

# Reserva Las Tangaras

El Carmen de Atrato, Chocó, Colombia

Coordenadas: 05° 51.138'N - 76° 10.939'W

Altitud min-max: 1492 - 1800 metros

## Familias y subfamilias de mariposas

Las mariposas se clasifican en seis familias que agrupan especies con características comunes.

### Hesperiidae

Esta familia de mariposas primitivas tiene como característica las antenas con ganchito en la parte final. Tienen cabeza y cuerpo grueso y muchas tienen colores oscuros o cañes. 4 subfamilias.



Eudaminae  
Spreadwing skippers



Pyrginae  
Spreadwing skippers



Pyrginae  
Firetips



Heteropterinae  
Skipperlings



Hesperiinae  
Grass Skippers

### Butterfly families and subfamilies

The butterflies are classified into six families comprising species with common characteristics.

### Skippers

Mostly small with stout bodies, fast fliers, skipping or zipping flight. Many are brown or dark, drab colors. A large family, about 30% of all butterflies. Eudaminae and Pyrginae sit with wings spread open, Heteropterinae often sit with wings closed, Hesperiinae often sit in jet plane position. 4 subfamilies.

### Papilionidae

Mariposas grandes, muchas con colas. Vuelan con fortaleza y les gusta posarse en pantanos o zonas húmedas moviendo constantemente las alas. La mayoría son negras con rayas amarillas o negras con parches rojos en las alas posteriores.

Las antenas tienen la parte final engrosada y curvada.



Papilioninae



Swallowtails

### Swallowtails

Mostly large butterflies, many with tails. Strong fliers, they like to mudpuddle on wet dirt with constantly moving, quivering wings. They are mostly black with yellow stripes or black with red patches on the hindwings (Parides).

The antenna is bulky and curved at the end????.



Dismorphiinae  
Mimic-Whites



Pierinae



Whites



Coliadinae



Sulphurs

### Whites and sulphurs

Mostly white, yellow or orange, but some are black. Whites and Sulphurs like flowers and are often in gardens, but Dismorphiinae like the shaded forest. They have 3 subfamilies.

## Riodinidae

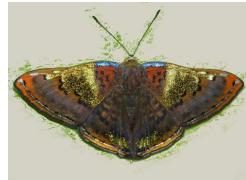
La mayoría de riódinidos se encuentran en tierras bajas, es una familia con mucha variedad. Muchas tienen manchas metálicas y se posan por debajo de las hojas. Algunas tienen colas. Tienen dos subfamilias.

### Metalmarks

More species are found in the lowlands. This is the most varied family; they can come in many shapes, sizes and colors. Some have tails, many do not. Some genera sit with wings closed, some with wings open. They pose under the leaves. They have 2 subfamilies.



Euselasiinae Metalmarks



Riodininae



Metalmarks



## Lycaenidae

En general los licénidos son mariposas pequeñas, muchas tienen colas pequeñas para distraer a los predadores. Son difíciles de ver pues muchas viven en el docel. A menudo son azules al abrir las alas. Tienen 2 subfamilias.

### Hairstreaks and blues

Hairstreaks often have tails, but not always. This is the least common of the 6 families, often in the canopy and hard to see. Small butterflies, often brilliant blue above. They have 2 subfamilies.



Polyommatinae Blues



Theclinae



Hairstreaks

## Nymphalidae

Las ninfálidas solo tienen 4 patas visibles, las otras 2 están acortadas y cerca a la cabeza como escobas. Es la familia más abundante y representa 40% del total. Tiene 10 subfamilias.

### Brushfoots

Only show 4 walking legs, the front 2 legs are held up close to the head, like brushes. This is the largest family, about 40%, many subfamilies.



Heliconiinae  
Longwings



Nymphalinae  
Brushfoots Crescents



Limenitidinae  
Sisters



Charaxinae  
Leafwings



Apaturinae  
Emperors



Satyrinae  
Satyrs, Morphos



Danainae  
Clearwings



Danainae  
Monarchs



Cyrestinae  
Daggerwings



Biblidinae  
Tropicals

## Hesperiidae

### Skipper

#### Eudaminae

##### Spreadwing Skippers

Se posan con las alas abiertas, muchas tienen colas y puntos o rayas en las alas delanteras.

Sit with wings open, many have tails and spots or stripes on the forewing.

*Astraptes chiriquensis**Astraptes chiriquensis**Astraptes fulgerator**Astraptes fulgerator**Astraptes fulgerator**Astraptes fulgerator**Chioides catillus**Epargyreus sp montezuma**Epargyreus sp montezuma**Epargyreus sp montezuma**Epargyreus spina**Epargyreus spina*



*Ridens philistus philia*



*Ridens philistus philia*



*Ridens philistus philia*



*Telemiades centrites contra*



*Telemiades centrites contra*



*Telemiades centrites contra*



*Urbanus dorantes*



*Urbanus dorantes*



*Urbanus dorantes*



*Urbanus dorantes*



*Urbanus procne*



*Urbanus procne*



*Urbanus procne*



*Urbanus procne*



*Urbanus procne*



*Urbanus procne*



*Urbanus proteus*



*Urbanus proteus*



*Urbanus simplicius*



*Urbanus simplicius*



*Urbanus tanna*



*Urbanus tanna*



*Urbanus tanna*



*Urbanus teleus*



*Urbanus teleus*



*Urbanus viterboana*



*Urbanus viterboana*



*Urbanus viterboana*

## Pyrginae

### Spreadwing Skippers

Se posan con las alas abiertas, en la tribu Pyrrhopigine muchos tienen punta roja en el abdomen.

Tribe Pyrrhopygini/Golf-club Skippers or Firetips – sit with wings open, some have red tips to abdomen. Tip of antennae bent over at 90 degree angle, like a golf club. Powerful fliers, strong bodies and wings, can buzz you. Some very colorful.  
Other spr



