

California Plants as Resources for Lepidoptera:
a guide for gardeners, restorationists and naturalists

by Jeffrey Allen Caldwell

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California Plants for Butterflies and Moths

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“The more we know, the more we see.” *The Sagebrush Ocean: a Natural History of the Great Basin* by Stephen Trimble, p. 170

California native plants are those plant species which grew naturally in California before its European discovery a few centuries ago. Most of California’s native plants were first described from collections made by early botanists in California or western North America.

Many of the truly indigenous species of herbaceous plants and grasses, especially at lower elevations, have been displaced by species introduced, accidentally or deliberately, from elsewhere in the world and that have become naturalized. Open areas, in particular, are often almost completely covered with such “non-native” vegetation – greatly to the detriment of the diversity of insects, many of which tend to develop or forage on a limited range of plant species. However, many of the now most common insects, including common butterflies, are precisely those able to utilize the non-native vegetation that now covers so much of the Californian landscape. Therefore extensive appendices to this work address the Lepidoptera values of naturalized plant species and cultivated species.

Here I share what I have been able to discover about the values of native, naturalized, and cultivated plants as nectar sources for adult butterflies and moths or as forage for their caterpillars – “hostplants”.

This work was originally undertaken especially to serve people with butterfly gardening in mind. Or people with moth gardening in mind – a new possibility with our increasing knowledge. Previously published advice about attracting butterflies seemed to me to be unhelpfully scattered and vague and I wanted to provide something more useful. I hope it will also prove useful to lepidopterists and other biologists and those engaged in ecological restoration.

I and others are alarmed at how few butterflies – and hosts of other interesting creatures -- can be seen in urban, suburban, rural and even wildland areas nowadays as compared to my memories of several decades ago. With the extirpation of their native larval hosts and nectar plants from most of the increasingly human-dominated landscape there has been corresponding losses of a huge diversity of interesting insects. Thanks in part to huge and rapid incursions of invasive exotic plants, even wildlands – especially remnants of wildlands in or near the urban matrix -- often seem eerily bereft of butterflies and moths.

Modern large-scale agriculture is much more destructive to Lepidoptera than historic, smaller-scale farming, especially in the era before widespread use of mechanized equipment and pesticides. These days even organic agriculture is devastating to Lepidoptera, since Dipel (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) – which kills most Lepidoptera though generally harmless to the rest of the environment – is cleared for use in organic food production. Jeremy and Chris Thomas, butterfly conservation ecologists, conclude that all major declines in British butterflies can be ‘attributed to changes in traditional forms of agriculture’ (Butterfly Conservation Management).

Artificial night lighting has had huge, largely unknown effects on moth populations. In many urban and suburban landscapes “cleaning up” plant debris and litter with mechanized blowers producing up to 200 mph wind speeds is yet another impact on Lepidoptera species whose life histories, at one point or another, play out on or near the ground.

I feel that the loss of Lepidoptera in daily experience diminishes our quality of life. Feeling the loss of everyday wildlife, more and more people are growing native plants, or otherwise attempting to restore native species to the landscape, with increases in beneficial wildlife one of the main benefits they seek. By this work I hope to inspire such gardeners and others interested in preserving and increasing butterflies and moths. I hope it will also be helpful for those looking to find, study, conserve or restore Lepidoptera afield – thus I include records for plants that are difficult to cultivate – or thus far mostly unknown in cultivation.

Butterfly populations in many cultivated areas are more limited by a lack of hostplants – plants caterpillars eat – than they are by a lack of nectar plants for the adult butterflies. However, specific types of nectar plants are also

important for many if not most species. In much of the cultivated landscape both hostplants and nectar plants are radically lacking in comparison to their frequency in undisturbed habitats – and so are their associated butterflies and moths.

Butterflies and moths are often observed when attracted to their nectar plants, which are important food sources for adult butterflies and moths. But a major part of the lepidopteran lifecycle is spent as a caterpillar. Many people who care about butterflies don't realize that a full-orbed butterfly garden requires lots of larval host plants too. Not infrequently larval hosts are different from the nectar plants – though often, and especially with native plants, one butterfly's nectar plant is another butterfly's larval host! By planting or tending native plants as nectar sources one is more likely to be supplying, if only inadvertently, larval hosts as well. Any native plant, whether larval host, nectar source, both, or neither, generally also serves an array of other native insects and other animals, often a wide array.

Butterfly habitat is far more than flowers. Instead of flower nectar, or in addition to it, some butterflies and moths are attracted to rotting fruit. An overripe banana feeder station is a great addition to a butterfly garden. Or almost any sort of over-ripe fruit presented ants-free.

Some butterflies and moths are attracted to tree sap, as that flowing from sapsucker wounds or branches broken in storms. Fresh dung or mud provides sustenance to many butterflies.

Butterflies and moths often congregate at mud puddles. A mud puddle is an effective butterfly garden feature!

Many plants on this list serve a broader range of Lepidopteran users than recorded here. The true significance of few observations is difficult to judge! There are few systematic studies and many observations recorded here are merely incidental, gleaned from innumerable sources.

Widely published observations are mostly limited and often vague or mistaken as to exact species of plants and/or butterflies (I've done my best to eliminate errors). Many observers are unable to distinguish between a butterfly and a moth, or unable to distinguish between the various species in each group. When it comes to nectar-feeding, many may fail to distinguish cases of investigative visits by butterflies looking for nectar, or simple cases of butterflies using flowers as a landing pad or resting place or looking for a plant to lay eggs, as opposed to actually feeding on a flower's nectar.

Sometimes only one or a few species of butterflies find nectar at a given species of plant, or that species is rarely used, distinctions not included in the mere mention that “butterflies” are attracted to a plant. Little of the data available is based on intensive, long-term observations by knowledgeable people.

If one species of butterfly has been recorded getting nectar on a plant, in most cases at least a few others are likely. Nectar source utilization varies widely from place to place and time to time, depending on what else is available, etc. Many plants have been listed as “attractive to butterflies” by credible sources but without any details about specific species of butterflies or the degree of their value. Here, wherever I can, I attempt to bring more specific and more useful information. Many sources only indicate a genus or family of plants as being attractive, but there are often great differences in butterfly usage from species to species in a genus – or even quite noticeable differences in usage between cultivars or selections within a species.

Butterflies and moths typically have a coiled up proboscis as their feeding mouthpart, which they uncoil for feeding. The proboscis is sort of like a straw, and is also referred to as their tongue. The length of the proboscis varies widely from species to species, which is one of the factors that accounts for their varied tastes in flowers. Varying flower structures best serve various categories of insects with tongue length being one of the major compatibility factors. There are also chemical correlations – plant species producing nectars with varying percentages and types of sugars, amino acids and other chemical constituents. Thus different species of butterflies and moths seem to exhibit widely varying tastes. In some of the moths, notably the many showy silk moths, adults do not have functional mouthparts and do not eat at all – we can only list caterpillar food plants – hostplants -- for them!

Various plant species not listed here are likely of value to butterflies and moths, especially plant species that are less well known or less showy, of the Apiaceae (carrot family), Asteraceae (sunflower family), Lamiaceae (mint family), and others. Both the plants and the butterflies are spread so thinly in our often rather degraded habitats that it is often difficult to make useful observations! There are few observers well able to identify both plants and Lepidoptera!

Healthy plants under good moisture conditions produce more nectar. Masses of plants in sheltered, sunny locations get more attention from butterflies and other pollinators. Good or excellent nectar sources that are “common” in a given locale tend to get much more attention than others. If plants are few, even very good nectar sources may be ignored or their utilization simply not noticed by the casual observer -- the nectar may be gathered quickly by a few hungry insects. On the other hand, if nectar resources are abundant and the insects are few – as when larval hosts are rare, as they often are in cultivated areas – in that case few butterflies will be noticed, being so thinly scattered on the nectar sources. Where hostplants are rare or widely scattered, butterflies and moths are generally merely passing through.

Perhaps at least 25 square feet is the minimum patch size in flower in a garden situation for one flowering species to be very likely to be “found” and to be visited at all conspicuously. Maximum interest is generated with eight or more attractive species in significant patches flowering simultaneously. For butterfly gardens, bigger is better! For sheer nectar production or caterpillar forage, bigger plants likely may offer more. A single jungle canopy tree with thousands of flowers may produce hundreds of liters of nectar per day!

Many of our California native plants, as plants from elsewhere, can be successfully cultivated beyond their native ranges. Some plants useful to pollinators – especially those not ‘showy’ enough to attract much horticultural interest – are little known and thus not horticulturally assessed. For those interested in experimenting, common species historically native to your locale likely will not prove difficult to grow.

Butterflies and moths listed here were observed by someone, somewhere. Records were pulled from scores of sources of varying reliability, though often from photographs. In some cases records are from observations made in other States which share the same species of plants and Lepidoptera. The records of nectar plants and caterpillar hostplants indicate possibilities, more than anything.

Obviously, only Lepidoptera species that actually occur in a locale can be attracted to a plant ... as a garden guide, this is a guide to what might work, but there are no guarantees ... it is my best attempt to provide the most specific and useful information that I can find. The particular plants that butterflies and moths in a given locale will visit at a particular time are a relative matter, with some species more attractive than others ... your observations and opinions are welcome!

Moths of Western North America by Jerry A. Powell and Paul A. Opler estimates there are about 13,000 species of Lepidoptera in North America north of Mexico -- with about 94% being moths and among those an estimated one third remain undescribed! So it seemed reasonable to pay some attention to moths in this work. I have particularly sought out information about diurnal species and the larger, showier or more popular moths. With increasing knowledge “moth gardening” is coming along, too.

According to *Moths of Western North America* “most macro-moths” feed at flowers, as well as many day-flying micro-moths in the families Adelidae, Heliodinidae, Plutellidae, Scythrididae, Sesiidae, and Tortricidae. In some families of macro-moths adults cannot not feed at all: Lasiocampidae, Lymantriidae, Saturniidae.

Very much remains to be discovered about our moths, but Sphingidae (sphinx moths) and Noctuidae (owlet moths) are believed to be significant pollinators in natural communities. (Very few people observe moths at nectar – a good time to look is the hours just before and after dusk. Putting red cellophane over your flashlight lens enables observation less alarming to the moths.)

The plant list below is organized alphabetically by the botanical nomenclature (genus and species of the scientific name) of the plant species as it appears in *The Jepson manual: higher plants of California*, 1996 edition. Botanical nomenclature is subject to change, so entries with obsolete names note the current names where the Lepidoptera usage notes may be found. There are many ‘non-native’ plant species naturalized in California with usefulness to butterflies and moths – records for them are included in Appendix One, also organized alphabetically according to their botanical nomenclature. Appendix Two is devoted to notes on the Lepidoptera values of cultivated species. The “Zones” where listed for a plant in this work are the *Sunset Western Garden Book* zones in which the plant is said to thrive in cultivation, according to the horticultural assessments provided in *The Jepson manual: higher plants of California* (1993) based on the experience of a large panel of horticulturists. For more specific cultivation information it may be useful to consult these works and others!

The range of months indicates the time of flowering, mostly according to *The Jepson manual: vascular plants of California* (2012).

In each plant species account butterflies and moths initially listed without comment refer to flower visitors. Flower visitors are listed first, then caterpillar food plants. Some plants have no flower visitors but may be larval hosts. Many others have flower visitors but are not foodplants for caterpillars. There is much yet to be discovered about flower visitors and larval hosts!

There are about ten times more species of moths than butterflies. I have attempted to include most of the macro-moths; coverage of micro-moths is much less complete. There is always more to learn!

Many literature sources and excellent web sites were consulted in the course of compiling this information. The bibliography section may be useful to those seeking additional information. Much that was previously published in print is now available online—for the curious it pays to search!

Sections of accounts headed by the names of moth families refer to usage of those plants by caterpillars.

California Native Plants as adult resources and caterpillar plants:

Note: “fq” = frequent, which signifies what seems to be a favorite or particularly important nectar source for adult Lepidoptera ... or a primary or favorite larval host plant for caterpillars. In many cases favorites are unknown.

Abies amabilis. **Pacific Slope Fir. Silver Fir. Cascade Fir. Lovely Fir.** Pinaceae.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Geometridae: Gray Spruce Looper (*Caripeta divisata*). Mottled Gray Carpet (*Cladara limitaria*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Packard’s Girdle (*Enypia packardata*). Variable Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Whitelined Looper (*Epirrita pulchraria*). Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). Early Brown Looper (*Eupithecia filmata*). *Eupithecia harrisonata*. *Eupithecia longipalpata*. *Eupithecia olivacea*. *Eupithecia unicolor*. Dyar’s Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). *Hydriomena irata*. Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Phantom Hemlock Looper (*Nepytia phantasmaria*). *Pero behrensaria*. Morrison’s Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*). Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetracis pallulata*). *Thallophaga hyperborea*.

Noctuidae: *Agrochola pulchella*. *Cosmia praeacuta*. *Mniotype tenera*. *Panthea virginarius*. Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Hooked Silver Y (*Syngrapha alias*). *Xestia mustelina*.

Pyralidae: Fir Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*). *Promylea lunigerella*.

Tortricidae: *Apotomops wellingtoniana*. Douglas-fir Cone Moth (*Barbara colfaxiana*). Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Western Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*).

Pacific Slope Fir a rare species in California, more common further north. Cultivated, Zones 3-7, 15-17.

Abies bracteata. **Santa Lucia Fir. Bristlecone Fir.** Pinaceae.

Tortricidae: Fir Seed Moth (*Cydia bracteata*).

Santa Lucia Fir, with a very limited range in the wild, not harvested for timber, its Lepidoptera seem not to have been studied. Wider-ranging species with considerable economic value get a lot more study! Studies of timber trees have yielded much of what we know about the Lepidoptera value of conifers.

Santa Lucia Fir is excellent for cultivation, though we know little of its Lepidoptera value. Best cultivated in Zones 15, 16, 18-21.

Abies concolor. **White Fir.** Pinaceae.

White Fir indirectly supports Thicket Hairstreak by playing host to the dwarf pine mistletoe (*Arceuthobium campylopodum*), its caterpillar foodplant.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes abella*. *Chionodes sabinianae*.

Geometridae: Mountain Girdle (*Enypia griseata*). *Eupithecia spermaphaga*. Phantom Hemlock Looper (*Nepytia phantasmaria*). Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetracis pallulata*).

Lymantriidae: Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*) – sometimes there are damaging outbreaks (Powell & Opler).

Noctuidae: *Cosmia epipaschia*. Simplex Cutworm (*Egira simplex*). Western Conifer Looper (*Syngrapha celsa*).

Tortricidae: Western Black-headed Budworm (*Acleris gloveranus*). Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). *Arche pandemis coniferana*. Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Argyrotaenia dorsalana*. *Argyrotaenia lautana*. *Argyrotaenia provana*. Douglas-fir Cone Moth (*Barbara colfaxiana*). *Choristoneura carnana*. Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Sugar Pine Tortrix (*Choristoneura lambertiana subretiniana*). Western Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*). *Choristoneura retiniana*. Fir Seed Moth (*Cydia bracteatana*). *Epiblema radicana*. White Fir Needle Miner (*Epinotia meritana*) – periodic outbreaks defoliate the trees (Powell & Opler). Red-striped Needleworm (*Epinotia radicana*). *Epinotia trossulana*. Fir Cone Borer (*Eucosma siskiyouana*). *Sparganothis senecionana*. Douglas-fir Bud Moth (*Zeiraphera hesperiana*). *Zeiraphera pacifica*.

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha nella*.

White Fir is best cultivated in Zones 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 14.

Abies grandis. **Grand Fir. Giant Fir. Lowland White Fir.** Pinaceae.

Supports caterpillars of the Pine White.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Geometridae: Gray Spruce Looper (*Caripeta divisata*). Mottled Gray Carpet (*Cladara limitaria*). Mountain Girdle (*Enypia griseata*). Packard's Girdle (*Enypia packardata*) (fq). Variable Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). *Eupithecia harrisonata*. *Eupithecia longipalpata*. *Eupithecia olivacea*. *Eupithecia unicolor*. *Eustroma fasciata*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). *Hydriomena irata*. *Hydriomena speciosata*. Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Phantom Hemlock Looper (*Nepytia phantasmaria*). *Nepytia umbrosaria*. Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). *Pero behrensaria*. Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*). Western Pero (*Pero occidentalis*). Lorquin's Angle (*Speranza lorquinaria*). Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetracis pallulata*). *Thallopgha hyperborea*.

Lymantriidae: Pine Tussock Moth (*Dasychira grisefacta*). Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*) – outbreaks may cause severe defoliation in the Pacific Northwest (Powell & Opler).

Noctuidae: Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). *Cosmia praeacuta*. Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). *Panthea virginarius*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Hooked Silver Y (*Syngrapha alias*). Western Conifer Looper (*Syngrapha celsa*). *Xestia mustelina*.

Tortricidae: Douglas-fir Cone Moth (*Barbara colfaxiana*). Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Western Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*). Red-striped Needleworm (*Epinotia radicana*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*). *Retinia picicolana*.

Grand Fir is best cultivated in Zones 4-7, 15-17.

Abies lasiocarpa. **Subalpine Fir. Rocky Mountain Fir.** Pinaceae. Its needles seem to produce an exudate that attracts the California Tortoiseshell (Gilbert, NorWestLeps #3343).

Subalpine Fir indirectly supports Thicket Hairstreak (*Callophrys spinetorum*, Lycaenidae) and Dwarf Mistletoe Snout Moth (*Dasyphyga alternosquamella*, Pyralidae) by hosting Dwarf Pine Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium campylopodum*), their larval host.

Arctiidae: Little White Lichen Moth (*Clemensia albata*) – which feeds on lichens in the trees. Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes abella*.

Geometridae: Gray Spruce Looper (*Caripeta divisata*). Mottled Gray Carpet (*Cladara limitaria*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Mountain Girdle (*Enypia griseata*). Packard's Girdle (*Enypia packardata*). Variable

Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Whitelined Looper (*Epirrita pulchraria*). Barred Yellow (*Eulithis propulsata*). Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). *Eupithecia harrisonata*. Spruce Cone Looper (*Eupithecia mutata*). *Eupithecia olivacea*. *Eupithecia unicolor*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). *Hydriomena californiata*. *Hydriomena irata*. Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Phantom Hemlock Looper (*Nepytia phantasmaria*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). *Pero behrensaria*. Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*). Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia*). Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetracis pallulata*). *Thallophaga hyperborea*. White-striped Black (*Trichodezia albovittata*) – a striking diurnal species, easily mistaken for a butterfly.

Lymantriidae: Pine Tussock Moth (*Dasychira griseifacta*). Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*). Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*).

Noctuidae: Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). *Cosmia praeacuta*. Nameless Pinon (*Lithophane innominata*). *Panthea virginarius*. Western Conifer Looper (*Syngrapha celsa*). Hooked Silver Y (*Syngrapha alias*). *Xestia mustelina*.

Pyralidae: Dwarf Mistletoe Snout Moth (*Dasypyga alternosquamella*). Fir Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*).

Tortricidae: Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Western Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*). *Cochylis dormitoria*. Red-striped Needleworm (*Epinotia radicana*). *Retinia picicolana*. Gray Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*).

Subalpine Fir is not much known in cultivation and it grows very slowly.

Abies magnifica. **California Red Fir**. Pinaceae.

Lymantriidae: Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia dorsalana*. *Argyrotaenia provana*. Douglas-fir Cone Moth (*Barbara colfaxiana*). Sugar Pine Tortrix (*Choristoneura lambertiana subretiniana*, Oregon). *Choristoneura retiniana*. Fir Seed Moth (*Cydia bracteatana*). White Fir Needle Miner (*Epinotia meritana*) – periodic outbreaks defoliate the trees (Powell & Opler). Red-striped Needleworm (*Epinotia radicana*). *Epinotia trossulana*. Fir Cone Borer (*Eucosma siskiyouana*). *Sparganothis senecionana*.

California Red Fir is best cultivated in Zones 1, 2, 3 and 6.

Abies magnifica var. *shastensis*. **Shasta Fir**. Pinaceae.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia spermaphaga*.

Tortricidae: Fir Cone Borer (*Eucosma siskiyouana*).

Abies procera. **Noble Fir**. Pinaceae.

Noble Fir is host to *Arceuthobium tsugense* (a formerly recognized segregate of *A. campylopodum*), a dwarf mistletoe that is one of the larval hosts for the rare Johnson's Hairstreak (*Callophrys johnsoni*, Lycaenidae).

Pyralidae: Fir Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*).

Tortricidae: Fir Cone Borer (*Eucosma siskiyouana*).

Abronia latifolia. **Yellow Sand Verbena**. Nyctaginaceae. Myrtle's Silverspot, a segregate of the Zerene Fritillary, seeks nectar at Yellow Sand Verbena flowers. Large, dense flowering patches up to several meters in diameter were most attractive to Myrtle's Silverspot in the Point Reyes National Seashore area. The flowers have a "powerful heady fragrance worthy of a fine perfume" according to Patti Kreiberg. May - October.

Arctiidae: A secondary hostplant for the Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginalis*).

Noctuidae: Hostplant for *Psammopolia wyatti*, a nocturnal moth found along sandy beaches, and for a related species, *Psammopolia arietis*, as well as for the Sand Verbena Moth, *Copablepharon fuscum* – says Wikipedia. The Sand Verbena Moth is known as far south as San Luis Obispo County (Essig Museum’s California Moth Specimens Database).

Heliodinidae: *Lithariapteryx abroniaeella*. *Lithariapteryx elegans*.

Zones 5, 17.

Abronia maritima. **Red Sand Verbena**. Nyctaginaceae. February - October.

Heliodinidae: *Lithariapteryx abroniaeella*.

Zones 17, 24.

Abronia pogonantha. **Mojave Sand Verbena**. Nyctaginaceae. Nectar source for the White-lined Sphinx. April - July.

Abronia umbellata. **Pink Sand Verbena**. Nyctaginaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Painted Lady, California Tortoiseshell, Square-spotted Blue, Wandering Skipper, Fiery Skipper. Moths visiting flowers include Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Geometridae: *Euphyia* sp. Noctuidae: *Autoplusia egenoides*. *Copablepharon robertsoni*. *Copablepharon sanctaemonicae*. Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Pyralidae: *Phobus funerellus*. (Moth flower visitors from Doubleday, 2012). Small white moths at night.

Nursery owner Patti Kreiberg says it is “incredibly more fragrant at night than during the day” – thus quite attractive to moths. Flowers all year.

Geometridae: *Euphyia implicata*.

Heliodinidae: *Lithariapteryx abroniaeella* *Lithariapteryx elegans*.

Zones 5, 17, 24.

Abronia villosa var. *villosa*. **Desert Sand Verbena**. Nyctaginaceae. Flower visitors include the Sleepy Orange, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, White Checkered-Skipper, Fiery Skipper and White-lined Sphinx. February - July.

Sphingidae: A major host for the White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*); its caterpillars can become extremely abundant and were food for the aboriginal Cahuilla people.

Geometridae: *Euphyia implicata*.

Zone 13.

Abronia villosa var. *aurita*. **Chaparral Sand Verbena**. Nyctaginaceae. March - August.

Zones 13, 18-24.

Abutilon palmeri. **Indian Mallow**. Nectar: California Dogface. March - May.

Larval host for Arizona Powdered Skipper.

Zones 8, 9, 11-13.

Acacia greggii is now *Senegalia greggii*. **Catclaw Acacia**. Fabaceae.

Acamptopappus shockleyi. **Shockley’s Goldenhead**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Mormon Metalmark, Neumogen’s Sagebrush Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Common Checkered Skipper, and Alphaeus Sootywing. April - June.

Shockley's Goldenhead is a foodplant for caterpillars of Neumogen's Sagebrush Checkerspot.

Considered worth cultivating.

Acamptopappus sphaerocephalus. **Desert Goldenhead. Rayless Goldenhead.** Asteraceae. Nectar source for the Chalcedon Checkerspot. Hundreds of *Ypsolopha maculatella* – a micromoth whose caterpillars eat *Ephedra* spp.) were observed congregating on flowering Desert Goldenhead by Aaron Schusteff (photographs on BugGuide; individuals appear to be at nectar). March - June.

Desert Goldenhead is a hostplant for Acastus Checkerspot (aka Sagebrush Checkerspot) in eastern San Diego County (Monroes).

Noctuidae: *Cucullia dammersi*.

Acanthomintha ilicifolia. **San Diego Thornmint.** Lamiaceae. Rural Skipper (a few flower visits were observed in a pollination study). April – June.

Acanthomintha obovata subsp. *obovata*. **San Benito Thornmint.** Lamiaceae. April – July.

Paul Johnson observed an ovipositing *Pyrausta* sp. (Crambidae) – “very tiny, brightly colored” and possibly undescribed in southern San Benito County, Laguna Mountain Trail on 10 May 3013 (reported on NorWestLeps 5/27/2013).

Acer sp. **Maple.** Sapindaceae.

Geometridae: Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*), Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*), *Hydriomena albifasciata*), American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria*), Friendly Probole (*Probole amicaria*).

Noctuidae: *Orthosia pacifica*, Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*), Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*), Bicolored Sallow (*Sunira bicolorago*), Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*), Lunate Zale (*Zale lunata*), Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Angle-lined Prominent (*Clostera inclusa*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*, Canada). *Gypsonoma substitutionis* (Canada). Maple Tip Moth (*Proteoteras aesculana*).

Acer circinatum. **Vine Maple.** Sapindaceae. An occasional nectar plant for Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Gray Hairstreak, Western Brown Elfin, and Western Pine Elfin (Paul Severns). Also known as a nectar plant for the rare Johnson's Hairstreak. Paul Severns notes that the wild trees are often growing in excessive shade for generating much insect activity. With this and all other nectar plants, specimens in full sunshine are much more attractive to pollinators!

From the Honey Bee Suite website, “Honey bee forage: vine maple” relates: “John Lovell in *Honey plants of North America* (1926) says the vine maple is a more important honey plant than the broadleaf (bigleaf) maple, *Acer macrophyllum*, probably because it blooms a little later. He says, “The honey has a fine flavor and is white or amber-colored with a faint pinkish tinge.” According to *Nectar and Pollen Plants of the Pacific Northwest* (1989), the nectar is 27-58% sugar and some years the trees produce large amounts.” May - June.

Vine Maple is a larval host for Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*), Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Geometridae: American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria*), Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*), Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*), *Eupithecia misturata*, Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculatum*), Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*), Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*), Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*), Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*), Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*), George's Carpet (*Plemyria georgii*), Walnut Spanworm (*Phigalia plumogeraria*), Brown-tipped Thorn (*Selenia alciphearia*), Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*), *Speranza plumosata*, October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*), Pearsall's Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*), Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*), Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*), Stormy Arches (*Polia nimbose*), Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*), Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*), and the Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*).

Tortricidae: *Epinotia lomonana*.

Zones 4-7, 14-17.

Acer glabrum var. *diffusum*. **Mountain Maple**. Sapindaceae. Nectar: Spring Azure in Clark County, Nevada. Likely other segregates of the Mountain Maple also so serve. April - May. (var. *glabrum* flowers May - June.)

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Geometridae: Walnut Spanworm (*Phigalia plumogeraria*). George's Carpet (*Plemyria georgii* – a nocturnal species but often seen in the daytime). *Speranza plumosata*.

Noctuidae: Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*).

Acer macrophyllum. **Bigleaf Maple**. Sapindaceae. Good butterfly nectar plant – *Growing Native* and others. Nectar source for the Painted Lady (“clouds” of them feeding on the flowers in the notable migration year of 2009), Rustic Anglewing, Mourning Cloak, California Tortoiseshell (Gary Pearson, Springfield, Oregon). Pacuvius Duskywing was present, but he wasn't sure they were getting nectar. The fragrant flowers are insect-pollinated; great for bumblebees. March - June.

Foodplant for the Western Tiger Swallowtail and likely for the Echo Blue.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*) (fq).

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*) (fq).

Cossidae: Carpenterworm (*Prionoxystus robiniae*) may seriously damage living trees, especially those growing in the open.

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). George's Carpet (*Plemyria georgii*). Brown-tipped Thorn (*Selenia alciphearia*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*). Western Red Twin-spot (*Xanthorhoe defensaria*).

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth (*Dasychira vagans*).

Noctuidae: *Acerra normalis*. Funerary Dart (*Acronicta funeralis*). *Agrochloa decipiens*. Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*) (fq). *Andropolia aedon*. *Annaphila arvalis* (a day-flying, flower-visiting species). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*) (fq). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). *Lithophane pertorrada*. Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Notodontidae: Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*). Pale Prominent (*Oligocentria pallida*). Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna* [Haggard & Haggard]).

Tortricidae: Maple Tip Moth (*Proteoteras aesculana*, Tortricidae).

Zones 4-7, 14-24.

Acer negundo. **Box Elder**. Sapindaceae. Flowers do not offer nectar. March - April.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Cossidae: Locust Borer (*Prionoxystus robiniae*).

Gelechiidae: Pale-headed Aspen Leafroller Moth (*Anacamptis niveopulvella*, Canada).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Common Angle (*Macaria aemulataria*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*). Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*, Canada). *Speranza plumosata*.

Gracillariidae: Alder Leafminer (*Caloptilia alnivorella*). Boxelder Leafroller (*Caloptilia negundella*).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). the Vaporizer (*Orgyia antiqua*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis orbis*. *Abagrotis reedi*. Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Gray Sword-grass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*). Maple Tip Moth (*Proteoteras aesculana*). Western Box Elder Twig Borer (*Proteoteras arizonae*).

Zones 7-9, 14-24.

Achillea millefolium. **White Yarrow**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Rocky Mountain Parnassian. Cabbage White, Western White, Checkered White, Margined White, Pine White, Large Marble, Dainty Sulphur, Orange Sulphur. California Ringlet, Small Wood Nymph, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Ridings's Satyr, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Zerene Fritillary, Callippe Fritillary, Atlantis Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Pacific Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Lorquin's Admiral, Red Admiral, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Green Comma, Hoary Comma. Western Brown Elfin, Moss's Elfin, Thicket Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak (fq), Sylvan Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Gorgon Copper, Great Copper, Mariposa Copper, Purplish Copper, Lustrous Copper, Edith's Copper, Lilac-bordered Copper, Ruddy Copper, Tailed Copper, Blue Copper, Sooty Gossamer-Wing, Boisduval's Blue, Pacific Dotted Blue, Mission Blue, Melissa Blue, Lupine Blue, Marine Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Greenish Blue, Northern Blue. Northern Cloudywing, Propertius

Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper, Dun Skipper, Mardon Skipper, Woodland Skipper. Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*, Arctiidae), Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*, Arctiidae) (fq). Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae). Himmelman's Plume Moth (*Geina tenuidactylus*, Pterophoridae), Morning Glory Plume Moth (*Emmelina monodactyla*, Pterophoridae), Oceanspray Fairy Moth (*Adela septentrionella*).

Despite its many potential visitors, White Yarrow may easily prove secondary to other flowers that are more preferred. Comes out ahead by being long flowering and ubiquitous! April - September.

White Yarrow is among hostplants for the Painted Lady and American Lady, though likely rather secondary.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*).

Geometridae: Wormwood Pug (*Eupithecia absinthiata*). *Eupithecia nimbicolor* (hostplant given as "Achillea"). Satyr Pug (*Eupithecia satyrata*).

Noctuidae: Voluble Dart (*Agrotis volubilis*). The day-flying Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). *Homorthodes furfurata*. Olive Arches (*Lacinipolia olivacea*). *Paradiarsia littoralis*.

Pterophoridae: Williams' Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsi*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*). *Pelochrista passerana*, a root borer. *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes nanodella* reared from Santa Barbara Island populations, where the moth is very abundant; eats decaying leaves at the base of the plant.

All Zones.

Achillea millefolium 'Calistoga', 'Mesa Blanca' and other selections.

Achillea millefolium 'Island Pink' – photographs document its popularity with butterflies.

Achlys triphylla. **Sweet After Death**. Berberidaceae. April - June.

Noctuidae: Caramel Looper (*Autographa corusca*).

Best cultivated in Zones 4-5, 16-17; considered difficult.

Achnatherum nevadense is now *Stipa nevadensis*. **Nevada Needle Grass**.

Achnatherum occidentale ssp. *occidentale* is now *Stipa occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*. **Western Needle Grass**.

Achnatherum pinetorum is now *Stipa pinetorum*. **Pine Woods Needle Grass**.

Achyraea mollis. **Blow Wives**. Asteraceae. March - June.

Served as a secondary larval host for Painted Lady after the 1992 dispersion event.

Acleisanthes longiflora. **Angel Trumpets**. Nyctaginaceae. Flower visitors include the Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*, Sphingidae) and Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*, Sphingidae). The flowers have extremely long tubes – and these sphinx moths have extremely long tongues! May.

Acemispson americanus was *Lotus purshianus*. **Spanish Clover**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Common Buckeye, Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silvery Blue, Melissa Blue, Persius Duskywing, Afranius Duskywing, Common Sootywing, Persius Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, and the Sachem. May – October.

Spanish Clover is a hostplant for Orange Sulphur, Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silvery Blue, Melissa Blue, Persius Duskywing (fq), and Afranius Duskywing. Shapiro considers Spanish Clover “the most useful summer annual in our grassland flora” for butterflies.

Used in revegetation and pastures. Zones 1-11, 14-24.

The current Jepson Manual, of this taxonomic entity [under *Acmispon americanus* var. *americanus*] notes: “Many races, ecological forms.” It seems very close to or synonymous with *Acmispon unifoliolatus* aka *Lotus purshianus* var. *glaber*.

Acmispon argophyllus was *Lotus argophyllus*. **Silver Bird’s-foot Trefoil**. Fabaceae. Loteae. April-July.

Larval host for Avalon Hairstreak and Bramble Hairstreak.

Acmispon argophyllus var. *adsurgens* was *Lotus argophyllus* var. *adsurgens*. Fabaceae. Loteae. **San Clemente Island Bird’s-foot Trefoil**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Acmon Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper. March-June.

Acmispon brachycarpus was *Lotus humistratus*. **Colchita**. Fabaceae. Loteae. March-June.

Larval host for Acmon Blue.

Acmispon dendroideus var. *dendroideus* was *Lotus dendroideus* var. *dendroideus*. **Island Broom**. Fabaceae. Loteae. January – August.

Chris and Trish Meyer (Wildscaping) observed a Gray Hairstreak ovipositing on it in their Sherman Oaks garden. They highly recommend it for the garden.

Lotus denticulatus is now *Acmispon denticulatus*. **Toothed Lotus**. Fabaceae. Loteae. May-July.

Larval host for Acmon Blue.

Acmispon glaber was *Lotus scoparius*. **Chaparral Broom. Deerweed**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Nectar: ‘Desert’ Black Swallowtail, Whites, Sleepy Orange, Orange Sulphur, Harford’s Sulphur, California Dogface, Painted Lady, Behr’s Metalmark, Brown Elfin, Bramble Green Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Silvery Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Funereal Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Farmer, Sandhill Skipper, Umber Skipper. A diurnal moth, *Euclidia arditia* (Noctuidae) often hangs around the plant. Shapiro notes that Chaparral Broom is generally used much more heavily in southern California than in northern California. A very important butterfly plant in southern California for NABA butterfly gardeners. March – August.

Chaparral Broom is a foodplant for Orange Sulphur, Harford’s Sulphur, Queen Alexandra’s Sulphur, Bramble Green Hairstreak, Avalon Hairstreak, Coastal Green Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Thorne’s Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Silvery Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Spring Azure, Funereal Duskywing, and Persius Duskywing. Important Green Hairstreak host plant in the Green Hairstreak Corridor project in San Francisco. It was a hostplant for the extinct Xerces Blue.

In an extensive laboratory test by Pratt & Ballmer, 14 species of Lycaenid butterflies not known to use Fabaceae in nature were nevertheless successfully reared to adulthood on this plant!

Chaparral broom is a preferred roosting plant for the rare Lange’s Metalmark.

Arctiidae: Painted Tiger Moth (*Arachnis picta*). Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*).

Geometridae: Californian Granite (*Digrammia californiaria*). *Eupithecia nevadata*.

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*, photograph by Hartmut Wisch).

Noctuidae: *Euclidia arditia*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora accordella*.

Gelechiidae: *Arla diversella*.

Zones 7-9, 14 - 24. Most commonly used in revegetation.

Acmispon grandiflorus was *Lotus grandiflorus*. **Large Leaved Lotus**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Flowers attract hummingbirds. Wildscaping reports “one of the more pleasant additions to our garden” – easily grown from seed as a fast-growing filler between developing shrubs. Drought tolerant but also fine with supplemental water. April - July.

Hostplant for Orange Sulphur and Silver-spotted Skipper.

Arctiidae: *Leptarctia californiae*.

Acmispon nevadensis was *Lotus nevadensis*. **Nevada Deervetch**. Fabaceae. Loteae. May-August.

Foodplant for Acmon Blue, Melissa Blue, Bramble Hairstreak, Afranius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Northern Cloudywing, and the Silver-spotted Skipper.

Zones 1-3, 7.

Acmispon parviflorus was *Lotus micranthus*. **Hill Lotus**. Fabaceae. Loteae. March – May.

Hostplant for Acmon Blue.

Acmispon procumbens was *Lotus procumbens*. **Silky California Broom**. Fabaceae. Loteae. April – June.

Foodplant for the Acmon Blue.

Acmispon prostratus was *Lotus nuttallianus*. **Beach Lotus**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Flower visitors include the Acmon Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, and Sandhill Skipper. March-June.

Acmispon rigidus was *Lotus rigidus*. **Desert Lotus**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Desert Black Swallowtail. Monroes: Sara Orangetip and Sleepy Orange seek its nectar and it is a nectar source and caterpillar forage for Silvery Blue. March – May.

Hostplant for Silvery Blue.

1993 *Jepson Manual*: this is a ‘try’ species, ‘insufficiently tested but worth pursuing’ in cultivation, ‘especially in its native range’.

Acmispon strigosus was *Lotus strigosus*. **Bishop Lotus**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Monroes: California Patch. March – June.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur, Bramble Hairstreak, Coastal Green Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Western Tailed Blue.

Acmispon wrangelianus was *Lotus wrangelianus* and *Lotus subpinnatus*. **Calf Lotus**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Acmon Blue. March – June.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur.

Tortricidae: *Grapholita caeruleana*.

Aconitum columbianum. **Monkshood**. Ranunculaceae. No specific California nectar records. David James notes Juba Skipper and Cabbage White at its flowers in Yakima, Washington, but by no means preferred. Pyle has never seen a butterfly on its flowers. *Aconitum* flowers attract butterflies, according to *Butterfly Gardening in the Pacific Northwest*. Calliope Hummingbird, Rufous Hummingbird, bumblebees are major flower visitors. July - September.

Aconogonon davisiae was *Polygonum davisiae*. **Davis Knotweed**. Polygonaceae. June – August.

Sesiidae: *Synanthedon chrysidipennis*.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Aconogonon phytolaccifolium was *Polygonum phytolaccifolium*. **Alpine Knotweed**. Polygonaceae. June-August.

Foodplant for Edith's Copper and Gray Hairstreak.

A plant for Zones 1 & 2.

Acourtia microcephala. Asteraceae. **Sacapellote**. Marc Kummel field note from 25 June 2004: "a whole field of blooming plants ... not much butterfly action except for a few skippers". On another occasion he saw a Pale Swallowtail on it and on yet another occasion photographed a Painted Lady at nectar. Desert Survivors Nursery relates that flowers of *Acourtia wrightii* of neighboring states attract butterflies. May - August.

Pterophoridae: *Oidaematophorus longifrons* (Walsingham).

Good for restoring degraded areas.

Adenophyllum cooperi. **Cooper Dyssodia**. **Cooper's Dogweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Sagebrush Checkerspot. April - June, September - November.

Adenophyllum porophylloides. **San Felipe Dyssodia**. Asteraceae. As a nectar plant estimated by Lynn Monroe to be a fairly close second to Butterweed (*Senecio flaccidus* var. *douglasii*) as a butterfly magnet in a mid-November 2003 field trip to Anza-Borrego State Park. March - June. October - December.

Caterpillar food plant for Dainty Sulphur (Monroes).

Adenostoma fasciculatum. **Chamise**. Rosaceae. Boisduval's Blue -- rated occasional on its flowers by Moldenke. A Chalcedon Checkerspot seen at nectar in an online photograph. Gray Hairstreak (Butterworth). Muir's Hairstreak (Bouton). Hedgerow Hairstreak (Aaron Schusteff photograph). A nectar plant for the rare Hermes Copper, according to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. It seems it may be among secondary nectar sources in general. Shapiro finds that occasionally hill-topping butterflies simply rest on the flowers. May - June.

Paul Johnson reports observing what appeared to be feeding on scale insect exudate/mold on Chamise by the California Tortoiseshell, Red Admiral and California Sister.

Chamise is a larval host for Spring Azure, Brown Elfin, Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak and even the Marine Blue.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Electra Buckmoth (*Hemileuca electra*).

Geometridae: *Aethaloida packardaria*. Banks' Emerald (*Chlorosea banksaria*). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Wright's Hulstina (*Hulstina wrightiaria*). *Nasusina vaporata*. *Paleacrita longiciliata*. *Pterotaeta laminaria*.

Noctuidae: *Aseptis genatrix*. *Lacinipolia quadrilineata*.

Gelechiidae: *Aristotelia adenostomae*. *Aristotelia eldorada*. *Aroga eldorada*.

Oecophoridae: *Pleurota albastrigulella*.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia niscana*.

Zones 7, 14-16, 18-24.

Aesculus californica. **California Buckeye**. Sapindaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Western Tiger Swallowtail (a pollinator for this species), Pale Swallowtail (fq), Two-tailed Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Large Marble, California Dogface, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Chalcedon Checkerspot (fq), Northern Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, California Sister, Mourning Cloak, Lorquin's Admiral, Red Admiral, California Tortoiseshell (fq), West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Mylitta Crescent, Satyr Anglewing, Callippe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Oregon Silverspot, Unsilvered Fritillary, Common Ringlet, Wood Nymph, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Thicket Hairstreak, Gold-Hunter's Hairstreak (fq), Hedgerow Hairstreak, Dryope Hairstreak, California Hairstreak (fq), Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak (fq), Sylvan Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Gorgon Copper, Great Copper, Acmon Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Echo Blue, San Bernardino Dotted Blue, Mournful Duskywing, Propertius Duskywing, Large White Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Northern Cloudy-wing, Farmer (fq), Lindsey's Skipper (fq), Umber Skipper. Also sphinx moths, including Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*), Sequoia Sphinx (*Sphinx sequoiae*), Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*, Arctiidae), and other moths. Moldenke found one diurnal and eight nocturnal moth species associated with its flowers. One of the most important butterfly nectar sources in its range! Many species may be found at nectar simultaneously on one tree. Hints saw over 200 individuals of Chalcedon Checkerspot on one tree on Mt. Diablo! Great for hummingbirds, too. May - June.

California Buckeye is a larval host for the Echo Blue – I saw a cloud of them around a San Francisco specimen grown as a street tree! It seems to be one of their preferred hosts.

Geometridae: Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Noctuidae: February Miller (*Feralia februalis*). *Orthosia pacifica*. Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*).

Tortricidae: Fruit Tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Southern Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips rileyana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*).

Zones 7-9, 14-24.

Agastache urticifolia. **Nettleleaf Giant Hyssop, Horse-mint**. Lamiaceae. "One of the best" for butterflies" – Las Pilitas Nursery. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Monarch, California Sister, Lorquin's Admiral, Callippe Fritillary, Dun Skipper. Shapiro adds: "In its native Sierran range: Clodius Parnassian, Pale Swallowtail, Zerene Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Leto Fritillary, Painted Lady, American Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Silver-spotted Skipper, Propertius Duskywing, California Tortoiseshell, and on and on ... species with long proboscides." Ron Wolf got a photograph of two attractive day-flying moths on one inflorescence: Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*, Arctiidae) and Sierra Pericopid (*Gnophalea latipennis*, Arctiidae). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae) is also a flower visitor. June - August.

Zones 1-7. 'Sierra Beauty' is a horticultural selection.

Agave deserti. **Desert Agave**. Agavaceae. May – July.

Larval host for California Giant-Skipper (Heath). Larval host for Stephens's Giant Skipper and Bauer's Giant Skipper (Garth & Tilden).

Hostplant for *Nycthia pimana* (Tortricidae).

Zones 8-10, 12, 14, 19-21.

Agave shawii. **Shaw's Agave**. Agavaceae. September – May.

Larval host for Comstock's Giant Skipper (*Agathymus comstocki*, Hesperiiidae), described in 1957. This butterfly thus far has only been found in Baja California, but it should be sought in the remaining Californian native populations of Shaw's Agave.

Batrachedridae: *Batrachedra striolata* (Wikipedia).

Recommended for cultivation.

Ageratina herbacea. **Fragrant Snakeroot** or **Apache Snakeroot** or **Western Throughwort** or **Desert Ageratina**. Asteraceae. Recommended as a butterfly nectar plant by Desert Survivors Nursery. On October 27, 2012, Fred Heath observed Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady, and Red Admiral all at nectar at one time on one small patch of Fragrant Snakeroot in southern Arizona, allowing close approach (SoWestLep #3525). One of its flower visitors is a strikingly red-with- black-accented day-flying lichen moth, *Lycomorpha fulgens* (Arctiidae) (seen in a photograph by Bob Beatson). May - June, October - November.

Ageratina occidentalis. **Western Eupatorium** or **Western Snakeroot**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Mormon Metalmark (Shapiro). Attested by various sources to be a good butterfly plant. June - October.

Zones 2, 7.

Ageratina shastensis. **Shasta Eupatorium**. Asteraceae. Showy flowers with a nymphalid butterfly in attendance on CalPhotos (Len Linstrand III). This rare wildflower is endemic to Shasta County. June - October.

Agoseris aurantiaca var. *aurantiaca*. **Orange Agoseris**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, American Lady, Callippe Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Pacific Fritillary [aka Western Meadow Fritillary], Uncas Skipper. Pyle: "Western Meadow Fritillaries on Orange Agoseris ... a very handsome sight" (NorWestLeps #4301). June - September.

Agoseris glauca. **Pale Dandelion**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Western White, West Coast Lady, Northwestern Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Lilac-bordered Copper, Purplish Copper. Most-visited nectar plant in a sub-alpine meadow study. A nectar plant for Edith's Checkerspot, at least in Colorado. June - August.

Noctuidae: *Heliolonche modicella*, a day-flying species.

Agoseris grandiflora. **California Dandelion**. Asteraceae. Field Crescent. *Schinia* sp. K (Moldenke) - a day-flying moth. Limited information - likely serves as a nectar plant for other Lepidoptera. April - July.

In cultivation.

Agoseris heterophylla. **Annual Agoseris**. Asteraceae. A photograph on the Sauntering Oregon blog site shows a Satyr Anglewing at nectar on this native Agoseris. Mylitta Crescent, Rural Skipper, and Woodland Skipper in other online photographs. May - June.

Noctuidae: *Heliolonche modicella*, an attractive day-flying noctuid species - see Paul Johnson's photograph of it on the Moth Photographers Group website.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Agrostis sp. **Bentgrass**. Poaceae.

Reported larval host for Fiery Skipper.

Agrostis scabra. **Rough Bentgrass**. **Ticklegrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Sandhill Skipper.

Allionia incarnata. **Trailing Four O'clock**. Nyctaginaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur (fq), Painted Lady, Bordered Patch, Variegated Fritillary, Ceraunus Blue, Arizona Powdered Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Common Sootywing, Eufala Skipper, Golden-headed Scallopwing. March - September.

Allium spp. **Wild Onions**. Alliaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Harford's Sulphur, Thoosa Orange-tip, Painted Lady, Edith's Checkerspot, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Boisduval's Blue, Propertius Dusky-wing, Sleepy Duskywing, Juba Skipper. Many wild onions attract butterflies – a few documented 'by name' appear below.

Noctuidae: Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*).

Allium acuminatum. **Tapertip Onion**. Alliaceae. Nectar plant for Fender's Blue (a segregate of Boisduval's Blue) in Oregon. Paul Severns finds it well liked by Western Tiger Swallowtail, Purplish Copper, Acmon Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Propertius Duskywing, and Persius Duskywing. April - July.

Allium amplexans. **Narrowleaf Onion**. Alliaceae. A top nectar plant for the endangered Fender's Blue in Oregon and other wise a significant butterfly nectar plant. Ken Wilson photographed Muir's Hairstreak and California Hairstreak at its flowers. An Alice Cummings photograph shows what appears to be a Common Flower Moth (*Schinia pulchripennis*, Noctuidae) at nectar on Jasper Ridge. April - July.

Zones 14-18.

Allium falcifolium aka *Allium breweri*. **Sickle Leaf Onion**. Alliaceae. An important nectar source for the Bay Checkerspot, a segregate of Edith's Checkerspot. April – June.

Allium fimbriatum. **Fringed Onion**. Alliaceae. Butterflies – Pollinator Partnership. April - June.

Allium hickmanii. **Hickman's Onion**. Alliaceae. Its many flower visitors include a checkerspot, Greenish Blue, and Sandhill Skipper. March - May.

Allium hyalinum. **Paper-flowered Onion. Glassy Onion**. Alliaceae. Butterflies – Sal Levinson. An adaptable species, seeds heavily, may spread. March - May.

Allium lemmonii. **Lemmon's Onion**. Alliaceae. Nectar: "Yuba Skipper, many Blues, Tecumseh Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Edith's Checkerspot, Variable Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Mylitta Crescent, Great Basin Ringlet, Juniper Hairstreak ..." (Shapiro, observations in the wild on eastern slope of the Sierras). May - June.

Allium obtusum. **Red Sierra Onion**. Alliaceae. Nectar: Clodius Parnassian (Ron Wolf), Mylitta Crescent (Alice Cummings). May - June.

Allium sanbornii var. *sanbornii*. **Sanborn's Onion**. Alliaceae. Nectar: Gray Hairstreak. June - August.

Allium serra. **Jeweled Onion**. Alliaceae. Nectar: Clodius Parnassian (Ron Wolf), Chalcedon Checkerspot, Bay Checkerspot, Fairy Moth (*Adela septentrionella*). April - May.

Allium tolmei var. *tolmei*. **Tolm's Onion**. Alliaceae. Photograph by Christopher Christie on CalPhotos shows a Gray Hairstreak at nectar on Tolm's Onion. April - July.

Allium tuolumnense. **Rawhide Hill Onion**. Alliaceae. Its many flower visitors include a checkerspot, Greenish Blue, and Sandhill Skipper. March - May.

Allium unifolium. **Colony Onion**. Alliaceae. Shapiro notes Propertius Duskywing "dotes" on this and other native onions. Online photograph also shows a Woodland Skipper at nectar. May - June.

Colony Onion is very easy to cultivate – increases readily in the garden, too much so for some gardeners – good in tubs, too. Zones 7, 9, 14-17, 19-24.

Almutaster pauciflorus (formerly *Aster pauciflorus*). **Alkali Marsh Aster**. Asteraceae. Said to be attractive to butterflies. June – October.

Alnus spp. **Alders**. Betulaceae.

Larval hosts for Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Drepanidae: Arched Hooktip (*Drepana arcuata*).

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Geometridae: Dark-bordered Granite (*Digrammia neptaria*). Orange-spotted Carpet (*Dysstroma walkerata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). *Eulithis destinata* (Canadian record). Chevron (*Eulithis testata*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*). *Eupithecia lachrymosa*. *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Eupithecia multistrigata*. *Eupithecia perfusca*. Satyr Pug (*Eupithecia satyrata*). Grey Pug (*Eupithecia subfuscata*). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*). Oak Winter Highflier (*Hydriomena nubilofasciata*). Infant (*Archiearis infans*). White-Banded Black (*Rheumaptera subhastata* -- a day-flying moth of late spring to early summer). Split-lined Angle (*Speranza bitactata*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis variata*. An ‘eye candy’ nocturnal moth dubbed the ‘Caramel Looper’ (*Autographa corusca*). *Diarsia esurialis*. Western Woodling (*Egira rubrica*). Cuneate Arches (*Lacinipolia cuneata*). *Lasionycta perplexa*. False Pinion (*Litholomia napaea*). American Brindle (*Lithomoia germana*). Large-spotted Pinion (*Lithophane dilatocula*). Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*). *Papestra cristifera*. *Papestra invalida*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). Stormy Arches (*Polia nimbosa*). Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*). The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*). *Setagrotis pallidicollis*. Inscribed Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*). Smith’s Dart (*Xestia smithii*). Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). Dot-and-Dash Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena curvimacula*). Western Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena thoracia* – this a Canadian foodplant record). V-lined Quaker (*Zosteropoda hirtipes*).

Notodontidae: Angle-lined Prominent (*Clostera inclusa*). Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*).

Alnus incana ssp. *tenuifolia*. **Mountain Alder**. Betulaceae.

Larval host for Western Tiger Swallowtail. A related form of Mountain Alder in Finland is known as a Mourning Cloak foodplant, which seems possible here, too.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Drepanidae: Arched Hooktip (*Drepana arcuata*). Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*, Canada).

Geometridae: American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria*, Canadian foodplant record). Common Angle (*Macaria aemulataria*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Lorquin’s Angle (*Speranza lorquinaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*). Tawny Eupithecia (*Eupithecia ravocostaliata*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*). Renounced Hydriomena (*Hydriomena renunciata*). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculatum*). Morrison’s Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*, Canada). White-banded Black (*Rheumaptera subhastata*) -- a day-flying flower-visiting moth. Scallop Shell (*Rheumaptera undulata*). *Scopula ancillata*. October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*). Pearsall’s Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli* Canada).

Lasiocampidae: Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: the Vaporor (*Orgyia antiqua*).

Noctuidae: Alder Dagger (*Acrionicta dactylina*). Impressed Dagger (*Acrionicta impressa*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*, Canada). *Andropolia aedon*. Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*). Intermediate Cucullia (*Cucullia intermedia*). Pale Enargia (*Enargia decolor*). American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*). Three-

spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). Large-spotted Pinion (*Lithophane dilatocula*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchnra adjuncta*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Paradiarsia littoralis*. Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). Stormy Arches (*Polia nimbose*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). *Xestia infimatis*. Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*).

Sesiidae: Mountain Alder in Europe supports the Large Red-belted Clearwing (*Synanthedon culiciformis*), a moth also found in California.

Tortricidae: *Acleris caliginosana*. Marbled Dog's-tooth Tortrix (*Acleris maccana*, Canadian foodplant record). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*, Canada). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*, Canada). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*, Canada). *Epinotia rectiplicana* (Canada). Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*, Canada). Spiraea Leaf-tier (*Evora hemidesma*, Canada). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*, Canada). Black-and-Gray Banded Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*, Canada).

Zones 1-3, 7.

Alnus rhombifolia. **White Alder**. Betulaceae.

White alder is one of the foodplants for the Western Tiger Swallowtail. Arthur Shapiro reports confirming it is a Pale Swallowtail hostplant at his Gates Canyon study site in 2012 (personal communication). White Alder is a hostplant for the Green Comma in the Willamette Valley, Oregon (Salix Associates) and is also reported to be a hostplant for the Mourning Cloak in southern California.

White Alder indirectly supports Great Purple Hairstreak as itself a hostplant for Bigleaf Mistletoe (*Phoradendron serotinum* subsp. *macrophyllum*, Santalaceae).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Renounced Hydriomena (*Hydriomena renunciata*). Lorquin's Angle (*Speranza lorquinaria*).

Gracillariidae: Alder Leafminer (*Caloptilia alnivorella*). *Phyllonorycter incanella*.

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth (*Dasychira vagans*).

Noctuidae: Gray Dagger (*Acronicta grisea*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci quinquefasciata*).

Sesiidae: Red-belted Clearwing (*Synanthedon culiciformis*).

Tortricidae: *Epinotia albangulana*. Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*).

Likely the White Alder supports many other Lepidoptera species, as other alders do; many foodplant references are vague, merely "*Alnus*". The Red Alder ranges into more jurisdictions with active publishing professional lepidopterists!

Zones 1-3, 7, 9, 14-18.

Alnus rubra. **Red Alder**. Betulaceae.

Red Alder is a larval host for the Pale Swallowtail and Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*, Canada). Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*, Canada). Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*, Canada). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Wandering Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vagans*) (fq – PNW Moths). Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*) (fq – PNW Moths).

Choreutidae: Diana's Choreutis (*Choreutis diana*, Canada).

Drepanidae: Arched Hooktip (*Drepana arcuata*). Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Infant (*Archiearis infans*, Canada). Pepper-and-salt Geometer (*Biston betularia*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). (*Chlorosea nevadaria*), an emerald. Hollow Dot Wave (*Cyclophora pendulinaria*, Canada). Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*, Canada). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*, Canada). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). *Eupithecia harrisonata*. *Eupithecia maestosa* (Canada). Grey Pug (*Eupithecia subfuscata*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*, Canada). *Hydriomena irata*, Canada. Renounced Hydriomena (*Hydriomena renunciata*, Canada). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculata*, Canada). Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). *Lobophora simsata* (Canada). Birch Angle or Peacock Moth (*Macaria notata*, Canada). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*, Canada). Bruce Spanworm (form formerly Western Winter Moth) (*Operophtera bruceata*, Canada). *Pero giganteus*. Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*, Canada). Straight-line Plagodis (*Plagodis phlogosaria*). American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria*). George's Carpet (*Plemyria georgii*, Canada). Alien Proboscis (*Probole alienaria*). Friendly Proboscis (*Probole amicarica*, Canada). Spear-marked Black (*Rheumaptera hastata*, Canada). White-banded Black (*Rheumaptera subhastata*, Canada) -- a day-flying flower-visiting moth. Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*). Brown-tipped Thorn (*Selenia alciphearia*). *Sicya crocearia*. Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia*, Canada). Lorquin's Angle (*Speranza lorquinaria*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*, Canada). *Thalophaga hyperborea* (Canada). Welsh Wave (*Venusia cambrica*, Canada). Pearsall's Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*). Western Red Twin-spot (*Xanthorhoe defensaria*).

Gracillariidae: Alder Leafminer (*Caloptilia alnivorella*). Cherry Leafcane Caterpillar (*Caloptilia invariabilis*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*, Canada). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: *Acerra normalis*. Alder Dagger (*Acronicta dactylina*). Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*). Gray Dagger (*Acronicta grisea*). Yellow-haired Dagger (*Acronicta impleta*). *Agrochola pulchella*. *Agrochloa purpurea*. *Andropolia aedon* (Canada). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). *Andropolia aedon*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*, Canada). Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*). *Egira crucialis* (Canada). *Egira hiemalis*. Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). Simplex Cutworm (*Egira simplex*). American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Wandering Brocade (*Fishia illocata*). Aster Cutworm (*Lacanobia lilacina*). Large-spotted Pinion (*Lithophane dilatocula*, Canada). Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*, Canada). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*, Canada). Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Papestra cristifera*. *Papestra invalida*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). Stormy Arches (*Polia nimbosa*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. Otter Spiranter (*Spiranther lutra*). Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii*). Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Notodontidae: Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*, Canada). Pale Prominent (*Oligocentria pallida*). Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*).

Oecophoridae: *Depressariodes ciniflonella*.

Pyralidae: Bold-feathered Grass Moth (*Herpetogramma pertextalis*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris braunana* (recorded as a hostplant in Canada, moth found at least in Oregon, likely California). *Acleris caliginosana*. Marbled Dog's-tooth Tortrix (*Acleris maccana*, Canada). *Acleris senescens* (Canada). *Epinotia albangulana* feeds on catkins. Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*, Canada). Poplar Leafroller (*Pseudosciaphila duplex*, Canada).

Zones 4-7, 16-17.

Alnus viridis ssp. *sinuata*. **Sitka Alder**. Betulaceae.

Foodplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail and the Green Comma (aka Rustic Anglewing).

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Drepanidae: Arched Hooktip (*Drepana arcuata*).

Geometridae: Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Hollow Dot Wave (*Cyclophora pendulinaria*). Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*). Lorquin's Angle (*Speranza lorquinaria*). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculatum*). Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*, Canada). Straight-lined Plagodis (*Plagodis phlogosaria*, Canada). American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria*). George's Carpet (*Plemyria georgii*, Canada). Friendly Probole (*Probole amicaria*, Canada). White-banded Black (*Rheumaptera subhastata*) -- a day-flying flower-visiting moth, Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*, Canada). Falcate Synaxis (*Tetraxis cervinaria*). Pearsall's Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*).

Lasiocampidae: Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Gray Dagger (*Acronicta grisea*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*, Canada). Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*). *Papestra cristifera*. *Papestra invalida*.

Tortricidae: White-angle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). Eye-spotted Bud Moth (*Spilonota ocellana*).

Choreutidae: Diana's Choreutis (*Choreutis diana*).

Gracillariidae: Alder Leafminer (*Caloptilia alnivorella*).

Zones 1-3, 7.

Aloysia wrightii. **Oreganillo**. Verbenaceae. Butterfly nectar plant – Desert Survivors Nursery, others. I have seen a photograph of a Ceraunus Blue at least perched on the flowers. When field botanist Duncan Bell first found this plant in flower he noticed over a dozen species of invertebrates on it in just a few minutes. August - October.

Sphingidae: One of several known larval hosts for the Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*).

Zones 8-13, 19-24.

Amaranthus spp. **Pigweeds**. Amaranthaceae.

Larval hosts for Common Sootywing.

Amaranthus blitoides. **Mat Amaranth**. Amaranthaceae.

Larval host for Common Sootywing (Berry Nall).

Amaranthus fimbriatus. **Fringe Amaranth**. Amaranthaceae.

Larval host for Common Sootywing.

Amaranthus palmeri. **Palmer's Pigweed**. Amaranthaceae.

A larval host for the Western Pygmy Blue (caterpillars collected from it by Berry Nall) and the Common Sootywing.

Amauriopsis dissecta was *Bahia dissecta*. **Yellow Ragleaf**. Asteraceae. Las Pilitas Nursery says “great for a butterfly garden”. Nectar: Variegated Fritillary (Scott). August – October.

Ambrosia spp. **Ragweeds**. Asteraceae.

Reported as larval hosts for Common Sootywing.

Noctuidae: *Ponometia acutus* has been reported as raised on an *Ambrosia* species.

Ambrosia chamissonis. **Beach-bur**. Asteraceae. Nectar: secondary nectar source for Square-spotted Blue. May – October.

Arctiidae: an unpreferred larval plant for the polyphagous Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginalis*).

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Scythrididae: Sand-dune Grasshopper Moth (*Areniscythris brachypteris*).

Tortricidae: *Epiblema sosana*. Stem-galling Moth (*Epiblema strenuana*).

Ambrosia dumosa. **Burro-weed**. Asteraceae. December – June.

Geometridae: *Animomyia morta*. Southern Emerald Moth (*Synchlora frondaria*).

Noctuidae: *Schinia dobla*.

Tortricidae: *Eugnosta beavorana*. Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Ambrosia psilostachya. **Western Ragweed**. Asteraceae. June – November.

Noctuidae: *Schinia sexplagiata*. Olive-shaded Bird Dropping Moth (*Ponometia candefacta*, Canada).

Pterophoridae: *Adaina ambrosiae* in southern California, according to Wayne's Word web site.

Tortricidae: Stem-galling Moth (*Epiblema strenuana*). *Phaneta* sp. Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Cosmopterigidae: *Cosmopterix opulenta* is a leaf miner.

Oecophoridae: *Depressariodes gracilis*.

Ambrosia salsola was *Hymenoclea salsola*. **Burrobush**. Asteraceae. February – June.

Geometridae: *Somatolophia cuyama*.

Noctuidae: *Ponometia elegantula* (Noctuidae), a bird-dropping moth (recently documented by Jennifer Bundy).

Amelanchier spp. **Serviceberries**. Rosaceae.

Geometridae: Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis apposita*. *Abagrotis nefascia*. *Abagrotis orbis*. *Abagrotis variata*. *Xestia infimatis*.

Amelanchier alnifolia. **Serviceberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Lorquin's Admiral, Brown Elfin, Common Ringlet, Gray Hairstreak, Spring Azure. Secondary nectar source for Edith's Checkerspot in western Oregon (Severns & Warren). Shapiro: "Not as nearly as strong a nectar draw as Choke Cherry." March - June.

Over-ripe and rotting Serviceberry fruits attract various butterflies.

Recorded as a larval host for Pale Swallowtail, Weidemeyer's Admiral, California Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*), Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*).

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*), Brown Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma pteridis*).

Drepanidae: *Ceranemota fasciata*, *Ceranemota tearlei*, Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae: Pepper-and-salt Geometer (*Biston betularia*), Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*), Mottled Gray Carpet (*Cladara limitaria*), Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*), Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Mottled Euchlaena (*Euchlaena tigrinaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eupithecia maestosa*), Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*), Twilight Moth (*Lycia rachelae*), Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*), Day Emerald (*Mesothea incerta*), Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*), Friendly Proboscis (*Probole amicaria*), October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*), Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*), Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth (*Dasychira vagans*), European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*), the Vaperer (*Orgyia antiqua*).

Noctuidae: *Acerra normalis*, Lost Dagger (*Acronicta perdita*), Radcliffe's Dagger (*Acronicta radcliffei*), *Agrochola pulchella*, *Agrochloa purpurea*, Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*), Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*), *Dryotype opina*, *Egira hiemalis*, Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*), Common Hyppa (*Hyppa xylinoides*), False Pinion (*Litholomia napaea*), Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*), Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*), Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*), *Pseudorthodes irrorata*, *Setagrotis pallidicollis*, Pirate Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*), American Sword-grass Moth (*Xylena nupera*), Gray Sword-grass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*).

Notodontidae: Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*), Pale Prominent (*Oligocentria pallida*), Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*), Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*), Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Gracillariidae: Serviceberry Leafminer (*Parornix alta*).

Pyralidae: Destructive Pruneworm (*Acrobasis tricolorella*).

Tortricidae: *Grapholita prunivora*.

var. *pumila*: Zones 2, 6-7, 14-18;

var. *semiintegrifolia*: Zones 5-7, 14-18.

Pete Veilleux finds Serviceberry performs well as a container plant, flowering and fruiting for years in a medium-large pot.

Amelanchier utahensis. **Utah Service Berry**. Rosaceae. Flowers April - June.

Larval host for at least Lorquin's Admiral (Plants for Pollinators in the Intermountain West) and Weidemeyer's Admiral.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Utah Service Berry has been much less studied and no doubt has value for various Lepidoptera.

Ammannia coccinea. **Scarlet Toothcup**. Lythraceae. Flower visitors include Checkered White and Eastern Tailed Blue. June - August.

Amorpha spp. **False Indigos**. Fabaceae. Larval host for Common Hairstreak -- Common Hairstreak caterpillars eat a wide variety of plants, especially legumes.

