

ARIZONA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

**BUTTERFLY AND MOTH
CHECKLIST
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA**



GARRY ROGERS

Butterfly and Moth Checklist and Notebook
Yavapai County, Arizona

By
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Please cite the work as:

Rogers, Garry. 2017. Butterflies and Moths Checklist for Yavapai County, Arizona. Coldwater Press, Prescott, AZ.

Coldwater Press, LLC publishes fiction and nonfiction print, electronic, and audio books with nature conservation themes.

Coldwater Press, LLC

Prescott, AZ 86301, USA

<http://coldwaterpress.wordpress.com>

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Cover photograph: The brilliant Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) is probably the most familiar North American butterfly. During a unique annual migration that varies in length from 1,200 to 3,000 miles, Monarchs drink the nectar of many flower species and they lay eggs on milkweeds. Milkweeds contain cardiac glycosides that can cause vomiting and heart failure. As Monarch eggs hatch and the caterpillars consume the milkweeds, they accumulate glycosides in their tissues. The accumulated chemicals persist in the metamorphosed butterflies, creating a dangerous flavor that most predators have learned to avoid.

To continue their annual migration, Monarchs must have milkweeds and the trees where they rest during winter. Chemical herbicides that people spray on crops and yards have eliminated most milkweeds. Loggers and developers have cut most of the essential trees. Efforts to save the monarch are underway, but there are problems. The Mexican government tried to save Monarchs by creating the [Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve](#) to protect the Oyamel Fir forests where Monarchs spend winters. However, [loggers slip into the reserve and cut trees](#). As with many other reserves worldwide, local people often place their needs ahead of the needs of the animals.



Fed by natural springs and forced upward by layers of volcanic rock, the Agua Fria River flows above ground through Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona. Native Cottonwood and Willow trees occupy the banks and form patches of closed-canopy forest on the floodplain. Human impact on the stream is profound. Introduced Salt Cedar, Russian Olive, Siberian Elm, and more than 50 other nonnative plant species are present. Wastewater from two small towns and runoff from a farm and a mine pollute the water. Invasive Crawdads, Bullfrogs, and other introduced species are present. Though human impacts probably shorten their lives, many native species of plants and animals could not survive without water from the river. How long they survive will depend on future increases of toxic wastes and the growing human population's diversion of the springs.

Introduction

In 1997, I began making lists of the butterflies and other wildlife I saw around my 20-acre farm on the Agua Fria River in the town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona. I dog-eared page corners and sometimes made notes in the margins of my field guides. Soon, I had information scattered across more than a dozen books. I decided to consolidate by making alphabetical checklists with all the names of the species known to occur in my area. Then, when I identified a species, I could easily check if I had seen it before and read any notes I might have made.

I researched the various species groups (butterflies, mammals, reptiles, etc.) and found that the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) and numerous wildlife organizations had lists of the species known to live in or to visit Arizona. One butterfly organization (Butterflies and Moths of North America – BAMONA) made county lists available. No lists for any species groups were available for Dewey-Humboldt (D-H). Though the statewide lists included species that would never visit D-H, including all the names didn't make the lists any harder to use, and with all the names, the lists would be useful outside Dewey-Humboldt.

AZGFD wildlife biologists rank species according to their conservation status. The basic ranks S1 through S5 indicate the level of concern for each species' health and stability with S1 indicating species of greatest concern. The AZGFD data also indicated whether a species was threatened or endangered according to the U. S. Endangered Species Act. This is valuable information and a great service provided by the people of the AZGFD. I decided to include the conservation ranks in my checklists.

My *Arizona Wildlife Notebook*, published in 2014, includes eleven groups (amphibians, ants, birds, butterflies and moths, dragonflies and damselflies, fish, grasshoppers and other singing insects, lizards, mammals, snakes, and turtles). The book has common and scientific names and species conservation rank. It's a handy tool for recording species sightings anywhere in the State of Arizona.

In 2016, I updated and published the [bird chapter from the notebook](https://garryrogers.com/birds-of-dewey-humboldt-arizona) (<https://garryrogers.com/birds-of-dewey-humboldt-arizona>) with photographs of the species I had seen in D-H. I called on interested residents of D-H to report species they saw around town so that I could add them to future editions.

BAMONA has recorded species sightings since lepidopterists organized the initial database in 1995. Anyone can extract county checklists from the database. I decided to make a somewhat localized checklist for Dewey-Humboldt

by combining BAMONA's list for Yavapai County where I live with species conservation status from the AZGFD website.

For species identification, I use Jeffrey Glassberg's *Butterflies through Binoculars* (Glassberg 2001) and the BAMONA website at <http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/identify>. The checklist links every species name to descriptions and photographs on the BAMONA website. The PDF file has editable space for notes beneath each species name.

