Malayan, Quaker, and Common Silverline.

Particularly memorable were sightings of the magnificent Sri Lankan Birdwing, Sri Lanka's largest butterfly, as well as the graceful Sri Lankan Tree Nymph, both of which are among the island's most sought-after butterfly species. The variety of habitats within the Knuckles landscape

allowed for an impressive diversity of butterflies to be observed, making this segment of the tour especially rewarding for both photography and species documentation.

The abundance of butterfly life encountered during our stay further reinforced the Knuckles Mountain Range's reputation as one of Sri Lanka's premier destinations for butterfly watching and biodiversity conservation.

Days 16 and 17 – Sigiriya, Ritigala and Kaludiya Pokuna Exploration

The final stage of our butterfly and wildlife tour took us to the historic Sigiriya region, where we focused on the rich butterfly diversity of Sri Lanka's dry-zone and intermediate-zone ecosystems. These habitats provided a striking contrast to the rainforests, montane forests, and grasslands explored earlier in the tour, allowing us to record additional species and further expand our butterfly checklist.

One full day was dedicated to exploring the Ritigala Strict Nature Reserve, a unique and ecologically significant mountain massif rising above the surrounding dry-zone plains. Ritigala is renowned for its distinctive microclimate, which supports pockets of moist evergreen forest and a remarkable diversity of flora and fauna not typically found in the surrounding lowlands. The reserve is also rich in history, featuring the ruins of an ancient forest monastery hidden within the forest. While exploring the trails and archaeological remains, we searched for butterflies, birds, reptiles, and other wildlife inhabiting this unique ecosystem.

The following day was spent exploring the scenic Kaludiya Pokuna area, an ancient forest monastery complex located near Sigiriya. Surrounded by woodland, rocky outcrops, and a tranquil reservoir, the site provides excellent habitat for butterflies and birds while offering a fascinating glimpse into Sri Lanka's ancient monastic heritage. The peaceful atmosphere, combined with the natural beauty of the forest and historic ruins, made it an ideal location for our final field observations and photography sessions.

Together, Ritigala and Kaludiya Pokuna provided a fitting conclusion to the tour, showcasing the biodiversity and cultural heritage of Sri Lanka's dry zone while adding numerous butterfly species associated with these habitats. The two days offered excellent opportunities for wildlife observation, species documentation, and reflection on the remarkable diversity encountered throughout the journey across Sri Lanka's varied ecosystems.


Clouded Silverline © Kevin M

The most significant butterfly sighting of this section of the tour was the Clouded Silverline, a rare Sri Lankan endemic that is highly sought after by butterfly enthusiasts and naturalists. Observing this elusive species was undoubtedly one of the highlights of the entire tour and a rewarding conclusion to our butterfly-focused explorations.

Other notable butterfly species recorded included Bush Hopper, Bluebottle, Tailed Jay, Common Jay, Crimson Rose, Banded Peacock, Indian Sunbeam, Purple Leaf Blue, Common Mormon, Blue Mormon, Tawny Costar, and Blue Tiger. Many of these species were observed nectaring, mud-puddling, or basking along forest paths, providing excellent opportunities for photography and close observation.

Day 18 – Return to Colombo and Departure

After a relaxed breakfast, we departed the Sigiriya region and began our journey back to Colombo, bringing our 18-day butterfly and wildlife adventure across Sri Lanka to a close. The drive provided an opportunity to reflect on the many memorable experiences, diverse habitats, and remarkable wildlife encounters enjoyed throughout the tour.

We stopped for lunch en route before continuing to Colombo, arriving in the city during the evening. Before departure, we enjoyed a final farewell dinner at the historic Old Dutch Hospital, one of Colombo's oldest colonial-era buildings, now beautifully restored as a vibrant dining and leisure precinct. The setting provided a fitting venue to celebrate the successful completion of the tour while sharing highlights from the journey and reviewing the impressive list of butterflies and wildlife recorded over the previous eighteen days.

Following dinner, guests were transferred to Bandaranaike International Airport for their onward flight. The tour concluded with the successful documentation of more than a hundred butterfly species, numerous birds, mammals, reptiles, and other wildlife, while guests gained an in-depth appreciation of Sri Lanka's exceptional biodiversity, natural landscapes, and cultural heritage.

