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UPDATED LIST OF THE BUTTERFLIES AND SKIPPERS OF FLORIDA
(LEPIDOPTERA: PAPILIONOIDEA AND HESPERIOIDEA)

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ABSTRACT.—An updated list of the butterflies and skippers of Florida is presented which treats 193 species (211 species and subspecies). English common names are provided. Type localities are given for species and subspecies described from Florida material. Also included are synonymous and infrasubspecific taxa that tax Florida type localities. The status (resident, naturalized resident, immigrant, accidental introduction, stray, or status unknown) and general geographic range (west, north, central, and south) of each species and subspecies in Florida are indicated. Endemic, as well as rare and imperiled taxa are recognized. Erroneous records are noted in an Appendix.

KEY WORDS: Caribbean, classification, Florida Keys, Hesperiidae, history, Lycaenidae, Nearctic, nomenclature, North America, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae, Pieridae, Riodinidae, taxonomy, USA, West Indies.

Since the pioneer botanist, William Bartram (1791), reported finding "multitudinous" butterflies visiting flowers near the banks of the Indian River along the east coast of Florida in December 1774, numerous entomologists and naturalists have combed Florida's landscape with hopes of encountering interesting and unknown species of Lepidoptera. Early explorers included Bartram's grandnephew, the venerable Thomas Say ("The Father of American Entomology"), who visited Florida in 1818 (Ord, 1859), and the renowned English entomologist, Edward Doubleday, who noted "a good many Lepidoptera" during his tour of northeastern Florida in 1837-38 (Doubleday, 1838). As modes of transportation improved and the population of Florida grew, our understanding of the Lepidoptera fauna of the state substantially increased.

During the late 19th century, Lepidoptera specimens and observations were contributed by an increasing number of professional entomologists and amateur natural history collectors. The most notable resident collector of the period was William Wittfeld of "Indian River, Florida" (Georgiana, Brevard Co.). From 1880 to 1892, Wittfeld supplied thousands of Lepidoptera specimens to William H. Edwards who retained the majority of the butterflies, forwarding most of the moths to Henry Edwards. Not surprisingly, "Indian River, Florida" serves as a vague type locality for a myriad of taxa described by these and other prominent lepidopterists (Calhoun, 1995). By the close of the 19th century, tens of thousands of Lepidoptera specimens from Florida had found their way into collections around the world. Over 50 new taxa of butterflies and skippers were described from these specimens.

The study of Florida's Lepidoptera continued with unabated vigor into the 20th century. New discoveries and regional lists were published with increasing frequency. Three entomological expeditions, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History, were conducted in Florida in 1911, 1912, and 1914. The results of these expeditions contributed to the first published list of all known species of Florida Lepidoptera. Originally compiled by John A. Grossbeck and expanded by Frank E. Watson after Grossbeck's untimely death in 1914, this list included 160 species of butterflies and skippers (Grossbeck, 1917).

During the decades that followed, many more species of Lepidoptera were documented in Florida by a burgeoning number of researchers and collectors. Nearly 50 years elapsed before Charles P. Kimball produced the second publication to treat all known species of Florida Lepidoptera (Kimball, 1965). This exhaustive work included 171 species of butterflies and skippers and has remained the standard of reference for 30 years. More recent lists of Florida butterflies and skippers have appeared in a popular guide by Gerberg and Arnett (1989) which included 189 species, and an Internet page (Opler et al., 1995) that initially included 188 species. However, these lists were not intended to be definitive.

The present list updates and corrects these previous lists and reflects our most current understanding of Florida's butterfly and skimmer fauna. It includes 193 species and is the first to treat all appropriate subspecies. The list is primarily based upon specimens in private and institutional collections. Many records documented since Kimball (1965) were compiled by H. D. Baggett, and his unpublished distribution maps greatly contributed to this study. Over 600 literature sources containing Florida records have also been consulted. The systematic arrangement follows Miller and Brown (1981) and the subsequent supplement by Ferris (1989) (some dates of older names are corrected according to Heppner, 1982). The nomenclature primarily follows Ferris (1989), but additional revisionary studies have been recognized, including Burns (1994), Higgins (1981), Johnson and Bálint (1995), Shuey (1993), and Sourakov (1993). With the exception of generic usage, the Papilionidae follows Tyler et al.

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(1994): a more conservative approach, which treats most genera as subgenera of *Papilio*, is preferred by most workers. The usage of the genus *Callophrys* (Theclinae) follows the recommendations of Robert K. Robbins (pers. comm.), but Robbins and Duarte (in press) note that this arrangement is tentative and requires more detailed study. The genus *Celastrina* (Polyommatinae) follows the recommendations of David M. Wright (pers. comm.). The subfamily classification of the Nymphalidae agrees with Harvey (1991). In an effort to help standardize the frustratingly inconsistent use of common names, I have employed those adopted by the North American Butterfly Association (NABA, 1995) where possible. Common names of endemic Florida Keys Hesperiidae were taken from Deyrup and Franz (1994). One swallowtail name follows usage in Heppner (1997, in prep.) and Heppner et al. (in prep. a,b).

Type localities ("TL") are given for species and subspecies that were described from Florida specimens (others can be found in Miller and Brown, 1981). Synonymous and infrasubspecific taxa are listed that also were purportedly described from Florida material. County names are provided in square brackets ([ ]) for type localities that did not originally include this information. Ambiguous type localities (e.g., "Florida") are quoted exactly as they appeared in the original description. All appropriate original descriptions have been consulted: complete references for all names can be found in Heppner et al. (in prep. b) and in part in Kimball (1965).

