

THE
LIFE
HISTORIES
OF
CONNECTICUT
BUTTERFLIES



2007

A PUBLICATION OF
THE CONNECTICUT BUTTERFLY
ASSOCIATION, INC.
P O BOX 9004, NEW HAVEN, CT 06532
www.ctbutterfly.org

EXPLANATION OF STATUS

The Connecticut Butterfly Association was founded on August 3, 1994 and is a IRS recognized 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. Its objects are to promote the awareness and appreciation of butterflies and moths; locate, inventory and encourage preservation of butterfly and moth habitat; and develop and maintain a lepidoptera database. CBA has numerous field trips during the butterfly/moth season and has indoor meetings during the winter. CBA publishes a newsletter about four times a year. To join, send the \$15 annual fee along with your name, address and telephone number and e-mail address to:

**CONNECTICUT BUTTERFLY ASSOCIATION, INC.
PO BOX 9004, NEW HAVEN, CT 06532**

New members will receive a packet containing the latest newsletter, a Checklist of the Butterflies of Connecticut, Life Histories of Connecticut Butterflies and other butterfly related information.

The membership year is from April 1 to March 31. New members joining after September are credited as a member through the coming year.

This booklet contains information on the 121 butterfly species known to Connecticut. Please send additions and/or corrections to

**CBA Life Histories, PO Box 9004,
New Haven CT 06532 or e-mail to lemmon@snet.net.**

The butterflies are listed in taxonomic order according to

Checklist and English Names of North American Butterflies,
B. Cassie, J. Glassberg, P. Opler, R. Robbins, G. Tudor
North American Butterfly Association, 1995.

Visit www.ctbutterfly.org for meeting and field trip information.

Common, found in a wide variety of habitats.

Uncommon, not always found or very few found even in preferred habitat.

Occasional, not always found but may establish small populations some years.

Local, geographically restricted or habitat specific.

Rare, not likely to be found even in preferred habitat.

Vagrant, not known to breed in CT, migrates to our area, can be irruptive some years.

Historic, has not been seen in CT in at least 10 years.

special concern, DEP listed as having a naturally restricted range and a low population level or has already been extirpated from CT.

endangered, DEP listed as in danger of being extirpated, not more than five occurrences in the state.

threatened, DEP listed as likely to become endangered within its range, not more than nine occurrences in the state.

The intent of this publication is to provide basic information to help locate butterflies and caterpillars. There are many areas where data is needed for Connecticut. Please send any additions, deletions or corrections on the butterflies listed in this publication to the Connecticut Butterfly Association database.

The common and scientific names of butterflies are constantly undergoing revisions. The names used in this list are from the following sources:

Families and Subfamilies

The Common Names of North American Butterflies,
edited by J. Y. Miller, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1992.

Common and Scientific Names

Checklist and English Names of North American Butterflies,
B. Cassie, J. Glassberg, P. Opler, R. Robbins, G. Tudor
North American Butterfly Association, 1995.

Plant names are from the following sources:

Horticultural Names

American Horticultural Society Encyclopedia of Garden Plants,
Editor-in-Chief Christopher Brickell, Macmillan, 1989.

Native Plant Species

Preliminary Checklist of the Vascular Flora of Connecticut,
by Joseph J. Dowhan, State Geological & Natural History Survey,
Report of Investigations No. 8, 1979.

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
SWALLOWTAILS Papilionidae (Papilioninae)							
Pipevine Swallowtail	<i>Battus philenor</i>	Occasional, Local, Rare	Nectar from Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Azalea (<i>Rhododendron</i>), Lilac (<i>Syringa</i>), Petunias and Phlox	Open areas, streamsides, coastal fields, woods' edges	Dutchman's Pipe or Pipevine (<i>Aristolochia macrophylla</i>) and Virginia Snakeroot (<i>A. serpentaria</i>)	Chrysalis	Early May – mid October 1 or more broods possible
Black Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	Common	Nectar from Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>)	Open areas, pastures, meadows, road sides, gardens	Parsley (<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>), Carrot (<i>Daucus</i>), Dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>), Fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>), wild or cultivated, Rue Family (<i>Rutaceae</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April - late October 2 or 3 broods
Giant Swallowtail	<i>Papilio cresphontes</i>	Occasional, special concern	Nectar from Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>), Japanese Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	Open areas, road sides, forest edges	Rue Family (<i>Rutaceae</i>), Prickly Ash (<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>), Wafer Ash (<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>)	Chrysalis	Number of broods unknown in CT
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	Common	Nectar from Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Joe-Pye-Weed (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>), Japanese Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>), Butterfly Bush (<i>Buddleia</i>), Abelia	Open areas, roadsides, open deciduous woods, woods' edges, gardens	Willow (<i>Salix</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus</i>), Magnolia (<i>Magnolia</i>), Tulip-tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>), Green Ash (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April - mid June, early July - mid September 2 broods
Canadian Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio canadensis</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Joe-Pye-Weed (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>),	Northern forest and woodland edges, roadsides, streamsides	Birch (<i>Betula</i>), Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus</i>)	Chrysalis	June 1 brood
Spicebush Swallowtail	<i>Papilio troilus</i>	Common	Nectar from Joe-Pye-Weed (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>), Sweet Pepper Bush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>), Jewelweed (<i>Impatiens</i>)	Wooded areas, woods' edges, roadsides, gardens	Spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>), Sassafras (<i>Sassafras albidum</i>), possibly Tulip-tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>) and Lilac (<i>Syringa</i>) although females may lay eggs on lilac, larvae do poorly	Chrysalis	Mid April - mid June, late June - mid September 2 broods

WHITES Pieridae (Pierinae)

