

Grayson County Butterfly List
December 1, 2019

Refuge	Scientific Name	Common Name
*	Thorybes pylades	Northern Cloudywing
*	Thorybes confusus	Confused Cloudywing
*	Erynnis horatius	Horace's Duskywing
*	Erynnis juvenalis	Juvenal's Duskywing
*	Erynnis funeralis	Funereal Duskywing
*	Pyrgus communis	Common Checkered-Skipper
*	Atalopedes campestris	Sachem
*	Lerema accius	Clouded Skipper
*	Hylephila phyleus	Fiery Skipper
*	Lerodea eufala	Eufala Skipper
*	Euphyes dion	Dion Skipper
*	Staphylus hayhurstii	Hayhurst's Scallopwing

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*	<i>Erynnis baptisiae</i>	Wild Indigo Duskywing
H	<i>Pholisora catullus</i>	Common Sootywing (not found at HNWR) [G5]
H	<i>Hesperia attalus</i>	Dotted Skipper (not found at HNWR) [G3]
*	<i>Wallengrenia otho</i>	Southern Broken-Dash
H	<i>Atrytone arogos</i>	Arogos Skipper (not found at HNWR) [G3]
*	<i>Anatrytone logan</i>	Delaware Skipper
*	<i>Euphyes vestris</i>	Dun Skipper
*	<i>Amblyscirtes belli</i>	Bell's Roadside-skipper
S	<i>Amblyscirtes eos</i>	Dotted Roadside-skipper
*	<i>Poanes zabulon</i>	Zabulon Skipper
*	<i>Polites themistocles</i>	Tawny-edged Skipper
S	<i>Calpododes ethlius</i>	Brazilian Skipper
S	<i>Urbanus dorantes</i>	Dorantes Longtail
*	<i>Epargyreus clarus</i>	Silver-Spotted Skipper

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*	Achalarus lyciades	Hoary Edge
S	Heliopetes laviana	Laviana White-skipper
S	Panoquina ocola	Ocola Skipper
S	Urbanus proteus	Long-tailed Skipper
S	Eantis tamenund	Northern Sicklewing (Sickle-winged Skipper)
*	Battus philenor	Pipevine Swallowtail
*	Papilio polyxenes	Black Swallowtail
*	Papilio glaucus Eastern	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
*	Papilio cresphontes	Giant Swallowtail
*	Pontia protodice	Checkered White
*	Pieris rapae	Cabbage White
*	Colias eurytheme	Orange Sulphur

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S	Zerene cesonia	Southern Dogface
*	Phoebis sennae	Cloudless Sulphur
*	Pyrisitia lisa	Little Yellow
*	Abaeis nicippe	Sleepy Orange
*	Nathalis iole	Dainty Sulphur
*	Anthocharis midea	Falcate Orangetip
*	Eurema mexicana	Mexican Yellow
S	Pyrisitia proterpia	Tailed Orange
S	Phoebis agarithe	Large Orange Sulphur
*	Atlides halesus	Great Purple Hairstreak
*	Callophrys gryneus	Juniper Hairstreak
*	Phaeostrymon alcestis	Soapberry Hairstreak
*	Calycopis cecrops	Red-banded Hairstreak
*	Strymon melinus	Gray Hairstreak
*	Cupido comyntas	Eastern Tailed-Blue

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*	Echinargus isola	Reakirt's Blue
*	Callophrys henrici	Henry's Elfin
*	Callophrys irus	Frosted Elfin
*	Satyrrium favonius ontario	'Northern' Southern Hairstreak
*	Leptotes marina	Marine Blue
*	Parrhasius m album	White M Hairstreak
S	Strymon istapa	Mallow Scrub-hairstreak
S	Hemiargus ceraunus	Ceraunus Blue
S	Brephidium exilis	Western Pygmy-blue
*	Celastrina ladon	Spring Azure
*	Celastrina neglecta	Summer Azure
*	Satyrrium calanus	Banded Hairstreak
*	Libytheana carinenta	American Snout

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*	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch
*	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>	Queen
*	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	Gulf Fritillary
S	<i>Heleconius charithonia</i>	Zebra Heliconian
*	<i>Euptoieta claudia</i>	Variegated Fritillary
*	<i>Limenitis arthemis astyanax</i>	Astyanax' Red-spotted Purple
*	<i>Limenitis archippus</i>	Viceroy
*	<i>Asterocampa celtis</i>	Hackberry Emperor
*	<i>Asterocampa clyton</i>	Tawny Emperor
S	<i>Mestra amymone</i>	Common Mestra
*	<i>Chlosyne gorgone</i>	Gorgone Checkerspot
*	<i>Chlosyne lacinia</i>	Bordered Patch
*	<i>Phyciodes phaon</i>	Phaon Crescent

