

they're open, and orange spots show when they're closed. They resemble a Spicebush Swallowtail, only without the tails.

Except for the Eastern Tailed-blues, all the puddling species represent different sub-families of the brush-footed family.

A small brown butterfly flies low over the road in a hopping-style flight, its wings held more upright, barely flapping. Satyrs fly this way, landing in a sunny spot. Through my binoculars I see the silver area with black spots on the hindwing that identify it as a Gemmed Satyr. Satyrs have numerous eye spots and are shades of brown. Six species fly in southern Illinois.

Then when I think I've seen almost all there is to see, an American Snout flies at my approach and lands on the end of a dead branch in an oak tree. It's elongated palpi give it the impression of having a snout. It, the Hackberry Emperor, and Tawny Emperor all use hackberry trees as host plant.

I return to camp and discover a late-blooming butterfly-weed now in the sun. A Monarch nectars on the orange flowers. The Monarch is our only member of the Danainae sub-family of brush-foots. It flies.

Next, I head for the barrens. The first Virginia lespedeza to have any flowers, attracts the only Gray Hairstreak around. Bordering black and white lines pattern both wings, and its red area has two black spots. Hairstreaks are small fast-flying butterflies with tiny tails on the hindwing.

Blues, hairstreaks, and coppers make up the Family Lycaenidae. To find any coppers, I'd have to visit a site where dock grows.

Not much blooms in the barrens now to attract butterflies. Later this month more Virginia lespedeza, bush clovers, tick trefoils, tickseed sunflowers, and goldenrods will bloom.

I return to camp and eat lunch. Warm-weather cumulus clouds begin building and occasionally block the sun. The humidity level

rises with the temperature.

A Cabbage White lands on a selfheal and nectars on its remaining three flowers. The butterfly is all white except for the pale yellow under on the hindwing. A black spot and gray corner occur on the forewings.

A greenish-yellow Cloudless Sulphur flies through camp and lands briefly on a partridge pea, one of its host plants. This is a female; she has a spot on both wings; males are solid yellow.

Sulphurs and whites belong to the Pieridae family, which also includes Orange Tips. They're mostly yellow, orange, or white with black markings. Several species of sulphur fly in southern Illinois. Orange and Clouded Sulphurs are our most common ones. Orange Sulphurs have varying shades of orange on upper wing surfaces. Clouded are yellow above.

A Hoary Edge, one of the spread-winged skippers, circles the flowerhead on a selfheal as it sips from the violet and white flowers. It holds its wings at an angle, showing the fuzzy-edged white area underneath on the hindwing and the dark yellow band on the forewing. It darts up and chases a Spicebush Swallowtail.

Several species of spread-winged skippers occur in Southern Illinois. As the name suggests, spread-winged hold their wings out flat when perched.

Butterfly Counts

My interest in butterflies involves more than walking around tallying them. Activities associated with birding also apply to butterflying: I keep a life list, site lists, yard list, and an Illinois year list. My list for here includes 64 species and 47 in my yard. It shocks people when I

tell them I can saw 75 species last summer in southern Illinois.

The Illinois checklist includes 129 species, and 717 species occur on the North American, north of Mexico list. As with birds, some occur in specific

habitats and others in a variety. The best way to locate a certain species, is to look in the vicinity of its caterpillar host plant.

I record flight dates every year on charts of graph paper; this shows me when the species fly during the season and how many broods occur. In southern Illinois but-

terflies fly from March through October, depending on the weather.

Meadowlark