Amorpha californica. **California False Indigo**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Flower visitors include the California Dogface and Silver-spotted Skipper – surely others, especially those whose caterpillars eat it. May - July.

Larval plant for California Dogface, Southern Dogface, Gray Hairstreak, Marine Blue, and Northern Cloudywing.

California False Indigo is the essential caterpillar food plant for our state insect, the California Dogface. Says butterfly gardener Jack Schieffelin: “The California Dogface used to be very widespread around the state, but as people built, they would rip up the plant.” Using more of this native plant in cultivated landscapes, he suggests, would help prevent our state insect from going the way of the California Grizzly, the extinct animal that adorns our state flag.” (*Growing Native*). The last indigenous California False Indigo plants in Santa Cruz County were grubbed out in the 1890s!

Geometridae: Californian Granite (*Digrammia californiaria*).

Noctuidae: *Egira curialis*. Leadplant Flower Moth (*Schinia lucens*).

Pyralidae: *Sciota dammersi*.

For var. *napensis*: Zones 14-17.

Amorpha fruticosa. **False Indigo**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Blues. “Big magnet for nectaring butterflies” says Narca Moore Craig, an Arizona birder; she recalls “massive numbers of ” the Queen “plus numerous smaller species” drawn to its flowers. On another trip “numerous” Gray Hairstreak, Siva Juniper Hairstreak, and Marine Blue were reported by Ken Kertell (SoWestLep #9842). Spring Azure. May - July.

False Indigo is a larval plant for Southern Dogface, California Dogface, Marine Blue, Northern Cloudywing, Silver-spotted Skipper. Gray Hairstreak seems very likely!

Zones 2-3, 6-7, 14-24.

Gelechiidae: *Filatima ornatifimbriella*.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix argillacea*.

Pyralidae: Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*).

Amsinckia sp. **Fiddleneck**. Boraginaceae. Nectar-seekers include Large Marble, Small Marble, Spring White, Sara Orange-tip, Thoosa Orange-tip, Sonoran Blue, Silvery Blue, Boisduval’s Blue, Propertius Duskywing, Painted Lady, Gabb’s Checkerspot.

Amsinckia spp. serve as larval hosts for the Painted Lady.

Amsinckia douglasiana. **Fiddleneck**. Boraginaceae. March - June.

Foodplant for Painted Lady.

Amsinckia intermedia. **Common Fiddleneck**. Boraginaceae. Flower visitors: Pipevine Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Large Marble, Sara Orange-tip (fq), Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Edith’s Checkerspot, Gabb’s Checkerspot, Sonoran Blue, Silvery Blue, Acmon Blue, California Ringlet and Mournful Duskywing. March - June.

Caterpillar plant for the Painted Lady.

Arctiidae: Nevada Tiger Moth (*Grammia nevadensis*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Zones 7-10, 14, 18-23.

Amsinckia lunaris. **Bent-flowered Fiddleneck**. Boraginaceae. March – June.

Ethmiidae: *Ethmia albitogata*.

Showy species, rare.

Amsinckia menziesii. **Rancher's Fireweed**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Desert Orangetip, Sara Orangetip, Gabb's Checkerspot (Lynn Watson). May - July.

Arctiidae: Nevada Tiger Moth (*Grammia nevadensis*, form formerly known as *Grammia geneura*).

Ethmiidae: *Ethmia charybdis*.

Amsinckia spectabilis. **Woolly Breeches. Seaside Fiddleneck**. Boraginaceae. Flower visitors include the Acmon Blue and an unidentified Lady. April - August.

Arctiidae: among foodplants for the Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyrepia virginalis*).

Ethmiidae: *Ethmia albitogata*.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Zones 16, 17, 24.

Amsinckia tessellata. **Bristly Fiddleneck**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Spring White, Desert Orangetip, Sara Orangetip, Southwestern Orangetip, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Sagebrush Checkerspot, California Patch, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Purplish Copper, and Funereal Duskywing. February - June.

Caterpillar plant for the Painted Lady – the main and preferred host in Inyo County in the 1991 migration year.

Ethmiidae: *Ethmia charybdis*.

Amsonia tomentosa. **Woolly Bluestar**. Apocynaceae. Nectar plant for Southern Dogface, Variable Checkerspot, likely others. March - May.

Anaphalis margaritacea. **Pearly Everlasting**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Pine White (fq), Orange Sulphur, Lorquin's Admiral, Red Admiral, American Lady, Painted Lady, Oregon Silverspot, Atlantis Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Pacific Fritillary, Field Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Variable Checkerspot, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak, Hoary Comma, Oreas Anglewing, Rustic Anglewing, Zephyr Anglewing, Chryxus Arctic, Small Wood Nymph, Mormon Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak (fq), Hedgerow Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Golden Hairstreak (Pyle, and a photograph posted on *Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades* web site), Great Copper, Purplish Copper (fq), Lustrous Copper, Mariposa Copper (fq), Blue Copper (fq), Ruddy Copper, Greenish Blue, Juba Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), European Skipper, Police Car Moth (*Gnophaela vermiculata*, Arctiidae), Shadowy Arches (*Drasteria adumbrata*, Erebididae), and Fireweed Clearwing (*Albuna pyramidalis*, Sesiidae). July - October.

In much of its range the magnificent Golden Hairstreak is not observed at nectar on flowers (normally observed by day resting on its larval hosts), but in the Northwest, Pyle says, it comes down to nectar late in the day, and Pearly Everlasting is one of the flowers it visits. In much of the Golden Hairstreak's California range there is little or no nectar available in its habitat during the adult phase of its lifecycle.

Pearly Everlasting is a primary hostplant for American Lady and a secondary hostplant for the Painted Lady. Tatum notes the second brood of the polyphagous Gray Hairstreak on southern Vancouver Island develops on the flowers of Pearly Everlasting.

Choreutidae: *Caloreas leucobasis*. Everlasting Tebenna (*Tebenna gnaphaliella*).

Gelechiidae: *Rifseria fuscotaeniella*. *Scrobipalpa psilella* sensu lato (Powell & Opler).

Gracillariidae: *Cremastobomycia grindeliella*.

Pterophoridae: Williams' Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsii*).

Pyralidae: *Patagonia peregrinum*.

Tortricidae: *Clepsis fucana*. *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Zones 4-6, 14-24.

Anemopsis californica. **Yerba Mansa**. Saururaceae. Photograph by B. J. Stacey shows a Monarch apparently at nectar on it and the Monroes find the Large White Skipper getting nectar on Yerba Mansa in eastern San Diego County. March - September.

Zones 7-12, 14-24.

Angelica spp. **Angelica**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail. 'Many lycaenids' (Shapiro) – coppers, hairstreaks, blues, metalmarks.

Angelica species are among the most favored caterpillar plants for Anise Swallowtail, likely native *Angelica* species not listed here.

Geometridae: White-spotted Pug (*Eupithecia tripunctaria*).

Noctuidae: Cow Parsnip Borer (*Papipema harrisii*).

Angelica arguta. **Lyal's Angelica**. Apiaceae. Flowers July - August.

A primary Anise Swallowtail hostplant in northwestern California.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix rosaciliella*.

Angelica breweri. **Brewer's Angelica**. Apiaceae. June - August.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail at Donner Pass. Cultivated specimens also attract them well at lower elevations. It's the chemistry!

Angelica genuflexa. **Kneeling Angelica**. July – August.

Hostplant for Old World Swallowtail.

Angelica hendersonii. **Coast Angelica**. Apiaceae. June - July.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail on San Bruno Mountain, San Mateo County.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*. *Agonopterix rosaciliella*.

Angelica kingii. **King's Angelica**. Apiaceae. June - August.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail.

Angelica lineariloba. **Poison Angelica**. Apiaceae. June - August.

Thought to be a primary Anise Swallowtail larval host on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Angelica lucida. **Sea-watch**. Apiaceae. May – August.

Hostplant for Anise Swallowtail (Patterson, NorWestLeps #2280, others).

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Angelica tomentosa. **Woolly Angelica**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Mylitta Crescent, an unidentified Comma. June - August.

Woolly Angelica is an Anise Swallowtail caterpillar plant, but may be used less than others.

Anisocoma acaulis. **Scalebud**. Asteraceae. Butterfly nectar plant. March – June.

Antennaria sp. **Pussy-toes**. Asteraceae. Nectar source for Thicket Hairstreak, Lustrous Copper.

Noctuidae: White-spotted Midget (*Eutricopis nexilis*) – a day-flying flower-visiting moth.

Antennaria howellii. **Howell's Pussy-toes**. Asteraceae. July - August.

Foodplant for the American Lady.

Noctuidae: Howell's Pussy-toes is a likely foodplant for the White-spotted Midget (*Eutricopis nexilis*), which is recorded as using the very closely related *Antennaria neglecta*.

Antennaria luzuloides. **Woodrush Pussy-toes**. Asteraceae. May - July.

Foodplant for the American Lady.

Antennaria rosea. **Rosy Everlasting**. Asteraceae. June - August.

Noctuidae: Likely foodplant for the White-spotted Midget (*Eutricopis nexilis*), which was photographed on it. Moldenke records getting a *Schinia* sp. on Rosy Everlasting – which may refer to the White-spotted Midget.

Antheropeas wallacei aka *Eriophyllum wallacei*. **Wallace's Woolly Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Acmon Blue, Sagebrush Checkerspot, California Patch, Leanira Checkerspot. December - July.

Antigonon leptopus. **Coral Vine. Queen's Wreath. Rosa de Montana**. Polygonaceae. Nectar seekers include Giant Swallowtail, Large Orange Sulphur (fq), Monarch, Gulf Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak, and many bees. Flowers from spring to autumn.

Berry Nall has documented Coral Vine as yet another Gray Hairstreak hostplant. He also found that Large Orange Sulphur oviposited on it, but its caterpillars died on it.

Native to Baja California. Zones 12, 23, 18-24.

Antirrhinum spp. **Snapdragons**. Plantaginaceae.

Noctuidae: Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). Scribbled Sallow (*Sympistis perscripta*).

Antirrhinum coulterianum (aka *Sairocarpus coulterianus*). **White Snapdragon**. Plantaginaceae. April – July.

Foodplant for Common Buckeye and Quino Checkerspot. Considered a secondary foodplant for Quino Checkerspot.

Antirrhinum multiflorum (aka *Sairocarpus multiflorus*). **Rose Snapdragon**. Plantaginaceae. ‘Butterflies love it’ – Annie’s Annuals. Shapiro thinks it improbable that it serves as a butterfly nectar plant. April – August.

Snapdragons are larval hosts for the Common Buckeye. Paul Johnson reports it is a hostplant for Chaldeon Checkerspot in Pinnacles National Monument.

Zones 7, 14-24.

Antirrhinum nuttallianum ssp. *nuttallianum* (aka *Sairocarpus nuttallianus*). **Nuttall’s Snapdragon**. **Violet Snapdragon**. Plantaginaceae. May-July.

Noctuidae: Jennifer Bundy had eggs of Scribbled Sallow (*Sympistis perscripta* aka *Lepipolys perscripta*) some first instars of which fed upon offered flower buds of Nuttall’s Snapdragon, though others did not; the survivors were transferred to Desert Ghost Flower (*Mohavea confertiflora*, Plantaginaceae).

Apiaceae. **Carrot Family**. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Lorquin’s Admiral, Mylitta Crescent, Common Ringlet, Brown Elfin, Great Purple Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Great Copper, Two-banded Checkered Skipper. Many butterflies utilize the larger species of carrot family plants as nectar sources. Typically, flowers of the Apiaceae attract a very wide range of insects – a family of “keystone” species for general ecological restoration. Their pollen and nectar are accessible to most flower-visiting insects.

Most Apiaceae are larval hosts for Anise Swallowtail, many for Indra Swallowtail.

Aphid Honeydew. Food source for Mourning Cloak, Lorquin’s Admiral; more information at “Honeydew”.

Apocynum spp. **Dogbanes**. Apocynaceae. Flower visitors: Two-tailed Swallowtail, Monarch, Boisduval’s Marble, Western Sulphur, Tailed Copper, Great Copper, Gorgon Copper, California Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson’s Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Field Crescent, Northern Checkerspot, Variable Checkerspot, Lorquin’s Admiral, Ox-eye Satyr, Woodland Satyr, Silver-spotted Skipper, Northern Cloudy-wing, Common Sootywing, Propertius Dusky-wing, Mournful Dusky-wing, Dodge’s Skipper, Columbia Skipper, Farmer, Umber Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Dun Skipper, and Tawny-edged Skipper.

Apocynum androsaemifolium. **Pink Dogbane** or **Spreading Dogbane**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail (fq), Two-tailed Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Small Marble, Large Marble, Pine White, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Queen Alexandra’s Sulphur, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Lorquin’s Admiral, Red Admiral, Weidemeyer’s Admiral, Common Buckeye, Callippe Fritillary (fq), Great Basin Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Pacific Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Mylitta Crescent, Edith’s Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Field Crescent, Monarch (fq), Queen, Hoary Comma, Common Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph, Mourning Cloak, Mormon Metalmark, Behr’s Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak, Western Sooty Hairstreak, Johnson’s Hairstreak, Nelson’s Hairstreak, Behr’s Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Blue Copper, Gorgon Copper, Purplish Copper, Edith’s Copper, Lilac-Bordered Copper, Ruddy Copper, Tailed Copper, Anna’s Blue, Arctic Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Marine Blue, Silvery Blue, Boisduval’s Blue, Melissa Blue, Acmon Blue, Spring Azure, Coral Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Propertius Duskywing, Pacuvius Dusky-wing, Persius Duskywing (fq), Silver-spotted Skipper, Northern Cloudywing, Common Branded Skipper, Nevada Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Dun Skipper, Colorado Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, and Common Roadside Skipper. Arthur Shapiro says the Persius Dusky-wing is ‘addicted (fq)’ to pink dogbane nectar! He finds it one of the very best nectar sources in montane California.

Robert Pyle thinks Spreading Dogbane is California’s best native butterfly nectar plant. On one large patch he has seen as many as fourteen species, hundreds of individual butterflies.

Day-flying moths visiting Spreading Dogbane flowers include the Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae) and Police Car Moth (*Gnophalea vermiculata*, Arctiidae) (fq). Nocturnal moths noted include the Hooked Silver Y (*Syngrapha alias*, Noctuidae) and the Green-marked Looper (*Syngrapha viridisigma*, Noctuidae). May - October.

Spreading Dogbane is reported as a hostplant for the Monarch (?).

Sphingidae: Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris diffinis*) caterpillars reported to use it -- Powell & Opler question this, since snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*, Caprifoliaceae), is a primary hostplant. [Only fairly recently has *Hemaris thetis* been recognized as a distinct-from-*diffinis* western species].

Arctiidae: Dogbane Tiger Moth (*Cycnia tenera*). Oregon Cycnia (*Cycnia oregonensis*). Clio Tiger Moth (*Ectypia clio*).

Noctuidae: Mouse Moth (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*). Purple-lined Sallow (*Pyrrhia experimens*). *Trichordestra tacoma*.

Pyralidae: Dogbane Saucrobotys (*Saucrobotys futilalis*).

Zones 1-3, 7.

Apocynum cannabinum. **Indian Hemp** or **Hemp Dogbane**. Apocynaceae. Indian Hemp is a favorite nectar plant for the California Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak & Great Copper.

My complete list of Lepidopteran flower visitors confirmed for Indian Hemp include: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Great Spangled Fritillary, Fritillaries, Variegated Fritillary, Mourning Cloak, Painted Lady (fq), American Lady, West Coast Lady, Red Admiral, Lorquin's Admiral, Edith's Checkerspot, Viceroy, Common Buckeye, Field Crescent, Common Wood Nymph, American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, California Hairstreak (fq), Mountain-mahogany Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak (fq), Banded Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, Brown Elfin, Great Copper (fq), Ruddy Copper, Spring Azure, Eastern Tailed Blue, Northern White Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Afranius Duskywing, Dun Skipper, Sachem, and the Dogbane Tiger Moth (*Cycnia tenera*, Arctiidae) – a diurnal species.

Shapiro finds “basically all” butterflies come to the flowers of this plant. Pyle finds Indian Hemp much less attractive to butterflies than Spreading Dogbane. John Dennis back East had a list of 38 butterfly species for Indian Hemp. April - October.

Indian Hemp was formerly thought to be a larval host for the Monarch, but in a test its caterpillars would rather die than eat it!

Sphingidae: Recorded for Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris diffinis*, Sphingidae), but Powell & Opler question this assertion, noting snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*, Caprifoliaceae), is a primary hostplant. Apocynum are toxic to most creatures.

Arctiidae: Dogbane Tiger Moth (*Cycnia tenera*). Clio Tiger Moth (*Ectypia clio*).

Noctuidae: Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*).

Zones 1-3, 6-9, 14-21. Garden invasive – spreads readily by wide-ranging rhizomes, so that root containment of some sort (such as is sold for use with bamboos) might prove practical for some gardeners.

Aquilegia formosa. **Western Columbine**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, California Dogface, Fritillaries, Silvery Blue, Acmon Blue, Common Ringlet, Common Wood Nymph. Specific butterfly nectar records mostly from Oregon. In northern California Shapiro has rarely seen a butterfly attempting to nectar on this good hummingbird plant. Online photographs show Western Tiger Swallowtail and Pale Swallowtail at nectar on western columbine in the southern Sierra Nevada. Alarcon et. al. also indicate plenty of visits by Western Tiger Swallowtail and California Dogface in southern California mountains. Liam O'Brien says Pipevine Swallowtail is “all over it”, liking red flowers.

Moths visit its flowers also, according to the Pollinator Partnership. The Jepson Manual notes it as hummingbird-pollinated (as is **Van Houtte's Columbine**, *Aquilegia eximia*, which flowers later, and which, I suppose, may also be visited by large butterflies). April - September.

Noctuidae: "*Aquilegia*" is among hostplants listed for the Figwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema sauzalitae*), likely includes Western Columbine.

Zones 4-7, 14-24.

Aquilegia pubescens. **Sierra Columbine**. Ranunculaceae. White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae) seen visiting its flowers mid-day in Mono County. Possibly this or a hybrid with it is Moldenke's "*Aquilegia formosa pauciflora*" also visited by the Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*, Sphingidae). "Hawkmoth pollinated" according to the *Jepson Manual*. July - August.

Arabis spp. (many taxa formerly under this designation are now *Boechea*). **Rock Cresses**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Large Marble, Thoosa Orange-tip, Stella's Orangetip, Becker's White, Spring White, Silvery Blue, Mourning Cloak. Likely most or all of the native "*Arabis*" species serve as nectar plants and larval hosts for various pierids (white butterflies).

Larval hosts of the Desert Marble.

Arabis blepharophylla 'Spring Charm'. **Pink Coast Rock Cress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Bramble Hairstreak, Cabbage White, Large Marble, Sara Orange-tip. A rather secondary nectar source for the San Bruno Elfin. March - April.

Occasional larval host for the Large Marble (*A Flora of the San Bruno Mountains*).

Arabis breweri is now *Boechea breweri*. **Brewer's Rock Cress**.

Arabis divaricarpa is now *Boechea divaricarpa*. **Spreadingpod Rockcress**.

Arabis drummondii is now *Boechea stricta*. **Drummond's Rockcress**.

Arabis glabra is now *Turritis glabra*. **Tower Mustard**.

Arabis hirsuta is now *Arabis pycnocarpa*. **Hairy Rockcress**.

Arabis holboellii. Varieties under this name are now species in *Boechea*. "*Arabis holboellii*" proper is not found in California (misapplied names). **Holboell's Rock Cress**.

Arabis holboellii var. *retrofracta* is now *Boechea retrofracta*. **Holboell's Rock Cress**.

Arabis lyallii is now *Boechea lyallii*. **Lyall's Rockcress**.

Arabis perennans is now *Boechea perennans*. **Nevada Rockcress**.

Arabis platysperma is now *Boechea platysperma*. **Pioneer Rockcress**.

Arabis pulchra var. *gracilis* is now *Boechea xylopoda*. **Beautiful Rock Cress**.

Arabis pycnocarpa was *Arabis hirsuta*. **Hairy Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. Scott noted two flower visits by Spring White. March - July.

Foodplant for the Large Marble.

Arabis sparsiflora is now *Boechea sparsiflora*. **Sicklepod Rockcress**.

Arabis sparsiflora var. *arcuata* is now *Boechea arcuata*. **Sicklepod Rockcress.**

Arabis sparsiflora var. *subvillosa* is now *Boechea pauciflora*. **Hairystem Rockcress.**

Arabis suffrutescens is now *Boechea suffrutescens*. **Woody Rockcress.**

Aralia californica. **Elk Clover** or **California Spikenard**. Araliaceae. Its flowers attract the Western Tiger Swallowtail (photographs: Bay Natives Nursery, Marc Kummel), Monarch. “Excellent for hairstreaks” – Shapiro. June - August.

Epermeniidae: *Epermenia californica*.

Elk Clover, a magnificent large perennial, under-used in cultivation. Zones 5, 7, 16-17.

Arbutus menziesii. **Madrone**. Ericaceae. Echo Azure visits the flowers (Link). Shapiro says he has never seen a butterfly get in to the flowers. Hummingbirds. March - May.

Madrone is a larval host for the Brown Elfin and a suspected hostplant for Echo Azure.

Saturniidae: Mendocino Saturnia (*Saturnia mendocino*), a showy day-flying silk moth of fast and erratic flight. Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Walters’ Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia walterorum*).

Sphingidae: Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*). Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Dark Marbled Carpet, *Eupithecia graefii*. *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia sabulosata*. *Eupithecia subapicata*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Manzanita Highflier (*Hydriomena manzanita*). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculata*)., Darwin’s Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Rindge’s Pero (*Pero mizon*). Morrison’s Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*, Canada). Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*).

Gelechiidae: *Gelechia panella*.

Gracillariidae: Madrone Skin Miner (*Marmara arbutiella*).

Heliozelidae: a leaf miner: Madrone Shield-bearer (*Coptodisca arbutiella*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis apposita*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). *Aseptis ethnica*. Luteous Dart (*Abagrotis trigona*). *Egira crucialis*. Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). *Orthosia mys*. *Orthosia pacifica*. *Orthosia pulchella*. Transparent Quaker (*Orthosia transparens*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). *Xestia mustelina*.

Notodontidae: Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*).

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*, Canada). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Epinotia biangulana*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Epinotia nigralbana*. *Epinotia terracoctana*.

Madrone, thought difficult to cultivate, nevertheless often attempted; a beautiful tree. Zone 5 seems most favorable.

Arceuthobium spp. **Dwarf Mistletoe**. Now assigned to the Santalaceae; formerly to the Viscaceae.

Parasitic on coniferous trees (firs, pines, Douglas-fir, hemlocks, and rarely, spruces); caterpillar plants for Thicket Hairstreak, some for Johnson’s Hairstreak. Johnson’s Hairstreak in California develops on dwarf mistletoes growing

on Brewer's spruce at high elevations in the Siskiyou Mountains. The Thicket Hairstreak develops on dwarf mistletoe growing on a variety of conifers in warmer, drier situations at lower elevations.

Lymantriidae: Gary Pearson reared a caterpillar of Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*) through on an "Arceuthobium tsugense" parasitic on a western hemlock, which mistletoe is now included in *Arceuthobium campylopodum*, **Western Dwarf Mistletoe**. Furthermore, the caterpillar, offered western hemlock foliage, ignored it in favor of the mistletoe! The caterpillar was acquired as an early instar on the mistletoe.

Pyralidae: Dwarf Mistletoe Snout Moth (*Dasyphyga alternosquamella*).

Arctostaphylos spp. **Manzanitas**. Ericaceae. Manzanitas provide nectar for the California Tortoiseshell, Monarch, Edith's Checkerspot, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak and many moths. Shapiro notes the common diurnal noctuid moth, *Litocala sexsignata* is a specialist visitor to manzanita flowers, including *A. nevadensis*. In 38 years afield in northern California he feels he's seen less than a dozen instances of butterflies at nectar on manzanita flowers or trying to ... the manzanita flower conformation is not oriented to butterflies. Some other observers consider manzanitas important early nectar sources. It seems they're used more at lower elevations, near the coast and towards the south. Las Pilitas Nursery (in a southern coastal area) says they've seen the California Tortoiseshell working the flowers of about 20 different kinds of manzanitas. Good for hummingbirds.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus* [Haggard]), Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino* [Haggard]). Walters' Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia walterorum*) is associated with manzanitas in the southern California mountains; they likely are hostplants for it.

Geometridae: Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*).

Incurvariidae: *Tridentiforma fuscoleuca* (Powell & Opler).

Noctuidae: *Orthosia pacifica*.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). Strawberry Leafroller (*Ancylis comptana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Decodes helix*. *Epinotia arctostaphylana* (California). Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Epinotia miscana* (California). *Epinotia nigralbana* (California). *Epinotia subplicana*. *Epinotia terracoctana* (California).

Arctostaphylos auriculata. **Mt. Diablo Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Nectar: California Tortoiseshell. February – March.

Tortricidae: *Epinotia bigemina*.

Arctostaphylos **Baby Bear Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Nectar source for California Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak, Las Pilitas Nursery reports the flowers of this selection were worked by a Mourning Cloak for days! A hummingbird favorite also.

Arctostaphylos bakeri ssp. *bakeri* 'Louis Edmonds'. **Baker's Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Notes from a 2 March 2007 visit to Yerba Buena Nursery in Woodside: a 'magnificent specimen' in their display garden was in flower, with 'buzzing bees in attendance' and 'even some blue butterflies' – the only butterflies seen that day, probably Echo Azure. February - April.

Arctostaphylos columbiana. **Hairy Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Edith's Checkerspot, Propertius Duskywing. March - May.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia gilvipennata*. *Eupithecia graefii*. Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*).

Noctuidae: *Aseptis ethnica*. Red Manzanita Sallow (*Mesogona rubra* – its only known hostplant), *Orthosia mys*.

Pterophoridae: *Trichoptilus* sp.

Copromorphidae: *Lotisma trigonana* (originally assigned to the Tortricidae).

Arctostaphylos confertiflora. **Santa Rosa Island Manzanita**. Ericaceae. February – March.

Tortricidae: *Decodes helix*.

Arctostaphylos densiflora ‘**Harmony**’. Ericaceae. The Red Admiral and California Tortoiseshell are shown at nectar on this selection in photographs of the Las Pilitas Nursery.

Arctostaphylos densiflora ‘Howard McMinn’. **Sonoma Manzanita**. Ericaceae. California Dogface (California Gardens). Painted Lady -- many seen at nectar by the author on a screen planting of it in San Jose during the 2009 spring migration. Monarch, California Tortoiseshell and Brown Elfin have been seen at nectar on the ‘**Sentinel**’ variety at the Las Pilitas Nursery. March – April.

Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *zacaensis* is now included in *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *glandulosa*. **Zaca Manzanita**. Painted Lady – many seen by Nature Shutterbug at nectar on wild Zaca Manzanita in southern California in their 2009 migration. Treebeard photographed a Propertius Duskywing at nectar upon it on 14 February 2012. January – April.

Zones 15-23.

Arctostaphylos glauca. **Bigberry Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, California Tortoiseshell, Brown Elfin, *Pyrausta dapalis* (Crambidae, a diurnal snout moth with red hindwings). Important winter food for Anna’s Hummingbird. December - March.

Foodplant for Brown Elfin.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*).

Sphingidae: Elegant Sphinx, (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Geometridae: Wavy-lined Cochisea (*Cochisea sinuaria*). Sulphur Wave (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: *Aseptis fumeola*. *Aseptis perfumosa*. *Orthosia pacifica*. *Pleromella opter*. No other hostplants are recorded on the HOSTS database for *Pleromella opter*.

Notodontidae: An unidentified *Datana* species feeds on Bigberry Manzanita.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*).

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora glauccella*.

Ethmiidae: Yerba Santa Bird-dropping Moth (*Ethmia arctostaphylella*).

Gracillariidae: *Phyllonorycter manzanita*.

Arctostaphylos hooveri. **Hoover’s Manzanita**. Ericaceae. February – April.

Tortricidae: *Epinotia arctostaphylana*. *Epinotia biangulana*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Epinotia nigralbana*.

Arctostaphylos imbricata. **San Bruno Mountain Manzanita**. Ericaceae. January – March.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Epinotia arctostaphylana*. *Epinotia bigemina*.

Arctostaphylos insularis. **Island Manzanita**. January – March.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). *Decodes aneuretus*. *Decodes helix*.

Arctostaphylos **Mama Bear**. A hybrid selection of *Arctostaphylos bakeri* ‘Louis Edmunds’ and *Arctostaphylos densiflora* ‘Sentinel’. Flowers draw California Tortoiseshell and Painted Lady.

Arctostaphylos manzanita. **Common Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Nectar source for *Annaphila baueri* (Noctuidae), a day-flying moth. February - May.

Noctuidae: *Orthosia mys*.

Tortricidae: Zapulata (*Choristoneura zapulata*). *Epinotia miscana*. *Epinotia nigralbana*. *Epinotia subplicana*.

Gracillariidae: *Phyllonorycter manzanita*.

Arctostaphylos manzanita x *densiflora* ‘**Austin Griffiths**’. A Las Pilitas Nursery video shows a Red Admiral at nectar on this selection.

Arctostaphylos montana. **Mount Tamalpais Manzanita**. Ericaceae. February – April.

Tortricidae: *Epinotia nigralbana*. *Epinotia subplicana*.

Arctostaphylos montaraensis. **Montara Manzanita**. Ericaceae. January – March.

Tortricidae: *Epinotia arctostaphylana*. *Epinotia bigemina*.

Arctostaphylos montereyensis. **Toro Manzanita**. Ericaceae. January – March.

Tortricidae: *Epinotia bigemina*.

Arctostaphylos morroensis. **Morro Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Hartmut Wisch reports a Red Admiral spending some time at nectar on many of its flowers in January 2006 at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden. Jan – Mar.

Arctostaphylos nevadensis. **Pinemat Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Flower visitors: Western Meadow Fritillary, Johnson’s Hairstreak (Shields), Litocala Moth (*Litocala sexsignata*, Noctuidae) (Shapiro). The Western Meadow Fritillary was noticed abundantly “around” this plant in one Sierran study. May - July.

Saturniidae: Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*).

Arctostaphylos otayensis. **Otay Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Thorne’s Juniper Hairstreak. January - March.

Arctostaphylos pajaroensis. **Paradise Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Nectar source for Brown Elfin. Flowers for almost three months, according to Las Pilitas Nursery. December - February.

Arctostaphylos patula. **Greenleaf Manzanita**. Ericaceae. A few adult butterflies and many adult moths were found associated with the plant. Likely several to many are flower visitors, such as the California Tortoiseshell, the butterfly judged commonly associated with it (Valenti, et.al.).

Adult moths commonly found associated with Greenleaf Manzanita in northeastern California include: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*, Saturniidae), *Aseptis ethnica* (Noctuidae), and these tortricids: cf. Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*), *Epinotia arctostaphylana*, *Epinotia miscana*, *Epinotia subplicana*, and *Epinotia terracocana*.

Adults of the following species were occasionally found associated with Greenleaf Manzanita:

Butterflies: Brown Elfin.

Moths: Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*, Saturniidae), Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*, Saturniidae), White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae), Vashti Sphinx (*Sphinx vashti*, Sphingidae), Small-eyed Sphinx (*Paonias myops*, Sphingidae), Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*, Arctiidae), *Phymatopus hectoides* (Hepialidae), *Hyaloscotes fumosa* (Psychidae), *Coleophora glaucella* (Coleophoridae), cf. *Gelechia panella* (Gelechiidae), *Pseudochelaria manzanitae* (Gelechiidae), Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinarina*, Geometridae), *Hesperumia fumosaria* (Geometridae, *Speranza quadrilinearis* (Geometridae), Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*, Geometridae), *Nemoria glaucomarginaria* (Geometridae, an emerald), Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*, Geometridae), *Sympistis californiae* (Noctuidae), Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*, Lasiocampidae), Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*), and Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*, Lasiocampidae).

Valenti et.al. in their intensive study also found infrequently an unidentified skipper and a few (rated as encountered rarely) of these species of Lepidoptera adults associated with Greenleaf Manzanita:

Butterflies: Echo Azure.

Moths: *Aethaloida packardaria* (Geometridae), Gray-banded Lilac Looper (*Apodrepanulatrix litaria*, Geometridae), *Chlorosea nevadaria* (Geometridae, an emerald), *Cyclophora dataria* (Geometridae), Spurred Wave (*Drepanulatrix unicalcararia*, Geometridae), *Eudrepanulatrix rectifascia* (Geometridae), *Eupithecia* sp. (Geometridae), Pale-marked Angle (*Macaria signaria*, Geometridae), Bowling Pin (*Sabulodes edwardsata*, Geometridae), Bordered Fawn (*Sericosema juturnaria*, Geometridae), *Sericosema wilsonensis* (Geometridae), *Speranza guenearia* (Geometridae), Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*, Lasiocampidae), *Orgyia cana* (Lymantriidae), Lost Dagger (*Acronicta perditia*, Noctuidae), Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*, Tortricidae), and *Tulsa oregonella* (Pyralidae – a tentative identification).

Great hosts of other arthropods were also found associated with it! April - June.

Greenleaf Manzanita is a known larval host for the Brown Elfin and Echo Azure.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*) (fq). Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*). Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Sphingidae: Vashti Sphinx (*Sphinx vashti*). Small-eyed Sphinx (*Paonias myops*).

Geometridae: *Aethaloida packardaria*. *Eupithecia gilvipennata*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Hesperumia fumosaria* (a yellow species). Sulphur Wave (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Manzanita Highflier (*Hydriomena manzanita*). Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinarina*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). *Nemoria glaucomarginaria* (an emerald). Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*). Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: California Tussock Moth (*Orgyia cana*).

Noctuidae: Lost Dagger (*Acronicta perditia*). *Aseptis ethnica* (fq). Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). *Orthosia mys*. *Orthosia pulchella*. *Papestra invalida*. *Sympistis californiae*.

Gelechiidae: *Gelechia panella*.

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora glaucella*.

Psychidae: *Hyaloscotes fumosa*.

Gelechiidae: *Pseudochelaria manzanitae*.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). cf. Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). *Epinotia arctostaphylana* (fq). *Epinotia miscana* (fq). *Epinotia nigralbana*. *Epinotia subplicana* (fq). *Epinotia terracoctana* (fq).

Arctostaphylos pumila. **Sandmat Manzanita**. Ericaceae. February – April.

Tortricidae: Sumac Leaf-tier (*Episimus argutanus*).

Arctostaphylos pungens. **Mexican Manzanita**. **Pointleaf Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Nectar source for Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Sara Orangetip, Southwestern Orangetip, Painted Lady, Brown Elfin, Desert Elfin, Thicket Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Spring Azure, White-lined Sphinx.

In Arizona, 2011, Fred Heath notes: “Although the dry year has provided few nectar sources, the abundant Pointleaf Manzanita has been a butterfly magnet with at least 18 ... species ... seen using the plant for nectar.” He also notes two day-flying moths using it, one close to *Annaphila astrologa* (Noctuidae), the other Six-spotted Litocala (*Litocala sexsignata*, Noctuidae). (SoWestLep #11045). February - March.

Pointleaf Manzanita aka Mexican Manzanita is a host plant for Brown Elfin.

Sphingidae: Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Geometridae: *Eupithecia graefii*. Sulphur Wave (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Manzanita Highflier (*Hydriomena manzanita*).

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). *Aseptis ethnica*. *Aseptis fumeola*.

Notodontidae: Yellowstriped Caterpillar (*Datana perspicua*).

Tortricidae: *Epinotia subplicana*.

Zones 7, 18.

Arctostaphylos purissima. **La Purissima Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Hartmut Wisch photograph on BugGuide shows a Lotus Hairstreak (aka Bramble Green Hairstreak) at nectar. January - March.

Arctostaphylos refugioensis. **Refugio Manzanita**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Monarch, Painted Lady, Skipper (Laura Camp, Tree of Life Nursery). December - February.

Arctostaphylos stanfordiana. **Stanford's Manzanita**. Ericaceae. February – April.

Tortricidae: *Epinotia subplicana*. *Epinotia terracoctana*.

Arctostaphylos tomentosa. **Woollyleaf Manzanita**. Ericaceae. December - March.

Saturniidae: Hostplant for the day-flying Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*), a large and conspicuous species.

Tortricidae: Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*).

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. **Bearberry**. Ericaceae. Nectar source for Painted Lady, Green Comma, Hoary Comma, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Brown Elfin (fq), Western Pine Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Sheridan's Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Pacuvius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Sleepy Duskywing, and Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae). January - June.

Larval host for Brown Elfin.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*).

Geometridae: *Aethaloida packardaria*.

Tortricidae: *Epinotia arctostaphylana*.

Arctostaphylos virgata. **Marin Manzanita**. Ericaceae. December – February.

Tortricidae: *Decodes aneuretus*. *Epinotia arctostaphylana*. *Epinotia bigemina*. *Epinotia nigralbana*. *Epinotia subplicana*. *Epinotia terracoctana*.

Arctostaphylos viscida. **Sticky Whiteleaf Manzanita**. Ericaceae. February - April.

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora glauccella*.

Geometridae: Wavy-lined Cochisea (*Cochisea sinuaria*). Sulphur Wave (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Brown-lined Looper (*Nealcis californiaria*).

Noctuidae: *Aseptis ethnica*. *Orthosia mys*.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*).

Zones 7, 14.

Argemone munita. **Prickly Poppy**. Papaveraceae. Painted Lady. A nectar source for the Pine White and Cabbage White in Clark County, Nevada. Visited by nocturnal moths. August.

Geometridae: *Neoterpes ephelidaria*.

Zones 7, 9, 14, 18-21.

Aristolochia californica. **California Pipevine**. Aristolochiaceae. Fungus gnats are the pollinators of its peculiar flowers, which do not attract Lepidoptera. January – April.

Not a butterfly nectar plant but an important larval host for the Pipevine Swallowtail. In the *Growing Native* newsletter, butterfly gardener Jack Schifflin reports that though he had pipevines all over his property, they consistently laid eggs on but one plant – “This one is chewed to the nuggin. This one is covered with blooms, even though it lies entirely on the ground.”

Ironically, the one consistently eaten plant seemed to be stronger than the rest: “... by the end of the season there won’t be a single leaf left on this. It grows better than any other pipevine we have. The eating seems to help it. We think there may be a symbiotic relationship. It may not be just a predator relationship, because each year it gets striped of all its leaves and then the next year it comes back, far more vigorous than before. The ones that aren’t eaten just sort of eke out an existence.”

Along a roadside, we observed females ovipositing on the leaves at the tips of the branches furthest from the mass of the plant.

Zones 7-9,14-17, 18-23.

Armeria maritima. **Seathrift**. Plumbaginaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Taylor’s Checkerspot (a segregate of Edith’s Checkerspot), Silverspots, Common Ringlet, Green Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, Blues, Skippers, moths. February - September.

Easy, and commonly cultivated! Zones 15-17, 21-24.

Arnica chamissonis. **Meadow Arnica**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant. July - August.

Zones 4-7, 15-18.

Arnica cordifolia. **Heartleaf Arnica**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Large Marble, Margined White, Mormon Fritillary, Painted Lady, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Hoary Comma, Lustrous Copper, Ruddy Copper, Arctic Blue, Greenish Blue, Arctic Skipper. May - July.

Zones 1, 3-7, 15-17.

Arnica latifolia. **Broadleaf Arnica**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pine White. July – August.

Arnica longifolia was *Arnica longifolia* ssp. *myriadenia*. **Seep Spring Arnica**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for the Rockslide Checkerspot, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Arctic Blue, Nevada Cloudywing. May - July.

Zones 1, 6, 15-17.

Arnica nevadensis. **Sierra Arnica**. Nectar: Sagebrush Checkerspot. July – August.

Arnica parryi ssp. *sonnei*. **Sonne's Nodding Arnica**. Asteraceae. July – August.

Consistently a hostplant for Painted Lady in Inyo County in 1991, a major migration year.

Artemisia spp. **Sagebrush**. Asteraceae. "Monarch". That this genus is thought to provide nectar plants seems to be a mistaken observation, likely of mere alighting or sunning or roosting that was misinterpreted, that got into print and is passed along by those who don't know better. Or perhaps a butterfly testing it for nectar (as they often do) was mistaken for an observation of being at nectar. Butterfly expert Arthur Shapiro comments: "Artemisia are wind-pollinated and do not produce nectar. What would a butterfly get?"

Various *Artemisia* species serve as larval hosts for the Painted Lady, American Lady and Baird's Swallowtail.

Artemisia species (unspecified) are listed as hostplants for:

Geometridae: Wormwood Pug (*Eupithecia absinthiata*).

Noctuidae: *Polia nugatis*. Olive-shaded Bird Dropping Moth (*Ponomotia candefacta*).

Artemisia californica. **California Sagebrush**. Asteraceae. Foodplant for:

Geometridae: *Eupithecia acutipennis*. McDunnough's Leafwing (*Pero macdunnoughi*). *Plataea personaria*. Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*). *Synchlora faseolaria*.

Noctuidae: *Aseptis susquesa*. *Miodera stigmata*. *Psammopolia ochracea*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Eucosma avalona*, a root borer. *Phaneta misturana*. *Phaneta pallidarcis*.

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix koebelilla*. Moths the color of the leaves, may be very abundant.

Zones 14-24.

Artemisia cana ssp. *bolanderi*. **Silver Sagebrush**. Asteraceae. Foodplant for Hera Buckmoth.

Zones 1-3, 15-17.

Artemisia douglasiana. **California Mugwort**. Asteraceae.

Foodplant for American Lady, and served as a hostplant for the Painted Lady at Inverness Ridge, Marin County.

Noctuidae: Figwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema sauzalitae*).

Pterophoridae: Williams' Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsii*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Epiblema* sp. *Phaneta artemisiana*. *Phaneta scalana*. *Sparganothis senecionana*. *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Cosmopterigidae: *Cosmopterix opulenta* is a leaf miner.

Zones 4-9, 14-24.

Artemisia dracunculus. **Tarragon**. Asteraceae.

Caterpillar foodplant for Baird's Swallowtail (a segregate of the Old World Swallowtail) in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix leptalea*.

Noctuidae: *Euxoa plagigera*.

Tortricidae: *Epiblema benigatum*. *Phaneta argenticostana*. *Sparganothis striata*.

Zones 2, 5,6,7, 14-24.

Artemisia ludoviciana. **Silver Wormwood**. Asteraceae.

Foodplant for Painted Lady and American Lady.

Ssp. *albula* most commonly cultivated; best in zones 4-10, 14-24.

Tortricidae: *Phaneta artemisiana*.

Artemisia nesiotica. **Island Sagebrush**. Asteraceae.

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix koebelilla*. Moths the color of the leaves, may be very abundant.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes nanodella* reared from Santa Barbara Island populations, where the moth is very abundant; eats decaying leaves at the base of the plant.

Artemisia nova. **Black Sagebrush**. Asteraceae.

Noctuidae: Angled Gem (*Schinia acutilinea*), a pretty flower moth.

Zones 2,3, 7, 15-21.

Artemisia rothrockii. **Rothrock's Sagebrush**. Asteraceae.

Reported as a foodplant for Ruddy Copper.

Zones 1,2,7,15-16.

Artemisia tridentata. **Big Sagebrush**. Asteraceae.

Old flower stalks from the previous year are a favored roosting site for adult *Euphilotes intermedia comstocki* (Comstock's Blue, a segregate of the Square-spotted Blue), and for the Lupine Blue, where they can be found in the late afternoon (Gordon Pratt).

Honeydew of an aphid that feeds on Big Sagebrush, *Zygaephyra canae* (Homoptera) is an adult food for *Aseptis characta* (Noctuidae) and *Parabagrotis exertistigma* (Noctuidae) [Johnson & Stafford, 1985].

Saturniidae: Hera Buckmoth (*Hemileuca hera*). Big Sagebrush is the favorite host for Hera Buckmoth; when populations increase it also employs *Lupinus* and *Eriogonum*.

Arctiidae: Nevada Tiger Moth (*Grammia nevadensis*).

Geometridae: *Synchlora graefiaria* (an emerald species). *Speranza colata*.

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis duanca*. *Abagrotis nanalis*. *Aseptis characta*. Angled Gem (*Schinia acutilinea*).

Pterophoridae: *Oidaematophorus grisescens*.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma caniceps*, a root borer. *Eucosma optimana*, a root borer. *Phaneta misturana*. *Phaneta salmicolorana*.

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix seorsa*. *Bucculatrix tridenticola*.

Gelechiidae: *Aroga trilineella*.

Zones 2,3,7-10,14-16,18-21.

Aruncus dioicus var. *acuminatus*. **Goatsbeard**. Rosaceae. Spring Azure. Hummingbirds. June - September.

Zones 4-7, 15-17; garden invasive, best with ample room or confinement.

Asclepias spp. **Milkweeds**. Apocynaceae. Noted as using milkweeds as nectar (likely in California often the Narrowleaf Milkweed is meant): Monarch, Queen, Clodius Parnassian, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Western White, Western Sulphur, Red Admiral, American Lady, Buckeye, Callippe Fritillary, Field Crescent, Northern Checkerspot, Variable Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, Lorquin's Admiral, Woodland Satyr, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Boisduval's Blue, Acmon Blue, Spring Azure, Silver-spotted Skipper, Mournful Dusky-wing, Yuma Skipper, Dodge's Skipper, Columbia Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, Dun Skipper, Umber Skipper.

All *Asclepias* spp. are larval hosts for Monarch and Queen.

Arctiidae: Clio Tiger Moth (*Ectypia clio*).

Asclepias albicans. **Wax Milkweed**. **White-stemmed Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar plant and larval host for the Queen. March - June.

Asclepias asperula ssp. *asperula*. **Antelope Horns**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Common Buckeye, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak. At times works well for attracting butterflies (DesertLeps #1888, Saba). March - September.

Foodplant for Monarch and Queen.

Asclepias californica. **California Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Monarch, Gray Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak, and Gold-hunter's Hairstreak. April - July.

Hostplant for Monarch.

Arctiidae: Clio Tiger Moth (*Ectypia clio*).

Asclepias cordifolia. **Heartleaf Milkweed. Purple Milkweed.** Apocynaceae. Pale Swallowtail, Monarch, “many butterflies”, Clark’s Sphinx, Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophaela latipennis*, Arctiidae – CalPhotos photographs by Dee E. Warena). May - July.

Hostplant for the Monarch.

Asclepias cryptoceras. **Humboldt Mountains Milkweed.** Apocynaceae. Nectar: Unidentified lycaenid (Stephen P. Lynch photograph on Flickr). April-June.

Asclepias eriocarpa. **Indian Milkweed. Kotolo.** Apocynaceae. Flower visitors include the Sara Orange-tip, Monarch, Mourning Cloak, Chalcidon Checkerspot, Painted Lady, Great Copper, Hedgerow Hairstreak, California Hairstreak (fq), Gold-hunter’s Hairstreak (fq). May - October.

Larval host for the Monarch.

Arctiidae: Hartmut Wisch photograph on BugGuide shows mating and egg-laying by Clio Tiger Moth (*Ectypia clio*) on Indian Milkweed.

Zones 7-9,14,15,18.

Asclepias erosa. **Desert Milkweed.** Apocynaceae. Nectar: Swallowtail (Leslie Saul), Queen. Monroes: Ceraunus Blue. April - October.

Larval host for Monarch and Queen.

Arctiidae: “a lovely all-white tiger moth with pink on the underside of its head” (SoWestLep #2748, Allen).

Asclepias fascicularis. **Narrowleaf Milkweed.** Apocynaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Becker’s White, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Queen, Monarch, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Chalcidon Checkerspot, Lorquin’s Admiral, Red Admiral, Callippe Fritillary, Mourning Cloak, Mylitta Crescent, California Ringlet, Brown Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Mountain-mahogany Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Thorne’s Hairstreak, Gold-hunter’s Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Great Copper, Purplish Copper, Gorgon Copper, Acmon Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Least Checkered Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Rural Skipper. A Hartmut Wisch photograph on BugGuide shows the Sycamore Borer (*Synanthedon resplendens*, Sesiidae) – a diurnal wasp mimic moth – at nectar on its flowers, and Paul Johnson photographed a Strawberry Crown Moth (*Synanthedon bibionipennis*, Sesiidae) on its flowers at Pinnacles National Monument. Excellent nectar source for Mt. Diablo butterflies. Twelve butterfly species collected on one large patch in the Central Valley; also attracts nocturnal moths. May - October.

Narrowleaf Milkweed is a foodplant for caterpillars of the Monarch and the Queen.

Arctiidae: Clio Tiger Moth, *Ectypia clio*, an attractive species.

Zones 3, 7-9,14,15,18.

Asclepias latifolia. **Broadleaf Milkweed. Corn Kernel Milkweed.** Apocynaceae. May – June.

Hostplant for the Queen (Desert Survivors Nursery).

Asclepias linaria. **Pineleaf Milkweed.** Apocynaceae. Queen (fq), Monarch (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Golden-headed Scallopwing, butterflies of all sizes. A Bob Beatson photograph shows dozens of adult Harlequin Webworm Moth (*Diathrausta harlequinialis*, Pyralidae) at nectar on Pineleaf Milkweed in Molino Basin, Santa Catalina Mountains, Pima County, Arizona. April - November.

Pineleaf Milkweed supports caterpillars of the Queen and the Monarch.

Asclepias nyctaginifolia. **Mojave Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. May - August.

Foodplant for the Queen.

Asclepias speciosa. **Showy Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Baird's Old World Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Monarch, Queen, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Clouded Sulphur, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, California Sister, Callippe Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Mourning Cloak, Common Wood Nymph, Gray Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak (fq), Coral Hairstreak (fq), Hedgerow Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak (fq), Blue Copper, Ruddy Copper, Tailed Copper, Acmon Blue, Spring Azure, Dun Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, Uncas Skipper, Woodland Skipper; White-lined Sphinx, Sequoia Sphinx (Edna Woodward), Bee Hawk Moth (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae). May - September.

Larval host for Monarch.

Zones 2,3,6-10,14,15,18.

Asclepias subulata. **Rush Milkweed. Jumete**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Queen, Monarch, skippers. Nectar --*The Butterfly Gardener's Guide*. Among the 'Most Recommended' by *Desert Butterfly Gardening*. Other insect visitors include Ornate Checkered Beetle (*Trichodes ornatus*) and spider wasps. Flowers more or less all year.

Larval host for Queen and Monarch, perhaps one of the most preferred by the Monarch.

Asclepias vestita. **Woolly Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Boisduval's Blue (Hartmut Wisch photograph), Juniper Hairstreak (Hartmut Wisch photograph), Yuba Skipper, Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae – shown in a photograph posted on BugGuide). April - July.

Larval host for Monarch.

Asteraceae. **Sunflower Family**. Nectar: Dodge's Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, Hoary Comma, Small Marble, Dainty Sulphur, Yellow Sulphur, Rustic Anglewing, Great Basin Wood Nymph; and many other butterflies visit flowers of this vast plant family.

Geometridae: Asteraceae is listed as larval hosts for *Idaea bonifata*.

Aster spp. **Asters**. Asteraceae. The traditional "Aster" genus has recently been subdivided into various other genera (*Eucephalus*, *Eurybia*, *Oreostemma*, *Symphytotrichum*) thus obscuring former common generalizations of lepidopterists! It proves best to be as specific as one possibly can when relating observations ... so doing definitely can make it easier for your readers to know exactly what you were talking about some decades hence, as taxonomy keeps sorting and re-sorting organisms!

Nectar seekers at the flowers of "asters" include: Anise Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Western White, Pine White, Orange Sulphur, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Variable Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Gray Hairstreak, Common Buckeye, Rustic Anglewing, Zephyr Anglewing, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Crown Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Lorquin's Admiral, California Ringlet, Purplish Copper, Edith's Copper, Lustrous Copper, Melissa Blue, Anna Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Columbia Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Yuma Skipper, Skippers. Shapiro finds asters generally are excellent or very good butterfly nectar plants.

Geometridae: Wormwood Pug (*Eupithecia absinthiata*). Satyr Pug (*Eupithecia satyrata*). Confused Eusarca (*Eusarca confusaria*). Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*). Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Noctuidae: *Melanchra pulverulenta*. *Papestra invalida*. Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliiothis phloxiphaga*). V-lined Quaker (*Zosteropoda hirtipes*).

Aster alpigenus var. *andersonii* is now *Oreostemma alpigenum* var. *andersonii*. **Alpine Aster.**

Aster ascendens. is now *Symphyotrichum ascendens*. **Western Aster.**

Aster breweri is now *Eucephalus breweri*. **Brewer's Golden Aster.**

Aster chilensis is now *Symphyotrichum chilense*. **Pacific Aster.**

Aster foliaceus is now *Symphyotrichum foliaceum*. **Leafy Aster.**

Aster greatae is now *Symphyotrichum greatae*. **Greata's Aster.**

Aster integrifolius is now *Eurybia integrifolia*. **Thickstem Aster.**

Aster lanceolatus is now *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*. **Panicled Aster.**

Aster ledophyllus is now *Eucephalus ledophyllus* var. *covillei*. **Cascade Aster.**

Aster occidentalis is now *Symphyotrichum spathulatum*. **Western Aster.**

Aster radulinus is now *Eurybia radulina*. **Broad-leaved Aster.**

Aster subulatus is now *Symphyotrichum subulatum* var. *parviflorum*. **Salt Marsh Aster.**

Astragalus spp. **Milk-vetches.** Fabaceae. Galegeae. Nectar: Cabbage White. There are many species, few able to identify them; likely much "unknown" in this genus, with many more observations yet to be made!

Larval hosts for Queen Alexandra's Sulphur and several blues in the alpine and sub-alpine zones and a few elsewhere; a very large genus!

Astragalus agrestis. **Field Milkvetch.** Fabaceae. Galegeae. Scott notes as flower visitors, likely most or all observations in Colorado: Black Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Field Crescent, Greenish Blue (fq), Melissa Blue, Silvery Blue, Pacuvius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Nevada Skipper (fq), Tawny-edged Skipper. May – August.

Astragalus calycosus var. *calycosus*. **Torrey's Milkvetch.** Fabaceae. Galegeae. A primary nectar source for a rare Nevadan subspecies of the Shasta Blue (Mt. Charleston Blue), as well as its only known larval host. Likely at least a good nectar plant in far eastern California where Torrey's Milkvetch co-occurs with the Shasta Blue. April - July.

Astragalus canadensis. **Canadian Milkvetch.** Fabaceae. Galegeae. June- September.

Larval host for Alexandra Sulphur.

Astragalus crotalarie. **Desert Rattleweed. Salton Milkvetch.** Fabaceae. Galegeae. January - April.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur and Ceraunus Blue (Monroes).

Astragalus douglasi var. *douglasii*. **Jacumba Milkvetch.** Fabaceae. Galegeae. April - July.

Larval host for Harford's Sulphur.

Tortricidae: *Grapholita vitrana*.

Astragalus douglasii var. *parishii*. **Parish Locoweed.** Fabaceae. Galegeae. Nectar plant and larval host for Harford's Sulphur in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park (Monroes). May - August.

The Monroes note Parish Locoweed as a caterpillar foodplant for Harford's Sulphur, Ceraunus Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Silvery Blue and Melissa Blue.

Astragalus jaegerianus. **Lane Mountain Milkvetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. The White-lined Sphinx moth is an occasional visitor to the flowers of this rare endemic species of the Mojave Desert. April - June.

Astragalus kentrophyta var. *tegetarius*. **Mat Milkvetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. Moldenke captured the Nevada Cloudywing (a segregate of the Mexican Cloudywing) on its flowers. June - September.

Likely larval host for Nevada Cloudywing.

Astragalus lentiginosus. **Freckled Milkvetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. Nectar : Desert Black Swallowtail, Becker's White, Checkered White, Painted Lady, Alexandra Sulphur, Acmon Blue, Silvery Blue. Flowers attract butterflies in the Mojave desert – also 19 species of solitary bees and hummingbirds (Leslie Saul). May - July.

Astragalus lentiginosus var. *fremontii*. **Fremont's Milkvetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. April - July (to October at lower elevations).

Hostplant for Alexandra Sulphur and likely for Silvery Blue in Clark County, Nevada.

Astragalus lentiginosus var. *salinus*. **Sagebrush Milkvetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. April - June.

Larval host for Alexandra Sulphur.

Astragalus miguelensis. **San Miguel Island Milkvetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. Three to four Western Tailed Blues, two a mating pair, were observed in a planting of San Miguel Island Milkvetch in the Fullerton Arboretum, Channel Islands Garden, on a 28 January 2012 visit by Rich Schilk of Fullerton. This observation indicates it is likely to be a hostplant for Western Tailed Blue. March – July.

Likely hostplant for Western Tailed Blue.

Astragalus nuttallianus. **Nuttall Locoweed**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. Varieties flowering in the range of December - May

Larval host for the Northern Cloudywing.

Astragalus palmeri. **Palmer's Locoweed**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. December - June.

Foodplant for Harford's Sulphur, Ceraunus Blue, and Western Tailed Blue (Monroes).

Astragalus serenoii var. *shockleyi*. **Shockley's Milkvetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. BugGuide photographs show the White-lined Sphinx feeding at its flowers (Aaron Schusteff). May – June.

Astragalus tener var. *ferrisiae*. **Ferris' Milk-Vetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae The floral morphology of this rare plant indicates butterfly pollination. March - June.

Astragalus trichopodus. **Santa Barbara Milk Vetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. March – June.

Larval host for Silvery Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Gray Hairstreak.

Astragalus trichopodus var. *lonchus*. **Ocean Locoweed**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. February - June.

Larval host for rare Palos Verde Blue.

Astragalus trichopodus var. *phoxus*. **Antisell Milkvetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. Treebeard (Marc Kummel) photographed Pale Swallowtail and Propertius Duskywing at nectar on it. February – June.

Astragalus whitneyi ssp. *siskiyouensis*. **Siskiyou Milkvetch**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. June - August.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur and for Western Tailed Blue (its caterpillar eats the green seeds).

Asyneuma prenanthoides was formerly *Campanula prenanthoides*. **Harebell**. Campanulaceae. Nectar: Woodland Skipper. June – September.

Athysanus pusillus. **Common Sandweed**. Brassicaceae. February - June.

Larval host for Sara Orangetip and Western White.

Arichoseris platyphylla. **Gravel Ghost**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Pale Swallowtail, California Dogface, likely others. February - May.

Atriplex spp. **Saltbush**. Chenopodiaceae.

Fat hen (*Atriplex patula*), quail bush (*Atriplex lentiformis*) and others are foodplants for the Western Pygmy Blue.

Atriplex argentea. **Silverscale**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for the Saltbush Sootywing.

Atriplex canescens. **Shadscale**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for the Western Pygmy Blue, San Emigdio Blue, Mojave Sootywing (fq), and Saltbush Sootywing (fq).

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes pinguicula*.

Geometridae: *Glaucina ochrofuscaria*. *Perizoma custodiata*. Meske's Pero (*Pero meskaria*).

Noctuidae: *Anarta antica*.

Atriplex confertifolia. **Shadscale**. Chenopodiaceae.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes fructuaria*.

Tortricidae: *Phaneta misturana*.

Atriplex cordulata. **Heartscale**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for the Western Pygmy Blue.

Atriplex coronata. **Crownscale**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for the Western Pygmy Blue.

Atriplex coulteri. **Coulter's Salt Bush**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for the Western Pygmy Blue.

Atriplex hymenolytra. **Desert Holly**.

Larval host for Western Pygmy Blue.

Atriplex lentiformis. **Quail Bush**. Chenopodiaceae.

Larval host for Western Pygmy Blue, Saltbush Sootywing, and MacNeill's Sootywing.

Atriplex leucophylla. **Beach Saltbush**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue.

Arctiidae: An unpreferred larval plant for the polyphagous Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginalis*).

Noctuidae: Edwards' Beach Moth (*Anarta edwardsii*). Edwards' Beach Moth is a rare and little-known species with a disjunct distribution: southern Canada and southern California.

Atriplex patula var. *hastata* is now *Atriplex prostrata* and is now not thought to be a native species, though formerly it was considered so to be, my reason for including it here. **Fat Hen**. Chenopodiaceae.

Larval host for Western Pygmy Blue. Steiner considered it second in importance only to the non-native Australian Saltbush in the San Francisco Bay Region. Shapiro thinks Fat Hen likely the principal host for the Western Pygmy Blue in salt marshes throughout its range.

Pterophoridae: Morning Glory Plume Moth (*Emmelina monodactyla*).

Gelechiidae: Goosefoot Groundling Moth (*Euscrobipalpa atriplicella*).

Atriplex serenana. **Bractscale**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue.

Atriplex subspicata. **Saline Saltbush**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue.

Baccharis sp. **Baccharis**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Bordered Patch, California Patch, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue, American Snout, Mormon Metalmark, Palmer's Metalmark, Fatal Metalmark, Juniper Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Mojave Sootywing, Sandhill Skipper, Fiery Skipper. Almost all of these were observed by the Austins in Clark County, Nevada, where Mule Fat, Emory's Baccharis, Shortleaf Baccharis, Indian Broom and Desert Baccharis are native.

Tortricidae: *Baccharis* are among Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*) hosts.

Baccharis brachyphylla. **Shortleaf Baccharis**. Asteraceae. American Snout, Great Purple Hairstreak visit flowers. Also tarantula hawk wasps. July - August.

Baccharis douglasii is now *Baccharis glutinosa*. **Marsh Baccharis**.

Baccharis emoryi is now *Baccharis salicina*. **Emory's Baccharis**.

Baccharis glutinosa was *Baccharis douglasii* (and *Baccharis glutinosa* was misapplied to *Baccharis salicifolia*).

Marsh Baccharis. Asteraceae. Nectar: Monarch, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Tailed Copper, Acmon Blue, unidentified day-flying moths; "generally attractive, especially to coppers, blues, hairstreaks and buckeyes" (Shapiro). Moldenke captured 120 species of flower-visiting insects on it! July - October.

Often used in riparian restoration projects, Marsh Baccharis spreads readily by rhizomes, thus well-confined beds, or large containers may prove useful for garden deployment. An irrigated area surrounded by un-irrigated soil is another way to create a defined patch of it.

Baccharis pilularis ssp. *consanguinea*. **Coyotebrush**. Asteraceae. Shapiro: Coyotebrush provides nectar for "all fall butterflies". Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, California Sister, Monarch, Common Ringlet (fq), Purplish Copper, Western Pygmy Blue (fq), Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Behr's Metalmark, Mormon Metalmark, Fatal Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Umber Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Schem, skippers, moths. "Male plants

are more attractive than females to butterflies” (Shapiro). Shapiro finds Coyotebrush the most visited species of the genus in garden settings in the Sacramento Valley area. July - December.

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix domitratix*. *Bucculatrix separabilis*. *Bucculatrix variabilis*.

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora lynsoriidella*. *Coleophora viscidiflorella*.

Gelechiidae: *Aristotelia argentifera*. Coyote Brush Twig Borer Moth (*Coleotechnites bacchariella*). Coyote Brush Gall Moth (*Gnorimoschema baccharisella*).

Geometridae: *Eupithecia misturata*. *Letispe metanemaria*. Rindge’s Pero (*Pero mizon*). *Prochoerodes truxaliata*. *Synclora faseolaria* (J.W. Tilden). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*) (J.W. Tilden). *Speranza marcescaria* is strongly associated with Coyotebrush, the likely hostplant. *Tetracis fuscata* (?) (J.W. Tilden, perhaps confused with a similar *Tetracis*).

Gracillariidae: *Cremastobomyia solidaginis* (Tilden & Wikipedia).

Hepialidae: Lupine Ghost Moth (*Phymatopus californicus*). *Phymatopus hectoides*.

Noctuidae: *Adelphagrotis indeterminata*. *Dryotype opina* (J.W. Tilden). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*) (J.W. Tilden). *Tricholita chipeta endiva* Smith? (J.W. Tilden).

Pterophoridae: *Hellinsia confusus*. Coyote Brush Borer Plume Moth (*Hellinsia grandis*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Eucosma williamsi*. Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*). *Saphenista saxicolana*.

Zones 5, 14-17, 19-24.

Baccharis pilularis ssp. *pilularis* ‘Pigeon Point’. **Dwarf Coyotebrush**. Asteraceae. ‘Small butterflies’. July - December.

As a hostplant likely serves the same suite of moths as ssp. *consanguinea*.

Baccharis plummerae ssp. *glabrata*. **San Simeon Baccharis**. Asteraceae. Nectar source for Gabb’s Checkerspot (fq), Behr’s Metalmark, Acmon Blue, Tailed Copper, Common Hairstreak. June - September.

San Simeon Baccharis is a larval host for Gabb’s Checkerspot (Langston).

Baccharis salicifolia was formerly mistakenly known as *Baccharis glutinosa*. **Mule Fat**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Harford’s Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur (fq), Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Tiny Checkerspot, Quino Checkerspot, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Gabb’s Checkerspot, Edith’s Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Mylitta Crescent, Texan Crescent, California Sister, Gulf Fritillary, California Ringlet, American Snout, Fatal Metalmark, Palmer’s Metalmark, Brown Elfin, Bramble Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak (fq), Purplish Copper, Acmon Blue (fq), Western Pygmy Blue, Silvery Blue, Sleepy Duskywing, Northern White Skipper, Propertius Duskywing, Fiery Skipper; favorite of American Snout and Cloudless Sulphur. Mule Fat is one of our best butterfly nectar plants. Counter-intuitively, female plants are said to be more attractive than males. Flowers all year.

Mule Fat is a hostplant for Spring Azure (Monroes) and for interior populations of Fatal Metalmark (Garth & Tilden).

Geometridae: *Chlorochlamys appellaria*, an emerald.

Used in riparian restoration projects.

Baccharis salicina was *Baccharis emoryi*. **Emory’s Baccharis**. Asteraceae. Painted Lady. May - November.

Baccharis sarothroides. **Indian Broom**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Cloudless Sulphur, Mexican Yellow, Sleepy Orange, American Snout, Monarch, Queen, American Lady, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Variegated Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Bordered Patch, Palmer's Metalmark, Great Purple Hairstreak (fq), Leda Ministreak, Reakirt's Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Fiery Skipper. In *Chasing Monarchs* Robert Michael Pyle recounts finding twenty species of butterflies on one flowering specimen! August - November.

Geometridae: *Letispe metanemaria*.

