37th ANNUAL NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT
2011 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 2011 and beyond. Please read through the following list before planning your count.

- **NEW COUNTS** should contact the NABA office prior to holding a new count to 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](http://www.naba.org/counts/start.html) for details.

- **NEW COUNTS** must be submitted online at [www.butterflycounts.org](http://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 2011 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](http://www.naba.org) in the years that the minimum requirements cannot be met.

- **NEW COUNTS** should utilize 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. You may also consider using a name that designates some large publicly accessible area that is covered in the count.

- **COUNTS THAT ARE HELD IN MONTHS OTHER THAN JUNE AND JULY 2011**, 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](http://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](http://www.butterflycounts.org). If you submitted data online in 2010, THANK YOU! If you did not use the system in 2010, 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.
37th ANNUAL NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT - 2011 INSTRUCTIONS (USA)

Your 2011 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 2011 are required to enter all data for their counts through the online count form.

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:

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<td>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.</td>
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**DATE OF 2011 COUNT**

Please contact NABA (at address/phone above, or e-mail to naba@naba.org) with the date of your 2011 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 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, please 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 counters are out of sight of each other), 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/checklist.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 the 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.”

• 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 2011 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 2011 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/canis/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, 2011
• Compilers are strongly encouraged to submit counts online at www.butterflycounts.org. Alternatively, compilers of counts initiated in 2008 or earlier may send the 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, but do send fee payment and participants list.
• 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.

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.
PRESS RELEASE
THE 37th 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 as 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 ____________________________, 2011. Counters will meet at ____________________________ at _____________________________. The count will last until about ____________________________, weather permitting. This butterfly count has been held since ____________________________. For more information please contact ____________________________, at ____________________________, during the _____________________________.

The NABA Butterfly Count program has been held annually since 1975, when only 29 counts were held. In 2010, 472 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.
NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT – 2011 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 2011 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 2012 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 2012.
- 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**

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**TOTALS / SUBTOTALS**

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2011 BUTTERFLY COUNT FORM - USA

** REQUIRED INFORMATION **

If any of the following is incomplete or illegible, your count will be returned and there will be a U.S. $5.00 resubmission fee to cover additional handling and postage costs. Thank you for double-checking that your count form is complete and legible.

DEADLINE for complete, readable submission to be received by NABA: September 4, 2011.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of count (1st, 5th, etc.):</th>
<th>_______</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE held in 2011:</td>
<td>_______</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIME (military, to nearest 0.5 hr):</td>
<td>_______ to _______</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weather:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. % sunshine in AM: ≤10% 11-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100% Data not recorded</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. % sunshine in PM: ≤10% 11-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100% Data not recorded</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Temperature: ___ to ___ °F Data not recorded</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Wind: ___ to ___ mph Data not recorded</td>
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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: _______
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.

**FIELD OBSERVERS**
(MUST be listed here as well as on the Participants List. Provide first initial only, and list alphabetically by last name. PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY SO NAMES ARE PUBLISHED CORRECTLY!)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field observer last name</th>
<th>First initial</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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**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"): _______

**Habits** actually covered on the count:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>_______</th>
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**Uses of land** within the count circle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of land within count circle</th>
<th>_______</th>
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Please mail a map of the count circle to NABA

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imminent threat</th>
<th>_______</th>
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</table>
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 butterfliers from other regions can appreciate their significance.
* * * 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 Black Swallowtail
___ Papilio joanae Ozark Swallowtail
___ Papilio brevicuda Short-tailed Swallowtail
___ Papilio machaon Old World Swallowtail
___ (P. m. bairdi) 'Baird's' Old World Swallowtail
___ (P. m. orion) 'Oregon' Old World Swallowtail
___ Papilio zeilcan Anise Swallowtail
___ Papilio indra Indra Swallowtail
___ Papilio cresphontes Giant Swallowtail
___ Papilio aristodamus Schaus' Swallowtail
___ Papilio onyxion Onyxion Swallowtail
___ Papilio glaucus Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
___ Papilio canadensis Canadian Tiger Swallowtail
___ Papilio rutulus Western Tiger Swallowtail
___ Papilio multicada Two-tailed Swallowtail
___ Papilio eurymon 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 sisybria 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
___ 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 scudderii Scudder's Sulphur
___ Colias gigantea Giant Sulphur
___ Colias pelidne Pelidne Sulphur
___ Colias interior Pink-edged Sulphur
___ Colias palaeo 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 daira 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