Checkered White	<i>Pontia protodice</i>	Rare vagrant	Nectar from Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium</i>)	Dry weedy waste areas, beaches, fields with host plants	Rock Cress (<i>Arabis</i>), Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea</i>), Mustard, Turnip (<i>Brassica</i>), Hoary Cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>), Peppergrass (<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>)	Chrysalis	Mid August - early October
West Virginia White	<i>Pieris virginiensis</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from Toothwort (<i>Cardamine diphylla</i> and <i>C. laciniata</i>), Canada Violet (<i>Viola canadensis</i>), Garlic Mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>)	Moist woodlands with host plant	Two-leaved Toothwort (<i>Cardamine diphylla</i>), Cut-leaved Toothwort (<i>C. concatenata</i>)	Chrysalis	Mid April - early May, 1 brood
Cabbage White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Common	Nectar from Mustard (<i>Brassica</i>), Cresses (<i>Barbarea</i> , <i>Arabis</i> , <i>Cardamine</i>), Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>)	Ubiquitous	Cabbage, Broccoli, Kale, Cauliflower (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>), and other mustards, Radishes (<i>Raphanus</i>), Nasturtium (<i>Tropaeolum</i>), Peppergrass (<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>), Wintercress (<i>Barbarea</i>)	Chrysalis	Late March to Nov or hard frost 3 or more broods
Falcate Orangetip	<i>Anthocharis midea</i>	Local, Common	Nectar from Chickweed (<i>Stellaria</i>), Cresses (<i>Arabis</i> , <i>Barbarea</i> , <i>Cardamine</i>), Violets (<i>Viola</i>), Wild Strawberry (<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>)	Traprock ridges with host plants	Rock Cress (<i>Arabis</i>), Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea</i>), Spring Cress (<i>Cardamine bulbosa</i>), Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium</i>), Toothwort (<i>Cardamine</i>), Pepper-grass (<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>)	Chrysalis	Early April - mid May, 1 brood

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
SULPHURS <i>Pieridae (Coliadinae)</i>							
Clouded Sulphur	<i>Colias philodice</i>	Common	Nectar from Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>), Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>)	Open areas, roadsides	Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>), Vetch (<i>Vicia</i>), Trefoil (<i>Lotus</i>), Lupine (<i>Lupinus</i>), Cultivated beans (<i>Phaseolus</i>)	Chrysalis	Early April - early December several broods
Orange Sulphur	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	Common	Nectar from Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>), Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>)	Open areas, roadsides	Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), Sweet White Clover (<i>Melilotus albus</i>), White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), many vetches (<i>Vicia</i>), Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>), Lupine (<i>Lupinus</i>)	Chrysalis	Late March - early December several broods
Southern Dogface	<i>Colias cesonia</i>	Vagrant, Historic	Nectar from Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>), Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), Coreopsis, Verbena	Open dry wooded areas, roadsides and fields	T. Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), False Indigo (<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>), Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>)	No wintering stage in CT	Variable vagrant possibly late summer to early autumn
Cloudless Sulphur	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>	Vagrant	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>) Cardinal Flower (<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>), Morning glory (<i>Ipomoea</i>) and flowering trees	Usually coastal open areas	Wild Senna (<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>), Partridge Pea (<i>C. fasciculata</i>), Wild Sensitive Plant (<i>C. nictitans</i>)	No wintering stage in CT	Variable, mid August to mid October
Little Yellow	<i>Eurema lisa</i>	Vagrant	Nectar from small flowered composites such as Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>) and Asters (<i>Eurybia</i> , <i>Sericocarpus</i> , <i>Doellingeria</i> , <i>Symphotrichum</i> , etc.)	Open disturbed areas, sandy fields and roadsides	Wild Senna (<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>), Partridge pea (<i>C. fasciculata</i>), Wild Sensitive Plant (<i>C. nictitans</i>)	No wintering stage in CT	Variable, early August to October
Sleepy Orange	<i>Eurema nicippe</i>	Vagrant, Historic	Adults sip mud and cluster at mud puddles and feed on nectar from wide variety of flowers including Beggar-ticks (<i>Bidens</i>)	Woods' edges, wet meadows, old fields, roadsides	Partridge-Pea, (<i>C. fasciculata</i>), Wild Sensitive Plant (<i>C. nictitans</i>), Wild Senna (<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>)	No wintering stage in CT	Variable vagrant possibly mid summer to autumn

HARVESTER *Lycaenidae (Miletinae)*

Harvester	<i>Feniseca tarquinius</i>	Locally uncommon	Feeds on aphid honeydew and dung	Streams and swamps with alders	This larva is carnivorous and primarily eats Woolly Alder Aphids (<i>Paraprociophilus tessellatus</i>) on Alder (<i>Alnus</i>)	Chrysalis	Mid May to mid September 2 broods
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COPPERS *Lycaenidae (Lycaeninae)*

American Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Common	Nectar from Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus</i>) White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Ox-eye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum laciniatum</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>)	Open disturbed areas, fields and roadsides	Sheep Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Curly Dock (<i>R. crispus</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April - mid June, late June - mid Aug, late Aug - late Oct 3 broods
Bronze Copper	<i>Lycaena hyllus</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>), Large Blue Flag (<i>Iris versicolor</i>)	Wet open areas with dock	Great Water Dock (<i>Rumex orbiculatis</i>), Curly Dock (<i>R. crispus</i>), Swamp Dock (<i>R. verticillatus</i>)	Egg, on host plant	Mid June - late June, late July - Nov, 2 broods
Bog Copper	<i>Lycaena epixanthe</i>	Local, Common, threatened	Nectar from Cranberries (<i>Vaccinium</i>)	Spagnum bogs, fens and meadows with cranberries	Large Cranberry (<i>Vaccinium macrocarpum</i>)	Egg, on host plant with larva fully developed within, rarely underwater	Late June - late July 1 brood

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
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HAIRSTREAKS Lycaenidae (Theclinae)

