

Massachusetts Butterflies



Fall 2017, No. 49

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West Virginia White (*Pieris virginiensis*), 5/4/17,
Sunderland, MA, Mark Rosenstein

Cover photo: Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*),
7/21/17, Georgetown, MA, Marjorie Watson

4th of July Counts for 2017

Looking over the charts for the 2017 4th of July counts, the low numbers of skippers jumps out at me. Writing this article in September, our skipper numbers are still low. Only European Skippers, Northern Broken-Dash and Dun Skippers seem to be close to normal numbers. Swallowtail numbers were outstanding with 47 Black Swallowtails on the Northampton count and 46 Eastern Tiger Swallowtails on the North Worcester count. Bog Copper numbers were down. I believe IF some of the counts had been 2 or 3 days later, those numbers would have been closer to normal.

Hairstreaks numbers were also very low except Coral Hairstreaks. The 85 on the Central Berkshire count might have set a record. The 7 Variegated Fritillaries were a nice surprise on the Falmouth count. Aphrodite Fritillaries were in low numbers. Even our usually common Pearl Crescents were in low numbers. Three Gray Commas on the Franklin Count were a nice surprise. Painted Ladies came in early and stayed strong in their numbers.

By holding their counts on June 25th and July 2, North Essex and Central Franklin pulled out some late Indian Skippers. They should have been gone well before the count date.

Central Berkshire led the way of finding 3 species NOT found on any other count: 34 Mustard Whites, 19 Acadian Hairstreaks and 1 Hickory Hairstreak. The Concord count found the only Bronze Copper, while Brewster found the only Juniper Hairstreak and Bristol found the only Horace's Duskywing. Ten species were found only twice on the 14 counts.

Blackstone Corridor led the way with the most number of butterflies, 2,806, but most of those were European Skippers. South Berkshire had only 35 INDIVIDUALS that were found on an off and on RAINY day.

The Concord count led the way with 15 participants. Bristol

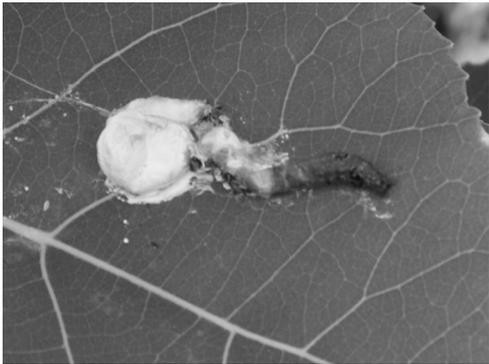
had only the compiler out counting. Thank you Mark Mello !!!!
Mark Fairbrother, Tom Tying and Joe Dwelly compiled TWO
counts each. Thank you to each compiler. Pulling everything all
together is not always an easy task. To the members of the Massa-
chusetts Butterfly Club, please consider joining one or more of the
counts in 2018. You do not have to be an expert butterflyer, just
know how to count.

We would like to thank Karl Barry for compiling all the charts.
Putting all those figures in those small columns is very time con-
suming. THANK YOU Karl.

Tom Gagnon, Vice-president West, Massachusetts Butterfly Club.



“Nectaring” Viceroy
(*Limenitis archippus*),
and close-up of what it is
nectaring on...
8/19/17, Norfolk, MA,
Madeline Champagne



July Count 2017	Black Swallowtail	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	Canadian Tiger Swallowtail	Spicebush Swallowtail	Mustard White	Cabbage White	Clouded Sulphur	Orange Sulphur	American Copper	Bronze Copper	Bog Copper
Northern Berkshire		16	37	1		65	11	20			
Central Berkshire	8	8	4		34	94	33	35	21		
Southern Berkshire						8	1				
Central Franklin	1	22		6		217	38	23	9		408
Northampton	47	10		12		242	216	114	54		
Northern Worcester	8	46		8		111	43	70	18		
Concord	3	2				34	15	30	11	1	12
Northern Essex	3	6				37		3			
Blackstone Corridor	3	9		5		49	8	11			
Bristol		1		10		1		4	5		
Falmouth	5			4		1	12	16	50		
Brewster	22	4		16		170	5	46	85		1
Barnstable	2					62	2	18	3		
Truro	2	10		13		14		16	80		70

