The Butterflies of the Southern Islands of Singapore

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ABSTRACT. A survey of butterflies in the Southern Islands of Singapore combined with literature and unpublished records revealed 141 species, approximately 42% of the national total of extant butterflies. However, populations of each species are small because the islands themselves represent only a small proportion of Singapore land. Species diversity is correlated with land area of the respective islands and is likely to be influenced by vegetation diversity and past history of land use.

Keywords. Rhopalocera, species diversity, tropical islands

Introduction

The Southern Islands of Singapore, historically about 70 in number, have been reduced to 28 today through reclamation and joining of small clusters into larger entities, and erosion that has reduced several to subsurface reefs (Tan et al., 2025; Muzaini et al., 2025). They range in size from 0.5 ha (Pulau Biola) to 480 ha (Sentosa), in elevation from those merely exposed at low tide to 92 m, and in land cover from denuded to well wooded (Tan et al., 2025; Lua et al., 2025). Although the vegetation is varied in type (grassland, mangroves, beach forest, hill forest) there are few natural freshwater bodies. Distances between islands range from little over 0.1 km to 3.3 km (Ng et al., 2025). Such factors can influence the presence and dispersal of various animal species, including Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) that have varying flight capabilities, habits and dependence on host plant species.

As part of the Southern Islands Biodiversity Survey, SIBS (Tan et al., 2025), butterflies were surveyed on various islands, and a few moths were also encountered by day. The aims of the survey were to present a species checklist of butterflies observed in the Southern Islands of Singapore and their species richness on individual islands. We indicate the conservation status of the species, in accordance with the Singapore Red Data Book (3rd edition) (Davison et al., 2024) and discuss the conservation value of the islands considering their historical and present use.

Materials and Methods

The Southern Islands Biodiversity Survey (SIBS) was conducted between 2019 and 2022, involving 33 terrestrial surveys across 18 sites. Insects were surveyed using visual surveys and sweep nets. Data from the insect surveys, along with the species observations from published and unpublished literature and other stored records were compiled into a SIBS fauna database (Tan et al., 2025). Only observations that were identified to at least the species level were included and, as commonly practiced in lepidopteran literature, subspecies names were given where appropriate. Sightings or listings not distinguished to subspecies level were assumed to be of the locally occurring subspecies, to avoid duplication of taxa and distortion of totals. The butterfly species were tabulated using Excel PivotTable function alongside their Singapore Red Data Book and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Red List conservation statuses, the site of observation, the year of publication of literature containing species observations, and observations during SIBS. Species richness by site was plotted in a bar chart.

Basic topographical data on each island and reef (area, maximum elevation, length of coastline) are given by Tan et al. (2025). Miscellaneous information about past settlements and land use of each island is given by Muzaini et al. (2025), illuminating the reasons for island-to-island differences in the current vegetation that supports the lepidopteran communities.

Results

We compiled records of 141 Rhopalocera (butterflies) from the Southern Islands, representing 42% of the 334 extant Singapore species and 29.5% of the species ever recorded in the whole of Singapore (Jain et al., 2018). Among the butterflies there were 44 Lycaenidae (31% of the islands' total and 39% of the extant Singapore total for that family), 42 Nymphalidae (30% of the islands' total and 42% of the extant total for the family), 31 Hesperiidae (22% of the islands' total and 40% of the extant total for the family), 13 Papilionidae (9% of the islands' total and 72% of the extant total for the family), ten Pieridae (7% of the islands' total and 45% of the extant total for the family) and one Riodinidae (<1% of the islands' total and 20% of the extant total for the family). The richness of Lycaenidae is likely to reflect the availability of disturbed, grass-dominated habitats and perhaps susceptibility of tiny butterflies to wind-drift, and the paucity of Riodinidae to the paucity of tall forest. We compiled records of 15 non-Rhopalocera (moths) representing only a tiny fraction of the moth fauna for the whole of Singapore, because only chance encounters by day were included. The moths included a few that are visually spectacular (e.g., *Attacus atlas*, *Lyssa zampa*) and some that were disturbed from the vegetation.

