



COASTAL BUTTERFLIES OF GEORGIA

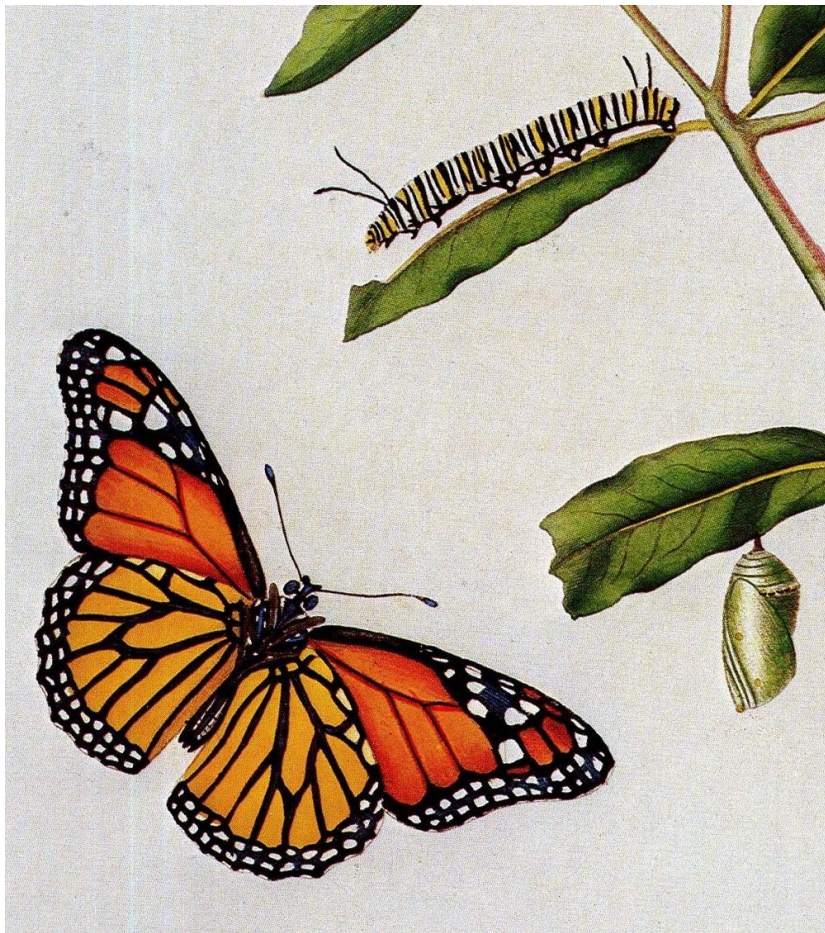
AMY SCHULER, COASTAL WILDSCAPES



CHRISTA HAYES – MANY THANKS!

- For her expertise, guidance, & friendship.
- For sharing her beautiful photographs for this presentation.





PRESENTATION AGENDA

- Butterfly Biodiversity
- Importance of Butterflies
- Gardening for Butterflies
- Beyond Butterfly Gardening
- Fall Butterfly Migration
- Migratory Butterfly Species
- Common Coastal Butterflies
- 10 Important Fall Nectar Plants
- CWS iNaturalist Event
- Coastal Butterfly Resources
- Native Plant Resources



