



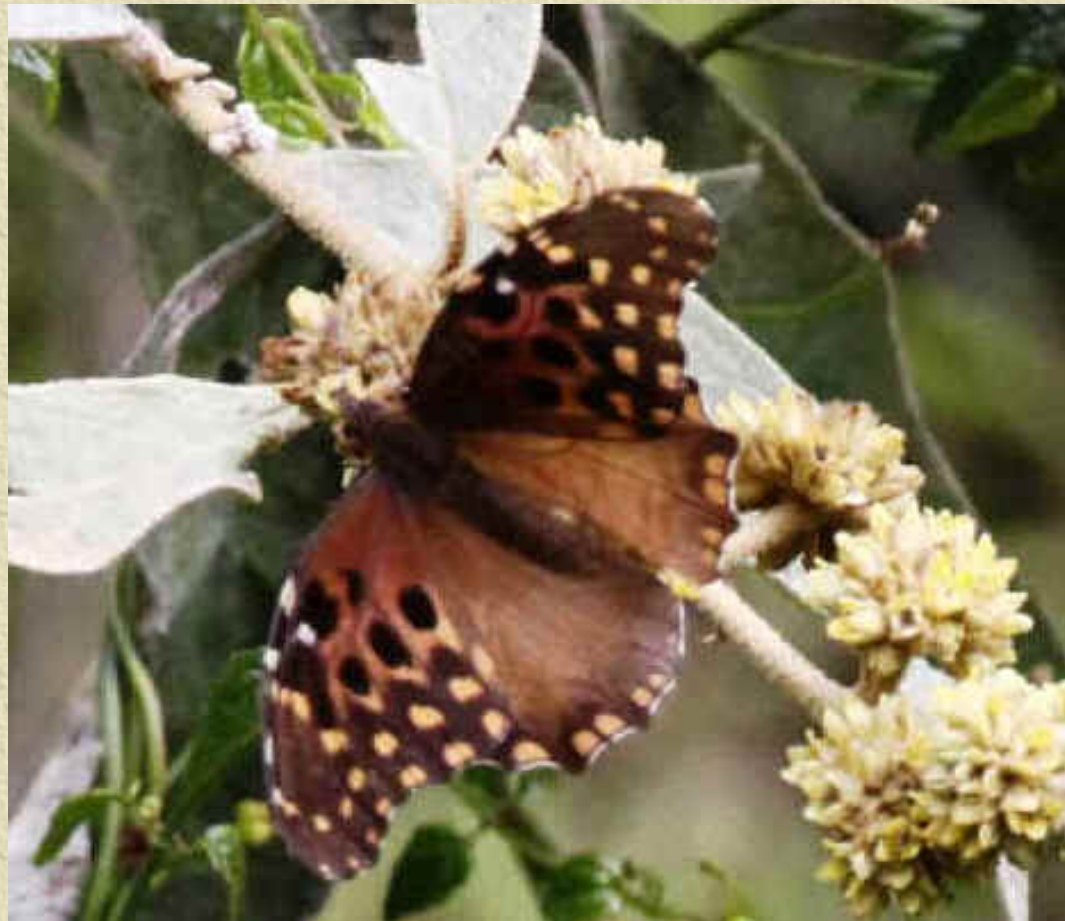
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BUTTERFLIES

and MOTHS

*in the West Indies
of the Caribbean*

*in Antigua and Barbuda
the Bahamas
Barbados
the Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
the Dominican Republic
Guadeloupe
Jamaica
Montserrat
Puerto Rico
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent
the Virgin Islands
and the ABC islands of Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao*



Butterflies in the Caribbean exclusively in Trinidad & Tobago are not in this list.

Focus On Nature Tours in the Caribbean have been in: January, February, March, April, May, July, and December.

*Upper right photo: a HISPANIOLAN KING, *Anetia jaegeri*, photographed during the FONT tour in the Dominican Republic in February 2012.*

The genus is nearly entirely in West Indian islands, the species is nearly restricted to Hispaniola.

This list of Butterflies of the West Indies compiled by Armas Hill

Among the butterfly groupings in this list, links to:

Swallowtails: family PAPILIONIDAE with the genera: Battus, Papilio, Parides

Whites, Yellows, Sulphurs: family PIERIDAE

Mimic-whites: subfamily DISMORPHIINAE with the genus: Dismorphia

Subfamily PIERINAE with the genera: Ascia, Ganyra, Glutophrissa, Melete

Subfamily COLIADINAE with the genera: Abaeis, Anteos, Aprhissa, Eurema, Kricogonia, Nathalis, Phoebis, Pyrisitia, Zerene

Gossamer Wings: family LYCAENIDAE

Hairstreaks: subfamily THECLINAE with the genera: Allosmaitia, Calycopis, Chlorostrymon, Cyanophrys, Electrostrymon, Eumaeus, Ministrymon, Nesiostrymon, Pseudolycaena, Rekoa, Strymon, Terra

Blues: subfamily POLYOMMATINAE with the genera: Brephidium, Cyclargus, Hemiargus, Leptotes, Pseudochrysops

Metalmarks: family RIODINIDAE with the genus: Theope

Brushfoots: family NYMPHALIDAE

Snouts: subfamily LIBYTHEINAE with the genus: Libytheana

Leaf Butterflies: subfamily CHARAXINAE, Tribe ANAEINI with the genera: Anaea, Fountainea, Hypna, Memphis, Siderone

Subfamily CHARAXINAE, Tribe PREPONI with the genus: Archaeoprepona

Subfamily BIBLIDINAE, Tribe BIBLIDINAE with the genera: Archimestra, Biblis, Lucinia, Mestra

Crackers: subfamily BIBLIDINAE, Tribe AGERONIINI with the genus: Hamadryas

Purplewings: subfamily BIBLIDINAE, Tribe EPICALLINI with the genus: Eunica

Sailors: subfamily BIBLIDINAE, Tribe EUBAGINI with the genus: Dynamine

Sisters: subfamily LIMENITIDINAE, Tribe LIMENITIDINI with the genus: Adelpha

Emperors: subfamily APATURINAE with the genera: Doxocopa, Asterocampa

Daggerwings: subfamily CYRESTINAE with the genus: Marpesia

Beauties: subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe NYMPHALINI with the genus: Colobura

Cecropian: subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe COEINI with the genus: **Historis**

Malachite, Peacocks: subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe VICTORININI with the genera: **Anartia, Siproeta**

Buckeyes, Mimic: subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe JUNONIINI with the genera: **Junonia, Hypolimnas**

Lady Butterflies, Mapwing: subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe NYMPHALINI with the genera: **Hypanartia, Vanessa**

Patches, Checkerspots, Crescents: subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe MELITAEINI with the genera: **Athanassa, Antillea, Atlantea, Chlosyne, Phyciodes**

Longwings: subfamily HELICONIINAE, Tribe HELICONIINI with the genera: **Agraulis, Dione, Dryas, Eueides, Heliconius**

Fritillaries: subfamily HELICONIINAE, Tribe ARGYNNINI with the genus: **Euptoietia**

Clearwings: subfamily ITHOMIIDAE with the genus: **Greta**

Milkweed Butterflies: subfamily DANAIDAE with the genera: **Anetia, Danaus, Lycorea**

Satyrs, or Ringlets: family or subfamily SATYRIDAE with the genus: **Calisto**

Skippers: family HESPERIIDAE

Subfamily EUDAMINAE with the genera: **Aguna, Astraptes, Chioides, Epargyreus, Phocides, Polygonus, Polythrix, Proteides, Urbanus**

Open-winged Skippers: subfamily PYRGINAE with the genera: **Achlyodes, Anastrus, Burca, Cabares, Chiomara, Ephyriades, Erynnis, Gesta, Grais, Heliopetes, Pyrgus, Timochares, Zopyrion**

Branded (or Grass) Skippers: Subfamily HESPERIINAE with the genera: **Argon, Asbolis, Atalopedes, Calpodes, Choraqnthus, Copaeodes, Cymaenes, Euphyes, Hesperia, Holguina, Hylephila, Lerodea, Nyctelius, Oarisma, Panoquina, Parachoranthus, Paratrytone, Perichares, Polites, Pyrrhocalles, Pyrrhopygopsis, Rhinthon, Saliana, Synapte, Troyus, Wallengrenia**

And a link here to: MOTHS IN THE WEST INDIES OF THE CARIBBEAN

Codes in the following list relating to illustrations in various books:

Numbers noted as **(C:xx)** refer to pages in "A World of Butterflies", with text by Brian Cassie, and photographs (superb) by Kjell Sandved

Numbers noted as **(DV1:xx)** refer to plates in "The Butterflies of Costa Rica and their Natural History (Volume 1): Papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae", by Philip J. DeVries

Numbers noted as **(F:xx)** refer to pages in "The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Butterflies", by Dr. John Feltwell

Numbers noted as **(K:xx)** refer to pages in the "Kaufman Focus Guide to Butterflies of North America", by Jim Brock & Kenn Kaufman

Numbers noted as **(PE:xx)** refer to plates in the "Peterson Field Guide to Eastern Butterflies", by Paul Opler & Vichai Malikul, 1998 edition. Those noted as **(PEp:xx)** refer to a page with a photograph.

Numbers noted as **(PW:xx)** refer to plates in the "**Peterson Field Guide to Western Butterflies**", by Paul Opler & illustrated by Amy Bartlett Wright, 1999 edition. Those noted as **(PWp:xx)** refer to a page with a photograph.

Numbers noted as **(S:xx)** refer to pages in the "**Smithsonian Handbook, Butterflies & Moths**", by David Carter

(ph): species with a photo in the FONT website

Island (or Country) Codes:

ABC: Aruba (A), Bonaire (B), Curacao (C)

BD: Barbados

On this relatively small Caribbean island, largely cleared for sugar cane planting by the end of the 17th Century, there are 24 butterfly species.

BH: Bahamas

CU: Cuba

CY: the Cayman Islands

DM: Dominica

DR: the Dominican Republic

On the Greater Antillean island of Hispaniola there are 151 known species of butterflies, of which 41 are endemic. Largely, this is the result of a luxuriant radiation of Calisto, a genus of Satyrids.

GD: Guadeloupe

JM: Jamaica

PR: Puerto Rico

SL: Saint Lucia

SV: Saint Vincent

VI: Virgin Islands

BUTTERFLIES OBSERVED DURING FONT TOURS ARE NOTED BY AN (*) AFTER THE 2-LETTER CODE.

Worldwide, there are over 180,000 described species of butterflies & moths (in the order Lepidoptera).

In this list, of those in the West Indies of the Caribbean, over 200 species are included.
Some subspecies are noted.

Links:

***Upcoming FONT Birding & Nature Tours: in the Caribbean
or by month in: 2015 2016 or: by geographic location worldwide***

[Lists & Photo Galleries of Birds, including those during FONT Tours in the Caribbean](#)

[Lists & Photo Galleries of Mammals, relating to FONT Tours in the Caribbean](#)

[Lists of Photo Galleries of Amphibians & Reptiles, including those during FONT Tours in the Caribbean](#)

[Lists & Photo Galleries of Marine Life, including fish, corals, jellyfish, mollusks \(shells\), arthropods \(crustaceans & echinoderms\) in the Caribbean](#)

[Other Lists & Photo Galleries of Butterflies & Moths Elsewhere](#)

[Alphabetical Directory of Butterflies by Genus with Photos in the FONT Website](#)

[Directory of Photos in this Website](#)



*The Gulf Fritillary in the Caribbean is called the Silver-spotted Flambeau.
(photo by Howard Eskin)*



*Zebra Heliconians roost in groups.
(photo by Doug Johnson)*

SOME COMMENTARY REGARDING BUTTERFLY IDENTIFICATION:

"Get a guidebook, take a few years, and you'll still make mistakes. Butterfly identification has an initial, deceptive simplicity.

Individuals in a species vary naturally, an eyespot slightly larger, a color brighter.

Males and females of a species can be strikingly dissimilar.

So can genetic morphs or forms within a gender.

In a single species, butterflies that live in a range of habitat can vary in appearance and produce different populations or geographical races, each better adapted to its environment.

Species can also produce generations of distinct morphs in the same place at different times of the year.

One Tiger Swallowtail is black. On the same flower, another Tiger Swallowtail is yellow.

Another species produces red butterflies in the wet season and blue in the dry. A species darkens in response to air pollution.

A species gains an eyespot. A species lose one."

The above commentary taken from the book, "An Obsession with Butterflies", by Sharman Apt Russell (a wonderful read).

List of Butterflies:

Family PAPILIONIDAE: SWALLOWTAILS (and allies)

There are totally about 700 known species of Swallowtails.

Genus BATTUS: PIPEVINE SWALLOWTAILS: Totally 15 species

1. **Battus polydamas** (ph) _____ **BD BH CU CY(*) DM DR(*) JM PR(*) SL SV (DV1:1) (F:38) (K:37) (PE:5) (PW:2) (S:55)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1758)
 - Battus polydamas antiquus** _____ (subspecies in Antigua, now extinct)
 - Battus polydamas cebriones** (*or xenodamus*) _____ (subspecies endemic to Martinique)
 - Battus polydamas christopheranus** _____ (subspecies on St. Kitts, St. Christopher, Montserrat, Nevis)
 - Battus polydamas cubensis** _____ **CU CY(*)** (subspecies in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman Island)
 - Battus polydamas dominicus** _____ **DM** (subspecies endemic to Dominica)
 - Battus polydamas grenadensis** _____ (subspecies on Grenada & in the southern Grenadines)
 - Battus polydamas jamaicensis** _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)
 - Battus polydamas lucayus** _____ (subspecies in the southeast US & the Bahamas)
 - Battus polydamas lucianus** _____ **SL** (subspecies endemic to Saint Lucia)
 - Battus polydamas neodamas** _____ (subspecies endemic to Guadeloupe, inc. Marie Galante Is.)
 - Battus polydamas polycrates** _____ **DR(*)** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
 - Battus polydamas thyamus** _____ **PR(*)** (subspecies in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands)
 - Battus polydamas vincentius** _____ **SV** (subspecies endemic to Saint Vincent)

GOLD RIM SWALLOWTAIL (*also called POLYDAMAS SWALLOWTAIL, or Black Page*)
(Range: throughout the Antilles & the Americas)

In the tropics, the **Gold Rim** (*or Polydamas*) **Swallowtail** is continuously brooded. Butterflies live about a week. Very common near human settlement. The mainland race is variable. Most West Indian islands have distinct local races, indicating little migration between islands and probable isolation for long periods of time.

No fewer than 13 subspecies of *Battus polydamas* have been recognized in the West Indies.

Battus polydamas cubensis occurs infrequently on Grand Cayman Island.



Polydamas Swallowtail,
showing the marginal row of red S marks
on the underside of the hindwing

2. **Battus devilliersi** _____ **BH CU**
DE VILLERS' SWALLOWTAIL
(Range: the Bahamas & Cuba)

3. **Battus zetides** _____ **DR** (species is endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1971)
ZETIDES SWALLOWTAIL

As with other presumably rare rhopalocerans, *Battus zetides* can be common, but it is very local. *Battus zetides* is classified as VULNERABLE.

Genus PARIDES: CATTLEHEARTS

4. **Parides anchises** _____
CATTLE HEART
(Occurs in the Leeward Islands)

5. **Parides neophilus** _____
SPEAR-WINGED CATTLE HEART
(Occurs in the Leeward Islands)

6. **Parides gundlachianus** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)
Parides gundlachianus gundlachianus _____ **CU** (subspecies in eastern Cuba)
Parides gundlachianus alayoi _____ **CU** (subspecies in western Cuba, Pinar del Rio)

GUNDLACH'S SWALLOWTAIL

The **Gundlach's Swallowtail** is a beautiful butterfly, with green on the upper forewing, blue on the lower forewing, and red on the upper and lower hindwing.

Genus EURYTIDES (or now PROGRAPHIUM and NEOGRAPHIUM): KITE SWALLOWTAILS: About 50 species confined to the New World. Some mimic **PARIDES** and **HELICONIUS** butterflies. Others have long tails, hence the name "**Kite Swallowtails**". Fast fliers. Engage in mud-puddling.

7. **Prographium (or Eurytides) marcellinus** _____ **JM (F:40)** (species endemic to Jamaica)
JAMAICAN KITE SWALLOWTAIL

The **Jamaican Kite Swallowtail** is classified as VULNERABLE in the Red Data Book of Threatened Swallowtail Butterflies of the World.

8. **Prographium (or Eurytides) celadon** _____ **CU (F:39)**
CUBAN KITE SWALLOWTAIL
(Range: Cuba; with possible sightings of strays in the Florida Keys)

9. **Neographium (or Eurytides) zonarius** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
HISPANIOLAN KITE SWALLOWTAIL

Genus: PAPILIO: FLUTED SWALLOWTAILS:

One of the most widespread of genera, with over 200 species. Most are tropical. Most are tailed. Many are migratory. These are the largest of the Swallowtails. They are butterflies of the sunshine, paths, roads, and open county. They readily visit flowers such as: Lantana, Bauhinia, Bougainvillea, and Hibiscus.

"Papilio" is the Latin word for "**butterfly**".

Subgenus **HERACLIDES:** the **GIANT SWALLOWTAILS**

Subgenus **PTEROURUS:** the **TIGER SWALLOWTAILS**

10. **Papilio thoas** _____ **CU JM (C:295) (DV1:4) (K:38 text) (PE:6)**
Papilio thoas melonius _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)
Papilio thoas oviedo _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

THOAS SWALLOWTAIL

(Range: Cuba, Jamaica; also Trinidad and the southern US thru Central & South America)

The **Thoas Swallowtail** is very similar to the **Giant Swallowtail (K:39)**.

Papilio thoas is in the **Heraclides** subgenus, in the **thoas** species-group.

The subspecies in Jamaica has been said to be a distinct species, **Papilio melonius**.

11. **Papilio androgeus** (ph) _____ **CU DR(*) PR (DV1:4) (F:52) (K:41) (PE:6)**
Papilio androgeus epidaunus _____ **CU DR(*) PR** (subspecies in the West Indies)
ANDROGEUS SWALLOWTAIL (or **QUEEN PAGE**)

(Range: in the West Indies - Cuba, Hispaniola, St. Lucia; also Mexico to Argentina)

The female of the **Androgeus Swallowtail** tends to be reclusive, not often seen. She is polymorphic, with green hindwings, and no yellow band on the forewings.

The male spends much of his time in the forest canopy, occasionally coming down to mud-puddle.

Papilio androgeus is in the **Heraclides** subgenus, in the **thoas** species-group.



The Androgeus Swallowtail, or Queen Page

12. **Papilio thersites** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)
FALSE ANDROGEUS SWALLOWTAIL (or **THERSITES SWALLOWTAIL**)

Papilio thersites is in the **Heraclides** subgenus, in the **thoas** species-group.

13. **Papilio aristodemus** _____ **BH CU CY DR PR(*) (F:53) (PE:6)**
Papilio aristodemus temenes _____ **CU CY** (subspecies in Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Little Cayman)
Papilio aristodemus ponceanus _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Florida Keys in the US, and in the northern Bahamas)
Papilio aristodemus majasi _____ **BH** (subspecies in the central Bahamas: Crooked & Acklin Is.)
Papilio aristodemus bjorndale _____ (subspecies in the Turks & Caicos Is., Mayaguana, Inagua)
Papilio aristodemus aristodemus _____ **DR PR(*)** (subspecies in Hispaniola, Mona Is., Puerto Rico)
DUSKY SWALLOWTAIL (also called **SCHAUS' SWALLOWTAIL**)

(Range: Greater Antilles, north to the Florida Keys)

The **Dusky** (or **Schaus'**) **Swallowtail** is an endangered species. It is classified as THREATENED.

On the upperside, the wings have a thick yellow bar with yellow marks inside the margin, and a black tail. The

yellow-orange undersides have red and a band of silvery-blue on the hindwing.)

The subspecies *P. a. temenes* has a broader yellow bar across the surfaces of both wings than in other subspecies.

On Hispaniola, *Papilio aristodemus* occurs at low elevations and is rather scarce. It is a butterfly of arid areas, most commonly encountered in Acacia woods, forest, or scrub.

P. aristodemus and *P. aristor* (below, # 16) form a pair of xerophilic swallowtails. A third member of the group is *Eurytides zonarius* (above, # 9).

Papilio aristodemus is in the **Heraclides** subgenus, in the **thoas** species-group.

14. **Papilio andraemon** _____ **BH CU CY JM (F:54) (PE:6)**

Papilio andraemon andraemon _____ **CY JM** (the nominate subspecies, occurring in the Bahamas, Cuba, Isle of Pines, Turks & Caicos, Jamaica, & in the Cayman Islands on Little Cayman & Cayman Brac)

Papilio andraemon tailori _____ **CY** (the "**Grand Cayman Swallowtail**", an endemic subspecies on Grand Cayman Island)

Papilio andraemon bonhotei _____ (a second subspecies in the Bahamas & the Turks & Caicos Islands; and recently in the Florida Keys, in the US)

BAHAMIAN SWALLOWTAIL

(Range: Bahamas, Cuba, the Cayman Islands, & in Jamaica, where introduced)

The **Bahamian Swallowtail** lives in open flowery areas and breeds on members of the citrus family.

This large yellow and brown swallowtail has a reddish wedge-shaped mark on the underside of the hindwing.

In the Cayman Islands, two subspecies of *Papilio andraemon* occur.

P. a. andraemon is found on the islands of Cayman Brac & Little Cayman, but the much larger and darker "**Grand Cayman Swallowtail**",

P. a. tailori, flies only on Grand Cayman Island and nowhere else in the world, as it is 1 of the 5 endemic subspecies of butterflies that occur in the Caymans.

Papilio andraemon is in the **Heraclides** subgenus in the **thoas** species-group.

15. **Papilio machaonides** _____ **DR(*)** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

MACHAONIDES SWALLOWTAIL

Papilio machaonides is the most common swallowtail on Hispaniola. It prefers mesic woodland situations, and their margins.

Both *P. machaonides* and *P. androgeus epidaurus* (above, # 11) prefer wooded habitats and the 2 species are often found together.

A third species that occurs together with *P. machaonides* and *P. androgeus* is *Papilio pelaus imerius*. (below, # 19).

The flight of *P. machaonides* is much slower and "floppier" than the strong, direct flight of *P. androgeus*.

Papilio machaonides is in the **Heraclides** subgenus, in the **thoas** species-group.