To enhance the value of this list, I have provided a brief indication of the perceived status of each of the 211 species and subspecies in Florida (see Appendix for erroneous records). Although most of these designations are based on field studies, historical published data assisted in determining the status of some rarely encountered species. In some cases, the true status is not clearly understood. For the purposes of this paper, the categories below are used.

**CATEGORIES**

- **Residents (R)** (n = 165) are regarded as long-term members of Florida's fauna and reproduce in the state every year,
- **Naturalized Residents (NR)** (n = 13) appear to have become established in Florida only recently (i.e., during the last century), probably as a result of natural dispersal, and now reproduce in the state every year.
- **Immigrants (I)** (n = 13) normally breed outside Florida, but irregularly disperse into the state and establish temporary populations (and may eventually become naturalized residents).
- **Accidental Introductions (AI)** (n = 5) are species that do not naturally occur in the immediate vicinity of Florida (where they may establish temporary populations) and likely have reached the state as an incidental result of human activities.
- **Strays (S)** (n = 11) are believed to enter Florida by natural dispersal, but are very rarely encountered and not known to reproduce.
- **Unknown Status (U)** (n = 5) are species and subspecies that may represent residents, immigrants, or strays, but have not been recorded in Florida for many decades.
- **Rare (r)** (n = 30), and **Species of Special Concern (ssc)** (n = 13).

The primary range of each species and subspecies in Florida is also provided. Ranges refer to a simplified map of Florida adapted from Bell and Taylor (1982) which divides the state into four regions (Fig. 1): **West** (panhandle) (W), **North** (N), **Central** (C), and **South** (including the Keys) (S). These divisions are similar to those used by Kimball (1965) and Heppner et al. (in prep.). Some species occur **Statewide (ST)**. The ranges are highly generalized and it should not be inferred that a taxon is distributed throughout a designated region. Most strays and accidental introductions have been recorded from only a single location within the given region. Several species appear to possess two overlapping subspecies in Florida, particularly evident in the panhandle and extreme southern peninsula. Taxa considered endemic to Florida are identified (n = 17).

Species and subspecies of questionable occurrence in Florida are included, denoted by an asterisk (*). Their inclusion is based upon records (especially specimens) with evidence of validity, but most are old (many dating from the turn of the century or before) and confirmation is required to verify the presence of these taxa in Florida. In defense of peculiar records, Ferris (1989) reminds us that we "must recognize that many environmental changes have occurred in North America during the past century. Distribution patterns have shifted accordingly . . . ." Moreover, the large volume of Latin American and West Indian cargo annually received into Florida greatly increases the potential for accidental introduction.

In addition to the tentative inclusions, at least 91 more taxa have been reported from Florida. Most involve misidentifications, or erroneous specimens and published records. Many specimens which served as the basis for unusual records listed by Kimball (1965) were reexamined and found to be misidentified or actually collected outside Florida. An "erroneous list", along with some notations, is given in abbreviated form in the Appendix. Several records of unusual taxa may ultimately prove valid, but further
investigation is necessary to support their retention on the list. Further taxa will likely be added to this list as a result of field studies and as additional collections are cataloged, reaching an estimated total of approximately 210 species (including all categories). It is hoped that this list will arouse further interest in the butterfly and skipper fauna of Florida and serve as a renewed foundation for research on the subject. Please forward any corrections and potential additions to the author.

**Superfamily HESPERIOIDEA Latreille**

**Family HESPERIIDAE Latreille**

**Subfamily PYRGINAE Burmeister**

1. *Phoecides pigmenton okeechobee* (Worthington, 1881)
   
   Mangrove Skipper. *R, ssc.*
   
   TL: Marco Island [Collier Co.], Florida.
   
   Range: C. S. Endemic.

2. *Proteides mercurius sanantonio* (Lucas, 1857)

3. *Epargyreus zestos zestos* (Geyer, 1832)

4. *Epargyreus clarus clarus* (Cramer, 1775)

5. *Polygonus leo savigny* Latrielle, [1824]

6. *Polygus manueli* Bell and Comstock, 1948
   
   Paratype purportedly from Royal Palm Hammock [Dade Co.], Florida.
   
   Range: S.

7. *Urbanus proteus proteus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

8. *Urbanus dorantes dorantes* (Stoll, 1790)

9. *Autochton cellus* (Boisduval & Leconte, [1837])

10. *Achalarus lyciades* (Geyer, [1832])

11. *Thorybes bathyllus* (J. E. Smith, 1797)

12. *Thorybes pylades* (Scudder, 1870)

13. *Thorybes confusis* Bell, 1922


15. *Gorgythion begga pyralina* (Möscher, 1876)


17. *Erynnis icelus* (Scudder & Burgess, 1870)

18a. *Erynnis brizo brizo* (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])

18b. *Erynnis brizo somnus* (Lintner, 1881)

19. *Erynnis juvenalis juvenalis* (Fabricius, 1793)

20. *Erynnis horatius* (Scudder & Burgess, 1870)

21. *Erynnis martialis* (Scudder, 1869)

22. *Erynnis zarucco* (Lucas, 1857)

23. *Erynnis funeralis* (Scudder & Burgess, 1870)

24. *Erynnis baptisiae* (Forbes, 1936)

25. *Pyrgus communis* (Grote, 1872)

26. *Pyrgus oileus oileus* (Linnaeus, 1767)

27. *Pholisora catullus* (Fabricius, 1793)
Subfamily HESPERIINAE Latreille

28. Nastra lherminier (Latreille, [1824])
Swathyr Skipper. 
=Hesperia fusca Grote & Robinson, 1867.
TL: "Atlantic District (Georgia, Ridings; Florida, Linden (?Seminole Co.)."
Range: ST.

