

NORTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLY ASSOCIATION

4 Delaware Road, Morristown, NJ 07960 tel. 973-285-0907 fax 973-285-0936
www.naba.org

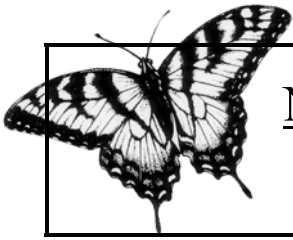
36th ANNUAL NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT 2010 Program Reminders – UNITED STATES

In order to streamline the butterfly count program, some policy changes have been instituted and should be noted for all counts held in 2010 and beyond. Please read through the following list **before** planning your count.

- In the 2010 online count form, compilers of existing counts will note that the latitude-longitude coordinates for all count centers have been converted to **decimal degrees**—for example, 41.1°, -74.8167° (a positive latitude number signifies Northern Hemisphere, while a negative longitude number signifies west of 0° longitude at Greenwich, England). NABA would greatly appreciate it if all compilers would check that the current **verbal** description of the count center matches these coordinates (we recommend using Google Earth or Google Maps for this procedure), and update that description if necessary.
- **NEW COUNTS** have the option pre-registering their new counts with NABA. Once your count is pre-registered, by providing the NABA office with notification prior to holding a new count you can ensure that your new count circle does not overlap any current or historical count circle, and that you have provided all the descriptive information needed to publish your count in the annual Butterfly Count Report. NABA will be able to post your count location and date to the NABA website and possibly publicize your count through targeted emails. See <http://www.naba.org/counts/start.html> for details.
- **NEW COUNTS** must be submitted online at www.butterflycounts.org. NABA will not accept paper submissions of first-year counts.
- **NEW COUNTS** must have a minimum of 4 observers and 6 party-hours in 2010 and each year that the count is held thereafter. We understand that as these counts are continued in the future, the minimum number of party-hours or number of observers may not be met in any particular year for a variety of reasons. Should this occur, we recommend that the data be submitted to the Butterflies I've Seen database at www.naba.org in the years that the minimum requirements cannot be met.
- **NEW COUNTS** should consider the naming convention used by NABA Butterfly Counts. Names should be geographic in nature and the name should suggest the largest portion of the count circle. We suggest the following; if a count circle falls within most of a county, then a county name is a good choice, if the count is on a national or state forest or park, use the name of that facility. When in doubt, consider using a name that designates some large publicly accessible area that is covered in the count.

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Directors: Fred Heath, Yvonne Homeyer, Ann James, Dennis Olle, Robert Robbins, Patricia Sutton & the aforementioned officers



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- **COUNTS THAT ARE HELD OUTSIDE OF THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY 2010**, are categorized as Seasonal counts and are required to have a minimum of 4 observers and 6 party-hours. If these minimum requirements cannot be met, we encourage you to submit the data to the Butterflies I've Seen database at www.naba.org.
- In order to better reflect actual data collection, **CHILDREN UNDER 13 AND GARDEN WATCHERS ARE NO LONGER TREATED AS SEPARATE CATEGORIES**. Rather, all observers, regardless of their age, who contribute to the count, must be listed as observers and pay the count fee. Children who are accompanied by an adult and who do not significantly contribute as observers should not be listed.
- **IF AN UNUSUAL BUTTERFLY IS REPORTED ON YOUR COUNT**, it is the compiler's responsibility to provide details and documentation (preferably photographs) and submit these with the count. By providing documentation, you will be streamlining the process of validating unusual sightings and saving both yourself and NABA volunteers time and effort in the preparation of the Count Report. Please alert all participants on your count of the importance of photographing unusual butterflies or those whose identification is uncertain. NABA editors will review the photos and may be able to help with identifications.
- **YOUR COUNT DATA CAN BE SUBMITTED** at www.butterflycounts.org. If you submitted data online in 2009, THANK YOU! If you did not use the system in 2009, please consider giving it a try this year. We are happy to help first-time users who may be hesitant, just let us know by emailing naba@naba.org or call NABA at 973-285-0907. Submitting online greatly streamlines the entire Count process for you, the regional editors, and the national editors.
- **WE SUGGEST THAT ALL COMPILERS COMPLETE THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE WORK BEFORE THE COUNT BEGINS. IT IS THE COMPILER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO GATHER ALL THE NAMES OF THE PARTICIPANTS AND COLLECT THE COUNT FEES**. Count fees are needed to help defray a portion of the costs of running the Count Program and are not a payment for including an observer's name in the Count Report. All observers are required to contribute to supporting the Count Program. Additionally, if a participant observes butterflies and contributes their data but is not listed as a participant, the scientific value of data from that particular count is compromised.

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36th ANNUAL NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT - 2010 INSTRUCTIONS (USA)

Your 2010 count results may be reported directly to NABA through our online count form at www.butterflycounts.org. The online form allows compilers to enter all data for their counts through the Web and also allows the regional editors to review and edit the reports more efficiently. Most importantly, Butterfly Count information will be entered and stored in a database which in the future will allow it to be available online to NABA members and the public. We strongly encourage compilers to use the online data entry form. New counts that begin in 2010 are required to enter all data for their counts through the online count form.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Compilers entering data online will see that the latitude-longitude coordinates for the count center have been converted to **decimal degrees** (for example: 41.1°, -74.8167°—a positive latitude number signifies Northern Hemisphere, while a negative longitude number signifies west of 0° longitude at Greenwich, England). NABA would greatly appreciate it if all compilers would check that the current **verbal** description of the count center matches these coordinates (we recommend using Google Maps or Google Earth for this procedure), and update that description if necessary. Please confirm that this check has been made, at the end of the paper count form, or in the Non-published Comments section online.

COUNT PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In order to encourage increased participation in the NABA Butterfly Count Program and to encourage even more monitoring possibilities, the NABA Board of Directors authorized the introduction of Seasonal Butterfly Counts in 2007. Prior to 2007, only one count per count circle per year could be submitted to NABA. With the introduction of Seasonal Butterfly Counts, a group can, if it so wishes, submit multiple counts of the same circle; however there can still be only one count conducted in the June-July period. For example, a group could count a circle in May, in July, and in Sept., and have the results of all three counts flow into the database that NABA is creating and also be published in the NABA Butterfly Count Report. A NABA Seasonal Butterfly Count should be submitted only if the compiler believes it is likely that a count of that particular circle at that time of year can be maintained long term.

TIMING OF THE COUNT

4th of July Counts may be held any day in June or July. Seasonal Counts may be held any day outside of June-July. Participants should select ONE DATE (one calendar day) on which to compile a list of butterflies observed during a period not longer than 24 hours. The date of your count will determine the minimum number of adult observers and party-hours required:

	Timing/Requirements for United States Counts
Count Date of June or July	NABA 4th of July Butterfly Count: A MINIMUM of four adult observers AND 6 party-hours per count are REQUIRED for NEW counts and, except in extenuating circumstances, ALL counts should expend at least 6 party-hours of effort.
Count Date other than June or July	NABA Seasonal Butterfly Count: A MINIMUM of four adult observers AND 6 party-hours per count is REQUIRED.