Above & below: Two photographs of a Machaonides Swallowtail during the FONT Dominican Republic tour in April 2012 (photos by Marie Gardner)



16. **Papilio aristor** _____ **DR(*) (F:53)** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
SCARCE HAITIAN SWALLOWTAIL

The habitats of the **Scarce Haitian Swallowtail** include dry scrub, and it probably breeds on citrus. Classified as INDETERMINATE in the Red Data Book of Threatened Swallowtail Butterflies of the World. The warm brown ground of the butterfly is crossed on the forewing by a row of bead-like white spots which splits into two. There are yellow chevrons on the hindwing and a single eyespot. The rarely seen female is slightly larger

and paler than the male, with larger yellow spots.

Papilio aristor is in the **Heraclides** subgenus, in the **thoas** species-group.



A Scarce Haitian Swallowtail photographed during the FONT Dominican Republic Tour in April 2012 (photo by Marie Gardner)

17. **Papilio caiguanabus** _____ **CU (F:55)** (species endemic to Cuba)
POEY'S SWALLOWTAIL (or **Poey's Black Swallowtail**)

The **Poey's Black Swallowtail** is classified as INDETERMINATE in the Red Data Book of Threatened Swallowtail Butterflies of the World.

This pretty butterfly is distinguished by the bright yellow band which runs around the hindwings, wider on the hindwing than on the forewing, where it is white. There is a bold reddish area on the anal part of the hindwing. The sexes are similar.

Papilio caiguanabus is in the **Heraclides** subgenus, in the **thoas** species-group.

18. **Papilio oxynius** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)
OXYNIUS SWALLOWTAIL (has been called **Cuban Black Swallowtail**)

Papilio oxynius is in the **Heraclides** subgenus, in the **anchisiades** species-group.

19. **Papilio pelaus** _____ **CU DR JM(*) PR (F:64)**
Papilio pelaus pelaus _____ **JM(*)** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)
Papilio pelaus atkinsi _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
Papilio pelaus imerius _____ **DR PR** (subspecies in Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)
PELAUS SWALLOWTAIL (or **CARIBBEAN** or **ANTILLEAN SWALLOWTAIL**) (also called **Prickly Ash**)

Swallowtail)

(Range: the Greater Antilles; in Jamaica it is widely distributed)

The **Pelaus Swallowtail** is not threatened . There are, as noted above, 3 subspecies. This swallowtail often flies in shady wooded areas. The brown ground color is crossed on the forewing by a curved yellow band and on the tailed hindwing by a series of red spots. There is a small eye-spot in the anal region of the hindwing.

Papilio pelaus is the least commonly encountered of the Hispaniolan papilioniids. Typically, this species inhabit forested situations, cafeieres and cafetales. It can be seen in open areas.

Papilio pelaus is in the **Heracles** subgenus, in the **anchisiades** species-group.

20. **Papilio homerus** _____ **JM(*) (F:59)** (species endemic to Jamaica)

HOMERUS SWALLOWTAIL (also called **Homer's Swallowtail**)

(Occurs in rainforests in both lowland and highland areas.)

Due to habitat destruction, the **Homerus Swallowtail** is classified as ENDANGERED in the Red Data Book of Threatened Swallowtails of the World. Also, this attractive butterfly has been much collected.

It has contrasting light & dark markings, similar in both sexes. A white-cream band crosses both dark wings, and the hindwing has a row of submarginal spots. **This is the largest butterfly in the New World.**

Papilio homerus is in the **Pterourus** subgenus, in the **homerus** species-group.

21. **Papilio polyxenes** (ph) _____ **BH CU (C:203) (F:65) (K:29) (PE:2,4,514)(PW:3)**

Papilio polyxenes polyxenes _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

BLACK SWALLOWTAIL

Papilio polyxenes is in the **Papilio** subgenus, in the **machaon** species-group.



Black Swallowtail

(photo by Howard Eskin)

22. **Papilio demoleus demoleus** (ph) _____ **CU CY DR(*) JM PR (F:56)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1758)

CHECKERED SWALLOWTAIL (also called the **Lime Swallowtail**, or the **Lemon Butterfly**)

The **Checkered Swallowtail** is a beautiful mostly Asian species that now occurs in the West Indies. Its native range is from the Middle East through China to Japan, and in Australia.

In the West Indies, the tailless **Checkered Swallowtail** was observed in the Cayman Islands for the first time on May 29, 2011 at West Bay, on Grand Cayman.

The species has also been first recorded in the Caribbean in Cuba in 2007, the Dominican Republic in 2004, and in Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and on St. Martin. Its larval host plants belong to the **RUTACEAE** (Citrus) family.

Papilio demoleus has the potential to be an invasive species.

Papilio demoleus is in the **Princeps** subgenus, in the **demodocus** species-group.



A Checkered Swallowtail photographed in the Dominican Republic

(photo by Rob van Brussel)

Family PIERIDAE

Most are predominantly white, yellow, or orange in color, and are often referred to as **WHITES, YELLOWS, SULPHURS, or MARBLES**

Worldwide, over 1,000 species of **WHITES & SULPHURS** have been described.

Subfamily DISMORPHIINAE: MIMIC WHITES.

A long-winged, tropical group of about 100 species.

Genus DISMORPHIA: This grouping is of about 40 species of "atypical" **PIERIDS**.

They are large and widely distributed, mostly in South America.

Many of the **DISMORPHIDS** are involved in mimicry, often being remarkable mimics of various distasteful butterflies.

Their wingshapes and coloration can be misleading, causing them to be regarded as **ITHOMIIDS** or **HELICONIDS**.

Also, these **DISMORPHIDS** often fly in the same localities and occupy the same habitats as the **ITHOMIIDS** or **HELICONIDS** which they resemble. Thus, unlike more "typical" **PIERIDS**, they often prefer shady areas.

Sometimes, however, they can be found resting on leaves, with their wings open, trying to catch some sunlight struggling to enter the dark places where they hide.

At the beginning of the dry season, large numbers can be encountered imbibing nectar from flowers growing at the edge of the forest or along pathways.

The patterning of **DISMORPHIDS** is quite variable.

23. **Dismorphia cubana** _____ (species endemic to Cuba)
CUBAN MIMIC-WHITE (*has also been called Cuban Mimic*)

24. **Dismorphia spio** (ph) _____ **DR PR (F:94)**
ANTILLEAN MIMIC-WHITE (*has also been called Haitian Mimic*)
(Range: in the Antilles, on Hispaniola & in Puerto Rico, in forest)

Clearly the mimic of another butterfly, the **Antillean Mimic-White** is almost certainly a heliconid with long forewings and a similar color and pattern. The color of this butterfly is variable, from yellow, orange to brown. The body is long and thin. The forewing is strongly curved, almost with a hook-tip.

The **Antillean Mimic-White** is a beautiful and slow-flying **pierid**, with, as indicated above, a tiger-striped pattern on its upperside.



©2009 Sherry C. Nelson

Antillean Mimic-White

Subfamily PIERINAE

A cosmopolitan group, well represented in both temperate and tropical regions, with as many as 1200 species worldwide.

Genus GLUTOPHRISSA: A distinctive group with strongly curved wings (especially in the males), which makes them powerful fliers. Many dwell in the rainforest. Males commonly mud-puddle. The sexes are usually completely different in color, with the females darker with more subdued coloration.

This closely-related **APPIAS** genus occurs in Asia (mainly), Africa, and Australia. What was this genus in the New World is now said, for structural reasons, to be **GLUTOPHRISSA** (with 2 species).

(Note: The **APPIAS** butterflies in the Old World are referred to as **THE GULLS**.)

25. **Glutophrissa drusilla** _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BD BH CU CY(*) DM(*) DR JM PR SL SV (DV1:12) (K:53) (PE:7)(PW:7)**

Glutophrissa drusilla boydi _____ **DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola, Puerto Rico & the Virgin Islands, described in 1943)

Glutophrissa drusilla castalia _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

Glutophrissa drusilla comstocki _____ (subspecies from Saba to Saint Lucia, described in 1947)

Glutophrissa drusilla drusilla _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C)**

Glutophrissa drusilla monomorpha _____ (in the Lesser Antilles, subspecies on Grenada and in the Grenadines)

Glutophrissa drusilla poeyi _____ **BH CU CY(*)** (subspecies in the Bahamas, Cuba and the Isle of Pines, and the Cayman Islands; in the Caymans, it is of regular occurrence only Little Cayman & Cayman Brac)

TROPICAL WHITE (also called **FLORIDA WHITE**)

(Range: throughout the West Indies; also the southern US, and Central & South America, in lowland tropical evergreen or semideciduous forests.)

Flying more rapidly than the **Great Southern White**, the **Tropical White** is an extraordinarily swift butterfly, "so swift that, in a few seconds, they traverse long distances. Not only do they fly extremely fast, but they also take their nourishment from flowers in the greatest haste. Only in imbibing water from the damp ground, where these butterflies, particularly the males, sometimes settle in large groups close together, do they allow themselves time, and engage in this activity for the moment as an amusement".

The male of the **Tropical White** is a "shining white", while the female is a "more creamy white".

In some literature, *Appias* (or *Glutophrissa*) *drusilla* appears with the generic name *Aphrissa*.

In Curacao, the **Tropical White**, or **Florida White** is uncommon.

26. **Glutophrissa punctifera** _____ **DR PR VI**
ANTILLEAN WHITE (has also been called **D'Almeida's White**)
(Range: Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, & the Virgin Islands)

The **Antillean White** has a small black spot on the forewing.

Genus MELETE

27. **Melete salacia** _____ **CU DR**

Melete salacia cubana _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

Melete salacia salacia _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

BLACK-STRIPED WHITE

Genus ASCIA: in North, Central, and South America. 8 species of large plain white butterflies with some brown or gray markings, especially in the females. They live in open areas.

28. **Ascia monuste** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BD BH CU CY(*) DM(*) DR JM PR SL SV (DV1:12) (K:53) (PE:8)(PW:8)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1764)

Ascia monuste eubotea _____ **CY(*) DR JM PR** (subspecies throughout the Greater Antilles and associated islands including the Caymans, and the Virgin Islands)

Ascia monuste monuste _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C)** (South American subspecies that has occurred in the southern Lesser Antilles in Grenada & the Grenadines)

Ascia monuste phileta _____ **BH** (subspecies of the southeast US that occurs in the northern Bahamas and sporadically in Cuba)

Ascia monuste virginia _____ **SL SV** (subspecies in the Lesser Antilles south to Saint Vincent)

GREAT SOUTHERN WHITE

(Range: the Antilles; also the southern US, and Central & South America, in coastal salt marshes & dunes; also open places such as fields & gardens; migrants are in a variety of open habitats)

The migrating **Great Southern White** females are almost totally gray in color, while non-migratory females are largely yellowish-white with dark brown margins.

In Curacao, the **Great Southern White** is abundant.



Great Southern Whites

(photo by Sherry Nelson)

Genus GANYRA: This group of North, Central, and South American butterflies are powerful fliers, and some are strong migrants. They live in open areas, and breed on members of the caper, crucifer or cabbage, and nasturtium families.

29. **Ganyra josephina** _____ **ABC(C) DR JM PR (PE:8)(PW:8)**

Ganyra josephina josephina _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

Ganyra josephina krugi _____ **PR** (subspecies in Puerto Rico & on Mona Island)

Ganyra josephina paramaryllis _____ **JM** (subspecies on Jamaica where widely distributed)

GIANT WHITE

(Range: the Greater Antilles; also Mexico & Central America, at forest edges, usually in seasonally dry tropical lowlands)

In Curacao, the **Giant White** is rare.

30. **Ganyra menciae** _____ **CU** (species in Cuba; has also been found on St. Lucia in the Lesser Antilles)

CUBAN WHITE

Subfamily COLIADINAE: SULPHURS

300 species worldwide

Genus PHOEBIS (or RHABDODRYAS): GIANT SULPHURS. A grouping of 10 species, exclusively in the Americas.

They are the most conspicuous of the tropical **SULPHURS**, being common and large. They are given to vast migrations and are often found in open areas & forest edges. They are fast flying, and all members of the genus are migrants.

The sexes are dimorphic. Males, more often than females, cluster on moist sand along rivers & streams. The females usually has less active behavior, flying not far from vegetation, or simply visiting flowers.

31. **Phoebis (or Rhabdodryas) trite** _____ **DM DR PR (DV1:8)**

Phoebis trite watsoni _____ **DR PR** (subspecies in the West Indies, not on Cuba or Jamaica, or south in the Lesser Antilles from St. Kitts to St. Vincent)

STRAIGHT-LINED SULPHUR

(Range: the Antilles: also Mexico to Argentina)

32. **Phoebis sennae (ph)** _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BD BH CU CY DM DR(*) JM PR SL SV (DV1:9) (F:105) (K:75) (PE:10)(PW:12)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1758)

Phoebis sennae sennae (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BD BH CU CY DM DR(*) JM PR SL SV**

(what have been said to be subspecies in the West Indies have usually described as rather indistinguishable)

CLOUDLESS SULPHUR

(Range: throughout the West Indies; also the southern US to Argentina)

The **Cloudless Sulphur** can be abundant in both lowlands & highlands. It prospers in open land, with weedy tropical & subtropical plants. The female is variable, with some being yellowish.

Females in the Cayman Islands are noted as being similar to those of *Phoebis agarithe*.

At one time, what was said to be a rare & local race on Hispaniola, *P. s. editha*, has females which are orange or orange-red in color. Now, however, *Phoebis editha* has been determined to be a distinct species, endemic to Hispaniola. (SEE NEXT SPECIES)

In Curacao, the **Cloudless Sulphur** is abundant.

Phoebis sennae is a strong flier. It is well known to undertake migrations involving enormous numbers of individuals. In literature, there are accounts of tremendous migrations during May & June near Kingston, Jamaica, and at sea off the Caymans, with that flight heading northwest.



3 Cloudless Sulphurs during the FONT tour in the Dominican Republic in April 2012

(photo by Marie Gardner)

33. **Phoebis editha** _____ **DR** (a rare species endemic to Hispaniola)
EDITH'S SULPHUR
34. **Phoebis argante** _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) CU DM DR JM PR SL SV (DV1:9) (F:104) (PW:text)**
Phoebis argante argante _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C)**
Phoebis argante comstocki _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica, described in 1944)
Phoebis argante fornax (or minuscula) _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
Phoebis argante martini _____ **PR** (subspecies endemic to Puerto Rico, described in 1944)
Phoebis argante rorata _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

APRICOT SULPHUR (*has also been called the Argante Giant Sulphur*)

(Range: the Antilles; also Mexico to Paraguay, in tropical forest clearings, roadsides, gardens, pastures) .

In Curacao, the **Apricot Sulphur** is rare.

35. **Phoebis avellaneda** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba, particularly eastern Cuba)
ORANGE-WASHED SULPHUR (*also called RED-SPLASHED SULPHUR*)

The **Orange-washed**, or **Red-splashed Sulphur** is a thrilling butterfly to see, and a confusing one when encountered with the similar species *Phoebis philea*. It differs from *philea* in that the male has deep red patches washed with a purple sheen on the forewing, and the female has a red underside as opposed to being yellow on *philea*. Both species occur in Cuba.

36. **Phoebis philea** (ph) _____ **BH CU CY DR PR (PE:10)**
Phoebis philea hueberi _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba) (Note that *P. p. philea* also occurs in western Cuba where *P. p. hueberi* and *P. p. philea* intergrade)
Phoebis philea philea _____ **PR** (subspecies established in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and probably what occurs at times in the Caymans)
Phoebis philea thalestris _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
ORANGE-BARRED SULPHUR

(Range: in the West Indies, in Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, & on occasion in the Caymans, and in the Lesser Antilles; also throughout much of lowland tropical America south to Brazil, and in Florida & the Fla. Keys, since about 1928)

Males of *Phoebis philea* (distinctive enough for a good ID) were first observed on Grand Cayman in January 2002. The butterfly was seen there fairly regularly until Hurricane Ivan struck in September 2004. After that hurricane, it was not seen on Grand Cayman for a long time, until February 2007. However, none were noted there in 2008. Only males have been identified on Grand Cayman.



Orange-barred Sulphur

37. **Phoebis agarithe** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BH CU CY DM DR JM PR (PE:10)**
Phoebis agarithe antillia _____ **DR JM PR** (subspecies in most of the West Indies, in the Bahamas and in

the Greater & Lesser Antilles)

Phoebis agarithe pupillata _____ (subspecies in the Windward Islands, from at least Guadeloupe to St. Lucia, the Grenadines, Grenada, & Barbados, described in 1947)

LARGE ORANGE SULPHUR (or **Cloudless Orange**)

(Range: throughout the West Indies; also from Florida & Texas south to Peru)

Phoebis agarithe and *Phoebis sennae* often fly together. Both have a swift, but not necessarily high, flight.

Both sexes of *Phoebis agarithe* visit flowers of Bougainvillea, Hibiscus, Lantana, Stachytarpheta, and other flowering plants.

In Curacao, the **Large Orange Sulphur** is uncommon.

Genus **KRICOGONIA**

KRICOGONIA butterflies are smaller than *Glutophrissa drusilla*, the **Tropical White**.

There is a historical note of large numbers of the genus **KRICOGONIA** migrating in a north-westerly direction in Jamaica and off the Cayman Islands with millions (yes, millions) of *Phoebis sennae* and *Ascia moniste*, and smaller numbers of *Anteos maerula*.

38. **Kricogonia lyside** _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) CU DR JM PR (DV1:8) (K:77) (PE:8)(PW:13)**

LYSIDE SULPHUR (or **Lyside**) (another name is **Guayacan Sulphur**)

(Range: the Antilles; also from the southern US to Venezuela, in lowland scrub & seasonally dry forest edges)

In Curacao, the **Lyside Sulphur**, or **Guayacan Sulphur** is abundant.

39. **Kricogonia cabrerai** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)

CUBAN SULPHUR

Genus APHRISSA: Central & South American **WHITES**, similar to **PHOEBIS**. With shiny undersides.

40. **Aphrissa statira** (has been **Phoebis statira**) _____ **ABC(C) CU CY DM(*) JM PR (D1:9) (F:80) (PE:10) (PW:13)**

Aphrissa statira cubana _____ **CU JM CY PR** (subspecies in Cuba, Jamaica, & the Cayman Islands; the occurrence of this subspecies, even as a breeder, in Puerto Rico is thought to refer to vagrancy, but it is puzzling)

Aphrissa statira hispaniolae _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1947)

Aphrissa statira statira _____ (subspecies from Texas to Brazil that occurs in the Lesser Antilles)

STATIRA SULPHUR (also called **Yellow Migrant**, or **Migrant Sulphur**)

(Range: in most of the West Indies, where there are several subspecies; also Mexico to Brazil)

Aphrissa statira is strongly migratory, and when migrating it has been shown to be able to adjust its flight direction

to compensate for wind drift. *Aphrissa statira* flies more slowly than a *Phoebis* butterfly.

In the Cayman Islands, the **Statira Sulphur** occurs locally and occasionally.

41. **Aphrissa neleis** _____ **BH CU** (species in Cuba and in the Bahamas on New Providence and North & South Andros)

NELEIS SULPHUR

42. **Aphrissa orbis** _____ **CU CY DR (PE:text)**

Aphrissa orbis orbis _____ **CU CY** (subspecies in Cuba & the Isle of Pines, and rarely in the Caymans; also in south Florida, US as a rare stray)

Aphrissa orbis browni _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1947)

ORBIS SULPHUR

(Range: resident on Cuba, including the Isle of Pines, and on Hispaniola)

On Hispaniola, *Aphrissa orbis* is usually in tropical moist forest above 1500 feet above sea level, but it also is found otherwise,

In the Cayman Islands, *Aphrissa orbis* has been noted as a vagrant on Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

43. **Aphrissa godartiana** _____ **DR JM PR** (species mostly on Hispaniola, also in Puerto Rico & Jamaica)

Aphrissa godartiana godartiana _____ **DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)

Aphrissa godartiana hartonia _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica, where it is completely restricted to the Cockpit Country of Trelawny, St. Ann, Clarendon, and St. Elizabeth parishes)

GODART'S SULPHUR

In Jamaica, and elsewhere in the West Indies, karst topographic areas, like the Cockpit Country, often foster the development of a distinct fauna. *Aphrissa godartiana hartonia* appears to be an example of this.

Genus ANTEOS

44. **Anteos maerula** _____ **ABC(C) BH CY DR PR**

YELLOW-ANGLED SULPHUR *(or Giant Brimstone)*

(Range: in the West Indies, in the Bahamas and the Greater Antilles, and in the Lesser Antilles in St. Kitts and Guadeloupe; as a vagrant on Grand Cayman; also from southern Florida, where it does not breed, south through Central America to Colombia & Peru)

Anteos maerula is a strong flying butterfly, found in scrubland and open ground.

In the Dominican Republic, *Anteos maerula* occurs from sea level to well over 6,000 feet.

In the Cayman Islands, the **Yellow-angled Sulphur** is rare.

In Curacao, the **Yellow-angled Sulphur** is abundant.

A separation of the West Indian population of *Anteos maerula* as a distinct subspecies is said to be unjustified.

45. **Anteos clorinde** (ph) _____ **CU DR JM** (in the West Indies, on Cuba, Hispaniola, & Jamaica)

WHITE-ANGLED SULPHUR

(Range: on some of the Greater Antilles. & from south Texas to Argentina)

On Hispaniola, *Anteos clorinde* is rather widely distributed and quite abundant in some areas.



White-angled Sulphur

(photo by Doug Johnson)

Genus ZERENE

46. **Zerene cesonia** (ph) _____ **ABC(C) CU DR**

Zerene cesonia cesonia _____ **CU** (subspecies in Cuba, & in the southeast US)

Zerene cesonia cynops _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

Zerene cesonia helena _____ **ABC(C)**

SOUTHERN DOGFACE

(Range: on some of the Greater Antilles; also from the southern US to Colombia)

In Curacao, the **Southern Dogface** is rare.

Genus NATHALIS

47. **Nathalis iole** _____ **BH CU CY DR JM (K:71) (PE:10)(PW:13)**

DAINTY SULPHUR (also called **Dwarf Yellow**)

(Range: in the West Indies in the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and only rarely in the Caymans; also North America to Guatemala, in dry open areas, including weedy fields, sandy coastal flats, hillsides)

The **Dainty Sulphur** is unique among **SULPHURS**, in several structural features, so much so that some say it belongs in a separate subfamily. Its forewings are elongated.

