



# BUTTERFLIES & SKIPPERS OF OHIO *field guide*

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE



# INTRODUCTION

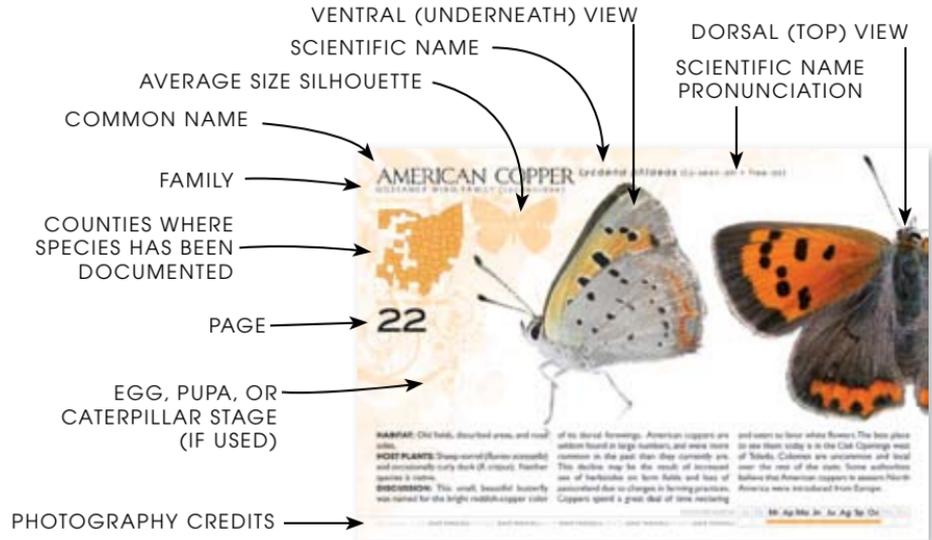
## Common Butterflies and Skippers of Ohio Second Edition

*Text by: Dave Parshall, Jim Davidson,  
& Jim McCormac*

The popularity of butterflies (order Lepidoptera) is booming. This is not at all surprising. Not only are butterflies among the most beautiful animals in the world, but their behavior and habitats are fascinating. The advent of close-focusing binoculars has vastly improved our ability to make field identifications and observations. Today, people interested in butterflies have a much easier time pursuing this hobby due to a big increase in recent years in the number of butterfly-related publications.

There are 137 species of butterflies and skippers recorded from Ohio. This publication covers fifty-nine of the species you are most likely to encounter in the state. We hope that this booklet will help you better appreciate a fascinating part of Ohio's rich natural history.

# HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- |                                   |                                    |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>4</b> Attracting Butterflies   | <b>8</b> Butterfly Conservation    | <b>74</b> Glossary              |
| <b>5</b> Butterfly Life History   | <b>9</b> Migration and Monitoring  | <b>75</b> Organization Contacts |
| <b>6</b> Why Are They Important?  | <b>10</b> Basic Butterfly Anatomy  | <b>76</b> Butterfly Hotspots    |
| <b>7</b> Habitats and Host Plants | <b>12</b> Butterflies              | <b>80</b> Butterfly Checklist   |
|                                   | <b>73</b> Tips and Acknowledgments |                                 |

# SPECIES INDEX

## SWALLOWTAIL FAMILY

- 12** Pipevine Swallowtail
- 13** Zebra Swallowtail
- 14** Black Swallowtail
- 15** Giant Swallowtail
- 16** Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
- 17** Spicebush Swallowtail

## SULPHUR & WHITE FAMILY

- 18** Cabbage White
- 19** Falcate Orangetip
- 20** Clouded & Orange Sulphur

## GOSSAMER-WING FAMILY

- 21** Harvester
- 22** American Copper
- 23** Bronze Copper
- 24** Coral Hairstreak
- 25** Edward's Hairstreak
- 26** Banded Hairstreak
- 27** Henry's Elfin
- 28** Gray Hairstreak
- 29** Eastern Tailed-Blue
- 30** Spring & Summer Azure
- 31** Northern Metalmark

## BRUSHFOOT FAMILY

- 32** American Snout
- 33** Great Spangled Fritillary
- 34** Aphrodite Fritillary
- 35** Meadow Fritillary
- 36** Silvery Checkerspot
- 37** Pearl Crescent
- 38** Baltimore Checkerspot
- 39** Question Mark
- 40** Eastern Comma
- 41** Mourning Cloak
- 42** Red Admiral
- 43** American Lady
- 44** Common Buckeye
- 45** Red-spotted Purple
- 46** Viceroy
- 47** Hackberry Emperor
- 48** Tawny Emperor
- 49** Monarch
- 50** Northern Pearly-eye
- 51** Little Wood-Satyr
- 52** Common Wood-Nymph
- 53** Appalachian Brown

## SKIPPER FAMILY

- 54** Silver-spotted Skipper
- 55** Hoary Edge
- 56** Southern Cloudywing
- 57** Dreamy Duskywing
- 58** Wild Indigo Duskywing
- 59** Common Sootywing
- 60** Least Skipper
- 61** European Skipper
- 62** Leonard's Skipper
- 63** Peck's Skipper
- 64** Northern Broken-Dash
- 65** Delaware Skipper
- 66** Hobomok Skipper
- 67** Zabulon Skipper
- 68** Dun Skipper

## RARE BUTTERFLIES IN OHIO

- 69** Karner Blue
- 70** Frosted Elfin
- 71** Purplish Copper
- 72** Dusted Skipper

ON THE COVER:

ZEBRA SWALLOWTAIL PHOTO BY BILL HULL  
[WWW.MANGOVERDE.COM](http://WWW.MANGOVERDE.COM)

ON THE BACK:

CHECKLIST OF OHIO BUTTERFLIES AND SKIPPERS

ON THE WEB:

[WWW.WILDOHIO.COM](http://WWW.WILDOHIO.COM)

# ATTRACTING BUTTERFLIES

An astonishing array of butterflies can be lured to gardens and landscapes that contain appropriate plants. This is especially true if you are fortunate enough to live near large, natural butterfly habitats like woodlands, old fields, or wetlands. A good rule of thumb is to use native plants. Not only can the butterfly gardener plant suitable host plants, but attractive nectar plants should also be installed. Many of the plants that are most effective in luring butterflies are also very aesthetically pleasing. Most nurseries sell good butterfly plants.

Another technique for attracting butterflies may seem strange, but can be very effective. Placing old, rotting fruit like apples and bananas around the garden will often lure in many butterflies, and allow observers to closely admire them.

*Monarch chrysalis. By planting appropriate host plants, some butterflies, like the monarch, can be enticed to lay eggs and reproduce in your yard.*



## PUBLICATION FUNDING

Funding for this publication was provided by donations to the state income tax checkoff program and sales of the wildlife conservation license plate.

To make donations, mailed to:  
Wildlife Diversity Fund  
2045 Morse Road Bldg G.  
Columbus, OH 43229-6693

To purchase a license plate:  
visit your local registrar's office  
or call **BMV 1-888-PLATES3**

For more information about Ohio's native wildlife, please contact the Division of Wildlife at:  
**1-800-WILDLIFE**  
(1-800-750-0750 Ohio Relay TTY only)  
[www.wildohio.com](http://www.wildohio.com)



# BUTTERFLY LIFE HISTORY

The beautiful butterflies we admire are in the final adult phase of their interesting life history. Adults often live for only a few weeks; the longest-lived Ohio butterfly is the monarch, which might survive for ten months. The principle activity of adult butterflies is to reproduce. The butterfly life cycle is known as complete metamorphosis and has four stages. It begins when a female butterfly lays her eggs on a suitable host plant. After several days, the eggs hatch into

caterpillars, which go through several distinct periods of growth stages known as instars. Each successive instar is larger than the previous one and requires the caterpillar to shed its skin. In many species of gossamer-winged butterflies (*Lycaenidae*), larvae are tended by ants.

When the fully mature caterpillar is ready to transform into a butterfly, it enters the chrysalis or pupal stage. A chrysalis is a protective, often camouflaged “bag” in which the caterpillar

undergoes a physiological transformation into a butterfly. This stage can last anywhere from a week to several weeks and in some cases, the butterfly overwinters in this form. The adult that emerges is the final stage of the butterfly’s life cycle. One might think of caterpillars as voracious eating machines, butterflies as breeding machines, and eggs and chrysalises are the tools of transformation.



Many gossamer-wing butterflies have a mutualistic relationship with ants known as myrmecophily. This dusky azure larva is being tended by ants, who receive nutritious secretions from the caterpillar. In return, the ants guard the larvae from predators such as wasps.



The eggs of the question mark, like most other butterflies, are tiny and easily missed. These eggs are on the foliage of an elm.



A chrysalis is the pupal stage of a butterfly. The adult will emerge from the chrysalis, often after overwintering in this form, as with swallowtails and whites. While some chrysalises are quite showy, many are drab and leaf-like, including the red admiral chrysalis pictured above. Red admirals do not overwinter in the chrysalis stage, but usually as adults and to the south of Ohio.

## WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

Butterflies are among the most spectacular and easily observed winged creatures. Many people enjoy observing them, and seeking out rare species. Because many butterflies are well-known and easily recognized, they are an effective group of organisms to use as barometers of ecological health. Many butterflies also play an important role in the pollination of our native plants.

Interest in butterflies has soared in popularity in recent years and now contributes to ecotourism. A number of butterfly-oriented festivals have sprung up in North America that draw large numbers of people to prime butterfly-watching locales. Perhaps the most dramatic example involves the monarch. Not only do Ohioans enjoy observing them, so do the large numbers of people who travel to their Mexican wintering sites to observe the huge masses of roosting monarchs cloaking fir trees.

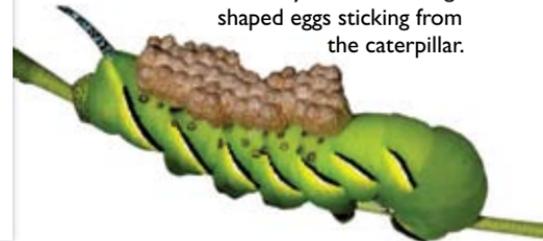
Finally, our forests and fields would be far quieter places without butterflies. The role of their larvae – caterpillars - in nature cannot be understated. A great many of our songbirds feed heavily on butterfly and moth larvae, to the point where populations of some birds would decline alarmingly or disappear if there were no caterpillars.



*Chestnut-sided warbler (Dendroica pensylvanica) with moth larva. Birds eat tremendous numbers of Lepidopteran larvae and without butterflies and moths, the populations of many songbirds would crash, if not disappear altogether.*

## PARASITISM OF CATERpillARS

Numerous species of birds, mammals, insects and other animals are adept at seeking out caterpillars and consume huge numbers of them. Many others are parasitized by any of a number of species of wasps and flies. The adults of these parasites seek out specific types of caterpillars and either attach their eggs to the outside of the host, or inject them into the body. When the larvae hatch, they begin consuming the caterpillar, which will remain alive for some time. Eventually, the larvae kill the host, as parasitoid infestations are nearly always fatal. In the photo below, a Fawn Sphinx moth caterpillar (*Sphinx kalmiae*) has been infested by a wasp, and the larvae have formed conspicuous cocoons - surefire proof of parasites. Some species' cocoons resemble tiny white oblong-shaped eggs sticking from the caterpillar.



# HABITATS AND HOST PLANTS

Road through Shawnee State Forest, which at 65,000 acres harbors tremendous numbers and diversity of forest-dependent Lepidoptera.