29. Nastra neamathla (Skinner & Williams, 1923)
Neamathla Skipper. 
TL: "central Florida".
Range: ST.

30. Cymaenes tripunctus tripunctus (Herri ch-Schaffer, 1865)
Three-spotted Skipper. 
NR?
Range: S.

31. Lerema accius accius (J. E. Smith, 1797)
Clouded Skipper. 
Range: ST.

32. Ancyloxypha numitor (Fabricius, 1793)
Least Skipper. 
=Thymelicus puer Hübnner, [1823].
TL: "Florida".
Range: ST.

33. Copaeodes minimus (W. H. Edwards, 1870)
Southern Skipperling. 
Range: ST.

34. Hylephila phyleus phyleus (Drury, 1773)
Fiery Skipper. 
Range: ST.

35. Hesperia attains slossonae (Skinner, 1890)
Dotted Skipper. 
TL: "Florida".
=Ocytes seminole Scudder, [1871]
TL: "Florida to Texas".
Range: ST.

36a. Hesperia meskei straton (W. H. Edwards, 1881)
Meske's Skipper. 
TL: "Indian River" [Florida].
Range: ST.

b. H. meskei ssp.
Rockland Grass skipper. R, t.
Undescribed subspecies.
Range: S (Keys). Endemic (possibly extinct).

37. Polites baracoa baracoa (Lucas, 1857)
Baracoa Skipper. 
=Panphila myus French, 1885.
TL: "Florida".
Range: N, C, S.

38. Polites themistoicles (Latreille, [1824])
Tawny-edged Skipper. 
Range: ST.

39. Polites origenes origenes (Fabricius, 1793)
Crossline Skipper. 
Range: W, N, C.

40. Polites vibex vibex (Geyer, [1832])
Whirlabout. 
Range: ST.

41. Wallengrenia otho otho (J. E. Smith, 1797)
Southern Broken-Dash. 
Range: ST.

42. Wallengrenia egeremet (Scudder, 1864)
Northern Broken-Dash. 
Range: W, N, C.

43. Pompeius verna verna (W. H. Edwards, 1862)
Little Glassywing. R, r.
Range: W, N.

44. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

45. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

46. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

47. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

48. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

49. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

50. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

51. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

52. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

53. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

54. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

55. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

56. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

57. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

58. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

59. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

60. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

61. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

62. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

63. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

64. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

65. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

66. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.

67. Atyrton eagos aegros (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Aegros Skipper. R, r.
Range: N, C, S.
60a. *Atrytonopsis hianna hianna* (Scudder, 1868)
Dusted Skipper. *U.*
Range: W?

b. *A. hianna loammi* (Whitney, 1876)
Loammi Skipper. *R, r.*
TL: Jacksonville [Duval Co.], Florida.

TL: "Upper St. Johns River, Orange Co., Florida". Orange Co. was previously much larger; type may have originated in what currently is Lake Co., Osceola Co., or Seminole Co.

= *Parnara apostologica* Strand, 1921.
TL: "Upper St. Johns River, Orange Co., Florida". Orange Co. was previously much larger; type may have originated in what currently is Lake Co., Osceola Co., or Seminole Co.

61. *Amblyscirtes hegon* (Scudder, 1864)
Pepper and Salt Skipper. *R, r.*
Range: W, N.

62. *Amblyscirtes aesculapius* (Fabricius, 1793)

TL: vicinity of Apalachicola [Franklin Co.], Florida.

63. *Amblyscirtes reversa* Jones, 1926
Reversed Roadside-Skipper. *R?
Range: N?

64. *Amblyscirtes vialis* (W. H. Edwards, 1862)
Common Roadside-Skipper. *R, r.*
Range: W.

65. *Amblyscirtes belli* H. A. Freeman, 1941
Bell's Roadside-Skipper. *R, r.*
Range: N.

66. *Amblyscirtes alternata* (Grote & Robinson, 1867)

= *Amblyscirtes meridionalis* Dyar, 1905.
TL: "Georgia and Florida".

Eufala Skipper. *R.*
TL: vicinity of Apalachicola [Franklin Co.], Florida.

= *Pamphila floridiae* Mabille, 1876.
TL: "Florida".

68. *Oligoria maculata* (W. H. Edwards, 1865)
Twin-spot Skipper. *R.*
Range: ST.

69. *Calpodes ethlius* (Stoll, 1782)
Brazilian Skipper. *R.*
Range: ST.

70. *Panoquina panoquin* (Scudder, 1864)
Salt Marsh Skipper. *R.*


71. *Panoquina panoquinoides panoquinoides* (Skinner, 1891)
Obscure Skipper. *R.*
TL: Key West [Monroe Co.], Florida.
Range: ST.

Ocola Skipper. *R.*
TL: "Georgia; Florida; Texas"; restricted to Ocala, Marion Co., Florida, by Brown and Miller (1987).
Range: ST.