Butterfly Summary

A total of 110 butterfly species were recorded and photographed during the 18-day tour, representing a remarkable cross-section of Sri Lanka's butterfly diversity across urban, coastal, rainforest, dry-zone, intermediate-zone, and montane habitats. The checklist included several endemic and highly sought-after species, such as the Sri Lankan Birdwing (*Troides darsius*), Sri Lankan Rose (*Pachliopta jophon*), Sri Lankan Tree Nymph (*Idea iasonia*), Sri Lankan Albatross (*Appias galene*), Sri Lankan Tiger (*Parantica taprobana*), Sri Lankan Hedge Blue (*Udara singalensis*), Clouded Silverline (*Spindasis nubilus*), Metallic Cerulean (*Jamides alecto*), Sri Lankan Hedge Hopper (*Baracus subditus*), Tawny Rajah (*Charaxes bernardus*), and Five-bar Swordtail (*Graphium antiphates*).

The diversity of species encountered reflected the exceptional range of ecosystems explored throughout the tour, from the rainforests of Sinharaja and the montane habitats of Horton Plains and Knuckles to the dry-zone forests of Udawalawe, Ritigala, and Sigiriya. The trip also provided guests with outstanding opportunities for observation, photography, and appreciation of Sri Lanka's rich butterfly fauna.

In addition to the impressive butterfly records, guests observed approximately 100 bird species, ranging from endemic rainforest birds and montane specialists to wetland and dry-zone species. Wildlife encounters also included a variety of marine and terrestrial mammals, such as Spinner Dolphins, Bottlenose Dolphins, Risso's Dolphins, Asian Elephants, Toque Macaques, Grey Mongooses, Sambar Deer, and Black-naped Hares, alongside numerous reptiles, amphibians, and other fascinating fauna.

The tour provided opportunities to experience an extraordinary range of habitats, including coastal ecosystems, wetlands, lowland rainforests, dry-zone forests, cloud forests, montane grasslands, and mountain landscapes. These varied environments contributed to the exceptional diversity of wildlife encountered throughout the journey.

Beyond wildlife observation, the tour offered valuable cultural experiences through visits to historic and religious landmarks, including Colombo's cultural attractions, the Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic in Kandy, the Galle Dutch Fort, Ritigala's ancient monastery complex, and Kaludiya Pokuna. Guests also gained insight into Sri Lankan traditions, local lifestyles, and the country's rich cultural heritage.

Another memorable highlight was experiencing the diversity of Sri Lankan cuisine, with guests enjoying a wide variety of traditional and regional dishes throughout the tour. The opportunity to sample local foods added an important cultural dimension to the travel experience.

The scenic train journey through Sri Lanka's hill country between Nanu Oya and Ella was another standout experience, offering breathtaking views of tea plantations, mist-covered mountains, forests, valleys, and rural villages. Combined with visits to iconic locations such as the Nine Arch Bridge, the journey provided some of the most spectacular landscapes encountered during the tour.

Overall, the tour successfully combined wildlife observation, butterfly photography, birdwatching, cultural exploration, scenic landscapes, and authentic local experiences, creating a rewarding and memorable journey across Sri Lanka's diverse natural and cultural environments.

Species Lists

Butterflies

	Family **Papilionidae**				
1	Sri Lankan Birdwing	*Troides darsius*	8	Common Mormon	*Papilio polytes*
2	Sri Lankan Rose	*Pachliopta jophon*	9	Blue Mormon	*Papilio polymnestor*
3	Crimson Rose	*Pachliopta hector*	10	Common Bluebottle	*Graphium sarpedon*
4	Common Rose	*Pachliopta aristolochiae*	11	Common Jay	*Graphium doson*
5	Banded Peacock	*Papilio crino*	12	Tailed Jay	*Graphium agamemnon*
6	Lime Butterfly	*Papilio demoleus*	13	Five-bar Swordtail	*Graphium antiphates*
7	Red Helen	*Papilio helenus*			
	Family **Pieridae**				
14	Psyche	*Leptosia nina*	22	Great Orange Tip	*Hebomoia glaucippe*
15	Pioneer	*Belenois aurota*	23	Lemon Emigrant	*Catopsilia pomona*
16	Common Gull	*Cepora nerissa*	24	Mottled Emigrant	*Catopsilia pyranthe*
17	Common Jezebel	*Delias eucharis*	25	Dark Wanderer	*Pareronia ceylanica*
18	Striped Albatross	*Appias libythea*	26	Common Grass Yellow	*Eurema hecabe*
19	Common Albatross	*Appias albina*	27	Three-spot Grass Yellow	*Eurema blanda*
20	Lesser Albatross	*Appias wardii*	28	Sri Lankan One-spot Grass Yellow	*Eurema andersonii*
21	Sri Lankan Albatross	*Appias galene*			
	Family **Nymphalidae**				
29	Sri Lankan Tree Nymph	*Idea iasonia*	49	Grey Pansy	*Junonia atlites*
30	Blue Glassy Tiger	*Ideopsis similis*	50	Peacock Pansy	*Junonia almana*
31	Dark Blue Tiger	*Tirumala septentrionis*	51	Chocolate Pansy	*Junonia iphita*
32	Blue Tiger	*Tirumala limniace*	52	Great Eggfly	*Hypolimnas bolina*
33	Glassy Tiger	*Parantica aglea*	53	Common Lascar	*Pantoporia hordonia*
34	Sri Lanka Tiger	*Parantica taprobana*	54	Common Sailor	*Neptis hylas*
35	Common Tiger	*Danaus genutia*	55	Commander	*Moduza procris*
36	Plain Tiger	*Danaus chrysippus*	56	Clipper	*Parthenos sylvia*
37	Common Crow	*Euploea core*	57	Baron	*Euthalia aconthea*
38	Double-branded Crow	*Euploea sylvester*	58	Tawny Rajah	*Charaxes bernardus*
39	Brown King Crow	*Euploea klugii*	59	Tawny Coster	*Acraea terpsicore*
40	Angled Castor	*Ariadne ariadne*	60	Common Evening Brown	*Melanitis leda*
41	Common Castor	*Ariadne merione*	61	Tamil Treebrown	*Lethe drypetis*
42	Rustic	*Cupha erymanthis*	62	Medus Brown	*Orsotriaena medus*
43	Common Leopard	*Phalanta phalantha*	63	Common Bushbrown	*Mycalesis perseus*