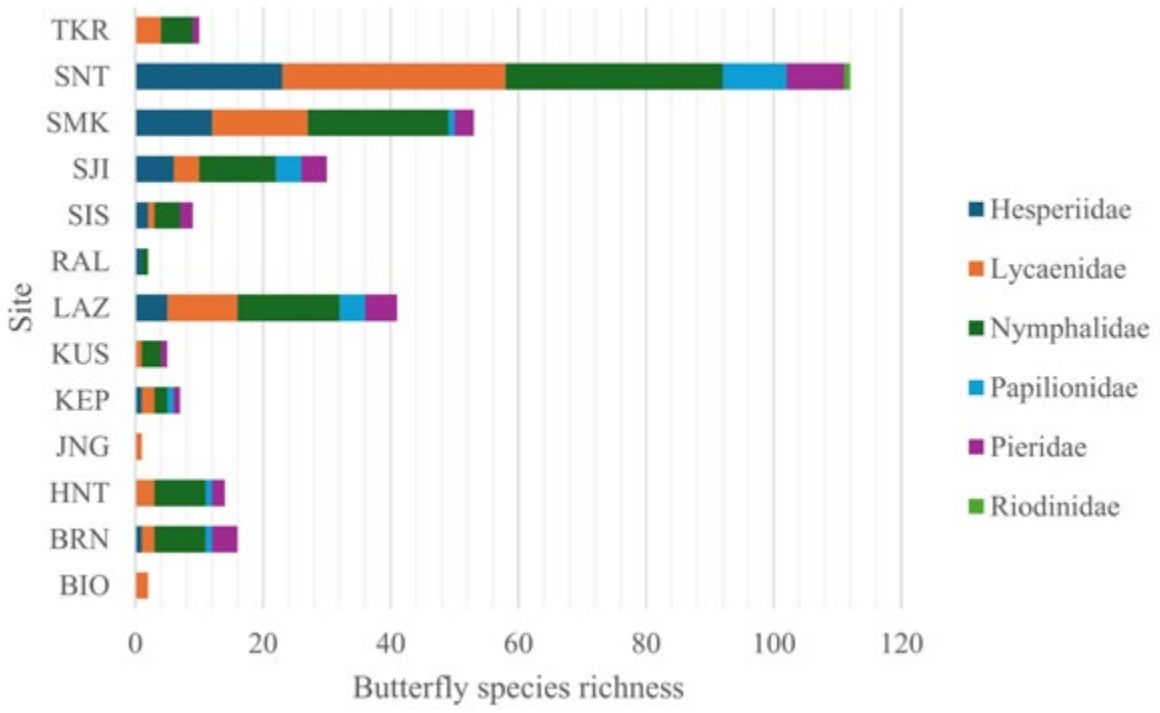


Fig. 1. Butterfly species richness by site in the Southern Islands of Singapore. BIO = Pulau Biola, BRN = Pulau Brani, HNT = Pulau Hantu, JNG = Pulau Jong, KEP = Keppel Island, KUS = Pulau Tembakul (Kusu Island), LAZ = Pulau Sakijang Pelepah (Lazarus Island), RAL = Pulau Satumu (Raffles' Lighthouse), SAL = Pulau Salu, SIS = Pulau Subar Laut and Pulau Subar Darat (Sisters' Islands), SJI = Pulau Sakijang Bendera (St John's Island), SMK = Pulau Semakau, SNT = Pulau Blakang Mati (Sentosa Island), TKR = Pulau Tekukor.

Discussion

Three species of those listed from the Southern Islands (*Euploea eyndhovii*, *Everes lacturnus*, *Papilio demolion*) are considered Endangered at national level (Khew et al., 2024a). In the Southern Islands *Papilio demolion* was only recorded on Sentosa, most recently in 2018; elsewhere it is now confined to the western forested parts of Singapore following an unexplained decline during the past decade (Khew et al., 2024b). The tiny lycaenid *Everes lacturnus* has always been sporadic and unpredictable in Singapore (Khew et al., 2024b) and it has not been seen on Sentosa since 2012. More than 120 of the butterfly species found by SIBS are considered to be of Least Concern.

The present surveys were responsible for all butterfly records from Pulau Biola, Jong, Keppel, and the large majority of those from Pulau Brani, Hantu, Lazarus, St Johns and Tekukor. Records from Pulau Semakau and Sentosa were heavily dominated by other surveys, but still within the recent past (2012 onwards). SIBS was solely responsible for more than one quarter of all locality records but was able to add only one new butterfly species for Pulau Semakau and none for Sentosa. The two latter islands have by far the most diverse butterfly faunas but are also the most subject to environmental impact assessments for development projects, reports which often include butterfly lists. The lists for those two islands can be considered virtually complete, barring sporadic occurrences of others from mainland Singapore, but the lists for most other Southern Islands have greater scope for additions, even on the well-visited Lazarus and St Johns.