DATE OF 2010 COUNT

Please contact NABA (at address/phone above, or e-mail to naba@naba.org) with the date of your 2010 count and information on how to contact the compiler. This information is given to people asking about counts in their area, and is entered on the website.

Required information is clearly marked at the beginning of the count form. If any required information is missing or unreadable, your paper count submission will be returned, or the online form will not display the count summary. **Thank you for double-checking your count forms for completeness and legibility before submission.**

Submit your count to NABA by mail or preferably online. *Do not submit your count to a regional editor, as this will only delay the review process.*

Count forms can be downloaded from www.naba.org/counts.html, and the count form can also be filled in and submitted online.

COUNTERS & COUNT CIRCLES

Unless your count is an existing 4th of July count, at least 4 adult observers must participate. One or more groups of counters always produce better results. It is usually desirable to visit several habitats and areas within a count circle, which may

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be done best by several parties. Since counts are open for public participation, we encourage you to publicize your count plans!

A count is held at selected site(s) within a 15-mile diameter CIRCLE. Groups starting a new count MUST designate this 15-mile diameter circle. No count circles may overlap—that is, count centers must be a minimum of 15 miles apart. Groups repeating a count held a previous year MUST use the same circle, and count the same sites and habitats as before so far as practical. Up to THREE counts per circle per year (one Spring Seasonal count, one 4th of July count, and one Fall Seasonal count) will be published in the annual Count Report.

The goal of the count is not to compete for the highest numbers, but rather to provide long-term data on trends in butterfly populations. Sites should be chosen for the likelihood that the count can be repeated year after year, not just for richness or rarities. Counts held only one year at distant localities are not as valuable. Most of the interest to counters comes from comparisons of annual results within their own count circle.

Starting in 2009, the category of garden watcher was discontinued. Additionally, children who participate in and contribute to a count are considered field observers.

RULES FOR CONDUCTING THE COUNT

- Count only within an area 7.5 miles in radius from a designated center (making a 15-mile diameter circle).
- For a given count, survey within the same circle every year.
- Report only butterflies actually observed alive in the wild during a single, one-day period. Butterflies seen from cars or other conveyances may be counted.
- Species that are unusual for your location or date should be documented by photographs if possible, which should be submitted either online or with your paper count.
- You may estimate the number of butterflies you ACTUALLY SEE (e.g. if there are a great number of American Snouts in a tree, you may count the number in a portion of the tree and extrapolate to generate an estimate of the total number you ACTUALLY SEE in the tree), but not the number of butterflies you think you would have seen had you covered more of the same habitat (e.g., do NOT multiply a count of 1 acre by the number of acres of similar habitat nearby or in the circle but not covered; do not estimate the number of butterflies in a field by walking through a portion of the field and estimating how many butterflies might be in the entire field; and do not multiply numbers seen during some time period by the number of similar time periods that you think butterflies would have been flying.). If you estimate numbers of butterflies that you actually saw, explain your method of estimating in Field Notes. Compilers should explain to all participants the need for reporting an estimation method.
- Keep an accurate record of miles covered on foot (to the nearest 1 mi.) and hours spent (to the nearest 0.5 hr.) by each party of counters, as a measure of census effort. If a party counts together some of the time but separates some of the time (to the point where they are counting different butterflies), report the maximum number of parties that counted (e.g., if there were 1-4 parties, report 4), and add in the miles and hours spent by these separated parties to those spent while together.
- Please look over the forms carefully BEFORE the count so that you will be able to provide the information required.

Even if you plan to submit your data using the online count form, you should originally record it on the paper form, then refer to that when filling in the online form.

- A MINIMUM of 6 party-hours per count is REQUIRED for new counts and all Seasonal Counts, and—except in extenuating circumstances—ALL counts should expend at least 6 party-hours.
- At least one person per existing 4th of July count, and four persons per new count, must be an adult field observer (over age 12). At least four people per Seasonal Count must be adult field observers.
- The compiler is the contact person for the count.

REPORTING BUTTERFLIES OBSERVED

- The count form lists the butterflies' scientific and English names as given in NABA's checklist (available for download or for sale at www.naba.org/pubs/checklst.html). The 2nd edition of this checklist was published in spring 2001, and NABA will periodically review and revise it. Other butterfly publications may use different species concepts and names.
- Record the total ADULT individuals of each species seen on your count. Do not break totals down by separate sites within the count circle.
- Use the Unlisted Species section (at end of paper form, or on separate pages of the online form) to write in species observed but not included on the count form, using the English or scientific names from NABA's checklist.
- Do NOT specify subspecies UNLESS, in the opinion of the compiler more than one subspecies of a particular species occurs within, or close to, the count circle.
- Use Unidentified Species section (at end of paper form or on separate page of the online form) to write in individuals seen but not identified to species, e.g., 9 *Satyrium* sp., 2 Grass-Skipper sp. Please enter all Unidentified species in the form "Satyrium sp.," "Fritillary sp.," "Nymphalidae sp.," etc., NOT "Satyrium," "Fritillaries" or "Nymphalids."
- Record totals of immature forms (eggs, caterpillars, pupas) in the Immature Butterflies section at end of paper form, or on separate page of online form. These do NOT count in totals for individuals and species.
- Each different ADULT butterfly identified to species counts as a species. If more than one subspecies is reported, count them as only one species.
- A butterfly not identified to species does not count as a species UNLESS that is the only entry reported for that type of butterfly. (E.g., *Satyrium* sp. counts as a species ONLY if no other *Satyrium* hairstreak seen on the count was identified to species.)
- Count only ADULT butterflies in the totals for individuals and species. All unidentified adult individuals should be added to the total of individuals.
- Non-butterflies should be mentioned in the Field Notes section only to the extent that they help illuminate butterfly species occurrence or abundance. For example, "gypsy moth infestation may have affected oak-feeding hairstreak abundance." or "many species nectaring at abundant common milkweed."
- On the paper form please put a prominent **ASTERISK** to the left of the number column for any butterfly sightings that are noteworthy for your location as to species, number,

timing, etc., **AND** include a brief explanation in the Field Notes section. Asterisked species will not be boldfaced in the Count Report unless an explanation is provided. On the online count form, enter this information on the "Butterfly Review/Unusual Sightings" page.