LYCAENIDAE - Harvester & Coppers

___ Feniseca tarquinus 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 hylus Bronze Copper
___ Lycaena rubidus Ruddy Copper
___ (L. r. ferrisi) 'White Mountains' Ruddy Copper
___ Lycaena heteroea Blue Copper
___ Lycaena epixanthus Bog Copper
___ Lycaena dorcas Dorcas Copper
___ Lycaena helioidea Purplish Copper
___ Lycaena nivalis Lilac-bordered Copper
___ Lycaena mariposa Mariposa Copper
___ Hypaurotis crysalis Colorado Hairstreak
___ Habrodais grunus Golden Hairstreak
2011 COUNT NAME, State:

Eumaeus atala Atala
Atdiles halesus Great Purple Hairstreak
Chlorostyron sinaethis Silver-banded Hairstreak
Phaeostyron alcestis Soapberry Hairstreak
Satyrium itus Coral Hairstreak
Satyrium behrii Behr's Hairstreak
Satyrium fuliginosum Sooty Hairstreak
Satyrium acadica Acadian Hairstreak
Satyrium californica California Hairstreak
Satyrium sylvius Sylvan Hairstreak
Satyrium edwardsii Edwards' Hairstreak
Satyrium calanus Banded Hairstreak
Satyrium caryaevorum Hickory Hairstreak
Satyrium kingi King's Hairstreak
Satyrium liparops Striped Hairstreak
Satyrium aureotorm Gold-hunter's Hairstreak
Satyrium tetra Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak
Satyrium saepsum Hedgerow Hairstreak
Satyrium favonianus Oak Hairstreak
(S. f. favonianus) 'Southern' Oak Hairstreak
(S. f. ontario) 'Northern' Oak Hairstreak
Satyrium polingi Poling's Hairstreak
Calophsis dumetorum Bramble Hairstreak
(C. d. dumetorum) 'Bramble' Bramble Hairstreak
(C. d. amapta) 'Canyon' Bramble Hairstreak
(C. d. affinis) 'Immaculate' Bramble Hairstreak
Calophsis sheridanii Sheridan's Hairstreak
Calophsis xami Xami Hairstreak
Calophsis augustinus Brown Elfin
Calophsis mossii Moss' Elfin
Calophsis polios Hoary Elfin
Calophsis irus Frosted Elfin
Calophsis henrici Henry's Elfin
Calophsis niphon Eastern Pine Elfin
Calophsis eryphon Western Pine Elfin
Calophsis spinetorum Thicket Hairstreak
Calophsis johnsoni Johnson's Hairstreak
Calophsis gryneas Juniper Hairstreak
(C. g. gryneas) 'Olive' Juniper Hairstreak
(C. g. siva) 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak
(C. g. nelson) 'Nelsons' Juniper Hairstreak
Calophsis hesseli Hessel's Hairstreak
Parthasius 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 hozochii Lantana Scrub-Hairstreak
Electrostrymon angelia Fulvous Hairstreak
Calycopis cepros Red-banded Hairstreak
Calycopis isobeon Dusky-blue Groundstreak
Ministyxmon leda Leda Ministreak
Ministyxmon clytie Clytie Ministreak
Ministyxmon azia Gray Ministreak
Eroa laeta Early Hairstreak
Eroa quaderna Arizona Hairstreak

LYCAENIDAE - Blues
Brephidium exile Western Pygmy-Blue
Brephidium isophalma Eastern Pygmy-Blue
Leptotes cassius Cassius Blue
Leptotes marina Marine Blue
Zizula cyna Cyna Blue
Hemiarsus thomasi Miami Blue
Hemiarsus ammon Nickerbean Blue
Hemiarsus ceraunus Ceraunus Blue
Hemiarsus isola Reekirt's Blue
Everes comyntas Eastern Tailed-Blue
Everes amyntula Western Tailed-Blue
Celastrina ladon Spring Azure
(C. l. ladon) 'Spring' Spring Azure
(C. l. humulus) 'Hops' Spring Azure
(C. l. neglecta) 'Summer' Spring Azure
Celastrina neglectata Major Appalachian Azure
Celastrina niga Dusky Azure
Philotes sonorensis Sonoran Blue
Euphilotes batoideis Square-spotted Blue
(E. b. alloyni) 'El Segundo' Square-spotted Blue
(E. b. bernardino) 'Bernardino' Square-spotted 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) 'Kerner' Melissa Blue
Plebeus saepiolus Greenish Blue
Plebeus icarioides Boisduval's Blue
Plebeus emigdionis San Emigdio Blue
Plebeus shasta Shasta Blue
Plebeus acmon Acmon Blue
Plebeus lupinus Lupine Blue
Plebeus optilete Cranberry Blue
Plebeus neuraon Veined Blue
Agrias glandon Arctic Blue
(A. g. glandon) 'Glandon' Arctic Blue
(A. g. franklini) 'Mountain' Arctic Blue
(A. g. rusticus) 'Rustic' Arctic Blue