Baccharis sergiloides. **Desert Baccharis**. Asteraceae. Nectar: American Snout. Most likely many of the butterflies listed under "*Baccharis* sp." visit Desert Baccharis for nectar. July – October.

Geometridae: *Letispe metanemaria*.

Noctuidae: *Schinia oculata*.

Zones 7-14,19-24.

Bahia dissecta is now *Amauriopsis dissecta*. **Yellow Ragleaf**.

Bahiopsis laciniata was *Viguiera laciniata*. **San Diego Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Bramble Green. Hairstreak. Monroes: California Hairstreak, Mylitta Crescent, Juba Skipper. Perhaps this is the plant in a butterfly garden that attracted Afranius Duskywing (SoWestLep #1869). February – August, October – December.

Bahiopsis parishii was *Viguiera parishii*. **Goldeneye**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Sleepy Orange, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, Tiny Checkerspot (fq), Henne's Variable Checkerspot (?), California Patch, Monarch, Queen, Loki Juniper Hairstreak (?), Marine Blue, Silvery Blue, Sonoran Blue (?), Funereal Duskywing, Fiery Skipper, Yuba Skipper, Orange Skipperling and cf. Ridings' Forester Moth (*Alypia ridingsii*, Noctuidae). February – June, September – October.

Larval host for California Patch and sometimes Bordered Patch.

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*).

Baileya multiradiata. **Desert Marigold**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Desert Marble, Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, Texan Crescent, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue, Mormon Metalmark (fq), Leda Ministreak, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Bordered Patch, Leanira Checkerspot, Variable Checkerspot, Common Checkered Skipper, Small Checkered Skipper, Large White Skipper, Alpheus Sootywing, Fiery Skipper, Orange Skipperling. April - July, October.

Noctuidae: Desert Marigold Moth (*Schinia miniana*).

Zones 10-13,18-21.

Baileya pauciradiata. **Colorado Desert Marigold. Laxflower**. Asteraceae. Petals droop with maturity. December - June, October.

Noctuidae: Desert Marigold Moth (*Schinia miniana*).

Baileya pleniradiata. **Woolly Desert Marigold**. Asteraceae. A favored nectar source for Painted Lady in 1991 migration in Inyo County. Nectar source for Checkered White, Mormon Metalmark, Western Pygmy Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Bordered Patch, Common Checkered Skipper, and Mojave Sootywing in Clark County, Nevada. March - June, October - November.

Consistently a hostplant for Painted Lady in Inyo County in the 1991 migration year.

Noctuidae: Desert Marigold Moth (*Schinia miniana*).

Balsamorhiza. **Balsamroot**. Asteraceae.

Noctuidae: *Balsamorhiza* species are among the hostplants of Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*).

Balsamorhiza deltoidea. **Deltoid Balsamroot**. Asteraceae. Deltoid Balsamroot is an important nectar source for Anise Swallowtail in prairie remnants in Oregon; slight usage there by the Field Crescent. Paul Severns finds it a nectar plant for Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Chalcedon Checkerspot (fq), Edith's Checkerspot (fq), Mylitta Crescent (fq), Field Crescent (fq), Boisduval's Blue, Acmon Blue, Greenish Blue, Western Tailed Blue, and Eastern Tailed Blue. April - July.

Balsamorhiza hookeri. **Hooker's Balsamroot**. Asteraceae. Noted in an Idaho study as a nectar plant for Queen, Alexandra's Sulphur and Boisduval's Blue. May - July.

Balsamorhiza macrolepis. **California Balsamroot**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail. March - July.

Balsamorhiza sagittata. **Arrowleaf Balsamroot**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Becker's White, a Lady, Chalcedon Checkerspot (fq), Edith's Checkerspot (fq), Mylitta Crescent (fq), Field Crescent (fq), Boisduval's Blue, Acmon Blue, Greenish Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Persius Duskywing, Juba Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper. May - August.

Noctuidae: Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*).

Pterophoridae: Western Plume Moth (*Oidaematophorus occidentalis*).

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*. *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Barbarea orthoceras. **American Yellowrocket** or **American Wintercress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Large Marble, Sara Orange-tip (fq), Cabbage White, Gray-veined White, Checkered White, Margined White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Painted Lady, American Lady, Crown Fritillary, Field Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Green Comma, Hoary Comma, Satyr Comma, Common Ringlet, Brown Elfin, Western Green Elfin, Western Pine Elfin (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Lustrous Copper, Acmon Blue, Echo Azure, Eastern Tailed Blue, Arrowhead Blue, Greenish Blue, Melissa Blue, Silvery Blue, Northern Cloudywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Persius Duskywing, Juba Skipper. Popular nectar source with the Laguna Mountains Skipper, a segregate of the Common Checkered Skipper (SoWestLep #7642). The best of the mustards for observing butterflies at nectar on Mt. Diablo (Hints). March - July.

American Wintercress: "for about two months in spring, the Wintercress plants are a show-stopper in our garden" (Bruce Newhouse, Eugene, Or, NorWestLeps #3745).

American Yellowrocket is a hostplant for Sara Orangetip, Large Marble, Checkered White, Margined White and Cabbage White.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Batis maritima. **Saltwort**, **Beachwort**. Bataceae. April - September.

Foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue.

Bebbia juncea var. *aspera*. **Sweetbush**. **Chuckwalla's Delight**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Harford's Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Mexican Yellow, Southern Dogface, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Bordered Patch, Tiny Checkerspot, Sagebrush Checkerspot, California Patch, Monarch (fq), Queen, Gulf Fritillary, American Snout, Desert Metalmark, Wright's Metalmark (fq), Fatal Metalmark, Mormon Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Common Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Marine Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, White Checkered Skipper, Erichson's White Skipper, Large White Skipper, Funereal Duskywing, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Arizona Powdered Skipper, Hammock Skipper, Cabbage Looper. "Gossamer wings and sulphurs" (*Desert*

Connections). Attracts ‘butterflies of all sizes’, rightly says *Desert Butterfly Gardening*. Orange Skipperling in Orange County (Orsak). “One of the best butterfly plants in the Sonoran Desert” (*Sonoran Desert Lepidoptera* web page). Usually flowers about April - July.

Sweetbush is a larval host for Wright’s Metalmark, which is very closely associated with it.

Tortricidae: *Phalonidia plicana*.

The Chuckwalla is a large herbivorous desert lizard that likes to eat yellow flowers.

Zones 12,13.

Berberis aquifolium. **Oregon Grape**. Berberidaceae. Nectar: Margined White, Painted Lady, Edith’s Checkerspot, Green Comma, Satyr Comma, Brown Elfin, Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson’s Hairstreak, Echo Azure (fq), *Litocala* (*Litocala sexsignata*, Noctuidae). Can be significant for spring butterflies. March-June.

Geometridae: Barberry Geometer (*Coryphista meadii*).

Zones 4-7, 14-17, 19-24.

Berberis aquifolium var. *repens*. **Dwarf Mahonia**. Berberidaceae. April – June. Its flowers are occasionally visited by a variety of butterflies; Scott notes flower visits (likely mostly observed in Colorado) by Large Marble, Painted Lady, Callippe Fritillary, Hoary Comma, Satyr Comma, Gray Hairstreak, Coastal Green Hairstreak, Brown Elfin, Western Pine Elfin, Sheridan’s Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, and Persius Duskywing. Others noted California Tortoiseshell. April – June.

Berberis fremontii. **Fremont Barberry**. Berberidaceae.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Zones 7-10, 14-16, 18-24.

Berberis nervosa. **Dwarf Oregon Grape**. Berberidaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Brown Elfin (Plants in the Pollinator Pathway) and Johnson’s Hairstreak. March-June.

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha rubrella* [Wikipedia].

Zones 4-7, 14-17.

Berberis nevadensis. **Nevin’s Barberry**. Berberidaceae. Monarch. March - May.

Widely cultivated.

Berberis pinnata. **California Holly Grape**. Berberidaceae. Nectar: Red Admiral. February-May.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Zones 7-9, 14-24.

Bernardia myricifolia. **Bernardia**. Euphorbiaceae. April-May, October-November.

The Alea Hairstreak, aka Lacey’s Scrub-Hairstreak (*Strymon alea*, Lycaenidae) is specific to this desert shrub. The butterfly is not known in California, but the plant is ... I wonder if anyone has been looking for the butterfly in California on *Bernardia*. The butterfly is known from southern Baja California and southern Texas.

Considered worth cultivating.

Berula erecta. **Water Parsnip**. Apiaceae. July – August.

Hostplant for Black Swallowtail.

Betula sp. **Birch**. Betulaceae. Hostplants for:

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae: Infant (*Archiearis infans*). Dark-bordered Granite (*Digrammia neptaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Chevron (*Eulithis testata*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylinea*, Canada). Sharp-angled Carpet (*Euphyia intermediata*). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). *Eupithecia perfusca*. July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*).

Noctuidae: *Brachylomia algens*. American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*). the Soothsayer (*Graphiphora augur*). Wanton Pinon (*Lithophane petulca*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Papestra cristifera*. The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). *Trichordestra tacoma*. Western Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena thoracia*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris senescens*. Sallow Apotomis (*Apotomis capreana*). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Diamondback Epinotia (*Epinotia lindana*). Poplar Branchlet Borer (*Epinotia nisella*). Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*). Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*). Poplar Leafroller (*Pseudosciaphila duplex*). Black-and-Gray Banded Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*).

Betula occidentalis. **Water Birch**. Betulaceae.

Sap, as from Sapsucker wounds, draws sap-feeding Lepidoptera.

Foodplant for caterpillars of the Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Geometridae: Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*). *Eupithecia perfusca*. Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*).

Coleophoridae: Cherry Casebearer (*Coleophora pruniella*).

Bidens cernua. **Nodding Bur-Marigold**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White (fq), Clouded Sulphur (fq), Orange Sulphur, Monarch (fq), Red Admiral, American Lady, Viceroy, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Variegated Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Bent-line Dart (*Feltia jaculifera*, Noctuidae), Celery Moth, Corn Earworm and likely others. July - October.

Armitage considers it a choice species for cultivation in flower gardens.

Bidens frondosa. **Sticktight**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur (fq), Purplish Copper (fq). June – October.

Larval host for Dainty Sulphur – a favorite host along lakeshores and creeks in Colorado, according to James A. Scott.

Bidens laevis. **Smooth Bur-marigold. Joaquin Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur (fq), California Dogface, Cabbage White, Monarch (fq), Viceroy, Painted Lady (fq), American Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Mormon Metalmark, blues, hairstreaks, Mournful Duskywing, Long-tailed Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper, Sachem; also the day-flying Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*, Arctiidae), and other moths such as:

Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*, Noctuidae), Bent-line Dart (*Feltia jaculifera*, Noctuidae), Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*, Noctuidae), and Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*, Noctuidae).

In the artificial rearing of the rare Lange's Metalmark, smooth bur-marigold serves as a surrogate nectar source for the adult butterflies. Pete Veilleux finds it a "butterfly magnet" – "flowers for a very long time and is the most popular flower for butterflies [by far!] in containers" in his Oakland nursery. Smooth Bur-marigold is fragrant and a great nectar plant for insects in general; popular with bumblebees. August - November.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Zones 8,9,12,14-16,18-24.

Bidens nudata. **Yellow Laguna Bur Marigold. Baja Tickseed.** Asteraceae. Native to Baja California, a 3 - 4' "mound of lush green finely cut foliage" (Wildscaping). Said to be of very easy culture, long-flowering, and attracts butterflies. November – March.

Bistorta bistortoides was *Polygonum bistortoides*. **Western Bistort.** Polygonaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Pine White, West Coast Lady, Pacific Fritillary, California Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Thicket Hairstreak, Echo Azure, Anna's Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Greenish Blue, Sierra Blue (*Plebejus podarce*) (fq), 'Sierra' Arctic Blue, Juba Skipper. Flowers are also visited by day-flying moths, the White-spotted Midget (*Eutricopis nexilis*, Noctuidae) and Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophalea latipennis*, Arctiidae). Moldenke captured two diurnal moth species and two nocturnal moth species on its flowers. July – September.

Zones 1-6; garden invasive.

Blennosperma bakeri. **Sonoma Sunshine.** Asteraceae. Flowers visited by Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*); but mostly native bees and flies. February - April.

Cultivated.

Bloomeria clevelandii was *Muilla clevelandii*. **San Diego Goldenstar.** Themidaceae. The Flame Longhorn (*Adela flammeusella*) visits its flowers. May.

Bloomeria crocea. **Common Goldenstar.** Themidaceae. 'Great' for butterflies – Las Pilitas Nursery. April - June.

Cultivated.

Boechera spp. Brassicaceae. Brassicaceae. Stella Orange-tip nectar plant and larval host (Shapiro).

Documented as a larval host genus in Nevada for Spring White, Large Marble, Small Marble and Thoosa Orange-tip as well and as a nectar plant for them, too. Also a foodplant for the Gray Marble (HOSTS).

Note regarding *Arabis holboellii*: varieties under this name are now species in *Boechera*. Note that "*Arabis holboellii*" proper is not actually found in California (misapplied names), commonly known as **Holboell's Rock Cress**.

Boechera breweri was *Arabis breweri*. **Brewer's Rock Cress.** Brassicaceae. March - July.

Larval host for Western White.

Zones 4-7, 14-17, 22-24.

Boechera divaricarpa was *Arabis divaricarpa*. **Spreadingpod Rockcress.** Brassicaceae. Recorded at nectar on this species in Idaho: Large Marble and Silvery Blue. May - July.

Likely larval host for Large Marble.

Boechera pratincola. **Meadow Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar plant for Sara Orangetip. June – August.

Hostplant for Sara Orangetip in southern Oregon (Tanya Harvey).

Boechera stricta was *Arabis drummondii*. **Drummond’s Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. May - August.

Larval host for Gray Marble, Large Marble, Checkered White, Green-veined White, Western White.

Boechera arcuata was *Arabis sparsiflora* var. *arcuata*. **Sicklepod Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. March - June.

Hostplant for the Sara Orangetip and Boisduval’s Marble in Ventura County (Opler).

Boechera breweri was *Arabis breweri*. **Brewer’s Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. March – July.

Hostplant for Western White.

Boechera divaricarpa was *Arabis divaricarpa*. **Spreadingpod Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. Scott notes flower visits by Uncas Skipper. May – July.

Boechera lyallii was *Arabis lyallii*. **Lyall’s Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. June - August.

Foodplant for Sara Orangetip and Large Marble.

Boechera perennans was *Arabis perennans*. **Nevada Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Spring White, Southwestern Orangetip, likely others for which it is a host and possibly others. February - May.

Caterpillar food plant for “Desert Edge’ Gray Marble (Monroes). A larval host for Spring White and Southwestern Orangetip, at least in Utah. Foodplant for Sara Orangetip, says HOSTS (and an observation reported on SoWestLep #11040).

Nevada Rockcress is considered attractive enough to be worth cultivating.

Boechera pauciflora was *Arabis sparsiflora* var. *subvillosa*. **Hairyystem Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. Serves as a nectar plant and larval host for the Spring White, at least in Utah. May - June.

Boechera platysperma was *Arabis platysperma*. **Pioneer Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. June - August.

Foodplant for Sara Orangetip and Western White.

Boechera retrofracta was *Arabis holboellii* var. *retrofracta*. **Holboell’s Rock Cress**. Brassicaceae. April - August.

Foodplant for Boisduval’s Marble in the Trinity Alps area.

Boechera sparsiflora was *Arabis sparsiflora*. **Sicklepod Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. April - June.

Larval host for ‘Grinnell’s Gray Marble (Monroes) and Sara Orangetip, Large Marble, Gray Marble, Spring White.

Boechera stricta was *Arabis drummondii*. **Drummond’s Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. Scott notes flower visits by Large Marble and Greenish Blue. May – August.

Hostplant for Large Marble, Checkered White, Gray-veined White, and Western White.

Boechera suffrutescens was *Arabis suffrutescens*. **Woody Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. June - August.
Foodplant for Sara Orangetip and Large Marble.

Boechera xylopoda was *Arabis pulchra* var. *gracilis*. **Beautiful Rock Cress**. Brassicaceae. March - May.

Boerhavia coccinea. **Scarlet Spiderling**. Nyctaginaceae. Nectar: Reakirt's Blue (Anne Reeves), *Embola powellii* (Heliodinidae) April - July.

Larval host for Variegated Fritillary.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Zones 8, 9, 13.

Boerhavia triquetra var. *intermedia*. **Fivewing Spiderling**. Nyctaginaceae. August - October.

Foodplant for Variegated Fritillary.

Bolboschoenus fluviatilis was *Scirpus fluviatilis*. **River Bulrush**. Cyperaceae.

Hostplant for *Bactra maioriana* (Tortricidae).

Bolboschoenus maritimus spp. *paludosus* was *Scirpus maritimus*. **Alkali Bulrush**. Cyperaceae.

Arctiidae: This, and likely many other Cyperaceae species, is a larval host for the Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*). The caterpillars may eat a large portion of the "standing crop"!

Elachistidae: *Elachista salinaris*.

Bothriochloa barbinodis. **Cane Beardgrass**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Paradoxical Grass Moth (*Heliochelius paradoxus*).

Bouteloua curtipendula. **Side-oats Grama**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Orange Skipperling.

Saturniidae: Hualapai Buckmoth (*Hemileuca hualapai*).

Bouteloua gracilis. **Blue Grama**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Ridings' Satyr, Uncas Skipper and Pahaska Skipper.

Bowlesia incana. **Bowlesia**. Apiaceae. March – April.

Prodoxidae: *Greya powelli*, caterpillars feed on the developing seeds.

Brassicaceae. Mustard Family. Adult Pierids are frequent visitors to mustard family flowers; their hostplants.

Becker's White, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Boisduval's Marble, Large Marble, Small Marble, Sara Orange-tip, Western White.

Noctuidae: larval hosts of the polyphagous Rufous Quaker (*Protorthodes rufula*).

Brickellia californica. **California Brickelbush**. Asteraceae. Scott records Cabbage White as a flower visitor. Shapiro finds this fragrant plant rarely visited by butterflies; most often by Gray Hairstreak. Las Pilitas Nursery says "pay attention and you find butterflies on the Brickellia" and display photographs of flower visits by Acmon Blue and Funereal Duskywing. California Brickelbush is intensely fragrant, especially in the evening, drawing moths. July - December.

Noctuidae: Likely host for *Hexorthodes nipana*. *Schinia buta*. *Schinia oleagina*.

Zones 7,14-16,18-24.

Brickellia grandiflora. **Tasselflower Brickellbush. Golden Sashay**. Asteraceae. July – October.

Hostplant for Bordered Patch in its Arizona range.

Brodiaea spp. **Cluster Lilies**. Themidaceae. Swallowtails, Nectar: Painted Lady, and other butterflies. Butterworth: Sonoran Blue, Large Marble, Sara Orange-tip, and the Northern Cloudy-wing among its flower visitors. ‘All are good’ nectar plants – Shapiro. Note: plants now assigned to such other genera as *Dichelostemma* and *Triteleia* were once all known as *Brodiaea* and may be what is meant by “*Brodiaea* spp.” in older works.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Brodiaea elegans subsp. *elegans*. **Harvest Brodiaea**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Lindsey’s Skipper (fq), Dun Skipper, spring skippers. April - August.

Zones 4,5, 7, 15-17.

Brodiaea insignis. **Kahweh Brodiaea**. Themidaceae. Endangered plant. Flower visitors: Sara Orangetip, California Ringlet, *Adela trigrapha*, *Adela* sp., *Schinia* spp. May - June.

Cultivated.

Brodiaea terrestris. **Dwarf Brodiaea**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Bay Checkerspot, Skippers, Umber Skipper. April - July.

Zones 15-17.

Bromus spp. **Brome-grasses**. Poaceae.

Larval host for Oregon Skipper (Garth & Tilden). Likely serves several other grass feeding butterfly species; specific and precise larval host information for grass and sedge feeders is scarce!

Noctuidae: *Leucania insueta*. Phragmites Wainscot (*Leucania phragmitidicola*).

Bromus carinatus. **California Brome**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Umber Skipper. Considered a likely foodplant for the Ox-eye Satyr and Juba Skipper.

Buddleja utahensis. **Panamint Butterfly Bush**. Scrophulariaceae. Likely a good Lepidoptera nectar plant, but I was unable to get any specific information. Flowers May - October.

Bursera microphylla. **Elephant Tree**. Burseraceae. May - June.

Foodplant for the Electra Buckmoth (*Hemileuca electra*).

Cacaliopsis nardosmia formerly *Luina nardosmia*. **Silvercrown**. Asteraceae. Nectar for Painted Lady (fq) (Yake, NorWestLeps #2031). April – July.

Calamagrostis canadensis var. *canadensis*. **Bluejoint Reed Grass**. Poaceae.

Possible host for the Arctic Skipper (The Butterflies of Massachusetts web site).

Calamagrostis purpurascens. **Purple Reedgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Arctic Skipper (Garth & Tilden).

Calandrinia ciliata. **Red Maids**. Montiaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White, Common Buckeye, Gray Hairstreak. Acmon Blue (photo by LightofMorn), Common Sootywing. February - May.

Zones 7-12, 14-24.

Calliandra californica. **Baja Fairy Duster**. Fabaceae. Ingeae. Nectar plant for the Cloudless Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Monarch (fq), Ceraunus Blue, Marine Blue (fq).

Zebra Longwing (not likely to be seen in California) nectar on this showy flowering shrub! Hummingbirds. Baja Fairy Duster is among 'Most Recommended' by *Desert Butterfly Gardening*. Flowering depends on climate, continuous in Zone 13.

Hostplant for Ceraunus Blue and Marine Blue. A favorite larval plant for the Marine Blue.

Zones 10 - 24, flowers continuously in Zone 13, nearly so in Zone 12, and during warmer parts of the year in other zones. Native to Baja California.

Calliandra eriophylla. **Fairyduster**. Fabaceae. Ingeae. Nectar – *The Butterfly Gardener's Guide*, others. Swallowtails, large butterflies, Imperial Checkerspot (B.J. Stacey), Mormon Metalmark (B.J. Stacey), Fiery Skipper. Attracts and is pollinated by many owl and inchworm moths. Hummingbirds. Flowers February - April and after September or October rains.

Nature's Archive Blog says Fairyduster is a larval host for the Ceraunus Blue and Marine Blue. Spring Azure oviposited on Fairyduster flower buds (SoWestLep #11040).

Noctuidae: Merry Melipotis (*Melipotis jucunda* Huebner) in the Organ Pipe National Monument, Arizona.

Cultivated in Zones 10 - 24.

Callitropsis nootkaensis was *Chamaecyparis nootkaensis* and *Cupressus nootkaensis*. **Alaska Yellow Cedar**. Cupressaceae.

Alaska Yellow Cedar is a foodplant for the Cedar Hairstreak.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*, Canada).

Geometridae: Packard's Girdle (*Enypia packardata*, Canada). *Eupithecia unicolor*.

Calocedrus decurrens. **Incense Cedar**. Cupressaceae. Foodplant for Nelson's Hairstreak.

Geometridae: Burney Granite Moth (*Digrammia burneyata*). *Eupithecia placidata*. *Eupithecia sabulosata*. Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*).

Noctuidae: Cedar Pinion (*Lithophane gausapata*).

Tortricidae: *Cydia cupressana*.

Cosmopterigidae: *Periploca dentella*.

Yponomeutidae: *Argyresthia arceuthobiella*. *Argyresthia libocedrella*.

Zones 2-9, 14-24.

Calochortus catalinae. **Catalina Mariposa Lily**. Liliaceae. March – May.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Calochortus clavatus ssp. *pallidus*. **Pale Yellow Mariposa Lily**. Liliaceae. Chalcedon Checkerspot photographed at nectar by Nature Shutterbug. April - July.

Considered difficult to cultivate.

Calochortus invenustus. **Plain Mariposa Lily**. Liliaceae. Nectar: Western Branded Skipper (Monroes). May - August.

Considered difficult to cultivate.

Calochortus leichtlinii. **Sego Lily**. Liliaceae. A Clodius Parnassian is seen at nectar in an online photograph. June - August.

Considered difficult to cultivate.

Calochortus luteus. **Yellow Mariposa Lily**. Liliaceae. (Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery). Online photographs show a Chalcedon Checkerspot burrowing in, apparently for nectar (others by John Kehoe clearly show proboscis extended into a flower for nectar); California Ringlet, Acmon Blue. Shapiro finds *Calochortus* spp. rarely visited by butterflies. Moldenke records a *Schinia* sp. for *C. luteus*, a moth which also visits *Plectritis macrocera*. April - June.

Zones 7,8,14-17,19-24.

Calochortus monophyllus. **Yellow Star Tulip**. Liliaceae. Mylitta Crescent, "Nelson's" Cedar Hairstreak, Persius Duskywing, Dreamy Duskywing, Northern Cloudywing – all photographed or observed at nectar on yellow star tulip in Shasta County in June 2011 by Ray Bruun. April - May.

Best in Zone 7; considered difficult.

Calochortus obispoensis. **San Luis Mariposa Lily**. Liliaceae. Nectar: *Schinia* sp. E (Moldenke). May - June.

Calochortus splendens. **Splendid Mariposa Lily**. Liliaceae. Butterflies (*Pollinator Partnership*). May - July.

Zone 7.

Calochortus striatus. **Adobe Lily**. Liliaceae. Butterflies – *Pollinator Partnership*. Online photograph shows a Western Pygmy Blue at nectar. April - June.

Calochortus superbus. **Yellow Mariposa Lily**. Liliaceae. An online photograph taken in El Dorado County shows a Common Ringlet at nectar on what appears to be this species. May - July.

Calochortus tolmei. **Tolmei's Star-tulip**. Liliaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Boisduval's Blue, Western Tailed Blue, and Eastern Tailed Blue; and rarely, by the Common Ringlet (Paul Severns). A top nectar plant for Fender's Blue (a segregate of Boisduval's Blue) in Oregon. Secondary nectar source for Taylor's Checkerspot (a segregate of Edith's Checkerspot) in western Oregon (Severns & Warren, B. Newhouse). Also sought for nectar by the Common Checkered Skipper. April - July.

Zone 7.

Calochortus venustus. **Butterfly Mariposa Lily**. Liliaceae. Moldenke records a *Schinia* sp. associated with its flowers. May - July.

Calycadenia multiglandulosa. **Rosin Weed**. Asteraceae. *Heliothodes diminutiva*, a small fast-flying diurnal owlet moth, visits the flowers (Aaron Schusteff). May - October.

Calycadenia villosa. **Dwarf Western Rosinweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: *Schinia* sp. (Noctuidae). May - September.

Calycanthus occidentalis. **Western Spicebush**. Calycanthaceae. Nectar: Silver-spotted Skipper. March – August.

Limacodidae: Hostplant for Saddleback Caterpillar (*Acharya stimulea*) – a polyphagus mostly eastern species with a strikingly colored caterpillar able to deliver a nasty sting. According to Moth Photographer’s Group it has been found in at least three places in California.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia* sp. Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*).

Calyptridium monospermum. **One Seeded Pussypaws**. Montiaceae. Nectar: Pacific Fritillary, Arctic Skipper (Aaron Schusteff photographs on BugGuide). April – September.

Calyptridium umbellatum is also widely known as *Cistanthe umbellata* var. *umbellata*, which see for the account. **Pussypaws**.

Calystegia sp. **Morning Glory**. Convolvulaceae. Flower visitors: Cloudless Sulphur (Butterworth), Woodland Skipper.

Calystegia macrostegia. **Island Morning Glory**. Convolvulaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx. Many subspecies with flowering times as early as February to as late as August.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*) and for subcategory *insulana*.

Calystegia occidentalis. **Western Morning Glory**. Convolvulaceae. Nectar: Rural Skipper. May – July.

Calystegia soldanella. **Beach Morning Glory**. Convolvulaceae. April - August.

Arctiidae: an unpreferred host for the polyphagus Ranchman’s Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginalis*). Zones 17, 24.

Camassia leichtlinii subsp. *suksdorfii*. **Suksdorf’s Large Camas. Great Camas**. Agavaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Silvery Blue, Propertius Duskywing (fq). May – August.

Camassia quamash ssp. *breviflora*. **Small Camas**. Agavaceae. Flower visitors: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Painted Lady, Edith’s Checkerspot (a preferred nectar source in Washington for the Taylor’s Checkerspot segregate), Juniper Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, Spring Azure, and Propertius Duskywing. Also a nectar plant for the Fender’s Blue in Oregon. May - July.

Zones 1, 4-6.

Camissonia boothii is now *Eremothera boothii*. **Booth’s Evening Primrose**.

Camissonia californica is now *Eulobus californicus*. **California Suncup**.

Camissonia campestris. **Mojave Suncup**. Onagraceae. March - May.

Sphingidae: Pacific Green Sphinx (*Arctonotus lucidus*) (HOSTS). Larval host for Kern Primrose Sphinx (*Euproserpinus euterpe*) on the Carrizo Plain (southeastern San Luis Obispo County) and a new undescribed *Euproserpinus* sp. (Paul Johnson).

Camissonia claviformis is now *Chylismia claviformis*. **Browneyes**.

Camissonia contorta. **Plains Evening Primrose**. Onagraceae. May - June.

Noctuidae: an *Alypia* sp. (Forester) [Paul Johnson].

Sphingidae: Pacific Green Sphinx (*Arctonotus lucidus*), Kern Primrose Sphinx (*Euproserpinus euterpe*) (observed in Walker Basin), and a newly discovered and as yet undescribed *Euproserpinus* sp. which also feeds on *Camissonia campestris* [Paul Johnson].

Camissonia strigulosa was *Oenothera contorta* var. *epilobioides*. **Sandy-soil Suncup**. Onagraceae. Nectar: Quino Checkerspot. March - May.

Sphingidae: Larval host for rare and endangered Kern Primrose Sphinx Moth (*Euproserpinus euterpe*). It also lays on *Erodium cicutarium*, red-stem filaree, a common non-native range plant which unfortunately fails to provide proper nutrition for the caterpillars, which die on it.

Camissoniopsis bistorta. **Southern Suncup**. Onagraceae. Flower visitors: West Coast Lady, Gulf Fritillary, and Quino Checkerspot. March - June.

Sphingidae: Phaeton Primrose Sphinx (*Euproserpinus phaeton*), a showy day-flying hawkmoth.

Noctuidae: Ridings' Forester (*Alypia ridingsii*), a showy day-flying moth.

Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia subsp. *cheiranthifolia*. **Beach Evening-Primrose**. Onagraceae. April - August.

Arctiidae: A secondary hostplant for the Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyrepia virginalis*).

Camissoniopsis micrantha was *Camissonia micrantha*. **Miniature Sun Cup**. Onagraceae. March – May.

Sphingidae: Paul Johnson finds it a hostplant for the White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*) in Pinnacles.

Campanula rotundifolia. **Harebell**. Campanulaceae. Swallowtails (Link). July - September.

Cardamine angulata. **Wood Bittercress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar for Margined White. April – June.

Cardamine breweri. **Brewer's Bittercress**. Brassicaceae. June-July.

Johnathan Pelham reports it is a larval host for the Margined White.

Cardamine californica was *Dentaria californica*. **Milkmaids**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Sara Orangetip, Gray-veined White, Sonoran Blue, *Annaphila depicta* (Noctuidae), likely others; a “good butterfly nectar plant” according to *Growing Native*. January - May.

Larval host for the Sara Orange-tip and Gray-veined White.

Cardamine cordifolia. **Heartleaf Bittercress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Large Marble, Margined White, Zerene Fritillary. May - August.

Foodplant for Gray-veined White.

Cardamine nuttallii. **Nuttall's Toothwort**. Brassicaceae. Early nectar source. March – May.

Cardamine oligosperma. **Western Bittercress**. Brassicaceae. March – July.

Jeremy Tatum found that caterpillars of Sara Orangetip would accept this plant as food.

Carex spp. **Sedges**. Cyperaceae.

Noctuidae: Lesser Wainscot (*Aletia oxygala*). American Ear Moth (*Amphipoea americana*). Phragmites Wainscot (*Leucania phragmitidicola*).

Tortricidae: *Bactra miwok* developed on a non-native *Carex* sp. in a laboratory test.

Carex filifolia. **Threadleaf Sedge**. Cyperaceae.

A foodplant for the Dun Skipper (James & Nunnallee).

Carex inops. **Long Stolon Sedge**. Cyperaceae.

Foodplant for Dun Skipper (HOSTS).

Carex spectabilis. **Showy Sedge**. Cyperaceae.

Foodplant for Chryxus Arctic and Ivalda Arctic (HOSTS).

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Carex spissa. **San Diego Sedge**. Cyperaceae.

Foodplant for the Dun Skipper and Umber Skipper (HOSTS).

Carnegiea gigantea. **Saguaro**. Cactaceae. Flowers occasionally attract butterflies. Much more conspicuously the Lesser Long-nosed Bat, doves, and bees – the major pollinators. May – June.

Carrion (juices of freshly dead or long decaying vertebrates). An adult food resource, especially for males, with the behavior reported for at least: the Pipevine Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Small Wood Nymph, Common Ringlet, American Lady, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Viceroy, Zerene Fritillary, Callippe Fritillary, Mourning Cloak, Green Comma, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Bordered Patch, Acmon Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Common Gray, and other moths.

Clark, writing about 80 or so years ago, notes: "Most of our woodland butterflies are readily secured by baiting them with carrion. Dead snakes suspended about 5 feet above the ground in an open glade or clearing make, perhaps, the most effective bait." (p. 59).

David James observed butterflies feeding on freshly dead tadpoles in drying ephemeral ponds in Columbia County, Washington: 20 - 30 male swallowtails: Pale Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail; and a few Sagebrush Checkerspot (NorWestLeps #4881).

Carrion, including hair and feathers, is food for some moths:

Oecophoridae: White-shouldered House Moth (*Endrosis sarcitrella*) – eats plant and animal debris, including insect specimens.

Tineidae: Bird Nest Moth (*Monopis crocicapitella*) – has been found eating a dead rat, among other animal waste. Western Clothes Moth (*Tinea occidentella*) – frequent in owl pellets on Santa Barbara Island (Powell & Opler). Large Pale Clothes Moth (*Tinea pallescentella*) – eats hair, wool, fur, feathers according to Wikipedia.

Cassiope mertensiana. **White Heather**. Ericaceae. Flowers said to be attractive to Heather Blue and two or three other blues as well (SoWestLep #1505, Royer). July - August.

White Heather is the foodplant for Heather Blue caterpillars.

Castilleja sp. **Indian Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. Flower visitors include Edwards's Swallowtail, hummingbirds.

Shapiro finds *Castilleja*, *Orthocarpus* and *Pedicularis* spp. are not butterfly nectar sources, but larval hosts for some populations of Edith's Checkerspot and Leanira Checkerspot. HOSTS lists Anicia Checkerspot and Chalcedon Checkerspot, also.

Arctiidae: *Leptarctia californiae*.

Gelechiidae: *Scrobipalpus lutescella*, feeds on immature seeds.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia nimbicolor*.

Incurvariidae: Some annual species are Flame Longhorn (*Adela flammeusella*) hostplants.

Noctuidae: Oregon Gem (*Heliothis oregonica*). *Heliothis prorumptus*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*). *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Castilleja affinis. **Indian Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. March - June.

Foodplant for Chalcedon Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot and Leanira Checkerspot.

Gelechiidae: *Scrobipalpus lutescella*, feeds on immature seeds.

Schreckensteiniidae: *Schrecksteinia felicella*, a bristle-legged moth whose caterpillars eat the flowers.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*).

Castilleja angustifolia is now *Castilleja chromosa*. **Desert Indian Paintbrush**.

Castilleja applegatei. **Wavy-leaved Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. June - August (most subspecies).

Foodplant for Chalcedon Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot.

Noctuidae: Oregon Gem (*Heliothis oregonica*).

Castilleja applegatei ssp. *martini*. **Martin's Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae.

Larval host for Leanira Checkerspot.

Castilleja chromosa was *Castilleja angustifolia*. **Desert Indian Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. Nectar: Indra Swallowtail (Utah). May - September.

Larval foodplant for Anicia Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Variable Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot.

Pterophoridae: Snapdragon Plume Moth (*Amblyptilia pica*).

Castilleja densiflora. **Owl's Clover**. Orobanchaceae. The Bay Checkerspot and Flame Longhorn (*Adela flammeusella*, Incurvariidae) are seen at its flowers. March - May.

Castilleja exserta. **Purple Owl's Clover**. Orobanchaceae. The Bay Checkerspot and Quino Checkerspot (segregates of Edith's Checkerspot) visit its flowers. March - May.

Purple Owl's Clover is recorded as a larval host for the Common Buckeye, Tropical Buckeye, Chalcedon Checkerspot, and Quino Checkerspot.

Noctuidae: Common Flower Moth, *Schinia pulchripennis* (*Moths of Western North America*). *Schinia cupes*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Castilleja foliolosa. **Woolly Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. Nectar plant for the California Dogface. March - June (but also found in flower in the winter months).

Foodplant for Chalcedon Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot and especially Leanira Checkerspot.

Gelechiidae: *Scrobipalpus lutescella*, feeds on immature seeds.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Castilleja lacera. **Cut-leaved Owl's Clover**. Orobanchaceae. April - July.

Foodplant for Common Buckeye.

Castilleja latifolia. **Monterey Indian Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. March - September.

Foodplant for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Pterophoridae: Snapdragon Plume Moth (*Amblyptilia pica*).

Tortricidae: Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*).

Castilleja lemmonii. **Lemmon's Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. July - August.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Castilleja linearifolia. **Desert Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. June - September.

Foodplant for Anicia Checkerspot and Edith's Checkerspot.

Castilleja miniata. **Great Red Paintbrush**. May – September.

Foodplant for Anicia Checkerspot.

Castilleja nana. **Dwarf Alpine Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. July - August.

Larval host for Edith's Checkerspot.

Castilleja parviflora is now *Castilleja peirsonii*. **Peirson's Paintbrush**.

Castilleja peirsonii was *Castilleja parviflora*. **Peirson's Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. July - August.

Foodplant for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Castilleja pilosa. **Parrothead Indian Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. June - August.

Hostplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Castilleja plagiotoma. **Mojave Indian Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. April - June.

Foodplant for an Edith's Checkerspot segregate on the desert slope of the Transverse Ranges in San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties.

Castilleja subinclusa subsp. *franciscana*. **Longleaf Indian Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail. March – July.

Castilleja wightii. **Wight's Paintbrush**. Orobanchaceae. March – August.

Gelechiidae: *Scrobipalpus lutescella*, feeds on immature seeds.

Schreckensteiniidae: *Schrecksteinia felicella*, a bristle-legged moth whose caterpillars eat the inflorescences.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*).

Caulanthus amplexicaulis. **Clasping-leaved Caulanthus**. Brassicaceae. April - August.

Hostplant for Small Marble (HOSTS).

Caulanthus cooperi. **Cooper's Caulanthus**. Brassicaceae. March - April.

Foodplant for the Desert Orangetip, Cabbage White (Monroes).

Caulanthus coulteri. **Coulter's Jewelflower**. Brassicaceae. March - July.

Foodplant for the Desert Orangetip and Spring White (HOSTS).

Caulanthus crassicaulis. **Thick-stemmed Caulanthus**. Brassicaceae. April - July.

Foodplant for the Small Marble (HOSTS).

Caulanthus hallii. **Hall's Caulanthus**. Brassicaceae. April - May.

Foodplant for the Sara Orangetip (Monroes).

Caulanthus inflatus. **Desert Candle**. Brassicaceae. March - May.

Foodplant for the Small Marble and Desert Orangetip including Pima Orangetip.

Caulanthus lasiophyllus was *Guillenia lasiophylla* (and, before that, *Thelypodium lasiophyllum*). **California Mustard**. Brassicaceae. Likely nectar plant for species that employ it as a hostplant and others. Historically it was much more common. March – June.

Larval host of Large Marble, Small Marble, Sara Orange-tip, Desert Orange-tip Western White, Checkered White.

Caulanthus major. **Slender Wild Cabbage**. Brassicaceae. May - July.

Foodplant for the Small Marble (HOSTS).

Caulanthus simulans. **Payson's Jewelflower**. Brassicaceae. March - June.

Foodplant for the Spring White, Desert Orangetip, and Sara Orangetip (Monroes).

Ceanothus spp. and vars. **Wild Lilac**. Rhamnaceae. Especially the white-flowered forms attract butterflies. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, California Tortoiseshell, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Gabb's Checkerspot, Western Meadow Fritillary [especially white-flowered sorts], Crown Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Pacuvius Duskywing, Propertius Duskywing. Shapiro adds: "Blue-flowered ones, too. Nearly all very good."

Scott notes 53 butterfly species visiting *Ceanothus fendleri* in his Colorado-centric compilation of nectar records. The Red-winged Wave (*Dasyfidonia avuncularia*, Geometridae), an attractive mostly reddish diurnal moth of open conifer forest and sagebrush habitats, seeks nectar at *Ceanothus* flowers (Powell & Opler).

A butterfly garden suggestion from *Growing Natives* is to get a long succession of wild lilac blossoms by planting early, mid-season and late flowering local varieties. Other species and cultivars of *Ceanothus*, not listed here, are no doubt of value!

Many wild lilacs are hostplants for such butterflies as the Pale Swallowtail, California Tortoiseshell, Echo Azure, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Bramble Hairstreak, and Pacuvius Duskywing.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Ceanothus Silk Moth. (*Hyalophora euryalus*). White-streaked Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia albofasciata* [Haggard]).

Geometridae: Ceanothus Looper (*Drepanulatrix carnearia*). *Drepanulatrix falcataria*. Yellow-banded Looper (*Drepanulatrix foeminaria*). Hulst's Wave (*Drepanulatrix hulstii*). *Drepanulatrix quadraria*. Blotch-line Looper (*Drepanulatrix secundaria*). Spurred Wave (*Drepanulatrix unicalcararia*). *Eupithecia bivittata*. Columbia Pug

(*Eupithecia columbiata*). *Eupithecia lachrymosa*. *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia misturata*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*) in southern California (Powell & Hogue). Pink-margined Green (*Nemoria leptalea*) at Inverness Ridge (J. A. Powell). Bordered Fawn (*Sericosema juturnaria*).

Noctuidae: *Orthosia pacifica*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Zapulata (*Choristoneura zapulata*). *Epinotia kasloana*. *Epinotia signiferana*. Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Acanthopteroctidae: *Acanthopteroctetes unifascia*.

Tischeriidae: *Tischeria ceanothi*, a leaf miner.

Ceanothus arboreus. **Catalina Ceanothus**. Rhamnaceae. February - May.

Cosmopterigidae: Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*).

Tischeriidae: A leaf miner, *Tischeria bifurcata*.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Epinotia* sp. *Saphenista* sp.

Zones 14-17, 19-24.

Ceanothus cordulatus. **Mountain Whitethorn**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar: Great Arctic, Pacific Fritillary, Johnson's Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak. Ron Wolf photographed a White-banded Black Moth, *Rheumaptera subhastata* (Geometridae) at nectar on it. A Marcel Holyoak photograph seems to show Clark's Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae*, Sphingidae) at nectar on it. May - July.

Larval host for the Pale Swallowtail, California Tortoiseshell, and Pacuvius Duskywing.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*, [Haggard]). Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). White-streaked Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia albofasciata*).

Geometridae: Ceanothus Looper (*Drepanulatrix carnearia*). Yellow-banded Looper (*Drepanulatrix foeminaria*). Nevada *Drepanulatrix* (*Drepanulatrix nevadaria*). *Drepanulatrix quadraria*. Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata punctularia*). Bordered Fawn (*Sericosema juturnaria*). Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: Ceanothus Nola (*Nola minna*).

Ceanothus crassifolius. **Hoary-leaved Ceanothus**. Rhamnaceae. Treebeard photographed a Brown Elfin at nectar on its flowers. Others quite likely! January - April.

Lymantriidae: *Orgyia cana*.

Tischeriidae: *Tischeria ceanothi*, a leaf miner.

Zones 7, 18-24.

Ceanothus cuneatus. **Buckbrush**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar: Chalcedon Checkerspot, California Tortoiseshell, Pacific Fritillary, Acmon Blue, Brown Elfin, Pacuvius Duskywing. February - May.

Buckbrush is caterpillar food for Pale Swallowtail, California Tortoiseshell, Brown Elfin, Lustrous Copper, California Hairstreak, and especially the Hedge-row Hairstreak (Garth & Tilden). Kojiro Shiraiwa found Bramble Hairstreak larvae collected from Deerweed accepted it as food, so it is a possible larval host for it as well.

Saturniidae: White-streaked Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia albofasciata*). Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*). Walters' Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia walterorum*).

Geometridae: *Aethaloida packardaria*. Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Gray-banded Lilac Looper (*Apodrepanulatrix litaria*). *Digrammia delectata*. *Drepanulatrix falcataria*. Yellow-banded Looper (*Drepanulatrix foeminaria*). *Drepanulatrix monicaria*. Spurred Wave (*Drepanulatrix unicalcararia*). *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Hesperumia latipennis*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinaria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Bordered Fawn (*Sericosema juturnaria*). *Speranza quadrilinearia*. October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*).

Noctuidae: Lost Dagger (*Acronicta perdita*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Ceanothus Nola (*Nola minna*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*).

Gelechiidae: *Aristotelia adceanotha*.

Nepticulidae: *Acalyptris punctulata*.

Var. *cuneatus*: Zones 7-9, 14-16, 18-24.

Var. *fascicularis*: Zones 7-9, 14-17, 19-24.

Var. *rigidus*: Zones 14-17, 22-24.

Ceanothus cyaneus. **San Diego Buckbrush**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Painted Lady, Brown Elfin, Echo Azure. In a pollination study 2% of its flower visitors were Lepidoptera. April - June.

Cosmopterigidae: Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*).

Ceanothus diversifolius. **Pinemat**. Rhamnaceae. April - June.

Cosmopterigidae: Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*).

Zones 7,15-17.

Ceanothus greggii is now *Ceanothus vestitus*. **Cupleaf Ceanothus**.

Ceanothus griseus is now *Ceanothus thyrsoiflorus* var. *griseus*. **Carmel Ceanothus**.

Ceanothus incanus. **Coast Whitethorn**. Rhamnaceae. One of the best as a butterfly nectar plant, intensely fragrant white flowers. April - June.

Coast Whitethorn is a foodplant for the California Tortoiseshell, Echo Azure, Hedgerow Hairstreak.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Tischeriidae: *Tischeria ceanothi*.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*).

Ceanothus integerrimus. **Deerbrush**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar: Pine White, Nelson's Hairstreak (fq), skipper. "Spring azure and other adult butterflies" seek nectar (Link). May - July.

Larval host for the Pale swallowtail, California Tortoiseshell, Brown Elfin, Spring Azure, and Hedgerow Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). White-streaked Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia albofasciata*).

Geometridae: *Aethaloida packardaria*. Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). *Drepanulatrix falcataria*. Yellow-banded Looper (*Drepanulatrix foeminaria*). *Drepanulatrix monicaria*. Spurred Wave (*Drepanulatrix unicalcararia*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). *Eudrepanulatrix rectifascia*. *Eupithecia misturata*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculatum*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Nealcis californiaria*). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Bordered Fawn (*Sericosema juturnaria*). *Speranza quadrilinearia*. Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*). Falcate Synaxis (*Tetraxis cervinaria*). October Thorn (*Tetraxis jubararia*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Noctuidae: *Adelphagrotis indeterminata*. *Aseptis fumosa*. Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). Western Woodling (*Egira rubrica*). Ceanothus Nola (*Nola minna*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Cosmopterigidae: Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*).

Gracillariidae: *Phyllonorycter insignis*.

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*).

Tischeriidae: *Tischeria ceanothi*, a leaf miner.

Deciduous. Grows best in Zones 7, 15-16.

Ceanothus lemmonii. **Lemmon's Ceanothus**. Rhamnaceae. April - May.

Cosmopterigidae: Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*).

Zone 7.

Ceanothus leucodermis. **Chaparral Whitethorn**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar source and caterpillar foodplant for California Tortoiseshell (David S. Horner, Solar Darkroom Blog, May 5, 2011), Brown Elfin, Echo Azure, and Hedgerow Hairstreak. April - June.

Hostplant for California Tortoiseshell, Brown Elfin, Echo Azure, and Hedgerow Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: White-streaked Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia albofasciata*).

Lymantriidae: *Orgyia cana*.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*).

Cosmopterigidae: Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*).

Zones 7, 18.

Ceanothus megacarpus. **Big-pod Ceanothus**. Rhamnaceae. Flowers very early, even before Christmas. The sweet-smelling flowers striking in close-up photographs. Var. *insularis*: February-March. Var. *megacarpus*: December - March.

Larval host for the Hedgerow Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Geometridae: *Drepanulatrix monicaria*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*, nice photographs of a caterpillar and adult reared from Big-pod Ceanothus on the Natural History of Orange County web site).

Lasiocampidae: *Tolype lowriei* – or similar species.

Noctuidae: Ceanothus Nola Moth (*Nola minna*).

Tortricidae: *Epinotia signiferana* (ID uncertain).

Var. *insularis*: Zones 14-17, 19-24. Var. *megacarpus*: Zones 14-24.

Ceanothus oliganthus. **Jimbrush**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar: Pacuvius Duskywing, Afranius Duskywing, Oceanspray Fairy Moth (*Adela septentrionella*), doubtless others; Moldenke captured 65 insect species on its flowers. Var. *oliganthus*: December-June. Var. *orcuttii*: February-June. Var. *sorediatus*: January-May.

Hostplant for Pacuvius Duskywing, Afranius Duskywing.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Geometridae: *Drepanulatrix monicaria*. *Synaxis mosesiani* (accepted by captive larvae).

Cosmopterigidae: Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes occidentella*. *Recurvaria ceanothiella*. *Recurvaria francisca*.

Nepticulidae: *Stigmella ceanothi*.

Tischeriidae: *Tischeria ambigua* and *Tischeria ceanothi*.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Epinotia kasloana* reported for var. *sorediatus*.

Var. *oliganthus*: Zones 14-17, 19-24. Var. *orcuttii*: Zones possibly as var. *oliganthus*. Var. *sorediatus*: Zones 14-17, 19-24.

Ceanothus palmeri. **Palmer Ceanothus**. Rhamnaceae. Spring Azure. February - June.

Foodplant for Echo Azure.

Saturniidae: A Natural History of Orange County web site photograph shows a Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*) ovipositing and a caterpillar feeding on Palmer Ceanothus.

Zones 7, 18.

Ceanothus papillosus. **Wartleaf Ceanothus**. Rhamnaceae. March – May.

Tortricidae: *Ancylis simuloides*. *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Ceanothus parryi. **Parry's Ceanothus**. Rhamnaceae. Chalcedon Checkerspot butterflies are shown visiting its flowers on a CalFlora Nursery web site photograph. April – May.

Zones 7, 15, 16.

Ceanothus prostratus. **Mahala Mat**. Rhamnaceae. Nelson's Hairstreak and Two-banded Checkered Skippers visit its flowers (photographs by Ray Bruun). Also a nectar plant for the rare Johnson's Hairstreak. April - June.

Mahala Mat is a foodplant for the Pale Swallowtail.

Ceanothus ramulosus is now included in *Ceanothus cuneatus*. **Blue Buck Brush**. Rhamnaceae.

Foodplant for California Tortoiseshell.

Ceanothus sanguineus. **Redstem Ceanothus. Oregon Tea Tree**. Rhamnaceae. Deciduous. April - June.

Foodplant for Pale Swallowtail, California Tortoiseshell, and Hedgerow Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). *Drepanulatrix falcataria*. Yellow-banded Looper (*Drepanulatrix foeminaria*). Blotch-lined Looper (*Drepanulatrix secundaria*). *Eudrepanulatrix rectifascia*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Hesperumia latipennis*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Nealcis californiaria*). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Bordered Fawn (*Sericosema juturnaria*). *Sericosema wilsonensis*.

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis apposita*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes ceanothiella*. *Gelechia monella*.

Ceanothus spinosus. **Greenbark Ceanothus**. Rhamnaceae. January - May.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*) near Santa Barbara. Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia albofasciata*). Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Geometridae: *Drepanulatrix monicaria*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Wright's Hulstina (*Hulstina wrightiaria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata punctularia*). Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia lewisi*).

Noctuidae: February Miller (*Feralia februalis*). Ceanothus Nola Moth (*Nola minna*) (fq).

Cosmopterigidae: Treebeard photographed an off-season flowering stem of Greenbark Ceanothus, galled by the Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*).

Zones 14-17, 19-24.

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. *repens* is now included in var. *thyrsiflorus*. **Low Blue Blossom**. March - June.

Las Pilitas Nursery notes it is among larval hosts for California Tortoiseshell.

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. *griseus* was *Ceanothus griseus*. **Carmel Ceanothus**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar for Cabbage White. February - June.

Cosmopterigidae: Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*) (fq).

Tischeriidae: *Tischeria ceanothi*., a leaf miner.

Zones 14-17, 19-24.

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. *thyrsiflorus*. **Blueblossom**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar: "Pale Swallowtail, Echo Blue, Common Buckeye, California Tortoiseshell, Brown Elfin (other *Ceanothus* attract these, also)" – Yerba Buena Nursery. Also Chalcedon Checkerspot. March - June.

Blueblossom is a larval host for California Tortoiseshell at Inverness Ridge (J.A. Powell) and in the San Bruno Mountains. Said to a larval host for the Hedgerow Hairstreak "only in the San Bruno Mountains" (*A Flora of the San Bruno Mountains*) – and for the Western Brown Elfin and Echo Blue.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Geometridae: Banks' Emerald (*Chlorosea banksaria*). *Drepanulatrix baueraria*. *Drepanulatrix monicaria*. Blotch-line Looper (*Drepanulatrix secundaria* [Tatum]). *Eupithecia misturata*.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*). *Malacosoma disstria*.

Sesiidae: Ceanothus Borer (*Synanthedon mellinipennis*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*. Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Ancylis simuloides*. Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Epinotia johnsonana*. *Epinotia kasloana*. *Saphenista saxicolana*.

Acanthopteroctetidae: *Acanthopteroctetes unifascia*.

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix ceanothiella*.

Cosmopterigidae: Ceanothus Stem Gall Moth (*Periploca ceanothiella*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes ceanothiella*. *Chionodes occidentella*. *Recurvaria ceanothiella*. *Recurvaria francisca*.

Nepticulidae: *Stigmella ceanothi*.

Tischeriidae: the leaf miner *Tischeria ceanothi* (fq).

Zones 14-17, 20-24.

Ceanothus tomentosus. **Ramona Lilac**. Rhamnaceae. Favorite nectar plant for first brood of the rare Thorne's Hairstreak (stands near Tecate Cypress, the host plant), according to the *Butterflies of America* web site. February - May.

Zones 14-16, 20-24.

Ceanothus velutinus. **Snowbrush**. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, California Tortoiseshell, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Zerene Fritillary, Great Arctic, Brown Elfin, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Pacuvius Duskywing. Snowbrush is one of the more attractive nectar species of the genus, according to Pyle and James. April - July.

Foodplant for Pale Swallowtail, California Tortoiseshell, Brown Elfin, Hedgerow Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Spring Azure, and Pacuvius Duskywing.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*) (fq). Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Geometridae: *Aethaloida packardaria*. *Apodrepanulatrix litaria*. Ceanothus Looper (*Drepanulatrix carnearia*). *Drepanulatrix falcata*. Yellow-banded Looper (*Drepanulatrix foeminaria*). *Drepanulatrix monicaria*. *Drepanulatrix quadraria*. Blotch-lined Looper (*Drepanulatrix secundaria*). Spurred Wave (*Drepanulatrix unicalcararia*). *Eudrepanulatrix rectifascia*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Eupithecia nevadata*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Bordered Fawn (*Sericosema juturnaria*). *Speranza quadrilinearia*. Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*).

Noctuidae: Lost Dagger (*Acronicta perdita*). *Adelphagrotis indeterminata*. *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. *Andropolia theodori*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). *Egira crucialis*. Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). Western Woodling (*Egira rubrica*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Toothed Snout Moth (*Hypena bijugalis*). *Mesogona olivata*. Ceanothus Nola (*Nola minna*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Orthosia pacifica*. Otter Spiranter (*Spiramater lutra*).

Lasiocampidae: Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*). Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*) (fq).

Tischeriidae: a leaf miner, *Tischeria ceanothi*.

Var. *hookeri*: Zones 6-7, 15-17.

Ceanothus verrucosus. **Barranca Bush**. Rhamnaceae. January - April.

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria medusa*.

Ceanothus vestitus was *Ceanothus greggii*. **Cupleaf Ceanothus. Desert Wild Lilac. Mojave Ceanothus.** Rhamnaceae. Monroes: the Small Marble and Northern Cloudywing are among nectar-seekers. Common Buckeye. Its flowers said to attract many species of Lepidoptera. March - May.

In the Laguna Mountains Kojiro Shiraiwa observed Bramble Hairstreak ovipositing on growing tips of this species, a likely host. Caterpillars and eggs he collected from Deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*) accepted and grew on Cupleaf Ceanothus. Listed as a foodplant for Hedgerow Hairstreak, Brown Elfin, and Pacuvius Duskywing, also.

Saturniidae: White-streaked Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia albofasciata*).

Geometridae: Banks' Emerald (*Chlorosea banksaria*).

Zones 7, 19-21.

Ceanothus '**Wheeler Canyon**'. Rhamnaceae. Anise Swallowtail and Echo Azure visit its flowers. A "handsome, versatile selection" at its best along the coast or in cooler areas of California, according to David Fross.

Celtis reticulata. **Netleaf Hackberry**. Cannabaceae.

Foodplant for American Snout and Satyr Comma.

Noctuidae: *Egira curialis*.

Centaureum venustum is now *Zeltnera venusta*. **Canchalagua**.

Centromadia parryi. **Pappose Tarweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar for West Coast Lady. June – October.

Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis* was *Hemizonia parryi* ssp. *australis*. **Parry's Spikeweed**. Woodland Skipper, *Schinia* sp. June – October.

Centromadia pungens was *Hemizonia pungens*. **Common Spikeweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White, California Ringlet, Monarch, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Field Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Great Purple Hairstreak, Purplish Copper (fq), Acmon Blue, Western Pygmy Blue (fq), Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Sootywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Woodland Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, and Eufala Skipper. Common Spikeweed also provides nectar for a newly described day-flying moth, *Platphalonia magdalanae* (Tortricidae) (fq) (Metzler). April-November.

Used in revegetation. On a revegetation planting at the southern tip of the San Francisco Bay, Purplish Copper, formerly undetected, suddenly became evident on the site, visiting Common Spikeweed flowers. Previously Spikeweed had been nearly extirpated from the vicinity.

Spikeweed also serves as a caterpillar plant for the Painted Lady.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. **Buttonbush** or **Button Willow**. Rubiaceae. Buttonbush is an excellent nectar source for many species, especially swallowtails, skippers and hairstreaks. Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Western Tiger

Swallowtail (favorite nectar source in the Great Valley), Anise Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail (fq), Giant Swallowtail (fq), Checkered White (fq), Cabbage White, Southern Dogface, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Monarch (fq), Queen, Common Wood Nymph, American Lady, Painted Lady, Red Admiral (fq), Lorquin's Admiral, Viceroy, Gulf Fritillary, Pearl Crescent (fq), American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Northern Cloudywing (fq), Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Sachem, Dun Skipper (fq), Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), Yellow-Collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*, Arctiidae). May - September.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Cosmopterigidae: Buttonbush Leafminer (*Mompha cephalanthiella*).

Cerastium sp. **Chickweed**. Caryophyllaceae.

Noctuidae: Capsule Moth (*Hadena capsularis*).

Cerastium arvense subsp. *strictum*. **Field Chickweed**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Large Marble (fq), Spring White, Dainty Sulphur, Common Ringlet (fq), Pacific Fritillary, Field Crescent, Brown Elfin, Moss's Elfin, Sheridan's Hairstreak, Lupine Blue, Silvery Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Dreamy Duskywing, Pacuvius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Sleepy Duskywing, Woodland Skipper. Scott rates it as "moderately popular" with butterflies. Closely related to *Cerastium viride* (**Western Mouse-ear Chickweed**) which tends to be a larger plant with larger flowers. Flowers in spring.

Noctuidae: Likely a larval host for the Capsule Moth (*Hadena capsularis*).

Cercidium floridum is now *Parkinsonia florida*. **Blue Palo Verde**.

Cercidium microphyllum is now *Parkinsonia microphylla*. **Foothills Palo Verde**.

Cercis occidentalis. **Western Redbud**. Fabaceae. Cercideae. Western Redbud provides early nectar for Pale Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Western Brown Elfin, Muir's Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak (Scott – rarely), Echo Blue, Sleepy Duskywing, Meridian Duskywing, and Litocala Moth (*Litocala sexsignata*, Noctuidae – a diurnal species). California Gardens notes Mormon Metalmark and Mournful Duskywing at nectar on Western Redbud. March - May.

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Cercocarpus sp. **Mountain Mahogany**. Rosaceae.

Geometridae: *Drepanulatrix bifilata*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*).

Cercocarpus betuloides. **Mountain Mahogany**. Rosaceae. Observations of *Annaphila decia* (Noctuidae), a diurnal moth, apparently at nectar on the flowers. March - May.

Mountain Mahogany is a foodplant for the Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak and for the California Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Nuttall's Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca nuttallii*). White-streaked Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia albofasciata*) (fq).

Sphingidae: Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Geometridae: Banks' Emerald (*Chlorosea banksaria*). Wavy-lined Cochisea (*Cochisea sinuaria*, readily accepted by captive larvae). *Drepanulatrix bifilata*. *Speranza extemporata* – its caterpillars are common on this plant and superb mimics of its smaller gray twiglets (MacFarland, 1975). *Stamnodes annellata*. *Stamnodes coenonymphata*. *Stamnodes marinata* – caterpillars abundant on its young leaves in May in Josephine County, Oregon (MacFarland, 1975). Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*). *Tetracis hirsutaria*.

Lasiocampidae: Yarn Moth (*Tolype distincta*). Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: February Miller (*Feralia februalis*). *Sympistis astrigata*. MacFarland (1975) obtained *Sympistis astrigata* caterpillars by beating the plants in May.

Tortricidae: *Acleris foliana*. Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Epinotia cercocarpana*.

Ethmiidae: Mountain-mahogany Moth (*Ethmia discostrigella* ssp. *subcaerulea*).

Cercocarpus ledifolius. **Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany**. Rosaceae. April - August.

Foodplant for Mountain-Mahogany Hairstreak. California Hairstreak hostplant at Shapiro's Sierra Valley site on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Geometridae: Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinaria*). Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Ethmiidae : Mountain-mahogany Moth (*Ethmia discostrigella* ssp. *discostrigella*).

Heliozelidae. *Coptodisca cercocarpella*.

Tortricidae: *Acleris foliana*. *Epinotia cercocarpana*.

Cercocarpus minutiflorus. **Smooth Mountain Mahogany**. Rosaceae. March – May.

Ethmiidae: Mountain-mahogany Moth (*Ethmia discostrigella* ssp. *subcaerulea*).

Chaenactis sp. **Pincushions** or **Dustymaidens**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Chalcedon Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot (a favorite for it). Large White Skipper also visits flowers of this genus in southernmost Nevada and likely elsewhere.

Chaenactis artemesiiifolia. **White Pincushion**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant. April - July.

Chaenactis douglasii. **Douglas' Dustymaiden**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Becker's White (fq), Alexandra's Sulphur, Queen, Dark Wood Nymph, Gray Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, Boisduval's Blue, Harpalus Skipper. May - September.

Adult Dainty Sulphur found associated with it – a possible hostplant for it.

Noctuidae: Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*), a day-flying species.

Chaenactis douglasii var. *alpina* was *Chaenactis alpina*. **Alpine-Dusty Maidens**. Asteraceae. Scott: Variegated Fritillary visits flowers. July – September.

Chaenactis fremontii. **Desert Pincushion**. Asteraceae. The Monroes found eight species of butterflies at nectar on Desert Pincushion in the Anza-Borrego area including the Spring White, Sara Orangetip, and the Tiny Checkerspot (fq). The Sonoran Blue also uses visits its flowers in the Anza-Borrego area. Nectar records from Clark County, Nevada include yet others: Checkered White, Cabbage White, Dainty Sulphur, Mormon Metalmark, Marine Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Sagebrush Checkerspot, California Patch, Leanira Checkerspot, and Common Checkered Skipper. February - May.

Noctuidae: *Schinia graefiana*. *Schinia triolata*.

Chaenactis glabriuscula. **Yellow Pincushion**. Asteraceae. Butterworth notes Edith's Checkerspot seeking nectar at Yellow Pincushion flowers. Shapiro says it is "insanely devoted" to Yellow Pincushion flowers, visiting nothing else when it is in flower. Other Yellow Pincushion flower visitors include Chalcedon Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Gabb's Checkerspot, Common Buckeye, Lorquin's Admiral, California Ringlet, Boisduval's Blue, Northern White-Skipper (fq), Sleepy Duskywing (Hartmut Wisch), Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*, Incurvariidae), *Nannobotys commortalis* (Crambidae), *Schinia graefiana* and cf. *Schinia suetus* (Hartmut Wisch photograph on BugGuide). February - July.

Noctuidae: *Schinia graefiana*.

Chaenactis santolinoides. **Santolina Pincushion**. Asteraceae. Melissa Blue at nectar in Hartmut Wisch photograph.. May – August.

Chaenactis stevioides. **Esteve Pincushion**. Asteraceae. Desert Botanical Garden recommends for butterflies. Painted Lady (Hartmut Wisch). Its white flowers are likely visited by moths at night. February - June.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*).

Lymantriidae: Pine Tussock Moth (*Dasychira griseifacta*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Chaenactis xantiana. **Mojave Pincushion**. Asteraceae. March - July.

Noctuidae: *Schinia graefiana*.

Chaetopappa ericoides. **Rose-heath**. Asteraceae. Dainty Sulphur. April – September.

Chamaebatia foliolosa. **Mountain Misery**. Rosaceae. Many Painted Lady seen at nectar on Mountain Misery in Mariposa County during a migration event. Mountain Misery flowers are said to be popular with Nelson's Hairstreak. May - July.

Chamaebatiaria millefolium. **Fernbush** or **Desert Sweet**. Rosaceae. As a nectar plant, Shapiro finds only that fritillaries attempt to nectar on Fernbush – and they don't get anything – and leave. Shields observed Nelson's Hairstreak at nectar on Fernbush. Christopher Christie has a photograph of a Tailed Copper at nectar on it in CalPhotos. June - August.