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*	Phyciodes tharos	Pearl Crescent
*	Anthanassa texana	Texan Crescent
*	Junonia coenia	Common Buckeye
*	Polygonia interrogationis	Question Mark
*	Polygonia comma	Eastern Comma
*	Nymphalis antiopa	Mourning Cloak
*	Vanessa atalanta	Red Admiral
*	Vanessa cardui	Painted Lady
*	Vanessa virginiensis	American Lady

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*	Anaea andria	Goatweed Leafwing
*	Megisto cymela	Little Wood-Satyr
*	Cercyonis pegala	Common Wood-Nymph
*	Cyllopsis gemma	Gemmed Satyr
*	Hermeuptychia sosybius	Carolina Satyr
S	Enodia anthedon	Northern Pearly-Eye
S	Chlosyne theona	Theona Checkerspot
*	Chlosyne nycteis	Silvery Checkerspot

96 Total Butterflies in Grayson County

93 Species verified as on the refuge

legend:

- * Within the published range for the butterfly; found and identified on the
- H Historical report of the species in Grayson County; not seen on refuge
- S Outside the species' normal range; found on the refuge at least once

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<i>Host Plants - Kaufman</i>	<i>Host Plants - Glassberg</i>
Tick trefoils, wild beans, Cologania, and other legumes	tick trefoils, clovers, and other legumes
Probably legumes	legumes
Oaks	oaks
Oaks	oaks
Legumes	legumes
Mallows	mallow family
Crab, Bermuda, and other grasses	grasses
Primarily weedy grasses	grasses
Primarily Bermuda grass	grasses
Bermuda, Johnson, and other weedy grasses	grasses
Sedges	sedges
Lambsquarters and others	goosefoots

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Crown Vetch and wild Indigo	wild indigos, Crown Vetch
Pigweeds and Amaranthus sp.	goosefoots and amaranths
Grasses	grasses
Grasses	panicgrasses
Big Bluestem	bluestem grasses and others
Grasses	grasses and sedges
Sedges	sedges
Broadleaf uniola, Johnson grass, and others	grasses
Obtuse panic-grass	Vine Mesquite
Grasses	grasses
Grasses	grasses
Cannas	Canna
Many legumes, including tick trefoils	legumes
Locusts, Wisteria, and other legumes	legumes

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Tick trefoils	tick trefoils
Mallows	mallow family
Grasses	grasses
Many legumes, especially beans	legumes
Lime prickly-ash (<i>Zanthoxylum</i>)	Lime prickly-ash and others in the rue family
Pipevines	Pipevines
Many plants in parsley family, including cultivated, weedy, and native species	parsley family and some rue family
Leaves of trees and shrubs, including cottonwood, tuliptree, sweet bay, cherry, and others	Black Cherry, Tuliptree
Ornamental citrus, torchwood, wild lime, hoptree, and other citrus relatives	rue family
Many native and exotic mustards	mustards
Cabbage, nasturtium, watercress, various capers and mustards	mustards
Alfalfa, native and exotic clovers, and other legumes	Alfalfa and other legumes

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Indigo bush, kidneywood, clovers, and other legumes	prairie clovers and other legumes
Sennas	sennas
Sennas	sennas, Partridge Pea and other legumes
Sennas	sennas
Dogweed, marigold, and other asters	aster family
Rock cress, bitter cress, and other mustards	mustards
Fern acacia, locust, and other legumes	legumes
Sennas	legumes
Blackbead, wild tamarind, Texas ebony, and feather tree	legumes
Mistletoes growing on oak, ash, cottonwood, juniper, mesquite, etc.	mistletoes, most commonly using species growing on oaks
Eastern redcedar and other species of Juniperus	Eastern Redcedar
Western soapberry	Western soapberry
Rotting leaves	decaying plant matter, especially sumacs
Flowering parts of legumes, mallows, and many other types of plants.	will use a large number of species in many plant families
Flowers and seeds of many legumes	legumes

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Flowers and buds of many legumes	legumes
Redbud, American holly, Mexican buckeye, and many others	mostly Eastern Redbud
Wild indigo and lupine. [NOTE: at HNWR, only Baptisia sphaerocarpa and its hybrids]	Horseflyweed (wild indigo) and lupines
Oaks	oaks
Flowering parts of many legumes	legumes and other plant families
Oaks	oaks
Mallows	mallow family
Flowers and buds of many legumes	legumes
Salt-bush, Russian thistle, lambsquarters, and others	goosefoot family, esp saltbushes and goosefoots
Feed on a variety of different plants	many plant families
Feed on a variety of different plants	many plant families
Oaks and hickories	Oaks and hickories
Hackberries [NOTE: wildflower.org also cites Carolina Buckthorn as a host for snouts]	hackberries