July Count 2017	Coral Hairstreak	Acadian Hairstreak	Edwards' Hairstreak	Banded Hairstreak	Hickory Hairstreak	Striped Hairstreak	Oak Hairstreak	Juniper Hairstreak	Gray Hairstreak	Eastern Tailed-Blue	'Summer' Spring Azure	Variegated Fritillary
Northern Berkshire	8			1		2			1	10	9	
Central Berkshire	85	19		3	1					41	9	
Southern Berkshire												
Central Franklin	2			2					1	22	4	
Northampton				1					2	63	8	
Northern Worcester	4						1		1	22	2	
Concord				1					7	7	1	
Northern Essex				1						3		
Blackstone Corridor				9			1			27		
Bristol										2	1	
Falmouth	11		1	1					40	60	1	7
Brewster	50		5	2		4		1	8	14	2	
Barnstable									2	8		
Truro	1		1			3			2	8	1	1

July Count 2017	Great Spangled Fritillary	Aphrodite Fritillary	Atlantis Fritillary	Silver-bordered Fritillary	Meadow Fritillary	Pearl Crescent	Baltimore Checkerspot	Question Mark	Eastern Comma	Gray Comma	Mourning Cloak	American Lady
Northern Berkshire	40	4	12		28	1	14	2	8	1	1	1
Central Berkshire	54	3	7		6	2	9	1			2	4
Southern Berkshire	3											
Central Franklin	32	1		4		1	16	1	13	3		3
Northampton	50	2	1	14		45	129		9		1	14
Northern Worcester	21	1		4		2	4		6		3	6
Concord	16			3		6						7
Northern Essex	9			2		2	1		10			10
Blackstone Corridor	12						63	1	6			4
Bristol	3					24		3				3
Falmouth						1	4					10
Brewster						31		1				5
Barnstable						5						1
Truro								1				1

July Count 2017	Painted Lady	Red Admiral	Common Buckeye	Red-spotted Admiral	White Admiral	Red-spotted Purple	Viceroy	Northern Pearly-Eye	Eyed Brown	Appalachian Brown	Little Wood-Satyr	Common Ringlet
Northern Berkshire		21	4		7	10		9	13	1	1	13
Central Berkshire	1	14	1		2	1		24		28		
Southern Berkshire		2								1		
Central Franklin		22	4	9			1	3	5		10	
Northampton	2	44	6		1	3	17	1		19	9	1
Northern Worcester		11	8			2	2	12		8	95	2
Concord	1	15	3							13	13	
Northern Essex	2	20	4			1					9	35
Blackstone Corridor	1	9	22	2			1	2			5	
Bristol		2	1				5				4	
Falmouth	5	2	9									
Brewster	3	6	2							1	3	
Barnstable			1									
Truro	1	7	5			1				4	36	

July Count 2017	Common Wood-Nymph	Monarch	Silver-spotted Skipper	Hoary Edge	Southern Cloudywing	Northern Cloudywing	Horace's Duskywing	Wild Indigo Duskywing	Common Sootywing	Least Skipper	European Skipper	Indian Skipper
Northern Berkshire	37	7	16			2				3	437	
Central Berkshire	123	22	34								14	
Southern Berkshire	19											
Central Franklin		11	42	2	3	4			1	4	20	1
Northampton	33	40	93	2	3			2	50	8	1	
Northern Worcester	4	10	23							3	189	
Concord	1	4	9		1					1		
Northern Essex		6	1		1					24	998	4
Blackstone Corridor		6	11		4					7	2523	
Bristol	15	11	1				1	9		1		
Falmouth	35	24						1				
Brewster	29	66	15					1			1	
Barnstable	7	59										
Truro	8	2	25								5	

July Count 2017	Peck's Skipper	Tawny-edged Skipper	Crossline Skipper	Long Dash	Northern Broken-Dash	Little Glassywing	Delaware Skipper	Mulberry Wing	Hobomok Skipper	Broad-winged Skipper	Black Dash	Dun Skipper
Northern Berkshire	36	12	1	25	31	12			14			18
Central Berkshire	28	7	1		35	18	13		7	1		32
Southern Berkshire								1				
Central Franklin	4	2		6	6	13						4
Northampton	2	1			19	5	5	7			9	54
Northern Worcester	1		2		1	11	16					3
Concord			1		4	2	2	14		3	5	
Northern Essex	38	1		12		1			1			
Blackstone Corridor						2	2		1			
Bristol					17						1	24
Falmouth		2	7		10	2	9					3
Brewster			1		48		3			6		39
Barnstable					4							
Truro			1		16		2					38

