

AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BUTTERFLIES  
(LEPIDOPTERA: RHOPALOCERA) OF  
BENTSEN-RIO GRANDE STATE VALLEY PARK AND VICINITY

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## INTRODUCTION

The species listed here in are primarily a result of the collecting by the authors during the period 1972-1973. Certain important records of the previous several years are also included. Additionally, the checklist incorporates records of a number of other lepidopterists. The primary focus of the checklist, then, is upon recent collecting, rather than being an attempt to list all known records from the Mid-Valley area. All lepidopterists collecting in the park and vicinity are urged to send copies of their records to the authors and/or the park authorities.

A number of species on the list have been taken in Hidalgo Co. but not yet within the actual confines of the park; the annotations will indicate which species these are. Some of these have been taken at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, approximately thirty miles down river, in habitats similar to those within the park. Others have been taken within several miles of the park, in nearby towns and along roadsides. These species can be reasonably expected to occur in the park, and their inclusion upon this list should alert the collector to their possible presence.

The annotations have been kept necessarily brief. They are intended to aid the visiting lepidopterist in evaluating the significance of his catches. Local larval food plants are given where known. Much, however, is still to be learned regarding the life histories of even some of the commoner species.

The arrangement of species generally follows that of Cyril F. dos Passos, A Synonymic List of the Nearctic Rhopalocera, *Memoirs of the Lepidopterist's Society* No. 1, 1964. A number of revisions and additions have been incorporate, however. The numbers beside each species refer to the numbers of that list.

We would like to thank the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and especially Sim Oefinger, Jr., for the issuance of collecting permits for Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park. We very much wish to thank Superintendent John T. Mason, Jr. and the remainder Or the Bentsen personnel for their continued interest and co-operation.

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[ Mike Quinn <mike.quinn@tpwd.state.tx.us> modified this document in March 2001 to conform to the following taxonomic standards:

- Cassie, B. et al. 1995. North American Butterfly Association (NABA) checklist and English names of North American butterflies. Morristown, NJ. 43 pp.
- Hatch, S.L. et al. 1990. Checklist of the vascular plants of Texas. Texas Agric. Exp. Sta. Misc. Publ. No. 1655.
- Jones, S.D. et al. 1997. Vascular plants of Texas: A comprehensive checklist including synonymy, bibliography, and index. Univ. of Texas Press, Austin. ]

Superfamily HESPERIOIDES

Family HESPERIDAE

Subfamily HESPERIINAE

- 21 Violet-banded Skipper Nyctelius nyctelius
- 24 Ocola Skipper Panoquina ocola
- 25 Purple-washed Skipper Panoquina sylvicola
- 25.1 Hecebolus Skipper Panoquina hecebolus  
All of the above species vary from year to year in relative abundance and fly chiefly September-November. Best sought visiting flowers, in the park on Asters along the nature trails and roadsides.
- 26 Evan's Skipper Panoquina fusina  
Apparently quite rare, October-November. The authors had seen no specimens prior to 1973, when at least a dozen specimens were taken at McAllen, Madero, Abrams, and along loop 374. Foodplant: all of the above species are associated with sugarcane in the tropics and may be benefiting from the recent wide spread planting of that crop in the Valley.
- 27 Brazilian Skipper Calpododes ethlius  
A common year round species of city flower gardens, where the larvae are often a serious pest of Cannas. A strong flyer, occasionally taken in the park.
- 29 Eufala Skipper Lerodea eufala  
Common and widespread in the park, year round. Foodplant: Grasses, i.e. Cynodon dactylon, (Bermudagrass) and Pennisetum ciliare, (Buffelgrass).
- 43 Nysa-Roadside Skipper Amblyscirtes nysa  
Occasionally common, usually in limited numbers, throughout the year. Wooded trails and woods edges. Foodplant: Grasses, i.e. Paspalum.
- 46 Celia's Roadside-Skipper Amblyscirtes celia  
A consistent and common species, along the nature trails and in wooded areas. Foodplant: Grasses, i.e. Paspalum.
- 68 Common Mellana Quasimellana eulogius  
Limited numbers, records from April, June, August-October. Park specimens

have been solitary males, found perched in open areas along the nature trails, in late afternoon.

- 87 Sachem Atalopedes campestris  
Common and widespread throughout the Valley, foodplant: Cynodon dactylon, (Bermudagrass).
- 89c Southern Broken-Dash Wallengrenia otho curassavica  
Consistent, at times common, year round. Favors shaded areas, in woods and along the nature trails. Foodplant: Grasses of the genus Paspalum.
- 99c Whirlabout Polites vibex praeceps  
A common species along the trails and roadsides. Foodplant: Grasses, i.e. Paspalum; and Cynodon dactylon (Bermudagrass).
- 122 Fiery Skipper Hylephila phyleus  
Very common the year round, in open areas and along the roadsides. Foodplant: Cynodon dactylon (Bermudagrass).
- 125 Southern Skipperling Copaeodes minima  
Seen flying together with Copaeodes aurantiaca in open areas and along roadsides, closely associated with the larval foodplant, Cynodon dactylon, (Bermudagrass).
- 130 Least Skipper Ancyloxypha numitor  
Extremely rare in the Valley. One male, October 26, 1973, Santa Ana Refuge (Rickard).
- 131.1 Hidden-ray Skipper Conga chydaea  
Park records: 15 July 1972, one pair; 2 September 1972, one male (McGuire). McAllen, 25 October 1973 (Rickard). No other known United States records.
- 132.1 Osca Skipper Rhithon osca  
One female, 19 October 1973, along Loop 374; one female, 26 October 1973, at Madero (Rickard). No other known United States records.
- 134 Clouded Skipper Lerema accius  
Very common the year round. Foodplant: Grasses, especially Paspalum setaceum, and Pennisetum ciliare, (Buffelgrass).
- 134.1 Liris Skipper Lerema liris  
Very rare. In the park, 21 August 1972, one male, along the Rio Grande (Rickard); Relampago, two females, 19 October 1973 (McGuire). Probably more common,

but overlooked due to its close resemblance to the preceding species.