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Milkweeds	milkweeds
Milkweeds	milkweeds and milkweed family vines
Passion vines	passionflowers
Passion vines	passionflowers
Passion vines, flax, violets, and other plants	passionflowers, violets, et al.
Willows, cottonwoods, poplars, and related trees	cherries and many others
Willows, sometimes poplars and others	willows
Hackberry trees	hackberries
Hackberry trees	hackberries
Noseburns (<i>Tragia</i>)	noseburns
Sunflowers	aster family, especially sunflowers
Sunflowers, ragweed, cocklebur, and other related plants	aster family, especially sunflowers
Frogfruit	frogfruits

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Asters	asters
Twin-seeds and relatives in the acanthus family	acanthus family
Plantains, snapdragons, monkey flowers, and others	figwort family, but also others
Hops, nettles, elms, and hackberries	hackberries, nettles, elm family, and others
Nettles, elms, and hops	elm family and nettles
Willows, cottonwoods, elms, birches, and hackberries	mainly willows, but also other trees and shrubs
Nettles, false nettles, pellitories, and related plants	nettles
Thistle, mallows, and many others. Migratory individuals use fiddleneck and other spring annuals.	thistles and many others in many families
Everlastings, pussytoes, and cudweeds	perly everlastings and other aster family

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Goatweed and other crotons	crotons
Grasses	grasses
Grasses	grasses
Grasses	grasses
Grasses	grasses
Grasses	grasses
Paintbrushes and Brachystigma in southwest, silverleaves in Texas	mostly barometer bushes in Texas, mainly Indian paintbrushes in Arizona
Black-eyed Susan, wingstem, and related plants	aster family, especially sunflowers

refuge at least once

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Host Plants - BAMONA	Nectar Plants - BAMONA
Various plants in the pea family (Fabaceae) including beggar's ticks (Desmodium), bush clover (Lespedeza), clover (Trifolium), lotus (Hosackia), and others.	Usually nectar from blue, purple, pink, or white flowers including dogbane, selfheal, crown vetch, Japanese honeysuckle, thistles, common milkweed, Deptford pink, hoary vervain, and others.
Possibly bush clover (Lespedeza) in the pea family (Fabaceae).	Flower nectar.
Both red and white oaks including willow oak (Quercus phellos), northern red oak (Q. velutina), scrub oak (Q. ilicifolia), water oak (Q. nigra), post oak (Q. stellata), and live oak (Q. virginiana).	Horace's Duskywing visits flower up to about 4.5 feet tall including dogbane, buttonbush, sneezeweed, goldenrod, peppermint, boneset, and winter cress.
Tree and shrub oaks (Quercus species).	Nectar from flowers of winter cress, dandelion, wild plum, wisteria, blueberry, Carolina vetch, redbud, and lilac.
Various legumes including New Mexican locust (Robinia neomexicana), bur clover (Medicago hispida), deerweed (Lotus scoparius), desert ironwood (Olneya tesota), and vetch (Vicia species).	Flower nectar.
Several plants in the mallow family (Malvaceae) including globemallows (Sphaeralcea), mallow (Malva), hollyhock (Althaea), alkali mallows (Sida), velvet-leaf (Abutilon), and poppy mallow (Callirhoe).	Nectar from white-flowered composites including shepherd's needles, fleabane, and asters; also red clover, knapweed, beggar's ticks, and many others.
Grasses including Bermuda grass (Cynodon dactylon), crabgrass (Digitaria), St. Augustine grass (Stenotaphrum secundatum), and goosegrass (Eleusine).	Nectar from many flowers including swamp and common milkweeds, buttonbush, dogbane, peppermint, red clover, tickseed sunflower, thistles, New York ironweed, marigold, and asters.
Various grasses including St. Augustine grass (Stenotaphrum secundatum), wooly beard grass (Erianthus alopecturoides), and Echinochloa povietianum.	Various pink, purple, or white flowers including shepherd's needle, selfheal, vervain, buttonbush, and lantana.
Bermuda grass (Cynodon dactylon), crabgrass (Digitaria), St. Augustine grass (Stenotaphrum secundatum), and other grasses.	Nectar from flowers of a variety of plants including sweet pepperbush, swamp milkweed, asters, sneezeweed, knapweed, ironweed, and thistles.
Various grasses including Johnson grass (Sorghum halepense), Bermuda grass (Cynodon dactylon), and sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum).	Nectar from flowers including croton, alfalfa, composites, lippia, and others.
Various sedges including woolgrass (Scirpus cyperinus), hairy sedge (Carex lacustris), and shoreline sedge (Carex hyalinolepis).	Nectar from flowers of pickerelweed, sneezeweed, buttonbush, Alsike clover, and others.
Lambsquarters (Chenopodium) in the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae), and occasionally chaff flower (Alternanthera) in the pigweed family (Amaranthaceae).	Nectar from marigold, knotweed, spearmint, wild marjoram, cucumber, dogbane, white sweet clover, and white clover.

