

Butterflies of Colorado

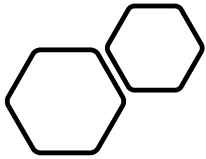
Hesperiidae (Skippers)



Spread-wing Skippers

- Silver-Spotted Skipper
- Northern Cloudywing
- Mexican Cloudywing
- Dreamy Duskywing
- Rocky Mountain Duskywing
- Mottled Duskywing
- Pacuvius Duskywing
- Afranius Duskywing
- Persius Duskywing
- Grizzled Skipper
- Two-Banded Checkered Skipper
- Common Checkered-Skipper
- Common Sootywing





Silver-Spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus clarus*)

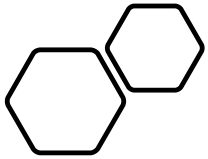
- Brown-black with yellow-orange band on forewing above. Brownish with **bold, centered silver-white patch on hindwing below** (pattern is very distinctive)..
- Wingspan: Medium; 1 3/4 to 2 1/2 inches.
- Habitat: Forest edges, disturbed and open woodlands, riparian areas, and gardens; plains, foothills.
- Flight Times: May to August; one brood. Chrysalis overwinters.
- Larval Foodplant: Locusts and other legumes.
- A long winged, conspicuous and easily identified skipper with a wide distribution and a very appropriate common name



Distribution Map (*Epargyreus clarus*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



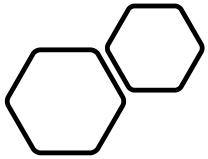
Northern Cloudywing (*Thorybes pylades*)

- Above: dark brown with tiny white spots on leading edge of forewing, reduced and not aligned with each other (vs. Southern Cloudywing). Fringes are checkered brown. Below: brown with gray overscaling and two dark bands on hindwing.
- Wingspan: Medium; 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inches.
- Habitat: Pine oak woodlands, edges, fields, and meadows; foothills, montane.
- Flight Times: May through July; one brood. Fully-grown caterpillars hibernate.
- Larval Foodplant: Various plants in the pea family (Fabaceae).
- Northern Cloudywing is the most common and broadly distributed *Thorybes* skipper in North America



Distribution Map (*Thorybes pylades*)



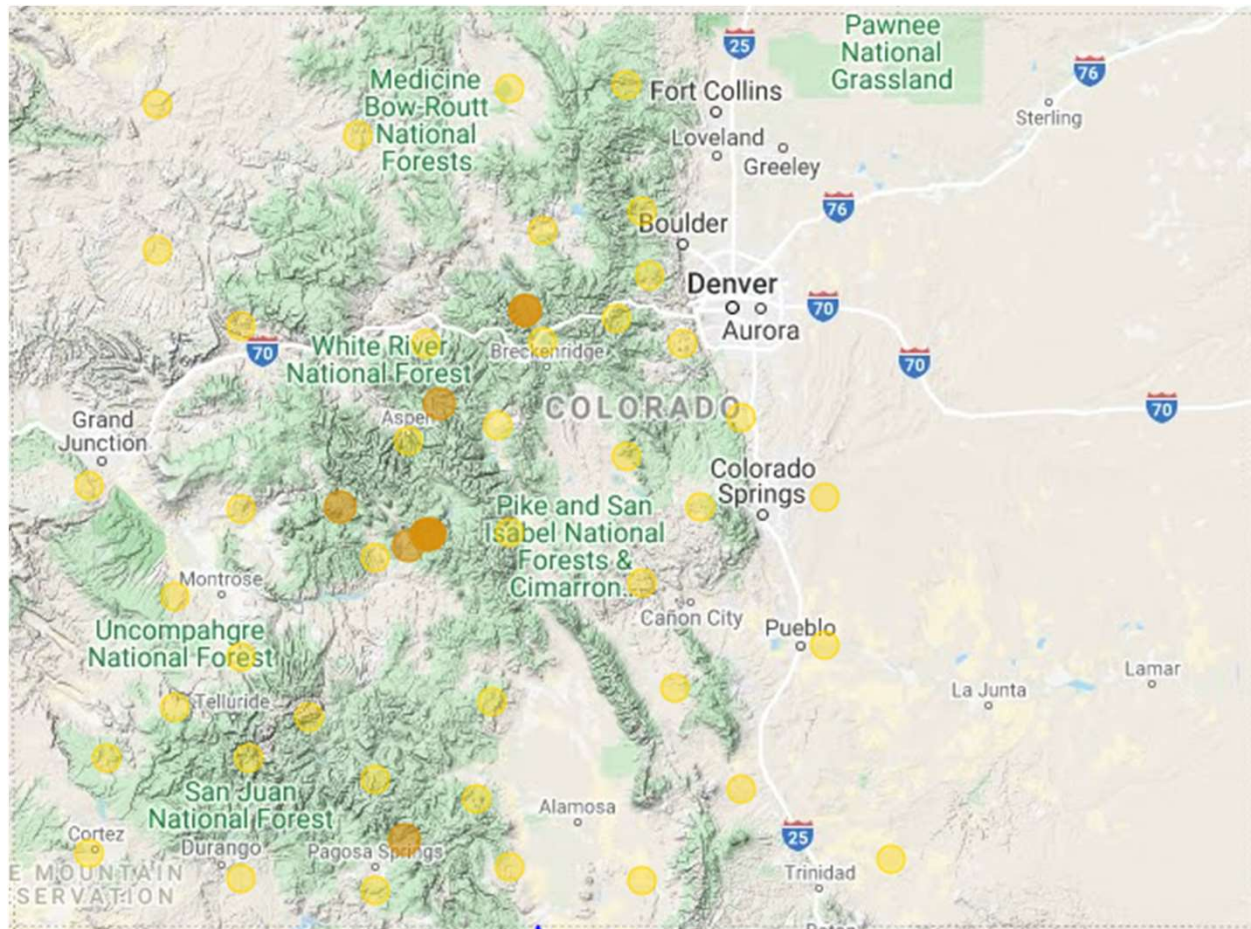


Mexican Cloudywing (*Thorybes mexicanus*)

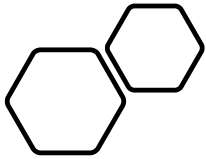
- Above: golden-brown with a few dark-edged glassy white spots varying in size on forewing. Below: mottled brown with the outer portion of wings pale gray or pink in cast. The forewing spots are apparent; hindwing has brown striations.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 1/8 to 1 1/2 inches.
- Habitat: Meadows, slopes, and clearings, often near mud or moist areas and streams; montane, sub-alpine, alpine.
- Flight Times: June to August; one brood.
- Larval Foodplant: Clovers, wild pea, and vetches.
- Males perch on or near ground on hilltops. Smaller and usually occurs at higher elevations than the Northern Cloudywing.



Distribution Map (*Thorybes mexicanus*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

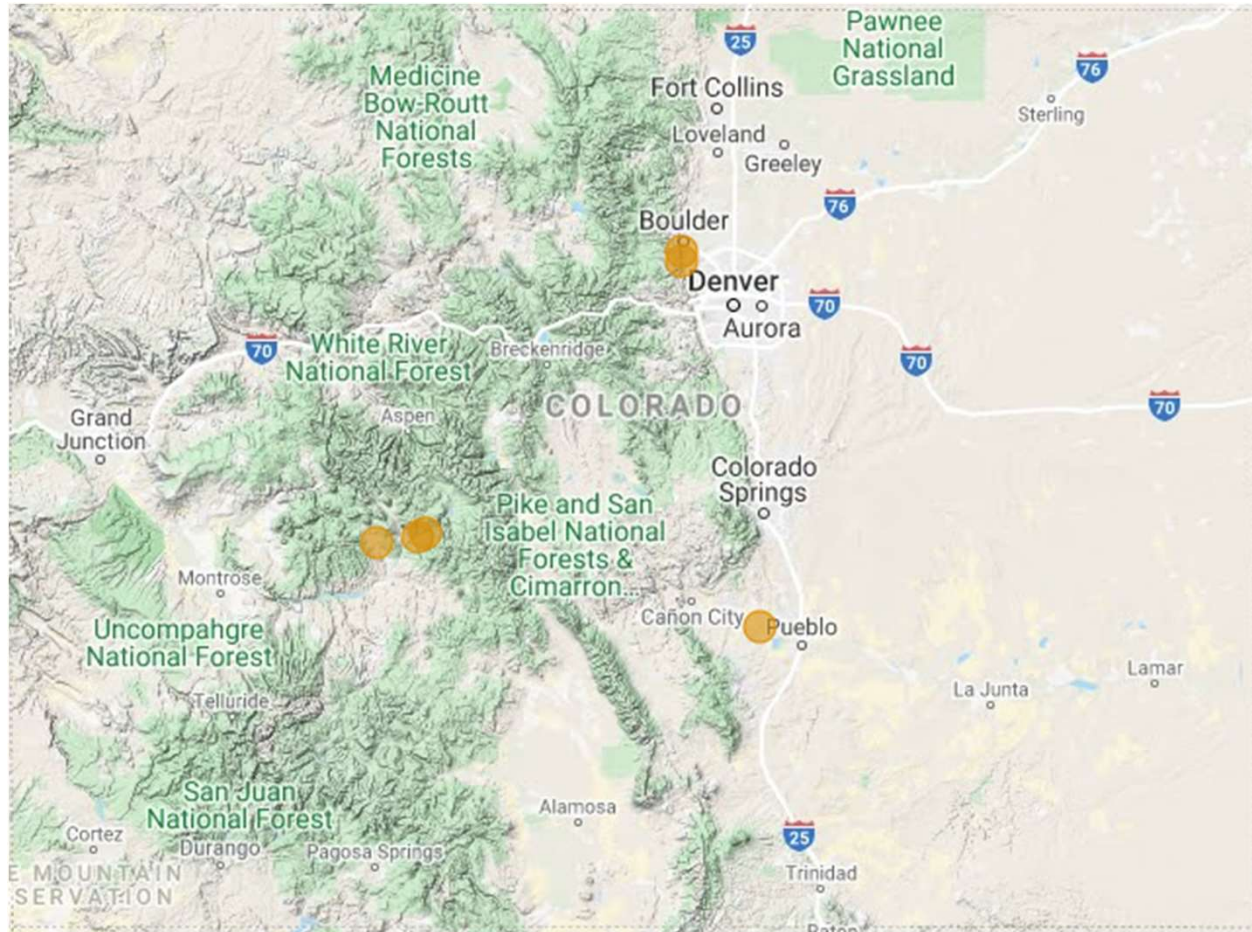


Dreamy Duskywing (*Erynnis icelus*)

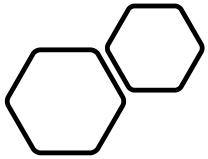
- A small compact duskywing. **Lacks white forewing spots** present on most other duskywings. Above: forewing grayish-brown with 2 black bands enclosing a grey band. The more brownish hindwing has 2 rows of pale tan spots in the submarginal/ postmedian area.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 1/8 to 1 1/2 inches.
- Habitat: Moist forest clearings and edges, along streams; foothills, montane.
- Flight Times: May to July; 1 brood.
- Larval Foodplant: Willows, poplars, aspen and sometimes birch.
- This is a butterfly of boreal forests.



Distribution Map (*Erynnis icelus*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

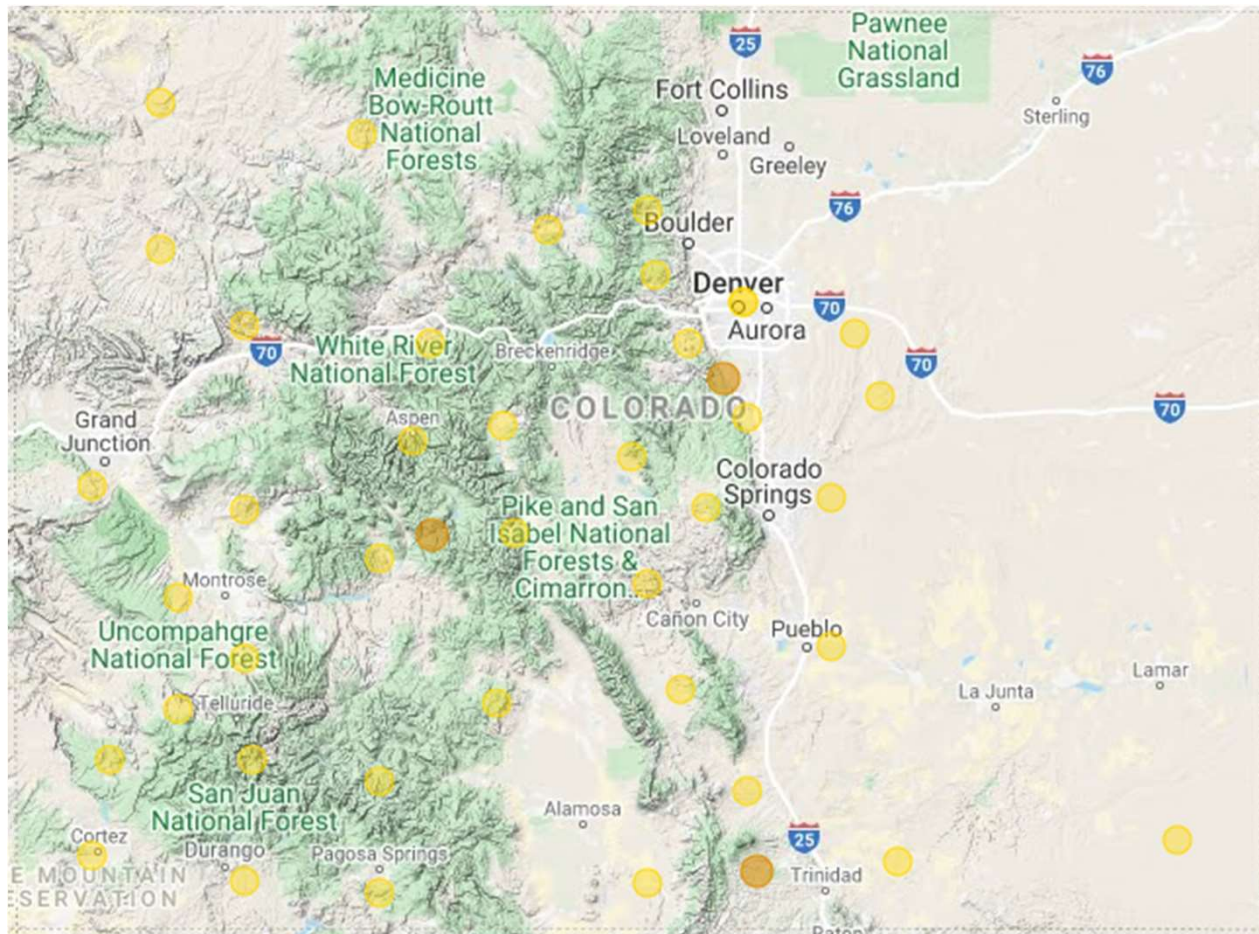


Rocky Mountain Duskywing (*Erynnis telemachus*)

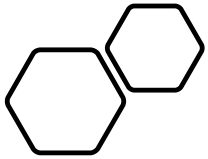
- Above, similar to other dark duskywings, with brown hindwing lighter toward the black margin and brown fringes. Forewing pale brownish-gray with dark patches and distinct glassy spots on the forewing. Hindwing below shows two distinctive white spots near leading edge.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 3/8 to 1 3/4 inches.
- Habitat: Gambel Oak thickets and woodlands
- Flight Times: April to July; one brood.
- Larval Foodplant: Gambel Oak.
- The males perch above paths, stream beds, depressions, where they await receptive females (Opler, 1999).