SPECIES ABUNDANCE



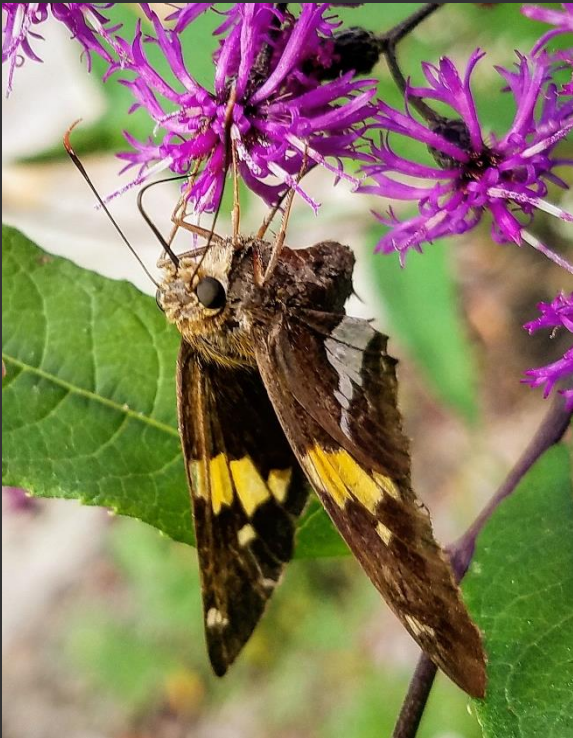
20,000 butterfly species
worldwide

750 in North America
north of Mexico

172 in Georgia

116 in coastal Georgia

IMPORTANCE OF BUTTERFLIES



Intrinsic Value

Aesthetic Value

Educational Value

Economic Value

Ecosystem Value

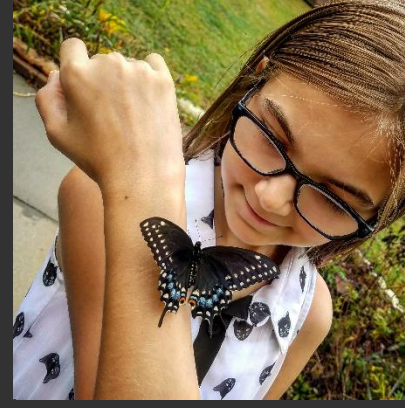
GARDENING FOR BUTTERFLIES



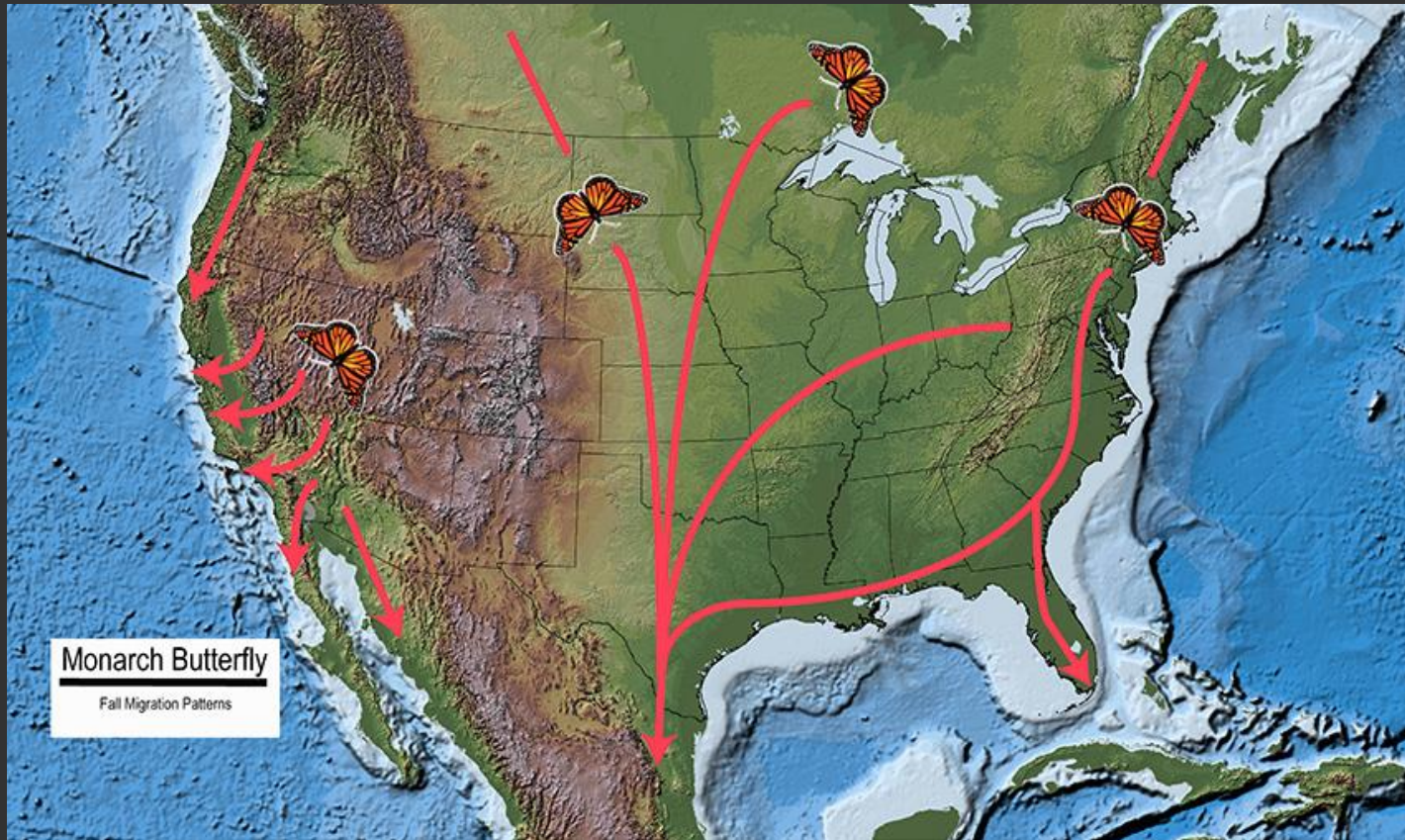
- Provide areas suited for all stages – egg, larva, pupa & adult
- Get to know the butterflies you hope to attract
- Plant your garden in a warm, sunny area with wind protection
- Add stones & bricks, or leave bare ground for basking spots
- Include native host plants & nectar plants, along with grasses
- Plant for blooms in early spring through late fall
- Do not use pesticides & herbicides
- Leave plant debris & stubble, along with leaves
- Provide a shallow muddy pool for sipping



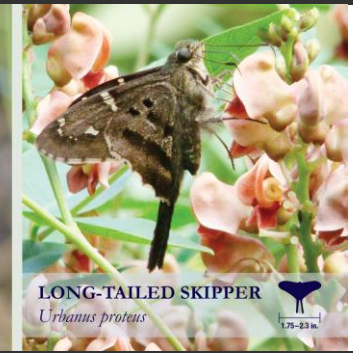
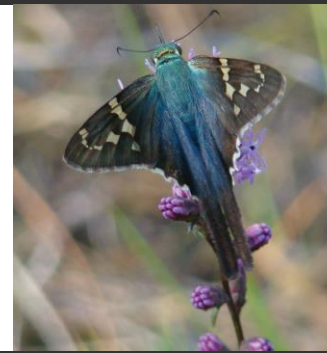
BEYOND BUTTERFLY GARDENING



FALL MONARCH MIGRATION



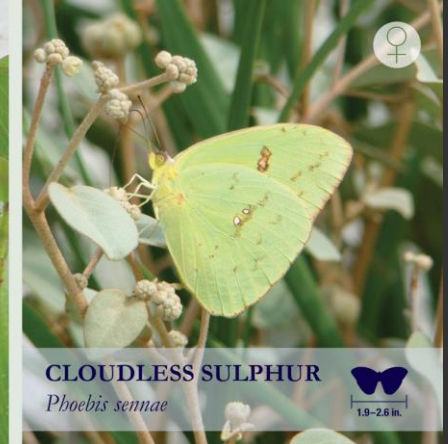
MIGRATORY SPECIES



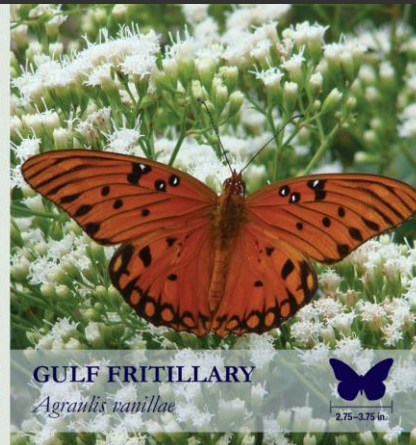
LONG-TAILED SKIPPER
Urbanus proteus



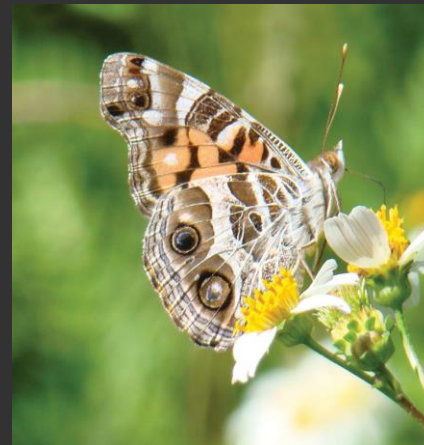
MONARCH
Danaus plexippus



CLOUDLESS SULPHUR
Phoebis sennae



GULF FRITILLARY
Agraulis vanillae



AMERICAN LADY
Vanessa virginiensis



PALAMEDES SWALLOWTAIL – *PAPILIO PALAMEDES*



- Larval Host Plants: red bay
- Habitat: wooded swamps, hammocks, forest edges, suburban gardens, moist woodlands & evergreen swamps





