

Monarch

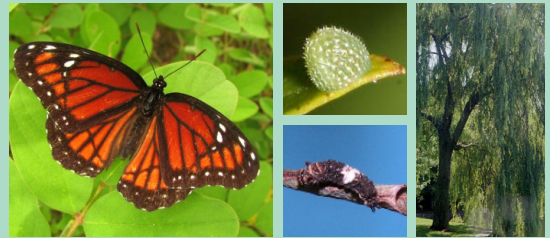
Danaus plexippus



- Monarch butterflies exhibit an amazing migration ability, flying all the way from Canada to Mexico.
- Only some populations migrate.
- Host Plants: Milkweeds

Viceroy

Limenitis archippus



- Viceroy butterflies mimic monarchs.
- Larvae and pupae resemble bird droppings.
- Host Plants: Willows

Both species are poisonous to predators. Chemical defense results from leaves of host plant consumed by caterpillars.

White M Hairstreak

Parrhasius m-album



- White M Hairstreaks are common throughout Florida, except the Keys.
- Adults differ from Gray Hairstreaks by the M-shaped line on the underside of the wing.
- Host Plants: Sand Live Oak

Gray Hairstreak

Strymon melinus



- Gray Hairstreaks are very common throughout Florida and the eastern U.S.
- Adults differ from White M Hairstreaks by a dark upper side and a silvery underside.
- Host Plants: Clover

Females lay single white eggs. The larvae are well camouflaged.

Cloudless Sulphur

Phoebis sennae



- Cloudless Sulphurs are very common throughout the southern United States and South America.
- They have relatively long tongues and can reach the nectar of some tubular flowers that some other butterflies cannot.

Orange-barred Sulphur

Phoebis philea



- Orange-barred Sulphurs are found in South Florida and from Texas to Brazil.
- Males have orange on both forewings and hindwings.
- The two forms of the female, one off-white and the other yellow-orange, are much larger than the male.

Both species use Cassia or Coffee Senna as a host plant. Pupae resemble leaves.

Giant Swallowtail

Heraclides cresphontes



- Larvae of all stages resemble bird droppings and emit a nasty odor to deter predators. They are sometimes called orange dogs.



- In the Florida Keys there are two other similar species that fly together with the Giant Swallowtail: the endangered Schaus' Swallowtail and the Bahaman Swallowtail.

Host Plants: Hercules Club, Wild Lime and other Citrus

Spicebush Swallowtail

Pterourus troilus



- Spicebush Swallowtails are common throughout the eastern U.S.

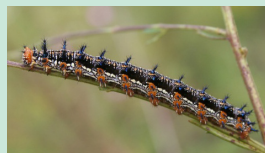


- Larvae resemble bird droppings while young and turn green with eyespots when they mature.
- Adults mimic Pipevine Swallowtails, which are poisonous to predators.

Host Plants: Sassafras (native) and Camphor tree (introduced)

Common Buckeye

Junonia coenia

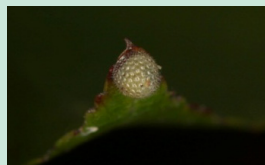
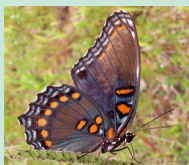
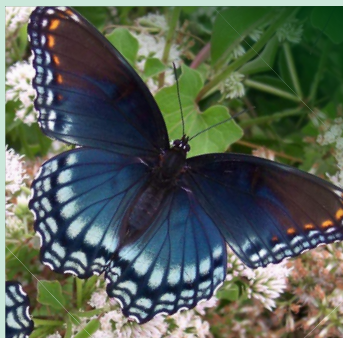


- Common Buckeyes are widely distributed in the U.S.
- Common Buckeyes continuously breed in South Florida as adults.
- There are two other very similar species found in Florida: the Mangrove Buckeye and the Tropical Buckeye.

