

PAPILIONIDAE

BATTUS PHILENOR - PIPEVINE SWALLOWTAIL



CATERPILLAR Black with distinct orange tubercles of varying lengths along rows positioned subdorsally, laterally, and sublaterally. The lateral pair of tubercles on the prothorax is much longer than the others. Head orange-black.

ADULT Wingspan 8.0 centimeters. Forewings black with white submarginal spots. Hindwings metallic blue with white submarginal spots and a scalloped wing margin; each hindwing has a single tail.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common south of the Pacific Northwest; feed on Dutchman's pipevine during spring and fall. Adults are diurnal; fly from spring to late fall. Larvae are found in riparian habitats where the hostplant grows; adults are strong fliers and can be found far from rivers and streams. Widely distributed in the Southwestern States; locally distributed in northern and central California, straying into southwest Oregon.

PAPILIONIDAE

OREGON SWALLOWTAIL - *PAPILIO BAIRDII*

CATERPILLAR Light green, shades of blue green in dorsal, subdorsal, and lateral patches; alternating black dashes with yellow spots create a broken transverse band across the middle of each thoracic and abdominal segment. Head green with oblique black lines encompassing a yellow patch with a black dash in the center.

ADULT Wingspan 8.0 centimeters. Forewings yellow with black discal bars and a black border. Hindwings yellow, with blue postmedian spots, yellow submarginal spots, a scalloped wing margin; each hindwing has one long tail, and lacks a black median stripe.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on green sagebrush during late spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from spring to fall. Found in dry canyon lands east of the Cascade Mountains and typically distributed near patches of the hostplant; widely distributed in western North America.

PAPILIONIDAE

PAPILIO EURYMEDON - PALE TIGER SWALLOWTAIL



CATERPILLAR Dorsum yellow-green transitioning to a light blue tone laterally and ventrally; thorax enlarged; T2 with a broken transverse band of yellow marked with a black line and circle encompassing a blue spot; the intersegmental region between A1 and A2 with a broad black band counter-shaded with yellow along the anterior edge; A1 with light blue spots dorsally and subdorsally; A4 with a subdorsal dark blue spot; A5 to A7 with dark blue spots dorsally and subdorsally; A2 to A7 with dark blue dots below the spiracles.

ADULT Wingspan 8.5 centimeters. Forewings white with broad black discal bars and a black border. Hindwings white with a black median stripe, blue postmedian spots, white submarginal spots, a scalloped wing margin; each hindwing has one long tail.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many species of hardwoods, particularly *Ceanothus*, during the spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from late spring to early summer. Found in montane forests; widely distributed in western North America.

PAPILIONIDAE

INDRA SWALLOWTAIL - *PAPILIO INDRA*

CATERPILLAR Contrasting white and black rings with a small spot of orange dorsally.

ADULT Wingspan 6.5 centimeters. Forewings black with a yellow median band and submarginal spots. Hindwings black with a broad yellow median band, blue postmedian spots, yellow submarginal spots, and a scalloped wing margin; each hindwing has one short tail.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on Apiaceae, particularly *Lomatium* and *Cymopterus*, during late spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from late spring to early summer. Found in dry, rocky habitats east of the Cascade Mountains, where it is widely distributed.

PAPILIONIDAE

PAPILIO RUTULUS - WESTERN TIGER SWALLOWTAIL



CATERPILLAR Dorsum yellow-green with only a subtle transition into a light blue tone ventrally; thorax enlarged; T2 with a broken transverse band of yellow marked with a brown line and black circle encompassing a faint blue spot; A1 with a transverse yellow band along the anterior edge; A1 with blue spots dorsally and subdorsally; A4 with a subdorsal faint blue spot; A5 to A7 with blue spots dorsally and subdorsally; A2 to A7 with faint blue dots below the spiracles.

ADULT Wingspan 8.5 centimeters. Forewings yellow with black discal bars and a black border. Hindwings yellow with a black median stripe, blue postmedian spots, yellow submarginal spots, a scalloped wing margin; each hindwing has one long tail.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many hardwoods, particularly poplar, willow, alder, and maple, during late spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from late spring to late summer. Found in montane and riparian forests; widely distributed in western North America.

PAPILIONIDAE

ANISE SWALLOWTAIL - *PAPILIO ZELICAON*

CATERPILLAR Variable color depending on age. Early instars are mostly black with some white markings, and have the appearance of bird droppings. Later instars, as shown here, are green with black streaks between orange spots on T1 through A8; midabdominal prolegs with black spots.

ADULT Wingspan 7.5 centimeters. Forewings yellow with black discal bars and a black border. Hindwings yellow, with blue postmedian spots, yellow submarginal spots, and a scalloped wing margin; each hindwing has one long tail and no black median stripe.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on Apiaceae, including cow parsnip and fennel, during late spring. Adults are diurnal; fly from early spring to fall. Found in coastal forests, subalpine meadows, and sagebrush rangelands; widely distributed in western North America.

PAPILIONIDAE

PARNASSIUS CLODIUS - CLODIUS PARNASSIAN



CATERPILLAR Black; single row of yellow subdorsal spots on A1 through A8.

ADULT Wingspan 6.5 centimeters. Forewing white with elongate black discal bars and a black border. Hindwings white with round red spots.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are not commonly seen, but adults can be very common. Caterpillars feed on bleeding heart during late spring to early summer. Adults are diurnal; fly from early to midsummer. Found in coastal rainforests, riparian forests, and subalpine meadows; widely distributed in western North America.

PAPILIONIDAE

SMINTHEUS PARNASSIAN - *PARNASSIUS SMINTHEUS*

CATERPILLAR Black; single row of yellow subdorsal spots on A1 through A8; another single row of a triplet of yellow subdorsal spots on A1 through A8, the anterior spot with a smaller yellow dot to the lateral side.

ADULT Wingspan 6.0 centimeters. Forewings white with round black discal spots, a pair of red spots. Hindwings white with round red spots.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are not commonly seen, but adults can be very common. Caterpillars feed on stonecrop during late spring to early summer. Adults are diurnal; fly from early to midsummer. Found in montane meadows and along rocky ridge tops; widely distributed in western North America.