BUCKEYE– *JUNONIA COENIA*

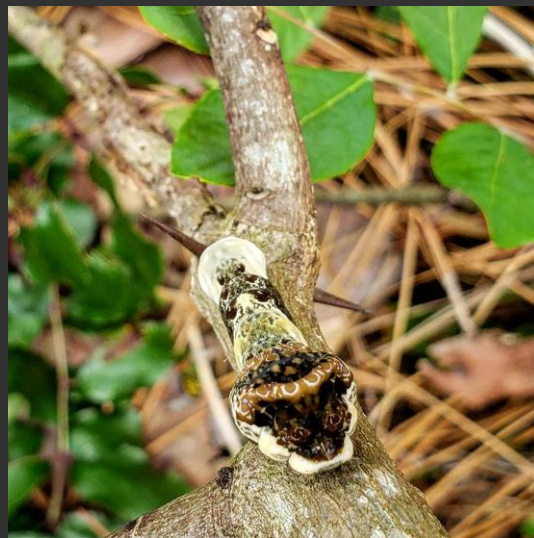
- Larval Host Plants: plants in many families including toadflax, false foxglove, frogfruit, plantain, twinflower & wild petunia
- Habitat: fields, pastures, roadsides, fallow agricultural land, open pineland, disturbed sites



GIANT SWALLOWTAIL— *PAPILIO CRESPHONTES*



- Larval Host Plants: Hercules club, wafer ash, prickly ash, & cultivated citrus
- Habitat: woodlands, pastures, forest edges, stream corridors, open pinelands & suburban gardens
- Note: one of the largest butterfly in North America





GULF FRITILLARY– *AGRAULIS VANILLAE*

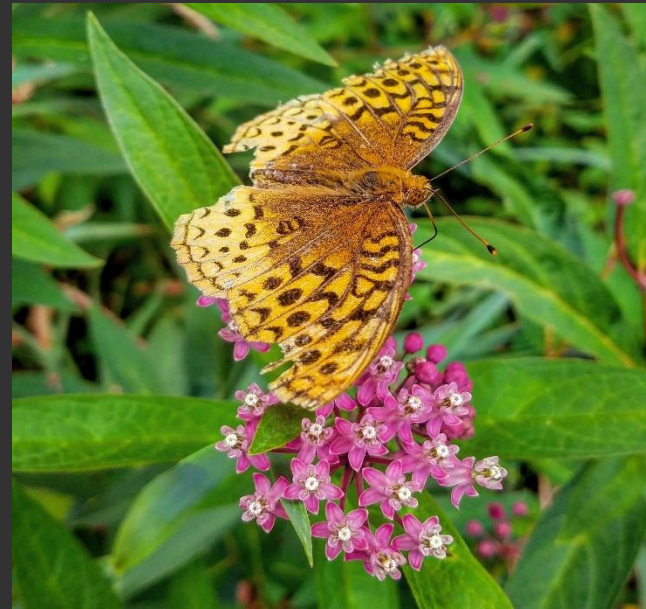
- Larval Host Plants: various passionflower vines
- Habitat: open, disturbed sites including roadsides, old fields, utility easements, parks & gardens



VARIEGATED FRITILLARY– *EUPTOIETA CLAUDIA*



- Larval Host Plants: various violets & passion flower
- Habitat: open, sunny sites including roadsides, pastures, old fields & utility easements





ZEBRA LONGTAIL – *HELICONIUS CHARITONIUS*

- Larval Host Plants: various passion flowers
- Habitat: woodlands, forest edges & adjacent open, disturbed areas such as gardens



GREAT SOUTHERN WHITE – *ASCIA MONUSTE*



- Larval Host Plants: Virginia peppergrass, saltwort, sea rocket & others
- Habitat: open sites including roadsides, coastal dunes, salt marshes, vacant fields, agricultural land





SOUTHERN HAIRSTREAK— *FIXSENIA FAVONIUS*

- Larval Host Plants: various oaks
- Habitat: woodland edges, oak scrub, adjacent open areas





GRAY HAIRSTREAK– *STRYMON MELINUS*

- Larval Host Plants: wide variety of plants including partridge pea, beggarweeds, milk peas, milkvetch, lupine, bush clover, clover, vetch, mallow, & sida
- Habitat: open, disturbed sites including roadsides, fallow agricultural land, old fields & gardens





VICEROY– *LIMENITIS ARCHIPPUS*

- Larval Host Plants: various willows
- Habitat: pond edges, wetlands, roadside ditches & moist areas supporting willows





MONARCH– *DANAUS PLEXIPPUS*

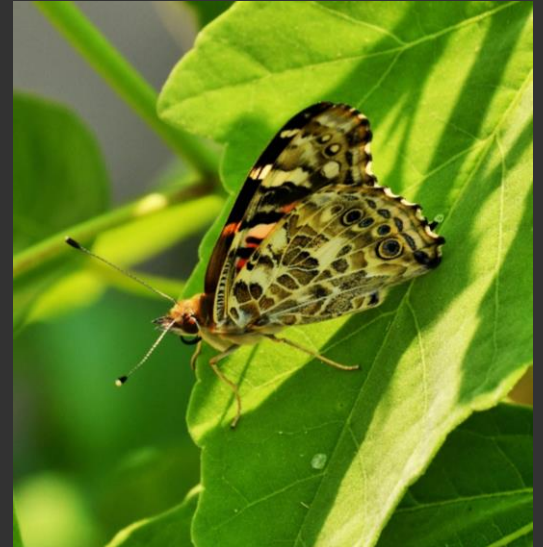
- Larval Host Plants: various milkweeds
- Habitat: open, sunny locations including old fields, roadsides, pinelands, utility easements, sandhills, fallow agricultural land & gardens





PAINTED LADY– *VANESSA CARDUI*

- Larval Host Plants: wide variety of plants in several families including thistles & mallows
- Habitat: open, disturbed sites including roadsides, old fields, fallow agricultural land, pastures, utility easements & gardens





EASTERN PYGMY-BLUE— *BREPHIDIUM ISOPHTHALMA*

- Larval Host Plants: saltworts & glassworts
- Habitat: salt marshes & adjacent coastal areas
- Note: our smallest butterfly



CERAUNUS BLUE– *HEMIARGUS* *CERAUNUS*



- Larval Host Plants: numerous Fabaceous plants including true indigo, partridge pea & milk peas
- Habitat: open, disturbed sites including roadsides, vacant fields, utility easements & fallow agricultural land