Butterfly species totals are significantly correlated with island land area (Spearman Rank $\chi^2 = 0.9198$, $n=14$, $\Sigma d^2 = 36.5$, $p<0.05$) but not with distance of the given islands from mainland Singapore (Spearman Rank $\chi^2 = 0.3088$, $n=14$, $\Sigma d^2 = 314.5$, $p>0.05$). Visitor numbers and butterfly species numbers are related idiosyncratically: Sentosa is the most visited and has by far the most butterflies, but Kusu is also heavily visited, seasonally, by pilgrims, but has a very small list dominated by four species listed in 2002 and one in 2021.

Comparison between the list of butterflies and the list of plants for each island (Lua et al., 2025) might indicate reasons for some butterfly absences if their larval food plants are lacking. Some of the butterflies (e.g., *Ideopsis vulgaris*, *Parantica agleoides*) have a known association with mangroves and were indeed recorded on islands with mangrove areas but were not necessarily confined entirely to that vegetation type. The mangrove-associated climber *Derris* (Leguminosae) supports the butterflies *Curetis saronis* (not yet noted in the Southern Islands) and *Hasora badra badra* (found on Lazarus, Semakau and Sentosa).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. A full list of those acknowledged for supporting and taking part in the Southern Islands Biodiversity Survey is given by Tan et al. (2025).

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Appendix 1. Locations of recorded Lepidoptera (Rhopalocera) butterfly species from published, unpublished literature and Southern Islands Biodiversity Survey (SIBS) data. SIBS indicates species was observed during Southern Islands Biodiversity Survey 2019-2022. Year corresponds to most recent publication or NParks internal record with butterfly species observation. RDB3 = Singapore Red Data Book 3 Status, IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature Status, BIO = Pulau Biola, BRN = Pulau Brani, CYR = Cyrene Reef, HNT = Pulau Hantu, JNG = Pulau Jong, KEP = Keppel Island, KUS = Pulau Tembakul (Kusu Island), LAZ = Pulau Sakijang Pelepah (Lazarus Island), RAL = Pulau Satumu (Raffles' Lighthouse), SAL = Pulau Salu, SIS = Pulau Subar Laut and Pulau Subar Darat (Sisters' Islands), SJI = Pulau Sakijang Bendera (St John's Island), SMK = Pulau Semakau, SNT = Pulau Blakang Mati (Sentosa Island), TKR = Pulau Tekukor, TPS = Terumbu Pempangs. Acronyms for RDB3/IUCN: EX = Globally Extinct, NE = Presumed Nationally Extinct, CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, DD = Data Deficient, NE = Not Evaluated, NA = Not Applicable, NL = Not Listed.

Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Hesperiidae	*Ampittia dioscorides*	LC	NE													2018	
Hesperiidae	*Ancistroides nigrita*	LC	NE							2002							
Hesperiidae	*Badamia exclamationis*	NT	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Bibasis harisa consobrina*	LC	NE													2018	
Hesperiidae	*Borbo cinnara cinnara*	LC	NE												SIBS		
Hesperiidae	*Caltoris cormasa*	LC	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Cephrenes trichopepla*	LC	NE										2019	SIBS	2012	2020	
Hesperiidae	*Erionota hiraca apicalis*	NL	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Erionota torus*	LC	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Hasora badra badra*	LC	NE							SIBS					2012	2018	
Hesperiidae	*Hasora chromus chromus*	LC	NE							SIBS				SIBS		SIBS; 2020	
Hesperiidae	*Hasora vitta*	LC	NE													2018	
Hesperiidae	*Iambrix salsala salsala*	LC	NE					SIBS						2002	2012	2020	
Hesperiidae	*Matapa aria*	LC	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Notocrypta paralysos varians*	LC	NE												2012		

Appendix 1. Continuation.

Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Hesperiidae	*Odina hieroglyphica ortina*	NT	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Oriens gola pseudolus*	LC	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Pelopidas agna agna*	LC	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Pelopidas assamensis*	VU	NE												2012		
Hesperiidae	*Pelopidas mathias mathias*	LC	NE							SIBS						2020	
Hesperiidae	*Plastingia naga*	LC	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Polytremis lubricans lubricans*	LC	NE											SIBS	2012	2020	
Hesperiidae	*Potanthus ganda ganda*	LC	NE											SIBS			
Hesperiidae	*Potanthus omaha omaha*	LC	NE		SIBS					2002	2002		2002		2012	2020	
Hesperiidae	*Potanthus serina*	LC	NE												2012		
Hesperiidae	*Pyroneura latoia latoia*	LC	NE													2020	
Hesperiidae	*Suastus gremius gremius*	LC	NE												2012	2020	
Hesperiidae	*Taractrocera archias quinta*	LC	NE												2012		
Hesperiidae	*Telicota augias augias*	VU	NE											SIBS			
Hesperiidae	*Telicota colon stinga*	LC	NE												2012	2020	
Hesperiidae	*Zographetus doxus*	NT	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Abisara saturata kausambioides*	LC	NE													2018	
Lycaenidae	*Anthene emolus goberus*	LC	NE							SIBS					2012	2020	

Appendix 1. Continuation.

Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Lycaenidae	*Anthene lycaenina miya*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Arhopala abseus abseus*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Arhopala centaurus nakula*	LC	NE				SIBS							SIBS	2012	2020	
Lycaenidae	*Catochrysops panormus exiguus*	LC	NE												2012	2020	
Lycaenidae	*Catochrysops strabo*	VU	NE							SIBS							
Lycaenidae	*Catopyrops ancyra*	LC	VU													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Cheritra freja frigga*	NT	LC													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Chilades pandava pandava*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Curetis santana malayica*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Euchrysops cnejus*	LC	NE												2012	2018	
Lycaenidae	*Everes lacturnus rileyi*	EN	NE												2012		
Lycaenidae	*Flos apidanus saturatus*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Hypolycaena erylus teatus*	LC	NE	SIBS											2012	2020	
Lycaenidae	*Hypolycaena thecloides thecloides*	LC	NE												2012		
Lycaenidae	*Ionolyce helicon merguiana*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Iraota rochana boswelliana*	LC	NE													2018	
Lycaenidae	*Jamides bochus nabonassar*	LC	NE													2020	

Appendix 1. Continuation.

Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Lycaenidae	*Jamides celeno aelianus*	LC	NE												2012		
Lycaenidae	*Lampides boeticus*	LC	NE							2002					2012	2020	
Lycaenidae	*Logania marmorata damis*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Megisba malaya sikkima*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Miletus biggsii biggsii*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Nacaduba biocellata*	LC	NE	SIBS						SIBS					2012		
Lycaenidae	*Nacaduba calauria malayica*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Nacaduba kurava nemana*	LC	NE							SIBS							
Lycaenidae	*Nacaduba pactolus odon*	NT	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Neopithecops zalmora*	LC	NE													2018	
Lycaenidae	*Petrelaea dana dana*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Prosotas dubiosa lumpura*	LC	NE					SIBS		2002				2002	2012	2020	
Lycaenidae	*Prosotas lutea sivoka*	DD	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Prosotas nora superdates*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Pseudotajuria donatana donatana*	VU	NE													2018	
Lycaenidae	*Rapala manea chozeba*	LC	NE							SIBS							
Lycaenidae	*Rapala pheretima sequeira*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Spalgis epius epius*	LC	NE													2020	

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Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Lycaenidae	*Spindasis lohita senama*	LC	NE												2012		
Lycaenidae	*Tajuria cippus maxentius*	LC	NE													2020	
Lycaenidae	*Zeltus amasa*	LC	NE													2018	
Lycaenidae	*Zizeeria maha serica*	LC	NE			SIBS				SIBS						2020	SIBS
Lycaenidae	*Zizina otis*	LC	NE		SIBS	2002		SIBS	2002	2002				2002	2002		2002
Lycaenidae	*Zizina otis lampa*	LC	NE		SIBS	SIBS				SIBS			2019	SIBS	SIBS; 2012	SIBS; 2020	SIBS
Lycaenidae	*Zizula hylax pygmaea*	LC	NE							SIBS					2012	2020	SIBS
Nymphalidae	*Acraea terpsicore*	LC	NE							SIBS				SIBS; 2017	SIBS; 2012	SIBS; 2020	SIBS
Nymphalidae	*Amathusia phidippus phidippus*	NT	NE		2018										2005	2020	
Nymphalidae	*Cupha erymanthis lotis*	LC	NE													2018	
Nymphalidae	*Danaus chrysippus chrysippus*	LC	NE			SIBS									SIBS; 2005	SIBS; 2020	SIBS
Nymphalidae	*Danaus genutia genutia*	LC	NE							SIBS				2002	SIBS; 2012	2020	2002
Nymphalidae	*Danaus melanippus hegesippus*	NT	NE												2012	SIBS; 2018	
Nymphalidae	*Doleschallia bisaltide? bisaltide var*	LC	NE							SIBS					2012	2020	
Nymphalidae	*Elymnias hypermnestra agina*	LC	NE		2018			SIBS	2002	SIBS, 2002				2002	2012	SIBS; 2018	
Nymphalidae	*Euploea core*	NL	NE			SIBS											
Nymphalidae	*Euploea crameri bremeri*	NT	NE												2012		

Appendix 1. Continuation.

Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Nymphalidae	*Euploea eyndhovii gardineri*	EN	NE													2020	
Nymphalidae	*Euploea midamus singapura*	NT	NE							SIBS			2018			2018	
Nymphalidae	*Euploea mulciber mulciber*	LC	NE							SIBS				SIBS	2012		
Nymphalidae	*Euploea phaenareta castelnaui*	NT	NE		2018				2002	SIBS, 2002				SIBS	2012	2020	
Nymphalidae	*Euthalia aconthea gurda*	LC	NE		SIBS								2019		2012	2020	
Nymphalidae	*Euthalia adonia pinwilli*	LC	NE											SIBS		2020	
Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas anomala anomala*	LC	NE			SIBS										2020	
Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas bolina bolina*	LC	NE			SIBS				SIBS						2020	
Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas bolina jacintha*	LC	NE							SIBS					SIBS; 2012	SIBS; 2018	
Nymphalidae	*Ideopsis vulgaris macrina*	LC	LC							SIBS, 2002				SIBS	2012	2020	
Nymphalidae	*Junonia almana javana*	LC	LC		2018	SIBS				SIBS						SIBS; 2020	SIBS
Nymphalidae	*Junonia hedonia ida*	LC	NE		SIBS; 2018								2019	SIBS, 2017		SIBS; 2020	
Nymphalidae	*Junonia iphita*	NL	NE					SIBS									
Nymphalidae	*Junonia orithya wallacei*	LC	NE			SIBS, 2002			2002	SIBS, 2002	2002			SIBS, 2002	SIBS; 2012	SIBS; 2020	SIBS
Nymphalidae	*Lasippa tiga*	LC	NE												2002		
Nymphalidae	*Lebadea martha parkeri*	LC	NE													SIBS; 2020	

Appendix 1. Continuation.

Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Nymphalidae	*Lexias pardalis dirteana*	LC	NE											SIBS	2012		
Nymphalidae	*Mycalesis fusca fusca*	NT	NE													2020	
Nymphalidae	*Mycalesis mineus macromalayana*	LC	NE			SIBS										2018	
Nymphalidae	*Mycalesis perseus cepheus*	LC	NE		2018	SIBS				SIBS				SIBS	2012	2018	
Nymphalidae	*Mycalesis visala phamis*	NT	NE													2020	
Nymphalidae	*Neptis hylas papaja*	LC	NE							SIBS						SIBS; 2020	
Nymphalidae	*Orsotriaena medus cinerea*	LC	NE													2018	
Nymphalidae	*Pantoporia paraka paraka*	LC	NE												2012		
Nymphalidae	*Parantica agleoides agleoides*	LC	NE												2012	2018	
Nymphalidae	*Parthenos sylvia*	DD	NE													2020	
Nymphalidae	*Phaedyma columella*	LC	NE							2002			2002		2002		
Nymphalidae	*Phaedyma columella singa*	LC	NE		SIBS; 2018					SIBS						2020	
Nymphalidae	*Phalanta phalantha phalantha*	LC	NE												2012	2020	
Nymphalidae	*Polyura hebe plautus*	LC	NE													2020	
Nymphalidae	*Polyura schreiber tisamenus*	LC	NE												2012	2018	
Nymphalidae	*Tanaecia pelea pelea*	LC	LC											2002		2020	
Papilionidae	*Chilasa clytia clytia*	NL	NE													2018	

Appendix 1. Continuation.

Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Papilionidae	*Graphium agamemnon agamemnon*	LC	NE													2020	
Papilionidae	*Graphium sarpedon luctatius*	LC	NE							2002						2020	
Papilionidae	*Melanitis leda leda*	LC	NE			SIBS				SIBS				SIBS			
Papilionidae	*Pachliopta aristolochiae*	NT	LC											2002			
Papilionidae	*Papilio cf polytes*	LC	NE					SIBS									
Papilionidae	*Papilio clytia clytia*	LC	NE													2020	
Papilionidae	*Papilio demoleus malayanus*	LC	NE							SIBS				SIBS		SIBS; 2020	
Papilionidae	*Papilio demolion demolio*n	EN	NE													2018	
Papilionidae	*Papilio memnon agenor*	VU	NE													2018	
Papilionidae	*Papilio polytes romulus*	LC	NE		SIBS; 2018					SIBS				SIBS, 2002	2012	SIBS; 2020	
Papilionidae	*Papilio prexaspes prexaspes*	VU	NE													2018	
Papilionidae	*Troides helena cerberus*	VU	LC													2020	
Pieridae	*Appias libythea olferna*	LC	NE		SIBS					SIBS				2002	SIBS; 2012	SIBS; 2020	SIBS
Pieridae	*Appias lyncida*	DD	NE													2018	
Pieridae	*Catopsilia pomona pomona*	LC	NE		SIBS; 2018	2002				2002				SIBS; 2002		SIBS; 2020	
Pieridae	*Catopsilia pyranthe pyranthe*	LC	NE													SIBS; 2020	

Appendix 1. Continuation.

Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Pieridae	*Catopsilia scylla cornelia*	LC	NE						SIBS							2020	
Pieridae	*Delias hyparete metarete*	LC	NE		SIBS			SIBS		SIBS; 2002			2019	SIBS		SIBS; 2020	
Pieridae	*Eurema blanda snelleni*	LC	NE												2012	2020	
Pieridae	*Eurema hecabe contubernalis*	LC	NE		SIBS	2002				SIBS; 2002			2002	2002	SIBS; 2012	SIBS; 2020	
Pieridae	*Eurema sari sodalis*	LC	NE													2018	
Pieridae	*Leptosia nina malayana*	LC	NE							SIBS							
Riodinidae	*Abisara saturata kausambioides*	LC	NE													2020	

Appendix 2. Locations of recorded Lepidoptera (non-Rhopaloceran) moth species from published, unpublished literature and Southern Islands Biodiversity Survey (SIBS) data. SIBS indicates species was observed during Southern Islands Biodiversity Survey 2019-2022. Year corresponds to most recent publication or NParks internal record with butterfly species observation. RDB3 = Singapore Red Data Book 3 Status, IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature Status, BIO = Pulau Biola, BRN = Pulau Brani, CYR = Cyrene Reef, HNT = Pulau Hantu, JNG = Pulau Jong, KEP = Keppel Island, KUS = Pulau Tembakul (Kusu Island), LAZ = Pulau Sakijang Pelepah (Lazarus Island), RAL = Pulau Satumu (Raffles' Lighthouse), SAL = Pulau Salu, SIS = Pulau Subar Laut and Pulau Subar Darat (Sisters' Islands), SJI = Pulau Sakijang Bendera (St John's Island), SMK = Pulau Semakau, SNT = Pulau Blakang Mati (Sentosa Island), TKR = Pulau Tekukor, TPS = Terumbu Pempangs. Acronyms for RDB3/IUCN: EX = Globally Extinct, NE = Presumed Nationally Extinct, CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, DD = Data Deficient, NE = Not Evaluated, NA = Not Applicable, NL = Not Listed.

Family	Scientific name	RDB3	IUCN	BIO	BRN	HNT	JNG	KEP	KUS	LAZ	RAL	SAL	SIS	SJI	SMK	SNT	TKR
Arctiinae	*Amata huebneri*	LC	NE		SIBS	SIBS								2017	2012		SIBS
Erebidae	*Arctornis submarginata*	NL	NE													SIBS	
Erebidae	*Calliteara horsfieldii*	LC	NE													SIBS	
Erebidae	*Erebus ephesperis*	LC	NE													SIBS	
Erebidae	*Eudocima discrepans*	NL	NE													SIBS	
Geometridae	*Gonodontis pallida*	NL	NE			SIBS											
Limacodidae	*Ploneta diducta*	NL	NE													SIBS	
Noctuidae	*Asota subsimilis*	LC	NE													SIBS	
Noctuidae	*Chalciope mygdon*	LC	NE			SIBS											
Nolidae	*Carea varipes*	NL	NE													SIBS	
Saturniidae	*Attacus atlas*	LC	NE									SIBS			2012		
Saturniidae	*Salassa lola*	NL	NE										2019				2019
Sphingidae	*Acherontia lachesis*	NL	NE												2012	2021	
Sphingidae	*Macroglossum sitiene*	NL	NE													SIBS	
Uraniidae	*Lyssa zampa*	LC	NE			SIBS								2017			