



NORTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLY ASSOCIATION

4 Delaware Road, Morristown, NJ 07960

tel. 973-285-0907 fax 973-285-0936 web: www.naba.org

ANNUAL NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT - INSTRUCTIONS (USA)

This printed count forms is for field use *only*. All counts must submit their results using the online data entry system. Please contact the NABA Count Program if you have questions or concerns.

Please report your count results 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 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. If entering your data through the online count form presents any difficulty, please contact NABA for assistance.

	Timing/Requirements for United Stated Counts
Count Date of June or July	NABA 4th of July Butterfly Count: A minimum of <u>four adult observers</u> AND <u>6 party-hours per count</u> are REQUIRED for all counts started after 2008; 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 <u>four adult observers</u> AND <u>6 party-hours per count</u> is REQUIRED .

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:

DATE OF NEXT YEAR'S COUNT

Please contact NABA (at address/phone above, or e-mail to cerbone@naba.org) with the date of your next year's 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.

Count data must be entered online at <http://www.butterflycounts.org/>

Count forms can be downloaded from www.naba.org/counts.html. The count form can be filled in to use as a guide when submitting count data online.

COUNTERS & COUNT CIRCLES

Unless your count is an existing 4th of July count started before 2008, 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 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 one or more selected sites 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. 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. If any change is made to the count circle or center, notify NABA Vice President Jim Springer (springer@naba.org).
- Report only adult 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 online with your other count data.
- 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, please explain your method of estimating in your 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 counters are out of sight of each other), report the maximum number of parties that counted (e.g., if there were 1-4 parties over the course of the day, 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. We recommend that you record count data 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 all counts started after 2008, and—except in extenuating circumstances—ALL counts should expend at least 6 party-hours.
- For any count started after 2008, at least four persons per count must be adult field observers (over age 12).
- 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 of the online form to enter species observed but not included on the count form or online list, 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 the Unidentified Species section of the online form to enter individuals seen but not identified to species, e.g., 9 *Satyrrium* sp., 2 Grass-Skipper sp. Please enter all Unidentified species in the form "Satyrrium sp.," "Fritillary sp.," "Nymphalidae sp.," etc., NOT "Satyrrium," "Fritillaries" or "Nymphalids."
- Record totals of immature forms (eggs, caterpillars, pupas) in the Immature Butterflies section of the 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 toward your species total UNLESS that is the only entry reported for that type of butterfly (e.g., *Satyrrium* sp. counts as a species ONLY if no other *Satyrrium* 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 Butterfly Review/Unusual Sightings page of the online count form, check off any butterfly species that are noteworthy for your location as to species, number, timing, etc., **AND** include a brief explanation in the Unusual Sighting Notes field. The species will then be boldfaced in the Count Report, and your explanation will appear as a footnote to your count summary.

FILLING OUT THE PAPER COUNT FORM

While count data must be submitted online, the paper count forms can be used for field records. Filling out a paper count form prior to starting online data entry makes the process smoother and faster. Some hints are:

- 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.
- Number of field parties: A “party” may consist of 1 person or a group of people who are butterflying together—meaning that while butterflying they remain in visual or auditory contact.
- Party-hours: A party, as defined above, that spends one hour in the field actively butterflying on foot is equivalent to one party-hour. For example, if you had three groups of butterflyers and group A, consisting of two people, counted butterflies for 3 hours; group B consisting of one person, counted butterflies for 5 hours; and group C, consisting of three people, counted butterflies for 4 hours, the total party-hours would be $3 + 5 + 4 = 12$. **Total party-hours cannot exceed the number of hours of the count x the number of parties.** 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 on the count form. It is the compiler’s responsibility to obtain the correct names of all participants.
- 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. If there are no imminent threats or habitat changes, please leave these fields blank.
- **DOUBLE CHECK** paper forms for accuracy and completeness before entering the information online. **After you have entered your data online, check that the count summary that is generated matches the data on your paper form.**

TIPS FOR FIRST-YEAR COUNTS

- Read instructions and forms carefully **BEFORE** count day.
- All counts are required to submit results online at www.butterflycounts.org
- New counts should pre-register with NABA to ensure that their proposed count circle does not overlap with other count circles. When you pre-register, please submit a map showing the new count circle. 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.
- 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 2.
- Compilers submit count data online at www.butterflycounts.org. Once submitted online, please print the participants list and mail along with full fee payment (in ONE check or money order) to NABA, 4 Delaware Road, Morristown, NJ 07960. Do not send NABA copies of counts submitted online, but do send fee payment and participants list.
- It is the responsibility of the count compiler to get an acceptable count submitted with appropriate fee to NABA by the DEADLINE.
- Counts submitted or paid 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

We strongly encourage compilers to submit photographs taken on a count of interesting butterflies or of butterflies whose identification is 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, along with information including name of photographer, subject, and its significance. **Please, no email attachments.**

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

Publication of the Count Report depends upon many volunteers (editors, artists, etc.). For more information, contact administrator Mike Cerbone at cerbone@naba.org.

