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Diversity of Butterflies in Mount Serumbu, Bau, Sarawak

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Two 4-day surveys were carried out at altitude 347 m ASL on Mount Serumbu, Bau, Sarawak, during September 2012 and January 2013, traditionally a dry and a wet season, respectively. The sampling sites are mainly secondary forest with various species of bamboos (*Bambusa* spp.) as the dominant plant. Two aerial nets (active method) and 12 baited traps (passive method) were used during the sampling. A total of 231 butterflies from 80 species were caught. Being the biggest family in Borneo, Nymphalidae were caught most with 179 individuals from 50 species. The large number caught from this family could also be affected by baited trap as they are fruit-feeders, whereby 85 individuals from 20 species under subfamilies Morphinae and Satyrinae were captured by this method. Overall, the species with the highest number captured all came from this family, and they are 23 individuals from *Mycalesis mnasicles mnasicles*, 22 *Melanitis zitenius rufinius* and nine *Neorina lowii lowii*. Other species that emerged as common species with a relatively high number caught was *Eurema sari sodalis* (Pieridae) with 14 individuals. The result showed there was no significant difference (p-value: 0.90898) in terms of species caught between two trips. The Chao-Jaccard-Est Abundance-based (0.535) and Chao-Sorensen-Est Abundance-based (0.697) of the Estimate S also showed that the diversity of butterfly in two trips were similar to each other. Species accumulation curve showed that there were more species that had not been recorded during the two surveys. Furthermore, there were 32 species that were singleton and 28 species doubleton collected. Thus warranting more surveys, covering different times of the year and longer duration as well as in more sites to discover most species in the area.