RODIINIDAE - Metalmarks
Calephelis virginiensis Little Metalmark
Calephelis borealis Northern Metalmark
Calephelis nemesis Fatal Metalmark
Calephelis perlitalis Rounded Metalmark
Calephelis wrightii Wright's Metalmark
Calephelis matica 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 palmeri Palmer's Metalmark
Apodemia nais Nais Metalmark
2011 COUNT NAME, State:

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 hesperis 'Hesperis' Atlantis 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 adiaste Unsilvered Fritillary
Speyeria atlantis Atlantis Fritillary
(S. a. atlantis) 'Atlantis' Atlantis Fritillary
(S. a. hesperis) 'Hesperis' Atlantis Fritillary
Speyeria hydaspe Hydaspe Fritillary
Speyeria margaritacea Mormon Fritillary
Boloria napaea Mountain Fritillary
Boloria euonyma Bog Fritillary
Boloria selene Silver-bordered Fritillary
Boloria bellona Meadow Fritillary
Boloria frigga Frigga Fritillary
Boloria improba Dingy Fritillary
Boloria kriemhild Relict Fritillary
Boloria ephippe Pacific Fritillary
Boloria freija Freija Fritillary
Boloria montinana Purplish Fritillary (formerly titania)
Boloria chariclea Arctic Fritillary
Poladryas minuta Dotted Checkerspot
Poladryas arachne Arachne Checkerspot
Chlosyne theoas Theoas Checkerspot
Chlosyne cyneas Black Checkerspot
Chlosyne fulvia Fulvia Checkerspot
Chlosyne atalasa Leansira Checkerspot
Chlosyne california California Patch
Chlosyne lacinia Bordered Patch
Chlosyne defilide Definite Patch
Chlosyne janais Crimson Patch
Chlosyne rosita Rosita Checkerspot
Chlosyne gorgone Gorgone Checkerspot
Chlosyne nycites 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
Tecosa elada Elada Checkerspot
Phyciodes texana Texan Crescent
Phyciodes frisia Cuban Crescent
Phyciodes tullia Pale-banded Crescent
Phyciodes vesta Vesta Crescent
Phyciodes phaon Phaon Crescent
Phyciodes tharsis Pearl Crescent
Phyciodes selenis Northern Crescent
Phyciodes campestris Field Crescent
Phyciodes picta Painted Crescent
Phyciodes orseis California Crescent
Phyciodes palidal 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. g. zephyrus) 'Zephyr' Hoary Comma
Polygonia aperta 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
Anarta jatrophae White Peacock
Anarta 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 lorquinii Lorquin's Admiral
Adelpha fessonia Band-celled Sister
Adelpha breviori California Sister
Mycalesis ethusa Mexican Bluewing
Eunica monima Dingy Purplewing
Eunica tithra Florida Purplewing
Mestra amymone Common Mestra
Biblis hyperia Red Rim
Hamadryas februa Gray Cracker
Hamadryas guatamala Guatemalan Cracker
Marpesia chiron Many-banded Daggerwing
Marpesia petreus Ruddy Daggerwing
Anoaea ideae Tropical Leafwing
Anoaea floridalis Florida Leafwing
Anoaea andria Goatweed Leafwing
Asterocampa celtis Hackberry Emperor
Asterocampa leilia Empress Leilia
### 2011 COUNT NAME, State:

- **Choiodes zilpa** Zilpa Longtail
- **Zestusa dorus** Short-tailed Skipper
- **Codattractus arizonensis** Arizona Skipper
- **Codattractus mystic** Valeriana Cloudywing
- **Urbanus proteus** Long-tailed Skipper
- **Urbanus dorantes** Dorantes Longtail
- **Urbanus teleus** Teleus Longtail
- **Urbanus procre** Brown Longtail
- **Astraptes fulgerator** 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 confusis** Confused Cloudywing
- **Thorybes drusius** Drusius Cloudywing
- **Cogia calchas** Mimosa Skipper
- **Cogia hippocus** Acaia Skipper
- **Cogia oitis** Outis Skipper
- **Cogia calcis** 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 tharsus** Sickle-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** Juvalis Duskywing
- **Erynnis telemachus** Rocky Mountain Duskywing
- **Erynnis propertius** Propertius Duskywing
- **Erynnis meridianus** Meridian Duskywing
- **Erynnis scudderii** Scudder's Duskywing
- **Erynnis horatius** Horace's Duskywing
- **Erynnis tristis** Mournful Duskywing
- **Erynnis martialis** Mottled Duskywing
- **Erynnis pacuvis** Pacuvius Duskywing
- **Erynnis zarucco** Zarucco Duskywing
- **Erynnis funeraria** Funereal Duskywing
- **Erynnis lucilis** Columbine Duskywing
- **Erynnis baptisiae** Wild Indigo Duskywing
- **Erynnis afranius** Afranius Duskywing
- **Erynnis persius** Persius Duskywing
- **Pyrgus centaurea** Grizzled Skipper
- **Pyrgus ruralis** Two-banded Checkered-Skipper
- **Pyrgus xanthus** Mountain Checkered-Skipper
- **Pyrgus scripta** Small Checkered-Skipper
- **Pyrgus communis** Common Checkered-Skipper
- **Pyrgus alshecens** White Checkered-Skipper
- **Pyrgus sp.** Common/White Checkered-Skipper
- **Pyrgus oileus** Tropical Checkered-Skipper
- **Pyrgus philetas** Desert Checkered-Skipper
- **Heliopetes domicella** Ericson's White-Skipper
- **Heliopetes ericotorum** Northern White-Skipper

### 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
- **Clytus pyramica** Nabokov's Satyr
- **Clytus pertepida** Canyonland Satyr
- **Clytus 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 haydeni** Hayden’s Ringlet
- **Coenonympha tuilla** Common Ringlet
- **(C. t. inornata)** 'Inornate' Common Ringlet
- **(C. t. ochracea)** 'Ochre' Common Ringlet
- **(C. t. ampelegos)** 'Northwest' Common Ringlet
- **(C. t. california)** '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 manlius** Taiga Alpine
- **Erebia discoidea** Red-disked Alpine
- **Erebia theano** Theano Alpine
- **Erebia epispodea** Common Alpine
- **Erebia callias** Colorado Alpine
- **Gyrocheilus patrobus** Red-bordered Satyr
- **Neoinocis ridingii** 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 pigmaen** Mangrove Skipper
- **Phocides polybius** Guava Skipper
- **Epargyreus zetos** Zestos Skipper
- **Epargyreus clavis** Silver-spotted Skipper
- **Polygonus leo** Hammock Skipper
- **Chioides catillus** White-striped Longtail
### HESPERIIDAE - Skipperlings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Carterocephalus palaemon</em></td>
<td>Arctic Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Piruna pirus</em></td>
<td>Russet Skipperling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Piruna polingi</em></td>
<td>Four-spotted Skipperling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Piruna cingo</em></td>
<td>Many-spotted Skipperling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HESPERIIDAE - Grass-Skippers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Vidius perigenes</em></td>
<td>Pale-rayed Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nastra lherminier</em></td>
<td>Swarthly Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nastra julia</em></td>
<td>Julia's Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Nastra neamathla</em></td>
<td>Neamathla Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cymaenes tripuncta</em></td>
<td>Three-spotted Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cymaenes odilia</em></td>
<td>Fawn-spotted Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lerema accius</em></td>
<td>Clouded Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Decinea percosius</em></td>
<td>Double-dotted Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ancyloxypha numitor</em></td>
<td>Least Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ancyloxypha arene</em></td>
<td>Tropical Least Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oarisma poweshiek</em></td>
<td>Poweshiek Skipperling</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oarisma garita</em></td>
<td>Garita Skipperling</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oarisma edwardsii</em></td>
<td>Edwards' Skipperling</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Copaeodes aurantiacus</em></td>
<td>Orange Skipperling</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Copaeodes minimus</em></td>
<td>Southern Skipperling</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Adopaeoides prittwitzii</em></td>
<td>Sunrise Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Thymelicus lineola</em></td>
<td>European Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hylephila phyleus</em></td>
<td>Fiery Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pseudocopaeodes eunus</em></td>
<td>Alkali Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia uncas</em></td>
<td>Uncas Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia juba</em></td>
<td>Juba Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>H. comma</em></td>
<td>Common Branded Skipper (incl. manitoba, assiniboia, colorado)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia ottoe</em></td>
<td>Ottoe Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia pahaska</em></td>
<td>Pahaska Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia columbia</em></td>
<td>Columbian Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia metea</em></td>
<td>Cobweb Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia viridis</em></td>
<td>Green Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia attalus</em></td>
<td>Dotted Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia meskei</em></td>
<td>Meske's Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia dacotae</em></td>
<td>Dakota Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia lindseyi</em></td>
<td>Lindsey's Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia sasacus</em></td>
<td>Indian Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Hesperia nevada</em></td>
<td>Nevada Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes carus</em></td>
<td>Carus Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes pecki</em></td>
<td>Peck's Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes sabuleti</em></td>
<td>Sandhill Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes draco</em></td>
<td>Draco Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes baracca</em></td>
<td>Baracca Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes thermiscoles</em></td>
<td>Tawny-edged Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes origenes</em></td>
<td>Crossline Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes mystic</em></td>
<td>Long Dash</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes sonora</em></td>
<td>Sonora Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pilotes vibex</em></td>
<td>Whirlabout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Wallengrenia oto</em></td>
<td>Southern Broken-Dash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Wallengrenia egeremet</em></td>
<td>Northern Broken-Dash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes fimbriata</em></td>
<td>Amblyscirtes fimbriata</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes phylace</em></td>
<td>Amblyscirtes phylace</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes reversa</em></td>
<td>Reversed Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes impressus</em></td>
<td>Impressed Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<td><em>Amblyscirtes erys</em></td>
<td>Erys Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes tardius</em></td>
<td>Tardius Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes comus</em></td>
<td>Comus Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes kawaii</em></td>
<td>Kawaii Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes fedus</em></td>
<td>Fedus Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes versonae</em></td>
<td>Versonae Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes texanae</em></td>
<td>Texanae Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes ocio</em></td>
<td>Ocio Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes cinxia</em></td>
<td>Cinxia Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes nellesi</em></td>
<td>Nellesi Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Amblyscirtes fimbriata</em></td>
<td>Fimbriata Orange-edged Roadside-Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lerodea eufala</em></td>
<td>Eufala Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lerodea arabus</em></td>
<td>Violet-clouded Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lerodea dysaules</em></td>
<td>Olive-clouded Skipper</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oligoria maculata</em></td>
<td>Twin-spot Skipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calpodes ethlius</em></td>
<td>Brazilian Skipper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2011 COUNT NAME, State:

- **Panoquina panoquin**  Salt Marsh Skipper
- **Panoquina panoquinoides**  Obscure Skipper
- **Panoquina errans**  Wandering Skipper
- **Panoquina ocola**  Ocola Skipper

**HESPERIIDAE - Giant-Skippers**
- **Megathyhmus streckeri**  Strecker's Giant-Skipper
- **Megathyhmus yuccae**  Yucca Giant-Skipper
- **Megathyhmus cofaqui**  Cofaqui Giant-Skipper
- **Megathyhmus ursus**  Ursine Giant-Skipper
UNLISTED/UNIDENTIFIED SPECIES: Butterflies not on preceding list, or butterflies not fully identified to species, should be listed here. Butterflies identified only to group (e.g., Hairstreak sp.) or to genus (e.g., *Satyrium* sp.) are added to the total of adult species below ONLY if no other butterflies in that group or genus have been recorded. However, ALWAYS add the number of individuals listed here to your total individuals below. 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.

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Field Notes (use for explanations of asterisked species, unusual weather, methods of estimating numbers, etc.):

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Submit your count data online at www.butterflycounts.org or send your count form, Participants List (ORIGINAL AND 1 COPY OF EACH), and fee payment to:

NABA, 4 Delaware Rd, Morristown, NJ 07960 USA

* Please print clearly, or type.
* Please send entire count submission together in ONE package.
* Please make full payment for this count in ONE check or money order; include a separate check or money order for NABA membership dues.
* Please do NOT send via registered mail.

* Thank you very much for your cooperation & participation!

---

Compilers: Please check and double-check your totals carefully!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADULT SPECIES</th>
<th>TOTAL INDIVIDUALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* IMMATURE BUTTERFLIES *

Use English names as in preceding list in the order presented there. Do NOT add to totals above.

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)
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Species:
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