Coral Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium titus</i>	Common	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>), White Sweet Clover (<i>Melilotus albus</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>)	Edges of scrubby woodland, brushy clearings and roadsides	Wild Plum (<i>Prunus americana</i>), Black Cherry (<i>P. serotina</i>), Choke Cherry (<i>P. virginiana</i>), Sour Cherry (<i>P. cerasus</i>), Bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza</i>)	Egg, on host plant	Mid June - early August 1 brood
Acadian Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium acadica</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>), Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>)	Along watercourses where willows grow	Large Pussy Willow (<i>Salix discolor</i>), Silky Willow (<i>S. sericea</i>), Black Willow (<i>S. nigra</i>) and possibly other willows in this area	Egg, on host plant	Late June - late July 1 brood
Edwards Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium edwardsii</i>	Local, Common	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>), Sumac (<i>Rhus</i>)	Scrub oak thickets	Primarily Scrub Oak (<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>), Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), Black Oak (<i>Q. velutina</i>)	Egg, on host plant	Mid June - late July 1 brood
Banded Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium calanus</i>	Common	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>), Sumac (<i>Rhus</i>)	Open woods, fields, woods' edges	Shagbark Hickory (<i>Carya ovata</i>), Pignut Hickory (<i>C. glabra</i>), Butternut (<i>Juglans cinerea</i>), Black Walnut (<i>J. nigra</i>)	Egg, on host plant	Mid June - mid August 1 brood
Hickory Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium caryaevorum</i>	Rare	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>), Sumac (<i>Rhus</i>)	Deciduous forest, woods' edges with host plant	Bitternut Hickory (<i>Carya cordiformis</i>)	Egg, on host plant	Mid June - early August 1 brood
Striped Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium liparops</i>	Uncommon	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>), Sumac (<i>Rhus</i>)	Ubiquitous	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), Oak (<i>Quercus</i>), Willow (<i>Salix</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>), Rose (<i>Rosa</i>), mainly blossoms & fruit, Shadblow (<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>)	Egg, on host plant	Mid June - early August 1 brood
Oak Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium favonius</i>	Rare	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), White Sweet Clover (<i>Melilotus albus</i>) and Viburnum	Wooded areas, woods' edges	Oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	Egg, on host plant	Mid June - mid July 1 brood
Brown Elfin	<i>Callophrys augustinus</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), Spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>), Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>)	Open woodlands with host plants	Low Bush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>), Bearberry (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>), Azalea (<i>Rhododendron</i>)	Chrysalis	Mid April - late May 1 brood
Hoary Elfin	<i>Callophrys polios</i>	Historic, special concern	Nectar from Leather-leaf (<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>) and possibly from other plants of the heath (<i>Ericaceae</i>) family	Sandy pine barrens, railroad beds with host plant	Bearberry (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April - mid May 1 brood
Frosted Elfin	<i>Callophrys irus</i>	Local, Common, special concern	Nectar from Lupines (<i>Lupinus</i>), Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>), Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>)	Sandy open areas and woods' edges with host plants	Wild Lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April - mid June 1 brood
Henry's Elfin	<i>Callophrys henrici</i>	Local, Uncommon, special concern	Nectar from Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>)	Oak scrub and sandy, poor soil areas	Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), Huckleberry (<i>Gaylussacia</i>), Wild Plum (<i>Prunus americana</i>), American Holly (<i>Ilex opaca</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April - mid May 1 brood

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
HAIRSTREAKS Lycaenidae (Theclinae) cont.							
Eastern Pine Elfin	<i>Callophrys niphon</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), White Sweet Clover (<i>Mellilotus albus</i>), Pussy-toes (<i>Antennaria</i>)	Pine Forests	White Pine (<i>Pinus strobes</i>), Pitch Pine (<i>Pinus rigida</i>), other pines (<i>Pinus</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April - early July 1 brood
Juniper Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys gryneus</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from White Sweet Clover (<i>Mellilotus albus</i>), Dogwood (<i>Cornus</i>), Butterfly Weed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)	Old fields, dry hillsides, and rocky bluffs with good stands of red cedar	Eastern Red Cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April - early June, mid July - early August 2 broods
Hessel's Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys hesseli</i>	Local, Rare, endangered	Nectar from Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), Sweet Pepper Bush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Button Bush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)	Acidic bogs and swamps where Atlantic White Cedars grow	Atlantic White Cedar (<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April-mid May, mid July (?) 1 brood (?)
White M Hairstreak	<i>Parrhasius m-album</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from a wide variety of flowers including Sumac (<i>Rhus</i>) Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i> & <i>Euthamia</i>) and Viburnum	Oak woodland edges, forest clearings	Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), Black Oak (<i>Q. velutina</i>), other oaks (<i>Quercus</i>)	Chrysalis	Late April - mid May, late June - July, late Aug – late September, 3 broods
Gray Hairstreak	<i>Strymon melinus</i>	Uncommon	Many wild and domestic plant species	Ubiquitous	False Indigo (<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>), Tick-Trefoil (<i>Desmodium</i>), Alfalfa (<i>Medicago</i>), Smartweed (<i>Polygonum</i>), Dock (<i>Rumex</i>), Bush Clover (<i>Lespedeza</i>), clover (<i>Trifolium</i>) and a great variety of other plants, mainly on flowers and fruit	Chrysalis	Late March – early October Multiple broods
Red-banded Hairstreak	<i>Calycopis cecrops</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i> & <i>Euthamia</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Sumac (<i>Rhus</i>)	Ubiquitous	Shining Sumac (<i>Rhus copallina</i>)	Fourth instar larva (?)	Late May – mid June, early July – mid September Number of broods unknown in CT

BLUES Lycaenidae (Polyommatainae)

Eastern Tailed - Blue	<i>Everes comyntas</i>	Common	Nectar from Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea</i>), White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Wild Strawberry (<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>) Cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla</i>)	Ubiquitous in open areas	Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>), Tick-Trefoil (<i>Desmodium</i>), Wild Lupine (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), Bush Clover (<i>Lespedeza</i>) Vetch (<i>Vicia</i>), mainly on flowers and fruit	Nearly mature larva	Late April - late October Multiple broods
Spring Azure	<i>Celastrina ladon</i> (includes <i>violacea</i> , <i>marginata</i> and <i>lucia</i>)	Common	Nectar from Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i>) and a variety of other plant species	Woods' edges, open areas, open woods	Maple-leaved Viburnum (<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>), Arrow-wood (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>) and other Viburnum, Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>), Dogwood (<i>Cornus</i>)	Chrysalis	Early March - late June 1 brood
Cherry Gall Azure	<i>Celastrina serotina</i>	Uncommon	Unknown, data needed for CT.	Open woods' edges	Black Cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)	Chrysalis	Early May – early June 1 brood

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
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BLUES Lycaenidae (Polyommatae)

Summer Azure	<i>Celastrina neglecta</i>	Common	Nectar from Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>) and a variety of other plant species	Open areas, woods' edges, streamsides	Maple-leaved Viburnum (<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>), Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), Spiraea, Clethra, Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>) and a great variety of other plants, always on flowers and fruit	Chrysalis	Late May - early October 2 broods
Appalachian Azure	<i>Celastrina neglectamajor</i>	Local, Rare, special concern	Nectar from Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i>) and a variety of other plant species	Moist woods edges where host plant is present	Black Cohosh (<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>), always on flowers and fruit	Chrysalis	Mid May - early June 1 brood
Silvery Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i>	Local, Rare	Unknown, data needed for CT.	Moist woodland openings and brushy areas	Vetches (<i>Vicia</i>),	Chrysalis	Late May – mid June 1 brood