Experienced volunteers review species sightings submitted to BAMONA (<http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/node/add/sighting>). If the volunteers can identify the species, they add it to BAMONA's online database.

The checklists below have scientific and common names alphabetized by scientific name. Field guides usually list butterflies and moths in related groups such as Blues, Brushfoots, Coppers, and so forth. For quick switches between a field guide and a notebook, I find an alphabetical list easier to use.

Conservation and the Human Impact

Research coming from many sources shows that human activities are forcing animal extinctions 100 times faster than at any time in Earth's past. However tragic it is, extinction isn't the only concern. Total loss of a species results after years of decline. In 2014, the World Wildlife Fund, the Zoological Society of London, and other organizations published an extensive analysis of more than 10,000 wildlife studies. The analysis reached a stunning conclusion: The total number of animals on Earth has declined by more than 50% since 1970.

An updated World Wildlife Fund report published in 2016 showed that by 2012, Earth's animals had declined by 57%. Biologists predict the decline will reach 67% by 2020. The cause? Human overpopulation, pollution, and overuse of resources is destroying essential habitat for most of Earth's plants and animals.

Butterflies and moths are not just beautiful, they are important as pollinators and as food for other species. Without them, some plants and some animals would soon be lost. Butterflies and moths are also interesting objects of study. They are more socially independent than ants, but they do interact beyond their feeding and mating behavior. I've watched two Monarchs perched side-by-side patiently taking turns at a tiny nectar source, and we've all seen butterflies swirling around in aerial dances with members of their own and other species.

We know very little about butterflies and moths. Entomologists have named most of the butterflies, but they have named only 10 or 15 percent of the moths. Though I don't believe that we humans are obligated to care for other

species, poisoning and destroying habitat seems cruel, and not trying to learn the identities of the species we are eliminating seems foolish.

Human activities are destroying butterfly and moth populations. For example, researchers have determined that the decline of Monarch butterflies is a result of habitat loss, much of it illegal logging in Mexico, and increased pesticide use on farms, roadsides, and yards throughout the migratory flyways of the butterfly. Pesticide use is exploding as scientists genetically modify more crop plants to build in herbicide resistance. The most harmful human activities in need of correction are:

- habitat destruction (building, farming, and fighting),
- resource harvests (logging, livestock grazing, and water diversion),
- habitat deterioration caused by introduced invasive plants,
- habitat poisoning with pesticides and toxic wastes,
- global warming from release of greenhouse gasses from burning fossil fuels

For more on general conservation, read the essay on my website (<http://wp.me/P26kDO-dnR>).



Mourning Cloak Butterflies (*Nymphalis antiopa*) such as the one in the photograph are common around my home in D-H. I've seen them in every month of the year. In years past, there often were dozens in March when the plumb trees bloomed. The numbers have been falling, however, and this year from January through March, I've only seen two. We just had a wet winter (2016-17). Perhaps Mourning Cloaks will rebound next year.

Many people help slow the decline of butterflies and moths by including a few desirable plants in their yards and gardens. A small area can be very productive. For instance, a 4-foot square patch of 16 milkweed plants will often attract Monarchs. Last year, several caterpillars appeared on the milkweeds planted on the elementary school playground near my house. Desirable native plants for butterflies, moths, and other pollinators that grow well in Yavapai County are Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia*), Horsetail Milkweed (*Asclepias subverticillata*), and Larkspur (*Delphinium*). Foreign species that do well and are pollinator magnets are Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*) and Hyssop (*Hyssopus*). All of

these plants can be invasive, but in arid locations like Yavapai County, they will stay where you provide supplemental water. An exception is Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) which is included in the North American Butterfly Association (NABA, <http://nababutterfly.com>) list of plants for the Prescott area. This small European shrub is invasive in Dewey-Humboldt in central Yavapai County where I live. It produces small hooked seeds that mat the fur of dogs, cats, and wildlife. Pull it whenever you find it.

NABA is the coordinator of butterfly counts resembling the Audubon Society's Christmas Bird counts. The counts produce annual records of butterflies sighted during a one-day search in a permanent count circle. After a few years, repeated count records can indicate declining species that may need our support.

Butterfly and Moth Numbers and Conservation Status

Rates of wildlife decline in Arizona are a close match to the worldwide rates reported by the World Wildlife Fund. The table below shows the numbers of vertebrate species that AZGFD considers **critically imperiled (S1)**, **imperiled (S2)**, and **vulnerable (S3)**. It also shows U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) numbers for **threatened (LT)** and **endangered (LE)** species. I didn't included butterflies and moths in the table because their status is mostly unknown. I define the AZGFD symbols below, and the ESA symbols in the *Arizona Wildlife Notebook*.

