

Butterflies (Lepidoptera: Papilionoidea) and Traditional Knowledge in Brazil: An Ethnoentomological Analysis of Common Nomenclature

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Abstract Butterflies, in addition to their ecological relevance, play important symbolic and cultural roles in many societies. This study aimed to analyze the diversity of common names attributed to butterflies in Brazil, based on a systematic literature review (following the PRISMA method), including sources such as scientific articles, books, and field guides. A total of 189 scientific species names were recorded, belonging to five taxonomic families, and associated with 111 distinct common names. The family Nymphalidae presented the highest number of records, indicating a morphologically diverse and culturally recognized group. The common names were classified into interpretive categories, with morphological designations being the most common, followed by behavioral, ecological, and symbolic associations. The analysis shows that common names reflect local knowledge grounded in empirical observation and symbolic meaning, contributing significantly to ecological understanding and the appreciation of biodiversity. This study highlights the role of ethnoentomology as an interdisciplinary approach that values local knowledge and enhances the understanding of human-insect relationships, recommending its broader application in related research.

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Introduction

Butterflies (Lepidoptera: Papilionoidea) stand out not only for their remarkable diversity but also for the important ecological and economic roles they play in terrestrial ecosystems, contributing to essential processes such as nutrient cycling, food resource provision, and pollination (Brown Jr. 1996). It is estimated that there are over 160,000 species of Lepidoptera worldwide (Bowden et al. 2025), of which approximately 12% are butterflies, totaling around 18,768 described species (Mitter et al. 2017). In Brazil, more than 3,500 butterfly species are known (Catálogo Taxonômico da Fauna do Brasil 2025), a number that continues to grow as new species are discovered and described.

Butterflies transcend their ecological role and emerge as cultural symbols across various societies throughout history (Alves and Souto 2011; Hoshina 2020; Petiza et al. 2013; Posey 1986). They are present

in belief systems, therapeutic practices, artistic expressions, and, in some cases, even in culinary traditions (Carlini 2022; Costa Neto 2002a). In Brazil, these cultural associations are reflected in folklore and artistic representations, where butterflies are evoked as emblems of transformation, beauty, and renewal (Costa and Soares 2015).

Ethnoentomology, a branch of ethnobiology, is dedicated to studying the relationships between human societies and insects, taking into account local knowledge, traditional uses, naming systems, and the cultural meanings attributed to these organisms (Balée 1994; Berlin 1992; Costa Neto 2005; Posey 1986). Within this framework, common names play a central role, as they reflect communities' empirical perceptions of insects' morphological, behavioral, ecological, dietary, and symbolic traits. Beyond this descriptive function, common nomenclature also embodies cultural metaphors and ecological memory,

encoding how local societies connect insects to plants, habitats, daily activities, and cosmologies (Apodonepa and Barreto 2015; Costa Neto 2013).

The case of butterflies, common names often refer to attributes such as coloration, size, flight patterns, feeding habits, life cycle stages, or ecological relationships with host plants (Alves et al. 2019; Ulysséa et al. 2010). Far from being mere folkloric expressions, these linguistic records contain valuable ecological information that can support environmental education and biodiversity conservation strategies (Costa Neto 2004; Melo et al. 2015; Santos et al. 2015).

In a country of continental dimensions like Brazil, understanding the diversity and distribution of common names helps reveal regional patterns of local ecological knowledge shaped by cultural, linguistic, and environmental factors. Studies show that, from north to south, butterflies are named based on analogies with elements of nature, cultural objects, or even mystical beliefs, highlighting the richness and variability of this knowledge (Melo et al. 2015; Santos et al. 2015; Ulysséa et al. 2010). Recognizing and incorporating such knowledge into environmental education and biodiversity conservation programs strengthens participatory management practices and ensures more effective and culturally appropriate strategies.

Although still in an early stage, ethnoentomological studies have been gaining greater visibility thanks to interdisciplinary approaches that integrate taxonomy, ecology, anthropology, and linguistics (Alves et al. 2019; Cajiaba and Silva 2017; Posey 1987). In this context, the documentation and analysis of common butterfly names across Brazil's diverse biomes and regions become essential for recognizing and valuing traditional knowledge, highlighting its potential as a tool for supporting the conservation of biocultural heritage.

The present study aims to inventory the diversity of common butterfly names recorded in bibliographic and documentary sources—including scientific articles, books, book chapters, field guides, and identification manuals—and to assess the correspondence between these common names and the morphological, behavioral, ecological, dietary, and symbolic traits of the species. By combining quantitative and qualitative analyses, this study seeks to strengthen the field of ethnoentomology in Brazil and highlight the value of traditional knowledge as a

tool to support the conservation of biocultural diversity.

Methodology

This study adopted the PRISMA protocol (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses; Page et al. 2021), adapted to an ethnoentomological scope, with the aim of identifying, compiling, and analyzing the common names attributed to butterflies in Brazil. It is important to note that this study considered only butterflies, as they are diurnal, conspicuous, and culturally salient insects, more frequently represented in ethnobiological surveys, while moths were rarely reported in the analyzed literature. The methodological process was structured into four main and sequential stages: identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion (Figure 1).

During the identification phase, a broad and systematic search was conducted in scientific databases (Google Scholar, Scopus, SciELO, and Web of Science) and academic repositories, as well as in

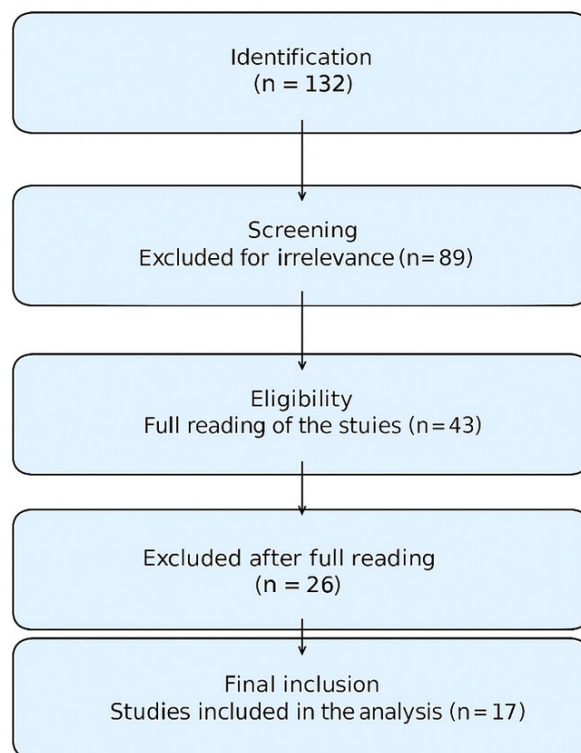


Figure 1 Adapted PRISMA flowchart representing the stages of study selection included in the analysis of common butterfly names in Brazil.