Foodplant for Spring Azure.

Saturniidae: Nuttall's Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca nuttallii*).

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana was *Cupressus lawsoniana*. **Port Orford Cedar**. Cupressaceae.

Geometridae: Brown-lined Looper (*Nealcis californiaria*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*). *Chamaecyparis nootkaensis* is now *Callitropsis nootkaensis*. **Alaska Yellow Cedar**.

Chamaesaracha coronopus. **Greenleaf Five Eyes**. Solanaceae. May – July.

Sesiidae: This plant, found in the New York Mountains in the eastern California desert, is a foodplant for *Carmenta mimuli*, a moth known from Arizona; it should be watched for where the plant is native in California.

Chamaesyce albomarginata. **Rattlesnake Weed**. Euphorbiaceae. April – November.

Geometridae: Rattlesnake Weed is a larval host for the Straight-lined Wave (*Lobocleta plemyraria*), an inchworm; its caterpillars closely resemble the stems of the plant (McFarland, 1975).

Chamaesyce hooveri. **Hoover's Spurge**. Euphorbiaceae. Unspecified butterflies were seen visiting it in a Sacramento Prairie restoration project. July - September.

A vernal pool species threatened by habitat loss.

Chamaesyce melanadenia. **Squaw Spurge**. Euphorbiaceae. The Sonoran Blue in the Anza-Borrego Desert visits the flowers of Squaw Spurge (Heath). A photograph shows this or a similar spurge with a Dainty Sulphur at nectar. December - May.

Chamaesyce polycarpa. **Desert Sandmat**. Euphorbiaceae. The Monroes note Bramble Hairstreak at nectar on Desert Sandmat. All year.

Chamerion angustifolium subsp. *circumvagum* was *Epilobium angustifolium*. **Fireweed**. Onagraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail (SW Oregon), Western White, West Coast Lady, Dun Skipper, Woodland Skipper. "Moths only", primarily – *Butterfly Gardening*.

In England and Scotland, according to Leverton, white butterflies, *Pieris*, visit it. He finds extensive stands in mid-summer flower, especially along railroad tracks which frequently burned in previous times, very attractive to moths, especially in the hour after dusk; a great variety of noctuids and geometrids.

A few Californian moths known to visit Fireweed flowers include: three noctuids: Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*), Hooked Silver Y (*Syngrapha alias*), and the Inscribed Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*) – no doubt many more visit its flowers. July - September.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Bedstraw Hawkmoth (*Hyles gallii*). Yellow-banded Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus flavofasciata*) a Humboldt County day-flying moth that looks and acts like a bumblebee! Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae* [Haggard]).

Geometridae: The Small Phoenix (*Ecliptopera silaceata*). Satyr Pug (*Eupithecia satyrata*). Grey Pug (*Eupithecia subfuscata*). Double-banded Carpet (*Spargania magnoliata*).

Noctuidae: Langton's Forester (*Alypia langtoni*) (fq). MacCulloch's Forester (*Androloma maccullochii*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Sesiidae: Fireweed Clearwing (*Albuna pyramidalis*) – a day-flying wasp mimic.

Scythrididae: *Landryia matutella*.

Chenopodium sp. **Goosefoot**. Amaranthaceae.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Stem-galling Moth (*Epiblema strenuana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Chenopodium berlandieri. **Pitseed Goosefoot**. Amaranthaceae. Pitseed Goosefoot is a nectar plant for the Western Pygmy Blue. July - September.

A likely larval host for Western Pygmy Blue (oviposition observed). Pitseed Goosefoot is a larval host for the Common Sootywing and Golden-headed Scallopwing.

Chenopodium californicum. **California Goosefoot**. Amaranthaceae. March - September.

Larval host for Western Pygmy Blue and Common Sootywing.

Chenopodium fremontii. **Fremont's Goosefoot**. Amaranthaceae. June - October.

Larval host for the Common Sootywing.

Chenopodium leptophyllum. **Thin-leaved Goosefoot**. Amaranthaceae. July - September.

Foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue.

Chilopsis linearis. **Desert Willow**. Bignoniaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail; eight seen at nectar late in the day by Mary Klinkel, at the Empire Ranch Cienega in Arizona. David Ferguson of New Mexico sees the Two-tailed Swallowtail fairly often, Monarch and Queen less frequently, with some, usually brief, interest for the Cloudless Sulphur. White-lined Sphinx, and other long-tongued moths also visit the flowers for nectar. May - September.

Sphingidae: a favorite larval host of the Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*) (Powell & Opler).

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Geometridae: Desert Willow Looper (*Eucaterva variaria*) and Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Pyralidae: *Satole ligniperdalis*.

Chimaphila umbellata. **Pipsissewa**. Ericaceae. June – August.

Notodontidae: Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Chlorogalum angustifolium. **Narrowleaf Soap Plant**. Agavaceae. Said to be moth-pollinated. April - July.

Chlorogalum pomeridianum. **Soap Lily**. Agavaceae. Attracts hawkmoths (California Horticultural Society). Greg Kareofelas sees White-lined Sphinx at nectar. Many Sequoia Sphinx seen visiting its flowers near Mather in the Sierra Nevada. Moldenke captured 10 species of unidentified nocturnal moths at its flowers.

The white flowers audibly pop open in late afternoon, often getting immediate attention from bumblebees. A pollination ecology study concluded its prime pollinators are honeybees, bumblebees and carpenter bees, not moths, as some had guessed. May - August.

Soap Lily is a major larval host for the Brown Elfin in the San Francisco Bay Region (Shapiro).

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Chlorogalum purpureum var. *purpureum*. **Purple Amole**. Agavaceae. Lycaenid butterflies and sweat bees are conspicuous visitors to its lovely purple flowers, according to Dieter Wilken. May - June.

Chloropyron maritimum subsp. *maritimum* was *Cordylanthus maritimus*. **Saltmarsh Bird's Beak**. Orobanchaceae. The Salt Marsh Snout Moth (*Lipographis fenestrella*) is among its flower visitors in San Diego. May - October.

Chorizanthe sp. **Spineflower**. Polygonaceae.

Gelechiidae: *Aroga xyloglypta* adults found associated with it; possible larval host.

Chorizanthe membranacea. **Pink Spineflower**. Polygonaceae. An Acmon Blue is shown at nectar in a photograph of Pink Spineflower taken on Mount Diablo. April - July. Strongly suspected larval host for the Small Blue (*Philotiella speciosa bohartorum* Tilden 1969).

Chorizanthe rigida. **Spiny Herb**. Polygonaceae. February - June.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Chorizanthe robusta. **Robust Spineflower**. Polygonaceae. The flowers of the Robust Spineflower attract “at least six species of butterflies” according to Randy Morgan. Presumably *C. r.* var. *hartwegii*, Scott’s Valley Spineflower. April - July.

Chorizanthe staticoides. **Turkish Rugging**. Polygonaceae. Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak. An unidentified butterfly, possibly a copper, was photographed by Treebeard (Marc Kummel) on its flowers. I also found a photograph of a sulphur at nectar on it. April - July.

Chorizanthe xanti var. *xanti*. **Pinyon Spineflower**. Polygonaceae. Nectar plant for Hedgerow Hairstreak (Aaron Schusteff photograph on BugGuide). April – July.

Chrysolepis chrysophylla. **Giant Chinquapin**. Fagaceae. Nectar: Pine White, Lorquin’s Admiral, California Sister, Hydaspe Fritillary, Common Wood Nymph, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Golden Hairstreak and small skippers.

The Golden Hairstreak observed and photographed at mid-day at nectar on this species, a larval host for it, in Jefferson County, Oregon by a vacationing lepidopterist. Some California populations have never been observed at nectar on anything. June - September.

Foodplant for caterpillars of the Golden Hairstreak and the California Sister.

Geometridae: *Cyclophora dataria*. Darwin’s Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). the Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Pearsall’s Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*).

Lasiocampidae: Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Noctuidae: Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Six-spotted Litocala (*Litocala sexsignata*). Angulate Oak Quaker (*Perigonica angulata*). Pectinate Oak Quaker (*Perigonica pectinata*). Terminal Oak Zale (*Zale termina*).

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*).

Tortricidae: Giant Chinquapin acorns are food for the Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*).

Gracillariidae: *Acrocercops insulariella*.

Oecophoridae: Stenomid Leaf Tier (*Rectiostoma fernaldella*).

Giant Chinquapin is considered difficult to cultivate.

Chrysolepis sempervirens. **Bush Chinquapin**. An unidentified fritillary photographed at nectar on Bush Chinquapin (Marc Kummel). Another photograph, likely this plant, shows a Comma of some sort at nectar. July - August.

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*).

Gracillariidae: *Acrocercops insulariella*.

Oecophoridae: Stenomid Leaf Tier (*Rectiostoma fernaldella*).

Pyralidae: *Acrobasis comptella*.

Chrysothamnus sp. **Rabbitbrush**. Note: much of this old genus designation has been re-assigned to *Ericameria*. Asteraceae. Records of “Chrysothamnus” from Clark County, Nevada: nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Mormon Metalmark, Western Pygmy Blue, Cinereous Blue, American Snout, Sheridan’s Hairstreak, Common Hairstreak, California Sister, Red Admiral, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Satyr Comma, Hoary Comma, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Monarch, Queen (Austins). Noted from British Columbia: Canada: Juba Skipper (fq). Shapiro says Rabbitbrush is “an irresistible lure in fall” to the Thicket Hairstreak. Indomitable Melipotis (*Melipotis indomita*, Noctuidae) is a moth attracted to its flowers.

Geometridae: Shaded Granite, *Digrammia curvata*, an attractive geometrid.

Noctuidae: Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). *Lacinipolia pensilis*. *Lacinipolia umbrosa*. *Protorthodes curtica*.

Chrysothamnus nauseosus is now *Ericameria nauseosa*. **Rubber Rabbitbrush**.

Chrysothamnus paniculatus is now *Ericameria paniculata*. **Black-stem** or **Mojave Rabbitbrush**.

Chrysothamnus parryi. **Parry Rabbitbrush**. Asteraceae. Reakirt's Blue. "Unshowy, but excellent all around" as a nectar plant, says Shapiro. July - September.

Chrysothamnus teretifolius is now *Ericameria teretifolia*. **Green Rabbitbrush**.

Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus. **Green Rabbitbrush**. Asteraceae. Green Rabbitbrush flowers attract butterflies and moths – recommended by the Xerces Society. Ron Wolf photographed several species at nectar on Green Rabbitbrush in Mono County: Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Painted Lady, Hoary Comma, California Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, Western Pygmy Blue, Lilac-bordered Copper, Great Basin Wood Nymph, and the Yuba Skipper. Queen, Northern White Skipper (other Ron Wolf photographs). Butterflies recorded at nectar upon it in Idaho include: Clouded Sulphur, Painted Lady, Common Ringlet, Coral Hairstreak, Melissa Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, and Behr's Hairstreak. Also gets Pine White and Blue Copper (Eastern Washington butterflies). Mourning Cloak, Bordered Patch, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Mormon Metalmark and Common Checkered Skipper. Shapiro finds it – relatively -- the least attractive rabbitbrush as a nectar plant for California butterflies. July - October.

Green Rabbitbrush is a larval host for Acastus Checkerspot and Northern Checkerspot (*Hostplants*).

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora lynsoriidella*. *Coleophora viscidiflorella*.

Geometridae: *Chlorochlamys triangularis* (an emerald). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*).

Tortricidae: *Eucosma aurilineana*. *Eucosma canariana*. *Eucosma crambitana* (a root borer). *Phaneta bucephaloides*. Rabbitbrush Webbing Moth (*Synnoma lynosyrana*).

Chylismia claviformis was *Camissonia claviformis*. **Browneyes**. Onagraceae. Feb-May (most subspecies).

Sphingidae: A Hartmut Wisch photograph shows its buds and seedpod being eaten by White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*) caterpillars; and a Wayne's Word photograph also shows its caterpillar feeding on subsp. *peirsonii*.

Noctuidae: *Schinia cupes*. *Schinia deserticola*.

Cicuta spp. **Water Hemlock**. Apiaceae.

"*Cicuta*" is given as a larval host for some moths found in California:

Epermeniidae: *Epermenia cicutaella*.

Geometridae: White-spotted Pug (*Eupithecia tripunctaria*).

Oecophoridae: *Depressaria daucella*.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*).

Cicuta douglasii. **Western Water Hemlock**. Apiaceae. Red Admiral noted visiting its flowers, rarely (Paul Severns). June – September.

This species is a host for Black Swallowtail.

Oecophoridae: *Depressaria daucella*.

Cicuta maculata. **Water Hemlock**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, American Snout, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Great Spangled Fritillary, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent (fq), Juniper Hairstreak(fq), Eastern Tailed Blue, Yellow-Collared Scape Moth (observations from the Midwest and Southeast, but likely Lepidoptera visit it in California). The flowers of this poisonous plant serve a great diversity of insects, though. Scott considers it generally of little interest to butterflies.

var. *angustifolia*. June – September.

var. *bolanderi*. **Bolander's Water Hemlock**. July - September.

Water Hemlock is a hostplant for the Anise Swallowtail and Black Swallowtail.

Epermeniidae: *Epermenia cicutaella*.

Cirsium spp. **Thistles**. Asteraceae. Thistle flowers attract a wide variety of Lepidoptera: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail (fq), California Dogface, Southern Dogface, Orange Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Harford's Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Sara Orange-tip, Checkered White, Large Marble, Pine White, Monarch, Queen, Variable Checkerspot, Western Meadow Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Callippe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Leto Fritillary, Nokomis Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Unsilvered Fritillary, Viceroy, Field Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Lorquin's Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, California Sister, American Snout, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Acmon Blue, Cinereous Blue, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Golden Hairstreak, Common Hairstreak, Great Copper, Meridian Duskywing, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, Sachem, Yuma Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Western Branded Skipper, Umber Skipper, Dun Skipper, Yuma Skipper, Clark's Sphinx and White-lined Sphinx.

Thistles serve as larval hosts of the Painted Lady, Mylitta Crescent, and California Crescent.

Noctuidae: Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Cirsium andersonii. **Rose Thistle**. Asteraceae. West Coast Lady. A showy thistle that likely serves many butterflies. Callippe Hummingbird. July - September.

Pterophoridae: Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactylus*).

Cirsium andrewsii. **Franciscan Thistle**. Asteraceae. May – September.

Arctiidae: Bob Sikora photographed Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyrepia virginalis*) caterpillars feeding on Franciscan Thistle at Tomales Point, Point Reyes National Seashore (27 April 2012).

Pterophoridae: Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactylus*).

Cirsium arizonicum var. *arizonicum*. **Arizona Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail (fq), Pipevine Swallowtail, Mexican Yellow (fq), skipper, and likely many others. July- August.

Larval host for Painted Lady, Mylitta Crescent (Desert Survivors Nursery).

Cirsium arizonicum var. *tenuisectum*. **Desert Mountain Thistle**. Asteraceae. July – November.

Cirsium brevistylum. **Indian Thistle**. Asteraceae. Western Tiger Swallowtail. Recommended as a butterfly nectar plant by the Eugene-Springfield Oregon NABA chapter. Likes a little moisture; flowers March - August.

Hostplant for Painted Lady (Stewart Wechsler, NorWestLeps #1954). Seemed a preferred host to him.

Pterophoridae: Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactylus*) (Stewart Wechsler, NorWestLeps #2158 – seems a preferred host).

Often referred to as "*Cirsium edule*" (misapplied) in older literature, according to the Online Flora of North America.

Cirsium canovirens is now *Cirsium cymosum* var. *canovirens*.

Cirsium cymosum var. *canovirens*. **Gray-green Thistle**. Asteraceae. Recorded at nectar on Gray-green Thistle in south-central Idaho: Two-tailed Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Queen Alexandra Sulphur, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Common Ringlet, Callippe Fritillary, and Painted Lady. June - July.

Pterophoridae: Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactylus*).

Pyralidae: Weedfield Sable (*Pyrausta subsequalis*). *Homeosoma impressale*, which feeds on its seeds.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis* sp.

Cirsium crassicaule. **Slough Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Common Checkered White, a Fritillary, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, a Crescent, Monarch, skippers, Snowberry Clearwing. (Some uncertainty here – names old and confused from a military document). March - June.

Pterophoridae: Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactylus*).

Cirsium douglasii var. *breweri*. **Brewer's Swamp Thistle**. June -September.

A caterpillar plant for the Mylitta Crescent, "often defoliating" it in the Trinity Alps area (Shapiro) and also eaten by the Painted Lady caterpillars. A likely host also for the Orseis Crescent.

Brewer's swamp thistle usually grows in serpentine wetlands at high elevations in northern California. Considered worth cultivating but thought difficult. The lower elevation var. *douglasii* seems fairly easy as grown by Native Here Nursery in Berkeley.

Cirsium fontinale var. *campylon*. **Mt. Hamilton Thistle**. Asteraceae. Online photographs show a tiger swallowtail and a Monarch at nectar. March – October.

Pterophoridae: Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactylus*).

Cirsium hydrophilum. **Suisun Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar for California Dogface. June - September.

Larval host for Painted Lady and Mylitta Crescent.

Cirsium mojavnense. **Mojave Thistle**. Asteraceae. A showy species, likely of considerable value as a nectar plant and larval host. One online photograph shows a marble at nectar. July - October.

Cirsium neomexicanum. **Desert Thistle**. Asteraceae. Two-tailed Swallowtail (Dave Ferguson), Leto Fritillary (Scott). April - May.

Larval host for Painted Lady.

Cirsium occidentale. **Western Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, California Dogface, Monarch, Callippe Fritillary, Chalcedon Checkerspot, American Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Red Admiral, Monarch and Umber Skipper. Varieties in flower from February - September.

Larval host for Painted Lady and Mylitta Crescent.

Arctiidae: Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginalis*) – a 2012 photograph on BugGuide (Robert P. Sikora) notes its generalist feeding caterpillar found especially on its flowers at Pt. Reyes National Seashore.

Noctuidae: Figwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema sauzalita*).

Pterophoridae: Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactylus*).

Pyralidae: *Homeosoma impressale*. Weedfield Sable (*Pyrausta subsequalis*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Var. *occidentale*: Zones 15-17.

Cirsium occidentale var. *californicum*. **California Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail (J.C.), Harford's Sulphur, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Yuba Skipper, Umber Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae). April - July.

Hostplant for Painted Lady.

Cirsium occidentale var. *venustum*. **Venus Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, California Dogface. May - July.

Zones 3, 7, 14-16, 18-21.

Cirsium quercetorum. **Brownie Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Mission Blue and Callippe Silverspot on San Bruno Mountain. Mission Blue in San Francisco. April - August.

Cirsium remotifolium. **Fewleaf Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clodius Parnassian (fq) (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades). May - August.

Cirsium rhotophilum. **Surf Thistle**. Asteraceae. April - August.

Pterophoridae: Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactylus*).

Cirsium scariosum. **Bird's Nest Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Callippe Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Greenish Blue, Painted Lady, Sonoran Skipper, Uncas Skipper (Scott). May - July (varieties over a yet wider range of months).

Larval host for Painted Lady.

Cirsium scariosum var. *congdonii*. **Rosette Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady, White-lined Sphinx, no doubt others. June - August.

Cirsium undulatum. **Wavyleaf Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail, Checkered White, Painted Lady, Callippe Fritillary, Common Wood Nymph, Uncas Skipper. May - October.

Hostplant for Painted Lady.

Cistanthe umbellata var. *umbellata* was *Calyptridium umbellatum*. **Pussypaws**. Montiaceae. Shapiro notes Pussypaws is: "Extremely attractive to all small and some medium-sized butterflies. In the first half of the season in the mountains: Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks, Skippers, some Pierids and Nymphalids. I commonly see 15-20 species at Pussypaws at Donner Summit (7000') in June - early July. Particularly attractive to the Lustrous Copper!"

Pussypaws nectar-seekers: Clodius Parnassian (fq), Sierra Nevada Parnassian, Small Marble, Callippe Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Pacific Fritillary, Chalcedon Checkerspot (fq), Edith's Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Hoffman's Checkerspot, Rockslide Checkerspot, Painted Lady, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Hoary Comma, California Tortoiseshell, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, California Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Field Crescent, Lember's Green Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak (fq), Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak, Brown Elfin, Western Pine Elfin, Pacific Dotted Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Leona's Little Blue, Lupine Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Acmon Blue, Spring Azure, American Copper, Ruddy Copper,

Lilac-Bordered Copper (fq), Edith's Copper, Lustrous Copper (fq), Blue Copper, Common Checkered Skipper, Two-banded Skipper ('addicted' according to Shapiro), Nevada Cloudy-Wing, Mexican Cloudywing, Propertius Duskywing, Arctic Skipper, Sonoran Skipper, Tecumseh Skipper, Yuba Skipper. May - October.

Pussypaws is a foodplant for caterpillars of the Lustrous Copper – its mature pink larvae feed on its flowers, where they blend in quite well.

Concerning Pussypaws, Horticulturist Ted Kipping notes that among alpine rock garden species: "It is not difficult to grow; it just wants good aeration."

Clarkia spp. **Farewell-to-Spring**. Onagraceae. The Farmer is the only butterfly to visit flowers of this genus in Shapiro's study areas – a decidedly secondary nectar source for butterflies (Shapiro, personal communication). Butterworth finds Lindsey's Skipper visits *Clarkia* spp. in San Luis Obispo County.

Sphingidae: the notable Pacific Green Sphinx or Bear Sphinx (*Arctonotus lucidus*) which flies in late winter.

Noctuidae: Riding's Forester (*Alypia ridingsii*, Noctuidae) a day-flying flower-visiting moth – sporting black-and-white wings with tufts of orange hairs on its middle legs -- and the similar California Forester (*Alypia mariposa*).

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Clarkia affinis. **Speckled Clarkia**. Paul Johnson photographed the Farmer visiting its flowers in Pinnacles National Monument. May – June.

Clarkia bottae. **Punch Bowl Godetia**. Onagraceae. April - July.

Noctuidae: California Forester (*Alypia mariposa*).

Clarkia breweri. **Brewer's Clarkia. Fragrant Fairy Fans**. Onagraceae. This fragrant species is pollinated by hawkmoths. April - June.

Sphingidae: Pacific Green Sphinx (*Arctonotus lucidus*). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Clarkia concinna. **Red Ribbons. Lovely Clarkia**. Onagraceae. Pale Swallowtail shown at nectar in a photograph taken on Mt. Diablo. Long-tongued moths visit its flowers. April - July.

Sphingidae: Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae*).

Clarkia cylindrica. **Speckled Fairyfan**. Onagraceae. Moths – Pollinator Partnership. April - June.

Clarkia modesta. **Waltham Creek Clarkia**. Onagraceae. Paul Johnson photographed the Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*) on its flowers. April - May.

Sphingidae: Pacific Green Sphinx (*Arctonotus lucidus*).

Clarkia purpurea. **Purple Clarkia**. Onagraceae. Moths – Pollinator Partnership. April - June.

Sphingidae: Probably a foodplant for the Pacific Green Sphinx (*Arctonotus lucidus*) according to Wikipedia.

Clarkia rhomboidea. **Forest Clarkia, Tongue Clarkia or Diamond Clarkia**. Onagraceae. March - September.

Sphingidae: Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae*). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). and Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*).

Clarkia unguiculata. **Elegant Fairyfans. Elegant Clarkia**. Onagraceae. Nectar: Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae*, Sphingidae). April - September.

Sphingidae: Suspected foodplant for Pacific Green Sphinx (*Arctonotus lucidus*) (Paul Johnson). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae*), an attractive day-flying sphinx moth.

Noctuidae: California Forester (*Alypia mariposa*, Noctuidae), a showy day-flying moth.

Clarkia williamsonii. **Fort Miller Clarkia**. Onagraceae. April - September.

Noctuidae: California Forester (*Alypia mariposa*).

Claytonia lanceolata. **Western Spring Beauty**. Montiaceae. Nectar: Spring Azure. May – July.

Claytonia nevadensis. **Sierra Spring Beauty**. Montiaceae. Moldenke found the Tecumseh Skipper associated with its flowers. July - September.

Claytonia parviflora. **Narrow-leaved Miner's Lettuce**. Montiaceae. Nectar plant for *Annaphila lithosina* (Noctuidae), a day-flying moth (Buckett). Likely ssp. *grandiflora*, which is cross-pollinated and flowers May - July.

Claytonia perfoliata. **Indian Lettuce**. Montiaceae. Nectar plant for Clodius Parnassian, Gray-veined White, Echo Azure, and White Annaphila. Susan Vernon notes slight usage as a nectar plant for the Western Tailed Blue in the San Juan Islands, Washington. January - May.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*) (?) – [possibly a rather secondary host for this polyphagus species].

Noctuidae: *Annaphila abdita*. *Annaphila arvalis*. White Annaphila (*Annaphila diva*). The *Annaphila* are day-flying, flower-visiting species.

Geometridae: The Milky-white Carpet Moth (*Enchoria lactaeata*) is reported as having “Montia” as its hostplant, which may refer to this or another *Claytonia* species (long formerly known as *Montia* species).

Claytonia sibirica. **Candy Flower**. Montiaceae. Nectar for Milbert's Tortoiseshell (Yake, NorWestLeps #2031). February – August.

Clematis spp. **Virgin's Bower**. Ranunculaceae. *Clematis* spp. are listed among nectar plants for: Indra Swallowtail, Common Wood Nymph, and Tailed Copper. Shapiro finds them good butterfly flowers on the Sierran west slope, noting fritillaries, hairstreaks and blues.

Clematis is suspected as a hostplant for Fatal Metalmark.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Horisme* spp.

Noctuidae: *Orthodes delecta*.

Clematis lasiantha. **Chaparral Virgin's Bower**. Ranunculaceae. “Good nectar plant for adult butterflies” – *Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains* CD. Treebeard has a photograph of a Pale Swallowtail at nectar, 9 April 2007 on San Marcos Pass. Flowers from January - June.

Hostplant for *Epinotia siskiyouensis* (Tortricidae) (Powell & Opler).

Popular and adaptable in cultivation, Zones 7-9, 14-24.

Clematis ligusticifolia. **Western Clematis**. **Western Virgin's Bower**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Becker's White, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Common Buckeye, Red Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, Callippe Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Monarch, Queen, Hackberry Emperor, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph (fq), Common Wood Nymph, Gray Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Tailed Copper (fq), Marine Blue, Acmon Blue, Melissa Blue, Fatal Metalmark, Afranius Duskywing. In the North Okanagan, British Columbia, large numbers of Great Basin Wood Nymphs were

observed in August, gathered on western virgin's bower "on the dry west side of Kalamalka Lake". June - September.

Sesiidae: *Alcathoe verrugo* -- a striking wasp mimic moth.

Tortricidae: *Epinotia siskiyouensis* (Powell & Opler).

Zones 1 - 9, 14-24.

Cleome lutea is now *Peritoma lutea*. **Yellow Spiderwort**. Cleomaceae.

Cleome serrulata is now *Peritoma serrulata*. **Rocky Mountains Bee Plant**. Cleomaceae.

Cleomella parviflora. **Slender Cleomella**. Cleomaceae. Nectar: Carson Wandering Skipper. May - September.

Cleomella plocasperma. **Small-flowered Cleomella**. Cleomaceae. Nectar: Carson Wandering Skipper. May - October.

Clinopodium douglasii was *Satureja douglasii*. **Yerba Buena**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Rural Skipper. April-September.

Coleogyne ramosissima. **Blackbush**. Rosaceae. April - June.

Geometridae: Red-winged Wave, *Dasyfidonia avuncularia* (Geometridae), a colorful day-flying flower-visiting moth.

Noctuidae: *Spaelotis unicava*.

Collinsia bartsiiifolia. **White Collinsia**. Plantaginaceae. March - June.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Collinsia callosa. **Desert Collinsia**. Plantaginaceae. April - June.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Collinsia childii. **Child's Collinsia**. Plantaginaceae. May - July.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Collinsia concolor. **White Collinsia**. Plantaginaceae. April - June.

Foodplant for Quino Checkerspot.

Collinsia greenei. **Greene's Collinsia**. Plantaginaceae. April - August.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Collinsia heterophylla. **Chinese Houses**. Plantaginaceae. Butterworth says Spring Azure comes to the flowers of Chinese Houses in San Luis Obispo County. March - June.

Shapiro does not find flowers of this good bee plant visited by butterflies, but notes it as a larval host for some populations of Edith's Checkerspot. Also a larval host for Chalcedon Checkerspot (a secondary host in the San Bruno Mountains).

Noctuidae: Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*).

Collinsia multicolor. **San Francisco Blue-eyed Mary**. Plantaginaceae. March - May.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Collinsia parviflora. **Maiden Blue-eyed Mary**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Spring White (Scott observed a visit).
March - July.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Collinsia sparsiflora. **Spinster's Blue-eyed Mary**. Plantaginaceae. March - May.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Collinsia tinctoria. **Sticky Chinese Houses**. Plantaginaceae. May - August.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Collinsia torreyi. **Torrey's Collinsia**. Plantaginaceae. May - August.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Collomia grandiflora. **Grand Collomia**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Gray Hairstreak, Boisduval's Blue, Acmon Blue, Greenish Blue, Propertius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing. Hummingbirds, too. April - June.

Collomia linearis. Polemoniaceae. **Tiny Trumpet**. Nectar: Edith's Checkerspot. May - August.

Comandra umbellata subsp. *californica* **Bastard Toad-Flax**. Santalaceae. Nectar: Gray Hairstreak. Shapiro finds small butterflies visit this species. An online photograph shows a checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot. Scott notes visits by Variegated Fritillary, Field Crescent, Western Green Elf, 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak, and Persius Duskywing; in comparison with other Colorado flowers Scott considers it 'unpopular'. April - August.

Noctuidae: American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*, Noctuidae).

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Bastard Toad-Flax is semi-parasitic on a wide range of plant hosts (200 species).

Condalia globosa var. *pubescens*. **Spiny Crucillo**. Rhamnaceae. March - April.

Noctuidae: Likely larval host for the Orbed Narrow-wing (*Magusa orbifera*).

Conocephalum conicum. **Great Scented Liverwort**. **Snakeskin Liverwort**. Kingdom Plantae, Order Marchantiales, Conocephalaceae. Snakeskin Liverwort is a host plant for a micro-moth, *Epimartyria pardella* (Micropterigidae), according to Wikipedia. According to Tuskes & Smith (1984), its adults and larvae are also found in association with *Pellia* sp. (liverworts in Order Metzgeriales, Pelliaceae), Hookeria Moss (*Hookeria lucens*, a bryophyte, Hookeriaceae) and Common Smoothcap (*Atrichum undulatum*, another moss, Polytrichaceae).

Conioselinum pacificum aka *Conioselinum chinense*. **Hemlock Parsley**. June - August.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix rosaciliella*.

Constancea nevinii was *Eriophyllum nevinii*. 'Canyon Silver'. **Canyon Silver Island Snowflake**. Asteraceae. Gray Hairstreak and Western Pygmy Blue (Lynn Watson). Its flowers are described in *California Native Plants for the Garden* as "butterfly- and bee-attracting". April - September.

Tortricidae: *Saphenista latipunctana* (aka *Phalonidia latipunctana*) caterpillars eat immature flowers on Santa Barbara and San Clemente Islands.

Very attractive plant for the garden.

Convolvulus spp. **Morning Glories**. Convolvulaceae. Nectar: noted Indra Swallowtail. Noted on “*Convolvulus* sp.” in Clark County, Nevada (may refer only to the non-native bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) or may include native *Calystegia* spp.): Orange Sulphur, Purplish Copper, Bordered Patch, Eufala Skipper, Sandhill Skipper (Austins).

Conyza canadensis is now *Erigeron canadensis*. **Horseweed**.

Cordylanthus sp. **Bird’s-beak**. Orobanchaceae.

Larval host for Leanira Checkerspot (Butterworth).

Cordylanthus maritimus now *Chloropyron maritimum* subsp. *maritimum*. **Saltmarsh Bird’s Beak**. Orobanchaceae. May – October.

Cordylanthus pilosus. **Hairy Bird’s Beak**. Orobanchaceae. Moldenke found at least seven species of nocturnal moths associated with Hairy Bird’s Beak flowers. July - September.

Hairy Bird’s Beak is a hostplant for Leanira Checkerspot.

Cordylanthus rigidus subsp. *littoralis*. **Seaside Bird’s Beak**. Orobanchaceae. July - August.

Secondary larval host for Quino Checkerspot.

Cordylanthus rigidus subsp. *rigidus*. **Rigid Bird’s Beak**. Orobanchaceae. July - September.

Foodplant for Common Buckeye at Pinnacles National Monument (Paul Johnson) and for Quino Checkerspot at Tecate Peak in southern San Diego County. Adam Clause posted two photographs on CalPhotos showing larvae of the Chalcidon Checkerspot on Rigid Bird’s Beak on a roadside in Ventura County.

Cordylanthus tenuis. **Slender Bird’s Beak**. Orobanchaceae. July - September.

Foodplant for Leanira Checkerspot.

Coreopsis sp. **Tickseeds**. Note: Native “Coreopsis” species of Lepidoptera interest were re-assigned to *Leptosyne*. Asteraceae. Buckeye, Southern Dogface (Butterworth). It seems that the genus *Leptosyne*, segregated from the formerly more inclusive designation *Coreopsis*, offer of the most attractive “Coreopsis” flowers for butterflies.

Geometridae: Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Noctuidae: *Xanthothrix neumogeni* – the beautiful flower moth on the banner at The Skeptical Moth blog site.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Coreopsis bigelovii is now *Leptosyne bigelovii*. **Bigelow’s Tickseed**.

Coreopsis californica is now *Leptosyne californica*. **California Tickseed**.

Coreopsis calliopsidea is now *Leptosyne calliopsidea*. **Leafstem Tickseed**.

Coreopsis douglasii is now *Leptosyne douglasii*. **Douglas’ Coreopsis**.

Coreopsis gigantea is now *Leptosyne gigantea*. **Giant Coreopsis**.

Coreopsis maritima is now *Leptosyne maritima*. **Sea Dahlia**.

Coreopsis stillmanii is now *Leptosyne stillmanii*. **Stillman’s Tickseed**.

Corethrogyne filaginifolia was *Lessingia filaginifolia*. **California Corethrogyne**. Asteraceae. Las Pilitas Nursery finds it attracts: “a host of butterflies from skippers to swallowtails”. This one is sort of a butterfly magnet, including the cultivar ‘Silver Carpet’. Attracts Swallowtails, Orange Sulphur, Harford’s Sulphur, California Dogface, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Callippe Silverspot, Painted Lady, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Red Admiral, Field Crescent, Marine Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Pacific Dotted Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Large White Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Columbia Skipper, Juba Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper, Woodland Skipper. A Bernard Field Station (Claremont) photograph shows *Schinia buta* on a flower, likely at nectar. July – November.

Larval host for Gabb’s Checkerspot (Heath).

Noctuidae: *Cucullia astigma*. *Cucullia eccissica*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Snakeweed Borer (*Eucosma ridingsana*) [Powell & Opler].

Zones 7, 9, 14-24.

Cornus. **Dogwood**. Cornaceae.

Larval hosts for Spring Azure.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Sphingidae: Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*, Canada).

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora cornella*.

Drepanidae: *Thyatira lorata*.

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*, Canada). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Alien Proboscis (*Probole alienaria*). Friendly Proboscis (*Probole amicaria*).

Gracillariidae: *Caloptilia burgessiella*, a leaf miner.

Heliozelidae: *Antispila aurirubra*.

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*, Canada).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Noctuidae: Yellow-haired Dagger (*Acrionicta impleta*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*).

Notodontidae: Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Pyralidae: Bold-feathered Grass Moth (*Herpetogramma pertextalis*).

Tortricidae: Forbes’ Acleris (*Acleris forbesana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Southern Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips rileyana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Diamondback Epinotia (*Epinotia lindana*, California). *Olethreutes punctana*. *Sparganothis senecionana* (Washington).

Cornus canadensis. **Bunchberry**. Cornaceae. Nectar: for the rare Johnson’s Hairstreak; also moths. May – July.

Tortricidae: *Olethreutes punctana*. Black-and-Gray Banded Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*).

Cornus glabrata. **Brown Dogwood**. Cornaceae. Nectar for Chalcedon Checkerspot, likely others. The Pollinator Partnership notes this species serves bees, flies, beetles, and butterflies. May - June.

Larval host for Echo Azure.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Diamondback Epinotia (*Epinotia lindana*). *Olethreutes punctana*.

Cornus nuttallii. **Pacific Dogwood**. Cornaceae. Nectar: Johnson's Hairstreak (Xerces Society, Robert Michael Pyle) – a rare small butterfly. Shapiro finds the flowers of this primarily beetle-pollinated species never visited by butterflies, but finds shrubby dogwoods good draws, especially the eastern *C. amomum* (Silky Dogwood). April - July.

Pacific Dogwood is a larval host for Spring Azure.

Geometridae: Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*, Canada), Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). Alien Proboscis (*Probole alienaria*). Friendly Proboscis (*Probole amicaria*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*, Canada). Pearsall's Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*, Canada).

Noctuidae: *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. Toothed Snout Moth (*Hypena bijugalis*).

Notodontidae: Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Cornus sericea. **American Dogwood**. **Redtwig Dogwood**. Cornaceae. Flower visitors include the Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, Red Admiral and Echo Azure. Scott rates it as "unpopular". May - July.

Redtwig Dogwood is among the larval hosts for the Echo Azure.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Drepanidae: *Euthyatira lorata*.

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*, Canada). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*, Canada). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Mottled Euchlaena (*Euchlaena tigrinaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylina*). *Eupithecia misturata*. Twilight Moth (*Lycia rachelae*). George's Carpet (*Plemyria georgii*, Canada). Friendly Proboscis (*Probole amicaria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Noctuidae: Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*). Gray Dagger (*Acronicta grisea*). Battered Sallow (*Agrochloa verberata*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). *Egira crucialis*. American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*). Toothed Snout Moth (*Hypena bijugalis*). Bailey's Pinion (*Lithophane baileyi*, Canada). Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). *Neoligia subjuncta*. Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Papestra cristifera*.

Notodontidae: Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Tortricidae: Forbes' Acleris (*Acleris forbesana*). Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Diamondback Epinotia (*Epinotia lindana*). *Olethreutes punctana*. Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*).

Heliozelidae: *Antispila aurirubra*.

Corydalis aurea. **Golden Smoke**. Papaveraceae. Elaine Halbedel, observing in Arizona and New Mexico, saw at nectar on Golden Smoke: Pipevine Swallowtail, Southwestern Orangetip, Sleepy Orange, Dainty Sulphur, Painted Lady, Marine Blue, and Golden-headed Scallopwing. May - August.

Golden Smoke is possibly a foodplant for the Clodius Parnassian.

Corylus cornuta. **Hazelnut**. Betulaceae. The native Hazelnut is a hostplant for:

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid Moth (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae: Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*), Orange-marked Hazelnut Moth (*Dysstroma ochrofuscaria*), Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Mottled Euchlaena (*Euchlaena tigrinaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylyna*). *Hesperumia latipennis*. Sulphur Wave (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*). Western White Ribbioned Carpet (*Mesoleuca gratula*) – an early spring day-flying species. Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). American Barred Umber Moth (*Plagodis pulveraria occiduaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth (*Dasychira vagans*).

Noctuidae: Charred Dagger (*Acronicta brumosa*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). American Dun-bar (*Cosmia calami*). *Diarsia esurialis*. *Egira hiemalis*. *Lacinipolia pensilis*. Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Angle-lined Prominent (*Clostera inclusa*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris cervinana* (likely; moth found in California, eats "Corylus sp." in Canada). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*) also said to eat "Corylus sp." in Canada. Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*). Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*). Poplar Leafroller (*Pseudosciaphila duplex*, Canada).

Coryphantha vivipara var. *rosea*. **Viviparous Foxtail Cactus**. Cactaceae. Scott records a flower visit by an Anise Swallowtail forma *nitra* to a purple specimen, possibly this taxon or another subspecies. May.

Crataegus spp. **Hawthorn**. Rosaceae. Shapiro finds hawthorn flowers rarely visited by California butterflies.

Gray Hairstreak and Lorquin's Admiral hostplants.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*). Walters' Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia walterorum*).

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*). Small-eyed Sphinx (*Paonias myops*).

Choreutidae: Apple Leaf Skeletonizer (*Choreutis pariana*).

Coleophoridae: Apple-and-plum Casebearer (*Coleophora spinella*).

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Gelechiidae: Lesser Bud Moth (*Recurvaria nanella*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Sharp-angled Carpet (*Euphyia intermediata*). Bent-line Gray (*Iridopsis larvaria*). Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*). Brown-tipped Thorn (*Selenia alciphearia*). Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*). Tissue Moth (*Triphosa haesitata*). Pearsall's Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*, Canada).

Heliozelidae: Resplendent Shield Bearer (*Coptodisca splendoriferella*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth (*Dasychira vagans*). European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: Red Cutworm (*Abagrotis placida*). Alder Dagger (*Acronicta dactylina*). Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*). Yellow-haired Dagger (*Acronicta impleta*). Interrupted Dagger (*Acronicta interrupta*). Radcliffe's Dagger (*Acronicta radcliffei*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). The Mouse (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Oecophoridae: Lesser Tawny Crescent (*Batia lunaris*). Packard's Flatbody Moth (*Semioscopis packardella*).

Pyralidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*). *Oreana unicolorella*.

Tortricidae: Snowy-shouldered Acleris (*Acleris nivisellana*). Fruit Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*). Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*). Sumac Leaf-tier (*Episimus argutanus*). *Grapholita prunivora*. Eye-spotted Bud Moth (*Spilonota ocellana*). Black-and-gray Banded Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*).

Crataegus douglasii. **Black Hawthorn**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, California Sister (rarely), Lorquin's Admiral, Gray Hairstreak (Paul Severns). Echo Azure visits the flowers and may employ it as a larval host. Also attracts moths (Plants for Pollinators in the Intermountain West). May - August.

Larval host for Pale Swallowtail – likely more so outside of California, where Rhamnaceae generally are preferred (Shapiro). Possible Echo Azure hostplant.

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Drepanidae: *Ceranemota improvisa*.

Geometridae: Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylina*). *Eupithecia nevadata*. Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Brown-tipped Thorn (*Selenia alciphearia*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*).

Noctuidae: Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*). Radcliffe's Dagger (*Acronicta radcliffei*). Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). *Mesogona olivata*. Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*).

Notodontidae: Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*) (fq).

Crepis acuminata. **Tapertip Hawksbeard**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Callippe Fritillary, Boisduval's Blue. May - August.

Crepis modocensis ssp. *modocensis*. **Modoc Hawksbeard**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail (Wechsler, NorWestLeps #3075). May – July.

Crocidium multicaule. **Spring Gold**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Pine Elfin. February - June.

Cressa truxillensis. **Alkali Weed**. Convolvulaceae. Among secondary nectar plants for Carson Wandering Skipper. May – October.

Croton californicus. **California Croton**. Euphorbiaceae. Nectar: Lange's Metalmark, Square-spotted Blue. April - July.

Gelechiidae: *Anacampsis lacteusochrella*. *Gelechia versutella* (Canada).

Arctiidae: a day-flying tiger moth, *Leptarctia californiae*.

Pyralidae: *Pseudadelphia ochripunctella*.

Noctuidae: *Schinia citrinella*.

Croton setigerus was *Eremocarpus setigerus*. **Dove Weed**. Euphorbiaceae. Nectar: American Lady, Common Buckeye, Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Mojave Sootywing, others. Shapiro: Dove Weed is an "excellent" nectar source for butterflies. May – October.

Larval host for the Gray Hairstreak.

Gelechiidae: *Anacampsis lacteusochrella*.

Pyralidae: *Pseudadelphia ochripunctella*.

Cryptantha spp. **Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Desert Orangetip, Checkered White, Large Marble, Great Copper, Ceraunus Blue, Sonoran Blue, Lupine Blue, Acmon Blue, Mojave Dotted Blue, Square-spotted Blue, Mormon Metalmark, Quino Checkerspot, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Gabb's Checkerspot, Propertius Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, White Checkered-Skipper. Also various moths, including the Common Flower Moth, *Schinia pulchripennis*, Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*, Sesiidae) – a striking red and black diurnal wasp mimic (Hartmut Wisch Bug Guide photograph), and Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*).

Species in the genus *Cryptantha* can be difficult to distinguish.

Larval hosts for Painted Lady.

Cryptantha barbiger. **Bearded Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. February – June.

Painted Lady hostplant in 1991 migration, Inyo County.

Cryptantha celosioides. **Cocks-comb Cat's-eye**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Becker's White, Large Marble, Painted Lady, California Ringlet and Silvery Blue. June – August.

Cryptantha cinerea var. *abortiva*. **Bownut Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Juniper Hairstreak. May - August.

Cryptantha circumscissa. **Cushion Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. March – August.

Ethmiidae: *Ethmia brevistriga*.

Cryptantha confertiflora. **Yellow-flowered Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. May – July.

A Painted Lady hostplant in the 1991 migration, Inyo County.

Cryptantha intermedia. **Common Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. A secondary nectar plant for the endangered Fender's Blue (a segregate of Boisduval's Blue) in Oregon. Other flower visitors: Becker's White, Common Ringlet, Field Crescent, Edith's Checkerspot, Boisduval's Blue, Silvery Blue, Acmon Blue, Arrowhead Blue, Square-spotted Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Gray Hairstreak. Slight usage by Common Checkered Skipper. Being a common and conspicuous species, it is likely that some of the observations under "Cryptantha spp". above apply to it. May - July.

Cryptantha micrantha. **Red-root Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae.

Painted Lady hostplant in 1991 migration event, Inyo County.

Cryptantha muricata. **Prickly Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. “A source of nectar for a variety of adult butterflies” – Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains. March - July.

Cryptantha pectocarya. **Winged-nut Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. March – July.

A Painted Lady hostplant in the 1991 migration event, Inyo County.

Cryptantha recurvata. **Curved-nut Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. March – June.

Painted Lady hostplant in Inyo County during the 1991 migration year.

Cryptantha utahensis. **Scented Cryptantha**. Boraginaceae. March – July.

Hostplant for Painted Lady in Inyo County in the 1991 migration year.

Cucurbita digitata. **Fingerleaf Gourd**. Cucurbitaceae. August – October.

Sesiidae: Manroot Borer (*Melittia gloriosa*).

Cucurbita foetidissima. **Calabazilla**. Cucurbitaceae. June – August.

Arctiidae: Calabazilla is among hostplants for the polyphagous Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Sesiidae: In southern California, Calabazilla and Coyote Melon are among larval hosts for our largest wasp mimic moth, the spectacular Manroot Borer (*Melittia gloriosa*). Powell & Opler: “Stealthy search during cool mornings will reveal the moths perched along the midrib facing outward. Later, after temperatures rise, *Melittia* are almost impossible to approach and are very rapid fliers.”

Calabazilla is also forage for caterpillars of *Melittia grandis* and *Melittia snowi* – yet other fairly large, striking wasp mimic species, especially the former.

Cucurbita palmata. **Coyote Melon**. Cucurbitaceae. April – September.

Sesiidae: Manroot Borer (*Melittia gloriosa*).

Cupressus sp. **Cypresses**. Cupressaceae. All native Californian species formerly designated *Cupressus* are now re-assigned to other genera (see below). Plant species formerly of this designation are listed as foodplants for:

Geometridae: Orilla Angle (*Digrammia excurvata*). Cypress Pug (*Eupithecia cupressata*). Freyer’s Pug (*Eupithecia intricata*).

Cupressus forbesii is now *Hesperocyparis forbesii*. **Tecate Cypress**.

Cupressus goveniana is now *Hesperocyparis goveniana*. **Gowen Cypress**.

Cupressus lawsoniana is now *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*. **Port Orford Cedar**.

Cupressus macnabiana is now *Hesperocyparis macnabiana*. **MacNab Cypress**.

Cupressus macrocarpa is now *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*. **Monterey Cypress**.

Cupressus nootkatensis is now *Callitropsis nootkatensis*. **Alaska Cedar**.

Cupressus sargentii is now *Hesperocyparis sargentii*. **Sargent Cypress.**

Cuscuta spp. **Dodder.** Convolvulaceae. The flowers attract male Queens; they need dodder nectar's pyrradizidine alkaloids to make sex pheromones!

Larval host for Brown Elfin.

Cuscuta californica. **Chaparral Dodder.** Convolvulaceae. Gray Hairstreak photographed at nectar on *C. californica*. March – September.

Paul Johnson finds Chaparral Dodder a Brown Elfin hostplant in Pinnacles National Monument.

Tortricidae: Chrysanthemum Flower Borer (*Lorita scarificata*).

Cuscuta pacifica. **Goldenthread.** Convolvulaceae. Nectar plant for the Wandering Skipper at Ballona Wetlands Ecological Reserve. July – October.

Cuscuta subinclusa. **Dodder.** Convolvulaceae. Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue and the Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*, Noctuidae) visit its flowers for nectar at Pinnacles National Monument (Paul Johnson). March - October, sometimes later.

Cymopterus panamintensis. **Panamint Indian Parsley.** Apiaceae. March - May.

Larval host for Indra Swallowtail, one of its smallest races (Whaley), and for Desert Black Swallowtail.

Cymopterus purpurascens. **Purple Springparsley.** Apiaceae. March – May.

Hostplant for Indra Swallowtail.

Cymopterus terebinthinus (syn. *Pteryxia terebinthina*). **Turpentine Cymopterus.** Apiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Mormon Fritillary, Leto Fritillary, Thicket Hairstreak, Alpine Sheridan's Hairstreak, Greenish Blue, and two species of diurnal moths.

var. *californicus*. May - June.

var. *petraeus*. May - June.

Larval host for Indra Swallowtail and likely a primary larval host for Anise Swallowtail at high elevations in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Cynanchum utahense is now *Funastrum utahense*. **Utah Swallow Wort.**

Cynoglossum grande. **Pacific Hound's Tongue.** Boraginaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail (fq). Gray-veined White observed and photographed by Scot Peden. Clouded Sulphur photographed at nectar on it in Yosemite by Ron Wolf. Stella Orange-tip photo on Shapiro's site. Sara Orangetip seen in photo on Hastings Natural History Reservation web site. Silvery Blue. Stuart Weshler finds it a "magnet for Propertius Duskywing and some other early fliers" in Washington – no doubt here, too. Hummingbirds.

Pacific Hound's Tongue is a nectar source and larval host for the Hound's Tongue Woolly Bear or Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophaela latipennis*), a striking black-and-white day-flying, flower-visiting tiger moth (Powell & Hogue). February - May.

Choreutidae: *Caloreas apocynoglossa*.

Noctuidae: Hound's Tongue Woolly Bear (*Gnophaela latipennis*).

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix fusciterminella*.

Pyralidae: *Udea itysalis*.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Cynoglossum occidentale. **Western Hound's Tongue**. Boraginaceae. Good butterfly nectar plant – *Growing Native*. A Clouded Sulphur is shown at nectar in a Yosemite photograph by Ron Wolf. Nectar source and larval foodplant for the Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophaela latipennis*, Arctiidae). May - July.

Arctiidae: Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophaela latipennis*).

Cyperaceae. **Sedge Family**.

Arctiidae: Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*) – especially Cyperaceae (PNW Moths). Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*) – especially Cyperaceae (PNW Moths).

Noctuidae: Foodplants for Lempke's Gold Spot (*Plusia putnami*, Noctuidae) and Henry's Marsh Moth (*Simyra henrici*). Cyperaceae are reported in Canada as foodplants for these Californian noctuid species: Dark-winged Quaker (*Eremobina claudens*) and White-streaked Looper (*Plusia venusta*).

Cyperus spp. **Flatsedge** or **Nutsedge**. Cyperaceae.

Food plants for Dun Skipper. Eufala Skipper is recorded using the introduced weedy *C. rotundus* in Brazil.

Pyralidae: Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*).

Tortricidae: Javelin Moth (*Bactra verutana*).

Cyperus esculentus. **Nut Grass**. Cyperaceae.

Foodplant for the Dun Skipper – “The larvae fell upon this with relish and were easily reared” – Heitzman.

Tortricidae: Javelin Moth (*Bactra verutana*).

Dalea ornata. **Blue Mountain Prairie Clover**. Fabaceae. In May, 2010, Tyler L. Hicks observed Cabbage White, Crown Fritillary, Common Ringlet, Ruddy Copper, Acmon Blue, Large White Skipper, and Common Checkered Skipper at nectar on this species in the Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge on the Oregon - Washington border. June.

It is a rare plant in California and little known in cultivation.

Danthonia californica. **California Oatgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Columbia Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, and the Mardon Skipper.

Dasiphora fruticosa was *Potentilla fruticosa*. **Shrubby Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Flower visitors: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Phoebus Parnassian, Colias sp., Cabbage White, Checkered White, Western White, Monarch, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Hoary Comma, California Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak (fq), Thicket Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Great Copper, Purplish Copper, Tailed Copper, Ruddy Copper, Boisduval's Blue, Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Spring Azure, Heather Blue (fq), Small Wood Nymph, American Snout and at least two species of diurnal moths.

Shrubby Cinquefoil seems to be a secondary nectar source in most locations, but can be important where other nectar plants are lacking. Most of these records are from VanOverbeke, et. al., a focused study on the value of this plant as a nectar source for butterflies. In Idaho, the Sandhill Skipper has also been recorded at nectar on Shrubby Cinquefoil. June – September.

Saturniidae: Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Datura discolor. **Desert Thorn Apple**. Solanaceae. Nectar: Five-spotted Hawkmoth, Carolina Sphinx. April - October.

Datura wrightii. **Sacred Datura**. Solanaceae. Several hawkmoths visit Sacred Datura for nectar; a favorite of the Carolina Sphinx, *Manduca sexta*. Other nectar-seekers: Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*), Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*). Amusing and edifying observations about hawkmoth visits to Sacred Datura related in an online article, "The Jimsonweed Junkie Moth" by Wayne P. Armstrong (as of this writing, in Feb 2011) at:

<http://waynesword.palomar.edu/ww0703.htm#Junkie>

Flowers April - October.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Daucus pusillus. **American Wild Carrot**. Apiaceae. April - June.

Larval host for Black Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail.

Dayia grantii. **Grant's Dayia**. Polemoniaceae. Newly described species from northern Baja California, attracts butterflies.

Deinandra clementina. **Island Tarplant**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Pygmy Blue (Lynn Watson). March - December.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes nanodella* reared from Santa Barbara Island populations, where the moth is very abundant; eats decaying leaves at the base of the plant.

Deinandra fasciculata was *Hemizonia fasciculata*. **Common Tarweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar at least for a metalmark, and a day-flying moth, *Heliothodes diminutiva* (Noctuidae). Cultivated, it may be the one butterfly gardeners are referring to as attracting 'many' species. April - September.

Geometridae: *Cyclophora dataria*.

Zones 15-17, 22-24.

Delphinium spp. **Larkspurs**. Ranunculaceae. Western Tiger Swallowtail - Bill Yates finds larkspur the top nectar draw for it in the Oregon prairie he studies. Pipevine Swallowtail (Chamberlain & Schlising). Orange Sulphur (Steiner). Good butterfly nectar plants - *Growing Native*.

Noctuidae: Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*).

Tortricidae: Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*).

Delphinium cardinale. **Scarlet Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. A favorite of the White-lined Sphinx moth at Torrey Pines State Reserve. February - July.

Delphinium glaucum. **Mountain Giant**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Great Spangled Fritillary, skippers. Attracts large butterflies and a clearwing moth. Also hummingbirds. (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades web site). July - September.

Delphinium gracilentum. **Meadow Larkspur**. **Pine Forest Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. Pale Swallowtail shown at nectar on CalPhotos. March - June.

Delphinium nudicaule. **Scarlet Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. Long-tongued moths. Hummingbirds. March - June. Zones 7, 15-17.

Delphinium nuttallianum. **Meadow Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail. Hummingbirds.

Delphinium parishii. **Desert Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail. March - May.

Delphinium parryi ssp. *blochmaniae*. **San Bernardino Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Monarch, Silver-spotted Skipper, grass skipper. April - May.

Delphinium trolliifolium. **Cow Poison**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Margined White (photograph by Mike Patterson). April - June.

Noctuidae: The caterpillars of the Disjunct Looper (*Polychrysis morigera*) are known to eat this plant and no other (Wikipedia).

Zones 4, 6.

Delphinium umbracolorum. **Umbrella Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail (Nature Shutterbug). April - June.

Delphinium variegatum. **Royal Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Bay Checkerspot. Hummingbirds. March - May.

Dendromecon rigida. **Bush Poppy**. Papaveraceae. Shapiro notes that many members of the poppy family have essentially nothing to offer butterflies and are only visited by young butterflies who don't know any better and soon desist. April - June.

Geometridae: Bush Poppy is a hostplant for an attractive moth, *Neoterpes edwardsata*.

Deschampsia caespitosa. **Tufted Hairgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Umber Skipper in the Santa Monica Mountains (Garth & Tilden). Also a larval host for the European Skipper, an introduced species expected to expand its range to the State of California.

Deschampsia elongata. **Slender Hairgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Juba Skipper.

Descurainia californica. **Sierra Tansymustard**. Brassicaceae. May - August.

Foodplant for the Large Marble (HOSTS).

Descurainia incana. **Mountain Tansymustard**. Brassicaceae. May - September.

A foodplant for the Large Marble, Small Marble, Becker's White, Western White, Spring White.

Noctuidae: Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*).

Descurainia pinnata. **Western Tansy Mustard**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Desert Orangetip, Painted Lady, Common Checkered Skipper. "Flowers visited heavily by Juniper Hairstreak and spring Pierids in eastern California" (Shapiro). Scott considers it unpopular in Colorado. February - June.

Western Tansy Mustard is a hostplant for Sara Orange-tip, Desert Orange-tip (including the Pima Orange-tip), Small Marble, Desert Marble and Checkered White.

Dicentra formosa. **Western Bleeding Heart**. Papaveraceae. Nectar: Swallowtails, Pale Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Fritillaries, West Coast Lady. Hummingbirds. March - July.

Foodplant of a race of Clodius Parnassian of the Santa Cruz Mountains, apparently extinct, not seen since 1958, and other yet extant races in northern California. As with many other plants here, Western Bleeding Heart may be successfully cultivated far beyond the range of butterflies known to use it!

Noctuidae: *Platypolia contadina*.

Zones 4-5, 7, 14-24.

Dicentra ochroleuca is now *Ehrendorferia ochroleuca*. **White Eardrops**.

Dicentra pauciflora. **Shorthorn Steer's Head**. Papaveraceae. June - July.

Foodplant for Clodius Parnassian in the Trinity Alps.

Dicentra uniflora. **Steer's Head**. Papaveraceae. May - July.

Steer's Head is a foodplant for Clodius Parnassian caterpillars.

Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. *scribnerianum* (synonym *Panicum oligosanthes*). **Scribner's Rosette Grass**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Larval host for Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*).

Dichelostemma capitatum. **Blue Dicks**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Pale Swallowtail (fq), Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Sara Orange-tip (fq), California Dogface, Southern Dogface, Boisduval's Marble, Large Marble, Small Marble, Cabbage White, Margined White, Western White, Monarch (fq), American Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Checkerspot, Bay Checkerspot, Callippe Silverspot, Mission Blue, Silvery Blue, Acmon Blue, Sonoran Blue, Common Ringlet, Northern White Skipper, Propertius Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Northern Cloudy-wing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper, Common Roadside Skipper, spring Skippers, Clark's Sphinx, White-lined Sphinx, Fairy Moth (*Adela septentrionella*). Great butterfly nectar plant! March - June.

Dichelostemma congestum. **Ookow**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Painted Lady, Common Ringlets, Unsilvered Fritillary, Propertius Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Skippers. April - June.

Dichelostemma ida-maia. **Fire-cracker Flower**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail. Mostly hummingbirds. May - July.

Dichelostemma multiflorum. **Manyflower Brodiaea**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail. May - June.

Dicoria canescens. **Desert Dicoria**. Asteraceae. September - January.

Foodplant for Painted Lady.

Noctuidae: *Schinia tobia*.

Dieteria asteroides was *Machaeranthera asteroides*. **Hoary Aster**. Asteraceae. "Great butterfly nectar source" according to Desert Survivors Nursery. Noted as attracting most of 50 species of butterflies seen on a fall fieldtrip of the Southeast Arizona Butterfly Association. March - June, September - October.

Hoary Aster is a foodplant for the Sagebrush Checkerspot (*Chlosyne acastus sabina*) in Arizona.

Dieteria asteroides var. *lagunensis* was *Machaeranthera asteroides* var. *lagunensis*. **Laguna Mountain Aster**. Asteraceae. 'Great' for butterflies - Las Pilitas Nursery. July - October.

Dieteria canescens was *Machaeranthera canescens*. **Hoary Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pine White (John Cothron). Species at nectar recorded in Idaho include: Common Branded Skipper, Juba Skipper, Mylitta Crescent, Field Crescent. A nectar plant for Leona's Little Blue in southern Oregon. June - October.

Larval host for Acastus Checkerspot.

Noctuidae: *Cucullia dorsalis*. Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*), day-flying, *Schinia ligeae*.

Pterophoridae: *Hellinsia lacteodactylus*.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma bolanderana*.

Dirca occidentalis. **Western Leatherwood**. Thymelaeaceae. November – March.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Distichlis spicata. **Saltgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Wandering Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Sachem, and Alkali Skipper. Shapiro notes Saltgrass is a hostplant for Fiery Skipper in South America and likely so serves here, too.

Distichlis spicata var. *stricta*. **Desert Saltgrass**.

Foodplant for Eunus Skipper (aka Alkali Skipper) (Garth & Tilden); also for Sandhill Skipper (Monroes).

Dodecatheon alpinum. **Alpine Shooting Star**. Primulaceae. June – August.

Foodplant for the Sierra Nevada Blue (*Plebejus podarce*) – a localized species of mountain meadows.

Dodecatheon hendersonii. **Mosquito Bills**. Primulaceae. March – July.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Dodecatheon jeffreyi. **Sierra Shooting Star**. Primulaceae. June – August.

Larval foodplant for the Gray Blue (aka Sierra Blue, *Plebejus podarce*).

Downingia spp. **Calicoflowers**. Campanulaceae. Nectar: Satyridae, *Adela* sp. (Thorp & Leong). Paul Severns notes occasional visits by the Great Copper and Eastern Tailed Blue.

Downingia elegans. **Elegant Calicoflower**. Campanulaceae. A secondary nectar plant for Great Copper. June – September.

Downingia willamettensis (formerly *Downingia yina* var. *major*). **Cascade Calicoflower**. Campanulaceae. A secondary nectar plant for Great Copper. June – July.

Draba albertina. **Slender Draba**. Brassicaceae. June - August.

Foodplant for Western White.

Draba cuneifolia. **Wedgeleaf Draba**. Brassicaceae. January - May.

Foodplant for Western White (HOSTS).

Draba howellii. **Howell's Draba**. Brassicaceae. July - August.

Foodplant for the Western White (HOSTS).

Drymocallis glandulosa was *Potentilla glandulosa*. **Sticky Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Western White. Shapiro has never seen a butterfly visit this plant. Moldenke records moth *Adela* cf. *septentrionella* 'common' (10 - 64 captures in his study) with another diurnal moth associated with its flowers. Apparently a rather secondary nectar source for butterflies. May – July.

Oviposition by the Laguna Mountains Skipper, a segregate of the Two-banded Checkered Skipper; likely secondary hostplant.

Dryopteris arguta. **California Wood Fern**. Dryopteridaceae.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Dudleya calcicola is now *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *calcicola*. **Limestone Dudleya**.

Dudleya abramsii ssp. *calcicola* was *Dudleya calcicola*. **Limestone Dudleya**. Crassulaceae. May - June (July).

Sonoran Blue adults in newly discovered southern Sierra populations (Kern County, Tulare County) were strongly associated with Limestone Dudleya, a likely hostplant (Davenport, 1988).

Dudleya abramsii ssp. *setchellii*. **Santa Clara Valley Liveforever**. Crassulaceae. May - June.

Some populations, such as at Alum Rock Park in San Jose, are caterpillar plants for the spectacular Sonoran Blue, an early spring butterfly species.

Dudleya blochmaniae. **Blochman's Liveforever**. Crassulaceae. April – June.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma hasseanthi*.

Dudleya cymosa. **Canyon Live-forever**. Crassulaceae. Indra Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Chalcedon Checkerspot. May - July.

Larval host for Moss's Elfin and Sonoran Blue.

Dudleya cymosa ssp. *pumila*. Crassulaceae. Noted as attractive to hummingbirds by UCSC Arboretum. May – July.

Dudleya edulis. **Fingertips**. Crassulaceae. Hummingbirds visit the flowers. May – July.

Suspected hostplant for Sonoran Blue at Torrey Pines, La Jolla, and Sweetwater Dam. Sighting Record 484607, BAMONA, 3 June 1991 – Sonoran Blue ova taken from this species by G. Ballmer, J. Emmel.

Dudleya farinosa. **Bluff Lettuce**. Crassulaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White. June – August.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Dudleya lanceolata. **Lanceleaf Liveforever**. Crassulaceae. Nectar: California Dogface. Also attracts hummingbirds. April - July.

A foodplant for Sonoran Blue.

Dudleya pulverulenta. **Chalk Dudleya**. Crassulaceae. Noted as a hummingbird plant by UCSC Arboretum. May – July.

Dudleya saxosa. **Desert Dudleya**. Crassulaceae. May - June.

Foodplant for Gray Hairstreak and Sonoran Blue.

Dudleya variegata. **Variegated Dudleya**. Crassulaceae. April – June.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma hasseanthi*.

Dudleya virens. **Bright Green Dudleya**. Crassulaceae. April – June.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Echinodorus berteroi. **Burhead**. Alismataceae. Flowers mid-summer to fall.

Pyralidae: *Elophila occidentalis*.

Eclipta prostrata. **False Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant. All year.

Ehrendorferia ochroleuca was *Dicentra ochroleuca*. **Fire Hearts**. Papaveraceae. Pale Swallowtail photographed at nectar by Marc Kummel, 10 June 2004, San Marcos Pass. May - July.

Eleocharis spp. **Spikerush**. Cyperaceae.

Arctiidae: Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*).

Elymus spp. **Wildrye** or **Wheatgrass**. Poaceae.

Preferred larval hosts for the Woodland Skipper (Garth & Tilden).

Noctuidae: Meadow Wainscot (*Leucania farcta*), a noctuid with a wide distribution in California.