METALMARKS Riodinidae (Riodininae)

Northern Metalmark	<i>Calephelis borealis</i>	Local, Rare, endangered	Nectar from Butterfly Weed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>), Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>), Black- Eyed-Susan (<i>Rudbeckia</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>)	Rocky shale or limestone areas with the host plant	Round-leaved Ragwort (<i>Senecio obovatus</i>)	Fifth or sixth instar larva	Late June - late July 1 brood
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SNOUTS Nymphalidae (Libytheinae)

American Snout	<i>Libytheana carinenta</i>	Occasional	Nectar from Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Dogwood (<i>Cornus</i>), Sweet Pepper Bush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>) and Asters	Seaside and other hackberry growth areas	Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>), occasionally Common Hops (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>)	No wintering stage in CT, adults migrate	Late May - mid October 1 or more broods
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FRITILLARIES Nymphalidae (Argynniinae)

Variegated Fritillary	<i>Euptoieta claudia</i>	Vagrant	Nectar from Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), and the mint family (<i>Labiatae</i>)	Open areas, fields, meadows and roadsides	Sweet Violet (<i>Viola odorata</i>), other violets (<i>Viola</i>)	adults migrate, may survive mild winters	Early May - mid October 2-3 broods
Great Spangled Fritillary	<i>Speyeria cybele</i>	Common	Nectar from Joe-Pye-Weed (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>), Purple Cone Flower (<i>Echinacea</i>), Ironweed (<i>Vernonia</i>), Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>)	Ubiquitous in open areas	Violets (<i>Viola</i>)	Unfed first instar larva, near host plant	Late May - late October 1 brood
Aphrodite Fritillary	<i>Speyeria aphrodite</i>	Uncommon	Nectar from Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Viper's Bugloss (<i>Echium vulgare</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>)	Fields, meadows and roadsides	Violets (<i>Viola</i>)	Unfed first instar larva, near host plant	Late June - late October 1 brood
Regal Fritillary	<i>Speyeria idalia</i>	Historic, special concern	Nectar from Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Mountain Mint (<i>Pycnanthemum clinopodioides</i>)	Open wetlands	Violets (<i>Viola</i>)	Unfed first instar larva, near host plant	July - August 1 brood

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
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FRITILLARIES Nymphalidae (Argynniinae)

Atlantis Fritillary	<i>Speyeria atlantis</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Burdock (<i>Arctium</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Mint (<i>Mentha</i>), Boneset (<i>Eupatorium</i>), Crown Vetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>)	Boreal woodland edges, bogs, meadows and roadsides	Violets (<i>Viola</i>)	Unfed first instar larva, near host plant	Variable, mid June - July
Silver-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from a variety of composites including Goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i> & <i>Euthamia</i>), Black-Eyed-Susan (<i>Rudbeckia</i>) and Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	Wet meadows	Feeds on Violets (<i>Viola</i>) at night, especially Northern Bog Violet (<i>V. nephrophylla</i>) and Sweet Violet (<i>Viola odorata</i>)	Second to fourth instar larva, near host plant	May - mid September 2 broods
Meadow Fritillary	<i>Boloria bellona</i>	Local, Common	Nectar from Black-Eyed-Susan (<i>Rudbeckia</i>), Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum</i>) and Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	Usually damp meadows, pastures and grassy fields	Feeds on Violets (<i>Viola</i>) at night, especially Woolly Blue Violet (<i>V. sororia</i>) and Sweet Violet (<i>V. odorata</i>)	Third or fourth instar larva, near host plant	Late April - early October 3 broods

CHECKERSPOTS Nymphalidae (Melitaeinae)

Silvery Checkerspot	<i>Chlosyne nycteis</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), and Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>)	Dry open woods with host plant	Sunflowers (<i>Helianthus</i>)	Third instar larva, near host plant	Mid June - early July 1 brood
Harris' Checkerspot	<i>Chlosyne harrisii</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Black-eyed Susan (<i>Rudbeckia</i>)	Wet meadows with host plant	Flat-topped White Aster (<i>Aster umbellatus</i>). In spring, larvae may feed on other species of wet meadow asters.	Third and fourth instar larva, near host plant	June, 1 brood
Pearl Crescent	<i>Phyciodes tharos</i>	Common	Nectar from a broad range of flowers such as Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>), Black-eyed-Susan (<i>Rudbeckia</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>)	Open areas, woods' edges, roadsides	Smooth Aster (<i>Aster laevis</i>), Panicked Aster (<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>), other Asters (<i>Aster</i>)	Third instar larva, near host plant	Late April thru late October several broods
Baltimore Checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i>	Local, Common	Nectar from many species of wildflower including Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Rose (<i>Rosa</i>) and Viburnum	Wet meadows with host plants	Turtlehead (<i>Chelone glabra</i>), English Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>), Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera</i>), Wood-betony (<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>), False Foxglove (<i>Gerardia</i>), Viburnum. In autumn, young larvae will eat only turtlehead, in spring, older larvae are less choosy.	Third and Fourth instar, near host plant	Mid June - late July 1 brood

ANGLEWINGS Nymphalidae (Nymphalinae)

Question Mark	<i>Polygonia interrogatoris</i>	Uncommon	Feed mainly on tree sap, dung, rotting fruit, or carrion, only occasionally feeds on nectar	Open deciduous woods, woods' edges, wooded streamsides and ponds	Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), False Nettle (<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>), American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>), Common Hops (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>)	Adult hibernates and adults may migrate to CT	Late March – early July, late August - November 2 broods
Eastern Comma	<i>Polygonia comma</i>	Uncommon	Feed on rotting fruit, sap flows, dung and occasionally on nectar	Open deciduous woods, woods' edges, wooded streamsides and ponds	Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>), Common Hops (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>)	Adult hibernates	Mid March - late November 2 broods

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
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ANGLEWINGS Nymphalidae (Nymphalinae) cont.