ARIZONA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION STATUS			
Species Group	Arizona Native Species	AZGFD S1+S2+S3	ESA LT+LE
Amphibians	31	18 (58%)	2 (6%)
Birds	451	260 (58%)	9 (2%)
Fish	40	40 (100%)	13 (33%)
Lizards	67	27 (40%)	0 (0%)
Mammals	189	64 (34%)	15 (8%)
Snakes	76	35 (46%)	1 (1%)
Turtles	10	6 (67%)	2 (20%)
TOTAL	864	450 (52%)	42 (9%)

Estimates of Butterfly and Moth Species Numbers

- Butterfly Species Worldwide: 20,000
- Butterfly Species in the U.S.: 750
- Arizona Butterflies: 400

- Yavapai County (Central Arizona) Butterflies: 158
- Yavapai County Butterflies with risk estimates: 17 (11%)
- Yavapai County Butterflies at Risk (S1 to S4): 14 (82%)
- ESA Yavapai County Butterflies of Concern: 0
- Moth Species Worldwide: 160,000
- Moth Species in the U.S.: 11,000
- Yavapai County Moths: 1600 (very rough estimate)
- Yavapai County Moths in this book: 160
- Yavapai County Moths of Uncertain Status: 157 (98%)

Conservation Rank Symbols

I placed conservation-rank symbols in the two right-hand columns of the lists. I used the May 5, 2016 species lists and definitions posted on the internet by AZGFD (<http://azgfd.gov>). In the next section, I define only the symbols AZGFD had applied to the Yavapai County species.

Symbols used by AZGFD

- **S1 Critically Imperiled:** Extremely rare or some factor(s) is making the species especially vulnerable to extinction. Typically five or fewer locations or very few remaining individuals (<1,000).
- **S2 Imperiled:** Rare or some factor(s) is making the species very vulnerable to extirpation. Typically 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals (1,000 to 3,000).
- **S3 Vulnerable:** Rare or found only in a restricted range (even if abundant at some locations), or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation. Typically 21 to 100 occurrences or between 3,000 and 10,000 individuals.
- **S4 Apparently Secure:** Uncommon but not rare, and usually widespread. Usually more than 100 occurrences* and more than 10,000 individuals. Possible long-term concern.
- **S5 Secure:** Common, widespread, and abundant. Safe under present conditions. Typically with considerably more than 100 locations and more than 10,000 individuals.
- **?** **Inexact or Uncertain:** Qualifies the character immediately preceding. Used alone to indicate insufficient information to assign a rank.
- **SA Accidental:** Not native.
- **SE Exotic Origin:** Not native.
- **SH Possibly Extirpated (Historical):** Historically present, and there is some expectation that the species may be rediscovered.
- **S#S# Range of uncertainty about status (e.g., S3S4).**

Symbols Used by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for the Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Most symbols omitted because Fish and Wildlife Service has classified only one butterfly and no moths for Yavapai County.

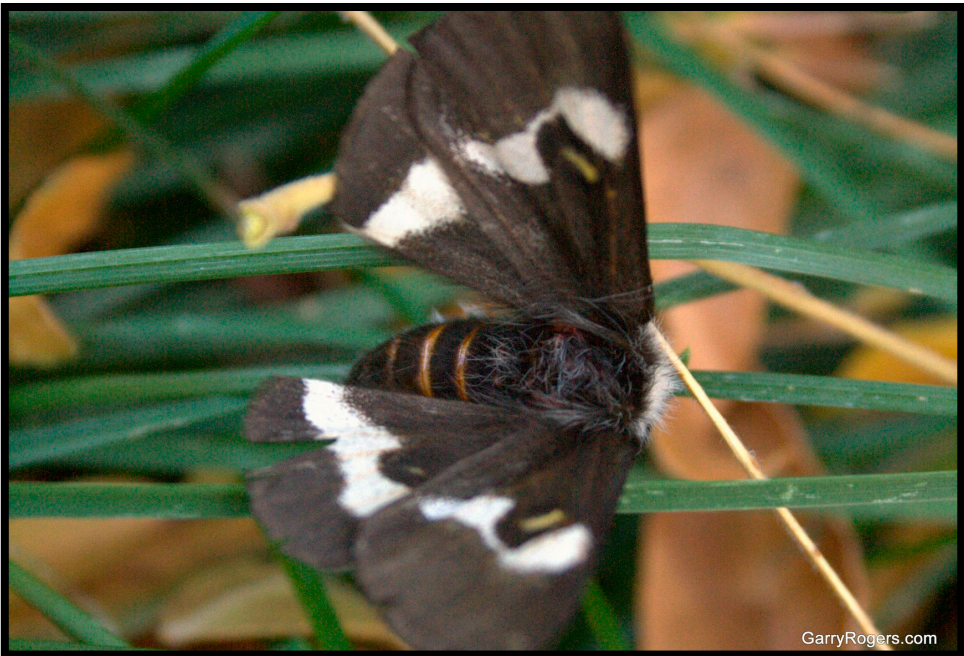
- **SC Species of Concern:** Species whose status may be of concern to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but without official federal status.