- 136a Fawn-spotted Skipper Cybaeus odilia trebius  
Common, at times abundant, June-November. Absent in dry years. Shaded trails and woods, such as the front picnic area. Flies at dusk. Foodplant: Grasses of the genus Paspalum.
- 138 Julia's Skipper Nastra julia  
Regular, in small numbers, in open grassy areas. Common in the Brownsville area, Foodplant: Cynodon dactylon (Bermudagrass).
- 140a Violet-patched Skipper Monca telata tyrtaeus  
Regular, occasionally common, in wet years, the year round. Prefers wooded, shaded areas, flies in early morning and near dusk. Foodplant: Grasses of the genus Paspalum.
- 142.1 Redundant Skipper Corticea corticea  
Apparently rare, but perhaps overlooked due to its obscure appearance and resemblance to Nastra julia. Park records: 3 September 1972, one male (McGuire); 16 December 1973, one female on the Singing Chaparral Trail (Pickard). Other records: 8 November 1968, one pair at Santa Ana Refuge; 4 November 1973, at Madero, one male (Rickard). No other United States records.
- 143a Malicious Skipper Synapte malitosa pecta  
Regular, occasionally common, throughout the year. Shaded wooded areas, in late afternoon. Foodplant: Grasses of the genus Paspalum.
- 143.1 Salenus Skipper Synapte salenus  
One United States record: one male, October 1968, at Santa Ana Refuge (Joseph F. Doyle III).
- 146 Small-spotted Skipperling Piruna microsticta  
Rare in the United States. One fresh female, 19 October 1973, in arid chaparral in western Hidalgo Co. (McGuire).

#### Family PYRGINAE

- 148 Common Sootywing Pholisora catullus  
Common, year round, along the nature trails and roadsides. Foodplant: Amaranthus (Amaranthaceae) and Chenopodium (Chenopodiaceae).

- 152 Common Streaky-Skipper Celotes nesus  
Common in central and western Texas, occasional in the Valley. Park specimens have been taken along the Rio Grande Trails. Foodplant: Malvaceae.
- 153a Erichson's Skipper Heliopetes domicella  
Rare, September-November. One park record, 1 September 1973, a male, on the Singing Chaparral Trail (Rickard). Other records: November 1969, three specimens at Madero (Rickard); 7 October 1973, one male, at Sullivan City (McGuire).
- 155 Laviana White-Skipper Heliopetes laviana  
Common the year round along trails and roads. Foodplant: Malvaceae, i.e. Abutilon, Wissadula
- 156 Turk's-cap White-Skipper Heliopetes macaira  
Common in much of the Valley the year round, not often common within the park. Foodplant: not known for the park, Malvaviscus drummondii elsewhere (Malvaceae).
- 156.1 Veined White-Skipper Heliopetes arsalte  
One United States record: 20 October 1973, two males at Boca Chica on the Cameron Co. coast (McGuire). It should be looked for among the other Heliopetes species throughout the Valley.
- 161 Common Checkered-Skipper Pyrgus communis  
Common throughout the Valley the year round. Open areas and roadsides. Foodplant: Sida (Malvaceae).
- 161.1 White Checkered-Skipper Pyrgus albescens  
A sibling species, flying with the above and indistinguishable from it except by genitalia.
- 162 Tropical Checkered-Skipper Pyrgus oileus  
Common throughout the year, more prone to wooded trails and edges than the above two species. Foodplant: Sida (Malvaceae).
- 170 Horace's Duskywing Erynnis horatius  
A rare stray in the Valley, due to the lack of its larval foodplant, Oak. One record: 3 October 1973, a male at Santa Ana Refuge (J. W. Tilden).
- 170.1b Mournful Duskywing Erynnis tristis tatus  
Like the above an oak-feeder and hence a rare stray in the Valley. One record: 16 September 1972, a worn female, at McAllen (Rickard).

- 173.1 Funereal Duskywing Erynnis funeralis  
At times common, March-April, June, November-December. Trails, roadsides, woods edges. Foodplant: not known for the park. Sesbania drummondii (Fabaceae) is widely used in the state.
- 178a White-patched Skipper Chiomara asychis georgina  
Regular, at times common to abundant, throughout the year, Woods edge. Foodplant: Malpighia glabra (Malpighiaceae).
- 179 Brown-banded Skipper Timocharis ruptifasciatus  
Regular throughout the year, but often in limited numbers. Wooded edges and portions of nature trails. Foodplant: Malpighia glabra (Malpighiaceae).
- 180 Hermit Skipper Grias stigmaticus  
An occasional species, July-September. Woods and woods edges, and along wooded canals outside the park.
- 181 Sickle-winged Skipper Eantis tamenund  
Common and widespread in the park, year round. Foodplant: Zanthoxylum fagara (Rutaceae).
- 182 Texas Powdered-Skipper Systasea pulverulenta  
Common in central and western Texas, not usually common in the Valley. Park specimens usually along the Rio Grande trails and along the river. Flies year round. Foodplant: Malvaceae, i.e. Abutilon.
- 184 Glassy-winged Skipper Xenophanes tryxus  
Common in the Brownsville vicinity, 1968-1972. Rare in the mid-Valley area. No known park specimens. Foodplant: Malvaviscus drummondii Malvaceae.
- 185 Hoary Skipper Carrhenes canescens  
Very rare. Bentsen: 16 December 1973, a worn male visiting Asters (Rickard). Relampago, in eastern Hidalgo Co., 19 October 1973, a male (McGuire).
- 185.1 Blue-studded Skipper Sostrata bifasciata  
One United States record: 25 October 1973, two fresh males, in the front picnic area, patrolling late afternoon sunny spots (Rickard).
- 186a Variegated Skipper Gorgythion vox  
Very rare. One recent record: 27 December 1973, one male on the Singing Chaparral Trail (McGuire).