*Myscelus phoronis phoronis*



*Eburuncus unifasciata*



*Eburuncus unifasciata*



*Eburuncus unifasciata*



*Eburuncus unifasciata*



*Eburuncus unifasciata*



*Mylon cajus cajus*



*Mylon cajus cajus*



*Mylon cajus cajus*



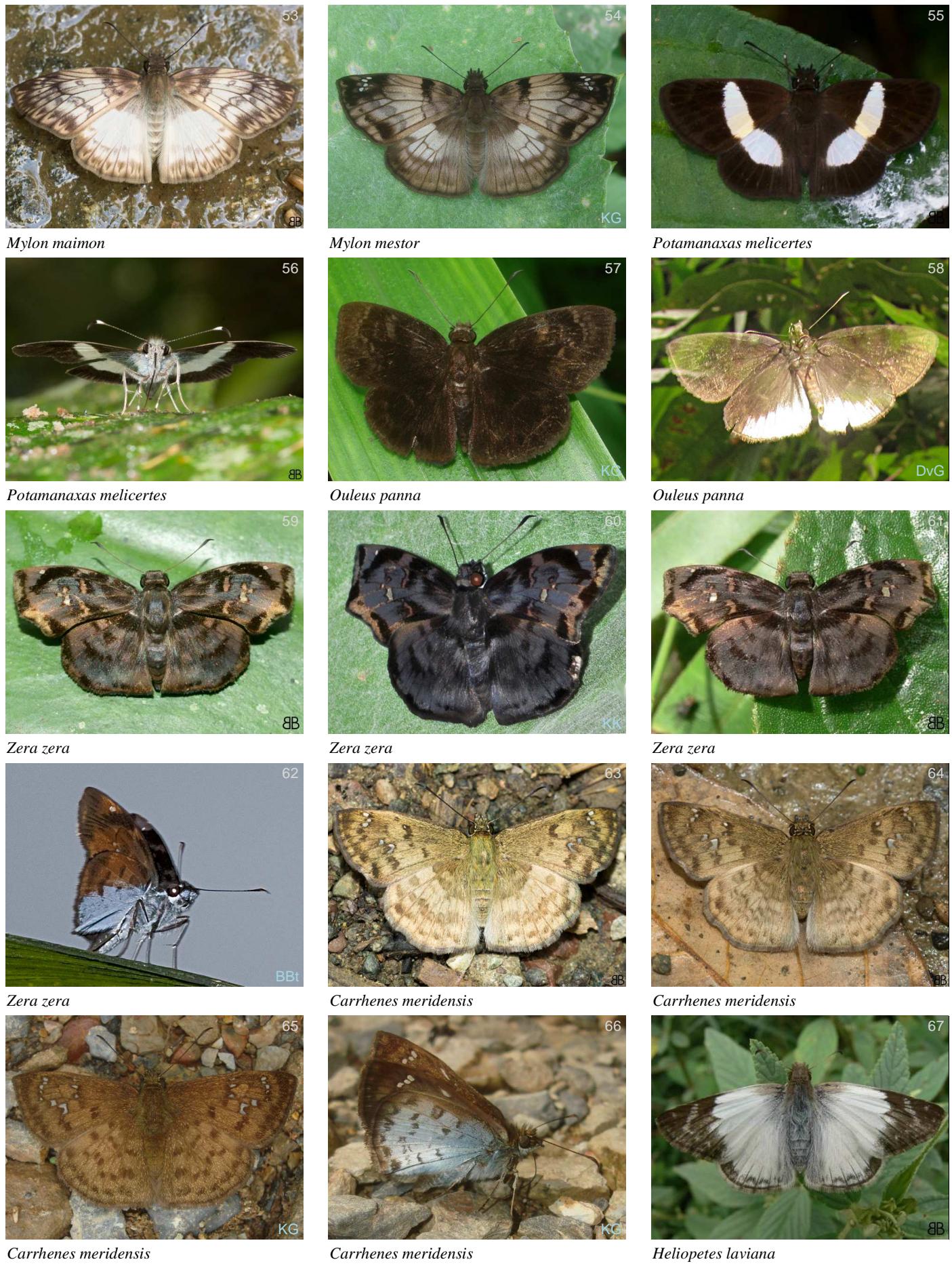
*Mylon maimon*



*Mylon maimon*



*Mylon maimon*





*Heliopetes laviana*



*Heliopetes laviana*



*Xenophanes tryxus*



*Xenophanes tryxus*



*Xenophanes tryxus*

## Heteropterinae

### Skipperlings

The Dallas – most sit with forewings up, like grass skippers. Often have large gold or orange patterns on underside. Found on wet dirt at higher elevations, some very high. Not in the lowlands. Many very confusing species.



*Dalla ibhara*



*Dalla ibhara*

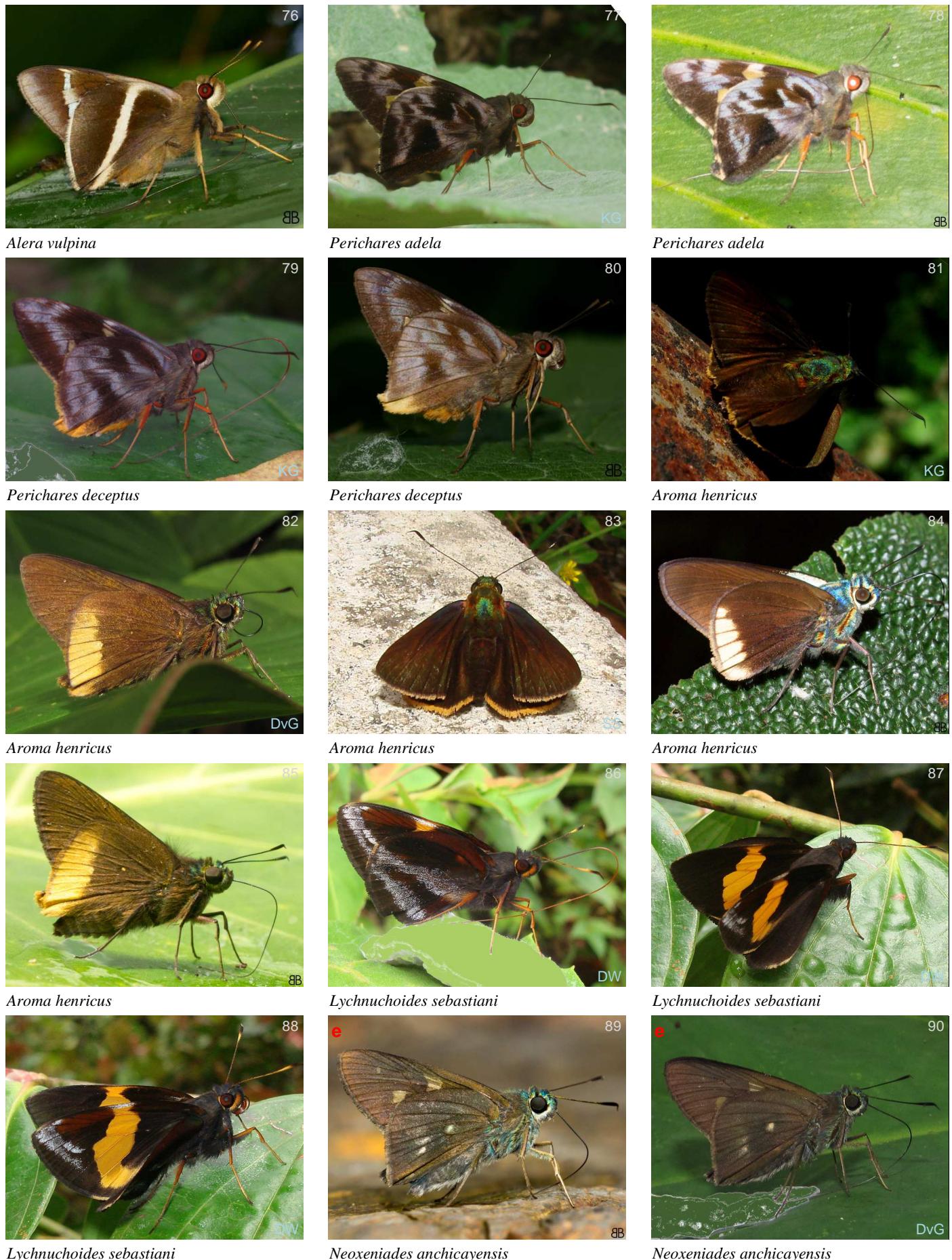


*Dalla ibhara*

## Hesperiinae

### Grass Skippers

Sit in 'jet plane' position, with forewings straight up and hindwings out flat. Many are orange and black, or brown. Many can only be separated by genitalic dissection. Small butterflies, some like flowers in gardens, some like shaded forest.