Butterfly Identification

Jeffrey Glassberg (2001) recommends identifying butterflies using close-focusing binoculars instead of capturing and possibly harming them. I have followed his recommendation.

Photographs

Here are a few photographs of butterflies and moths I've seen around my home. Many others did not hold still long enough for me to snap a photo.



I could not identify the species of this beautiful little Buckmoth (*Hemileuca sp.*). From the photo alone, BAMONA wasn't sure either.



Pipevine Swallowtail on a Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia*). Monarch caterpillar snacking on Horsetail Milkweed (*Asclepias subverticillata*).



Butterfly Checklist

This list includes information from the BAMONA and AZGFD websites. Moths are in a separate table following the butterflies. Scientific names (in the PDF copy) link to the species descriptions on the BAMONA website.

BUTTERFLIES OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA			
S1=Critically Imperiled, S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4-S5=Safe, SA = Accidental, SC= Of Concern, SH= Possibly Extirpated			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Abaeis nicippe</i></u>	Sleepy Orange		
<u><i>Adelpha eulalia</i></u>	Arizona Sister	S2	
<u><i>Aqathymus baueri</i></u>	Bauer's Giant-Skipper		
<u><i>Aqathymus neumogeni</i></u>	Orange Giant-Skipper	S3	
<u><i>Agraulis vanillae</i></u>	Gulf Fritillary		
<u><i>Amblyscirtes aenus</i></u>	Bronze Roadside-Skipper		
<u><i>Amblyscirtes eos</i></u>	Dotted Roadside-Skipper		
<u><i>Amblyscirtes exoteria</i></u>	Large Roadside-Skipper		
<u><i>Anaea andria</i></u>	Goatweed Leafwing		
<u><i>Ancyloxypha arene</i></u>	Tropical Least Skipper		
<u><i>Anthanassa texana</i></u>	Texan Crescent		
<u><i>Anthocharis cethura</i></u>	Desert Orangetip	S4	
<u><i>Anthocharis thoosa</i></u>	Southwestern Orangetip	S5	
<u><i>Apodemia mormo</i></u>	Mormon Metalmark		
<u><i>Apodemia nais</i></u>	Nais Metalmark		

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Apodemia palmeri</i></u>	Palmer's Metalmark		
<u><i>Asterocampa celtis</i></u>	Hackberry Emperor		
<u><i>Asterocampa leilia</i></u>	Empress Leilia		
<u><i>Atalopedes campestris</i></u>	Sachem		
<u><i>Atlides halesus</i></u>	Great Purple Hairstreak		
<u><i>Atrytonopsis deva</i></u>	Deva Skipper	S3	
<u><i>Atrytonopsis pittacus</i></u>	White-barred Skipper		
<u><i>Atrytonopsis python</i></u>	Python Skipper		
<u><i>Atrytonopsis vierecki</i></u>	Viereck's Skipper		
<u><i>Battus philenor</i></u>	Pipevine Swallowtail		
<u><i>Brephidium exilis</i></u>	Western Pygmy-Blue		
<u><i>Calephelis nemesis</i></u>	Fatal Metalmark		
<u><i>Callophrys affinis</i></u>	Western Green Hairstreak		
<u><i>Callophrys augustinus</i></u>	Brown Elfin		
<u><i>Callophrys gryneus</i></u>	Juniper Hairstreak		
<u><i>Callophrys spinetorum</i></u>	Thicket Hairstreak		
<u><i>Callophrys xami</i></u>	Xami Hairstreak	S2?	
<u><i>Celastrina echo</i></u>	Echo Azure	S3S4	

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Celastrina ladon</i></u>	Spring Azure		
<u><i>Celotes nesus</i></u>	Common Streaky-Skipper		
<u><i>Cercyonis meadii</i></u>	Mead's Wood-Nymph		
<u><i>Cercyonis pegala</i></u>	Common Wood-Nymph		
<u><i>Chlorostrymon simaethis</i></u>	Silver-banded Hairstreak		
<u><i>Chlosyne acastus</i></u>	Sagebrush Checkerspot	S5	SC
<u><i>Chlosyne californica</i></u>	California Patch		
<u><i>Chlosyne fulvia</i></u>	Fulvia Checkerspot		
<u><i>Chlosyne lacinia</i></u>	Bordered Patch		
<u><i>Chlosyne theona</i></u>	Theona Checkerspot		
<u><i>Cogia caicus</i></u>	Gold-costa Skipper		
<u><i>Cogia hippalus</i></u>	Acacia Skipper		
<u><i>Colias alexandra</i></u>	Queen Alexandra's Sulphur		
<u><i>Colias eurytheme</i></u>	Orange Sulphur		
<u><i>Colias philodice</i></u>	Clouded Sulphur		
<u><i>Copaeodes aurantiaca</i></u>	Orange Skipperling		
<u><i>Cupido amyntula</i></u>	Western Tailed-Blue		
<u><i>Cyllopsis pertepida</i></u>	Canyonland Satyr		

