

Appendix 3. The Most Abundant Species

In the pasture habitat the most abundant species were *Cissia hermes*, *Hamadryas feronia farinulenta*, and *Taygetis andromeda*, representing 25.9%, 23.8%, and 20% of the total individuals captured, respectively (Fig. 1). In the secondary forest the most common species were *Cissia hesione*, *Taygetis andromeda*, and *Cissia hermes*, representing 32.22%, 25.2%, and 5.6% of the total individuals captured, respectively (Fig. 2). *Cissia hesione*, *Taygetis andromeda*, and *Colobura dirce* were the most common species in the bamboo forest, representing 24.4%, 22.4%, and 14.6% of the total individuals captured, respectively (Fig. 3). In the riparian zone, the three most common species were *Colobura dirce*, *Archaeoprepona species?*, and *Smyrna blomfildia datis*, represented by 37%, 11.1%, and 11.1% species, respectively (Fig. 4). (Although only three individuals were captured for each of the latter two, so the term “common” is used liberally in this case). *Taygetis andromeda* was a highly abundant species in all of the habitats, save riparian. *Cissia hesione*, *Colobura dirce*, and *Cissia hermes* were all common in at least two of the four habitats. The riparian habitat had two common species, *Archaeoprepona species?* and *Smyrna blomfildia datis* that were uniquely common to this habitat. *Hamadryas feronia farinulenta* was only common in the pasture habitat.