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Usually wild indigo (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>), but also others including wild blue indigo (<i>B. australis</i>), lupine (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), false lupine (<i>Thermopsis villosa</i>), and crown vetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>).	Nectar from flowers of blackberry, white sweet clover, dogbane, sunflower, crimson clover, and probably others.
Lambsquarters (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), amaranths (<i>Amaranthus</i>), and cockscomb (<i>Celosia</i>).	Nectar from many flowers including dogbane, marjoram, oxalis, white clover, common milkweed, peppermint, cucumber, and melon.
Switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>) and fall witchgrass (<i>Leptoloma cognatum</i>).	Nectar from flowers of prickly pear cactus, alfalfa, thistles, and purple coneflower.
Paspalum and St. Augustine grass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>).	Nectar from flowers including pickernelweed, selfheal, and sweet pepperbush.
Big bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>) and probably other native grasses.	Nectar from flowers of purple vetch, Canada thistle, dogbane, stiff coreopsis, purple coneflower, green milkweed, and ox-eye daisy.
Various grasses including big bluestem (<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>), switchgrass (<i>Panicum virgatum</i>), and wooly beard grass (<i>Erianthus divaricatus</i>).	Nectar from pink and white flowers including swamp and common milkweeds, shrub houstonia, mountain mint, marsh fleabane, sweet pepperbush, buttonbush, thistles, and pickernelweed.
Various sedges including chufa flatsedge (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>) and sun sedge (<i>Carex heliophila</i>).	Nectar from white, pink, or purple flowers including common milkweed, purple vetch, selfheal, peppermint, dogbane, New Jersey tea, and viper's bugloss.
Indian woodoats grass (<i>Chasmanthium latifolia</i>).	Flower nectar.
Probably obtuse panicgrass (<i>Panicum obtusum</i>) in Arizona.	Nectar from flowers including Verbena and Astragalus.
Grasses including lovegrass (<i>Eragrostis</i>), purpletop (<i>Tridens</i>), bluegrass (<i>Poa</i>), wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron</i>), orchardgrass (<i>Dactylis</i>), wildrye (<i>Elymus</i>), and bentgrass (<i>Agrostis</i>).	Nectar from a variety of flowers including the exotics Japanese honeysuckle, red clover, everlasting pea, and selfheal; and the natives blackberry, purple vetch, common milkweed, buttonbush, joe-pye weed, and thistles.
Panic grasses (<i>Panicum</i>), slender crabgrass (<i>Digitaria filiformis</i>), and bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>).	Nectar from flowers including alfalfa, red clover, dogbane, shrub houstonia, purple coneflower, thistles, and chicory.
Various cultivated plants in the canna family (<i>Marantaceae</i>).	Lantana in Arizona. In Costa Rica, nectar from large white or pale yellow flowers of woody lianas, trees, and shrubs.
Various legumes including wild and cultivated beans (<i>Phaseolus</i>), beggar's ticks (<i>Desmodium</i>), and blue peas (<i>Clitoria</i>).	Flower nectar from shepherd's needle, lantana, trilisa, ironweed, bougainvillea, and others.
Many woody legumes including black locust (<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>), honey locust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>) and false indigo (<i>Amorpha</i> species). Also selected herbaceous legumes such as <i>Glycyrrhiza</i> species.	The Silver-spotted Skipper almost never visits yellow flowers but favors blue, red, pink, purple, and sometimes white and cream-colored ones. These include everlasting pea, common milkweed, red clover, buttonbush, blazing star, and thistles.