FILLING OUT THE PAPER COUNT FORM

- Please submit your count **ONLY** on the official 2010 form or an **EXACT** copy of it. Nonstandard forms will be returned to the compiler.
- If using the paper count form,, please submit **AN ORIGINAL AND 1 COPY** of both the count form and the participants list.
- Print or type **CLEARLY** on the paper count form.
- Fill out the count form **AND** participants list completely. **PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT PARTICIPANTS' NAMES ARE LEGIBLE SO THAT THEY ARE PUBLISHED CORRECTLY.**
- Give the "official" count name (as it appears in the Count Report) and state/province, the year of the count (i.e., 1st year, 15th year), date of the 2010 count, and hours between which the count was run, but do **NOT** repeat latitude/longitude, center and circle descriptions, habitat coverage, elevations, and uses of land, if this is the second or later year for your count.
- Please estimate the percentage of time in the AM and PM (during which you actually counted) that the sun was shining, and the temperature range, and the wind speed, during the count.
- Party-hours = total hours spent in the field observing butterflies by each party as a whole, **NOT** hours multiplied by number of counters (3 observers in 1 party afield for 3 hours = 3 party-hours, **NOT** 9; 1 party x 3 hours = 3 party-hours). If more than one party was counting, add up party-hours of all parties to get total party-hours of the count. Parties that temporarily separate to count different butterflies become separate parties with separate party-hours during the time of separation. E.g., if a party of 3 counts for 3 hours as a single party, breaks up into 3 sub-parties for 2 hours to count separate butterflies, then counts together for 2 more hours, you should report 3 parties (the maximum number at one time) totaling 11 party-hours (1 party x 3 hours + 3 parties x 2 hours + 1 party x 2 hours). Exclude time when butterfly counting did not occur.
- Party-miles = The total miles traveled **on foot** observing butterflies by each field party as a whole. E.g., 4 observers in 1 party walking 2 miles in the field = 2 party-miles (**NOT** 8). Add up party-miles of all parties on the count to determine total party-miles. Party-miles for temporarily separated parties are counted in the same manner as described for party-hours above. Butterflies identified from cars or other conveyances may be counted, but the miles are not.
- List first initial and last name of field observers in alphabetical order by last name **on the count form**. Their names **MUST** be on this form in order to be published in the Count Report. Alternatively, you may attach another sheet with the names, or a second copy of your participants list, to the count form. **PLEASE make sure these names are legible!**
- Imminent threats to habitat, Habitat changes since last year, and Field Notes (such as weather, or explanations of

unusual species) should be brief and relevant to the count's butterfly observations. Do **NOT** include weather in Habitat changes. Do **NOT** include organisms other than butterflies in Field Notes, except for a limited mention of plants or animals that may have affected butterflies.

- **DOUBLE CHECK** paper forms for accuracy, completeness, **AND** legibility. **Please check your addition several times!**

TIPS FOR FIRST-YEAR COUNTS

- Read instructions and forms carefully **BEFORE** count day.
- First-year counts are required to submit results online at www.butterflycounts.org
- New counts may pre-register with NABA to ensure that their proposed count circle does not overlap with other count circles. Pre-registered counts will also be advertised by NABA. Visit <http://www.naba.org/counts/start.html> for information.
- It's a good idea to practice how to do the count **BEFORE** your first count date.
- It's important that at least one counter in each party can identify all butterflies likely to be found in the count area, and that each party carries at least one butterfly field guide.
- Along with your count form, please submit a map showing the new count circle.
- Within your count circle, try to cover as many areas and habitats as possible.
- Consult www.naba.org or last year's Count Report for information on existing count circles.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

All counts published in the annual report must be open to public participation. If a person wishes to participate in a count, it must be possible for him/her to find out from the compiler, or other designated contact person, the date of the count, where he/she may go within the circle to count, and how to submit results and fees to the compiler. Compilers and counting parties are not obliged to include anyone in their particular counting activities, although cooperation and assistance to new counters are encouraged. If a compiler does not operate within the spirit of this policy (within constraints of unforeseen weather delays), NABA may, at its discretion, not accept the count.

FEES

- A fee of **U.S. \$3.00** is required for each field observer on each count (whether or not they want their names published in the Count Report) to help defray program costs.
- NABA **WILL NOT** accept or publish your count unless the full fee is paid.
- **It is the compiler's responsibility to inform participants ahead of time that they must pay a fee for participation, and to ensure that all fees are paid upon count submission.**

WHEN, WHERE, & HOW TO SUBMIT COUNTS

- **DEADLINE** for count submission to be received by NABA or completed online: **September 4, 2010**
- Compilers are strongly encouraged to submit counts online at www.butterflycounts.org. Alternatively, you may send your paper count form and participants list (**ORIGINAL AND 1 COPY OF EACH**), and full fee payment (in **ONE** check or money order) together in **ONE** package to NABA,

4 Delaware Road, Morristown, NJ 07960. We also strongly recommend keeping one copy for your records. Do not send NABA copies of counts submitted online.

- Because data from counts without the required information fields cannot be used by researchers, your count will be returned to you if any forms are incomplete, illegible, incorrectly filled in, or not in standard format. Due to the additional work required, **there is a U.S. \$5.00 resubmission fee.**
- It is the responsibility of the count compiler to get an acceptable count submitted with appropriate fee on the correct, complete, and legible forms to NABA by the DEADLINE.
- Counts submitted late will be held for publishing in the following year's Count Report.
- Please keep a copy of your count forms or online count summary for your records, AND keep details of unusual species sightings, as you may be contacted for confirmatory information by a NABA editor. **Please set your email program to accept messages with NABA in the subject line, so that messages from the editors will reach you.**
- NABA retains full editorial control over the content of the count report, including butterfly species reports.

SUBMITTING COUNT PHOTOS/STORIES

We strongly encourage compilers to submit photographs taken on a count of interesting butterflies or of butterflies whose identification not 100% certain. Interesting, good-quality photos may be published in the Count Report or on the NABA website,

and the NABA staff may be able to help with those uncertain IDs. You may upload photos to your online count form, or submit digital photos only (**on CD in TIFF or JPEG format**) WITH YOUR PAPER COUNT FORMS, and include a written note stating the count name, photographer, subject, and its significance. **Please, no email attachments.**

NABA also welcomes submission of count stories for possible publication, on a separate page marked "Count Story." Include count name, state or province, date, and story teller's name, address, phone, and e-mail, and photos if available. **No email attachment files, please.**

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

Publication of the Count Report depends upon many volunteers (editors, artists, etc.). For more information, contact Count Report Editor Sharon Wander at wander@naba.org.



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PRESS RELEASE THE 36th ANNUAL NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT

Butterflies are one of the most beautiful elements of the natural world, and scientists now recognize that they can also serve an important indicator of the health of ecosystems. A dedicated group of local naturalists will soon be both enjoying their beauty and contributing to a nationwide program that conducts long-term monitoring of butterfly populations. They welcome public participation, and while knowledge of butterflies is a plus, it is not necessary.

The _____ NABA Butterfly Count will be held on _____
(name of count)
_____, _____, 2010. Counters will meet at _____ at _____
(day of week) (date) (time)
_____. The count will last until about _____,
(location) (time)
weather permitting. This butterfly count has been held since _____. For more information please contact _____
(first year)
_____ at _____ during the: day / evening / weekend
(name of count compiler) (phone number/email) (circle appropriate time)

The NABA Butterfly Count program has been held annually since 1975, when only 29 counts were held. In 2009, 463 counts were held in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Volunteers around North America select a count area 15 miles in diameter and conduct a one-day census of all butterflies observed within that circle. Spring Seasonal counts are held prior to June, 4th of July counts are held in June or July, and Fall Seasonal counts are held after July. The best timing for butterfly observation in each count circle varies. The count program is intended to promote interest in butterflies and provide results useful for scientific monitoring of this beautiful and fascinating group of insects.