July Counts 2017 Summary	No. of Individuals	No. of Species	No. of Participants	Party Hours	Date	Compiler
Northern Berkshire	1023	45	10	27.5	July 9	Tom Tying
Central Berkshire	889	42	12	26.5	July 15	Tom Tying
Southern Berkshire	35	7	N/A	N/A	July 7	Rene Wendell
Central Franklin	1006	44	9	35	July 2	Mark Fairbrother
Northampton	1471	46	8	37.75	July 16	Mark Fairbrother
Northern Worcester	800	39	10	32.75	July 8	Wendy Howes
Concord	248	33	15	20	July 8	Dick Walton
Northern Essex	1253	29	10	19.5	June 25	Howard Hoople
Blackstone Corridor	2806	29	7	17	July 1	Tom Dodd
Bristol	153	24	1	5	July 23	Mark Mello
Falmouth	333	28	8	5	July 15	Joe Dwelly
Brewster	696	34	4	17	July 22	Joe Dwelly
Barnstable	174	13	6	4.5	July 22	Ian Ives
Truro	375	30	4	9.5	July 8	Mark Faherty
Martha's Vineyard						No count in 2017





Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus*),
9/4/17, Mt. Tom,
Holyoke, MA, Tom Tynning



Broad-winged Skipper (*Poanes viator*),
7/22/17, Springfield, MA,
Bill Callahan



Silver-spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus
clarus*), 7/22/17, Westport, MA
Lucy Merrill-Hills



Appalachian Brown (*Satyrodes appa-
lachia*), 7/4/17, Fitzgerald Lake,
Northampton, MA, Bernie Rubinstein



Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*),
8/26/17, Northampton, MA,
Joyce Lak



Common Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*),
6/28/17, Shrewsbury, Bruce deGraaf

**NABA-Massachusetts Butterfly Club
Trip to Magic Wings, South Deerfield, 3/12/17**



Dolores Price and Leaf Butterfly



Michael Newton and Blue Cracker



Our host, Fred Gagnon,
with Barbara Volkle



Tom Gagnon and Blue Cracker

San Diego, CA,
Butterfly photos, by Garry Kessler



Hermes
Copper
(*Lycaena
hermes*),
6/8/17,
Descanso,
CA

Thorne's
Hairstreak,
(*Callo-
phrys
gryneus
thornei*),
6/8/17,
Jamul, CA



Mormon
Metalmark
(*Apodemia
mormo*),
6/7/17, Des-
canso, CA



West Virginia White (*Pieris virginiensis*), 4/28/17, Sunderland, MA, Sue Cloutier



Viceroy (*Limenitis archippus*), 8/10/17, Quabbin, Ware, MA, Sue Cloutier

Red-banded Hairstreak (*Calycopis cecrops*) and Least Skipper (*Ancyloxypha numitor*), 9/4/17, Allens Pond, Dartmouth, MA, Sue Cloutier



Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*) Northampton, MA, Sue Cloutier



American Lady (*Vanessa virginiensis*), 7/28/17, Northampton, MA, Sue Cloutier



Atlantis Fritillary (*Speyeria atlantis*), 7/3/17, Berkshire Co., MA, Sue Cloutier

A Butterfly Quest

by Sue Cloutier

How many butterfly species can we see in a year in Massachusetts? That question has been our quest for a number of years. First we learned which butterflies were reported over the years: about 114. Some records from the past, such as the Brazilian Skipper, represent a very unlikely visitor. And some like the Milbert's Tortoiseshell can be absent one year and abundant the next. Insect populations in general seem to be unpredictable. Things that help us as we search include knowing the caterpillar's food plant, habitat preference, and adult flight time. The Club's checklist and the website, along with *Butterflies of Massachusetts* website created by Sharon Stichter, provide that information. For those starting out looking for butterflies, there is nothing better than going on Club field trips that happen all across the state and throughout the butterfly season.

For a number of years Ron and I traveled the state to see a hundred species in one year, and we succeeded. We start in spring in the Berkshires looking for the Early Hairstreak, and end in the fall looking for the Cloudless Sulphur along the coast. We explore a wide range of habitats to build such a list. Like trying to climb all of the 4,000 foot high peaks in New England, it provides an engaging challenge. We are happy to live in Massachusetts where the Butterfly Club provides field trips, expertise, and companionship along the way as we search for butterflies.