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Beggar's ticks (<i>Desmodium</i>); occasionally false indigo (<i>Baptisia</i>) and bush clover (<i>Lespedeza</i>); all in the pea family (<i>Fabaceae</i>).	Nectar from flowers of common milkweed, dogbane, buttonbush, Japanese honeysuckle, and New Jersey tea.
Various mallows including globemallows (<i>Sphaeralcea</i>), Sidas (<i>Sida</i>), and velvet-leaf (<i>Abutilon</i>).	Flower nectar.
Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>), sugarcane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>), and trompetilla grass (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>).	Nectar from flowers of lantana, shepherd's needle, swamp milkweed, buttonbush, and pickerelweed.
Vine legumes including various beans (<i>Phaseolus</i>), hog peanuts (<i>Amphicarpa bracteata</i>), beggar's ticks (<i>Desmodium</i>), blue peas (<i>Clitoria</i>), and wisteria (<i>Wisteria</i>).	Flower nectar from a variety of plants including bougainvillea, lantana, and shepherd's needle.
Trees in the citrus family (<i>Rutaceae</i>) prickly-ash (<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>) in Texas; <i>Z. monophyllum</i> and various <i>Citrus</i> species in tropical America.	Flower nectar.
Pipevines (<i>Aristolochia</i> species), including <i>Aristolochia californica</i> , <i>A. serpentaria</i> and others.	Solely nectar from flowers including thistles (<i>Cirsium</i> species), bergamot, lilac, viper's bugloss, common azaleas, phlox, teasel, azaleas, dame's-rocket, lantana, petunias, verbenas, lupines, yellow star thistle, California buckeye, yerba santa, brodiaeas, and gilies.
Leaves of plants in the parsley family (<i>Apiaceae</i>) including Queen Anne's Lace, carrot, celery and dill. Sometimes plants in the citrus family (<i>Rutaceae</i>) are preferred.	Nectar from flowers including red clover, milkweed, and thistles.
Leaves of various plants including wild cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), sweetbay (<i>Magnolia</i>), basswood (<i>Tilia</i>), tulip tree (<i>Liriodendron</i>), birch (<i>Betula</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), cottonwood (<i>Populus</i>), mountain ash (<i>Sorbus</i>), and willow (<i>Salix</i>).	Nectar of flowers from a variety of plants including wild cherry and lilac (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>). Milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i>) and Joe-Pye Weed [<i>Eupatorium</i>] are favorites in summer.
Trees and herbs of the citrus family (<i>Rutaceae</i>) including <i>Citrus</i> species, prickly ash (<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>), hop tree (<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>), and Common Rue (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>).	Nectar from lantana, azalea, bougainvillea, bouncing Bet, dame's rocket, goldenrod, Japanese honeysuckle, and swamp milkweed.
Plants in the mustard family (<i>Brassicaceae</i>) including cabbage (<i>Brassica oleraceae</i>); and caper family (<i>Capparidaceae</i>) including Rocky Mountain bee-plant (<i>Cleome serrulata</i>).	Flower nectar including hedge mustards, composites, and alfalfa.
Many plants in the mustard (<i>Brassicaceae</i>) family and occasionally some in the caper family (<i>Capparidaceae</i>).	Flower nectar from a very wide array of plants including mustards, dandelion, red clover, asters, and mints.
Plants in the pea family (<i>Fabaceae</i>) including alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>), and white sweet clover (<i>Melilotus alba</i>).	Nectar from many kinds of flowers including dandelion, milkweeds, goldenrods, and asters.