The **North American Butterfly Association (NABA)** organizes the counts and publishes their annual reports. For more information on NABA and the count program, please send a self-addressed, stamped business envelope to: **NABA, 4 Delaware Road, Morristown, NJ 07960**. Or check out our website at www.naba.org.

Instructions to Count Compilers:

- Please fill in the above press release. Make as many photocopies as you need to send to the news organizations that serve your area, including newspapers, radio stations, and local-access TV stations.
- You may also follow-up with these media contacts after your count by making your own press release providing interesting results from your butterfly count.

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NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT – 2010 PARTICIPANTS LIST

PLEASE NOTE: **ALL count submissions MUST include a participants list.** Compilers who use the online count form may also submit their participants list online. THANK YOU!

- This form is for accounting only. PLEASE, NO notes pertaining to butterfly observations or butterfly count form here.
- The count fee is **U.S.\$3.00** and is required for EACH field observer, regardless of age on EACH count (regardless of how many counts a participant attends, and whether or not participants want their names published). Each count must have at least one paying participant..
- The cost of a hard copy the 2010 count report is **U.S.\$7.00** for NABA members and **U.S.\$11** for non-members.
- For each person buying the report, please list their name AND FULL MAILING ADDRESS to which the report should be sent in SPRING 2011.
- **Make payment for this count with a single check or money order in U.S. dollars payable to NABA.**
- Make payment, if desired, for annual NABA membership dues with a separate check or money order in U.S. dollars payable to NABA. **NABA ANNUAL DUES:** U.S.\$30 for single, U.S.\$40 for family (U.S.\$60/80 outside U.S., Canada, Mexico).
- Count forms for 2011 and/or the information that they are available for download, will be sent to the compiler at the email, or other address, listed below in SPRING 2011.
- Please attach additional sheet(s) if needed.
- Please do not send your count via registered mail, as this can add much delay. Your cancelled check is your receipt.
- Please send this participants list with count form and fee to: **NABA, 4 Delaware Road, Morristown, New Jersey, USA 07960**

2010 Count Name, State: _____

Planned date for 2011 Count: _____

NAME/ADDRESS	FEE	Report	Donation	TOTAL
1 Compiler: _____ Address: _____ City: _____ State, Zip Code: _____ email (for NABA use only): _____ phone (for NABA use only): _____ (home or work?)	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 _____ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3 _____ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4 _____ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5 _____ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6 _____ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7 _____ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8 _____ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9 _____ _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTALS / SUBTOTALS	_____	_____	_____	_____

Count Name, State: _____

SUBTOTALS FROM PRECEDING PAGE

	FEE	Report	Donation	TOTAL
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
TOTAL				

Changes to butterfly habitats noticed since last year (do NOT include weather/climate):

In the following list please put a prominent **ASTERISK** to the left of the number column for any butterfly sightings that are noteworthy for your location as to species, number, timing, etc. Asterisked species will be **boldfaced** in the published Count Report **IF** you include a brief explanation in the Field Notes section, so that interested butterflyers from other regions can appreciate their significance.

2010 COUNT NAME, State: _____

*** **ADULT BUTTERFLIES** ***

If a species is not listed, write it in at end of form. If subspecies are observed, do NOT include these numbers in the line for the full species. Do NOT check off a subspecies if only one for that species occurs in your area

- PAPILIONIDAE - Swallowtails
- ___ *Parnassius evermanni* Eversmann's Parnassian
 - ___ *Parnassius clodius* Clodius Parnassian
 - ___ *Parnassius phoebus* Phoebus Parnassian
 - ___ (*P. p. phoebus*) 'Phoebus' Phoebus Parnassian
 - ___ (*P. p. smintheus*) 'Rocky Mountain' Ph. Parnassian
 - ___ (*P. p. behri*) 'Sierra Nevada' Phoebus Parnassian
 - ___ *Battus philenor* Pipevine Swallowtail
 - ___ *Battus polydamas* Polydamas Swallowtail
 - ___ *Eurytides marcellus* Zebra Swallowtail
 - ___ *Eurytides philolaus* Dark-kite Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio polyxenes* (includes *kahli*) Black Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio joanae* Ozark Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio brevicauda* Short-tailed Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio machaon* Old World Swallowtail
 - ___ (*P. m. bairdii*) 'Baird's' Old World Swallowtail
 - ___ (*P. m. oregonius*) 'Oregon' Old World Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio zelicaon* Anise Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio indra* Indra Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio cresphontes* Giant Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio aristodemus* Schaus' Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio ornythion* Ornythion Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio glaucus* Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio canadensis* Canadian Tiger Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio rutulus* Western Tiger Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio multicaudata* Two-tailed Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio eurymedon* Pale Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio troilus* Spicebush Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio palamedes* Palamedes Swallowtail
 - ___ *Papilio anchisiades* Ruby-spotted Swallowtail
- PIERIDAE - Whites & Sulphurs
- ___ *Neophasia menapia* Pine White
 - ___ *Neophasia terlootii* Chiricahua White
 - ___ *Appias drusilla* Florida White
 - ___ *Pontia beckerii* Becker's White
 - ___ *Pontia sisymbrii* Spring White
 - ___ *Pontia protodice* Checkered White
 - ___ *Pontia occidentalis* Western White
 - ___ *Pieris napi* Mustard White (incl. *angelika*)
 - ___ (*Pieris napi oleracea*) 'Veined' Mustard White
 - ___ (*Pieris napi marginalis*) 'Margined' Mustard White
 - ___ *Pieris rapae* Cabbage White
 - ___ *Ascia monuste* Great Southern White
 - ___ *Ganyra josephina* Giant White
 - ___ *Euchloe ausonides* Large Marble
 - ___ *Euchloe creusa* Northern Marble
 - ___ *Euchloe hyantis* Pearly Marble
 - ___ (*E. hyantis hyantis*) 'California' Pearly Marble
 - ___ (*Euchloe hyantis lotta*) 'Desert' Pearly Marble
 - ___ *Euchloe olympia* Olympia Marble
 - ___ *Anthocharis cethura* Desert Orangetip
 - ___ (*A. cethura pima*) 'Pima' Desert Orangetip
 - ___ *Anthocharis sara* Sara Orangetip (incl. *julia*, *thoosa*)
 - ___ (*Anthocharis sara sara*) 'Pacific' Sara Orangetip
- LYCAENIDAE - Harvester & Coppers
- ___ *Feniseca tarquinius* Harvester
 - ___ *Lycaena arota* Tailed Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena phlaeas* American Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena cupreus* Lustrous Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena xanthoides* Great Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena dione* Gray Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena editha* Edith's Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena gorgon* Gorgon Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena hyllus* (= *thoe*) Bronze Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena rubidus* Ruddy Copper
 - ___ (*L. r. ferrisi*) 'White Mountains' Ruddy Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena heteronea* Blue Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena epixanthe* Bog Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena dorcas* Dorcas Copper (includes *dospassosi*)
 - ___ *Lycaena helloides* Purplish Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena nivalis* Lilac-bordered Copper
 - ___ *Lycaena mariposa* Mariposa Copper
- LYCAENIDAE - Hairstreaks
- ___ *Hypaurotis crysalus* Colorado Hairstreak