QUEEN- *DANAUS GILIPPUS*

- Larval Host Plants: various milkweed family plants
- Habitat: savannas, pastures, pinelands, roadsides, old fields, utility easements, coastal areas & gardens



WHITE PEACOCK– *ANARTIA JATROPHAE*



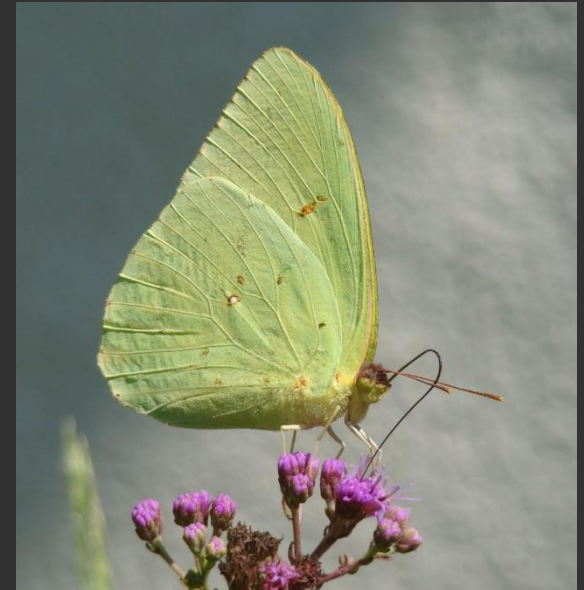
- Larval Host Plants: frogfruit & water hyssop
- Habitat: open, disturbed sites including wet ditches, roadsides, pond edges, old field & gardens



CLOUDLESS SULPHUR – *PHOEBIS SENNAE*



- Larval Host Plants: various cassia species including patridge pea, sensitive pea, & various sennas
- Habitat: open, disturbed sites including roadsides, vacant fields, agricultural land, parks & gardens





SOUTHERN PEARLY EYE— *ENODIA PORTLANDIA*

- Larval Host Plants: giant cane & switchcane
- Habitat: moist, shaded woodlands, stream corridors & swamp margins



LONG-TAILED SKIPPER— *URBANUS PROTEUS*

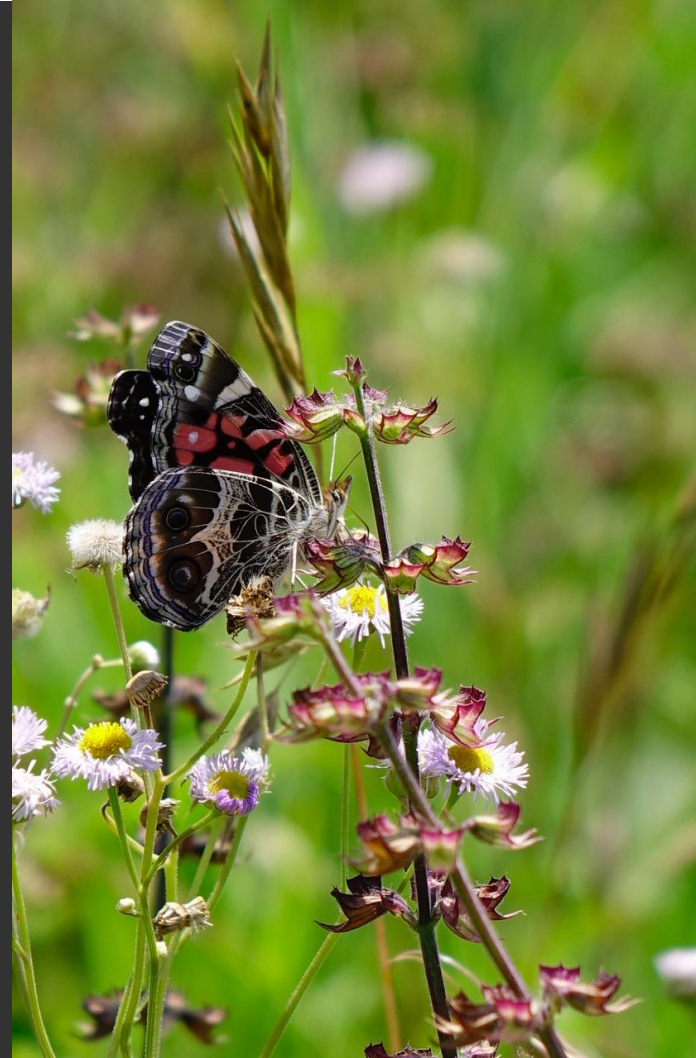


- Larval Host Plants: wide variety of legumes including beggarweeds & wisteria
- Habitat: moist, shaded woodlands, stream corridors & swamp margins



10 IMPORTANT AUTUMN NECTAR PLANTS:

1. *Agerantina juncunda* : Hammock Snakeroot
2. *Baccharis halimifolia*: Groundsel Bush
3. *Carphephorus odoratissimus*: Vanilla-leaf
4. *Helianthus angustifolius*: Swamp Sunflower
5. *Liatris* sp: Gay Feathers
6. *Limonium carolinianum*: Sea Lavender
7. *Pityopsis graminifolia*: Silkgrass
8. *Salvia azurea*: Azure Sage
9. *Solidago sempervirens*: Seaside Goldenrod
10. *Verbesina occidentalis*: Wingstem



HAMMOCK SNAKEROOT – *AGERATINA JUCUNDA*



GROUNDSEL BUSH – *BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA*



VANILLA-LEAF – *CARPHEPHORUS ODORATISSIMUS*



SWAMP SUNFLOWER – *HELIANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS*



GAYFEATHERS – *LIATRIS* SP.



SEA LAVENDER – *LIMONIUM CAROLINIANUM*



SILKGRASS – *PITYOPSIS GRAMINIFOLIA*



AZURE SAGE – *SALVIA AZUREA*



SEASIDE GOLDENROD – *SOLIDAGO SEMPERVIRENS*



WINGSTEM – *VERBESINA OCCIDENTALIS*



WE NEED YOU!



- 2020 Fall Coastal Georgia Butterfly Count – October 9-12th

Nature At Your Fingertips



Keep Track

Record your encounters with other organisms and maintain life lists, all in the cloud.



Create Useful Data

Help scientists and resource managers understand when and where organisms occur.



Crowdsource Identifications

Connect with experts who can identify the organisms you observe.



Become a Citizen Scientist

Find a project with a mission that interests you, or start your own.



Learn About Nature

Build your knowledge by talking with other naturalists and helping others.



Run a Bioblitz

Hold an event where people try to find as many species as possible.

