

Butterflies of South Carolina

Factsheet | HGIC 1735 | **Published:** Jun 5, 2018

There are over 700 species of butterflies in North America; however, this number narrows when considering each state. South Carolina is home to approximately 165 species of butterflies, though some species are more commonly seen than others.



Knowledge of habitat, host plants (for egg laying and caterpillar food), and nectar preferences helps in attracting butterflies to the garden.

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Common names found in bold type are the 21 Most Common Butterflies Found Across South Carolina. These 21 species are listed by abundance in [HGIC 1701, Butterflies in the Garden.](#)

Superfamily Papilionoidea (True Butterflies)

GOSSAMER-WING BUTTERFLIES: Lycaenidae Family			
Coppers: Lycaeninae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
American Copper <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Disturbed areas: pastures, road edges, old fields	Buckwheat, Sheep Sorrel, Curly Dock	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae), Common Buttercup, White Clover, Butterflyweed, Yarrow
	Larva		
Harvesters: Miletinae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Harvester <i>Feniseca tarquinius</i>	Deciduous or mixed woodlands along streams	Woolly Aphids, Scales, and Treehoppers found feeding on Alder, Witch Hazel, Ash, Beech, Hawthorn	Honeydew
	Pupa		
Blues: Polyommatainae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Eastern Pygmy-Blue <i>Brephidium isophthalma</i>	Coastal marshes, Tidal flats	Glassworts (<i>Salicornia</i> spp.)	Palmetto Palm, Glassworts
	Pupa		
Holly Azure <i>Celastrina idella</i>	Deciduous woods near streams, Acidic bogs	Hollies (<i>Ilex</i> spp.)	Various nectar plants
	Pupa		

Spring Azure <i>Celastrina ladon</i>	Edges of deciduous woods, Old fields, Wooded freshwater marsh and swamp	Dogwood, New Jersey Tea	Dogbane (poisonous), Privet, New Jersey Tea, Blackberry, Common Milkweed
	Pupa		
Summer Azure <i>Celastrina neglecta</i>	Stream valleys, Right-of-ways, Gardens	Dogwood, New Jersey Tea	Various nectar plants
	Pupa		
Appalachian Azure (#) <i>Celestrina neglectamajor</i>	Deciduous woods near streams	Black Cohosh	Various nectar plants
	Pupa		
Eastern Tailed-Blue <i>Cupido comyntas</i>	Open sunny locations, Weedy areas, Disturbed habitats	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae)	Shepherd's Needle, Wild Strawberry, Winter Cress, Cinquefoil, Asters
	Larva		
Silvery Blue <i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus</i>	Open woods, Coastal Dunes, Meadows, Road edges, Rocky moist woods, Brushy fields	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae)	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae)
	Pupa		
Ceraunus Blue <i>Hemiargus ceraunus</i>	Open woodland, Dunes, Pasture, Road edges	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): <i>Cassia</i> spp.	Various nectar plants
	Pupa		
Cassius Blue <i>Leptotes cassius</i>	Thorn scrub, Forest edges, Weedy fields	Leadwort, Rattlebox, Downy Milkpea, Lima Bean	Shepherd's Needle
	Pupa		
Hairstreaks and Elfins: Theclinae Subfamily			
Common Name	Habitat		

Scientific Name	Overwinter Stage	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
Great Purple (Blue) Hairstreak <i>Atlides halesus</i>	Oak woods, Planted walnut fields, Mixed woods with mistletoe	Mistletoe (<i>Phoradendron</i> spp.)	Goldenrod, Hercules Club, Shepherd's Needle, Sweet Pepperbush, Wild Plum
	Pupa		
Brown Elfin <i>Callophrys augustinus</i>	Mixed conifer woods, Barrens, Bogs, Sandy coasts	Plants in the Heath Family (Ericaceae)- Eastern US	Blueberry, Spicebush, Willow, Winter Cress, Wild Plum
	Pupa		
Juniper Hairstreak <i>Callophrys grynea</i>	Old fields, Bluffs, Barrens, Juniper woodlands, Cedar breaks	Red Cedar, Juniper	Winter Cress, Dogbane (poisonous), Common Milkweed, Wild Carrot, Shepherd's Needle, Butterflyweed
	Pupa		
Henry's Elfin <i>Callophrys henrici</i>	Edges or opening in barrens and pine or pine-oak woodlands	Dahoon Holly, American Holly, Yaupon Holly, Redbud, Blueberry, Huckleberry, Viburnum	Redbud, Willow, Wild Plum, Hawthorn, Swamp Privet
	Pupa		
Hessel's Hairstreak <i>Callophrys hesseli</i>	Coastal plains swamps and stream banks with associated barrens	Atlantic White-cedar	Swamp Milkweed, Shadbush, Sand Myrtles, Sweet Pepperbush, Highbush Blueberry, Buttonbush, Dogbane
	Pupa		
Frosted Elfin <i>Callophrys irus</i>	Open woods, Forest edges, Fields, Scrub	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae)	Various nectar plants
	Pupa		
Eastern Pine Elfin <i>Callophrys niphon</i>	Small to medium pine forest opening	Scrub Pine (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>),	Blueberry, Cinquefoil, Chickweed,

	or edges, Old fields	White Pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	Common Milkweed
	Pupa		
Red-banded Hairstreak <i>Calycopis cecrops</i>	Coastal hammocks, Overgrown fields, Forest edges	Wax Myrtle (fallen leaves), Winged Sumac, Oaks	Yarrow, Wild Cherry, Tickseed Sunflower, Sumac, Sweet Pepperbush, New Jersey Tea, Common Milkweed, Dogbane (poisonous)
	Larva		
White M Hairstreak <i>Parrhasius m-album</i>	Woods with broadleaf trees	Live Oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and various other oaks	Viburnum, Sumac, Sourwood, Wild Plum, Poinsettia, Sweet Pepperbush, Common Milkweed, Lantana, Dogwood, Goldenrod
	Pupa		
Banded Hairstreak <i>Satyrium calanus</i>	Open forest and adjacent edges, Fields	Oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), Walnuts (<i>Juglans</i> spp.), Hickories (<i>Carya</i> spp.)	Dogbane (poisonous), Common milkweed, Chinquapin, Dogwood, New Jersey Tea, Yarrow
	Egg		
Edward's Hairstreak <i>Satyrium edwardsii</i>	Oak thickets in rocky open habitats, sand, shale barrens, or limestone ridges	Black Oak (<i>Quercus velutina</i>)	Dogbane (poisonous), Goldenrod, Milkweed, New Jersey Tea
	Egg		
Oak Hairstreak <i>Satyrium favonius</i>	Oak woodlands and hammocks	Oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp.)	Various nectar plants
	Egg		