Cedar Bog is an unusual fen that supports a diversity of wetland-dependent butterflies. It was one of the last known sites for the swamp metalmark in Ohio.



One of the most spectacular of the Oak Opening habitats, the oak savannas of Kitty Todd Preserve are carpeted with wild lupine in May. This was the first site of successful reintroductions of the endangered Karner blue in Ohio.



At least some butterflies can be found almost anywhere. Cabbage whites, clouded sulphurs, and migratory monarchs turn up everywhere from gardens to inner-city parks to wild prairies and nearly all points in between. Most species are far more specific and a basic understanding of habitat requirements will greatly aid in finding butterflies. In general, most butterflies are found along the edges of woods and in sunny fields rich with flowering plants. Many species seldom stray far from the presence of their host plants and are best sought in those habitats. An understanding of the habitat, host plants, and the time of year that a species flies will greatly improve your chance of finding a specific butterfly. Descriptions of habitats for the species included in this booklet can be found under each species' account.

Most butterflies require certain species of plants on which to lay their eggs; these are known as host plants. Host plants provide specific nutrients that the caterpillar must have and inappropriate plants will usually be shunned. Some butterflies are rather general in their host plant requirements. For instance, pearl crescents will utilize many species of asters. Others, like the zebra swallowtail, are far more specific. It uses only pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) as a larval host plant. Thus, a little botanical knowledge is useful in learning more about butterflies and in finding them. This booklet includes the host plants for each butterfly listed.



Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*) is a host plant for Baltimore checkerspot (page 38). This plant is rather uncommon and local and largely confined to high-quality wetlands. As a consequence, so is the checkerspot.



One of the most common of Ohio's thirty-three species of native asters, New England aster (*Symphotrichum novae-angliae*) is frequently found in old fields. Along with other common asters, this aster is the host plant for the pearl crescent (page 37). This explains the butterfly's widespread abundance.

# BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION

Many species of butterflies are very habitat-specific and sensitive to environmental changes. For instance, of the eight species currently listed as endangered in Ohio, three depend on wetlands. Four of Ohio's rare species are detailed towards the back of this booklet. Since the time of European settlement, Ohio has lost over 90% of its original wetlands and wetland-dependent butterflies such as the purplish copper, swamp metalmark, and Mitchell's satyr have declined accordingly. Some butterflies are intimately associated with rare plants and their populations are limited by the presence of these suitable host plants. Other species seem to be sensitive to climate change or factors not yet fully understood and often first begin to vanish on the edges of their range. This has been the case with the regal fritillary in Ohio and throughout the eastern U.S. Finally, excessive use of pesticides has played a role in diminishing butterfly populations. The grizzled skipper and Olympia marble are examples of populations of butterflies that have been greatly reduced by use of chemicals in attempts to control Gypsy Moth populations. Habitat loss and the overuse of pesticides are the primary causes of the decline of butterflies.

Fortunately, efforts to manage butterfly populations are increasing. One of the best examples in Ohio involves the beautiful Karner blue (page 69). Because of collaborative efforts between the Ohio Division of Wildlife, Toledo Zoo, The Nature Conservancy, Metroparks of



*Once known from 51 of Ohio's 88 counties, the striking regal fritillary has not been seen in the state since 1988.*

the Toledo Area, Ohio Division of Forestry, The Ohio Lepidopterists, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Detroit Zoo, these tiny butterflies still fly in Ohio. The Ohio Division of Wildlife and other land management agencies own not only Karner blue habitat, but tens of thousands of acres of varied butterfly habitats throughout Ohio.

Butterfly enthusiasts in increasing numbers are planting butterfly gardens and becoming involved in butterfly recovery programs. Private organizations such as The Ohio Lepidopterists, [www.Ohiolepidopterists.org](http://www.Ohiolepidopterists.org), The Xerces Society <http://www.xerces.org>, and the Butterfly Initiative [www.butterflyrecovery.org](http://www.butterflyrecovery.org) are just a few examples of groups whose mission is to help conserve butterflies and moths. These organizations can also help you plan a butterfly garden. Ohio's zoos, including the Toledo Zoo and the Cleveland Zoo, work in partnerships with the Ohio Division of Wildlife and other agencies to reintroduce some of Ohio's butterflies that are gone or nearly gone from Ohio. If you appreciate butterflies and want to conserve them, ample opportunities exist for getting involved.

# BUTTERFLY MIGRATION AND MONITORING



Huge, showy cloudless sulphurs often invade Ohio in large numbers from the south, especially in mid to late summer. Their primary range is the southern Gulf and Atlantic states south into Mexico and Central America.

Birds aren't the only members of the winged world that migrate. Many species of butterflies also engage in long-distance migrations. The monarch is the most famous example. Many of Ohio's monarchs travel to Mexico in fall, where they winter in high-elevation fir forests. Some species of butterflies engage in northward migrations in summer and fall; these movements are known as immigrations. Immigrants normally breed well south of Ohio, and their num-

bers here can vary widely from year to year. Most immigrants can't survive winters this far north, even though some species do lay eggs and attempt to reproduce in Ohio. Southern immigrants that arrive in Ohio early enough in the season, like cloudless sulphurs sometimes do, occasionally produce a brood.

## COMMON MIGRANTS

Cloudless Sulphur, *Phoebis sennae*  
Little Sulphur, *Eurema lisa*  
Sleepy Orange, *Eurema nicippe*  
Variegated Fritillary, *Euptoieta claudia*  
Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*  
Buckeye, *Junonia coenia*  
Checkered Skipper, *Pyrgus communis*  
Fiery Skipper, *Hylephila phyleus*  
Sachem, *Atalopedes campestris*

## RARE MIGRANTS

Checkered White, *Pontia protodice*  
Southern Dogface, *Colias cesonia*  
Dainty Sulphur, *Nathalis iole*  
Goatweed Leafwing, *Anaea andria*  
Ocola Skipper, *Panoquina ocola*



Bronze coppers are wetland-dependent and important indicators of habitat.

Butterflies utilize unique ecological niches and are barometers of changing environmental conditions. Many environmental changes are first felt by butterflies and birds. In recent years, an increasing number of organized long-term surveys have sprung up around the country that are designed to record butterfly numbers and diversity from year to year. In Ohio, the first butterfly monitoring project was established by The Ohio Lepidopterists and the Ohio Division of Wildlife in 1995. There are now 60 sites and more are being added each year. If you would like to become a butterfly monitor, contact The Ohio Lepidopterists or the Ohio Division of Wildlife. Many individuals have discovered the joy of butterflies and are taking up butterfly gardening and butterfly watching. In turn, they are keeping lists of butterflies that visit their backyards or elsewhere on field trips. The first step in increasing enjoyment of Ohio's butterflies and skippers, and recording accurate data, is being able to correctly identify the butterflies that you see.

# BASIC BUTTERFLY ANATOMY

In order to best use this booklet, understanding some simple butterfly anatomy will be helpful. Butterflies and skippers belong to the insect order Lepidoptera. The word Lepidoptera comes from two Greek words: *lepis* meaning “scale” and *pteron* meaning “wing”. Butterflies have two pairs of wings that are covered with thousands of very small and colorful scales. The front pair nearest the head is the forewings and the back pair are the hindwings. The color and pattern of wing scales is unique to a particular species, and is the first key to identification of butterflies. It is important to know the names of the visual areas on each wing (see the wing diagram). This information will help you navigate your way through butterfly descriptions.

Butterflies and skippers have three body regions: head, thorax, and abdomen. The two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs are attached to the thorax. The top of the wings are called the dorsal surfaces and the undersides of the wings are called the ventral surfaces. Butterflies and skippers have many specialized sensory organs. One such organ, the antennae, is found

in a pair on the head. Antennae have several sensory functions, one being the sense of smell. Butterflies have mainly clubbed or knobbed antennae and most skippers have antennae that are hooked at the end in a structure known as the apiculus. The difference in the shape of antennae is one way to separate butterflies from skippers. In addition skippers are usually brown, tan, or yellow-orange and have special-



*The eight-spotted forester is a common, boldly marked day-flying moth. Note its thread-like antennae and plump, fuzzy body – characters that help identify it as a moth.*

ized wing structures that differ from butterflies (see wing diagram).

**Moth or Butterfly?** These two groups of Lepidoptera can look similar and telling moths apart from butterflies is sometimes confusing at first. In general, moths fly at night while butterflies are strictly day-fliers. Butterflies have knobbed or clubbed tips to their antennae, while moths' are either thin and thread-like or feathery. Moths have fat, fuzzy bodies, while butterflies have sleeker, smooth bodies. Also, in general, moths are dull and plain-colored while most butterflies are much more brightly colored in comparison. Finally, butterflies create a chrysalis; a specialized case in which the transformation from caterpillar to adult occurs. The chrysalis varies in color, size, and shape, but is usually smooth to slightly textured with a hard shell. Moths create a cocoon, which is soft, often silky or hairy, and includes leaves that are woven together and contains the pupa. Some day-flying moths, of which there are relatively few in Ohio, can be easily mistaken for butterflies at first glance. However, a close look will reveal the differences mentioned above.







# BLACK SWALLOWTAIL

SWALLOWTAIL FAMILY (Papilionidae)

*Papilio polyxenes* (Pa-pil-ee-oh • pol-ix-ee-nees)

## DISTRIBUTION:



WINGSPAN: 2.5" - 4.2"

PAGE: FOURTEEN

14



**HABITAT:** A wide variety of open landscapes, ranging from gardens, old fields and pastures, woodland openings, and weedy roadsides.

**HOST PLANTS:** A generalist on a variety of species, both native and non-native, in the parsley family (Apiaceae). Commonly used Ohio host plants include Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*), wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*) and garden herbs like fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) and dill (*Anethum graveolens*).

**DISCUSSION:** A very common species, the black swallowtail is a frequent garden visitor. This is in part because suitable host plants are often grown in gardens. Among swallowtails, only the spring form of zebra swallowtail is smaller, and the combination of small size and dark overall coloration with a prominent yellow band on the upper wing make male black swallowtails easy to separate from other species. Females resemble pipevine swallowtails but aren't as prominently blue on the hindwing and have a small yellowish

spot near the tip of the forewing. The caterpillars, if disturbed, shoot forth orange protuberances from their head known as osmeteria, which release a surprisingly foul odor. There are two broods a year. The summer brood females have a large blue area on the dorsal hindwing and fewer yellow markings on the dorsal forewing. The smaller spring form of the female has more blue on the dorsal hindwing than the male, but also has the yellow markings on the forewing much like the male.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc






# SPICEBUSH SWALLOWTAIL

*Papilio troilus* (Pa-pil-ee-oh • troy-lus)

SWALLOWTAIL FAMILY (Papilionidae)

DISTRIBUTION:



PAGE: SEVENTEEN

17

WINGSPAN: 3.5" - 5.5"



**HABITAT:** Most frequent within deciduous forests and in nearby openings; often visits gardens, especially those near wooded areas.

**HOST PLANTS:** Members of the laurel family (Lauraceae), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) and spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*).