Elymus cinereus was *Leymus cinereus*. **Basin Wildrye**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Woodland Skipper. Likely hostplant for the Great Basin Wood Nymph (NorWestLeps #2373).

Elymus condensatus was *Leymus condensatus*. **Giant Wildrye**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Woodland Skipper (Xerces Society).

Arctiidae: Brown Ctenucha (*Ctenucha brunnea*) (fq).

Noctuidae: *Apamea cuculliformis*. *Benjaminiola colorada*. *Mammifrontia rileyi*. Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*).

Elymus elymoides. **Squirreltail**. Poaceae.

Likely foodplant for Great Basin Wood Nymph (Monroes). Foodplant for the Nevada Skipper (Garth & Tilden). Hostplant for Uncas Skipper (Warren, NorWestLeps #3070).

Elymus glaucus. **Blue Wild Rye**. Poaceae.

Oviposition by Arctic Skipper observed in Oregon.

Elymus mollis ssp. *mollis*. **American Dunegrass**. Poaceae.

Arctiidae: an unpreferred larval foodplant for the polyphagous Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginalis*).

Elymus smithii. **Western Wheat Grass**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*).

Elymus trachycaulus ssp. *trachycaulus*. **Slender Wheatgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Woodland Skipper. Note: "*Agropyron caninum* ssp. *majus*" is a synonym for *Elymus trachycaulus* ssp. *trachycaulus*, Slender Wheatgrass, recorded as larval host for the Woodland Skipper.

Elymus triticoides was *Leymus triticoides*. **Valley Wild Rye**.

Poaceae. Foodplant for Common Ringlet and Woodland Skipper.

Emmenanthe penduliflora. **Whispering Bells**. Formerly Hydrophyllaceae but now Boraginaceae. April - July.

Noctuidae: only known foodplant for *Annaphila astrologa*.

Encelia actoni. **Mountain Bush Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Western Tiger Swallowtail. An especially favored nectar source for Painted Lady in Inyo County in 1991 migration year. Recommended for butterfly gardens in the Mojave Desert by the Four Directions Institute of Native American Studies. February - July.

Zones 8, 9, 11, 14, 19-21.

Encelia californica. **Coast Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Monarch, Common Buckeye, Red Admiral, Gulf Fritillary, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Gabb's Checkerspot, Mormon Metalmark, Western Tailed Blue; very attractive to skippers. February - June.

Larval host for Fatal Metalmark (Heath), and likely Gray Hairstreak (Heath, SoWestLep #3392).

Geometridae: Dwarf Tawny Wave (*Cyclophora nanaria*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Zones 8,9,14,19-24. Grown in gardens and used in restoration work, too.

Encelia farinosa. **Brittlebush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Painted Lady (fq), American Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, and Chalcedon Checkerspot. Monroes: Cloudless Sulphur, Gray Hairstreak, Desert Metalmark, Tiny Checkerspot (fq), Acastus Checkerspot, California Patch, Silvery Blue, Arizona Powdered Skipper. January - June, August – September.

Brittlebrush serves as a Painted Lady hostplant.

Bucculatricidae: Brittlebrush Moth (*Bucculatrix enceliae*) – a leaf miner known to eat only this species.

Zones 8-14,19-24.

Encelia frutescens. **Button Brittlebush**. Asteraceae. “Flowers are not showy, but butterflies seem to like them ... great smell” – Las Pilitas Nursery. Hartmut Wisch photographed a Painted Lady at nectar. February-May.

Encelia virginensis. **Virgin River Brittlebrush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Painted Lady. Surrogate nectar source in artificially rearing the rare Lange's Metalmark. March - June, December.

Zones 7-9,11,14,18-24.

Enceliopsis covillei. **Panamint Daisy**. Asteraceae. Large, showy yellow daisy, butterflies are likely among its flower visitors. March – June.

Enceliopsis nudicaulis. **Naked-stemmed Daisy**. **Sunray**. Asteraceae. Butterflies are among its flower visitors. May – June.

Ephedra sp. **Jointfir**. Ephedraceae. In 1970 Oakley Shields observed the Pale Blue (*Philotes rita* = *Euphilotes pallascens*) sheltering on the stiff stems of Ephedra plants in a wind and sand storm in Utah. He estimated the winds at about 30-40 miles per hour. Most hung on to the uppermost parts of the plant, head down, away from the wind's angle and were somewhat buffeted about. Nineteen were collected from the plant during the wind.

Ephedra californica. **Desert Tea**. Ephedraceae.

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha maculatella*.

Ephedra viridis. **Green Ephedra**. Ephedraceae.

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha maculatella*.

Epilobium sp. **Fireweed**. Onagraceae.

Note: other *Epilobium* species were formerly lumped with what is now *Chamerion angustifolium*, a common and widespread species, some entomologist's may have been generalizing from it.

Sphingidae: Bedstraw Hawkmoth (*Hyles gallii*). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae*). Yellow-banded Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus flavofasciata*).

Geometridae: Many-lined Carpet (*Anticlea multiferata*). The Small Phoenix (*Ecliptopera silaceata*). *Eulithis destinata*. Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*). Satyr Pug (*Eupithecia satyrata*). Grey Pug (*Eupithecia subfuscata*). Black-banded Carpet (*Eustroma semiatrata*). Double-banded Carpet (*Spargania magnoliata*). White-striped Black (*Trichodezia albovittata*). *Xanthorhoe* sp.

Noctuidae: Langton's Forester (*Alypia langtoni*). MacCulloch's Forester (*Androloma maccullochii*). *Eudryas brevipennis*. *Hyppa brunneicrista* (Canada). Pearly Underwing aka Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Scythrididae: *Landryia matutella*.

Sesiidae: Fireweed Clearwing (*Albuna pyramidalis*).

Cosmopterigidae: *Mompha unifasciella*.

Epilobium angustifolium is now *Chamerion angustifolium* subsp. *circumvagum*. **Fireweed**.

Epilobium brachycarpum formerly *Epilobium paniculatum*. **Parched Fireweed**. Onagraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Monarch, Acmon Blue, Woodland Skipper, Sonoran Skipper (late season with few other plants in flower). Shapiro adds: "Cabbage White, rarely other things" – seems to be a secondary nectar source for a variety of butterflies. June - September.

Sphingidae: Likely hostplant for the White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae* [Haggard]).

Geometridae: Double-banded Carpet (*Spargania magnoliata*) (Haggard & Haggard).

Heliodinidae: *Aetole extraneella*.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Epilobium canum was *Zauschneria californica*. **California Fuchsia**. **Zauschneria**. Onagraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (most avid user known to Shapiro), Anise Swallowtail, California Dogface, Cloudless Sulphur Orange-barred Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Mexican Yellow. Outstanding nectar plants for hummingbirds. June - December.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*) (fq).

Heliodinidae: *Aetole extraneella* (fq).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Epilobium canum spp. *latifolium*. **California Fuchsia**. Cloudless Sulphur, Southern Dogface. June - December.

Epilobium ciliatum ssp. *ciliatum*. **Fringed Willowherb**. Onagraceae. Cabbage White, Echo Azure. June - October.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Noctuidae: *Eudryas brevipennis*.

Epilobium minutum. **Little Willowherb**. April - September.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Eragrostis hypnoides. **Lovegrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Fiery Skipper.

Eremalche exilis. **White Mallow**. Malvaceae. March – May.

Larval host for West Coast Lady, Large White Skipper.

Noctuidae: *Pseudalypia crotchii*, strikingly patterned with body and wings mostly dark brown with white markings and an orange prothoracic collar.

Eremalche rotundifolia. **Desert Five-spot**. Malvaceae. March – May.

Larval host for Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper and White Checkered Skipper.

Eremocarpus setigerus is now *Croton setigerus*. **Dove Weed**.

Eremothera boothii was *Camissonia boothii*. **Booth's Evening Primrose**. Onagraceae. Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*, Noctuidae) visits flowers (Paul Johnson). Various subspecies from as early as February to as late as August. March to June for ssp. *decorticans*, expected for Pinnacles National Monument.

Eriastrum densifolium. **Giant Woollystar** or **Heavenly Blue**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, California Dogface (B.J. Stacey), Clouded Sulphur, Painted Lady, Callippe Fritillary (B.J. Stacey), Crown Fritillary, Colorado Skipper, Gorgon Copper, Western Snowberry Clearwing, Five-spotted Hawkmoth. June – July.

Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *elongatum*. **Giant Eriastrum**. Polemoniaceae. Orsak observed its flowers being visited avidly by Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Cabbage White, and Chalcedon Checkerspot. June – September.

Eriastrum densifolium spp. *sanctorum*. **Santa Ana River Woolly Star**. Polemoniaceae. Anise Swallowtail is among its pollinators. The giant flower-loving fly (*Raphiomidas actoni* ssp. *actoni*) is a major pollinator and it is also pollinated by black-chinned hummingbirds. May – September.

Eriastrum diffusum. **Blue Mantle**. Polemoniaceae. Likely nectar plant. March – June.

Eriastrum sapphirinum. **Sapphire Woollystar**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: 'Butterflies', Indra Swallowtail, Checkered White (Nancy Hamlett), unidentified hairstreak, Marine Blue (Nancy Hamlett), Lycaenidae, Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae). May – August.

Noctuidae: *Schinia aurantiaca*, an 'attractive little moth' (*Moths of Western North America*).

Ericameria sp. **Goldenbushes**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Thicket Hairstreak. Old "Haplopappus sp." nectar records for Clark County Nevada (Austins) that likely apply to various *Ericameria* spp. here include: Desert Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Marine Blue, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Sagebrush Checkerspot, California Patch.

Geometridae: "Haplopappus", a former designation for many *Ericameria*, is listed as the foodplant genus for an emerald, *Chlorochlamys triangularis*.

Ericameria arborescens. **Golden Fleece**. Asteraceae. 'Generally attractive' to butterflies (Shapiro); moths also. Treebeard posted a photograph of a Gray Hairstreak perched on its flowers (9/4/11). Recommended by the Xerces Society. August – November.

Bucculatricidae: Only known larval host for the leaf miner *Bucculatrix ericameriae*.

Gelechiidae: *Gnorimoschema coquillettella*.

Ericameria bloomeri. **Bloomer's Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pine White, Atlantis Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary (fq), Callippe Fritillary, California Tortoiseshell (fq), West Coast Lady, Great Basin Wood Nymph, California Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Anna Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Persius Duskywing, Juba Skipper (fq), Columbia Skipper (fq), Woodland Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Shapiro: "Good for most butterflies ... saw 8 species at it on Castle Peak, Nevada County, ~9000', 9 September 2009". Yosemite Skipper (Shields). Similar to rabbitbrush in its butterfly drawing power. July – October.

Ericameria brachylepis. **Boundary Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Las Pilitas Nursery. September – December.

Ericameria cuneata. **Wedgeleaf Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Las Pilitas Nursery recommends for butterfly garden. Monroes: Yuba Skipper. September – November.

Gelechiidae: *Lita recens* (Powell & Opler).

Zones 7,15,16,18.

Ericameria ericoides. **Mock Heather. California Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. A Funereal Duskywing, a rare stray in San Francisco, was found in September 2008 seeking nectar on this species at the Presidio. Two stray Queen were observed at nectar on "California Goldenbush" in southern Santa Barbara County by Nick by Nick Lethaby, 14 October 2008 (SoWestLep #9444) – however, it seems the plant may have been *Isocoma menziesii*. September–November.

Gelechiidae: *Aristotelia argentifera*. *Gnorimoschema ericameriae*.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia* sp. *Eucosma* near *crambitana*, a root borer.

Zones 15-17.

Ericameria laricifolia 'Aguirre'. **Turpentine-brush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Dainty Sulphur. Said to attract numerous late season butterflies in SE Arizona. September – October.

Noctuidae: *Schinia argentifascia*, which feeds only on *Ericameria* species.

Ericameria linearifolia. **Narrowleaf Goldenbush. Interior Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Indra Swallowtail, Behr's Metalmark, Leanira Checkerspot, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Mylitta Crescent, Mournful Duskywing, Propertius Duskywing, Common Sootywing, Juba Skipper. Hints finds it a very good butterfly haunt on Mt. Diablo. March – May.

Gelechiidae: *Gnorimoschema coquillettella*. *Lita* [aka *Prolita*] *variabilis* according to HOSTS, but Powell & Opler confirm *Lita recens*.

Geometridae: *Digrammia pictipennata*.

Noctuidae: *Cucullia dammersi*.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma* near *crambitana*, a root borer. Rabbitbrush Webbing Moth (*Synnoma lynosyrana*).

Zone 7. Tends to be difficult in cultivation. According to nurseryman Pete Veilleux of East Bay Wilds, it doesn't do well kept long in containers and is quite averse to summer irrigation. Successful cultivation depends on planting out young specimens in the fall and allowing them to be dry in the summer. However, one specimen in a San Jose garden (Linda Ruthruff) thrived on the edge of a lawn on the north side of a house!

Ericameria nauseosa was *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*. **Rubber Rabbitbrush**. Asteraceae. Lepidoptera seen at nectar on Rubber Rabbitbrush: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Western White, Becker's White, Pine White, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Mexican Yellow, Yellow

Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Monarch, Queen, Variegated Fritillary, Tehachapi Fritillary, Atlantis Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary (fq), Mourning Cloak, California Tortoiseshell, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Satyr Comma, Zephyr Angleming (fq), American Lady, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Lorquin's Admiral, Red Admiral, Mylitta Crescent, Common Buckeye (fq), Great Basin Ringlet, Small Wood Nymph, American Snout, Mormon Metalmark (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak (fq), Leda Ministreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Sooty Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt's Blue (fq) Western Pygmy Blue, Melissa Blue, Purplish Copper, Edith's Copper, Tailed Copper (some usage), Desert Tailed Copper, Large White Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, White Checkered Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Pahaska Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Juba Skipper, Yuma Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Columbia Skipper (fq), Lindsey's Skipper, Sandhill Skipper; Sachem, Harpalus Skipper, White-lined Sphinx, *Pseudanarta flava* (Noctuidae), Indomitable Melipotis (*Melipotis indomita*, Noctuidae), *Schinia albafascia* [tentative ID of moth in BugGuide photograph by Hartmut Wisch] (Noctuidae), and other noctuids and geometers (Pyle). In the Trinity Alps area "at least a dozen diurnal moths (mostly Noctuidae with showy banded hindwings)" were noted as flower visitors by Shapiro, et. al. Rubber Rabbitbrush is one of the best general nectar plants, often conspicuously frequented by butterflies, and native in much of the western United States. August - October.

Rubber Rabbitbrush is a larval host for the Northern Checkerspot.

Gelechiidae: *Gnorimoschema octomaculella*.

Geometridae: *Chlorochlamys triangularis* (an emerald). *Digrammia curvata*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Tetracis formosa*.

Noctuidae: *Condica lunata*. *Schinia tertia*. Rabbitbrush Flower Moth (*Schinia unimacula*). *Schinia walsinghami*.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma crambitana*. *Phaneta bucephaloides*. Rabbitbrush Webbing Moth (*Synnoma lynosyrana*).

See *The Jepson manual* (1993) for cultivation notes on some varieties.

Ericameria palmeri var. *pachylepis*. **Palmer's Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Mormon Metalmark. August – December.

Noctuidae: *Cucullia dammersi*.

Ericameria paniculata was *Chrysothamnus paniculatus*. **Black-stem** or **Mojave Rabbitbush**. Asteraceae. June - December.

Larval host for Northern Checkerspot.

Noctuidae: *Schinia tertia*. Rabbitbrush Flower Moth (*Schinia unimacula*). *Schinia walsinghami*.

Ericameria parishii. **Parish's Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Said to be visited by many butterflies. July – October.

Ericameria pinifolia. **Pine-bush**. **Pine Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Mournful Duskywing (Bernard Field Station), Northern White Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Juba Skipper (Lynn Monroe, SoWestLep #10718). Bernard Field Station photographs also show the heavy bee, *Anthophora urbana*, visiting its flowers. April – July, September – January.

Gelechiidae: *Gnorimoschema coquillettella*.

Noctuidae: *Cucullia dammersi*.

Ericameria suffruticosa formerly *Haplopappus suffruticosus*. **Singlehead Goldenbush**. July – October.

Tortricidae: *Phaneta stramineana*.

Ericameria teretifolia was *Chrysothamnus teretifolius*. **Green Rabbitbrush**. Asteraceae. September - November.

Noctuidae: *Schinia argentifascia*, a flower moth.

Erigeron spp. **Fleabanes**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Blues. Thicket Hairstreak. Butterworth: Variable Checkerspot, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Gulf Fritillary, Common Checkered Skipper, Sleepy Orange, Checkered White. Noted as nectar sources in Clark County Nevada for: Checkered White, Ceraunus Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Arachne Checkerspot. Shapiro finds *Erigeron* spp. generally secondary in butterfly nectar value to *Aster* spp., and utilized mostly in the fall, with *Erigeron glaucus* near the coast the best in his experience.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Noctuidae: Gray-hooded Owlet (*Cucullia florea*). Western W-marked Cutworm (*Spaelotis havilae*).

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix arnicella*.

Pterophoridae: *Lioptilodes albistriolatus*.

Pyralidae: Bold-feathered Grass Moth (*Herpetogramma pertextalis*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Erigeron algidus. **Sierra Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Moldenke found the Mountain Crescent (a segregate of the Field Crescent) and Mariposa Copper associated with its flowers. July – August.

Erigeron aliciae. **Alice Eastwood's Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Edith's Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Great Spangled Fritillary, Lilac-bordered Copper, Mariposa Copper, and Northern Blue (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades). June – August (September).

Erigeron aphanactis. **Rayless Shaggy Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Butterflies at nectar on it in Idaho include: Common Ringlet, Acmon Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Juba Skipper. Prettier flowers than the name may suggest! April – September.

Erigeron breweri. **Brewer's Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady, skipper. June – September.

Erigeron canadensis was *Conyza canadensis*. **Horseweed**. Asteraceae. A nectar plant for the Monarch, according to a Wikipedia article. Scott noted a visit by Cabbage White and another by Gray Hairstreak. All year.

Geometridae: Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*). Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Noctuidae: Gray-hooded Owlet (*Cucullia florea*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Erigeron clokeyi. **Clokey Fleabane**. Asteraceae. A primary nectar source for a rare subspecies of the Shasta Blue in Nevada. The Californian variety is var. *pinzliae* and flowers June – September.

Erigeron compositus. **Cutleaf Daisy**. **Alpine Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Sierra Sulphur (Pyle), Scott: Painted Lady, Hoary Comma, Rockslide Checkerspot. May – September.

Erigeron coulteri. **Coulter's Fleabane**. Asteraceae. A nectar plant for the Margined White (Scott), Mormon Fritillary (Scott) Tecumseh Skipper (Moldenke). July – September.

Erigeron divergens. **Spreading Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Common Buckeye, Field Crescent, Common Ringlet, Erichson's Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Dun Skipper, others. April – August.

Noctuidae: Darker-sided Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*).

Zones 2,3,7,8,9,10,14,18-21,22-24.

Erigeron eatonii var. *plantagineus*. **Eaton's Daisy**. Asteraceae. Flowers attract butterflies. Tanya Harvey noted a copper very interested in them. May – August.

Erigeron filifolius. **Threadleaf Fleabane**. Asteraceae. May – August.

Arctiidae: *Grammia williamsii*.

Erigeron flagellaris. **Trailing Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Out of California, Scott notes flower visitation by Pale Crescent. May – August.

Erigeron foliosus. **Fleabane Aster**. Asteraceae. “Good source of nectar for adult butterflies” – Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains. Marc Kummel photographed a very small moth on its flowers. Varieties flower in the range of April – October.

See *The Jepson manual* for cultivation notes on varieties.

Erigeron foliosus var. *confinis*. **Lovely Leafy Fleabane**. Tanya Harvey, observing in southern Oregon, notes nectar-seeking by the Western White and Lilac-bordered Copper. May – September.

Erigeron glacialis formerly *Erigeron peregrinus*. **Subalpine Fleabane. Wandering Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Lustrous Copper, Mardon Skipper. July – September.

Larval host for Pearl Crescent.

Erigeron glaucus. **Seaside Daisy** and its cultivars. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, California Dogface, Monarch, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Common Buckeye, West Coast Lady (fq), Painted Lady, Mylitta Crescent (fq), Myrtle's Silverspot, Callippe Silverspot. Gray Hairstreak, Green Hairstreak (fq), Acmon Blue. Mournful Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Umber Skipper, Skippers. Liam O'Brien, San Francisco lepidopterist, finds it a major nectar source. May – July.

Pterophoridae: Williams' Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsii*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Zones 14-17,22-24. Popular in cultivation, many selections.

Erigeron glaucus ‘**Cape Sebastian**’. Said to be adored by butterflies, notably Checkered White. Las Pilitas Nursery photographs show Gray Hairstreak, a Fritillary and Mylitta Crescent.

Erigeron glaucus ‘**Wayne Roderick**’. Great for butterflies, including Orange Sulphur, Checkered White (fq), Monarch, Mylitta Crescent, Common Checkered Skipper.

Erigeron inornatus. **Western Rayless Fleabane**. Asteraceae. June - September.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma laticurva*.

Erigeron linearis. **Desert Yellow Fleabane**. Nectar: Becker's White, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Bramble Hairstreak, Green Hairstreak. David Nunnallee found flowering plants “literally covered” with Juniper Hairstreak on 13 June 2012 in Oregon, just southwest of Malheur NWF along Hwy. 205 – not unusual to see ten specimens on a single small plant cluster, and tame enough to touch some of them; an unusual outbreak of thousands of Juniper Hairstreak!

Nunnallee finds Desert Fleabane a hostplant for Sagebrush Checkerspot in Washington (NorWestLeps #2894). May – July.

Erigeron peregrinus is now *Erigeron glacialis*.

Erigeron philadelphicus. **Philadelphia Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Common Hairstreak, American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth. May – June.

Zones 3-7,14-24.

Erigeron pumilus. **Shaggy Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by: Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Checkered White, Clouded Sulphur, Field Crescent, Arachne Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Small Wood Nymph, Common Ringlet (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Arrowhead Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Lupine Blue, Melissa Blue, Silvery Blue, Saltbush Sootywing (fq), Dreamy Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Juba Skipper, Nevada Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, and Uncas Skipper. The Californian variety is *intermedius* and flowers May – August.

Erigeron pumilus var. *intermedius*. **Shaggy Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Purplish Copper. May – August.

Erigeron pygmaeus. **Dwarf Alpine Daisy**. Asteraceae. Moldenke records the Edith's Checkerspot, Rockslide Checkerspot (*Chlosyne damoetes*), Mountain Crescent, Lustrous Copper and Tecumseh Skipper as associated with its flowers. Also a diurnal moth. July – August.

Larval host for Northern Checkerspot.

Eriodictyon spp. **Yerba Santa**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Edwards' Swallowtail, California Dogface, Small Marble, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Callippe Fritillary, Nelson's Hairstreak, Gold-hunter's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Macaria Fritillary, Great Purple Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak, Thorne's Juniper Hairstreak, Northern White-Skipper. Great genus as a nectar plant for butterflies.

Eriodictyon angustifolium. **Narrowleaf Yerba Santa**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Becker's White, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Dainty Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, California Sister, Red Admiral, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Weidemeyer's Admiral, California Tortoiseshell, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Satyr Comma, Arachne Checkerspot, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Acmon Blue, Spring Azure, Behr's Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Common Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Small Checkered Skipper, Large White Skipper, Sleepy Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Meridian Duskywing, Orange Skipperling. The Thicket Hairstreak is "particularly fond" of Narrowleaf Yerba Santa! May - August.

Eriodictyon californicum. **Yerba Santa**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Sara Orange-tip, Small Marble, Boisduval's Marble, Western Sulphur, Chalcedon Checkerspot (fq), Edith's Checkerspot, Gabb's Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, Macaria Fritillary, Lorquin's Admiral, California Sister, American Lady, Bramble Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Mountain-mahogany Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Western Brown Elfin, Arrowhead Blue, Greenish Blue, Large White Skipper, Propertius Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Northern Cloudywing, Columbia Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, Rural Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Western Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*), and a diurnal moth (possibly *Heliathodes diminutiva*). Yerba Santa is the best butterfly nectar source apart from California Buckeye at Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve near Stanford University. Also attracts about 30 species of native bees. April - July.

Yerba Santa is a larval host for the Brown Elfin and Painted Lady.

Elachistidae: *Coelopoeta glutinosi*, which creates gall-like leaf mines.

Ethmiidae: Yerba Santa Bird-dropping Moth (*Ethmia arctostaphylella*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Eriodictyon crassifolium. **Thick-leaved Yerba Santa**. Boraginaceae Excellent source of nectar for: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Checkered White, California Dogface, Common Buckeye, Callippe Fritillary, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Lorquin's Admiral, California Sister, Variable Checkerspot, Hedgerow Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Funereal Duskywing, Large White Skipper, Common Branded Skipper and likely others. . Nick-named "butterfly crack" by some lepidopterists because they can get so wrapped up in enjoying it! April - June.

Elachistidae: *Coelopoeta glutinosi*, which creates gall-like leaf mines.

Las Pilitas Nursery: "quite the butterfly magnet and easier to grow".

Eriodictyon crassifolium var. *nigrescens*. **Bicolored Yerba Santa**. Boraginaceae. Treebeard got a great photograph of a fresh Western Tiger Swallowtail at nectar on Bicolored Yerba Santa on 11 May 2012 and a Northern White Skipper on 13 April 2013. April – July.

Eriodictyon parryi was *Turricula parryi*. **Poodle-dog Bush**. Boraginaceae. Flickr shot by Alan King shows Western Tiger Swallowtail at nectar. Hartmut Wisch posted one of Pale Swallowtail at nectar. Butterflies attracted to its flowers include "Pale Swallowtail and Chalcedon Checkerspot" – *Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains*. May – August.

Eriodictyon tomentosum. **Woolly Yerba Santa**. Boraginaceae. Monarch, West Coast Lady, Edith's Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary (fq), Leanira Checkerspot, Chalcedon Checkerspot (fq), Edith's Checkerspot (fq), California Sister, California Ringlet, Gray Hairstreak, California Hairstreak (also imbibing spittlebug spittle on this plant per Paul Johnson), Hedgerow Hairstreak (fq), Sylvan Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Brown Elfin, Gorgon Copper, Great Copper (fq), , San Bernardino Dotted Blue, Lupine Blue, Northern White Skipper, Farmer, *Digrammia muscariata* (Geometridae), and a putative *Pyralis* sp. Good butterfly plant at Pinnacles National Monument. May - July.

Eriodictyon traskiae. **Trask's Yerba Santa**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Harford's Sulphur (Lynn Watson), Chalcedon Checkerspot, Lorquin's Admiral, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, Snowberry Clearwing. Very popular with butterflies. Beeflies, too. May - July.

Eriodictyon trichocalyx. **Smooth Leaf Yerba Santa**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, California Dogface, Queen, Callippe Fritillary, Coronis Fritillary, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Quino Checkerspot, California Sister, American Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Funereal Duskywing, Northern White Skipper, Common Branded Skipper. Also a striking red day-flying moth *Lycomorpha regulus* (Arctiidae) (Hartmut Wisch photograph on BugGuide) and a striking black-and-white diurnal noctuid (*Copanarta sexpuncta*, Noctuidae), another Hartmut Wisch photograph on BugGuide. Excellent nectar source. April - July.

Elachistidae: *Coelopoeta glutinosi*, which creates gall-like leaf mines.

Eriogonum spp. **Wild Buckwheats**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, American Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Mormon Metalmark, Edith's Copper, Lilac-Bordered Copper, Tailed Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, Marine Blue, Large White Skipper. Arthur Shapiro notes that the smaller herbaceous perennial sorts work well in the San Francisco Bay and Sacramento Valley regions while the shrubby kinds work much better towards the south where they are native.

Almost any significant native population of any *Eriogonum* species is likely to have at least one blue Lycaenid butterfly, if not several, utilizing it as a larval host. Other sorts of butterflies recorded for *Eriogonum* include: Mormon Metalmark. Brown Elfin. Gray Hairstreak. Coastal Green Hairstreak. Sheridan's Hairstreak. Blue Copper. Gorgon Copper.

Saturniidae: Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*). Electra Buckmoth (*Hemileuca electra*). Hera Buckmoth (*Hemileuca hera*).

Geometridae: Citrus Looper (*Iridopsis fragilaria*). *Nemoria intensaria*.

Noctuidae: Buckwheats are larval hosts for such showy false underwings as *Drasteria howlandii* and *Drasteria mirifica*. Dark Grey Fishia (*Fishia yosemitae*). Brown Arches (*Lacinipolia stricta*). *Xestia infimatis*.

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Eriogonum angulosum. **Angle-stem Wild Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady. Flowers all year.

Eriogonum arborescens. **Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Common Buckeye, Spring Azure, hairstreaks, Mournful Duskywing, grass skippers. Acmon Blue makes some use of it at least for nectar on the island, but seems to prefer legumes which are its hostplants. April - October.

Eriogonum baileyi. **Bailey Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. May - October.

Eriogonum cinereum. **Ashy-leaf Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Mormon Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Funereal Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Fiery Skipper, and Umber Skipper. Flowers all year.

Larval host for Mormon Metalmark and Square-spotted Blue.

Eriogonum compositum. **Arrowleaf Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Clodius Parnassian (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades), Field Crescent, Crown Fritillary, Dotted Blue and likely all the lycaenids that employ it as a larval host. April - July.

Larval host for Bramble Hairstreak, Sheridan's Hairstreak, Varied Blue, Dotted Blue, Acmon Blue.

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*).

Psychidae: a bagworm, *Hyaloscotes fumosa* (Haggard).

Eriogonum covilleanum. **Coville's Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. April - August.

Foodplant for Dotted Blue.

Eriogonum crocatum. **Saffron Buckwheat**. **Conejo Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Common Buckeye, hairstreaks, Mournful Duskywing. April - July.

Eriogonum davidsonii. **Davidson Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. May - September.

Larval host for Pratt's Dotted Blue in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains in Riverside County (Monroes). Also serves caterpillars of Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue and Ceraunus Blue.

Eriogonum deflexum. **Flat-topped Skeleton Weed**. Polygonaceae. Nectar source for Ceraunus Blue, Western Pygmy Blue (Miller).
var. *deflexum* flowers all year.

Larval host for Mormon Metalmark.

Eriogonum deserticola. **Dune Buckwheat**. **Colorado Desert Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Tiny Checkerspot. July - January.

Eriogonum elatum. **Tall Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Dark Wood Nymph, Mormon Metalmark, Behr's Hairstreak, California/Sylvan Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Ruddy Copper, Anna's Blue. Caitlin LeBar thinks she remembers Hydaspe Fritillary and possibly others at nectar on it as well. May - October.

Larval host for Mormon Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Western Green Hairstreak, Lemberg's Hairstreak, Sheridan's Green Hairstreak and Acmon Blue. David James and Dave Nunnallee reared later instars of Blue Copper on it, as well, though it is not known to be used by it in the wild.

Eriogonum elongatum. **Longstem Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. "A butterfly favorite" -- U.C. Riverside Botanic Garden. Variable Checkerspot, American Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Behr's Metalmark, Mormon Metalmark, Great Purple Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Gorgon Copper, Square-spotted Blue, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Funereal Duskywing, Northern White-skipper, Common Branded Skipper. July - November.

Longstem Buckwheat is a hostplant for Mormon Metalmark, Acmon Blue, Dotted Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Gorgon Copper, Bramble Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak.

Eriogonum fasciculatum. **California Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Swallowtails, Becker's White, Checkered White, Dainty Sulphur, Queen, Variable Checkerspot, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Red Admiral, Sagebrush Checkerspot, California Patch, Crown Fritillary, California Ringlet, Wood Nymph, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Mormon Metalmark, Fatal Metalmark, Brown Elfin, Green Hairstreak, Common Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gold-hunter's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak (fq), Hedgerow Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, Thorne's Juniper Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Bramble Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Great Copper (fq), Tailed Copper (fq), Hermes Copper (fq, a favorite nectar plant), Spring Azure, Acmon Blue, Bernardino Blue, Dotted Blue, Marine Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Square-spotted Blue, Lupine Blue (fq), Western Pygmy Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Large White Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Propertius Duskywing, Common Sootywing, Common Branded Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper. A favorite nectar plant for the second brood of the rare Thorne's Hairstreak, according to Butterflies of America. Peter J. Bryant reports seeing Golden Hairstreak at nectar on California Buckwheat in Orange County. One of the top butterfly nectar plants in southern California! The flowers also attract moths, including a striking day-flying wasp mimic, the Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*, Sesiidae) and a showy tiger moth, *Lycomorpha fulgens*. Loads of other insects, too. May be found with flowers all year.

Larval host for Mormon Metalmark, Behr's Metalmark, likely Desert Metalmark (Monroes), Blue Copper, Bramble Hairstreak, Square-spotted Blue, Lupine Blue, Acmon Blue, Varied Blue, and Bernardino Dotted-Blue.

Saturniidae: Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*). [Neumogen's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca neumogeni*) has been recorded but Tuskes believes this is an error]. Electra Buckmoth (*Hemileuca electra*) – a day-flying silk moth with bright red-orange hindwings bordered in black. Neumogen's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca neumogeni*).

Gelechiidae: *Aroga morenella*.

Geometridae: *Chlorochlamys appellaria* – an emerald. McDunnough's Leafwing (*Pero macdunnoughi*). Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*). Pink-margined Green (*Nemoria leptalea*).

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria gargamelle* (reported on HOSTS as using this plant, possibly an error). *Gloveria medusa*.

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*) – reported with some uncertainty about the moth species.

Noctuidae: *Dichagyris variabilis*. *Triocnemis saporis*.

Pyralidae: *Toripalpus trabalis* – MacFarland (1975) notes that near Hesperia in San Bernardino County the larvae were found in July "in conspicuous communal webs" on California Buckwheat.

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Eriogonum fasciculatum var. *polifolium*. **Interior California Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Values much the same as above. A race of the Square-spotted Blue is associated with this plant, a nectar source and larval host, in southernmost Nevada. San Bernardino Blue closely associated with this taxon. May be found with flowers any time.

Saturniidae: Supports caterpillars of Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*) of the 4th instar or older (Tuskes), but not the younger ones.

Geometridae: Larvae of the emerald geometer *Chlorochlamys appellaria* have been found on its flowering heads, as have the larvae of *Synchlora aerata liquoraria* (Geometridae), a subspecies of the Wavy-lined Emerald (McFarland, 1975).

Eriogonum foliosum is now *Eriogonum evanidum*. **Leafy Buckwheat. Vanishing Wild Buckwheat.** Polygonaceae. July - October.

Geometridae: Pink-margined Green (*Nemoria leptalea*).

Eriogonum giganteum. **Saint Catherine's Lace.** Polygonaceae. Perhaps one of the best buckwheats for butterflies according to *Growing Native*. Nectar: Painted Lady, Acmon Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Avalon Hairstreak. Flowers all year.

Saint Catherine's Lace is a hostplant for the Avalon Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Electra Buckmoth (*Hemileuca electra*).

May hybridize with Santa Cruz Island Buckwheat or California Buckwheat in cultivation.

Eriogonum giganteum var. *compactum*. **Santa Barbara Island Buckwheat.** Polygonaceae. Nectar: Western Pygmy Blue. May - October.

Eriogonum gracile. **Slender Woolly Buckwheat.** Polygonaceae. All year.

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*).

Eriogonum gracillimum. **Rose and White Buckwheat.** Polygonaceae. All year.

Foodplant for Acmon Blue.

Eriogonum grande. **Island Buckwheat.** Polygonaceae. March - October.

Foodplant for Avalon Hairstreak.

Pyralidae: *Toripalpus trabalis*.

Eriogonum grande var. *rubescens*. **Pink Island Buckwheat.** Polygonaceae. Nectar: Common Buckeye, Acmon Blue, Gray Hairstreak (fq), Large White Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper. April - September.

Susan Taylor-Brown of San Jose photographed an Acmon Blue ovipositing on flower heads of pink island buckwheat in her garden. The Wildscaping web site (by Chris and Trish Meyer) also notes Acmon Blue in their Sherman Oaks garden ovipositing on it.

Very popular and useful in cultivation. Central Coast Wilds says Pink Island Buckwheat easily interbreeds with Coast Buckwheat (*E. latifolium*) and Naked Buckwheat (*E. nudum*), so please do not plant Pink Island Buckwheat near wild populations of those species.

Eriogonum grande ssp. *timorum*. **San Nicolas Island Buckwheat.** Polygonaceae. April - October.

Eriogonum heermannii. **Heermann Buckwheat.** Polygonaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Mormon Metalmark, Sheridan's Hairstreak, Common Hairstreak, Western Pygmy Blue, Ellis's Square-spotted Blue, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper in Clark County, Nevada. May - November.

Larval host also for Ellis's Square-spotted Blue, and also a larval host for Sheridan's Hairstreak, Comstock's Hairstreak, Varied Blue, Square-spotted Blue.

Eriogonum heracleoides var. *heracleoides*. **Parsnipflower Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Crown Fritillary; Juniper Hairstreak (photograph by Christopher Christie, CalPhotos); also Gray Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Purplish Copper, Acmon Blue. May - September.

Larval host for Bramble Hairstreak, Square-spotted Blue and Dotted Blue.

Eriogonum incanum. **Frosted Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Indra Swallowtail, Lustrous Copper, Acmon Blue, Pacific Dotted Blue, Melissa Blue, Shasta Blue, Northern Blue, Square-spotted Blue, Mournful Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Two-banded Skipper, Comma Skipper, Tecumseh Skipper, at least one diurnal moth. June - September.

Larval host for Lember's Hairstreak and Square-spotted Blue.

Eriogonum inflatum. **Desert Trumpet**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, likely others, especially those that use it for a hostplant. All year.

Caterpillar plant for Desert Metalmark, Mormon Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, and Ceraunus Blue.

Noctuidae: *Triocnemis saporis*.

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*).

Eriogonum kennedyi. **Kennedy's Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Nelson's Hairstreak (fq), Western Pine Elf, Lupine Blue, Dotted-Blue. April - July.

Larval host for Mormon Metalmark, Comstock's Hairstreak, Mojave Dotted-Blue and Veined Blue.

Eriogonum kennedyi var. *pinicola*. **Kern Buckwheat** Polygonaceae. A 1995 letter to the California Natural Diversity Database about occurrences of this rare species notes "small, silvery white, iridescent butterflies (Lycaenidae?) have been observed visiting the flowers" (Sandy Hare). May - June.

Eriogonum kennedyi var. *purpusii*. **Purpus' Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. May - July.

Oviposition was observed on Purpus' Buckwheat by Langston's Blue, a segregate of the Dotted Blue, in Mono County (Shields, 1977).

Eriogonum latifolium. **Coast Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail. Callippe Silverspot, Common Buckeye (fq), Field Crescent. Lange's Metalmark. Gray Hairstreak, Green Hairstreak, Great Copper, Gorgon Copper, Blue Copper, Dotted Blue (fq), Acmon Blue (fq), Mission Blue. Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper. Coast Buckwheat is a primary nectar and larval host for a rare form of the Dotted Blue known as Smith's Blue. Its flowers are a terrific draw for flower-visiting insects of all kinds in San Francisco. It flowers all year.

Coast Buckwheat is a hostplant for Mormon Metalmark. Bramble Hairstreak, Comstock's Hairstreak, Green Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Acmon Blue, Dotted Blue, Veined Blue. An important larval host plant for the Green Hairstreak Corridor project in San Francisco.

Saturniidae: Electra Buckmoth (*Hemileuca electra*).

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*) a wasp mimic.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Gelechiidae: Gelechiidae: *Aroga xyloglypta*. *Chionodes dammersi*. *Chionodes nanodella* – caterpillar eats decaying vegetation at the base of the plant, found associated with Coast Buckwheat (Powell & Opler).

Blastobasidae: *Holcocera* sp.

Eriogonum lobbii. **Lobb's Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Tecumseh Skipper. June - August.

Larval host for Square-spotted Blue and Dotted Blue.

Eriogonum marifolium. **Marumleaf Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Lember's Hairstreak, Square-spotted Blue, Acmon Blue, Lupine Blue. June - August.

Larval host for Lember's Hairstreak, Square-spotted Blue, Acmon Blue and Lupine Blue.

Eriogonum microthecum. **Great Basin Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Becker's White, Mormon Metalmark, Juniper Hairstreak, Sheridan's Hairstreak, Painted Lady. Various segregates in flower in the June - October period.

Larval host for Mormon Metalmark, Blue Copper, and Square-spotted Blue.

Eriogonum nidularium. **Birdnest Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. March - October.

Likely larval host for the Mojave Dotted Blue.

Eriogonum nudum. **Naked Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Brown Elfin, Leanira Checkerspot, Zerene Fritillary, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Woodland Satyr (fq), Great Basin Wood Nymph, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, California Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Gold-Hunter's Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Gorgon Copper, Purplish Copper, American Copper, Lustrous Copper, Edith's Copper, Ruddy Copper, Lilac-bordered Copper, Blue Copper (fq), Acmon Blue, Dotted Blue, Square-spotted Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Northern Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Greenish Blue, Shasta Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Lange's Metalmark (fq), Colorado Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Comma Skipper, Tecumseh Skipper, small Skippers and at least one diurnal moth. Shapiro: "Major nectar source." Var. *nudum* in flower June - September; others may be somewhat earlier or later.

Naked Buckwheat is a hostplant for Mormon Metalmark, Bramble Hairstreak, Lember's Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Gorgon Copper, Blue Copper, Acmon Blue, Dotted Blue, Square-spotted Blue, Mojave Dotted-Blue, Veined Blue. Shapiro on Naked Buckwheat: "Major Lycaenid host plant."

Gelechiidae: *Aroga xyloglypta*.

Pyralidae: *Toripalpus trabalis*.

Eriogonum nudum var. *oblongifolium*. **Harford's Wild Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. The flowers on this variety tend to yellow, formerly it was known as var. *sulphureum*. May - October.

Acmon Blue larval host and likely many others.

Eriogonum nummulari. **Money Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. July - October.

Foodplant for Mormon Metalmark, Lupine Blue, Pallid Dotted Blue.

Eriogonum ovalifolium. **Cushion Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak (Scott). Uncas Skipper (Andrew Warren NorWestLeps #2170). No doubt a nectar source for butterflies for which it is a hostplant. Var. *ovalifolium* flowers April - August; others may be earlier or later.

Larval host for Square-spotted Blue, Dotted Blue, Lupine Blue.

Eriogonum palmerianum. **Palmer's Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. March - October.

Foodplant for Lupine Blue.

Eriogonum parvifolium. **Seacliff Wild Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Checkered White (Eric Jacob), Common Buckeye, Sand Dune Behr's Metalmark, Mormon Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Dotted Blue, El Segundo Blue, Funereal Duskywing, Large White Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper. Flowers all year.

Larval host for rare El Segundo Blue, Square-spotted Blue, Dotted Blue, Acmon Blue, Gray Hairstreak.

Gelechiidae: *Aroga paraplutella*. *Aroga xyloglypta*. *Chionodes nanodella* – eats decaying leaves at the base of the plant.

Pyralidae: *Toripalpus trabalis*.

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Eriogonum plumatella. **Yucca Wild Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Acmon Blue, Dotted Blue, Cinereous Blue, Great Purple Hairstreak, Common Hairstreak. April - October.

Larval host for Mormon Metalmark, Acmon Blue.

Geometridae: A smallish beautiful green moth, *Nemoria intensaria*.

Eriogonum polypodium. **Tulare County Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. July - September.

Foodplant for Square-spotted Blue.

Eriogonum pusillum. **Yellow Turbans**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Dotted Blue, and surely at the least for others for which it is a hostplant. February - August.

Foodplant for Dotted Blue, Mojave Dotted-Blue, Small Blue.

Noctuidae: *Triocnemis saporis*.

Eriogonum pyrolifolium. **Shasta Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. July - September.

Foodplant for Acmon Blue.

Eriogonum reniforme. **Kidney-leaf Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. February - August.

Larval host for Ceraunus Blue, Acmon Blue, Mojave Dotted-Blue and Small Blue (Monroes). Also Dotted Blue.

Eriogonum roseum. **Wand Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. May - November.

Foodplant for Dotted Blue.

Eriogonum saxatile. **Rock Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. May - October.

Foodplant for Dotted Blue.

Eriogonum shockleyi. **Shockley's Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. May - August.

Foodplant for Square-spotted Blue.

Eriogonum sphaerocephalum. **Round-headed Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar plant for female Blue Copper (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades web site). May - July.

Foodplant for Square-spotted Blue and Acmon Blue.

Eriogonum spergulinum. **Spurry Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Leona's Little Blue, a localized southern Oregon species. June – September.

Hostplant for Leona's Little Blue.

Hostplant for One-banded Pyrausta (*Pyrausta unifascialis*, Pyralidae).

Eriogonum strictum. **Blue Mountain Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. June - August.

Foodplant for Dotted Blue and Acmon Blue

Eriogonum umbellatum. **Sulphur Flower**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Callippe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Common Buckeye, California Tortoiseshell, Hoary Copper, Chryxus Arctic, Ridings's Satyr, Small Wood Nymph (fq), Common Ringlet, Western Green Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak (fq), Coral Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak (fq), 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak (fq), Sagebrush Sooty Hairstreak, Western Sooty Hairstreak (fq), Sheridan's Hairstreak, Blue Copper (fq), Great Copper, Lilac-bordered Copper, Ruddy Copper, Arrowhead Blue, Boisduval's Blue (fq), Leona's Little Blue (fq), Lupine Blue, Marine Blue, Melissa Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Shasta Blue, Silvery Blue, Square-spotted Blue, Northern Cloudywing, Persius Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Common Branded Skipper, Dun Skipper, Juba Skipper, Pahaska Skipper (most of these from Scott). In Clark County, Nevada, nectar source for Reakirt's Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Acmon Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Dotted Blue, Cinereous Blue, Juniper Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak. Nectar source in the Trinity Alps area for Mormon Metalmark, Dotted Blue, Lupine Blue, Tailed Copper (occasionally), Blue Copper, Mournful Duskywing, Juba Skipper, Uncas Skipper (Andrew Warren NorWestLeps #2170). Sulphur Flower is a nectar source for Behr's Hairstreak, notably a showy late-flowering ecotype near Truckee (Shapiro). In a Wyoming study Sulphur Flower was the primary nectar source for the Clodius Parnassian (Auckland, et.al.). Scott considers it "very popular" as a butterfly nectar source. A variable species, many segregates! June - September.

Larval host for Mormon Metalmark, Western Green Hairstreak, Desert Green Hairstreak, Sheridan's Green Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Square-spotted Blue, Comstock's Blue, Intermediate Blue, Lupine Blue (fq), Melissa Blue, Acmon Blue.

Eriogonum umbellatum var. *furcosum*. **Sierra Nevada Sulphur Flower**. Polygonaceae. Scott notes it as a nectar source for both Comstock Blue and Clemence's Blue. Comstock's Blue, a segregate of the Square-spotted Blue, is closely associated with this taxon, surely its host. Clemence's Blue, a segregate of the Lupine Blue, is also closely associated with it.. June – September.

Extremely likely hostplant for Comstock Blue and Clemence's Blue.

Eriogonum umbellatum var. *munzii*. **Munz's Sulphur Flower**, Polygonaceae. Photograph by T. J. Gehling shows a Common Buckeye at nectar on a cultivated specimen in Tilden Botanic Garden. June – September.

Eriogonum umbellatum var. *polyanthum*. **Sulphur Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Chalcedon Checkerspot, California Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Melissa Blue, Shasta Blue (fq), Sooty Gossamer-Wing (fq), Small Wood Nymph, Ivalda Arctic. "Very good" – Shapiro. June - September.

Hostplant for Lembert's Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Square-spotted Blue, Dotted Blue, Lupine Blue.

Eriogonum umbellatum var. *subaridum*. **Desert Sulphur Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. June - October.

Dotted Blue seen ovipositing on this variety in Clark County, Nevada.

Eriogonum vimineum. **Wicker Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar Acmon Blue, Mojave Dotted Blue. May - September.

Eriogonum wrightii. **Wright's Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Mormon Metalmark, Behr's Metalmark, Palmer's Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Melissa Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Dotted Blue, Cinereous Blue, Rita Blue (fq), Veined Blue, Common Sootywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Western Branded Skipper. "Very good" – Shapiro. July - October.

Larval host for Bramble Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Mormon Metalmark, Acmon Blue, Dotted Blue, Lupine Blue, Veined Blue.

Erioneuron pilosum. **Hairy Erioneuron**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Uncas Skipper.

Erioneuron pulchellum. **Fluff Grass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Pahaska Skipper (Garth & Tilden) and Uncas Skipper (HOSTS).

Eriophyllum confertiflorum. **Golden Yarrow**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur (fq), American Lady, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Bay Checkerspot (fq), Gabb's Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, Field Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Brown Elfin, Tailed Copper, Gorgon Copper, California Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Acmon Blue (fq), Lupine Blue, Marine Blue, cf. Square-spotted Blue, Funereal Duskywing, Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper, *Heliothodes diminutiva*, a small fast-flying diurnal noctuid, One-banded Pyrausta (*Pyrausta unifascialis*, Pyralidae), an *Adela* sp., and other unidentified moths.

Shapiro and other recent northern California observers, for reasons unknown, find little use of this species by most butterflies. Perhaps nowadays it is outdrawn by abundant non-native thistles – a more abundant nectar source flowering simultaneously. The Bay Checkerspot, now nearly extinct, found it a favorite; perhaps its formerly frequent usage drew other species to it. Golden Yarrow proved a popular nectar source when it became a landscape dominant after a southern California burn (David S. Horner, DesertLeps #8723). April - August.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix sabulella*.

Pterophoridae: Williams' Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsii*).

Tortricidae: *Epiblema radicana*. *Eucosma maculatana* – Powell & Opler collected numerous adults from it in southern California, strongly suspected host (known to be a root borer of *Eriophyllum lanatum*).

Zones 7,14-24. Used in revegetation.

Eriophyllum lanatum. **Oregon Sunshine**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pine White, Shapiro finds Boisduval's Marble drawn to it "in some places but not others"; major nectar plant for Chalcedon Checkerspot in the Desolation Valley Wilderness; Hoffmann's Checkerspot (fq), Field Crescent (fq), Pacific Fritillary; Hydaspe Fritillary.; Bramble Hairstreak (Shapiro); Juniper Hairstreak, Blue Copper; Shapiro notes in some areas Gorgon Copper exhibits "an extreme preference" for this species, while ignoring it for other nectar plants in other areas; Nature Shutterbug has a photograph of a Gorgon Copper at nectar on a Mt. Diablo specimen; Lilac-bordered Copper, Fender's Blue (in Oregon), Common Checkered Skipper (fq). April - August.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix sabulella*.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma maculatana*. *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Eriophyllum lanatum var. *achillaeoides*. **Oregon Sunshine**. Asteraceae. Boisduval's Marble, Gorgon Copper, Nelson's Hairstreak, Variable Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot (fq), Bramble Hairstreak. Noted as a very good nectar source on Mt. Diablo. May - July.

Zones 7-9,14-24.

Eriophyllum nevinii is now *Constancea nevinii* 'Canyon Silver'. **Canyon Silver Island Snowflake.**

Eriophyllum staechadifolium. **Seaside Woolly Sunflower.** Nectar: Chalcedon Checkerspot, Painted Lady, Field Crescent. April - September.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix sabulella*.

Pterophoridae: *Hellinsia meyricki*. Williams' Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsii*).

Hepialidae: A secondary larval host for the Lupine Ghost Moth (*Phymatopus californicus*) at Bodega Bay.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Phalonidia latipunctana*. *Phtheochroa aegrana*. *Saphenista* sp.

Eriophyllum wallacei or *Antheropeas wallacei* according to many. **Wallace's Woolly Daisy.** Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Acmon Blue, Sagebrush Checkerspot, California Patch, Leanira Checkerspot. December - July.

Eryngium aristulatum. **Coyote Thistle.** Apiaceae. Acmon Blue (abundant) and *Schinia* sp. H (common) – Moldenke. May-August.

Shapiro finds no butterflies seeking nectar on the native *Eryngium* species in his study areas in California and Argentina. However, the flowers of a few species of the genus are attractive to Lepidoptera; flowers of the Midwestern Rattlesnake Master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*) attract at least 20 species of butterflies and 5 species of moths; and those of the non-native ornamental, *Eryngium amethystinum*, the Amethyst Sea Holly, readily attract various butterflies, and others are reputed to do so. May - August.

Eryngium articulatum. **Beethistle.** Apiaceae. Its flowers attract butterflies besides bees according to Xerces Society (CalFlora). Pete Veilleux (East Bay Wilds Nursery), growing it for years, says: – “a magnet for bees, little gnats and small butterflies, too”. June-August.

Eryngium vaseyi. **Coyote-thistle.** Apiaceae. May – July.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Erysimum spp. **Wallflowers.** Brassicaceae. Large swallowtails, Boisduval's Marble. Recommended as nectar plants for “Swallowtail and Fritillary species” by Sierra Foothills Chapter, CNPS.

Adelidae: *Cauchas simpliciella*.

Erysimum ammophilum. **Sand-loving Wallflower.** Brassicaceae. Pacific Dotted Blue often seen perching on the flowers. March – April.

Erysimum capitatum. **Western Wallflower.** Brassicaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Sara Orangetip, Western White, Boisduval's Marble (fq), Large Marble (fq), Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, California Dogface, Chalcedon Checkerspot, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Callippe Fritillary, Semiramis Crown Fritillary, Pacific Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Field Crescent, Hoary Comma, Common Ringlet, Blue Copper, Arrowhead Blue, Mormon Metalmark, Pacuvius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Propertius Duskywing, Meridian Duskywing, Sleepy Duskywing, Large White Skipper, Sachem, Juba Skipper, Mardon Skipper (fq), Nevada Skipper, Pahaska Skipper. March - September.

Larval host for Sara Orange-tip. Also Large Marble and Cabbage White, according to HOSTS.

Erysimum concinnum. **Point Reyes Wallflower**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: I happened to see a Pipevine Swallowtail visit its flowers on a visit to the Regional Parks Botanic Garden in Berkeley. Listed as a butterfly plant by the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden. March - June.

Erysimum franciscanum. **Franciscan Wallflower**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail (LightofMorn). Mylitta Crescent, and “numerous other butterflies” come to the flowers for nectar (Curbstone Valley Farm). A rather secondary nectar source for the San Bruno Elfin (Steiner). Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery recommends it for the butterfly garden. January - April.

Occasional larval host for the Large Marble (*A Flora of the San Bruno Mountains*).

Erysimum insulare ssp. *suffrutescens* is now *Erysimum suffrutescens*. **Suffrutescent Wallflower**.

Erysimum menziesii. **Menzies' Wallflower**. Brassicaceae. Butterfly nectar plant (Elkhorn Native Plant Nursery). January - August.

Erysimum perenne. **Sanddune Wallflower**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Spring White, Western White, Square-spotted Blue (Moldenke). June - September.

Erysimum suffrutescens was *Erysimum insulare* ssp. *suffrutescens*. **Suffrutescent Wallflower**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Chalcedon Checkerspot. December - August.

Erysimum teretifolium. **Santa Cruz Wallflower**. Brassicaceae. Photograph shows a checkerspot visiting its flowers. February - May.

Erythranthe carsonensis N. S. Fraga. Phrymaceae. **Carson Valley Monkeyflower**. Skipper butterflies (Hesperiidae) and halictid bees were among several insects observed visiting the flowers of recently described small annual monkeyflower. April-June. (Fraga, 2012, page 61).

Erythronium grandiflorum. **Glacier Lily**. Liliaceae. Nectar: Western Pine Elfin, Sheridan's Hairstreak. April – July.

Erythronium oregonum. **Giant Fawn Lily**. Liliaceae. According to Pettinger, Giant Fawn Lily (*Erythronium oregonum*) serves as an early-season butterfly flower. Tatum notes Western White-ribboned Carpet (*Mesoleuca gratulata*, Geometridae) is sometimes seen taking nectar from fawn lilies on southern Vancouver Island and I found a confirming photograph of that and another of a visiting Echo Azure. March – May.

Eschscholzia californica. **California Poppy**. Papaveraceae. Nectar: Skippers, Common Ringlet. Moldenke found *Schinia* 'sp. K' (a flower-visiting moth) abundant. Steiner includes California Poppy among nectar plants for the Large Marble. Shapiro insists not a butterfly flower, period. Seems secondary at best for butterflies; mostly a landing pad?? In one study of 8200 insect visits to California Poppy flowers, there were no butterflies; mostly beetles and bees. Skippers were observed often visiting it (merely alighting?) in a student study at Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve. February - September.

Geometridae: Powell & Opler think California poppy is an important larval host for *Neoterpes edwardsata*.

Noctuidae: Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Eucephalus breweri was *Aster breweri*. **Brewer's Golden Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Arachne Checkerspot. July - September.

Larval host for Hoffmann's Checkerspot.

Eucephalus ledophyllus var. *covillei* was *Aster covillei*. **Cascade Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pine White, Crown Fritillary, Green Comma, Hoary Comma, West Coast Lady (fq), Tailed Copper (sometimes), Purplish Copper, Harpalus Skipper, Sonoran Skipper, Persius Duskywing. July - September.

Hostplant for Hoffmann's Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades web site) and "strongly suspected" (Shapiro) Field Crescent hostplant.

Eucrypta micrantha. **Dainty Desert Hideseed**. Hydrophyllaceae. Nectar: Acmon Blue. March - June.

Eulobus californicus was *Camissonia californica*. **California Suncup**. Onagraceae. April - June.

Sphingidae: Marc Kummel photographed two White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae) caterpillars eating California Suncup.

Noctuidae: Ridings' Forester (*Alypia ridingsii*).

Eurybia integrifolia. **Thickstem Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Shasta Blue. July - September.

Strongly suspected foodplant for Mountain Crescent, a montane form of Field Crescent. Listed by HOSTS as a foodplant for Field Crescent.

Eurybia radulina. **Broad-leaved Aster**. Asteraceae. Monarch (Carquinez Regional Environmental Education Center). July - September.

Larval host for Northern Checkerspot.

Zones 4-6,7,14-18. May be garden invasive.

Euthamia occidentalis. **Western Goldenrod**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Viceroy, Painted Lady (fq), West Coast Lady, Red Admiral, Lorquin's Admiral (fq), Common Ringlet, Field Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Crown Fritillary, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Tailed Copper (fq), , Purplish Copper, Mormon Metalmark, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper (fq), Eufala Skipper, Sachem, likely other Skippers.

I was amazed and delighted to find Crown Fritillary follows creeks down from the hills all the way to San Francisco Bay, visiting Western Goldenrod flowers. On 14 September 1984 I noted: "Far outdraws my zinnias!!" Shapiro finds it excellent for butterflies and a major draw for the Great Purple Hairstreak among others. Also gets leaf-cutter bees, bumblebees, other insects. July - November.

Zones 2,3,6,7,14-24. spreads quite readily in moist soil.

Fallugia paradoxa. **Apache Plume**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Common Hairstreak in Clark County, Nevada. Others: Sagebrush Checkerspot. Mountain States Wholesale Nursery recommends it as a butterfly garden plant. May - June.

Saturniidae: Neumogen's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca neumogeni*).

Festuca brachyphylla. **Alpine Fescue**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Miriam's Skipper and Sandhill Skipper.

Festuca idahoensis. **Idaho Fescue**.

Foodplant for Lindsey's Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Sonora Skipper and Mardon Skipper.

Festuca rubra. **Red Fescue**.

Foodplant for Dodge's Skipper (Garth & Tilden), Mardon Skipper and the Sachem.

Pyrilidae: Subterranean Sod Webworm (*Chrysoteuchia topiarius*). Large Sod Webworm (*Pediasia trisecta*).

Forestiera pubescens. **Desert Olive**. Oleaceae. Early nectar, especially for hairstreaks (Austin Butterfly Forum, Jan-Feb 2006 Newsletter), including Great Purple Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak; Gray Hairstreak, American Snout, Red Admiral, American Lady and day-flying moths such as the Eight-spotted Forester. Honeybees and native bees. March - April.

Sphingidae: Desert Olive is a hostplant for the rare Incense Cedar Sphinx (*Sphinx libocedrus*).

Fouquieria splendens. **Ocotillo**. Fouquieriaceae. Nectar: Long-tongued moths, hummingbirds. March - July.

Saturniidae: Electra Buckmoth (*Hemileuca electra*). Ocotillo is a foodplant for the Calleta Silkmoth (*Eupackardia calleta*) in Baja California and Arizona, a moth species not reported from California.

Geometridae: *Eubarnesia ritaria*.

Fragaria sp. **Strawberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Western Pine Elfin, Johnson's Hairstreak.

Noctuidae: Rosy Dart (*Diarsia rosaria*). Western Woodling (*Egira rubrica*). *Euxoa olivia*. Soothsayer (*Graphiphora augur*). Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). Brown Arches (*Lacinipolia stricta*). Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*). *Protorthodes curtica*.

Tortricidae: *Acleris fragariana*. *Acleris keiferi*. Strawberry Leafroller (*Ancylis comptana*). Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). *Choristoneura obsoletana*. Zapulata (*Choristoneura zapulata*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). *Decodes fragarianus*. *Eana georgiella*. *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Fragaria californica is now included in *Fragaria vesca*. **California Strawberry**. Rosaceae. A secondary nectar source for the San Bruno Elfin. January - July.

California Strawberry is reported as a hostplant for Pale Swallowtail and Gray Hairstreak, likely secondary for both.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Fragaria chiloensis. **Coast Strawberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Sara Orangetip, Brown Elfin, Green Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Two-banded Skipper. February - November.

Arctiidae: Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma truncata*). Drab Brown Wave (*Lobocleta ossularia*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*).

Noctuidae: Ipsilon Dart (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). *Spaelotis clandestina*. Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Tortricidae: *Clepsis fucana*.

Fragaria vesca. **Woodland Strawberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Gray-veined White, Sara Orange-tip, Edith's Checkerspot, Western Meadow Fritillary, Green Hairstreak, Cedar Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Mylitta Crescent (fq), Western Brown Elfin (fq), Arctic Skipper. An important nectar plant for Taylor's Checkerspot – a segregate of Edith's Checkerspot – in British Columbia. Unpopular source in Scott's estimation. January - July.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche confusa*.

Fragaria virginiana. **Mountain Strawberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Edith's Checkerspot, Painted Lady, Mylitta Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Coral Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Melissa Blue, Silvery Blue, Common Sootywing, Dreamy Duskywing, Sleepy Duskywing, Mardon Skipper, Common Roadside Skipper, Celery Moth. Primary nectar source for Edith's Checkerspot in western Oregon (Severns & Warren). An unidentified strawberry in Bill Yates' Oregon prairie site is likely this one; it attracts Two-banded Checkered Skipper. May - August.

Noctuidae: Luteous Dart (*Abagrotis trigona*). Two-spot Dart (*Eueretagrotis perattentus*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*). Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*). Purple-lined Sallow (*Pyrrhia experimens*). Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris fragariana*. Strawberry Leafroller (*Ancylis comptana*). Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*).

Frangula californica was *Rhamnus californica*. **California Coffeeberry**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Variable Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, California Sister, Lorquin's Admiral (fq), Mourning Cloak, San Bruno Elfin, Western Brown Elfin (fq), Gray Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Gold-hunter's Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Echo Blue, Great Copper, Tailed Copper. Shapiro notes that *Rhamnus* spp. are excellent for small butterflies with short tongues, especially hairstreaks. Barbara Deutsch finds it a favorite of Lorquin's Admiral at her place near Pt. Reyes.

Ssp. californica. May – July

Ssp. crassifolia. February – April.

Ssp. cuspidata. April – July.

Ssp. occidentalis. March – June.

Ssp. tomentella. January – April.

Ssp. ursina. May – July.

Larval host for Pale Swallowtail, Gray Hairstreak and Echo Blue. Marc Kummel photographed a Brown Elfin ovipositing on the flower buds of California Coffeeberry.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*): preferred in the San Bruno Mountains (*A Flora of the San Bruno Mountains*). Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Geometridae: Tissue Moth, *Triphosa haesitata*; Powell & Opler believe it to be the major Californian host.

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*). California Tussock Moth (*Orgyia cana*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*), *Clepsis fucana*. *Epinotia lomonana*.

Cosmopterigidae: Midrib Gall Moth (*Sorhagenia nimbosa*).

Gelechiidae: *Aristotelia rhamnina*.

Nepticulidae: *Stigmella diffasciae* (fq). *Acalyptis punctulata*.

Frangula californica subsp. *tomentella* was *Rhamnus tomentella*. **Hoary Coffeeberry**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar: Chalcidon Checkerspot, Lorquin's Admiral, California Hairstreak, Echo Azure. January – April.

Larval host for Pale Swallowtail, Spring Azure and Brown Elfin.

Frangula purshiana was *Rhamnus purshiana*. **Cascara**. Rhamnaceae. February – June range for subspecies.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*). Yellow Woolly Bear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*),

Geometridae: Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*).

Eupithecia misturata. Tawny Eupithecia (*Eupithecia ravocostaliata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*). Brown-tipped Thorn (*Selenia alciphearia*). Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*). California Tissue Moth (*Triphosa californiata*). Tissue Moth (*Triphosa haesitata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*).

Notodontidae: Pale Prominent (*Oligocentria pallida* [Haggard]).

Cosmopterigidae: Midrib Gall Moth (*Sorhagenia nimbose*).

Gracillariidae: Poison Oak Leafminer (*Caloptilia diversilobiella*).

Frangula rubra was *Rhamnus rubra*. **Sierra Coffeeberry**. Rhamnaceae. March – June.

Foodplant for Pale Swallowtail.

Frankenia salina. **Alkali Heath**. Frankeniaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq), Western Pygmy Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Wandering Skipper, Fiery Skipper, *Perizoma custodiata* (Geometridae), Strawberry Crown Moth (*Synanthedon bibionipennis*, Sesiidae). Alkali Heath is often hardly noticed as attractive to butterflies in comparison to salt heliotrope, which often grows in the same habitat and typically conspicuously draws butterflies. April - September.

Geometridae: Alkali Heath is a major hostplant for *Perizoma custodiata*, in central California.

Sesiidae: Strawberry Crown Moth (*Synanthedon bibionipennis*, Sesiidae) is frequently associated with this plant; its caterpillars feed upon roots and basal areas of its stems.

Gelechiidae: *Aroga trachycosma*.