- 187 Golden-headed Scallopwing      Staphylus ceos  
A species of western Texas, occasionally in the Valley. One park record: 17 June 1973, a female, on the Rio Grande Trail (Rickard). Apparently established in chaparral near Sullivan City, in 1973 (Frank R. Hedges, McGuire, Rickard).
- 188 Mazans Scallopwing      Staphylus mazans  
Common throughout the year in the park. Woods, woods edges, nature trails. Foodplant: unidentified for the park. Elsewhere, Chenopodiaceae.
- 189 Obscure Skipper      Bolla brennus  
Very rare. Several specimens from Santa Ana Refuge, October 1973 (J. W. Tilden).
- 189.1 Mottled Bolla      Bolla clytius  
18 October 1973, two males, one female, along a wooded canal near Abrams (McGuire). No other United States records.
- 190.1 Glazed Pellicia      Pellicia arina  
Occasional, April, June-November, most records for solitary specimens. Often found perched on leaves along the nature trails and woods edges.
- 192 Mimosa Skipper      Cogia calchas  
Common in the Valley year round, along resacas and canals where the foodplant grows. In the park along the resacas and the Rio Grande. Foodplant: Mimosa pigra (Fabaceae).
- 193 Acacia Skipper      Cogia hippalus  
A rare stray from western Texas. One park record: 13 April 1974, on the singing Chaparral trail, a worn male (McGuire). Other records: 29 August 1973, a fresh female McAllen (Rickard).
- 193.1 Outis Skipper      Cogia outis  
Likewise a rare stray, from central Texas. One park record: 14 April 1974, a worn male on the Singing Chaparral Trail (Edward Knudson).
- 195 Falcate Skipper      Spathilepia clonius  
Regular, in small numbers, May-July, October-November, throughout the mid-Valley. Park specimens from the Rio Grande trails (Frank R. Hedges, McGuire, Rickard).
- 196 Fritzgaertner's Flat      Celaenorrhinus fritzgaertneri  
Extremely rare. One park record: July, 1972, a male, in the front picnic area (McGuire). Other records: September 1972, near Mission, two specimens in an

open garage (!) (Frank D. Fee).

- 197 Stallings' Flat Celaenorrhinus stallingsi  
Very rare. Records: at Santa Ana Refuge, 27 August, 1972 (Rickard), and October, 1973, several specimens (J. W. Tilden); along Loop 374, 20 October, 1973, several specimens (McGuire). This and the preceding species fly near dusk and rest under leaves in shaded areas the remainder of the day.
- 199 Potrillo Skipper Cabares potrillo  
Regular, June-November, usually solitary specimens. Sitting on leaves and branches along the Rio Grande. Foodplant: Priva lappulacea (Verbenaceae).
- 210 Coyote Cloudywing Achalarus toxeus  
Occasional, at times common, year round. Males often found perched on willow branches along the Rio Grande. Foodplant: Pithecellobium flexicaule, probably other Fabaceae.
- 210.1 Jalapus Cloudywing Achalarus jalapus  
Rare, but probably overlooked due to its very close resemblance to the preceding species, from which it can be separated by the lobed hindwing. Records: 31 July 1972, a male, along a wooded canal in McAllen (Rickard); 23 September 1973, a male near Sullivan City (McGuire); 20 October 1973, at the same location, one pair (Rickard, John B. Vernon).
- 213 Two-barred Flasher Astraptes fulgerator azul  
Regular, often common, year round. During the heat of the day and at dusk can be found resting under leaves in shade and perched along the nature trails in late afternoon. Foodplant: Coyotillo, Karwinskia humboldtiana (Rhamnaceae).
- 214a Yellow-tipped Flasher Astraptes anaphus annetta  
Rare, Park records: 13 April 1974, two worn females, along the Singing Chaparral Trail on Thistles (McGuire). Other records: September-October, 1972, several specimens at McAllen (Roy O. Kendall, McGuire).
- 215 Gilbert's Flasher Astraptes gilberti  
Very rare. Records: 31 October 1971, a male near Madero (Rickard); 20 October 1973, a female along Loop 374 (McGuire).
- 216.1 Frosted Flasher Astraptes alardus latia  
Park records: 16 June 1973, a worn female; 10 October 1973, a good male, both resting under leaves in the front picnic area (Rickard). Other records: 1 September 1973, a fresh male, at Santa Ana Refuge (Rickard). No other known United States records.