The species is sexually dimorphic & seasonally diphenic.)

As with the species in the genera *Eurema* and *Pyrisitia*, *Nathalis iole* flies close to the ground.

The first specimen of *Nathalis iole* in the Cayman Islands was a female caught on Little Cayman in August 1975.

Genera EUREMA, ABAEIS & PYRISITIA: SMALL YELLOWS.

This widespread combination of genera, of 35-40 species, has a circumtropical distribution.

These butterflies are usually lemon-yellow with black borders. Males often have a long scent patch on the forewing.

Generally, these are the familiar little butterflies that fly along paths and roadways, usually in considerable numbers after rains. Blistering heat will often send them to pools of water or to the watering holes of cattle where the sand moistened with the urine of the animals furnishes them with mineralized liquid.

48. **Abaeis** (was **Eurema**) **nicippe** _____ **BH CU CY DR JM PR (K:69) (PE:11)(PW:13)**
BLACK-BORDERED ORANGE (or **SLEEPY ORANGE**)

(Range: in the West Indies in the Bahamas, and the Greater Antilles and associated islands; also from mostly the southern US south to Costa Rica, occurring in low areas in lower austral & subtropical zones, in open woods, pines, open fields)

The **Black-bordered** (or **Sleepy**) **Orange** males often occur at mud puddles.

Abaeis nicippe occurs throughout Hispaniola where it is moderately abundant.

In the Cayman Islands, the **Black-bordered**, or **Sleepy Orange** is uncommon.

49. **Abaeis** (was **Eurema**) **nicippiformis** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
FAST ORANGE

50. **Eurema boisduvaliana** _____ **CU JM (DV1:10) (K:73) (PE:11)(PW:13)** (species in Cuba & Jamaica; otherwise from Arizona, US to western Costa Rica)
BOISDUVAL'S YELLOW

(Range: some of the Antilles; also Mexico to Costa Rica, in thorn scrub, pastures, & roadsides)

51. **Eurema amelia** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)
CUBAN YELLOW

52. **Eurema albula** _____ **(DV1:10)**
Eurema albula albula _____ **SV** (this South American subspecies has occurred in the Lesser Antilles on St.

Vincent)

WHITE YELLOW (*has been called Ghost Yellow*)

(Range: the West Indies; also Mexico to Brazil)

53. **Eurema दौरa** _____ **CY DM DR PR (DV1:10) (F:96) (K:71) (PE:11)(PW:13)**

Eurema दौरa दौरa _____ (subspecies common in Florida & elsewhere in the southeast US, and also occurs in the Bahamas, and occasionally in Cuba; usually yellow on the upper surfaces of both wings in both sexes)

Eurema दौरa palmira _____ **DR PR SV** (subspecies in the Greater and Lesser Antilles)

BARRED YELLOW (*has been called Barred Sulphur*)

(Range: in the West Indies; also from the southern US to Uruguay; in the Caribbean, it occurs in: Cuba, the Caymans, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and from Puerto Rico south to Grenada and Barbados.)

The **Barred Sulphur** (or **Barred Yellow**) is a species subject to seasonal dimorphism in both sexes. Where there is a dry and wet season, forms are distinct in appearance and behavior.

The wet season form (as noted in the Cayman Islands, and elsewhere) has more extensive dark markings than the dry season form.

The wet season form (as noted in Costa Rica and elsewhere) is active and dispersive, while the dry season form is relatively sedentary, aggregating in shady places much of the day.

The **Barred Sulphur** was relatively recently discovered in the Cayman Islands in 1975 (prior to it being depicted in a set of stamps issued in 1994).

In 2008, the **Barred Sulphur** was NOT found on the Cayman Islands, despite close scrutiny of dozens of butterflies that all turned out to be the **False Barred Sulphur**, *Eurema elathea*,

54. **Eurema elathea** _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) CY(*) DM DR PR SV (DV1:10)**

Eurema elathea elathea _____ **CY(*) DM DR PR SV** (subspecies in the Greater & Lesser Antilles, and in the Bahamas and the Caymans; the other subspecies in southern Central America & northern South America)

BANDED YELLOW (*also called Baton Yellow; and has been called False Barred Sulphur*)

(Range: throughout the West Indies; also Nicaragua to Brazil & Bolivia, in pastures, dunes, & forest edges in tropical & subtropical zones)

In the Cayman Islands, the **Banded Yellow** is easily the most numerous species of *Eurema* on Grand Cayman. In 1985, it was found for the first time on Cayman Brac, where it is now abundant, and in 2008 for the first time on Little Cayman Island.

In Curacao, the **Banded Yellow** is common.

55. **Eurema lucina** _____ **CU**

Eurema lucina lucina _____ (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

SMUDGED YELLOW

56. **Eurema priddyi** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

PRIDDY'S YELLOW

Eurema priddyi was formerly considered a subspecies of *Eurema lucina*.

57. **Eurema adamsi** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

CONTRASTING YELLOW

58. **Eurema gratio** _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) SL** (a Central & South American species, from Costa Rica to Venezuela, that has occurred in the Caribbean in the Grenadines, & on the islands of St. Lucia and Bonaire & Curacao)

DISJUNCT YELLOW (*also called Gratio Yellow*)

In Curacao, the **Disjunct Yellow**, or **Gratio Yellow** is rare.

59. **Pyrisitia proterpia** (*was Eurema proterpia*) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) CU DR JM (DV1:10) (F:97) (K:69) (PE:11) (PW:13)**

TAILED ORANGE (*or Little Jaune*)

(Range: in the Antilles, in: Cuba, Hispaniola, & Jamaica; also in the southern US, thru Central & South America, seasonally in dry scrub, forest edges, pastures)

There are seasonally different forms of the **Tailed Orange** of both sexes. This butterfly occurs from sea level to mountains, and breeds on *Desmodium* species.

In Curacao, the **Tailed Orange** is rare. It was collected there in November 1999 (and when so it was "new" for the island).

It was later observed in Curacao in February 2000.

60. **Pyrisitia dina** (*was Eurema dina*) _____ **BH CU DR JM (DV1:10) (K:73) (PE:11)(PW:13)**

Pyrisitia dina dina _____ **CU** (the nominate subspecies, endemic to Cuba)

Pyrisitia dina helios _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas & in south Florida, US)

Pyrisitia dina mayobanex _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1939)

Pyrisitia dina parumbra _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

BUSH SULPHUR (*another name has been Dina Yellow*)

(Range: in the West Indies, in the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, & Hispaniola; also from the southern US to Panama, in edges of brushy fields & in open forests)

Pyristia dina is very common throughout Cuba. It colonized in Florida in the 1970s. In Cuba, it keeps company with *Abaeis nicippe*, *Pyristia lisa*, and *Eurema दौरa*. In contrast with most *Eurema* and *Pyristia* species, *Pyristia dina* inhabits woody and bushy places, and tends to avoid open areas.

61. **Pyrisitia nise** (*was Eurema nise*) _____ **BH CU JM (DV1:10) (K:71) (PE:11)(PW:13)**

Pyrisitia nise nise _____ **BH CU JM** (subspecies in the West Indies, in the Bahamas on Grand Bahama and New Providence Islands, and on Cuba, Jamaica)

MIMOSA YELLOW (*other names have been Mimosa Sulphur, Blacktip Sulphur and Jamaican Sulphur*)

(Range: in some of the West Indies and from the southern US to Argentina; brushy edges of woods)

The **Mimosa Sulphur** has been found in the Cayman Islands only once, on Cayman Brac.

62. **Pyrisitia euterpiformis** (was **Eurema euterpiformis**) _____ **DR** (species described in 1947)
HISPANIOLAN YELLOW

Pyrisitia euterpiformis is closely related to *Pyrisitia lisa euterpe*.

63. **Pyrisitia lisa** (was **Eurema lisa**) (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BD BH CU CY DM(*) DR(*) JM PR SL SV**
(DV1:10) (K:71) (PE:11) (PW:13)

Pyrisitia lisa euterpe _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BD BH CU CY DM(*) DR(*) JM PR SL SV** (subspecies in most of the West Indies, from the Greater Antilles to Barbados and the ABC islands)

Pyrisitia lisa lisa _____ **BH** (subspecies in the northern Bahamas and in the southeast US)

LITTLE YELLOW (or **Little Sulphur**)

(Range: in the West Indies in the Bahamas and the Greater and Lesser Antilles south to Barbados and the ABC islands; also from the US to Panama; found in open flowery areas, also dry sandy fields, roadsides)

In the Cayman Islands, the **Little Sulphur** was abundant on Grand Cayman in the 1970s & 1980s, but rare there in the late 1990s. It has not been seen on that island since 2002. In the 1970s, it was quite plentiful on Little Cayman & Cayman Brac.

Large migratory swarms of the North American nominate subspecies of the **Little Sulphur** have been reported as far offshore as Bermuda, but the West Indian subspecies, *Pyrisitia lisa euterpe* shows little tendency to migrate. It is not a strong flier.

In Curacao, the **Little Yellow** is abundant.



A Little Yellow (or Little Sulphur) with a Cloudless Sulphur during the FONT tour in the Dominican Republic in April 2012

(photo by Marie Gardner)

64. **Pyrisitia messalina** (was **Eurema messalina**) _____ **BH CU JM** (PE:text)
WHITISH YELLOW (was called the **Shy Yellow** or **Shy Sulphur**)

(Range: resident locally in the West Indies, in brushy areas)

The **Whitish Yellow** has a limited range, occurring in the Bahamas (where it may be a distinct subspecies), Cuba and the Isle of Pines, and Jamaica. It has not been found on Grand Cayman Island since 1938.

65. **Pyrisitia leuce** (was **Eurema leuce**) (ph) _____ **DM DR GD PR SL**

Pyrisitia leuce antillarum _____ **DM GD PR SL** (subspecies in Puerto Rico, and south through the Lesser Antilles including: St. Kitts, St. Martin, Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia)

Pyrisitia leuce memulus _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

LEUCE YELLOW (also called **Coral-vine Yellow**; has been called **Hall's Yellow**)

(Range: in the West Indies, in: Hispaniola, St. Kitts, St. Christopher, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Martin, Guadeloupe, & Puerto Rico; also Panama to Argentina)

The sexes of the **Leuce Yellow** are similar, but the female is usually a paler yellow. However, in the subspecies on Hispaniola, *P. l. memulus*, the female is darker than the male, and has a orange-brown spot on the apex of the hindwing.



A Leuce Yellow photographed in the Dominican Republic

66. **Pyrisitia larae** (was **Eurema lare**) _____ **BH CU DR**

CONFUSING YELLOW

(Range: Cuba, Andros & Great Abaco Islands in the Bahamas, and Hispaniola)

In the Dominican Republic, the **Confusing Yellow** is rare.

67. **Pyrisitia chamgerlaini** (was **Eurema chamberlaini**) _____ **BH CU**

Pyrisitia chamberlaini chamberlaini _____ (subspecies on Grand Bahama Bank)

Pyrisitia chamberlaini clenchi _____ (subspecies on Crooked & Acklins Islands, described in 1992)

Pyrisitia chamberlaini mariguanae _____ (subspecies on Mayaguana Is. & the Caicos Islands)

Pyrisitia chamberlaini inaguae _____ (subspecies on Great & Little Inagua Is. & far east Cuba, described in 1950)

CHAMBERLAIN'S YELLOW

68. **Pyrisitia portoricensis** (was **Eurema portoricensis**) _____ **PR** (species endemic to Puerto Rico)
PUERTO RICAN YELLOW
69. **Pyrisitia pyro** (was **Eurema pyro**) _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
PYRO ORANGE
70. **Pyrisitia venusta** (was **Eurema venusta**) _____ **DM SV**
Pyrisitia venusta emanona _____ **DM SV** (subspecies in the Lesser Antilles, from Montserrat to Grenada)
PALE YELLOW

Family LYCAENIDAE (GOSSAMER WINGS), including: HAIRSTREAKS, BLUES

Throughout the world but mostly in tropical and subtropical regions. The sexes often differ in coloration, and the undersides usually differ from the upper surfaces.

Among several distinct groups are the **HAIRSTREAKS**, with tails and bright eyespot markings on the hindwings, creating a "false head" at the rear, to divert attackers.

Thus far, worldwide, about 5,000 species in this family have been discovered and named. Caterpillars of many of these species are closely associated with ants.

Subfamily THECLINAE: HAIRSTREAKS

Genus REKOA

71. **Rekoa abeja** (formerly **Thereus abejas**) _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1988)
HISPANIOLAN HAIRSTREAK

Rekoa abeja is a relatively newly-described species in the Dominican Republic in the Sierra de Baoruco. Two specimens were taken while feeding on blackberries (**Rubus sp.**) at an elevation of 1,250 meters.

72. **Rekoa bourkei** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)
JAMAICAN HAIRSTREAK

73. **Rekoa marius** _____ **ABC(C)**
MARIUS HAIRSTREAK

In Curacao, **Rekoa marius** is rare. It was collected there in March 1999 (and when so it was "new" for the island). It was also collected in February 2001.

Genus EUMAEUS

74. **Eumaeus atala** _____ **BH CU CY (PE:12)**

ATALA HAIRSTREAK

(Range: the Bahamas, Cuba; also southeast Florida & the Fla. Keys, in shaded, subtropical hardwood hammocks and adjacent open areas, & botanical gardens with ornamental cycads)

The **Atala Hairstreak** was only recently discovered in the Cayman Islands (prior to being depicted in a set of Cayman stamps issued in 1994). In the Caymans, it only occurs on Cayman Brac, where the main population appears to be on the central bluff.

Unlike other hairstreaks, the wings of *Eumaeus atala* are rounded, and there are no hindwing tails. Males are smaller than females.

Genus CHLOROSTRYMON: Mostly South American, these butterflies are dimorphic. Males are often brightly colored.

75. **Chlorostrymon simaethis** (ph) _____ **ABC(B)(C) DM DR PR SV (F:228) (K:117) (PE:13)(PW:15)**

Chlorostrymon simaethis jago _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica, described in 1943)

Chlorostrymon simaethis simaethis _____ **ABC(B)(C) DM SV** (subspecies in the Lesser Antilles, and on the ABC islands)

SILVER-BANDED HAIRSTREAK (Other names are **Simaethis Hairstreak** and **St. Christopher's Hairstreak**)

(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US to Argentina)

The **Silver-banded Hairstreak** is similar to *Chlorostrymon maesites* in size and pattern, but the uppers are not as lively in color. The male is a dull iridescent purple; the female even duller. The undersides are yellow-green with extensive white areas toward the outer edge of the hindwing. This butterfly breeds on the sapindaceous vine, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*.

In Curacao, the **Silver-banded Hairstreak** is rare.



Above & below: Silver-banded Hairstreaks

Above, photographed in Curacao (upper photo courtesy of Michiel Koomen)

Below, photographed in the Dominican Republic,
showing how the butterfly can blend in with its surroundings



76. **Chlorostrymon maesites** _____ **CY(rare) DR JM PR SV (F:227) (PE:13)**

Chlorostrymon maesites maesites _____ **DR JM PR SV** (subspecies in the Bahamas, Cuba, rarely in the Caymans, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, & the Lesser Antilles)

ANTILLEAN (or AMETHYST) HAIRSTREAK

(Range: in the West Indies, in the Greater Antilles, the Bahamas, and some of the Virgin Islands and Lesser Antilles; also southeast Florida & Fla. Keys, occurring in evergreen or semideciduous forest and hammocks.)

In Jamaica, *Chlorostrymon maesites* is a butterfly of open ground, where it occurs in fields that have begun to be overgrown. Its flashing colors make it easy to follow as it flits from bush to bush.

In the Cayman Islands, *Chlorostrymon maesites* is known from only a single occurrence, an unmistakable male on Grand Cayman in July 2003.

77. **Chlorostrymon clenchi** _____ **DM** (species endemic to Dominica)

DOMINICAN HAIRSTEAK (or CLENCH'S HAIRSTREAK)

Chlorostrymon clenchi was once considered a subspecies of *Chlorostrymon maesites*. The closely-related *Chlorostrymon telea* ranges in Central & South America.

78. **Chlorostrymon orbis** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica, described in 1993)

ORBIS HAIRSTREAK

79. **Chlorostrymon telea** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(C)**

TELEA HAIRSTREAK

In Curacao, the **Telea Hairstreak** is common.



*A Telea Hairstreak photographed in Curacao
(photo courtesy of Michiel Koomen)*

Genus CYANOPHRYS

80. **Cyanophrys crethona** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)
JAMAICAN GREENSTREAK
81. **Cyanophrys hartii** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica, described in 1992)
DALLAS MOUNTAIN GREENSTREAK

Genus ALLOSMAITIA

82. **Allosmaitia fidena** _____ **DR PR** (species was thought to be endemic to Hispaniola; found in Puerto Rico)
FIDENA HAIRSTREAK (*another name is Vine Hairstreak*)

More so than most hairstreaks on Hispaniola, *Allosmaitia fidena* appears to be associated with mesic woodlands and their margins, paths, and roads.

83. **Allosmaitia coelebs** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)
CUBAN HAIRSTREAK (*has been called St. Peter's Hairstreak*)
84. **Allosmaitia piplea** _____ **DM SL SV** (species in the Lesser Antilles on Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, & Grenada)
PIPLEA HAIRSTREAK (*has been called Godman's Hairstreak*)

Genus ELECTROSTRYMON

85. **Electrostrymon angelia** _____ **BH CU CY DR JM PR (PE:13)**
Electrostrymon angelia angelia _____ **CU CY** (subspecies in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, the Cayman Islands, and in south Florida; in the Caymans, it occurs on Grand Cayman & Cayman Brac)
Electrostrymon angelia boyeri _____ **DR PR** (subspecies from Hispaniola to the Virgin Islands, described in 1943)
Electrostrymon angelia dowi _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas and the Turks & Caicos Is.)
Electrostrymon angelia pantoni _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

FULVOUS HAIRSTREAK

(Range: in the West Indies, in the Bahamas, Cuba, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico to the Virgin Islands; also south Florida & Fla. Keys; occurs in tropical hardwood hammock edges)

The **Fulvous Hairstreak** was only discovered relatively recently in the Cayman Islands (prior to being depicted in a set of Cayman stamps issued in 1994). It was first found on Grand Cayman in 1985.

In the Dominican Republic, the **Fulvous Hairstreak** has an altitudinal range from sea level to about 1100 meters (at Constanza), but it is much more common at low elevations.

Electrostrymon angelia perches with wings closed on the upper surfaces of leaves, and it roosts in the tree canopy.

86. **Electrostrymon minikyanos** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1988)

Electrostrymon minikyanos is known only from the Las Abejas region in the Sierra de Baoruco.

87. **Electrostrymon pan** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

PAN HAIRSTREAK

88. **Electrostrymon angerona** _____ **DM SV** (species in the Lesser Antilles)

ANGERONA (or BRONZE) HAIRSTREAK

89. **Electrostrymon dominicana** _____ **DM** (species endemic to Dominica)

DOMINICAN HAIRSTREAK

90. **Electrostrymon nubes** _____ **ABC(A)(C)**

NUBES HAIRSTREAK

In Curacao, the **Nubes Hairstreak** is common.

Genus NESIOSTRYMON

91. **Nesiostrymon celida** _____ **CU DR JM PR** (species described in 1943)

Nesiostrymon celida albonito _____ **DR PR** (species in northern Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)

Nesiostrymon celida baorucoensis _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, in the southwest Dominican Republic)

Nesiostrymon celida celida _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

CARIBBEAN HAIRSTREAK

92. **Nesiostrymon shoumatoffi** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica, described in 1943; was a subspecies of *Nesiostrymon celida*)

SHOUMATOFF'S HAIRSTREAK

Genus TERRA

93. **Terra hispaniola** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1988)

Terra hispaniola is 1 of the notable species of **hairstreaks** that have been found in the Las Abejas region of the Sierra de Baoruco at an elevation of about 1,250 meters.

It has been found where mesic broadleaf forest largely replaces pine forest.

Genus MINISTRYMON: These **HAIRSTREAKS** of North & South America have adaptations for living in deserts. Breed on mesquites, spiny trees, and shrubs of the *Proposis* genus, which grow in deserts, especially by watercourses. The colors of the butterflies are blue, gray, and black.

94. **Ministrymon azia** (*formerly Tmolus azia*) _____ **ABC(A)(C) DR PR SV (K:119) (PE:13)(PW:18)**

GRAY MINISTREAK (*or Azia Hairstreak*)

(Range: the West Indies; also from south Texas to southern Brazil)

In Curacao, the **Azia Hairstreak**, or **Gray Ministreak**, is common.

95. **Ministrymon ligia** (*or Ministrymon maevia*) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C)**

LIGIA HAIRSTREAK

In Curacao, the **Ligia Hairstreak** is common.

Genus CALYCOPIIS

96. **Calycopis cecrops** _____ **BH (PE:13)**

RED-BANDED HAIRSTREAK

(Range: in the West Indies on New Providence Is. in the Bahamas)

Genus PSEUDOLYCAENA: A single species which occurs mostly in South America, but also in the Caribbean.

97. **Pseudolycaena cybele** _____ **SV (F:266)** (species endemic to Saint Vincent)

(was a subspecies of what was called the **Giant Hairstreak**, *Pseudolycaena marsyas*, now called the **Marsyas Hairstreak**, occurring from Panama to Argentina, including Trinidad)

ST. VINCENT HAIRSTEAK

(Range: in the Windward Islands, in forested areas of St. Vincent.)

The **St. Vincent Hairstreak** is the largest hairstreak in the West Indies. This tailed blue has curved and pointed forewings. The uppers are sky blue with black markings, and the undersides are a silvery blue with black spots. This butterfly is often found in swampy locations.)

Genus STRYMON: SCRUB HAIRSTREAKS: In both North & South America. Butterflies exhibit seasonal variation.

98. **Strymon melinus** _____ **BH (PE:15)**

GRAY HAIRSTREAK

(Range in the West Indies: on Grand Bahama Island)

99. **Strymon rufofusca** _____ **SV (K:123) (PE:15)** (species in the southern Lesser Antilles)

RED-CRESCENT SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK (or Reddish Hairstreak)

(Range in the West Indies, in the Lesser Antilles including Grenada & Saint Vincent; also south Texas to Argentina)

100. **Strymon martialis** _____ **BH CU CY JM (F:273) (PE:15)**

MARTIAL SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK (Other names are: Long-tailed Hairstreak, Blue-and-Gray Hairstreak, and Cuban Gray Hairstreak)

(Range: in the West Indies in the Bahamas, Cuba, the Cayman Islands, & Jamaica; also south Florida & Fla. Keys, in open lowlands)

The sexes of the **Martial** (or **Cuban**) **Scrub-Hairstreak** are fairly similar, although the slightly larger female has a more pronounced violet-blue. The violet-blue covers most of the hindwing and the trailing edge of the forewing. The rest of the wings are dark brown. The male has a dark sex brand on the forewing.

