

## Family Nymphalidae Brush-footed Butterflies

- \_\_\_ Great Spangled Fritillary (*Speyeria cybele*)
- \_\_\_ Aphrodite Fritillary (*Speyeria aphrodite*)
- \_\_\_ Meadow Fritillary (*Boloria bellona*)
- \_\_\_ Silver-bordered Fritillary (*Boloria selene*)
- \_\_\_ Pearl Crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*)
- \_\_\_ Northern Crescent (*Phyciodes cocyta*)
- \_\_\_ Harris's Checkerspot (*Chlosyne harrisii*)
- \_\_\_ Baltimore Checkerspot (*Euphydryas phaeton*)
- \_\_\_ Question Mark (*Polygonia interrogationis*)
- \_\_\_ Eastern Comma (*Polygonia comma*)
- \_\_\_ Gray Comma (*Polygonia progne*)
- \_\_\_ Compton Tortoiseshell (*Nymphalis vau-album*)
- \_\_\_ Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*)
- \_\_\_ Milbert's Tortoiseshell (*Nymphalis milberti*)
- \_\_\_ Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*)
- \_\_\_ American Lady (*Vanessa virginiensis*)
- \_\_\_ Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*)
- \_\_\_ Common Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*)
- \_\_\_ White Admiral (*Limenitis arthemis*)
- \_\_\_ Viceroy (*Limenitis archippus*)
- \_\_\_ Northern Pearly-Eye (*Enodia anthedon*)
- \_\_\_ Eyed Brown (*Satyroides eurydice*)
- \_\_\_ Appalachian Brown (*Satyroides appalachia*)
- \_\_\_ Little Wood Satyr (*Megisto cymela*)
- \_\_\_ Common Ringlet (*Coenonympha tullia*)

Pearl Crescent and Northern Crescent are very closely related and sometimes considered to be two forms of one species, also called Pearl Crescent. Nearly all Fort Drum individuals show Northern Crescent traits, but a few consistent with Pearl Crescent have been observed. Intermediates also occur.



Northern Crescent

## Family Hesperidae Skippers

- \_\_\_ Silver-spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus clarus*)
- \_\_\_ Northern Cloudywing (*Thorybes pylades*)
- \_\_\_ Dreamy Duskywing (*Erynnis icelus*)
- \_\_\_ Juvenal's Duskywing (*Erynnis juvenalis*)
- \_\_\_ Wild Indigo Duskywing (*Erynnis baptisiae*)
- \_\_\_ Arctic Skipper (*Carterocephalus palaemon*)
- \_\_\_ European Skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*)
- \_\_\_ Least Skipper (*Ancyloxypha numitor*)
- \_\_\_ Indian Skipper (*Hesperia sassacus*)
- \_\_\_ Leonard's Skipper (*Hesperia leonardus*)
- \_\_\_ Peck's Skipper (*Polites peckius*)
- \_\_\_ Long Dash (*Polites mystic*)
- \_\_\_ Crossline Skipper (*Polites origenes*)
- \_\_\_ Tawny-edged Skipper (*Polites themistocles*)
- \_\_\_ Little Glassywing (*Pompeius verna*)
- \_\_\_ Northern Broken-Dash (*Wallengrenia egeremet*)
- \_\_\_ Delaware Skipper (*Anatrytone logan*)
- \_\_\_ Hobomok Skipper (*Poanes hobomok*)
- \_\_\_ Two-spotted Skipper (*Euphyes bimacula*)
- \_\_\_ Dun Skipper (*Euphyes vestris*)
- \_\_\_ Common Roadside Skipper (*Amblyscirtes vialis*)

Although some skippers are brightly marked, such as Leonard's Skipper, many are plain and can be extremely confusing. The females of Little Glassywing, Northern Broken-Dash, and Dun Skipper are so difficult to identify they are often referred to as the "three witches."



Leonard's Skipper

Dun Skipper

Front cover: Baltimore Checkerspot (top), Aphrodite Fritillary (middle), Banded Hairstreak (bottom).

All photos: Fort Drum Natural Resources Branch



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## Butterflies on Fort Drum

Butterflies are members of the family Lepidoptera, which also includes moths. There are far more species of moth than butterfly and some observers confuse them. One way to tell them apart is that butterflies have a club at the end of their antennae (Bronze Copper, left) and moths do not (Virginia ctenucha moth, right).



At least 65 species of butterfly occur on Fort Drum, with more likely to be discovered. If you find a butterfly not included in this brochure please contact the Fort Drum Natural Resources Branch. Specific information that would be helpful includes the species name, date, location of observation, and a photo of the butterfly.

## Family Papilionidae Swallowtails

- \_\_\_ Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*)
- \_\_\_ Canadian Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio canadensis*)
- \_\_\_ Black Swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*)
- \_\_\_ Giant Swallowtail (*Papilio ctesiphontes*)



Canadian Tiger Swallowtail

Canadian Tiger Swallowtail is the most abundant tiger swallowtail on Fort Drum, but occasional individuals showing Eastern Tiger Swallowtail traits occur.

## Family Pieridae Whites & Sulphurs

- \_\_\_ Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*)
- \_\_\_ Mustard White (*Pieris napi*)
- \_\_\_ West Virginia White (*Pieris virginiensis*)
- \_\_\_ Orange Sulphur (*Colias eurytheme*)
- \_\_\_ Clouded Sulphur (*Colias philodice*)



Cabbage White



Mustard White

The Cabbage White is one of two non-native butterfly species on Fort Drum (the other is the European Skipper). Cabbage Whites, often incorrectly referred to as Cabbage Moths, are common in just about any open area. Our two native species of *Pieris* frequent wooded areas, especially the West Virginia White, which rarely strays outside of the forest. Cabbage Whites often can be recognized by their blackish wing tips. Mustard Whites and West Virginia Whites often show gray vein lining as seen from below; the

veining is darker in Mustard White. Unfortunately, all three can be nearly pure white.



Most northern butterflies spend the winter as eggs, larvae, or pupae, the timing of emergence depending in part on what stage they overwinter as. A few species overwinter as adults and are the first to emerge each spring, including Mourning Cloak; these species can even fly during warm winter days. A very few of our butterflies migrate, the most famous example being Monarch. Monarchs that summer on Fort Drum spend the winter in Mexico, returning each year during a multi-generation migration.



Mourning Cloak



Monarch

## Family Lycaenidae Gossamer-winged Butterflies

- \_\_\_ Harvester (*Feniseca tarquinius*)
- \_\_\_ American Copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*)
- \_\_\_ Bronze Copper (*Lycaena hyllus*)
- \_\_\_ Coral Hairstreak (*Satyrium titus*)
- \_\_\_ Banded Hairstreak (*Satyrium calanus*)
- \_\_\_ Eastern Pine Elfin (*Callophrys niphon*)
- \_\_\_ Eastern Tailed-Blue (*Everes comyntas*)
- \_\_\_ Spring Azure (*Celestrina ladon*)
- \_\_\_ Summer Azure (*Celestrina neglecta*)
- \_\_\_ Silvery Blue (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus*)



Azures



Summer Azure



Silvery Blue

Butterflies traditionally identified as Spring Azures actually consist of several different species, of which at least two occur on Fort Drum. The Spring Azure is single brooded and is among the first butterflies to fly in spring. Summer Azures produce multiple broods and are common from July through the rest of the summer. Additional species of azure may occur on Fort Drum but have not been adequately described. Easily confused with azures are the Silvery Blue, common in late spring and early summer, and the Eastern Tailed-Blue, which flies spring to fall.