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Danaus gilippus</i></u>	Queen		
<u><i>Danaus plexippus</i></u>	Monarch	S2S4	
<u><i>Dymasia dymas</i></u>	Tiny Checkerspot		
<u><i>Echinargus isola</i></u>	Reakirt's Blue		
<u><i>Emesis zela</i></u>	Zela Metalmark	S1	
<u><i>Eparqyreus clarus</i></u>	Silver-spotted Skipper		
<u><i>Eroria quaderna</i></u>	Arizona Hairstreak		
<u><i>Erynnis afranius</i></u>	Afranius Duskywing		
<u><i>Erynnis brizo</i></u>	Sleepy Duskywing		
<u><i>Erynnis funeralis</i></u>	Funereal Duskywing		
<u><i>Erynnis icelus</i></u>	Dreamy Duskywing		
<u><i>Erynnis meridianus</i></u>	Meridian Duskywing		
<u><i>Erynnis pacuvius</i></u>	Pacuvius Duskywing		
<u><i>Erynnis persius</i></u>	Persius Duskywing		
<u><i>Erynnis telemachus</i></u>	Rocky Mountain Duskywing		
<u><i>Euchloe lotta</i></u>	Desert Marble		
<u><i>Euphilotes bernardino</i></u>	Bernardino Dotted-Blue		
<u><i>Euphilotes enoptes</i></u>	Pacific Dotted-Blue		

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Euphilotes rita</i></u>	Rita Dotted-Blue		
<u><i>Euphydryas anicia</i></u>	Anicia Checkerspot	S4	
<u><i>Euphydryas chalcedona</i></u>	Chalcedon Checkerspot		
<u><i>Euphyes vestris</i></u>	Dun Skipper		
<u><i>Euptoieta claudia</i></u>	Variegated Fritillary		
<u><i>Eurema mexicana</i></u>	Mexican Yellow		
<u><i>Glaucopsyche lyqdamus</i></u>	Silvery Blue		
<u><i>Gyrocheilus patrobas</i></u>	Red-bordered Satyr		
<u><i>Heliopetes ericetorum</i></u>	Northern White-Skipper		
<u><i>Helioopyrgus domicella</i></u>	Erichson's White-Skipper		
<u><i>Hemiarqus ceraunus</i></u>	Ceraunus Blue		
<u><i>Hesperia pahaska</i></u>	Pahaska Skipper		
<u><i>Hesperia uncas</i></u>	Uncas Skipper		
<u><i>Hesperia woodgatei</i></u>	Apache Skipper		
<u><i>Hesperopsis alpheus</i></u>	Saltbush Sootywing		
<u><i>Hylephila phyleus</i></u>	Fiery Skipper		
<u><i>Hypaurotis crysalus</i></u>	Colorado Hairstreak		
<u><i>Junonia coenia</i></u>	Common Buckeye		

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Junonia evarete</i></u>	Tropical Buckeye		
<u><i>Leptotes marina</i></u>	Marine Blue		
<u><i>Lerodea eufala</i></u>	Eufala Skipper		
<u><i>Libytheana carinenta</i></u>	American Snout		
<u><i>Limenitis archippus</i></u>	Viceroy	S4	
<u><i>Limenitis arthemis</i></u>	Red-spotted Purple or White Admiral		
<u><i>Limenitis arthemis arizonensis</i></u>	Arizona Red-spotted Purple		
<u><i>Limenitis weidemeyerii</i></u>	Weidemeyer's Admiral		
<u><i>Megathymus ursus</i></u>	Ursine Giant-Skipper	S3	
<u><i>Megathymus yuccae</i></u>	Yucca Giant-Skipper		
<u><i>Megisto rubricata</i></u>	Red Satyr		
<u><i>Ministrymon leda</i></u>	Leda Ministreak		
<u><i>Nathalis iole</i></u>	Dainty Sulphur		
<u><i>Neophasia menapia</i></u>	Pine White	S5	
<u><i>NotAmblyscirtes simius</i></u>	Simius Roadside-Skipper		
<u><i>Nymphalis antiopa</i></u>	Mourning Cloak		
<u><i>Nymphalis californica</i></u>	California Tortoiseshell		
<u><i>Oarisma qarita</i></u>	Garita Skipperling		