In the Caymans, *Strymon martialis* occurs on Grand Cayman and Little Cayman. On Little Cayman, it can be common. On Grand Cayman, it was first seen in 1985.

101. **Strymon acis** _____ **BH CU CY DR DM JM PR (F:273) (PE:15)**

Strymon acis acis _____ **DM** (subspecies in the Lesser Antilles, from St. Martin to Dominica)

Strymon acis armouri _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas, on Great Bahama Bank from Andros to Long Is., possibly Crooked Is., described in 1943)

Strymon acis casasi _____ **CU CY** (subspecies in Cuba & the Cayman Islands, described in 1943)

Strymon acis gossei _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica, described in 1943)

Strymon acis leucosticha _____ (subspecies on Middle Caicos Is., described in 1943)

Strymon acis mars _____ **PR** (subspecies in Puerto Rico & the Virgin Islands, and Mona Is. & Culebra Is.)

Strymon acis petioni _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1943)

CARIBBEAN (or BARTRAM'S) SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK (Other names are: Drury's Hairstreak, Acis Hairstreak, & Antillean Hairstreak) (Other names are: Drury's Hairstreak, Acis Hairstreak, & Antillean Hairstreak)

(Range: in the West Indies, in the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and in the Lesser Antilles as far south as Dominica; also south Florida & Fla. Keys, occurring in gardens and beside woodland. It breeds on the attractive

spurge plant, *Croton*.)

The **Caribbean**, or **Bartram's Scrub-Hairstreak** is a two-tailed hairstreak. The sexes are fairly similar, brown-black above and gray-slate below. There is a thick "hairstreak" line crossing the wings, and a large orange spot by the tails.

A large number of more or less distinct island forms of ***Strymon acis*** have developed in the Caribbean, and many have been formally described as subspecies. The population in the Caymans has not been assigned to a subspecies, as its taxonomy there is still confused.

102. ***Strymon limenia*** _____ **DR PR (PE:14)** (species in the Greater Antilles and on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands)

LIMENIA SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK (*has also been called the Disguised Scrub-Hairstreak*)

(Range: in some of the West Indies; also Florida Keys)

Although widely distributed on Hispaniola, ***Strymon limenius*** is less common there than ***Strymon istapa cybira***.

103. ***Strymon bazochii*** _____ **CU DR JM (K:123) (PE:15)(PW:18)**
Strymon bazochii gundlachianus _____ **DR** (subspecies in Cuba, Hispaniola, & Jamaica)

LANTANA SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK (*or Bazochii Hairstreak*)

(Range: the Greater Antilles; also from south Texas to Paraguay)

104. ***Strymon istapa*** (ph) _____ **BH CY DR(*) JM PR**
Strymon istapa arecibo _____ **PR** (subspecies endemic to Puerto Rico, described in 1943)
Strymon istapa cybira _____ **BH DR(*) JM** (subspecies in the Bahamas & most of the Greater Antilles)

MALLOW SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK (*has been called Dotted Hairstreak*)

(Range: in the West Indies, in the Bahamas, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico; also in the southern US and Mexico. In the Caymans, it occurs on Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac.)

In literature regarding Caribbean butterflies, ***Strymon istapa*** has appeared as a subspecies of ***Strymon columella*** (*S. c. cybira*).

On Hispaniola & Jamaica, ***Strymon istapa*** is the most common of the hairstreaks. It is found almost always in grassy areas: at fields, roadsides, and clearings in cafeteres.



*A Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak
during the FONT tour in the Dominican Republic in April 2012
(photo by Marie Gardner)*

105. **Strymon columella** _____ **PR**(only Culebra Is.) **VI** (species from Culebra Is. & the Virgin islands and from St. Kitts to Antigua)
COLUMELLA (or HEWITSON'S) SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK
106. **Strymon toussainti** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1943)
TOUSSAINT'S SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK
107. **Strymon andrewi** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, in the southwest Dominican Republic, described in 1988)
ANDREW'S SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK

The recently-described *Strymon andrewi* is one of the notable species of **hairstreaks** in the Las Abejas area in the higher elevations of the Sierra de Baoruco, where it has also been found at Aceitillar. It has been found in an open hilltop pasture between 1,030 & 1,130 meters. The area around the pasture was deciduous woods and included cafetal. It has also been found in the small *Ageratum conyzoides* bush in open pinewoods.

Strymon andrewi is apparently related to *Strymon toussainti*.

108. **Strymon christophei** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1943)
HISPANIOLAN SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK
109. **Strymon monopeteinus** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1985)
SHINING SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK
110. **Strymon bubastus** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) DM PR SV**

Strymon bubastus bubastus _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C)**

Strymon bubastus ponce _____ **DM PR SV** (subspecies on Puerto Rico & Mona Is. and the Virgin islands, and in the Lesser Antilles south to Grenada, subspecies described in 1943)

DISJUNCT SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK (*also known as the Cramer's Scrub-Hairstreak; has also been called Bubastus Hairstreak*)

In Curacao, the **Disjunct Scrub-Hairstreak**, or **Bubastus Hairstreak**, is abundant.



Disjunct Scrub-Hairstreaks photographed in Curacao

(photo courtesy of Michiel Koomen)

111. **Strymon amonensis** _____ **PR** (species endemic to Mona Is. in Puerto Rico, described in 1991)

MONA ISLAND SCRUB-HAIRSTREAK

112. **Strymon basilides** _____ **ABC(C)**

BASILIDES HAIRSTREAK

In Curacao, the **Basilides Hairstreak** is rare, It has only been seen at one spot, in Christoffel Park, during two consecutive years, on blooming *Caesalpinia coriaria* (a plant known locally as Watapana).

Subfamily POLYOMMATINAE: BLUES

Very small butterflies, mostly blue above. Females of many are browner.

Genus BREPHIDIUM

The **Pygmy-Blues**, in the genus **BREPHIDIUM**, are for the most part more brown than blue. Considered the smallest butterflies in North America, they have had a volatile taxonomic history.

The **Eastern Pygmy Blue**, **Brephidium pseudofea**, was originally described from the Florida Keys and has been considered separate from both its Antillean relatives and the closely-allied **Western Pygmy Blue**, **Brephidium exilis**.

As recently as in 1986, all three (the eastern, western, and Antillean populations) have been regarded as a single species, but a recent prevailing view (although not unanimous) has combined the Caribbean and Florida races as **Brephidium isophthalma**, with the **Western Pygmy Blue** being **Brephidium exilis**.

Here, the **Antillean** and **Cayman Pygmy Blues** are considered as subspecies of the **Western Pygmy Blue**.

113. **Brephidium exilis** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BH CU CY(*) DR(*) JM (PE:15)**

Brephidium exilis isophthalma _____ **BH CU DR(*) JM** (the "**Antillean Pygmy Blue**")

Brephidium exilis thompsoni _____ **CY(*)** (subspecies endemic in the Cayman Islands: the "**Grand Cayman Pygmy Blue**")

(WESTERN) PYGMY BLUE

(Range: the western US & Mexico, and in the West Indies)

The "**Grand Cayman Pygmy Blue**", *B. e. thompsoni*, was named, in 1938, after Gerald Thompson, an Oxford University biology student, who took part that year in the Oxford Expedition to the Cayman Islands.

The subspecies, endemic to Grand Cayman Island, was first discovered in 1938. It was not found again until 1985, when two colonies were located on the north & west coasts of the island. In 2002, another colony was found on Grand Cayman at Midland Acres.

The diminutive lycaenid, *Brephidium exilis*, is generally coastal. However, on Hispaniola, it occurs as far as 50 kilometers inland in the area of Diverge, and even further inland toward Jimini, in the Valle de Neiba plain. This is because the plain is a remnant of a marine strait that, with the receding of the ocean, has since become dry land. The earth in this plain at places glitters with salt crystals, and *Batis maritima*, the plant with which the life cycle of *Brephidium exilis isophthalma* is allied, thrives in such a hypersaline environment.

Batis maritima is normally coastal. Near the sea, in dunes and xeric flatlands, *Batis maritima* forms the understory of open acacia-cactus woods.

The tiny **Pygmy Blues** are often abundant coastally, and they occur in swarms just above the *Batis*, landing on it and the very low shrubs growing in association with the halophyte.

When the sun is high, the activity of the small butterfly is markedly less.

In Curacao, the **Pygmy Blue** is common.



A Pygmy Blue photographed in Curacao
(photo courtesy of Michiel Koomen)

Genus LEPTOTES: A relatively small grouping of striped and generally tailed blues, small in size, which have colonized various parts of Europe, Asia, and North and South America. They are sexually dimorphic. Butterflies breed on members of the pea family, Leguminosae. Some species are migratory.

114. **Leptotes cassius** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BH CU CY(*) DM DR(*) JM PR SL SV (K:127) (PE:16) (PW:19) (S:99)**

Leptotes cassius cassioides (or chadwicki) _____ (subspecies on Windward & some Leeward Islands)

Leptotes cassius cassius _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C)**

Leptotes cassius catilina _____ **PR VI** (subspecies on Culebra Is. & and from the Virgin Islands to St. Martin)

Leptotes cassius theonus _____ **CY(*) DR(*) JM PR** (subspecies in the Greater Antilles, and Mona Island, the Cayman Islands, and in the Bahamas & Florida, USA; in the Caymans on Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, & Cayman Brac)

CASSIUS BLUE

(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US to South America)

Cassius Blue males are a light lilac-blue, females are mainly white. the species is particularly attracted to blue and violet flowers, in open grassy scrubland.

In Curacao, the **Cassius Blue** is abundant.



Above & below: Two photos of a Cassius Blue during a FONT tour in the Dominican Republic in February 2012

(photos by Marie Gardner)



115. **Leptotes hedgesi** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)
HEDGES' BLUE

116. **Leptotes idealus** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, in the southwest Dominican Republic) (*species described in 1988*)
IDEAL BLUE

The relatively recently-described ***Leptotes idealus*** was found in deciduous forest at Las Abejas in the Sierra de Baoruco at an elevation of about 1,160 meters.

Leptotes idealus can readily be distinguished from ***Leptotes cassius theonus*** by having only 1 black spot near the margin of the under-hindwing rather than the 2 adjacent spots as on ***L. c. theonus***.

117. **Leptotes perkinsae** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

PERKINS' BLUE

Genus CYCLARGUS (formerly part of the following genus, **HEMIARGUS**)

Butterflies in the genera **CYCLARGUS** & **HEMIARGUS** have commonly been called "**EYED BLUES**".

These butterflies occur in both North & South America.

The common name is from 2 or 3 eye-spots on the undersides of the hindwings. They breed on a wide variety of members of the pea family, Leguminosae.

118. **Cyclargus ammon** (was **Hemiargus ammon**) _____ **CU CY(*)**

Cyclargus ammon erembis _____ **CY(*)** (subspecies in the Cayman Islands: "**Cayman Lucas Blue**")

Cyclargus ammon ammon _____ **CU** (subspecies in Cuba)

NICKERBEAN BLUE (also called **LUCAS'S BLUE**)

(Range: locally in the West Indies, and in the Florida Keys; it was first found in Florida in 1985, and has since become established on the Lower Keys.)

The taxonomy of the *Cyclargus* genus is somewhat confused.

In recent literature (in 2004), *Cyclargus thomasi* (below) is treated as a subspecies of *Cyclargus ammon*.

Cyclargus ammon, however, differs from *Cyclargus thomasi* in having a row of 3, not 4, small dark spots at the base of the hindwing underside.

Cyclargus ammon erembis was originally described as a full species, and opinion is still divided as to whether or not it is. Further research could show it to be specifically distinct, and thus the only butterfly species endemic to the Cayman Islands.

In Florida, the **Nickerbean Blue**, *Cyclargus ammon*, was previously misidentified as *Cyclargus* (formerly *Hemiargus*) *thomasi berthunebakeri*, the **Miami Blue**.

119. **Cyclargus thomasi** (was **Hemiargus thomasi**) _____ **BH CR PR (F:238) (PE:15)**

Cyclargus thomasi bahammensis _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas, on the islands: Crooked, Acklins, Ragged, & Plana Cays, described in 1943)

Cyclargus thomasi bethunebakeri _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas, in the Bimini Islands, described in 1943)

Cyclargus thomasi clenchi _____ **BH** (subspecies on Mayaguana, Great & Little Inagua, and the Turks & Caicos Banks, described in 1992)

Cyclargus thomasi noelli _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1943)

Cyclargus thomasi thomasi _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas, on Grand Bahama Is., described in 1941)

Cyclargus thomasi woodruffi _____ **PR** (subspecies on Puerto Rico, Mona Is., Culebra Is., & the Virgin Islands to the Leeward Islands, described in 1943)

MIAMI (EYED) BLUE (also called the **Caribbean (Eyed) Blue**, or **Thomas's (Eyed) Blue**)

(Range: the West Indies; also Florida Keys & formerly south Florida, in tropical hardwood hammock openings and edges.)

The key identification feature of the **Miami Blue** is the pair of large black spots on the leading edge of the underside of the hindwing. The female has orange around one of two other black spots which are near the trailing edge of the hindwing. The uppers of the male are powdery blue.

In the Dominican Republic, in contrast with *Hemiargus ceraunus* and *Hemiargus hanno*, *Cyclargus thomasi noeli* is distinctly xerophilic, although it does occur occasionally in mesic areas.

120. **Cyclargus kathleena** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, in the southwest Dominican Republic, described in 1992)

KATHLEEN'S BLUE

121. **Cyclargus sorpresus** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, in the southwest Dominican Republic, described in 1992)

SURPRISE BLUE

122. **Cyclargus dominica** (ph) _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

JAMAICAN BLUE



Jamaican Blue

(photo courtesy of Shelley Hall,

this is one of a series of photos sent to us by students

at the Pimento Hall International School, in Runaway Bay, Jamaica)

123. **Cyclargus shutum** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica, described in 1995)

JOHN & TOM'S BLUE

124. **Cyclargus huntingtoni** _____ **ABC(C)**

HUNTINGTON'S HAIRSTREAK

(Range: Trinidad, offshore Venezuelan islands, probably coastal Venezuela, and Curacao.

Throughout its range, it is apparently an uncommon to rare butterfly.)

The **Huntington's Hairstreak** is difficult to distinguish in the field from the **Ceraunus**, or **Hanno Blue** (*below*).

In Curacao, the **Huntington's Hairstreak** has only been sporadically collected, once at Rif-Otrabanda and once at the Hato Plains.

Genus HEMIARGUS

125. **Hemiargus ceraunus** (or **H. hanno**) (or **Cyclargus ceraunus** (or **C. hanno**) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BH CU CY(*) DM DR JM PR SL SV (K:129) (PE:15) (PW:19)**

Hemiargus ceraunus antibubastus _____ **BH** (subspecies on Grand Bahama Island)

Hemiargus ceraunus ceraunus _____ **DR JM** (subspecies on Hispaniola, Jamaica, & some Bahama Islands)

Hemiargus ceraunus filenus _____ **CY(*)** (subspecies in Cuba and the Isle of Pines, the Bahamas, the Turks & Caicos Islands, and the Cayman Islands, where it occurs on Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, & Cayman Brac)

Hemiargus ceraunus watsoni _____ **DM PR SL SV** (subspecies in Puerto Rico, on Mona Is., & south through the Lesser Antilles to Grenada)

CERAUNUS BLUE

(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US to South America)

In some literature, *Hemiargus* (or *Cyclargus*) *ceraunus*, the **Ceraunus Blue**, in the West Indies is referred to as *Hemiargus hanno*, the **Hanno Blue**.

Like most blues, *Hemiargus ceraunus* (or *hanno*) inhabits grassy areas, roadsides, shady banana groves, coastal areas, hillsides, upland cafetales, doline pastures, mixed pine-deciduous woodland, and lowland Acacia woodlands and scrubby areas, as well as the edges of and within xeric woodlands.

Generally, *Hemiargus ceraunus* (or *hanno*) prefers more mesic (rather than xeric) situations, although it does not completely shun the latter.

In Curacao, the **Ceraunus Blue**, or **Hanno Blue**, is abundant.

Genus PSEUDOCRYSOPS

126. **Pseudochrysops bornoi** _____ **CU DR PR**

Pseudochrysops bornoi bornoi _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1943)

Pseudochrysops bornoi escobioi _____ **PR** (subspecies endemic to Puerto Rico, described in 1987)

Pseudochrysops bornoi yateritas _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to southeast Cuba)

ANTILLEAN BLUE (*another name is Xeric Blue*)

Family RIODINIDAE: METALMARKS

Genus THEOPE

127. *Theope virgilius* _____ **ABC(B)(C)**

BLUE-BASED THEOPE

In Curacao, the **Blue-based Theope** is rare.

Family NYMPHALIDAE: BRUSHFOOTS

Cosmopolitan, with subfamilies range from 8 to 25, depending upon taxonomic treatment

This is the most diverse family of butterflies, with approximately 6,000 known species worldwide. Brushfoot butterflies appear 4 rather than 6-legged as their 2 front legs are much reduced.

Subfamily LIBYTHEINAE: SNOOTS

Genus LIBYTHEANA: A group of **SNOOT BUTTERFLIES** with long palps which protrude under the head like a snout. There are about 10 species which occur in South and Central America, and the West Indies.

They breed on members of *Celtis* which belong to the elm family, *Ulmaceae*.

128. *Libytheana motya* _____ **CU** (species in Cuba)

CUBAN SNOOT

Libytheana motya, and the following 2 species, *L. fulvescens* and *L. terena*, have been considered as subspecies of the mostly South American *Libytheana carinenta*, the **American Snout**, a widespread species ranging from the southern US to Brazil.

Illustrations of *L. carinenta*: (C:281) (DV1:20) (F:175) (K:223) (PE:18)(PW:22) (S:146)

129. *Libytheana fulvescens* _____ **DM** (species endemic to the Lesser Antillean island of Dominica)

DOMINICAN SNOOT

130. *Libytheana terena* _____ **DR PR** (species on Hispaniola, and rarely in Jamaica & Puerto Rico)

ANTILLEAN SNOOT

131. *Libytheana (carinenta) bachmani* _____ **ABC(C)**

AMERICAN SNOOT

In Curacao, the **American Snout** has been found to be a pollinator of 2 species of columnar cacti, and off the southern coast of the island it has been observed flying over a reef.

Subfamily CHARAXINAE: LEAF BUTTERFLIES

Genus ANAEA: LEAFWINGS: This grouping of about 120 species occur in the Caribbean and Central & South America. They are similar in behavior to the African genus **CHARAXES**. They are called **LEAFWING** butterflies because the undersides of the wings are leaf-like and disguise the butterfly when it settles on the ground. Some species are sexually dimorphic. The larvae feed on members of the Euphorbiaceae (spurges), Piperaceae (peppers), and Lauraceae.

132. **Anaea troglodyta** (ph) _____ **CY(*) DR GD JM PR VI (F:116)**

Anaea troglodyta astina _____ **VI** (subspecies in the Virgin Islands on St. Thomas, St. Croix, Tortola)

Anaea troglodyta borinquenalis _____ **PR** (subspecies endemic to Puerto Rico including Mona Is.) (*subspecies described in 1941*)

Anaea troglodyta cubana _____ **CY(*)** (subspecies in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, & Grand Cayman Island)

Anaea troglodyta minor _____ **GD** (subspecies in the Lesser Antilles, on St. Bartholomew & St. Kitts to Guadeloupe)

Anaea troglodyta portia _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

Anaea troglodyta troglodyta _____ **DR** (the nominate subspecies, endemic to Hispaniola)

FLORIDA LEAFWING (*other names have been Troglodyte or the Cuban Red Leaf Butterfly*)

(*Range: in the Caribbean, in Jamaica, Cuba, Grand Cayman, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and some of the Lesser Antilles*)

Anaea troglodyta cubana is closely related to **Anaea troglodyta floralis**, the race of the **Florida Leafwing**, in the Florida Keys & extreme southern peninsular Florida - **(PE:25)**.

Anaea troglodyta cubana is the largest **Anaea**. It is distinguished by its bright orange, almost red, color on the upper surface. The forewing is hooked, and the hindwing is partially scalloped with a substantial tail. Females are larger than males. The undersides are dull. This butterfly feeds on members of the spurge family, such as crotons, often grown in gardens.

Anaea troglodyta was first discovered on Grand Cayman Island in 1983.

Anaea troglodyta borinquenalis has been said by some to be a distinct species, **Anaea borinquenalis**, the **PUERTO RICAN LEAFWING**.

The **Florida Leafwing** has been said by some some taxonomists to be a subspecies of the **Tropical Leafwing**, **Anaea aidea**, ranging from Texas to Costa Rica.



***Anaea troglodyta*, the Florida Leafwing or Cuban Red Leaf Butterfly**

(photo courtesy of Adrian Delnevo)

Genus MEMPHIS

133. **Memphis echemus** _____ **BH CU CY(*) (PE:25)** (a somber relative of *Anaea troglodyta*)
Memphis echemus bahamae _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas, on New Providence & Andros Is., described in 1972)
Memphis echemus echemus _____ **CU** (subspecies on Cuba & the Isle of Pines)
Memphis echemus danielana _____ **CY(*)** (the "**Cayman Velvety Brown Leaf-Butterfly**", this subspecies endemic to the Cayman Islands, on all 3 islands; 1 of the 5 butterfly species or subspecies endemic to the Caymans) (this subspecies described in 1972)
CUBAN LEAFWING (has been called the **Chestnut Leafwing** or the **Cuban Brown Leaf Butterfly**)
(Range: Cuba, the Caymans, & the Bahamas)
134. **Memphis intermedia** _____ **BH** (species endemic to the Bahamas, described in 1972)
Memphis intermedia intermedia _____ **BH** (subspecies on Great Inagua Bank and the Turks & Caicos Is., described in 1972)
Memphis intermedia mayaguanae _____ **BH** (subspecies on Mayaguana Bank, described in 1992)
Memphis intermedia venus _____ **BH** (subspecies on the islands of Crooked and Acklins Bank, described in 1992)
BAHAMAN LEAFWING
135. **Memphis verticordia** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
HISPANIOLAN LEAFWING
136. **Memphis dominicana** _____ **DM SL**
Memphis dominicana dominicana _____ **DM** (subspecies endemic to Dominica)
Memphis dominicana luciana _____ **SL** (subspecies endemic to St. Lucia)
DOMINICAN LEAFWING (was called the **Godman's Brown Leaf Butterfly**)

Genus FOUNTAINEA (formerly **MEMPHIS**)

137. **Fountainea johnsoni** (was **Memphis johnsoni**) (ph) _____ **DR JM** (species on Jamaica & Hispaniola)
JOHNSON'S LEAFWING



Johnson's Leafwing

(photo courtesy of Shelley Hall,

this is one of a series of photos sent to us by students

at the Pimento Hall International School, in Runaway Bay, Jamaica)

Genus HYPNA

138. **Hypna clytemnestra** _____ **CU**
Hypna clytemnestra iphigenia _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
SILVER-STUDED LEAFWING

(Range: in the Wet Indies in Cuba; also from Mexico to Bolivia)

Genus SIDERONE: 3 or 4 distinctive butterflies distributed from southern Mexico to southern Brazil, with 1 species in the West Indies.