- 216.2 Small-spotted Flasher Astraptes egregius  
One record for the United States, from the park: 20 October 1973, a male in fair condition. (McGuire)
- 217 Long-tailed Skipper Urbanus proteus  
Common in the Valley, year round, occasionally abundant October-November. In the park, uncommon, usually along the Singing Chaparral Trail.
- 217.1 Pronus Longtail Urbanus pronus  
One United States record: 19 October 1971, a female at Madero (Rickard).
- 217.2 Esmeraldus Longtail Urbanus esmeraldus  
One United States record: 18 August 1973, a fresh male, along a wooded canal at McAllen (McGuire). This and the preceding species are extremely difficult to separate superficially from proteus.
- 218 Dorantes Longtail Urbanus dorantes  
Regular in the park, especially males in the front picnic area, in late afternoon.
- 219 Brown Longtail Urbanus procne  
Common, year round. In the park usually along open, grassy stretches of the nature trails. Foodplant: Grasses, i.e. Cynodon dactylon, Sorghum halepense.
- 220 Plain Longtail Urbanus simplicius  
One authentic record: 13 April 1974, a fresh male, on the Singing, Chaparral Trail (Rickard). Very similar to the above species, and most records are based upon erroneous determinations.
- 221 Teleus Longtail Urbanus teleus  
Regular year round. Flies in the park with U. procne, but is more prone to wooded areas, brush. Males are separable from the preceding two species by the prominent stripe across the forewing and the lack of a coastal fold. Foodplant: Paspalum setaceum, doubtless other grasses.
- 223 White-tailed Longtail Urbanus doryssus  
Rare. Park records: 12, 13 April 1974, several specimens, mostly worn, on the Singing Chaparral Trail, visiting Thistles (McGuire, Rickard). Other records: 16 July 1972, a worn male near Sullivan City (McGuire); 4 November 1973, a fresh male, at Madero (Rickard).
- 223.1 [NABA Dubious list] Urbanus albimargo  
One United States record: March 1972, one specimen on the Singing Chaparral

- Trail. (Greg Nielson).
- 226 White-crescent Longtail Codatractus alcaeus  
One Texas record: 20 October 1973, two fresh specimens, along a wooded canal near Abrams (McGuire).
- 228 Eight-spotted Longtail Polythrix octomaculata  
Very rare. One park record: 2 September 1973, a fresh male, on the Singing Chaparral Trail (Rickard). Several other records from throughout the Valley by various collectors.
- 228.1 Mexican Longtail Polythrix mexicana  
Extremely rare. Park record: July, 1962, several specimens, in shaded woods near the front picnic area (J. Richard Heitzman.) One other record: 20 October 1973, a female near Brownsville in Cameron Co. (McGuire).
- 229 Mottled Longtail Typhedanus undulatus  
Rare, One recent record: 18 October 1973, two fresh males, in arid Chaparral near Sullivan City (McGuire).
- 230 Golden-spotted Aguna Aguna asander  
Rare. One park record: 20 April 1974, a good male, on the Singing Chaparral Trail (Frank R. Hedges). Other records: 27 September 1972, one male at McAllen (Frank D. Fee).
- 230.1 Tailed Aguna Aguna metophis  
First recorded from the United States 6 September 1969, a worn female being taken along the park road (Rickard). Several records from October 1972 and 1973, at Santa Ana Refuge, McAllen, and along Loop 374 (Roy O. Kendall, McGuire, Rickard, J.W. Tilden).
- 230.2 Emerald Aguna Aguna claxon  
United States records: October, 1969, at Santa Ana Refuge (J.W. Tilden); 20 October, 1973, a worn female, along Loop 374 (Roy O. Kendall, McGuire, Rickard, J.W. Tilden).
- 231a White-striped Longtail Chiodes catillus albofasciatus  
Common, year round. In the park in open areas along the nature trails. Foodplant: Rhynchosia (Fabaceae).
- 232 Zilpa Longtail Chiodes zilpa  
Regular, in very limited numbers. Records from March April, September-November. Park specimens along the nature trails. Foodplant:

- 233a Hammock Skipper Polygonus leo arizonensis  
One recent record: 25 September 1972, near Mission (Frank D. Fee).
- 234 Manuel's Skipper Polygonus manueli  
One recent record: 18 August 1973 McAllen (McGuire).
- 237a Broken Silverdrop Epargyreus exadeus cruza  
One Texas record: 20 October 1973, a fresh female, at McAllen (McGuire).
- 238a Mercurial Skipper Proteides mercurius  
Very rare. One record: 26 October 1973, a worn female, at Santa Ana Refuge (Rickard). No other recent records.
- 240a Guava Skipper Phocides palemon (=polybius)  
Regular, often common, in city flower gardens. A strong flier, and occasionally taken in the park. Foodplant: Guava, Psidium guajava, a common cultivated tree.

Superfamily PAPILIONOIDEA

Family PAPILIONIDAE

Subfamily PAPILIOINAE

- 246a Pipevine Swallowtail Battus philenor philenor  
Occurs regularly, but often uncommon year round. Common in northern Hidalgo Co. In the park often found in the front picnic area or along the Rio Grande. Foodplant: Aristolochiaceae.
- 247a Polydamas Swallowtail Battus polydamas  
Occasional in the park, more common in the cities, the larval foodplant being cultivated Aristolochiaceae.
- 248a Black Swallowtail Papilio polyxenes asterius  
Not common in the park vicinity. Foodplant. Brassicaceae.
- 255 Thoas Swallowtail Papilio thoas autocles  
Apparently very rare in Texas, and extremely difficult to separate from the following species. One recent record: July 1969, a fresh male, at Carrizo Springs (Rickard).