*Anthoptus epictetus*



*Anthoptus epictetus*



*Corticea corticea*



*Corticea corticea*



*Corticea corticea*



*Corticea corticea*



*Corticea corticea*



*Corticea corticea*



*Corticea mendica schwarzii*



*Corticea mendica schwarzii*



*Corticea mendica schwarzii*



*Falga jeconia*



*Falga jeconia*



*Falga jeconia*



*Falga jeconia*



*Falga jeconia*



*Apauptus gracilis*



*Callimormus radiola janna*



*Callimormus radiola janna*



*Callimormus saturnus*



*Callimormus saturnus*



*Cymaenes trebius*



*Cymaenes trebius*



*Cymaenes trebius*



*Cymaenes trebius*



*Cymaenes trebius*



*Cymaenes trebius*



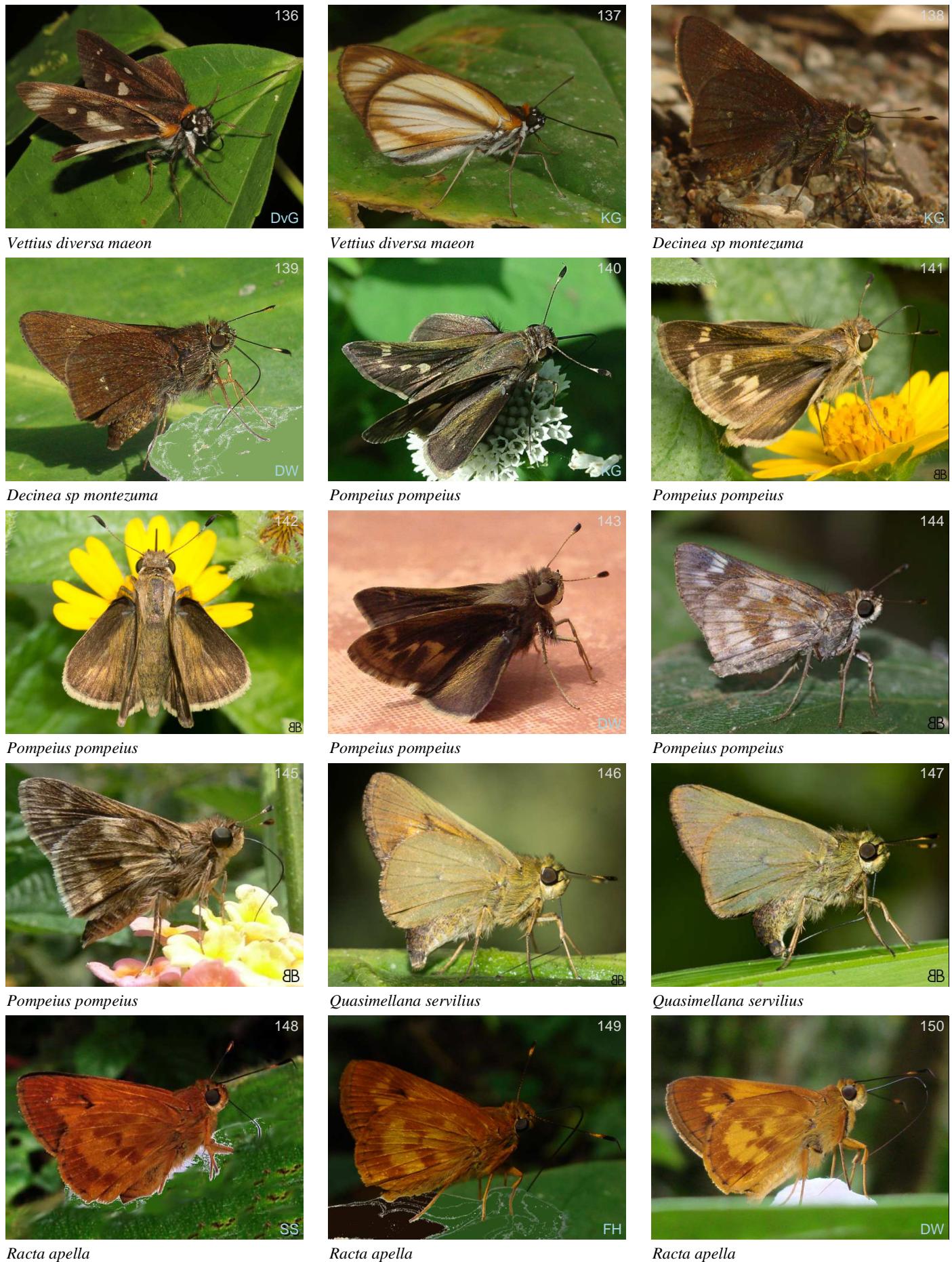
*Cymaenes trebius*



*Vettius coryna*



*Vettius coryna*





*Racta plasma*



*Racta plasma*



*Racta plasma*



*Racta plasma*

## Pieridae

### Whites and Sulphurs

#### Dismorphiinae

##### Mimic-Whites

Odd shaped forewings, smaller butterflies, prefer shaded areas. They are pale yellow or white with black marking on the dorsals. Females have rounder forewings. Sit with wings closed.



*Dismorphia lelex valeria* ♀



*Dismorphia lelex valeria* ♀



*Dismorphia lelex valeria*



*Dismorphia lelex valeria*



*Lieinix nemesis* ♂



*Lieinix nemesis* ♂



*Lieinix nemesis* ♂



*Lieinix nemesis* ♀

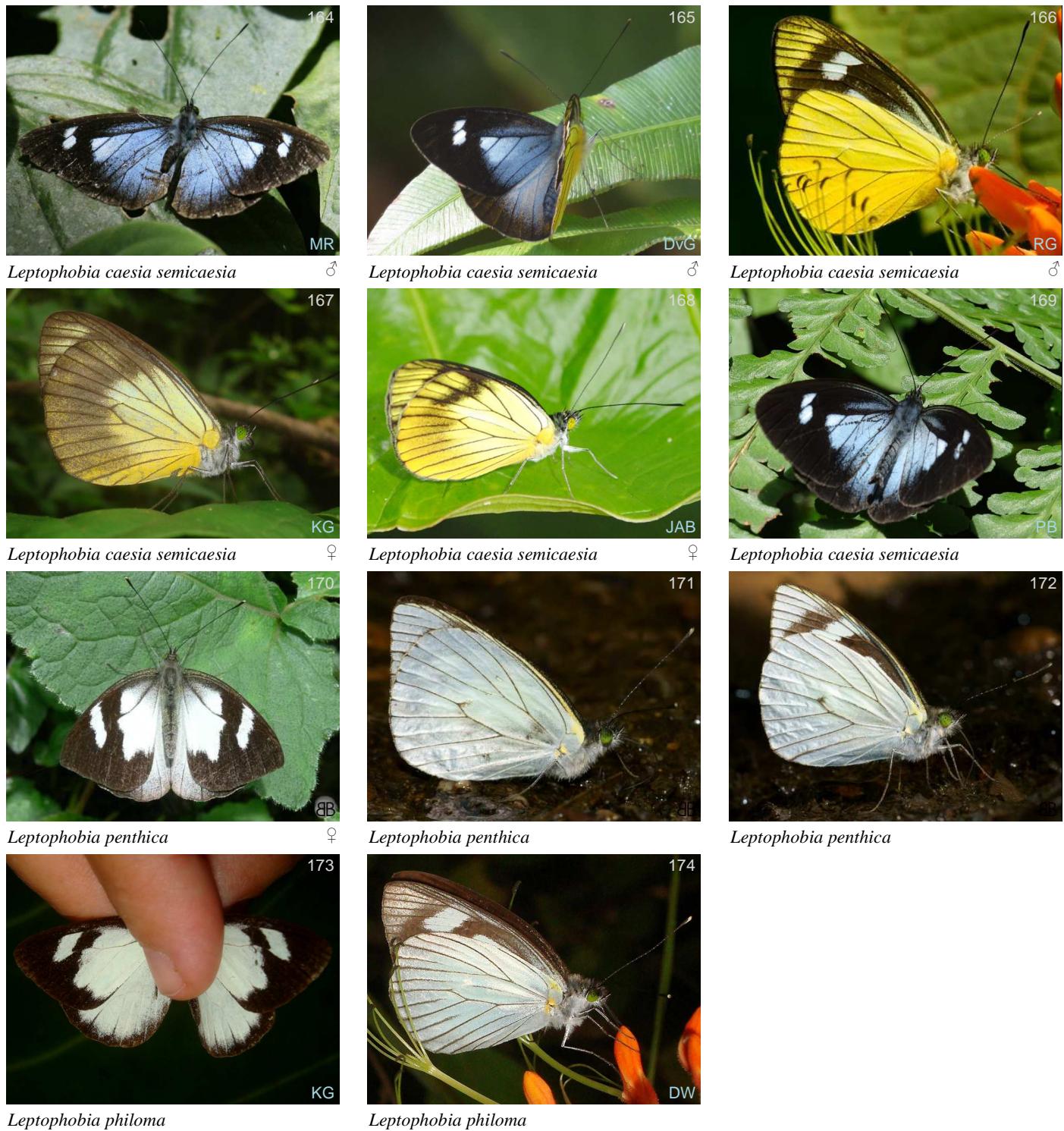


*Lieinix nemesis* ♀

#### Pierinae

##### Whites

Variable, many are white but some are black with narrow white, yellow or even red patches. Many species of *Catasticta* are very difficult to separate from a live ventral photo. They like to come to wet sand or edges of flowing water. Sit with wings closed