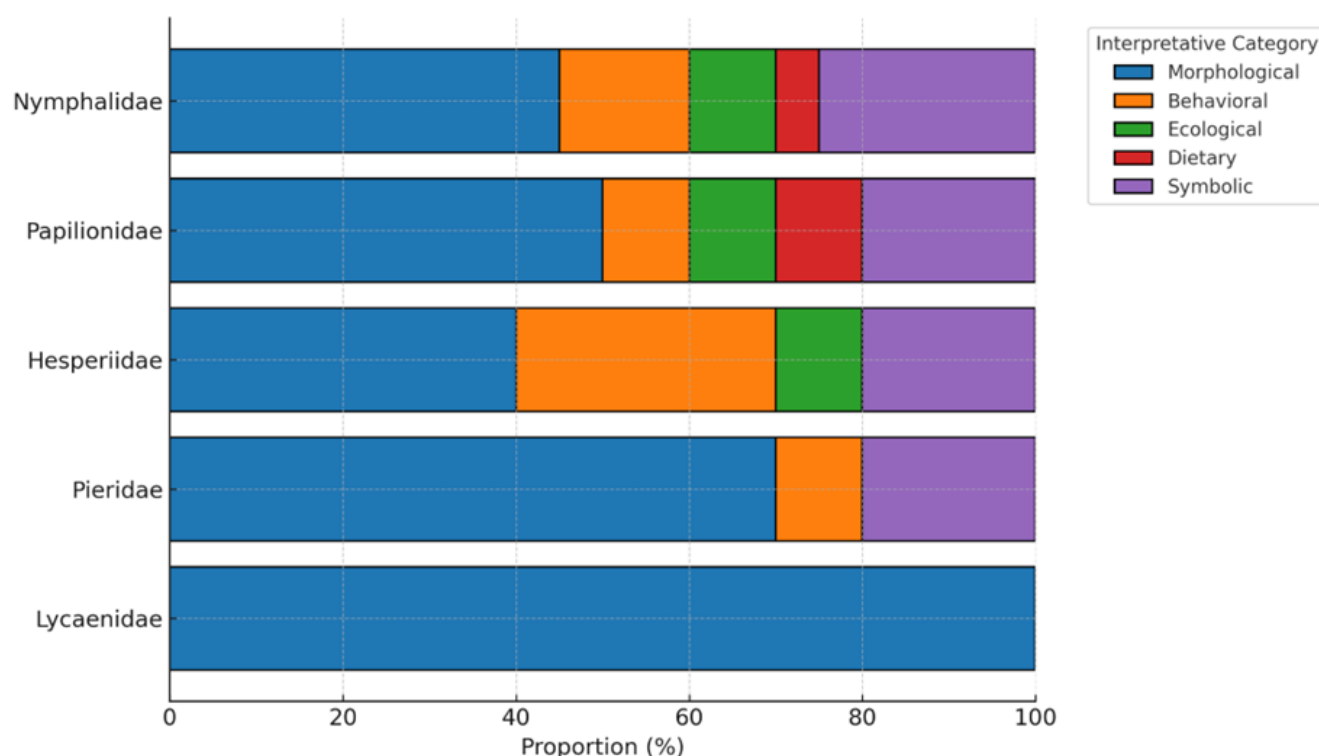


Figure 2 Proportion of interpretative categories attributed to common butterfly names by taxonomic family.

complementary literature, including books, book chapters, field guides, and identification manuals. Search terms in both Portuguese and English were used, including butterflies, common names, ethnoentomology, common nomenclature, Lepidoptera, and Papilionoidea. The aim was to retrieve publications up to April 2025 that mentioned common names associated with morphological, ecological, dietary, behavioral, or symbolic descriptions. In total, 132 potential sources were identified.

During the screening phase, the documents were evaluated for thematic relevance. A total of 89 publications were excluded for lacking explicit mention of butterfly common names. The remaining 43 studies were then subjected to full-text reading in the next stage. In the eligibility phase, data were extracted and organized into a spreadsheet containing the following variables: taxonomic classification (family, species), scientific name, common name (EN) = common names in English, common name (PT) = common names in Portuguese, categories, and reference (author and year). After this detailed screening, 26 studies were excluded for not fully meeting the inclusion criteria.

The final inclusion phase, 17 studies were consolidated to support the quantitative and qualitative analyses. The quantitative analysis involved calculating the frequency of common names per species and the diversity of names attributed to a single species, with results presented through charts and tables. The qualitative analysis consisted of interpreting the cultural and symbolic meanings underlying the common names, taking morphological, behavioral, ecological, dietary, and symbolic traits into account. This framework allows not only for descriptive categorization but also for identifying how common names act as cognitive tools that systematize local ecological knowledge.

Results and Discussion

Based on the analysis of 17 publications, 189 scientific names of butterflies (Papilionoidea) were recorded, associated with 111 distinct common names and distributed across five taxonomic families (see Appendix 1). The variation observed in these records, where a single scientific species corresponds to multiple common names, can be interpreted as regional synonymy, since different communities often apply distinct names to the same species, reflecting

linguistic diversity and local cultural perspectives (Berlin 1992; Costa Neto 2002a). A notable example is *Hamadryas februa*, which concentrates a relatively high number of folk names. Its wide distribution, striking wing patterns, and characteristic clicking sounds during flight make this species particularly conspicuous and memorable, favoring the creation of multiple local designations (Yack et al. 2001). In other cases, common names such as *borboleta-asa-de-vidro* (glass wing butterfly) are not restricted to a single species but encompass broader folk categories that include several genera with translucent wings, such as *Episcada* and related taxa. This phenomenon reflects perceptual salience, in which recurring morphological traits shared across taxa are cognitively grouped by local communities, resulting in generalized naming systems (Berlin 1992). Among the families, Nymphalidae presented the greatest diversity, with 164 species and 88 common names, totaling 203 records. Pieridae followed with 10 species and 10 common names (15 records), then Hesperidae with 8 species and 5 common names (8 records), Papilionidae with 6 species and 7 common names (8 records), and finally Lycaenidae, represented by a single species and a single common name (1 record). These proportions reflect not only the taxonomic richness but also the cultural variability of butterfly nomenclature in Brazil.

Family Lycaenidae, with only one record, was exclusively associated with a morphological category. In the families Nymphalidae and Papilionidae, morphological associations were also predominant (42.9% and 37.5%, respectively), followed by symbolic or undefined categories. Hesperidae showed a balanced distribution between behavioral and undefined categories, reflecting their reputation as fast and discreet insects (Figure 2). Although initially categorized as “undefined,” several names associated with Pieridae, such as *borboleta-amarelinha* (little yellow butterfly), *borboleta-gema* (yolk butterfly), and *borboleta-gema-de-ovo* (egg yolk butterfly), are clearly related to coloration and, therefore, to species morphology. Thus, when applying a more refined semantic analysis, it is possible to state that the common names in this family are also predominantly linked to the morphological category.

Taxonomic Distribution and Common Name Frequency

High representativeness of the Nymphalidae family within Brazil’s butterfly fauna—widely supported by

entomological surveys (Freitas and Brown Jr. 2004)—stems from its remarkable ecological and morphological diversity, factors that contribute to both broad geographic distribution and easier recognition by local communities. Among the most conspicuous taxa are the genera *Morpho*, whose iridescent wings aid in thermoregulation and defense through glare; *Caligo*, characterized by eyespots that mimic real eyes to deter predators; *Heliconius*, known for Müllerian mimicry and a specialized diet in Passifloraceae; *Hamadryas*, with cryptic patterns that facilitate camouflage on tree trunks; *Mechanitis*, associated with chemical aposematism; and *Zaretis*, notable for its compact wingspan and fast flight (see Figure 3). These visual and behavioral traits not only illustrate the morphological richness of Nymphalidae but also explain its prominence in ethnoentomological studies and in the diversity of common names.