139. **Siderone galanthis nemesis** (ph) _____ **CU DR PR**
RED-STRIPED LEAFWING (has also been called **RED-AND-BLACK LEAFWING**)
(Range: some of the Greater Antilles; also southern Mexico to southern Brazil)

In Puerto Rico, the **Red-striped Leafwing** is rare.



Red-striped Leafwing

(copyrighted photo by Lisa Johnson)

Subfamily CHARAXINAE, Tribe PREPONII

Genus ARCHAEOPREPONA

140. **Archaeoprepona demophoon** (ph) _____ **CU DR(*) JM**

Archaeoprepona demophoon insulicola (was **amphitoe**) _____ **DR(*)** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

Archaeoprepona demophoon crassina _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

Archaeoprepona demophoon ramosorum _____ **PR** (subspecies endemic to Puerto Rico, described in 1989)

TWO-SPOTTED PREPONA (also called the **Silverking**, or **Hubner's Shoemaker**)

(Range: in the West Indies in Cuba & Hispaniola; also from Mexico to Paraguay)



The Two-spotted Prepona, or Silver King

Subfamily BIBLIDINAE, Tribe BIBLIDINI

Genus MESTRA

141. **Mestra hersilia hersilia** (formerly *M. cana*) _____ **BD DM SL SV**
SOUTH AMERICAN MESTRA (has also been called **Saint Lucia Mestra**)
(Range: confined to the Windward Islands: *Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, & Grenada; also in Trinidad & Tobago and in northern South America*)

The **South American** (or **Saint Lucia**) **Mestra** is on Saint Lucia a fairly common but drab yellow-gray species with light whitish-gray patches. It is a slow flier, settling on flowers bordering hill tracks and roadsides.

142. **Mestra dorcas** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)
JAMAICAN MESTRA

The **Jamaican Mestra** is with an orange coloration.

Genus ARCHIMESTRA

143. **Archimestra teleboas** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
ARCHIMESTRA

Genus LUCINIA

144. **Lucinia sida** _____ **BH CU DR**
Lucinia sida albomaculata _____ **BH** (subspecies endemic to the Bahamas, described in 1955)
Lucinia sida sida _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
Lucinia sida torrebria _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
CARIBBEAN BANNER

145. **Lucinia cadma** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)
JAMAICAN BANNER

Genus BIBLIS: A single species. Breeds on *Tragia*, a species of spurge.

146. **Biblis hyperia hyperia** (ph) _____ **DM DR GD(*) PR(*) SL SV (DV1:21) (F:124) (K:215) (PE:25)(PW:31)**
RED RIM
(Range: the West Indies, widespread in the Lesser Antilles, from the Virgin Islands to St. Lucia, and common in the Greater Antilles except Cuba and Jamaica; also occurs from Mexico to the Amazon Basin)

The **Red Rim** is quite variable throughout its range. It is a fairly slow flier that frequents open ground, feeding often

on rotting fruit, but also settling, with open wings, on green vegetation. It is common.



Red Rim

Subfamily BIBLIDINAE, Tribe AGERONIINI

Genus HAMADRYAS: the CRACKERS, also called "CALICO BUTTERFLIES"

147. **Hamadryas amphichloe** (ph) _____ **CU CY DR(*) JM PR (PE:26)**

Hamadryas amphichloe diasia _____ **CU CY DR(*) JM PR** (subspecies in the Antilles)

PALE CRACKER (another name is the **CARIBBEAN CRACKER**; also called the **Haitian Cracker**, or "**Click Butterfly**")

(Range: the West Indies; also in South America south to Ecuador; a rare stray in the Florida Keys, where possibly an import on exotic plants. Can be common on Hispaniola; also known in Cuba & Jamaica.)

In the Cayman Islands, the **Pale Cracker** is rare.



On a tree, the Pale Cracker, photographed in the Dominican Republic

148. **Hamadryas feronia** (ph) _____ **ABC(C)**
VARIABLE CRACKER (or **Calico**)

In Curacao, the **Variable Cracker** is abundant.



*A Variable Cracker photographed in Curacao
(photo courtesy of Michiel Koomen)*

Subfamily BIBLIDINAE, Tribe EPICALLINI

Genus EUNICA: PURPLEWINGS

There are from some say 40 or so to maybe 60 species in Central & South America and the Greater Antilles, but most occur almost exclusively in Amazonas. They live mostly in primary forest, and have a preference for sub-montane habitats. Like most **NYMPHALIDS**, they are attracted to putrefying fruit. Most species are medium-sized with dull-coloring and **SATYRID**-like ocelli and markings below.

149. **Eunica tatila** (ph) _____ **BH CU DR JM PR (DV1:22) (K:215) (PE:25)(PW:30)**

Eunica tatila tatilista _____ **DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)

FLORIDA PURPLEWING (or Large Purplewing)

(Range: the West Indies, in the Greater Antilles; also from the southern US to the Amazon Basin)



Florida Purplewing

150. *Eunica monima* _____ **ABC(C) BH CU DR JM PR (DV1:22) (K:215) (PE:25) (PW:30)**

Eunica monima modesta _____ **BH CU DR JM PR** (subspecies in the West Indies)

DINGY PURPLEWING

(Range: the Antilles & Bahamas; also the US & Mexico thru Central & South America)

In Curacao, the **Dingy Purplewing** is rare.

Genus MYSCELIA: About a dozen species of strongly sexually dimorphic butterflies, distributed from Mexico to Paraguay, and in Hispaniola in the West Indies.

151. *Mycelia aracynthis* _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

HISPANIOLAN BLUEWING

Mycelia aracynthis has been called "**the Royal Blue**". It is one of the most spectacular of Hispaniolan butterflies.

Subfamily BIBLIDINAE, Tribe EUBAGINI

Genus DYNAMINE: SAILORS

152. *Dynamine serina* (*was egea*) _____ **CU DR JM**

Dynamine serina calais _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

Dynamine serina serina _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

Dynamine serina zetes _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

CARIBBEAN SAILOR

153. *Dynamine postaverta* (*or mylitta*) _____ **ABC(C) (DV1:24)**

FOUR-SPOTTED SAILOR (*other names are Mylitta Greenwing and Mexican Sailor*)

(Range: Mexico thru Central and South America)

In Curacao, the **Four-spotted Sailor**, or **Mylitta Greenwing** is rare.

Subfamily LIMENITIDINAE, Tribe LIMENITIDINI

Genus ADELPHA: SISTERS

Over a hundred species which are among the most common and characteristic butterflies of the Neotropics. They occur from Central America south to Paraguay & Argentina, with some in the West Indies. Throughout that range, they can be found from sea level to 8 or 9,000 feet.

These butterflies share the characteristic of an orange patch at the apex of the forewing, a feature had by few other Caribbean butterflies.

154. **Adelpha abyta** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

JAMAICAN SISTER

155. **Adelpha iphicla iphimedia** _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

IPHICLEOLA SISTER (*subspecies was called Cuban Admiral; another subspecies in Central America*)

156. **Adelpha lapitha** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

HISPANIOLAN SISTER

157. **Adelpha gelania** _____ **DR PR(*)**

Adelpha gelania gelania _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

Adelpha gelania arecosa _____ **PR** (subspecies endemic to Puerto Rico)

ANTILLEAN SISTER (*another name is Modest Sister; was called Haitian Admiral*)

(Range: Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)

Subfamily APATURINAE

Genus DOXOCOPA (or CHLORIPPE): About 30 species distributed from Mexico to Argentina, and in the West Indies. They are forest fliers that are sometimes confused with **ADELPHA**, but they can be distinguished from species in that genus by the blue or green metallic reflection of the upper surface and the silvery white ground color of the under surface.

158. **Doxocopa thoe** (ph) _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

HISPANIOLAN EMPEROR



Above & below: two photos of a male Hispaniolan Emperor
(photos by Rob van Brussel)



Below: a female Hispaniolan Emperor
(photo by Rob van Brussel)



159. **Doxocopa laure** _____ **CU JM**
Doxocopa laure druryi _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
Doxocopa laure laura (or *fabricii*) _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)
SILVER EMPEROR

Genus **ASTEROCAMPA**

160. **Asterocampa idyja** _____ **CU DR PR**
Asterocampa idyja idyja _____ **CU DR PR** (subspecies on Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; another subspecies in Mexico & Central America)
DUSKY EMPEROR

Subfamily **CYRESTINAE**

Genus MARPESIA: DAGGERWINGS: A genus of mostly Central and South American butterflies, but also occurs in Africa. Called "**daggerwings**" after the long tail on each hindwing..

The butterflies, some of which are dimorphic, engage in mud-puddling.

161. **Marpesia petreus** (ph) _____ **DM PR SL SV (DV1:23) (F:177) (K:219) (PE:25)(PW:31) (S:123)**
Marpesia petreus damicorum _____ **DM PR SL SV** (subspecies in the West Indies)
RUDDY DAGGERWING (also called **Southern Daggertail**; in the West Indies called the **TAILED FLAMBEAU**)
(Range: in the West Indies, in the Lesser Antilles on St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts, and in Puerto Rico & on nearby Mona Island; also from the southern US thru Central & South America)

The **Ruddy Daggerwing** visits flowers and mud-puddles. In flight, very similar to *Dione juno*, the **Silver Spot**, and one or two other species that feed together on flowering shrubs. This species and *Dione juno* both occur in the Lesser Antilles.



Ruddy Daggerwing

162. **Marpesia chiron** _____ **CU CY DR JM PR (C:273) (DV1:23) (K:219) (PE:25)(PW:31)**
MANY-BANDED DAGGERWING

(Range: the West Indies; also southern US, Central & South America. Rarely in Jamaica. Its Caribbean stronghold is Cuba.)

The **Many-banded Daggerwing** is most commonly observed at fallen fruit.

Of the 2 species of **daggerwings** on Hispaniola, *Marpesia chiron* is by far the less common.

Marpesia chiron has occurred as a vagrant on Grand Cayman Island. One was photographed there in December 2005.

163. **Marpesia eleucea** (ph) _____ **BH CU CY DR JM (PE:25)**

Marpesia eleucea bahamensis _____ (subspecies endemic to the Bahamas, on the islands of: New Providence, Eleuthera, Crooked, Andros, & San Salvador, described in 1971)

Marpesia eleucea dospassosi _____ (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1971)

Marpesia eleucea eleucea _____ (the nominate subspecies, in Cuba & the Isle of Pines; strays to southern Florida Keys, US)

Marpesia eleucea pellenis _____ (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

CARIBBEAN DAGGERWING (*has also been called Cuban Daggerwing*)

(Range: the West Indies; occasionally strays to the Florida Keys, presumably from Cuba; Occurs in tropical woodlands.)

At least 4 subspecies of the **Antillean Daggerwing**, as noted above, are known. Most common in the Greater Antilles, this butterfly breeds on *Ficus* species.

The absence of *Marpesia eleucea* in Puerto Rico and the Lesser Antilles is noteworthy. Those islands are occupied by *Marpesia petreus*, the **Ruddy Daggerwing**, a species also found in Florida.

The key difference between the **Antillean Daggerwing** and the **Ruddy Daggerwing**, or the **Tailed Flambeau**, is the bent lines crossing the wings. In *M. petreus*, the **Ruddy Daggerwing**, they are straight.

Marpesia eleucea has occurred as a vagrant and temporary resident on Grand Cayman Island. It was discovered there in December 2001, at a garden in Georgetown. Sightings continued there and nearby, of multiple individuals,

until April 2002.

Some consider *Marpesia eleucea* as a subspecies of *Marpesia petreus*, the **Ruddy Daggerwing**, that occurs in Central & South America, and ranging north in the US to Texas & Florida. In the Caribbean, it occurs, as noted above, in Puerto Rico, on Mona island, and in the Lesser Antilles.

Marpesia petreus differs from *Marpesia eleucea* in having a longer tail, more produced tornal angles and forewing apex, and straight transverse black lines on the forewing. On *Marpesia eleucea*, the only complete transverse black line is angled basically over its anterior one-third.



Above: A Caribbean Daggerwing photographed in the Dominican Republic

Below: A Caribbean Daggerwing on its way to becoming a butterfly

(both photos by Rob van Brussel)



Subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe NYMPHALINI

Genus COLOBURA: only 1 species is in this genus

164. **Colobura dirce** (ph) _____ **CU DR(*) JM PR (C:291) (DV1:21) (S:114)**
Colobura dirce wolcottii _____ **CU DR(*) JM PR** (subspecies on Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico)
THE MOSAIC (*also called the SMALL BEAUTY or the Dirce Beauty*)
(Range: the West Indies; also from Mexico thru Central & South America)

Overall, **The Mosaic** is very common and may be encountered on rotting fruit or simply resting very still on a tree trunk for a long period of time. In the West Indies, it is common in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, & Puerto Rico.



Small Beauty

Subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe COEINI

Genus HISTORIS: 1 of these species, **H. acheronta** used to be regarded as belonging to a genus of its own, **COEA**.

165. **Historis odius** (ph) _____ **CU DM DR(*) JM PR SL SV (DV1:21) (PE :text)**
Historis odius odius _____ **CU DR(*) JM PR** (subspecies on Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico)
Historis odius orion _____ **DM SL SV** (subspecies in the Lesser Antilles)
ORION CECROPIAN (*also called Stinky Leaf Wing*)
(Range: the West Indies; also throughout Central & South America; in North America it's a rare stray to Florida)

The **Orion Cecropian** is a strong flier, found on all of the islands of the Lesser Antilles. The wings have velvety dark brown uppersides and cryptically-colored undersides. At rest, with the wings folded, this butterfly blends into the background which is often tree bark.



Above & below: An Orion Cecropian that flew into a house at the end of the day on the island of Saint Vincent in the West Indies. Our thanks to Astrill for e-mailing us the photographs on March 15, 2011.



Below: An Orion Cecropian in the bright sunlight, as it would more normally be, on the trunk of a tree.



166. *Historis acheronta* _____ **ABC(C) CU DR JM (C:353) (DV1:21) (PW:31)**

Historis acheronta acheronta _____ **ABC(C)**

Historis acheronta cadmus _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

Historis acheronta semele _____ **DR** (subspecies on Hispaniola & Cuba)

TAILED CECROPIAN (*also called Acheronta or Cadmus or Dashwing*)

(Range: the Greater Antilles, in: Cuba, Hispaniola, & Jamaica; also from Mexico to the Amazon Basin)

In Curacao, the **Tailed Cecropian**, or **Cadmus** is rare.

Subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe VICTORININI

Genus SIPROETA: Butterflies in South & Central America, and as far north as the southern US.

167. *Siproeta stelenes* (or *Metamorpha stelenes*) (ph) _____ **CY(*) DM DR(*) JM(*) PR(*) SL SV (DV1:28)**

(F:202) (K:209) (PE:26)(PW:30) (species described by Linnaeus in 1758)

Siproeta stelenes biplagiata _____ **CY(*)** (subspecies in Central America, Cuba, Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman; a recent colonist in Florida in the US)

Siproeta stelenes stelenes _____ **DR(*) JM(*) PR(*)** (subspecies in Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, the Lesser Antilles, and in South America)

MALACHITE

(Range: throughout the West Indies; also from the southern US to the Amazon Basin)

The **Malachite** is a beautiful butterfly, having vivid green in large blotches and bands on a dark brown background. Usually a solitary flier, but it does congregate in numbers around rotting fruit. It is on the wing all year in the tropics.



Above & below: the Malachite

The lower photo during the FONT tour in the Dominican Republic in February 2012.

(lower photo by Marie Gardner)



Genus ANARTIA: 4 species found in the southern US to Central America, and in the West Indies. These are common butterflies of the tropics. They are swift fliers, and bear some resemblance to members of the **CYNTHIA** genus

168. **Anartia amathea** _____ **DM SL SV (C:311)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1758)

Anartia amathea amathea _____ (subspecies that has occurred on Grenada, Barbados, Antigua)

RED PEACOCK (or Red Anartia)

(Range: in the West Indies throughout the Lesser Antilles, becoming more common southwards toward South America; occurs also from Panama to Argentina, and in Trinidad & Tobago)

The **Red Peacock** is a red-and-black butterfly with a sprinkling of white spots on the forewing. The red of the male is deep and vivid. The female has a brownish pallor.



*A Red Peacock photographed during a FONT tour
(photo by Marie Gardner)*

169. **Anartia jatrophae** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BH CY(*) DM(*) DR(*) JM(*) PR(*) SL SV (C:309) (DV1:28) (K:209) (P:33)(PW:30) (S:107)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1763)

Anartia jatrophae guantanamo _____ **BH CU** (subspecies in the Bahamas, Cuba, and Turks & Caicos, described in 1942)

Anartia jatrophae intermedia _____ **VI** (subspecies endemic to the Virgin Islands, on St. Croix, described in 1942)

Anartia jatrophae jamaicensis _____ **CY(*) JM(*)** (subspecies in Jamaica & the Cayman Islands)

Anartia jatrophae jatrophae _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) SV** (subspecies of South America, in the Lesser Antilles as far north as St. Christopher and Barbuda)

Anartia jatrophae saturata _____ **DR(*)** (subspecies on Hispaniola & Great Inagua Island)

Anartia jatrophae semifusca _____ **PR VI** (subspecies in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Mona Island, described in 1942)

WHITE PEACOCK

(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US thru Central & South America)

The **White Peacock** is a common butterfly of open country, roadsides, beaches and wasteland, often with other species such as the Buckeye. The upperside is a light gray with six black dots. This butterfly in the Caribbean is on the wing year-round.

In Curacao, the **White Peacock** is unusual.



Above & below: White Peacocks

Photo below taken in Curacao

(lower photo courtesy of Michiel Koomen)



170. **Anartia chrysopelea** _____ **CU (PE:24)** (species endemic to Cuba including the Isle of Pines)
CUBAN PEACOCK (*has been called Huebner's Peacock, or Anartia*)
(Range: a resident in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, & on Swan Island; in disturbed scrubland)
171. **Anartia lytrea** _____ **DR** (species normally in Hispaniola; rarely strays to Cuba)
HISPANIOLAN PEACOCK (*has been called Godart's Peacock, or Anartia*)

Subfamily NYMPHALINAE, Tribe JUNONIINI

Genus JUNONIA: BUCKEYES, a common name from the false eyes that are prominent on the wings. This is a widespread grouping, found in all of the global regions. The precise number of species is unknown, as there is yet more classifying to be done.

172. **Junonia coenia** (ph) _____ **CU (PE:23)**
Junonia coenia coenia _____ **CU** (subspecies in Cuba & the Isle of Pines; also the eastern US)
NORTHERN BUCKEYE (*has been called COMMON BUCKEYE*)
(Range: Cuba and the Isle of Pines; also in the southeast US & in central California, and Mexico)



Northern Buckeye

(photo by Doris Potter)

173. **Junonia evarete** (ph) _____ **ABC(C) BH CU CY(*) DM DR JM PR SL SV (DV1:28) (F:168) (K:207) (PE:23)**

Junonia evarete michaelisi _____ **PR** (subspecies endemic to Puerto Rico)

Junonia evarete swifti _____ **GD DM SL SV** (subspecies on Guadeloupe and nearby Lesser Antillean islands; possibly on other islands in the Lesser Antilles, described in 2004)

Junonia evarete zonalis _____ **ABC(C) CY(*)** (subspecies in the Bahamas, Cuba, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Hispaniola, & also in south Florida, USA & possibly in Central America)

TROPICAL BUCKEYE (*in the West Indies, called CARIBBEAN BUCKEYE*) (*Other names include: Smoky Buckeye, Florida Buckeye, West Indian Buckeye*)

(*Range: the West Indies; also the southern US & thru the American tropics*)

The **Tropical Buckeye** is a common species with a fast flight, often settling on dry, open ground. The wing spots have pupils of violet.

In Curacao, the **Tropical**, or **Caribbean Buckeye** is rare.



Tropical Buckeye

(photo by Sherry Nelson)

174. **Junonia genoveva** (Caribbean segregate) (ph) _____ **ABC(B)(C) BD(*) BH CY DR JM SL SV (PE:23)**
population in the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, Cayman Islands

Junonia genoveva neidi _____ **BD(*)** subspecies on Guadeloupe, and elsewhere in the Lesser Antilles,
described in 2004

MANGROVE BUCKEYE

(Range: the West Indies, in Jamaica; also throughout in the Americas from the southern US to Argentina)

The **Mangrove Buckeye** can, at times and at some places, be practically indistinguishable from **Junonia evarete**.
Also the **Mangrove Buckeye** can be variable in its appearance, at different places.

In Curacao, the **Mangrove Buckeye** is common.



Above & below: Mangrove Buckeyes
Both photographed in the Dominican Republic.

(upper photo by Lisa Johnson; lower photo by Rob Van Brussel)



Genus HYPOLIMNAS: Commonly called **DIADEM BUTTERFLIES**, because of the row of spots around the wings which look like a necklace. Sexual dimorphism is exhibited, and females sometimes mimic **DANAID** butterflies. These butterflies are found in open sunny areas, villages, glades, and forest edges, and they frequent nectar feeders.