- 256a Giant Swallowtail Papilio cresphontes  
Common to abundant, year round. Foodplant: Rutaceae, i.e. Citrus,  
Zanthoxylum.
- 257 Ornythion Swallowtail Papilio ornythion  
Occasionally taken in the park, not usually common. Wooded areas, usually  
patrolling high in the trees. Foodplant: Rutaceae.
- 259b Ruby-spotted Swallowtail Papilio anchisiades idaeus  
Occasional in the park, June-July, September-November. Often common around  
city flower gardens, foodplant: Rutaceae.
- 260a Broad-banded Swallowtail Papilio astyalus pallas  
Normally rare, but has been locally common in recent years, at McAllen, Santa  
Ana Refuge, and Bentsen. Records from throughout the year. Wooded areas of  
the park, patrolling the treetops.

#### Family PIERIDAE

##### Subfamily DISMORPHIINAE

- 271 Costa-spotted Mimic-White Enantia albania  
One authentic record, from Bentsen: 3 September 1972, a male, on the Rio Grande  
Trail (McGuire). This reaffirms old, dubious records.

##### Subfamily PIERINAE

- 274b Florida White Appias drusilla  
Migrant from Mexico, in some years ranging widely across the state, records  
from July, September-November. October 1971, several specimens from Madero  
and Santa Ana Refuge (Rickard), but no park records as yet.
- 277a Checkered White Pieris protodice  
Generally uncommon in the Bentsen area, November-March.
- 281a Great Southern White Ascia monuste  
Common, year round, flying through the park. Not easily caught except at  
blossoms.

- 282a Giant White Ganyra josephina josepha  
Apparently migratory from Mexico, often common September-December.

Subfamily COLIADINAE

- 286a Orange Sulphur Colias eurytheme eurytheme  
Not common in the Bentsen area, most records November, thru March.  
Foodplant: Fabaceae, i.e. Medicago, Trifolium.
- 299 Southern Dogface Colias cesonia  
Common, year round, in the park and vicinity. Foodplant: Fabaceae.
- 300a White Angled-Sulphur Anteos clorinde nivifera
- 301a Yellow Angled-Sulphur Anteos maerula lacordairei  
These two species are migratory from Mexico, often in numbers, chiefly August-December. High flying and difficult to catch.
- 302b Cloudless Sulphur Phoebis sennae marcellina  
Ranging widely in the Valley October-December, the remainder of the year common near the foodplant, Senna bicapsularis (Fabaceae).
- 303 Orange-barred Sulphur Phoebis philea  
A migratory species that on occasion ranges northward across the state. Most records are from September-November.
- 305b Large Orange Sulphur Phoebis agarithe  
Common and widespread, year round. Foodplant: Pithecellobium flexicaule (Fabaceae).
- 307b Statira Sulphur Phoebis statira  
Occasional migrant from Mexico, difficult to separate from sennae on the Wing and so perhaps overlooked. Records: 3 September 1972, a male on the Rio Grande Trail (McGuire); 9 October 1973, a fresh male at McAllen (Richard).
- 308 Lyside Sulphur Kricogonia lyside  
Common, at times abundant, year round. Very variable in appearance.  
Foodplant: Guajacum angustifolium (Zygophyllaceae).
- 310c Barred Yellow Eurema दौरा

Rare in the Valley, but was apparently well established in northern Hidalgo Co., August-September, 1972 (Frank R. Hedges, McGuire, Rickard). Other records: October, 1971, and 1973, several specimens at Madero (Rickard).

- 311 Boisduval's Yellow Eurema boisduvaliana  
Rare in the park, usually found along the Rio Grande, in October. Common in eastern Hidalgo Co., near the foodplant Senna bicapsularis (Fabaceae),
- 312 Mexican Yellow Eurema mexicana  
Sporadic, occasionally common, generally October-December. In the park usually along the nature trails.
- 313 Salome Yellow Eurema salome limoneum  
Very rare. one recent record: 4 September, 1972, a fresh male, in northern Hidalgo Co. (McGuire).
- 314 Tailed Orange Eurema proterpia  
Sometimes common, usually August-November. Such was the case in 1973. Foodplant: Cassia texana, Prosopis reptans (Fabaceae), in northern Hidalgo Co.
- 315 Little Yellow Eurema lisa  
Common, year round. Foodplant: Fabaceae, i.e. Mimosa, Cassia, Desmanthus.
- 316b Mimosa Yellow Eurema nise  
Common, year round, more in wooded areas than the preceding species. Foodplant: Fabaceae
- 319 Sleepy Orange Eurema nicippe  
Not common in the park and vicinity, usually found October-December  
Foodplant: Cassia (Fabaceae).
- 320 Dainty Sulphur Nathalis iole  
Regular, in limited numbers, year round, along the nature trails.
- 325 Falcate Orangetip Anthocharis midea  
Single brooded, late February-March. Bentsen specimens from March 1969 (Rickard). Foodplant: Brassicaceae.

#### Family RIODINIDAE

#### Subfamily RIODININAE

- 331b Red-bordered Metalmark Caria ino melicerta  
Common, year round, on blossoms and sitting under leaves. Foodplant: Celtis pallida (Ulmaceae).
- 333 Blue Metalmark Lasia sula peninsularis  
Perhaps not occurring in the park. At times common in the Brownsville and at Santa Ana Refuge, July-August, and October-November.
- 344b Fatal Metalmark Calephelis nemesis australis  
Common the year round, especially along the Rio Grande Trails. Foodplant: Clematis drummondii (Ranunculaceae).
- 345 Rounded Metalmark Calephelis nilus (includes perditalis)  
Common in the Valley, apparently absent from the park, as is its primary foodplant, Eupatorium odoratum (Asteraceae). There may be alternative foodplants, however; and the species is quite similar to the above species.
- 348 Curve-winged Metalmark Emesis emesia  
One recent record: 4 November 1973, a good male, at a trailer park on FM 1016, visiting Lantana blossoms (Hedges).