This year we took a more leisurely approach and do not expect to reach 100 species. At the start of September we have checked off 93 species. These photos (pages 14 and 20) chronicle some of the winged beauties we have enjoyed seeing this year.

April 28, West Virginia White on Toothwort, its food plant in Sunderland. This is a lovely spring butterfly that has such special habitat needs that it is found in few sites. The food plant may be present, but as with other butterflies, that does not mean the butterfly will be there too. Visiting the toothwort grove in Sunderland is always on our agenda to confirm this butterfly still flies in the valley.

July 1, Baltimore Checkerspot is drying its wings on grass. This beauty is strikingly bold in comparison to the fragile beauty of the West Virginia White. To count on seeing this butterfly we travel to Harvard, and

look in the wet edges of fields where their food plants, Turtlehead and Narrow-leafed Plantains grow. This population is the subject of a long-term scientific study. As a result, you may find individuals marked with unusual colors! This individual shows all the expected orange, black, and white.

July 3, Atlantis Fritillary at rest. We seek this species in western MA at higher elevations. Barbara Spencer found one reliable spot for these butterflies when she was doing bird survey work not far from her home in Cummington. The gray eyes of this small butterfly are a distinctive feature of the species.

July 28, American Lady is nectaring on Coneflower in the Northampton Community Gardens. This *Vanessa* species is usually more common than its sister species the Painted Lady. That has not been the case this year. We have seen hundreds of Painted Ladies and, of the American, fewer than ten.

August 10, Viceroy on Joe-pye Weed in Quabbin Reservation, Ware. At first glance this looks like a Monarch, but the extra bar of black across the hind wing clues you it is not. Monarchs were a more common sight this year than last, and the Viceroy was hard to come by. This site is where we regularly see Viceroy, and it finally did show up there in August.

September 2, Painted Lady is on a Zinnia in Tom Gagnon's plot in Northampton Community Gardens. As the butterflying year draws to a close, our travels to add a species to our annual list of Massachusetts butterflies brings us back to Tom's gardens for fall specialties: Fiery Skippers, Common Checkered-Skippers, and even Long-tailed Skippers. This Painted Lady was too perfect to pass up.

September 4, Red-banded Hairstreak and Least Skipper on Goldenrod at Allens Pond in South Dartmouth. This is another annual trip to add species to our list for the year. We can get four or more new species that frequent the coast in the fall. The Red-banded is a curious butterfly that lays its eggs in the leaf litter, and the caterpillars feed on the downed leaves. There seems to be an established population of this more southern species at Allens Pond Audubon Sanctuary.



Chasing Butterflies in San Diego County, California

by Garry Kessler

The second week of June is a good time to search for certain rarities in southern California. Among these are Hermes Copper and Thorne's Hairstreak. This year I was fortunate to join Steve Moore on a trip to the west coast where we met Frank Model and Mike Bearce to hunt for butterflies.

Upon arrival in San Diego, Steve and I rented a car and immediately set off for Descanso to look for our first target, the Hermes Copper. We arrived at the gate to Robert's Ranch at about 1:30 that afternoon where Mike Bearce was waiting for us. He'd already scouted the area and had found two Hermes up the hillside. So off



Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak (*Satyrium tetra*), 6/8/17, Descanso, CA, Garry Kessler

we went.

The trail was covered in blues nectaring on buckwheat. As we climbed the hill on this sunny, 80 degree afternoon we found Mountain Mahogany and Hedgerow Hairstreaks which got my attention. Steve and Mike had continued on ahead when I heard them calling and hustled up the hill to find them

ogling a Hermes, right there up nice on the buckwheat. Of course it flew as I came up, so I got the flyby look. We searched a bit more and headed back down where we met Frank coming in.

The next day we headed off early to the Otay Mountain area to look for Thorne's Hairstreak. I must say the one lane dirt road up the steep, windy mountain side was neither suitable for a passenger car nor the faint of heart. At one point I looked down over the side several hundred feet to see a 4 x 4 in the canyon below. It was where

there were no roads in or out. Thankfully we met no other vehicles as I'm not sure how you'd get by someone coming the other way.