2010 COUNT NAME, State:

___ *Habrodais grunus* Golden Hairstreak
 ___ *Eumaeus atala* Atala
 ___ *Atlides halesus* Great Purple Hairstreak
 ___ *Chlorostrymon simaethis* Silver-banded Hairstreak
 ___ *Phaeostrymon alcestis* Soapberry Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium titus* Coral Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium behrii* Behr's Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium fuliginosum* Sooty Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium acadica* Acadian Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium californica* California Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium sylvinus* Sylvan Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium edwardsii* Edwards' Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium calanus* Banded Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium caryaevorum* Hickory Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium kingi* King's Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium liparops* Striped Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium auretteum* Gold-hunter's Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium tetra* Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium saepium* Hedgerow Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium favonius* Oak Hairstreak
 ___ (*S. f. favonius*) 'Southern' Oak Hairstreak
 ___ (*S. f. ontario*) 'Northern' Oak Hairstreak
 ___ *Satyrium polingi* Poling's Hairstreak
 ___ *Callophrys dumetorum* Bramble Hairstreak
 ___ (*C. d. dumetorum*) 'Bramble' Bramble Hairstreak
 ___ (*C. d. apama*) 'Canyon' Bramble Hairstreak
 ___ (*C. d. affinis*) 'Immaculate' Bramble Hairstreak
 ___ *Callophrys sheridanii* Sheridan's Hairstreak
 ___ *Callophrys xami* Xami Hairstreak
 ___ *Callophrys augustinus* (= *augustus*) Brown Elfin
 ___ *Callophrys mossii* Moss' Elfin
 ___ *Callophrys polios* Hoary Elfin
 ___ *Callophrys irus* Frosted Elfin
 ___ *Callophrys henrici* Henry's Elfin
 ___ *Callophrys nippon* Eastern Pine Elfin
 ___ *Callophrys eryphon* Western Pine Elfin
 ___ *Callophrys spinetorum* Thicket Hairstreak
 ___ *Callophrys johnsoni* Johnson's Hairstreak
 ___ *Callophrys gryneus* Juniper Hairstreak
 ___ (*C. g. gryneus*) 'Olive' Juniper Hairstreak
 ___ (*C. g. siva*) 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak
 ___ (*C. g. nelsoni*) 'Nelson's' Juniper Hairstreak
 ___ *Callophrys hesseli* Hessel's Hairstreak
 ___ *Parrhasius m-album* White M Hairstreak
 ___ *Strymon melinus* Gray Hairstreak
 ___ *Strymon martialis* Martial Scrub-Hairstreak
 ___ *Strymon acis* Bartram's Scrub-Hairstreak
 ___ *Strymon alea* Lacey's Scrub-Hairstreak
 ___ *Strymon istapa* (= *columella*) Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak
 ___ *Strymon bazochii* Lantana Scrub-Hairstreak
 ___ *Electrostrymon angelia* Fulvous Hairstreak
 ___ *Calycopis cecrops* Red-banded Hairstreak
 ___ *Calycopis isobea* Dusky-blue Groundstreak
 ___ *Ministrymon leda* Leda Ministreak
 ___ *Ministrymon clytie* Clytie Ministreak
 ___ *Ministrymon azia* Gray Ministreak
 ___ *Erora laeta* Early Hairstreak
 ___ *Erora quaderna* Arizona Hairstreak

LYCAENIDAE - Blues

___ *Brephidium exile* Western Pygmy-Blue
 ___ *Brephidium isophthalma* Eastern Pygmy-Blue
 ___ *Leptotes cassius* Cassius Blue
 ___ *Leptotes marina* Marine Blue
 ___ *Zizula cyna* Cyna Blue
 ___ *Hemiargus thomasi* Miami Blue
 ___ *Hemiargus ammon* Nickerbean Blue
 ___ *Hemiargus ceraunus* Ceraunus Blue
 ___ *Hemiargus isola* Reakirt's Blue
 ___ *Everes comyntas* Eastern Tailed-Blue
 ___ *Everes amyntula* Western Tailed-Blue
 ___ *Celastrina ladon* (= *argiolus*) Spring Azure
 ___ (*C. l. ladon*) 'Spring' Spring Azure
 ___ (*C. l. humulus*) 'Hops' Spring Azure
 ___ (*C. l. neglecta*) 'Summer' Spring Azure
 ___ *Celastrina neglectamajor* Appalachian Azure
 ___ *Celastrina nigra* (= *ebenina*) Dusky Azure
 ___ *Philotes sonorensis* Sonoran Blue
 ___ *Euphilotes battoides* Square-spotted Blue
 ___ (*E. b. allyni*) 'El Segundo' Square-spotted Blue
 ___ (*E. b. bernardino*) 'Bernardino' Square-spotted Blue
 ___ *Euphilotes enoptes* Dotted Blue (includes *ancilla*)
 ___ (*Euphilotes enoptes mojave*) 'Mojave' Dotted Blue
 ___ *Euphilotes rita* Rita Blue (includes *pallescens*)
 ___ *Euphilotes spaldingi* Spalding's Blue
 ___ *Glaucopsyche piasus* Arrowhead Blue
 ___ *Glaucopsyche lygdamus* Silvery Blue
 ___ *Lycaeides idas* (= *argyrognomon*) Northern Blue
 ___ *Lycaeides melissa* Melissa Blue
 ___ (*L. m. samuelis*) 'Karner' Melissa Blue
 ___ *Plebejus saepiolus* Greenish Blue
 ___ *Plebejus icarioides* Boisduval's Blue
 ___ *Plebejus emigdionis* San Emigdio Blue
 ___ *Plebejus shasta* Shasta Blue
 ___ *Plebejus acmon* Acmon Blue (includes *texana*, *lutzi*)
 ___ *Plebejus lupinus* Lupine Blue
 ___ *Plebejus optilete* Cranberry Blue
 ___ *Plebejus neurona* Veined Blue
 ___ *Agriades glandon* Arctic Blue
 ___ (*A. glandon glandon*) 'Glandon' Arctic Blue
 ___ (*A. glandon franklinii*) 'Mountain' Arctic Blue
 ___ (*A. glandon rusticus*) 'Rustic' Arctic Blue