**DISCUSSION:** Another apparent pipevine swallowtail mimic, this species is seemingly

avoided by predators due to close similarity with the toxic pipevine. Females are marked with splashes of brilliant blue on the dorsal hindwings; in males this area is greenish. Spicebush swallowtails reach peak abundance in large forests of southern Ohio, where it can be numerous. There are normally two broods, in spring and late summer. Because hatches of

each brood extend over several weeks, this species can be found from early spring into late fall. The caterpillar is an exceptional example of deceptive camouflage. It appears to have a fearsome snake-like face, which presumably can frighten off potential predators. The spicebush gets its name from one of the host plants of its larvae, spicebush, a common woodland shrub.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr **Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp** Oc Nv Dc

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# CABBAGE WHITE *Pieris rapae* (Py-er-iss • rap-ee)

SULPHUR/WHITE FAMILY (Pieridae)

DISTRIBUTION



WINGSPAN: 1.5"- 2"

PAGE NUMBER

18



**HABITAT:** A generalist that can be found nearly anywhere, except deep woods.

**HOST PLANTS:** A wide variety of plants in the mustard family (Brassicaceae), including both native and non-native species such as cabbage, broccoli, brussel sprouts, mustards, and radish.

**DISCUSSION:** This is our only established non-

native butterfly and is now the most common species in the state. Cabbage whites were first introduced in Quebec, Canada about 1860 and subsequently spread throughout North America. This species was first reported near Cleveland in 1873, and by 1882 it was abundant and widespread in Ohio. Cabbage whites fly

earlier and later in the season than our other butterflies and have regularly been seen in every month except December, January, and February. The caterpillars occasionally become pests on cabbage. Cabbage whites are by far the most frequently encountered butterfly in urban and suburban situations.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# FALCATE ORANGETIP *Anthocharis midea* (An-tho-kar-iss • mid-ee-ah)

SULPHUR/WHITE FAMILY (Pieridae)

## DISTRIBUTION



PAGE: NINETEEN

19



WINGSPAN 1.25" - 1.75"



**HABITAT:** Primarily upland oak-hickory forests, although occasionally in wooded lowlands; rarely turns up far from wooded habitats. A good way to find falcate orangetips is to look for sunny openings with blooming spring flowers such as its host plants.

**HOST PLANTS:** Exclusively mustards (Brassicaceae family), normally native species like cut-leaved toothwort (*Cardamine concatenata*), bitter cresses (*Cardamine* species), and probably smooth rock cress (*Arabis laevigata*).

**DISCUSSION:** The falcate orangetip is named

for the sickle (falcate) shape of the outer tip of its forewing and the yellow/orange subapical patch on the dorsal forewing. This species is restricted to deciduous woods of southern and eastern Ohio. It becomes progressively rarer northward. Falcate orangetips are one of the first butterflies to emerge each spring, along with spring azures. Males emerge first followed by females a week or so later, as is the general rule with butterflies. Males fly uphill to the tops of hills and ridges in search of females. This hill-topping behavior increases the chances

of males pairing with females. Hill-topping is a common practice for members of the white family and some species of swallowtails. Falcate orangetips can be quite local in distribution, but locally common where found. Sometimes males seek organic salts at mud puddles, where they can be closely studied. One of our most delicate butterflies, falcate orangetips appear flimsy, as if made of tissue paper. The bright orange flashes of the male's wing tips stands in stark contrast to barren early spring leaf litter which they overfly, a sure sign of winter's end.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr **Ap Ma** Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc



# HARVESTER *Feniseca tarquinius* (Fen-ih-seh-ka • tar-kin-ee-us)

GOSSAMER-WING FAMILY (Lycaenidae)

## DISTRIBUTION



WINGSPAN: 1" - 1.3"

PAGE TWENTY-ONE

21



**HABITAT:** Most often encountered around swamp margins, stream borders, moist thickets, and other sites that harbor suitable aphid host plants.

**HOST PLANTS:** Caterpillars are predatory, feeding on woolly aphids (family Eriosomatidae). Aphid host plants include several species of alder (*Alnus* species), winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), and American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*).

**DISCUSSION:** There is no other small butterfly in Ohio that resembles the Harvester. The ventral wing surface has fine white markings that look much like bird droppings or water droppings. Harvesters often perch on twigs and leaves with their wings closed. This species has a very small proboscis that makes taking nectar from flowers difficult. They are better adapted to take mineral salts from mud puddles and

animal scat such as bird droppings. Adults also feed on the honeydew excreted by aphids. The larvae of the harvester are unique in that they are carnivorous and feed on woolly aphids. They live amongst dense aphid colonies, normally on alders and beech, and are almost invisible when feeding. Harvester chrysalises are distinctive; they look like a monkey's face. In favorable years, harvesters may have multiple broods.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc













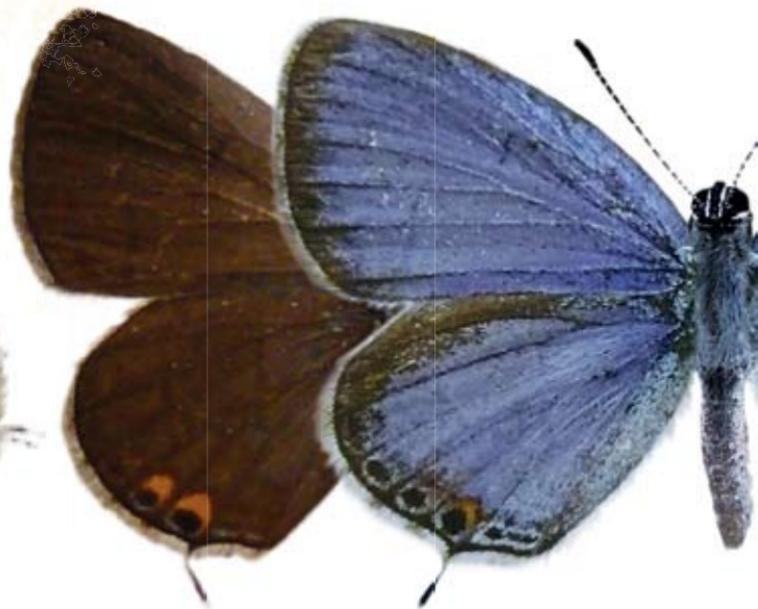



# EASTERN TAILED-BLUE *Cupido comyntas* (Cue-pih-doh • co-min-tahs)

GOSSAMER-WING FAMILY (Lycaenidae)



29



**HABITAT:** Found in practically all open habitats, only shunning deep shaded woods.

**HOST PLANTS:** A wide variety of species in the pea family (Fabaceae).

**DISCUSSION:** The eastern tailed-blue is our most common blue butterfly. It can be found almost anywhere during the growing season.

While they have tail-like projections from their hindwings, eastern tailed-blues are not true hairstreaks. Males have light blue dorsal wing surfaces, and females have deep rich “charcoal” colored dorsal wing surfaces. The eastern tailed-blue has three or more generations a

season and can be found on the wing from April to October. It is common in gardens and urban areas. Eastern tailed-blues often bask with their wings outstretched horizontally, unlike azures, which hold their wings pressed together over their back.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SPRING AZURE *Celastrina ladon* (Sel-ah-stree-nah • lay-don)

SUMMER AZURE *Celastrina neglecta* (Sel-ah-stree-nah • ne-glek-tah)

GOSSAMER-WING FAMILY (Lycaenidae)

DISTRIBUTION



RANGE: 75° - 1.8°

PAGE: THIRTY

30



**HABITAT:** In and around woodlands and nearby openings; frequently seen along muddy trails and roads bisecting forests.

**HOST PLANTS:** Spring azures use flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and possibly other dogwoods; black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and a variety of other woody plants; summer azures use wingstem (*Verbesina alternifolia*).

**DISCUSSION:** These species are extremely similar and until recently were considered to be different forms of the same species. Both are very common in Ohio and sometimes form

huge "puddle clubs" at favored muddy spots. The spring azure is one of the first non-hibernating butterflies to appear each spring. Occasionally, it can be found near the Ohio River as early as mid-March. The range of these species in Ohio is unclear due to possible confusion with newly discovered sibling (similar) species. The spring azure is more violet-blue on its dorsal surfaces than the summer azure, and has grayer ventral wing surfaces with duller black spots. The summer azure has white ventral

and bright blue wing surfaces. The females of the summer azure often have a great amount of white on the dorsal wing surfaces and have wider darker dorsal wing margins than males of either species. The larvae of the spring azure favor wild dogwood and black cherry and the summer azure seem to favor wingstem as hosts. Spring azures are single brooded and fly only in early spring while summer azures have several broods with strong flights in May/June and August/September.



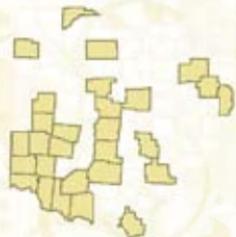
OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc


# NORTHERN METALMARK

GOSSAMER-WING FAMILY (Lycaenidae)

*Calephelis borealis* (cal-eh-fel-iss • bor-ee-al-iss)

DISTRIBUTION



RANGE SPAN ♀ - 1 21

THE THIRTIETH

31



**HABITAT:** Edges of dry woodlands and associated dry open meadows. Where its host plant and favored nectar plant, black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) occur in close proximity are good places to look.

**HOST PLANT:** Round-leaved ragwort (*Packera obovata*). May use other closely related species, such as prairie ragwort (*P. plattensis*).

**DISCUSSION:** The northern metalmark is rare to uncommon in Ohio. Its common name comes from the medial and submarginal bands of

metallic-silver marks on both dorsal and ventral wing surfaces. This species is found in Ohio where the bedrock is limestone or dolomite. Central Ohio and the bluegrass physiographic region of southern Ohio support several colonies of this butterfly. Northern metalmarks are always found in close association with its larval host plant. The butterflies prefer shaded wood edges, semi-shaded woodland trails, and areas near wooded stream banks. They can be found nectaring on black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)

or butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) in adjacent fields. Adults often rest with their wings held horizontally while they are at flowers. On hot days they can be found underneath flowers in the shade with their wings folded and nectaring from this protective position. Metalmarks often perch in this manner when disturbed. They have a low, delicate flight pattern, making them easy to overlook or confuse with a dark moth.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn **Ju** Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc









# SILVERY CHECKERSPOT *Chlosyne nycteis* (Klo-sy-nee • nik-tee-iss)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

## DISTRIBUTION



PAGE THIRTY SIX

36

WINGSPAN: 1.4" - 2"



**HABITAT:** Margins and openings adjacent to mesic (moist) forests and streamside woodland trails.

**HOST PLANTS:** Primarily wingstem (*Verbesina alternifolia*); also sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*). Probably a few other species in the sunflower family.

**DISCUSSION:** The silvery checkerspot can be easily separated from other checkerspots by the distinctive dark pattern of silver/white spots on its ventral hindwings. This checkerspot is most frequent in southern Ohio, and can be abundant in some years. They are notorious cyclical and may be nearly absent in sites where they were

common the prior year. Population explosions have been recorded in Champaign and Vinton counties. Males visit wet soil and animal remains and both sexes visit flowers for nectar. There can be considerable size variation, with some females nearly double the size of males. This butterfly passes the winter in the larval stage.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc


# PEARL CRESCENT *Phyciodes tharos* (Fy-see-oh-dees • thar-ohs)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

DISTRIBUTION



PAGE THIRTY SEVEN

# 37



**HABITAT:** All manner of open habitats and can turn up nearly anywhere; shuns only the shadiest habitats.

**HOST PLANTS:** Asters, probably several species. Pearl crescents are thought to use the Aster subgenus *Euaster* in particular, which includes twenty-two of Ohio's thirty-five aster species, many of which are abundant.