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u>Ochlodes yuma</u>	Yuma Skipper		
<u>Papilio cresphontes</u>	Giant Swallowtail		
<u>Papilio machaon</u>	Old World Swallowtail		
<u>Papilio multicaudata</u>	Two-tailed Swallowtail		
<u>Papilio polyxenes</u>	Black Swallowtail		
<u>Papilio rutulus</u>	Western Tiger Swallowtail		
<u>Phaeostrymon alcestis</u>	Soapberry Hairstreak		
<u>Phoebis agarithe</u>	Large Orange Sulphur		
<u>Phoebis sennae</u>	Cloudless Sulphur		
<u>Pholisora catullus</u>	Common Sootywing		
<u>Phyciodes cocyta</u>	Northern Crescent		
<u>Phyciodes mylitta</u>	Mylitta Crescent		
<u>Phyciodes pallida</u>	Pale Crescent		
<u>Phyciodes picta</u>	Painted Crescent		
<u>Phyciodes pulchella</u>	Field Crescent		
<u>Phyciodes tharos</u>	Pearl Crescent		
<u>Pieris rapae</u>	Cabbage White	SE	
<u>Piruna pirus</u>	Russet Skipperling		

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Piruna polingii</i></u>	Four-spotted Skipperling	S3S4	
<u><i>Plebejus glandon</i></u>	Arctic Blue		
<u><i>Plebejus icarioides</i></u>	Boisduval's Blue		
<u><i>Plebejus lupini</i></u>	Lupine Blue		
<u><i>Plebejus melissa</i></u>	Melissa Blue (includes Karner Blue)		
<u><i>Plebejus saepiolus</i></u>	Greenish Blue		
<u><i>Poanes taxiles</i></u>	Taxiles Skipper		
<u><i>Poladryas arachne</i></u>	Arachne Checkerspot		
<u><i>Poladryas minuta</i></u>	Dotted Checkerspot		
<u><i>Polites carus</i></u>	Carus Skipper		
<u><i>Polites rhesus</i></u>	Rhesus Skipper		
<u><i>Polygonia gracilis</i></u>	Hoary Comma		
<u><i>Polygonia interrogationis</i></u>	Question Mark		
<u><i>Polygonia satyrus</i></u>	Satyr Comma		
<u><i>Polygonus leo</i></u>	Hammock Skipper		
<u><i>Pontia protodice</i></u>	Checkered White		
<u><i>Pontia sisymbrii</i></u>	Spring White		
<u><i>Pyrgus albescens</i></u>	White Checkered-Skipper		

BUTTERFLIES OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA			
S1=Critically Imperiled, S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4-S5=Safe, SA = Accidental, SC= Of Concern, SH= Possibly Extirpated			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Pyrgus philetas</i></u>	Desert Checkered-Skipper		
<u><i>Pyrgus scriptura</i></u>	Small Checkered-Skipper		
<u><i>Pyrisitia proterpia</i></u>	Tailed Orange	S1S2	
<u><i>Satyrium behrii</i></u>	Behr's Hairstreak		
<u><i>Satyrium ilavia</i></u>	Ilavia Hairstreak		
<u><i>Satyrium sylvinus</i></u>	Sylvan Hairstreak		
<u><i>Speyeria hesperis</i></u>	Northwestern Fritillary	S3	
<u><i>Staphylus ceos</i></u>	Golden-headed Scallopwing		
<u><i>Strymon melinus</i></u>	Gray Hairstreak		
<u><i>Systasea zampa</i></u>	Arizona Powdered Skipper		
<u><i>Texola elada</i></u>	Elada Checkerspot		
<u><i>Thorybes pylades</i></u>	Northern Cloudywing		
<u><i>Vanessa annabella</i></u>	West Coast Lady		
<u><i>Vanessa atalanta</i></u>	Red Admiral		
<u><i>Vanessa cardui</i></u>	Painted Lady		
<u><i>Vanessa virginiensis</i></u>	American Lady		
<u><i>Zestusa dorus</i></u>	Short-tailed Skipper		

D-H Moth Checklist with Sightings in Bold

This list includes moths of Yavapai County, Arizona based on the BAMONA and AZGFD lists. It includes conservation ranking from the AZGFD website (only three). Butterflies are in the table above. Scientific names link to the species descriptions on the BAMONA website.