*Leptophobia philoma*

### Coliadinae

#### Sulphurs

Some large, but most are medium to smaller sizes. Common in meadows and gardens, roadside edges. Difficult to separate to species just on ventral live photos, you often need to see the pattern of the black on the edges of the upper wings. Sit with wings c



*Eurema nise*



*Eurema nise*



*Eurema nise*



*Eurema xanthochlora xanthochlora* ♂



*Eurema xanthochlora xanthochlora* ♂



*Eurema xanthochlora xanthochlora* ♀



*Eurema xanthochlora xanthochlora* ♀



*Eurema xanthochlora xanthochlora*



*Eurema xanthochlora xanthochlora*



*Eurema xanthochlora xanthochlora*



*Eurema xanthochlora xanthochlora*



*Eurema xanthochlora xanthochlora*



*Pyrisitia venusta venusta*



*Pyrisitia venusta venusta*

## Riodinidae

### Metalmarks

#### Riodininae

#### Metalmarks



*Ithomiola theages theages*



*Ithomiola theages theages*



*Ithomiola theages theages*



*Leucochimona lagora*



*Leucochimona lagora*



*Leucochimona lagora*



*Leucochimona lagora*



*Leucochimona lagora*



*Leucochimona lagora*



*Mesosemia metuana metuana*

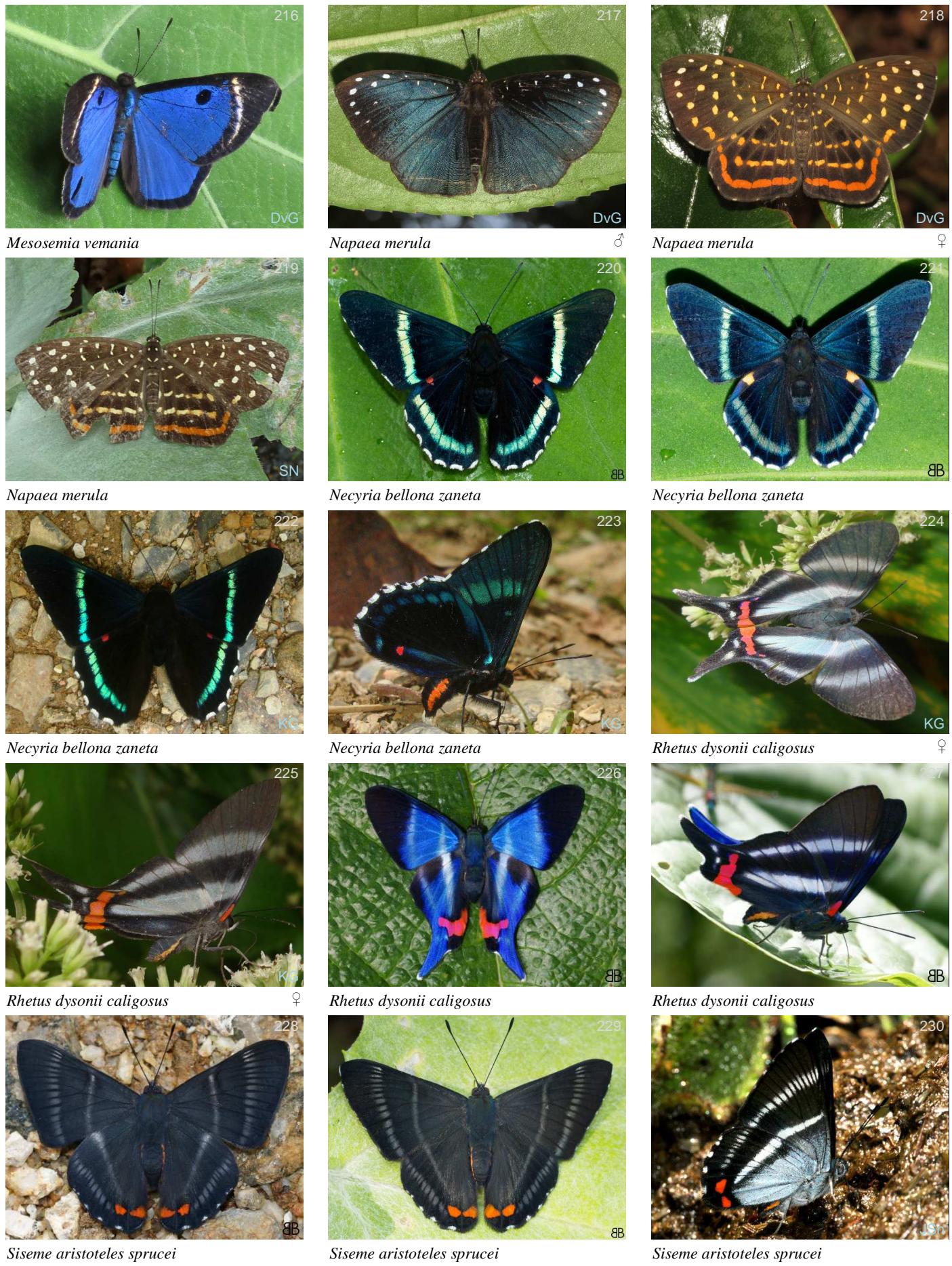


*Mesosemia metuana metuana*



*Mesosemia metuana metuana*







*Anteros cruentatus*



*Anteros cruentatus*

### Euselasiinae

#### Metalmarks

Se posan casi siempre por debajo de las hojas en posición hacia abajo. De colores cañes y cremas.

They sit in the leaves in upright position.  
Brown and cream colors.