Distribution Map (*Erynnis telemachus*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

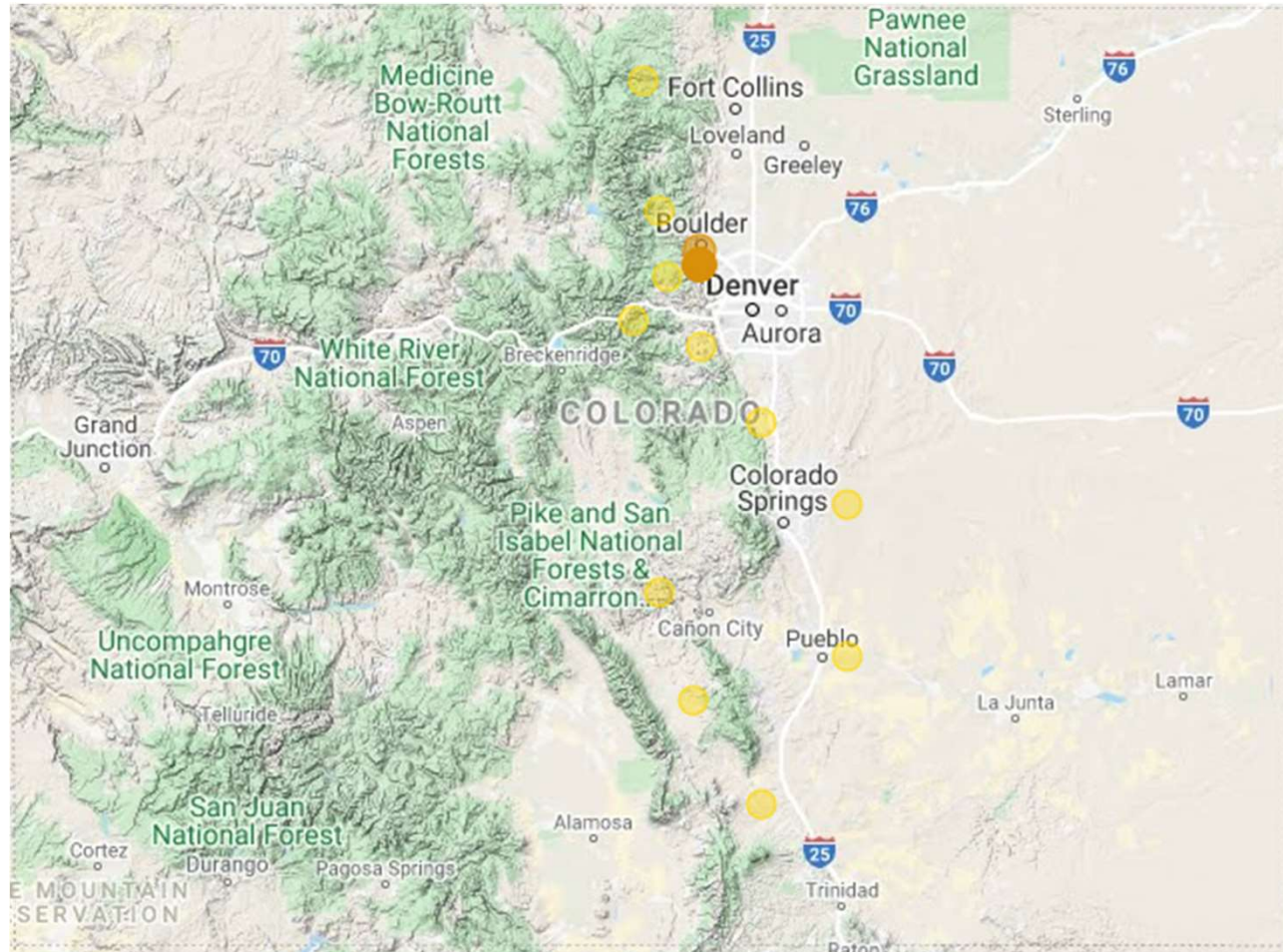


Mottled Duskywing (*Erynnis martialis*)

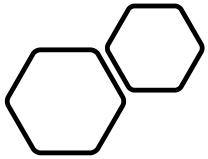
- Above: distinctly mottled on both wings; forewing may have a purplish sheen when freshly emerged. Abdomen has light gray rings. Below: brown with mottled outer portions of both wings.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 1/8 to 1 5/8 inches.
- Habitat: Open brushy fields and hillsides, open woodlands.
- Flight Times: April to September; one brood. Fully grown caterpillars hibernate.
- Larval Foodplant: Fendler's buckbrush.
- An uncommon eastern and mid-western duskywing with an isolated population in Colorado. Species is an avid hilltopper.



Distribution Map (*Erynnis martialis*)



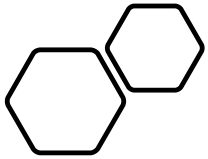
- Detailed record
- Historical record



Pacuvius Duskywing (*Erynnis pacuvius*)

- Above: forewings dark with mosaic of brown, black, or gray and pale orange-brown patches. Upperside hindwings are unmarked brown with white fringes. Below: both wings are a plain brown with submarginal band of pale white spots. Light rings around abdomen.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 1/8 to 1 1/2 inches.
- Habitat: Mixed open woodlands and coniferous forests, streamsides; foothills, montane.
- Flight Times: May to August; one brood. Caterpillar overwinters.
- Larval Foodplant: Buckbrushes (*Ceanothus* species).
- Similar to Persius Duskywing which has a duskier gray look on the forewing, lacks the hindwing white fringe and uses legumes (Golden Banner locally) as its host plant.



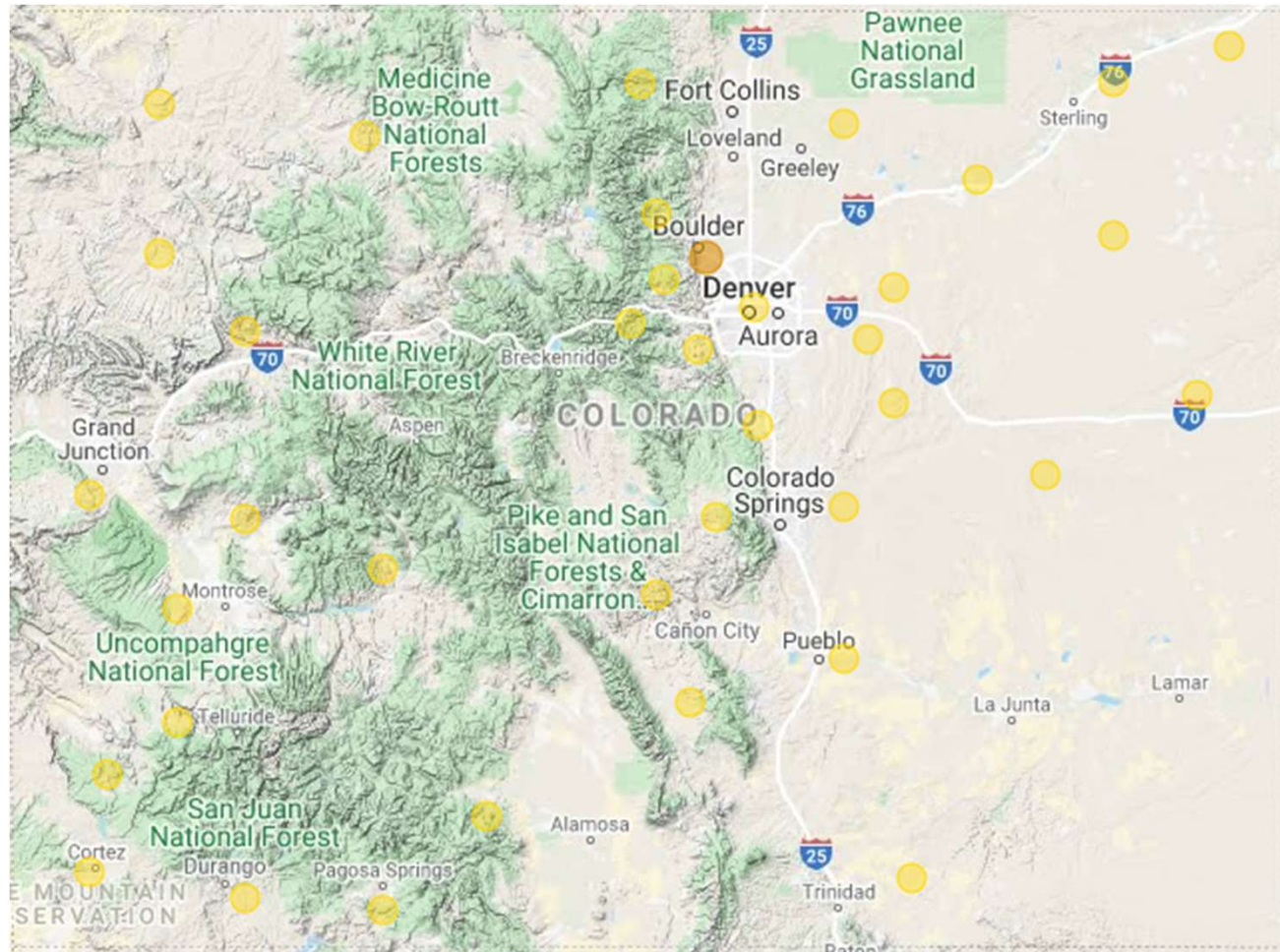


Afranius Duskywing (*Erynnis afranius*)

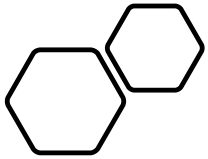
- Small brown duskywing; difficult to separate from Persius Duskywing, especially as they age and wear. Above: often has a brown patch on the outer forward wing edge and lacks gray hairs that give Persius its “soft” look. The hindwing dorsal surface is more uniform in color with fewer markings.
- Wingspan: Small; 7/8 to 1 3/8 inches.
- Habitat: Prairie, canyons and draws, meadows; foothills (uncommon species in our area).
- Flight Times: April through June; 2 broods.
- Larval Foodplant: Lupines, Golden Banner, legumes.
- Adults nectar on Golden Banner.



Distribution Map (*Erynnis afranius*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

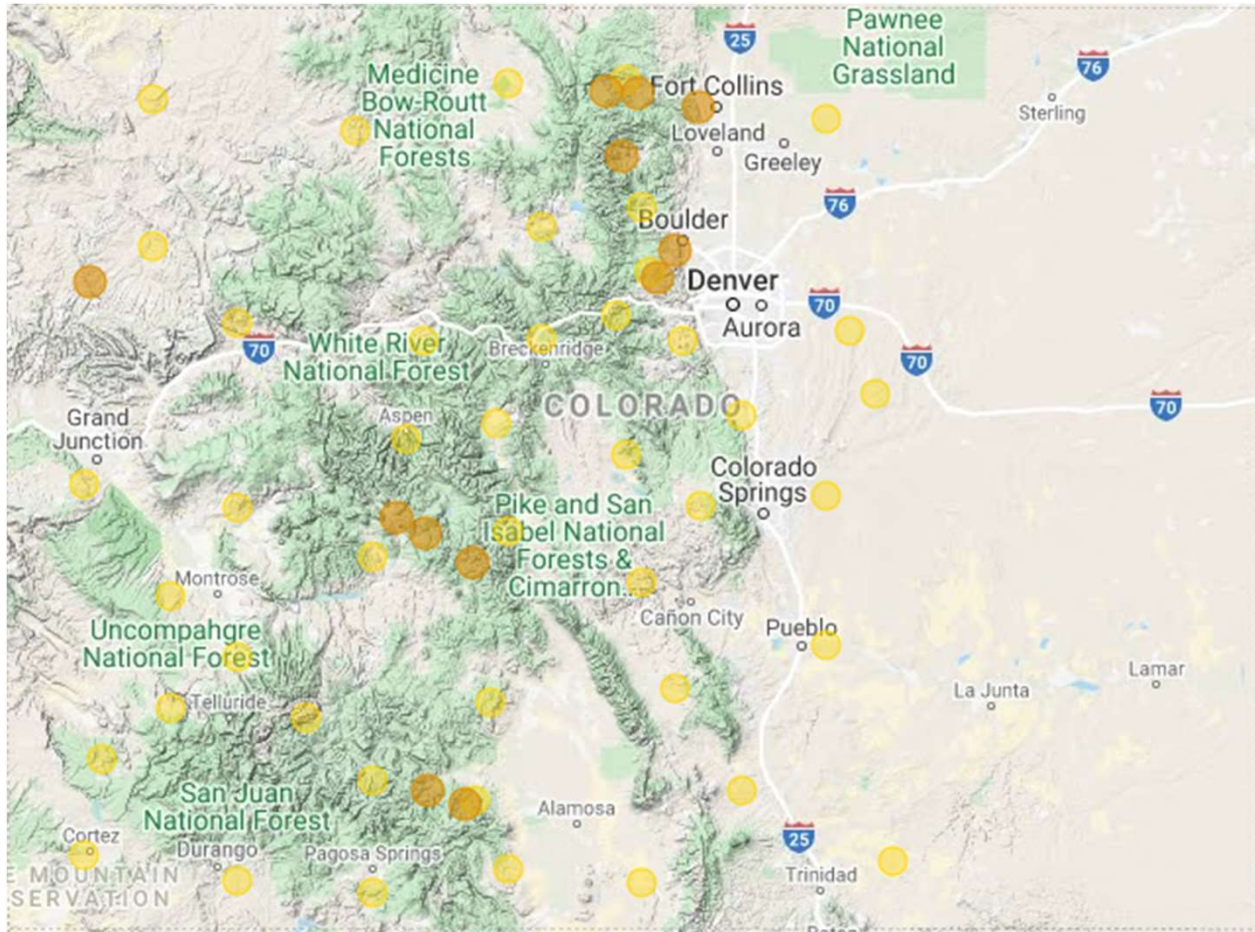


Persius Duskywing (*Erynnis persius*)

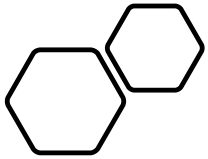
- Above: male dark blackish-brown with soft mottled look, scattering of dark gray scales on forewing with cluster of tiny glassy white spots near forewing tip. Female above: lighter, stronger pattern. Hindwing is largely unmarked with a row of light spots near trailing edge of wing. Hindwing fringes are dark.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 1/8 to 1 5/8 inches.
- Habitat: Open wooded areas, mountain meadows, streamsides, and along roads and trails; foothills, montane, low alpine.
- Flight Times: May to early August; one brood. Caterpillar overwinters.
- Larval Foodplant: Golden banner, lupines and other legumes.



Distribution Map (*Erynnis persius*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



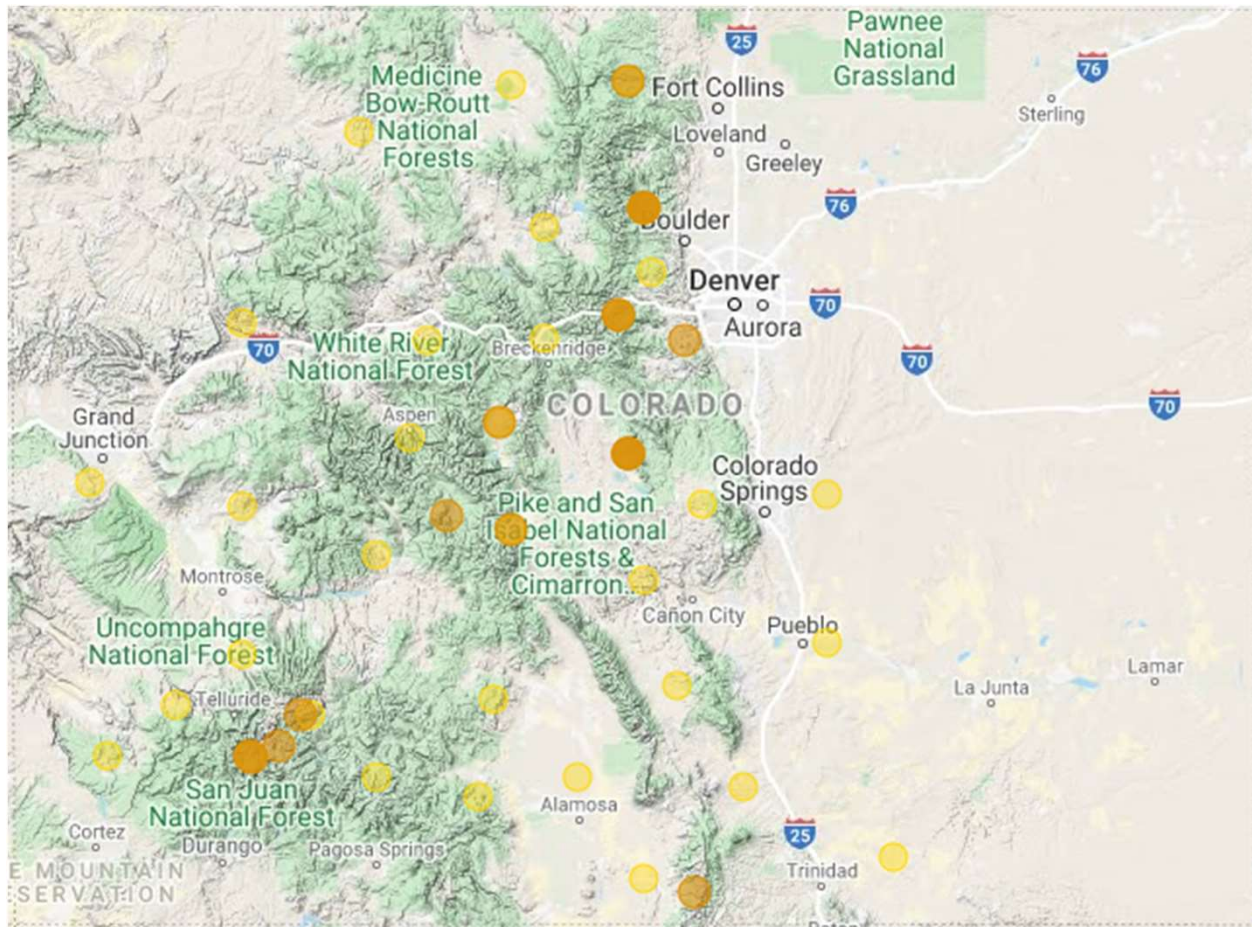
Grizzled Skipper

(*Pyrgus centaureae*)

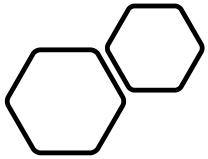
- Above: black-brown with squarish white spots, blue-gray tinged scaling near body, and white checkered fringes. Lacks a third white spot in the forewing basal spot band present in most other Checkered Skippers. Below: gray-brown with two ill-defined tan and olive bands, white veins, and checkered fringes.
- Wingspan: Small; 7/8 to 1 1/4 inches.
- Habitat: Open areas near woods, meadows, spruce bogs, tundra; montane, alpine.
- Flight Times: June and July, can be biennial (mostly odd numbered years); one brood.
- Larval Foodplant: Cinquefoils and wild strawberries.
- Basically an arctic species, but there are scattered populations in some high Rockies locations.