73. *Nyctelius nycotelius nycotelius* (Latreille, [1824])
Violet-banded Skipper. *S.*
Range: S (Keys).

**Subfamily MEGATHYMINAE J. H. & A. Comstock**

74a. *Megathymus yuccae yuccae* (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])
Yucca Giant-Skipper. *R.*
Range: W.

b. *M. yuccae buchholzi* H. A. Freeman, 1952

75. *Megathymus cofaqui cofaqui* (Strecker, 1876)
Cofaqui Giant-Skipper. *R.*

**Superfamily PAPILIONOIDEA Latreille**

**Family PAPILIONIDAE Latreille**

**Subfamily PAPILIONINAE Latreille**

76. *Battus philenor philenor* (Linnaeus, 1771)
Pipevine Swallowtail. *R.*
Range: ST.

77. *Battus polydamas lucayus* (Rothschild & Jordon, 1906)
Polydamas Swallowtail. *R.*
Range: N, C, S.

78. *Eurytides (Protographium) marcellus* (Cramer, 1777)
Zebra Swallowtail. *R.*

= *fm. 'floridensis' Holland, 1898.*
TL: "along St. Johns River in Florida".
Range: ST.

79. *Papilio polyxenes asterius* Stoll, 1782
Black Swallowtail. *R.*

= *ab. 'forsythae' Wood, 1937.*
TL: Florida City [Dade Co.], Florida.
Range: ST.

80. *Papilio (Heraclides) cresphontes* Cramer, 1777
Giant Swallowtail. *R.*

= *ab. 'maxwelli' Franck, 1919.*
TL: St. Petersburg [Pinellas Co.], Florida.

= *ab. 'forsythae' Gunder, 1933.*
TL: Florida City [Dade Co.], Florida.
Range: ST.

81. *Papilio (Heraclides) androgeus epidaurus* Godman & Salvin, 1890
Androgeus Swallowtail. *S.*

82. *Papilio (Heraclides) andraemon bonhotei* E. M. Sharpe, [1900]
Range: S (Keys).

83. *Papilio (Heraclides) androgeus epilaidus* Godman & Salvin, 1890
Androgeus Swallowtail. *I.*
Range: S.
84a. *Papilio (Pterourus) glaucus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758
   Eastern Tiger Swallowtail. *R.*
   Range: W, N.

b. *P. (P.) glaucus maynardi* Gauthier, 1984
   TL: "Florida". *R.*
   Perhaps more accurately considered a clinal phenotype.
   =P. *glaucus australis* Maynard, 1891.
   TL: "Florida".
   Range: ST.

85a. *Papilio (Pterourus) troilus troilus* Linnaeus, 1758
   Spicebush Swallowtail.
   Range: W, N.

b. *P. (P.) troilus texanus* Ehmann, 1900
   *R.*
   Perhaps more accurately considered a clinal phenotype.
   Range: ST.

86. *Papilio (Pterourus) palamedes palamedes* Drury, 1773
   Woodlands Swallowtail. *R.*
   Range: ST.

87. *Appias drusilla neumoegeni* (Skinner, 1894)
   TL: "Indian River, Florida".
   =ab. 'hollandi' Rober in Seitz, 1909.
   Based on specimen figured in Holland (1898) (Pl. 35, fig. 5),
   deposited in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History.
   Range: S.

88. *Pontia protodice* (Boisduval & Leconte, 1829)
   Checkered White. *R.*
   Range: ST.

89. *Pieris rapae* (Linnaeus, 1758)
   Cabbage White. *NR.*
   Range: ST.

90a. *Ascia monuste phileta* (Fabricius, 1775)
   Great Southern White. *R.*
   =A. *monuste crameri* Holland, 1931.
   TL: not formally stated, but Holland (1931) alludes to specimens
   from Florida that resemble a figure in Cramer [1775-76] which
   depicts a specimen that likely originated in South America. This
   taxon should be synonymized under *A. m. monuste* (Linnaeus,
   1764) (see Calhoun, 1997).
   Range: ST.

b. *A. monuste eubotea* (Godart, 1819)
   *S.*
   Range: S (Keys).

   Falcate Orangetip. *R?*
   Range: W.

92. *Colias philodice philodice* Godart, [1819]
   Clouded Sulphur. *I?*
   May not reproduce in Florida.
   Range: N, C.

93. *Colias eurytheme* Boisduval, 1852
   Orange Sulphur. *R.*
   Range: ST.

94. *Zerene cesonia cesonia* (Stoll, 1790)
   Southern Dogface. *R.*
   Range: ST.

95. *Anteos maerula* (Fabricius, 1775)
   Yellow Angled-Sulphur. *I?*
   May not reproduce in Florida.
   Range: S.

96a. *Phoebis sennae sennae* (Linnaeus, 1758)
   Cloudless Sulphur. *I?*
   Florida specimens may be forms of *P. s. eubule*.
   Range: S (Keys).

b. *P. sennae eubule* (Linnaeus, 1767)
   *R.*
   Range: ST.

97. *Phoebis philea philea* (Linnaeus in Johansson, 1763)
   Orange-barred Sulphur. *NR.*
   Range: N, C, S.

98. *Phoebis agarithe maxima* (Neumoegen, 1891)
   Large Orange Sulphur. *R.*
   TL: "Upper Indian River, Fla".
   Range: C, S. Endemic.

99. *Phoebis statira floridensis* (Neumoegen, 1891)
   TL: "Upper Indian River, Fla".
   Range: C, S. Endemic.