*Euselasia bettina*



*Euselasia bettina*



*Euselasia corduena*



*Euselasia corduena*



*Euselasia eupatra*

## Lycaenidae

### Blues and Hairstreaks

#### Theclinae

#### Hairstreaks



*Thaeides theia* ♀ DyG



*Thaeides theia* ♂ BB



*Erora opisena* ♀ BB



*Johnsonita auda* ♂ BB



*Johnsonita auda* ♂ BB



*Johnsonita auda* ♂ SN



*Johnsonita auda* ♂ BB



*Micandra comae* KK



*Micandra comae* JAB



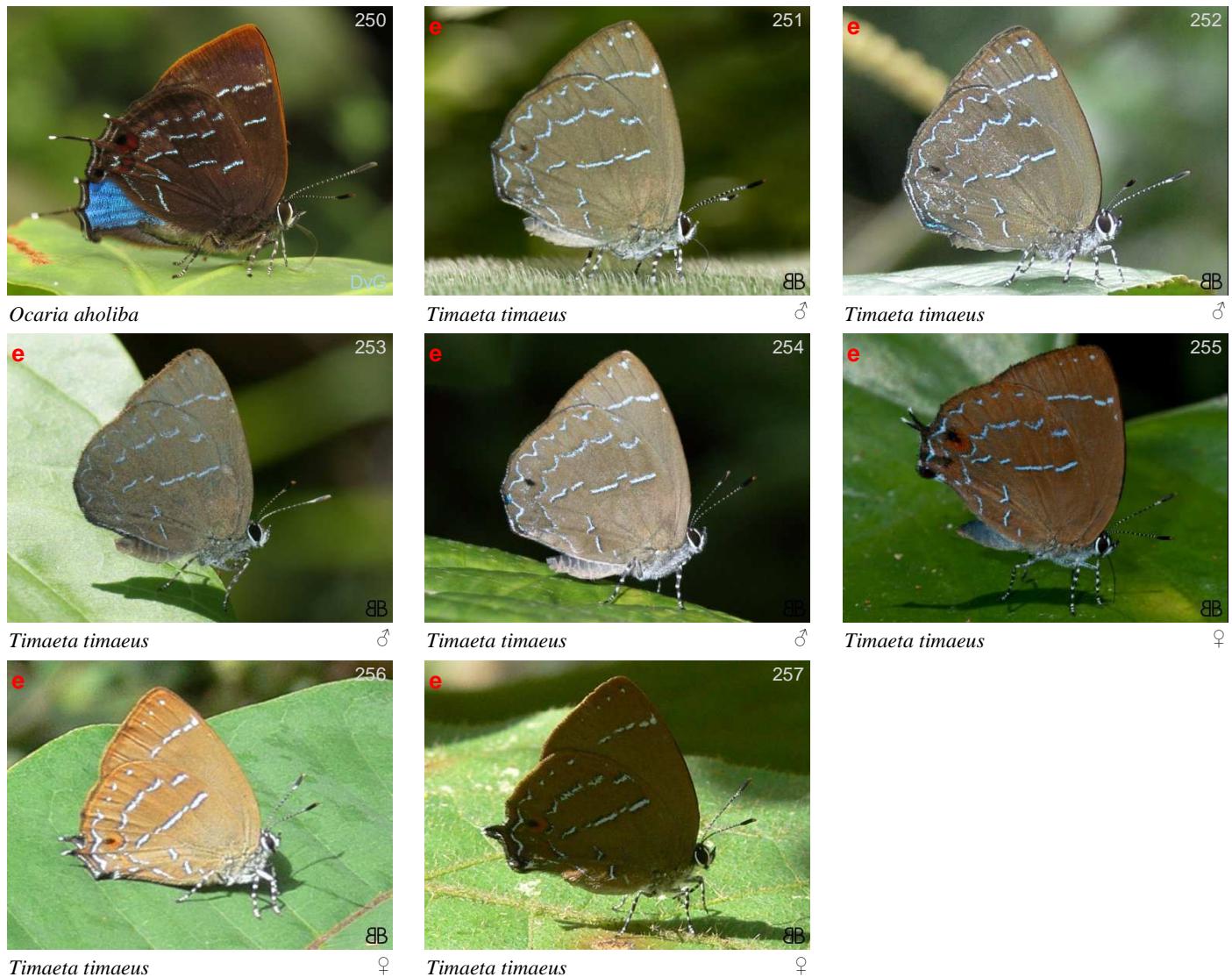
*Micandra comae* BB



*Nesiostrymon calchinia* KG



*Ocaria aholiba* KG



### Polyommatinae

#### Blues





Zizula cyna



Zizula cyna



Zizula cyna

## Nymphalidae

### Brushfoots

#### Heliconiinae

##### Longwings





*Altinote stratonice*



*Altinote stratonice*



*Altinote stratonice*



*Heliconius clysonymus fischeri*



*Heliconius clysonymus fischeri*



*Heliconius clysonymus fischeri*

Nymphalinae  
Brushfoots



*Hypanartia dione*



*Hypanartia dione*



*Hypanartia dione*



*Hypanartia dione*



*Hypanartia dione*



*Hypanartia trimaculata*



*Hypanartia trimaculata*



*Hypanartia trimaculata*



*Hypanartia trimaculata*





*Castilia eranites*



*Castilia eranites*



*Castilia eranites*



*Eresia carme laias*



*Eresia carme laias*



*Eresia carme laias*



*Eresia carme laias*



*Eresia carme laias*



*Eresia carme laias*



*Eresia datis manto*



*Eresia datis manto*



*Eresia datis manto*



*Eresia datis manto*



*Eresia datis manto*



*Eresia datis manto*

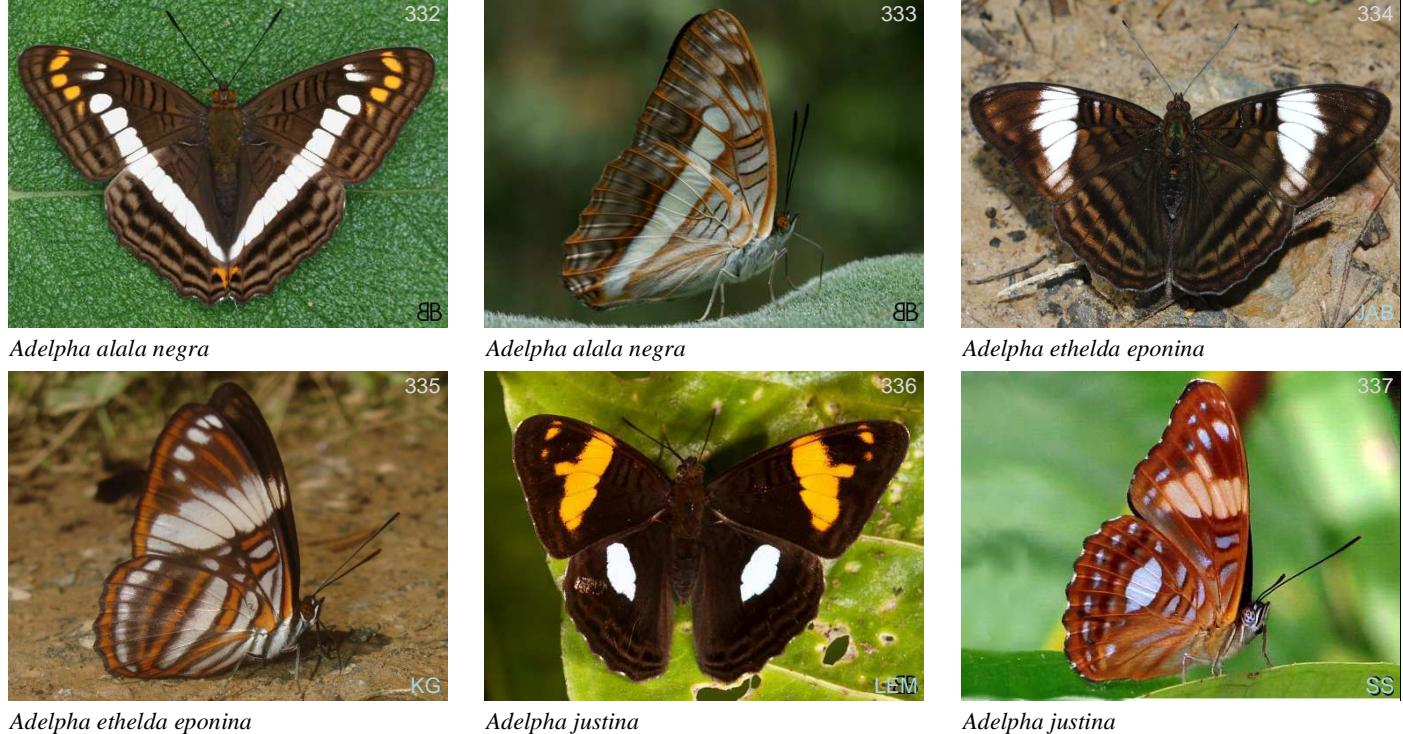


*Janatella fellula*

### Limenitidinae

#### Sisters

Mainly africana y asiatica some Namerica



*Adelpha ethelda eponina*





*Adelpha rothschildi*



*Adelpha saundersii frontina*



*Adelpha saundersii frontina*

## Charaxinae

### Leafwings

Larger butterflies, strong fliers, they usually sit with wings closed, then flash their wings open showing brilliant blue, purple or orange above. They look like dried leaves when wings are closed. They do not come to flowers, but like excrement, urine an