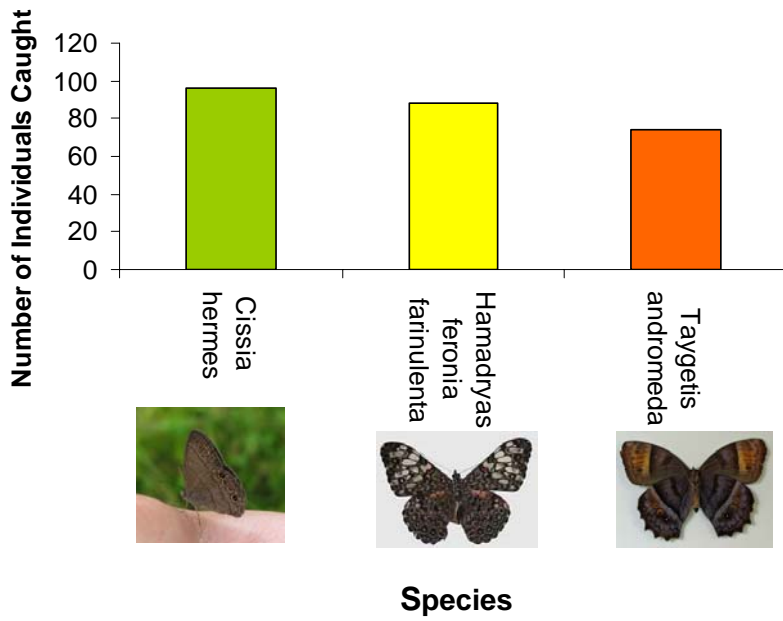


Figure 1. The three most abundant species in the pasture habitat

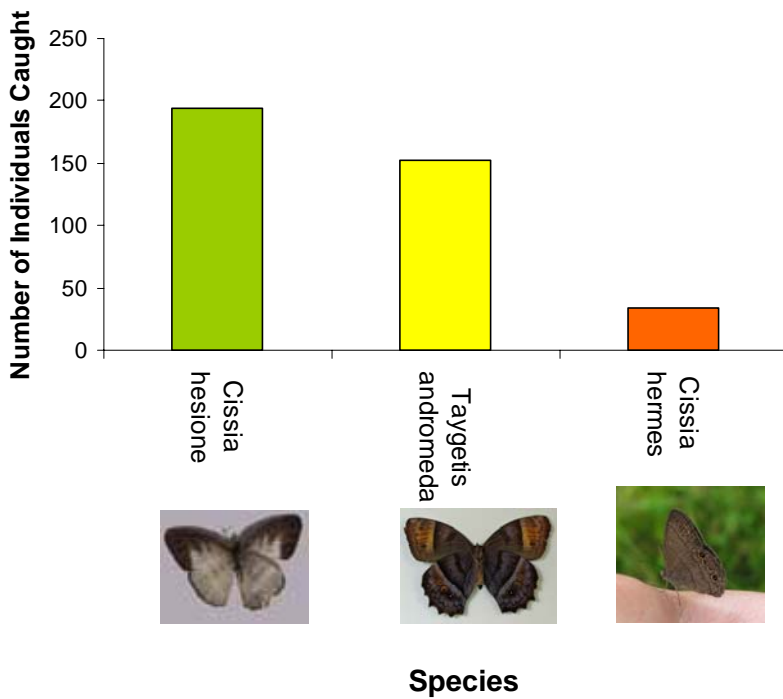


Figure 2. The three most abundant species in the secondary habitat

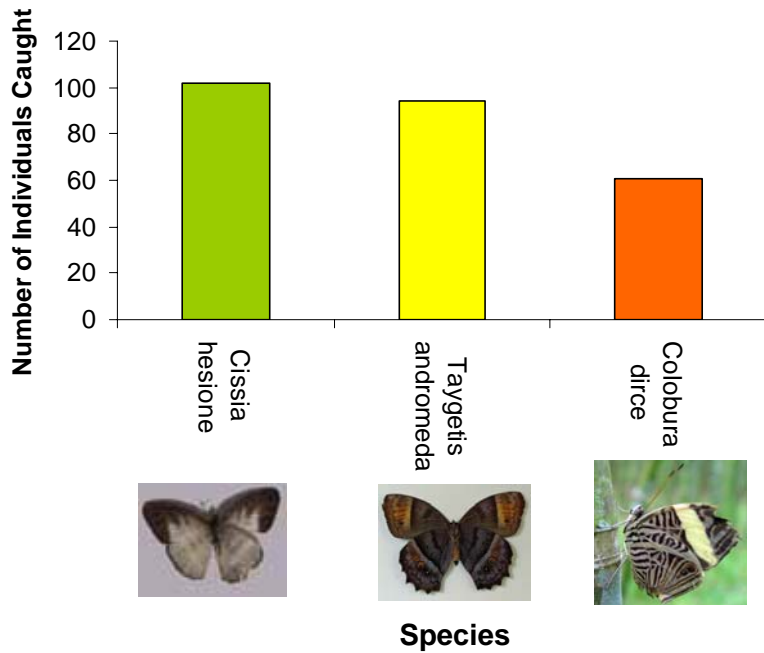


Figure 3. The three most abundant species in the bamboo habitat.

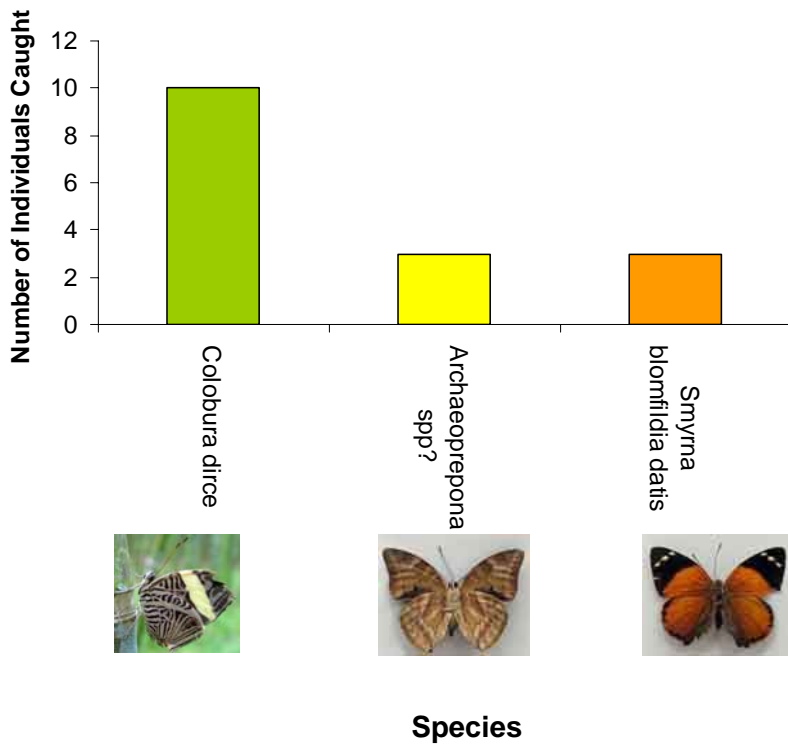


Figure 4. The three most common species in the riparian forest habitat