Genus *Morpho* is widely recognized for the intense blue iridescence of its wings, which is an optical phenomenon caused by light diffraction on microscopic structures within the wing scales. Typical of humid tropical forests, these butterflies are often referred to by local communities using common names such as *borboleta-bruxo-azul* (blue wizard butterfly; Costa Neto 2022) and *borboleta-azul-seda* (silky blue butterfly; Lenko and Papavero 1996), both directly alluding to their striking coloration.

In shaded habitats, species of the genus *Caligo* display large eyespots on their hindwings, which function as defense mechanisms by mimicking the eyes of birds of prey to deter predators. This trait has inspired the common name *borboleta-cornuja* (owl butterfly; Lenko and Papavero 1996).

Genus *Heliconius* is distinguished by aposematic color patterns that serve as models in key mimicry systems. In Müllerian mimicry, toxic species such as *Heliconius erato phyllis* and *Heliconius melpomene* share red and yellow color combinations to signal unpalatability (Mallet and Joron 1999; Merrill et al. 2015; Müller 1879). Conversely, Batesian mimicry occurs in taxa such as *Dismorphia* and *Eueides*, whose harmless species visually imitate these patterns (Bates 1862; Mallet 2001). Among the common names associated with this clade are *borboleta-maria-boba* (silly mary butterfly) and *borboleta-castanha-vermelha* (red chestnut butterfly; Lenko and Papavero 1996). Species like *H. erato phyllis* and *Heliconius ethilla narcaea* maintain close ecological relationships with *Passiflora* L.

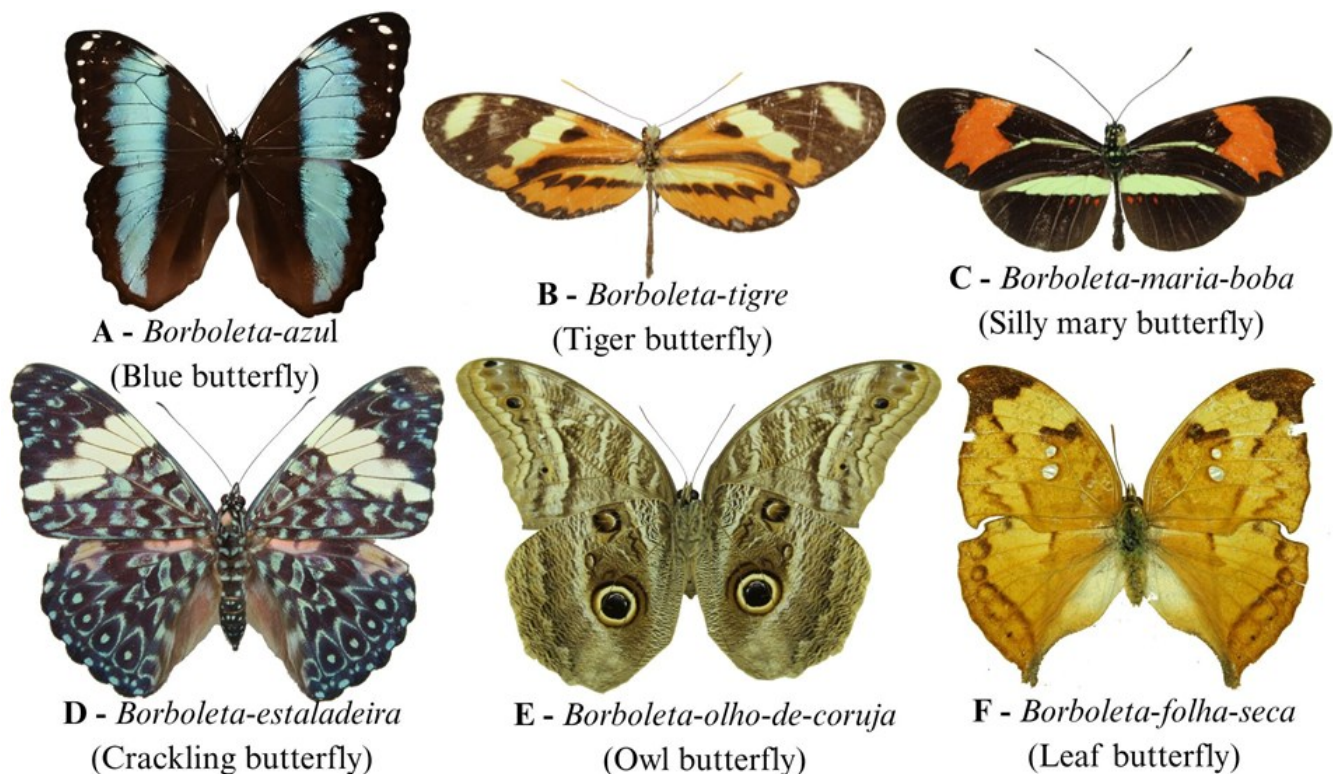


Figure 3 Main genera of the Nymphalidae family, highlighting **A** *Morpho*, **B** *Mechanitis*, **C** *Heliconius*, **D** *Hamadryas*, **E** *Caligo*, and **F** *Zaretis*. Photographs by Caique Dantas.

(Passifloraceae) plants, from which they derive defensive alkaloids.

Butterflies of the genus *Hamadryas* are remarkable for producing audible clicks during flight, a behavior associated with territorial disputes and courtship, which has earned them the common name *borboleta-estaladeira* (clicking butterfly; Lenko and Papavero 1996; Yack et al. 2001). These sounds originate from specialized structures on the hindwings (Monge-Nájera and Hernández 1991). Specifically, *Hamadryas amphinome* is locally known as *borboleta-assenta-pau-da-barriga-vermelha* (red bellied percher butterfly), a reference to its reddish ventral coloration and habit of landing on tree trunks. Meanwhile, *H. februa* is referred to as *borboleta-angolinha* (little angolan butterfly) or *borboleta-angolista* (angolan butterfly), names likely inspired by its wing patterns, although further ethnozoological research is required to confirm this etymology (Costa Neto 2002a).

Species of the genus *Mechanitis* (Ithomiinae) are characterized by translucent wings with black and orange patterns, an aposematic trait resulting from the ingestion of alkaloids from *Solanum* L. (Solanaceae)

plants. This distinctive morphology has inspired common names such as *borboleta-tigre* (tiger butterfly), typically applied to *Mechanitis polymnia* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Mechanitis lysimnia*, and *borboleta-confusa-asa-de-tigre* (confused tiger wing butterfly), alluding to the visual similarity among closely related species. Other names, such as *borboleta-josé-maria* (josé maria butterfly) and *borboleta-esponja* (sponge butterfly), could not be conclusively interpreted and remain of uncertain origin and meaning, highlighting the limits of current ethnoentomological knowledge.