**DISCUSSION:** Almost as common as the cabbage white, pearl crescents should be recorded on any field outing in season. Females are larger than males and are darker with white markings on their dorsal forewings. Like some other butterfly species, males are very aggressive, darting out to investigate other butterflies – even other types of insects! They

have a fast erratic flight, and often perch on the ground with wings outstretched. Pearl crescents are particularly frequent in old fields with an abundance of asters. They have three to four broods. Thus, this species is on the wing and common spring to fall, with peak numbers in the fall. Pearl crescents pass the winter in the larval stage.

OCCURRENCE: Ja | Fb | Mr | Ap | Ma | Jn | Ju | Ag | Sp | Oc | Nv | Dc




# QUESTION MARK

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

*Polygonia interrogationis* (Pol-ih-go-nee-ah • in-ter-oh-gat-ee-oh-nis)

DISTRIBUTION



WINGSPAN: 2.25" - 3"

PAGE THIRTY NINE

39



**HABITAT:** A woodland species occurring in all manner of forested habitat and sometimes ranging into more open habitats if suitable nectar plants are available.

**HOST PLANTS:** American elm (*Ulmus americana*) and red elm (*U. rubra*); also reported using the introduced Siberian elm (*U. pumila*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), stinging nettle (*Urtica procera*) and false nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*).

**DISCUSSION:** This butterfly gets its name

from the silver markings on the center of each ventral hindwing which look like a question mark. There is a summer form with the dorsal hindwings a dark brown; this is form "umbrosa." The dorsal forewings of the question mark butterfly. Question marks often rest with their wings closed vertically. This gives the butterfly the appearance of a dried leaf. The fall adults hibernate over the winter months in hollow



logs and in earthen crevices. Hibernators such as the question mark, comma, and mourning cloak are some of longest-lived butterflies in Ohio, surviving as long as eight months. These species, including the question mark, often become active on warm, sunny winter or early spring days. The males are attracted to mud puddles, tree sap, rotten fruit, animal scat, and carrion. There are two broods a year.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# EASTERN COMMA

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

*Polygonia comma* (Pol-ih-go-nee-ah • com-ah)

DISTRIBUTION:



PAGE: FORTY

40

WINGSPAN: 2" - 2.4"



**HABITAT:** A woodland species occurring in all manner of forested habitat and sometimes ranging into more open habitats if suitable nectar plants are available.

**HOST PLANTS:** Several species of nettle (family Urticaceae), elms (family Ulmaceae), and hops (*Humulus lupulus*).

**DISCUSSION:** Similar to the question mark, but smaller, has only three black marks in a row on the upper forewing, and the silver mark on

the lower hindwing is comma-shaped. There is a summer form of the eastern comma with the dorsal hindwings a dark brown color. The fall adults hibernate in hollow logs and in earthen crevices over the winter months. They can be seen during warm sunny days in winter and early spring basking on fallen logs and flying around clearings in woods. The eastern comma is fond of mud puddles and animal scat, and like the question mark, only occasionally visits

flowers. When at rest, it holds its wings closed vertically, giving it the appearance of a dead leaf or tree bark. This butterfly is a strong erratic flier and can be hard to approach. Seemingly aggressive, the males often launch at passing butterflies, dragonflies, or other large insects – sometimes even birds and people. They are probably investigating for potential mates. The eastern comma is found throughout forested Ohio and has two broods a year.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



# RED ADMIRAL *Vanessa atalanta* (Van-ess-ah • at-ah-lan-tah)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

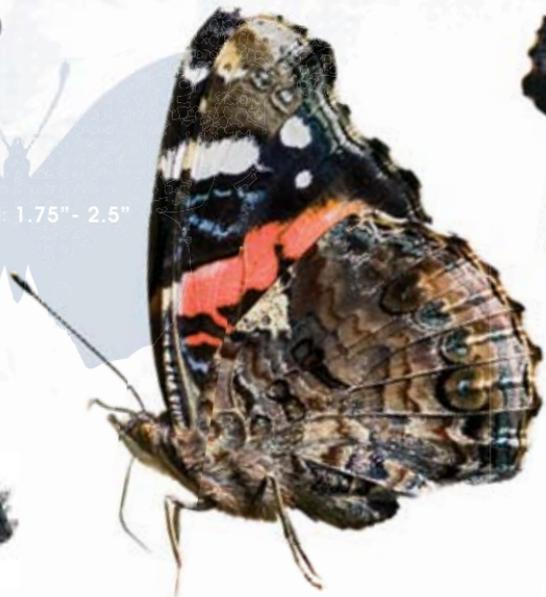
## DISTRIBUTION:



WINGSPAN: 1.75" - 2.5"

PAGE: FORTY-TWO

# 42



**HABITAT:** Typically in and around forested areas, especially those that support host plant populations, but often ranges widely into fields, gardens, and other open landscapes.

**HOST PLANTS:** Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), wood nettle (*Laportea canadensis*), and pellitory (*Parietaria pensylvanica*).

**DISCUSSION:** The red admiral is a common Ohio butterfly, but can have "boom and bust"

years. In 2007, this butterfly was seemingly everywhere, a once in a century event. Red admirals can be common in urban settings and gardens. It frequents many species of flowers and often visits mud puddles and animal scat. When perched with wings outspread, red admirals are rather gaudy and conspicuous. At rest on tree trunks, with head downward and wings closed, admirals greatly resemble bark

or dead leaves. Making rotten fruit bait stations is a great way to lure this species and other brushfooted butterflies to your yard. The red admiral is a fast and erratic flier and can be hard to approach for photographing. Red admirals were once thought to be migrants to Ohio, but recent evidence suggests that they can survive milder Ohio winters.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr **Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc** Nv Dc

# AMERICAN LADY *Vanessa virginiensis* (Van-ess-ah • ver-jin-ee-in-sis)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

## DISTRIBUTION



PAGE FORTY THREE

43

WINGSPAN: 1.75" - 2.4"



**HABITAT:** All manner of open habitats, including meadows, prairies, overgrown fields, roadsides, hayfields, and gardens.

**HOST PLANTS:** Plantain-leaved pussy-toes (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*), fragrant cudweed (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*), and burdock (*Arctium* species).

**DISCUSSION:** The ornate inscriptions on the underwing surfaces of this common butterfly

are quite striking, as if an abstract artist used the wings as a canvas. It was once known as the American beauty, an apropos name. This butterfly is first seen on the wing in early spring, but is more common in June. The two large eyespots on the ventral hindwings make separation from the painted lady (*V. cardui*)

simple. The latter has four small eyespots and is an occasional to common immigrant to Ohio. This somewhat wary species is best approached when nectaring at favored flowers, like Indian-hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*) and various milkweeds (*Asclepias* species). There are two or three broods a year.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

# COMMON BUCKEYE *Junonia coenia* (Joo-no-nee-ah • see-nee-ah)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

DISTRIBUTION



PAGE FORTY-FOUR

44

WINGSPAN: 1.5" - 2.7"



**HABITAT:** Open areas of all kinds, but especially attracted to sites with very low vegetation, often with barren areas of soil.

**HOST PLANTS:** A wide array of hosts, including plants in the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae), plantain family (Plantaginaceae), vervain family (Verbenaceae), and acanthus family (Acanthaceae).

**DISCUSSION:** The common buckeye is an immigrant to Ohio, not a permanent resident. It

first appears in late summer in southern Ohio, spreading northward by fall, and can be abundant. However, some years it is rare or nearly absent from the state. A subspecies of the common buckeye from the southern U.S. is famous for large-scale migrations. In Ohio, observers often report the common buckeye's progress northward, but a large migration of hundreds of adults does not occur. This species is found

at mud puddles, rotten fruit, carrion, animal scat, and in barren fields. They often bask, sitting on soil and low vegetation. It is thought that the large, showy eyespots on the wings may draw the focus of potential predators, allowing the butterfly to escape, albeit with tattered wings. Common buckeyes will produce several broods once they reach Ohio.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc


# RED-SPOTTED PURPLE *Limenitis arthemis* (Le-men-ee-tis • ar-thee-mis)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

## DISTRIBUTION:



WINGSPAN: 3" - 4"

PAGE FORTY-FIVE

45



**HABITAT:** A wide variety of forested habitats, sometimes ranging into parks, gardens, and other open to semi-open habitats.

**HOST PLANTS:** Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), poplars and aspen (*Populus* species).

**DISCUSSION:** Tropical in appearance, the red-spotted purple ranks high among North America's showiest butterflies. They are most

common in extensive forested areas, and can be found in large numbers along forest roads in southern Ohio in spring. This species can be confused with females of several of our dark swallowtail butterflies because of the brilliant blue on the dorsal hindwings, but red-spotted purples lack eyespots and tails. It is thought that red-spotted are Batesian mimics. They

imitate the appearance of poisonous pipevine swallowtails to discourage potential predators. Fond of animal scat and rotten fruit, large numbers sometimes congregate at such food sources. The red-spotted purple has two broods each year and passes the winter in the larval stage.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc


# VICEROY *Limenitis archippus* (Le-men-ee-tis • ar-kip-us)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

## DISTRIBUTION



WINGSPAN: 2.6"-3.2"

PAGE: FORTY SIX

# 46



**HABITAT:** Most often seen around wetlands and moist habitats with cottonwoods and willows, but can occasionally appear in nearly any open habitat.

**HOST PLANTS:** Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), black willow (*S. nigra*) and sandbar willow (*S. interior*).

**DISCUSSION:** The viceroy butterfly is often confused with the monarch. However, it can easily be separated from that species by the

presence of a narrow black curved bar across the middle of the dorsal hindwing. They are also smaller than monarchs and have a more rapid, less buoyant flight, holding their wings flat when gliding rather than the v-shaped glide of the monarch. Viceroy's are usually found close to stands of willow, the most frequent larval host plant. It was widely believed that the viceroy was a classic Batesian mimic of

the toxic monarch, and predators would consequently avoid this species. We now know that viceroys are distasteful in their own right, and unpalatable to eat. Birds quickly learn to avoid both of these species. The homely looking caterpillars resemble bird droppings and are the only bird scat mimic caterpillars that have horns. There are two broods a year and viceroys overwinter in the larval stage.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc




# TAWNY EMPEROR *Asterocampa clyton* (As-ter-oh-camp-ah • cly-ton)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

## DISTRIBUTION



PAGE: FORTY EIGHT

# 48

WINGSPAN: 2" - 2.75"



**HABITAT:** Forested areas and associated openings, where hackberry trees occur.

**HOST PLANTS:** Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)

**DISCUSSION:** The tawny emperor is easily confused with the hackberry emperor. It can be separated from the hackberry by the distinctive pattern on the emperor's ventral hindwing and the lack of dark brown eyespots on the

medial outer margin of the dorsal forewings. Tawny emperors, like hackberry emperors, are always associated with hackberry trees. The two species often fly together. However, the tawny has only a single brood and most individuals found after mid-July are flight worn. This butterfly is most common in mid-June to mid-July. Most records are from the western

part of the state and the species appears to be most common in the southwestern part of Ohio. Like hackberries, tawny emperors are pugnacious, often investigating people and sometimes alighting on them. Tawny emperors often visit oozing tree sap and mudpuddles, and can be attracted to rotten fruit bait stations. This species passes the winter in the larval stage.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	Ma	Jn	Ju	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	Dc



# NORTHERN PEARLY-EYE

*Enodia anthedon* (En-oh-dee-ah • an-the-don)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

## DISTRIBUTION:



PAGE: FIFTY

# 50

WINGSPAN: 1.75" - 2.6"



**HABITAT:** Shady forested habitats, often near watercourses. Sometimes found in shrubby edges of wetlands, especially in northern Ohio.