[Home](#) • [Resources](#) • [Wildlife Info](#)

Click links below

**Coastal Butterflies
& Host Plants**
Swallowtails to Brushfoots

[Click to download Brochure](#)

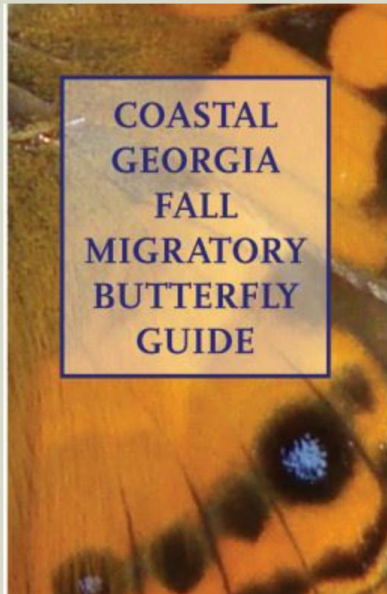
**Coastal Butterflies
& Host Plants**
Skippers to Satyrs

[Click to download Brochure](#)

Image Galleries:

[Butterflies & Nectaring Plants](#)

[Butterflies and Host Plants](#)



[Click to download Brochure](#)

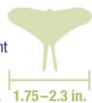
LONG-TAILED SKIPPER

Urbanus proteus

DORSAL ID: Dark, long and straight (may be broken/shorter) tails; iridescent blue-green body and wing bases; wings warm black with arc of white spots on FW.

VENTRAL ID: Wings are brownish-gray; FW with white arc; HW dark bands; tail dark.

*Dorantes Skipper, *Urbanus dorantes*, similar but has short tail, rarely seen here.*



CLOUDLESS SULPHUR

Phoebis sennae

DORSAL ID: Bright yellow (♂) to very pale (♀); no black shadows (clouds) unlike most sulphurs; female has FW dark central spot.

VENTRAL ID: Bright, lemon yellow or pale green; few if any markings (♂); female (♀) HW with two white central spots and pink-brown markings; FW with large pink-brown cluster.

Other yellow butterflies migrate but are much smaller.



The Atlantic Flyway is a recognized bird migration route. It is also a migration path for butterflies. Coastal WildScapes is working with barrier island resource managers to establish when butterfly species highlighted in this guide migrate along the Georgia coast.

FALL MIGRATION SEASON: August–November

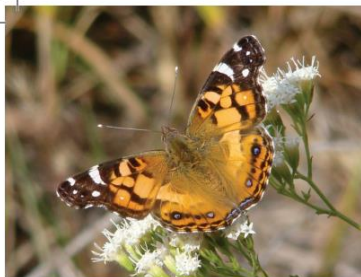
Fall migrating butterflies fly with obvious determination south. Note that Cloudless Sulphurs may migrate north or south.

Beach and dune systems are good locations to observe this phenomenon.

Large open areas on the western edge of islands are also good observation locations.

www.coastalwildscapes.org
Photographs by Christa F. Hayes

COASTAL GEORGIA FALL MIGRATORY BUTTERFLY GUIDE



American Lady



Monarch



AMERICAN LADY

Vanessa virginiensis

DORSAL ID: Orange; FW has dark arabesque marks and wing tips with a white to cream wedge on leading edge; HW edged with row of small blue and black eyes.

VENTRAL ID: Cryptic; soft brown and cream pattern; FW orange-coral may show and white to cream wedge on leading edge; HW with two large eyes.

Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*, very similar but rarely seen here.



Gulf Fritillary

MONARCH

Danaus plexippus

DORSAL ID: Rich orange cells outlined in black; wide black borders speckled with white dots; black thorax and abdomen.

VENTRAL ID: Creamy, pale orange cells outlined in black; wide black boarder speckled with white dots; spotted thorax.

The migration period of these three large orange butterflies overlap. Use this ID guide to distinguish between them. Other butterfly species also migrate in the fall but are not similar in color or size.



GULF FRITILLARY

Agraulis vanillae

DORSAL ID: Bright orange (♂) to brownish orange (♀); FW leading edge with a few white spots; HW outer margin black and orange chain; orange thorax and abdomen.

VENTRAL ID: Large silvery-white, oval spots in cells; no boarder but edged with various sized spots and thin black line; striped thorax.



Admirals and Relatives, Family: Nymphalidae, Subfamily: Limenitidinae

Red-spotted Purple: *Limenitis arthemis astyanax*
Host: Prunus (*Prunus serotina*), Willows (*Salix caroliniana*, *S. nigra*)

Viceroy: *Limenitis archippus* *
Host: Willows (*Salix caroliniana*, *S. nigra*)

Emperors, Family: Nymphalidae, Subfamily: Apaturinae

Hackberry Emperor: *Astercampa celtis* *
Host: Sugarberry Tree (*Celtis laevigata*)

Tawny Emperor: *Astercampa clyton*
Host: Sugarberry Tree (*Celtis laevigata*)

True Brushfoots, Family: Nymphalidae, Subfamily: Nymphalinae

Phaon Crescent: *Phyciodes phaon* *
Host: Frog fruit (*Phyla nodiflora*)

Pearl Crescent: *Phyciodes tharos*
Host: Asters (*Symphotrichum* spp.)

Seminole Texan Crescent: *Anthanassa texana seminole*
Host: Wild Petunia (*Ruellia caroliniensis*)

Common Buckeye: *Junonia coenia* *
Host: Toadflax (*Nuttallanthus canadensis*), False Foxglove (*Agalinis* spp.)

White Peacock: *Anartia jatrophae*
Host: Water-hyssop (*Bacopa monnieri*), Wild Petunia (*Ruellia caroliniensis*)

Question Mark: *Polygonia interrogationis* *
Host: Sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), False Nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*)

Mourning Cloak: *Nymphalis antiopa* *
Host: Sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), Willows (*Salix caroliniana*, *S. nigra*)

Red Admiral: *Vanessa atalanta* *
Host: False Nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*)

Painted Lady: *Vanessa cardui* *
Host: Many Compositae, esp. Thistles (*Cirsium horridulum*, *C. nuttallii*)

American Lady: *Vanessa virginiensis* *
Host: Women's Tobacco (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*), Narrowleaf Purple Everlasting (*Gamochaeta falcata*), Purple Everlasting (*Gamochaeta purpurea*)



Zebra Heliconian



Palamedes Swallowtail



Great Southern White



Queen



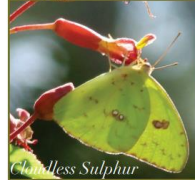
Common Buckeye



Gulf Fritillary



Pipswallow Swallowtail



Cloudless Sulphur



Monarch



Pearl Crescent



Ceraunus Blue

Butterflies need native host plants to complete their life cycle. The larvae of many species can only survive on specific plants; think of monarchs and milkweeds, longwings and passionflowers. The host plants listed here are native to the coastal region of Georgia & South Carolina. They provide a critical link in butterfly survival. Protect native plants in your landscape and grow them in your gardens to support these important pollinators.