Genus *Zaretis*, whose cryptic mimicry is a prominent feature, includes species such as *Zaretis itys* and *Zaretis isidora* that effectively blend in with tree trunks and the forest floor by resembling dry leaves, hence the common names *borboleta-folha* (leaf butterfly) and *borboleta-folha-seca* (dry leaf butterfly). Under certain lighting conditions, pinkish tones on the wing margins have led to the name *borboleta-canoa-rosa* (pink canoe butterfly), while the reddish dorsal pattern of *Zaretis galanthis* inspired the name *borboleta-asa-de-listras-vermelhas* (red striped wing butterfly). These examples illustrate how morphological, behavioral, ecological, dietary, and symbolic traits shape the construction of

common names in the Nymphalidae family. More than descriptors, these names function as cultural analogies that link butterflies to everyday objects, symbolic values, or ecological interactions, thereby reinforcing both scientific taxonomy and the cultural significance of butterflies. Although less numerous, the families Pieridae (5 records), Hesperidae (3), Papilionidae (4), and Lycaenidae (1) also contribute to the semantic richness of common naming. For Pieridae, for instance, with the predominance of species with white and yellow wings, names such as *borboleta-gema-de-ovo* (egg-yolk butterfly) and *borboleta-amarelinha* (little yellow butterfly), are common while the gregarious behavior of *Anteos menippe* has inspired the name *borboleta-de-bando* (flock butterfly) (Wijnen 2007; Figure 4).

The differences among Papilionoidea families regarding the origin of common names do not appear to result merely from sampling variation but instead reflect specific biological and perceptual traits. In Hesperidae, the small body size, generally brown coloration, and fast, erratic flight hinder the attribution of names based on striking morphological features, which explains the predominance of behavior-related names, such as *borboleta-diabinha* (little devil butterfly) (Lenko and Papavero 1996; Uehara-Prado and Ribeiro 2012). In contrast, families such as Papilionidae and Lycaenidae, although represented by fewer records, include visually conspicuous species—either through the impressive wingspan and tail-like

extensions of *Heraclides thoas brasiliensis* (Rothschild and Jordan, 1906), which inspired the name *borboleta-rabo-de-andorinha* (swallowtail butterfly; Tyler et al. 1994), or through the metallic blue coloration of some Lycaenidae, as in the *borboleta-azulzinha-do-trevo* (little clover blue butterfly), whose iridescence conveys symbolic associations of rarity and delicacy (Costa Neto 2002a; Figure 5). By comparison, Nymphalidae, the most diverse and conspicuous butterfly family in Brazil, concentrate the majority of morphology-based names due to their large body size, contrasting color patterns, and easily observable behaviors, making them especially salient to local perception and common naming.

These examples, although drawn from families with fewer records, clearly illustrate the semantic richness of common butterfly names in Brazil. The multiple names attributed, particularly among the ten most frequently cited species, reflect not only distribution and visibility but also the role of morphological, behavioral, ecological, dietary, and symbolic categories in shaping local taxonomies. Such names represent a dynamic system of folk classification, functioning as ecological memory and cultural metaphor. The multiple names attributed, particularly among the ten most frequently cited species (Figure 6), reflect not only the wide geographic distribution and presence in different biomes, but also the morphological and behavioral salience of certain taxa for local communities. In this



A - *Borboleta-amarelinha*
(Little yellow butterfly)



B - *Borboleta-gema-de-ovo*
(Egg yolk butterfly)

Figure 4 A *Phoebis marcelina* and B *Phoebis argente*. Photographs by Caique Dantas.

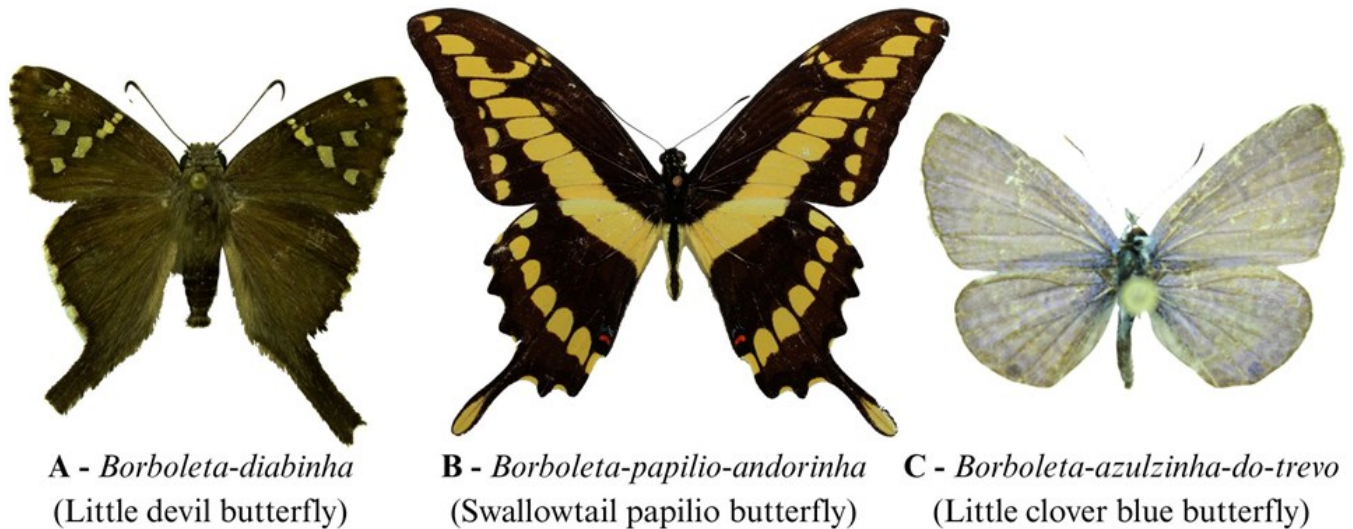


Figure 5 A *Urbanus* sp., B *Heraclides thoas brasiliensis*, and C *Hemiargus hanno hanno*. Photographs by Caique Dantas.

way, traditional knowledge is consolidated through visual analogies, cultural metaphors, and empirical observations, complementing and enriching the scientific understanding of Brazilian lepidopteran fauna.

Semantic Associations of Common Names

Semantic analysis of common butterfly names allowed their classification into five interpretative categories: morphological, behavioral, ecological, dietary, and symbolic. This categorization is based not only on descriptive meanings but also on ethnoentomological evidence that common nomenclature encodes ecological knowledge, symbolic associations, and cultural metaphors that link butterflies to broader worldviews (Costa Neto 2002a). Common names can also be understood as cognitive shortcuts, functioning as simple and convenient ways of remembering folk categories of insects. In this sense, the most salient feature of each species, whether visual, behavioral, or ecological, becomes the primary basis for naming.

The morphological category was the most representative among the records analyzed, encompassing common names that directly refer to coloration, shape, and wing patterns. Names such as *borboleta-asa-de-vidro* (glass wing butterfly), *borboleta-azul* (blue butterfly), *borboleta-oitenta* (eighty butterfly), *borboleta-zebra* (zebra butterfly), and *borboleta-tigre* (tiger butterfly) illustrate the tendency to identify species by striking visual features. Species with greenish-metallic or blue-green wings are often called *borboleta-esmeralda* (emerald butterfly), while those displaying colored

stripes or spots are known as *borboleta-asa-de-listras-vermelhas* (red striped wing butterfly). Among Pieridae, names such as *borboleta-amarelinha* (little yellow butterfly), *borboleta-gema* (yolk butterfly), and *borboleta-gema-de-ovo* (egg-yolk butterfly) are frequent, all referring to the bright yellowish coloration typical of species like *Phoebis argante* and *Phoebis marcelina*. In these cases, morphology clearly emerges as the most salient attribute for folk classification.