Gray Comma	<i>Polygonia progne</i>	Historic, 1 individual of uncertain origin in 2004	Possibly on sap flows, rotting fruit, mud	Open deciduous woods, woods' edges, wooded streamsid es	Gooseberries/currants (<i>Ribes</i>), occasionally elms (<i>Ulmus</i>)	Adult hibernates	Mid June to mid August and late September to May 2 broods
Compton Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis vau-album</i>	Uncommon	Feed mainly on tree sap, bird droppings or rotting fruit	Open wooded areas, woods' edges	Birch (<i>Betula</i>), Willow (<i>Salix</i>), Quaking Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>), American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>)	Adult hibernates	Mid March – mid April, late June - mid November 1 brood
Mourning Cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	Common	Feed on tree sap flows, especially oak, aphid honey dew, carrion and nectar from many species of flowers	Open deciduous woods, woods' edges	Willow (<i>Salix</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus</i>), Elm (<i>Ulmus</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), Birch (<i>Betula</i>), Alder (<i>Alnus</i>), Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)	Adult hibernates	Mid February - April late June - late November 1 brood
Milbert's Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis milberti</i>	Occasional	Possibly feeds on sap, rotting fruit and bird droppings as well as nectar from many species of wildflower including Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>) and Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>)	Open woods, woods' edges	Stinging Nettles (<i>Urtica dioica</i>)	Adult hibernates	Irregular in CT; Mid March - mid October 1 or more broods possible
American Lady	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	Common	Nectar from a wide variety of flowers	Ubiquitous	Pearly Everlasting (<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>), Field Pussy-toes (<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>), Dusty Miller (<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>), Mugwort (<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>), Absinthe (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>), Edelweiss (<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>)	Adult migrates, possibly hibernates in mild winters	Mid April - early December 2-3 broods
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Occasional	Nectar from a wide variety of flowers	Ubiquitous when present	Composites, Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i> , <i>Carduus</i> and <i>Onopordum</i>), Burdock (<i>Arctium</i>), Wormwood (<i>Artemisia</i>), Mallows (<i>Malva</i>), Hollyhocks (<i>Alcea</i>), Wild Lupine (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), and a great variety of other plants	No wintering stage in CT	Early April - mid November
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Common	Feed on sap flows, rotting fruit, bird droppings and only occasionally from nectar in wildflowers	Ubiquitous	Stinging Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), Pellitory (<i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i>), Common Hops (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>), False Nettle (<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>)	Adult hibernates, may also migrate	Early March - mid November 1 or more broods possible
Common Buckeye	<i>Junonia coenia</i>	Occasional	Nectar from many species of wild flowers especially composites	Open areas especially coastally	Butter & Eggs (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>), Plantain (<i>Plantago</i>), Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>)	No wintering stage in CT	Mid May - late October 1 or more broods possible

ADMIRALS Nymphalidae (Limenitidinae)

Red-spotted Purple	<i>Limenitis arthemis astyanax</i>	Common	Feed on sap flows, rotting fruit, carrion, dung, and aphid honey dew, occasionally females feed on nectar	Open deciduous woods, woods' edges, wooded streamsid es and ponds	Mostly on Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), occasionally on Willow (<i>Salix</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus</i>), Elm (<i>Ulmus</i>), rarely Oaks (<i>Quercus</i>)	Third instar larva in a hibernaculum on host plant	Early May - mid June, July - early October 2 broods
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Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
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ADMIRALS Nymphalidae (Limenitidinae) cont.

White Admiral	<i>Limenitis arthemis arthemis</i>	Rare	Feed on sap flows, rotting fruit, carrion, dung, aphid honey dew and occasionally on nectar	Open deciduous woods, woods' edges, wooded stream-sides and ponds	Birch (<i>Betula</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus</i>), Ironwood (<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>), American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>), Speckled Alder (<i>Alnus rugosa</i>), Cherries (<i>Prunus</i>)	Third instar larva in a hibernaculum on host plant	Early June - mid August 1 brood
Viceroy	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	Common	Early broods feed mainly on carrion, rotting fruit, aphid honey dew and rotting fungi, later broods also feed on nectar from composites and other wildflowers	Open areas near water with willows and poplars	Willow (<i>Salix</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus</i>), Paper Birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)	Third instar larva in a hibernaculum on host plant	Late May - early October 2 or more broods

EMPERORS Apaturidae (Apaturinae)

Hackberry Emperor	<i>Asterocampa celtis</i>	Local, Rare	Feed on tree sap, carrion, dung and rotting fruit	Open woods, woods' edges with host plants	Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)	Third instar larva	Mid June - mid July, mid August - mid September 2 broods
Tawny Emperor	<i>Asterocampa clyton</i>	Local, Rare, special concern	Feed on tree sap, carrion, dung and rotting fruit	Open woods, woods' edges with host plants	Hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)	Third instar larva in large groups	Early July - late August 1 brood

SATYRS Satyridae (Elyminiinae)

Northern Pearly Eye	<i>Enodia anthedon</i>	Local, Uncommon	Feed on sap, carrion, dung, fungi and mud	Moist deciduous woodlands, woods' edges	Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), White Grass (<i>Leersia virginica</i>), Panic Grass (<i>Panicum</i>), Bottle-brush Grass (<i>Elymus hystrix</i>), Reed Canary-Grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), False Melic Grass (<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>)	Third or fourth instar larva	Mid June - late August 1 brood
Eyed Brown	<i>Satyrodes eurydice</i>	Local, Uncommon	Feed on sap and bird droppings	Sedge marshes, edges of wet meadows with host plants	Sedge (<i>Carex stricta</i> , <i>C. lacustris</i> , <i>C. bromoides</i> , <i>C. lupulina</i> , <i>C. trichocarpa</i>)	Third or fourth instar larva	Mid June - early August 1 brood
Appalachian Brown	<i>Satyrodes appalachia</i>	Local, Common	Feed on sap and decaying matter	Wet woods, forest swamps, pond edges	Sedge (<i>Carex stricta</i> , <i>C. lacustris</i>)	Third or fourth instar larva	Mid June - early September 1 brood

SATYRS Satyridae (Satyrinae)

Little Wood-Satyr	<i>Megisto cymela</i>	Common	Feed on sap, carrion, aphid honey dew and nectar from some wildflowers	Ubiquitous in open areas and woods' edges	Orchard grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>) and other grasses	Fourth instar larva	Late April - early August Probably two single brooded sibling species
Common Ringlet	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	Common	Nectar from Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Asters (<i>Aster</i>), Yarrow (<i>Achillea</i>)	Ubiquitous in open areas	Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>) and other grasses	Third or fourth instar larva	Mid May - June, late July - September 2 or more broods

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
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SATYRS Satyridae (Satyrinae) cont.