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Small-leaved plants in the pea family (Fabaceae) including alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>); prairie clovers, indigo (<i>Dalea</i>), and clover (<i>Trifolium</i>) species.	Nectar from flowers including alfalfa, coreopsis, houstonia, and verbena.
Cassia species in the pea family (Fabaceae).	Nectar from many different flowers with long tubes including cordia, bougainvillea, cardinal flower, hibiscus, lantana, and wild morning glory.
Partridge pea (<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>) and wild sensitive plant (<i>C. niticans</i>) in the pea family (Fabaceae).	Nectar from flowers in the aster family (Asteraceae) including goldenrods and asters.
Cassia species in the pea family (Fabaceae).	Nectar from many species of flowers, including shepherd's needle (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>).
Low-growing plants in the aster family (Asteraceae) especially shepherd's needle (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>), sneezeweed (<i>Helenium</i>), fetid marigold (<i>Dyssodia</i>), and cultivated marigold (<i>Tagetes</i>).	Nectars at Labrador tea, asters, wild marigold, rabbitbrush, and others.
Plants of the mustard (Brassicaceae) family including rock cress (<i>Arabis</i>) and winter cress (<i>Barbarea</i>) species.	Flower nectar including flowers of mustards, violets, and others.
Acacia and <i>Diphysa</i> in the pea family (Fabaceae).	Nectar from a wide variety of flowers.
In Texas, mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i>) and senna (<i>Cassia</i>) species; <i>Desmodium</i> in the tropics (all in the pea family [Fabaceae]).	Nectar from many species of flowers.
<i>Pithecellobium</i> and <i>Inga</i> species in the pea family (Fabaceae).	Nectar from flowers of lantana, shepherd's needle, bougainvillea, rose periwinkle, turk's cap, and hibiscus.
Mistletoe (<i>Phoradendron</i> species) growing on several tree species.	Nectar from flowers including goldenrod, Hercules club, shepherd's needle, sweet pepperbush, and wild plum.
Redcedar (<i>scopulorum</i>), California juniper (<i>J. californica</i>), Utah juniper (<i>J. osteosperma</i>), and perhaps others.	Nectar from various flowers including winter cress, dogbane, common milkweed, wild carrot, shepherd's needle, butterflyweed, white sweet clover, and others.
Western soapberry (<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>).	Flower nectar.
Fallen leaves of wax myrtle (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>), dwarf sumac (<i>Rhus copallina</i>), staghorn sumac (<i>R. typhina</i>), and several oaks.	Flower nectar from yarrow, wild cherry, tickseed sunflower, sumac, sweet pepperbush, New Jersey tea, common milkweed, and dogbane.
Flowers and fruits from an almost endless variety of plants; most often from pea (Fabaceae) and mallow (Malvaceae) families including beans (<i>Phaseolus</i>), clovers (<i>Trifolium</i>), cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>), and mallow (<i>Malva</i>).	Nectar from many flower species including dogbane, milkweed, mint, winter cress, goldenrod, tick trefoil, and white sweet clover.
Many plants in the pea family including yellow sweet clover (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>), alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>); various species of vetch (<i>Vicia</i>), clover (<i>Trifolium</i>), wild pea (<i>Lathyrus</i>), and bush clover (<i>Lespedeza</i>); and others.	This butterfly has a low flight and a short proboscis, thus is found at flowers close to the ground which are open or short-tubed. These include white sweet clover, shepherd's needle, wild strawberry, winter cress, cinquefoils, asters, and others.

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Many plants in the pea family (Fabaceae) including yellow sweet clover (<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>), rattletweed (<i>Astragalus</i>), mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i>), indigo bush (<i>Dalea</i>), mimosa (<i>Albizia</i>), and indigo (<i>Indigofera</i>) species.	Flower nectar from a variety of herbs including spearmint and white sweet clover.
Diverse plants texana) in Texas; dahoon (<i>Ilex cassine</i>), American holly (<i>I. opaca</i>), and yaupon (<i>I. vomitoria</i>) in Florida and North Carolina. Redbud (<i>Ceris canadensis</i>), huckleberries and blueberries (<i>Vaccinium</i> species), Mexican buckeye (<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>), and <i>Viburnum</i> species are selected in other locations.	Where redbud is the caterpillar host, its flowers are the main nectar supply for adults. In other places, flowers of plants that are not the caterpillar host are used for nectar including willows, wild plum and hawthorn, and <i>Forstiera</i> .
Members of the pea family (Fabaceae) indigo (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>) and lupine (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>); occasionally blue false indigo (<i>B. australis</i>) and rattlebox (<i>Crotalaria sagittalis</i>).	Flower nectar.
No information available.	No information available.
Leadwort (<i>Plumbago</i>) and many legumes including alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>), milkvetch (<i>Astragalus</i>), and mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i>).	Flower nectar.
Live oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) and other oak species.	Nectar from a variety of flowers including viburnum, sumac, sourwood, wild plum, poinsettia, sweet pepperbush, common milkweed, lantana, dogwood, and goldenrod.
Plants in mallow family (Malvaceae) including alkali mallow (<i>Sida hederacea</i>) and coastal Indian mallow (<i>Abutilon permolle</i>); also bay cedar (<i>Suriana maritima</i>).	Nectar from small-flowered trees and composites, croton.
A variety of woody legumes including partridge pea (<i>Cassia brachiata</i>), mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i> species), and rosary pea (<i>Abrus precatorius</i>).	Flower nectar.
<i>Chenopodium album</i> , saltbush species (<i>Atriplex</i>), and others in the goosefoot family (<i>Chenopodiaceae</i>).	Flower nectar.
Flowers of a variety of woody shrubs and occasionally herbs including dogwood (<i>Cornus florida</i>), New Jersey tea (<i>Ceanothus americana</i>), meadowsweet (<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i>), and <i>Collinsia</i> .	Flower nectar from dogbane, privet, New Jersey tea, blackberry, common milkweed, and many others.
Racemose dogwood, New Jersey Tea, and other plants.	Flower nectar.
Many species of oak (<i>Quercus</i>), walnut (<i>Juglans</i>), and hickory (<i>Carya</i>).	Nectar from flowers including dogbane and common milkweed (preferred), chinquapin, small-flowered dogwood, New Jersey tea, meadowsweet, staghorn sumac, white sweet clover, and yarrow.
Several species of hackberry (<i>Celtis</i>).	Nectar from flowers of aster, dogbane, dogwood, goldenrod, sweet pepperbush, and others.