Frasera speciosa formerly *Swertia radiata* var. *radiata*. **Monument Plant**. Gentianaceae. Nectar: Marine Blue (“mobbing ... the few that are in full bloom” ... Elaine Halbedel on 12 June 2013) and Silver-spotted Skipper (fq). Elaine Halbedel notes Silver-spotted Skipper at nectar on “nothing else that I could see ... It made for lovely photos, at any rate, as they hung like fruit off the blossoms” – Pinos Altos Mts. (NE of town, Grant County, New Mexico on 20 June 2012). Scott considers it “shunned” by most butterflies, did not see any butterfly visits. July – August.

Fraxinus anomala. **Single-leaf Ash**. Oleaceae.

Larval host for the Two-tailed Swallowtail.

Fraxinus dipetala. **Flowering Ash**. Oleaceae. Showy, fragrant flowers may attract butterflies. April-June.

Hostplant for Two-tailed Swallowtail and likely also for the Western Tiger Swallowtail (Arthur Shapiro).

Its dead wood supports larvae of an attractive flower-visiting longhorn beetle, the Banded Alder Borer (*Rosalia funebris*, Cerambycidae).

This small easily cultivated tree is under-used in gardens.

Fraxinus latifolia. **Oregon Ash**. Oleaceae.

Larval host for the Two-tailed Swallowtail and Western Tiger Swallowtail (personal communication, Arthur Shapiro).

Sphingidae: Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis* [Haggard]).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: *Eupithecia maestos*. *Operophtera danybi*. *Philtraea latifoliae*. October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Noctuidae: *Egira hiemalis*. Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). *Sympistis fortis*.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*).

Fraxinus velutina. **Arizona Ash**. Oleaceae. Nectar: American Snout, Mourning Cloak, Spring Azure (SoWestLep #11032, Klinkel).

Arizona Ash seems to be a hostplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail (seen ovipositing on ‘Modesto’, personal communication, Arthur Shapiro). Arizona Ash supports Bigleaf Mistletoe (*Phoradendron serotinum* ssp. *macrophyllum*), which supports the Great Purple Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: A caterpillar plant for the Calleta Silkmoth (*Eupackardia calleta*), a moth not recorded for California, but known from Baja California and southern Arizona.

Sphingidae: Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Fremontodendron californicum. **California Flannel Bush**. Malvaceae. Large White Skipper was observed at nectar upon its flowers in the Tehachapi Mountains (Orsak) – possibly noted as unusual. Not usually considered a butterfly plant! On June 10, 2001, Jane Strong reported “There was also a new hatch of Painted Ladies at the Vincent Gap area [of Angeles National Forest]. They were in perfect condition, large and brightly colored. The Fremontia was in glorious full bloom and each plant had forty or fifty Painted Ladies on it settling down for the night or nectaring. They rose up in a fluttering cloud each time a shadow passed over the bushes.” (SoWestLep #1397). April – July.

Until recently *Fremontodendron* was classified as in the Sterculiaceae but now has been reassigned to the Malvaceae. Malvaceae are often larval hosts for Large White Skipper and sometimes for the Painted Lady – perhaps at times the California Flannel Bush so serves.

Saturniidae: White-streaked Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia albofasciata*); the reddish adult male flies during the day, but does not seek nectar; it has no mouthparts!

Noctuidae: *Tarache major* (aka *Acontia major*).

Tortricidae: *Decodes catherinae*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes kubai*.

Fruit (generally over-ripe, rotting or damaged). California Sister, Viceroy, California Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak, Red Admiral, Weidemeyer’s Admiral, Painted Lady, Green Comma (fq), Hoary Comma, Oreas Comma, Satyr Comma (fq), Ox-eyed Satyr, Common Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph, Hackberry Emperor, Tailed Copper, Iliia Underwing. In *Chasing Monarchs*, Robert Michael Pyle recounts seeing California Sister and Common Buckeye being attracted to spilled ullage at wineries. On another occasion he found California Sister at rotting and dried blackberries. Clark says piles of decaying fruit are an irresistible attraction to woodland butterflies – “particularly grapes ... on these they sometimes feed to a state of advanced intoxication.” (p. 60). In one test, watermelon proved a Red Admiral favorite (NorWestLeps #4667). Scott noted as effective a “fruit bait” made from rotten bananas and peaches with sugar, attracting large numbers especially of Green Comma, Hoary Comma, Oreas Comma and Satyr Comma, besides Common Wood Nymph, Hackberry Emperor, Mourning Cloak, Red Admiral and a Small Wood Nymph.

Funastrum cynanchoides ssp. *hartwegii* was *Sarcostemma cynanchoides* ssp. *hartwegii*. **Climbing Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Queen (fq), Ladies (Miller), Acmon Blue, Spring Azure, Eastern Tailed Blue, Juniper Hairstreak, Harpalus Skipper, Fiery Skipper. Monroes: Marine Blue. Its flowers attract many butterfly species, according to Desert Butterfly Gardening and other sources. April - July.

Larval host for the Queen. May be a larval host for Monarch, also.

Sphingidae: Obscure Sphinx (*Erinnyis obscura*).

Funastrum hirtellum was *Sarcostemma hirtellum*. **Smooth Milkvine. Trailing Townula**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Painted Lady, Monarch, Queen, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper in southernmost Nevada. Marine Blue seen going to its flowers in the Anza-Borrego area. March - May.

Smooth Milkvine is considered to be the primary larval host for the Queen in southern California.

Arctiidae: Clio Tiger Moth (*Ectypia clio*).

Funastrum utahense was *Cynanchum utahense*. **Utah Swallow Wort**. Apocynaceae. Likely nectar plant; Monarch and Common Buckeye have been seen at nectar on flowers of *C. laeve* in Illinois (Hilty). April - September.

A fellow named Larry (Iadobe) on the Butterfly Garden Forum reports finding eggs and larvae of the Queen on 11 May 1997 on this species while "checking a tagged large male desert tortoise that I was recording the life history of for the DOA". Utah Swallow Wort is likely a foodplant for the Variegated Fritillary.

Sphingidae: Likely foodplant for the Obscure Sphinx (*Erinnyis obscura*).

Galium sp. **Bedstraw**. Rubiaceae.

Geometridae: Common Carpet (*Epirrhoe alternata*). *Epirrhoe plebeculata*.

Galium angustifolium. **Narrow-leaved Bedstraw**. Rubiaceae.

Geometridae: *Zenophleps lignicolorata*.

Sphingidae: Marc Kummel photographed a White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*) caterpillar feeding on it.

Galium aparine. **Goosegrass**. Rubiaceae.

Sphingidae: Bedstraw Hawkmoth (*Hyles gallii*).

Galium boreale. **Northern Bedstraw**. Rubiaceae.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Galium nuttallii. **San Diego Bedstraw**. Rubiaceae.

Geometridae: *Zenophleps lignicolorata*.

Galls.

Tortricidae: Willow Gall Moth (*Cydia gallaesaliciana*) develops on dipterous galls of willows. *Grapholita prunivora* develops on aphid galls of oak and elm.

Gamochaeta ustulata was *Gnaphalium purpureum*. **Purple Everlasting**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, American Lady and Tropical Buckeye. April - July.

Hostplant for Painted Lady, American Lady, and Tropical Buckeye.

Garrya elliptica. **Coast Silktassel**. Garryaceae. January – March.

Tortricidae: An unidentified and possibly unnamed moth from tribe Cochylini, which appears to be an undescribed species of *Saphenista* reported by Powell 2006, noted on the Tortricidae Foodplant Database.

Garrya fremontii. **Fremont's Silk Tassel**. January – April.

Hostplant for an undetermined *Saphenista* sp. (Tortricidae).

Gaultheria shallon. **Salal**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Margined White, Painted Lady, Western Meadow Fritillary, Brown Elfin, Echo Azure. April - July.

Salal is a larval host for the Brown Elfin, and Tatum on southern Vancouver Island finds the flowers are food for the first brood of the Gray Hairstreak, a polyphagus species.

Sphingidae: Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Geometridae: Ten-spotted Rhododendron Moth (*Dysstroma sobria*). Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Brown-lined Looper (*Nealcis californiaria*). October Thorn (*Tetraxis jubararia*).

Noctuidae: Tatum found and reared a caterpillar of the Transparent Quaker (*Orthosia transparens*) on Salal.

Copromorphidae: *Lotisma trigonana*.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria gaultheriella*.

Heliozelidae: Madrone Shield-bearer (*Coptodisca arbutiella*).

Gaura coccinea is now *Oenothera suffrutescens*. **Wild Honeysuckle, Linda Tarde**.

Gayophytum diffusum. **Spreading Groundsmoke**. Onagraceae. Two nectar-seeking visits noted by Leona's Little Blue in southern Oregon. May - September.

Sphingidae: Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*). Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae*).

Gentiana newberryi. **Alpine Gentian**. Gentianaceae. July - September.

Foodplant for Behr's Sulphur.

Noctuidae: Kellogg's Sallow (*Sympistis kelloggii*).

Geraniaceae. **Geranium Family**. Shapiro says 'a wonderful, beautiful, diurnal noctuid' moth – *Schinia* sp. (= *Melicleptria*) formerly abundant, now rare, specializes on plants of this family, finding nectar mostly on weedy Geraniaceae, especially *Erodium botrys* (longbeak stork's bill). Likely among its native nectar plants are *Geranium carolinianum*, **Carolina Geranium**, possibly other native *Geranium* spp. and *California macrophyllum*, **Roundleaf Filaree** – a now rare native species. Arctic Skipper seeks nectar at wild geraniums in Lane County, Oregon.

Geranium oreganum. **Oregon Geranium**. Geraniaceae. A nectar plant for Fender's Blue in Oregon. March - July.

Geranium richardsonii. **Richardson's Cranesbill**. Geraniaceae. Scott observed Margined White, Dainty Sulphur, Mormon Fritillary at its flowers. Xerces Society notes it a good butterfly plant in its range. May - September.

Geranium viscosissimum. **Sticky Purple Geranium**. Geraniaceae. Observed at nectar in Idaho: Gray Hairstreak. April - September.

Geraea canescens. **Desert Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Painted Lady. January - May, September - November.

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Geum sp. **Avens**. Rosaceae.

Noctuidae: Rosy Dart (*Xestia oblata*).

Geum macrophyllum. **Bigleaf Avens**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Pacific Fritillary (Yake, NorWestLeps #2031). Pyle mentions it as the only native plant getting butterfly attention in his northeast Washington garden when Buddleia was in flower before the flowering of Douglas Aster, one of the best native nectar plants in his locale (NorWestLeps #4301). May - August.

A primary hostplant for Two-banded Checkered Skipper in SW Washington (Pyle, NorWestLeps #3283).

Geometridae: Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*). Day Emerald (*Mesothea incerta*), a green day-flying moth.

Noctuidae: Tatum finds Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii*) on it on southern Vancouver Island.

Geum triflorum var. *ciliatum*. **Old Man's Whiskers**. Rosaceae. Checkered White. Paul Slichter photographed an unidentified moth at nectar, seems to be a noctuid. May - July.

Noctuidae: Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*).

Prodoxidae: a specialized moth, *Tetragma gei* – not known from California but closely associated with this plant.

Gilia spp. **Gilia**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Quino Checkerspot. Monroes: Reakirt's Blue.

Gilia achilleaefolia. **Yarrow-leaved Gilia**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Gulf Fritillary, *Adela singulella*, Pieridae, 'small butterflies'. March - June.

Arctiidae: Foodplant for a couple of showy small tiger moths, *Kodiosoma fulva* and *Kodiosoma otero*.

Adelidae: *Adela singulella*.

Gilia angelensis. **Chaparral Gilia**. Polemoniaceae. West Coast Lady, Acmon Blue, Fiery Skipper. February - June.

Gilia cana. **Showy Gilia**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady. June - August.

Noctuidae: *Schinia biundulata*.

Gilia capitata. **Blue Globe Gilia**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Harford's Sulphur, Sara Orange-tip, Cabbage White, an unidentified native white, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Gabb's Checkerspot, Mylitta Crescent, Painted Lady (fq), California Ringlet, Lilac-bordered Copper, Boisduval's Blue, Propertius Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Juba Skipper, Umber Skipper, Snowberry Clearwing, and Ridings' Forester Moth. Shapiro finds it a good butterfly plant in the Sierran foothill canyons, at about 2,000' elevation, attracting Sara Orange-tip, Propertius Duskywing, Ringlet, etc. April - August (September-November).

Incurvariidae: Blue Globe Gilia is a nectar source and caterpillar host for a small diurnal moth, *Adela singulella*.

Easy and showy annual, grown in gardens throughout the world.

Gilia caruifolia is now *Saltugilia caruifolia*. **Caraway-leaved Gilia**.

Gilia latiflora ssp. *davyi*. **Davy's Broad-flowered Gilia**. Polemoniaceae. White-lined Sphinx. March - May.

Gilia splendens is now *Saltugilia splendens*. **Splendid Woodland-Gilia**.

Gilia tricolor. **Bird's Eye**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Mournful Duskywing and White-lined Sphinx. (January - February) March - May.

Commonly cultivated annual, easily naturalized to a garden site.

Glehnia littoralis ssp. *leiocarpa*. **American Silvertop**. Apiaceae. May - June.

A larval host for the Anise Swallowtail.

Glycyrrhiza lepidota. **American Licorice**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Arrowhead Blue, Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Gray Hairstreak. May - July.

American Licorice is a hostplant for Marine Blue in the Davis area, in years when it is present there, and Orange Sulphur. Collecting a county record Harford's Sulphur in Fresno County in July 2011, Paul Johnson noted the female seemed "very interested" in a patch of American Licorice, a likely hostplant for it, too. American Licorice is listed as a hostplant for Reakirt's Blue, Melissa Blue, Gray Hairstreak and the Silver-spotted Skipper – thus serving as caterpillar forage for at least six, and likely seven, butterfly species.

Gelechiidae: *Filatima glycyrrhizaeella* (known from Arizona, specific to this plant, an obscure species that may be present in California).

A deep-rooted rhizomatous perennial growing in bottomlands and along levee slopes. Good for riparian restoration.

Glyptopleura marginata. **Keysia**. Asteraceae. April – July.

Noctuidae: Possible *Heliolonche pictipennis* hostplant – a diurnal flower-visiting moth, known to eat Desert Dandelion, *Malacothrix glabrata*; a pair was found in copula on this flower.

Gnaphalium spp. and related genera. **Cudweeds** or **Everlastings**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Hoary Comma (Shields), Woodland Skipper (Heath), Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak and Orange Skipperling (Monroes).

Larval hosts for American Lady.

Pterophoridae: Williams' Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsii*).

Gnaphalium bicolor is now *Pseudognaphalium biolettii*. **Two-color Cudweed**. **Bioletti's Cudweed**. **Pungent Cudweed**.

Gnaphalium californicum is now *Pseudognaphalium californicum*. **Green Everlasting**.

Gnaphalium canescens is now *Pseudognaphalium canescens*. **White Everlasting**.

Gnaphalium palustre. **Lowland Cudweed**. Asteraceae.

Larval host for American Lady.

Gnaphalium stramineum is now *Pseudognaphalium stramineum*. **Cottonbatting Plant**.

Grayia spinosa. **Spiny Hopsage**. Chenopodiaceae.

Geometridae: *Perizoma custodiata*.

Grindelia spp. **Gumweeds**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Monarch, Common Buckeye, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Great Copper, Coppers, Acmon Blue, Yuma Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Skippers, Darker-spotted

Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). *Grindelia* spp. are strongly preferred nectar sources for the Great Copper. *Growing Native* suggests “especially the taller ones” are good nectar plants.

Noctuidae: Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*).

Pterophoridae: Williams’ Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsii*).

Grindelia camporum. **Valley Gumplant**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur (fq), Chalcedon Checkerspot, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Field Crescent, Coronis Fritillary, Great Copper (fq), Acmon Blue, skippers, Darker Spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*) (Lynn Watson). May – November.

Noctuidae: Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*), a diurnal moth. *Schinia mortua*, another diurnal moth. Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Gracillariidae: *Cremastobomyia grindeliella*.

Pyralidae: American Sunflower Moth (*Homoeosoma electellum*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Phaneta amphorana*. Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Zones 7-9,14-16,19-21.

Grindelia hallii. **San Diego Gumplant**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Purplish Copper (B.J. Stacey photographs on iNaturalist). July – October.

Grindelia hirsutula. **Hairy Gumplant**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Myrtle’s Silverspot, Gorgon Copper. “Great” for butterflies – Las Pilitas Nursery. April – June.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Snakeweed Borer (*Eucosma ridingsana*), a root borer. *Phaneta amphorana*.. Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Zones 15-17, 22-24.

Grindelia nana. **Low Gumweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Branded Skipper (fq), others. June – September.

Grindelia stricta. **Coastal Gumweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar – *The Butterfly Gardener’s Guide*. Larner Seeds says it is an excellent fall nectar plant for butterflies. Silverspots, Duskywings.

Var. *angustifolia*. Cabbage White. May – December.

var. *platyphylla*. (This taxon includes the former designation *Grindelia arenicola*). Nectar: Field Crescent, Zerene Fritillary, Great Copper, Acmon Blue, grass skipper. Metallic Green Bee. Flowers all year.

Scott notes a *G. stricta* 'yellow' flower visits by Great Copper (fq), and Common Buckeye.

Tortricidae: *Epinotia infusca*.

See the 1993 edition of *The Jepson Manual* for cultivation notes on varieties.

Guillenia lasiophylla is now *Caulanthus lasiophyllus*. **California Mustard**.

Gutierrezia californica. **San Joaquin Snakeweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Pygmy Blue. Nectar plant for endangered Lange’s Metalmark. July – November.

Tortricidae: *Epiblema rudei*. Snakeweed Borer (*Eucosma ridingsana*), a root-borer. *Sonia vovana*, a root-borer. Rabbitbrush Webbing Moth (*Synnoma lynosyrana*).

Zones 8, 9, 14-16, 19-24.

Gutierrezia microcephala. **Sticky Snakeweed**. Asteraceae. July – November.

Geometridae: Green Broomweed Looper (*Fernaldella fimetaria*). The caterpillars were fairly common on the plants, feeding at night in a Joshua Tree - Creosote association, Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County, Apple Valley, (McFarland, 1975).

Tortricidae: *Epiblema rudei*. Snakeweed Borer (*Eucosma ridingsana*). *Sonia vovana*.

Gutierrezia sarothrae. **Broom Snakeweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Becker's White, Dainty Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Field Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Variegated Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Lupine Blue, Melissa Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Common Branded Skipper, and Juba Skipper. Generally rather secondary. May-October.

Noctuidae: *Cucullia dammersi*. *Schinia ciliata*.

Pyrilidae: Dusky Raisin Moth (*Ephesiodes gilvescentella*). American Sunflower Moth (*Homoeosoma electellum*).

Tortricidae: *Sonia vovana*. Rabbitbrush Webbing Moth (*Synnoma lynosyrana*).

Zones 7-11, 14-16, 18-24.

Hackelia californica. **California Stickseed**. Boraginaceae. California Stickseed is an important nectar source and larval foodplant for the Sierran Pericopid. June – August.

Arctiidae: Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophaela latipennis*).

Hackelia floribunda. **Manyflower Stickseed**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Scott notes a flower visit by Indra Swallowtail. Important nectar source for Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophaela latipennis*, Noctuidae). June – August.

Arctiidae: Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophaela latipennis*) (fq).

Hackelia micrantha. **Jessica's Stickseed**. Boraginaceae. Moldenke found the Northern Blue, Nevada Cloudywing, and two species of diurnal moths in association with its flowers. June – August.

Hazardia squarrosa. **Saw-toothed Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Harford's Sulphur, Common Buckeye, American Lady, Gabb's Checkerspot, Behr's Metalmark, Mormon Metalmark, Funereal Duskywing, Woodland Skipper (fq). The Monroes found it serving as a nectar plant for five species of butterflies in the Anza-Borrego area. On Butterworth's list of important nectar plants in San Luis Obispo County. August – October.

Larval host for Gabb's Checkerspot.

Noctuidae: *Cucullia astigma*.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia* sp.

Zones 14-17.

Hedeoma drummondii. **Drummond's False Pennyroyal**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Becker's White (Ron Wolf photograph). May – June.

Hedeoma nanum subsp. *californica*. **Dwarf False Pennyroyal**. Lamiaceae. A "good butterfly nectar source" (Desert Survivors Nursery). May – June.

A perennial herb of Joshua Tree Woodland and Pinyon Juniper Woodland.

Helenium autumnale. **Sneezeweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pearl Crescent, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper. August – October.

Foodplant for Dainty Sulphur.

Helonium bigelovii. **Bigelow's Sneezeweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Crown Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary. "One plant with eight Callippe Fritillaries" (Alison Sheehy). Mormon Fritillary (Hartmut Wisch photograph). Mylitta Crescent (David S. Horner photograph). In the Trinity Alps area Bigelow's Sneezeweed is a favorite nectar plant for the Mariposa Copper – though otherwise "rarely visited by butterflies" (Shapiro). Ron Wolf photographed a Melissa Blue at nectar on it in Yosemite National Park. July – August.

Foodplant for Dainty Sulphur.

Zones 4-6, 15-17.

Helonium puberulum. **Rosilla**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Field Crescent. June – August.

Hepialidae: A secondary larval host for the Lupine Ghost Moth (*Phymatopus californicus*) at Bodega Bay.

Used in revegetation.

Helianthella californica. **California Helianthella**. Asteraceae. Nectar: California Ringlet, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Lindsey's Skipper. April – June.

Pterophoridae: *Oidaematophorus sulphureodactylus*, a plume moth with a bright yellow forewing.

Zones 6,7,9,14-17.

Helianthus. **Sunflowers**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Yuma Skipper.

Geometridae: Oblique-striped Emerald (*Synchlora bistriaria*).

Noctuidae: Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*).

Helianthus annuus. **Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Monarch, Queen, Great Spangled Fritillary, Nokomis Fritillary, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Lorquin's Admiral, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, California Patch, Bordered Patch (secondary source), Gabb's Checkerspot, Field Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Hedgerow Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Purplish Copper, Mournful Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Umber Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Sachem, Western Branded Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Farmer, Eufala Skipper. "Excellent source of nectar for many adult butterflies" – *Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains*. Also the White-lined Sphinx. Even so, sunflower may be a secondary nectar source in many areas. June – October.

Sunflower is a Bordered Patch hostplant in the extreme SE corner of California, especially in agricultural areas where it is commercially grown (Heath); also in Clark County, Nevada. The preferred host for Bordered Patch (Gorodenski). Sunflower is among hostplants for Painted Lady and occasionally California Patch (Scott).

Sphingidae: Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*).

Arctiidae: Isabella Tiger Moth (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Southern Emerald (*Synchlora frondaria*).

Noctuidae: *Euxoa albipennis*. Clear Dart (*Euxoa declarata*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). Dinky Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Frothy Moth (*Plagiomimicus spumosum*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Gray Looper Moth (*Rachiplusia ou*).

Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Velvet Armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*, Tortricidae). *Pelochrista rorana*. Sunflower Bud Moth (*Suleima helianthana*). *Suleima lagopana*.

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix longula*, a stem gall former.

Zones 6-24.

Helianthus bolanderi. **Bolander's Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: the Hedgerow Farms blog shows a Mournful Duskywing visiting its flowers. Darker Spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*, Noctuidae) (Lynn Watson). Bolander's Sunflower is considered closely related to *Helianthus exilis*. June- October.

Zones 7-17,19-24.

Helianthus californicus. **California Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Lady, likely West Coast Lady. Being a perennial sunflower in bloom at Monarch migration time, it is likely a favorite with them. I observed a female fiery skipper so intently at nectar on this plant that I pulled down a flower it was on and got my face a few inches away from it to examine it! Nectar – *The Butterfly Gardener's Guide*. July – October.

Pterophoridae: California Sunflower is a hostplant for a plume moth with a bright yellow forewing, *Oidaematophorus sulphureodactylus*.

Zones 7-17,19-24.

Helianthus exilis. **Serpentine Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Butterflies among its pollinators. Shapiro: "I agree. Best is the Columbia Skipper." Nectar plant as well for a *Schinia* sp. and for the Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*, Noctuidae). June – October.

Helianthus gracilentus. **Slender Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur (B.J. Stacey), Harford's Sulphur (Hartmut Wisch), Monarch, Queen, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Marine Blue, Funereal Duskywing, Sachem. The rare Hermes Copper visits Slender Sunflower for nectar. . "Butterflies adore it for a nectar source" – Las Pilitas Nursery. Said to attract 'many species' of butterflies. April – October.

Pterophoridae: *Oidaematophorus sulphureodactylus*, a plume moth with a bright yellow forewing.

Zones 7, 14-16, 18-24.

Helianthus niveus. **Desert Sunflower**. Asteraceae. An attractive species surely of value to Lepidoptera. March – May, October – January.

Tortricidae: Supports a *Suleima* species.

Helianthus nuttallii ssp. *nuttallii*. **Nuttall's Sunflower. Marsh Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Southern Dogface, Painted Lady, Monarch, Gray Hairstreak. June – October.

Helianthus petiolaris. **Prairie Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Painted Lady, Callippe Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Field Crescent, Ruddy Copper, Boisduval's Blue. May – October.

Hostplant for the Bordered Patch.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Helioimeris multiflora var. *nevadensis*. **Nevada Goldeneye**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Western Pygmy Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Acmon Blue, Spring Azure, Juniper Hairstreak, Northern Checkerspot, Arachne Checkerspot, Meridian Duskywing and Common Checkered Skipper in Clark County, Nevada. Scott's Colorado-centric observations include: Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Northwestern Fritillary,

Small Wood Nymph, Gray Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Melissa Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Woodland Skipper. May – September.

Pterophoridae: Nevada Goldeneye is a hostplant for a plume moth with a bright yellow forewing, *Oidaematophorus sulphureodactylus*.

Tortricidae: *Pelochrista metariana* species complex, a root borer.

Heliotropium convolvulaceum var. *californicum*. **Morning-glory Heliotrope** or **Sweet-scented Heliotrope**. Boraginaceae. Listed by Leslie Saul under “Native California Nectar Sources for Butterflies (starter list).” April – October.

A beautiful desert annual with as yet unexploited horticultural possibilities.

Heliotropium curassavicum. **Salt Heliotrope**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Queen (fq), Monarch, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, cf. Callippe Fritillary, Mylitta Crescent, California Patch, Chalcidon Checkerspot, Edith’s Checkerspot, Purplish Copper, Great Copper, Gray Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Gold-hunter’s Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Ceraunus Blue, Marine Blue, Melissa Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Acmon Blue, Lupine Blue, San Bernardino Dotted Blue, San Emigdio Blue, Mormon Metalmark, Palmer’s Metalmark, Bordered Patch, Common Sootywing, MacNeill’s Sootywing, Mojave Sootywing, Funereal Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, White Checkered-Skipper, Least Checkered Skipper, Large White Skipper, Alkali Skipper (“their favorite flower” – Jim Brock), Fiery Skipper, Farmer, Sandhill Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Yuma Skipper, Umber Skipper, Eufala Skipper (fq), Wandering Skipper (fq), Orange Skipperling, and the Brown Ctenucha, a day-flying moth. Salt Heliotrope is a prime butterfly nectar plant! February – October.

Hemizonella minima (formerly aka *Madia minima*). **Opposite-leaved Tarweed**. Asteraceae. Important nectar plant for Leona’s Little Blue, a localized species of Klamath County, Oregon (James, Seymour, and James). April – August.

Hemizonia sp. yellow. **Tarweeds**. Asteraceae. Butterfly flower visitors: ‘Many’ (NABA). Possibly *H. corymbosa* [now *Deinandra corymbosa*] or *H. fasciculata* [now *Deinandra fasciculata*] is meant.

Hemizonia congesta ssp. *luzulifolia*. **Hayfield Tarweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Bay Checkerspot, Acmon Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Woodland Skipper. March – December.

Noctuidae: Darker-sided Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*), a day-flying species.

Recently this common native plant is beginning to be more widely cultivated.

Hemizonia fasciculata is now *Deinandra fasciculata*. **Common Tarweed**.

Hemizonia parryi ssp. *australis* is now *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*. **Parry’s Spikeweed**.

Hemizonia pungens is now *Centromadia pungens*. **Common Spikeweed**.

Heracleum maximum. **Cow Parsnip**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Chryxus Arctic, Common Wood Nymph, Chalcidon Checkerspot (fq), Lorquin’s Admiral, Weidemeyer’s Admiral, California Tortoiseshell, Weidemeyer’s Admiral, Coronis Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Western Meadow Fritillary, Viceroy, Moss’s Elfin, Hedgerow Hairstreak. ‘Many lycaenids’ (Shapiro) – blues, coppers, hairstreaks, metalmarks. A Jon D. Anderson photograph shows five Chalcidon Checkerspots on one umbel. April - July.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail. Also among larval hosts for Black Swallowtail and Machaon Swallowtail.

Geometridae: White-spotted Pug (*Eupithecia tripunctaria*).

Noctuidae: Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Cow Parsnip Borer (*Papaipema harrisii*). Figwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema sauzalita*).

Epermeniidae: *Epermenia californica*.

Juice is extremely irritating, notes Shapiro – exercise caution to avoid skin contact.

Herissantia crisper. **Curly Abutilon. Bladder Mallow.** Malvaceae. August – September.

A larval host for the Gray Hairstreak, Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak, Laviana Skipper and Erichson's Skipper.

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Hesperervax caulescens. **Hogwallow Starfish.** Asteraceae. March – June.

Later instar larvae of Painted Lady found on Hogwallow Starfish in Solano County after the 1992 Painted Lady dispersion event (Witham).

Hesperocallis undulata. **Desert Lily.** Agavaceae. Flowers visited by hawkmoths. February – May.

Hesperocnide tenella. **Black-hair Nettle. Western Nettle.** Urticaceae.

An obscure native annual historically common in much of western California. A likely hostplant for Red Admiral, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady and other nettle-feeding Lepidoptera.

Hesperocyparis forbesii was *Cupressus forbesii*. **Tecate Cypress.** Cupressaceae.

Foodplant for Thorne's Juniper Hairstreak in their mutually native range.

Geometridae: Curve-lined Angle (*Digrammia continuata*). *Eupithecia macrocarpata*.

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria arizonensis*.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia cupressae*.

Hesperocyparis goveniana was *Cupressus goveniana*. **Gowen Cypress.** Cupressaceae.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia cupressae*.

Hesperocyparis macnabiana was *Cupressus macnabiana*. **MacNab Cypress.** Cupressaceae.

Foodplant for John Muir's Hairstreak.

Hesperocyparis macrocarpa was *Cupressus macrocarpa*. **Monterey Cypress.** Cupressaceae.

A Monarch winter roosting tree species on the central California coast.

Gelechiidae: *Coleotechnites stanfordia*.

Geometridae: The Cypress Pug (*Eupithecia cupressata*) was described in 1892 from a specimen reared from a larva on a cypress in Monterey, likely the Monterey Cypress (Richard F. Pearsall, "Vagrant Eupithecias", *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, Volume 12, p. 142).

Pyralidae: *Pseudasophia phoezal* (said to be a scavenger, associated with this species).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia cupressae*. Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Cochylis carmelana* (?) *Cydia cupressana*. *Epinotia hopkinsana*. *Epinotia subviridis*.

Yponomeutidae: Cypress Tip Moth (*Argyresthia cupressella*). *Argyresthia franciscella*. *Argyresthia trifasciae*.

Hesperocypris sargentii was *Cupressus sargentii*. **Sargent Cypress**. Cupressaceae.

Foodplant for John Muir's Hairstreak at Cedar Mountain Ridge, Alameda County.

Geometridae: Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia cupressae*. *Cydia cupressana*.

Hesperoyucca whipplei. **Chaparral Yucca**. Agavaceae. Flowers April – May.

Koji Shiraiwa fed a captive Bramble Hairstreak a flower stalk of Chaparral Yucca, which it avidly consumed.

Prodoxidae: *Prodoxus cinereus*. *P. aenescens*. *P. marginatus*. *P. pulverulentus*. Yucca Moth (*Tegeticula maculata*). Caterpillars of these may be found in great numbers in the huge fast-growing flowering portions of the plant in March – May.

Heteromeles arbutifolia. **Toyon**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pine White (Barry Breckling, CalPhotos), Monarch, Variable Checkerspot, Common Buckeye, Field Crescent, California Sister, Lorquin's Admiral, Red Admiral, Mourning Cloak, California Tortoiseshell, Tailed Copper, Acmon Blue (fq), Spring Azure, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Mountain-Mahogany Hairstreak (fq), Gold-hunter's Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak; Hints finds it one of the best butterfly nectar plants on Mt. Diablo.

Shapiro finds only Mountain-Mahogany Hairstreak consistently in his central California study areas, with the same affinity reported by others from southern California.

I observed numbers of migrating California Tortoiseshell at nectar on one I was growing at an industrial plant in the heart of 'Silicon Valley'! I also observed a clearwing moth at nectar on one in a Cupertino backyard – tentatively identified as the Western Poplar Clearwing (*Paranthrene robiniae*, Sesiidae). Powell & Opler say its flowers draw Brown Ctenucha (*Ctenucha brunnea*, Arctiidae) in the Santa Monica Mountains, and McFarland confirms Toyon flowers as preferred by it. June – August.

Toyon is a foodplant for the Echo Azure and the Gray Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Geometridae: Pink-margined Green (*Nemoria leptalea*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: *Acrionicta othello*. Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*).

Gelechiidae: *Coleotechnites* sp.

Nepticulidae: Toyon Leafminer (*Stigmella heteromelis*).

Pyralidae: Destructive Pruneworm (*Acrobasis tricolorella*).

Heterotheca spp. **Goldenaster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: 'butterflies'.

Heterotheca grandiflora. **Telegraph Weed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Fiery Skipper, Wandering Skipper. Nectar for ‘a variety of adult butterflies’ – *Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains*. Shapiro does not see butterflies coming to it in his northern California study areas. Flowers most of the time, especially June – October.

Larval host for Gabb’s Checkerspot (Heath).

Noctuidae: Paradoxical Grass Moth (*Heliochelius paradoxus*).

Zones 14-17, 19-24. May seed aggressively in the garden.

Heterotheca oregona var. *compacta*. **Oregon Goldenaster**. Asteraceae. Shapiro: “Orange Sulphur, Checkered White, Hairstreaks, Blues, a favorite of the Field Skipper (Sachem). Good general nectar source in autumn, but very unshowy.” July – October.

Heterotheca sessiliflora ssp. *bolanderi*. **Hairy Goldenaster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Checkerspots, Common Hairstreak, Coppers, Mission Blue, Umber Skipper. Shapiro finds it distinctly secondary. In East Bay gardens, Pete Veilleux often notices butterflies on it – in cultivation he finds it in flower most of the year. June – September.

Zones 14-17, 19-24.

Heterotheca sessiliflora subsp. *echioides*. **Hairy Goldenaster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Gabb’s Checkerspot, Mormon Metalmark, Woodland Skipper. July – October.

Paul Johnson found it a hostplant for Gabb’s Checkerspot in Pinnacles National Monument.

Heterotheca sessiliflora subsp. *sessiliflora*. **Beach Goldenaster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White. June – September.

Heterotheca subaxillaris. **Camphor-weed**. Asteraceae. Many butterflies at nectar on its few remaining flowers on 21 November 2012, especially Dainty Sulphur and Fatal Metalmark, on an Arizona fieldtrip (Heath & Klinkel, DesertLeps) August – October.

Heterotheca villosa. **Goldenaster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Callippe Fritillary, Painted Lady, Tailed Copper, Pahaska Skipper. Good butterfly nectar plant – *Growing Native*. See notes from Colorado observations below.

Var. minor. June – August.

Var. scabra. April – May, October – November.

Goldenaster is popular with butterflies in Colorado. Scott records flower visits by: Anise Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Cabbage White, Checkered White (fq), Pine White, Large Marble, Queen Alexandra’s Sulphur, Orange Sulphur (fq), Clouded Sulphur, Painted Lady (fq), Milbert’s Tortoiseshell, Field Crescent, Leanira Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, Coronis Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Arachne Checkerspot, Zerene Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Hoary Comma, Common Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph (fq), Ridings’s Satyr, Mormon Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Behr’s Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Tailed Copper (fq), Blue Copper, Great Copper, Ruddy Copper, Boisduval’s Blue, Lupine Blue, Melissa Blue (fq), Reakirt’s Blue, Shasta Blue, Common Sootywing, Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Small Checkered Skipper, Afranius Duskywing, Pacuvius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Common Roadside Skipper, Dun Skipper, Juba Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Uncas Skipper, Western Branded Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq).

Tortricidae: Snakeweed Borer (*Eucosma ridingsana*), a root borer.

Hibiscus denudatus. **Rock Hibiscus. Pale Face**. Malvaceae. February-May.

Larval host for Mallow Scrub Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Arizona Powdered Skipper and Large White Skipper.

Hieracium spp. **Hawkbits**. Asteraceae. Flowers attract butterflies according to various sources. Bill Yates reports Hydaspe Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary – hawkbits are the flowers they nectar at in his Oregon prairie study site. Cabbage White, Woodland Skipper also find nectar on them.

Hieracium albiflorum. **White Hawkweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Edith's Checkerspot. May – September.

Hieracium scouleri. **Western Hawkweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Juba Skipper. May – September.

Hippuris vulgaris. **Mare's-tail**. Plantaginaceae. May – August.

Larval host for the Common Buckeye, a fact which came to light thanks to photographs posted by Kathy Biggs taken in her backyard wildlife pond. Various pond owners had seen Buckeye caterpillars on it, but didn't realize it was not a known host.

Hoita macrostachya. **Large Leather Root**. Fabaceae. Psoraleeae. June – July.

Formerly known as *Psoralea macrostachya*, this is the “scurf-pea (*Psoralea*), a native perennial resembling a giant alfalfa plant” which Shapiro notes as a hostplant for the Northern Cloudywing in his *Field guide to butterflies of the San Francisco Bay and Sacramento Valley regions*. “*Psoralea*” referred to among hostplants for Orange Sulphur may also be or include this species.

Noctuidae: Angelica Borer (*Papaipema angelica*).

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix posticella*. *Agonopterix psoraliella*.

Hoita orbicularis. **Giant Clover**. Fabaceae. Psoraleeae. Las Pilitas Nursery recommends for butterfly gardens. April – August.

Holodiscus discolor. **Oceanspray**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Painted Lady, Lorquin's Admiral, Behr's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak (fq), Sylvan Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Lilac-bordered Copper, Blue Copper, Echo Azure, Western Tailed Blue (Gary Pearson), Brown Elfin and Oceanspray Fairy Moth (*Adela septentrionella*). Moldenke found a nocturnal moth associated with its flowers.

As of 16 June, 2007 Pyle had never observed any butterflies at nectar on it – secondary as a butterfly nectar source? (NorWestLeps #4000). May – August.

Oceanspray is a Pale Swallowtail hostplant, but less so in California, where Rhamnaceae are preferred; also a foodplant for Lorquin's Admiral and Weidemeyer's Admiral, Spring Azure and Brown Elfin. Jeremy Tatum finds it a frequent hostplant for Lorquin's Admiral on southern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and he finds Western Tiger Swallowtail caterpillars eating it, too.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*).

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Brown Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma pteridis*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Banks' Emerald Moth (*Chlorosea banksaria*). Mottled Euchlaena (*Euchlaena tigrinaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyлина*). *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Hesperumia latipennis* (Oceanspray is the typical host on southern Vancouver Island according to Tatum). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). *Operophtera danybi*. *Perizoma costiguttata*. *Perizoma curvilinea*. *Pero giganteus*. Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*). Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia* [Tatum]). and the October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Lasiocampidae: Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis reedi*. *Acerra normalis*. *Adelphagrotis indeterminata*. *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). *Andropolia aedon*. *Andropolia theodori*. *Anhimella perbrunnea*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*) (fq). *Egira hiemalis* (caterpillars often found in the flower clusters [Tatum]). Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). Western Woodling (*Egira rubrica*). Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). Soothsayer (*Graphiphora augur*). Large Gray Pinon (*Lithophane georgii*). Nameless Pinon (*Lithophane innominata*). *Lithophane pertorrida*. Speckled Cutworm (*Lacanobia subjuncta*). Western Oak Pinon (*Lithopane contenta*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. *Sympistis columbia*. Leaping Caterpillar (*Sympistis dunbari*). *Sympistis homogena*. *Sympistis youngi*. Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). and American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Incurvariidae: Oceanspray Fairy Moth (*Adela septentrionella*).

Eriocraniidae: Purplish Birch Miner (*Eriocrania semipurpurella*) (fq).

Gracillariidae: Oceanspray Leafminer (*Phyllonorycter holodisci*).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia* sp. *Epinotia hopkinsana*. *Epinotia johnsonana*. Mosaic Sparganothis (*Sparganothis xanthoides inconditana*).

Holodiscus microphyllus is now *Holodiscus discolor* var. *microphyllus*. **Rock Spiraea**. Rosaceae. June – September.

Weidemeyer's Admiral oviposited on Rock Spiraea in Mono County (Emmel, Shields, Breedlove).

Honeydew. In at least one instance David James noted a preference by migrating California Tortoiseshell for feeding on the honeydew of a pine-feeding aphid – ignoring abundant flower nectar resources (NorWestLeps #4292, #7210). James: "Perhaps aphid excreta is better 'jet fuel' than nectar?" After becoming aware of the phenomenon he has observed it more commonly (NorWestLeps #7210). A Mourning Cloak was observed in similar behavior on a Lomatium (NorWestLeps #7201) and Robert Pyle reports first seeing the behavior with Weidemeyer's Admiral (NorWestLeps #7216) and otherwise on surfaces where insect honeydew has dropped.

Scott noted butterflies seeking aphid or leafhopper honeydew: Viceroy, California Sister, Hoary Comma, Hackberry Emperor, and Boisduval's Blue.

The ant-tended caterpillars of Lycaenidae (hairstreaks, coppers and blues) actually produce honeydew the ants eat.

Honeydew of an aphid that feeds on Big Sagebrush, *Zyxaphis canae* (Homoptera) is an adult food for *Aseptis characta* (Noctuidae) and *Parabagrotis exertistigma* (Noctuidae) [Johnson & Stafford, 1985]. *Moths of Western North America* says many micro-moths feed on honeydew secreted by aphids and other Homoptera.

Hordeum jubatum. **Foxtail Barley**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*).

Horkelia sp. **Horkelia**. Rosaceae. Flowers attract Purplish Copper, Two-banded Skipper (Butterworth).

Horkelia bolanderi. **Bolander's Horkelia**. Rosaceae. May – September.

Larval host for Two-banded Checkered Skipper.

Horkelia californica. **California Horkelia**. Rosaceae. Flower visitors: Chalcedon Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, and the Mission Blue (San Francisco, San Bruno Mountain). Varieties flower in the range of March – October.

Two-banded Skipper larval host (Shapiro).

Arctiidae: Powell & Opler report raising the Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophalea latipennis*, Arctiidae) from Trinity County on California Horkelia, though the usual hostplant is hound's tongue, *Cynoglossum* (Boraginaceae).

Pterophoridae: *Trichoptilus potentellus*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Clepsis fucana*. *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Gelechiidae: *Scrobipalpula potentella*.

Hepialidae: *Phymatopus hectoides*.

Horkelia clevelandii var. *clevelandii*. **Cleveland's Horkelia**. Rosaceae. May – August.

Foodplant for 'Laguna' Two-banded Checkered Skipper.

Horkelia cuneata. **Wedge-leaf Horkelia**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Chalcedon Checkerspot, Gabb's Checkerspot (Marc Kummel), Brown Elfin, California Hairstreak, Silvery Blue (Lynn Watson). March – July.

Horkelia daucifolia. **Carrotleaf Horkelia**. Rosaceae. April – July.

Reported as a larval host for Edith's Copper.

Horkelia fusca var. *parviflora*. **Smallflower Horkelia**. **Pinewoods Horkelia**. Rosaceae. June – September.

Larval host for Two-banded Checkered Skipper and Edith's Copper.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Horkelia tenuiloba. **Thin-lobed Horkelia**. Rosaceae. April – July.

Larval host for Two-banded Checkered Skipper and Edith's Copper.

Horsfordia newberryi. **Yellow Feltplant**. Malvaceae. March – April, November – December.

Larval host for Arizona Powdered Skipper.

Hosackia crassifolia was *Lotus crassifolius*. **Big Deervetch**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail. May-August.

Big Deervetch is an important hostplant for Silver-spotted Skipper, Northern Cloudy-wing, Persius Duskywing, Bramble Hairstreak, Western Sulphur and possibly others (Shapiro) – whose reproductive urges draw them to the plant. Marc Kummel photographed Marine Blue ovipositing on it.

Geometridae: Californian Granite (*Digrammia californiaria*).

Zones 7-9, 14-24.

Hosackia gracilis was *Lotus formosissimus*. **Seaside Bird's Foot Trefoil**. Fabaceae. Loteae. March-July.

This wetland native perennial, a species with showy flowers, is believed to be the caterpillar plant for the Lotis Blue, a butterfly listed as endangered in 1976, and now thought extinct.

Zones 15 -17.

Hosackia oblongifolia var. *oblongifolia* was *Lotus oblongifolius* var. *oblongifolius*. **Streambank Bird's-foot Trefoil**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Nectar: Anna's Blue, and likely for others for which it is a hostplant. May-September.

Hostplant for Coastal Green Hairstreak, Anna Blue. Acmon Blue has also oviposited on it (Scott).

Hosackia rosea (formerly *Lotus aboriginus*). **Rose Flowered Lotus**. Fabaceae. Loteae. May – July.

Hostplant: Silver-spotted Skipper, Bramble Green Hairstreak (DesertLeps #9843, Ken Hansen).

Hulsea algida. **High Mountain Hulsea**. Asteraceae. Moldenke captured a diurnal moth on its flowers. July – August.

Hulsea californica. **San Diego Alpinegold**. Asteraceae. A rare but showy plant, likely of value as a nectar source. May – August.

Hulsea nana. **Dwarf Hulsea**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Callippe Fritillary (Wildflowers of the Pacific Northwest). June – September.

Hydrophyllum. **Waterleaf**. Four taxa of this genus are native to California. Observers in states to the north have noted Propertius Duskywing at nectar on *Hydrophyllum capitatum* var. *capitatum*, Dwarf Waterleaf.

Hydrophyllum fendleri. **Fendler's Waterleaf**. Boraginaceae. Scott notes a visit by Red Admiral, considers it “unpopular” as a butterfly nectar source. Ours flowers May – July.

Hydrophyllum tenuipes. **Pacific Waterleaf**. Boraginaceae. A Margined White seen at nectar (Patterson, NorWestLeps #3961). May – July.

Hymenoclea salsola is now *Ambrosia salsola*. **Burrobush**.

Hymenopappus filifolius. **Fineleaf Hymenopappus**. Asteraceae. Scott noted flower visits by: Checkered White, Mimosa Yellow, Field Crescent, Variegated Fritillary, Common Ringlet, Ridings's Satyr, Western Pine Elfin, California Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Melissa Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Silvery Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Uncas Skipper. Most varieties flower in the range of May – August.

Hymenothrix wrightii. **Wright's Thimblehead. Wright Beeflower**. Asteraceae. An herbaceous perennial of Yellow Pine Forest, attractive in flower, known in California only from San Diego County. Found in much of Arizona and parts of New Mexico and Texas. Possibly a butterfly nectar plant: *H. wislizeni* is a good butterfly nectar plant in Arizona. . It also attracts interesting beetles, including, at least in Arizona, the colorful net-winged beetle, *Lycus fernandezii*. August – October.

Wright's Thimblehead is among the many larval hosts for the Dainty Sulphur.

Hymenoxys acaulis var. *arizonica* is now *Tetranuris acaulis* var. *arizonica*. **Sundancer Daisy. Angelita Daisy**. Asteraceae. Said to attract butterflies; appropriate especially for the high desert. April – September.

Hymenoxys cooperi. **Cooper's Goldflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Gray Hairstreak in Clark County, Nevada. May – September.

Hymenoxys hoopesii. **Owl's Claws**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Mormon Fritillary, Field Crescent, Small Wood Nymph, Blue Copper. Recommended for Flagstaff, Arizona butterfly gardens by the Flagstaff Native Plant & Seed Company. May – November.

Hymenoxys lemmonii. **Lemmon's Bitterweed**. Recorded as a nectar source for a rare subspecies of the Shasta Blue in Nevada; Lemmon's Bitterweed also occurs in various parts of California. June – September.

Hypericum sp. **St. John's Wort**. Hypericaceae.

Noctuidae: *Hypericum* is listed as one of the larval hosts of the polyphagus Lunate Zale (*Zale lunata*).

Hyptis emoryi. **Desert Lavender**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Becker's White, Checkered White, Sara Orangetip, Sleepy Orange, Queen, California Patch (fq), Variable Checkerspot, Quino Checkerspot, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, 'Loki' Juniper Hairstreak (fq), Bramble Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak, Brown Elfin, Silvery Blue, Sonoran Blue, Acmon Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Desert Metalmark, Funereal Duskywing, Powdered Skipper. Beautiful moths, too; *Cisthene* spp. (lichen moths) and Ridings' Forester (*Alypia ridingsii*, Noctuidae – a showy diurnal species noted as “a frequent visitor to Desert Lavender” by Ken Kertell in a 21-23 February 2012 visit to Anza-Borrego State Park) and a *Schinia* (Noctuidae, flower moth).

In the Anza-Borrego area Desert Lavender attracts more butterfly species than any other plant; the Monroes found 18 species of butterflies visiting its flowers. January – May.

Among foodplants for the polyphagus Gray Hairstreak.

Ipomopsis aggregata. **Scarlet Gilia**. Polemoniaceae. Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail and White-lined Sphinx are occasional flower visitors. Hummingbirds are much more common visitors. June – September.

Noctuidae: Darker-spotted Straw Moth, (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*).

Ipomopsis arizonica. **Arizona Firecracker**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: long-tongued moths. May – October.

Ipomopsis congesta. **Ballhead Ipomopsis**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Sagebrush Checkerspot. May – September.

Ipomopsis tenuifolia. **Slender-leaved Ipomopsis**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: long-tongued moths. April – June.

Ipomopsis tenuituba. **Slender-tube Skyrocket**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx. June – September.

Iris spp. **Iris**. Iridaceae. Nectar: Arctic Skipper, Thicket Hairstreak (Steiner).

Noctuidae: Dot-and-Dash Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena curvimacula*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Iris douglasiana. **Douglas Iris**. Iridaceae. Nectar: Checkerspot, copper and swallowtail butterflies (*Backyard Birding*). Shapiro doubts that butterflies were really getting nectar, particularly the copper, with its short proboscis. The book was the sole source for this record – perhaps butterflies were seen merely investigating the flowers? He notes that typically freshly emerged adult butterflies 'try' many flowers. May – July.

Iris macrosiphon. **Ground Iris**. Iridaceae. March - May.

Tortricidae: *Endothenia rubipunctana*. Develops in seed pods and flies April – July (Powell & Opler).

Iris missouriensis. **Western Blue Flag**. Iridaceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Painted Lady, American Lady, Variegated Fritillary, Melissa Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Dreamy Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper. May – July.

Noctuidae: Keifer's Ear Moth (*Amphipoea keiferti*).

Isocoma sp. **Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: 'Siva' and 'Loki' Juniper Hairstreak.

Isocoma acradenia. **Alkali Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Sleepy Orange, American Snout, Queen, Variegated Fritillary, Painted Lady, Great Purple Hairstreak (fq), Leda Ministreak, Western Pygmy Blue, Desert Metalmark, Palmer's Metalmark, Mojave Sootywing (fq), Northern White-Skipper, Funereal Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Juba Skipper, Sandhill Skipper. In Anza-Borrego the Monroes found 14 butterfly species visiting Alkali Goldenbush for nectar, one of their best butterfly nectar plants. August-November.

Noctuidae: The Alkali Goldenbush is the only known larval host for *Schinia erosa*.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma sandiego*, a root borer. *Sonia comstocki*, a root borer. *Sonia filiana*, a root borer.

Isocoma arguta. **Carquinez Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Acmon Blue (Doug Wirtz photograph). August-December.

Isocoma menziesii. **Coast Golden Bush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Queen, Mylitta Crescent (Bob Sikora photograph), Behr's Metalmark, Mormon Metalmark, Western Pygmy Blue, Northern White Skipper (Marc Kummel photograph), possible White Checkered Skipper (another Marc Kummel photograph), Sandhill Skipper (B.J. Stacey photograph). Tree of Life Nursery recommends for butterfly nectar. June – November.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Eucosma sandiego*, a root borer. *Sonia filiana*, a root borer. *Sonia vovana*, a root borer.

Isocoma menziesii var. *sedoides*. **Prostrate Coastal Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. A butterfly magnet in the East Bay Wilds Nursery. June – December.

An excellent garden plant, says Pete Veilleux – “looks so good when everything else is kind of beat and brown”.

Isocoma menziesii var. *vernonioides*. **Green-leaved Dune Goldenbush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orsak notes it as a favorite at Upper Newport Bay with the Sagem, Woodland Skipper, Wandering Skipper, and Sandhill Skipper. June – December.

Zones 15-24.

Isomeris arborea is now *Peritoma arborea*. **Bladderpod**.

Ivesia spp. **Yellow Ivesia**. Rosaceae. Flowers visited by a number of butterflies in their range, including Mountain-Mahogany Hairstreak and Tailed Copper.

Jamesia americana. **Fivepetal Cliffbush**. Hydrangaceae. Scott considers the species “very popular” as a butterfly nectar plant based on his observations, mostly centered in Colorado. He notes as flower visitors: Anise Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail (fq), Two-tailed Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail (fq), Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Callippe Fritillary (fq), Crown Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Northern Checkerspot, Hoary Comma, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Chryxus Arctic, Hackberry Emperor, Western Green Elfin, 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak, Arrowhead Blue, Greenish Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Northern Cloudywing, Pacuvius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Common Roadside Skipper, Dun Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, and Tawny-edged Skipper.

Our Californian variety is var. *rosea*; it is considered attractive enough to be worth cultivating but thought difficult to grow. Flowers are fragrant, leaves turn red in the fall. Whether as attractive, I do not know. July – August.

Larval host for the Spring Azure.

Jaumea carnosa. **Marsh Jaumea**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Acmon Blue, Wandering Skipper. Pete Veilleux sees “lots” of skippers on it in the San Francisco Bay Region. April – December.

Juglans californica. **California Walnut**. Juglandaceae.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*).

Geometridae: Walnut Spanworm (*Phigalia plumogeraria*). Common Angle Moth (*Macaria aemulataria*).

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: Penitent Underwing (*Catocala piatrix*) (Powell & Opler, the only California host they specify).

Tortricidae: Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Southern Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips rileyana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Juglans hindsii. **Northern California Black Walnut**. Juglandaceae.

Closely related to *Juglans californica*, it has been classified as a subspecies of it by some, and likely serves the same suite of Lepidoptera. Widely cultivated as a rootstock for English Walnut (*Juglans regia*), and often escaping to naturalize along streams. Many hybrid specimens are naturalized, especially along watercourses.

Juncaceae. Rush Family.

Noctuidae: Henry's Marsh Moth (*Simyra henrici*).

Juncus sp. **Rush**. Juncaceae. Larval hosts for:

Arctiidae: Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*).

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora viridicuprella* [Wikipedia].

Noctuidae: American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Tortricidae: Javelin Moth (*Bactra verutana*).

Juncus balticus. **Baltic Rush**. Juncaceae. Larval host for:

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora maritella*.

Juncus effusus. **Bog Rush**. Juncaceae. Larval host for:

Coleophoridae: Streaked Coleophora (*Coleophora cratipennella*).

Juncus tenuis. **Slender Rush**. Juncaceae. Larval host for:

Coleophoridae: Streaked Coleophora (*Coleophora cratipennella*).

Juniperus californica. **California Juniper**. Cupressaceae.

California Juniper feeds caterpillars of the 'Loki' and 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak. A segregate of Juniper Hairstreak, John Muir's Hairstreak, develops on it on Mount Diablo and south and east in the Inner Coast Ranges.

Sphingidae: An important foodplant for the Sequoia Sphinx (*Sphinx sequoiae*).

Arctiidae: Nevada Tiger Moth (*Grammia nevadensis*).

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria arizonensis*.

Geometridae: Orillia Angle (*Digrammia excurvata*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis hennei*. *Abagrotis mirabilis*. *Lithophane subtilis*.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia cupressae*. Juniper Budworm (*Cudonigera houstonana*).

Cosmopterigidae: Juniper Cone Moth (*Periploca atrata*).

Juniperus communis. **Common Juniper**. Cupressaceae. Foodplant for:

Geometridae: Juniper Looper (*Eupithecia interruptofasciata*). Freyer's Pug (*Eupithecia intricata*). Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Gelechiidae: Juniper Webworm (*Dichomeris marginella*).

Juniperus occidentalis. **Western Juniper**. Cupressaceae.

Foodplant for Barry's Hairstreak and 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak.

Sphingidae: Sequoia Sphinx (*Sphinx sequoiae*) (fq).

Geometridae: *Digrammia napensis*.

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis glenni*. *Lithopane longior*.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia piauteana*.

Juniperus osteosperma. **Utah Juniper**. Cupressaceae.

Foodplant for 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak.

Sphingidae: Sequoia Sphinx (*Sphinx sequoiae*).

Noctuidae: *Lithopane longior*.

Justicia californica. **Beloperone** or **Chuparosa** or **Hummingbird Bush**. Acanthaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, 'Desert' Black Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Mexican Yellow, Monarch (fq), Queen (fq), Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Texan Crescent, Silvery Blue. Bob Allen notes that Monarch and Queen often take nectar from Chuparosa at Fullerton Arboretum (SoWestLep #10578). Hummingbirds. March - June.

Larval host for Tiny Checkerspot (Heath), which, the Monroes observe: "With sufficient winter/spring rains ... may flutter in abundance around Chuparosa." Emmel & Emmel (1973) note a disjunct coastal population also hosts Tiny Checkerspot.

Noctuidae: *Cobubatha dividua*, with a photographically documented life history study on Jennifer Bundy's Southwest Moths web site.

Kalmia polifolia. **Mountain Laurel**. Ericaceae. June – August.

Foodplant for the Northern Blue.

Geometridae: "*Kalmia*" is given in HOSTS as a larval host for *Eupithecia russeliata*.

Noctuidae: Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*) is also listed in HOSTS as "*Kalmia*" which may include Mountain Laurel.

Tortricidae: Eye-spotted Bud Moth (*Spilonota ocellana*).

Keckiella antirrhinoides. **Yellow Bush Snapdragon**. Plantaginaceae. California Dogface seen at nectar. Probably usually attracts butterflies as a larval host rather than nectar plant. April-May.

Hostplant for Quino Checkerspot and especially Chalcedon Checkerspot. Buckeye and American Painted Lady also use *Antirrhinum* (Syn. *Keckiella*) as larval hosts. Larval host for Henne's Checkerspot, a segregate of the Chalcedon Checkerspot (Monroes).

Zones 7, 14-16, 18-23.

Keckiella antirrhinoides var. *microphylla*. **Chaparral Beardtongue**. Plantaginaceae. April-June.

Larval host for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Geometridae: “*Semiothisa cyda* (Druce, 1893)” = the Mesquite Looper (*Rindgea cyda*).

Noctuidae: *Sympistis fortis* (aka *Homoncoenemis f.*). *Sympistis augustus*. *Sympistis occata*.

Keckiella breviflora. **Yawning Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. May-July.

Larval host for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Sesiidae: *Penstemonia dammersi*.

Zones 7, 14-16, 18-23.

Keckiella cordifolia. **Heart-leaved Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. Very choice hummingbird plant. May-July.

Larval host for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Noctuidae: *Sympistis singularis* (aka *Oncocnemis s.*).

Sesiidae: *Penstemonia dammersi*.

Zones 14-24.

Keckiella lemmonii. **Lemmon Beardtongue**. Plantaginaceae. June-August.

Larval host for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Zones 7, 14-16.

Keckiella ternata. **Scarlet Beardtongue** or **Blue-stemmed Keckiella**. Plantaginaceae. June-September.

Larval host for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Sesiidae: a wasp mimic moth, *Penstemonia dammersi*.

Zones 7, 14-16, 18-23.

Koeleria macrantha. **Junegrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Columbia Skipper and the Tawny-edged Skipper.

Krameria sp. **Rhatany**. Krameriaceae.

Likely foodplant for the Desert Metalmark. Caterpillars successfully raised on it from a population at Sheephole Pass in San Bernardino County (Pratt & Ballmer) – females had been seen checking it out.

Krameria erecta. **Littleleaf Rhatany**. Krameriaceae. March – May.

A foodplant for the Mormon Metalmark (HOSTS).

Noctuidae: Littleleaf Krameria Moth (*Oxycnemis fusimacula*).

Ladeania lanceolata was *Psoralidium lanceolatum*. **Lance-leaved Scurf-pea**. Fabaceae. Psoraleae. May – July.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix psoraliella*.

Lagophylla glandulosa. **Glandular Hareleaf**. Asteraceae. May – November.

Noctuidae: Foodplant for *Microhelia angelica*, a striking small day-flying flower moth.

Lagophylla ramosissima. **Common Hareleaf**. Asteraceae. April – October.

Noctuidae: Larval host for *Microhelia angelica*, a striking small day-flying flower moth.

Langloisia setosissima. **Lilac Sunbonnet**. Polemoniaceae. An adult resource for the Common Checkered Skipper in Clark County, Nevada. January-June.

Langloisia setosissima ssp. *punctata*. **Lilac Sunbonnet**. Polemoniaceae. White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae) is among its flower visitors. February-June.

Larrea tridentata. **Creosote Bush**. Zygophyllaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady (fq). Western Pygmy Blue (Monroes); in Clark County, Nevada: Marine Blue. April-May.

Psychidae: Creosote Bush Bagworm (*Thyridopteryx meadi*).

Geometridae: Creosote Moth (*Digrammia colorata*). *Synglochis perumbraria*. These geometrid moths may be abundant where the plant is common.

Tortricidae: *Platynota larreana*, with bright green caterpillars.

Zones 8-14, 19-21.

Lasthenia spp. **Goldfields**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Quino Checkerspot. “Visited by many species of butterflies in very early spring when little else in flower – Acmon Blue, Silvery Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Mylitta Crescent, California Ringlet, Sandhill Skipper, Least Checkered Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Buckeye, Ladies – almost anything flying” (Shapiro). *Adela* and *Schinia* spp. (Thorpe & Leong). *Heliothodes diminutiva* – small day-flying moth.

Lasthenia californica. **Goldfields**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Edith’s Checkerspot, California Tortoiseshell (Hartmut Wisch photograph), Common Ringlet (fq), Brown Elfin (Hartmut Wisch photograph), Skippers, Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*, Incurvariidae), Kern Primrose Sphinx Moth. Paul Johnson got a nice photograph of Thicket Hairstreak at nectar on one on 12 March 2011 and a Common Flower Moth (*Schinia pulchripennis*, Noctuidae) at nectar on 20 March, 2010. See *Lasthenia* spp. above – this the commonest species. February – June.

Noctuidae: *Heliothodes diminutiva*.

Lasthenia fremontii. **Vernal Pool Goldfields. Fremont’s Goldfields**. . I have no specific information about lepidopteran usage.

March – May.

In cultivation, thrives in zones 8,9,14-17,19-24.

Lasthenia glabrata. **Saltmarsh Goldfields**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant. March – May.

Zones 8,9,14-17,19-24.

Lasthenia gracilis. **Common Goldfields**. Asteraceae. Powell & Opler note that *Annaphila evansi* (Noctuidae) nectars at its flowers, among others. February - June.

Lasthenia minor. **Coastal Goldfields**. Asteraceae. Likely nectar plant. March – June.

Thrives in zones 8,9,14-17,22-24.

Lathyrus spp. **Wild Peas**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Swallowtails, Arctic Skipper, Roadside Skipper (fq).
Shapiro comments: “The NATIVE species only are larval hosts for Eastern Tailed Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Western Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Silver-spotted Skipper, and Northern Cloudy-wing.”

Noctuidae: Cerulean Looper (*Caenurgina caerulea*). *Dryotype opina*.

Tortricidae: *Cydia americana*. *Grapholita lunatana*.

Lathyrus japonicus. **Seaside Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. A preferred Western Tailed Blue nectar plant in the San Juan Islands in Washington. June-August.

Seaside Pea is a hostplant for Silvery Blue, Western Tailed Blue [preferred hostplant in the San Juan Islands, Washington].

Noctuidae: Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*).

Tortricidae: Black-marked Ancyliis (*Ancyliis metamelana*).

Zones 16-17. May be somewhat garden invasive.

Lathyrus jepsonii. **Delta Tule Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. April-August.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur, Western-tailed Blue, Silvery Blue.

Lathyrus jepsonii ssp. *californicus*. **California Tule Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. April-August.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur, Silvery Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Western Tailed Blue; the Northern Cloudywing is associated with California Tule Pea, a likely hostplant for it, also.

Lathyrus lanszwertii. **Nevada Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. May-July.

Larval host for Queen Alexandra Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Western Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, and Mexican Cloudywing.

Lathyrus littoralis. **Silky Beach Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. April-July.

Noted as a hostplant for Painted Lady, Silvery Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue and Orange Sulphur in Mike Wood's *Annotated Checklist of the Vascular Plants of San Francisco's Natural Areas*.

Arctiidae: preferred hostplant for the polyphagous Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginialis*).

Noctuidae: *Psammopolia arietis*.

Zones 5, 17; needs sand.

Lathyrus nevadensis var. *nevadensis*. **Nevada Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. April-July.

A good host plant for the Western Tailed Blue (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades web site).

Lathyrus palustris. **Marsh Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. May – August.

Hostplant for Silver-spotted Skipper.

Lathyrus polyphyllus. **Oregon Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades). April-August.

Larval host of Western Tailed Blue, Northern Blue.

Zones 6, 14-17.

Lathyrus sulphureus. **Sulphur Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. An online photograph shows a Lupine Blue at nectar (Dennis Holmes). April – July.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes braunella*.

Lathyrus torreyi. **Redwood Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. April-July.

Larval host for Northern Blue.

Lathyrus vestitus. **Pacific Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (Bert Johnson), Pale Swallowtail (Lynn Watson), Common Buckeye (Gena Zolotar photograph). Marc Kummel photographed a Brown Elfin getting in through the base of the petals – “nectar theft”. Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains: ‘provides nectar for a number of adult butterflies’ February-July.

Koji Shiraiwa consistently found Southern Silvery Blue caterpillars on this plant near Pine Valley in the Laguna Mountains in 2011 and 2012; they were deep green with a purple tint.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes braunella*.