Provided by Coastal WildScapes
(www.coastalwildscapes.org)

in cooperation with the St. Catherines Island Foundation.
Research, Design & Photographs by Christa F. Hayes.
Editorial contributions from Mike Chapman, Arden Jones, Eamonn Leonard, Eileen Schaeffer, Jacob Thompson.
Illustrations by Philip Henry Gosse circa 1838



Eastern Tiger Swallowtail



Eastern Pygmy Blue



Coastal Butterflies & Host Plants
Swallowtails to Brushfoots

COASTAL BUTTERFLIES

Swallowtails to Brushfoots

* Butterflies documented on St. Catherines Island

SWALLOWTAILS & PARNASSIANS

Family: Papilionidae, Subfamily: Papilioninae

Zebra Swallowtail: *Eurytides marcellus*

Host: Paw Paw (*Asimina angustifolia*, *A. incana*, *A. parviflora*)

Pipevine Swallowtail: *Battus philenor* *

Host: Pipevines (*Aristolochia serpentaria*, *A. tomentosa*)

Black Swallowtail: *Papilio polyxenes* *

Host: Herbwilliam (*Ptilimum capillaceum*)

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail: *Papilio glaucus* *

Host: Sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), Wild Plum (*Prunus angustifolia*), Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)

Spicebush Swallowtail: *Papilio troilus*

Host: Spicebush (*Lindera melissifolia*), Redbay (*Persea borbonia*, *P. palustris*), Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)

Palamedes Swallowtail: *Papilio palamedes* *

Host: Redbay (*Persea borbonia*, *P. palustris*)

Giant Swallowtail: *Papilio cresphontes* *

Host: Hercules Club (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*), Common Hoptree (*Ptelea trifoliata*)

WHITES

Family: Pieridae, Subfamily: Pierinae

Cabbage White: *Pieris rapae* *

Host: Pennsylvania Bittercress (*Cardamine pensylvanica*), Western Tansymustard (*Descurainia pinnata*)

Checkered White: *Pontia protodice* *

Host: Sea Rocket (*Cakile edentula*), W. Tansymustard (*Descurainia pinnata*), Virginia Pepperweed (*Lepidium virginicum*)

Great Southern White: *Ascia monuste* *

Host: Saltwort (*Batis maritima*), Sea Rocket (*Cakile* spp.), Virginia Pepperweed (*Lepidium virginicum*)

Sulfurs and Yellows

Family: Pieridae, Subfamily: Coliandinae

Orange Sulphur: *Colias eurytheme* *

Host: Fabaceae (*Baptisia* spp.), (*Lupinus* spp.) (*Vicia* spp.)

Cloudless Sulphur: *Phoebis sennae* *

Host: Partridge Pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*, *C. nictitans*), Java-bean (*Senna obtusifolia*)

Barred Yellow: *Eurema daira* *

Host: Sticky Jointvetch (*Aeschynomene viscidula*)
Sensitive-briar (*Mimosa microphylla*, *M. strigilosa*)

Little Yellow: *Pyrisitia lisa* *

Host: Partridge Pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*, *C. nictitans*)

Sleepy Orange: *Abaeis nicippe* *

Host: Partridge Pea (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*, *C. nictitans*), Java-bean (*Senna obtusifolia*)

Dainty Sulphur: *Nathalis iole*

Host: Beggaricks (*Bidens* spp.), Sneezeweed (*Helenium* spp.)

GOSSAMER-WING BUTTERFLIES

Hairstreaks, Family: Lycaenidae, Subfamily: Theclinae

Great Purple Hairstreak: *Atlides halesus* *

Host: Mistletoe (*Phoradendron leucarpum*)

Juniper Hairstreak: *Callophrys gryneus*

Host: Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Sweadner's Juniper Hairstreak: *Callophrys gryneus sweadneri* *

Host: S. Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana* var. *silicicola*)

Henry's Elfin: *Callophrys henrici* *

Host: Hollies (*Ilex* sp), Blueberries (*Vaccinium* sp)



Pine Elfin

Little Metalmark

Sleepy Orange

Eastern Pine Elfin: *Callophrys niphon*

Host: Pines (*Pinus palustris*, *P. taeda*)

Southern Oak Hairstreak: *Satyrium favonius* *

Host: White Oaks (*Quercus alba*, *Q. austrina*, *Q. virginiana*)

Banded Hairstreak: *Satyrium calanus* *

Host: Hickory (*Carya glabra*, *C. ovalis*), Oaks (*Quercus* spp.)

King's Hairstreak: *Satyrium kingi*

Host: Sweetleaf (*Symplocos tinctoria*)

Striped Hairstreak: *Satyrium liparops*

Host: Hawthorne (*Crataegus aestivalis*, *C. marshallii*), Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)

Red-banded Hairstreak: *Calycopis cecrops* *

Host: Detritus of Sumac (*Rhus copallinum*) & Wax Myrtle (*Morella cerifera*)

Gray Hairstreak: *Strymon melinus* *

Host: Legumes-Fabaceae (*Rhychosia minima*), Mallows

White M Hairstreak: *Parrhasius m-album* *

Host: White Oaks (*Quercus alba*, *Q. austrina*, *Q. virginiana*), Basswood (*Tilia americana*)

Blues

Family: Lycaenidae, Subfamily: Polyommatinae

Cassius Blue: *Leptotes cassius* *

Host: Milkpeas (*Galactia* sp.)