Distribution Map (*Pyrgus centaureae*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

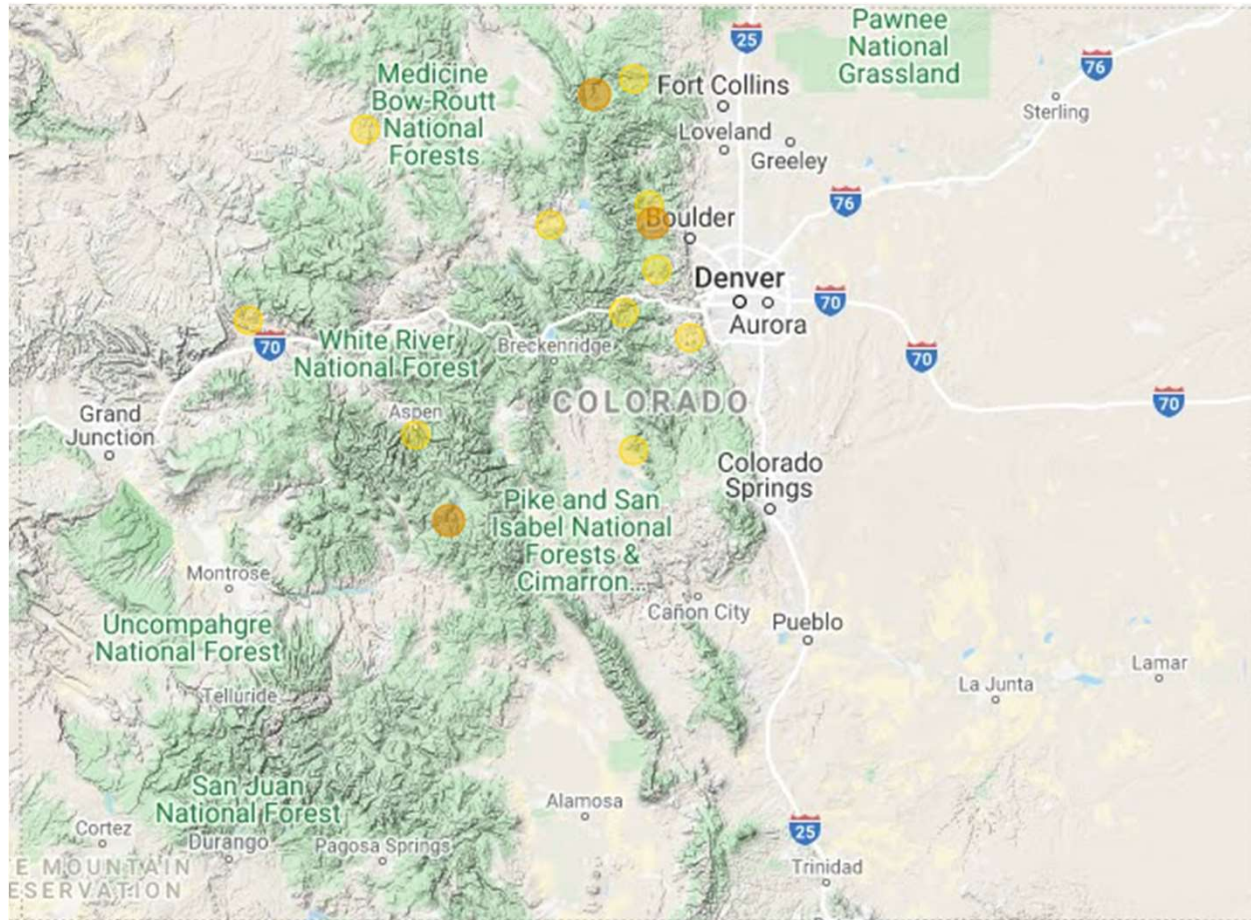


Two-Banded Checkered Skipper (*Pyrgus ruralis*)

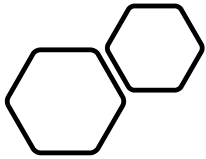
- Above: blackish-brown with checkered fringes and bold pattern of squarish white spots forming two crossing bands (roughly “X” shaped) on forewing. Hindwing above usually shows two rows of white spots and a white basal spot.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 to 1 1/8 inches.
- Habitat: Moist clearings, meadows, streamsides up to and above tree line.
- Flight Times: April to July; one brood.
- Larval Foodplant: Herbaceous plants in the rose family.
- Males patrol and often perch close to the ground. Females lay eggs singly on the host plant. Caterpillars make a webbed leaf nest in which they live and feed. Can be difficult to separate from other members of the Checkered-Skippers where ranges overlap.



Distribution Map (*Pyrgus ruralis*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

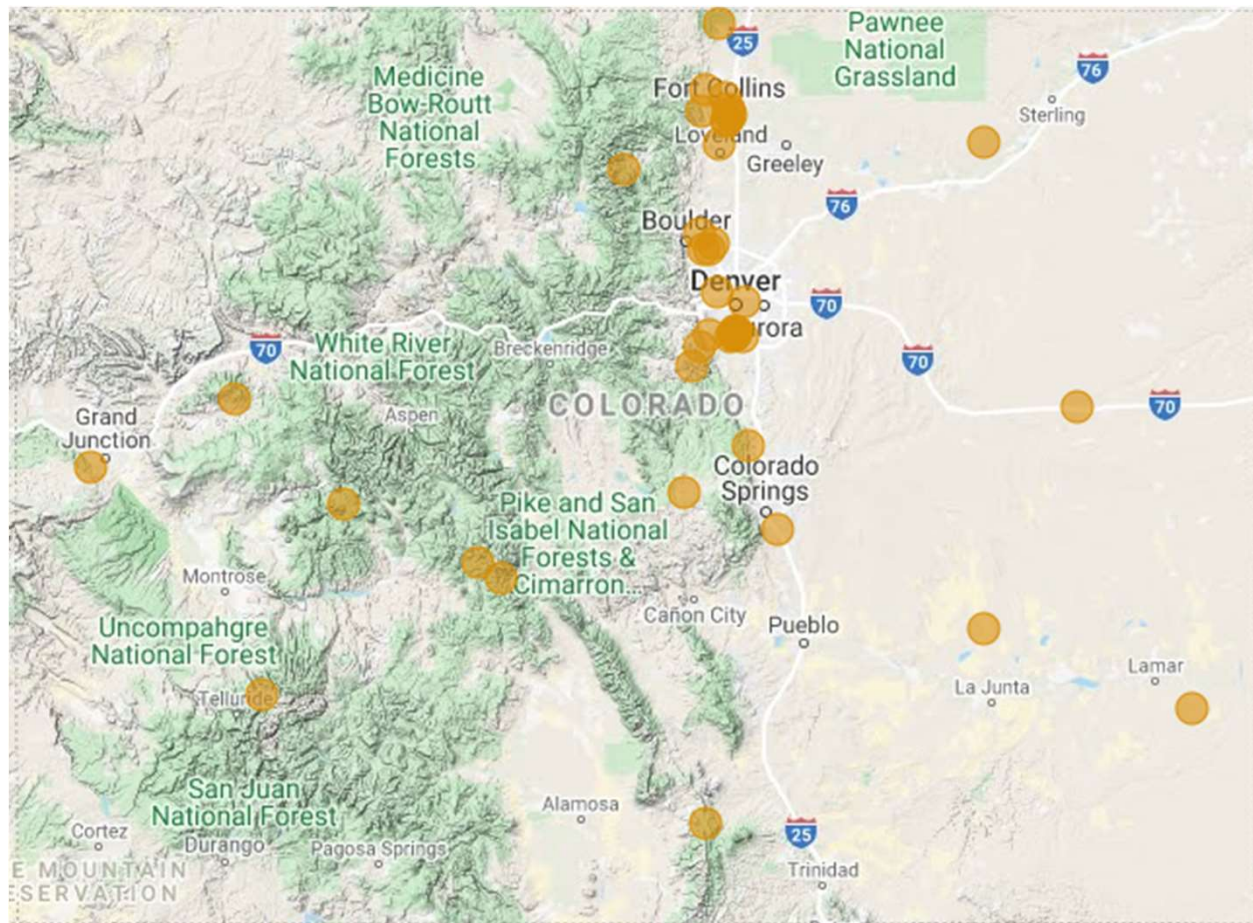


Common Checkered-Skipper (*Burnsius communis*)

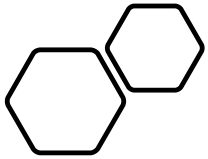
- Above: male blue-gray with pattern of white checkering heaviest in mid area of both wings; female brown-black with smaller areas of white checkering. Outer edges of wings have two rows of small white spots with the inner being larger, and checkered fringes. Below: both wings white with tan or olive bands and irregular spots.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 to 1 1/2 inches.
- Habitat: changes in altitude; open, prairies, meadows, fields, roadsides, gardens, pastures, openings and trails in woods; plains, foothills, montane.
- Flight Times: April through September. Fully grown caterpillars hibernate.
- Larval Foodplant: Several plants in the Mallow (Malvaceae) family.
- The Common Checkered-skipper is probably the most common skipper (nearly one-third of all butterflies in North America are skippers)



Distribution Map (*Burnsius communis*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

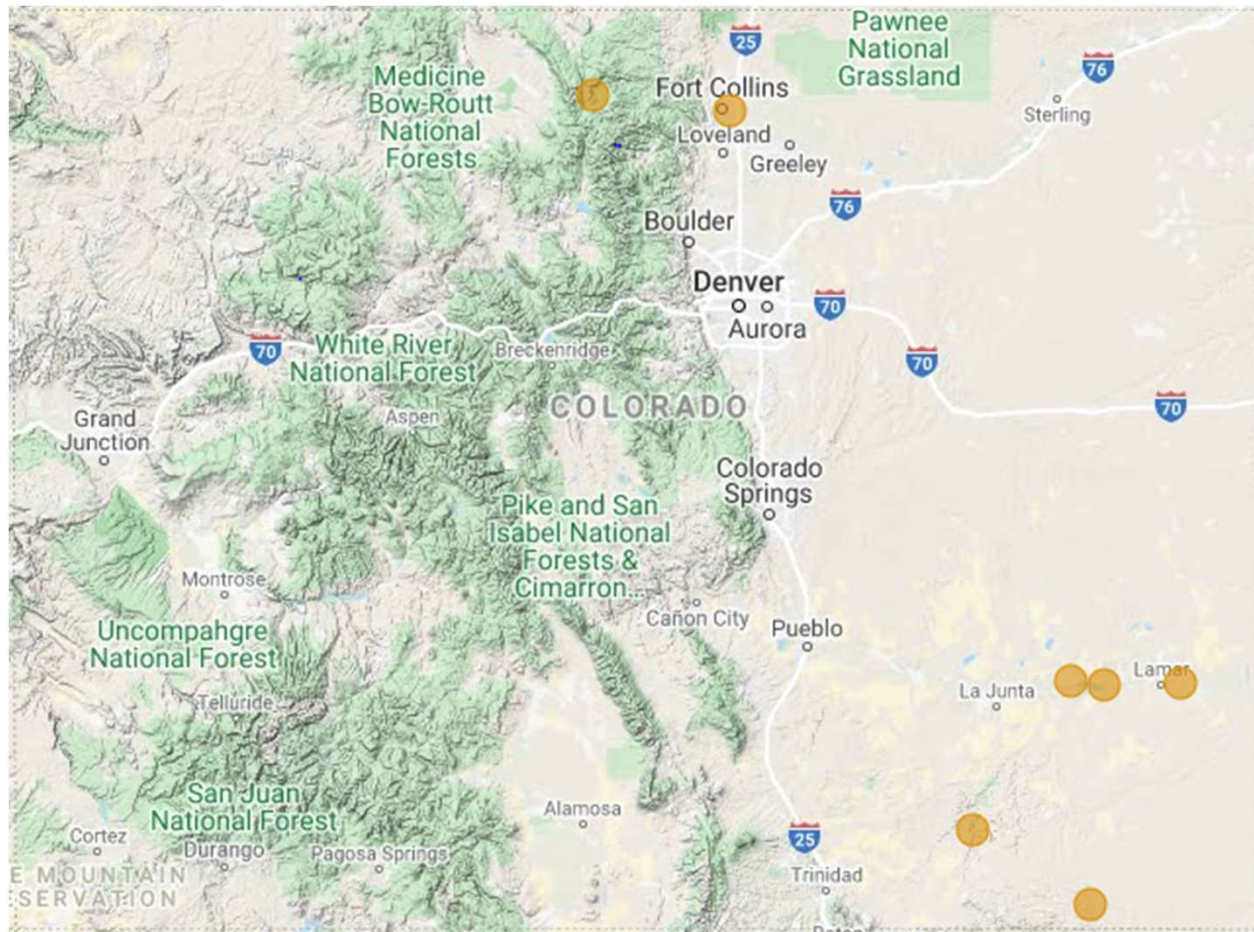


Common Sootywing (*Pholisora catullus*)

- Small, glossy black or dark brown skipper with a row (sometimes 2) of small white spots on outer third of the forewing and white dots on the head. Female has more white spots than the male. Below, forewing repeats the upperside pattern. Hindwing below is solid black.
- Wingspan: Small; 7/8 to 1 inch.
- Habitat: Open weedy and disturbed areas. Prefers hot and dry places; plains, foothills, montane.
- Flight Times: April to September; two broods. Caterpillars of the second brood overwinter.
- Larval Foodplant: Pigweed, goosefoot, lambsquarter and tumbleweed.



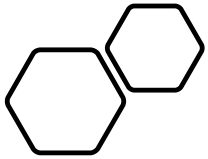
Distribution Map (*Pholisora catullus*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

Grass Skippers

- Russet Skipperling
 - Garita Skipperling
 - Least Skipper
 - Leonard's Skipper
 - Pawnee Skipper
 - Pawnee Montane Skipper
 - Juba Skipper
 - Western Branded Skipper
 - Pahaska Skipper
 - Green Skipper
 - Nevada Skipper
 - Fiery Skipper
 - Sachem
 - Sandhill Skipper
 - Draco Skipper
 - Tawny-Edged Skipper
 - Long Dash
 - Sonoran Skipper
 - Arogos Skipper
 - Delaware Skipper
 - Woodland Skipper
 - Taxiles Skipper
 - Snow's Skipper
 - Two-Spotted Skipper
 - Dun Skipper
 - Dusted Skipper
-

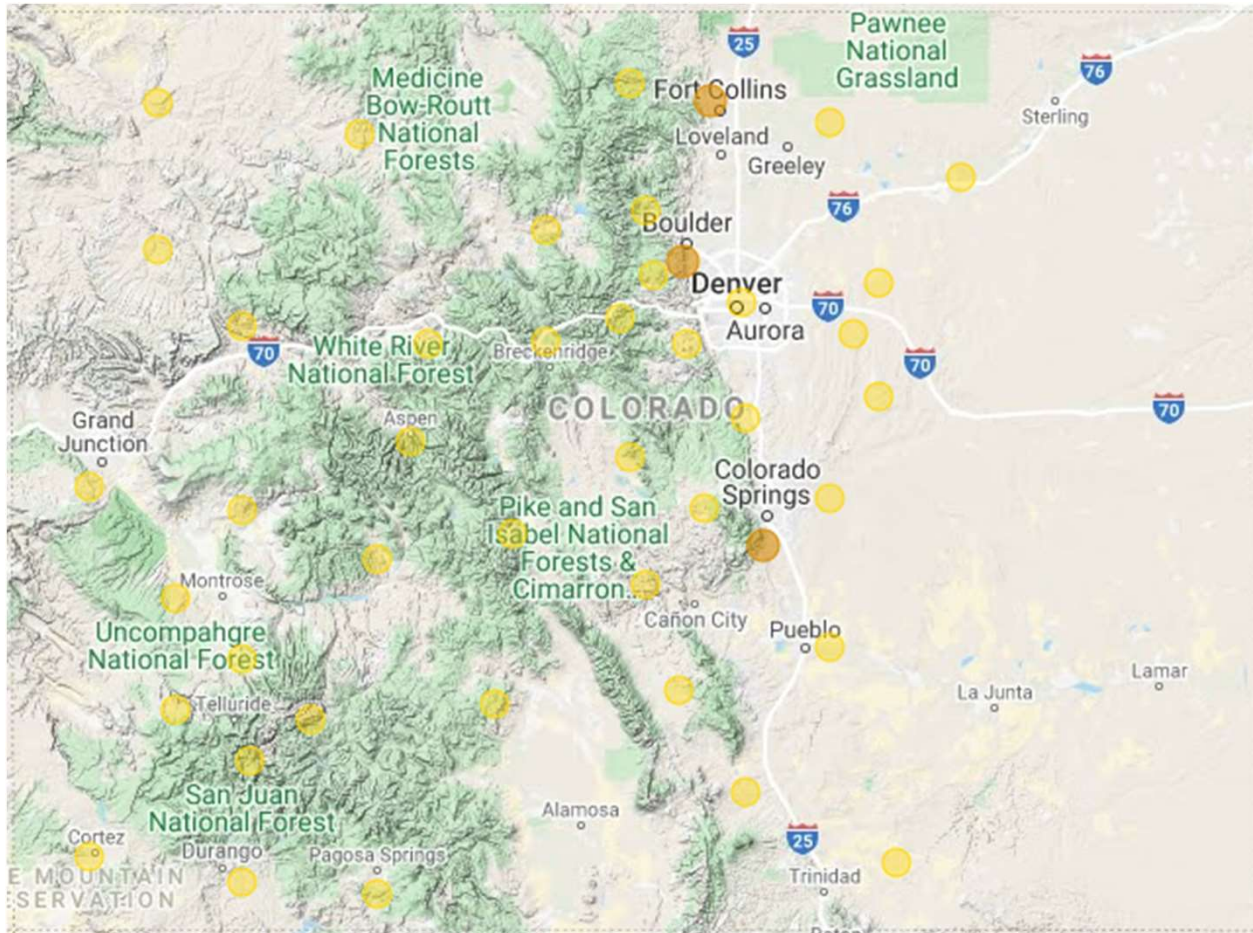


Russet Skipperling (*Piruna pirus*)

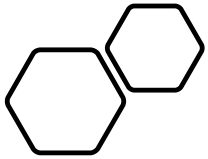
- Upperside is dark brown; underside is red-brown. Forewing above and below has tiny transparent white spots; hindwing has no markings above or below.
- Wing Span: 1 - 1 1/8 inches (2.5 - 2.9 cm).
- Habitat: Moist valley bottoms, forest openings, meadows.
- Flight: One brood from June-July.
- Larval Foodplant: Probably grasses such as bluegrass (Poa).