Common Wood Nymph	<i>Cercyonis pegala</i>	Common	Feed on rotting fruit and fungi, sap and occasionally on nectar from wildflowers	Ubiquitous in open areas	Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Tall Red-top Grass (<i>Tridens flavus</i>), Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>)	Unfed first instar larva	Late May – mid September 1 brood
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MONARCHS Danaidae (Danainae)

Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Common	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>) and a great variety of other flowers, both wild and cultivated	Ubiquitous	Common Milkweed (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>), Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>), Butterfly-weed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)	No wintering stage in CT	Early April - early December, several broods
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SPREAD-WING SKIPPERS HesperIIDae (Pyrginae)

Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Epargyreus clarus</i>	Common	Favors nectar from purple, red, pink, and blue flowers such as Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Joe-Pye-Weed (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>)	Ubiquitous	Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>), False Indigo (<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>), Chinese Wisteria (<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>), Tick-trefoil (<i>Desmodium</i>), Wild Bean (<i>Apios americana</i>), Milk Vetch (<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>) and other legumes	Chrysalis	Mid May - mid October 2 broods
Long-tailed Skipper	<i>Urbanus proteus</i>	Vagrant	Nectar from a wide variety of wild and cultivated flowers	Open disturbed areas, woods' edges	Tick-trefoils (<i>Desmodium</i>), Bush-clovers (<i>Lespedeza</i>)	No wintering stage in CT	Variable immigrant, mid September - early October
Hoary Edge	<i>Achalarus lyciades</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Legumes	Open woods, woods' edges	Tick-trefoil (<i>Desmodium</i>), Bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza</i>), Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>), Wild Bean (<i>Apios americana</i>) and other legumes	Full-grown larva	Early June - late July 1 brood
Southern Cloudywing	<i>Thorybes bathyllus</i>	Uncommon	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Crown Vetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>)	Open woods, woods' edges, shrubby fields	Tick-trefoil (<i>Desmodium</i>), Bush Clover (<i>Lespedeza</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), other legumes	Full-grown larva	Late May - mid July 1 brood
Northern Cloudywing	<i>Thorybes pylades</i>	Uncommon	Nectar from Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Crown Vetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>)	Open woods, woods' edges, shrubby fields	Tick-trefoil (<i>Desmodium canadense</i> , <i>D. glabellum</i> , <i>D. nudiflorum</i> , <i>D. perplexum</i> , <i>D. paniculatum</i> , <i>D. rotundifolium</i>), Bush Clover (<i>Lespedeza capitata</i> , <i>L. intermedia</i> , <i>L. hirta</i>), Vetches (<i>Vicia</i>)	Full-grown larva	Mid May - mid July 1 brood
Dreamy Duskywing	<i>Erynnis icelus</i>	Common	Nectar from Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), Lupine (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>)	Wet areas with willow and poplar, moist uplands with locust	Willow (<i>Salix</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus</i>), Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>)	Full-grown larva	Early May - late June 1 brood
Sleepy Duskywing	<i>Erynnis brizo</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from heath family such as Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), Azalea (<i>Rhododendron</i>) and occasionally Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum</i>) and Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>)	Traprock ridges, sand barrens with host plants	Scrub Oak (<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>) and possibly other oaks	Full-grown larva	Mid April – late May 1 brood

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
SPREAD-WING SKIPPERS HesperIIDae (Pyrginae)							
Juvenal's Duskywing	<i>Erynnis juvenalis</i>	Common	Nectar from Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), Azalea (<i>Rhododendron</i>), Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum</i>), Lilac (<i>Syringa</i>), Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>)	Open woods, woods' edges	Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), Black Oak (<i>Q. velutina</i>), Scrub Oak (<i>Q. ilicifolia</i>), other oaks (<i>Quercus</i>)	Full-grown larva	Mid April - late June 1 brood
Horace's Duskywing	<i>Erynnis horatius</i>	Rare	Nectar from Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>), Boneset (<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>)	Oak woodlands and edges, open brushy fields	Oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	Full-grown larva	Late April - early June, early July - early August 2 broods
Mottled Duskywing	<i>Erynnis martialis</i>	Historic, special concern	Nectar from New Jersey Tea (<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>) and other flowers. More data needed for CT.	Open woods, woods' edges with host plant	New Jersey Tea (<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>)	Full-grown larva	Unknown, data needed for CT
Columbine Duskywing	<i>Erynnis lucilius</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Butterfly Weed (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>), Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>), Black-Eyed-Susan (<i>Rudbeckia</i>), Goldenrod (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>)	Traprock ridges with host plant, limestone outcrops	Columbine (<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>)	Full-grown larva	May, mid July - late July 2 broods
Wild Indigo Duskywing	<i>Erynnis baptisiae</i>	Common	Nectar from Sweet White Clover (<i>Melilotus alba</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>), Sunflowers (<i>Helianthus</i>)	Sandy areas and dry open woodlands with host plants	Crown Vetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>), Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>), Wild Lupine (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>) and occasional cultivated species such as Goldenchain Tree (<i>Laburnum x wateri</i>)	Full-grown larva	Early May - mid June, early July - early Aug, late Aug - early October, 3 broods
Persius Duskywing	<i>Erynnis persius</i>	Local, Rare, endangered	Nectar from flowers and sips salts and minerals from mud. More data needed for CT.	Dry open woods and woods' edges, sandy barrens with host plants	Wild Lupine (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>), willows (<i>Salix</i>), poplars (<i>Populus</i>)	Full-grown larva	May - 1 brood
Common Checkered Skipper	<i>Pyrgus communis</i>	Vagrant	Nectar from Knapweed (<i>Centaurea</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Fleabane (<i>Erigeron</i>), Aster <i>sp.</i>	Weedy open areas, typically coastal	Mallow (<i>Malva</i>), Hollyhock (<i>Althaea rosea</i>), Velvet Leaf (<i>Abutilon</i>)	Full-grown larva	July - mid October 2 broods
Common Sootywing	<i>Pholisora catullus</i>	Common	Nectar from Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Cucumber (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>), Melon (<i>C. melo</i>)	Weedy open areas, farm yards, roadsides, vacant lots, landfills, disturbed open areas	Love-lies-bleeding (<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>), Green Amaranth (<i>A. retroflexus</i>), Thorny Amaranth (<i>A. spinosus</i>) and other Amaranths, also Lamb's Quarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>)	Full-grown larva	Mid May - mid September 2-3 broods