Eastern Pygmy-Blue: *Brephidium pseudofoea* *

Host: Glassworts (*Salicornia bigelovii*, *S. virginica*)

Eastern Tailed-Blue: *Cupido comyntas* *

Host: Vetches (*Vicia* spp.), Hairy Lepedeza (*Lespedeza hirta*)

Spring Azure: *Celastrina ladon*

Host: Dogwoods (*Cornus asperifolia*, *C. florida*)



Banded Hairstreak

Barred Yellow

Red-banded Hairstreak

Summer Azure: *Celastrina neglecta* *

Host: New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus*)

Holly Azure: *Celastrina idella* *

Host: Hollies (*Ilex glabra*, *I. opaca*)

Ceraunus Blue: *Hemiargus ceraunus* *

Host: Partridge Peas (*Chamaecrista fasciculata*, *C. nictitans*), Least Snoutbean (*Rhynchosia minima*), Danglepod (*Sesbania herbacea*)

METALMARKS

Family: Riodinidae, Subfamily: Riodininae

Little Metalmark: *Calephelis virginiensis*

Host: Vanilla leaf (*Carphephorus odoratissimus*), Yellow Thistle (*Cirsium horridulum*)

BRUSH-FOOTED BUTTERFLIES

Family: Nymphalidae

Snouts, Family: Nymphalidae, Subfamily: Libytheinae

American Snout: *Libytheana carinenta* *

Host: Sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*)

Milkweed Butterflies, Family: Nymphalidae, Subfamily: Danainae

Monarch: *Danaus plexippus* *

Host: Milkweeds (*Asclepias humistrata*, *A. tuberosa*)

Queen: *Danaus gilippus* *

Host: Gulf Coast Swallow-wort (*Scutellaria angustifolia*), Milkweeds (*Asclepias lanceolata*)

Fritillaries and Longwings, Family: Nymphalidae, Subfamily: Heliconiinae

Gulf Fritillary: *Agraulis vanillae* *

Host: Passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*, *P. lutea*)

Zebra Heliconian: *Heliconius charithonia* *

Host: Passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*, *P. lutea*)

Variiegated Fritillary: *Euptoieta claudia* *

Host: Passionflower (*Passiflora lutea*, *P. incarnata*), Violets (*Viola lanceolata*, *V. palmata*)

Coastal Butterflies: Satyrs to Skippers is also available: www.coastalwildscapes.org

GIANT SKIPPERS

Family: HesperIIDae, Subfamily: Megathymi-nae

Yucca Giant-Skipper: *Megathymus yuccae*
Host: Yuccas (*Yucca aloifolia*, *Y. gloriosa*, *Y. filamentosa*, *Y. flaccida*)



SATYRS

Family: Nymphalidae, Subfamily: Satyrinae

Southern Pearly-eye: *Enodia portlandia* *
Host: Switchcane (*Arundinaria tecta*)

Creole Pearly Eye: *Enodia creola*
Host: Switchcane (*Arundinaria tecta*)

Appalachian Brown: *Satyroides appalachia*
Host: *Carex* spp., *Rhynchospora* spp.

Gemmed Satyr: *Cylopsis gemma* *
Host: Woodoats (*Chasmanthium laxum*, *C. sessiliflorum*)

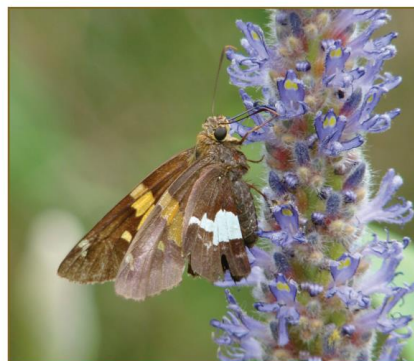
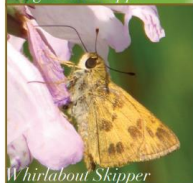
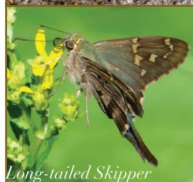
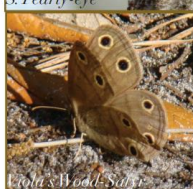
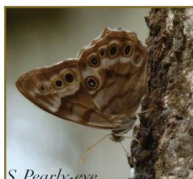
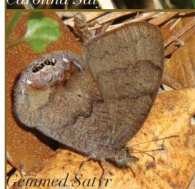
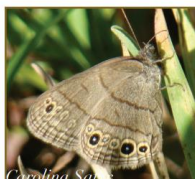
Carolina Satyr: *Hermeuptychia sosybius* *
Host: St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)

Georgia Satyr: *Neonympha areolata*
Host: Sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*), Sedges (*Cyperaceae*)

Little Wood Satyr: *Megisto cymela* *
Host: St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)

Viola's Wood-Satyr: *Megisto viola* *
Host: Longleaf Woodoats (*Chasmanthium sessiliflorum*), St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)

Common Wood-Nymph: *Cercyonis pegala*
Host: Bluestems (*Andropogon* spp.), Purpletop (*Tridens flavus*)



Butterflies need native host plants to complete their life cycle. The larvae of many species can only survive on specific plants; think of monarchs and milkweeds, longwings and passionflowers. The host plants listed here are native to the coastal region of Georgia & South Carolina. They provide a critical link in butterfly survival. Protect native plants in your landscape and grow them in your gardens to support these important pollinators.



Provided by Coastal WildScapes
(www.coastalwildscapes.org)
in cooperation with the St. Catherines Island Foundation.
Research, Design & Photographs by Christa F. Hayes.
Editorial contributions from Mike Chapman, Arden Jones,
Eamonn Leonard, Eileen Schaeffer, Jacob Thompson.
Illustrations by Philip Henry Gosse circa 1838

Coastal Butterflies: Swallowtails to Brushfoots
is available at www.coastalwildscapes.org



COASTAL BUTTERFLIES

Skippers to Satyrs

* Butterflies documented on St. Catherines Island

SKIPPERS: Family: Hesperiiidae

SPREAD-WING SKIPPERS

Family: Hesperiiidae, Subfamily: Pyrginae

Silver-spotted Skipper: *Epargyreus clarus* *
Host: Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Tall Indigo Bush (*Amphora fruticosa*), American Wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*)

Long-tailed Skipper: *Urbanus proteus* *
Host: Spurred Butterfly-pea (*Centrosema virginianum*), Atlantic Pigeonwings (*Clitoria mariana*), American Wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*)

Dorantes Longtail: *Urbanus dorantes* *
Host: Spurred Butterfly-pea (*Centrosema virginianum*), Atlantic Pigeonwings (*Clitoria mariana*)

Northern Cloudywing: *Thorybes pylades* *
Host: *Fabaceae*, Lespedeza (*Lespedeza hirta*)

Southern Cloudywing: *Thorybes bathyllus*
Host: *Fabaceae*, Lespedeza (*Lespedeza hirta*)

Hayhurst's Scallopwing: *Staphylus hayhurstii*
Host: *Chenopodiaceae*, Pitseed Goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri*)

Confused Cloudywing: *Thorybes confusus*
Host: *Fabaceae*, Lespedeza (*Lespedeza hirta*)

Sleepy Duskywing: *Erynnis brizo*
Host: Scrub Oaks, Bluejack (*Quercus incana*), Turkey Oak (*Quercus laevis*)

Juvenal's Duskywing: *Erynnis juvenalis* *
Host: White Oaks (*Quercus alba*, *Q. austrina*, *Q. virginiana*)

Horace's Duskywing: *Erynnis horatius* *
Host: Red Oaks (*Quercus falcata*, *Q. myrtifolia*, *Q. nigra*, *Q. pagoda*)

Zarucco Duskywing: *Erynnis zarucco* *
Host: *Fabaceae*, Lespedezas (*Lespedeza hirta*), Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Danglepod (*Sesbania herbacea*)

Wild Indigo Duskywing: *Erynnis baptisiae*
Host: Rattleweed (*Baptisia tinctoria*), Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*), Crown Vetches (*Vicia acutifolia*, *V. caroliniana*)

Common Checkered-Skipper: *Pyrgus communis* *
Host: Mallows & Hibiscus (*Malvaceae* spp.)

