

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SPECIES: SKIPPERS, BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS



The photographs of Lepidoptera are organized alphabetically by family and then by genus within the categories of skippers, butterflies, and moths. While many of the species illustrated here are common, only a small percentage of the species in the Northwest are represented.

If the identity of a macromoth from the western United States cannot be determined by matching a specimen with a description or photo in this book, then look in Miller and Hammond (2000) or Covell (1984). Covell (1984) provides an extensive assortment of photographs for species that occur in the eastern United States so the probability of a match to a western species is limited to those species that are widespread across the North American continent. Also, serious students of moths should look in the references cited at the end of the discussion of each family in the section on macromoth families. If the identity of a butterfly from the Pacific Northwest cannot be determined by matching a specimen with a description or photo in this book, then look in Pyle (2002) or Neill (2001).

For each of the 239 species presented with a photograph of the caterpillar/adult we provide a narrative that includes three sections: Caterpillar, Adult, and Ecology. The caterpillar and adult sections are descriptive for general identification purposes. The ecology section presents information on abundance, foodplants, seasonality, flight, and biogeography. (**Note:** The photographs contained in this guide were printed to maximize the size of the subject to the print dimensions of the image. Thus, in print the small species appear to be the same size as the large species. Therefore, it is not possible to compare sizes among the species. Numerical measurements of a typical wingspan are included for each species.)

*A note about the organization.* Black type in the chapter title heading indicates whether you are on a page containing information about a skipper, butterfly, or moth.