King's Hairstreak <i>Satyrium kingi</i>	Hardwood hammocks, Wooded streams, Swamp edges	Horse Sugar (<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>)	Allegheny Chinquapin, Sourwood
	Egg		
Striped Hairstreak <i>Satyrium liparops</i>	Deciduous forest openings and edges, Shaded swamps, Acidic barrens, Prairies streamsides and copses	Plants in the Rose Family (Rosaceae) and Heath Family (Ericaceae), Hornbeam, Oaks, Willow	Chinquapin, Common Milkweed, Dogbane (poisonous), Goldenrod, New Jersey Tea, Viburnum
	Egg		
Coral Hairstreak <i>Satyrium titus</i>	Shrubby areas, Brushlands, Woodland openings, Barrens, Neglected pastures	Plants in the Rose Family (Rosaceae): Wild Cherry, Wild Plum, Chokeberry	Butterflyweed, New Jersey Tea, Dogbane (poisonous)
	Egg		
Gray Hairstreak <i>Strymon melinus</i>	Open non-forested sites, Weedy disturbed areas	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae) and Mallow Family (Malvaceae)	Dogbane (poisonous), Milkweed, Mints, Winter Cress, Goldenrod, Tick Trefoil
	Pupa		
BRUSHFOOT BUTTERFLIES: Nymphalidae Family			
Emperors: Apaturine Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Hackberry Emperor <i>Astercampa celtis</i>	Wooded streams, Forest glades, River edges, Wooded roadsides	Hackberry (<i>Celtis</i> spp.) and Sugarberry (<i>C. laevigata</i>)	Tree Sap, Rotting Fruit, Dung, Carrion
	Larva		

Tawny Emperor <i>Astercampa clyton</i>	Densely wooded riparian areas, Dry woods, Open woods	Plants in the Elm Family (Ulmaceae)	Tree Sap, Rotting Fruit, Dung, Carrion
	Larva		
Leafwings: Charaxinae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Goatweed Leafwing <i>Anaea andria</i>	Deciduous woods and scrub along waterways, Open fields, Roadsides	Goatweed (<i>Croton</i> spp.)	Sap, Rotting Fruit, Dung, Bird Droppings
	Adult		
Monarchs and Queens (Milkweed Butterflies): Danainae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Queen (*) <i>Danaus gilippus</i>	Open sunny areas: fields, roadsides, pastures, dunes, washes, and waterways	Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.)	Milkweed; Early Season: Shepherd's Needle, Dogbane (poisonous), Lilac, Red Clover, Lantana, Thistle; Late Season: Goldenrod, Blazing Star, Ironweed, Tickseed Sunflower
	Migratory		
Monarch <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Open habitats: fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides	Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.)	Milkweed; Early Season: Shepherd's Needle, Dogbane (poisonous), Lilac, Red Clover, Lantana, Thistle;

	Migratory		Late Season: Goldenrod, Blazing Star, Ironweed, Tickseed Sunflower
Heliconians and Fritillaries: Heliconiinae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Gulf Fritillary <i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	Pastures, Open fields, Moist broadleaf (subtropical) forests and edges Adult	Passion-vine (<i>Passiflora</i> spp.)	Lantana, Shepherd's Needle, Asters, Verbena, Phlox
Meadow Fritillary (#) <i>Clossiana bellona</i>	Marsh areas Larva	Violets (<i>Viola</i> spp.)	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae), Verbena, Dogbane
Julia Heliconian (+) <i>Dryas iulia</i>	Moist broadleaf (subtropical) forest openings or edges, and nearby fields Migratory	Passion-vine (<i>Passiflora</i> spp.)	Lantana, Shepherd's Needle
Variegated Fritillary <i>Euptoieta claudia</i>	Open sunny areas: prairies, fields, pastures, road edges Adult	Passion-vine (<i>Passiflora</i> spp.), Violets, Purslane, Stonecrop, Moonseed	Butterflyweed, Common Milkweed, Swamp Milkweed, Dogbane (poisonous), Peppermint, Red Clover, Tickseed Sunflower
Zebra Heliconian (*) <i>Heliconius charithonia</i>	Moist forests and adjacent edges, Open fields	Passion-vine (<i>Passiflora</i> spp.)	Lantana, Shepherd's Needle

	Adult		
Aphrodite Fritillary (#) <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i>	Moist prairies, High mountain meadows, Barrens, Brushland, Dry fields, Open oak woods, Bogs	Violets (<i>Viola</i> spp.)	Milkweed
	Larva		
Great Spangled Fritillary (#) <i>Speyeria cybele</i>	Open moist fields, Valleys, Pastures, Right-of-ways, Meadows, Open woodland, Prairies	Violets (<i>Viola</i> spp.)	Milkweed, Thistle, Ironweed, Dogbane (poisonous), Mountain Laurel, Verbena, Vetch, Bergamot, Red Clover, Joe-Pye Weed, Purple Coneflower
	Larva		
Diana Fritillary (#) <i>Speyeria diana</i>	Fields, Moist openings in forested mountains and valleys	Violets (<i>Viola</i> spp.)	Common Milkweed, Swamp Milkweed, Ironweed, Red Clover
	Larva		
Snouts: Libytheinae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
American Snout <i>Libytheana carinenta</i>	Forest clearings and edges, Thorn scrub, Brushy fields, Roadsides	Hackberry (<i>Celtis</i> spp.)	Asters, Dogbane (poisonous), Dogwood, Goldenrod, Sweet Pepperbush
	Adult		
Viceroys and Admirals: Limenitidinae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		