175. **Hypolimnas misippus** (ph) _____ **ABC(B)(C) DM PR (DV1:28) (F:164)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1764)

THE MIMIC (*other names: Diadem Butterfly, Six-continent Butterfly, Danaid Butterfly*)

The **Mimic** is one of the most widespread butterflies in the world, thanks in part to human history. It is thought to have been introduced into the West Indies in slave ships from Africa. The sexes are completely different, with the male looking like a male *Hypolimnas bolina*, but with white wing marks. The female has a number of forms with mimic various **DANAIDS**, resembling *Danaus chrysippus* of the Old World, with coloration similar to *Danaus glippus*, the **Queen**.

In Curacao, the **Mimic** is unusual.



Above & below: the Mimic
In the first photo below, a male.



Below, a female. As noted, a mimic of Danaus chrysippus, the Plain Tiger.



Subfamily NYMPHALIDAE, Tribe NYMPHALINI

Genus VANESSA: LADY BUTTERFLIES: A widespread group of strong fliers, sometimes migratory, with bright oranges and reds.

176. *Vanessa cardui* (ph) _____ **ABC(C) CU CY(rare) DR PR SV (PE:23)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1758)

Vanessa cardui cardui _____ **CU CY(rare) DR PR SV**

PAINTED LADY

(Range: nearly everywhere in the world, except in Arctic conditions. See note below.)

The **Painted Lady** is said to be the world's most widely distributed butterfly, but in the New World it is known as a breeding resident only in the southwestern United States.

In the Caribbean, a small population is thought to exist in the mountains of Cuba, and the butterfly has occurred as a vagrant in Cayman Islands, as well as elsewhere in the West Indies, in Florida, and in South America.

Vanessa c. cardui is a resident on various Caribbean islands, including Hispaniola.

In Curacao, the **Painted Lady** is rare.



Painted Lady

(photo by Howard Eskin)

177. **Vanessa virginiensis** (ph) _____ **BH CU DR(*) JM PR SL (DV1:28) (K:205) (PE:23)(PW:29)**
AMERICAN PAINTED LADY

(Range: the West Indies; also from southern Canada thru North America. In Central America in montane regions)

In Saint Lucia, the **American Painted Lady** is a vagrant.



Two photos of the American Painted Lady

The lower photo was at 8,000 feet above sea level

during the FONT Dominican Republic Tour in February 2012



178. **Vanessa atalanta rubria** (ph) _____ **BH CU DR JM**
RED ADMIRAL

The **Red Admiral** occurs in the Bahamas as a stray.

Genus HYPANARTIA: MAPWINGS

179. **Hypanartia paulus** _____ **CU DR JM PR**
ANTILLEAN MAPWING

Subfamily NYMPHLINAE, Tribe MELITAEINI

Genus CHLOSZYNE: PATCHES

180. **Chlosyne lacinia** (ph) _____ **ABC(C)**
Chlosyne lacinia saundersii _____ **ABC(C)**
BORDERED PATCH (or **Saunder's Patch**)

In Curacao, the **Bordered**, or **Saunder's Patch** is rare.

Genus PHYCIODES (or ATHANASSA): CRESCENTS: North & South American butterflies which often have a speckled and variable pattern. Some species are sexually dimorphic. They live in open sunny meadows and pastures, and visit flowers regularly for nectar. A few species are migratory, but most are not.

181. **Phyciodes frisia** (or **Athanassa frisia**) (ph) _____ **BH CU DR JM (PE:21)**

Athanassa frisia frisia _____ **BH CU DR JM** (subspecies in the Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and extreme southern Florida)

CUBAN CRESCENT (or **Cuban Checkerspot**)

(Range: the West Indies; also south Florida & the Fla. Keys)

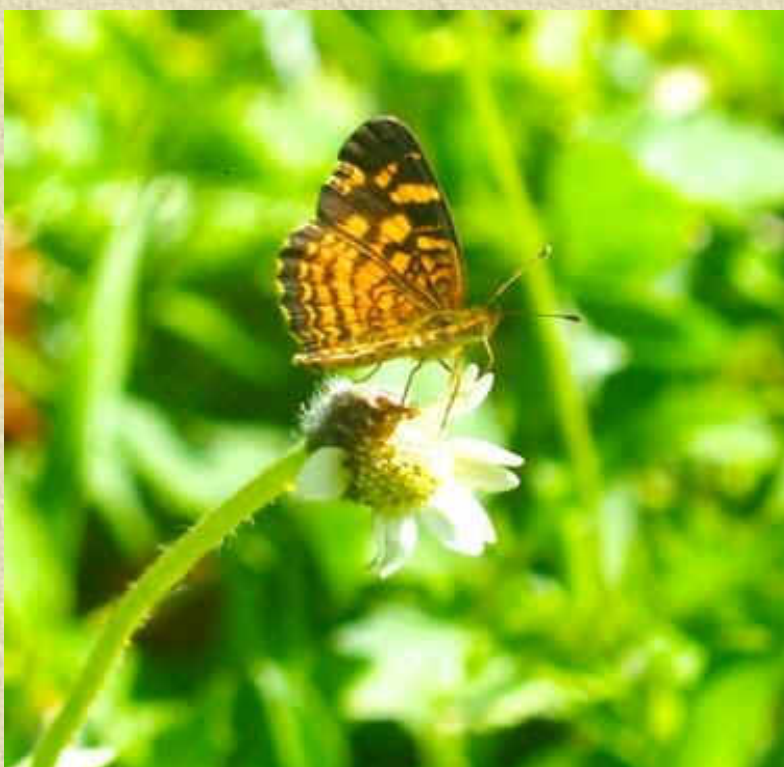
In the Dominican Republic, the **Cuban Crescent** has been said to be abundant on the north side of the Sierra de Baoruco, between Cabral and Polo.

Thousands of individuals have been noted there, where it can be the dominant small butterfly, occurring in gardens, along grassy and weedy roadsides, and at edges of cafetales. Their flight is weak, low to the ground.



Above & below: Cuban Crescents

(The photo below courtesy of Shelley Hall, this is one of a series of photos sent to us by students at the Pimento Hall International School, in Runaway Bay, Jamaica)



182. **Phyciodes phaon** (ph) _____ **CY(*) (PE:21)**

PHAON CRESCENT (including the "Cayman Crescent Spot")

(Range: Cuba and the Cayman Islands; also in the southern US and south into Central America as far as Guatemala)



Phaon Crescent

(photo by Marie Gardner)

Genus ANTILLEA (or PHYCIODES) This genus restricted to the West Indies, but some have placed it in **PHYCIODES** as a subgenus.

183. **Antillea pelops** _____ **CU DR JM PR**

Antillea pelops anacaona _____ (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

Antillea pelops pelops _____ **DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Montserrat, & St. Christopher)

Antillea pelops pygmaea _____ (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

ANTILLEAN CRESCENT

The 3 subspecies of **Antillea pelops** differ primarily in size, with the Jamaican subspecies the smallest.

184. **Antillea proclea** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

JAMAICAN CRESCENT

Genus ATLANTEA: CHECKERSPOTS

185. **Atlantea cryptadia** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1980)

HISPANIOLAN CHECKERSPOT

A specimen of *Atlantea cryptadia* was taken in Haiti in 1979.

186. **Atlantea pantoni** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

JAMAICAN CHECKERSPOT

187. *Atlantea perezii* _____ **CU** (species endemic to northeast Cuba)

CUBAN CHECKERSPOT

188. *Atlantea tulita* (ph) _____ **PR** (species endemic to Puerto Rico)

PUERTO RICAN CHECKERSPOT (*another name is Puerto Rican Harlequin*)



*Above & below: the Puerto Rican Checkerspot, or Puerto Rican Harlequin
(photos by Sherry Nelson)*



Subfamily HELICONIINAE: LONGWINGS

Mostly in the American tropics. Adults of some species are long-lived, and several are distasteful. Various other species mimic the distasteful butterflies of this group.

Genera DIONE & AGRAULIS: 4 species (depending upon taxonomy) in Central & South America, with one reaching into the southern US. Typically, they have orange uppers with stunning silver marks on the undersides of the wings. They breed on many species of passion flower, *Passiflora*. They exploit secondary vegetation, and their numbers increase dramatically in areas where there has been rainforest destruction.

189. **Dione juno juno** _____ **SL SV (DV1:31) (S:161)**

SILVERSPOT (or **Scarce Silver-spotted Flambeau**)

(Range: the Lesser Antilles from Martinique southwards; also thru Central & South America)

The **Silverspot**, *Dryas juno*, is closely related to the more common *Dryas iulia*. The bright silver spots which give the butterfly its common name are on the underside. Often occurs in the same places as the very similar **Gulf Fritillary**. It is said to be attracted to red and blue flowers.

190. **Agraulis vanillae** (or **Dione vanillae**) (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BD BH CU CY(*) DR(*) JM(*) PR SL SV**
(C:269) (DV1:31) (F:144) (K:157) (PE:19)(PW:23) (S:160)

Agraulis vanillae insularis _____ **CY(*) DR(*) JM(*) PR** (subspecies in the northern West Indies, from the Bahamas south to Dominica; including the Cayman Islands)

Agraulis vanillae vanillae _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) SV** (subspecies from Saint Lucia, perhaps Martinique, south into South America as far south as Argentina)

GULF FRITILLARY (another common name, **Silver-spotted Flambeau**)

(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US thru American tropics to South America)

The **Gulf Fritillary**, or **Silver-spotted Flambeau**, is a widespread, familiar butterfly that visits gardens to drink nectar. It is a sun-loving butterfly. common along the coasts of Caribbean islands.

The upperside is fiery orange. It is distinguished from the **Julia**, or **Flambeau**, by the presence of numerous black dots on the forewing. It is silver-spotted on the underside.

In Curacao, the **Gulf Fritillary** is abundant.



Above & below: the Gulf Fritillary, the upperside and underside

The lower photo shows why the butterfly is also called the Silver-spotted Flambeau.

(photo above by Howard Eskin; photo below by Sherry Nelson)



Genus DRYAS: A single migratory species represents this mostly Central & South American genus.

191. **Dryas iulia** (ph) _____ **ABC(B)(C) BD BH CU CY(*) DM DR(*) GD JM(*) PR(*) SL SV (C:301)**
(DV1:31) (F:145) (K:157) (PE:19)(PW:23) (S:159)
- Dryas iulia alicionea** _____ **ABC(B)(C)**
- Dryas iulia carteri** _____ **BH** (subspecies endemic to the northern Bahamas)
- Dryas iulia delila** _____ **JM(*)** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)
- Dryas iulia dominicana** _____ **DM GD** (subspecies on Guadeloupe & Dominica)
- Dryas iulia framptoni** _____ **SV** (subspecies on Saint Vincent, Grenada, & possibly Barbados)
- Dryas iulia fucatus** (or **hispaniola**) _____ **DR(*)** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
- Dryas iulia iulia** _____ **PR(*)** (subspecies on Puerto Rico & in the Virgin Islands; also Mona Is. & Tortola)
- Dryas iulia lucia** _____ **SL** (subspecies endemic to Saint Lucia)
- Dryas iulia martinica** _____ (subspecies endemic to Martinique, described in 1969)
- Dryas iulia nudeola** _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
- Dryas iulia warneri** _____ (subspecies on St. Kitts, Montserrat, Saba)
- Dryas iulia zoe** _____ **CY(*)** (subspecies endemic to the Cayman Islands, described in 1992)

JULIA HELICONIAN (or **Julia**) (in the Caribbean called **THE FLAMBEAU**)

(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US thru American tropics to Brazil)

The uppersides of the elongated wings of the **Julia Heliconian**, or **Flambeau**, are orange, unmarked but for a conspicuous black blob or band in the cell area of the forewing. The undersides are a very pale brown with small white flashes. Different races include variation of the black band and other black markings on the upperside of the forewing.

This butterfly visits open sunny and flowery areas (often wet ground), and breeds on the passion flower.

No fewer than 10 subspecies of **Dryas julia** have been described in the Caribbean, with each endemic to a

different island or island group.

In Curacao, the **Julia** is common.



Above & below: the Julia, or Flambeau

The lower photo during the FONT Dominican Republic Tour in February 2012



Genus EUEIDES

192. **Eueides isabella** (ph) _____ **CU DR PR (DV1:31) (K:155) (PE:20)(PW:23) (S:159)**

Eueides isabella cleobaea _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

Eueides isabella melphis _____ **DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)

ISABELLA'S HELICONIAN (or **Isabella**, or **Isabella Tiger**)

(Range: the West Indies; also from Mexico to the Amazon Basin)



Isabella's Heliconian

Genus HELICONIUS: LONGWINGS: Found principally in Central & South America, reaching into the southern US. There are 15 species in Central America. The larvae feed on members of the passion flower family, Passifloraceae. The adults (the butterflies) are gregarious and have communal roosting spots. Adults feed on pollen, from which they derive amino acids, enabling them to live up to nine months. The butterflies stay very much in the same localities. They are very noticeable and found in all types of habitats.

193. **Heliconius charithonia** (ph) _____ **CU CY(*) DR(*) JM(*) PR(*) (C:303) (DV1:32) (F:160) (K:155) (PE:19 & PEP:234)(PW:23) (S:160)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1767)
Heliconius charithonia antiquus _____ (subspecies on Antigua & St. Kitts; occasionally on other nearby islands, described in 1988)
Heliconius charithonia charithonia _____ **PR(*) VI** (subspecies on Puerto Rico & in the Virgin Islands; also Mona Island, and some of the Leeward Islands to Montserrat)
Heliconius charithonia churchi _____ **DR(*)** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1950)
Heliconius charithonia ramsdemi _____ **BH CU CY(*)** (subspecies in Cuba, probably the Cayman Islands, and in the Bahamas on Andros and possibly New Providence, described in 1950)
Heliconius charithonia simulator _____ **JM(*)** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica; maybe the Cayman Islands)

Heliconius charithonia tuckeri _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas, on Grand Bahama & Great Abaco, described in 1950)

ZEBRA HELICONIAN (*or Zebra*) (*also called Zebra Longwing*)

(Range: the West Indies, in: Cuba, Jamaica, the Caymans, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and the Leeward Islands south to Montserrat, and on Andros Island in the Bahamas; also from the southern US thru Central & South America)

The **Zebra Heliconian** is a graceful butterfly and a common sight in gardens and at roadside flowers. Roosts in small to large clusters, with the adults returning to the same roost night after night. It is very familiar to visitors of butterfly houses as it is easy to rear.

The **Zebra Heliconian** is one of the most abundant and widely distributed butterflies on Hispaniola.



*A Zebra Heliconian photographed during the FONT tour
in the Dominican Republic in February 2012
(photo by Marie Gardner)*

194. *Heliconius erato* _____ **ABC(B)(C)**
Heliconius erato hydara _____ **ABC(B)(C)**
CRIMSON-PATCHED LONGWING (or Erato Heliconian)

In Curacao, the **Crimson-patched Longwing** is rare.

Subfamily HELICONIINAE, Tribe ARGYNNINI

Genus EUPTOIETA

195. *Euptoieta claudia* (ph) _____ **BH CU DR JM (DV1:32) (K:157) (PE:3 & 20 & PEp:235)(PW:23)**
VARIEGATED FRITILLARY
(Range: the West Indies, in the highlands of Cuba and Jamaica; also Canada thru Central & South America)



Variegated Fritillary

(photo by Howard Eskin)

196. **Euptoieta hegesia** (ph) _____ **BH CU CY DR JM PR (DV1:32) (K:157) (P:29)(PW:23)**
Euptoieta hegesia hegesia _____ **CY DR JM** (subspecies in the Bahamas, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Cuba, and the Cayman Islands)

Euptoieta hegesia watsoni _____ **PR** (subspecies on Puerto Rico, and probably also on Hispaniola)

MEXICAN FRITILLARY

(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US thru Central America)



Mexican Fritillary

Subfamily ITHOMIIDAE: CLEARWINGS

An almost exclusively South American group, but 2 species fly in the Greater Antilles of the West Indies.

Genus GRETA

197. **Greta diaphana** _____ **DR JM**
Greta diaphana calimete _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
Greta diaphana charadra _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
Greta diaphana diaphana _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)
Greta diaphana galii _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
Greta diaphana quisqueya _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

ANTILLEAN CLEARWING

198. **Greta cubana** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)

CUBAN CLEARWING

(Range: restricted to 3 mountainous areas in Cuba)

Greta cubana is a butterfly of dark mountain woods. The adult butterflies are particularly interesting in that males gather together in a lek, and females are attracted to that lek by pheromones produced by the males from chemicals obtained from plants in the family Boraginaceae.

Once, in July 2005, a **Cuban Clearwing** was seen on Grand Cayman. During that month, there had been 5 tropical storms in the area, including Hurricane Dennis that made landfall in southern and western Cuba. Anticlockwise wind circulation could have brought the normally Cuban endemic butterfly to Grand Cayman.

199. **Mechanitis polymnia** _____ **ABC(C)**
Mechanitis polymnia doryssus _____ **ABC(C)**

ORANGE-SPOTTED TIGER CLEARWING *(or Disturbed Tigerwing)*

In Curacao, the **Orange-spotted Tiger Clearwing** is rare.

Subfamily DANAIDAE: MILKWEED BUTTERFLIES

Predominantly a tropical and subtropical group, referred to as **TIGERS**, in reference to their striking orange coloration with strong black strips. This pattern is an advertisement of a noxious element consisting of heart poisons (cardiac glycosides) accumulated from the food plants, milkweeds (asclepiadaceae & apocynaceae) by the larvae and stored by the adults.

Genus LYCOREA: a group of **HELICONID MIMICS** which have long wings, long bodies, and share similar patterns.

200. **Lycorea halia** (*formerly cleobaea*) (ph) _____ **CU DM DR(*) JM PR SL SV (DV1:33) (F:176) (K:155) (PE:27) (S:187)**

Lycorea halia cleobaea _____ **DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)

Lycorea halia demeter _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

Lycorea halia cleobaea _____ **DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)

Lycorea halia demeter _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

TIGER MIMIC-QUEEN *(or Large Tiger)*

(Range: in the West Indies, in: Cuba, Hispaniola, & Puerto Rico; also Mexico to Peru. Common in the Greater

Antilles; rare in the Lesser Antilles, occurring in wood and scrub habitats.)

The **Tiger Mimic-Queen** resembles *Heliconius ethilla*, but it is larger than the true **heliconids**. The male has a tuft of extrusible "hair-pencils" at the tip of the abdomen.



A Tiger Mimic-Queen photographed during the FONT Dominican Republic Tour in April 2012

(photo by Marie Gardner)

Genus DANAUS: ROYALTY: Known also as **TIGER BUTTERFLIES**. There are representatives in all geographical regions of the world. More species occur in the Old World, but one of the best known butterflies of the New World is **D. plexippus**, the **Monarch**. Larvae of this genus feed on members of the milkweed and dogbane families, and render themselves poisonous to predators by storing plant poisons. There are many other butterflies that mimic the toxic members of this genus.

201. **Danaus plexippus** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BH CU DM DR(*) JM PR SL SV (PE:27)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1758)
Danaus plexippus leucogyne _____ **SV** (subspecies in the Virgin Islands and the Lesser Antilles; possibly a form of *D. p. megalippe*)
Danaus plexippus megalippe _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) CY DR(*)** (a non-migratory Caribbean subspecies)
Danaus plexippus plexippus _____ **CY PR** (the migratory subspecies of North America)
Danaus plexippus portoricensis _____ **PR** (subspecies in Puerto Rico; possibly a form of *D. p. megalippe*)

MONARCH

(Range: the West Indies; also in North & Central America, and in most tropical American lowlands)

A number of islands in the West Indies now have distinctive local populations of the **Monarch** that have most often been treated by various authors as races or subspecies. Caribbean **Monarchs** are resident & do not migrate.

In Curacao, where the **Monarch** does not migrate, it is abundant.



Above: a Monarch butterfly
 (photo by Howard Eskin)



Danaus plexippus transforming into butterflies
 (photographed in the Dominican Republic by Rob van Brussel)

202. **Danaus eresimus** (ph) _____ **ABC(C) CU CY(*) DR(*) JM PR SL SV (C:283) (DV1:33) (F:142) (K:229) (PE:27)**

Danaus eresimus tethys _____ **CY DR PR** (subspecies in Cuba, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Grenada, and recently having colonized in the southern US, described in 1943)

Danaus eresimus eresimus _____ **ABC(C)** (the nominate subspecies, in South America; occurs at times in Barbados & Grenada)

SOLDIER

(Range: in the Antilles; also from the southern US to the Amazon Basin)

The **Soldier** breeds on members of the poisonous **Asclepiadaceae**. The ground color is dusky brown with a pronounced black margin around the wings, broader on the hindwing. The veins are black and there is considerable white speckling on the black areas.

The **Soldier** is very similar to the **Queen**, but has a series of very faint spots, only slightly paler than the ground color, on the underside of the hindwings.)

In Curacao, the **Soldier** is uncommon.



A Soldier photographed during the FONT Dominican Republic Tour in April 2012

(photo by Marie Gardner)

203. **Danaus gilippus** (ph) _____ **BH CU CY DM DR JM PR SL SV**

Danaus gilippus berenice _____ **CU CY** (subspecies in Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, and the Cayman Islands)

Danaus gilippus cleoyhera _____ **DR PR** (subspecies principally on Hispaniola; also on Mona Is. & rarely in Puerto Rico; with the front half of the forewing darker than elsewhere on the upper surface)

Danaus gilippus jamaicensis _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica, paler)

Danaus gilippus xanthippus _____ **SV** (subspecies in the southern Lesser Antilles)

QUEEN

(Range: the West Indies; rare in the Lesser Antilles. Also in the extreme southern US and through American tropical lowlands)

On Saint Vincent, the **Queen** is a vagrant.



A Queen

(photo by Howard Eskin)

204. **Danaus cleophile** (ph) _____ **DR JM**

CARIBBEAN QUEEN *(another name has been Jamaican Monarch, but that name unfortunate; as it is rather rare on Jamaica)*

(Range: Jamaica & Hispaniola)



Above & below: the Caribbean Queen

**The photo above taken in the Sierra de Bahoruco
in the Dominican Republic**



Genus ANETIA: 4 species of large and strikingly-colored butterflies, 3 of which are confined to the West Indies. The other species, **A. thirza**, is confined to Central America.