MOTHS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA			
S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4=Possible long-term Concern, S5=Safe			
<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>AZ</i>	<i>ESA</i>
<u><i>Acontia expolita</i></u>			
<u><i>Acontia lucasi</i></u>			
<u><i>Acontia tetragona</i></u>	Four-spotted Bird-dropping Moth		
<u><i>Acronicta thoracica</i></u>			
<u><i>Agonopterix psoraliella</i></u>			
<u><i>Agonopterix sabulella</i></u>			
<u><i>Agrius cingulata</i></u>	Pink-spotted hawkmoth		
<u><i>Antaeotricha lindseyi</i></u>			
<u><i>Antaeotricha thomasi</i></u>			
<u><i>Antaeotricha unipunctella</i></u>			
<u><i>Antheraea oculatea</i></u>	Oculatea silkmoth		
<u><i>Apachea barbarella</i></u>			
<u><i>Arachnis picta</i></u>	Painted Tiger Moth		
<u><i>Aroga paraplutella</i></u>			
<u><i>Ascalapha odorata</i></u>	Black Witch		
<u><i>Automeris cecrops</i></u>	Cecrops eyed silkmoth		
<u><i>Bagisara buxea</i></u>			

MOTHS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA			
S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4=Possible long-term Concern, S5=Safe			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u>Bertholdia trigona</u>			
<u>Bryolymnia semifascia</u>	Half-banded Bryolymnia Moth		
<u>Catocala babayaqa</u>			
<u>Catocala hermia</u>			
<u>Catocala neogama</u>	The Bride		
<u>Catocala piatrix</u>	The Penitent Underwing		
<u>Chamaeclea pernana</u>			
<u>Chararica bicolorella</u>			
<u>Cisthene angelus</u>			
<u>Cisthene tenuifascia</u>	Thin-Banded Lichen Moth		
<u>Clostera inornata</u>			
<u>Coloradia pandora</u>	Pandora pinemoth		
<u>Crambidia impura</u>			
<u>Ctenucha brunnea</u>	Brown Ctenucha		
<u>Ctenucha venosa</u>			
<u>Cucullia cucullioides</u>			
<u>Cydia latiferreana</u>	Filbertworm Moth		
<u>Datana chiriquensis</u>			
<u>Dichomeris georgiella</u>			
<u>Diagrammia colorata</u>			

MOTHS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA			
S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4=Possible long-term Concern, S5=Safe			
<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>AZ</i>	<i>ESA</i>
<i>Drasteria inepta</i>			
<i>Drasteria mirifica</i>			
<i>Drasteria tejonica</i>			
<i>Dysschema howardi</i>			
<i>Ectypia clio</i>			
<i>Embola ciccella</i>			
<i>Erinnyis crameri</i>	Cramer's sphinx		
<i>Erinnyis ello</i>	Ello sphinx		
<i>Erinnyis obscura</i>	Obscure sphinx		
<i>Ethmia discostrigella</i>			
<i>Ethmia marmorea</i>			
<i>Euchaetes antica</i>			
<i>Euchromius ocellus</i>			
<i>Eucosma matutina</i>			
<i>Eucosma ponderosa</i>			
<i>Eulithosia discistriga</i>			
<i>Eumorpha achemon</i>	Achemon sphinx		
<i>Euscirrhopterus cosyra</i>	Staghorn Cholla Moth		
<i>Furcula scolopendrina</i>	Zigzag Furcula Moth		
<i>Galenara lixaria</i>			

MOTHS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA			
S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4=Possible long-term Concern, S5=Safe			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Givira lotta</i></u>			
<u><i>Gluphisia septentrionis</i></u>	Common Gluphisia		
<u><i>Gnophaela discreta</i></u>			
<u><i>Grammia incorrupta</i></u>			
<u><i>Grammia nevadensis</i></u>			
<u><i>Grammia williamsii</i></u>			
<u><i>Hahncappsia mancalis</i></u>			
<u><i>Halysidota davisii</i></u>			
<u><i>Halysidota tessellaris</i></u>	Banded Tussock Moth/Pale Tiger Moth		
<u><i>Hemaris thetis</i></u>			
<u><i>Hemeroplanis incusalis</i></u>			
<u><i>Hemihyalea edwardsii</i></u>	Edwards' Glassywing		
<u><i>Hemileuca sp.</i></u>	Unidentified buckmoth		
<u><i>Hemileuca burnsi</i></u>	Burns' buckmoth		
<u><i>Hemileuca electra</i></u>	Electra buckmoth		
<u><i>Hemileuca grotei</i></u>	Grote's buckmoth		
<u><i>Hemileuca junio</i></u>	Juno buckmoth		
<u><i>Hemileuca neumoegei</i></u>	Neumoegen's buckmoth		
<u><i>Hemileuca nevadensis</i></u>	Nevada buckmoth		
<u><i>Hemileuca tricolor</i></u>	Tricolor buckmoth		

MOTHS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4=Possible long-term Concern, S5=Safe