Red-spotted Purple <i>Limenitis arthemis astyanax</i>	Deciduous or mixed forests, Moist uplands, Valley bottoms, Coastal plains	Wild Cherry, Poplar, Cottonwood, Oaks, Hawthorn, Birch, Willow, Basswood, Serviceberry, Deerberry	Tree Sap, Rotting Fruit, Carrion, Dung, Aphid Honeydew, Spirea, Privet, Viburnum
	Larva		
Viceroy <i>Limenitis archippus</i>	Shrubby areas along lake and swamp edges, Willow thickets, Wet meadows, Roadsides	Willow, Poplar, Cottonwood	Aphid Honeydew, Carrion, Dung, Decaying Fungi, Asters, Goldenrod, Joe-Pye Weed, Shepherd's Needle, Thistle
	Larva		
"True" Brushfoots: Nymphalinae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
White Peacock (*) <i>Anartia jatrophae</i>	Pond and stream edges, Shallow ditches, Weedy fields	Plants in the Acanthus Family (Acanthaceae): Wild Petunia, Water Hyssop	Shepherd's Needle
	Migratory		
Texan Crescent <i>Anthanassa texana</i>	Open areas, Streamsides, Road edges	Plants in the Acanthus Family (Acanthaceae): Wild Petunia	Various nectar plants
	Larva		
Gorgone Checkerspot <i>Chlosyne gorgone</i>	Open areas: ridges, prairies, streamsides, hardwood forests and edges, Old fields	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae)	Various nectar plants (especially yellow colored)
	Larva		
Silvery Checkerspot <i>Chlosyne nycteis</i>	Streamsides, Meadows, Forest openings	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae)	Red Clover, Common Milkweed, Dogbane (poisonous)
	Larva		

Baltimore Checkerspot (#) <i>Euphydryas phaeton</i>	Wet meadows, Bogs, Marshes, Wooded hillsides	Turtlehead, Hairy Beardtongue, English Plantain, False Foxglove; Overwinter: Arrowwood, Common Lousewort, Japanese Honeysuckle, White Ash	Milkweed, Viburnum, Wild Rose
	Larva		
Common Buckeye <i>Junonia coenia</i>	Open, sunny areas with low vegetation and some bare ground	Snapdragons, Toadflax, Plantains, Wild Petunia	Asters, Chicory, Knapweed, Tickseed Sunflower, Dogbane (poisonous), Gumweed, Peppermint
	Adult		
Phaon Crescent (*) <i>Phyciodes phaon</i>	Openings in thorn forests, Open areas near cropped plants, Dunes, Pastures, Roadsides	Plants in the Verbena Family (Verbenaceae)	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae)
	Adult		
Pearl Crescent <i>Phyciodes tharos</i>	Open pastures, Road edges, Fields, Open pine woods	Smooth-leaved Asters (<i>Aster pilosus</i> and <i>A. laevis</i>)	Dogbane (poisonous), Swamp Milkweed, Shepherd's Needle, Asters, Winter Cress
	Larva		
Mourning Cloak <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	Migrates: found almost anywhere host plants are present, Riparian areas	Willow, American Elm, Cottonwood, Paper Birch, Hackberry	Tree Sap of Oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), Rotting Fruit
	Adult		
Small Tortoiseshell (+) <i>Nymphalis urticae</i>	Gardens, Weedy areas,	Plants in the Nettle Family (Urticaceae)	Various nectar plants

	Migrates to mountains		
	Adult		
Eastern Comma <i>Polygonia comma</i>	Deciduous woodlands, Woods near water sources: rivers, marshes, swamps	Plants in the Elm Family (Ulmaceae) and Nettle family (Urticaceae)	Tree Sap, Rotting Fruit
	Adult		
Green Comma (#) <i>Polygonia faunus</i>	Forests, Mountain streamsides, Canyons	Pussy Willow, Black Birch, Alder, Gooseberry	Various nectar plants, Dung, Carrion
	Adult		
Question Mark <i>Polygonia interrogationis</i>	Wooded areas with openings, Parks, Fencerows	American Elm, Hackberry, Nettles, False Nettle	Tree Sap, Rotting Fruit, Dung, Carrion, Common Milkweed, Sweet Pepperbush, Asters
	Adult		
Red Admiral <i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Migrates: found in moist woods, yards, parks, marshes, seeps, fields	Plants in the Nettle Family (Urticaceae)	Tree Sap, Fermenting Fruit, Bird Droppings, Common Milkweed, Red Clover, Asters, Alfalfa
	Adult		
Painted Lady <i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Almost everywhere: open or disturbed areas, Gardens, Old fields, Dunes	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae), Mallow family (Malvaceae), and Pea Family (Fabaceae)	3-6 ft. tall Composites: Thistle, Cosmos, Blazing Star, Ironweed, Joe-Pye Weed, Zinnia; Buttonbush, Privet, Milkweed
	Adult		
American Lady <i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	Open places with low vegetation: dunes, meadows, parks, vacant	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae): Rabbit Tobacco, Plantain-leaved	Dogbane (poisonous), Asters, Goldenrod, Marigold, Common