PRESS RELEASE
THE 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)
_____, _____ . 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. 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 and photos from your butterfly count.

NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT – PARTICIPANTS LIST

PLEASE NOTE: **ALL count submissions MUST include a participants list.** You may use this form to record the participants on your count prior to entering this information online. THANK YOU!

- 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).
- The cost of a hard copy the 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 of the year following the Count.
- **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.\$35 for single, U.S.\$45 for family
- An email notice that count forms are available for download will be sent to the compiler at the email address listed below in the spring of the following year.
- Please attach additional sheet(s) if needed.
- Please print the online participants list and mail it with appropriate fee to: **NABA, 4 Delaware Road, Morristown, New Jersey, USA 07960**
- Please do not send your participants list via registered mail, as this can add much delay. Your cancelled check is your receipt.

Count Name, State: _____

Planned date for next year's count Count (not binding): _____

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	_____	_____	_____	_____

BUTTERFLY COUNT FORM - USA
***** REQUIRED INFORMATION *****

DEADLINE for submission of completed online count form to NABA:

Count Name (as it appears in the Count Report), State: _____

Changes to butterfly habitats noticed since last year
(do NOT include weather/climate). If none, leave blank:

Year of count (1st, 5th, etc.): _____

DATE held: _____

TIME (military, to nearest 0.5 hr): _____ to _____
(which equals _____ hours)

Weather:

1. % sunshine in AM: ___ ≤10% ___ 11-25% ___ 26-50% ___ 51-75% ___ 76-100% ___ Data not recorded
2. % sunshine in PM: ___ ≤10% ___ 11-25% ___ 26-50% ___ 51-75% ___ 76-100% ___ Data not recorded
3. Temperature: ___ to ___ °F ___ Data not recorded
4. Wind: ___ to ___ mph ___ Data not recorded

Participants:

1. Number of field observers: _____
2. Number of field parties (report the maximum number: if 1-4 parties, report 4): _____
3. Total number of party-hours by field parties: _____

(Total party-hours cannot exceed the number of hours of the count x the number of parties.)

4. Total party-miles on foot by field parties (to nearest 1 mile only): _____

Compiler's name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ **Zip:** _____

Email address (please include so that Count Report editors may contact you if necessary. It will **NOT** be published in the Count Report without your permission.):

_____ **OK** to publish _____ Do **NOT** publish

Phone (for NABA use only, will **NOT** be published):

Check here if compiler was NOT also a field observer.

Useful information requested from all counts:

Imminent threats to specific butterfly habitats (new, specific information only; please do not repeat generalities year after year, e.g., development, pesticide spraying). If none, leave blank:

Information required from 1st-year counts only

Center in decimal degrees at:

(latitude) _____ . _____

(longitude) _____ . _____

For information on reporting and mapping count circle centers please see:

http://www.naba.org/count_center.html

Center at (describe in words, as exactly as possible, e.g., "at intersection of *A* St. and *B* Rd. in Town of *C*, *D* County." This description must match the coordinates above.): _____

Elevation (range that is actually counted): _____ to _____ ft.

Includes (any significant named areas in circle that are counted, e.g., "*X* County Park, *XX* Wildlife Management Area, and *XXX* Preserve"):

Habitats actually covered on the count:

Uses of land within the count circle:

Please submit a map of the count circle to NABA

COUNT NAME, State, Year: _____

*** * * 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 of that species occurs in your area.

PAPILIONIDAE - Swallowtails

- ___ *Parnassius eversmanni* Eversmann's Parnassian
- ___ *Parnassius clodius* Clodius Parnassian
- ___ *Parnassius 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* 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 crespontes* 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