**HOST PLANTS:** A number of species of grasses, especially bottlebrush grass (*Elymus patula*), river oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*), long-awned wood grass (*Brachyelytrum erectum*), and white grass (*Leersia virginica*). Larvae have also been found on non-native tall fescue (*Lolium arundinaceum*).

**DISCUSSION:** Northern pearly-eyes get their

name from the ringed eye-spots on the ventral hindwing. It is one of the few Ohio butterflies that strictly inhabits deep, shady wooded habitats. Pearly-eyes typically rest on tree trunks, head downward. Their dark coloration and striped and spotted wing pattern allow them to blend well with their surroundings. When disturbed, they shoot off in an erratic flight that is hard to follow among the trees and dappled sunlight of the forest. Like many species of satyr butterflies, pearly-eyes are most active in early

morning and late afternoon. This species rarely visits flowers, although occasionally gravid (with fertile eggs) females seek nectar. Rather, they typically visit tree sap, rotting fruit, and animal remains. Males take mineral salts from moist trails and roads in woods. The northern pearly-eye is single-brooded in northern Ohio and double-brooded in southern Ohio. It is locally common in the south, becoming rare to uncommon in northern parts of the state. It passes the winter in the larval stage.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc


# LITTLE WOOD-SATYR *Megisto cymela* (Meh-jist-ah • sy-mel-ah)

BRUSHFOOT FAMILY (Nymphalidae)

## DISTRIBUTION:



PAGE: FIFTY ONE

51

WINGSPAN: 1.5" - 1.9"



**HABITAT:** Woods, woodland edges and openings; nearby fields and meadows.

**HOST PLANTS:** Various grasses, probably including Virginia wild rye (*Elymus virginicus*). Known to use the introduced orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) throughout its range.

**DISCUSSION:** This species flies mainly in late spring, but individuals can be found into late

August. The little wood-satyr, like all satyrs, flies with a bouncing erratic flight, usually staying low to the ground. However, unlike other satyrs it often flies high up into trees and will rest in the canopy on a leaf blade. While this species superficially resembles other satyrs, it is easily differentiated by the conspicuous eyespots on

the upper wings. Little wood-satyrs infrequently nectar at flowers; they more often are attracted to dung, rotting fruit, and moist soil. Females, when ready to lay eggs, are more likely to visit flowers than males. Of the seven species of satyrs that are known from Ohio, this species is easily the most common and widespread.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap **Ma Jn Ju Ag** Sp Oc Nv Dc

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--









# SOUTHERN CLOUDYWING

SKIPPER FAMILY (Hesperiidae)

*Thorybes bathyllus* (Thor-ih-bees • bath-ih-lus)

DISTRIBUTION



WINGSpan 1.2" - 1.6"

PAGE: FIFTY SIX

56



**HABITAT:** Generally dry wooded or brushy habitats such as the margins of oak-hickory forests, powerline right-of-ways, overgrown fields, etc.

**HOST PLANTS:** Primarily tick-trefoils (*Desmodium* species) and bush clovers (*Lespedeza* species); nearly all occur in dry, well-drained habitats.

**DISCUSSION:** This is one of two cloudywing

species that are residents of Ohio. The southern cloudywing can be separated from the northern cloudywing by the lack of a costal fold on the edge of the forewing, a white patch at the bend of the antennae, white patches of scales on the head, and the extensive white markings on the forewings. The white markings on the northern cloudywing's forewing are greatly reduced

or absent. A medium-sized skipper; southern cloudywings are among a group of skippers that bask with their wings held open horizontally. They often rest on the dirt of forest roads and trails. They have two broods a season and spend the winter as fully grown larvae. The cloudywings are one of the first skippers on the wing each spring.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc




# WILD INDIGO DUSKYWING

SKIPPER FAMILY (Hesperiidae)

*Erynnis baptisiae* (Ee-ry-en-iss • bap-tee-sy-ee)

DISTRIBUTION



WINGSPAN 1.3" - 1.7"

PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT

58



**HABITAT:** Roadsides, fields, prairie openings, pastures, and sometimes even gardens that have host plants.

**HOST PLANTS:** Prairie false indigo (*Baptisia alba*), yellow false indigo (*B. tinctoria*), and crown vetch (*Securigera varia*).

**DISCUSSION:** The wild indigo duskywing was once one of our rarest skippers. Its native hosts, various species of wild indigo, were restricted to prairie-like openings in Ohio. However, in

the 1980's the state began to plant crown vetch along highways for soil retention. Wild indigo duskywings adopted crown vetch as a larval host and began to spread over much of Ohio. It is now one of our most common skippers, especially in southern Ohio, and continues to spread. The wild indigo duskywing flies with and is similar to Juvenal's (*Erynnis juvenalis*) and Horace's (*E. horatius*) duskywings. It is separated

from juvenal's and Horace's by the lack of a white spot near the end of the forewing cell, and this species also has a deep purplish shine much like indigo ink. There are at least three broods of Wild indigos, while Horace's Duskywing flies spring and late summer. Juvenal duskywings fly in the spring only. Like all duskywings, they frequent mud puddles and often bask on dry roadbeds and leaf litter.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	Ma	Jn	Ju	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	Dc

# COMMON SOOTYWING *Pholisora catullus* (Fol-ih-sor-ah • cat-ull-iss)

SKIPPER FAMILY (Hesperiidae)

## DISTRIBUTION



RANGE: 9' - 25'

PAGE: FIFTY-NINE

# 59



**HABITAT:** All manner of open areas, and is quite tolerant of disturbed, often weedy sites.

**HOST PLANTS:** Various amaranths (*Amaranthus* species) and lamb's-quarters (*Chenopodium album*).

**DISCUSSION:** This skipper is often found in places where you might not think to look for butterflies. The host plants of the common

sootywing are quite weedy and are typically found in highly disturbed situations, which accounts for the widespread presence of this butterfly. Common sootywing larvae feed on lamb's-quarters, and spend the winter in a nest made of a rolled leaf and silk spun by the caterpillar. Sootywings are small and black, with a row of little white dots along the dorsal wing

margins that form the shape of a question mark. They are fond of mud puddles, and often take nectar from flowers near the ground. The flight is weak and erratic, and typically low to the ground. In the manner of duskwings, common sootywings bask on the ground and plants with their wings held horizontally. There are two to three broods each year.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr **Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp** Oc Nv Dc






# LEONARD'S SKIPPER *Hesperia leonardus* (Hes-per-ee-ah •len-ar-dus)

SKIPPER FAMILY (Hesperiidae)

DISTRIBUTION



PAGE SIXTYTWO

62

WINGSPAN: 1.6"- 1.75"



**HABITAT:** Prairie openings, dry ridgetops and forest openings, and various meadows and fields.

**HOST PLANTS:** Bluestem grasses; in Ohio, probably big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*).

**DISCUSSION:** This species has a scattered and local distribution, but can be locally common. It is one of a large group of golden skippers whose males have a stigma on the dorsal surface of the forewing. The stigma is a patch

of specialized scales that release pheromones during courtship. Leonard's skipper holds its forewings semi-vertically when at rest in the "skipper position". In this distinctive perch profile, the forewings are held vertically, and the hindwings are outstretched horizontally, just like the profile of an F-22 fighter jet. Females are larger with more rounded wings and the amount of golden scales on the dorsal forewings is greatly reduced or absent, or replaced with

cream or white markings. Leonard's skipper can be separated from other golden skippers by the distinctive pattern of squared white to cream spots on the ventral hindwing. These spots form a chevron pattern against the deep red of the ground scales. This species is often frequent around colonies of blazing-star (*Liatris aspera* or *L. squarrosa*), which are favored nectar sources. There is one brood, and this species spends the winter as an egg or immature larvae.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc




# NORTHERN BROKEN-DASH

SKIPPER FAMILY (Hesperiidae)

*Wallengrenia egeremet* (Wal-en-gren-ee-ah • eh-ger-eh-met)

DISTRIBUTION



WINGSPAAN 1" - 1.5"

PAGE: SIXTY-FOUR

64



**HABITAT:** Usually near wooded areas, but also found in open areas such as old fields, brushy pastures, weedy roadsides. Sometimes visits gardens.

**HOST PLANTS:** Various grasses, and in Ohio it likely uses deer's-tongue grass (*Panicum clandestinum*), forked panic grass (*P. dichotomum*), and switch grass (*P. virgatum*).

**DISCUSSION:** The unusual common name

“broken-dash” refers to the male’s stigma; a dark broken line on the dorsal surface of the forewing. Northern broken-dashes can be difficult to identify, and closely resemble some other dark skippers. In general, the amount of golden scales on the dorsal forewing is quite variable. Males can be identified by the triangular mark (arrowhead-like) at the end of the dorsal forewing stigma. Females also have

the triangular mark, as well as a small light buff-colored square near the same spot. The ventral hindwing has a smudged submarginal curved line of white or cream-colored marks. The northern broken dash often visits flowers and frequently basks on branches, leaves or grass blades. This species is single-brooded and passes the winter in the larval stage. There may be a partial second brood in southern Ohio.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc


# DELAWARE SKIPPER *Anatrytone logan* (An-ah-try-toh-nee • lo-gan)

SKIPPER FAMILY (Hesperiidae)

DISTRIBUTION



WINGSPAN 1.1-1.4"

PAGE SIXTY-FIVE

65



**HABITAT:** Open, often damp grassy habitats such as fens, wet meadows, low-lying old fields, and marshes.

**HOST PLANTS:** Various grasses including switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*) and bluestems (*Andropogon* species). Some species of sedges (*Carex* species) may also be used.

**DISCUSSION:** Another golden-colored skipper

that holds its wings pressed together over its back when at rest and nectaring. Its small size, black scaling along the wing veins and margins, and a black bar at the end of the cell on the dorsal forewings rule out other golden skippers. Delaware skippers also have a much faster and more direct flight than does the similar European and least skippers. The males

frequently dart out at passing butterflies from a perch. Single-brooded and with a rather brief flight period, Delaware skippers are more common in the northern half of Ohio, becoming scarcer to the south. In addition to visiting flowers, males can also be found at mud puddles taking mineral salts. This species passes the winter in the larval stage.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc






# DUN SKIPPER *Euphyes vestris* (U-fy-ees • ves-tris)

SKIPPER FAMILY (Hesperiidae)

## DISTRIBUTION



PAGE SIXTY-EIGHT

68



**HABITAT:** Typically occurs in wetlands; sedge meadows and low-lying fields, fens, swamp margins, etc. Also ranges into drier open habitats with attractive nectar sources.

**HOST PLANTS:** Sedges, including tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*) and lake sedge (*C. lacustris*). May use other species of *Carex* as well.