Host Plants: Twin Flowers (native) and Plantains (introduced)

Red-spotted Purple

Limenitis arthemis astyanax

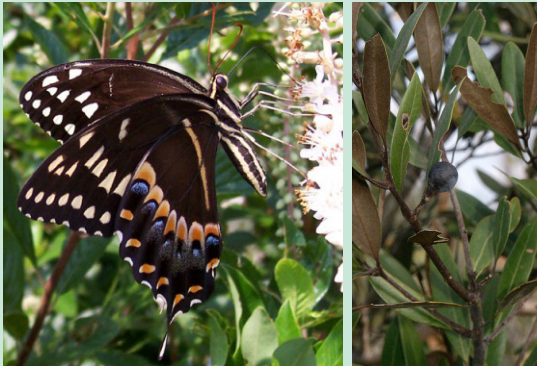


- Red-spotted Purples are common throughout the eastern U.S.
- The same species in northern states, the White Admiral butterfly, looks different because in the South, it mimics the toxic Pipevine Swallowtail.

Host Plants: Black Cherry

Palamedes Swallowtail

Pterourus palamedes



- Palamedes Swallowtails are common throughout Florida, except the Keys.



- Laurel wilt disease has greatly reduced the availability of their host plants.
- Adults are large butterflies recognized by a chocolate color with cream markings.

Host Plants: Red Bay and Swamp Bay

Lilac-banded Longtail

Urbanus dorantes



- Lilac-banded Longtail females lay single greenish eggs.
- Adults lack the iridescent blue-green coloration on the wings that the Long-tailed Skippers have.

Long-tailed Skipper

Urbanus proteus



- Long-tailed Skipper females may lay one or more yellow eggs.
- Adults have iridescent blue-green scales at the base of its wings.

Both species are common in the southern U.S. and feed on Florida Beggarweed.

Phaon Crescent (*poisonous*)

Phyciodes phaon



- Phaon Crescents are common throughout the southern U.S and as far north as Iowa and Nebraska.

- Their bright coloration is backed up by a toxic chemical defense. Slow flight and display behavior — opening and closing of the wings — instills unpleasant memories in birds associated with the bad taste.

Host Plants: Matchweed

Hackberry Emperor

Asterocampa celtis

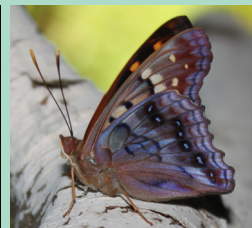


- Hackberry and Tawny Emperors are common in North Florida and the eastern U.S.



Tawny Emperor

A. clyton



- Young caterpillars feed in large groups. Mature caterpillars build shelters by rolling leaves.



Host Plants: Hackberry Trees

Great Purple Hairstreak

Atlides halesus

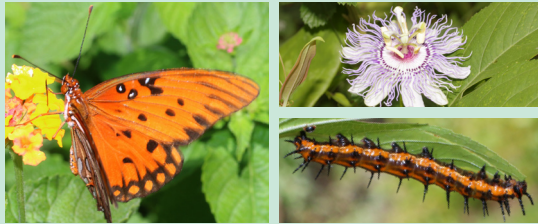


- Great Purple Hairstreaks are common in Florida and the eastern U.S.
- Adult males are iridescent blue on the upper side of the wing. Females have less blue and more black.

- Moving “tails” and bright spots on the underside of the hind wings form a “false head.” This attracts predators’ attention away from the head.

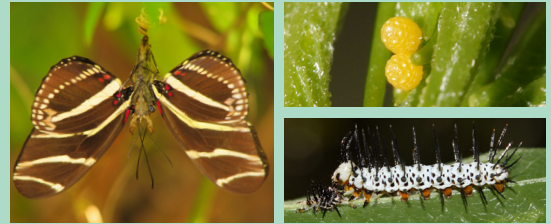
Host Plants: Mistletoe, a parasitic plant on Oaks and other trees

Gulf fritillary *Agraulis vanillae*



- The bright coloration of caterpillars and adults is due to a toxic nature that results from feeding on Passion Vines.
- Gulf fritillaries migrate up and down the East Coast with the seasons.

Zebra longwing *Heliconius charithonia*



- Male and female Zebra longwings look similar.
- Adults feed on nectar and also pollen, which provides more nutrients and allows them to live longer than most butterflies.

Both species are common in Florida. They can be found from the southern U.S to South America. **Host Plant:** Maypop or Passion Vine