We scanned the road edge for Tecate Cypress trees as we drove. The cypress is the host for Thorne's. A fair way up the mountain we found a nice stand by the roadside, pulled over and began our search. It was about 8:30 and cool, so we were early. Nothing much happened until about 9:15 when Mike spotted a roosting hairstreak warming up. It was a fresh Thorne's and sitting nicely in a bush right on the edge of the road. We all had great looks and photos. Over the next 20 minutes we found 5 more of the hairstreaks.

So by 9:30 we'd found our second target. It still being early, we headed back to Descanso to look again for the Hermes. We had thought that looking earlier in the day, before the heat of day, might prove more productive than the later afternoon of the previous day. And, this would be a chance for me to redeem myself and get a real look at the butterfly.

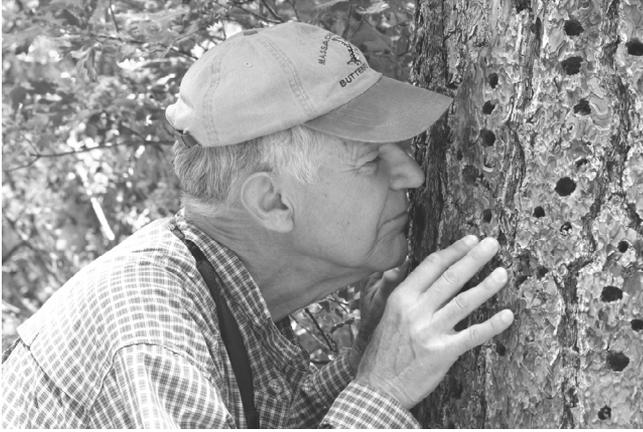
We arrived at the location at about 11:00 and began our search. Almost immediately I found a Hermes nectaring on buckwheat near its host plant, spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*). Over the next 45 minutes we found 8 more Hermes. Lots of close looks. By noon we'd found both our targets for the day, so we decided to do some general butterflying along the Sunrise Highway.

We said goodbye to Mike who headed back to Arizona, and Steve, Frank and I set off for Laguna Campground and more butterflies. At the campground I was fascinated by the work of the Acorn Woodpeckers. They had drilled stash holes in the Ponderosa pine trunks



Dotted Blue (*Euphilotes enoptes*), 6/7/17,
Descanso, CA, Garry Kessler

Tree-hugging Steve Moore, 6/8/17,
Laguna Campground, San Diego Co, CA, Garry Kessler



turning the tree bark into Swiss cheese. I didn't know what kind of pines the trees were, so Steve showed me that Ponderosa has a faint fragrance of vanilla. The wildflowers were fantastic with mariposa

lilies and lupine in abundance. I had a good time chasing after the Mormon Metalmarks.

Later in the trip we returned for one more day in the area. Over the three days we saw 33 species:

Western Tiger Swallowtail	'Echo' Spring Azure
Cabbage White	'Bernardino' Square-spotted Blue
Checkered White	Dotted Blue
Sara Orangetip	Melissa Blue
Orange Sulphur	Acmon/Lupine Blue
Harford's Sulphur	Variable Checkerspot
Dainty Sulphur	American Lady
Great Copper	Painted Lady
Hermes Copper	Common Buckeye
Sylvan Hairstreak	California Sister
Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak	Monarch
Hedgerow Hairstreak	Mournful Duskywing
Brown Elfin	Funereal Duskywing
'Thorne's' Juniper Hairstreak	White Checkered-Skipper
Mormon Metalmark	Juba Skipper
Marine Blue	Common Branded Skipper
Ceraunus Blue	

Baltimore Checkerspot Butterfly Colony at Lakeview-Morse Conservation Area, Sharon, MA

by Madeline Champagne
August 29, 2017

In June 2015, Paul Lauenstein sent me a photograph of a Baltimore Checkerspot butterfly, and I was able to find out that the picture had been taken at Lakeview-Morse Conservation area in Sharon. Many butterfly species have widespread populations, like Monarchs and Swallowtails which are often seen flying through fields and yards and gardens, whereas some species, such as these Baltimore Checkerspots and the Frosted Elfins found in the Gavins Pond area, exist in isolated local populations, known as colonies. In the habitats where colonies exist, there is always at least one of the life stages present, so attentive care has to be taken in the use of the property, to avoid trampling on any of the stages.

When I was at Lakeview-Morse on June 18th, 2015, much to my delight I estimated 200+ Baltimore Checkerspots butterflies. These butterflies tend to pop up and down in the grass, and with so many, counting butterflies is not an exact science – so we do a quick estimate of a portion of the area and then multiply that out.