**DISCUSSION:** Dun skippers are the smallest

of our wetland skippers, and appear dark and unmarked. Close inspection will reveal that the males have a stigma on the dorsal forewing that is noticeably darker. Females have a small white dot and adjacent white crescent on the dorsal forewing, although these marks can be quite faint. In general, small dark unmarked skippers, especially in wetland habitats, will be

this species. Dun skippers have apparently increased significantly in abundance in the last century, in part due to their tolerance of disturbed habitats. It is common throughout the state. There are two broods in northern Ohio, and often three in southern regions of the state. This species passes the winter as last stage larvae.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc


# KARNER BLUE

*Lycaeides melissa samuelis* (Ly-see-ih-dees • me-lis-ah • sam-u-el-is)

GOSSAMER-WING FAMILY (Lycaenidae)

DISTRIBUTION:



WINGSPAN: 1" - 1.35"

PAGE: SIXTY-NINE

69

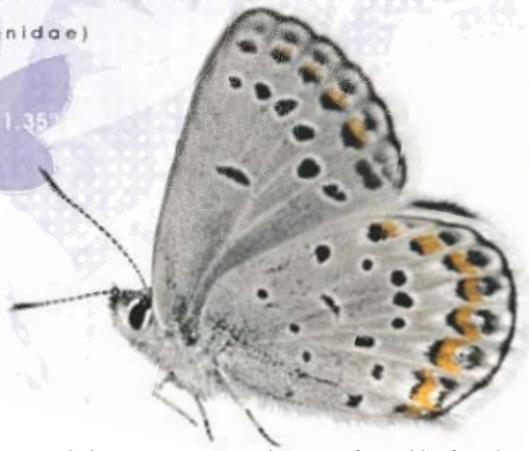
**HABITAT:** Oak savannas containing healthy populations of wild lupine.

**HOST PLANTS:** Wild lupine (*Lupinus perennis*).

**DISCUSSION:** By 1988, the Karner blue had been eliminated from Ohio. The primary factor in its disappearance was the loss of suitable habitat, including its host plant. A major reason for habitat changes detrimental to this butterfly was fire suppression. Over much of the 20th century, lack of fire in fire-dependent Oak Openings ecosystems allowed open savanna habitats to become thickly reforested. These conditions did not favor Karner blues or their host plant. As fire was reintroduced into Oak Openings habitats in the 1980's by land managers,

habitats once again became favorable for this state-endangered species as lupines rebounded.

In 1992, a coalition including the Toledo Zoo, The Nature Conservancy, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Metroparks of the Toledo Area, The Ohio Lepidopterists, and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' divisions of Wildlife, Natural Areas and Preserves, and Forestry was formed to reintroduce the Karner blue back into Ohio. The Nature Conservancy's Kitty Todd Preserve in the Oak Openings was selected as the site most suitable for reintroduction. Grants from the Ohio Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service supported the project.



In 1997, live stock from Michigan was brought to the Toledo Zoo, where a population of adults was bred. In the summer of 1998, adults were released at Kitty Todd. They have reproduced and to date are doing well. Additional release sites in the Oak Openings are under consideration. This reintroduction project of an endangered butterfly was not only a first for the State of Ohio, but also a first for the nation.

The Karner blue is easily confused with two other blue butterflies, the eastern tailed-blue and summer azure. Karner blues have large red-orange spots on their ventral hindwings and lack tail-like projections, characters that separate it from those two species.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# FROSTED ELFIN *Callophrys irus* (Cal-oh-frees • eye-rus)

GOSSAMER-WING FAMILY (Lycaenidae)

## DISTRIBUTION



RANGE SPAN: 8" - 11"

PAGE: SEVENTY

70



**HABITAT:** Oak savannas with wild lupine.

**HOST PLANTS:** Wild lupine (*Lupinus perennis*)

**DISCUSSION:** Like the Karner blue, this rare butterfly is another Oak Openings specialty. It is rare for the same reasons as the Karner blue, and its populations also seem to be on the upswing due to better habitat management. By

far our rarest elfin, the frosted elfin is similar to Henry's elfin but it has a more jagged line on the lower forewing, and a black dot towards the rear of the lower hindwing. Interestingly, a specimen was collected in Hamilton County in 1937, at the opposite end of the state. It

may have been that frosted elfins formerly occupied suitable habitats that harbored wild indigo (*Baptisia species*), host plants that are used elsewhere in the frosted elfin's range. Cincinnati-area habitats appropriate for frosted elfins are mostly long gone.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap **Ma** Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

# PURPLISH COPPER

*Lycaena helloides* (Ly-see-nah • hel-oh-eye-dees)

GOSSAMER-WING FAMILY (Lycaenidae)

### DISTRIBUTION:



WINGSPAN: 1" - 1.5"

PAGE: SEVENTY ONE

# 71



**HABITAT:** Wetlands with a diversity of sedges and flowering plants.

**HOST PLANTS:** Water smartweed (*Polygonum amphibium* var. *emersum*); the hairy, more terrestrial variety of this variable species; possibly other plants in this family.

**DISCUSSION:** Just as the Karner blue and frosted elfin tell the story of habitat loss in

the Oak Openings, this gorgeous little copper speaks to the disappearance of Ohio's wetlands. While never widely distributed, it was known historically from eleven counties of western Ohio, and likely occurred in others. As high-quality wetlands fell to the plow, development, or were altered by drainage activities, purplish coppers began to slip away. Today, only one

tiny population is known, near Toledo. It is not the only wetland-dependent Ohio butterfly to become endangered or vanish. The swamp metalmark (*Calephelis muticum*) has not been found since 1988, and the Mitchell's satyr (*Neonympha mitchellii*) was last reported in 1950.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap Ma Jn Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

Ja	Fb	Mr	Ap	Ma	Jn	Ju	Ag	Sp	Oc	Nv	Dc
					■	■	■				

## DUSTED SKIPPER

SKIPPER FAMILY (Hesperiidae)

*Atrytonopsis hianna* (At-ry-to-nop-sis • hy-an-ah)

## DISTRIBUTION



PAGE: SEVENTY TWO

72



WINGSPAN: 1.4" - 1.7"



**HABITAT:** Prairies, savannas, and other dry openings dominated by bluestem grasses.

**HOST PLANTS:** Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) and little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*).

**DISCUSSION:** Dusted skippers were once known from prairie openings and dry grasslands in northwest Ohio, and a few colonies in southeastern Ohio. It has not been seen in the southeast for more than a decade and is now

known from only two small colonies in the Oak Openings west of Toledo. Males rest on the ground where the grasses have been matted down. They will fly up in fast spiral-like flight and then settle back down a short distance away. Many males will join in this flight. They nectar on various spring-blooming flowers like dwarf-dandelion (*Krigia virginica*), cinquefoils (*Potentilla canadensis* and *P. simplex*), and others. Only one of the known colonies is protected. This species

may need state protection and records should be reported to The Ohio Lepidopterists. This medium size skipper, (wings 1 3/8 – 1 11/16 inches), can be separated from other skippers by the white dot on the ventral hind wings near the thorax and the large white markings on the dorsal forewings of females. These white forewing marks are greatly reduced in males. The dusted skipper flies in late May and early June.

OCCURRENCE: Ja Fb Mr Ap **Ma Jn** Ju Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# OBSERVATION AND IDENTIFICATION TIPS



*While similar to the American lady, the painted lady is strictly an immigrant, invading Ohio each year from the south. Adults cannot withstand our winters, and must recolonize northern areas each year.*



*Skippers have club-tipped antennae that resemble little hooks. They also tend to be duller-colored than butterflies, and have stockier bodies.*



*Butterflies, like this Northern metalmark, have knob-tipped antennae, thinner, sleeker bodies than skippers, and are usually more colorful and ornately marked.*

This booklet is small enough to be carried into the field. Onsite identification is always better than trusting one's memory. Many butterfly observers take photographs of the insect in the field to further check identification later. The advent of digital cameras has greatly increased the ease in which good photographs can be taken. A method of butterfly watching that is becoming very popular involves the use of a pair of close-focusing binoculars that will focus sharply at a distance of six feet or less. Joining groups with more ex-



perienced butterfly enthusiasts is an invaluable strategy to improving your butterfly identification skills. For instance, The Ohio Lepidopterists has a butterfly observers group that welcomes enthusiasts. There is much we still do not know about the butterflies and skippers of Ohio. If you feel that you have found a rare Ohio butterfly or skipper, even if it is not in this booklet, you are encouraged to contact the Ohio Division of Wildlife or The Ohio Lepidopterists ([www.OhioLepidopterists.org](http://www.OhioLepidopterists.org)).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the following individuals: Leslie Angel, Tom Arbour, Tim Daniel, Jim Davidson, Cheryl Harner, Bill Hull, John Howard, Larry Jeanblanc, Dave Lewis, Dave Parshall, Valerie Passoa, John Pogacnik, John Watts, and Jeff Wolfinger. We are indebted to staff of the Ohio State University Museum of Biological Diversity for allowing us to utilize the collections. In addition, we thank the Ohio Lepidopterists for their support.

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS BOOKLET

**AESTIVATE** – A type of hibernation during summer months.

**APICULUS** – a bend at the end of the antennae of many skippers.

**BASKING** – a thermal regulating behavior performed by opening or closing the wings while resting.

**BROOD** – A given generation. For instance, some butterflies are single-brooded; i.e. have but one hatch a year. Others might have two or three broods, or different distinct hatches, in a season.

**CELL** – the elongated open wing area near the costal margin of the forewing, and another more centrally located on the hindwing.

**COSTAL MARGIN** – the edge of the forewing from the body to the wing apex or tip.

**CHEVRON** – a field mark consisting of two lines meeting to form a “V” shape on the ventral hindwing, and pointing backwards.

**CRYPTIC SPECIES** – a species that visually blends into its environment.

**DORSAL** – back, or top side.

**EYE-SPOT** – a round mark with a dark or light center.

**FIELD MARKS** – structures or scales on the wings or bodies of butterflies and skippers which are important in species identification.

**FOREWINGS** – the pair of wings that join the thorax closest to the head.

**GRAVID FEMALE** – a fertile female.

**HILL-TOPPING** – Many species of butterflies congregate at the highest points of land available, probably to increase the likelihood of male and female interactions.

**HINDWING** – the pair of wings that join the thorax closest to the abdomen.

**HOST PLANT** – A specific species of plant required for food by a butterfly larva.

**HYBRIDIZE** – the mating of two different species usually producing infertile offspring; e.g. red-spotted purple x viceroys.

**LABIAL PALPS** – the paired olfactory and cleaning structure on the face of butterflies and moths.

**LARVAE** – the caterpillar stage of complete metamorphosis.

**LEADING MARGIN** – the apical curve of the outer margin on the hindwing leading to the base of the wing.

**LEPIDOPTERA** – The order of insects that includes butterflies and moths.

**MEDIAL** – middle.

**MIMICRY** – when one species gains protection by looking like (mimicking) another often distasteful species (model).

**MINERAL SALTS** – dissolved organic salts taken in by males while “puddling” and transferred to females during mating.

**MOTTLING** – a variegated wing pattern often like that of wood grain, often creating a splotchy appearance.

**OSMETERIUM** – A fleshy organ, normally hidden, attached to the heads of caterpillars in the swallowtail family. It is often thrust out when the caterpillar is threatened, and expels foul-smelling secretions.

**OUTER MARGIN** – the edge of the wings farthest from the butterfly body.

**PHEROMONE** – a specialized chemical released by insects to aid in mate location.

**PROBOSCIS** – a paired-tube on the head of butterflies used to siphon nutrients; a tongue, essentially.

**PUDDLE CLUB** – Gatherings of many butterflies at attractive sources of minerals, usually damp spots, mud puddles and the like.