*Fountainea nobilis pacifica*



*Fountainea nobilis pacifica*



*Fountainea nobilis pacifica*



*Memphis laura caucana*



*Memphis laura caucana*



*Memphis laura caucana*



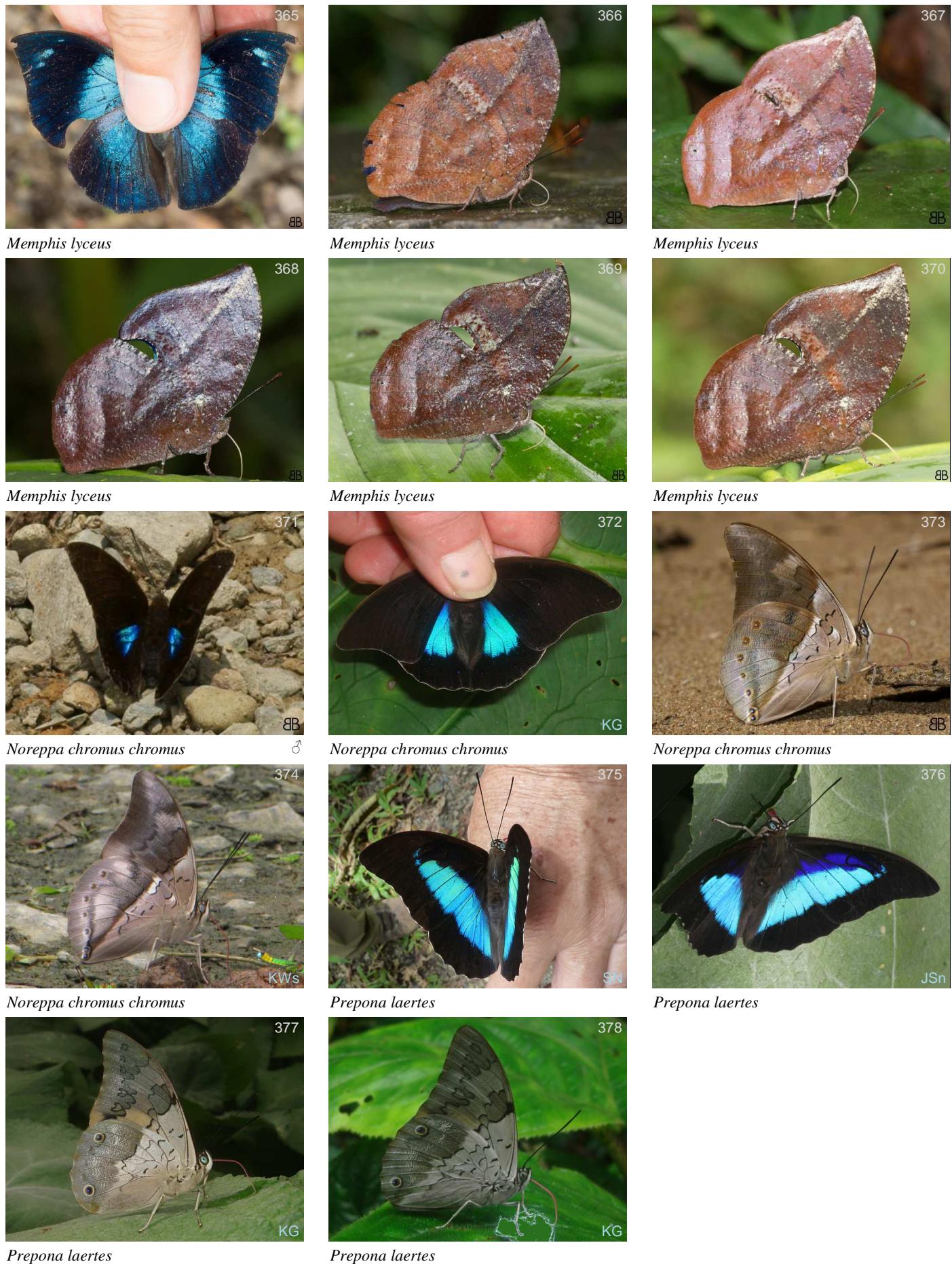
*Memphis laura caucana*



*Memphis laura caucana*



*Memphis lyceus*



### Satyrinae

[Satyrs, Morphos, and Owls](#)