Butterflies					
44	Tamil Yeoman	*Cirrochroa thais*	64	Dark-branded Bushbrown	*Mycalesis mineus*
45	Indian Fritillary	*Argynnis hyperbius*	65	Gladeye Bushbrown	*Mycalesis patnia*
46	Indian Red Admiral	*Vanessa indica*	66	White Four-ring	*Ypthima ceylonica*
47	Blue Admiral	*Kaniska canace*	67	Common Palmfly	*Elymnias hypermnestra*
48	Lemon Pansy	*Junonia lemonias*			
	Family **Lycaenidae**				
68	Indian Sunbeam	*Curetis thetis*	82	Common Pierrot	*Castalius rosimon*
69	Shiva's Sunbeam	*Curetis siva*	83	Angled Pierrot	*Caleta decidia*
70	Monkey Puzzle	*Rathinda amor*	84	Angled Blue Pierrot	*Discolampa ethion*
71	Common Silverline	*Spindasis vulcanus*	85	Grass Jewel	*Freyeria trochylus*
72	Clouded Silverline	*Spindasis nubilus*	86	Lesser Grass Blue	*Zizina otis*
73	Peacock Royal	*Tajuria cippus*	87	Tiny Grass Blue	*Zizula hylax*
74	Indian Red Flash	*Rapala iarbus*	88	Red Pierrot	*Talicada nyseus*
75	Large Four-line Blue	*Nacaduba pactolus*	89	Indian Cupid	*Everes lacturnus*
76	Opaque Six-line Blue	*Nacaduba beroe*	90	Malayan	*Megisba malaya*
77	Common Lineblue	*Prosotas nora*	91	Quaker	*Neopithecops zalmora*
78	Dark Cerulean	*Jamides bochus*	92	Plains Cupid	*Chilades pandava*
79	Metallic Cerulean	*Jamides alecto*	93	Lime Blue	*Chilades lajus*
80	Common Cerulean	*Jamides celeno*	94	Small Cupid	*Chilades parrhasius*
81	Pea Blue	*Lampides boeticus*			
	Family **Hesperiidae**				
95	Brown Awl	*Badamia exclamationis*	103	Common Dart	*Potanthus pseudomaesa*
96	Common Small Flat	*Sarangesa dasahara*	104	Tropic Dart	*Potanthus confucius*
97	Water Snow Flat	*Tagiades litigiosa*	105	Paintbrush Swift	*Baoris farri*
98	Sri Lankan Hedge Hopper	*Baracus subditus*	106	Wallace's Swift	*Borbo wallacei*
99	Bush Hopper	*Ampittia dioscorides*	107	Little Branded Swift	*Pelopidas mathias*
100	Indian Palm Bob	*Suastus gremius*	108	Large Branded Swift	*Pelopidas subochracea*
101	Chestnut Bob	*Iambrix salsala*	109	Blank Swift	*Caltoris kumara*
102	Indian Skipper	*Spialia galba*	110	Smallest Swift	*Parnara bada*