- ___ *Euchloe hyantis* Pearly Marble
- ___ (*E. h. hyantis*) 'California' Pearly Marble
- ___ (*E. h. lotta*) 'Desert' Pearly Marble
- ___ *Euchloe olympia* Olympia Marble
- ___ *Anthocharis cethura* Desert Orangetip
- ___ (*A. c. pima*) 'Pima' Desert Orangetip
- ___ *Anthocharis sara* Sara Orangetip
- ___ (*A. s. sara*) 'Pacific' Sara Orangetip
- ___ (*A. s. stella*) 'Stella' Sara Orangetip
- ___ *Anthocharis midea* Falcate Orangetip
- ___ *Anthocharis lanceolata* Gray Marble
- ___ *Colias philodice* Clouded Sulphur
- ___ *Colias eurytheme* Orange Sulphur
- ___ *Colias occidentalis* Western Sulphur
- ___ *Colias christina* Christina's Sulphur
- ___ *Colias alexandra* Queen Alexandra's Sulphur
- ___ (*C. a. harfordii*) 'Harford's' Queen Alexandra's Su.
- ___ *Colias meadii* Mead's Sulphur
- ___ *Colias canadensis* Canadian Sulphur
- ___ *Colias nastes* Labrador Sulphur
- ___ *Colias scudderi* Scudder's Sulphur
- ___ *Colias gigantea* Giant Sulphur
- ___ *Colias behrii* Sierra Sulphur
- ___ *Colias pelidne* Pelidne Sulphur
- ___ *Colias interior* Pink-edged Sulphur
- ___ *Colias palaeno* Palaeno Sulphur
- ___ *Colias eurydice* California Dogface
- ___ *Colias cesonia* Southern Dogface
- ___ *Anteos clorinde* White Angled-Sulphur
- ___ *Anteos maerula* Yellow Angled-Sulphur
- ___ *Phoebis sennae* Cloudless Sulphur
- ___ *Phoebis philea* Orange-barred Sulphur
- ___ *Phoebis agarithe* Large Orange Sulphur
- ___ *Phoebis statira* Statira Sulphur
- ___ *Kricogonia lyside* Lyside Sulphur
- ___ *Eurema दौरा* Barred Yellow
- ___ *Eurema boisduvaliana* Boisduval's Yellow
- ___ *Eurema mexicana* Mexican Yellow
- ___ *Eurema proterpia* Tailed Orange
- ___ *Eurema lisa* Little Yellow
- ___ *Eurema nise* Mimosa Yellow
- ___ *Eurema dina* Dina Yellow
- ___ *Eurema nicippe* Sleepy Orange
- ___ *Nathalis iole* Dainty Sulphur

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
- ___ (*P. n. oleracea*) 'Veined' Mustard White
- ___ (*P. n. 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

COUNT NAME, State, Year: _____

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* 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
___ *Lycaena helloides* Purplish Copper
___ *Lycaena nivalis* Lilac-bordered Copper
___ *Lycaena mariposa* Mariposa Copper
___ *Hypaurotis crysalus* Colorado Hairstreak
___ *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
___ *Cyanophrys herodotus* TropicalGreenstreak
___ *Panhiades bathildis* Zebra Cross-streak
___ *Callophrys dumetorum* 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* Brown Elfin
___ *Callophrys mossii* Moss' Elfin
___ *Callophrys polios* Hoary Elfin
___ *Callophrys irus* Frosted Elfin
___ *Callophrys henrici* Henry's Elfin
___ *Callophrys niphon* 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* Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak
___ *Strymon bazochii* Lantana Scrub-Hairstreak
___ *Electrostrymon angelia* Fulvous Hairstreak
___ *Calycopis cecrops* Red-banded Hairstreak
___ *Calycopis isobeon* 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* Spring Azure
___ (*C. l. humulus*) 'Hops' Spring Azure
___ (*C. l. neglecta*) 'Summer' Spring Azure
___ *Celastrina neglectamajor* Appalachian Azure
___ *Celastrina nigra* 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
Blue
___ *Euphilotes enoptes* Dotted Blue (includes *ancilla*)
___ (*E. e. 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* Northern Blue
___ *Lycaeides melissa* Melissa Blue
___ (*L. m. samuelis*) 'Karner' Melissa Blue

COUNT NAME, State, Year: _____

- ___ *Plebejus saepiolus* Greenish Blue
- ___ *Plebejus icarioides* Boisduval's Blue
- ___ *Plebejus emigdionis* San Emigdio Blue
- ___ *Plebejus shasta* Shasta Blue
- ___ *Plebejus acmon* Acmon Blue
- ___ *Plebejus lupinus* Lupine Blue
- ___ *Plebejus optilete* Cranberry Blue
- ___ *Plebejus neurona* Veined Blue
- ___ *Agriades glandon* Arctic Blue
- ___ (*A. g. podarce* 'Sierra' Arctic Blue
- ___ *Agriades cassiope* Heather Blue