205. **Anetia briarea** (nt) (ph) _____ **CU DR**
Anetia briarea briarea _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
Anetia briarea numidia _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
MANY-SPOTTED KING (*another name has been Lesser False Fritillary*)

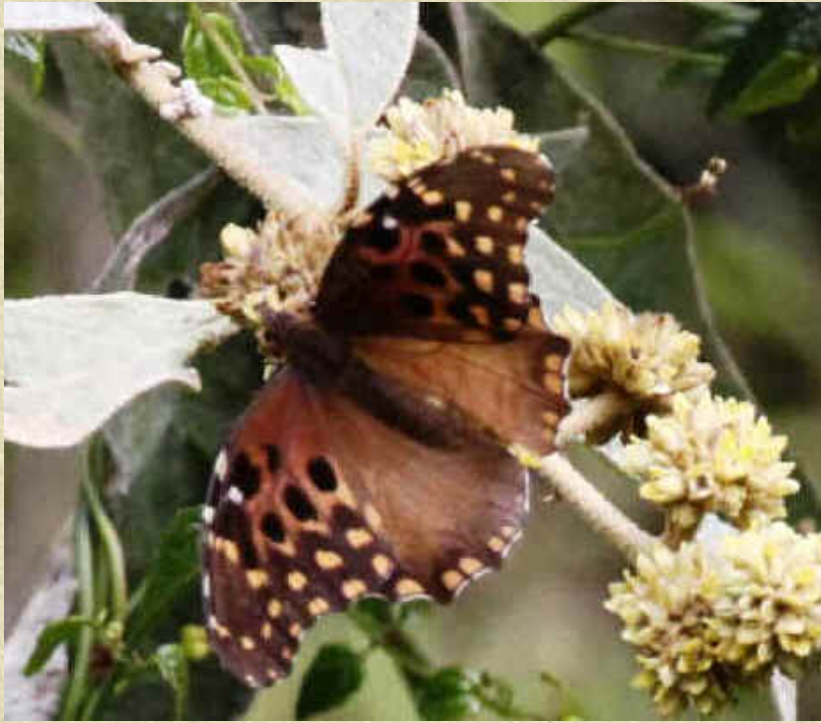


Many-spotted King
 (photo by Burke Korol)

206. **Anetia pantherata** _____ **CU DR**
Anetia pantherata clarescens _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
Anetia pantherata pantherata _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
GREAT KING

207. **Anetia jaegeri** (nt) (ph) _____ **DR(*) JM** (said in "The Butterflies of Hispaniola", by A. Schwartz, 1989, to be endemic to Hispaniola, but more-recent sources indicate that it also occurs in Jamaica)

HISPANIOLAN KING (*another name has been Jaeger's Anetia*)



*A Hispaniolan King photographed during a FONT tour
in the Dominican Republic in February 2012*

(photo by Marie Gardner)

208. **Anetia cubana** _____ **CU** (species endemic to eastern Cuba)
CUBAN KING

Family SATYRIDAE: RINGLETS

SATYRIDAE is often considered a subfamily of **NYMPHALIDAE**. It is well represented in tropical regions.

In the West Indies, the only genus in **SATYRIDAE** is **CALISTO**.

Genus CALISTO: Typical of **SATYRIDAE**, mainly brown butterflies with small eye-spots. Their larvae feed on grasses.

CALISTO is remarkable for its radiation into 40 distinct species. This is centered on the Greater Antillean island of Hispaniola where no fewer than 35 species have evolved. A number of those species are locally distributed. Outside Hispaniola, 2 other **CALISTO** species are found in Cuba and the Bahamas, and there are one each in Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Anegada in the British Virgin Islands.

Butterflies in the **CALISTO** genus feed on grasses and fly weakly low over the ground.

209. **Calisto herophile** _____ **BH CU**
Calisto herophile apollinis _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas)
Calisto herophile bruneri _____ **CU** (subspecies in far-eastern Cuba, described in 1949)
Calisto herophile herophile _____ **CU** (subspecies in much of Cuba & the Isle of Pine, in lowlands)

Calisto herophile parsonsi _____ **CU** (subspecies in Cuba, in the Sierra de Escambray, from 500 to 1,000 meters above sea level, described in 1943)

CUBAN CALISTO

(Range: very common in Cuba & the Isle of Pines, and with a separate subspecies in the Bahamas.)

Calisto herophile is a relatively weak-flying, small and sedentary butterfly, as are all the others in the genus.

210. **Calisto zangis** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

JAMAICAN CALISTO *(or Jamaican Satyr)*

211. **Calisto pulchella** _____ **DR(*)** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

Calisto pulchella pulchella _____ **DR(*)** (subspecies widespread in Hispaniola)

Calisto pulchella darlingtoni _____ **DR(*)** (subspecies in the montane region of Cordillera Central)

SUGAR-CANE CALISTO

212. **Calisto nubila** (ph) _____ **PR** (species endemic to Puerto Rico)

PUERTO RICAN CALISTO



Puerto Rican Calisto

(photo by Sherry C. Nelson)

213. **Calisto anagadensis** _____ **VI** (species endemic to Anegada in the British Virgin Islands)

ANEGADA CALISTO

214. **Calisto archebates** _____ **DR(*)** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

YELLOW-BANDED CALISTO

(in Haiti & in the Dominican Republic in the western montane Sierra de Baoruco)

215. **Calisto chrysaoros** _____ **DR(*)** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

WHITE-BANDED CALISTO

(in Haiti & in the Dominican Republic in the montane Sierra de Baoruco)

216. **Calisto galii** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

Calisto galli galii _____ **DR** (subspecies in the montane Cordillera Central, described in 1983)

Calisto galli choneupsilon _____ **DR** (subspecies in the montane Sierra de Neiba, described in 1985)

GALI'S CALSITO

217. **Calisto wetherbeeii** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1988)

WETHERBEE'S CALISTO

(in the montane Cordillera Central)

218. **Calisto loxias** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

DARK CALISTO

(in the southwest Dominican Republic, near Las Abejas)

219. **Calisto arcas** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

TAWNY-WASHED CALISTO

(in the Cordillera Central on the Pico Duarte massif)

220. **Calisto confusa** _____ **DR(*)** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

CONFUSED CALISTO

(widespread in the Dominican Republic)

221. **Calisto gonzalezi** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

GONZALEZ'S CALSITO

(in the Sierra de Yamasa, north of Santo Domingo)

222. **Calisto obscura** (ph) _____ **DR(*)** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1943)

OBSCURE CALISTO

(widespread in the Dominican Republic)



The Obscure Calisto, seen & photographed in a forest near Barahona in the Dominican Republic, during the FONT tour in April 2012

(photo by Marie Gardner)

223. **Calisto lyceius** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
SAONA CALISTO
(on the offshore islands of Saona & Catalina)
224. **Calisto crypta** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1985)
CRYPTIC CALISTO
(in the vicinity of Monte Cristi)
225. **Calisto franciscoi** _____ **DR(*)** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1985)
FRANCISCO'S CALISTO
(in the Valle de Neiba & the Barahona Peninsula to Azua)
226. **Calisto hendersoni** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1985)
HENDERSON'S CALISTO
(near El Limon, in independencia)
227. **Calisto schwartzi** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
SCHWARTZ'S CALISTO
(in the southwest Dominican Republic, near Aceitillar, Pedernales, & the Sierra de Baoruco)
228. **Calisto rabumi** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
RABUM'S CALISTO
(northeast of el Aguacate, Independencia)
229. **Calisto tasajera** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
TASAJERA CALISTO
(in the Cordillera Central)
230. **Calisto tragius** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
TRAGIC CALISTO
(in the Dominican Republic, in the western Sierra de Baoruco)
231. **Calisto clydoniata** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
YELLOW-STAINED CALISTO
(in the Sierra de Neiba)
232. **Calisto clenchi** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
CLENCH'S CALISTO
(in the Dominican Republic near the Massif de la Selle)

233. **Calisto batesi** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

BATES' CALISTO

(rather widespread in the Dominican Republic)

234. **Calisto hysius** (ph) _____ **DR(*)** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

GODART'S CALISTO

(in the Dominican Republic, in the southwest including the Barahona peninsula & west)



***A Godart's Calisto during the FONT tour
in the Dominican Republic in April 2012***

(photo by Marie Gardner)

235. **Calisto aleucosticha** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

CORREA'S CALISTO

(in the northern Cordillera Central)

236. **Calisto neiba** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

NEIBA CALISTO

(in the Sierra de Neiba)

237. **Calisto eleleus** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

ELELEUS CALISTO

(most common in the Sierra de Baoruco)

238. **Calisto grannus** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

Calisto g. grannus _____ **DR** (subspecies in the Cordillera Central, between 1150 & 2300 meters)

Calisto grannus dilemma _____ **DR** (subspecies in the areas of Constanza & La Vega)

GRANNUS CALISTO

239. **Calisto phoinix** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

PHOINIX CALISTO

(at La Palma, in the eastern Cordillera Central, La Vega)

240. **Calisto amazona** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
AMAZONA CALISTO
(in the vicinity of Pico Duarte, in the Cordillera Central, from 1200 to 1900 meters)
241. **Calisto dystacta** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
LEONOR CALISTO
(at Loma Leonor, Santiago Rodriguez)
242. **Calisto micrommata** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
MICROMMATA CALISTO
(in the southern Sierra de Neiba, between 1600 & 1900 meters)
243. **Calisto sommeri** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
SOMMER'S CALISTO
(in the Dominican Republic, in the western Sierra de Baoruco)
244. **Calisto micheneri** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
MICHENER'S CALISTO
(in the Cordillera Central)
245. **Calisto ainigma** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
ENIGMATIC CALISTO
(in the Cordillera Central)
246. **Calisto neochma** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)
EL RUBIO CALISTO
(at Monte El Rubio, Santiago)

Family HESPERIIDAE: SKIPPERS

A very large family (more than 3,500 species throughout the world) of stout-bodied short-winged butterflies that resemble day-flying moths. The adult butterfly's flight resembles a 'skipping' motion when going from flower to flower. Their forewings are closed above their back when they are settled.

Subfamily EUDAMINAE

Genus PHOCIDES

247. **Phocides pigmalion** _____ **BH CU CY(*) DR PR (K:267) (PE:30)**
Phocides pigmalion batabano _____ **BH CU CY(*)** (subspecies in Cuba & the Isle of Pines, Andros Is., and Little Cayman Island)
Phocides pigmalion batabanoides _____ **BH** (subspecies on most Bahamian islands)

Phocides pigmalion bicolora _____ **DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)

MANGROVE SKIPPER

(Range: in the West Indies in the Bahamas, Cuba & the Isle of Pines, Little Cayman Island, Hispaniola, and formerly Puerto Rico; also Florida & from Mexico to Argentina)

The subspecies *batabano* and *bicolora* appear strikingly different. *Batabano* resembles the forms in Florida and the Bahamas.

In the Cayman Islands, *Phocides pigmalion* has only been found on Little Cayman.

In Puerto Rico, *Phocides pigmalion* is now probably extinct.

248. **Phocides lincea perkinsi** _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

PERKIN'S SKIPPER

Genus PROTEIDES

249. **Proteides mercurius** (ph) _____ **DM DR PR SL SV (K:273) (PE:30)**

Proteides mercurius angasi _____ **DM SL** (subspecies on Dominica & Saint Lucia; also Tobago)

Proteides mercurius grenadensis _____ (subspecies on Grenada, described in 1969)

Proteides mercurius jamaicensis _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

Proteides mercurius pedro _____ **PR** (subspecies endemic to Puerto Rico)

Proteides mercurius sanchesii _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

Proteides mercurius vincenti _____ **SV** (subspecies endemic to Saint Vincent, described in 1948)

MERCURIAL SKIPPER

(Range: the West Indies; also Mexico to Argentina. Strays north to southern US.)



Mercurial Skipper

(photo by Sherry Nelson)

250. **Proteides maysi** _____ **CU** (subspecies on Cuba & the Isle of Pines)

MAYS' SKIPPER

Genus EPARGYREUS: Silver-spotted Skippers

251. **Epargyreus zestos** _____ **BH DM PR SV VI (PE:30)**
Epargyreus zestos inaguarum _____ (subspecies on Great Inagua, Crooked Is., and the Turks & Caicos Islands) (*subspecies described in 1980*)
Epargyreus zestos zestos _____ (subspecies in the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and from the Virgin Islands to Saint Vincent)
ZESTOS SKIPPER
(Range: the West Indies; also South Florida & the Fla. Keys)

252. **Epargyreus spanna** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1952)
HISPANIOLAN SILVERDROP

On Hispaniola, **Epargyreus spanna** inhabits dense deciduous forest.

253. **Epargyreus antaeus** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)
JAMAICAN SILVERDROP

Genus POLYGONUS

254. **Polygonus leo** _____ **DM DR PR (K:267) (PE:30)**
Polygonus leo hagar _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)
Polygonus leo histrio _____ **BH CU** (subspecies on Cuba & some Bahamian islands; also Florida, US)
Polygonus leo leo (*or lividus, or ishmaei*) _____ **DM DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, and south to Saint Lucia)
HAMMOCK SKIPPER
(Range: the West Indies; also Florida & from Mexico to Argentina)

255. **Polygonus savigny** (*or P. manueli*) _____ **DM SV (PE:text)**
Polygonus savigny punctus _____ **DM SV** (subspecies in the Lesser Antilles from St. Martin south to the Grenadines)
MANUEL'S SKIPPER
(Range: the West Indies; also from Mexico to Argentina)

Genus POLYTHRIX

256. **Polythrix octomaculatus** _____ **ABC(C)**
Polythrix octomaculatus decussata

In Curacao, *Polythrix octomaculatus decussata* is rare.

Genus CHIOIDES

257. **Chioides albofasciatus** (formerly **C. catillus**) _____ **ABC(B)(C) (C:377) (K:271) (P:39)** (This species has been said to occur in the West Indies, but further taxonomic study has shown that populations in the Caribbean are very similar species.)

WHITE-STRIPED LONGTAIL

(Range: in the West Indies in Jamaica, and in the ABC islands; also from south Texas to Argentina)

In Curacao, the **White-striped Longtail** is rare.

Now, with taxonomic revision, **Choides catillus** is the **Blurry-striped Longtail** of Costa Rica & Panama.

258. **Chiodes churchi** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica, described in 1948) (this species was once thought to be a subspecies of the **White-striped Longtail**)

JAMAICAN LONGTAIL

259. **Chiodes ixion** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola)

HISPANIOLAN LONGTAIL

In Hispaniola, **Chiodes ixion** is primarily an inhabitant of mesic broadleaf forest at elevations from near sea level to about 1675 meters.

260. **Chiodes marmorosa** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)

CUBAN LONGTAIL

261. **Chiodes vintra** _____ **SV** (species on St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and Grenada)

SAINT VINCENT LONGTAIL

Genus AGUNA

262. **Aguna asander** _____ **CU DR JM (K:273) (PE:30)**

Aguna asander haitensis _____ **CU DR** (subspecies on Cuba & Hispaniola)

Aguna asander jasper _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

GOLD-SPOTTED AGUNA

(Range: the West Indies; also from Mexico to Argentina)

263. **Aguna claxon** _____ **CU** (species in Cuba; also from south Texas, US to Surinam)

EMERALD AGUNA

Genus URBANUS: LONG-TAILED SKIPPERS

264. **Urbanus proteus domingo** (ph) _____ **BD BH CU CY(*) DM DR(*) JM(*) PR SL SV (K:269) (PE:30)**

(S:36)

(subspecies throughout the West Indies, including the Bahamas)

COMMON LONG-TAILED SKIPPER

(Range: throughout the West Indies; also Florida & south Texas to Argentina)

Urbanus proteus is common throughout the West Indies. It has the basic brown coloration of the family with iridescent green hair scales on the body and base of the hindwing.

In the Cayman Islands, *Urbanus proteus* has been observed on Grand Cayman & Cayman Brac.



Long-tailed Skipper

(photo by Rise Hill)

265. **Urbanus dorantes** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) BH CU CY DR PR (K:269) (PE:30)**

Urbanus dorantes dorantes _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C)**

Urbanus dorantes santiago _____ **BH CU CY** (subspecies in the Bahamas, Cuba & the Isle of Pines, and infrequently on Grand Cayman Is.)

Urbanus dorantes cramptoni _____ **DR PR VI** (subspecies on Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Mona Is., & in the Virgin Islands; possible on Grand Cayman Is. - see note below)

DORANTES LONGTAIL (or Skipper) *(other names are **Brown-tailed Skipper** and **Lilac-banded Longtail**)*

(Range: in the West Indies in the Bahamas, Cuba, Grand Cayman, Hispaniola, Mona Island, Puerto Rico, and east into the Virgin Islands; also Florida & from south Texas to Argentina)

The **Dorantes Longtail** (or **Skipper**) was only recently discovered in the Cayman Islands in November 1985 (prior to being depicted in a set of Cayman stamps issued in 1994). In 1985, the subspecies there was said to *U. d. cramptoni*, but others found on Grand Cayman since have been ascribed to *U. d. santiago*.

In Curacao, the **Dorantes**, or **Lilac-banded Longtail** is abundant.



*In the above photo, on the right side, a Dorantes Longtail
in the Dominican Republic, Urbanes dorantes cramptoni
(photo by Burke Korol)*

266. **Urbanus obscurus** _____ **DM SV** (species in the Lesser Antilles from St, Martin south to the Grenadines, Barbados)
DARK LONGTAIL (*was called Stub-tailed Skipper*)

Genus ASTRAPTES: FLASHERS

267. **Astraptes alardus** _____ **(K:279) (PE:text)** (This species has been said to occur in the West Indies, but further taxonomic study has shown that populations in the Caribbean are actually very similar species.)
FROSTED (or WHITE) FLASHER
(*Range: has been said to be the West Indies including Cuba; also Mexico to Argentina, & rarely north to southern Texas*)
268. **Astraptes talus** _____ **CU DR JM PR**
GREEN FLASHER
(*Range: the Greater Antilles; also from Mexico to Argentina*)
269. **Astraptes anaphus** _____ **DR JM PR SV (PE:text)**
Astraptes anaphus anausis _____ **DR JM PR SV** (subspecies in the Greater Antilles, the Virgin Islands, & Montserrat to Grenada)
"CARIBBEAN" YELLOW-TIPPED FLASHER (*another name for the species is Roy's Skipper*)
(*Range: the West Indies; also from Mexico to Argentina*)
270. **Astraptes xagua** _____ **BH CU DR**

Astraptes xagua xagua _____ **BH CU** (subspecies on Cuba & Andros Island)

Astraptes xagua christyi _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

ANTILLEAN FLASHER

271. **Astraptes habana** _____ **CU DR**

Astraptes habana _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

Astraptes habana heriul _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

FROSTY FLASHER

272. **Astraptes jaira** (ph) _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

JAMAICAN FLASHER



Jamaican Flasher

(photo courtesy of Shelley Hall,

this is one of a series of photos sent to us by students

at the Pimento Hall International School, in Runaway Bay, Jamaica)

273. **Astraptes cassander** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba including the Isle of Pines)

CUBAN FLASHER

Subfamily PYRGINAE: OPEN-WINGED SKIPPERS

Genus BURCA

274. **Burca stillmani** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1948)

STILLMAN'S SKIPPER

275. **Burca hispaniolae** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1948)

HISPANIOLAN SKIPPER

276. **Burca concolor** _____ **BH CU**
Burca concolor atrata _____ **BH** (subspecies endemic to the Bahamas, described in 1955)
Burca concolor concolor _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

CONCOLOROUS SKIPPER

277. **Burca braco** _____ **BH CU**
Burca braco braco _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
Burca braco castigata _____ **BH** (subspecies endemic to the Bahamas)

BRACO SKIPPER

278. **Burca cubensis** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)

CUBAN SKIPPER

Genus CABARES

279. **Cabares potrillo potrillo** (ph) _____ **CU DR JM (K:277) (PE:31)**

POTRILLO SKIPPER

(Range: the West Indies; also from south Texas to Colombia)



Potrillo Skipper

(photo courtesy of Shelley Hall,

this is one of a series of photos sent to us by students

at the Pimento Hall International School, in Runaway Bay, Jamaica)

Genus GRAIS

280. **Grais stigmaticus juncta** _____ **JM** (subspecies endemic to Jamaica; another subspecies from Texas, US to Argentina)

"JAMAICAN" HERMIT SKIPPER

Genus ACHLYODES (or EANTIS): SICKLE-WINGED SKIPPERS

281. **Achlyodes tamenund** (or **Eantis tamenund**) _____ **(PE:31)** (This species has been said to occur in the West Indies, but further taxonomy has shown that populations in the Caribbean are actually very similar species.)

SICKLE-WINGED SKIPPER

(Range: has been said to the West Indies; also from south Texas to Argentina)

282. **Achlyodes papinianus** (or **Eantis papinianus**) (saga) _____ **CU DR** (species on Cuba & Hispaniola)

CUBAN SICKLEWING

283. **Achlyodes mithridates** (or **Eantis mithridates**) (ph) _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

JAMAICAN SICKLEWING



Jamaican Sicklewing

(photo courtesy of Shelley Hall,

this is one of a series of photos sent to us by students

at the Pimento Hall International School, in Runaway Bay, Jamaica)

284. **Achlyodes minor** (or **Eantis minor**) _____ **DM PR** (species from Puerto Rico to Dominica & Guadeloupe)

LESSER SICKLEWING

Achlyodes minor has been *Achlyodes*, or *Eantis thraso*.

285. **Achlyodes munroei** (or **Eantis munroei**) _____ **BH CU** (species endemic to Cuba, described in 1956)

MUNROE'S SICKLEWING

The **Munroe's Sicklewing** is exceedingly rare. It was thought to be endemic to Cuba, but it has recently been discovered in the Bahamas.

Genus ANASTRUS

286. **Anastrus sempiternus** _____ **CU DR JM**
Anastrus sempiternus dilloni _____ **CU DR JM** (subspecies in Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica; another subspecies ranges from Texas to Ecuador)

COMMON ANASTRUS

Genus TIMOCHARES

287. **Timochares runia** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)

JAMAICAN BANDED SKIPPER

Timochares runia was part of the **Brown-banded Skipper**, *Timochares ruptifaciata*, of Texas & Mexico **(PE:32)**.

Genus CHIOMARA

288. **Chiomara asychis** (ph) _____ **ABC(C) SL SV (K:295) (PE:32)** (species in parts of the West Indies, with another subspecies from Costa Rica to Venezuela & Trinidad)

Chiomara asychis asychis _____ **ABC(C)**

Chiomara asychis grenada _____ **SL** (subspecies on Saint Lucia, the Grenadines, Grenada)

Chiomara asychis vincenta _____ **SV** (subspecies endemic to Saint Vincent)

WHITE-PATTERNED SKIPPER (or ASYCHIS SKIPPER)

(Range: in the Lesser Antilles; also from Costa Rica to Argentina and to Venezuela and Trinidad)

What was the **White-patched Skipper** in the Lesser Antilles and ABC islands is now the more-southerly **White-patterned Skipper**.