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Milkweeds including common milkweed (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>), swamp milkweed (<i>A. incarnata</i>), and showy milkweed (<i>A. speciosa</i>); and milkweed vine in the tropics.	Nectar from all milkweeds. Early in the season before milkweeds bloom, Monarchs visit a variety of flowers including dogbane, lilac, red clover, lantana, and thistles. In the fall adults visit composites including goldenrods, blazing stars, ironweed, and tickseed sunflower.
Milkweeds and milkweed vines.	Nectar from flowers including milkweeds, fogfruit, and shepherd's needle.
Various species of passion-vine including maypops (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>) and running pop (<i>P. foetida</i>).	Nectar from lantana, shepherd's needle, cordias, composites, and others.
Passion-vines including <i>Passiflora suberosa</i> , <i>P. lutea</i> , and <i>P. affinis</i> .	Flower nectar and pollen, which are gathered on a set foraging route or "trap-line". Favorite plants include lantana and shepherd's needle.
A variety of plants in several families including maypops (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>), may apple (<i>Podophyllum peltata</i>), violets (<i>Viola</i>), purslane (<i>Portulaca</i>), stonecrop (<i>Sedum</i>), and moonseed (<i>Menispermum</i>).	Nectar from several plant species including butterflyweed, common milkweed, dogbane, peppermint, red clover, swamp milkweed, and tickseed sunflower.
Leaves of many species of trees and shrubs including wild cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), aspen, poplar, cottonwood (<i>Populus</i>), oaks (<i>Quercus</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>), deerberry (<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>), birch (<i>Betula</i>), willows (<i>Salix</i>), basswood (<i>Tilia</i>), and shadbush (<i>Amelanchier</i>).	Sap flows, rotting fruit, carrion, dung, and occasionally nectar from small white flowers including spiraea, privet, and viburnum.
Trees in the willow family (<i>Salicaceae</i>) including willows (<i>Salix</i>), and poplars and cottonwoods (<i>Populus</i>).	Early in the season when few flowers are available Viceroy's feed on aphid honeydew, carrion, dung, and decaying fungi. Later generations feed more often at flowers, favoring composites including aster, goldenrod, joe-pye weed, shepherd's needle, and Canada thistle.
Various hackberries (<i>Celtis</i> species) and sugarberry (<i>Celtis laevigata</i>).	Sap, rotting fruit, dung, carrion. Will take moisture at wet spots along roads and streams.
Trees of the elm family including <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> , <i>C. tenuifolia</i> , <i>C. laevigata</i> , <i>C. lindheimeri</i> , and <i>C. reticulata</i> .	Tree sap, rotting fruit, dung, carrion. Tawny Emperors almost never visit flowers.
Noseburn (<i>Tragia neptifolia</i>) in the spurge family (<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>).	Have been seen at Lantana flowers.
Several plants in the Asteraceae including sunflower (<i>Helianthus</i>) and crosswort (<i>Lysimachia</i>) species.	Nectar, especially from yellow flowers.
Plants in the sunflower family including sunflowers (<i>Helianthus</i>), ragweed (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>), crownbeard (<i>Verbesina</i>), and cockleburs (<i>Xanthium</i>).	Flower nectar.
Fogfruit (<i>Lippia lanceolata</i>) and mat grass (<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>) in the verbena family.	Nectar from flowers of <i>Lippia</i> and composites including shepherd's needle.