RIODINIDAE - Metalmarks

- ___ *Calephelis virginiensis* Little Metalmark
- ___ *Calephelis borealis* Northern Metalmark
- ___ *Calephelis nemesi* Fatal Metalmark
- ___ *Calephelis perditalis* 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
- ___ *Apodemia palmerii* Palmer's Metalmark
- ___ *Apodemia nais* Nais Metalmark

NYMPHALIDAE - Brushfoots

- ___ *Libytheana carinenta* 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
- ___ *Speyeria hydaspe* Hydaspe Fritillary

- ___ *Speyeria mormonia* Mormon Fritillary
- ___ *Boloria napaea* Mountain Fritillary
- ___ *Boloria eunomia* Bog Fritillary
- ___ *Boloria selene* Silver-bordered Fritillary
- ___ *Boloria bellona* Meadow Fritillary
- ___ *Boloria frigga* Frigga Fritillary
- ___ *Boloria improba* Dingy Fritillary
- ___ *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 Checkerspot
- ___ *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
- ___ *Phyciodes vesta* Vesta Crescent
- ___ *Phyciodes phaon* Phaon Crescent
- ___ *Phyciodes tharos* Pearl Crescent
- ___ *Phyciodes selenis* Northern Crescent
- ___ *Phyciodes batesii* Tawny Crescent
- ___ *Phyciodes campestris* Field Crescent
- ___ *Phyciodes picta* Painted Crescent
- ___ *Phyciodes orseis* California 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

COUNT NAME, State, Year: _____

- ___ *Polygonia interrogationis* Question Mark
- ___ *Polygonia comma* Eastern Comma
- ___ *Polygonia satyrus* Satyr Comma
- ___ *Polygonia faunus* Green Comma
- ___ *Polygonia gracilis* Hoary Comma
- ___ (*P. g. zephyrus*) 'Zephyr' Hoary Comma
- ___ *Polygonia oreas* Oreas Comma
- ___ *Polygonia progné* 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
- ___ *Asterocampa celtis* Hackberry Emperor
- ___ *Asterocampa leilia* Empress Leilia
- ___ *Asterocampa clyton* Tawny Emperor
- ___ *Doxocopa laure* Silver Emperor

NYMPHALIDAE - Satyrs

- ___ *Enodia portlandia* Southern Pearly-eye
- ___ *Enodia anhedon* Northern Pearly-eye
- ___ *Enodia creola* Creole Pearly-eye
- ___ *Satyrodes eurydice* Eyed Brown
- ___ *Satyrodes appalachia* Appalachian Brown
- ___ *Cyllopsis pyracmon* 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. t. inornata*) 'Inornate' Common Ringlet
- ___ (*C. t. ochracea*) 'Ochre' Common Ringlet
- ___ (*C. t. 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
- ___ *Erebia discoidalis* Red-disked Alpine
- ___ *Erebia theano* Theano Alpine
- ___ *Erebia epipsodea* Common Alpine
- ___ *Erebia callias* Colorado Alpine
- ___ *Gyrocheilus patrobus* Red-bordered Satyr
- ___ *Neominois ridingsii* Riding's Satyr
- ___ *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
- ___ *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
- ___ *Phocides belus* Big-spotted Beamer
- ___ *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 belli* Double-striped Longtail

COUNT NAME, State, Year: _____

- ___ *Turquoise Longtail* - *Urbanus evona*
- ___ *Urbanus dorantes* Dorantes Longtail
- ___ *Urbanus teleus* Teleus Longtail
- ___ *Urbanus procne* Brown Longtail
- ___ *Astraptes fulgurator* Two-banded Flasher
- ___ *Autochton cellus* Golden Banded-Skipper
- ___ *Achalarus lyciades* Hoary Edge
- ___ *Achalarus casica* Desert Cloudywing
- ___ *Achalarus tehuacana* Dark 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 outis* Outis Skipper
- ___ *Cogia caicus* Gold-costa Skipper
- ___ *Staphylus ceos* Golden-headed Scallopwing
- ___ *Staphylus mazans* Mazans Scallopwing
- ___ *Staphylus hayhurstii* Hayhurst's Scallopwing
- ___ *Gorgythion begga* Variegated Skipper
- ___ *Sostrata bifasciata* Blue-studded Skipper
- ___ *Carrhenes canescens* Hoary Skipper
- ___ *Xenophanes tryxus* Glassy-winged Skipper
- ___ *Antigonus emorsus* White Spurwing
- ___ *Systasea pulverulenta* Texas Powdered-Skipper
- ___ *Systasea zampa* Arizona Powdered-Skipper
- ___ *Achlyodes thraso* Sickle-winged Skipper
- ___ *Achlyodes pallida* Pale Sicklewing
- ___ *Grais stigmaticus* Hermit Skipper
- ___ *Timochares ruptifasciatus* Brown-banded Skipper
- ___ *Anastrus sempiternus* Common Bluevent
- ___ *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*
- ___ *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
- ___ *Heliopetes sublinea* East-Mexican White-Skipper
- ___ *Celotes nessus* Common Streaky-Skipper
- ___ *Pholisora catullus* Common Sootywing
- ___ *Hesperopsis libya* Mojave Sootywing
- ___ *Hesperopsis alpheus* Saltbush Sootywing (incl. *graciellae*)