	lots, forest edges	Pussy Toes, Wormwood, Ironweed	Milkweed, Vetch, Heal-all
	Adult		
Nymphs and Satyrs: Satyrinae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Common Wood Nymph <i>Cercyonis pegala</i>	Large areas with sun: prairies, open meadows, Bogs, Old fields	Purpletop (<i>Tridens flavus</i>) and other grasses	Rotting Fruit, Various nectar plants
	Larva		
Gemmed Satyr <i>Cyllopsis gemma</i>	Open wet woodlands, Grassy areas near water, Streams, Ponds	Bermuda Grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) most likely	Not reported
	Larva		
Intricate Satyr <i>Hermeuptychia intricata</i>	Woodlands	Unknown	Unknown
	Larva		
Carolina Satyr <i>Hermeuptychia sosybius</i>	Grassy areas, Woodlands	Carpet Grass, Centipede Grass, St. Augustine Grass, Kentucky Bluegrass	Tree Sap, Rotting Fruit
	Larva		
Northern Pearl-eye <i>Lethe anthedon</i>	Damp deciduous woods, Marshes and waterways, Mixed or grassy woodlands	Plants in the Grass Family (Poaceae): <i>Erianthus</i> spp., <i>Uniola latifolia</i> , <i>Leersia erectum</i>	Dung, Fungi, Carrion, Sap from Willow, Poplar, Birch
	Larva		
Appalachian Brown <i>Lethe appalachia</i>	Wooded swamps, Shrub swamp, Forest edges,	Narrowfruit Horned Beaksedge (<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i>)	Tree Sap

	Along slow-moving streams		
	Larva		
Creole Pearl-eye <i>Lethe creola</i>	Dense moist woods near swamps and upland forests	Switch Cane (<i>Arundinaria tecta</i>)	Rotting Fruit, Tree Sap, Dung, Carrion
	Larva		
Southern Pearl-eye <i>Lethe portlandia</i>	Shady, damp woods near stream fed swamps	Switch Cane (<i>Arundinaria tecta</i>)	Rotting Fruit, Tree Sap, Dung, Carrion
	Larva		
Little Wood-Satyr <i>Megisto cymela</i>	Grassy woods and openings, Old fields with basic soil	Orchard Grass, Centipede Grass	Tree Sap, Aphid Honeydew
	Larva		
Viola Wood-Satyr (*) <i>Megisto viola</i>	Grassy woods	Orchard Grass, Centipede Grass	Sap, Aphid Honeydew, Rarely Flower Nectar
	Larva		
Georgia Satyr <i>Neonympha areolata</i>	Grassy opening in sandy pinewoods or pine barrens	Plants in the Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)	Not Reported
	Larva		
Helicta Satyr <i>Neonympha helicta</i>	Dry or wet areas	Unknown	Unknown
	Larva		

SWALLOWTAILS AND PARNASSIANS: Papilionidae Family

True Swallowtails: Papilioninae Subfamily

Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Pinevine Swallowtail <i>Battus philenor</i>	Woods, Open brush	Pipevine (<i>Aristolochia</i> spp.)	Thistle, Bergamot, Azalea, Phlox, Lilac, Verbena
	Pupa		
Zebra Swallowtail <i>Eurytides marcellus</i>	Open, moist woods	Pawpaw (<i>Asimina triloba</i>)	Blueberry, Blackberry, Lilac, Redbud,

	Pupa		Verbena, Common Milkweed, Dogbane (poisonous)
Appalachian Tiger Swallowtail (#) <i>Papilio appalachiensis</i>	Wooded areas, High elevation Pupa	Wild Black Cherry	Azalea, Mountain Laurel, Blackberry, Multiflora Rose
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail <i>Papilio glaucus</i>	Moist, wooded areas Pupa	Black Cherry, Sweetbay, Basswood, Tulip Poplar, Birch, Ash, Cottonwood, Willow	Wild Cherry, Lilac, Milkweed, Joe-Pye Weed
Giant Swallowtail <i>Papilio cresphontes</i>	Woods, Brush, Citrus Groves Pupa	Common Hoptree (<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>)	Azalea, Goldenrod, Japanese Honeysuckle, Swamp Milkweed
Palmedes Swallowtail <i>Papilio palamedes</i>	Wet woods near rivers, Swamps Pupa	Redbay, Swampbay, Sassafras	Sweet Pepperbush, Thistle, Blue Flag Iris, Azalea
Black Swallowtail <i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	Opens areas Pupa	Dill, Parsley, Fennel, Queen Anne's Lace	Red Clover, Milkweed, Thistle
Spicebush Swallowtail <i>Papilio troilus</i>	Woods, Brush areas Pupa	Spicebush, Sassafras, Tulip Poplar, Sweetbay, Redbay, Camphor	Japanese Honeysuckle, Jewelweed, Thistle, Milkweed, Azalea, Sweet Pepperbush
YELLOW, SULPHUR, WHITE, AND ORANGE TIPS: Pieridae Family			
Yellow and Sulphur: Coliadinae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat Overwinter Stage	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
Orange Sulphur <i>Colias eurytheme</i>	Open fields, Meadows, Roadsides Pupa	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): Alfalfa, Clover	Dandelion, Milkweed, Goldenrod, Asters, Marigold, Zinnia

Clouded Sulphur <i>Colias philodice</i>	Open fields, Meadows, Roadsides	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae)	Various nectar plants
	Larva		
Barred Yellow <i>Eurema daira</i>	Pastures, Open pine woods	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): Pencil Flower, Vetch	Vetch, Shepherd's Needle
	Adult		
Little Yellow <i>Eurema lisa</i>	Roadsides, Open areas, Sandy fields	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): Partridge Pea, Wild Sensitive Plant	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae)
	Pupa		
Sleepy Orange <i>Eurema nicippe</i>	Pine flats, Road edges, Low elevation	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): <i>Cassia</i> spp.	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae): Shepherd's Needle
	Adult		
Dainty Sulphur <i>Nathalis iole</i>	Open fields	Plants in the Composite Family (Asteraceae): Shepherd's Needle, Sneezeweed, Marigold	Asters, Marigold
	Adult		
Large Orange Sulphur (+) <i>Phoebis agarithe</i>	Open lowlands including: gardens, pastures, road edges, trails, parks	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae)	Lantana, Shepherd's Needle, Bougainvillea, Rose Periwinkle, Turk's Cap, Hibiscus
	Adult		
Orange-barred Sulphur (+) <i>Phoebis philea</i>	Open lowland sites: gardens, forest edges, parks, road edges	Cassias (<i>Cassia</i> sp.)	Various nectar plants
	Adult		