**STIGMA** – specialized scales on the male forewing and the source of male pheromones.

**THORAX** – chest or middle body region, where legs and wings attach.

**VENTRAL** – underside.

**WRIST CHAIN** – a series of brown dots that line up much like the beads of a necklace.

# ORGANIZATION CONTACT INFORMATION

## AULLWOOD AUDUBON CENTER & FARM

1000 Aullwood Rd. • Dayton, OH 45414  
937-890-2382

<http://aullwood.center.audubon.org>

## BEAVER CREEK WETLANDS ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 42 • Alpha, OH 45301  
937-320-9042

[www.beavercreekwetlands.org](http://www.beavercreekwetlands.org)

## CINCINNATI MUSEUM CENTER

1301 Western Avenue • Cincinnati, OH 45203  
513-287-7000

[www.cincymuseum.org](http://www.cincymuseum.org)

## CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

15610 Vaughn Road • Brecksville, OH 44141  
216-24-1497

[www.nps.gov/cuva](http://www.nps.gov/cuva)

## DARKE COUNTY PARK DISTRICT

P.O. Box 801 • 4267 State Route 502  
Greenville, OH 45331  
937-548-0165

[www.darkecountyparks.org](http://www.darkecountyparks.org)

## FRANKLIN COUNTY METROPARKS

1069 W. Main Street • Westerville, OH 43081  
614-891-0700

[www.metroparks.net](http://www.metroparks.net)

## HAMILTON COUNTY PARK DISTRICT

10245 Winton Road • Cincinnati, OH 45231  
513-521-7275

[www.hamiltoncountyparks.org](http://www.hamiltoncountyparks.org)

## LAKE METROPARKS

11211 Spear Road • Concord Twp., OH 44077  
440-39-7275

[www.lakemetroparks.com](http://www.lakemetroparks.com)

## LORAIN COUNTY METROPARKS

12882 Diagonal Road • LaGrange, OH 44050  
1-800-LCM-PARK

[www.loraincountymetroparks.com](http://www.loraincountymetroparks.com)

## METROPARKS OF THE TOLEDO AREA

5100 W. Central Avenue • Toledo, OH 43615-2100  
419-407-9700

[www.metroparkstoledo.com](http://www.metroparkstoledo.com)

## OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1982 Velma Ave. • Columbus, OH 43211  
614-297-2300

[www.ohiohistory.org](http://www.ohiohistory.org)

## OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

14000 West State Rte. 2  
Oak Harbor, OH 43449  
419-898-0014

[www.fws.gov/Midwest/Ottawa](http://www.fws.gov/Midwest/Ottawa)

## THE NATURE CONSERVANCY, OHIO CHAPTER

6375 Riverside Drive, Suite 50 • Dublin, OH 43017  
614-717-2770

[www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerical/states/ohio/preserves/](http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerical/states/ohio/preserves/)

## THE OHIO LEPIDOPTERISTS

274 Westview Ave. • Columbus, OH 43214-1428

[www.ohiolepidopterists.org](http://www.ohiolepidopterists.org)

## THE WILDS

14000 International Road • Cumberland, OH 43732  
740-638-5030

[www.thewilds.org](http://www.thewilds.org)

## OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF FORESTRY

2045 Morse Rd., H-1 • Columbus, OH 43229  
614-265-6694

[www.dnr.state.oh.us/forestry](http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/forestry)

### DIVISION OF NATURAL AREAS & PRESERVES

2045 Morse Rd., F-1 • Columbus, OH 43229  
614-265-6453

[www.dnr.state.oh.us/dnap](http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/dnap)

### DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION

2045 Morse Rd., C-2 • Columbus, OH 43229  
614-265-6561

[www.dnr.state.oh.us/parks](http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/parks)

### DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

2045 Morse Rd., G-3 • Columbus, OH 43229  
614-265-6300

[www.wildohio.com](http://www.wildohio.com)



## SUGGESTED REFERENCES

Glassberg, Jeffrey. 1999.

**Butterflies Through Binoculars**, *the East. Oxford University Press, NY.*

Daniels, Jaret C. 2004.

**Butterflies of Ohio**.  
*Adventure Press, Cambridge, Mn.*

Itner, David C., John A. Shuey,  
& John V. Calhoun. 1992.

**Butterflies and Skippers of Ohio**. *Ohio Biological Survey, Columbus, OH.*

Kaufman, Kenn, & Jim P. Brock.

2003. **Kaufman Field Guide to Butterflies of North America**. *Houghton Mifflin Company, NY.*

Mitchell, Robert T., & Herbert

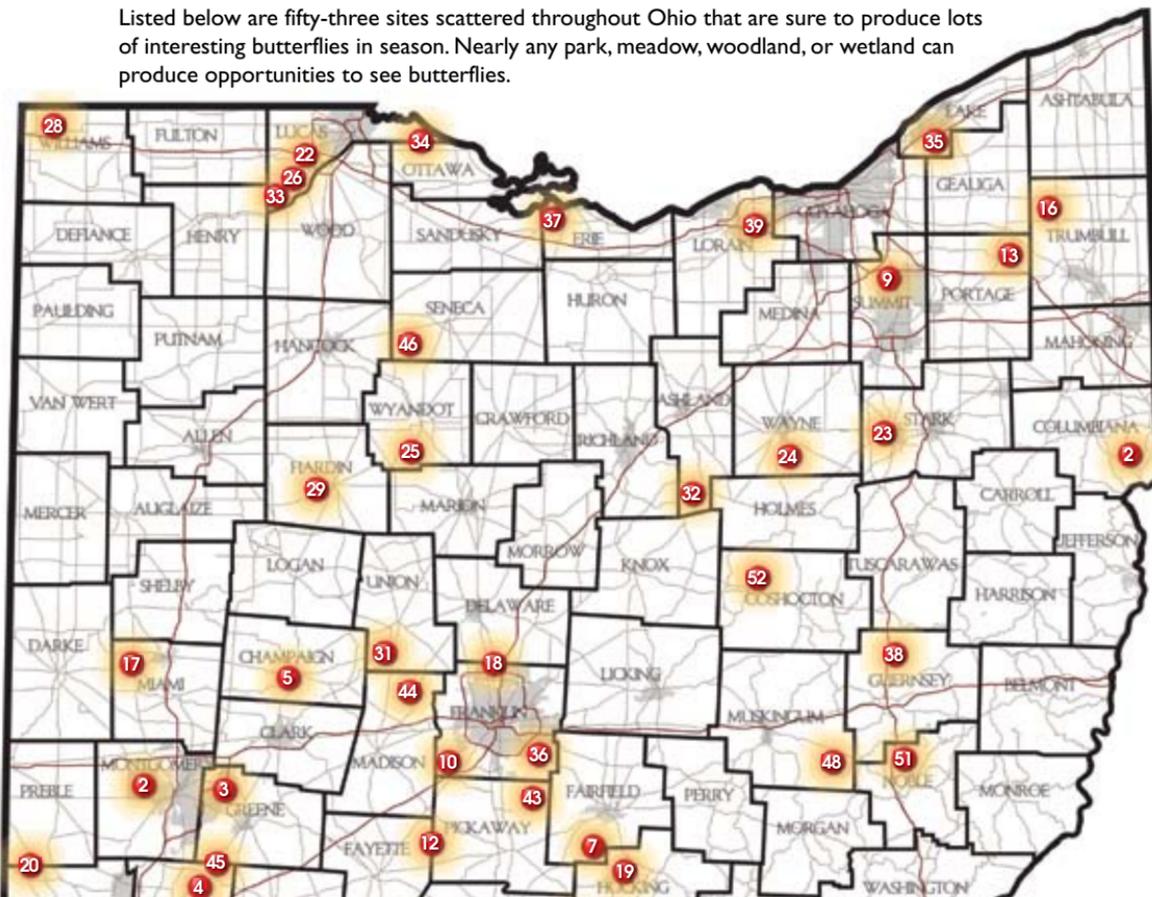
S. Zim. 1987. **A Golden Guide: Butterflies and Moths** (Revised edition).  
*Golden Press, NY.*

Opler, Paul A. 1998. **A**

**Field Guide to Eastern Butterflies. Peterson Field Guide Series**, *Houghton Mifflin Company, NY.*

# BUTTERFLY HOTSPOTS IN OHIO

Listed below are fifty-three sites scattered throughout Ohio that are sure to produce lots of interesting butterflies in season. Nearly any park, meadow, woodland, or wetland can produce opportunities to see butterflies.



Scott, James A. 1986. **The Butterflies of North America.** Stanford University Press, Stanford, Ca.

Wagner, David L. 2005. **Caterpillars of Eastern North America.** Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ



1. AULLWOOD AUDUBON CENTER & FARM
2. BEAVER CREEK STATE PARK
3. BEAVER CREEK WETLANDS
4. CAESAR CREEK STATE PARK
5. CEDAR BOG STATE MEMORIAL [ohio historical society](#)
6. CHAPARRAL PRAIRIE STATE NATURE PRESERVE
7. CLEAR CREEK VALLEY METROPARK [franklin county metroparks](#)
8. CROWN CITY WILDLIFE AREA
9. CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK
10. DARBY CREEK METROPARK [franklin county metroparks](#)
11. DEAN STATE FOREST
12. DEER CREEK WILDLIFE AREA
13. EAGLE CREEK STATE NATURE PRESERVE
14. EDGE OF APPALACHIA PRESERVE [the nature conservancy/cincy museum cntr](#)
15. FORT HILL STATE MEMORIAL [ohio historical society](#)
16. GRAND RIVER WILDLIFE AREA
17. GREENVILLE FALLS STATE NATURE PRESERVE
18. Highbanks METROPARK [franklin county metroparks](#)
19. HOCKING STATE FOREST
20. HUESTON WOODS STATE PARK
21. INDIAN CREEK WILDLIFE AREA
22. IRWIN PRAIRIE STATE NATURE PRESERVE
23. JACKSON BOG STATE NATURE PRESERVE
24. KILLBUCK MARSH WILDLIFE AREA
25. KILLDEER PLAINS WILDLIFE AREA
26. KITTY TODD PRESERVE [the nature conservancy](#)
27. LAKE KATHARINE STATE NATURE PRESERVE
28. LAKE LA SU AN WILDLIFE AREA
29. LAWRENCE WOODS STATE NATURE PRESERVE
30. MIAMI WHITEWATER FOREST METROPARK [hamilton county park district](#)
31. MILFORD CENTER PRAIRIE STATE NATURE PRESERVE
32. MOHICAN STATE FOREST
33. OAK OPENINGS METROPARK [metroparks of the toledo area](#)
34. OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
35. PENITENTIARY GLEN RESERVATION [lake metroparks](#)
36. PICKERINGTON PONDS METROPARK [franklin county metroparks](#)
37. RESTHAVEN WILDLIFE AREA
38. SALT FORK STATE PARK
39. SANDY RIDGE RESERVATION [lorain county metroparks](#)
40. SCIOTO TRAIL STATE FOREST
41. SHAWNEE PRAIRIE PRESERVE [darke county park district](#)
42. SHAWNEE STATE FOREST
43. SLATE RUN METROPARK [franklin county metroparks](#)
44. SMITH CEMETERY STATE NATURE PRESERVE
45. SPRING VALLEY WILDLIFE AREA
46. SPRINGVILLE MARSH STATE NATURE PRESERVE
47. TAR HOLLOW STATE FOREST
48. THE WILDS
49. TRANQUILITY WILDLIFE AREA
50. WATERLOO WILDLIFE AREA
51. WOLF RUN STATE PARK
52. WOODBURY WILDLIFE AREA
53. ZALESKI STATE FOREST