Family LYCAENIDAE

Subfamily THECLINAE

- 351a Silver-banded Hairstreak Chlorostrymon simaethis sarita  
Locally common in the Valley and the park, June-December. Closely associated with the foodplant, Cardiospermum halicacabum (Sapindaceae), Balloonvine, which grows along the nature trails.
- 369.1 Black Hairstreak Ocaria ocrisia  
One United States record: November 1968, one worn specimen at Santa Ana Refuge (Roy O. Kendall).
- 375 Clytie Ministreak Ministrymon clytie  
Regular, at times common, year round. In the park especially along the Rio Grande Trails, on blossoms. Foodplant: in northern Hidalgo Co., Prosopis reptans, but most other Fabaceae as well.
- 377.1 Gold-bordered Hairstreak Rekoa palegon

- 377.2 Strophius Hairstreak                    Allosmaitia strophius  
One known specimen each of this and the preceding species, November, 1968, at Santa Ana Refuge (Roy O. Kendall).
- 378 Dusky-blue Groundstreak            Calycopis isobea  
Common to abundant in the park, year round.
- 381 Gray Ministreak                        Ministrymon azia  
Sporadic, occasionally common in the Valley, records mostly June-August. Rare in the park. Foodplant: Mimosa malacophylla (Fabaceae).
- 391 Xami Hairstreak                         Callophrys xami  
At one time common on the coast in Cameron Co., but very rare in the mid-Valley area. One recent record: 23 September 1973, a male at Madero (Rickard). Foodplant: Sedum (Crassulaceae)
- 406 Clench's Greenstreak                 Cyanophrys miserabilis  
Common in the Brownsville area the year round, but rare and occurring singly in the mid-Valley. Specimens exist from McAllen, Madero, Santa Ana Refuge, and in the park along the Rio Grande Trail (July, 1972, McGuire & Rickard). Foodplant: Parkinsonia aculeata, Retama (Fabaceae).
- 407 Goodson's Greenstreak               Cyanophrys goodsoni  
Common in recent years at Santa Ana Refuge, but very scarce in 1973. Park records: June-July, 1972, several specimens along the Rio Grande Trail (Rickard, Doug Scovell).
- 408b Great Purple Hairstreak             Atlides halesus  
Sporadic in the Valley, most records July-October. Usually woods edges, visiting blossoms. Foodplants Phoradendron, Mistletoe (Viscaceae).
- 417c Gray Hairstreak                       Strymon melinus franki  
Common and widespread, year round. Usually open areas. Foodplant: a wide variety of blossoms and seeds, chiefly Fabaceae and Malvaceae.
- 419 Red--crescent Scrub-Hairstreak   Strymon rufofusca  
Rare, but usually common when occurring. Park records: July 1972, several specimens on the nature trails (McGuire, Rickard). Also common in the Sullivan City area, October 1973 (McGuire).
- 422a Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak             Strymon istapa  
Regular, at times common, year round. Nature trails and roadsides. Foodplant:

Malvaceae, i.e. Sida.

- 423 Lantana Scrub-Hairstreak Strymon bazochii  
Often common, but localized near the foodplant, flight periods coordinated with the blooming of the foodplant: Lippia alba, other species of Lippia and Lantana (Verbenaceae).
- 424 Lacey's Scrub-Hairstreak Strymon alea  
Apparently well established in western Hidalgo and eastern Starr Co. October-December. Park records: 16 December 1973, two fresh females, on Aster blossoms (Frank R. Hedges, Rickard). Foodplant: Bernardia myricifolia (Euphorbiaceae), possibly another plant in the park.
- 425 Red-lined Scrub-Hairstreak Strymon bebrycia  
Very rare, Records: October-November, 1968, several specimens (including ex larvae) at Santa Ana Refuge (Joseph F. Doyle III, Rickard). Should be looked for in the park near the foodplant, Cardiospermum halicacabum (Sapindaceae).
- 425.1 White Scrub-Hairstreak Strymon albata sedecia  
First recorded from the United States in 1968, since then a number of times throughout the Valley by various collectors. Most records are of single captures, June-July, October-December. Park records: 5 July 1972, a fresh male (Rickard); 27 December 1973, a male (McGuire); both on the Singing Chaparral Trail.
- 428 Ruddy Hairstreak Electrostrymon sangala  
Rare, but often over looked as the underside greatly resembles the very common istapa. Park records: (October-December, 1973, several specimens (McGuire, Rickard); 13 April, 1974, one female (Rickard).

#### Subfamily PLEBEJINAE

- 446 Western Pygmy-Blue Brephidium exilis  
Occasional, nature trails and roadsides, year round. Foodplant: Chenopodiaceae.
- 448b Cassius Blue Leptotes cassius striata  
Often common, year round. Wooded areas and edges. Foodplants a wide variety of blossoms and seeds, of Fabaceae, Malpighiaceae, etc.
- 449 Marine Blue Leptotes marina  
Uncommon to rare in the Valley. Foodplant presumably Acacia (Fabaceae).

- 450 Cyna Blue Zizula cyna  
Rare in the Valley, Park records: 15 July 1972, two specimens on the Rio Grande Trail (McGuire, Rickard)
- 452d Ceraunus Blue Hemiargus ceraunus zachaeina  
Occasionally common, but usually much less so than the following species, year round. Foodplant: a variety of Fabaceae.
- 453a Reakirt's Blue Hemiargus isola isola  
Consistent, usually common, the year round, in open area. Foodplant: Fabaceae.