Cloudless Sulphur <i>Phoebis sennae</i>	Open fields	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): <i>Cassia</i> spp.	Long tubular flowers: Bougainvillea, Cardinal Flower, Hibiscus, Lantana, Wild Morning Glory
	Adult		
Southern Dogface <i>Zerene cesonia</i>	Open fields	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae)	Alfalfa, Coreopsis, Houstonia, Verbena
	Adult		

Whites and Orangetips: Pierinae Subfamily

Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Great Southern White (*) <i>Ascia monuste</i>	Salt marshes, Coastal dunes, Open fields	Plants in the Mustard Family (Brassicaceae): Cabbage, Radish, Peppergrass and the Caper Family (Capparidaceae)	Saltworts, Lantana, Verbena
	Pupa		
Falcate Orangetip <i>Anthocharis midea</i>	Open woodlands	Plants in the Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)	Mustards, Violets
	Pupa		
Cabbage White <i>Pieris rapae</i>	All open areas	Plants in the Mustard Family (Brassicaceae) and the Caper Family (Capparidaceae)	Mustards, Dandelion, Red Clover, Asters, Purple Coneflower, Joe-Pye Weed, Mints, Verbena
	Pupa		
West Virginia White (#) <i>Pieris virginiensis</i>	Moist woodlands	Toothworts (<i>Cardamine diphylla</i> and <i>C.laciniata</i>)	Toothworts, Spring Beauty, Violets
	Pupa		
Checkered White <i>Pontia protodice</i>	Meadows, Fields	Plants in the Mustard Family (Brassicaceae) and the Caper Family (Capparidaceae)	Mustards, Asters, Alfalfa
	Pupa		

METALMARKS: Riodinidae Family

True Metalmarks: Riodininae Subfamily

Common Name	Habitat		
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Scientific Name	Overwinter Stage	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
Little Metalmark <i>Calephelis virginiensis</i>	Coastal plains with grassy areas or open pinewoods, Savannah, Salt-marsh meadows	Yellow Thistle (<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>)	Short-flowered Asters, Lance-leaved Coreopsis, Sneezeweed, Blue Mistflower
	Larva		

Superfamily Hesperoidea (Skippers)

SKIPPERS: Hesperidae Family			
Grass Skippers: Hesperinae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Lace-winged Roadside-Skipper <i>Amblyscrites aesculapius</i>	Moist, dense woods with cane growth	Cane (<i>Arundinaria</i> spp.)	Elephant's Foot, Sweet Pepperbush, Blackberry, Dutch White Clover, Heal-all, Dogbane (poisonous)
	Larva		
Dusky Roadside-Skipper <i>Amblyscrites alternata</i>	Open pinewoods	Not reported	Various nectar plants
	Larva		
Bell's Roadside-Skipper <i>Amblyscrites belli</i>	Grassy areas near creeks, woodland openings and edges, gardens	Indian Woodoats Grass (<i>Chasmanthium latifolia</i>)	Various nectar plants
	Larva		
Pepper and Salt Skipper <i>Amblyscrites hegon</i>	Near stream edges in forest glades	Kentucky Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), Indian grass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> and <i>S. secundum</i>), River Oats (<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>)	Viburnum, Blackberry
	Larva		
Reversed Roadside-Skipper	Swampy or wet woods near slow	Switch Cane (<i>Arundinaria tecta</i>)	Various nectar plants

<i>Amblyscirtes reversa</i>	streams with cane growth		
	Larva		
Common Roadside- Skipper <i>Amblyscirtes vialis</i>	Open areas in or near woodlands, especially close to streams	Wild Oats, Bent Grass, Bluegrass, Bermuda Grass, River Oats	Verbena, Heal-all
	Larva		
Delaware Skipper <i>Anatrytone logan</i>	Moist areas: marshes, prairies, fields, roadsides	Big Bluestem, Switchgrass, Plume Grass	Common Milkweed, Mountain Mint, Houstonia, Marsh Fleabane, Sweet Pepperbush, Buttonbush, Thistle, Pickerelweed
	Larva or Pupa		
Least Skipper <i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i>	Moist or wet open areas with tall grass, Marshes, Ditches, Slow streams, Hillsides and old fields with tall grasses	Marsh Millet (<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>), Rice Cutgrass (<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>), Cultivated Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	Wood Sorrel, Swamp Verbena, Pickerelweed, Chicory, Dutch White Clover
	Larva		
Sachem <i>Atalopedes campestris</i>	Disturbed open areas: roadsides, landfills, pastures, meadows, fencerows, yards, parks, lawns	Bermuda Grass, Crabgrass, St. Augustine Grass, Goosegrass	Common Milkweed, Swamp Milkweed, Buttonbush, Dogbane (poisonous), Peppermint, Red Clover, Tickseed Sunflower, Thistle, Ironweed, Marigold, Asters
	Larva		
Arogos Skipper <i>Atrytone arogos</i>	Undisturbed areas: grasslands, prairies, sand prairies,	Big Bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>)	Purple Vetch, Canada Thistle, Dogbane, Stiff Coreopsis, Purple Coneflower, Green