SPECIES	DATE	LOCATION
☐ Silver-spotted Skipper, <i>Epagyreus clarus</i>		PG-54
☐ Long-tailed Skipper, <i>Urbanus proteus</i> -R-		
☐ Golden-banded Skipper, <i>Autochton cellus</i>		PG-55
☐ Hoary Edge, <i>Achalarus lyciades</i>		PG-56
☐ Southern Cloudywing, <i>Thorybes bathyllus</i>		
☐ Northern Cloudywing, <i>Thorybes pylades</i>		
☐ Confused Cloudywing, <i>Thorybes confusus</i> -R-		
☐ Hayhurst's Scallopwing, <i>Staphylus hayhurstii</i>		PG-57
☐ Dreamy Duskywing, <i>Erynnis icelus</i>		
☐ Sleepy Duskywing, <i>Erynnis brizo</i>		
☐ Juvenal's Duskywing, <i>Erynnis juvenalis</i>		
☐ Horace's Duskywing, <i>Erynnis horatius</i>		
☐ Mottled Duskywing, <i>Erynnis marialis</i>		
☐ Columbine Duskywing, <i>Erynnis lucilius</i> ✕		
☐ Wild Indigo Duskywing, <i>Erynnis baptisiae</i>		PG-58
☐ Funereal Duskywing, <i>Erynnis funeralis</i> -R-		
☐ Persius Duskywing, <i>Erynnis persius</i> ▼		
☐ Grizzled Skipper, <i>Pyrgus centaureae</i> ▼		
☐ Common Checkered Skipper, <i>Pyrgus communis</i>		
☐ Common Sootywing, <i>Pholisora catullus</i>		PG-59
☐ Swarthy Skipper, <i>Nastra lherminier</i>		
☐ Clouded Skipper, <i>Lerema accius</i> -R-		
☐ Least Skipper, <i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i>		PG-60
☐ Southern Skipperling, <i>Capaeodes minima</i> -R-		
☐ European Skipper, <i>Thymelicus lineola</i>		PG-61
☐ Fiery Skipper, <i>Hylephila phyleus</i>		
☐ Leonard's Skipper, <i>Hesperia leonardus</i>		PG-62
☐ Cobweb Skipper, <i>Hesperia metea</i>		
☐ Indian Skipper, <i>Hesperia sassacus</i>		PG-63
☐ Peck's Skipper, <i>Polites peckius</i>		
☐ Tawny-edged Skipper, <i>Polites themistocles</i>		
☐ Crossline Skipper, <i>Polites origenes</i>		
☐ Long Dash, <i>Polites mystic</i>		
☐ Northern Broken-dash, <i>Wallengrenia egeremet</i>		PG-64
☐ Little Glassywing, <i>Pompeius verna</i>		
☐ Sacher, <i>Atalopedes campestris</i>		
☐ Delaware Skipper, <i>Anatrytone logan</i>		PG-65
☐ Mulberry Wing, <i>Poanes massasoit</i>		
☐ Hobomok Skipper, <i>Poanes hobomok</i>		PG-66
☐ Zabulon Skipper, <i>Poanes zabulon</i>		PG-67
☐ Broad-winged Skipper, <i>Poanes viator</i>		
☐ Dion Skipper, <i>Euphyes dian</i>		
☐ Duke's Skipper, <i>Euphyes dukesi</i>		
☐ Two-spotted Skipper, <i>Euphyes bimacula</i>		
☐ Black Dash, <i>Euphyes conspica</i>		
☐ Dun Skipper, <i>Euphyes vestris</i>		PG-68
☐ Dusted Skipper, <i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i>		PG-72
☐ Pepper and Salt Skipper, <i>Amblyscirtes hegon</i>		
☐ Common Roadside-skipper, <i>Amblyscirtes vidis</i>		
☐ Bell's Roadside-skipper, <i>Amblyscirtes belli</i> -R-		
☐ Eufala Skipper, <i>Lerodea eufala</i> -R-		
☐ Brazilian Skipper, <i>Calpodia ethlius</i> -R-		
☐ Ocola skipper, <i>Panoquina ocola</i> -R-		

## SPECIES DATE LOCATION

<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Hairstreak, <i>Erora laeta</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reakirt's Blue, <i>Echinargus isola</i> -R-		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-banded Hairstreak, <i>Calycopis cecropis</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gray Hairstreak, <i>Strymon melinus</i>		PG28
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine Blue, <i>Leptotes marina</i> -R-		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Tailed-Blue, <i>Cupido comyntas</i>		PG29
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spring Azure, <i>Celastrina ladon</i>		PG30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summer Azure, <i>Celastrina neglecta</i>		PG30
<input type="checkbox"/>	Appalachian Azure, <i>Celastrina neglectamajor</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dusky Azure, <i>Celastrina nigra</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Silvery Blue, <i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Karner Blue, <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i> ▼		PG49
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Metalmark, <i>Calephelis borealis</i>		PG31
<input type="checkbox"/>	Swamp Metalmark, <i>Calephelis muticum</i> ▼ ✕		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gulf Fritillary, <i>Agraulis vanillae</i> -R-		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Variiegated Fritillary, <i>Euptoieta claudia</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Diana Fritillary, <i>Speyeria diana</i> ✕		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regal Fritillary, <i>Speyeria idalia</i> ▼ ✕		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Atlantis Fritillary, <i>Speyeria atlantis</i> -R-		PG33
<input type="checkbox"/>	Great Spangled Fritillary, <i>Speyeria cybele</i>		PG34
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aphrodite Fritillary, <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Silver-bordered Fritillary, <i>Boloria selene</i> ★		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Meadow Fritillary, <i>Boloria bellona</i>		PG35
<input type="checkbox"/>	Silvery Checkerspot, <i>Chlosyne nycteis</i>		PG56
<input type="checkbox"/>	Harris's Checkerspot, <i>Chlosyne harrisii</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearl Crescent, <i>Phyciodes tharos</i>		PG37
<input type="checkbox"/>	Baltimore Checkerspot, <i>Euphydryas phaeton</i>		PG38
<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Mark, <i>Polygonia interrogationis</i>		PG39
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Comma, <i>Polygonia comma</i>		PG40
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gray Comma, <i>Polygonia progné</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Compton Tortoiseshell, <i>Nymphalis vaualbum</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mourning Cloak, <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>		PG41
<input type="checkbox"/>	Milbert's Tortoiseshell, <i>Aglais milberti</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Admiral, <i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		PG42
<input type="checkbox"/>	American Lady, <i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>		PG43
<input type="checkbox"/>	Painted Lady, <i>Vanessa cardui</i> -N-		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Buckeye, <i>Junonia coenia</i> -N-		PG44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-spotted Purple, <i>Limenitis arthemis</i>		PG45
<input type="checkbox"/>	Viceroy, <i>Limenitis archippus</i>		PG46
<input type="checkbox"/>	Goatweed Leafwing, <i>Anaea andria</i> -R-		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hackberry Emperor, <i>Asterocampa celtis</i>		PG47
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tawny Emperor, <i>Asterocampa clyton</i>		PG48
<input type="checkbox"/>	American Snout, <i>Libytheana carinenta</i>		PG32
<input type="checkbox"/>	Northern Pearly-Eye, <i>Enodia antheodon</i>		PG50
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eyed Brown, <i>Satyroides eurydice</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Appalachian Brown, <i>Satyroides appalachia</i>		PG53
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gemmed Satyr, <i>Cylopsis gemma</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Carolina Satyr, <i>Hermemythia sosybius</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mitchell's Satyr, <i>Neonympha mitchellii</i> ▼ ✕		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Little Wood- Satyr, <i>Megisto cymela</i>		PG51
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Wood-Nymph, <i>Cercyonis pegala</i>		PG52
<input type="checkbox"/>	Monarch, <i>Danaus plexippus</i>		PG49
<input type="checkbox"/>	Queen, <i>Danaus gilippus</i> -R-		

■ Swallowfalls ■ Whites & Sulphurs ■ Harvesters, Coppers, Hairstreaks, & Blues ■ Metalmarks ■ Brushfooted ■ Skippers

✕ Extirpated from Ohio **N** Non resident **R** Rare/stray **▼** Endangered **★** Threatened



PUBLICATION 204 (808)

Total Quantities Printed: XX/000 Unit cost: \$.XXX Publication date: 2/07



# CHECKLIST OF OHIO BUTTERFLIES AND SKIPPERS

The following is a comprehensive listing of all of the species of butterflies that have been documented in Ohio.

SPECIES	DATE	LOCATION
<input type="checkbox"/> Pipevine Swallowtail, <i>Battus philenor</i>		PG 12
<input type="checkbox"/> Zebra Swallowtail, <i>Eurytides marcellus</i>		PG 13
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Swallowtail, <i>Papilio polyxenes</i>		PG 14
<input type="checkbox"/> Giant Swallowtail, <i>Papilio cresphontes</i>		PG 15
<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, <i>Papilio glaucus</i>		PG 16
<input type="checkbox"/> Spicebush Swallowtail, <i>Papilio troilus</i>		PG 17
<input type="checkbox"/> Checkered White, <i>Pontia protodice</i> -N-		
<input type="checkbox"/> West Virginia White, <i>Pieris virginiensis</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Cabbage White, <i>Pieris rapae</i>		PG 18
<input type="checkbox"/> Olympia Marble, <i>Euchloe olympia</i> ✕		
<input type="checkbox"/> Falcate Orangetip, <i>Anthocharis midea</i>		PG 19
<input type="checkbox"/> Clouded Sulphur, <i>Colias philodice</i>		PG 20
<input type="checkbox"/> Cloudless Sulphur, <i>Phoebis sennae</i> -N-		
<input type="checkbox"/> Orange-barrèd Sulphur, <i>Phoebis philea</i> -R-		
<input type="checkbox"/> Orange Sulphur, <i>Colias eurytheme</i>		PG 20
<input type="checkbox"/> Southern Dogface, <i>Colias cesonia</i> -N-		
<input type="checkbox"/> Little Yellow, <i>Pyrisitia lisa</i> -N-		
<input type="checkbox"/> Sleepy Orange, <i>Abaeis nicippe</i> -N-		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dainty Sulphur, <i>Nathalis iole</i> -N-		
<input type="checkbox"/> Harvester, <i>Feniseca tarquinius</i>		PG 21
<input type="checkbox"/> American Copper, <i>Lycæna phlaeas</i>		PG 22
<input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Copper, <i>Lycæna hyllys</i>		PG 23
<input type="checkbox"/> Purplish Copper, <i>Lycæna helleoides</i> ▼		PG 71
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Purple Hairstreak, <i>Atlides halesus</i> -R-		
<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Hairstreak, <i>Satyrium titus</i>		PG 24
<input type="checkbox"/> Acadian Hairstreak, <i>Satyrium acadica</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Edwards' Hairstreak, <i>Satyrium edwardsii</i>		PG 25
<input type="checkbox"/> Banded Hairstreak, <i>Satyrium calanus</i>		PG 26
<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Hairstreak, <i>Satyrium caryaevorus</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Striped Hairstreak, <i>Satyrium liparops</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Oak Hairstreak, <i>Satyrium favonius</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Juniper Hairstreak, <i>Callophrys gryneus</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Eflin, <i>Callophrys augustus</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Frosted Eflin, <i>Callophrys irus</i> ▼		PG 70
<input type="checkbox"/> Henry's Eflin, <i>Callophrys henrici</i>		PG 27
<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Pine Eflin, <i>Callophrys niphon</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> White M Hairstreak, <i>Parrhasius m-album</i>		