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<p>Several species of smooth-leaved true asters including <i>Aster pilosus</i>, <i>A. texanus</i>, and <i>A. laevis</i>.</p>	<p>Nectar from a great variety of flowers including dogbane, swamp milkweed, shepherd's needle, asters, and winter cress.</p>
<p>Various low plants of the acanthus family including <i>Ruellia</i>, <i>Jacobina</i>, <i>Beloperone</i>, and <i>Siphonoglossa</i>.</p>	<p>Flower nectar.</p>
<p>Plants from the snapdragon family including snapdragon (<i>Antirrhinum</i>) and toadflax (<i>Linaria</i>); the plantain family including plantains (<i>Plantago</i>); and the acanthus family including <i>ruellia</i> (<i>Ruellia nodiflora</i>).</p>	<p>Favorite nectar sources are composites including aster, chickory, gumweed, knapweed, and tickseed sunflower. Dogbane, peppermint, and other flowers are also visited.</p>
<p>American elm (<i>Ulmus americanus</i>), red elm (<i>Ulmus rubra</i>), hackberry (<i>Celtis</i>), Japanese hop (<i>Humulus japonicus</i>), nettles (<i>Urtica</i>), and false nettle (<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>).</p>	<p>Rotting fruit, tree sap, dung, carrion. Only when these are unavailable do Question Marks visit flowers such as common milkweed, aster, and sweet pepperbush.</p>
<p>All members of the elm and nettle families including American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>), hops (<i>Humulus</i>), nettle (<i>Urtica</i>), false nettle (<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>), and wood nettle (<i>Laportea canadensis</i>).</p>	<p>Rotting fruit and tree sap.</p>
<p>Willows including black willow (<i>Salix nigra</i>), weeping willow (<i>S. babylonica</i>), and silky willow (<i>S. sericea</i>); also American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>), cottonwood (<i>Populus deltoides</i>), aspen (<i>P. tremuloides</i>), paper birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>), and hackberry (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>). Older caterpillars wander about and may be found on plants that they do not eat.</p>	<p>Mourning Cloaks prefer tree sap, especially that of oaks. They walk down the trunk to the sap and feed head downward. They will also feed on rotting fruit, and only occasionally on flower nectar.</p>
<p>Plants of the nettle family (<i>Urticaceae</i>) including stinging nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), tall wild nettle (<i>U. gracilis</i>), wood nettle (<i>Laportea canadensis</i>), false nettle (<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>), pellitory (<i>Parietoria pennsylvanica</i>), mamaki (<i>Pipturus albidus</i>), and possibly hops (<i>Humulus</i>).</p>	<p>Red Admirals prefer sap flows on trees, fermenting fruit, and bird droppings; visiting flowers only when these are not available. Then they will nectar at common milkweed, red clover, aster, and alfalfa, among others.</p>
<p>More than 100 host plants have been noted; favorites include thistles (<i>Asteraceae</i>), hollyhock and mallow (<i>Malvaceae</i>), and various legumes (<i>Fabaceae</i>).</p>	<p>The Painted Lady prefers nectar from composites 3-6 feet high, especially thistles; also aster, cosmos, blazing star, ironweed, and joe-pye weed. Flowers from other families that are visited include red clover, buttonbush, privet, and milkweeds.</p>
<p>Plants in the sunflower family everlasting (<i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i>), pearly everlasting (<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>), plantain-leaved pussy toes (<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>), wormwood (<i>Artemisia</i>), ironweed (<i>Vernonia</i>), and burdock (<i>Arctium</i>).</p>	<p>Flower nectar almost exclusively, including dogbane, aster, goldenrod, marigold, selfheal, common milkweed, and vetch.</p>

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Goatweed (<i>Croton capitatum</i>), Texas croton (<i>C. texensis</i>), and prairie tea (<i>C. monanthogynus</i>); all in the spurge family (<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>).	Sap, rotting fruit, dung, bird droppings.
Orchard grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) and centipede grass (<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>).	Sap, aphid honeydew, and rarely flower nectar.
Purpletop (<i>Tridens flavus</i>) and other grasses.	Rotting fruit, flower nectar.
Probably Bermuda grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>).	Not reported.
Carpet grass (<i>Axonopus compressus</i>), centipede grass (<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>); probably St. Augustine grass (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>), Kentucky bluegrass (<i>Poa pratensis</i>), and others.	Sap and rotting fruit.
Various grasses including white grass (<i>Leersia virginica</i>), bearded shorthusk (<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>), plumegrass (<i>Erianthus</i>), broadleaf uniola (<i>Uniola latifolia</i>), and bottlebrush (<i>Hystrix patula</i>).	Dung, fungi, carrion, and sap from willows, poplars, and birch.
Ceniza blanca (<i>Leucophyllum texanum</i> and <i>L. frutescens</i>) in Texas, paintbrush (<i>Castilleja</i> species) in Arizona.	Flower nectar.
Many different composites including black-eyed susan (<i>Rudbeckia</i>), sunflowers (<i>Helianthus</i>), and wingstem (<i>Actinomeris alternifolia</i>).	Nectar from flowers of red clover, common milkweed, and dogbane.