	serpentine barrens		Milkweed, Ox-Eye Daisy
	Larva		
Dusted Skipper <i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i>	Grasslands, Prairies, Barrens, Old fields	Little Bluestem (<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>), Big Bluestem (<i>A. gerardi</i>)	Japanese Honeysuckle, Wild Strawberry, Blackberry, Wild Hyacinth, Phlox, Vervain, Red Clover
	Larva		
Loammi Skipper (*) <i>Atrytonopsis loammi</i>	Barrier islands	Seaside Little Bluestem (<i>Schizachyrium littorale</i>)	Unknown
	Larva		
Brazilian Skipper <i>Calpodes ethlius</i>	Gardens, Residential areas	Canna lily, Cultivated plants in the Arrowroot Family (Marantaceae)	Woody lianas (vines), trees and shrubs with white or pale yellow flowers
	Larva		
Southern Skipperling <i>Copaeodes minimus</i>	Grassy areas, Open fields, Flats	Bermuda Grass	Fine-leaved Sneezeweed
	Larva		
Berry's Skipper (*) <i>Euphyes berryi</i>	Marshy areas near ponds, swamps, canals	Not reported	Pickerelweed
	Larva		
Two-spotted Skipper <i>Euphyes bimacula</i>	Marshes, Bogs, Streamsides, Wet sedge meadows	Plants in the Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)	Pickerelweed, Sweet Pepperbush, Blue Flag, Common Milkweed, Spirea
	Larva		
Dion Skipper <i>Euphyes dion</i>	Swamps, Open marshes, Bogs	Plants in the Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)	Pickerelweed, Sneezeweed, Buttonbush
	Larva		
Duke's Skipper (*) <i>Euphyes dukesi</i>	Shady tupelo swamps, Partially shaded	Plants in the Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)	Pickerelweed, Sneezeweed, Hibiscus, Blue Mistflower

	ditches and marshes		
	Larva		
Palatka Skipper (*) <i>Euphyes pilatka</i>	Coastal brackish and freshwater marshes	Sawgrass Sedge (<i>Cladium mariscus</i> ssp. <i>jamaicensis</i>)	Pickerelweed
	Larva		
Dun Skipper <i>Euphyes vestris</i>	Wet areas near deciduous forests: meadows, seeps, swamp edges, streams	Yellow Nutsedge (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)	Common Milkweed, Purple Vetch, Heal-all, Peppermint, Dogbane (poisonous) New Jersey Tea
	Larva		
Dotted Skipper <i>Hesperia attalus</i>	Short-grassed prairies, Pine barrens, Woodland meadows	Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>), Fall Witchgrass (<i>Leptoloma cognatum</i>)	Prickly Pear Cactus, Alfalfa, Thistles, Purple Coneflower
	Larva		
Leonard's Skipper <i>Hesperia leonardus</i>	Open grassy areas: prairies, fields, meadows	Plants in the Grass Family (Poaceae): Little Bluestem, Blue Grama, Bentgrass	Blazing Star, Thistles, Asters, Teasel
	Larva		
Meske's Skipper <i>Hesperia meskei</i>	Sparse open woods, Grassy areas	Little Bluestem (<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>), Arrowfeather Threeawn (<i>Aristida purpurascens</i>)	Blazing Star, Pickerelweed
	Larva		
Cobweb Skipper <i>Hesperia metea</i>	Dry, grassy open areas: woods, pine barrens, oak savannah, sandy scrub, burned areas, old pastures	Little Bluestem (<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>), Big Bluestem (<i>A. gerardi</i>)	Wild Strawberry, Blackberry, Bird's Foot Violet, Winter Cress, Red Clover, Lilac, Vervain, Carolina Larkspur, Wild Hyacinth
	Larva		

Fiery Skipper <i>Hylephila phyleus</i>	Sunny, open areas: fields, lawns, gardens, levees, roadsides, second-growth scrub	Bermuda Grass, Crabgrass, St. Augustine Grass	Sweet Pepperbush, Swamp Milkweed, Asters, Sneezeweed, Knapweed, Ironweed, Thistle
	Pupa		
Eufala Skipper <i>Lerodea eufala</i>	Open, sunny areas: vacant lots, agricultural areas, road edges, lawns	Johnson Grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>), Bermuda Grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	Alfalfa, Asters
	Larva		
Clouded Skipper <i>Lerema accius</i>	Forest edges, Clearings near rivers and swamps	St. Augustine Grass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>)	Shepherd's Needle, Heal-all, Vervain, Buttonbush, Lantana
	Pupa		
Swarthy Skipper <i>Nastra lherminier</i>	Grassy open areas: sand barrens, meadows, hillsides, fields	Little Bluestem (<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>)	Heal-all, Red Clover, Tick Trefoil, Purple Vetch, New Jersey Tea, Peppermint
	Larva		
Neamathla Skipper <i>Nastra neamathla</i>	Open, moist areas: marsh edges	Plants in the Grass Family (Poaceae)	Various nectar plants
	Pupa		
Twin-Spot Skipper <i>Oligoria maculata</i>	Coastal swamps and pinewoods	Plants in the Grass Family (Poaceae)	Pickerelweed
	Larva		
Ocola Skipper <i>Panoquina ocola</i>	Low, damp fields and pastures	Cultivated Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	Lantana, Shepherd's Needle, Swamp Milkweed, Buttonbush, Pickerelweed
	Pupa		
Salt Marsh Skipper (*) <i>Panoquina panoquin</i>	Coastal salt or brackish marshes and adjacent	Seashore Saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>)	Privet, Sweet Pepperbush, Red Clover, Salt Marsh Fleabane, Blue