Baltimore Checkerspot (*Euphydryas phaethon*), 7/1/17, Harvard, Sue Cloutier

The life cycle of the Baltimore Checkerspot butterfly is as follows: mid June into July, the butterflies are flying, looking for a mate, and the females are laying eggs. Eggs are laid in masses of 100-600, on the underside of the English Plantain leaf, which is the host (food) plant for the caterpillars at this site. In two to three weeks the yellowish eggs turn dark red, and then the caterpillars come out. They make a silken nest, and feed on the plantain for only a couple of weeks. Then they stop feeding and build a temporary silken nest, often high in the grass and visible. In the late fall they abandon this nest to spend the winter in diapause (hibernation) state in nests in the leaf litter. In the spring, when the weather turns warmer and the days become longer and the plants begin to grow, the caterpillars resume feeding. The caterpillars are orange with black bristles, and are quite visible on the plants when they are large. The orange and black and white chrysalises are formed late in May and into June, usually on plant stems, and are also quite visible. Baltimore Checkerspot colonies are somewhat unique in that once the adults are flying, all four stages of the life cycle are present in the field.

This field is approximately 1 ½ acres in size, with forested edges. The vegetation is predominately English Plantain and grasses, two areas of milkweed, and some typical field nectar flowers such as red and white clover, daisy fleabane, thistle and some goldenrod. Suitable habitat for a colony like this includes adequate host plant supply, other ground cover, and the right conditions for diapause. This field is mowed once a year late in the fall, which keeps it open from trees and bushes.

In 2016, my first, highest, and last sightings of the Baltimore Checkerspot butterflies were as follows: 2 on 6/15/16, 120+ on 6/30/16, and 2 on 7/13/16. I noticed something strange with some of the caterpillars, as they were not growing well and were wandering off their plants. I enlisted the help of Don Adams, who has maintained a large colony of Baltimore Checkerspots in his yard in W. Bridgewater for 21 years. He had witnessed a change and then the crash of his colony due to a parasitic wasp, *Cotesia eupydryidis*, and it appeared that the same thing was happening at Lakeview-Morse.

This wasp lays eggs in the Baltimore Checkerspot caterpillar. The four stages of the wasp life cycle (egg, larva, pupa, adult) are timed such that the adult wasp is present to lay eggs both in the spring a while after the caterpillars have come out of diapause, and then again in the summer after the caterpillars have emerged from their eggs. The wasp larvae

develop in the caterpillar, then go through the caterpillar cuticle (skin) to make the cocoon - similar to what is often seen on Tomato Hornworm caterpillars.

Once Don and I ascertained in 2016 that the wasp was present (and thriving) at Lakeview-Morse, he took five egg masses from the field to overwinter in safety in cages in his yard. Also, later on in the season, Don and Dr. Elizabeth Crone, Professor of Population Ecology at Tufts University, checked the field for temporary hibernation nests, and did find a few of them.

In May 2017, Don and I did a minimal walk through the field for caterpillars. We did find areas of caterpillars; in one large area we estimated about 3 dozen, and in total we estimated that we saw about 6 dozen visible caterpillars. Also, I brought 9 caterpillars home, as the adult wasp would not have been present in the field yet, and in time it was evident that these caterpillars had not been parasitized, as they successfully completed the life cycle. As the season went on, the caterpillars in the field became less visible (instead of normally more visible). I did bring home two caterpillars who weren't normal, and in the summer (at the time when caterpillars would have been coming out of the eggs) the wasp cocoons formed on the outside of the caterpillars.

From 6/23/17 to 07/09/17, I saw 12 Baltimore Checkerspot butterflies. In the hopes that there would be no males to mate with females, and no females laying eggs, and therefore no new caterpillars for this cycle of wasp to lay their eggs in, I relocated all but one of them to a colony in a nearby town.

In August, 2017, when the temporary hibernation nests should have been present and visible, Don and I walked through the field to see if we could find any. We were hoping that we didn't find any, which we didn't. However we can't state with more than 95% certainty that there are no overwintering caterpillars there.