The now more-northerly **White-patched Skipper**, *Chiomara georgina*, ranges from the southern US to Costa Rica.

In Curacao, the **White-patterned Skipper** is rare.



A White-patterned Skipper in Curacao
(photo courtesy of Michiel Koomen)

Genus GESTA

289. **Gesta invisus** _____ (K:287) (PE:32) (This species has been said to occur in the West Indies, but further taxonomy has shown that the population in the Caribbean is actually a very similar species, noted below)

FALSE DUSKY WING

(Range: has been said to be the West Indies; also from south Texas to Argentina)

The **False Dusky Wing** was formerly in the genus **ERYNNIS**, that of the true duskywings (*below, in this list*).

290. **Gesta gesta** _____ ABC(A)(B)(C) DR JM PR

IMPOSTER DUSKYWING (another name is Blue-banded Skipper)

(Range: some of the Greater Antilles, and from Costa Rica to Argentina)

In Curacao, **Gesta gesta**, or the **Blue-banded Skipper**, is abundant.

Genus EPHYRIADES

291. **Ephyriades brunnea** _____ BH CU DM GD JM PR (K:287) (PE:32)

Ephyriades brunnea brunnea _____ BH CU (subspecies in Cuba & in the Bahamas; another subspecies in south Florida, US)

Ephyriades brunnea dominicensis _____ DM GD (subspecies in Dominica & Guadeloupe, described in 1948)

Ephyriades brunnea jamaicensis _____ JM (subspecies endemic to Jamaica)

FLORIDA DUSKYWING

(Range: the West Indies & south Florida, but strays to Honduras)

The Lesser Antillean population of **Ephyriades brunnea** on Dominica has been said by some to be a distinct species.

292. **Ephyriades zephodes** (ph) _____ CU DR (species on Cuba & Hispaniola)

ZEPHODES DUSKYWING



Zephodes Duskywing

Note the light blue color on the head.

(photo by Rob Van Brussel)

293. **Ephyriades arcas** _____ **CU DM JM PR**

Ephyriades arcas arcas _____ **DM** (subspecies on the northern Leeward Islands, also found on the islands of Antigua, St. Christopher, St. Eustatius, and on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands)

Ephyriades arcas philemon _____ **CU JM PR** (subspecies in the Greater Antilles)

CARIBBEAN DUSKYWING

Genus ERYNNIS: TRUE DUSKYWINGS

294. **Erynnis zarucco** _____ **CU DR (PE:32)**

ZARUCCO DUSKYWING

(Range: the West Indies: Cuba & Hispaniola; also in the southeast US)

Genus ZOPYRION

295. **Zopyrion satyrina** _____ **ABC(B)(C)**

In Curacao, *Zopyrion satyrina* is abundant.

Genus PYRGUS: CHECKERED SKIPPERS

296. **Pyrgus adepta** (ph) _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C)**

Pyrgus adepta has often been treated as a subspecies of *Pyrgus communis*, the **Common Checkered Skipper**.

Some have argued in favor of elevating *P. adepta* to the species level, but they note that the identification of *Pyrgus* species is difficult, being preferably based on the examination of genitalia.

It is probable that *Pyrgus adepta* and *Pyrgus communis* are allopatric and can be identified by range.

In Curacao, *Pyrgus adepta* is abundant.



Above & below: Pyrgus adeptus in Curacao
Above, a male; below, a female
(photos courtesy of Michiel Koomen)



297. **Pyrgus oileus** (ph) _____ **CU DM DR JM PR (PE:33)** (species described by Linnaeus in 1767)

TROPICAL CHECKERED SKIPPER

(Range: the West Indies; also Florida & south Texas to Argentina)

Pyrgus oileus is one of the more common butterflies in Cuba and the Isle of Pines, abundant in gardens, along roadsides, and in other open situations.



Above & below: a Tropical Checkered Skipper during the FONT Dominican Republic Tour in April 2012 (photos by Marie Gardner)



298. *Pyrgus crisia* _____ **CU DR** (species on Cuba & Hispaniola)
ANTILLEAN CHECKERED SKIPPER

299. *Pyrgus orcus* _____ **SV** (species in the Lesser Antilles north to Dominica; also from Mexico to Argentina)
ORCUS CHECKERED SKIPPER

Genus HELIOPYRGUS (*formerly HELIOPETES*)

300. *Heliopyrgus domicella* _____ **ABC(B)(C)**
Heliopyrgus domicella domicella _____ **ABC(B)(C)**
ERICHSON'S WHITE SKIPPER

In Curacao, *Heliopyrgus domicella* is common.

Subfamily HESPERIINAE: BRANDED SKIPPERS, or GRASS SKIPPERS

A group comprised of more than 2,000 species worldwide.

Genus SYNAPTE

301. *Synapte malitiosa* _____ **CU DR JM**

Synapte malitiosa adoceta _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)

Synapte malitiosa malitiosa _____ **CU JM** (subspecies on Cuba & Jamaica)

CARIBBEAN FACETED-SKIPPER (*has been called the Malicious, or Shady Skipper*)

The **Caribbean Faceted-Skipper** was conspecific with *Synapte ailius*, now called the **Rain-forest Faceted Skipper** that ranges from Mexico to Argentina: **(K:309) (PE:33)**

Genus CYMAENES

302. *Cymaenes tripunctus* (ph) _____ **ABC(C) BH CU DR JM PR (K:309) (PE:34)**

Cymaenes tripunctus theogenis _____ **ABC(C)**

Cymaenes tripunctus tripunctus _____ **BH CU DR JM PR** (subspecies in the West Indies)

THREE-SPOTTED SKIPPER (*another name has been Dingy Dotted Skipper*)

(Range: in the West Indies, in the Bahamas, Greater Antilles & associated islands east to the Virgin Islands; also in south Florida and from central Mexico to Paraguay)

Cymaenes tripunctus tripunctus is an abundant skipper on Hispaniola, preferring grassy and weedy areas.

In the Cayman Islands, *Cymaenes tripunctus* has been found on Grand Cayman & Cayman Brac.

In Curacao, *Cymaenes tripunctus theogenis* is rare.

The common name, **Three-spotted Skipper**, has also been had by the unrelated North American skipper, *Oligoria maculata*.



A Three-spotted Skipper photographed in Curacao
(photo courtesy of Michiel Koomen)

Genus PYRRHOCALLES

303. **Pyrrhocalles antigua** _____ **BH CU DR PR**
Pyrrhocalles antigua antigua _____ **DR PR** (subspecies on Hispaniola; possibly Puerto Rico)
Pyrrhocalles antigua eleutherae _____ **BH** (subspecies in the Bahamas, on Eleuthera & Andros Is.)
Pyrrhocalles antigua orientis _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)

CARIBBEAN SKIPPER

304. **Pyrrhocalles jamaicensis** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)
JAMAICAN SKIPPER (or **SCHAUS' SKIPPER**)

Genus ARGON

305. The genus **ARGON** has been unknown from the West Indies. The discovery of an undetermined species of **ARGON** in the Las Abejas area of the Dominican Republic in 1986-87 was outstanding.

Genus TROYUS

306. **Troyus turneri** _____ **JM (endemic)** (species described in 2012)

TURNER'S SKIPPER

When it was very recently described, **Troyus turneri** was a new species in a new genus. It has a wingspan of a little more than 1 centimeter.

The **Turner's Skipper** was named in honor of Thomas Turner, an expert on Jamaican butterflies who contributed to its discovery.

It was found in the area of Jamaica known as the Cockpit Country, and it is likely that it remained undiscovered for so long due to the inaccessible nature of that area.

The colors of the butterfly are black and gold. It lives in a green habitat. Black, gold, and green are Jamaica's national colors, on its flag.

Genus PERICHARES

307. **Perichares philetas** _____ **DR JM PR** (species in the Greater Antilles)
CARIBBEAN RUBY-EYE

Perichares philetas is similar to *Perichares lotus*, the **Lotus Ruby-eye**, that has been called the **Green-backed Ruby-eye**, that ranges from Mexico to Paraguay: **(K:357) (PE:text)**

Genus RHINTHON

308. **Rhinthon osca** _____ (This species has been said to occur in the West Indies, but further taxonomic study has shown that the population in the Caribbean are actually very similar species, noted below. *Rhintho osca* ranges from north Mexico to Ecuador & Trinidad **(PE:text)**)
OSCA SKIPPER

309. **Rhinthon cubana** _____ **CU PR** (species in the Greater Antilles, in Cuba and Puerto Rico)
CUBAN RHINTHON (or SKIPPER)

310. **Rhinthon bushi** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1937)
BUSH'S RHINTHON (or SKIPPER)

Genus OARISMA

311. **Oarisma nanus** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba & the Isle of Pines)
NANUS SKIPPERLING

312. **Oarisma bruneri** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba)
BRUNER'S SKIPPERLING

Genus COPAEODES (formerly OARISMA)

313. **Copaeodes stillmani** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, including Isla Catalina, described in 1948)
STILLMAN'S SKIPPERLING

314. **Copaeode eoa** _____ (species endemic to Anegada Is., described in 1991)
ANEGADA SKIPPERLING

Genus HYLEPHILA

315. *Hylephila phyleus* (ph) _____ **ABC(B)(C) CY DM DR PR SV (PE:35)**

Hylephila phyleus phyleus _____ **ABC(B)(C) CY DM DR PR SV** (subspecies in the West Indies)

FIERY SKIPPER

(Range: throughout the West Indies: also from the central & eastern US to Argentina)

In the Cayman Islands, *Hylephila phyleus* has been found on Grand Cayman & Cayman Brac.

In Curacao, the **Fiery Skipper** is abundant.

The sexes of *Hylephila phyleus*, the **Fiery Skipper**, are quite differently patterned.



Above & below: the Fiery Skipper

(upper photo by Rise Hill;

lower photo in the Dominican Republic by Rob Van Brussel)



Genus ATALOPEDES

316. *Atalopedes clarkei* _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C)**

CLARK'S SKIPPER

In Curacao, the **Clark's Skipper** is rare.

317. **Atalopedes mesogramma** _____ **BH CU CY DR PR**
Atalopedes mesogramma apa _____ **DR PR** (subspecies in Hispaniola and Puerto Rico; smaller & brighter than *A. m. mesogramma*)
Atalopedes mesogramma mesogramma _____ **BH CU CY** (subspecies in the Bahamas, Cuba, and uncommonly in the Caymans)
MESOGRAMMA SKIPPER (*also called Striped Skipper, or Striped Sachem*)
(Range: in the West Indies, in the Bahamas, Cuba, where it is widespread & common, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; also on the Yucatan peninsula in Mexico)

Atalopedes mesogramma, the **Mesogramma**, or **Striped Skipper**, is the most recent addition to the list of butterflies in the Cayman Islands. The first sighting in the Caymans was on Little Cayman Island in December 2007. It was a female. Since then, both female & male were found on Cayman Brac in January 2008. . .

318. **Atalopedes carteri** _____ **BH** (species in Bahamas, on New Providence Is., described in 1955)
CARTER'S SKIPPER
319. **Atalopedes flaveola** (*or clarkei*) _____ (species on Venezuela's Caribbean islands)
FLAVEOLA SKIPPER

Genus HESPERIA

320. **Hesperia nabokovi** _____ **DR** (species described in 1948)
NABOKOV'S SKIPPER

This species was first described as a species of **ATALOPEDES**, but in 1987 it was shown that **nabokovi** should be referred to **HESPERIA**.

Hesperia nabokovi is the only member of its genus occurring outside the Holarctic.

Hesperia nabokovi is now known from 3 general regions on Hispaniola:
the Cul de Sac - Valle de Neiba plain and the extreme western edge of the Llanos de Azua
the Peninsula de Barahona
and the western Valle de Cibao.

Genus LERODEA

321. **Lerodea eufala** (ph) _____ **ABC(B)(C)**
EUFALA SKIPPER

In Curacao, the **Eufala Skipper** is abundant.



Above & below: the Eufala Skipper
Above, the butterfly; below, the caterpillar.
(these three photos courtesy of Michiel Koomen)



Below, again the butterfly of the Eufala Skipper,
photographed in Curacao



Genus POLITES

322. **Polites baracoa** _____ **CU DR (PE:36)**
Polites baracoa baracoa _____ **CU** (subspecies in Cuba; also in Florida & Georgia, US)
Polites baracoa loma _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to Hispaniola)
BARACOA SKIPPER
(Range: the West Indies; also parts of Florida & adjacent southern Georgia & southern Alabama)

323. **Polites dictynna** _____ **DM SV** (species endemic to the Lesser Antilles)
DICTYNNA SKIPPER (*has also been called Lesser Whirlabout*)

Genus **ASBOLIS**

324. **Asbolis caprucinus** _____ **BH CU CY(rare) (PE:38)** (species in Cuba, the northern Bahamas, & the Cayman Islands; also now in south & central Florida, US)
MONK SKIPPER
(Range: locally in the West Indies; and now parts of Florida & the Fla. Keys, as it was introduced from the West Indies into south Florida in 1947.)

Asbolis caprucinus, known as the **Monk**, or **Monk Skipper**, has a limited distribution. It was known only to be in Cuba and the Isle of Pines until the 1947 colonizing in Florida.

In 1981, it appeared in the Bahamas, on New Providence Island.

It was first found on Grand Cayman in 2002. Now it is said to be rare but widespread on Grand Cayman, the only island where it has been found in the Caymans.

Asbolis caprucinus butterflies are very wary and they fly quickly.

Genus **WALLENGRENIA**

325. **Wallengrenia otho** _____ **(K:327) (PE:36)**
(SOUTHERN) BROKEN DASH
(Range: from southeast US to Argentina)

Riley in his book, "The Butterflies of the West Indies", in 1985 considered all Antillean **Wallengrenia** as subspecies of the North American **W. otho**.

However, subsequent research has shown that arrangement to be incorrect. Rather, the West Indian taxa are best regarded as species distinct from both **W. otho** and from each other, including those noted below.

326. **Wallengrenia druryi** (ph) _____ **BH DR(*) PR VI** (species in the southern Bahamas, the Turks & Caicos Islands, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, & the Virgin Islands)
DRURY'S BROKEN DASH (*also called ANTILLEAN BROKEN DASH*)



*A Drury's, or Antillean Broken Dash during the FONT tour
in the Dominican Republic in April 2012*

(photo by Marie Gardner)

327. **Wallengrenia misera** _____ **BH CU** (species in Cuba & the northern Bahamas)
CUBAN BROKEN DASH
328. **Wallengrenia vesuria** _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)
JAMAICAN BROKEN DASH
329. **Wallengrenia ophites** _____ **DM SV** (species from St, Martin to St. Vincent; also Trinidad)
FIERY BROKEN DASH

Genus CHORANTHUS

330. **Choranthus borinconus** _____ **PR** (species endemic to Puerto Rico)
PUERTO RICAN SKIPPER
331. **Choranthus haitensis** _____ **DR PR** (species mostly on Hispaniola; some are said to be in Puerto Rico)
HAITIAN SKIPPER
332. **Choranthus maria** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola) (species described in 1990; said to require verification)
MARIA'S SKIPPER
333. **Choranthus schwartzi** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1983)
SCHWARTZ'S SKIPPER
334. **Choranthus melissa** _____ **DR** (species endemic to Hispaniola, described in 1983)

MELISSA'S SKIPPER

335. *Choranthus vitellius* _____ **PR** (species in Puerto Rico & the Virgin Islands)
VITELLIUS SKIPPER (*also called V-mark Skipper*)
336. *Choranthus radians* _____ **BH CU** (species in Cuba, including the Isle of Pines, & on Great Exuma Is.)
RADIANS SKIPPER
337. *Choranthus richmondi* _____ **BH** (species in the north Bahamas & Grand Bahama Bank, described in 1965)
RICHMOND'S SKIPPER
338. *Choranthus lilliae* _____ **JM** (species endemic to Jamaica)
LILY'S SKIPPER

Genus PARACHORANTHUS

339. *Parachoranthus magdalia* _____ **CU** (species in Cuba, and possibly on N Andros Is.)
MAGDALIA SKIPPER

Genus PARATRYTONE

340. *Paratrytone batesi* _____ **DR** (species described in 1955)

Genus PYRRHOPYGOPSIS

341. *Pyrrhopygopsis socrates orasus* _____ **ABC(C)**

In Curacao, *Pyrrhopygopsis socrates orasus* is rare.

Genus EUPHYES

342. *Euphyes singularis* _____ **CU DR JM PR**
Euphyes singularis insolata _____ **DR JM PR** (subspecies on Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico)
Euphyes singularis singularis _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
SINGULARIS SKIPPER (*also called Singular Sedge-Skipper*)
343. *Euphyes cornelius* _____ **BH CU**
Euphyes cornelius agra _____ **BH** (subspecies endemic to the Bahamas)
Euphyes cornelius cornelius _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to Cuba)
CORNELIUS SKIPPER

Genus CALPODES

344. **Calpodes ethlius** _____ **ABC(B)(C) BD BH CU CY DM DR JM PR SL SV (K:357) (PE:39) (S:44)**
CANNA SKIPPER (*also called the BRAZILIAN SKIPPER*)
(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US to Argentina)

In the West Indies, *Calpodes ethlius*, the **Canna** (or **Brazilian**) **Skipper**, occurs throughout, with the apparent exception of the Virgin Islands. It is common in gardens where Cannas are grown, on which the larva feeds. Canna Lilies are ornamentals. *Calpodes ethlius* is a highly dispersive insect.

In Curacao, the **Canna Skipper** is rare. It was collected there in December 1998 (and when so it was "new" for the island).

Genus PANOQUINA

345. **Panoquina lucas** _____ **CU CY DR JM**
Panoquina lucas lucas _____ **CU CY** (subspecies in mainland America and in Cuba and the Caymans)
Panoquina lucas woodruffi _____ **DR JM** (subspecies in Jamaica, Hispaniola, and other West Indian islands; other than Cuba & Grand Cayman)
SUGAR CANE SKIPPER
(Range: throughout the West Indies, except the Bahamas; also from Texas south to Argentina)

The wing shape of *Panoquina lucas*, the **Suger Cane Skipper**, is similar to that of *Calpodes ethlius*, the **Canna Skipper**. But *Panoquina lucas* is smaller and with less white marking than *Calpodes ethlius*.

Panoquina lucas has been mistakenly cataloged in the Caymans as *Panoquina sylvicola*.

In the Cayman Islands, *Panoquina lucas* occurs only on Grand Canyon, where it flies almost anywhere, but tends to avoid dense woodland and mangroves.

346. **Panoquina panoquinoides** _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) CY DR PR SV (K:355) (PE:39)**
Panoquina panoquinoides panoquinoides _____ **ABC(A)(B)(C) CY DR PR** (subspecies in the Florida Keys and in the West Indies south to Saint Lucia; also in the Netherlands Antilles)
Panoquina panoquinoides eugeon _____ **SV** (subspecies in the West Indies in the Grenadines and Grenada)
OBSCURE SKIPPER
(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US to Peru)

Panoquina panoquinoides is unrecorded in a number of the Lesser Antillean islands. Where it does occur, it does so sometimes erratically.

In the Cayman Islands, *Panoquina panoquinoides* has at times been common, while at other times, rare. Recently, it seems to have disappeared on Grand Cayman.

In Curacao, the **Obscure Skipper** is uncommon.

347. **Panoquina ocola** _____ **DR PR (K:355) (PE:39)**
Panoquina ocola distipuncta _____ **DR** (subspecies endemic to the southwest Dominican Republic, described in 1988)

Panoquina ocola ocola _____ **DR** (subspecies in the West Indies in the Greater Antilles; also Texas to Argentina)

OCOLA SKIPPER

(Range: the West Indies; also from the southern US to Argentina)

Panoquina ocola is a white-spotted, brown skipper similar to *Panoquina lucas*, but smaller. *Panoquina ocola* is easily overlooked.

348. **Panoquina sylvicola** _____ **DM DR PR SV (K:357) (PE:39)**

Panoquina sylvicola woodruffi _____ **DM DR PR SV**

PURPLE-WASHED (or Sylvicola) SKIPPER

(Range: the West Indies; also from north Mexico to Argentina & a regular stray to south Texas)

349. **Panoquina nero** _____ **DR PR** (species on Hispaniola & Puerto Rico)

NERO SKIPPER (another name, in Puerto Rico, is **Puerto Rican Panoquin**)

350. **Panoquina corrupta** _____ **CU** (species on Cuba & the Isle of Pines)

CORRUPT SKIPPER

Genus SALIANA

351. **Saliana esperi soroa** _____ **CU** (subspecies endemic to western Cuba; another subspecies from Mexico to Bolivia; species described in 1992)

PERCHING SALIANA

Genus HOLGUINA

352. **Holguinia holguin** _____ **CU** (species endemic to Cuba, described in 1955)

HOLGUIN SKIPPER

Genus NYCTELIUS

353. **Nyctelius nyctelius** _____ **DM DR PR SV (K:357) (PE:39)**

Nyctelius nyctelius agari _____ **DM SV** (subspecies in the Lesser Antilles, described in 1947)

Nyctelius nyctelius nyctelius _____ **DR PR** (subspecies in the Greater Antilles, the Virgin Islands; also from south Texas to Argentina)

VIOLET-BANDED SKIPPER (or Nyctelius Skipper)

(Range: the West Indies; also from Mexico to Argentina & as a periodic stray in south Texas)

Nyctelius nyctelius is found throughout the West Indies other than in the Bahamas and the Caymans. It resembles *Panoquina lucas* but its hindwing under surface is unspotted and marbled lilac.

Some selected reference books regarding Butterflies & Moths of the Caribbean (in addition to those noted at the beginning of the list):

"Butterflies of the Caribbean & Florida", by Peter D. Stiling

"Butterflies & Other Insects of the Eastern Caribbean", by Peter D. Stiling

"Butterflies of the Cayman Islands", by R.R. Askew & P.A. van B. Stafford *(an excellent, informative book, published in 2008)*

"The Butterflies of Hispaniola", by Albert Schwartz, 1989 *(a thorough, informative book)*

"The Hawkmoths of the World", by Kitching & Cadiou, 2000

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