	fields or wood edges		Mistflower, Thistle, Verbena
	Larva		
Aaron's Skipper (*) <i>Poanes aaroni</i>	Coastal salt marshes	Possibly Smooth Cordgrass (<i>Spartina alternifolia</i> var. <i>glabra</i>)	Pickerelweed, Salt Marsh Fleabane, Coreopsis
	Larva		
Hobomok Skipper <i>Poanes hobomok</i>	Openings and edges of damp woods, Edges of bogs, Light gaps along streams, City parks	Panic Grasses (<i>Panicum</i> spp.), Bluegrasses (<i>Poa</i> spp.)	Milkweed, Henbit, Blackberry
	Larva		
Broad-winged Skipper <i>Poanes viator</i>	Fresh and saltwater marshes	Reed (<i>Phragmites communis</i>), Wild Rice, Marsh Millet	Inland: Swamp Milkweed, Purple Loosestrife, Blue Vervain; Coastal: Dogbane (poisonous), Swamp Milkweed, Pickerelweed, Thistle, Salt Marsh Fleabane
	Larva		
Yehl Skipper <i>Poanes yehl</i>	Clearings in wet or swampy woodlands	Cane (<i>Arundinaria</i> spp.)	Sweet Pepperbush, Chinquapin, Pickerelweed, Swamp Milkweed
	Larva		
Zabulon Skipper <i>Poanes zabulon</i>	Brushy openings near moist forests and streams	Love Grass, Purpletop, Bluegrass, Orchardgrass, Bentgrass	Japanese Honeysuckle, Red Clover, Heal-all, Blackberry, Purple Vetch, Common Milkweed, Buttonbush, Joe-Pye Weed, Thistle
	Larva		
Crossline Skipper <i>Polites origenes</i>	Open grassy areas: prairies, hillsides, barrens, power line	Purpletop (<i>Tridens flavus</i>), Little Bluestem (<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>)	White, Pink, Purple Flowers preferred: Purple vetch, Red Clover, Heal-all, Dogbane, Shrub Houstonia, New

	cuts, old fields, forest openings		Jersey Tea, New York Ironweed
	Larva		
Peck's Skipper (#) <i>Polites peckius</i>	Open grassy habitats: meadows, prairies, lawns, marshes, landfills, roadsides, vacant lots, power line right-of-ways	Rice Cutgrass (<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>); Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	Red Clover, Purple Vetch, Thistles, Heal-all, New York Ironweed, Blue Vervain, Common Milkweed, Swamp Milkweed, Dogbane, New Jersey Tea
	Larva		
Tawny-edged Skipper <i>Polites themistocles</i>	Moist grassy areas: prairie swales, pastures, lawns, roadsides, vacant lots	Panic Grasses (<i>Panicum</i> sp.), Slender Crabgrass (<i>Digitaria filiformis</i>), Bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>)	Alfalfa, Red Clover, Dogbane, Shrub Houstonia, Purple Coneflower, Thistles, Chicory
	Pupa		
Whirlabout <i>Polites vibex</i>	Scrubby or open habitats: dunes, fields, pinewoods, roadsides, forest openings, yards, parks	Bermuda Grass, St. Augustine Grass, Thin Paspalum	Shepherd's Needle, Lantana
	Pupa		
Little Glasswing <i>Pompeius verna</i>	Moist areas near shaded wood edges	Purpletop (<i>Tridens flavus</i>)	White, Pink, Purple Flowers preferred: Dogbane, Heal-all, Peppermint, Joe-

	Larva		Pye Weed, Common Milkweed, Swamp Milkweed; Yellow flowers visited when others are not available
Rare Skipper (*) <i>Problema bulenta</i>	Brackish river marshes, Abandoned rice patties	Not reported	Pickerelweed, Swamp Milkweed
	Larva		
Byssus Skipper <i>Problema byssus</i>	Edges of coastal marshes	Eastern Gamma Grass (<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>)	Pickerelweed
	Larva		
European Skipper (#) <i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Open grassy areas: meadows, hayfields, pastures, abandoned homesteads, road edges	Plants in the Grass Family (Poaceae): Timothy Grass (<i>Phleum pratense</i>)	Orange Hawkweed, Thistles, Ox-Eye Daisy, Fleabane, White Clover, Red Clover, Heal-all, Deptford Pink, Common Milkweed, Swamp Milkweed
	Egg		
Northern Broken- Dash <i>Wallengrenia egeremet</i>	Opens areas near woods or scrubs	Panic Grasses (<i>Panicum</i> spp.)	White, Pink, Purple Flowers preferred: Dogbane, Red Clover, New Jersey Tea, Sweet Pepperbush
	Larva		
Southern Broken- Dash <i>Wallengrenia otho</i>	Openings near wooded rivers or swamps	Paspalum Grass, St. Augustine Grass	Pickerelweed, Heal-all, Sweet Pepperbush
	Larva		
Giant-Skippers: Megathyminae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Cofaqui Giant- Skipper <i>Megathymus cofaqui</i>	Coastal dunes, Pinewoods, Shrubland	Bear Grass (<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>), Spanish Bayonet (<i>Y. aloifolia</i>), Small's Yucca (<i>Y. smalliana</i>)	Adults do not feed; Males sip moisture from mud
	Larva		

Yucca Giant-Skipper <i>Megathymus yuccae</i>	Coastal dunes, Open: yucca flats, woodland, grassland, old field	Bear Grass (<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>), Spanish Bayonet (<i>Y. aloifolia</i>), Small's Yucca (<i>Y. smalliana</i>), Spanish Dagger (<i>Y. glorisa</i>)	Adults do not feed; Males sip moisture from mud
	Larva		
Spread-wing Skippers: Pyrginae Subfamily			
Common Name Scientific Name	Habitat	Preferred Host Plants	Preferred Nectar Source
	Overwinter Stage		
Hoary Edge <i>Achalarus lyciades</i>	Open woodland, Brushy areas, Often pine or oak woods with sandy soils	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): Beggar's Ticks, False Indigo, Lespedeza	Common Milkweed, Dogbane (poisonous), Buttonbush, Japanese Honeysuckle, New Jersey Tea
	Pupa		
Golden Banded-Skipper <i>Autochton cellus</i>	Damp, wooded ravines with permanent water sources	Hog Peanut (<i>Amphicarpa bracteata</i>)	Trailing Arbutus, Blackberry, Abelia, Hollyhock
	Pupa		
Silver-spotted Skipper <i>Epargyreus clarus</i>	Disturbed open woods, Foothill stream courses, Prairie waterways	Black Locust, Honey Locust, False Indigo	Common Milkweed, Red Clover, Buttonbush, Blazing Star, Thistles (almost never visits yellow flowers)
	Pupa		
Wild Indigo Duskywing <i>Erynnis baptisiae</i>	Open woods, Barrens, Highways roadsides, Railroad beds, Upland fields, Areas with crown vetch	Wild Indigo, Wild Blue Indigo, Lupine	Blackberry, Dogbane (poisonous), Sunflower, Crimson Clover
	Larva		