Meanwhile, Don had safely raised the caterpillars from the three egg masses that he collected in 2016, had many matings of the butterflies and lots of egg masses, and currently has a good number of temporary nests of caterpillars. Assuming these overwinter without significant losses, we could re-populate the field next spring, and start the colony again, with the hopes that there are no overwintering caterpillars to continue

the wasp cycle, or to be absolutely safe we could go for another year and re-populate in the spring of 2019.

So, because of the fact as mentioned previously that the field always contains one or more stages of this species, it is detrimental to the butterfly population to be walking through the field. This spring we set up markers for the Bluebird House Monitors to walk in a consistent path, to minimize what could be trampling on the different stages. Also, I made a path over to the patch of milkweed on the right of the field, where there is not much of the host plant. Making these consistent paths is a good compromise between not walking in the field at all and being able to do Bluebird and other butterfly monitoring.

Once it seemed evident that the Baltimore Checkerspot population had crashed, I took the opportunity to walk in other areas of the field and monitor other butterfly species throughout the season (which is best not to do when there is an established Baltimore Checkerspot colony).

Here is a list of the species I observed from May through August 2017:

Swallowtails:

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
Spicebush Swallowtail

Whites and Sulphurs:

Cabbage White
Clouded Sulphur
Orange Sulphur

Gossamer-wings:

American Copper
Banded Hairstreak
Striped Hairstreak
Spring Azure
Eastern-tailed Blue

Brushfooted Butterflies:

Variiegated Fritillary
Great-spangled Fritillary
Pearl Crescent
Baltimore Checkerspot
Mourning Cloak *
American Lady

Common Buckeye

Little Wood Satyr
Common Ringlet
Common Wood Nymph

Monarch

Skippers:

Silver-spotted Skipper
European Skipper
Peck's Skipper
Tawny-edge Skipper
Long Dash
Little Glassywing
Mulberry Wing
Dun Skipper

Day-flying Moth:

Grapeleaf Skeletonizer

* Mourning Cloak was reported by Amy O'Neill and Liam Waters in April

Jane Vicroy Scott



The life of Jane Vicroy Scott ended at 7:25 pm on July 21, 2017, following a three-year battle with cancer.

Sorrow flew on butterfly wings to mark the day in the lives of all who knew Jane.

Our tears nourish her selfless love and bright spirit, which will continue to light the lives of those she left behind.



The Massachusetts Butterfly Club lost a dear friend when we lost Jane this summer. As the treasurer for the North American Butterfly Association, our parent organization, Jane worked tirelessly and selflessly for NABA's business needs, as well as energetically and with great enthusiasm to protect and promote the stewardship of the butterflies we all love so much. In addition, she was always cheerful and helpful, and we will miss her smiling face at the biennial meetings, always busy, always helping out. Our thoughts are with Dr. Glassberg and the rest of Jane's family at this sad time.

If you want to do something that would make Jane happy, consider making a donation in her name to the National Butterfly Center, 3333 Butterfly Park Drive, Mission, TX, 78572, or at nationalbutterflycenter.org.

Submission of Articles, Illustrations, and Season Records

We encourage all members to contribute to *Massachusetts Butterflies*. Articles, illustrations, photographs, butterfly field trip reports, garden reports, and book reviews are all welcome, and should be sent to the Editor by August 31 for the Fall issue, and January 31 for the Spring issue.

Send NABA Fourth of July count results to Tom Gagnon at: tombwhawk@aol.com, by **August 15** for inclusion in the Fall issue. Send your season sightings and records to Mark Fairbrother at: mark@massbutterflies.org, by **December 15** (or earlier if possible!) for inclusion in the Spring issue. Records may now be submitted via the online checklist and reporting form, which is available for download from our website at: <http://www.massbutterflies.org/club-publications.asp>

Contributions

As a chapter of the North American Butterfly Association, the Massachusetts Butterfly Club is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Gifts (in excess of dues) to the Massachusetts Butterfly Club are gifts to NABA, and are fully tax deductible.

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Massachusetts Butterflies has been published continuously since 1993. Previous issues are viewable at <http://www.massbutterflies.org/club-publications.asp> after a one-year time lag. Print copies may be ordered for \$7 each, if still available. Send a check made out to "NABA-Massachusetts Butterfly Club" to our secretary, Barbara Volke, at the address on the inside front cover.





American Copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*), 8/6/17
Belchertown, MA, Bernie Rubinstein



Mustard White (*Pieris napa*), 4/28/17,
Pittsfield, MA, Mark Rosenstein