

LYCAENIDAE

GREAT PURPLE HAIRSTREAK - *ATLIDES HALEUS*

CATERPILLAR Blue-green with short, fine, white hairs; a white diamond-shaped blaze middorsally on T2.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Wings iridescent blue with black borders. Hindwings have thin wispy tails of nearly equal length; two-tailed in female and one-tailed in male.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on mistletoe growing on oaks during spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from late spring to midsummer. Found in oak woodlands of the Southwest and the Pacific western states.

LYCAENIDAE

CELASTRINA ARGIOLUS - ECHO BLUE



CATERPILLAR White, each segment slightly swollen, immaculate.

ADULT Wingspan 2.8 centimeters. Wings violet-blue. Hindwings ventrally white with small, black, median spots and submarginal spots.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many broadleaf trees, such as snowbrush and spiraea, during spring. Adults are diurnal; fly in spring and summer. Found in forest and riparian habitats; widely distributed in western North America.

LYCAENIDAE

CHINQUAPIN HAIRSTREAK - *HABRODAIS GRUNUS*

CATERPILLAR Yellow-green with a pale-yellow subdorsal line.

ADULT Wingspan 3.0 centimeters. Forewings yellow-orange with a black apical border. Hindwings ventrally yellow with rows of fine brown spots; each hindwing has a short, wispy tail.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed during spring on evergreen Fagaceae, such as chinquapin, canyon live oak, and tan oak. Adults are diurnal; fly from mid- to late summer. Found in oak woodlands and distributed from Arizona and southern California to western Oregon.

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ICARICIA ICARIOIDES - LUPINE BLUE



CATERPILLAR Light green, immaculate.

ADULT Wingspan 3.0 centimeters. Wings are violet-blue with a silver sheen. Hindwings ventrally white to gray with rows of black median and submarginal spots.

ECOLOGY The subspecies *I. icarioides fenderi* (featured in the photos) is rare (listed as an endangered species) and endemic to the Willamette Valley of Oregon; *I. i. fenderi* only feeds on a rare lupine, *Lupinus sulphureus kincaidii*, during April and May. Adults are diurnal; fly in early summer.

Caterpillars of the nominate species are common; feed on lupines during the spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from spring to midsummer. Found in montane meadows, open forests, and sagebrush rangelands; widely distributed in western North America.

LYCAENIDAE

WESTERN BROWN ELFIN - *INCISALIA AUGUSTINUS*

CATERPILLAR Light green; subdorsally off-white to golden triangular patches with pale red shading, similar coloring laterally in streaks.

ADULT Wingspan 2.6 centimeters. Wings gray-brown to red-brown. Hindwings ventrally red-brown with black median spots and patches, and black postmedian spots.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on snowbrush and manzanita during spring. Adults are diurnal; fly in spring. Found in montane forests; widely distributed in western North America.

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LYCAEIDES MELISSA - MELISSA BLUE



CATERPILLAR Green with a white lateral line, otherwise immaculate.

ADULT Wingspan 2.6 centimeters. Wings are violet-blue. Hindwings ventrally light gray with rows of black discal, median, postmedian, and submarginal spots, and a broad red-orange submarginal band.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on various Fabaceae, such as lupine, during spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from spring to midsummer. Found in montane meadows, riparian habitats, and sagebrush rangelands; widely distributed east of the Cascade Mountains.

LYCAENIDAE

TAILED COPPER - *LYCAENA AROTA*

CATERPILLAR Green, with prominent, anterior middorsal white dashes.

ADULT Wingspan 3.0 centimeters. Wings copper to purple-brown. Hindwings ventrally gray with small black spots, white postmedian and submarginal spots; each hindwing has a thin, wispy tail.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on currant during late spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from mid- to late summer. Found in dry woodlands, canyon lands, and riparian habitats; widely distributed in western North America.

LYCAENIDAE

MITOURA GRYNEA - CEDAR HAIRSTREAK



CATERPILLAR Green with chevron or circular subdorsal patches of white; lateral white streaks.

ADULT Wingspan 2.7 centimeters. Wings gray-brown to red-brown. Hindwings ventrally red-brown to purple-brown with a white and black median line, black postmedian spots, and blue submarginal patches; each hindwing has a small, wispy tail.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on western juniper, incense cedar, and western red cedar during spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from spring to midsummer. Found in conifer forests and juniper woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

LYCAENIDAE

THICKET HAIRSTREAK - *MITOURA SPINETORUM*

CATERPILLAR Tan-brown to green-brown with rosy-red, subdorsal chevron markings, and lateral patches of rosy-red spots.

ADULT Wingspan 2.7 centimeters. Wings dull steel blue with black borders. Hindwings ventrally dark brown with a white and black median line, black postmedian spots; each hindwing has two, thin, wispy tails of unequal length.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common, and during spring feed on dwarf mistletoe growing on conifers, such as ponderosa pine. Adults are diurnal; fly from spring to midsummer. Found in conifer forests; widely distributed in western North America.

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SATYRIUM BEHRII - BEHR'S HAIRSTREAK



CATERPILLAR Various shades of green with white hue and white streaks; dorsal segments ridged; lateral dashed line and subdorsal oblique lines with pale yellow shading above.

ADULT Wingspan 2.7 centimeters. Wings yellow-orange with black borders broadened at the apex into a large patch. Hindwings ventrally gray with rows of black median, postmedian, and submarginal spots.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on bitterbrush during late spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from early to late summer. Found in open, dry, pine forests, juniper woodlands, and sagebrush rangelands east of the Cascade Mountains; widely distributed in western North America.

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CALIFORNIA HAIRSTREAK - *SATYRIUM CALIFORNICUM*

CATERPILLAR Mix of dark and light brown; discontinuous dorsal gray-green longitudinal band; discontinuous subdorsal white longitudinal line; lateral oblique white lines.

ADULT Wingspan 3.2 centimeters. Wings gray-brown. Hindwings with an orange spot near the subanal margin, ventrally gray-brown with a row of small black median spots, red submarginal spots; each hindwing has two, thin, wispy tails of unequal length.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on bitterbrush during late spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from early to late summer. Found in dry forests and woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

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SATYRIUM SAEPIUM - RUSSET HAIRSTREAK



CATERPILLAR Green with subdorsal and lateral discontinuous yellow line.

ADULT Wingspan 3.0 centimeters. Wings red-brown. Hindwings ventrally red-brown, with a narrow black median line, small black postmedian spots, blue subanal spots; each hindwing has a short, thin, wispy tail.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are very common; feed on species of *Ceanothus* during spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from early to late summer. Found in dry forests and woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

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GRAY HAIRSTREAK - *STRYMON MELINUS*

CATERPILLAR Light green to pink-brown, with lighter-colored to nearly white, subdorsal, oblique dashes.

ADULT Wingspan 3.0 centimeters. Wings dark gray. Hindwings with a red-orange subanal spot containing a black spot; ventrally light gray with a black and white median line, small black postmedian spots, a red subanal spot, and a pair of thin wispy tails of unequal length.

ECOLOGY This caterpillar will tend to be the same color as the foodplant (The photograph here used a caterpillar removed from a pink-red flower and placed on the stem of the same plant.) Caterpillars are common and during spring feed on many flowering plants, such as legumes and mallows, during spring. This species may cause economic damage in commercial bean production. Adults are diurnal; fly from spring to fall. Found in open areas associated with oak woodlands and agricultural habitats; widely distributed in western North America.