RIODINIDAE - Metalmarks

___ *Calephelis virginensis* Little Metalmark
 ___ *Calephelis borealis* Northern Metalmark
 ___ *Calephelis nemesis* Fatal Metalmark
 ___ *Calephelis perditalis* (= *nilus*) Rounded Metalmark
 ___ *Calephelis wrightii* Wright's Metalmark
 ___ *Calephelis mutica* Swamp Metalmark
 ___ *Calephelis rawsoni* Rawson's Metalmark
 ___ *Calephelis arizonensis* Arizona Metalmark
 ___ *Caria ino* Red-bordered Metalmark
 ___ *Lasaia sula* Blue Metalmark
 ___ *Melanis pixe* Red-bordered Pixie
 ___ *Emesis zela* Zela Metalmark
 ___ *Emesis ares* Ares Metalmark
 ___ *Apodemia mormo* Mormon Metalmark (includes *duryi*)
 ___ *Apodemia palmerii* Palmer's Metalmark
 ___ *Apodemia nais* Nais Metalmark

2010 COUNT NAME, State: _____

NYMPHALIDAE - Brushfoots

_____ *Libytheana carinenta* (=bachmanii) American Snout
 _____ *Agraulis vanillae* Gulf Fritillary
 _____ *Dione moneta* Mexican Silverspot
 _____ *Dryadula phaetusa* Banded Orange Heliconian
 _____ *Dryas iulia* Julia Heliconian
 _____ *Eueides isabella* Isabella's Heliconian
 _____ *Heliconius charithonia* Zebra Heliconian
 _____ *Heliconius erato* Erato Heliconian
 _____ *Euptoieta claudia* Variegated Fritillary
 _____ *Euptoieta hegesia* Mexican Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria diana* Diana Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria cybele* Great Spangled Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria aphrodite* Aphrodite Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria idalia* Regal Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria edwardsii* Edwards' Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria coronis* Coronis Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria zerene* Zerene Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria callippe* Callippe Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria egleis* Great Basin Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria adiaeste* Unsilvered Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria atlantis* Atlantis Fritillary
 _____ (*S. a. atlantis*) 'Atlantis' Atlantis Fritillary
 _____ (*S. a. hesperis*) 'Hesperis' Atlantis Fritillary (=electa)
 _____ *Speyeria hydaspe* Hydaspe Fritillary
 _____ *Speyeria mormonia* Mormon Fritillary
 _____ *Boloria napaea* Mountain Fritillary
 _____ *Boloria eunomia* Bog Fritillary
 _____ *Boloria selene* Silver-bordered Fritillary
 _____ *Boloria bellona* (=toddi) Meadow Fritillary
 _____ *Boloria frigga* Frigga Fritillary
 _____ *Boloria improba* Dingy Fritillary (includes *acrocnema*)
 _____ *Boloria kriemhild* Relict Fritillary
 _____ *Boloria epithore* Pacific Fritillary
 _____ *Boloria freija* Freija Fritillary
 _____ *Boloria montinus* Purplish Fritillary (formerly *titania*)
 _____ *Boloria chariclea* Arctic Fritillary
 _____ *Poladryas minuta* Dotted Checkerspot
 _____ *Poladryas arachne* Arachne Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne theona* Theona Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne cyneas* Black Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne fulvia* Fulvia Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne leanira* Leanira Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne californica* California Patch
 _____ *Chlosyne lacinia* Bordered Patch
 _____ *Chlosyne definite* Definite Patch
 _____ *Chlosyne janais* Crimson Patch
 _____ *Chlosyne rosita* Rosita Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne gorgone* Gorgone Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne nycteis* Silvery Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne harrisii* Harris' Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne palla* Northern Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne whitneyi* Rockslide Ch. (incl. *damoetas*)
 _____ *Chlosyne acastus* Sagebrush Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne gabbii* Gabb's Checkerspot
 _____ *Chlosyne hoffmanni* Hoffman's Checkerspot
 _____ *Dymasia dymas* Tiny Checkerspot
 _____ *Texola elada* Elada Checkerspot
 _____ *Phyciodes texana* Texan Crescent

_____ *Phyciodes frisia* Cuban Crescent
 _____ *Phyciodes tulcis* Pale-banded Crescent (formerly *frisia*)
 _____ *Phyciodes vesta* Vesta Crescent
 _____ *Phyciodes phaon* Phaon Crescent
 _____ *Phyciodes tharos* Pearl Crescent
 _____ *Phyciodes selenis* Northern Crescent
 _____ (=cocyta, morpheus, pascoensis)
 _____ *Phyciodes batesii* Tawny Crescent
 _____ *Phyciodes campestris* Field Crescent (=pratensis)
 _____ *Phyciodes picta* Painted Crescent
 _____ *Phyciodes pallida* Pale Crescent
 _____ *Phyciodes mylitta* Mylitta Crescent
 _____ *Euphydryas gillettii* Gillett's Checkerspot
 _____ *Euphydryas chalcedona* Variable Checkerspot
 _____ (*E. c. chalcedona*) 'Chalcedon' Variable Checkerspot
 _____ (*E. c. colon*) 'Snowberry' Variable Checkerspot
 _____ (*E. c. anicia*) 'Anicia' Variable Checkerspot
 _____ *Euphydryas editha* Edith's Checkerspot
 _____ *Euphydryas phaeton* Baltimore Checkerspot
 _____ *Polygonia interrogationis* Question Mark
 _____ *Polygonia comma* Eastern Comma
 _____ *Polygonia satyrus* Satyr Comma
 _____ *Polygonia faunus* Green Comma
 _____ *Polygonia gracilis* Hoary Comma
 _____ (*P. gracilis zephyrus*) 'Zephyr' Hoary Comma
 _____ *Polygonia oreas* Oreas Comma
 _____ *Polygonia progne* Gray Comma
 _____ *Nymphalis vaualbum* Compton Tortoiseshell
 _____ *Nymphalis californica* California Tortoiseshell
 _____ *Nymphalis antiopa* Mourning Cloak
 _____ *Nymphalis milberti* Milbert's Tortoiseshell
 _____ *Vanessa virginiensis* American Lady
 _____ *Vanessa cardui* Painted Lady
 _____ *Vanessa annabella* West Coast Lady
 _____ *Vanessa atalanta* Red Admiral
 _____ *Junonia coenia* Common Buckeye
 _____ *Junonia evarete* Mangrove Buckeye
 _____ *Junonia genoveva* Tropical Buckeye
 _____ *Anartia jatrophae* White Peacock
 _____ *Anartia fatima* Banded Peacock
 _____ *Siproeta stelenes* Malachite
 _____ *Limenitis arthemis* Red-spotted Admiral
 _____ (*L. a. arthemis*) White Admiral
 _____ (*L. a. astyanax*) Red-spotted Purple
 _____ *Limenitis archippus* Viceroy
 _____ *Limenitis weidemeyerii* Weidemeyer's Admiral
 _____ *Limenitis lorquini* Lorquin's Admiral
 _____ *Adelpha fessonia* Band-celled Sister
 _____ *Adelpha bredowii* California Sister
 _____ *Myscelia ethusa* Mexican Bluewing
 _____ *Eunica monima* Dingy Purplewing
 _____ *Eunica tatila* Florida Purplewing
 _____ *Mestra amymone* Common Mestra
 _____ *Biblis hyperia* Red Rim
 _____ *Hamadryas februa* Gray Cracker
 _____ *Hamadryas guatamalea* Guatemalan Cracker
 _____ *Marpesia chiron* Many-banded Daggerwing
 _____ *Marpesia petreus* Ruddy Daggerwing
 _____ *Anaea aidea* Tropical Leafwing
 _____ *Anaea floridalis* Florida Leafwing
 _____ *Anaea andria* Goatweed Leafwing