Common names with behavioral interpretations are associated with actions, postures, or sounds emitted by butterflies. The term crackling butterfly refers to the audible clicks produced by *Hamadryas* males during flight (Yack et al. 2001). These butterflies are also regionally known as clicking or clucking butterflies, all referring to the same species complex (*Hamadryas* spp.; Lenko and Papavero 1996); *borboleta-maria-boba* (silly mary butterfly) evokes the slow and hesitant flight pattern of certain *Heliconius* species; and *borboleta-de-bando* (flock butterfly) alludes to the gregarious behavior of *Anteos menippe*. These examples show that when morphology is less distinctive, behavior can become the defining element of local nomenclature.

Although less frequent, ecological associations highlight the habitat or resources used by the species. *Borboleta-capitão-do-mato* (runaway captain butterfly), for example, refers to butterflies found in forest margins or secondary growth, while *borboleta-do-maracujá* (passion fruit butterfly) reflects the close ecological relationship between *Heliconius* and *Passiflora* L.

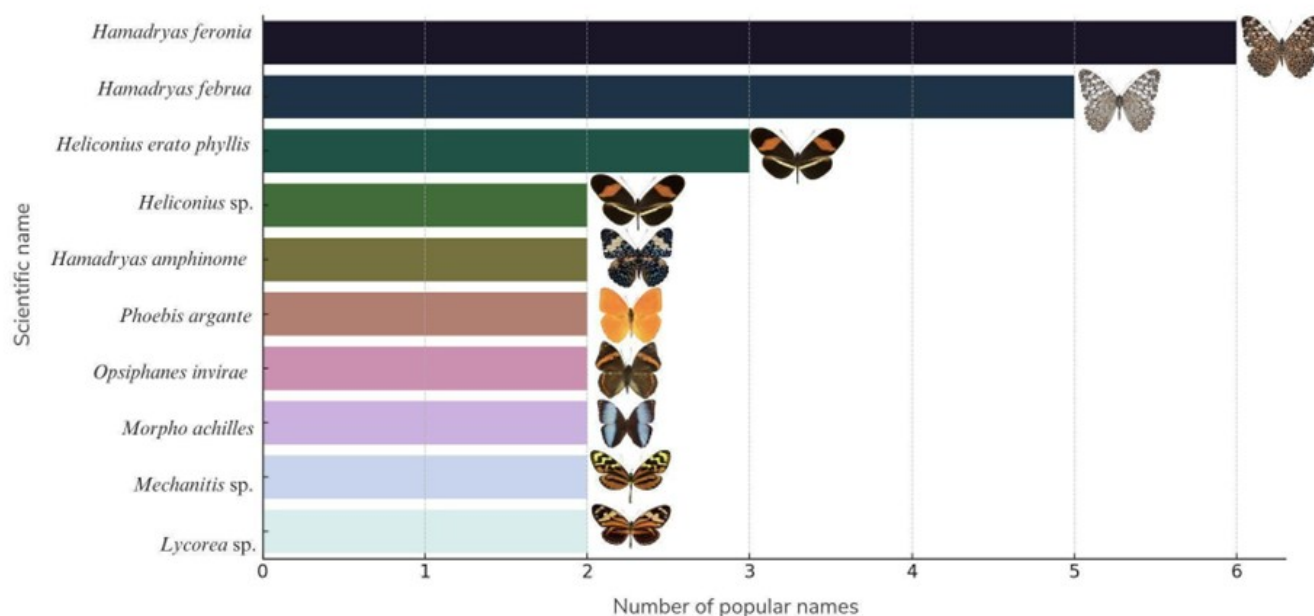


Figure 6 Butterfly species with the highest number of recorded common names.

(Passifloraceae) species, from which they acquire toxic compounds for chemical defense. Such names demonstrate that local communities do not merely observe form and movement but also integrate ecological interactions into their classification systems.

Finally, names with symbolic or cultural meanings express subjective, religious, or mystical interpretations. *Borboleta-bruxo-azul* (blue wizard butterfly), commonly referring to *Morpho achilles*, suggests not only its vivid coloration but also an aura of enchantment and mystery. *Borboleta-andromeda* (andromeda butterfly) may reference mythological, celestial, or feminine figures, while names like *borboleta-alma-do-outro-mundo* (soul from the other world butterfly) and *borboleta-caixão-de-defunto* (coffin butterfly) reflect beliefs associating butterflies with death, spirits, or omens. More enigmatic designations, such as *borboleta-josé-maria* (josé maria butterfly), indicate possible anthropomorphic or religious associations that remain unclear and would require further ethnographic research (Bentley and Rodrigues 2001; Costa Neto 2005; Posey 1986). These symbolic names reveal how cultural imagination shapes common classification, transforming butterflies into metaphors for life, death, spirituality, and human experience (Balée 1994; Costa Neto 2002a).

Together, these interpretive categories reveal an empirical system of classification shaped by attentive observation, direct interaction with the environment, and cultural elaboration (Berlin 1992; Costa Neto 2002a). Far from being mere nicknames, common butterfly names embody practical ecological knowledge, symbolic meaning, and cognitive strategies for remembering and transmitting information. This underscores their dual role in both enriching scientific understanding of Brazilian lepidopteran fauna and reinforcing the importance of ethnoentomology in biocultural conservation.

Importance for Ethnoentomology and Conservation

Ethnoentomology, by investigating the interactions between humans and insects through traditional knowledge systems, represents a valuable tool for biodiversity conservation, particularly in megadiverse countries like Brazil. The common names attributed to butterflies are far from mere folkloric expressions; they reflect a structured body of empirical knowledge grounded in direct observation and everyday coexistence with these insects. Such knowledge provides relevant insights that complement and enrich conventional scientific approaches, especially regarding the ecology, behavior, and distribution of

species (Costa Neto 2002b).

Ethnoentomological studies conducted in Bahia have shown that local communities develop their own classification systems for butterflies, which often correspond to formal taxonomic categories. These systems consider attributes such as coloration, flight patterns, and habitat types, allowing for precise species identification and offering deeper understanding of their ecological interactions. In this sense, traditional knowledge proves to be a legitimate and practical source for characterizing regional lepidopteran fauna (Costa Neto 2002b).

Integrating this traditional knowledge into conservation strategies becomes even more relevant considering the increasing threats faced by many butterfly species in Brazil. Although most endangered species are found within protected areas, many persist in unprotected landscapes, particularly in the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado biomes. In this context, the recognition of occurrence areas based on local knowledge can support the creation of new conservation units and guide more effective management actions.

Moreover, by incorporating the empirical knowledge of traditional populations into environmental education programs, conservation efforts become more inclusive and culturally sensitive. This approach strengthens the link between biological and cultural diversity, contributing not only to species protection but also to the valorization of local identities and practices.

Conclusion

This study highlighted the remarkable diversity of common names attributed to butterflies in Brazil, revealing a vast repertoire of traditional knowledge anchored in morphological, behavioral, ecological, symbolic, and cultural attributes. The predominance of names based on wing coloration and patterns underscores the central role of empirical observation in common classification, while symbolic or mystical designations reflect the integration of these insects into the worldview and cosmology of local communities.