Distribution Map (*Piruna pirus*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

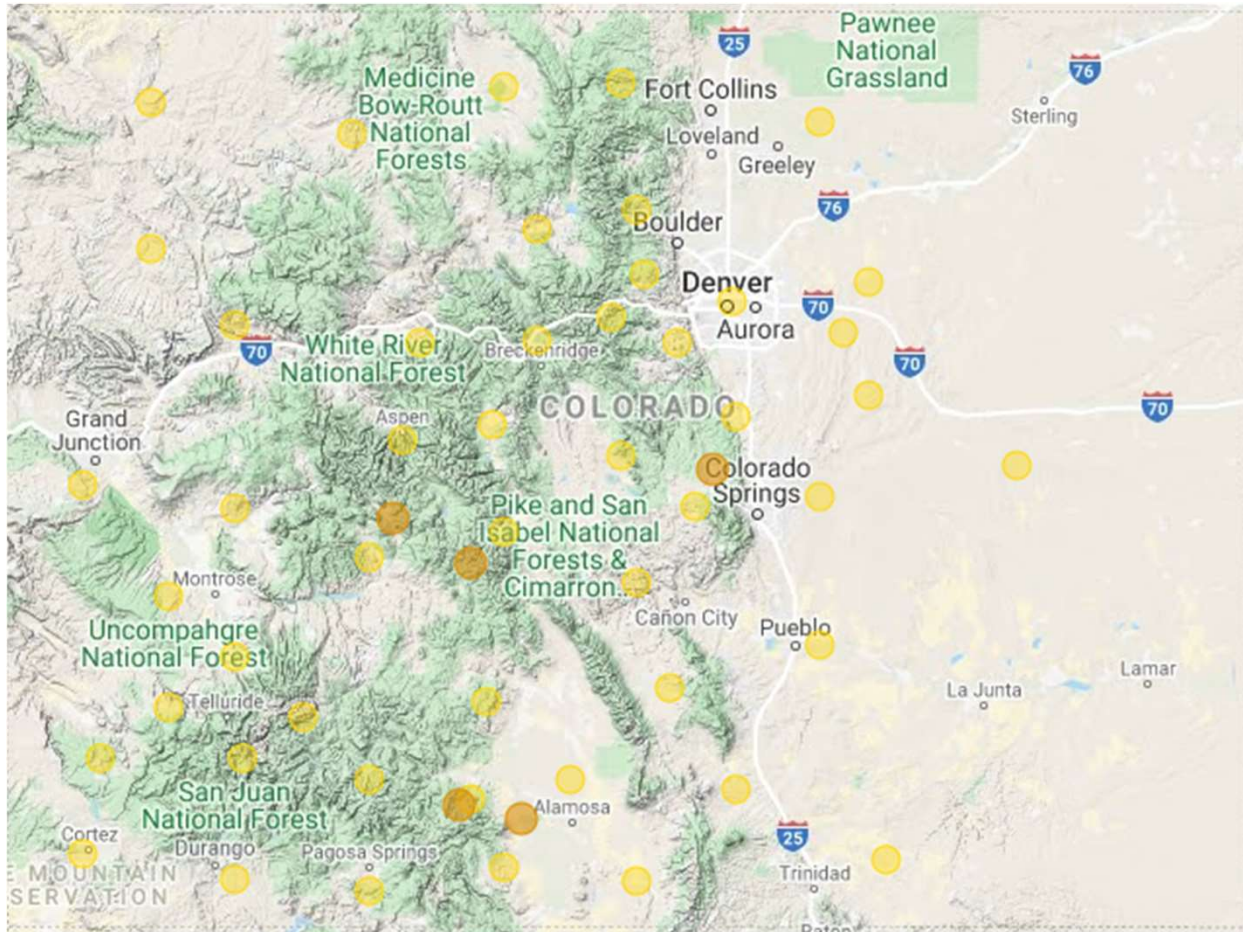


Garita Skipperling (*Oarisma garita*)

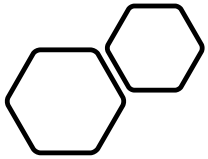
- Upperside ranges from orange to black. Underside of forewing is orange; hindwing is light brown with orange on the inner edge.
- Wing Span: 3/4 - 1 3/16 inches (1.9 - 3 cm).
- Habitat: Short-grass prairie knolls, swales, limestone openings, open woodland, mountain meadows.
- Flight Times: One brood from June-July.
- Larval Foodplant: Various grasses including bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) and blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*).



Distribution Map (*Oarisma garita*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



Least Skipper

(Ancyloxypha numitor)

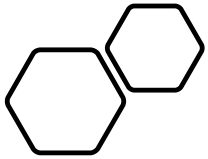
- Antennae are short. Upperside of forewing is orange with a wide, diffuse black border at the outer margin; hindwing is yellow-orange with a wide black margin. Underside of forewing is black with orange borders at the tip and leading edge; hindwing is yellow-orange.
- Wing Span: 7/8 - 1 1/8 inches (2.2 - 2.9 cm).
- Flight Times: Three broods from May-October
- Habitat: Moist or wet open places with tall grasses, marshes, ditches, slow streams, hillsides, or old fields with tall grasses.
- Larval Foodplant: Various grasses including marsh millet (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*), rice cutgrass (*Leersia oryzoides*), and cultivated rice (*Oryza sativa*).



Distribution Map (*Ancyloxpha numitor*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

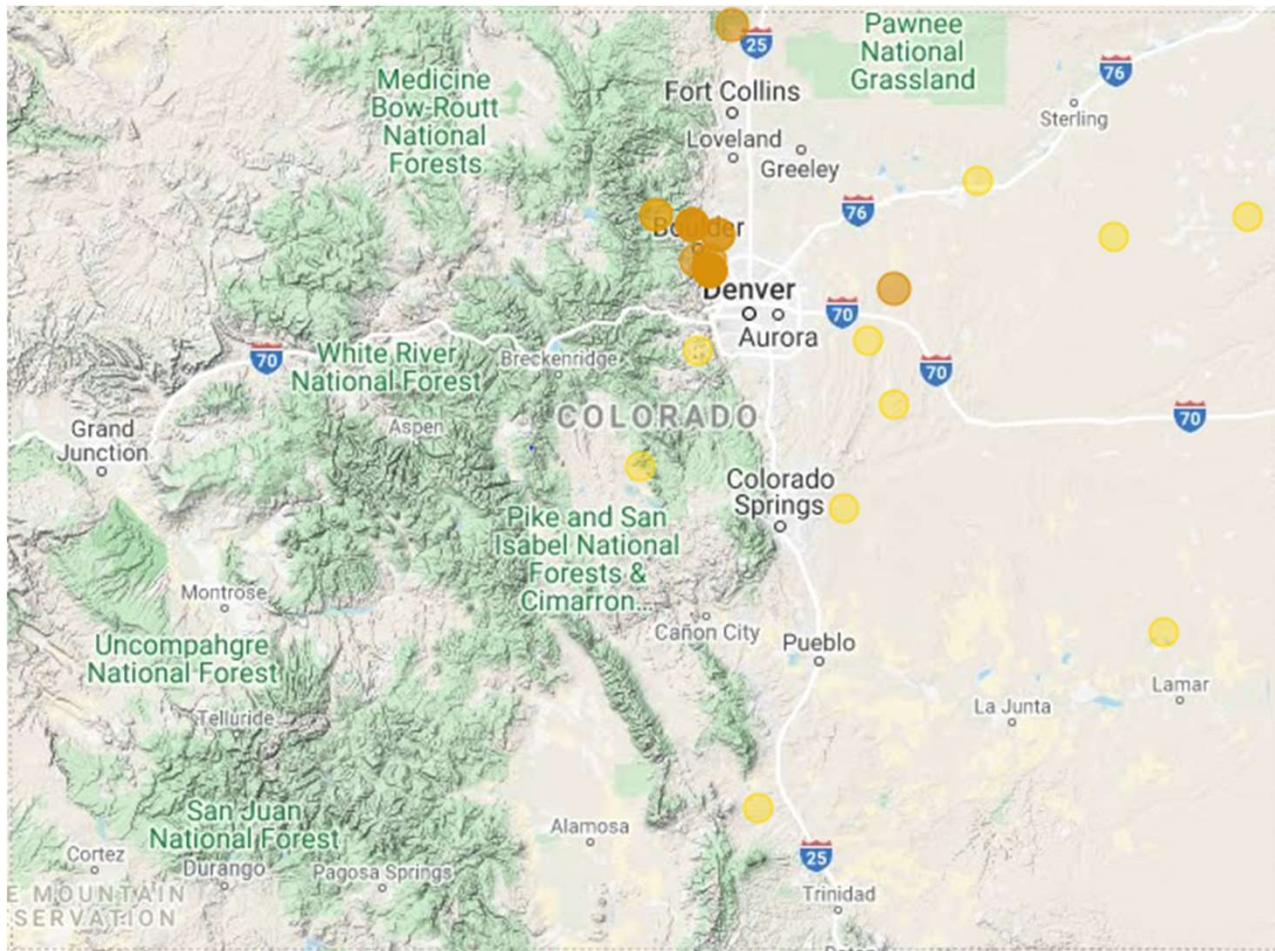


Leonard's Skipper (*Hesperia leonardus*)

- Upperside is red-orange with wide black borders. Underside of hindwing is brick red with a band of white, cream, or yellow spots.
- Wing Span: 1 1/4 - 1 3/4 inches (3.2 - 4.5 cm).
- Flight: One brood from August-October.
- Habitat: Open grassy areas including native prairies, fields, barrens, and meadows.
- Larval Foodplant: Various perennial grasses including little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), and bent grass (*Agrostis*).



Distribution Map (*Hesperia leonardus*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

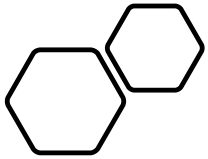
Pawnee Skipper & Pawnee Montane Skipper

Pawnee Skipper (*H. I. pawnee*): Upperside is red-orange with reduced black markings. Underside of hindwing is yellow-orange and may have a band of faint spots. Individuals intermediate between these 2 subspecies are found in Wisconsin and Minnesota. (top)

Pawnee Montane Skipper (*H. I. montana*): Upperside is brownish red with distinct yellowish spots near the outer margins. Underside is brown with cream spots. (bottom)

The Pawnee Montane Skipper occurs only in the South Platte River drainage of Colorado and is listed as a Threatened species due to low numbers and small range (25 x 5 miles). This subspecies is rated as T1- critically imperiled globally by The Nature Conservancy due to extreme rarity and critical endangerment throughout its range.



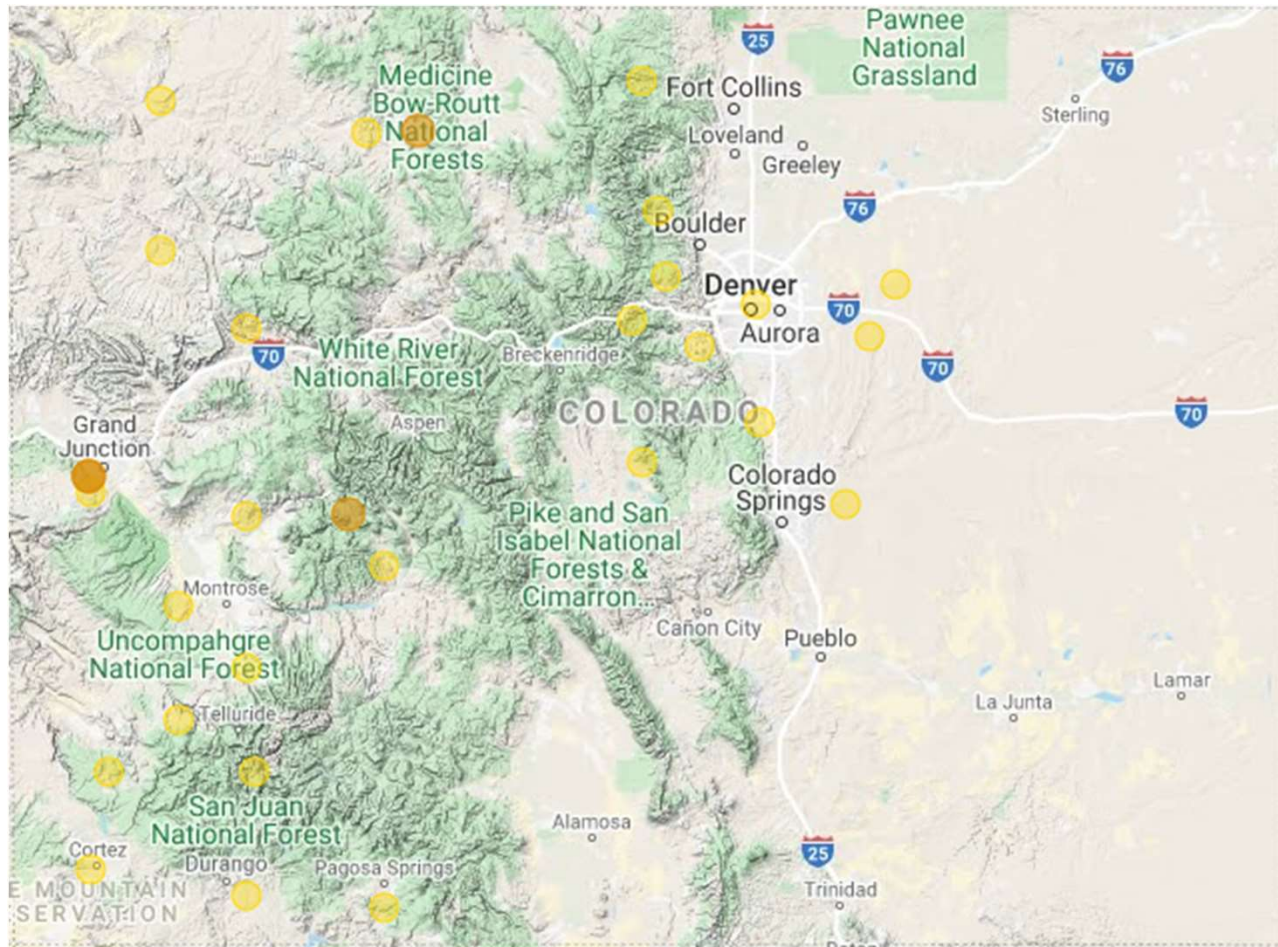


Juba Skipper (*Hesperia juba*)

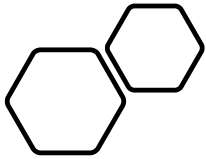
- Male is bright orange-brown with a dark border that is toothed inwardly. Female is larger than male, with more and brighter markings. Underside of hindwing is a slightly greenish brown, with large jagged white spots. Basal spot on submarginal row is displaced inwardly.
- Wing Span: 1 1/4 - 1 5/8 inches (3.2 - 4.2 cm).
- Flight: Two broods from May-June and August-September.
- Habitat: Sagebrush, chaparral, hilly grasslands, open woodland.
- Larval Foodplant: Slender hairgrass (*Deschampsia elongata*), needlegrass (*Stipa*), foxtail brome (*Bromus rubens*), and bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*).



Distribution Map (*Hesperia juba*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



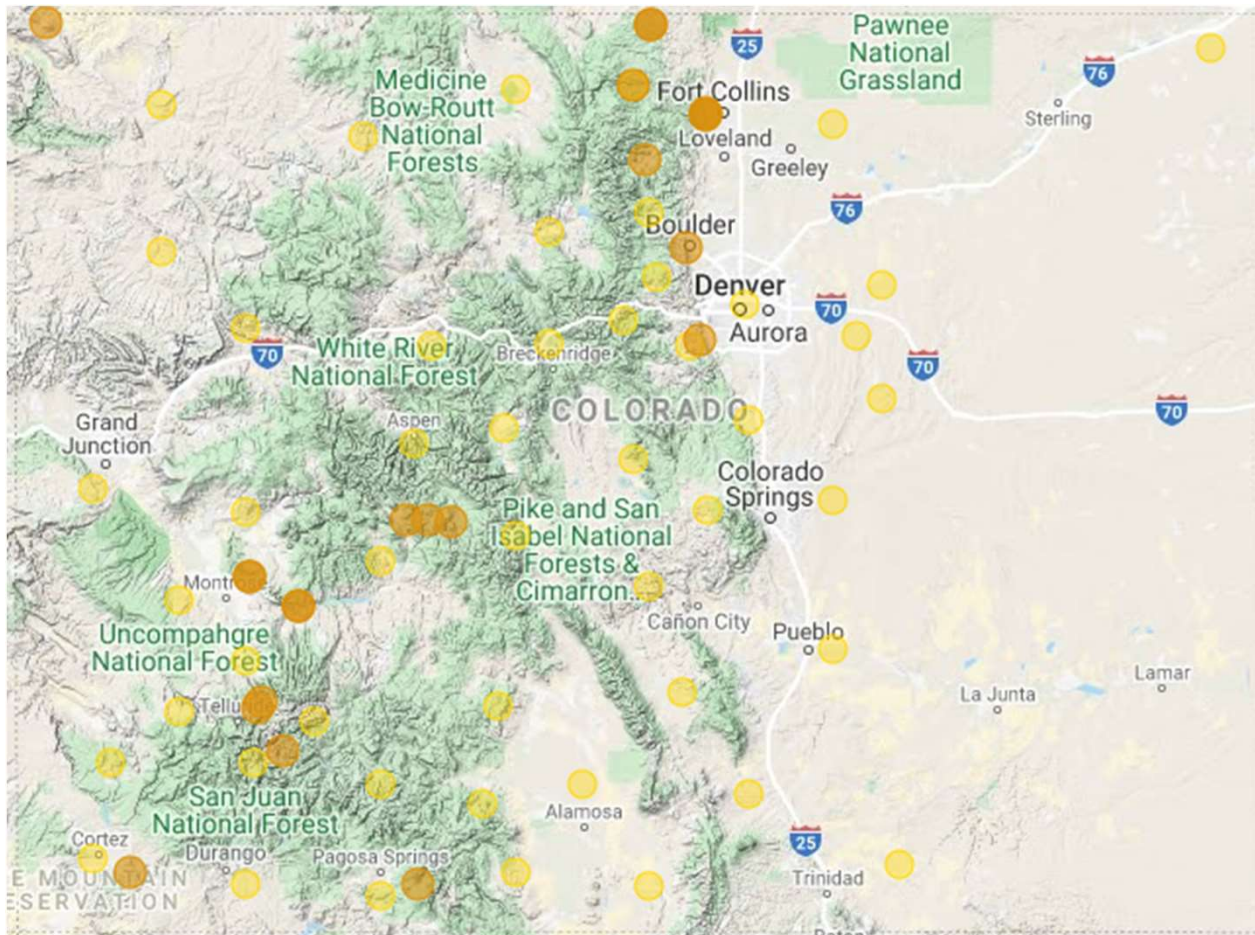
Western Branded Skipper (*Hesperia colorado*)

- Extremely variable; many geographical forms with differing appearances. Adults (especially males) have relatively pointed forewing tips and more warm orange on the upperside. Band on hindwing underside may be complete, made of small or large spots, faint, or absent.
- Wing Span: 7/8 - 1 3/8 inches (2.2- 3.8 cm).
- Habitat: Sunny open areas including forest openings and edges, meadows, fields, roadsides, trails, grassy slopes, and the alpine.
- Flight: One brood from mid-July (as early as May in California) to late September.
- Larval Foodplant: Various grasses including fescue (*Festuca*), brome (*Bromus*), bluegrass (*Poa*), needlegrass (*Stipa*), and beardgrass (*Andropogon*); sedges.