100. *Phoebis orbis orbis* (Poey, 1832)
    Orbed Sulphur. *S.*
    Range: S (Keys).

101. *Kricogonia lyside* (Godart, 1819)
    Range: S.

102a. *Eurema daira daira* (Godart, 1819)
    Barred Yellow. *R.*
    =fm. 'delioides' Haskin, 1933.
    TL: Auburndale [Polk Co.], Florida.
    Range: ST.

b. *E. daira palmira* (Poey, 1853)
   *I?*
   Range: S.

103. *Eurema boisduvalianum* (C. & R. Felder, [1865])
    Boisduval's Yellow. *S* (possibly *AI*).
    Range: S.

104. *Eurema lisa lisa* (Boisduval & Leconte, 1829)
    Little Yellow. *R.*
    =Terias clappi Maynard, 1891.
    TL: Enterprise [Volusia Co.], Florida.
    Range: ST.

105. *Eurema nise nise* (Cramer, 1775)
    Mimosa Yellow. *R?, ssc.*
    Range: S.

*106. *Eurema messalina blakei* (Maynard, 1891)
    Shy Yellow. *S?*.
    Paratype purportedly from Sanford [Seminole Co.], Florida.
    Range: C.

107. *Eurema dina helios* M. Bates, 1934
    Dina Yellow. *NR, ssc.*
    Range: S.

108. *Eurema nicippe* (Cramer, 1779)
    Sleepy Orange. *R.*
    Range: ST.
**Family LYCAENIDAE Leach**

**Subfamily MILETINEAE Corbet**

110. *Feniseca tarquinius tarquinius* (Fabricius, 1793)
Harvester. *R.*
Range: *W, N, C.*

111. *Eumaeus atala florida* Röber, 1926
Atala. *R. ssc.*
TL: “Florida.”
= *E. atala grayi* Comstock & Huntington, 1943.
TL: Miami, Dade Co., Florida.
Range: *S.* Usually regarded as endemic, but Florida subspecies may not be valid (see discussion in Smith et al., 1994).

112. *Atlides halesus halesus* (Cramer, 1777)
Great Purple Hairstreak. *R.*
= *Thecla juanita* Scudder, 1868.
Range: *W, N, C.*

113. *Chlorostrymon maesites maesites* (Herrich-Schaffer, 1864)
Range: *S.*

114. *Chlorostrymon simaethis simaethis* (Drury, 1770)
Silver-banded Hairstreak. *NR.*
Range: *S.*

115. *Satyrium titus mopsus* (Hübner, [1818])
Although the type locality was given as "Aus Georgien in Florida," it is currently restricted to Georgia (the German notation means the Georgia portion of what was called the region of "Florida"). In *Satyrium* (not *Harkenclena*), according to R. K. Robbins (pers. comm.)
Range: *W.*

116a. *Satyrium calanus calanus* (Hübner, [1809])
Banded Hairstreak. *R.*
Range: *W, N, C.*

b. *S. calanus falacer* (Godart, [1824])
*R.*
Range: *W.*

117. *Satyrium kingi* (Klots & Clench, 1952)
King's Hairstreak. *R, r.*
Range: *W.*

118a. *Satyrium liparops liparops* (Leconte, 1833)
Range: *N, C.*

b. *S. liparops strigosum* (Harris, 1862)
*R.*
Range: *W.*

119. *Ministrymon azia* (Hewitson, 1873)
Gray Ministreak. *NR.*
Range: *C, S.*

120. *Calycopis cecrops* (Fabricius, 1793)
Red-banded Hairstreak. *R.*
Range: *ST.*

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121a. *Callophrys grynea grynea* (Hübner, [1819])
Olive Juniper Hairstreak. *R.*
Range: *W.*

b. *C. grynea sweadneri* (F. H. Chermock, 1940)
Sweedner's Juniper Hairstreak (St. Augustine Hairstreak). *R.*
TL: St. Augustine [St. Johns Co.], Florida.
Range: *W, N, C. Endemic.*

122. *Callophrys hesseli* (Rawson & Ziegler, 1950)
Hessel's Hairstreak. *R, r.*
May represent an undescribed endemic subspecies.
Range: *W.*

123. *Callophrys irus* ssp. (Godart, [1824])
Undescribed subspecies (or may represent a sibling species).
Range: *N. Endemic?*

124. *Callophrys hentrici margaretae* (dos Passos, 1943)
Henry's Elfin. *R.*
TL: "eight miles east of Deland [Volusia Co.], Florida".
Range: *W, N, C.*

126a. *Fixsenia favonius favonius* (J. E. Smith, 1797)
Southern Hairstreak. *R.*
Range: *ST.*

b. *F. favonius ontario* (W. H. Edwards, 1868)
Northern Hairstreak. *R.*
Range: *W, N.*

127. *Parrhasius m-album m-album* (Boisduval & Leconte, [1833])
White M Hairstreak. *R.*
Range: *ST.*

128. *Strymon melinus melinus* Hübner, [1818]
Gray Hairstreak. *R.*
= *Thecla hyperici* Boisduval & Leconte, [1833].
TL: "Georgia and Florida".
=ab. 'youngi' Field, 1936.
TL: Miami [Dade Co.], Florida.
Range: *ST.*