Sleepy Duskywing <i>Erynnis brizo</i>	Oak or oak-pine scrub, Barrens, On well-drained sandy or shale soils	Oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp.)	Azalea, Blueberry, Blackberry, Dandelion
	Larva		
Funereal Duskywing (+) <i>Erynnis funeralis</i>	Warm or arid lowlands, Roadsides	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae)	Various nectar plants
	Larva		
Horace's Duskywing <i>Erynnis horatius</i>	Open woodlands and edges, Clearings, Fencerows, Wooded swamps, Power line right-of-ways, Open fields, Roadsides	Willow Oak, Northern Red Oak, Water Oak, Post Oak, Live Oak	4.5 ft. tall plants: Dogbane (poisonous), Buttonbush, Sneezeweed, Goldenrod, Peppermint, Boneset, Winter Cress
	Larva		
Dreamy Duskywing (#) <i>Erynnis icelus</i>	Woodland opening or edges	Willow, Poplar, Birch	Blueberry, Wild Strawberry, Blackberry, Dogbane, New Jersey Tea, Winter Cress, Purple Vetch, Lupine
	Larva		
Juvenal's Duskywing <i>Erynnis juvenalis</i>	Oak woods or scrub with associated edges or fields	Oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp.)	Winter Cress, Dandelion, Wild Plum, Wisteria, Blueberry, Vetch, Redbud, Lilac
	Larva		
Mottled Duskywing <i>Erynnis martialis</i>	Open woodland, Barrens, Prairie hills, Open bushy fields	Plants in the Buckthorn Family (Rhamnaceae): Wild Liliacs, New Jersey Tea, RedRoot (<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>)	Bush Houstonia, Gromwell, Hoary Vervain
	Larva		

Zarucco Duskywing <i>Erynnis zarucco</i>	Wood edges, Open fields, Scrub	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): Black Locust, Lespedeza	Shepherd's Needle
	Larva		
Common Sootywing <i>Pholisora catullus</i>	Open or disturbed areas: landfills, vacant lots, gardens, roadsides, fields, pastures	Lambsquarter, Amaranth, Cockscomb	Dogbane (poisonous), Marjoram, Oxalis, Dutch White Clover, Common Milkweed, Peppermint, Cucumber, Melon
	Larva		
White Checkered-Skipper <i>Pyrgus albescens</i>	Open sunny areas with low vegetation, Bare soils: prairies, fields, roadsides, yards	Plants in the Mallow Family (Malvaceae)- not well reported	Various nectar plants
	Pupa		
Common Checkered-Skipper <i>Pyrgus communis</i>	Open sunny areas with low vegetation, Bare soils: prairies, meadows, fields, roadsides, landfills, yards, pastures, Opening and trails in woods	Plants in the Mallow Family (Malvaceae)	Shepherd's Needle, Fleabane, Asters, Red Clover, Knapweed, Beggar's Tick
	Larva		
Tropical Checkered-Skipper <i>Pyrgus oileus</i>	Open, sunny areas: pastures, brushy fields, wooded trails,	Plants in the Mallow Family (Malvaceae)	Shepherd's Needle

	thorn-scrub, roadsides		
	Larva		
Hayhurst's Scallopwing <i>Staphylus hayhurstii</i>	Vacant weed lots, Suburban gardens, Woods: openings, rustic roads, trails	Plants in the Amaranth Family (Amaranthaceae)	Marigold, Knotweed, Spearmint, Wild Marjoram, Cucumber, Dogbane (poisonous), Dutch White Clover
	Larva		
Southern Cloudywing <i>Thorybes bathyllus</i>	Open scrubby areas: dry meadows, burned areas, dry prairie hills, Power line right-of- ways	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): Beggar's Tick, Lespedeza, Clover	Dogbane (poisonous), Heal- all, Vetch, Japanese Honeysuckle, Thistle, Common Milkweed
	Larva		
Confused Cloudywing <i>Thorybes confusis</i>	Near swamps and marshes, Woods in river valleys	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae)	Various nectar plants
	Larva		
Northern Cloudywing <i>Thorybes pylades</i>	Open or scrubby boreal woodland and forest edges	Plants in the Pea Family (Fabaceae): Beggar's Tick, Lespedeza, Clover	Dogbane (poisonous), Heal- all, Vetch, Japanese Honeysuckle, Thistle, Hoary Vervain, Common Milkweed
	Larva		
Dorantes Longtail <i>Urbanus dorantes</i>	Roadsides, Overgrown fields, Wood edges and clearings, Along trails in hardwood hammocks	Wild and Cultivated Beans (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.)	Shepherd's Needle, Lantana, Ironweed, Bougainvillea
	Larva		

Long-tailed Skipper <i>Urbanus proteus</i>	Brushy fields, Edges of woods, Gardens, Open disturbed areas	Wild and Cultivated Beans (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.): Hog Peanut, Beggar's Tick, Wisteria	Bougainvillea, Lantana, Shepherd's Needle
	Larva		

Butterfly species list for South Carolina compiled by LayLa Burgess, Cooperative Extension, Clemson University. Species list verified using the Checklist of the Butterflies of SC (Dec 2016) developed by Brian Scholtens (Professor, Department of Biology, College of Charleston) and Dr. Dennis Forsythe (Emeritus Professor, The Citadel). Preferred habitat, host plants, nectar sources, and overwintering stage were added by LayLa Burgess, Clemson Extension.
 * Essentially restricted to the coast
 # Essentially restricted to the mountains
 + Limited
Note: Habitat, host plants, and nectar sources listed are those preferred by each butterfly species; however, most butterflies will use a variety of habitats and plants when available and necessary.

Additional Information: [HGIC 1734, Urban Wildlife- Butterflies.](#)

Online Resources:

- [The Lepidopterists' Society](#)
- [Butterflies and Moths of North America](#)

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