*Antirrhea geryon weymeri*



*Antirrhea geryon weymeri*



*Pseudohaetera mimica*



*Pseudohaetera mimica*



*Pseudohaetera mimica*



*Pseudohaetera mimica*



*Pseudohaetera mimica*



*Pseudohaetera mimica*



*Corades pannonia ploas*



*Corades pannonia ploas*



*Corades pannonia ploas*



*Corades pannonia ploas*



*Corades pannonia ploas*



*Corades pannonia ploas*



*Eretris lecromi*





*Forsterinaria neonympha*



*Forsterinaria pyrczi*



*Forsterinaria pyrczi*



*Hermeuptychia harmonia*



*Hermeuptychia harmonia*



*Hermeuptychia harmonia*



*Hermeuptychia harmonia*



*Hermeuptychia hermes*



*Hermeuptychia hermes*



*Hermeuptychia hermes*



*Hermeuptychia hermes*



*Hermeuptychia hermes*



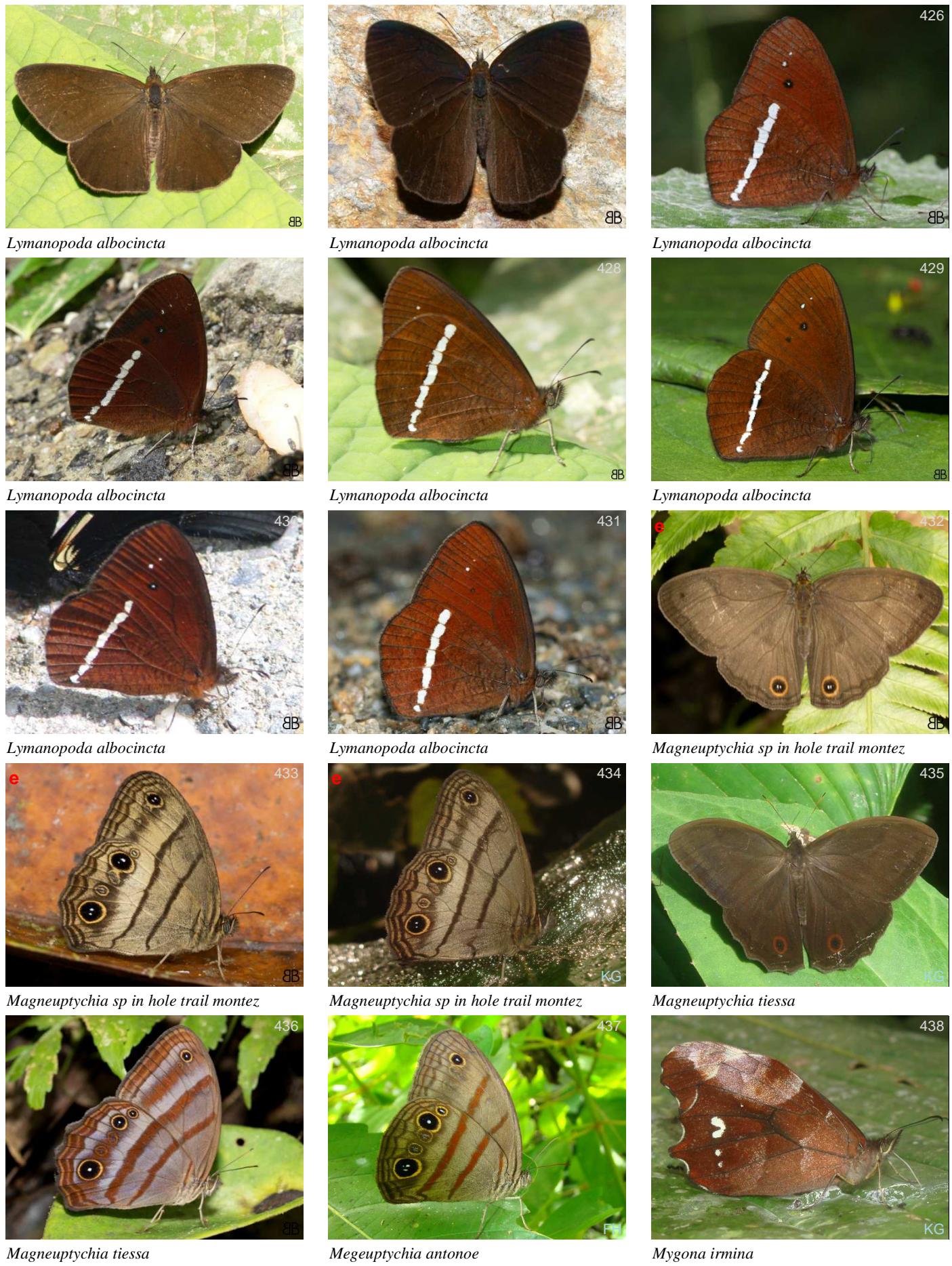
*Hermeuptychia hermes*



*Hermeuptychia sp tangaras*



*Lymanopoda albocincta*









*Yphthimoides renata*

## Danainae

### Monarchs & Clearwings

Tribe Danaini/Monarchs – orange/rust colored butterflies, fairly good sized, famous North American migrants.

Tribe Ithomiini/Clearwings & Tigerwings – crystal or transparent winged, or orange and black striped. They usually fly in shaded areas, very slow!