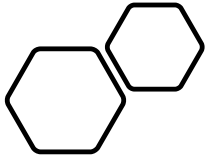


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Distribution Map (*Hesperia colorado*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



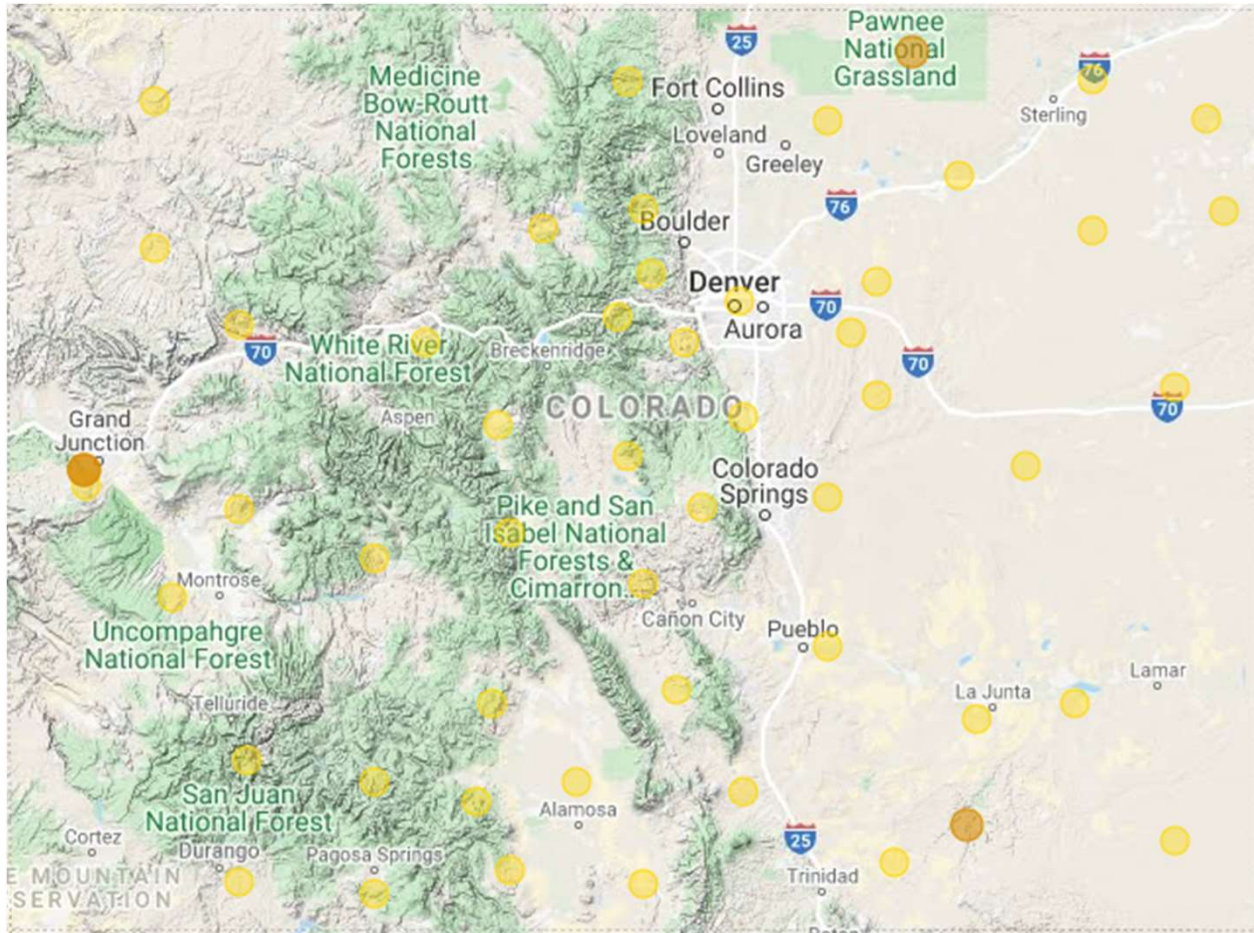
Pahaska Skipper

(Hesperia pahaska)

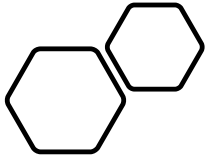
- Upperside is yellow-orange with wide black borders. Male has yellow felt in the forewing stigma. Underside of hindwing is orange-brown with a short band of white spots.
- Wing Span: 1 1/4 - 1 5/8 inches (3.2 - 4.2 cm).
- Flight: One brood from May-July in the north; two broods from April-October in the south.
- Habitat: Short-grass prairie foothills, open pine forest, chaparral, desert grassland.
- Larval Foodplant: Various grasses including blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*) and fluff grass (*Erioneuron pulchellum*).



Distribution Map (*Hesperia pahaska*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



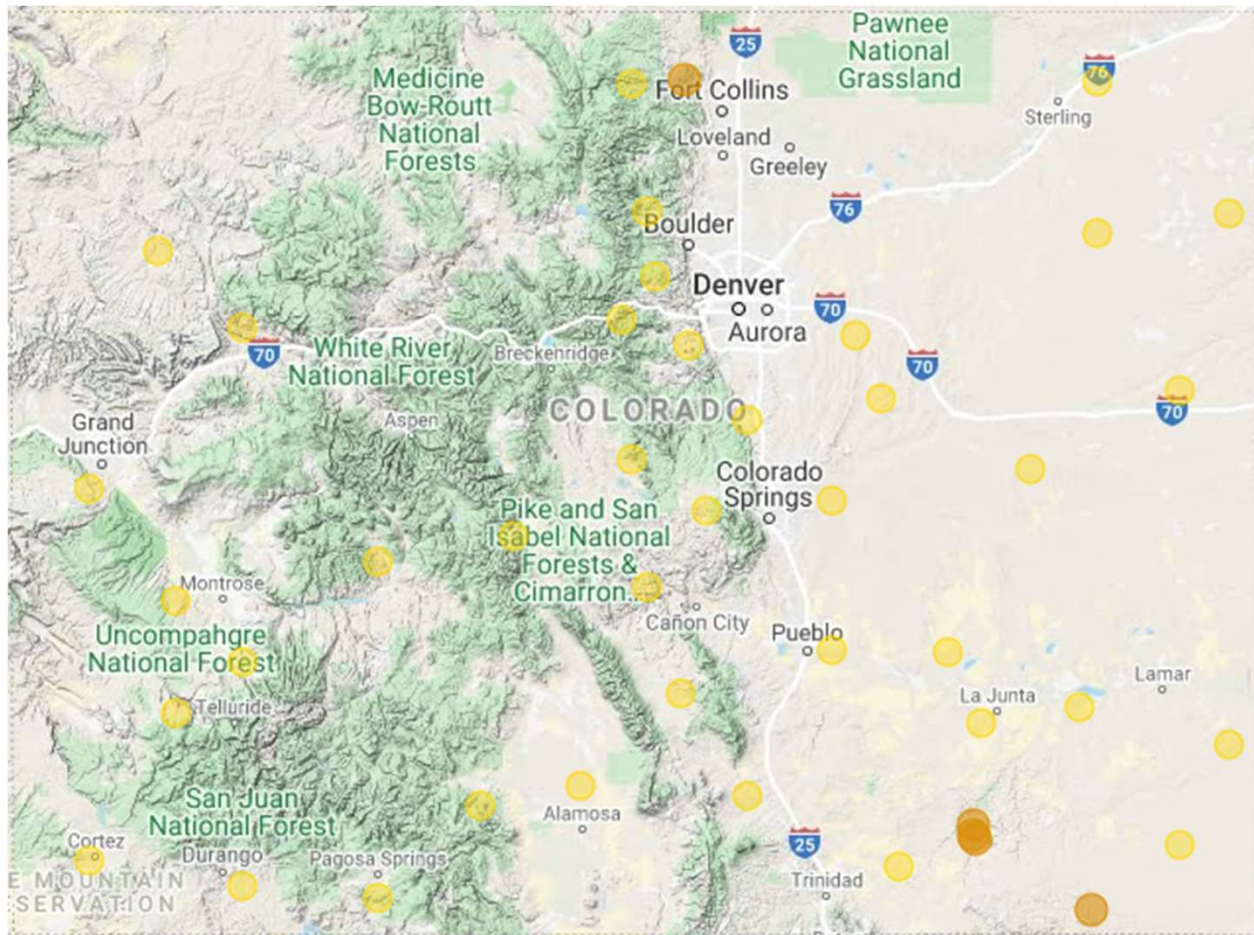
Green Skipper

(Hesperia viridis)

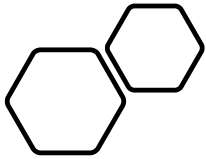
- Upperside is bright golden-orange; male has a few pale spots on the forewing, female has more. Male stigma on forewing has black felt. Hindwing is bright green-orange to yellow-orange with distinct white spots. Spot band curves away from the margin.
- Wing Span: 1 - 1 1/2 inches (2.5 - 3.8 cm).
- Flight: Two broods from April-October.
- Habitat: Mesquite grassland, chaparral, prairie, canyons, ravines, roadsides, dunes.
- Larval Foodplants: Various grasses including blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), fluff grass (*Eriogonum pulchellum*), and buffalograss (*Buchloe dactyloides*).



Distribution Map (*Hesperia viridis*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

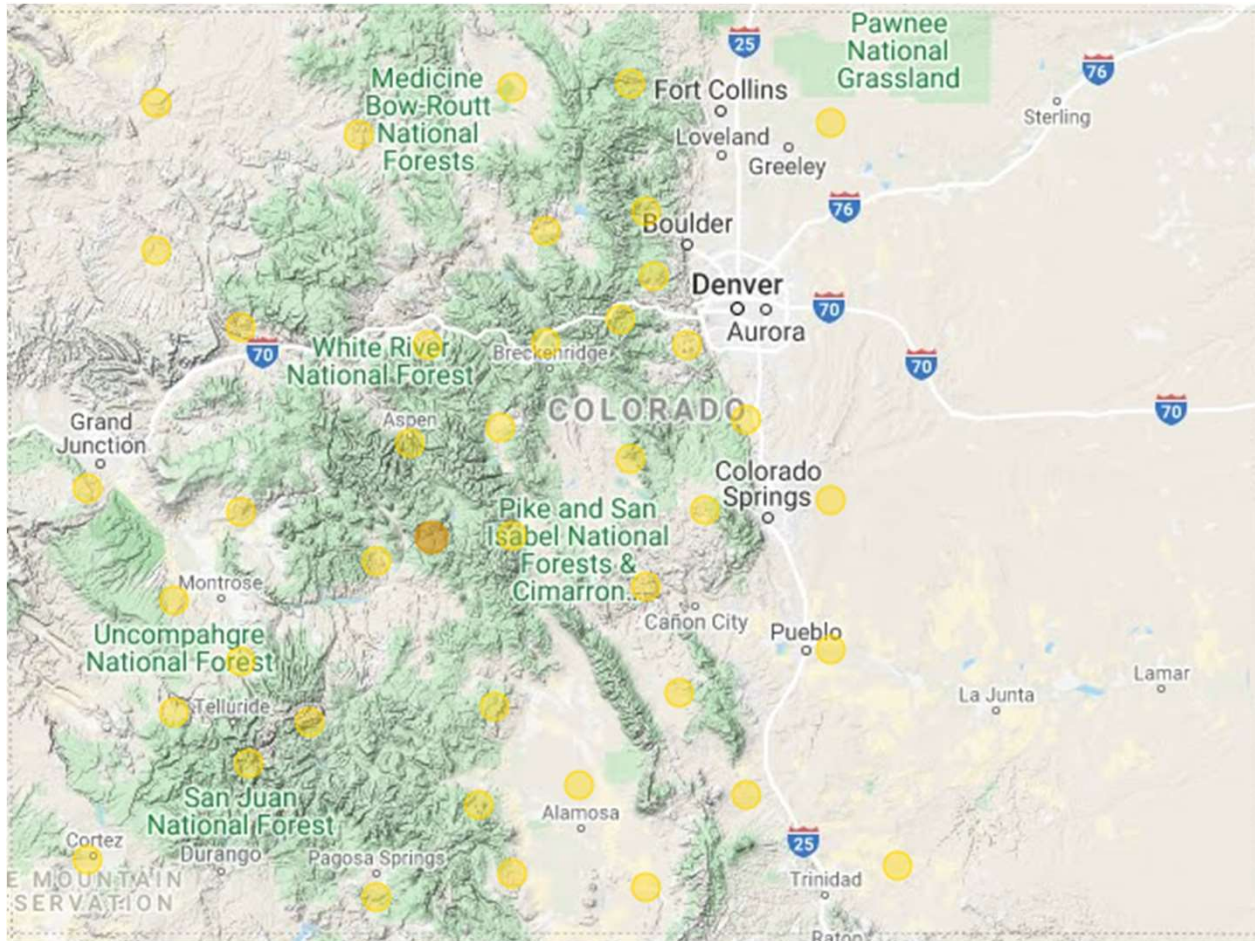


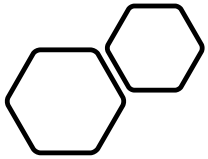
Nevada Skipper (*Hesperia nevada*)

- **Antennae** Upperside is reddish orange with diffuse dark borders and some large pale spots. Male forewing has black felt inside the stigma. Underside of the hindwing of both sexes is golden-green to gray-green with an irregular band of white spots; the basal spot may be offset inward.
- **Wing Span:** 1 1/8 - 1 7/16 inches (2.9 - 3.7 cm).
- **Flight:** One brood from late May to early August, the timing depending on elevation and latitude.
- **Habitat:** Sagebrush, grasslands, aspen parks, mountain summits; from 7000 - 12,000 feet in elevation.
- **Larval Foodplant:** Western needlegrass (*Stipa occidentalis*) and perhaps squirrel-tail grass (*Sitanion hystrix*).



Distribution Map (*Hesperia nevada*)





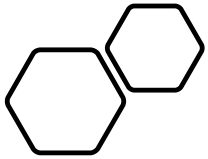
Fiery Skipper (*Hylephila phyleus*)

- Antennae are very short. Male wide black stigma. Underside of the hindwing is scattered with small black spots. Female: Upperside is dark brown with a very irregular orange band. Underside of hindwing is pale brown with paler checks.
- Wing Span: 1 1/4 - 1 1/2 inches (3.2 - 3.8 cm).
- Flight: Several broods from May-August in the north, all year in Florida and South Texas.
- Habitat: Sunny, open areas such as fields, lawns, gardens, levees, roadsides, and second-growth scrub.
- Caterpillar Hosts: Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), crabgrass (*Digitaria*), St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), and other grasses.