The concentration of records in biomes such as the Caatinga and the Atlantic Forest, as well as in northeastern states, positions these regions not only as biodiversity hotspots but also as true centers of local ecological knowledge. This spatial pattern of common name usage suggests that cultural and

environmental factors interact synergistically in the construction and intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge.

The findings reinforce the need to recognize the value of common knowledge as an intangible cultural heritage essential for planning conservation strategies and environmental education. Future research should expand the geographic scope to include other Brazilian biomes and deepen the analysis of the connections between common nomenclature and local ecological processes, particularly with regard to endangered species outside protected areas.

By combining scientific evidence with the empirical knowledge of communities, this study strengthens ethnoentomology as an interdisciplinary approach capable of promoting biocultural conservation that is more inclusive, respectful of local traditions, and effective in simultaneously preserving Brazil's biological and cultural diversity.

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Appendix 1 Distribution of scientific and common names of butterflies recorded in 17 publications, organized by taxonomic family. The table presents the Family, Scientific Name, Common Name (EN) = common names in English, Common Name (PT) = common names in Portuguese, Categories, and Reference. See Supplemental Materials for full reference.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name (EN)	Common Name (PT)	Categories	Reference
Hesperiidae	<i>Cogia calchas</i>	Mimosa butterfly	<i>Borboleta-mimosa</i>	Behavioral	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Epargyreus exadeus</i>	Silver drop butterfly	<i>Borboleta-gota-de-prata</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Mimoniades</i> sp.	Little devil butterfly	<i>Borboleta-diabinho</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Mysoria</i> sp.	Little devil butterfly	<i>Borboleta-diabinho</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Pyrrhopyge</i> sp.	Little devil butterfly	<i>Borboleta-diabinho</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Sarbia</i> sp.	Little devil butterfly	<i>Borboleta-diabinho</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Urbanus dorantes</i>	Dorantes longtail butterfly	<i>Borboleta-dorantes-longtail</i>	Symbolic	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Urbanus procyne</i>	Longtailed brown butterfly	<i>Borboleta-marrom-de-rabo-longo</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Hemiargus hanna</i>	Little clover blue butterfly	<i>Borboleta-azulzinha-do-trevo</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Anartia jatrophae</i>	White peacock butterfly	<i>Borboleta-pavão-branco</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
Nymphalidae	<i>Adelpha cytherea</i>	Smooth banded sister butterfly	<i>Borboleta-irmã-de-bandas-lisas</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Adelpha iphiclus</i>	Fooler butterfly	<i>Borboleta-engana-tolo</i>	Behavioral	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Adelpha syma</i>	Heart butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coração</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	Silver drops butterfly	<i>Borboleta-pingos-de-prata</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	Silver drops butterfly	<i>Borboleta-pingos-de-prata</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	Wild passion fruit butterfly	<i>Borboleta-maracujá-silvestre</i>	Dietary	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Agraulis vanillae maculosa</i>	Silver drops butterfly	<i>Borboleta-pingos-de-prata</i>	Morphological	Oliveira Neto (2019)
	<i>Anaea (Fountainea) ryphea</i>	Ruby butterfly	<i>Borboleta-rubi</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Anaea</i> sp.	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Anartia amathea</i>	Brown peacock butterfly	<i>Borboleta-pavão-marrom</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Anartia amathea</i>	Red peacock butterfly	<i>Borboleta-pavão-vermelho</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name (EN)	Common Name (PT)	Categories	Reference
Nymphalidae (cont.)	<i>Anartia amathea</i>	Scarlet peacock butterfly	<i>Borboleta-pavão-</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Anartia jatrophae</i>	White peacock butterfly	<i>Borboleta-pavão-</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Archaeoprepona demo-</i>	Canoe butterfly	<i>Borboleta-canoa</i>	Symbolic	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Archeoprepona de-</i>	Blue canoe butterfly	<i>Borboleta-canoa-azul</i>	Symbolic	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Biblis hyperia</i>	Red ringed butterfly	<i>Borboleta-aro-</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Biblis hyperia nectana-</i>	Red edged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-borda-</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Brassolis astyra</i>	Snuff butterfly	<i>Borboleta-rapé</i>	Symbolic	Salgado-Neto (2010)
	<i>Brevoleria aelia plis-</i> <i>thenes</i>	Glass-winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Brevoleria seba emyra</i>	Glass-winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Caligo brasiliensis</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Caligo euphorbus</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Caligo eurilochus</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Caligo eurilochus</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Caligo idomeneus</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Caligo illioneus</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Caligo illioneus il-</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Caligo sp.</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Caligo sp.</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Godé and Nobre (2015)
	<i>Caligo teucer</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Caligo teucer</i>	Owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruja</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Callicore pygas</i>	Eighty butterfly	<i>Borboleta-oitenta</i>	Morphological	Nomura (2007)
	<i>Callicore sorana sorana</i>	80 butterfly	<i>Borboleta-80</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Catagramma codo-</i> <i>manus</i>	Fooler butterfly	<i>Borboleta-engana-tolo</i>	Behavioral	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Catagramma sp.</i>	Southern cross butterfly	<i>Borboleta-cruzeiro-do-</i> <i>sul</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Catoblepia xanthus</i>	Little owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-corujinha</i>	Morphological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Ceratinias sp.</i>	José maria butterfly	<i>Borboleta-josé-maria</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Cithaerias pireta</i>	Transparent butterfly	<i>Borboleta-transparente</i>	Morphological	Vieira et al. (2010)