GRASS SKIPPERS HesperIIDae (Heteropterinae)

Arctic Skipper	<i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Jacob's Ladder (<i>Polemonium</i>), Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>), Iris (<i>Iris sp.</i>)	Woods' edges, wet meadows, freshwater marsh edges	Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), other grasses	Larva	June, 1 brood
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Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
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GRASS SKIPPERS Hesperidae (Hesperinae)

Swarthy Skipper	<i>Nastra Iherminier</i>	Rare	Nectar from Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Vetch (<i>Vicia</i>), Tick-trefoil (<i>Desmodium</i>), Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), Liatris	Open areas, grassy fields, meadows, woods' edges	Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), other grasses	Larva	Mid June - mid July 1 brood
Least Skipper	<i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i>	Common	Nectar from Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>), Chickory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>), White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	Wet open areas, pond edges	Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Cutgrass (<i>Leersia</i>), Panic Grass (<i>Panicum</i>), Foxtail grass (<i>Setaria</i>)	Third or fourth instar	June - early October 2 broods
European Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Common	Nectar from Ox-eyed Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>) Cow Vetch (<i>Vicia cracca</i>)	Grassy fields and meadows, woods' edges, roadsides	Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Deer-tongue Grass (<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>), Timothy Grass (<i>Phleum pratense</i>) and possibly other grasses	Egg, on dried host plant stem	Early June - late July 1 brood
Fiery Skipper	<i>Hylephila phyleus</i>	Vagrant	Nectar from Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>), Knapweed (<i>Centaurea</i>), Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Ironweed (<i>Vernonia</i>), Sweet Pepper Bush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>), Butterfly Bush (<i>Buddleia</i>)	Open areas, woods' edges, typically coastal	Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), bentgrass (<i>Agrostis</i>), crabgrass (<i>Digitaria</i>), bentgrass (<i>Agrostis</i>), Bermuda Grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	No wintering stage in CT	Early August - late October. May produce 1 brood
Leonard's Skipper	<i>Hesperia leonardus</i>	Uncommon, special concern	Nectar from white, pink or purple flowers, Joe-Pye-Weed (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>), Purple Bone-Set (<i>E. perfoliatum</i>), Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), Aster	Woods' edges, shrubby fields	Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Panic Grass (<i>Panicum</i>), bentgrass (<i>Agrostis</i>)	First instar larva	Early August - late September 1 brood
Cobweb Skipper	<i>Hesperia metea</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>) Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Wild Strawberries (<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>)	Sandy dry fields and meadows with host plants	Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), other grasses	Larva or chrysalis	May - June 1 brood
Indian Skipper	<i>Hesperia sassacus</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>) Winter Cress (<i>Barbarea</i>), Viper's Bugloss (<i>Echium vulgare</i>), Henbit (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Phlox	Open areas, wet meadows, woods' edges	Panic Grasses (<i>Panicum</i>), Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), other bluegrasses (<i>Poa</i>), fescue grasses (<i>Festuca</i>)	Larva or chrysalis	Mid May - late June 1 brood
Peck's Skipper	<i>Polites peckius</i>	Common	Nectar from white, pink or purple flowers, Ironweed (<i>Veronia</i>), Dogbane, (<i>Apocynum</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>)	Ubiquitous in open areas and woods' edges	Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Rice Cutgrass (<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>) and possibly other grasses	Larva or chrysalis	Mid May - July 2 broods
Tawny-edged Skipper	<i>Polites themistocles</i>	Common	Nectar from Purple Coneflower (<i>Echinacea</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>) Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	Ubiquitous in open areas and woods' edges	Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Panic Grasses (<i>Panicum</i>)	Chrysalis	Mid May - early July, late July - mid Sept 2 broods

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
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GRASS SKIPPERS Hesperiiidae (Hesperiinae) cont.

Crossline Skipper	<i>Polites origenes</i>	Common	Nectar from Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), Ironweed (<i>Vernonia</i>)	Ubiquitous in open areas and woods' edges	Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Tall Red-top Grass (<i>Tridens flavus</i>), bluegrasses (<i>Poa</i>) and possibly other grasses	Third or fourth instar larva	Mid June – mid August 1 brood
Long Dash	<i>Polites mystic</i>	Common	Nectar from Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Tick-Trefoil (<i>Desmodium</i>), Mountain Laurel (<i>Kalmia</i>)	Wet fields and meadows, pond edges, streamsides, woods' edges	Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Timothy Grass (<i>Phleum pratense</i>), other bluegrasses (<i>Poa</i>)	Fourth instar larva	Mid May - late June, early Sept. 1 brood, partial second brood in southeastern CT
Northern Broken Dash	<i>Wallengrenia egeremet</i>	Common	Nectar from white, pink and purple composites, Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>) and others.	Open areas, woods' edges	Deer-tongue Grass (<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>), Fall Panicum (<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>), Switchgrass (<i>P. virgatum</i>)	Larva	Mid June thru August 1 brood with a protracted emergence
Little Glassywing	<i>Pompeius verna</i>	Common	Nectar from white, pink and purple flowers such as Joe-Pye-Weed (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>), Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>), Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>) and others	Open areas, woods' edges	Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Tall Red-top Grass (<i>Tridens flavus</i>) and possibly other grasses	Early instar larva	Mid June – early August 1 brood
Delaware Skipper	<i>Anatrytone logan</i>	Common	Nectar from a white, pink and purple flowers such as Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>), Mountain Mint (<i>Pycnanthemum clinopodioides</i>)	Wet meadows and fields, pond edges, streamsides, woods' edges	Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>)	Half-grown larva	Early June- early August 1 brood
Sachem	<i>Atalopedes campestris</i>	Vagrant	Butterfly Bush (<i>Buddleia</i>), Fall Dandelion, (<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>), Zinnia (<i>Zinnia sp</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Ageratum (<i>Ageratum sp.</i>)	Mostly coastal in CT. Open areas, woods's edges, open shrubby swamps, marshes, weedy lawns	Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria</i>), Bermuda Grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>)	No wintering stage in CT	Variable, late July - early October
Mulberry Wing	<i>Poanes massasoit</i>	Local, Common	Rarely visits flowers for nectar, occasionally Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>)	Wet meadows, and fields, pond edges, streamsides, woods' edges	Sedge (<i>Carex stricta</i>)	Larva	Early July - mid August 1 brood
Hobomok Skipper	<i>Poanes hobomok</i>	Common	Nectar from Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>), Viper's Bugloss (<i>Echium vulgare</i>), Henbit (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>)	Open areas, woods's edges	Panic Grasses (<i>Panicum</i>), Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Rice Cutgrass (<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>), possibly other grasses	Larva	Mid May - mid July 1 brood
Zabulon Skipper	<i>Poanes zabulon</i>	Common	Nectar from purple, pink or white flowers such as Joe-Pye-Weed (<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Purple Vetch (<i>Vicia</i>), Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>)	Open woods, woods' edges	Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>), Panic Grass (<i>Panicum</i>), Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Love-Grasses (<i>Eragrostris</i>), Tall Red-top Grass (<i>Tridens flavus</i>), other grasses, possibly other grasses	Larva	Late May - June, late July - mid September 2 broods