129. *Strymon martialis* (Herrich-Schaffer, 1864)
Range: *S.*

130. *Strymon acis bartrami* (Comstock & Huntington, 1943)
TL: Miami [Dade Co.], Florida.
Range: *S. Endemic.*

131. *Strymon columella modesta* (Maynard, 1873)
Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak. *R.*
TL: Key West [Monroe Co.], Florida.
Range: *S. Endemic.*

132. *Strymon limenia* (Hewitson, 1868)
Disguised Scrub-Hairstreak. *I.*
Range: *S (Keys).*

133. *Electrostrymon sangala* (Hewitson, 1868)
Ruddy Hairstreak. *AI.*
Single Florida specimen formerly misidentified as *Electrostrymon endymion* (Fabricius, 1775) (teste R. K. Robbins, USNM).
Range: *S (Keys).*

134. *Electrostrymon angelia angelia* (Hewitson, 1874)
Fulvous Hairstreak. *NR.*
Range: *C, S.*
Subfamily POLYOMMATINAE Swainson

135. Brephidium isophthalma pseudofea (Morrison, 1873)  
Eastern Pygmy Blue. R.  
May be conspecific with Brephidium exilis (Boisduval, 1852).  
TL: Key West [Monroe Co.], Florida.  
Range: N, C, S.

136. Leptotes cassius theonus (Lucas, 1857)  
Cassius Blue. R.  
=Lycaena floridensis Morrison, 1873.  
TL: Key West [Monroe Co.], Florida.  
Range: N, C, S.

137. Cyclargus thomasi bethunebakeri (Comstock & Huntington, 1943)  
Miami Blue. R, ssc.  
TL: Miami [Dade Co.], Florida.  
Range: S.

138. Hemiargus ceraunus antibubastus Hiibner, [1818]  
Ceraunus Blue. R.  
Range: ST.

139. Everes comyntas comyntas (Godart, [1824])  
Eastern Tailed-Blue. R, r.  
Range: W, N.

140. Celastrina neglecta (W. H. Edwards, 1862)  
Summer Azure. R.  
Range: W, N.

141. Celastrina ladon (Cramer, 1780)  
Edwards’ Azure. R.  
Range: W, N.

Family RIODINIDAE Grote

Subfamily RIODINIDAE Grote

142. Calephelis virginiensis (Guérin-Méneville, [1831])  
Little Metalmark. R.  
Range: ST.

Family NYMPHALIDAE Swainson

Subfamily LIBYTHEINAE Boisduval

143. Libytheana carinenta bachmanii (Kirtland, 1851)  
American Snout. R.  
Range: W, N, C.

Subfamily HELICONIINAE Swainson

144. Agraulis vanillae nigror Michener, 1942  
Gulf Fritillary. R.  
Range: ST.

145. Dryadula phaetusa (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Banded Orange Heliconian. AI.  
Range: S.

146. Dryas iulia largo Clench, 1975  
Julia. R.  
TL: Key Largo, Monroe Co., Florida.  
Range: S. Endemic.

147. Heliconius charitonius tuckeri Comstock & F. M. Brown, 1950  
Zebra. R.  
State Butterfly of Florida.  
Range: C, S.

148. Euptoieta claudia (Cramer, 1775)  
Variagated Fritillary. R.  
Range: ST.

149. Speyeria cybele cybele (Fabricius, 1775)  
Great Spangled Fritillary. U.  
Range: N.

Subfamily NYMPHALINAE Swainson

150. Chlosyne nycteis nycteis (Doubleday, [1847])  
Silvery Checkerspot. R, r.  
Range: W.

151. Anthanassa texana seminole (Skinner, 1911)  
Seminole Crescent. R.  
May be a separate species on the basis of biological data supplied by Watts and Habeck (1990), as well as ecological and behavioral differences.  
Range: W, N, C.

152. Anthanassa frisia frisia (Poey, 1832)  
Cuban Crescent. R.  
Range: S.

153. Phyciodes phaon (W. H. Edwards, 1864)  
Phaon Crescent. R.  
Range: ST.

154. Phyciodes tharos tharos (Drury, 1773)  
Pearl Crescent. R.  
Range: ST.

155. Polygonia interrogationis (Fabricius, 1798)  
Question Mark. R.  
Range: W, N, C.

156. Polygonia comma (Harris, 1842)  
Eastern Comma. R, r.  
Range: W, N.

157. Nymphalis vaualbum j-album (Boisduval & Leconte, [1833])  
Compton Tortoiseshell. S.  
Range: N.

158. Nymphalis antiopa antiopa (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Mourning Cloak. R, r.  
Range: W, N, C.

159. Vanessa virginiensis (Drury, 1773)  
American Lady. R.  
Range: ST.

160. Vanessa cardui (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Painted Lady. I.  
Range: ST.

161. Vanessa atalanta rubria (Fruhstorfer, 1909)  
Red Admiral. R.  
Range: ST.

162. Hypolimnas misippus (Linnaeus, 1764)  
Mimic. I.  
Range: C, S.

163. Junonia coenia Hübner, [1822]  
Common Buckeye. R.  
Range: ST.

164. Junonia genoveva (Stoll, 1782)  
Tropical Buckeye. I.  
Range: S.

165. Junonia evarete (Cramer, 1779)  
Mangrove Buckeye. R, ssc.  
Range: C, S.

166. Anartia jatrophae guantanamo Munroe, 1942  
White Peacock. R.  
Range: C, S.
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167. *Anartia chrysopelea* Hübn., [1824]  
Caribbean Peacock. ?  
Range: S.