*Dircenna adina steinheili*



*Dircenna adina steinheili*



*Elzunia humboldt humboldti*



*Elzunia humboldt humboldti*



*Elzunia humboldt humboldti*



*Elzunia humboldt humboldti*



*Elzunia humboldt humboldti*



*Elzunia humboldt humboldti*



*Greta andromica*



*Greta andromica*



*Greta andromica*



*Greta andromica*



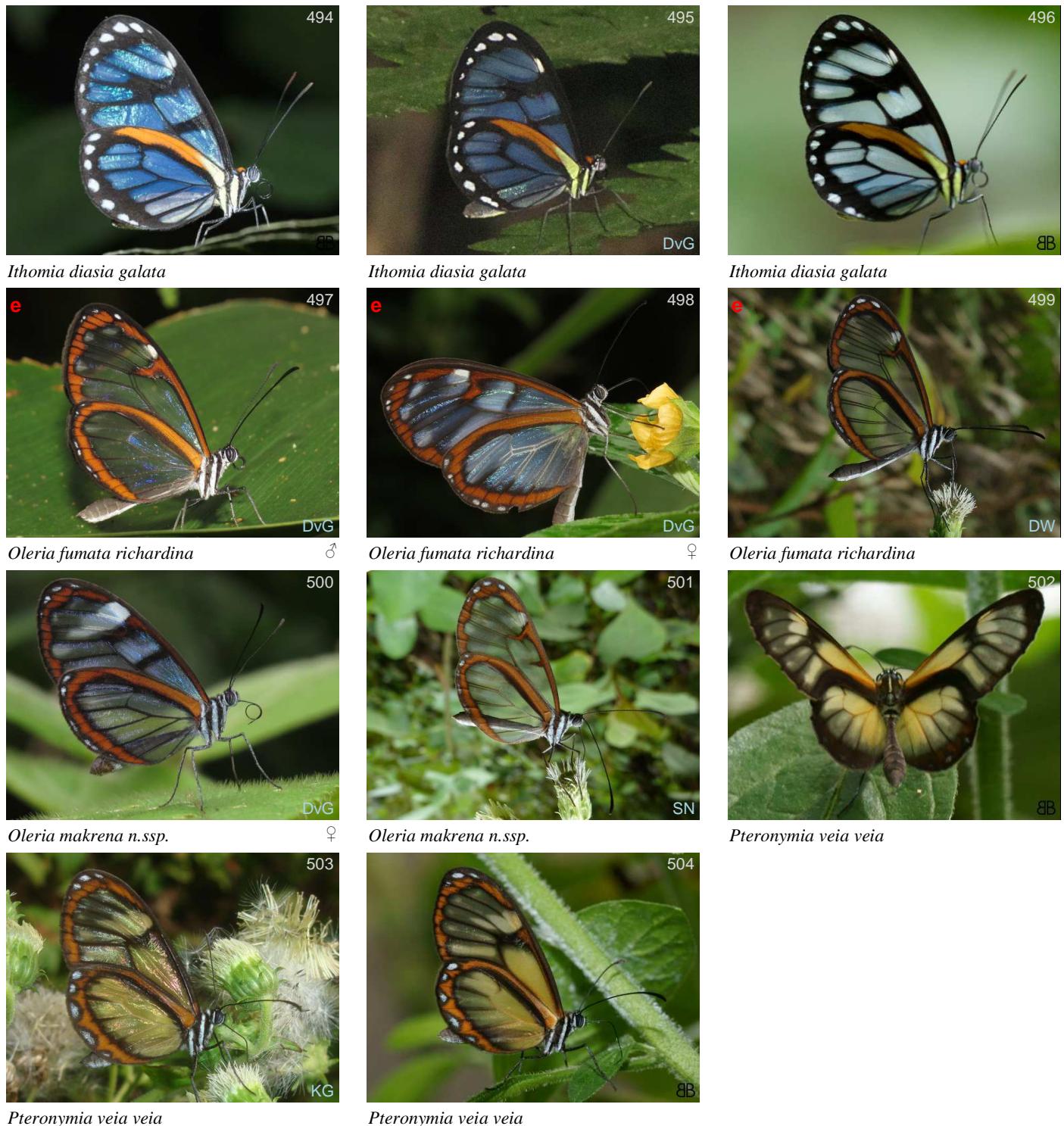
*Greta ochretis*



*Greta ochretis*



*Ithomia diasia galata*



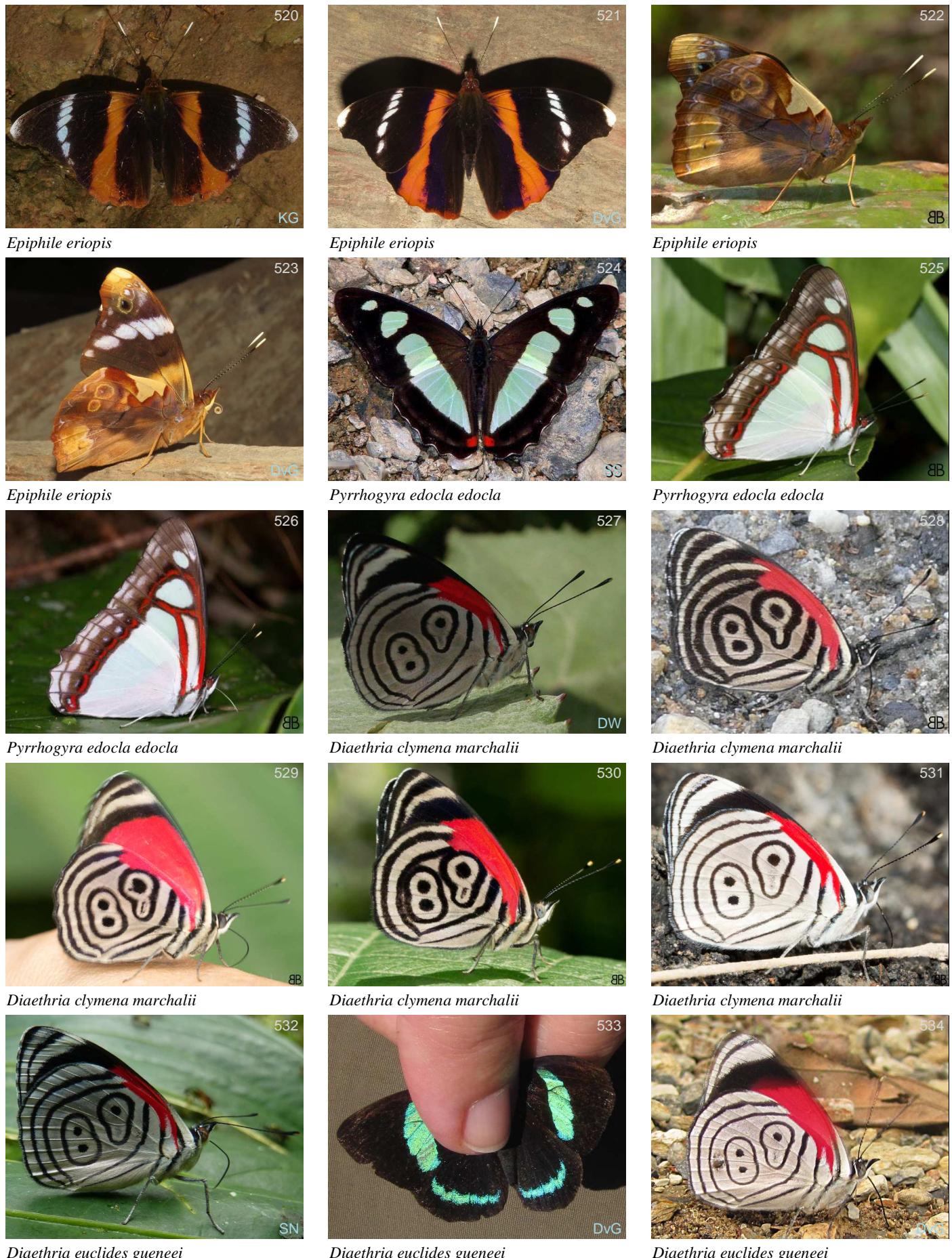
*Pteronymia veia veia*

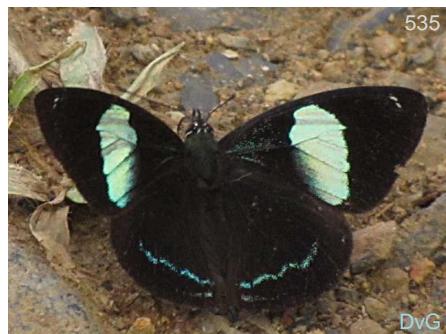
### Biblidinae

#### Tropical Brushfoots

Medium sized butterflies, varied colors,  
many are widespread. Includes 88's.







*Diaethria euclides gueneei*



*Diaethria euclides gueneei*



*Diaethria nystographa charis*



*Perisama humboldtii*



*Perisama humboldtii*



*Perisama humboldtii*



*Perisama oppelii*



*Perisama oppelii*



*Perisama oppelii*



*Perisama oppelii*



*Perisama oppelii*



*Perisama oppelii*



*Perisama typhania*



*Perisama typhania*

**Legends**Endemic 

Photo number



Altitude

*Ephippile epimenes kalbreyeri*  
Genus, species, subspecies

1, 2

BB

♂

Sex

**Altitude (sub localities):****How to get to this location:**

From Medellin take the road to Quibdo. The place is in Carmen de Atrato, Choco. Road is paved until Carmen de Bolivar. The place belongs to Proaves and is located in Carmen de Atrato.

**Como llegar a esta localidad:**

Desde Medellin se toma la carretera que va a Quibdo, carretera pavimentada hasta Ciudad Bolívar y destapada hasta Carmen de Atrato. Las instalaciones de Proaves están a 5 km del corregimiento el siete. Tiempo desde Medellin 3.5 horas.

This list is the result of the accumulative efforts from a large number of people. The following are the photographers who have contributed their photos to this work, thank you very much.

**Photographers - Fotógrafos**

BB	Juan Guillermo Jaramillo Velasquez	BBk	Bob Behrstock	BBt	Bill Berthet
DvG	David Geale	DW	Dan Wade	FH	Fred Heath
GM	Glenn Mahler	JAB	Johnnier Arango Bermudez	JSn	Jim Snyder
KG	Kim Garwood	KK	Ken Kertell	KW	Kay Wade
KWs	Kristine Wallstrom	LEM	Luis Eduardo Mejia	LG	Leif Gabrielsen
LT	Leopoldina Tapasco	MM	Martin Moreno	MR	Martin Reed
PB	Priscilla Brodkin	RG	Rodrigo Gaviria Obregon	SN	Sherry Nelson
SS	Shirley Sekarajasingham				

If you want to collaborate with photos or identification of species please contact:

Kim Garwood at [kimgrwd@sbcglobal.net](mailto:kimgrwd@sbcglobal.net) or [www.neotropicalbutterflies.com](http://www.neotropicalbutterflies.com)

Juan Guillermo Jaramillo at [arcas1956@gmail.com](mailto:arcas1956@gmail.com). or [Butterflyphotography-bb.blogspot.com](http://Butterflyphotography-bb.blogspot.com).

On the scientific names with an X or sp, we are unsure of the ID. If you can help with additional id's or corrections, please let us know.

Most of the photos were taken of live butterflies in their natural habitat. Specimen photos are used to show some characteristics that are not possible to photograph in nature.

The taxonomy and sequence of this list is based on [www.butterfliesofamerica.com](http://www.butterfliesofamerica.com) and the Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera, Checklist: Part 4A by Gerardo Lamas, 2004.

We thank the following experts who have graciously helped with identifications on some of our photos: Stephane Attal, Andrew Brower, Bernard Hermier, James Mallet, Andrew Neild, Gregory Nielsen, Tomasz Pyrcz, Julian Salazar, Aaron Soh and Keith Willmott. All errors on identifications are the responsibility of Kim Garwood or Juan Guillermo Jaramillo.

Este listado es el resultado del esfuerzo acumulativo de un gran numero de colaboradores y fotógrafos a quienes damos las gracias.

Nombres científicos con X o sp, tienen identificación desconocida o con duda, por favor si Usted puede ayudar a completar o corregir escribanos a los contactos.

La mayoría de fotos fueron tomadas a mariposas vivas en su ambiente natural. Las fotos de especímenes son usadas para mostrar algunas características que no son posibles fotografiar en la naturaleza.

La taxonomía y la secuencia de esta lista está basada en [www.butterfliesofamerica.com](http://www.butterfliesofamerica.com) y en el Atlas of Neotropical lepidoptera, listado de chequeo parte 4A por Gerardo Lamas, 2004.

Agradecemos a los siguientes expertos que generosamente han ayudado en la identificación de algunas de nuestras fotos: Stephane Attal, Andrew Brower, Bernard Hermier, James Mallet, Andrew Neild, Gregory Nielsen, Tomasz Pyrcz, Julian Salazar, Aaron Soh and Keith Willmott. Todos los errores en identificación son responsabilidad de Kim Garwood o Juan Guillermo Jaramillo.

*Numero de especies en esta localidad*    162  
*Number of species in this location*



*Numero de especies en la base de datos 2.927,  
numero de fotos 4.575, especies con foto 1749*

*Number of species in database 2.927, number  
of photos 4.575, species with photo 1749.*