Family LIBYTHEIDAE

Subfamily LIBYTHEINAE

- 482b American Snout Libytheana bachmanii larvata  
Regular, often common to abundant, year round. Foodplant: Celtis pallida (Ulmaceae), Condalia hookeri (Rhamnaceae).
- 483a American Snout Libytheana carinenta mexicana  
Recorded from Cameron Co., June 1968 (J. Richard Heitzman), and may occur in the park as an occasional migrant. Very similar to the preceding species, complicating matters.

[L. bachmanii has since been synonymised under L. carinenta]

Family NYMPHALIDAE

Subfamily CHRAXINAE

- 484a Goatweed Leafwing Anaea andria andria  
Rare in the park and vicinity, common in northern Hidalgo Co., June-November. Foodplant: Croton (Euphorbiaceae).
- 486b Tropical Leafwing Anaea aidea  
Common, usually May-December. Woods edges, nature trails, and among the willows along the Rio Grande Foodplant: Croton (Euphorbiaceae).
- 487 Pale-spotted Leafwing Anaea pithyusa

Rare. Park records: July 1969, one male along the Rio Grande; September 1973, several sightings, and a worn female (Rickard).

#### Subfamily APATURINAE

- 492c Hackberry Emperor Asterocampa celtis (includes antonia)  
Uncommon in the park, but perhaps overlooked among the following two species. Foodplant: Celtis (Ulmaceae).
- 493b Empress Leilia Asterocampa leilia cocles  
Common to abundant most of the year, uncommon January April, Foodplant: Celtis pallida (Ulmaceae).
- 494.2 Tawny Emperor Asterocampa clyton (includes louisa)  
Common to abundant, like the preceding often scarce in the spring months. Foodplant: Celtis lindheimeri (Ulmaceae).
- 496 Pavon Emperor Doxocopa pavon  
Regular, chiefly August-December. Woods edges and nature trails. Foodplant: Celtis pallida (Ulmaceae).
- 496.1 Silver Emperor Doxocopa laure  
Regular, usually solitary specimens, July-December. Often along woods edges and roadsides in the heat of the day. Foodplant: Celtis pallida (Ulmaceae).

#### Subfamily EURYTELINAE

- 497a Red Rim Biblis hyperia aganisa  
Occasional, at times locally common. One park record: 26 August 1972, a fresh male, on the Rio Grande Trail (Frank R. Hedges). In October 1973, a good colony existed along Loop 374. Foodplant: Tragia (Euphorbiaceae).
- 500a Gray Cracker Hamadryas februa  
Usually rare, but occasionally migrating in numbers from Mexico and becoming established for a brief time. August-October, in wooded areas on tree trunks. Foodplant: possibly Tragia (Euphorbiaceae).
- 501.1 Red Cracker Hamadryas amphinome mexicana

Park records: 3 September, 1972, a fresh male, on the Rio Grande Trail (McGuire); 26 June 1973, one sight record on the same trail (Rickard). There are no other known United States records.

- 502 Common Mestra Mestra amymone  
Common, usually June-November. Trails and woods edges. Foodplant: Tragia (Euphorbiaceae).
- 504 Dingy Purplewing Eunica monima  
Common throughout the Valley, June-August, 1969. Wooded areas, sitting on tree trunks. No specimens seen in the park since then.
- 508 Blue-eyed Sailor Dynamine dyonis  
Recorded many times from the Valley, rarely common. Park records: November 1972, on the Singing Chaparral Trail (collector unknown). Other records: October 1973, several specimens at Santa Ana Refuge and along Loop 374 (McGuire, Rickard, John B. Vernon).
- 509 Mexican Bluewing Myscelia ethusa  
Regular, at times locally common in great numbers, year round, In the park in wooded areas, sitting on tree trunks, and difficult to catch.
- 511.1 Common Banner Epiphile adrasta  
One United States record: 26 October 1973, a fresh female at Santa Ana Refuge (Pickard), subspecies unknown. Foodplant: Sapindaceae, possibly Cardiospermum or Serjania.
- 512 Waiter Daggerwing Marpesia coresia  
Very rare in the United States. One park record: July 1972 (McGuire)
- 513 Many-banded Daggerwing Marpesia chiron  
Occasional. Not common in the park July-September 1969 (Rickard). One recent record: 3 September 1972, a worn male (McGuire).
- 514 Ruddy Daggerwing Marpesia petreus  
Regularly taken in the Valley, most records July-November. Wooded areas, and on blossoms. Foodplant: Moraceae and Anacardiaceae in the tropics.

#### Subfamily LIMENTIDINAE

- 521 Band-celled Sister Adelpha fessonia

Regular, but not usually common. March-April, July-December. Woods edges, trails, along the Rio Grande. Foodplant: one specimen seen ovipositing upon Celtis lindheimeri (Ulmaceae), ova out of reach. In El Salvador, the foodplant is Randia (Rubiaceae), a species of which occurs in the park.

- 524b Malachite Siproeta stelenes biplagiata  
Regular, at times common, June-December. Wooded areas, nature trails.  
Foodplant: Ruellia (Acanthaceae).
- 525b White Peacock Anartia jatrophae luteipicta  
Common, year round, along the nature trails, roadsides, and open areas.  
Foodplant: Ruellia (Acanthaceae), Lippia, Phyla (Verbenaceae).
- 526a Banded Peacock Anartia fatima  
Flies with the preceding, but less common, and absent some years. Foodplant: Ruellia (Acanthaceae).