HESPERIIDAE - Skipperlings

- ___ *Carterocephalus palaemon* Arctic Skipper
- ___ *Piruna pirus* Russet Skipperling
- ___ *Piruna polingi* Four-spotted Skipperling
- ___ *Piruna cingo* Many-spotted Skipperling

HESPERIIDAE - Grass-Skipperlings

- ___ *Vidius perigenes* Pale-rayed Skipper
- ___ *Nastra lherminier* Swarthy Skipper
- ___ *Nastra julia* Julia's Skipper
- ___ *Nastra neamathla* Neamathla Skipper
- ___ *Cymaenes tripuncta* Three-spotted Skipper
- ___ *Cymaenes 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

COUNT NAME, State, Year: _____

___ *Hesperia attalus* Dotted Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia meskei* Meske's Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia dacotae* Dakota Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia lindseyi* Lindsey's Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia sassacus* Indian Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia miriamae* Sierra Skipper
 ___ *Hesperia nevada* Nevada Skipper
 ___ *Polites carus* Carus Skipper
 ___ *Polites peckius* 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 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* 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* Sheep Skipper
 ___ *Notamblyscirtes simius* Simius Skipper
 ___ *Amblyscirtes exotera* 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
 ___ *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
 ___ *Lerodea dysaules* Olive-clouded Skipper
 ___ *Oligoria maculata* Twin-spot Skipper
 ___ *Calpodes ethlius* Brazilian Skipper
 ___ *Panoquina panoquin* Salt Marsh Skipper
 ___ *Panoquina panoquinoides* Obscure Skipper
 ___ *Panoquina errans* Wandering Skipper
 ___ *Panoquina ocola* Ocola Skipper
 ___ *Panoquina sylvicola* (=leucas) Purple-washed 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

COUNT NAME, State, Year: _____

UNLISTED/UNIDENTIFIED SPECIES: Butterflies not on preceding list, or butterflies not fully identified to species, should be listed here and copied to Unlisted Species page of online count form. Butterflies identified only to group (e.g., Hairstreak sp.) or to genus (e.g., *Satyrium* sp.) are added to the total of adult species ONLY if no other butterflies in that group or genus have been identified to species. However, ALWAYS add the number of individuals listed here to your total individuals. Please be sure to include ALL unidentified butterflies, even if it's 600 Grass-Skipper sp. or simply 20 Butterfly sp., as these figures are important for data analysis.

Compilers: Please check your totals against those calculated by the online count form!

____ ADULT SPECIES / ____ TOTAL INDIVIDUALS

*** IMMATURE BUTTERFLIES ***

Use English names and copy to Immature Butterflies page of online count form. Do NOT add to totals of species or individuals.

Species: _____
Number: ____ egg(s) ____ caterpillar(s) ____ pupa(s)
on (plant/surface): _____

Species: _____
Number: ____ egg(s) ____ caterpillar(s) ____ pupa(s)
on (plant/surface): _____

Species: _____
Number: ____ egg(s) ____ caterpillar(s) ____ pupa(s)
on (plant/surface): _____

Species: _____
Number: ____ egg(s) ____ caterpillar(s) ____ pupa(s)
on (plant/surface): _____

Species: _____
Number: ____ egg(s) ____ caterpillar(s) ____ pupa(s)
on (plant/surface): _____

Species: _____
Number: ____ egg(s) ____ caterpillar(s) ____ pupa(s)
on (plant/surface): _____

Species: _____
Number: ____ egg(s) ____ caterpillar(s) ____ pupa(s)
on (plant/surface): _____

Species: _____
Number: ____ egg(s) ____ caterpillar(s) ____ pupa(s)
on (plant/surface): _____

Field Notes (use for unusual weather, methods of estimating numbers, etc.). Copy to Field Notes section on first page of online count form.