Zones 7, 9, 14-17. This foodplant (see *Lathyrus* spp. account) and nectar source is easy to grow. Somewhat garden invasive.

Lathyrus vestitus var. *orchropetalus*. **Pacific Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail. February – July.

Lavatera assurgentiflora is now *Malva assurgentiflora*. **Tree Mallow**.

Layia chrysanthemoides. **Smooth Tidytip**s. Have no specific observations, but is likely a good butterfly flower. March – June.

Zones 8,9,14-17,19-24.

Layia fremontii. **Fremont’s Tidytip**s. Asteraceae. Carol Witham posted a photograph on CalPhotos of *Schinia pulchripennis*, the Common Flower Moth, at nectar on this species at Mather Field. February – May.

Zones 8, 9, 14-17, 19-24.

Layia gaillardoides. **Woodland Layia**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Mylitta Crescent. “Popular with butterflies”, says Annie’s Annuals. March – August.

Zones 15-16.

Layia glandulosa. **White Layia**. Zones 7-10, 14-24. Nectar: Small Blue (*Philotes speciosa purissima*, Lycaenidae). No other specific observations, but this and other showy *Layia* species are likely all good nectar plants. February – July.

Zones 7-10, 14-24.

Layia heterotricha. **Pale Yellow Layia**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for the California Ringlet, Edith’s Checkerspot, *Adela flammeusella*, *Adela* sp., *Schinia* sp. April – June.

Layia jonesii. **Jones’ Tidytip**s. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for the California Ringlet, Edith’s Checkerspot, *Adela flammeusella*, *Adela* sp., *Schinia* sp. March – May.

Layia munzii. **Munz's Tidy tips**. Asteraceae. Treebeard has a photograph of an unidentified female Blue at nectar on these in the Carrizo Plain. "There were lots of them." A photograph on CalPhotos shows a flower with an apparent flower moth (*Schinia* sp., Noctuidae) resting on it (Howard Orman Clark, Jr.). March – April.

Zones 8, 9, 14, 19-24.

Layia pentachaeta ssp. *pentachaeta*. **Sierra Tidy tips**. Asteraceae. Barry Breckling posted a photograph on CalPhotos of a Northern Checkerspot at nectar on Sierra Tidy tips near Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.

Ssp. *albida*: Flowers March – May. Zones 7-9, 14-24.

Ssp. *pentachaeta*: Flowers March – June. Zones 7-9, 18-24.

Layia platyglossa. **Tidy-tips**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Edith's Checkerspot, Common Ringlet, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Purplish Copper, Acmon Blue, Arrowhead Blue, Silvery Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Mylitta Crescent, Ladies, Sandhill Skipper, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Least Checkered Skipper, White Checkered Skipper. Also serves various moths (Moldenke), including an *Adela* sp. Online photograph shows a lovely specimen of *Schinia pulchripennis* (Noctuidae), a day-flying moth, at nectar on tidy tips. Nature Shutterbug got a shot of *Helionche modicella* (Noctuidae) at rest on a flower and Paul Johnson got one of it at nectar. Shapiro notes it is especially visited by many species in very early spring when little else in flower, by almost anything flying then. February – July.

Noctuidae: Tidy-tips is a larval host for *Heliothodes diminutiva*, a day-flying noctuid.

Showy, easy annual, popular in cultivation and far beyond our shores. Deserves wider garden usage! Zones 7-9, 14-23.

Layia septentrionalis. **Colusa Tidy tips**. Asteraceae. A showy species, a likely nectar plant. April – June.

Zones 7, 8, 14, 19-24.

Ledum glandulosum is now *Rhododendron columbianum*. **Western Labrador Tea**.

Lepachinia calycina. **Pitcher Sage**. Lamiaceae. A Stanford student study (Hobday) noted flower visits by the Chalcedon Checkerspot. Shapiro: "Never seen a butterfly visit it." Perhaps getting in through carpenter bee bites? It's a good bee plant and interesting beetles also frequent the flowers. April – June.

Cosmopterigidae: *Anoncia conia*. *Anoncia sphaelina*.

Lepidium densiflorum. **Common Peppergrass**. Brassicaceae. May – July.

Larval host for Western White, Checkered White and Cabbage White.

Lepidium fremontii. **Bush Peppergrass**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Western Pygmy Blue, West Coast Lady. March-June.

Larval host for Small Marble, Western White, Checkered White (fq).

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Lepidium lasiocarpum. **Shaggyfruit Pepperweed**. Brassicaceae. March – June.

Larval host for Checkered White in Clark County, Nevada. "Nearctic" says HOSTS.

Lepidium montanum. **Western Peppergrass**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Pine White, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt's Blue. Good butterfly plant. April-August.

Jeremy Tatum found and reared caterpillars of Cabbage White from it on southern Vancouver Island. He also found Sara Orangetip caterpillars on Western Peppergrass.

Lepidium nitidum. **Shining Peppergrass**. Brassicaceae. Bay Checkerspot seeks its nectar. February-March.

Lepidium ramosissimum (formerly *Lepidium ramosissimum* var. *bourgeauanum*). **Branched Pepper Grass**. Brassicaceae. March – September.

Larval host for the Western White and the Large Marble (Shapiro, 1976, noted in Fairbanks, Alaska).

Lepidium virginicum. **Wild Peppergrass**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Large Marble, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Purplish Copper. March-September.

Wild Peppergrass is a host plant for Small Marble, Boisduval's Marble, Becker's White, Western White, Gray-veined White and Checkered White.

Lepidospartum squamatum. **Scale Broom**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White. Monarch, Queen, Painted Lady, American Lady, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Lorquin's Admiral, Common Ringlet. Fatal Metalmark, Mormon Metalmark. Brown Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Pacific Dotted Blue. Large White Skipper, Umber Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Orange Skipperling. Diurnal moths seeking nectar include the showy *Lycomorpha regulus* (Arctiidae). Its flowers also draw the Tarantula Hawk wasp, other wasps and notable predatory flies. (Heath, SoWestLep #2806). Scale Broom is an avidly sought nectar plant; Treebeard has many fine photographs of butterflies on Scale Broom. August – November.

Noctuidae: *Schinia velaris*.

Recommended for cultivation in Zones 7-9, 14-16, and 18-21. It is a toxic plant but tastes very bad.

Leptodactylon californicum is now *Linanthus californicus*. **Prickly Phlox**.

Leptodactylon pungens is now *Linanthus pungens*. **Granite Prickly Phlox**.

Leptosiphon androsaceus was *Linanthus androsaceus*. **Baby Stars**. Polemoniaceae. Flower visitors include Edith's Checkerspot, Common Ringlet, and Mylitta Crescent. April-June.

Incurvariidae: Powell & Hogue note Baby Stars is a larval host for Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrappa*).

Leptosiphon breviculus. **Mojave Linanthus**. Polemoniaceae. May-August.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila evansi*.

Leptosiphon grandiflorus was *Linanthus grandiflorus*. **California Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: unidentified Lady butterfly (Grant). Sara Orangetip (my notes from Henry Coe State Park, 9 May 1986). U.C. Riverside Botanic Garden confirms this species attractive to butterflies. April – July.

An easy, popular and adaptable annual. Best in Zones 4-7, 14-17, 10-24.

Leptosiphon montanus was *Linanthus montanus*. **Mustang Clover**. Polemoniaceae. April-July.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila spila*, a striking day-flying moth with a red underwing.

Zones 7, 14-24.

Leptosiphon nuttallii was *Linanthus nuttallii*. **Bushy Linanthus** or **Nuttall's Linanthus**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Propertius Duskywing and Artful Duskywing (a segregate of Pacuvius Duskywing) by day, and at night The Canary Thorn (*Neoterpes trianguliferata*, Geometridae), Dusky Raisin Moth (*Ephesiodes gilvescentella*, Pyralidae) and a moth identified as *Crambus pascuella* (Pyralidae). June – August.

Leptosiphon parviflorus was *Linanthus parviflorus*. **False Babystars**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Edith's Checkerspot and *Cauchas simpliciella* (aka *Adela singulella*) are among its flower visitors. March-June.

Incurvariidae: Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*).

Leptosiphon pygmaeus ssp. *pygmaeus*. **Pygmy Leptosiphon**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: California Ringlet, Edith's Checkerspot, Mylitta Crescent, *Adela* sp., *Schinia* sp. April.

Leptosiphon serrulatus. **Madera Leptosiphon**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: California Ringlet, Edith's Checkerspot, Mylitta Crescent, *Adela* sp., *Schinia* sp. April-May.

Leptosyne bigelovii was *Coreopsis bigelovii*. **Bigelow's Tickseed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Mylitta Crescent. Recommended as a nectar plant for butterfly gardens by Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden. February - June.

Sphingidae: Phaeton Primrose Sphinx (*Euproserpinus phaeton*).

Lenz (1956) commends it as an annual bedding plant. Zones 8,9,12,13,18-24.

Leptosyne californica was *Coreopsis californica*. **California Tickseed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Painted Lady – photographed by Frank Model on 9 Jan, 2012. Earliness of flowering may be a factor in its attractiveness. February - June.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Leptosyne calliopsidea was *Coreopsis calliopsidea*. **Leafstem Tickseed**. Asteraceae. Showy species of possible value. February - June.

Considered worthy of cultivation; Lenz (1956) commends is as an annual bedding plant.

Leptosyne douglasii was *Coreopsis douglasii*. **Douglas' Coreopsis**. Asteraceae. A showy species, likely a good butterfly nectar plant. March - May.

Noctuidae: *Xanthothrix ranunculi*.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Leptosyne gigantea was *Coreopsis gigantea*. **Giant Coreopsis**. Asteraceae. Good nectar plant – *Growing Native*. January - May.

Zones 15-17,20-24.

Leptosyne maritima was *Coreopsis maritima*. **Sea Dahlia**. Asteraceae. Showy species, likely a good nectar plant. February - June.

Leptosyne stillmanii was *Coreopsis stillmanii*. **Stillman's Tickseed**. Asteraceae. 'Good butterfly nectar plant' -- even in England. March - May.

Noctuidae: *Xanthothrix ranunculi* forma *albipuncta*.

Zones 8,9,14-17,19-24.

Lessingia spp. **Lessingia**. Asteraceae. 'butterflies'.

Lessingia filaginifolia is now *Corethrogyne filaginifolia*. **California Corethrogyne**.

Lessingia germanorum. **San Francisco Lessingia**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Acmon Blue. June – November.

Lessingia glandulifera var. *glandulifera*. **Valley Lessingia**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Acmon Blue. May – October.

Lessingia hololeuca. **Woolly-headed Lessingia**. Asteraceae. Flower visitors: Orange Sulphur, Acmon Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Sandhill Skipper. June – October.

Lessingia leptoclada. **Sierra Lessingia**. Asteraceae. Said to be “popular with skippers”. July – October.

Lewisia rediviva var. *rediviva*. **Bitterroot**. Montiaceae. Nectar: Juba Skipper. March – June.

Leymus cinereus is now *Elymus cinereus*. **Basin Wildrye**.

Leymus condensatus is now *Elymus condensatus*. **Giant Wildrye**.

Leymus triticoides is now *Elymus triticoides*. **Valley Wild Rye**.

Ligusticum apiifolium. **Celery-leafed Lovage**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Brown Elfin, Bramble Green Hairstreak, Echo Azure, Said to be a “pollinator magnet” and “excellent nectar plant”. June – July.

Anise Swallowtail larval host.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix chrautis*. *Agonopterix rosaciliella*.

Ligusticum grayi. **Gray’s Lovage**. Apiaceae. Its flower visitors include at least two species of diurnal moths. June - September.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail.

Lilium spp. **Lilies**. Liliaceae. Nectar: Swallowtails. Pale Swallowtail.

Lilium columbianum. **Columbia Lily**. Liliaceae. Anise Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Western Sulphur. “Excellent swallowtail nectar plant”. June – July.

Lilium humboldtii ssp. *humboldtii*. **Humboldt’s Lily**. Liliaceae. Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail. June – August.

Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum*. **Ocellated Lily**. Liliaceae. Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail. Marc Kummel (Treebeard) provides convincing photographic evidence that these plants are swallowtail pollinated! He has also photographed California Dogface at nectar on it. May – August.

Lilium kelleyanum. **Kelley’s Lily**. Liliaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, as shown in a video by Las Pilitas Nursery. July-August.

Lilium pardalinum. **Leopard Lily**. Liliaceae. Nectar for large butterflies: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Monarch, Mourning Cloak, Admirals. A favorite nectar plant for the Two-tailed Swallowtail in Shasta County. May – August.

Ssp. *pardalinum*: Zones 7, 14-17. An easy lily to grow, deserves wider usage!

Lilium parryi. **Lemon Lily**. Liliaceae. Much visited by White-lined Sphinx in one summer of observation. Others say the same; it is an important pollinator for this rare lily species. June – September.

Lilium parvum. **Sierra Tiger Lily**. Liliaceae. Pale Swallowtail. June – August.

Lilium washingtonianum. **Washington Lily**. Liliaceae. Western Tiger Swallowtail. Pale Swallowtail favorite. June – August.

Limnanthes spp. **Meadowfoam**. Limnanthaceae. Its flower visitors include Hesperidae (duskywings, skippers), Lycaenidae (hairstreaks, coppers, blues) and Satyridae (satyrs, ringlets) as well as diurnal moths of the *Adela* and *Schinia* genera (Thorp & Leong).

Limnanthes douglasii. **Meadowfoam**. Limnanthaceae. Nectar plant. March – May.

Popular annual in England. With moist soil, grows very well in Zones 7-9, 14-17, 20-24.

Limnanthes gracilis ssp. *parishii*. **Parish's Meadowfoam**. This endangered plant is a nectar source for Boisduval's Blue and a newly described tiny subspecies (*peninsularis*) of the Mormon Metalmark in eastern San Diego County (Monroes).

Limonium californicum. **California Sea-lavender**. Plumbaginaceae. The Wandering Skipper is among its nectar seekers. California Sea Lavender has been noted as a good butterfly nectar plant by the Xerces Society and others. July – December.

Found at the edges of brackish marsh. With moisture, grows particularly well in Zones 17, 22-24.

Linanthus androsaceus is now *Leptosiphon androsaceus*. **Baby Stars**.

Linanthus californicus was *Leptodactylon californicum*. **Prickly Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Western Tiger Swallowtail is a consistent pollinator; other flower visitors include Pale Swallowtail (also a pollinator), Anise Swallowtail, California Dogface, Chalcedon Checkerspot (Lynn Watson), an unidentified Hairstreak, Northern Cloudy-wing, an unidentified Duskywing, Umber Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Snowberry Clearwing, Clark's Day Sphinx, and White-lined Sphinx. January – July.

Noctuidae: *Schinia velaris*.

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*).

Ted Kipping says of Prickly Phlox as a garden plant: "It should be in the trade everywhere, as it is choice." Requires very good drainage.

Linanthus dianthiflorus. **Ground Pink**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Quino Checkerspot. February – June.

Beautiful flowers, worthy of cultivation.

Linanthus dichotomus. **Evening Snow**. Polemoniaceae. White-lined Sphinx. A California study revealed that formerly recognized northern California subspecies *meridianus*, whose flowers open at noon, received daytime visits from California Ringlet and Clark's Sphinx moth and other bees and flies and an unidentified butterfly. Noctuid moths were observed as night visitors. There seemed to be a relatively low rate of visitation (Chess, Raguso and LeBuhn). White-lined Sphinx. April – June.

Linanthus grandiflorus is now *Leptosiphon grandiflorus*. **California Phlox**.

Linanthus nuttallii is now *Leptosiphon nuttallii*. **Bushy Linanthus** or **Nuttall's Linanthus**.

Linanthus montanus is now *Leptosiphon montanus*. **Mustang Clover**.

Linanthus parviflorus is now *Leptosiphon parviflorus*. **False Babystars**.

Linanthus pungens was *Leptodactylon pungens*. **Granite Prickly Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae) visits its flowers. May – August.

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*).

Linaria canadensis var. *texana* is now *Nuttallanthus texanus*. **Blue Toadflax**.

Lindernia dubia. **False Pimpernel**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Eastern Tailed Blue. June – August.

Linnea borealis. **Twin Flower**. Linnaeaceae. Nectar: Dun Skipper. June – August.

Linum lewisii. **Blue Flax**. Linaceae. Nectar: Juniper Hairstreak (B.J. Stacey). Recorded as a nectar source in Clark County, Nevada for Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Boisduval's Blue, and American Lady (Austins). Scott notes: Checkered White, Variegated Fritillary, Melissa Blue, Silvery Blue, Common Checkered Skipper. Likely rather secondary as a nectar plant in most locales -- Shapiro doesn't recall seeing a butterfly visit this species. Scott notes many visits as brief, or one only, and considers it not popular with butterflies, despite being a showy and common flower. April – July.

Widely cultivated. Zones 4-6, 15-17, and with attention to irrigation: Zones 7, 14, 18-24.

Linum puberulum. **Plains Flax**. May - July.

Mentioned as a strongly suspected Variegated Fritillary hostplant in the Clark and New York Mountains (Emmel & Emmel, 1973). Listed as a hostplant on the Butterflies of America web site, with a photograph of a caterpillar on it.

Lippa sp. (Syn. for *Phyla*, see). **Frogfruit**.

Lithocarpus densiflorus is now *Notholithocarpus densiflorus*. **Tanoak**. Fagaceae.

Lithophragma sp. Saxifragaceae.

Geometridae: *Dysstroma manicata*.

Noctuidae: *Oligia marina*.

Lithophragma affine. **Woodland Star**. Saxifragaceae. March – April.

Prodoxidae: Foodplant for *Greya politella*, a moth that passively pollinates it in the process of oviposition on the flower's ovary (the caterpillars, when very small, eat some of the seeds). *Greya obscura* works the same.

Lithophragma bolanderi. **Bolander's Woodland Star**. Saxifragaceae. February – July.

Prodoxidae: *Greya politella*.

Lithophragma cymbalaria. **Mission Star**. Saxifragaceae. March – May.

Prodoxidae: *Greya obscura*. *Greya politella*.

Lithophragma heterophyllum. **Hill Star**. Saxifragaceae. February – June.

Prodoxidae: *Greya obscura*. *Greya politella*.

Lithophragma parviflorum. **Prairie Star**. Saxifragaceae. Nectar plant for the Sara Orangetip. March – July.

Prodoxidae: *Greya obscura*. *Greya politella*.

Lithophragma tenellum. **Slender Woodland Star**. Saxifragaceae. May – July.

Prodoxidae: *Greya politella*.

Lithospermum californicum. **California Stoneseed**. Boraginaceae. Rob Santry photographed an Indra Swallowtail at nectar on what appears to be California Stoneseed. Shapiro finds it “an excellent all-around butterfly plant in the Sierra Nevada – all families but a special favorite of checkerspots.” April – June.

Lithospermum ruderale. **Lemonweed**. Boraginaceae. Nectar plant for the Large Marble, Gray Hairstreak, Silvery Blue. April – June.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Lobaria pulmonaria. **Lungwort**. Lobariaceae. Lungwort is not a vascular plant, but a large foliose lichen. It often grows on trees, especially oaks, and is a foodplant for the Little White Lichen Moth (*Clemensia albata*, Arctiidae).

Lobelia cardinalis var. *pseudosplendens*. **Cardinal Flower**. Campanulaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Large Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Checkered White, Gulf Fritillary, American Snout, and White-lined Sphinx. Great for hummingbirds. August – October.

Lobelia dumii var. *serrata*. **Blue Lobelia**. Campanulaceae. Las Pilitas Nursery: “butterflies large and small love it from skippers to swallowtails”. Its flower visitors include the Western Tiger Swallowtail (fq), Pale Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Painted Lady (fq), and Large White Skipper. Hummingbirds, too. July – October.

It works well in conventional flower gardens; it performed well in heavy clay in a client’s garden, spreading readily. For the tastes of many gardeners, best confined. Zones 14-17, 19-24.

Lomatium spp. **Biscuitroot**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Common Buckeye, Common Ringlet, Western Pine Elfin, Moss’s Elfin, Brown Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, Mission Blue, Sonoran Blue, Two-banded Checkered Skipper, Dreamy Duskywing, and moths, such as Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*).

Larval hosts for Anise Swallowtail and Indra Swallowtail.

Lomatium californicum. **Chu-chu-pate**. Apiaceae. April - June.

Important hostplant for Anise Swallowtail and Indra Swallowtail.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Oecophoridae: *Depressaria constancei*.

Large, attractive, in cultivation.

Lomatium canbyi. **Canby’s Lomatium**. Apiaceae. April – May.

Lomatium caruifolium. **Alkali Parsnip**. Apiaceae. March – May.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Lomatium dasycarpum. **Woollyfruit Desertparsley**. Apiaceae. Nectar seekers include Edith’s Checkerspot, Bramble Green Hairstreak, San Bruno Elfin, Brown Elfin, Mylitta Crescent, and the Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*).

subsp. *dasycarpum*. March - June.

subsp. *tomentosum*. March - May.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail.

Lomatium dissectum. **Desert Parsley**. Apiaceae. Butterflies – Pollinator Partnership. Nectar source for Sheridan’s Hairstreak.

var. *dissectum*. May – July.

var. *multifidum*. April - July.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail and Indra Swallowtail.

Oecophoridae: *Depressaria betina*.

Prodoxidae: *Greya subalba*.

Lomatium grayi. **Gray's Lomatium**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Indra Swallowtail, Mourning Cloak, Brown Elfin, Western Pine Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Sheridan's Hairstreak, Common Sootywing. May - June.

Gray's Lomatium is a hostplant for one of the smallest Indra Swallowtail races (Whaley).

Prodoxidae: *Greya subalba*.

Lomatium hallii. **Hall's Lomatium**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Brown Elfin, Western Pine Elfin, Moss's Elfin (fq) – this species and “Lomatiums in general” (Eugene-Springfield Oregon NABA chapter). May - August.

Lomatium howellii. **Howell's Biscuit Root**. Apiaceae. May - June.

Larval host for Indra Swallowtail.

Lomatium insulare. **San Nicolas Island Biscuitroot**. Apiaceae. Flower visitors include Edith's Checkerspot and an unknown moth. February - April.

Lomatium lucidum. **Shiny Biscuitroot**. Apiaceae. April- May.

A larval host for Indra Swallowtail (Edward's).

Lomatium macrocarpum. **Bigseed Biscuitroot**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Edith's Checkerspot, Western Pine Elfin, Echo Azure. April - June.

Larval host for Indra Swallowtail.

Oecophoridae: *Depressaria whitmani*.

Prodoxidae: *Greya subalba*.

Lomatium marginatum. **Butte Desert-parsley**. Apiaceae. Scott notes flower visits by Spring White. March – May.

Larval host for Indra Swallowtail and Anise Swallowtail.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Lomatium martindalei. **Coast Range Lomatium**. Apiaceae. May – June.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades).

Lomatium nudicaule. **Pestle Parsnip**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Brown Elfin, Sheridan's Green Hairstreak (Slichter photographs). April - June.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*. *Depressaria betina*.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Lomatium parryi. **Parry's Lomatium**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail (aka Martin's Swallowtail – gets nectar from *Cirsium* spp.), Painted Lady. May - June.

Hostplant for Anise Swallowtail and Indra Swallowtail (Martin's Swallowtail).

Lomatium torreyi. **Sierra Biscuitroot**. Apiaceae. May - August.

Arctiidae: Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha multifaria*), a strikingly colored species.

Lomatium triternatum. **Nineleaf Biscuitroot**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Bramble Hairstreak. Important nectar plant for Taylor's Checkerspot (a segregate of Edith's Checkerspot) in western Oregon (B. Newhouse) and in Washington (Hays). April - July.

Hostplant for Anise Swallowtail. Larval host for Indra Swallowtail, but not documented for California populations (Whaley).

Oecophoridae: *Depressaria betina*.

Prodoxidae: *Greya subalba*.

Lomatium utriculatum. **Bladder Parsnip**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Common Ringlet, Edith's Checkerspot (fq), Mylitta Crescent, Western Brown Elfin, Moss's Elfin, San Bruno Elfin (a primary nectar source), Juniper Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, Dotted Blue, Acmon Blue, Sonoran Blue, Flame Longhorn and two other day-flying moths. (Likely serves all species listed under "Lomatium spp" above). February - May.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*. *Depressaria besma*.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis tunicana*.

In cultivation.

Lomatium vaginatum. **Broadsheaf Desertparsley**. Apiaceae. April – May.

Oecophoridae: *Depressaria moya*.

Lonicera spp. **Honeysuckle**. Caprifoliaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Chalcidon Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, Silver-spotted Skipper, Western Snowberry Clearwing.

Sphingidae: Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis* [Haggard]).

Geometridae: *Pero radiosaria*.

Noctuidae: *Pleromelloida conserta*.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia* sp. Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*).

Uraniidae: Gray Scoopwing (*Callizzia amorata*).

Lonicera ciliosa. **Orange Honeysuckle**. Caprifoliaceae. Western Tiger Swallowtail and Pale Swallowtail visit the flowers. Hummingbird pollinated. May – June.

Noctuidae: Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*).

Best in Zones 4-6.

Lonicera hispidula. **California Honeysuckle**. Caprifoliaceae. Nectar: Swallowtails, Pale Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Painted Lady, Chalcidon Checkerspot, Mournful Duskywing, Western Snowberry Clearwing. May – June.

Sphingidae: Cindy Rubin found a caterpillar of Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae), eating a plant she had rescued from a road construction site in Grass Valley; Haggard also notes California Honeysuckle as a hostplant for it.

Geometridae: *Synaxis mosesiani* [Sala].

Note: best garden performance in Zones 7 and 14. Generally sub-par in Zones 15-16.

Lonicera interrupta. **Chaparral Honeysuckle**. Caprifoliaceae. April – May.

Larval host for Edith's Checkerspot. Zones 7, 14-17.

Lonicera involucrata. **Twin Berry**. Caprifoliaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Silvery Blue. Great for hummingbirds. May – July.

In the days after a severe October 2009 storm, Barbara Deutsch, a butterfly gardener at Tomales Bay, observed Anglewings [Commas] and other insects lining up along the cracks in its battered stems avidly feeding on liquids in the injured portions of the plants.

Among the larval hosts for Edith's Checkerspot (likely secondary or for later instars). Mike Patterson reports seeing oviposition by a Mourning Cloak on it (NorWestLeps #2542).

Sphingidae: Schmidt (2009) reports seeing "oviposition flight behavior" of a female Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*) in British Columbia, indicating Twin Berry as a likely hostplant.

Uraniidae: Tatum found small colonies of Gray Scoopwing (*Callizzia amorata*) caterpillars on "well-eaten leaves" of Twin Berry on southern Vancouver Island.

Pterophoridae: Snapdragon Plume Moth (*Amblyptilia pica*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Zones 5, 14-17.

Lonicera subspicata. **Santa Barbara Honeysuckle**. Caprifoliaceae. . This may be the "honeysuckle" Bouton notes as being "swarmed upon" by California Dogface (SoWestLep #2021). Nectar: Acmon Blue, Lupine Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Melissa Blue -- about 25 specimens of these species noted on one plant, var. *denudata*, in full flower! (SoWestLep #782). Mournful Duskywing (Nature Shutterbug). Listed as a butterfly plant by the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden. Nectar for a number of butterflies – Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains. Fragrant. Var. *denudata*. June- July. Zones 7, 14-24. Var. *subspicata*. April – May. Zones 14-24.

Sphingidae: Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*).

Noctuidae: *Behrensia conchiformis*. Ashy Pteromelloida (*Pteromelloida cinerea*). *Sympistis ragani*.

Lotus sp. **Lotus**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Nectar: Quino Checkerspot, looking for early season flowers.

Most of our former *Lotus* species have been re-assigned to *Acmispon* and *Hosackia*.

Lotus aboriginus is now *Hosackia rosea*. **Rose Flowered Lotus**.

Lotus argophyllus is now *Acmispon argophyllus*. **Silver Bird's-foot Trefoil**.

Lotus argophyllus var. *adsurgens* is now *Acmispon argophyllus* var. *adsurgens*. **San Clemente Island Bird's-foot Trefoil**.

Lotus crassifolius is now *Hosackia crassifolia*. **Big Deervetch**.

Lotus denticulatus is now *Acmispon denticulatus*. **Toothed Lotus**.

Lotus formosissimus now *Hosackia gracilis*. **Seaside Bird's Foot Trefoil.**

Lotus grandiflorus now *Acmispon grandiflorus*. **Large Leaved Lotus.**

Lotus humistratus now *Acmispon brachycarpus*. **Colchita.**

Lotus micranthus now *Acmispon parviflorus*. **Hill Lotus.**

Lotus nevadensis now *Acmispon nevadensis*. **Nevada Deervetch.**

Lotus nuttallianus now *Acmispon prostratus*. **Beach Lotus.**

Lotus oblongifolius var. *oblongifolius* now *Hosackia oblongifolia* var. *oblongifolia*. **Streambank Bird's-foot Trefoil.**

Lotus procumbens now *Acmispon procumbens*. **Silky California Broom.**

Lotus purshianus now *Acmispon americanus*. **Spanish Clover.**

Lotus rigidus now *Acmispon rigidus*. **Desert Lotus.**

Lotus scoparius now *Acmispon glaber*. **Chaparral Broom. Deerweed.**

Lotus strigosus now *Acmispon strigosus*. **Bishop Lotus.**

Lotus unifoliolatus. **American Bird's-foot Trefoil.** Fabaceae. Loteae. June-August. [Not in the 2012 print *Jepson Manual* but treated online at CalFlora.]

Larval host for Afranius Duskywing and Acmon Blue.

Pyralidae: Limabean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*).

Lotus wrangelianus is now *Acmispon wrangelianus*. **Calf Lotus.**

Ludwigia peploides. **Water Primrose.** Onagraceae. Nectar: Sachem, Eufala Skipper. May-November.

Sphingidae: Banded Sphinx (*Eumorpha fasciatus*), as, likely, all the other *Ludwigia* species.

Luina hypoleuca. **Silverback Luina.** Asteraceae. Late flowers patronized by butterflies – photographs show a white and a skipper on one plant and a Juba or Common Branded Skipper on another (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades web site). June – September.

Lupinus spp. **Lupines.** Fabaceae. Genisteae. Scott considers Lupines generally unpopular as nectar plants for butterflies, the nectar difficult to obtain; however they are visited to some extent. Lupines serve as nectar plants for the Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Ringlet, Boisduval's Blue, Echo Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, and Skippers.

Shapiro notes their butterfly value tends to be greatest as larval host plants; lupines generally serve as nectar plants for very few butterflies. Many species are likely caterpillar plants for Acmon Blue, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak.

Arctiidae: Painted Tiger Moth (*Arachnis picta*). Nevada Tiger Moth (*Grammia nevadensis*).

Cossidae: Lupine Borer (*Comadia bertholdi*). *Comadia intrusa*.

Noctuidae: *Euxoa declarata*. Lupine Dagger (*Acronicta lupini*). *Acronicta spinea*. Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). *Epinotia infuscana*. *Grapholita lana*. *Hystrichophora stygiana* is associated with lupines; they may be hostplants for it.

Lupinus albicaulis. **Sickle-keeled Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Nectar: Boisduval's Blue. May – July.

A hostplant for Boisduval's Blue and Sooty Gossamer-wing. Little known in cultivation, but considered garden worthy.

Lupinus albifrons. **Silver Bush Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Nectar: Brown Elfin, Boisduval's Blue, California Ringlet, Mournful Duskywing (Paul Johnson). 'Great' for butterflies (Las Pilitas Nursery). Blues, painted ladies, gray hairstreaks, skippers (Yerba Buena Nursery). March – June.

A favored hostplant for the Mission Blue on Mt. San Bruno. Larval host for Boisduval's Blue, Arrowhead Blue and Painted Lady. "Great as a host plant" (Shapiro).

Zones 7, 15-16 for var. *abramsii*. Zones 7, 14-17, 19-24 for var. *albifrons*. Zones 7, 14-24 for var. *collinus*. Zones 14-17, 22-24 for var. *douglasii*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes braunella*. *Syncopacma nigrella*.

Scythrididae: *Rhamphura ochristriata*.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). *Epinotia infuscana*. *Grapholita imitativa*. *Sparganothis senecionana*. San Francisco Tree Lupine Moth (*Grapholita edwardsiana*) is possible according to the Tortricidae Foodplant Database; it was reared from a lupine of uncertain identity, thought to be Silver Bush Lupine.

Lupinus andersonii. **Anderson's Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. June – September.

Larval host for Boisduval's Blue and Sooty Gossamer-wing.

Lupinus arboreus. **Yellow Bush Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. April – July.

Larval host for Silvery Blue, Mission Blue, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady. Was a larval host for the extinct Xerces Blue.

Arctiidae: Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginalis*) – a large, colorful early summer day-flying moth. Wandering Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vagans*).

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Pyrilidae: Limabean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*). Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Epinotia infuscana* (bores into growing tips). San Francisco Tree Lupine Moth (*Grapholita edwardsiana*).

Hepialidae: Lupine Ghost Moth (*Phymatopus californicus* – its primary hostplant at Bodega Bay).

Cosmopterigidae: Sweetclover Root Borer Moth (*Walshia miscecolorella*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes braunella*. *Chionodes nanodella* – eats decaying leaves at the base of the plant.

Zones 4-5, 15-17, 22-23. Used in revegetation, spreads readily.

Lupinus arbustus. **Spur Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Nectar: Boisduval's Blue. May – July.

Hostplant for Boisduval's Blue, Shasta Blue and Sooty Gossamer-wing. Considered garden worthy.

Lupinus argenteus. **Silvery Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Scott notes flower visits by Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, American Lady, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Reakirt's Blue, Common Sootywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Afranius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Tawny-edged Skipper, Uncas Skipper, most noted only once. May – October.

Foodplant for Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Silvery Blue, Arrowhead Blue, Melissa Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Afranius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing.

Lupinus argenteus var. *meionanthus* was *Lupinus meionanthus*. **Lake Tahoe Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. July-August.

Foodplant for Sooty Gossamer-Wing and Boisduval's Blue.

Lupinus arizonicus. **Arizona Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. March-May.

A larval host for Painted Lady (Monroes).

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Considered garden worthy.

Lupinus bicolor. **Miniature Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Nectar: Kern Primrose Sphinx Moth. March – June.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, Acmon Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silvery Blue, Mission Blue, and Boisduval's Blue.

Tortricidae: *Grapholita caeruleana*.

Zones 7-9, 14-17, 20-24. Used in revegetation.

Lupinus breweri. **Brewer's Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. June – August.

Foodplant for Shasta Blue.

Lupinus chamissonis. **Dune Bush Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. March – July.

Larval host for Echo Azure and for Boisduval's Blue (*Plebejus icarioides moroensis*) in the Morro Bay area.

Arctiidae: Painted Tiger Moth (*Arachnis picta*).

Cosmopterigidae: Sweetclover Root Borer Moth (*Walshia miscelorella*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes braunella*. *Syncopacma metadesma*. *Syncopacma nigrella*.

Pyalidae: Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*).

Scythrididae: Sand-dune Grasshopper Moth (*Areniscythis brachypteris*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Epinotia infuscana* noted on a plant thought to be Dune Bush Lupine, with identity of the plant uncertain.

Zones 15-17, 22-24.

Lupinus croceus. **Mt. Eddy Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. May – August.

Larval host for the Sooty Hairstreak (aka Sooty Gossamer-wing). Mostly found in the Trinities and Mt. Eddy region. It is considered worthy of cultivation.

Lupinus densiflorus var. *glareosus* is now *Lupinus microcarpus* var. *horizontalis*. **Chick Lupine**.

Lupinus elatus. **Silky Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. June – August.

Foodplant for Boisduval's Blue.

Lupinus excubitus. **Grape Soda Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Ken Davenport finds Lupine Blue infrequently at nectar on Grape Soda Lupine, a possible hostplant for this misnamed species whose caterpillars usually eat buckwheats (Davenport, NorWestLeps #3953, #3957). Varieties flower in the range of April – July.

Jane Strong noted many Boisduval's Blues [Evius] "hovering and dancing around the *Lupinus excubitus* var. *austromontanum* in June, 2001 in Angeles National Forest at about 7,000 feet (SoWestLep #1397).

Grape Soda Lupine was noted as a consistent Painted Lady hostplant in Inyo County during the 1991 migration year.

Recorded as a larval host for Boisduval's Blue (Evius Blue, Santana Blue), Arrowhead Blue. Monroes: larval host for Silvery Blue and Melissa Blue, also.

L. e. var. *excubitus* and others: considered garden-worthy. *L. e.* var. *hallii*: Zones 14-16, 18-24.

Lupinus formosus. **Summer Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Hedgerow Farms notes it particularly good for bumblebee forage in July. April – September.

Summer Lupine is among hostplants for the Painted Lady, Boisduval's Blue, Silvery Blue and Arrowhead Blue. A favorite hostplant for the Mission Blue on Mt. San Bruno.

Zones 7, 14-16, 22-24.

Lupinus fulcratus. **Greenstipule Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. May – September.

Larval host for Boisduval's Blue.

Lupinus hirsutissimus. **Stinging Lupine**. **Nettle Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. March – May.

Larval host for Arrowhead Blue.

Zones 7-9, 14, 18-23. Used in revegetation.

Lupinus latifolius. **Broad-leaved Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Persius Duskywing. Varieties in flower from April – September; the most widespread, var. *latifolius*, flowers April – July.

Hostplant for Western Sulphur, Boisduval's Blue and Persius Duskywing. Likely larval host for Silvery Blue, also.

Choreutidae: *Caloreas augustella*.

Tortricidae: San Francisco Tree Lupine Moth (*Grapholita edwardsiana*). *Grapholita lana*.

Zones 4-6, 15-18.

Lupinus lepidus var. *lobbii* was *Lupinus lyallii*. **Lobb's Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. July – August.

Hostplant for the Shasta Blue.

Lupinus leucophyllus. **Velvet Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. May – August.

Foodplant for Boisduval's Blue.

Lupinus littoralis. **Seashore Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Nectar: Echo Azure, Silvery Blue. May – August.

Lupinus longifolius. **Bush Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. April – June.

Larval host for Painted Lady and Arrowhead Blue.

Zones 14-17.

Lupinus lyallii is now *Lupinus lepidus* var. *lobbii*. **Lobb's Lupine**.

Lupinus meionanthus is now *Lupinus argenteus* var. *meionanthus*. **Lake Tahoe Lupine**.

Lupinus microcarpus var. *densiflorus*. **Chick Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Behr's Silvery Blue. April – June.

Lupinus microcarpus is becoming *Lupinus subvexus*. **Chick Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. March – June.

Larval host for Spring Azure, Silvery Blue, Boisduval's Blue.

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: Hop Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immanis*).

For var. *densiflorus*: zones 7-11, 14-17, 19-24. For *L. m.* var. *microcarpus*: Zones 7-9, 14-17, 19-24.

Lupinus microcarpus var. *horizontalis*. **Chick Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. April - May.

Hostplant for Spring Azure, Boisduval's Blue, Silvery Blue.

Lupinus nanus. **Sky Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. March – June.

Foodplant for Eastern Tailed Blue.

Lupinus polyphyllus. **Bigleaf Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Paul Severns notes rare nectar visits by Western Tiger Swallowtail, Propertius Duskywing, and Persius Duskywing. He doesn't think there is any or much nectar in lupines but that their fragrance draws in butterflies. May – August.

Hostplant for Orange Sulphur (Haggard); also for Anna Blue in Sierra Nevada (Shapiro); and Silvery Blue (Hostplants). Considered a likely foodplant for Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Western Tailed Blue and Echo Blue as well.

L. p. var. *burkei*: Zones 7, 15-16, 18. *L. p.* var. *pallidipes*: garden-worthy. *L. p.* var. *polyphyllus*: Zones 6-7, 15-17.

Lupinus rivularis. **Riverbank Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Butterfly nectar plant: Anise Swallowtail, Silvery Blue and others. March – June.

Stewart Wechsler observed oviposition on it by Painted Lady (NorWestLeps #2536).

Zones 4-5, 15-17.

Lupinus sericatus. **Cobb Mountain Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. March – June.

Pyralidae: Many caterpillars of the Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*, Crambidae) found eating specimens of Cobb Mountain Lupine in a San Jose garden. It is a native snout-moth which specializes in eating legumes, including the invasive introduced French Broom, *Genista monspessulana* – thus the unlikely common name for a native moth. It is likely to be found on other lupines and other legumes.

Annie's Annuals notes Cobb Mountain Lupine is a beautiful species which is easily cultivated.

Lupinus sparsiflorus. **Coulter's Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. March – May.

A favored Painted Lady larval host on Cedros Island.

Used in revegetation.

Lupinus subvexus aka *Lupinus microcarpus*. **Chick Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae.

Noctuidae: Hop Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immanis*).

Lupinus succulentus. **Arroyo Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. Nectar source for “many” butterflies – Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains. February – May.

Arroyo Lupine is a hostplant for the Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Silvery Blue (Behr's Silvery Blue), and Boisduval's Blue.

Arctiidae: a preferred hostplant for the striking Painted Tiger Moth (*Arachnis picta*) (Powell & Opler).

An easily cultivated annual for Zones 7-9, 14-24. Commonly grown in gardens and for revegetation.

Lupinus truncatus. **Collar Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. March – May.

Koji Shiraiwa saw Smoky Arrowhead Blue ovipositing on Collar Lupine in the Laguna Mountains and returned two weeks later to find several of its caterpillars feeding on its flowers.

Zone 18. Considered exacting in its cultural requirements.

Lupinus variicolor is becoming *Lupinus versicolor*. **Manycolor Lupine, Varied Lupine**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. April-July.

Foodplant for Boisduval's Blue, Silvery Blue. A secondary larval host for the Mission Blue on Mt. San Bruno.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes braunella*. *Syncopacma nigrella*.

Lycium sp. **Wolfberry**. Solanaceae. Nectar records (Austins) so designated from Clark County, Nevada: Orange Sulphur.

Lycium andersonii. **Anderson Thornbush**. Solanaceae. Ford's Swallowtail, Painted Lady, Sagebrush Checkerspot. March – May.

Lycium brevipes. **Baja Wolfberry**. Solanaceae. Anza-Borrego Natural History Association web site: 26 Jan 09 “mobbed by butterflies at Clark Lake”. Western Pygmy Blue (Monroes). A favorite of the Funereal Duskywing. March – April.

Arctiidae: Powell & Opler report that Comstock found *Cisthene deserta* on a lichen, *Vermilacinia combeoides*, growing on Baja Wolfberry.

Lycium fremontii. **Fremont's Wolfberry**. Solanaceae. Recommended for butterflies by Desert Survivors Nursery. A White-patched Skipper (*Chiomara georgina*), a Mexican butterfly not yet recorded for California, observed at nectar on a cultivated Fremont's Wolfberry when it strayed to Pima County, Arizona yard (Philip Kline). March – April.

Lycium pallidum var. *oligospermum*. **Pale Desert-thorn**. Solanaceae. A flowering specimen in very early March in Pinal County, Arizona, is reported “attracting a lot of leps” (SoWestLep #9710, Saba & Winslow). March – May.

Lycopus americanus. **American Water Horehound**. Lamiaceae. Flower visitors: Clouded Sulphur, Viceroy, Melissa Blue, Common Sootywing, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yellow-Collared Scape Moth. August – September.

Lycopus asper. **Rough Water Horehound**. Lamiaceae. Flower visitors: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Common Buckeye, Eastern Tailed Blue, Yellow-Collared Scape Moth (from one photographic session). Very attractive to insects. June – October.

Lycopus uniflorus. **Northern Bugleweed**. Lamiaceae. The Illinois Wildflowers web site notes “small butterflies and skippers” as among its “less typical” flower visitors. July – September.

Lyonothamnus floribundus. **Catalina Ironwood**. Rosaceae. Some Spring Azures were seen on the flowers on Santa Cruz Island – it is a likely nectar source and possibly a larval host for them. Excellent for a diversity of native bees, and “some butterflies visited it for nectar” (Langston). May – July.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha lyonothamnae*.

It is one of our best native trees for gardens. Zones 14-17, 19-24.

Lythrum sp. **Loosestrife**. Lythraceae. Field Crescent. Likely was *Lythrum californicum*.

Lythrum californicum. **California Loosestrife**. Lythraceae. California Loosestrife is one of the top butterfly nectar plants in Coronado National Memorial, Arizona, and is in the butterfly garden at Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center in Austin, Texas. A photograph on the Southern California Butterflies web site shows Gray Hairstreak at nectar on what appears to be California Loosestrife. April – September.

Machaeranthera asteroides is now *Dieteria asteroides*. **Hoary Aster**.

Machaeranthera asteroides var. *lagunensis* is now *Dieteria asteroides* var. *lagunensis*. **Laguna Mountain Aster**.

Machaeranthera canescens is now *Dieteria canescens*. **Hoary Aster**.

Machaeranthera tanacetifolia. **Tanseyleaf Tansy aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Palmer’s Metalmark, Common Checkered Skipper. “Great butterfly nectar source” according to Desert Survivors Nursery. May – July.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Madia spp. **Tarweeds**. Good butterfly nectar plants – Growing Native.

Madia elegans. **Common Madia**. Asteraceae. Nectar: California Ringlet, Edith’s Checkerspot. Good nectar plant for butterflies – Growing Native. April – November.

Noctuidae: A Marc Kummel photograph shows a caterpillar of the Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*) eating it. Also feeds caterpillars of *Heliothodes diminutiva*, a day-flying moth.

Zones 7-9, 14-24.

Madia glomerata. **Mountain Tarweed**. Asteraceae. June – September.

Noctuidae: Foodplant for the day-flying Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*).

Madia gracilis. **Slender Tarweed**. Asteraceae. April – August.

Noctuidae: A larval host for *Heliothodes diminutiva*, a fast-flying diurnal owlet moth. Billy Krimmel reports this seems to be the primary larval host for this little moth in the Napa/Solano Counties area.

Madia radiata. **Golden Madia. Showy Madia**. Asteraceae. March – May.

Noctuidae: A larval host for *Heliothodes diminutiva*, a fast-flying diurnal owlet moth.

Madia sativa. **Coast Tarweed**. Asteraceae. May – October.

HOSTS reports it is among the larval hosts for the Painted Lady in Zimbabwe.

Maianthemum stellatum was *Smilacina stellata*. **Slim Solomon**. Ruscaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Margined White. Common Checkered Skipper in Clark County, Nevada (Austins). Not usually noted as a butterfly plant!

At least one nocturnal moth has been found in association with its flowers (Moldenke). In former times – Slim Solomon, as so many other plants – was much more common, especially along stream courses. Flowering patches in sunny situations, more favorable for diurnal insects, are now rare. April – June.

Maianthemum racemosum was *Smilacina racemosa*. **False Solomon's Seal**. Ruscaceae. Nectar: Echo Azure. March – July.

Malacothamnus spp. **Bush Mallows**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Common Buckeye, Red Admiral, Large White Skipper.

“All *Malacothamnus* are hosts of the Large White Skipper, *Heliopetes ericetorum*” (Shapiro).

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix quadrigemina*.

Malacothamnus aboringinum. **Indian Valley Bush Mallow**. Malvaceae. May – July.

Hostplant for Common Checkered Skipper at Pinnacles National Monument (Paul Johnson).

Malacothamnus clementinus. **San Clemente Island Bush Mallow**. Malvaceae. March – May.

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Malacothamnus davidsoni. **Davidson's Bush Mallow**. Malvaceae. May – July.

Larval host for Large White Skipper (Garth & Tilden).

Malacothamnus densiflorus. **Shrub Globemallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar source and larval host for Large White Skipper in eastern San Diego County (Monroes). May- July, September – October.

Malacothamnus fasciculatus. **Common Bush Mallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar: California Dogface. “Painted ladies, buckeyes, skippers, monarchs, red admirals, fiery skippers (other *Malacothamnus* spp. the same)” – Yerba Buena Nursery. ‘Great’ for butterflies – Las Pilitas Nursery. May – July.

Hostplant for West Coast Lady and Large White Skipper.

Malacothamnus fremontii. **Fremont Bush Mallow**. Malvaceae. May – July.

Foodplant for Large White Skipper.

Malacothamnus jonesii. **Jones' Bush Mallow**. Malvaceae. May – July.

Oecophoridae: *Exaeretia nechlys*. *Exaeretia thoracefasciella*.

Malacothamnus palmeri. **Santa Lucia Bush Mallow**. Malvaceae. May – July.

Larval host for Common Checkered Skipper, White Checkered Skipper (fq).

Malacothrix spp. **Desertdandelion**. Asteraceae. Good butterfly nectar plants – Growing Native.

Malacothrix californica. **California Dandelion**. Asteraceae. March-May.

Noctuidae: *Heliolonche joaquinensis*, a flower moth. Aaron Schusteff calls it the “taco moth” because they stow away in the closing flowers! (See his photographs at BugGuide).

Malacothrix floccifera. **Woolly Dandelion**. Asteraceae. March-November.

Noctuidae: *Heliolonche celeris*, a day-flying, flower-visiting moth with mostly red wings.

Malacothrix glabrata. **Desert Dandelion**. Asteraceae. Nectar for Painted Lady. March – June.

Noctuidae: A foodplant for an attractive day-flying moth, *Heliolonche pictipennis*, which Hartmut Wisch often sees mating in the flowers.

Malacothrix saxatilis. **Cliff Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Dainty Sulphur, Becker’s White, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Northern White Skipper. April – August (October).

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*).

Malosma laurina. **Laurel Sumac**. Anacardiaceae. A preferred nectar plant for Brown Ctenucha (*Ctenucha brunnea*, Arctiidae), a day-flying moth. Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden commends it for butterfly nectar. June - July.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). Walters’ Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia walterorum*). Tuskes says Electra Buckmoth (*Hemileuca electra*) is frequently associated with Laurel Sumac in undisturbed habitats; it may be a hostplant for it as well.

Geometridae: Wavy-lined Cochisea (*Cochisea sinuaria*). *Dichorda illustraria* (a mostly green moth).

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria medusa*.

Noctuidae: *Acronicta othello*. *Paectes declinata*.

Malus fusca. **Oregon Crab Apple**. Rosaceae. Flower visitors: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail and Lorquin’s Admiral (occasional). Echo Azure is associated with it also. April – May.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis orbis*.

Notodontidae: Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Pyralidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*).

Tortricidae: Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*). Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*). *Epinotia vagana*.

Note: a large number of hostplant records merely say “Malus” (the apple genus); likely many other caterpillars eat the Oregon Crab Apple. The list is long, since apples are an important food crop and economically valuable species get more attention! Find its account in the cultivated plants appendix.

Malva assurgentiflora was *Lavatera assurgentiflora*. **Tree Mallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Outstanding for hummingbirds. February – July.

Larval host for West Coast Lady (fq) and Painted Lady (NorWestLeps #2374).

Zones 14-24.

Malvella leprosa. **Alkali Mallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Columella Hairstreak, and, to some extent, for other butterflies which utilize it as a larval host. April – November.

Alkali Mallow is a hostplant for West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Columella Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, Laviana Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, White Checkered Skipper, and Least Checkered Skipper. Shapiro observes it is the most preferred, among its native hosts, by the Common Checkered Skipper and the sole larval host for the Least Checkered Skipper in northern and central California.

Sesiidae: *Zenodoxus canescens*.

Tischeriidae: *Astrotischeria omissa* (fq).

Alkali Mallow is a very tough plant which survives decades of mowing or cultivation in the low heavy soils it favors, and may persist on grounds not treated with herbicides, as at my sister's home in an older Redwood City neighborhood.

Marah fabacea was *Marah fabaceus*. **Manroot**. Cucurbitaceae. Edith's Checkerspot observed at nectar in Oregon, Green Hairstreak in San Francisco; a suggested nectar plant for the Green Hairstreak Corridor project. "Never seen a butterfly at it myself" (Shapiro). February – April.

Pyralidae: False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*).

Sesiidae: Manroot is a foodplant for the Manroot Borer (*Melittia gloriosa*), the largest and most spectacular North American wasp mimic moth species; its caterpillars are borers.

Marah fabaceus is now *Marah fabacea*. **Manroot**.

Marah macrocarpa was *Marah macrocarpus*. **Cucamonga Manroot. Chilicothe**. Cucurbitaceae. January – April.

Arctiidae: Cucamonga Manroot is a foodplant for the Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*) (fq) – they typically get started on Cucamonga Manroot and then move away to feed on other plants as it dries up; finish quite well on California Walnut, *Juglans californica*.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia shirleyata*.

Marah macrocarpus is now *Marah macrocarpa*. **Cucamonga Manroot**.

Marah oregana was *Marah oreganus*. **Coast Wild Cucumber**. Cucurbitaceae. A photograph by Michelle D. Brodie, taken in La Honda, shows an Anise Swallowtail at nectar on what appears to be Coast Wild Cucumber. Stewart Wechsler sees the Cabbage White often landing on its flowers in Seattle (where the plant is rare) though he isn't sure they get nectar from it; he has seen Red Admiral at nectar on it. It seems to have some nectar value for the Field Crescent. Edith's Checkerspot (Daniel Nelson Grosboll). Robert Pyle finds it a good nectar plant in Washington, especially large flowering masses, serving several species of butterflies "locally and avidly". Mike Patterson in Oregon notes its popularity with Pale Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian and Margined White (NorWestLeps #3068). March - May.

Arctiidae: Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*).

Sesiidae: Manroot Borer (*Melittia gloriosa*), a spectacular wasp mimic.

Tortricidae: *Clepsis fucana*.

Marah oreganus is now *Marah oregana*. **Coast Wild Cucumber**.

Marina parryi was *Dalea parryi*. **Parry Dalea. Parry's False Prairie-clover.** Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Nectar: Spring Azure. February – June.

Foodplant for Southern Dogface (*Butterflies of Arizona*).

Maurandella antirrhiniflora. **Violet Twining Snapdragon.** Plantaginaceae. February – December. Larval host for the Buckeye.

Menodora spinescens. **Spiny Desert Olive.** Oleaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Painted Lady, Sagebrush Checkerspot, and Leanira Checkerspot in Clark County, Nevada (Austins). April – May.

Mentha spp. **Mint.** Lamiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Checkered White, Monarch, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Painted Lady, Clodius Parnassian, Callippe Fritillary, Field Crescent, Oreas Anglewing, Pacuvius Dusky-wing, Common Checkered Skipper, Dodge's Skipper (fq), Dun Skipper (fq).

HOSTS says it supports Painted Lady caterpillars.

Choreutidae: *Caloreas multimarginata*.

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Dark-spotted Looper (*Diachrysia aereoides*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Gray Looper (*Rachiplusia ou*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pyralidae: Orange Mint Moth (*Pyrausta orphisalis*). Hawaiian Beet Webworm (*Spoladea recurvalis*).

Tortricidae: Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*). *Endothenia nubilana*.

Mentha canadensis. **Field Mint.** Lamiaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Common Woody Nymph, Small Wood Nymph (fq), American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Boisduval's Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Woodland Skipper. The one true mint species considered native to California. 'Great' for butterflies (Las Pilitas Nursery). Likely flower visitors are Silver-spotted Skipper, Sachem, and others listed above. July – October.

Noctuidae: Dark-spotted Looper, (*Diachrysia aereoides*, Noctuidae).

Mentzelia laevicaulis. **Giant Blazingstar.** Loasaceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail (fq) (Bentler, NorWestLeps #4313). The flowers emit a delicate sweet scent at dusk and at night drawing the White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae) and other Sphinx moths. May – October.

Cosmopterigidae: *Anoncia leucoritis*.

Noctuidae: *Protogygia album*, a whitish moth.

Mentzelia multiflora. **Adonis Blazingstar.** Loasaceae.

Noctuidae: *Protogygia album*.

Menyanthes trifoliata. **Bogbean.** Menyanthaceae. May – August.

Saturniidae: Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Pyralidae: Ponside Pyralid Moth (*Elophila icciusalis*).

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*).

Menziesia ferruginea. **Mock Azalea.** Ericaceae. June – July.

Mock Azalea is a foodplant for the Hoary Comma.

Geometridae: White-banded Black (*Rheumaptera subhastata*) -- a day-flying moth flower-visiting moth.

Mertensia spp. **Bluebells**. Boraginaceae. Flowers attract butterflies (*Butterfly Gardening in the Pacific Northwest*).

Arctiidae: Bluebell Woolly Bear or Police Car Moth (*Gnophaela vermiculata*), a striking black-and-white mid-summer day-flying moth, reported from Tuolumne County.

Mertensia ciliata. **Streamside Bluebells**. Boraginaceae. An online photograph shows a Monarch on a flowering specimen, presumably a nectar plant for it. June – August.

Listed as a foodplant for the Chalcedon Checkerspot and Anicia Checkerspot.

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Mertensia franciscana. **Franciscan Bluebells**. Boraginaceae. This plant is reported from California (El Dorado County), though not confirmed. It is a fairly showy species similar to *M. ciliata*; more typically found east of California. William Beck observed many butterflies at nectar on this species in early July 2013 near Alpine, Arizona: Two-tailed Swallowtail, Northwestern Fritillary, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Echo Azure (fq), Northern Cloudywing, and Tawny-edged Skipper; the nectar plant of butterfly interest in the vicinity of observation.

Micranthes californica was *Saxifraga californica*. **California Saxifrage**. Saxifragaceae. Ron Wolf photographed a Spring White at nectar on this species in Mariposa County. Also visited for nectar by the Sonoran Blue. February – May (June).

Micropus californicus. **Cotton Top**. Asteraceae.

Served as a secondary larval host for Painted Lady in the 1992 dispersion event (Witham).

Microseris douglasii. **Douglas' Silverpuffs**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Bay Checkerspot. March – June.

Microseris nutans. **Nodding Scorzonella**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Rockslide Checkerspot, Mormon Fritillary, Leto Fritillary. April – July.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Microsteris gracilis was *Phlox gracilis*. **Slender Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Sara Orange-tip – an early spring nectar source on Figueroa Mountain, 2 February 2009 (Nature Shutterbug on Flickr). John Davis reports seeing more than 50 Sara Orangetip at nectar mostly on Slender Phlox in the Columbia River Gorge in southernmost Washington in April 2006 (NorWestLeps #2878). The flowers are tiny. March – August.

Slender Phlox is an easy-to-grow annual species.

Mimulus aurantiacus, *M. longiflorus*. **Bush Monkeyflower**. Phrymaceae. Nectar: Sara Orange-tip, Chalcedon Checkerspot, White-lined Sphinx. Hummingbirds. *Mimulus aurantiacus puniceus* is noted as a favorite nectar plant of the White-lined Sphinx moths at Torrey Pines State Reserve. Hummingbirds specialize on the redder forms, White-lined Sphinx on the yellower forms. March – June.

Its principal butterfly value is as a hostplant for Chalcedon Checkerspot and Common Buckeye. It has been noted as a secondary larval host for the Common Buckeye in the San Bruno Mountains. Bush Monkeyflower is a favorite Chalcedon Checkerspot foodplant in the San Francisco Bay region.

Geometridae: Marc Kummel got a photograph of what appears to be a Geometrid caterpillar on a Bush Monkeyflower: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/treebeard/16304297106/>

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Mimulus bicolor. **Yellow and White Monkeyflower**. Phrymaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx occasionally seen at nectar on this plant in the central Sierran foothills (Dena Grossenbacher). April – June.

Mimulus cardinalis. **Scarlet Monkeyflower**. Phrymaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail (Paul Johnson, others). California Dogface (online photograph); Cabbage White, Checkered White, Checkerspots, Painted Lady, Common Ringlet (NABA Malibu). Hummingbirds. Scarlet Monkeyflower attracts butterflies in SE Arizona. Arthur Shapiro didn't recall seeing a butterfly visit this common plant in 38 years of observation in central California. These mostly more southerly observations may represent examples of butterfly 'regional cuisine'! May – September.

Scarlet Monkeyflower is a hostplant for Common Buckeye.

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis variata*. *Autoplusia olivacea*. Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*).

Mimulus douglasii. **Purple Mouse Ears**. Phrymaceae. February – April.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila decia*.

Mimulus guttatus. **Yellow Monkeyflower**. Phrymaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, White-lined Sphinx. March – August.

Yellow Monkeyflower is a hostplant for the Common Buckeye, Chalcedon Checkerspot, and Mylitta Crescent.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila lithosina* – a day-flying moth. Mouse Moth (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*).

Mimulus kelloggii. **Kellogg's Monkeyflower**. Phrymaceae. March – June.

A Karen Callahan photograph (CNPS) shows a checkerspot caterpillar on Kellogg's Monkeyflower.

Mimulus moschatus. **Musk Monkeyflower**. Phrymaceae. June – August.

Larval host for the Common Buckeye.

Noctuidae: a couple of day-flying moths, *Annaphila casta* and *Annaphila miona*.

Mimulus whitneyi. **Harlequin Monkeyflower**. Phrymaceae. May – September.

Larval host for Edith's Checkerspot.

Mirabilis bigelovii is now *Mirabilis laevis* var. *villosa*. **Bigelow's Four O'clock**. Nyctaginaceae. Flowers attract White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Arctiidae) and *Lithariapteryx jubarella* (Heliodinidae). Flowers more or less all year.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*) (Connie Vadheim).

Heliodinidae: *Aetole favonia*. *Lithariapteryx jubarella*. *Lithariapteryx mirabilinella*.

Mirabilis greenei. **Greene's Four O'clock**. Nyctaginaceae. May – June.

Heliodinidae: *Lithariapteryx mirabilinella*.

Mirabilis laevis var. *crassifolia*. **California Four O'clock**. Nyctaginaceae. Flowers attract the White-lined Sphinx (Cathryn Chaney, SF Gate). Mostly December – June.

Heliodinidae: *Embola powellii*. *Lithariapteryx jubarella*.

Mirabilis multiflora. **Colorado Four O'clock**. Nyctaginaceae. Nectar: Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*), Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*) and White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Howard Clark took a photograph of a narrowish gray moth at nectar on it in Tulare County, May 8, 2008, posted on Flickr. Sweetly scented flowers. April – August.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Heliodinidae: *Aetole favonia*. *Lithariapteryx jubarella*. *Lithariapteryx mirabilinella*.

Mirabilis multiflora var. *pubescens* (formerly *Mirabilis froebelii*). **Wild Four O'clock**. Nyctaginaceae. Nectar:: Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*), Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*) White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*), Ello Sphinx (*Erinnyis ello*), Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*), Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*). Hummingbirds also visit the flowers. Scott notes a flower visit by a Pahaska Skipper. April – August.

Mirabilis tenuiloba. **Long-lobed Four O'clock**. Nyctaginaceae. March – May.

Heliodinidae: *Embola powellii*.

Mohavea confertiflora. **Desert Ghost Flower**. Plantaginaceae. Scott says has no nectar, mimics blazing star. March – April.

Noctuidae: Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*) – documented by Jennifer Bundy on Southwest Moths. Jennifer Bundy had eggs of Scribbled Sallow (*Sympistis perscripta* aka *Lepipolys perscripta*, Noctuidae) some first instars of which fed upon offered flower buds of Nuttall's Snapdragon, though others did not; the survivors, transferred to Desert Ghost Flower (*Mohavea confertiflora*, Plantaginaceae), were reared out successfully. She discovered yet another Oncocnemidinae caterpillar on it, yet to report as I write.

Monarda pectinata. **Pony Beebalm. Plains Bee Balm**. Lamiaceae. The Firefly Forest web site says it blooms in August and September in Arizona, and its “white flowers seemed to be very popular with Northern Cloudywing butterflies” -- with photographs. Pony Beebalm is native to California, but possibly extirpated – not collected in the State of California since 1932.

Monardella spp. **Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Monarch, Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Phoebus Parnassian (fq), Southern Dogface, Sleepy Orange, Red Admiral, American Painted Lady, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Hoffman's Checkerspot, Common Hairstreak, Sooty Hairstreak, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Great Arctic, Chryxus Arctic, Atlantis Fritillary, Callippe Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Arizona Powdered Skipper, Tilden's Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper. : ‘Especially fritillaries and skippers’ – Shapiro. He finds “all Monardella are great” butterfly nectar plants – likely true for all the showy species. Some rather rare species with unshowy flowers do not seem to be of interest to butterflies.

Monardella antonina taxonomically has been merged with *Monardella villosa*. **San Antonio Hills Monardella or Butterfly Mint Bush**. Lamiaceae. This segregate is especially fine for butterflies, according to Las Pilitas Nursery; a Monarch favorite. Seen at nectar in their photographs: Pale Swallowtail, Callippe Fritillary, Chalcidon Checkerspot and an American Lady.

Monardella australis. **Southern Mountain Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Las Pilitas Nursery: ‘a GREAT butterfly plant’! June – September.

Monardella breweri. **Brewer's Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Callippe Fritillary. A favorite nectar plant for *Annaphila spila*, a striking day-flying noctuid with red underwings as observed near Monticello Dam in Solano County. May – August.

Brewer's Monardella is an annual wildflower species.

Monardella crispera is now *Monardella undulata* ssp. *crispera*. **Crisp Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Flowers draw Checkerspot, Fritillaries, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, California Tortoiseshell, Acmon Blue, Sandhill Skipper, Hummingbirds. April – November.

Scythrididae: Sand-dune Grasshopper Moth (*Areniscythris brachypteris*).

Crisp Monardella is a coastal species, rhizomatous.

Monardella follettii. **Follett's Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Suzie Woolhouse studied the pollination of this rare serpentine endemic; the flowers were visited by very few butterflies. June – September.

She observed a moth caterpillar eating the developing flower heads.

Monardella frutescens is now *Monardella undulata* ssp. *undulata*. **San Luis Obispo Monardella**.

Monardella glauca is now *Monardella odoratissima* ssp. *glauca*. **Follett's Monardella**.

Monardella hypoleuca. **Thickleaf Monardella**. **White-leaf Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Checkered White, California Dogface, Harford's Sulphur, Lorquin's Admiral, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady, American Lady, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, cf. Mountain-Mahogany Hairstreak, Gorgon Copper, Marine Blue, Large White Skipper, Propertius Duskywing, Rural Skipper, Umber Skipper, unidentified grass skipper(s), Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae) (Treebeard). May – October.

A chaparral species.

Monardella linoides ssp. *viminea* is now *Monardella viminea*. **Willow Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Classed as a good nectar plant; a Funereal Duskywing at nectar is shown in CalPhotos. June – August.

A species of Chaparral and Closed Cone Pine Forest, Orange and San Diego Counties.