Distribution Map (*Hylephila phyleus*)

- Detailed record
- Historical record

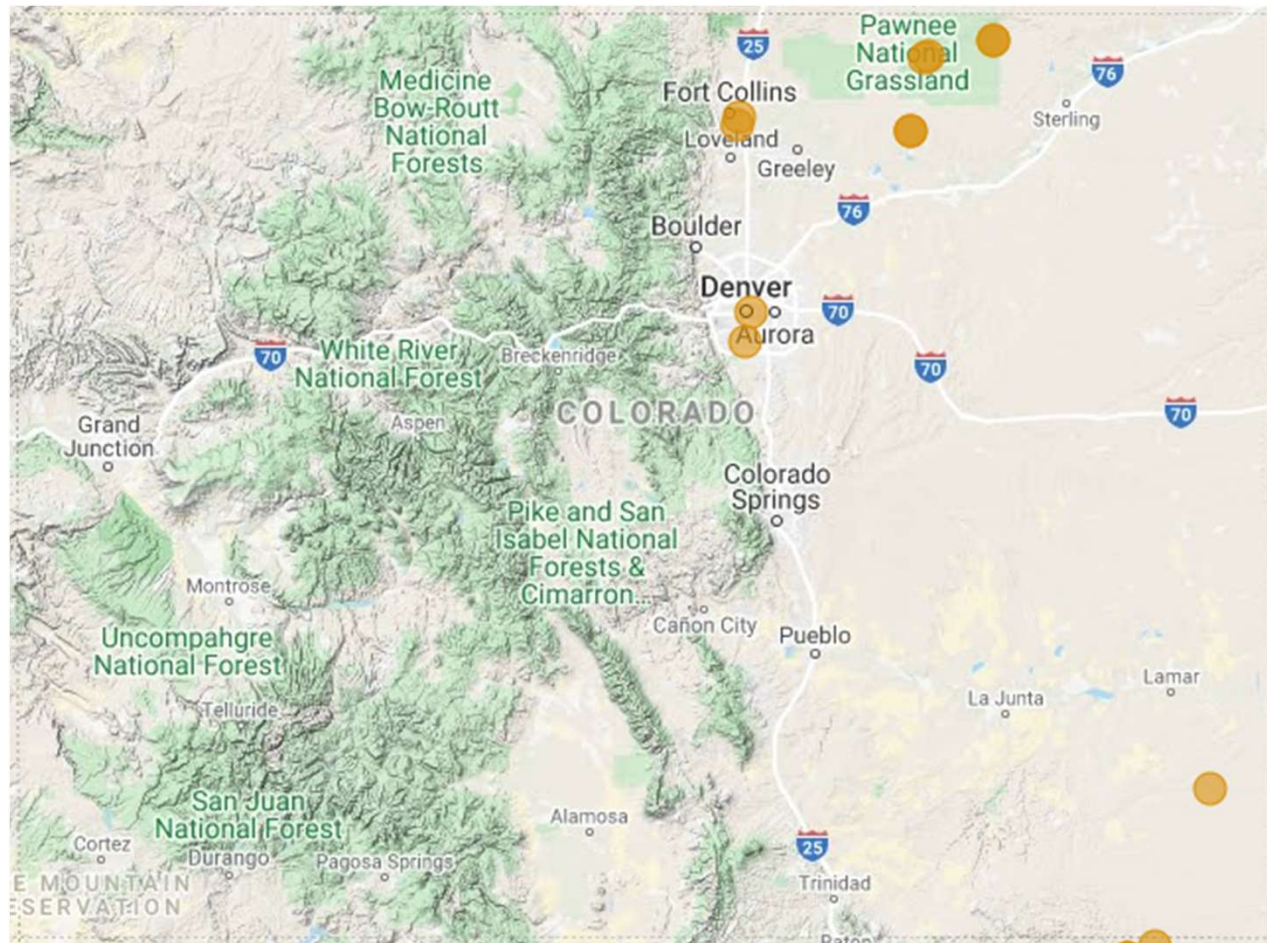


Sachem (*Atalopedes campestris*)

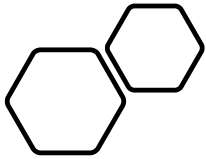
- Upperside of male is yellow-orange with a wide brown border and a large squarish black stigma. Female upperside varies from yellow-brown to very dark brown, but always has a square transparent white spot at the end of the forewing cell. Underside of female hindwing is brown with nearly square cream or white spots.
- Wing Span: 1 1/4 - 1 5/8 inches (3.2 - 4.2 cm).
- Flight: Three broods from May-November in the north
- Habitat: Disturbed, open areas such as roadsides, landfills, pastures, meadows, fencerows, yards, parks, and lawns.
- Larval Foodplant: Grasses including Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), crabgrass (*Digitaria*), St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), and goosegrass (*Eleusine*).



Distribution Map (*Atalopedes campestris*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



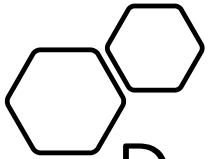
Sandhill Skipper (*Polites sabuleti*)

- Above: male orange to pale orange radiating out along the veins. Male has dark 'felt' stigma and dark toothed borders; female has heavier markings & almost transparent light spots. Below: hindwing is yellow-tan with yellow veins & a pronounced jagged or 'sawtooth' chevron which extends outward between veins on outer margins.
- Wingspan: Small; 7/8 to 1 1/4 inches.
- Habitat: Sub-alpine meadows, dry grasslands, lawns, roadsides and sloughs bordered by grassy areas.
- Flight Times: Spring to fall; one to three broods dependent on elevation. Late June to mid-July at higher elevations. Overwinters as chrysalis.
- Larval Foodplant: Grasses; Saltgrass, Bermuda grass
- Extremely variable; could be a complex of more than one biological species. This species is a tough call, as are a number of the Hesperia and Polites. The consultation of an expert is definitely helpful.



Distribution Map (*Polites sabuleti*)

- Detailed record
- Historical record

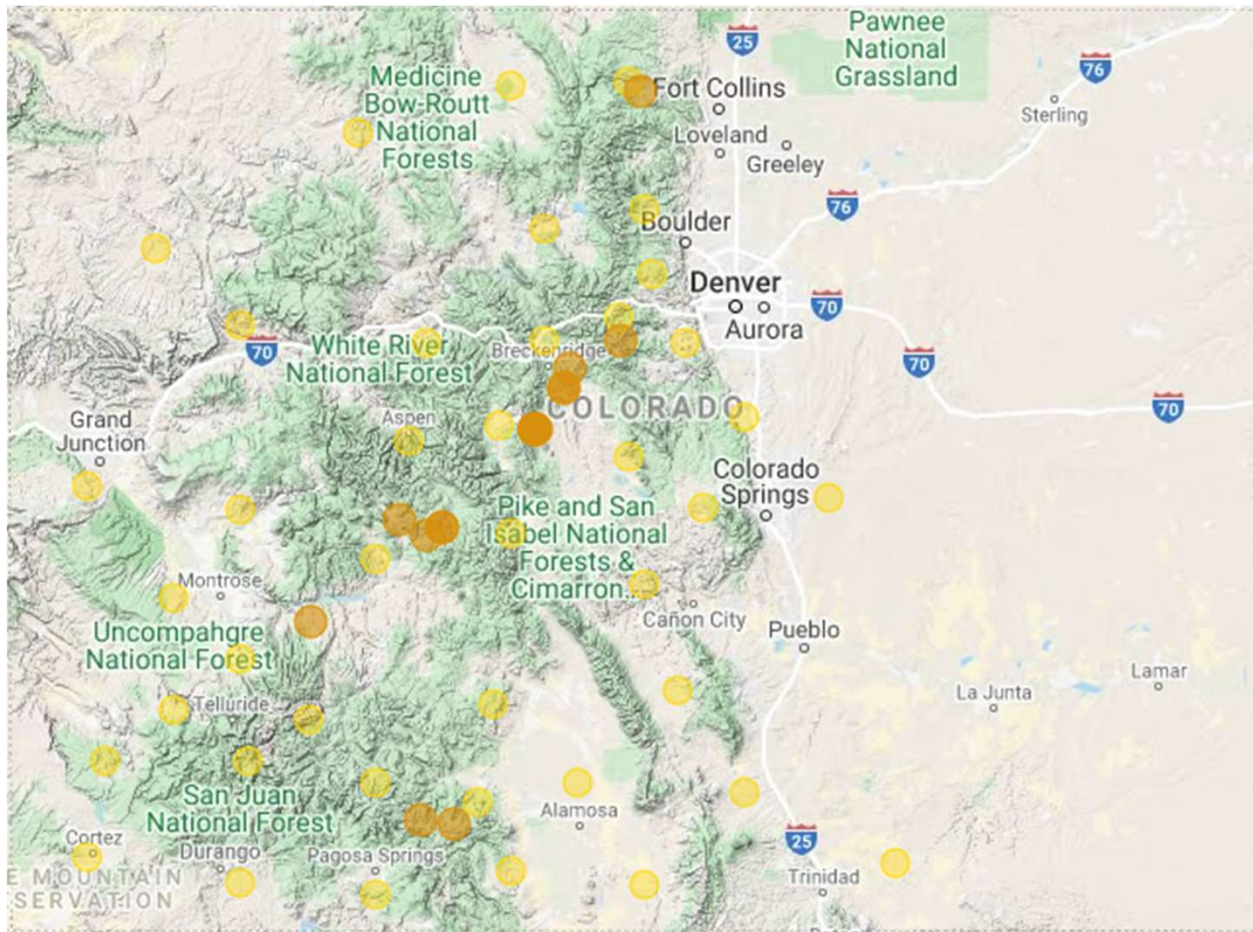


Draco Skipper (*Polites draco*)

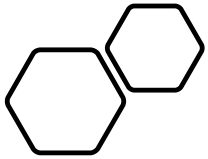
- Upperside of male is dark brown with reddish-orange markings; forewing with a short black stigma. Below, hindwing brown with a greenish tint and a cream spot band showing central jagged white patch bisecting the spot band. Female is similar but lacks a stigma and has lighter colored markings. Underside of both sexes is brown with a greenish tint and cream spots, and has the upperside markings repeated. As with all grass skippers, often found with hindwing open more than forewings (called the jet plane position).
- Wingspan: Small; 1 to 1 1/4 inches.
- Habitat: High mountain grasslands and meadows; foothills, montane, alpine.
- Flight Times: June to August.
- Larval Foodplant: Grasses.
- “Draco” in Latin means dragon and therefore it seems appropriate that a lightning bolt like patch appears crossing the crescent of white spots on the underside of the hindwing



Distribution Map (*Polites draco*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



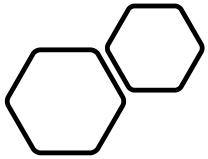
Tawny-Edged Skipper (*Polites themistocles*)

- Above: dark brown with tawny leading edge of forewing. Male has pronounced thick black stigma; female may have light spots. Below: olive to light brown, contrasting with the tawny leading edge on forewing.
- Wingspan: Small; 7/8 to 1 3/8 inches.
- Habitat: Moist, grassy areas, meadows, prairies, roadsides, fields; foothills.
- Flight Times: June to July; one brood (mountains) – April and September; two broods (lower elevations).
- Larval Foodplant: Grasses.
- This species adapts to urban areas, becoming “lawn skippers.” Caterpillars feed on leaves of grasses and live in shelters of tied leaves. Chrysalis overwinters.



Distribution Map (*Polites themistocles*)

- Detailed record
- Historical record



Long Dash

(Polites mystic)

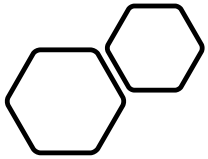
- Above: brown with reddish-orange markings and black edging. Female forewing has broad black patch at the base. Male forewing has long stigma connected to the dash near the edge creating a 'long dash.' Below, orange-brown with contrasting curved band of equally-sized yellow spots and short basal spot on the hindwing.

- Wingspan: Small; 1 1/8 to 1 1/2 inches.
- Habitat: Open, moist grassy areas, meadows, streamsides, roadsides; foothills.
- Flight Times: Late May to early August; one brood. Fourth-stage caterpillars hibernate.
- Larval Foodplant: Bluegrasses.
- This kind of Skipper has adjusted very well to habitat disturbance and agriculture. It can even be found in cities.



Distribution Map (*Polites mystic*)

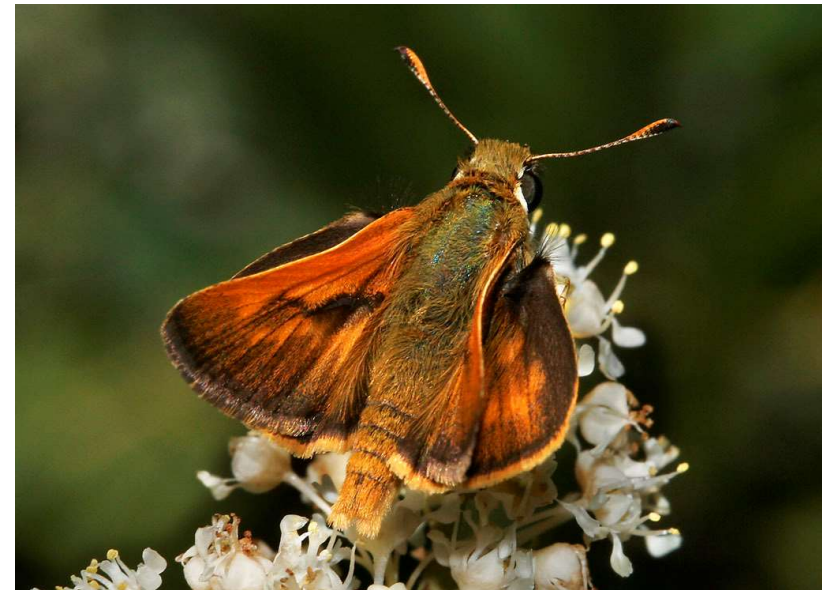




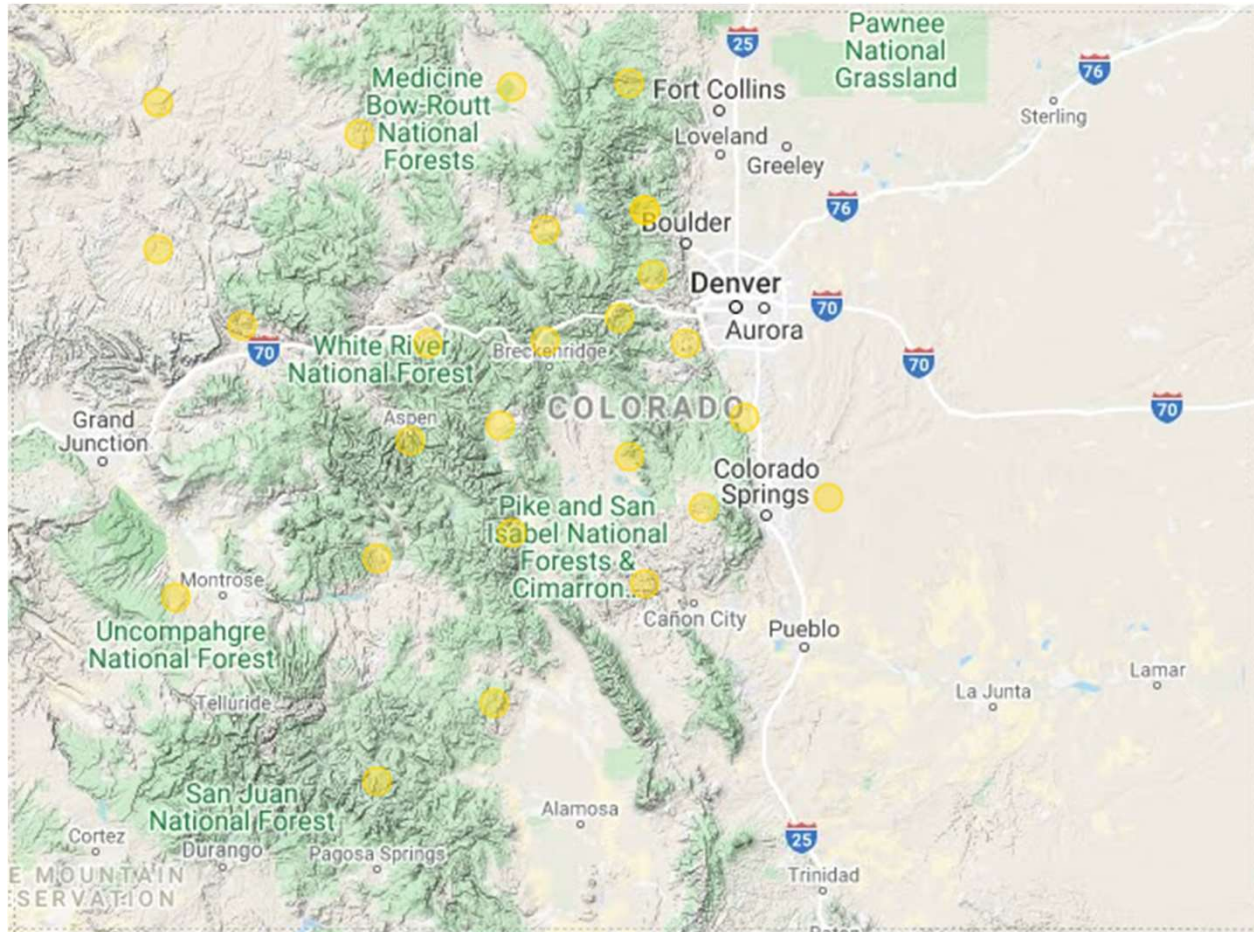
Sonoran Skipper

(Polites sonora)

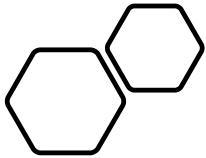
- Above: brown with reddish-orange markings and black edging. Female forewing has broad black patch at the base. Male forewing has long stigma connected to the dash near the edge creating a 'long dash.' Below, orange-brown with contrasting curved band of equally-sized yellow spots and short basal spot on the hindwing.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 1/8 to 1 1/2 inches.
- Habitat: Open, moist grassy areas, meadows, streamsides, roadsides; foothills.
- Flight Times: Late May to early August; one brood. Fourth-stage caterpillars hibernate.
- Larval Foodplant: Bluegrasses.
- This kind of Skipper has adjusted very well to habitat disturbance and agriculture. It can even be found in cities.