Tropical Checkered-Skipper: *Pyrgus oileus* *
Host: Mallows & Hibiscus (*Malvaceae* spp.)

Common Sootywing: *Pholisora catullus*
Host: Pitseed Goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri*)

GRASS SKIPPERS

Family: Hesperiiidae, Subfamily: Hesperinae

Swarthy Skipper: *Nastra lherminier* *
Host: Little Bluestem Grass (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

Clouded Skipper: *Lerema accius* *
Host: Coast Cockspur Grass (*Echinochloa walteri*), St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)

Least Skipper: *Ancyloxypha numitor*
Host: Southern Cutgrass (*Leersia oryzoides*), Giant Cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*)

Southern Skipperling: *Copaeodes minima* *
Host: Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*)

Fierly Skipper: *Hylephila phyleus* *
Host: St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)

Sachem: *Atalopedes campestris* *
Host: St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)



Least

Dun

Byssus

Tawny-edged Skipper: *Polites themistocles*
Host: Panic Grasses (*Dichantheium* & *Panicum* spp.)

Crossline Skipper: *Polites origenes*
Host: Little Bluestem Grass (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Purpletop (*Tridens flavus*)

Whirlabout: *Polites vibex* *
Host: Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Thin Paspalum (*Paspalum setaceum*), St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)

Southern Broken-Dash: *Wallengrenia otho* *
Host: St. Augustine Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)

Northern Broken-Dash: *Wallengrenia egeremet* *
Host: Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)

Little Glassywing: *Pompeius verna*
Host: Purpletop Grass (*Tridens flavus*)

Delaware Skipper: *Anatrytone logan*
Host: Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*)

Byssus Skipper: *Problema byssus*
Host: Eastern Gammagrass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*)

Rare Skipper: *Problema bulenta*
Host: Tall Cordgrass (*Spartina cynosuroides*), Giant Cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*)

Hobomok Skipper: *Poanes hobomok*
Host: Grasses (*Panicum* spp.)

Zabulon Skipper: *Poanes zabulon*
Host: Lovegrass (*Eragrostis* spp.) & Purpletop Grass (*Tridens flavus*)



Ocola

S. Skipperling

Saltmarsh

Broad-winged Skipper: *Poanes viator*
Host: Tall Cordgrass (*Spartina cynosuroides*), Giant Cutgrass (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*)

Yehl Skipper: *Poanes yehl*
Host: Switchcane (*Arundinaria tecta*)

Aaron's Skipper: *Poanes aaroni*
Host: Salt Grass (*Distichlis spicata*), Smooth Cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*)

Palatka Skipper: *Euphyes pilatka*
Host: Sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*)

Berry's Skipper: *Euphyes berryi*
Host: Sedges (*Carex* spp.)

Dion Skipper: *Euphyes dion*
Host: Sedges (*Carex* spp.), Woolgrass (*Scirpus cyperinus*)

Duke's Skipper: *Euphyes dukesi*
Host: Sedges (*Carex* spp.)

Two-spotted Skipper: *Euphyes bimaculata*
Host: Sedges (*Carex* spp.)

Palmetto Skipper: *Euphyes arpa* *
Host: Sawtooth Palmetto (*Serenoa repens*)

Dun Skipper: *Euphyes vestris* *
Host: Sedges (*Cyperaceae* spp.)

Lace-winged Roadside-Skipper: *Amblyscirtes aesculapius* *
Host: Switchcane (*Arundinaria tecta*)

Eufala Skipper: *Lerodea eufala* *
Host: St. Augustine (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)

Twin-spot Skipper: *Oligoria maculata* *
Host: Grasses (*Andropogon* spp.)

Brazilian Skipper: *Calpodus ethlius* *
Host: Canna (*Canna flaccida*)

Salt Marsh Skipper: *Panoquina panoquin* *
Host: Saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*)

Ocola Skipper: *Panoquina ocola* *
Host: Southern Cutgrass (*Leersia oryzoides*)

[Home](#) • [Resources](#) • [Plant Lists](#)

Click images below to download PDF

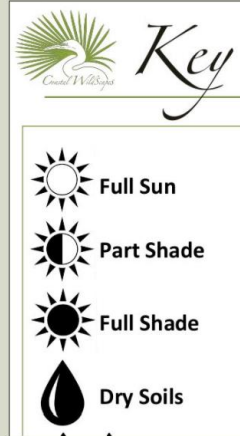
Landscaping & Gardening with Native Plants in Coastal Georgia



Landscaping with Native Plants: brochure



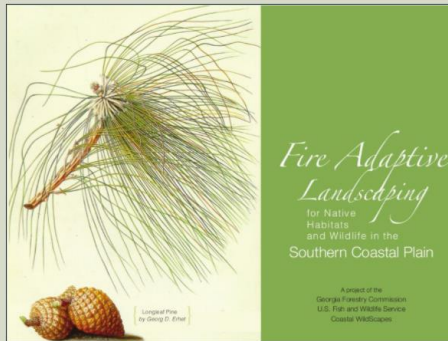
Invasive exotic plants: List of exotic invasive plants from the Coastal Georgia CISMA



Plant Sale Profiles: native plant descriptions including general info, flowering, sun exposure, and care info.

Native Plant List by category:

- **Native Trees**
- **Native Shrubs**
- **Native Ferns & Vines**
- **Coastal Perennials & Annuals**
- **Coastal Perennials for Moist Soils**
- **Coastal Woody Plants supporting Butterflies**
- **Native Milkweed Field Guide**



Firewise book: Landscaping for Native Habitats and Wildfire in the Southern Coastal Plain

ANY QUESTIONS?!