Notable Birds					
1	Sri Lanka Junglefowl	*Gallus lafayettii*	15	Yellow-eared Bulbul	*Pycnonotus penicillatus*
2	Scarlet Minivet	*Pericrocotus speciosus*	16	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	*Sitta frontalis*
3	Black Eagle	*Ictinaetus malaiensis*	17	Crested Serpent Eagle	*Spilornis cheela*
4	Yellow-billed Babbler	*Argya affinis*	18	Yellow-eyed Babbler	*Chrysomma sinense*
5	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	*Merops leschenaulti*	19	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	*Merops philippinus*
6	Purple Heron	*Ardea purpurea*	20	Eastern Cattle Egret	*Ardea coromanda*
7	Indian Pond Heron	*Ardeola grayii*	21	Eurasian Spoonbill	*Platalea leucorodia*
8	Oriental Magpie-Robin	*Copsychus saularis*	22	Pied Bushchat	*Saxicola caprata*
9	Sri Lanka Dull-blue Flycatcher	*Eumyias sordidus*	23	Sri Lanka White-eye	*Zosterops ceylonensis*
10	Jerdon's Bushlark	*Plocealauda affinis*	24	Sri Lanka Bush Warbler	*Elaphrornis palliseri*
11	Sri Lanka Blue Magpie	*Urocissa ornata*	25	Sirkeer Malkoha	*Taccocua leschenaultii*
12	Painted Stork	*Mycteria leucocephala*	26	Blue-faced Malkoha	*Phaenicophaeus viridirostris*
13	Hill Swallow	*Hirundo Domicola*	27	Black-winged Stilt	*Himantopus himantopus*
14	Malabar Pied Hornbill	*Anthracoceros coronatus*			

Animals					
	Cetaceans				
1	Risso's Dolphin	*Grampus griseus*	3	Bottlenose Dolphin	*Tursiops truncatus*
2	Spinner Dolphin	*Stenella longirostris*			
	Reptiles				
1	Sri Lanka Kangaroo Lizard	*Otocryptis wiegmanni*	2	Common Water Monitor	*Varanus salvator*
	Mammals				
1	Spotted Deer	*Axis axis ceylonensis*	6	Toque Macaque	*Macaca sinica*
2	Wild Water Buffalo	*Bubalus arnee*	7	Sambar Deer	*Rusa unicolor*
3	Asian Elephant	*Elephas maximus*	8	Grey Mongoose	*Urva edwardsii*
4	Dusky-striped Squirrel	*Funambulus obscurus*	9	Ruddy Mongoose	*Urva smithii*
5	Black-naped Hare	*Lepus nigricollis*			