Distribution Map (*Polites sonora*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



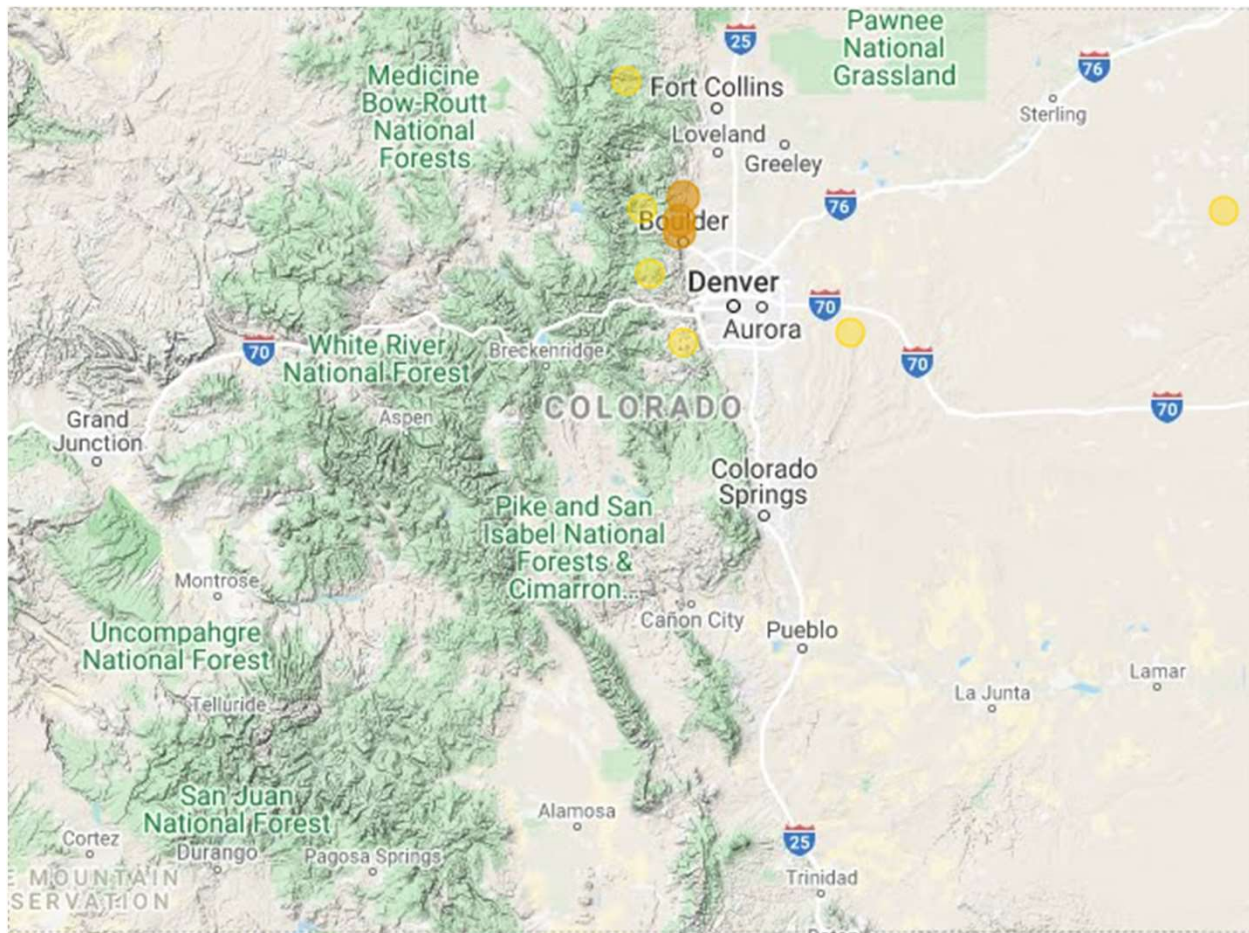
Arogos Skipper

(*Atrytone arogos*)

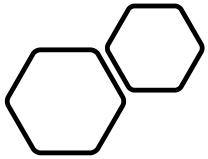
- Upperside is yellow-orange with black borders which are wider in females. Underside of hindwing is yellow with paler veins.
- Wing Span: 1 1/8 - 1 7/16 inches (2.9 - 3.7 cm).
- Habitat: Relatively undisturbed grasslands, prairies, sand prairies, and serpentine barrens.
- Flight: One brood from June-July in the north and west; two broods from April-September in the south.
- Larval Foodplant: Big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*) and probably other native grasses.



Distribution Map (*Atrytone arogos*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



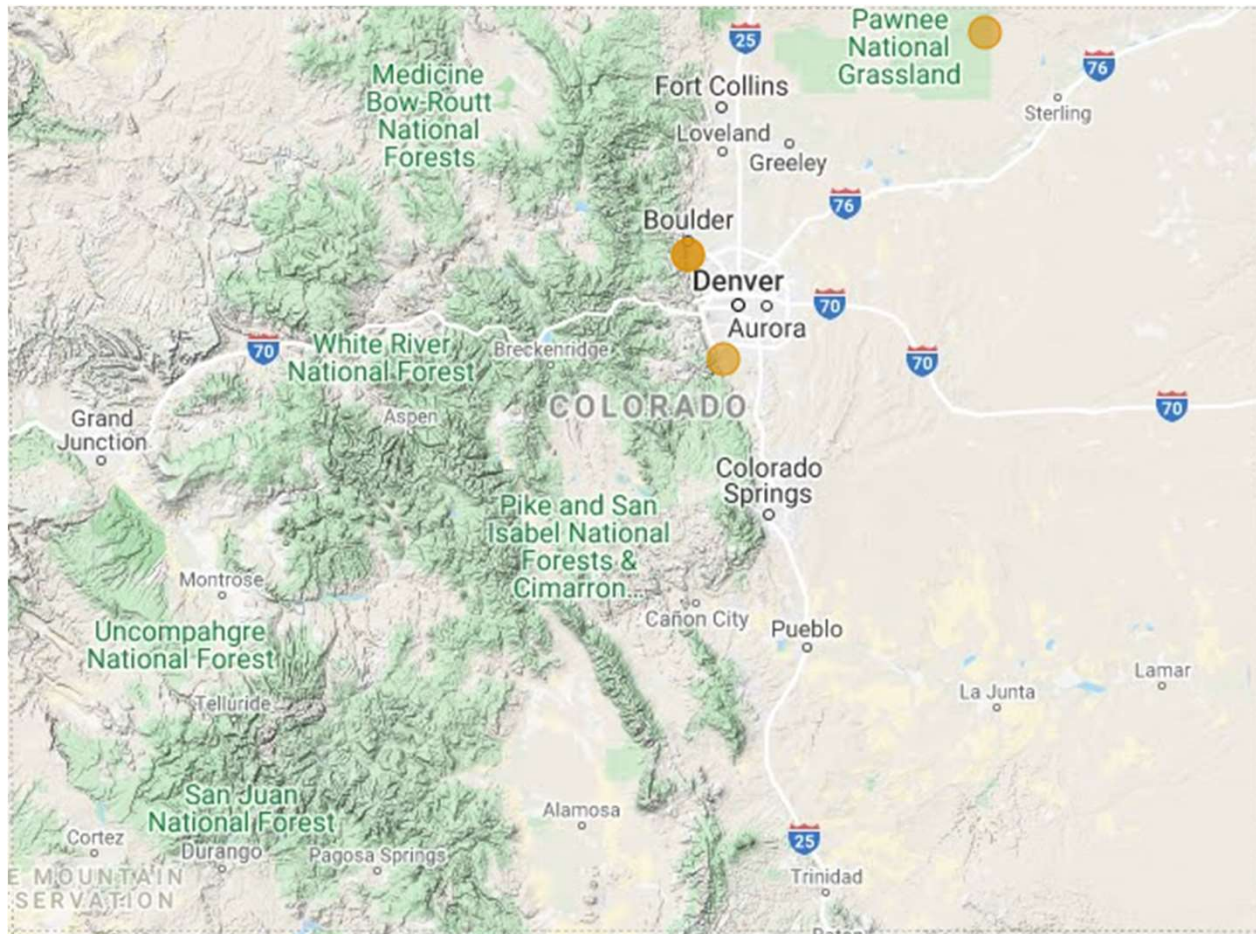
Delaware Skipper

(Anatrytone logan)

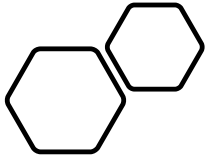
- Wings are bright yellow-orange. Upperside has black borders and black veins near the margins; forewing has a black bar at the end of the cell. Females have wider borders and darker markings than males. Underside has no markings but may have darker orange veins.
- Wing Span: 1 - 1 11/16 inches (2.5 - 4.3 cm).
- Habitat: Moist areas including marshes, prairies, fields, roadsides, suburban yards.
- Flight: One brood from July-August in the north; two broods from May-September in the south; several broods from February-October in Florida.
- Larval Foodplant: Various grasses including big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), and woolly beard grass (*Erianthus divaricatus*).



Distribution Map (*Atrytone logan*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



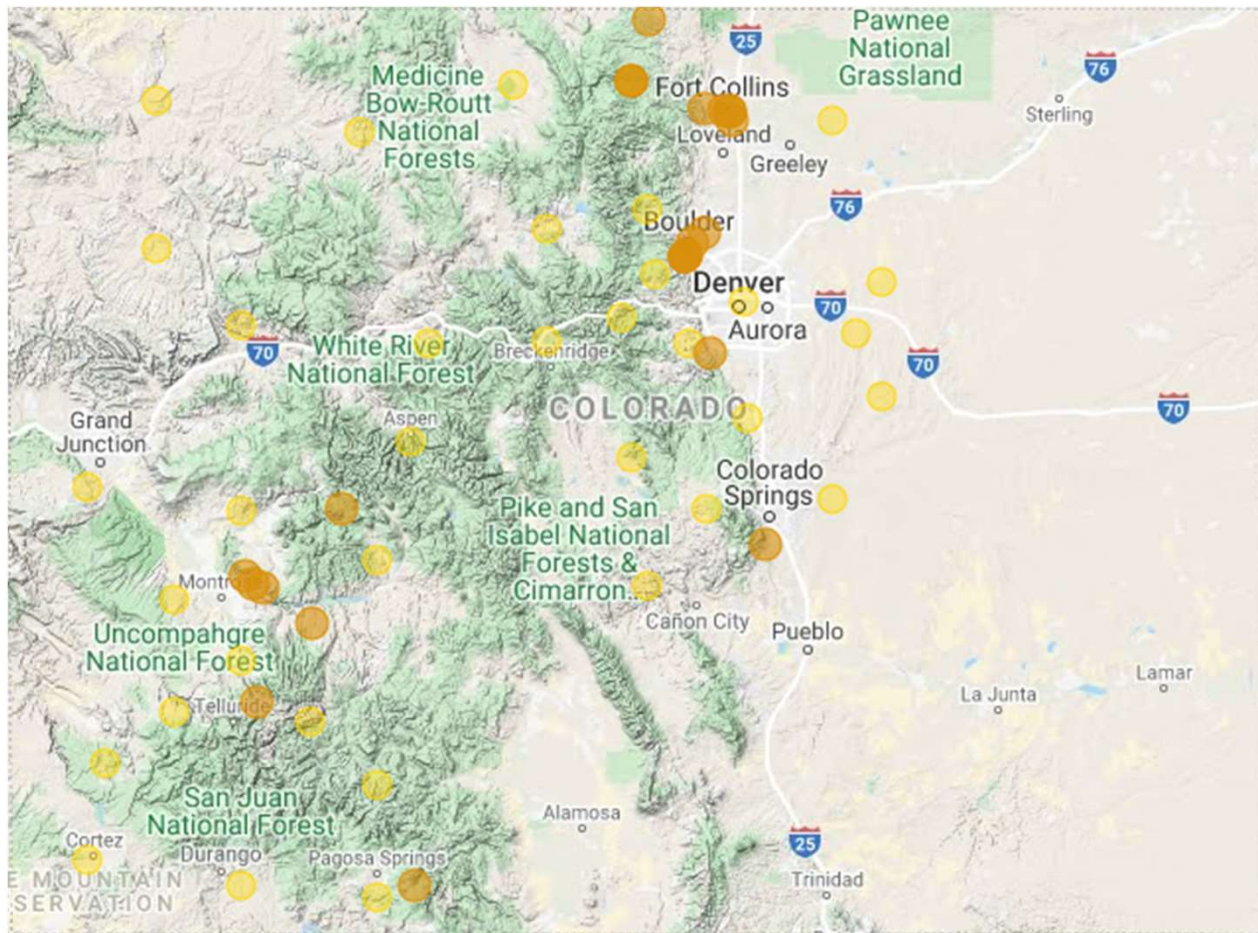
Woodland Skipper

(Ocholodes sylvanoides)

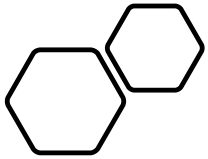
- Upperside is **orange with toothed brown borders**. Forewing has a **black stigma (male)** or a **black diagonal band (female)**. Hindwing has a **large reddish patch**. Underside varies from **yellow to reddish to brown**; hindwing varies from **unmarked to having a distinct band of cream to yellow spots**.
- Wing Span: 1 - 1 1/4 inches (2.5 - 3.2 cm).
- Habitat: Grassy areas in chaparral, sagebrush, woodland, gardens, and small streams.
- Flight: One brood from late July-October.
- Larval Foodplant: Various grasses including Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), canary grass (*Phalaris*), wildrye (*Elymus*), and wheatgrass (*Agropyron*).



Distribution Map (*Ochloides sylvanoides*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



Taxiles Skipper (*Poanes taxiles*)

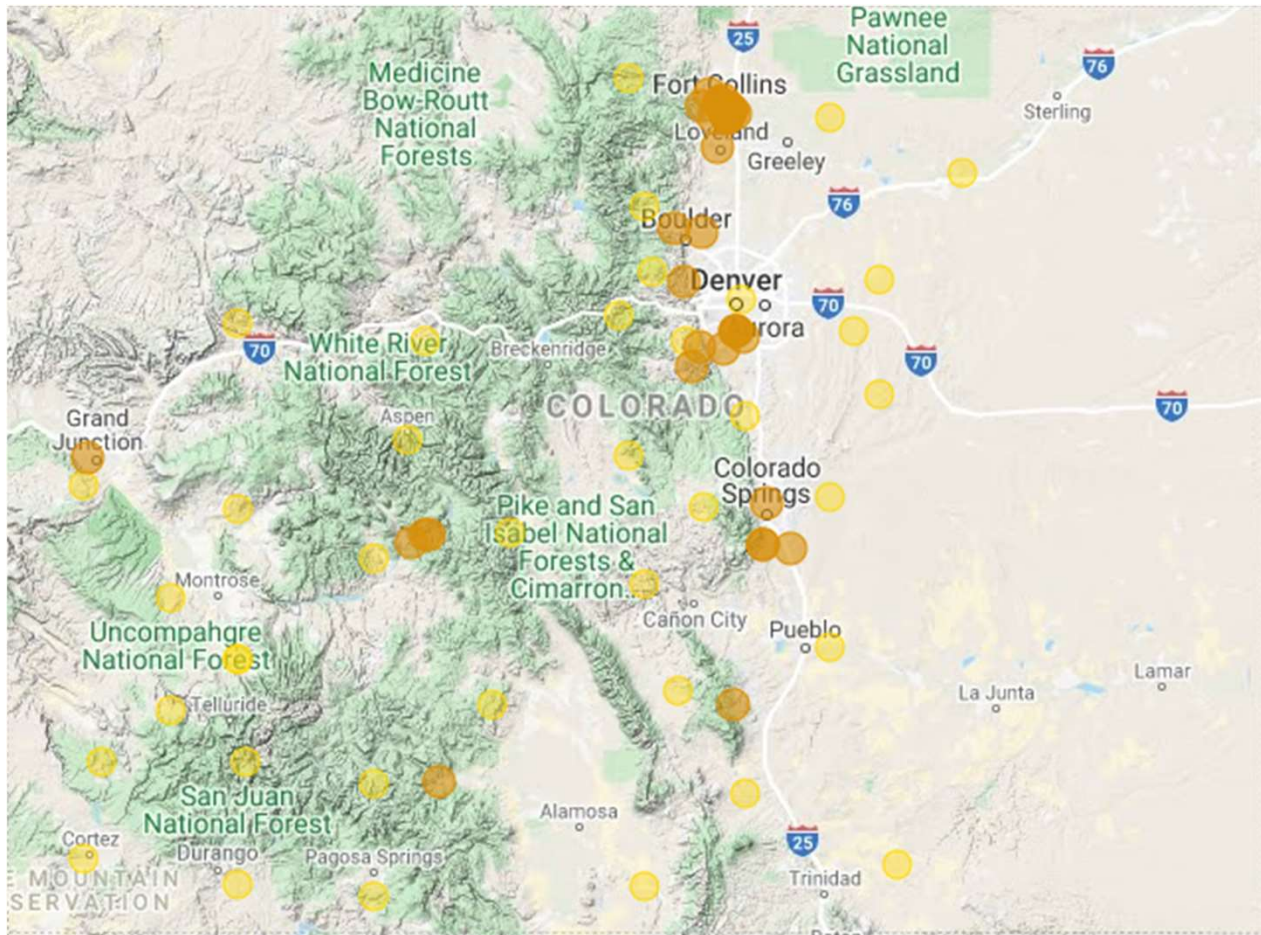
- Male **narrow black borders**; underside of forewing with **slightly darkened tip and outer margin**; underside of hindwing with **darkened base and outer margin**. Female: Upperside is **dark orange-brown with pale orange patches** on the forewing and central hindwing. Underside of hindwing is **violet-brown with a pale band of spots** and a **patch of gray scales** near the outer margin.
- Wing Span: 1 1/4 - 1 11/16 inches (3.2 - 4.3 cm).
- Habitat: Woodland openings, stream valleys, forest meadows.
- Flight: One brood from mid-June to August.
- Larval Foodplant: Grasses including bluegrass (*Poa*), wheatgrass (*Agropyron*), orchardgrass (*Dactylis*), wildrye (*Elymus*), and bentgrass (*Agrostis*).