#### Subfamily VANESSINAE

- 527a Red Admiral Vanessa atalanta rubria  
Common, especially October-April. Foodplant: presumably Urticaceae, plants not identified as yet.
- 528 American Lady Vanessa virginiensis  
Occasional, throughout the year. Foodplant: Asteraceae.
- 529 Painted Lady Vanessa cardui  
Occasional, most records October-April.
- 531 Common Buckeye Precis coenia  
Regular, occasionally common (i.e. September 1973). Foodplant: Phyla (Verbenaceae), also Ruellia (Acanthaceae).
- 531.1 Tropical Buckeye Precis nigrosuffusa  
Common in northern Hidalgo Co. and along the Texas coast near Corpus Christi. Occasional in the park and vicinity, September-November. Foodplant: Stemodia tomentosa (Scrophulariaceae).
- 537 Question Mark Polygonia interrogationis  
Uncommon, but apparently well established in the park. Foodplant: Ulmus crassifolia, Elm (Ulmaceae).

Subfamily MELITAEINAE

- 558 Definite Patch Chlosyne definitiva  
A species of western Texas which apparently strays into the Valley. Records: September 1970, July and October 1971, one fresh specimen each date, at Santa Ana Refuge (Rickard).
- 559 Endeis Patch Chlosyne endeis  
Taken a number of times by various collectors, in arid chaparral of western Hidalgo and eastern Starr Co., summer and fall months.
- 560 Crimson Patch Chlosyne janais  
Common in the park, July, 1972, and October 1973. Foodplant: Anisacanthus wrightii (Acanthaceae).
- 661a Bordered Patch Chlosyne lacinia adjutrix  
Common in the park and vicinity, year round. Foodplant: a wide variety of Asteraceae, chiefly Helianthus, Sunflower, in the park.
- 561.1 Rosita Patch Chlosyne rosita browni  
Well established in Santa Ana Refuge, near the foodplant: Dicliptera sexangularis (Acanthaceae). One record, 20 October 1973, a fresh female at McAllen (Rickard), indicates its distribution may be expanding.
- 563a Texan Crescent Phyciodes (Anthanassa) texana  
Common, year round, along the nature trails. Foodplant: Ruellia (Acanthaceae).
- 564 Black Crescent Phyciodes (Anthanassa) ptolyca  
Very rare, but closely resembles the follow species, and can be overlooked. One recent record: 15 December 1973, a worn female, near Sullivan City (Rickard).
- 565b 'Tulcis' Cuban Crescent Phyciodes frisia tulcis  
Regular, at times common, along the nature trails Foodplant: Acanthaceae, i.e. Dicliptera, Ruellia
- 566a Pearl Crescent Phyciodes tharos  
Common, year round. Foodplant: Aster (Asteraceae).
- 568 Phaon Crescent Phyciodes phaon  
Common, year round. Foodplant: Phyla (Verbenaceae).

- 571 Vesta Crescent Phyciodes vesta  
Regular, but usually in small numbers. Foodplant: Acanthaceae.
- 577b Theona Checkerspot Thessalia theona bolli  
Not taken within the park as yet, but ranges widely in the vicinity. Foodplant: Leucophyllum frutescens, Ceniza (Scrophulariaceae).
- 580c Elada Checkerspot Texola elada ulrica  
Common in western Hidalgo Co., occasional in the park, along the nature trails. Foodplant: Acanthaceae.

Subfamily ARGYNNINAE

- 624 Variegated Fritillary Euptoieta claudia  
Occasional, trails along roadsides, year round. Foodplant: Passiflora foetida (Passifloraceae).
- 625a Mexican Fritillary Euptoieta hegesia hoffmanni  
Often common, especially July-October. Foodplant: Passiflora foetida (Passifloraceae).

Subfamily HELICONIINAE

- 626b Zebra (Heliconian) Heliconius charitonius vasquezae  
Regular, often common, June-November. Foodplant: Passifloraceae.
- 627 Erato Heliconian Heliconius erato petiveranus  
Very rare. One recent record: 18 June 1973, a fresh male at McAllen (Rickard) Foodplant: Passifloraceae.
- 627.1 Isabella's Heliconian Eueides isabella zorcaon  
Occasionally straying from Mexico and ranging widely across southern Texas. Records from April, July, and October. In 1973 specimens seen or taken by several collectors at Madero and along Loop 374. Foodplant: Passifloraceae.
- 628c Julia (Heliconian) Dryas iulia  
Regular most of the year, often common October-November. Like the preceding several species, usually in or near woods Foodplant: Passifloraceae.

630b Gulf Fritillary Agraulis vanillae incarnata  
Common, widespread, year round. Foodplant: Passiflora foetida

630.la Mexican Silverspot Dione moneta poeyii  
Occasionally straying from Mexico, to central Texas, records from April, July, October-December. Apparently becoming established for a brief time, as at Santa Ana Refuge, 1968. Foodplant: Passifloraceae.

#### Family DANAIIDAE

#### Subfamily DANAINAE

631a Monarch Danaus plexippus plexippus  
A familiar migrant, in the spring and fall. Foodplant: Asclepiadaceae.

633b Queen Danaus gilippus strigosus  
Common, widespread, year round. Foodplant: Asclepiadaceae.

634a Soldier Danaus eresimus montezuma  
Usually common, August-December, Foodplant: Asclepiadaceae.

#### Family SATYRDAE

#### Subfamily SATYRINAE

639b Gemmed Satyr Hermeuptychia gemma freemani  
Common, year round, Rio Grande Trails and along the river banks. Foodplant: Bermuda grass, Cynodon dactylon.

645 Carolina Satyr Hermeuptychia hermes  
Common, year round. Foodplant: Cynodon dactylon, Bermuda grass.