

**Extension of the known distribution of the Dingy Lineblue butterfly,
Petrelaea dana (de Niceville, [1884]) to Bastar, Chhattisgarh
(Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)**

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Introduction

Petrelaea dana (de Niceville, [1884]) is a Lycaenid butterfly which is known from Uttarakhand to North East India; Maharashtra to Kerala; Jharkhand and Andaman Islands in India (Varshney & Smetacek (eds.), 2015). Kehimkar (2016) reports it as a forest species of low elevations which flies between March to November. Members of this group are not known to be migratory.

Material and Methods

Opportunistic surveys were undertaken on 24 and 25 July, 2018 in Kurandi Range of Kanger Valley National Park, Bastar, Chhattisgarh. The paths followed on foot were randomly chosen and the main criterion for choosing suitable paths was the likelihood of encountering butterflies along the way.

Kurandi range is a dense forest which has sal and bamboo as major vegetation along with thick undergrowth. During the survey, in between regular thunderstorms a group of mud puddling Lycaenids comprising of Hedge Blues, Lineblues and Plain Cupid was photographed on a forest track at 2.20 pm.

While examining the photographs it appeared that one of the members of the mud puddling congregation was a Dingy Lineblue. This was confirmed by Peter Smetacek.

Discussion

Chandra et al. (2014) reported *Petrelaea dana* from GGNP, Koriya district on 17th August 2011 and in Lalpur Range of Kawardha Forest Division on 23rd September 2012. But the only evidence they provided is a misidentified photograph of *Prosotas dubiosa* (Semper, [1879]). It therefore seemed that the species might not occur in Chhattisgarh or along the Eastern Ghats.

A single subspecies of the butterfly occurs in India. The known distribution of this species is disjunct with no known connecting links between the Peninsular Indian and Himalayan populations. The discovery of the Chhattisgarh population suggests that the peninsular Indian and Himalayan population of the species might be linked via the East-

ern Ghats.

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References

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connect to our neocortex by the year 2029".

He remarks, "It will just be a chip in our brain like a smartphone in our hands." With the supercomputing power of AI and chips embedded in our brains, he predicts we are only about eleven years away from acquiring superhuman qualities by integrating the best of what man and machine together can accomplish.

And if that happens, we become the superheroes of the Avengers team — who would have not only saved the world from extinction but taken the human race to the next evolutionary plane.

It's worth remembering that if the primitive caveman who lived millions of years ago in the Paleolithic era—without electricity, cars, railroads, airplanes and medical advances—were to see the progress we have made until now, even without AI, we are already demi-gods in his eyes! The man-machine debate in AI, then, just becomes a matter of perspective.