Photo Gallery


Angled Castor © Akila Peiris

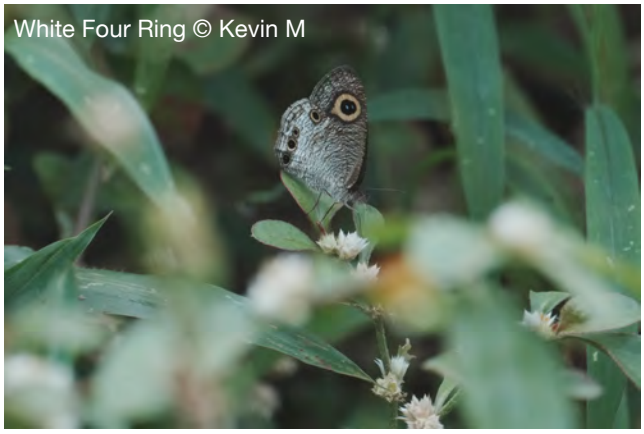

Tamil Treebrown © Akila Peiris


Medus Brown © Kevin M


Common Jay © Akila Peiris


Common Jezebel © Kevin M


© Akila Peiris


White Four Ring © Kevin M

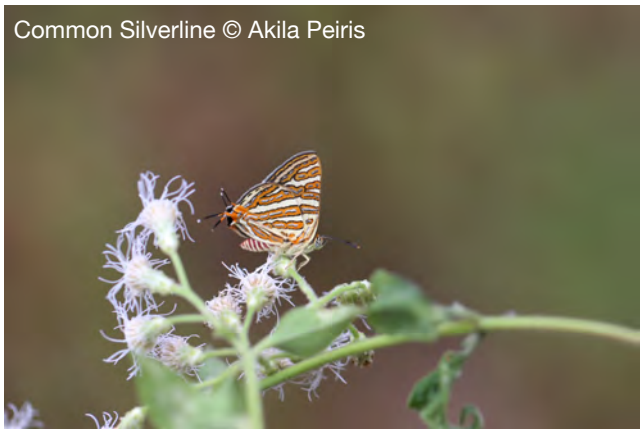

Water Snow Flat © Kevin M


Sri Lankan Rose © Akila Peiris


Sri Lankan Birdwing © Akila Peiris


Lesser Grass Blue © Akila Peiris

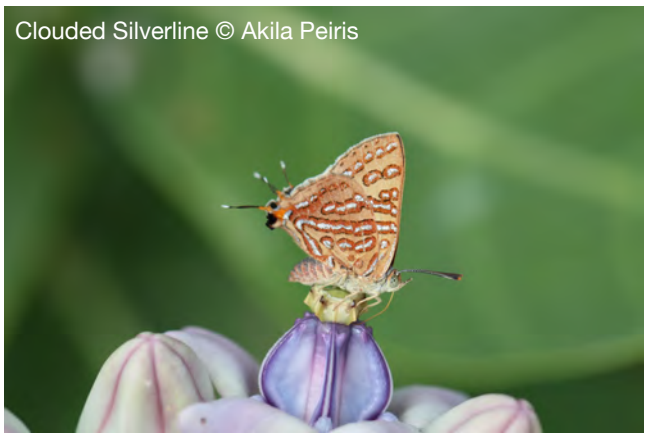

Common Leopard © Akila Peiris

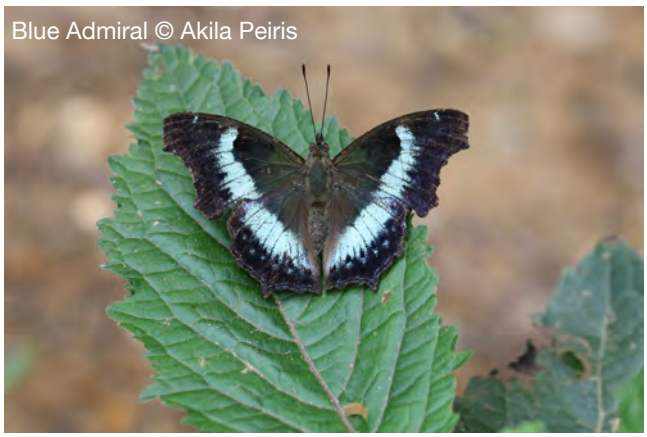

Common Silverline © Akila Peiris


Common Lascar © Kevin M

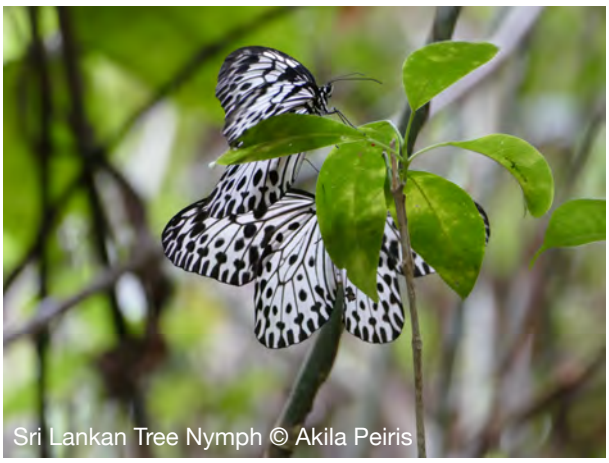

Common Lineblue © Akila Peiris


Common Bluebottle © Veronica M

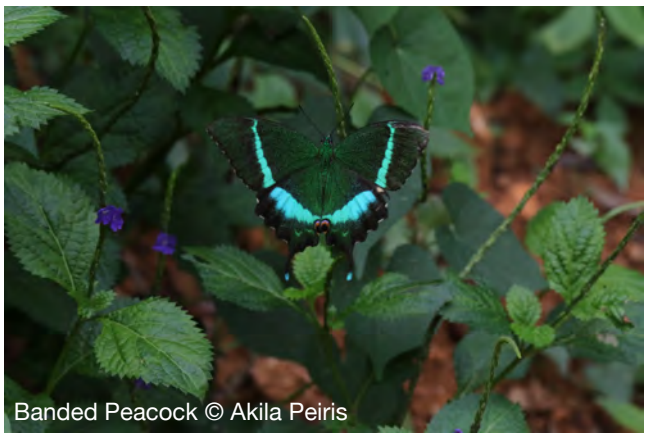

Clouded Silverline © Akila Peiris


Blue Admiral © Akila Peiris


Common Mormon © Akila Peiris


Sri Lankan Tree Nymph © Akila Peiris


Brown King Crow © Akila Peiris


Banded Peacock © Akila Peiris


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Glassy Tiger © Kevin M