168. *Siproeta stelenes bipliagata* (Fruhstorfer, 1907)  
Malachite. NR?  
Range: S.

**Subfamily LIMENTIDINAE Behr**

169. *Basilarchia arthemis astyanax* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Red-spotted Purple. R.  
Range: W, N, C.

170a. *Basilarchia archippus archippus* (Cramer, 1776)  
Viceroy. R.  
Range: W, N.

b. *B. archippus floridensis* (Strecker, 1878)  
R.  
TL: "Florida and other parts of the south".  
TL: "Indian River [Florida]"; restricted to the vicinity of Georgiana, Brevard Co., Florida, by Brown (1967)

*a*. "nigricans" Strecker, 1878.  
TL: "Florida".  
=ab. "nigricans" Strecker, 1900.  
TL: "Florida".  
TL: "Florida".  

171. *Eunica monima* (Stoll, 1782)  
Dingy Purplewing. NR?, ssc.  
Range: S.

172. *Eunica tatila tatilista* Kaye, 1926  
Range: S.

*b*. *Diaethria clymena* (Cramer, 1776)  
Cramer's Eight-eight. AI.  
Range: S.

Pale Cracker. I?  
May not reproduce in Florida.  
Range: S.

*a*. *Historis odius odius* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Orion. S  
May have reproduced at least once in Florida.  
Range: S.

176. *Marpesia chiron* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Many-banded Daggerwing. S.  
Range: S (Keys).

177. *Marpesia petreus* (Cramer, 1776)  
Ruddy Daggerwing. R.  
Range: S.

Antillean Daggerwing. S.  
Range: S.

**Subfamily CHARAXINAE Guenée**

179. *Anaea troglodyta floridalis* F. Johnson & Comstock, 1941  
TL: Florida City, Dade Co., Florida.  
=floraesta Johnson & Comstock, 1941.  
TL: Brickell Hammock, Miami, Dade Co., Florida.  
Range: S. Endemic.

180. *Anaea andria* Scudder, 1875  
Goatweed Leafwing. R.  
Range: W, N.

**Subfamily APATURINAE Boisduval**

181a. *Asterocampa celtis celtis* (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834])  
Hackberry Emporer. R.  
Range: W.

b. *A. celtis reithali* Friedlander, [1988]  
R.  
TL: Ocoee, Orange Co., Florida.  
Range: N, C.

182a. *Asterocampa clyton clyton* (Boisduval & Leconte, [1833])  
Tawny Emperor. R.  
Range: W.

b. *A. clyton flora* (W. H. Edwards, 1876)  
R.  
TL: Palatka [Putnam Co.], Florida.  
Range: N, C, S.

**Subfamily SATYRINAE Boisduval**

183a. *Enodia portlandia portlandia* (Fabricius, 1781)  
Southern Pearly-Eye. R.  
Range: W, N.

b. *E. portlandia floralae* (J. R. Heitzman & dos Passos, 1974)  
R.  
TL: Rock Springs, Orange Co., Florida.  
Range: N, C. Endemic.

Appalachian Brown. R, r.  
Range: W, N, C.

185. *Clylopsis gemma gemma* (Hübner, [1808])  
Gemmed Satyr. R.  
Range: W, N, C.

186. *Hermeuptychia sosybius* (Fabricius, 1793)  
Carolina Satyr. R.  
TL: "Lake Okeechobee (Nord), Florida".  
Range: ST.

187. *Neonympha areolata areolata* (J. E. Smith, 1797)  
Georgia Satyr. R.  
Range: ST.

188a. *Megisto cymela cymela* (Cramer, 1777)  
Little Wood-Satyr. R.  
Range: W, N.

b. *M. cymela viola* (Maynard, 1891)  
Viola's Wood-Satyr. R.  
TL: Enterprise, [Volusia Co.], Florida. Treated as a separate species by some authors; Catling and Calhoun (1997) concluded that this taxon should be considered a subspecies.  
Range: C. Endemic.

189. *Ceryonis pega la pega la* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Common Wood-Nymph. R.  
Range: W, N.
Subfamily DANAINAE Duponchel

190. Danaus plexippus plexippus (Linnaeus, 1758)
  Monarch. R/I (both resident and immigrant populations present).
  Range: ST.
191. Danaus gilippus herenice (Cramer, 1780)
  Queen. R.
  Range: ST.
192. Danaus eresimus ssp. (Cramer, 1777)
  Soldier. NR.
  Subspecies uncertain (see Calhoun 1996).
  Range: C, S.

*Lycorea cleoaea demeter C. & R. Felder, [1865]
  Tiger Mimic-Queen.
  May have reproduced at least once in Florida.
  Range: S.

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APPENDIX: Erroneous Florida Records

The following species and subspecies have been reported from Florida, but the records are highly questionable or clearly inaccurate. The majority are based on erroneous literature reports (E) of misidentified or unverifiable specimens (including inappropriate subspecies). Two species were reported on an Internet Web page. Dubious specimen records (D) require further substantiation (many certainly are mislabeled). Brief remarks accompany each dubious specimen record. A number of these records have been perpetuated in the literature for many years without verification. More detailed information will be provided in a future publication. Additional taxa undoubtedly await inclusion.