2010 COUNT NAME, State: _____

____ *Asterocampa celtis* Hackberry Emperor
 (incl. *alicia*, *antonia*)
 ____ *Asterocampa leilia* Empress Leilia
 ____ *Asterocampa clyton* Tawny Emperor
 (incl. *flora*, *texana*, *louisia*)
 ____ *Doxocopa laure* Silver Emperor

NYMPHALIDAE - Satyrs

____ *Enodia portlandia* Southern Pearly-eye
 ____ *Enodia anthedon* Northern Pearly-eye
 ____ *Enodia creola* Creole Pearly-eye
 ____ *Satyrodes eurydice* Eyed Brown
 ____ *Satyrodes appalachia* Appalachian Brown
 ____ *Cyllopsis pyracmon* (incl. *henshawi*) Nabokov's Satyr
 ____ *Cyllopsis pertepida* Canyonland Satyr
 ____ *Cyllopsis gemma* Gemmed Satyr
 ____ *Hermeuptychia sosybius* Carolina Satyr
 ____ *Neonympha areolata* Georgia Satyr
 ____ *Megisto cymela* Little Wood-Satyr
 ____ *Megisto rubricata* Red Satyr
 ____ *Paramercera allyni* Pine Satyr
 ____ *Coenonympha haydenii* Hayden's Ringlet
 ____ *Coenonympha tullia* Common Ringlet
 (C. *tullia inornata*) 'Inornate' Common Ringlet
 (C. *tullia ochracea*) 'Ochre' Common Ringlet
 (C. *tullia ampelos*) 'Northwest' Common Ringlet
 (C. *tullia californica*) 'California' Common Ringlet
 ____ *Cercyonis pegala* Common Wood-Nymph
 ____ *Cercyonis meadii* Mead's Wood-Nymph
 ____ *Cercyonis sthenele* Great Basin Wood-Nymph
 ____ *Cercyonis oetus* Small Wood-Nymph
 ____ *Erebia disa* Disa Alpine
 ____ *Erebia mancinus* Taiga Alpine (formerly *disa*)
 ____ *Erebia discoidalis* Red-disked Alpine
 ____ *Erebia theano* Theano Alpine
 ____ *Erebia epipsodea* Common Alpine
 ____ *Erebia callias* Colorado Alpine
 ____ *Gyrocheilus patrobis* Red-bordered Satyr
 ____ *Neominois ridingsii* Riding's Satyr (incl. *wyomingo*)
 ____ *Oeneis nevadensis* Great Arctic
 ____ *Oeneis macounii* Macoun's Arctic
 ____ *Oeneis chryxus* Chryxus Arctic
 ____ *Oeneis uhleri* Uhler's Arctic
 ____ *Oeneis alberta* Alberta Arctic
 ____ *Oeneis taygete* White-veined Arctic (formerly *bore*)
 ____ *Oeneis jutta* Jutta Arctic
 ____ *Oeneis melissa* Melissa Arctic
 ____ *Oeneis polixenes* Polixenes Arctic

NYMPHALIDAE - Milkweed Butterflies

____ *Danaus plexippus* Monarch
 ____ *Danaus gilippus* Queen
 ____ *Danaus eresimus* Soldier

HESPERIIDAE - Firetips

____ *Pyrrhopyge araxes* Dull Firetip

HESPERIIDAE - Spreadwing Skippers

____ *Phocides pigmalion* Mangrove Skipper
 ____ *Phocides polybius* Guava Skipper

____ *Epargyreus zestos* Zestos Skipper
 ____ *Epargyreus clarus* Silver-spotted Skipper
 ____ *Polygonus leo* Hammock Skipper
 ____ *Chioides catillus* White-striped Longtail
 ____ *Chioides zilpa* Zilpa Longtail
 ____ *Zestusa dorus* Short-tailed Skipper
 ____ *Codatractus arizonensis* Arizona Skipper
 ____ *Codatractus mysie* Valeriana Cloudywing
 ____ *Urbanus proteus* Long-tailed Skipper
 ____ *Urbanus dorantes* Dorantes Longtail
 ____ *Urbanus teleus* Teleus Longtail
 ____ *Urbanus procne* Brown Longtail
 ____ *Astrartes fulgurator* Two-barred Flasher
 ____ *Autochton cellus* Golden Banded-Skipper
 ____ *Achalarus lyciades* Hoary Edge
 ____ *Achalarus casica* Desert Cloudywing
 ____ *Achalarus toxeus* Coyote Cloudywing
 ____ *Thorybes bathyllus* Southern Cloudywing
 ____ *Thorybes pylades* Northern Cloudywing
 ____ *Thorybes mexicanus* Mexican Cloudywing
 ____ *Thorybes confusus* Confused Cloudywing
 ____ *Thorybes drusus* Drusus Cloudywing
 ____ *Cogia calchas* Mimosa Skipper
 ____ *Cogia hippalus* Acacia Skipper
 ____ *Cogia caicus* Gold-costa Skipper
 ____ *Staphylus ceos* Golden-headed Scallopwing
 ____ *Staphylus mazans* Mazans Scallopwing
 ____ *Staphylus hayhurstii* Hayhurst's Scallopwing
 ____ *Systasea pulverulenta* Texas Powdered-Skipper
 ____ *Systasea zampa* Arizona Powdered-Skipper
 ____ *Achlyodes thraso* Sick-le-winged Skipper
 ____ *Grais stigmaticus* Hermit Skipper
 ____ *Timochares ruptifasciatus* Brown-banded Skipper
 ____ *Chiomara asychis* White-patched Skipper
 ____ *Gesta gesta* False Duskywing
 ____ *Ephyriades brunneus* Florida Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis icelus* Dreamy Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis brizo* Sleepy Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis juvenalis* Juvenal's Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis telemachus* Rocky Mountain Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis propertius* Propertius Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis meridianus* Meridian Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis scudderi* Scudder's Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis horatius* Horace's Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis tristis* Mournful Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis martialis* Mottled Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis pacuvius* Pacuvius Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis zarucco* Zarucco Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis funeralis* Funereal Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis lucilius* Columbine Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis baptisiae* Wild Indigo Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis afranius* Afranius Duskywing
 ____ *Erynnis persius* Persius Duskywing
 ____ *Pyrgus centaureae* Grizzled Skipper
 ____ *Pyrgus ruralis* Two-banded Checkered-Skipper
 ____ *Pyrgus xanthus* Mountain Checkered-Skipper
 ____ *Pyrgus scriptura* Small Checkered-Skipper
 ____ *Pyrgus communis* Common Checkered-Skipper
 ____ *Pyrgus albescens* White Checkered-Skipper
 ____ *Pyrgus* sp. Common/White Checkered-Skipper
 ____ *Pyrgus oileus* Tropical Checkered-Skipper