Butterfly	Scientific Name	Status	Adult Food Source	Habitat	Larval Host Plant	Winter Stage	Flight Time
GRASS SKIPPERS HesperIIDae (HesperIIDae) cont.							
Broad-winged Skipper	<i>Poanes viator</i>	Local, Common	Nectar from Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>), Saltmarsh Fleabane (<i>Pluchea</i>), Thistle (<i>Cirsium</i>), Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>)	Marshes, ponds and streamsides with host plants	Phragmites (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), Deer-tongue Grass (<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>), Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	Larva	Late June - late October 1 extended brood
Dion Skipper	<i>Euphyes dion</i>	Local, Uncommon, special concern	Nectar from Alsike Clover (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>), Sneezeweed (<i>Helenium</i>), Pickerelweed (<i>Pontederia cordata</i>), Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>), Swamp Milkweed (<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>)	Open wet fields, meadows, woods' edges, pond edges	Sedge (<i>Carex stricta</i>), (<i>Carex lacustris</i>), Wool-Grass (<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>), will eat Yellow Nut Grass (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>) in lab	Third instar larva	Late June - late July 1 brood
Black Dash	<i>Euphyes conspicua</i>	Local, Common	Nectar from Swamp Thistle (<i>Cirsium muticum</i>), Jewelweed (<i>Impatiens</i>), Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)	Open wet fields, meadows, woods' edges, pond edges	Sedge (<i>Carex stricta</i>), other sedges (<i>Carex</i>)	Third instar larva	Late June - early August 1 brood
Two-spotted Skipper	<i>Euphyes bimaculata</i>	Local, Rare	Nectar from Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>), Large Blue Flag (<i>Iris versicolor</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>), Sweet Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	Open wet fields, meadows, woods' edges, pond edges	Sedge (<i>Carex stricta</i>), (<i>Carex trichocarpa</i>)	Third instar larva	Mid June - mid July 1 brood
Dun Skipper	<i>Euphyes vestris</i>	Common	Nectar from purple, pink or white flowers such as Purple Vetch (<i>Vicia</i>), Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>) Dogbane (<i>Apocynum</i>), Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>)	Ubiquitous except woods	Sedge (<i>Carex stricta</i>), (<i>Carex lacustris</i>), will eat Yellow Nut Grass (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>) in lab	Third instar larva	June - August and into October Probably 1 brood
Dusted Skipper	<i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i>	Local, Uncommon	Nectar from Blue Vervain (<i>Verbena hastata</i>) Japanese Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>), Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>), Phlox	Dry fields and meadows with host plants	Big Bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>), Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>)	Last instar larva	May - late June 1 brood
Pepper & Salt Skipper	<i>Amblyscirtes hegon</i>	Rare, special concern	Nectar from Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>) and Viburnum	Prefers northern and Appalachian woodlands, forest edges, grassy watercourses	Bluegrass (<i>Poa</i>), Indian Grass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>)	Larva	Mid May - late June 1 brood
Common Roadside Skipper	<i>Amblyscirtes vialis</i>	Rare, special concern	Nectar from low blue flowers such as Selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>) and Blue Vervain (<i>Verbena hastata</i>)	Woods' edges, open woodland clearings	Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), other bluegrasses (<i>Poa</i>), Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis</i>), Bermuda Grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	Larva or chrysalis	Mid May - mid June 1 brood
Ocola Skipper	<i>Panoquina ocola</i>	Vagrant	Nectar from Asters (<i>Aster</i>), Goldenrods (<i>Solidago & Euthamia</i>), Clover (<i>Trifolium</i>), and a variety of other late season flowers	Woods' edges, fields and meadows, roadsides	Cutgrass (<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>), other grasses	No wintering stage in CT	Variable immigrant, early September to mid October

Questionable species

The following is a list of questionable species. Species are questionable if (a) they have been found in Connecticut but are not naturally occurring species, e.g., accidental or intentional releases, or (b) if they have been reported from Connecticut but there are no confirmed records for the state that we are aware of.

Zebra Swallowtail	<i>Eurytides marcellus</i>
Orange-Barred Sulphur	<i>Phoebis philea</i>
Bog Elfin	<i>Callophyrus lanoraieensis</i>
Karner Blue	<i>Plebejus melissa samuelis</i>
Green Comma	<i>Polygonia faunus</i>
Blue Morpho	<i>Morpho peleides</i>
The Mimic	<i>Hypolimnus misippus</i>
The Queen	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>
The Soldier	<i>Danaus berenice</i>
Zarucco Duskywing	<i>Erynnis zarucco</i>
Clouded Skipper	<i>Lerema accius</i>
Whirlabout	<i>Polites vibex</i>
Salt Marsh Skipper	<i>Panoquina panoquin</i>
Brazilian Skipper	<i>Calpododes ethlius</i>