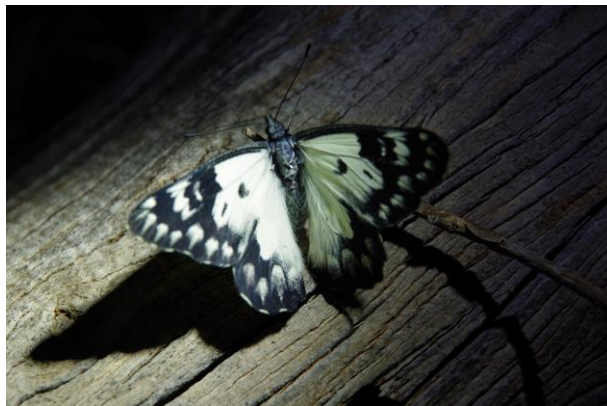


## Red-spotted Jezebel (*Delias aganippe*)



Red-spotted Jezebel (male) showing part of both upper and underside of wings. The male is pale grey on the upper forewing whereas the female is white. Except where noted below the underside of the wings is similar for both male and female. *Photo: Euan Moore*



Red-spotted Jezebel (female). Note the two black marks on the white area of the upper side of the forewing (the male has no such marks) and the isolated black spot (partly obscured here) on the underside of the forewing.

*Photos: Upper – Euan Moore, Underside – Albert Wright.*

**Other Common Names:** Wood White, Spotted Jezebel.

**Family of Butterflies:** Pieridae (Whites and Yellows)

**Wingspan:** 61mm – 63mm.

**Local Records:** There are few local records in the Mount Alexander Shire. However this may be due to under-reporting as this is a widespread and common species across much of Australia.

**Distribution:** The [Australian distribution](#) is shown by records in the Atlas of Living Australia where you can zoom in on the map to see Victorian and local distributions.

**Larval Host Plants:** Mistletoes (*Amyema spp.*), Ballarts (*Exocarpos spp.*), Quandongs and Sandalwoods (*Santalum spp.*).



Female laying eggs on *Exocarpos* and detail of eggs. Photos: Euan Moore

**Larval association with ants:** None

**Adult Flight Times in Victoria:** This species is most frequently seen in Victoria from December to March with a peak in activity during January. Across Australia, there is a high level of activity from September to March with the main peak being in January. Ref [iNaturalist](#).

**Conservation Status:**

[The Action plan for Australian Butterflies](#): Vulnerable in Australia

[Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#): Not listed

[Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 – Threatened List 2021](#): Not Listed

**Other Notes:** These butterflies show some variation in wing markings with two distinct seasonal forms. Males congregate on hilltops where they establish and defend territories. There are two generations annually although dispersion and migration is not well understood.

**References and further reading:**

Atlas of Living Australia – [Delias aganippe](#), Red-spotted Jezebel

iNaturalist Australia [Delias aganippe](#), Red-spotted Jezebel