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name (EN)	Common Name (PT)	Categories	Reference
Nymphalidae (cont.)	<i>Coenophlebia sp.</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Colobura dirce</i>	Zebra butterfly	<i>Borboleta-zebra</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Consul fabius</i>	Long-tailed José maria butterfly	<i>Borboleta-josé-maria-de-cauda</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Consul sp.</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Danaus erippus</i>	South american monarch butterfly	<i>Borboleta-monarca-sul-america</i>	Symbolic	Braga (2022)
	<i>Danaus erippus</i>	Southern monarch butterfly	<i>Borboleta-monarca-do-sul</i>	Symbolic	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>	Queen butterfly	<i>Borboleta-rainha</i>	Symbolic	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>	Viceroy butterfly	<i>Borboleta vice-rei</i>	Symbolic	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Diaethria clymena meridionalis</i>	88 butterfly	<i>Borboleta-88</i>	Morphological	Oliveira Neto (2019)
	<i>Dione juno</i>	Passion fruit butterfly	<i>Borboleta-do-maracujá</i>	Dietary	Oliveira (2021)
	<i>Dione juno</i>	Passion fruit butterfly	<i>Borboleta-do-maracujá</i>	Dietary	Oliveira (2021)
	<i>Dryas iulia</i>	Fire in the air butterfly	<i>Borboleta-fogo-no-ar</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Dryas iulia alonga</i>	Julia butterfly	<i>Borboleta-julia</i>	Symbolic	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Dynamine postverta postverta</i>	Four-spotted sailor butterfly	<i>Borboleta-marinheiro-de-4-manchas</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Episcada carcinia</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Episcada hemixanthe</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Episcada hymenaea</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Episcada hymenaea hymenaea</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Episcada philoclea</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Episcada striposis</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Episcada vitrea</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Episcada zajciwi canaria</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Episcada zajciwi zajciwi</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Epityches eupompe</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Euclides isabella dianasa</i>	Striped tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigrada</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Euclides sp.</i>	Pumpkin butterfly	<i>Borboleta-abóbora</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Eunica tatila bellaria</i>	Purple winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-roxa</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Fountainia glycerium</i>	Leaf winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-folha</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Fountainia halice moretta</i>	Reddish leaf winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-folha-avermelhada</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name (EN)	Common Name (PT)	Categories	Reference
Nymphalidae (cont.)	<i>Fountainea ryphea</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Fountainea sp.</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Haetera piera</i>	Transparent butterfly	<i>Borboleta-transparente</i>	Morphological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Hamadryas</i>	Crackling butterfly	<i>Borboleta-estaladeira</i>	Ecological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>amphinome</i>				
	<i>Hamadryas</i>	Red bellied percher butterfly	<i>Borboleta-assenta-pau-da-barriga-vermelha</i>	Behavioral	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>amphinome</i>				
	<i>Hamadryas arinome</i>	Crackling butterfly	<i>Borboleta-estaladeira</i>	Ecological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Hamadryas februa</i>	Angolan butterfly	<i>Borboleta-angolista</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas februa</i>	Crackling butterfly	<i>Borboleta-estaladeira</i>	Ecological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas februa</i>	Guinea fowl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-galinha-de-angola</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas februa</i>	Little angolan butterfly	<i>Borboleta-angolinha</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas februa</i>	Spotted butterfly	<i>Borboleta-carijó</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas februa</i>	Crackling butterfly	<i>Borboleta-estaladeira</i>	Ecological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Angolan butterfly	<i>Borboleta-angolista</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Crackling butterfly	<i>Borboleta-estaladeira</i>	Ecological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Guinea fowl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-galinha-de-angola</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Little angolan butterfly	<i>Borboleta-angolinha</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Peddler butterfly	<i>Borboleta-mascate</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Peddler butterfly	<i>Borboleta-mascate</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Spotted butterfly	<i>Borboleta-carijó</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Crackling butterfly	<i>Borboleta-estaladeira</i>	Ecological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Hamadryas sp.</i>	Crackling butterfly	<i>Borboleta-estaladeira</i>	Ecological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Hamadryas amphinome</i>	Red crackling butterfly	<i>Borboleta-estaladeira-vermelha</i>	Ecological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>amphinome</i>				
	<i>Heliconius erato phyllis</i>	Cockscomb butterfly	<i>Borboleta-crista-de-galo</i>	Dietary	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Heliconius erato phyllis</i>	Red chestnut butterfly	<i>Borboleta-castanha-vermelha</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Heliconius erato phyllis</i>	Red chestnut butterfly	<i>Borboleta-castanha-vermelha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Heliconius erato phyllis</i>	Silly mary butterfly	<i>Borboleta-maria-boba</i>	Behavioral	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Heliconius erato phyllis</i>	Silly mary butterfly	<i>Borboleta-maria-boba</i>	Behavioral	Salgado-Neto (2010)
	<i>Heliconius erato phyllis</i>	Silly mary butterfly	<i>Borboleta-maria-boba</i>	Behavioral	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Heliconius ethilla</i>	Silly mary butterfly	<i>Borboleta-maria-boba</i>	Behavioral	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name (EN)	Common Name (PT)	Categories	Reference
Nymphalidae (cont.)	<i>Heliconius ethilla narcaea</i>	Tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigre</i>	Morphological	Oliveira Neto (2019)
	<i>Heliconius ethilla poly-chrous</i>	Striped tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigrada</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Heliconius melpomene nanna</i>	Postman butterfly	<i>Borboleta-carteiro</i>	Symbolic	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Heliconius sara</i>	Yellow chestnut butterfly	<i>Borboleta-castanha-amarela</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Heliconius sara apseudes</i>	Cockscomb butterfly	<i>Borboleta-crista-de-galo</i>	Dietary	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Heliconius sp.</i>	José maria butterfly	<i>Borboleta-josé-maria</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Heliconius sp.</i>	Sponge butterfly	<i>Borboleta-esponja</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hermeuptychia hermes</i>	Hermes butterfly	<i>Borboleta-hermes</i>	Symbolic	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Heterosais edessa</i>	Glass-winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Historis acheronta</i>	Umbaúba canoe butterfly	<i>Borboleta-canoa-de-umbaúba</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Historis odius</i>	Yellow canoe butterfly	<i>Borboleta-canoa-amarela</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Historis odius odius</i>	Yellow canoe butterfly	<i>Borboleta-canoa-amarela</i>	Symbolic	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Hyalenna pascua</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Hypna clytemnestra</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Hypna clytemnestra</i>	Soul from the other world butterfly	<i>Borboleta-alma-do-outro-mundo</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hypna clytemnestra forbesi</i>	Marbled leaf-winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-folha-marmorizada</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Hypna sp.</i>	Dry leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha-seca</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Hypoleria adasa adasa</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Hypoleria adasa parclimbata</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Hypoleria alema oreas</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Hypoleria alema proxima</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Hypoleria sarepta goiana</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Ithomia agnosia</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Ithomia agnosia zikani</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Ithomia drymo</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name (EN)	Common Name (PT)	Categories	Reference