<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>AZ</i>	<i>ESA</i>
<i>Henricus contrastana</i>	Contrasting Henricus Moth		
<i>Heterocampa amanda</i>		S2S3	
<i>Heterocampa incongrua</i>			
<i>Heterocampa lunata</i>			
<i>Heterocampa ruficornis</i>			
<i>Heterocampa subrotata</i>	Small Heterocampa		
<i>Hexorthodes accurata</i>			
<i>Holochroa dissociarius</i>			
<i>Hyalophora columbia</i>	Columbia silkmoth		
<i>Hyles lineata</i>	White-lined Sphinx	S4	
<i>Hyarpax aurora</i>	Pink Prominent		
<i>Hyperaeschra georgica</i>	Georgian Prominent		
<i>Hypercompe permaculata</i>			
<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	Fall Webworm Moth		
<i>Idaea gemmata</i>			
<i>Inga ciliella</i>			
<i>Iridopsis obliquaria</i>	Oblique Looper Moth		
<i>Leucanopsis lurida</i>			
<i>Lintneria separatus</i>	Separated sphinx		
<i>Lophocampa argentata</i>	Silver-Spotted Tiger Moth		

MOTHS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA			
S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4=Possible long-term Concern, S5=Safe			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	AZ	ESA
<u><i>Lophocampa inqens</i></u>			
<u><i>Lophocampa pura</i></u>			
<u><i>Loxostege albiceralis</i></u>			
<u><i>Lycomorpha grotei</i></u>			
<u><i>Macrurocampa dorothea</i></u>			
<u><i>Manduca florestan</i></u>			
<u><i>Manduca muscosa</i></u>	Muscosa sphinx		
<u><i>Manduca quinquemaculata</i></u>	Five-spotted hawkmoth	S4	
<u><i>Manduca rustica</i></u>	Rustic sphinx		
<u><i>Manduca sexta</i></u>	Carolina sphinx		
<u><i>Nemoria obliqua</i></u>			
<u><i>Notarctia proxima</i></u>	Mexican Tiger Moth		
<u><i>Oligocentria alpica</i></u>			
<u><i>Orgyia leuschneri</i></u>			
<u><i>Pachysphinx occidentalis</i></u>	Big poplar sphinx		
<i>Pachysphinx spp. (occidentalis is similar)</i>	Found dead on bench under apricot tree. Identification uncertain		
<u><i>Panthea qigantea</i></u>			
<u><i>Paonias myops</i></u>	Small-eyed sphinx		
<u><i>Pero occidentalis</i></u>			
<u><i>Ponometia phecolisca</i></u>			

MOTHS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA			
S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4=Possible long-term Concern, S5=Safe			
<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>AZ</i>	<i>ESA</i>
<u><i>Ponometia venustula</i></u>			
<u><i>Proserpinus juanita</i></u>	Juanita sphinx		
<u><i>Proserpinus vega</i></u>	Vega sphinx		
<u><i>Pseudohemihyalea ambigua</i></u>			
<u><i>Pseudohemihyalea labecula</i></u>			
<u><i>Pygarctia murina</i></u>			
<u><i>Pyrausta roseivestalis</i></u>			
<u><i>Ruacodes tela</i></u>			
<u><i>Sagenosoma elsa</i></u>	Elsa sphinx		
<u><i>Schinia arcigera</i></u>	Arcigera Flower Moth		
<u><i>Schinia argentifascia</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia bicuspidata</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia ciliata</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia coercita</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia errans</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia gaurae</i></u>	Clouded Crimson		
<u><i>Schinia grandimedia</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia hulstia</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia jaguarina</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia luxa</i></u>			

MOTHS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA			
S2=Imperiled, S3=Vulnerable, S4=Possible long-term Concern, S5=Safe			
<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>AZ</i>	<i>ESA</i>
<u><i>Schinia mortua</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia oleagina</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia sexplagiata</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia tertia</i></u>			
<u><i>Schinia trifascia</i></u>	Three-lined Flower Moth		
<u><i>Schinia walsinghami</i></u>			
<u><i>Smerinthus jamaicensis</i></u>	Twin-spotted sphinx		
<u><i>Smerinthus saliceti</i></u>	Salicet sphinx		
<u><i>Sphinxicampa hubbardi</i></u>	Hubbard's Small Silkmoth		
<u><i>Sphinx asellus</i></u>	Asella sphinx		
<u><i>Sphinx chersis</i></u>	Great ash sphinx		
<u><i>Sphinx dollii</i></u>	Doll's sphinx		
<u><i>Sphinx libocedrus</i></u>	Incense cedar sphinx		
<u><i>Spragueia funeralis</i></u>			
<u><i>Stenoporpia macdunnoughi</i></u>			
<u><i>Symmerista suavis</i></u>			
<u><i>Symmerista zacualpana</i></u>			
<u><i>Sympistis perscripta</i></u>	Scribbled Sallow		
<u><i>Tarache areli</i></u>			
<u><i>Tarache augustipennis</i></u>	Narrow-winged Midget Moth		