2010 COUNT NAME, State:

___ *Pyrgus philetas* Desert Checkered-Skipper
 ___ *Heliopetes domicella* Erichson's White-Skipper
 ___ *Heliopetes ericetorum* Northern White-Skipper
 ___ *Heliopetes laviana* Laviana White-Skipper
 ___ *Heliopetes macaira* Turk's-cap White-Skipper
 ___ *Celotes nessus* Common Streaky-Skipper
 ___ *Pholisora catullus* Common Sootywing
 ___ *Hesperopsis libya* Mojave Sootywing
 ___ *Hesperopsis alpheus* Saltbush Sootywing (incl. *gracielae*)

HESPERIIDAE - Skipperlings

___ *Carterocephalus palaemon* Arctic Skipper
 ___ *Piruna pirus* Russet Skipperling
 ___ *Piruna polingi* Four-spotted Skipperling
 ___ *Piruna cingo* Many-spotted Skipperling (incl. *aea*)

HESPERIIDAE - Grass-Skippers

___ *Vidius perigenes* Pale-rayed Skipper
 ___ *Nastra lherminier* Swarthy Skipper
 ___ *Nastra julia* Julia's Skipper
 ___ *Nastra neamathla* Neamathla Skipper
 ___ *Cyamaenes tripuncta* Three-spotted Skipper
 ___ *Cyamaenes odilia* Fawn-spotted Skipper
 ___ *Lerema accius* Clouded Skipper
 ___ *Decinea percossius* Double-dotted Skipper
 ___ *Ancyloxypha numitor* Least Skipper
 ___ *Ancyloxypha arene* Tropical Least Skipper
 ___ *Oarisma poweshiek* Poweshiek Skipperling
 ___ *Oarisma garita* Garita Skipperling
 ___ *Oarisma edwardsii* Edwards' Skipperling
 ___ *Copaeodes aurantiacus* Orange Skipperling
 ___ *Copaeodes minimus* Southern Skipperling
 ___ *Adopaeoides prittwitzi* Sunrise Skipper
 ___ *Thymelicus lineola* European Skipper
 ___ *Hylephila phyleus* Fiery Skipper
 ___ *Pseudocopaeodes eunus* Alkali Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia uncas* Uncas Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia juba* Juba Skipper
 ___ *H. comma* Common Branded Skipper (incl. *manitoba*,
assiniboia, *colorado*)
 ___ *Hesperia ottoe* Ottoe Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia pahaska* Pahaska Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia columbia* Columbian Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia metea* Cobweb Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia viridis* Green Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia attalus* Dotted Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia meskei* Meske's Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia dacotae* Dakota Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia lindseyi* Lindsey's Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia sassacus* Indian Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia nevada* Nevada Skipper
 ___ *Polites carus* Carus Skipper
 ___ *Polites peckius* (= *coras*) Peck's Skipper
 ___ *Polites sabuleti* Sandhill Skipper
 ___ *Polites draco* Draco Skipper
 ___ *Polites baracoa* Baracoa Skipper
 ___ *Polites themistocles* Tawny-edged Skipper
 ___ *Polites origenes* Crossline Skipper
 ___ *Polites mystic* Long Dash
 ___ *Polites sonora* Sonora Skipper

___ *Polites vibex* Whirlabout
 ___ *Wallengrenia otho* Southern Broken-Dash
 ___ *Wallengrenia egeremet* Northern Broken-Dash
 ___ *Pompeius verna* Little Glassywing
 ___ *Atalopedes campestris* Sachem
 ___ *Atrytone arogos* Arogos Skipper
 ___ *Anatrytone logan* (= *delaware*) Delaware Skipper
 ___ *Problema byssus* Byssus Skipper
 ___ *Problema bulenta* Rare Skipper
 ___ *Ochlodes sylvanoides* Woodland Skipper
 ___ *Ochlodes agricola* Rural Skipper
 ___ *Ochlodes yuma* Yuma Skipper
 ___ *Paratrytone snowi* Snow's Skipper
 ___ *Poanes massasoit* Mulberry Wing
 ___ *Poanes hobomok* Hobomok Skipper
 ___ *Poanes zabulon* Zabulon Skipper
 ___ *Poanes taxiles* Taxiles Skipper
 ___ *Poanes aaroni* Aaron's Skipper
 ___ *Poanes yehl* Yehl Skipper
 ___ *Poanes viator* Broad-winged Skipper
 ___ *Poanes melane* Umber Skipper
 ___ *Quasimellana eulogius* Common Mellana
 ___ *Euphyes arpa* Palmetto Skipper
 ___ *Euphyes palatka* Palatka Skipper
 ___ *Euphyes dion* Dion Skipper
 ___ *Euphyes dukesi* Dukes' Skipper
 ___ *Euphyes conspicua* Black Dash
 ___ *Euphyes berryi* Berry's Skipper
 ___ *Euphyes bimacula* Two-spotted Skipper
 ___ *Euphyes vestris* (= *ruricola*) Dun Skipper
 ___ *Asbolis capucinus* Monk Skipper
 ___ *Atrytonopsis hianna* Dusted Skipper
 ___ *Atrytonopsis lunus* Moon-marked Skipper
 ___ *Atrytonopsis vierecki* Viereck's Skipper
 ___ *Atrytonopsis pittacus* White-barred Skipper
 ___ *Atrytonopsis python* Python Skipper
 ___ *Atrytonopsis cestus* Cestus Skipper
 ___ *Atrytonopsis edwardsii* (= *ovinia*) Sheep Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes simius* Simius Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes exoteria* Large Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes cassus* Cassus Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes aenus* Bronze Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes oslari* Oslar's Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes hegon* Pepper and Salt Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes elissa* Elissa Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes texanae* Texas Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *A. tolteca* Toltec Roadside-Skipper (formerly *prenda*)
 ___ *A. aesculapius* Lace-winged Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes carolina* Carolina Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes reversa* Reversed Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes nereus* Slaty Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes nysa* Nysa Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes eos* Dotted Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes vialis* Common Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes celia* Celia's Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes belli* Bell's Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes alternata* Dusky Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes phylace* Orange-headed Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes fimbriata* Orange-edged Roadside-Skipper
 ___ *Lerodea eufala* Eufala Skipper
 ___ *Lerodea arabus* Violet-clouded Skipper

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___ *Lerodea dysaules* Olive-clouded Skipper

___ *Oligoria maculata* Twin-spot Skipper

___ *Calpodus ethlius* Brazilian Skipper

___ *Panoquina panoquin* Salt Marsh Skipper

___ *Panoquina panoquinoides* Obscure Skipper

___ *Panoquina errans* Wandering Skipper

___ *Panoquina ocola* Ocola Skipper

HESPERIIDAE - Giant-Skippers

___ *Megathymus streckeri* Strecker's Giant-Skipper

___ *Megathymus yuccae* Yucca Giant-Skipper

___ *Megathymus cofaqui* Cofaqui Giant-Skipper

___ *Megathymus ursus* Ursine Giant-Skipper