HESPERIIDAE

1. Phoebis pigmaea batabano (Lucas, 1857). E.
2. Erynnis persius (Scudder, 1863). Persius Duskywing. E.
3. Pyrrhocalles jaamaisensis (Schaus, 1902). Schaus’ Tawny Skipper. E.
5. Hesperia leonardus Harris, 1862. Leonard’s Skipper. E.
6. Hesperia metea Scudder, 1864. Cobweb Skipper. E.
8. Hesperia saccacu Harris, 1862. Indian Skipper. E.
9. Polites peckii (W. Kirby, 1837). Peck’s Skipper. E.
10. Problema bentina (Boisduval & Leconte, [1834]). Rare Skipper. E.
11. Poanes massasoi (Scudder, 1864). Mulberry Wing. E.
12. Charonthus radians (Lucas, 1856). Radiant Skipper. E/D.
    =Pampyla streckeri Skinner, 1893. TL: “Florida”.
    At least one record may be valid.
    Specimens probably mislabeled.
    Specimens probably mislabeled. Most literature records confused with A. ologen.
    Single specimen; undoubtedly mislabeled.
16. Euphyes bimacula (Grote & Robinson, 1867). Two-spotted Skipper. E.
18. Amblyscirtes texanae Bell, 1927. Texas Roadside-Skipper. E.
19. Panoquina hecebolia (Scudder, 1872). Hecebolos Skipper. E.
20. Panoquina nero (Fabricius, 1798). Haitian White-barred Skipper. E.
22. Thespius macareus (Herrich-Schaffer, 1869). Chestnut-marked Skipper. E.
    All specimens of M. cofoqui from northwest Florida are currently
    considered to represent the nominate subspecies (K. Roever, pers. comm.).

PAPILIONIDAE

24. Battus polydamus polydamas (Linnaeus, 1758). E.
25. Battus devilliers (Godart, [1824]). Devilliers Swallowtail. E/D.
    May stray into Florida, but known specimens probably are mislabeled.
    May stray into Florida, but known specimens probably are mislabeled.
27. Papilio thos Linnaeus, 1771. Thos Swallowtail. E/D.
    All specimens probably mislabeled. Most literature records confused with P. cresphontes.

PIERIDAE

28. Appias drusilla poeyi Butler, [1872]. E.
29. Zerene eurydice (Boisduval, 1855). California Dogface. E.
30. Anteos clorinde (Godart, [1824]). White Angled-Sulphur . E.
31. Phoebis argante (Fabricius, 1775). Apricot Sulphur. E/D.
    All specimens probably mislabeled.
32. Eurema elatha (Cramer, 1775). False Barred Sulphur. E.
33. Eurema proteus (Fabricius, 1775). Tailed Orange. D.
    Single specimen; possibly intentionally mislabeled.
34. Eurema lisa euterpe (Ménétres, 1832). E.
35. Eurema chamberlaini (Butler, 1897). Chamberlain’s Sulphur. D
    Single specimen possibly lost; probably a variant of E. dina.

**LYCAENIDAE**
38. *Lycaena phlaeas americana* Harris, 1862. American Copper. 
   D. =ab. 'fasciata' Streecker. 
   TL: "Florida".
   Type of 'fasciata' is only known Florida specimen; probably mislabeled.
   D. Purported specimen lost or never existed.
40. *Eumaeus minijas* (Hübner, [1809]). White-Rim Cycadian. 
   D. Single specimen possibly lost; identification questionable.
41. *Eumaeus toxoa* (Godart, [1824]). Mexican Cycadian. 
   E. erroneously assumed to be actual identity of Floridian "E. minijas" specimen (see above).
42. *Chlorostyron telea* (Hewitson, 1868). Telea Hairstreak. 
43. *Chlorostyron simaethis sarita* (Skinner, 1895). 
44. *Satyrium edwardsii* (Grote & Robinson, 1867). Edward’s Hairstreak. 
   D. specimens represent northeastern North American phenotype; undoubtedly mislabeled.
46. *Callophrys grynea smilacis* (Boisduval & Leconte, [1833]). 
   One lost specimen may have been valid. Literature records confused with *C. thomasi*.
   D. Single specimen; probably mislabeled.
   D. Single specimen; undoubtedly mislabeled.

**NYMPHALIDAE**
56. *Dryas iulia moderata* (Riley, 1926). 
   D. All specimens probably mislabeled.
60. *Chlosyne gorgone* (Hübner, 1810). Gorgone Checkerspot. 
   TL: "Texas. Florida".
63. *Anartia jatrophae saturata* (Staudinger, 1884). 
64. *Anartia jatrophae jamaicensis* Möschler, 1886. 
65. *Anartia lyrea* (Godart, 1819). Godart’s Anartia. 
   D. Single specimen; probably intentionally mislabeled.
   Florida specimens resembling this ssp. likely represent variants of *D. p. plexippus*. 
   E. probably occurs in Florida, but all known records are misidentified *E. portlandia*.
72. *Neonympha aroleata septentrionalis* Davis, 1924. 
73. *Danaus plexippus malpeipe* (Hübner, [1819]). E/D. 
   Florida specimens likely represent variants of *D. p. plexippus*.
74. *Danaus gilippus gilippus* (Cramer, 1775). 
75. *Danaus gilippus jamaicensis* (Bates, 1864). 
   D. Single specimen; undoubtedly mislabeled.
77. *Lycorea cleobaea atrogalis* Doubleday & Hewitson, [1847]. 
80. *Ithemia sp. E. *
81. *Thyridia confusa* (Butler, 1873).