Nymphalidae (cont.)	<i>Ithomia drymo</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Ithomia lichyi lichyi</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Junonia evarete evarete</i>	Daytime peacock-eye butterfly	<i>Borboleta-olho-de-pavão-diurno</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Junonia genoveva</i>	Daytime peacock-eye butterfly	<i>Borboleta-olho-de-pavão-diurno</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Junonia genoveva</i>	Mantle of our lady aparecida butterfly	<i>Borboleta-manto-de-maria-aparecida</i>	Symbolic	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Lycorea halia discreta</i>	Leaf-winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Lycorea halia discreta</i>	Striped tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigrada</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Lycorea sp.</i>	José maria butterfly	<i>Borboleta-josé-maria</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Lycorea sp.</i>	Sponge butterfly	<i>Borboleta-esponja</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Magneuptychia libye</i>	Gray blue satyr butterfly	<i>Borboleta-sátiro-cinza-azul</i>	Symbolic	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Marpesia chiron</i>	Wren butterfly	<i>Borboleta-cambaxirra</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Mcclungia cymo fallens</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Mcclungia cymo sa-lonina</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Mechanitis lysimnia</i>	Confused tiger wing butterfly	<i>Borboleta-confusa-asa-de-tigre</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Mechanitis lysimnia</i>	Sweet-oil tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigre-de-óleo-doce</i>	Symbolic	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Mechanitis lysimnia</i>	Striped tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigrada</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Mechanitis lysimnia casabranca</i>	Striped tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigrada</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Mechanitis sp.</i>	José maria butterfly	<i>Borboleta-josé-maria</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Mechanitis sp.</i>	Sponge butterfly	<i>Borboleta-esponja</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Melinaea ethra</i>	Striped tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigrada</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Melinaea ludovica paraiya</i>	Striped tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigrada</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Memphis acidalia</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Memphis basilia</i>	Leaf Butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Memphis leonida</i>	Leaf Butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Memphis moruus</i>	Leaf Butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Memphis offa</i>	Leaf Butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Memphis phantes</i>	Leaf Butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Memphis polycarnes</i>	Leaf Butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name (EN)	Common Name (PT)	Categories	Reference
Nymphalidae (cont.)	<i>Mestra hersilia</i>	South american master butterfly	<i>Borboleta-mestra-da-américa-do-sul</i>	Ecological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Morpho achilles</i>	Captain butterfly	<i>Borboleta-capitão</i>	Ecological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Morpho achilles</i>	Runaway captain	<i>Borboleta-capitão-do-</i>	Ecological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Morpho anaxibia</i>	Hunchback butterfly	<i>Borboleta-corcovado</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Morpho eugenia</i>	Blue wizard butterfly	<i>Borboleta-bruxo-azul</i>	Symbolic	Costa Neto (2022)
	<i>Morpho helenor</i>	Runaway captain	<i>Borboleta-capitão-do-</i>	Ecological	Godé and Nobre (2015)
	<i>Morpho helenor</i>	Runaway captain	<i>Borboleta-capitão-do-</i>	Ecological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Morpho hercules</i>	Float butterfly	<i>Borboleta-boia</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Morpho menelaus</i>	Silky blue butterfly	<i>Borboleta-azul-seda</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Morpho sp.</i>	Blue butterfly	<i>Borboleta-azul</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Mycalesia orsis</i>	Blue butterfly	<i>Borboleta-azul</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Oleria aquata</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Oleria aquata</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Oleria astrea astrea</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Oleria victorine manora</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Opsiphanes invirae</i>	Ghost butterfly	<i>Borboleta-fantasma</i>	Symbolic	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Opsiphanes invirae</i>	Snuff butterfly	<i>Borboleta-rapé</i>	Symbolic	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Opsiphanes quiteria</i>	Snuff butterfly	<i>Borboleta-rapé</i>	Symbolic	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Opsiphanes sp.</i>	Little owl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-coruinha</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Ortilia ithra</i>	Bataraza butterfly	<i>Borboleta-bataraza</i>	Symbolic	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Phantos sp.</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Philaethria dido</i>	Emerald butterfly	<i>Borboleta-esmeralda</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Philaethria wernickei</i>	Emerald butterfly	<i>Borboleta-esmeralda</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Placidula euryanassa</i>	Striped tiger butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tigrada</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Polygrapha sp.</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Prepona demophon</i>	Blue canoe butterfly	<i>Borboleta-canoa-azul</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Prepona laertes</i>	Blue canoe butterfly	<i>Borboleta-canoa-azul</i>	Symbolic	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Prepona sp.</i>	Canoe butterfly	<i>Borboleta-canoa</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Pseudoscada acilla acilla</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Pseudoscada acilla acilla</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Pseudoscada acilla quadrifasciata</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name (EN)	Common Name (PT)	Categories	Reference
Nymphalidae (cont.)	<i>Pseudoscada erruca</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Braga (2022)
	<i>Pseudoscada erruca</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Pseudoscada florula genetyllis</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Pteronymia carlia</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Pteronymia euritea</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-vidro</i>	Morphological	Rosa and Freitas (2020)
	<i>Siderone sp.</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Siproeta stelenes</i>	Fooler butterfly	<i>Borboleta-engana-tolo</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Siproeta stelenes</i>	Malachite butterfly	<i>Borboleta-malaquita</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Siproeta stelenes meridionalis</i>	Malachite butterfly	<i>Borboleta-malaquita</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Smyrna blomfieldia</i>	Cat face butterfly	<i>Borboleta-cara-de-gato</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Splendeptychia tupinamba</i>	Tupinambá butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tubinambá</i>	Symbolic	Rosa et al. (2021)
	<i>Taydebis guria</i>	Girl butterfly	<i>Borboleta-guria</i>	Symbolic	Zacca (2021)
	<i>Taygetis echo</i>	Tristan butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tristão</i>	Symbolic	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Taygetis lanches</i>	Andromeda butterfly	<i>Borboleta-andromeda</i>	Symbolic	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Taygetis mermeria</i>	Tristan butterfly	<i>Borboleta-tristão</i>	Symbolic	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Zaretis galanthis</i>	Red striped wing butterfly	<i>Borboleta-asa-de-listras-vermelhas</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Zaretis isidora</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Zaretis itys</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
Papilionidae	<i>Zaretis itys</i>	Leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Zaretis sp.</i>	Dry leaf butterfly	<i>Borboleta-folha-seca</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Zaretis sp.</i>	Pink canoe butterfly	<i>Borboleta-canoa-rosa</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Battus polydamas</i>	Gold edged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-borda-de-ouro</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Battus polydamas</i>	Gold ringed swallowtail butterfly	<i>Borboleta-rabo-de-andorinha-de-aro-de-</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Heraclides thoas brasiliensis</i>	Coffin butterfly	<i>Borboleta-caixão-de-defunto</i>	Symbolic	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Heraclides thoas brasiliensis</i>	Swallowtail butterfly	<i>Borboleta-rabo-de-andorinha</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Heraclides thoas brasiliensis</i>	Swallowtail papilio butterfly	<i>Borboleta-papilio-andorinha</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Parides zacynthus zaidensis</i>	Parides butterfly	<i>Borboleta-parides</i>	Symbolic	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name (EN)	Common Name (PT)	Categories	Reference
Papilionidae (cont.)	<i>Protesilaus glaucolaus</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-vidro-no-ar</i>	Morphological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Protesilaus malops</i>	Glass winged butterfly	<i>Borboleta-vidro-no-ar</i>	Morphological	Vieira et al. (2010)
Pieridae	<i>Anteos menippe</i>	Flock butterfly	<i>Borboleta-de-bando</i>	Ecological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Ascia monuste orseis</i>	Cabbage pest butterfly	<i>Borboleta-praga-da-couve</i>	Dietary	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Ascia monuste orseis</i>	Ucureê kale butterfly	<i>Borboleta-ucureê-da-couve</i>	Dietary	Cardoso et al. (2010)
	<i>Ascia monuste orseis</i>	White cabbage butterfly	<i>Borboleta-branca-da-couve</i>	Dietary	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Dismorphia melia</i>	Gardener butterfly	<i>Borboleta-jardineira</i>	Ecological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Perryhybris sp.</i>	Gossip butterfly	<i>Borboleta-comadre</i>	Symbolic	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Phoebis argante</i>	Egg yolk butterfly	<i>Borboleta-gema-de-ovo</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Phoebis argante</i>	Egg yolk butterfly	<i>Borboleta-gema-de-ovo</i>	Morphological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Phoebis argante</i>	Yolk butterfly	<i>Borboleta-gema</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Phoebis marcelina</i>	Little yellow butterfly	<i>Borboleta-amarelinha</i>	Morphological	Santos et al. (2022)
	<i>Phoebis philea</i>	Yolk butterfly	<i>Borboleta-gema</i>	Morphological	Lenko and Papavero (1996)
	<i>Phoebis philea</i>	Yolk butterfly	<i>Borboleta-gema</i>	Morphological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Phoebis philea</i>	Yolk butterfly	<i>Borboleta-gema</i>	Morphological	Oliveira and Baccaro (2024)
	<i>Phoebis statira</i>	Flock butterfly	<i>Borboleta-de-bando</i>	Ecological	Vieira et al. (2010)
	<i>Pyrisitia nise tenella</i>	Yellow mimosa butterfly	<i>Borboleta-mimosa-amarela</i>	Behavioral	Santos et al. (2022)