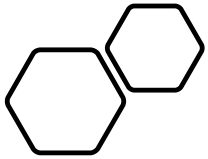
© Gary Jue



Distribution Map (*Poa nes taxiles*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record



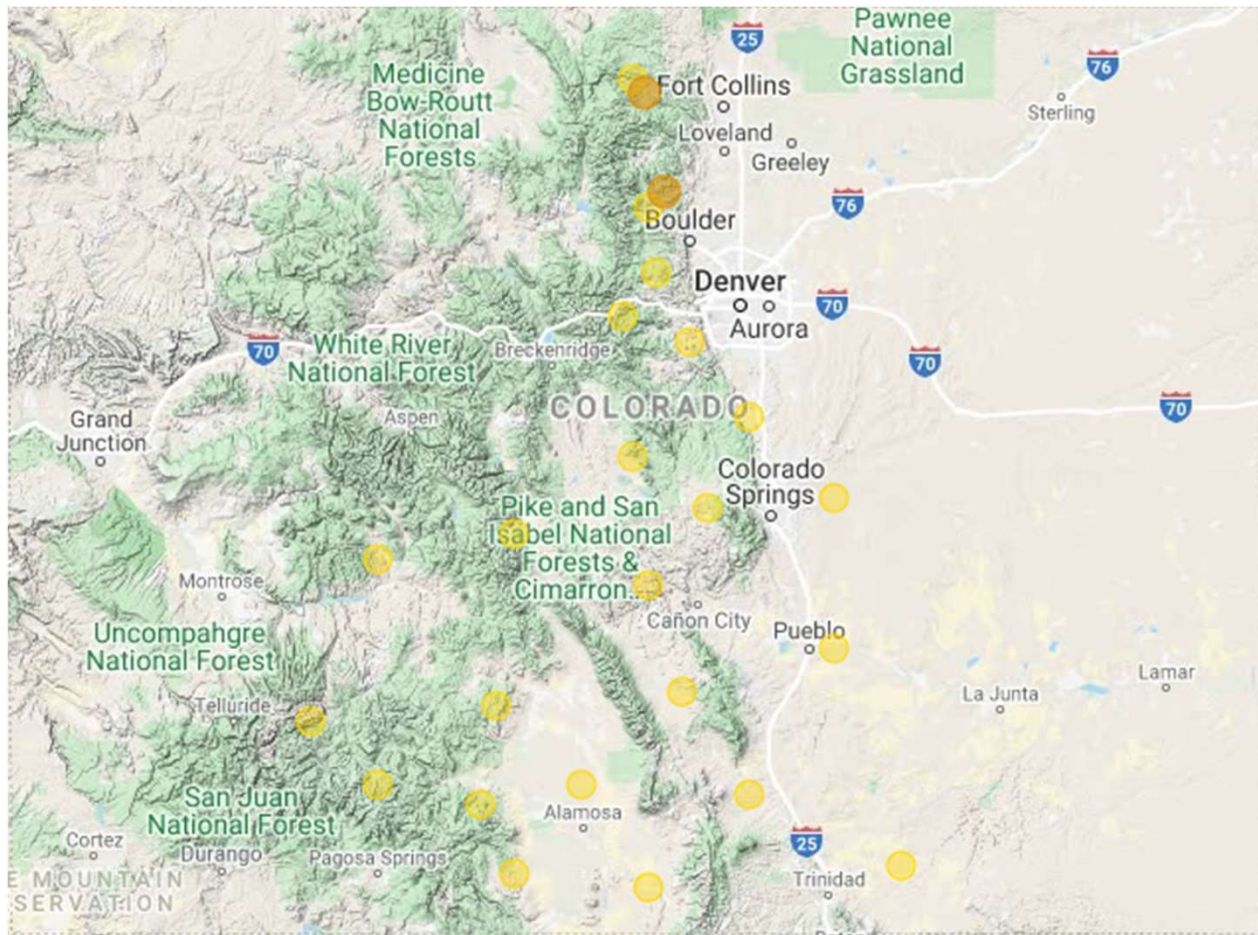
Snow's Skipper

(Paratrytone snowi)

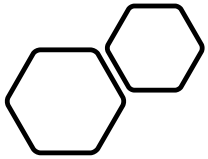
- Upperside is **dark brown**; forewing with **several clear spots**; male forewing with a **narrow black stigma**. Hindwing has a row of **small reddish spots**. Underside is **reddish brown with a black forewing base**; upperside spots are repeated below.
- Wing Span: 1 1/8 - 1 3/8 inches (2.9 - 3.5 cm).
- Habitat: Openings in Ponderosa pine forests, mountain meadows, especially along streams and gulches.
- Flight: One brood from June-August.
- Larval Foodplant: Pine dropseed grass (*Blepharoneuron tricholepis*).



Distribution Map (*Paratrytone snowi*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

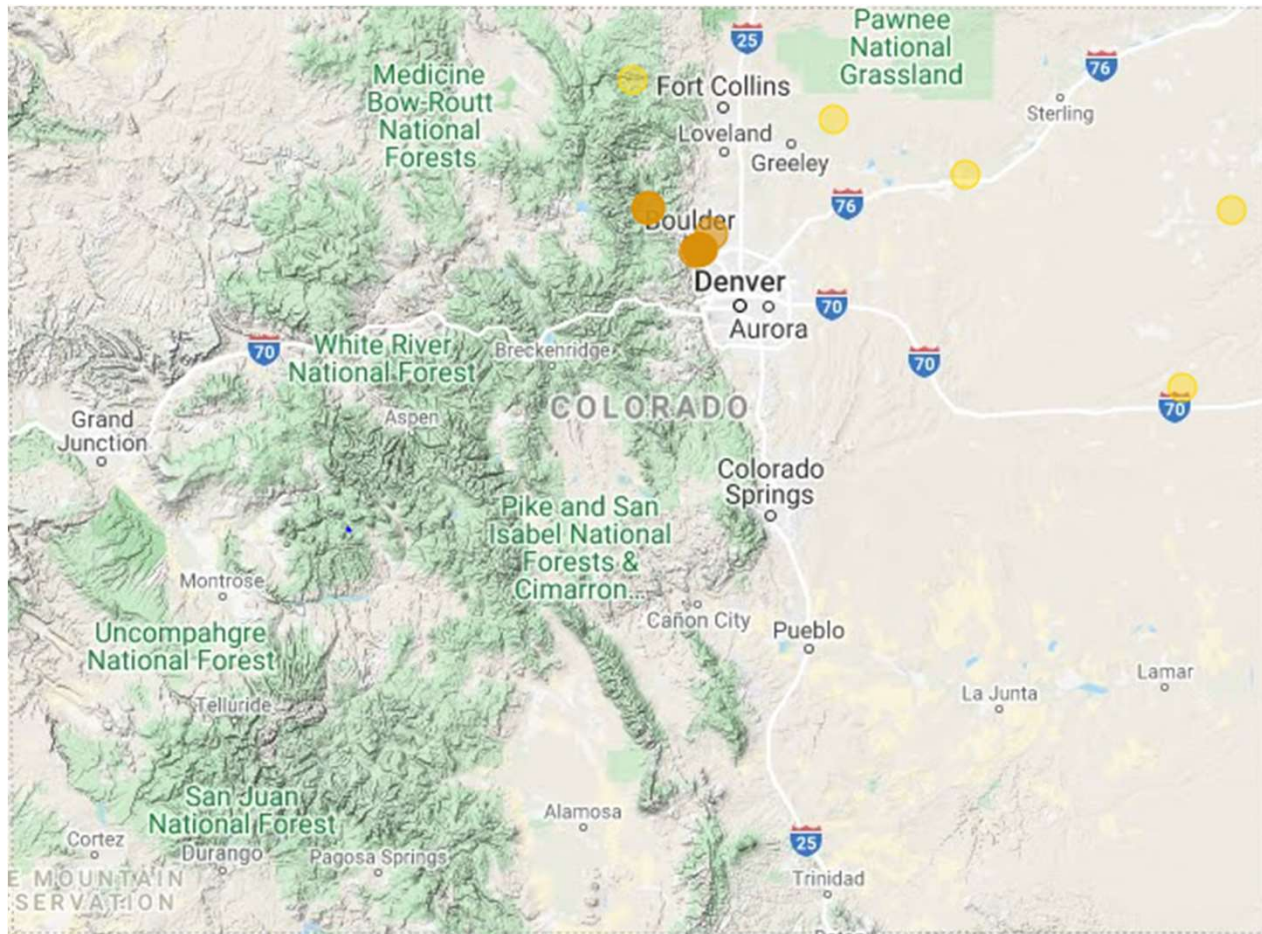


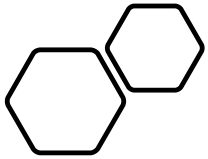
Two-Spotted Skipper (*Euphyes bimacula*)

- Forewings are pointed, **fringe is white**. **Underside of head and body are white**. Upperside is **dark brown**; male forewing with **reddish orange patch**, female forewing with **2 pale spots**. Underside of hindwing is **orange-brown with pale veins** and a white anal fold.
- Wing Span: 1 1/4 - 1 5/8 inches (3.2 - 4.2 cm).
- Habitat: Marshes, bogs, wet streambanks, and wet sedge meadows.
- Flight: One brood in the north from June-July; two broods in the south from May-August.
- Larval Foodplant: Hairyfruit sedge (*Carex trichocarpa*).



Distribution Map (*Euphyes bimacula*)



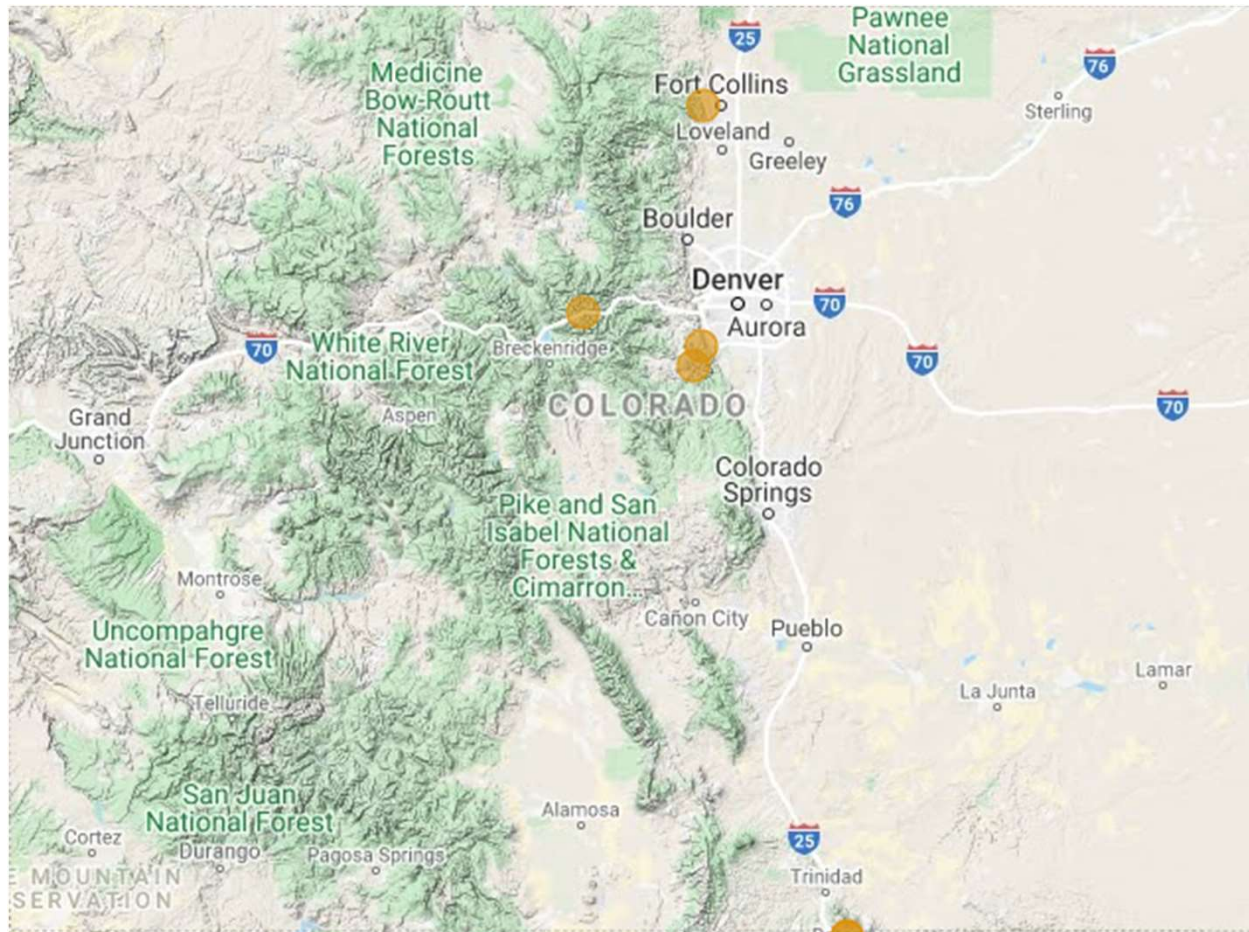


Dun Skipper (*Euphyes vestris*)

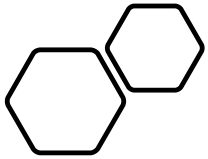
- **Dark brown above and below** although head and thorax in some populations is a orange-yellow. Male forewing has black stigma; female has two white spots near center of forewing.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 1/8 to 1 3/8 inches.
- Habitat: Wet areas near woods, roadsides, wet grassy areas, streams; foothills, montane.
- Flight Times: June to August; one brood.
- Larval Foodplant: Various sedges.



Distribution Map (*Euphyes vestris*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record

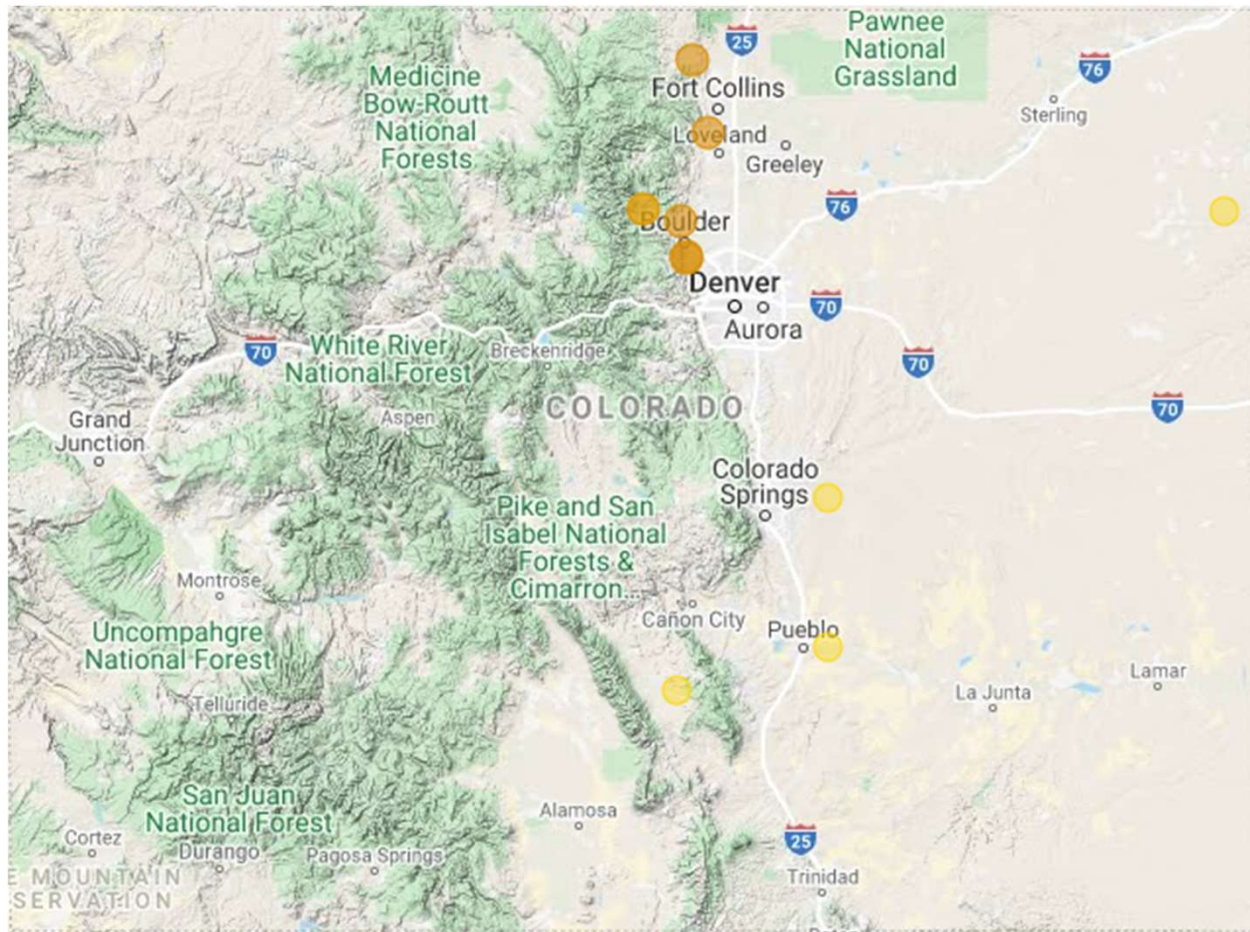


Dusted Skipper (*Atrytonopsis hianna*)

- Shows a **white partial eye ring** which gives the species a **masked look**. Fringes are **brown with a few white spots**. Below, wings are **brown with a gray frosted appearance** at the outer margins with a **white basal spot** on the hindwing. Above, gray-brown with a scattering of white spots.
- Wingspan: Small; 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inches.
- Habitat: Dry prairies, foothills, grassy openings in pine woodlands; foothills.
- Flight Times: May to early July; one brood.
- Larval Foodplant: Big and little bluestem grasses.



Distribution Map (*Atrytonopsis hianna*)



- Detailed record
- Historical record