Monardella lanceolata is now *Monardella breweri* ssp. *lanceolata*. **Mustang Mint**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, California Dogface, Monarch, American Lady, West Coast Lady (fq), Painted Lady (Lynn Watson), Red Admiral, Callippe Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Mournful Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Umber Skipper, Snowberry Clearwing (fq) (many of these records are from Treebeard). May – October.

An annual with seed available in the trade.

Monardella macrantha. **Hummingbird Coyote Mint**. Lamiaceae. This bright red-flowering species attracts some of the larger butterflies; mostly hummingbirds. May – August.

Monardella odoratissima. **Mountain Pennyroyal**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Western White, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Chryxus Arctic, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Chalcedon Checkerspot (fq), Rockslide Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Hoffman's Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, Great Basin Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Leto Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Snyder's Fritillary, Irene Fritillary, Arge Fritillary (fq), Crown Fritillary, Hoary Comma (fq), Zephyr Anglewing, Green Comma, Oreas Comma, Satyr Comma, California Tortoiseshell (fq), Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak, Lorquin's Admiral, Gray Hairstreak, Edith's Copper, Blue Copper, Shasta Blue, Northern Blue, Juba Skipper, Woodland Skipper, White-lined Sphinx, and an unidentified diurnal moth. James (NorWestLeps #3269) reports seeing 19 species at nectar on it at one location! June – September.

Monardella odoratissima ssp. *glauca*. **Follett's Monardella**. **Grey Monardella**. Lamiaceae. June-August.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Monardella odoratissima ssp. *pallida*. **Pallid Mountain Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Pete Veilleux photograph shows cf. Callippe Fritillary. California Tortoiseshell (photo by Bob and Martha Sikora on Pacific Crest Trail). Flowering in containers, it was the top early September butterfly draw in Native Revival Nursery, Aptos. June – September.

Monardella sinuata subsp. *nigrescens*. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Zerene Fritillary, doubtless others. May – July.

An attractive annual.

Monardella purpurea. **Siskiyou Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail (Hartmut Wisch photograph). June – July.

Monardella stebbinsii. **Feather River Monardella**. Lamiaceae. Suzie Woolhouse studied the pollination of this rare species, a strict serpentine endemic. Its flowers were visited by very few butterflies. July – September.

The developing seed head was eaten by a moth caterpillar, which seemed to be the same as that eating *Monardella follettii*.

Monardella subglabra. (may now be classified by botanists as merely a form of *Monardella villosa*, formerly *Monardella purpurea*). Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Comstock's Fritillary, a Duskywing.

Very floriferous.

Monardella undulata. **Curly Leaf Monardella**. Lamiaceae. A favorite nectar plant for Myrtle's Silverspot. April – September.

An annual of various coastal habitats.

Monardella villosa. **Coyote Mint**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, California Dogface, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Red Admiral, Lorquin's Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Mylitta Crescent, Variable Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary (a favorite nectar source for this species), Myrtle's Silverspot, California Tortoiseshell, Milbert's Tortoiseshell (fq), Great Copper, Acmon Blue, Mission Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Ox-eye Satyr, Common Ringlet, Propertius Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Sandhill Skipper, Sachem, Farmer. An excellent butterfly nectar plant. May – August.

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora* sp.

Cosmopterigidae: *Anoncia orites*.

Pterophoridae: *Anstenoptylia marmarodactyla*.

Pyralidae: California Pyrausta (*Pyrausta californicalis*). Salvia Snout Moth (*Pyrausta dapalis*), diurnal, red underwings. *Pyrausta fodinalis*. Shasta Pyrausta (*Pyrausta perrubralis*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Monardella villosa subsp. *franciscana*. **Franciscan Coyote Mint**. Lamiaceae. A good nectar source for Callippe Fritillary (*A Flora of the San Bruno Mountains*). May - August.

Monardella viridis. **Green Monardella**. Lamiaceae. June – August.

Monolopia lanceolata. **Hillside Daisy**. Asteraceae. Butterflies – Pollinator Partnership. February – June.

Zones 7,14-24.

Monotropa uniflora. **Indian Pipe**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Silver-spotted Skipper (Shields; from Clark).

Indian Pipe is a “favorite” flower for the Silver-spotted Skipper and “causes them to exhibit curious irregularities of movement and a greater or lesser degree of stupefaction” (Clark, p. 59)! Similarly a favorite with and so affects the Northern Cloudywing, as well (Clark, p. 205). In a recent Midwestern Indian Pipe reproductive ecology study, the major pollinators and most common flower visitors were bumblebees (Klooster and Culley, 2009). Likely butterflies, often the case when it comes to their role in plant reproduction, are mere nectar thieves. June – July.

Indian Pipe is mycotrophic -- parasitic on the hyphae of mycorrhizal fungi of the fungus family Russulaceae (brittle-gills, *Russula*, and milk-caps, *Lactarius*) and other sorts of fungi symbiotic with the roots of trees (such as pines, spruces, firs, oaks, aspens, birches). Thus, indirectly, Indian Pipe gets its nutrition from the trees which are in association with the fungi. The plant is mostly a ghostly white; Indian Pipe has no chlorophyll!

Morella californica was *Myrica californica*. **California Wax Myrtle**. Myricaceae.

Gelechiidae: *Telphusa* sp.

Geometridae: *Aethaloida packardaria*. Darwin’s Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*).

Noctuidae: *Xestia mustelina*.

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). Other possible tortricids, listed under “*Myrica* sp.” include: Marbled Dog’s-tooth Tortrix (*Acleris maccana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*).

Zones 14-17, 22-24, with irrigation.

Mucronea californica. **California Spineflower**. Polygonaceae. March – August.

Foodplant for Small Blue.

Mud. Many butterflies seek moisture and salts by imbibing moisture from mud or damp sand. Scott believes nearly all butterflies seek mud when dehydrated. Never pass up a muddy spot (or lakeshores, drying but still moist streambeds or ponds) on a sunny day! Hot days with low humidity, especially, will bring butterflies to moist spots. Often large numbers, even multispecies groups, will congregate on moist soil, especially in sunny exposures.

Noted as having an affinity to mud or damp sand: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail (fq), Pale Swallowtail (fq), Two-tailed Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Phoebus Parnassian, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Spring White, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Margined White, Spring White, Large Marble, Sleepy Orange, Clouded Sulphur (fq), Orange Sulphur (fq), Queen Alexandra Sulphur, Harford’s Sulphur, Western Sulphur, Mexican Yellow, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur, Sara Orangetip, Stella Orangetip, California Dogface, Southern Dogface, Monarch, Queen, Mourning Cloak, Red Admiral (fq), Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, California Ringlet, Mylitta Crescent, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Edith’s Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Gabb’s Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Common Buckeye, California Patch, Bordered Patch, Crown Fritillary, Callippe Fritillary (fq), Great Basin Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Nokomis Fritillary, Western Meadow Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, California Sister, California Tortoiseshell, Milbert’s Tortoiseshell (fq), Green Comma (fq), Hoary Comma (fq), Oreas Comma, Satyr Comma, Lorquin’s Admiral, Weidemeyer’s Admiral (fq), Common Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph (fq), Chryxus Arctic (fq), Common Ringlet, Hackberry Emperor, American Snout, Brown Elfin, Moss’s Elfin, Western Pine Elfin, Golden Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Behr’s Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Gold-hunter’s Hairstreak, Green Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Sheridan’s Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Johnson’s Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Lilac-bordered Copper, Purplish Copper, Tailed Copper (fq), Ruddy Copper, Blue Copper (fq), Silvery Blue, Spring Azure, Acmon Blue, Lupine Blue, Boisduval’s Blue (fq), Greenish Blue (fq), Marine Blue (fq), Melissa Blue (fq), Ceraunus Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue (fq), Reakirt’s Blue (fq), Western Tailed Blue (fq), Square-spotted Blue, Dotted Blue, Lupine Blue, Arrowhead

Blue (fq), Silvery Blue (fq), Anna's Blue, Arctic Blue, Common Sootywing, Mexican Sootywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Erichson's White-Skipper, Large White Skipper, Northern Cloudywing (fq), Mexican Cloudywing, Arizona Powdered Skipper, Afranius Duskywing (fq), Dreamy Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing (fq), Pacuvius Duskywing (fq), Persius Duskywing (fq), Sleepy Duskywing (fq), Propertius Duskywing, Common Sootywing, White Checkered Skipper, Small Checkered Skipper, Dun Skipper, Juba Skipper (fq), Lindsey's Skipper, Nevada Skipper (fq), Orange Skipperling, Pahaska Skipper, Sachem, Sandhill Skipper, Sonoran Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Two-banded Checkered Skipper, Uncas Skipper, Western Branded Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Sonoran Skipper, Golden-headed Scallopwing, Common Roadside Skipper (fq), Bauer's Giant Skipper (fq), California Giant Skipper (fq), Yucca Giant Skipper.

Fred Heath: "Those California Giant Skippers don't do flowers, but they sure are suckers for mud." (SoWestLep #8117).

Many moths visit moist soil situations at night, these are a few:

Geometridae: American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria*). Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Pepper-and-Salt Geometer (*Biston betularia*). Bent-line Carpet (*Costconvexa centrostrigaria*). Orange-barred Carpet (*Dysstroma hersiliata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). White-ribboned Carpet (*Mesoleuca ruficillata*). Friendly Probole (*Probole amicarica*). Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia*).

Notodontidae: Common Gluphisia (*Gluphisia septentrionis*).

Muhlenbergia rigens. **Deergrass**. Poaceae.

Larner Seeds says it supports caterpillars.

Muilla clevelandii is now *Bloomeria clevelandii*. **San Diego Goldenstar**. Themidaceae.

Muilla maritima. **Common Muilla**. Themidaceae. An important early nectar plant for the endangered Bay Checkerspot, and Flame Longhorn (*Adela flammeusella*), a day-flying moth. March – June.

Myrica californica is now *Morella californica*. **California Wax Myrtle**.

Nassella spp. are now *Stipa* spp. **Needlegrasses**.

Nasturtium officinale was *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*. **Watercress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq), Gray-veined White, Painted Lady, Common Ringlet, Juniper Hairstreak, Boisduval's Blue, Marine Blue, Meridian Duskywing, Large White Skipper. The Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophaela latipennis*, Arctiidae) -- a striking black-and-white diurnal moth – photographed at nectar on watercress by David Hoffmann. Scott rates it "slightly popular" in his experience. March – November.

Hostplant for Cabbage White, Gray-veined White.

Navarretia spp. **Navarretia**. Polemoniaceae. Besides those mentioned below, likely others in this phlox-family genus are good butterfly nectar plants, also. Few observers are able to identify the plants!

Navarretia fossalis. **Spreading Navarretia**. Polemoniaceae. USFWS poster shows a Western Pygmy Blue on a flowering specimen. April – June.

Navarretia hamata. **Hooked Pincushionplant**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Chalcidon Checkerspot. April – June.

Navarretia heterodoxa. **Calistoga Pincushionplant**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Farmer. May – June.

Navarretia leucocephala ssp. *leucocephala*. **White Navarretia**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady in western Tehama County vernal pools in the 1992 mass dispersion event: "In some small (<30 sq. meters) pools, as many as 50 individuals were nectaring on this low-growing, white-flowered vernal pool endemic." Plants of Mather Field

web site: “A favorite nectar source for a number of small blue and copper butterflies.” Shapiro notes specifically: Ringlet, Sylvan Hairstreak, and California Hairstreak. April – May.

Nemophila sp. Boraginaceae.

Geometridae: *Stammodes albiapicata*.

Nemophila heterophylla. **Canyon Nemophila**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: *Annaphila lithosina* (Noctuidae) a day-flying moth (Buckett). February – June.

Nemophila maculata. **Fivespot**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur. May-July.

Nemophila menziesii. **Baby Blue Eyes**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: California Ringlet (photographed in Napa Co. by Greg Kareofelas). Flower visitors include the Kern Primrose Sphinx Moth (*Euproserpinus euterpe*, Sphingidae) and Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrappa*) and *Annaphila baueri* (Noctuidae), day-flying moths.

Seems to be rarely visited by Lepidoptera nowadays, but likely it was more important historically, when baby blue eyes was one of our most abundant wildflowers and in flower very early. In a pollination study a few unspecified Lepidoptera were noted coming to its flowers; 84% to 100% of flower visitors in six populations were bees, especially honeybees near cultivated areas. Vars. In flower from January – July; the commonly cultivated var. *menziesii*, February May.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila baueri*. *Annaphila depicta*.

Nemophila parviflora. **Small-flowered Nemophila**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Gray Hairstreak. March – July.

Nemophila pulchella. **Eastwood’s Baby Blue Eyes**. Boraginaceae. Varieties flower from March – June.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila depicta*.

Nicolletia occidentalis. **Hole-in-the-sand Plant**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Small Checkered Skipper. April-June.

Nicotiana attenuata. **Wild Tobacco**. Solanaceae. Nectar: Carolina Sphinx, White-lined Sphinx, Great Ash Sphinx. Also visited by hummingbirds. May – October.

Nicotiana obtusifolia. **Desert Tobacco**. Solanaceae. Nectar: Mojave Sootywing in Organ Pipe National Monument, Arizona. March – June.

Noctuidae: Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Noccecea fendleri ssp. *glauca* was *Thalapsi montanum*. **Penny-cress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Spring White, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Field Crescent, Hoary Comma, Variegated Fritillary, Western Pine Elf, Sheridan’s Hairstreak, Western Tailed Blue, Silvery Blue, Persius Duskywing (Scott, Colorado-centered observations).

Subsp. *californica*. May – June.

Subsp. *glauca*. April – August.

Foodplant for the Western Sulphur, Gray-veined White and the Western White (HOSTS).

Nolina bigelovii. **Bigelow’s Nolina**. Ruscaceae. Butterflies – Pollinator Partnership. Lycaenids, especially hairstreaks, and small moths are likely Lepidoptera flower visitors. May – June.

Notholithocarpus densiflorus was *Lithocarpus densiflorus*. **Tanoak**. Fagaceae.

A foodplant for the Golden Hairstreak – a beautiful butterfly best sought perched on its foodplants. Haggard records it as a hostplant for California Sister, Propertius Duskywing and Mournful Duskywing.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia misturata*.

Noctuidae: Angulate Oak Quaker (*Perigonica angulata*). Pectinate Oak Quaker (*Perigonica pectinata*).

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*).

Gelechiidae: *Telphusa sedulitella*.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria leucothorax*. *Cameraria marinensis*.

Tortricidae: Tanoak acorns are food for the Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*). Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Epinotia fumoviridana*.

Oecophoridae: Stenomid Leaf Tier (*Rectiostoma fernaldella*).

Notholithocarpus densiflorus var. *echinoides*. **Tanoak Shrub**. Fagaceae.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria walsinghami*.

Nuphar lutea. **Yellow Pond Lily**. Nymphaeaceae. April – September.

Pyralidae: American Lotus Borer Moth (*Ostrinia penitalis*, Crambidae).

Several other North American moth species are possible, but I don't find them recorded for California. Near relict populations of this plant might be a good place to detect their presence.

Nuttallanthus texanus was *Linaria canadensis* var. *texana*. **Blue Toadflax**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Gray Hairstreak. NABA: "Good nectar plant." March-May.

Blue Toadflax is a foodplant for Common Buckeye.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Scribbled Sallow (*Sympistis perscripta*).

Oemleria cerasiformis. **Osoberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Brown Elfin. February – April.

Geometridae: Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*) [Tatum]. Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Noctuidae: *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. *Agrochola pulchella*. *Agrochloa purpurea*. *Aseptis adnixa* (a prime host, larvae eat young terminal leaves, according to BugGuide.net). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Soothsayer (*Graphiphora augur*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). [Tatum]. *Pseudorthodes irrorata*.

Oenanthe sarmentosa. **Pacific Water Parsley**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Zerene Fritillary, Great Copper (fq), Police Car Moth (*Gnophalea vermiculata*, Arctiidae). June - October.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail – Tatum notes it as one of the favorite hosts on southern Vancouver Island.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*. *Agonopterix rosaciliella*. *Depressaria daucella* has been reared from it.

I observed an unknown caterpillar on a Pacific Water Parsley flower head in Mountain View.

Oenothera californica. **California Evening Primrose**. Onagraceae. Nectar: moths (Pollinator Partnership). Ron Wolf photographed White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae) at nectar on *O. c.* subsp. *avita* in Red Rock Canyon State Park, Kern County. White-lined Sphinx is an important pollinator for this species (Grant). April – June.

Oenothera cespitosa. **Fragrant Evening Primrose**. Onagraceae. Hawkmoth-pollinated; attracts White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*), Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*), Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*), Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*), Wild Cherry Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*), Doll's Sphinx (*Sphinx dollii*), Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*) and Vashti Sphinx (*Sphinx vashti*). April – September.

Sweetly perfumed flowers; good in relatively deep pots.

Oenothera contorta var. *epiloboides* is now *Camissonia strigulosa*. **Plains Evening Primrose**.

Oenothera deltoidea. **Birdcage Evening Primrose** or **Desert Evening Primrose** and other common names. Onagraceae. Pollinated primarily by the White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Flowers also visited by Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*) and Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*). March – May.

Sphingidae: Larval plant for the Phaeton Primrose Sphinx (*Euproserpinus phaeton*) in Anza-Borrego State Park.

Noctuidae: *Schinia felicitata*, which rests among the buds and blossoms in the daytime.

Oenothera elata ssp. *hookeri*. **Hooker's Evening Primrose**. Onagraceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*) (fq), Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*), Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*) (fq), Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*), Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*), Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*) (fq), and several tiger moths and noctuids. Most Lepidoptera visits to the flowers of Hooker's Evening Primrose occur in the three hours after sunset, especially the first hour; sweetly fragrant. Highly recommended for the moth garden! Also various flies, bees and hummingbirds. June – September.

Sphingidae: Phaeton Primrose Sphinx (*Euproserpinus phaeton*). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Noctuidae: in eastern California supports the colorful pink-and-yellow Primrose Moth (*Schinia florida*).

Oenothera suffrutescens was *Gaura coccinea*. **Wild Honeysuckle, Linda Tarde**. Onagraceae. Pollinated by many species of owlet and inchworm moths. April - June.

Olneya tesota. **Desert Ironwood**. Fabaceae. April – May.

Larval host for Funereal Duskywing. Indirectly supports other Lepidoptera species, such as Great Purple Hairstreak, as a Desert Mistletoe (*Phoradendron californicum*) host.

Geometridae: *Glaucina eupithecaria* (Powell & Opler).

Opuntia polyacantha var. *hystericina*. **Starvation Prickly-Pear**. Cactaceae. Nectar plant for 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak, Pahaska Skipper (fq), Uncas Skipper. May – June.

Oreostemma alpigenum var. *andersonii* was *Aster alpigenus* var. *andersonii*. **Alpine Aster**. Nectar: Pine White, Pacific Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Mountain Crescent, California Crescent, Rockslide Checkerspot [Moldenke], Mariposa Copper (fq) [Shapiro in Trinity Alps], Shasta Blue, Arctic Blue, Lilac-bordered Copper (mostly documented from annotated photographs by Ron Wolf). June – September.

Zones 4-6.

Orobanche fasciculata. **Clustered Broomrape**. Orobanchaceae. April – July.

Clustered Broomrape is a Chalcedon Checkerspot hostplant.

This plant is parasitic especially on the roots of shrubs of the genera *Artemisia*, *Eriodictyon*, and *Eriogonum*.

Osmorhiza spp. **Sweet Cicely**. Apiaceae. Larval hosts for the Anise Swallowtail.

Osmorhiza berteroi was *Osmorhiza chilensis*. **Sweet-cicely**. April – July.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix rosaciliella*.

Prodoxidae: *Greya reticulata*.

Tortricidae: White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana forbesii*).

Osmorhiza brachypoda. **California Sweet Cicely**. Apiaceae. March – May.

Prodoxidae: *Greya suffusca*.

Osmorhiza occidentalis. **Mountain Sweet-cicely**. Apiaceae. March – May.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix rosaciliella*.

Oxalis sp. **Wood Sorrel**. Oxalidaceae.

Noctuidae: Wedgeling (*Galgula partita*).

Oxyria digyna. **Mountain Sorrel**. Polygonaceae. July – September.

Foodplant for Ruddy Copper, Lustrous Copper and the American Copper.

Oxytheca perfoliata. **Roundleaf Puncturebract**. Polygonaceae. April – August.

Larval host for Small Blue.

Oxytheca trilobata. **Trilobia**. Polygonaceae.

Larval host for Small Blue.

Oxytropis spp. **False Locoweeds**. Fabaceae. Galegeae. Nectar: Blues, Sulphurs.

Found mostly in montane and desert regions and serve more as larval hosts than as nectar sources (Shapiro).

Oxytropis parryi. **Parry's Oxytrope**. Fabaceae Galegeae. June – July.

Larval host for Shasta Blue.

Packera breweri was *Senecio breweri*. **Brewer's Ragwort**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Chalcedon Checkerspot. May – July.

Packera cana was *Senecio canus*. **Woolly Groundsel**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Phoebus Parnassian, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Western Sulphur, Large Marble, Western White, Spring White, Western White, Field Crescent (fq), Callippe Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Chryxus Arctic, Hoary Comma (fq), Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Rockslide Checkerspot, Common Ringlet, Western Pine Elfin, Brown Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Greenish Blue, Leona's Little Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Pacuvius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Sleepy Duskywing, Juba Skipper, Nevada Skipper and Tecumsah Skipper. A well-used but possibly secondary nectar source. June – August.

Zones 7,14-17.

Packera multilobata was *Senecio multilobatus*. **Basin Butterweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Western Pygmy Blue, Leanira Checkerspot, Common Ringlet, Juniper Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, and Meridian Duskywing in southernmost Nevada. A BugGuide photograph shows an unknown plume moth at its flowers, tentatively identified as *Paraplatyptilia fragilis*. May – July.

Packera streptanthifolia. **Rocky Mountain Groundsel**. Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by: Common Ringlet. May – August.

Packera subnuda var. *subnuda* was *Senecio cymbalarioides*. **Cleftleaf Groundsel**. Nectar: Leto Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary. June – September.

Packera wernerifolia was *Senecio wernerifolia*). **Hoary Groundsel**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Chryxus Arctic, Lustrous Copper. July – August.

Palafoxia arida. **Spanish Needle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: California Dogface, Harford's Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Sara Orangetip, Becker's White, Checkered White, Ceraunus Blue, Mormon Metalmark, Mojave Sootywing, White Checkered Skipper, Fiery Skipper. The Monroes rated Spanish Needle in the top ten of Anza-Borrego nectar plants, listing nine species. January – September.

A hostplant for Dainty Sulphur.

Noctuidae: Spanish Needle is a nectar plant, roosting site and larval host for *Schinia niveicosta*.

Pyralidae: *Honora mellinella*, which lives in its flower heads.

Used for revegetation.

Panicum spp. **Panicgrass**. Poaceae.

Larval hosts for the Tawny-edged Skipper (Garth & Tilden).

Panicum oligosanthes is now *Dichantherium oligosanthes* var. *scribnerianum*. **Scribner's Rosette Grass**.

Parietaria hespera var. *hespera*. **Rillita Pellitory**. Urticaceae.

Red Admiral hostplant.

Parkinsonia florida was *Cercidium floridum*. **Blue Palo Verde**. Fabaceae. Caesalpinieae. Nectar: Painted Lady. April – May.

Blue Palo Verde hosts Desert Mistletoe (*Phoradendron californicum*), hostplant for Great Purple Hairstreak, thus indirectly supporting its populations.

Saturniidae: Hubbard's Small Silkmoth (*Sphingicampa hubbardi*).

Tortricidae: The related southerly *Parkinsonia aculeata* is a hostplant for *Ofatulena duodecemstriata*, *Ofatulena luminosa*, Omnivorous Platynota (*Platynota rostrana*), and Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Parkinsonia microphylla was *Cercidium microphyllum*. **Little-leaved Palo Verde**. Fabaceae. Caesalpinieae. Flowers in April – May, often about two weeks later than Blue Palo Verde.

Saturniidae: Hubbard's Small Silkmoth (*Sphingicampa hubbardi*).

Tortricidae: The related southerly *Parkinsonia aculeata* is a hostplant for *Ofatulena duodecemstriata*, *Ofatulena luminosa*, Omnivorous Platynota (*Platynota rostrana*), and Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Parmelia sp. Lichen. Captive *Lycomorpha regulus* (Arctiidae) were reared on this lichen (Powell & Opler).

Parnassia fimbriata. **Grass-of-Parnassus**. Parnassiaceae. Clodius Parnassian. July – September.

Paxistima myrsinites. **Oregon Boxwood**. Celastraceae. May – July.

Geometridae: Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*).

Pectis papposa. **Cinchweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, Sagebrush Checkerspot, Common Checkered Skipper in Clark County, Nevada (Austins). Monroes: White Checkered-Skipper. Flowers after summer rain mostly August – November, but as Early as June or as late as January.

Larval host for Dainty Sulphur.

Noctuidae: Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Used for revegetation.

Pectocarya heterocarpa. **Mixed-nut Pectocarya**. Boraginaceae. February – May.

Painted Lady hostplant in Inyo County in the 1991 migration year.

Pedicularis centranthera. **Dwarf Lousewort**. Orobanchaceae. May.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot (noted in eastern Nevada; the plant is also native to California).

Pedicularis densiflora. **Indian Warrior**. Orobanchaceae. Photographs by Bill Bouton and Alan Schmierer show Pale Swallowtail – a long-tongued butterfly often seen at hummingbird flowers -- at nectar. Others, also. Propertius Duskywing (Moldenke; "occasional" -- 4-10 captures on the flowers). Shapiro: "Pedicularis ... are larval hosts of some populations of Edith's Checkerspot. Flowers are not normally visited by butterflies, which can't get in." Mostly hummingbirds. March – May.

Indian Warrior is among foodplants for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Pedicularis groenlandica. **Elephant's Head**. Orobanchaceae. Moldenke found the Nevada Cloudywing (a segregate of the Mexican Cloudywing) associated with its flowers. June – September.

Pedicularis semibarbata. **Pine Lousewort**. Orobanchaceae. May – July.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Pellaea andromedifolia. **Coffee Fern**. Pteridaceae.

Noctuidae: *Pseudobryomima fallax* (Noctuidae), a leaf miner.

Penstemon spp. **Beardtongues**. Plantaginaceae. Anise Swallowtail. Shapiro has mostly noted butterflies at nectar through carpenter bee bites at the base of the corollas, especially tailed coppers – except for Pipevine Swallowtail, one of the longer-tongued butterflies which commonly visits red species. Penstemon are thought "engineered" to be bee flowers, not to serve butterflies. Hummingbirds like Penstemon flowers.

Several Penstemon are larval hosts of populations of Chalcedon or Edith's Checkerspots and sporadically of the Common Buckeye, which may account for much of their butterfly interest.

Noctuidae: *Sympistis picina*. *Sympistis umbrifascia*.

Tortricidae: Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*). *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Penstemon azureus. **Azure Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. May-August.

Larval host for Common Buckeye.

Penstemon caesius. **San Bernardino Beardtongue**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx. June-August.

Penstemon centranthifolius. **Scarlet Bugler**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail. Hummingbirds. April-July.

Noctuidae: *Sympistis umbrifascia* develops in the flower buds (Jennifer Bundy, Southwest Moths web site).

Sesiidae: *Penstemonia edwardsii*.

Penstemon davidsonii var. *davidsonii*. **Davidson's Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Common Wood Nymph, Red Admiral, hummingbirds (Plants in the Pollinator Pathway). July-August.

Penstemon deustus. **Rock Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. May-July.

Foodplant for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*. *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Penstemon eatonii. **Eaton Firecracker**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail. Mostly hummingbirds. March-July.

Penstemon heterodoxus. **Sierra Beardtongue**. Plantaginaceae. Moldenke found the Rockslide Checkerspot and the Nevada Cloudywing (a segregate of the Mexican Cloudywing) on its flowers. July-August.

Foodplant for Variable Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot.

Penstemon heterophyllus. **Foothill Penstemon**. and cultivars 'Zuriblauf' & 'Blue Springs'. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Callippe Fritillary, Umber Skipper. April-July.

Larval host for Chalcedon Checkerspot and Common Buckeye.

Penstemon humilis. **Low Beardtongue**. Plantaginaceae. May-July.

Larval host for Arachne Checkerspot.

Penstemon laetus. **Gay Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. May – July.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Penstemon newberryi. **Mountain Pride**. Plantaginaceae. Flowers attract hummingbirds. June-August.

The Chalcedon Checkerspot population in the Desolation Valley Wilderness develops on this species.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Penstemon palmeri. **Palmer's Penstemon**. **Scented Beardtongue**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Satyr Comma, Harpalus Skipper in southernmost Nevada (Austins). May-June.

Sesiidae: *Penstemonia pappi*.

Penstemon procerus. **Small-flowered Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Lilac-bordered Copper, Persius Duskywing, Umber Skipper, Mardon Skipper. July-August.

Foodplant for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Penstemon pseudospectabilis. **Pink Showy Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail. Hummingbirds. March-May.

Penstemon rupicola. **Rock Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail. June-August.

Penstemon rydbergii. **Rydberg's Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. Pale Swallowtail and Zerene Fritillary (seen in photographs by Ron Wolf). Pollinator Partnership notes as a butterfly plant. May-August.

Penstemon speciosus. **Showy Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. May-August.

Larval host for Chalcidon Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, and Arachne Checkerspot.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Penstemon spectabilis. **Showy Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. Theodore Payne Butterfly Mixture component. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx. Good for hummingbirds. April-June.

Sesiidae: Larval host for the wasp mimics *Penstemonia dammersi* and *Penstemonia hennei*.

Penstemon utahensis. **Utah Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail in Clark County, Nevada (Austins). April-May.

Larval host for Arachne Checkerspot. Rare in California; difficult to cultivate.

Peraphyllum ramosissimum. **Wild Crab Apple**. Rosaceae. April – May.

Larval host for the Cinereous Blue, a segregate of the Spring Azure complex.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Zones 2, 3, 7, 18.

Pericome caudata. **Mountain Tail Leaf**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Common Wood Nymph, Tailed Copper (fq), Yuma Skipper, showy, likely others. July – October.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Arizona).

Perideridia bolanderi. **Bolander's Yampah**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Thicket Hairstreak. and Lilac-bordered Copper, 'Sierra' Arctic Blue (Ron Wolf). Likely others! June - August.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail.

Perideridia californica. **California Yampah**. Apiaceae. Nectar: In Pinnacles National Monument, Paul Johnson notes Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Chalcidon Checkerspot, California Ringlet, California Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, San Bernardino Dotted Blue, Lupine Blue. April - May.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail (Paul Johnson).

Perideridia gairdneri. **Gairdner's Yampah**. Apiaceae. Moldenke found the Mountain Crescent associating with its flowers. June - July.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail.

Perideridia kelloggii. **Kellogg's Yampah**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Chalcidon Checkerspot, Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue. July - August.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail.

Perideridia spp. **Yampah**. Nectar: Strathmann notes large numbers of Behr's Hairstreak on Yampah species late in the season in her study of butterflies in mountain meadows of the NE Sierra.

Peritoma arborea was *Isomeris arborea*. **Bladderpod**. Capparaceae is now Cleomaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Becker's White, Spring White (Hartmut Wisch photograph), Sara Orangetip, California Dogface, Monarch, Red Admiral, Painted Lady (fq), Bramble Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, Funereal Duskywing, White-lined Sphinx (Ron Wolf photograph), Ridings' Forester (*Alypia ridingsii*, Noctuidae, Hartmut Wisch), and Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*, Noctuidae, Hartmut Wisch photograph). The Monroes find it one of the best in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Hummingbirds. Var. *arborea* flowers all year; the others for many months.

In Shapiro's central California garden experience, its flowers are rarely visited by Lepidoptera. Bladderpod likely works well in desert situations partly because of it flowers most years and over a long period. Secondary nectar sources get visits when primary sources are not available. Being a major Becker's White hostplant, thus visited frequently by it in desert areas where it is prevalent, may also get it attention from other butterfly species.

Becker's White larval host, its major host in much of southern California. Cabbage White may use it as a larval host in gardens (Shapiro, personal communication).

Peritoma lutea was *Cleome lutea*. **Yellow Spiderwort**. Cleomaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Gray Hairstreak. May – August.

Larval host for Western White and Checkered White.

Peritoma serrulata was *Cleome serrulata*. **Rocky Mountains Bee Plant**. Cleomaceae. In Utah, Todd Stout observed Baird's Swallowtail, and the Pahaska Skipper (*martini*, same form as found in California) at nectar on a large patch of Rocky Mountain Bee Plant, and on another occasion saw Queen Alexandra's Sulphur and Checkered White at nectar. Others note Anise Swallowtail, Baird's Old World Swallowtail, Becker's White, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Pine White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Painted Lady, Monarch, Viceroy, Nokomis Fritillary, Small Wood Nymph, Coral Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak, Ruddy Copper, White-lined Sphinx, Five-spotted Hawkmoth. Scott rates it as "moderately popular" with Colorado butterflies. May - July.

Rocky Mountain Bee Plant is a hostplant for the Checkered White and Cabbage White, and, says Todd Stout, at least in Utah, also a larval host for Becker's White.

Seems to be very rare as a wild plant or perhaps a waif in California, though welcome in some gardens.

Perityle emoryi. **Emory's Rock Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Sagebrush Checkerspot, California Patch, Fiery Skipper. January – June, October – November.

Perityle incana. **Guadalupe Island Rock Daisy**. Asteraceae. Flowers summer and fall.

Native to Baja California.

Persicaria amphibia was *Polygonum amphibia*. **Water Smartweed**. Nectar: Cabbage White, Monarch, Variegated Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak (fq), Purplish Copper (fq), Acmon Blue (fq). June – November.

Hostplant for Purplish Copper.

Arctiidae: Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*).

Persicaria hydropiperoides was *Polygonum hydropiperoides*. **False Waterpepper**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Viceroy, Red Admiral, Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Long-tailed Skipper, Dun Skipper and Fiery Skipper. June – October.

False Waterpepper is a hostplant for the Purplish Copper.

Persicaria lapathifolia was *Polygonum lapathifolium*. **Willow Smartweed**. **Pale Smartweed**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Western Pygmy Blue, Bordered Patch, Sandhill Skipper, Eufala Skipper. June – October.

Foodplant for the Purplish Copper and Gray Hairstreak.

Noctuidae: Henry's Marsh Moth (*Simyra henrici*).

Persicaria punctata was *Polygonum punctatum*. **Dotted Smartweed**. Polygonaceae. June – November.

Foodplant for the Purplish Copper.

Noctuidae: Golden Looper (*Argyrogramma verruca*).

Widely planted as waterfowl food.

Petalonyx thurberi. **Sandpaper Plant**. Loasaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, California Patch, Mojave Sootywing, Fiery Skipper. Very fragrant flowers, attracts a wide variety of insects (Hartmut Wisch, BugGuide). May – July.

Petasites frigidus var. *palmatus* was *Petasites palmatus*. **Coltsfoot**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Sara Orange-tip, Margined White (fq), American Lady, California Tortoiseshell, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Green Comma, Echo Azure (fq) and diurnal geometrid moths: Variable Carpet (*Anticlea vasiliata*), Milky-white Carpet Moth (*Enchoria lactaeata*) (fq), Western White-ribboned Carpet Moth (*Mesoleuca gratulata*)(fq).

Robert Michael Pyle notes Coltsfoot in Washington as “one of our best native nectar plants in the spring”, also getting beeflies and hover flies. January – April.

Coltsfoot is listed as a hostplant for the Old World Swallowtail (Hostplants).

Zones 4-6,14-17,19-24. Spreads readily in moist soil.

Petasites palmatus is now *Petasites frigidus* var. *palmatus*. **Coltsfoot**.

Petrophyton caespitosum. **Rock Spiraea**. Rosaceae. May – September.

Larval host for the Cinereous Blue (Garth & Tilden).

Peucephyllum schottii. **Schott's Pygmycedar**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Painted Lady (Aaron Schusteff photograph on BugGuide). December – June.

Phacelia sp. **Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Small Marble, Propertius Duskywing. Shapiro says almost all *Phacelia* species are top notch butterfly nectar plants.

Noctuidae: Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*).

Phacelia bicolor var. *bicolor*. **Trumpet Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Checkered White (male and female, Mono County, Ron Wolf photographs). May – June.

Phacelia brachyloba. **Shortlobe Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Chalcedon Checkerspot. April – May.

Phacelia californica. **California Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Moss' Elfin, Blues. An important nectar source for the endangered Mission Blue. ‘Many’ species seek nectar (NABA).. March – September.

Douglasiidae: *Tinagma californicum* – suspected hostplant since adults found near its flowers (Powell & Opler). Thought to be a seed or stem miner (Lepidoptera of Brooks Island, Powell, 2005).

Elachistidae: *Coelopoeta phaceliae*, a leaf miner.

Tortricidae: *Clepsis fucana*. *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Phacelia campanularia. **Desert Bluebells**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Butterflies, White-lined Sphinx. February – May.

Desert Bluebells are food for Painted Lady larvae.

Phacelia cicutaria. **Caterpillar Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Chalcedon Checkerspot, Silvery Blue (Nature Shutterbug). February –June.

var. *hispidia*. Acmon Blue at nectar in a Treebeard photograph.

Geometridae: *Stamnodes albiapicata*.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila vivanae*.

Phacelia crenulata. **Notch-leaved Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. March-May.

Noctuidae: Notch-leaved Phacelia is the only known foodplant for *Baptarma felicitata*, a small moth with red-and-black hindwings. Good photographs of many stages on Jennifer Bundy's Southwest Moths web site.

Phacelia curvipes. **Washoe Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. April-June.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila ida*.

Phacelia distans. **Common Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Sara Orangetip, Harford's Sulphur, Painted Lady, Mourning Cloak, California Patch, Arizona Powdered Skipper, Funereal Duskywing, Sleepy Duskywing, and Orange Skipperling. March – May.

Ethmiidae: *Ethmia brevistriga*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes nanodella* – eats decaying leaves at the base of the plant.

Scythrididae: Sand-dune Grasshopper Moth (*Areniscythis brachypteris*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Phacelia egena. **Rock Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. April – July.

Douglasiidae: *Tinagma californicum* – suspected hostplant since adults found near its flowers (Powell & Opler).

Phacelia fremontii. **Fremont's Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Clark County, Nevada nectar records: Becker's White, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Desert Orangetip, Sara Orangetip, Southwestern Orangetip, Desert Marble, Acmon Blue, West Coast Lady, Variable Checkerspot, Small Checkered Skipper, and Common Checkered Skipper (Austins). March June.

Phacelia hastata. **Silver-leaved Scorpionweed**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Gray Hairstreak; said to attract "a diverse assortment" of butterflies. A flower visit noted by Leona's Little Blue in southern Oregon. May – July.

Elachistidae: *Coelopoeta phaceliae*, a leaf miner.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Phacelia hastata ssp. *compacta*. **Timberline Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Greenish Blue (Moldenke). July – September.

Phacelia heterophylla ssp. *virgata*. **Varileaf Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Common Ringlet, Boisduval's Blue (Idaho nectar study). May – July.

Douglasiidae: *Tinagma californicum* – suspected hostplant since adults found near its flowers (Powell & Opler).

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Phacelia imbricata. **Mountain Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady and Northern White Skipper. April – July.

Phacelia longipes. **White-flowered Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Noted as a butterfly nectar plant. April – July.

Phacelia malvifolia. **Stinging Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. April – July.
Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Phacelia minor. **California Bluebell**. Boraginaceae. March-June.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila pseudoastrologa*.

Phacelia mutabilis. **Changeable Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. May - October.

Elachistidae: *Coelopoeta phaceliae*, a leaf miner.

Phacelia parryi. **Parry's Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx. March – May.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila pseudoastrologa*.

Phacelia procera. **Tall Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. June - August.

Elachistidae: *Coelopoeta phaceliae*, a leaf miner.

Phacelia ramosissima. **Branching Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Commended for San Francisco butterfly gardens (Barbara Deutsch). April – October.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma hasseanthi*. *Eucosma hennei*.

Phacelia tanacetifolia. **Tansyleaf Phacelia** or **Beefood**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, a grass skipper; moths. Great for drawing a diversity of bees; beeflies, too. March – May.

Noctuidae: *Annaphila vivanae* was successfully raised on this species in the laboratory.

Phacelia vallis-mortae. **Death Valley Phacelia**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Painted Lady, Chalcedon Checkerspot. May – June.

Phalaris arundinacea. **Reed Canarygrass**. Poaceae.

Listed as a foodplant for the Chryxus Arctic (HOSTS). David Nunnallee found a diapausing mature larva of the Arctic Skipper on Reed Canarygrass and finds Woodland Skipper larvae on it. European Skipper foodplant in Washington -- an introduced butterfly species spreading across the U.S. that may one day find its way to California.

Noctuidae: a favorite larval host of the Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*) [Tatum].

Phalaris californica. **California Canarygrass**. Poaceae.

Larval host for the Woodland Skipper.

Phalaris lemmoni. **Lemmon's Canarygrass**. Poaceae.

Larval host for the Woodland Skipper.

Phaseolus filiformis. **Slender-stem Bean**. Fabaceae. Phaseoleae. October – December.

Larval host for Golden-banded Skipper (*Autochton cellus*, Hesperiiidae), a butterfly not known from California, but found in Arizona and New Mexico.

Philadelphus lewisii. **Western Mock Orange**. Hydrangeaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail (fq), Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Sulphurs, California Dogface, Common Wood Nymph, Common Ringlet, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Gold-hunter's Hairstreak. 'Many species'. Shapiro finds this species visited sporadically, not heavily by butterflies. But Garth & Tilden consider our native mock orange 'especially attractive' to California butterflies. Moths, too: Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae), White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae), Alfalfa Looper (*Autographa californica*, Noctuidae), Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*, Noctuidae), Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*, Noctuidae), and Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*, Geometridae). Achemon Sphinx is a likely flower visitor; it is known to visit the flowers of the cultivated non-native *Philadelphus coronarius*. The double-flowered cultivar 'Goose Creek' is said to be a good nectar plant, also. May – July.

Geometridae: Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinaris*).

Phlox austromontana. **Desert Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar for Painted Lady (Christopher Christie, CalPhotos). May – June.

Phlox caespitosa aka *Phlox cespitosa*. **Tufted Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx, four other nocturnal moths (not hawkmoths).

Phlox condensata aka *Phlox covillei*. **Condensed Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae) and at least ten species of nocturnal moths. June – August.

Phlox diffusa. **Spreading Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Anise Swallowtail (fq), Clodius Parnassian, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, skippers, Corn Earworm. Shapiro notes that at Donner Pass it attracts "the earliest butterflies on the wing". May – August.

Phlox dolichantha. **Bear Valley Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx. May – June.

Phlox douglasii. **Tufted Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae) and four other species of nocturnal moths. April – May.

Phlox gracilis is now *Microsteris gracilis*. **Slender Phlox**.

Phlox grayi. **Arizona Pink Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx.

Phlox hirsuta. **Yreka Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Spring White, Cabbage White, Painted Lady (fq), Edith's Checkerspot, California Tortoiseshell, Propertius Duskywing, Columbian Skipper, Juba Skipper, Sachem, Spurred Wave (*Drepanulatrix unicalcararia*, Geometridae), Sagebrush Girdle Moth (*Plataea trilinearia*, Geometridae), Indiscrete Cissusa (*Cissusa indiscreta*, Noctuidae), White-lined Sphinx (fq), and Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae*) (fq). (Ferguson, Filipiski, & Donham). Lepidoptera are important flower visitors and primary pollinators. April – May.

Phlox hoodii ssp. *canescens*. **Gray Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Hoary Comma (Idaho study). Scott notes Gray Hairstreak and 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak. May – July.

Phlox pulvinata. **Cushion Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Chryxus Arctic photographed in Colorado – at 13,400 feet on Mount Evans (Ron Wolf). July – August.

Phlox speciosa. **Showy Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Chryxus Arctic, Woodland Skipper. April – June.

Noctuidae: hostplant of Common Idia (*Idia aemula*), which eats dead leaves, often of conifers (HOSTS).

Phlox stansburyi. **Cold-Desert Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Pieridae, White-lined Sphinx, Army Cutworm. April – June.

Phoenicaulis cheiranthoides. **Daggerpod**. Brassicaceae. April – June.

Larval host for Western White.

Pholistoma auritum. **Purple Fiesta Flower**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Sara Orangetip (Paul Johnson). March – June.

Geometridae: *Stammodes albiapicata*.

Noctuidae: *Aseptis marina*.

Formerly one of Clyde Robin's "Foolproof Wildflowers" – large seeds, easy to grow.

Phoradendron californicum. **Desert Mistletoe**. Viscaceae. Nectar: Bramble Hairstreak, Silvery Blue (Monroes). "Exquisitely fragrant" says Mary Klinkel, (SoWestLep #11032). January 2013 she saw azures and American Snout at nectar on it (SoWestLep #12220). January- March.

Desert Mistletoe is a hostplant for the Great Purple Hairstreak. A parasitic plant, Desert Mistletoe grows on: *Senegalia greggii* (Catclaw Acacia), *Cercidium* (palo verde), *Larrea* (creosote bush), *Olneya* (desert ironwood), *Parkinsonia* (palo verde), *Prosopis* (mesquites), *Simmondsia* (jojoba). Thus these trees indirectly support Great Purple Hairstreak and the Beloved Emarginea.

Noctuidae: Beloved Emarginea (*Emarginea percara*).

Phoradendron densum is now *Phoradendron bolleanum*. **Dense Mistletoe**. Viscaceae. June - August.

Dense Mistletoe is a caterpillar plant for the Great Purple Hairstreak. Dense Mistletoe hosts include native *Hesperocyparis* (cypresses), *Juniperus* (junipers) and *Pinus monophylla* (Singleleaf Pinyon in Mt. Pinos area, Ventura County) in juniper/pinyon woodlands. Also grows locally on *Abies concolor* (White Fir).

Phoradendron juniperinum. **Juniper Mistletoe**. Viscaceae. July-September. July-September.

Juniper Mistletoe is a caterpillar plant for Great Purple Hairstreak. It occurs on Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) and junipers (*Juniperus* species) in pinyon-juniper woodland and ponderosa pine forest.

Phoradendron serotinum subsp. *macrophyllum*. **Bigleaf Mistletoe**. Viscaceae. December - March.

Bigleaf Mistletoe is a hostplant for the Great Purple Hairstreak, which develops only on mistletoes. Bigleaf Mistletoe attaches to deciduous broadleaf trees other than *Quercus* (oaks), mostly of the genera *Alnus* (alders), *Fraxinus* (ashes), *Juglans* (walnuts), *Platanus* (sycamores), *Populus* (cottonwoods and poplars), *Robinia* (locust), and *Salix* (willows).

Phoradendron serotinum subsp. *tomentosum*. **Oak Mistletoe**. Viscaceae. Nectar: Great Purple Hairstreak (Kate Marianchild, *Secrets of the oak woodlands: plants and animals among California's oaks*). July - September.

Oak Mistletoe is a caterpillar foodplant for the Great Purple Hairstreak.

Oak Mistletoe grows mostly on *Quercus* (oaks), rarely on *Adenostoma* (chamise), *Arctostaphylos* (manzanita), *Rhus*, and *Umbellularia* (California laurel).

Geometridae: Captive larvae of *Sicya pergilvaria* "avidly accepted" Oak Mistletoe growing on Canyon Live Oak. (MacFarland, 1975).

Phragmites communis. **Common Reed**. Poaceae.

Common Reed is a hostplant for the Yuma Skipper, which in California thus far is known to develop only on the native strains of this species. Shapiro: "So far our populations have not contacted the weedy one and we do not know if they would make use of it."

Phyla spp. **Frogfruit**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Texan Crescent, Phaon Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, Field Crescent, Tiny Checkerspot, Palmer's Metalmark, Purplish Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Acmon Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Common Sootywing, Least Checkered Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Sandhill Skipper, Eufala Skipper.

Phyla lanceolata. **Northern Frogfruit**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Little Yellow, Common Buckeye, Mat-plant Crescent, Eastern Tailed Blue, Mylitta Crescent, Pearl Crescent (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Fiery Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, likely others as with the following species. May – November.

Larval host for Mat-plant Crescent and Common Buckeye.

Phyla also is known as Lippia – and formerly more commonly sold as a groundcover.

Phyla nodiflora (aka *Lippia*). **Frogfruit**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Queen, Gulf Fritillary, Ladies, Common Buckeye, Mylitta Crescent, Purplish Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Acmon Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Least Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Eufala Skipper. Shapiro: “extremely popular”! I've found flowering patches almost guaranteed to be attended by butterflies. May – November.

Larval host for the Mat-plant Crescent and Common Buckeye.

Phyllodoce breweri. **Purple Mountainheath**. Ericaceae. Moldenke found Behr's Sulphur, Edith's Checkerspot and a diurnal moth associated with its flowers. July – August.

Phyllodoce empetriformis. **Pink Heather. Mountain Heather**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Painted Lady, Satyr Anglewing. July – August.

Physalis crassifolia. Solanaceae. **Thick-leaved Ground Cherry**. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Ceraunus Blue, Common Checkered Skipper in Clark County, Nevada (Austins).

Physaria chambersii. **Chambers' Twinpod**. Brassicaceae.

Larval host for Checkered White.

Physocarpus capitatus. **Ninebark**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, an unidentified Lady, Red Admiral, Mourning Cloak (Stuart Wechsler, NorWestLeps #7171), Chalcedon Checkerspot, Thicket Hairstreak, Spring Azure, and likely others. May – July.

Foodplant for the Spring Azure.

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*) (Tatum).

Geometridae: Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylina*). Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Andropolia aedon*.

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*).

Picea sp. **Spruce**. Pinaceae.

Geometridae: *Entephria multivagata* is only known to use the non-native White Spruce (*Picea glauca*), but flies in many counties in California, and likely feeds on native spruces or other native conifers. *Eupithecia rotundopuncta*.

Tortricidae: Western Black-headed Budworm (*Acleris gloveranus*). *Apotomops wellingtoniana*. Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Western Spruce Budworm

(*Choristoneura occidentalis*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). Black-and-gray Banded Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*). Spruce Needleminer (*Taniva albolineana*). *Zeiraphera canadensis*.

Picea engelmannii. **Engelmann Spruce**. Pinaceae. Foodplant for:

Geometridae: Gray Spruce Looper (*Caripeta divisata*). Mottled Gray Carpet (*Cladara limitaria*). Mountain Girdle (*Enypia griseata*). Variable Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Whitelined Looper (*Epirrita pulchraria*). *Eupithecia albicapitata*. Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). *Eupithecia casloata*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*). *Speranza loricaria* [Canada]. Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetracis pallulata*). *Zenopheps lignicolorata*.

Lymantriidae: Pine Tussock Moth (*Dasychira griseifacta*).

Noctuidae: Western Conifer Looper (*Syngrapha celsa*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). *Melanchra pulverulenta*.

Pyrilidae: Evergreen Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*).

Sesiidae: Douglas-fir Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon novaroensis*).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia dorsalana*. Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Sugar Pine Tortrix (*Choristoneura lambertiana*). Western Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). Ponderosa Pine Seedworm (*Cydia piperana*, Canada). Red-striped Needleworm (*Epinotia radicana*, Canada). Western Pine Shoot Borer (*Eucosma sonomana*). Spruce Needleminer (*Taniva albolineana*). *Zeiraphera canadensis* (Canada).

Picea sitchensis. **Sitka Spruce**. Pinaceae.

Sitka Spruce is recorded as a foodplant for the Pine White.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Geometridae: Gray Spruce Looper (*Caripeta divisata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Packard's Girdle (*Enypia packardata*). Variable Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*, Canada). Whitelined Looper (*Epirrita pulchraria*, Canada, an important host). Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). *Eupithecia longipalpata*. Spruce Cone Looper (*Eupithecia mutata*). *Eupithecia olivacea*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). *Hydriomena californiata*. *Hydriomena irata*. *Hydriomena marinata*. Renounced Hydriomena (*Hydriomena renunciata*, Canada). *Hydriomena speciosata*. Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neolcis californiaria*). Phantom Hemlock Looper (*Nepytia phantasmaria*). *Nepytia umbrosaria* (reported in Canada). *Pero behrensaria* (Canada). Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*, Canada). Bowling Pin (*Sabulodes edwardsata*). Pulmonaria Looper (*Stenoporpia pulmonaria*). Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetracis pallulata*, Canada). *Thallophega hyperborea* (Canada).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*).

Noctuidae: *Agrochola pulchella* (Canada). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). *Xestia mustelina* (Canada).

Pyrilidae: Evergreen Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*). *Promylea lunigerella* (Canada).

Sesiidae: Douglas-fir Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon novaroensis*).

Tortricidae: Western Black-headed Budworm (*Acleris gloveranus*). Douglas-fir Cone Moth (*Barbara colfaxiana*, Canada). Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). *Cochylis dormitoria*. *Epinotia hopkinsana*. Red-striped

Needleworm (*Epinotia radicana*, Canada). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*, Australia). Spruce Needleminer (*Taniva albolineana*). *Zeiraphera canadensis*. *Zeiraphera pacifica*.

Pickeringia montana var. *montana*. **Chaparral Pea**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Gabb's Checkerspot (Lynn Watson), Gray Hairstreak (Lynn Watson). Marine Blue (Lynn Watson). Propertius Duskywing. May – August.
Pinus spp. **Pines**. Pinaceae.

Pines serve as night or winter roosts for some butterflies, notably the Monarch. Also some fritillaries (Gordon Pratt).

Various pine species are hostplants for the Western Pine White and Western Pine Elfin.

Geometridae: Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). *Eupithecia ornata*).

Noctuidae: *Egira variabilis*. *Euxoa extranea*. Giant Panthea (*Panthea gigantea*) (fq).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Sugar Pine Tortrix (*Choristoneura lambertiana*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). *Cydia injectiva*. White-fir Needle Miner (*Epinotia meritana*). Western Pine Shoot Borer (*Eucosma sonomana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*). Nantucket Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia frustrana*). *Rhyacionia pasadenana*. Ponderosa Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia zozana*). *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Pinus albicaulis. **Whitebark Pine**. Pinaceae.

Pyralidae: Fir Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*) may destroy more than 10% of its seeds.

Tortricidae: Lodgepole Pinecone Borer (*Eucosma recissoriana* complex).

Pinus attenuata. **Knobcone Pine**. Pinaceae.

Gelechiidae: *Exotelia burkei*.

Pyralidae: Ponderosa Pineconeworm (*Dioryctria auranticella*).

Tortricidae: Lodgepole Pinecone Borer (*Eucosma recissoriana*). Nantucket Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia frustrana*).

Pinus contorta. **Beach Pine. Lodgepole Pine**. Pinaceae.

The Lodgepole Pine is a larval host for the Pine White and Western Pine Elfin (fq). It hosts the Lodgepole Pine Dwarf Mistletoe, *Arceuthobium americanum*, a foodplant for the Thicket Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Pandora Pinemoth (*Coloradia pandora*).

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Geometridae: Red Girdle (*Caripeta aequaliaria*, Canada). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*, Canada). Mottled Euchlaena (*Euchlaena tigrinaria*). *Eupithecia albicapitata*. Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). *Eupithecia longipalpata*. *Eupithecia ornata*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). *Glena nigricaria*. *Hydriomena nevadae*. Renounced Hydriomena (*Hydriomena renunciata*, Canada). *Hydriomena speciosata*. Adonis Angle (*Macaria adonis*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). *Nepytia umbrosaria* (Canada). *Spodolepis substriataria*.

Noctuidae: *Lithopane atara* (Canada). Nameless Pinion (*Lithopane innominata*). *Melanchra pulverulenta*. *Papestra invalida*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Inscribed Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*). *Xestia mustelina* (Canada).

Tortricidae: Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Sugar Pine Tortrix (*Choristoneura lambertiana subretiniana*). Western Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*). *Cydia inopiosa*. Red-striped Needleworm

(*Epinotia radicana*). *Eucosma bobana*, a cone moth. Lodgepole Pinecone Borer (*Eucosma recissoriana*). Western Pine Shoot Borer (*Eucosma sonomana*). *Retinia metallica*.

Sesiidae: Haggard notes it as a hostplant for the Sequoia Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon sequoiae*).

Pyralidae: Western Pine Moth (*Dioryctria cambiicola*).

Gelechiidae: Lodgepole Needleminer (*Coleotechnites milleri*).

Most published hostplant records probably refer to the timber tree form, the Lodgepole Pine.

Pinus coulteri. **Coulter Pine**. Pinaceae.

Saturniidae: Pandora Pinemoth (*Coloradia pandora*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes sabinianae* specializes in developing on staminate cones.

Pyralidae: Western Pine Moth (*Dioryctria cambiicola*).

Pinus edulis. **Colorado Pinyon**. Pinaceae.

Larval host for Pine White and Western Pine Elfin.

Saturniidae: Pandora Pinemoth (*Coloradia pandora*). Velda Pinemoth (*Coloradia velda*).

Geometridae: Pulmonaria Looper (*Stenoporpiia pulmonaria*).

Lymantriidae: Pine Tussock Moth (*Dasychira grisefacta*).

Pyralidae: Pinyon Tip Moth (*Dioryctria albovitella*).

Tortricidae: *Cydia colorana*. *Eucosma bobana*, a cone moth. and Pinyon Pitch Nodal Moth (*Retinia arizonensis*).

Pinus flexilis. **Limber Pine**. Pinaceae.

Foodplant for the Western Pine Elfin.

Geometridae: *Zenophleps lignicolorata*.

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*).

Gelechiidae: *Coleotechnites lewisi*.

Pyralidae: Fir Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*).

Tortricidae: Sugar Pine Tortrix (*Choristoneura lambertiana*). Western Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*). *Eucosma bobana*, a cone moth.

Pinus jeffreyi. **Jeffrey Pine**. Pinaceae.

Foodplant for the Pine White (fq), and Western Pine Elfin. Readily supports dwarf mistletoe, thus indirectly serves the Thicket Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Jeffrey Pine is an important foodplant for caterpillars of the Pandora Pinemoth (*Coloradia pandora*). At times the Pandora Pinemoth may become “extremely abundant” (Tuskes). Some of the indigenous peoples ate the mature larvae! Jeffrey Pine is its preferred host in California. Velda Pinemoth (*Coloradia velda*).

Pyrilidae: Fir Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*).

Tortricidae: Sugar Pine Tortrix (*Choristoneura lambertiana subretiniana*). *Cydia injectiva*. *Cydia miscitata*. Ponderosa Pine Seedworm (*Cydia piperana*). *Eucosma bobana*, a cone moth. *Eucosma ponderosa*. Western Pine Shoot Borer (*Eucosma sonomana*). *Retinia edemoidana*. Nantucket Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia frustrana*). *Rhyacionia subcervinana*. Ponderosa Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia zozana*). *Thaumatographa regalis*.

Gelechiidae: Lodgepole Needleminer (*Coleotechnites milleri*).

Yponomeutidae: Pine Needle Sheathminer (*Zellaria haimbachi*).

Pinus lambertiana. **Sugar Pine**. Pinaceae.

Saturniidae: Pandora Pinemoth (*Coloradia pandora*).

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*). Sesiidae: Sequoia Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon sequoiae*), a wasp mimic.

Lymantriidae: Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*).

Tortricidae: Sugar Pine Tortrix (*Choristoneura lambertiana*).

Pinus longavea. **Western Bristlecone Pine**. Pinaceae.

Western Bristlecone Pine supports Western Dwarf Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium campylopodum*, Santalaceae) a foodplant for the Thicket Hairstreak.

Tortricidae: *Eucosma bobana*, a cone moth.

Pinus monophylla. **Singleleaf Pinyon Pine**. Pinaceae.

Supports dwarf mistletoes which are a foodplant of the Thicket Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Velda Pinemoth (*Coloradia velda*).

Geometridae: *Cochisea recisa*.

Pyrilidae: Fir Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia piauteana*. *Eucosma bobana*, a cone moth. *Rhyacionia monophylliana*.

Pinus monticola. **Western White Pine**. Pinaceae.

Larval host for Pine White and Western Pine Elfin.

Geometridae: Red Girdle (*Caripeta aequaliaria*, Canadian record). Mottled Gray Carpet (*Cladara limitaria*, Canada). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*, Canada). Mountain Girdle (*Enypia griseata*, Canada). Packard's Girdle (*Enypia packardata*, Canada). Variable Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). *Eupithecia harrisonata* (Canada). *Eupithecia longipalpata*. *Eupithecia ornata*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). *Hydriomena speciosata*. Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Adonis Angle (*Macaria adonis*, Canada). *Macaria unipunctaria* (Canada). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Phantom Hemlock Looper (*Nepytia phantasmaria*, Canada). *Nepytia umbrosaria* (Canada). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*). *Pero behrensaria* (Canada). Bowling Pin (*Sabulodes edwardsata*, Canada). Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*, Canada). Pulmonaria Looper (*Stenoporpia pulmonaria*, Canada). *Thallopaga hyperborea* (Canada).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: Pine Tussock Moth (*Dasychira grisefacta*, Canada).

Noctuidae: *Papestra cristifera*. Plain Silver Y (*Syngrapha celsa*). Hooked Silver Y (*Syngrapha alias*, Canada).

Sesiidae: and Douglas-fir Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon novaroensis*).

Tortricidae: Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). *Eucosma bobana*. Lodgepole Pinecone Borer (*Eucosma recissoriana*).

Pinus muricata. **Bishop Pine**. Pinaceae.

Foodplant for the Western Pine Elfin. Especially young trees.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Noctuidae: *Egira baueri*.

Sesiidae: Sequoia Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon sequoiae*).

Tortricidae: *Rhyacionia pasadenana*.

Pinus ponderosa. **Ponderosa Pine**. Pinaceae.

Ponderosa Pine is a foodplant for the Pine White (fq) and the Western Pine Elfin. A primary foodplant for the Pine White in the San Francisco Bay Area. Indirectly supports the Thicket Hairstreak, which develops on the mistletoes (*Arceuthobium campylopodum*, Santalaceae) that parasitize it.

Saturniidae: Pandora Pinemoth (*Coloradia pandora*) (fq), the preferred hostplant in Oregon (Tuskes).

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Cossidae: Pine Carpenterworm (*Givera lotta*). Larvae eat the outer bark of Ponderosa Pine.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes periculella*. *Chionodes retiniella*. *Coleotechnites condignella*.

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*, Canadian record). Red Girdle (*Caripeta aequaliaria*, Canadian foodplant record). Mountain Girdle (*Enypia griseata*, Canada). *Eupithecia ornata*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). *Glena nigricaria* (fq). Adonis Angle (*Macaria adonis*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*, Canada). Brown-lined Looper (*Neolcis californiaria*, Canada). *Pero behrensaria* (Canada). Pine Looper (*Phaeoura mexicanaria*). Bowling Pin (*Sabulodes edwardsata*, Canada). Pulmonaria Looper (*Stenoporpia pulmonaria*).

Lymantriidae: Pine Tussock Moth (*Dasychira grisefacta*). Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orygia pseudotsugata*).

Noctuidae: *Lithopane atara*.

Pyalidae: Ponderosa Pineconeworm (*Dioryctria auranticella*). *Dioryctria baumhoferi*. Western Pine Moth (*Dioryctria cambiicola*). *Dioryctria pentictionella*. *Dioryctria ponderosae*. *Dioryctria rossi*. Zimmerman Pine Moth (*Dioryctria zimmermani*).

Sesiidae: Douglas-fir Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon novaroensis*). Sequoia Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon sequoiae*).

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis tunicana*. Sugar Pine Tortrix (*Choristoneura lambertiana*). Western Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*). *Cydia injectiva*. *Cydia miscitata*. Ponderosa Pine Seedworm (*Cydia piperana*). *Epinotia rectiplicana*. *Eucosma bobana*. *Eucosma ponderosa*. Western Pine Shoot Borer (*Eucosma sonomana*). *Retinia edemoidana*. *Retinia metallica*. *Rhyacionia bushnelli*. *Rhyacionia multilineata*. *Rhyacionia subcervinana*. Ponderosa Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia zozana*).

Yponomeutidae: *Ocnerostoma piniariella*. Pine Needle Sheathminer (*Zellaria haimbachi*).

Pinus quadrifolia. **Parry Pinyon Pine**. Pinaceae.

Tortricidae: Spruce Needleminer (*Taniva albolineana*).

Pinus radiata. **Monterey Pine**. Pinaceae.

Monterey Pine is a foodplant for the Western Pine Elfin, especially young trees.

Monterey Pine historically an important winter roosting tree for the Monarch on the central California coast.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Geometridae: *Nepytia umbrosaria*.

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria arizonensis*.

Sesiidae: Sequoia Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon sequoiae*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Epinotia hopkinsana*. *Rhyacionia bushnelli*. Nantucket Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia frustrana*). *Rhyacionia pasadenana*. Black-and-Gray Banded Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*). *Syndemis* sp.

Pinus sabiniana. **Gray Pine**. Pinaceae.

Gray Pine hosts Western Pine Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium campylopodum*), a foodplant for Thicket Hairstreak and Johnson's Hairstreak. The Foothill Pine Dwarf Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium occidentale*) is a formerly recognized segregate of the Western Pine Mistletoe. Shapiro notes Thicket Hairstreak locally common where Gray Pine on serpentine is heavily infested with Western Pine Mistletoe.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes sabinianae* specializes in developing on staminate cones of Gray Pine and Coulter Pine. *Exotelia burkei* also feeds on the staminate cones of Gray Pine.

Pyralidae: Gray Pine is the suspected larval host of *Dioryctria fordii*.

Tortricidae: *Retinia sabiniana* develops in its pitch nodes. *Thaumatographa regalis*.

Pinus torreyana. **Torrey Pine**. Pinaceae.

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria arizonensis*.

Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. *chorisianus*. **Artist's Popcornflower**. Boraginaceae. Nectar source for Field Crescent (Avis Boutell photograph). March – June.

Plagiobothrys hispidus. Bristly Popcorn Flower. Boraginaceae. Nectar plant for Leona's Little Blue in southern Oregon. June – August.

Plagiobothrys nothofulvus. **Rusty Popcorn Flower**. Boraginaceae. Ron Wolf photographed a Large Marble at nectar on it near Oroville. David Hoffman photographed a California Ringlet at nectar on it near Novato on 6 April 2010. Reportedly a nectar plant for a day-flying moth, *Annaphila lithosina* (Noctuidae). It doesn't seem to be visited much by butterflies, but gets attention by plenty of other small insects. March – May.

Plagiobothrys stipatatus var. *micranthus*. **Common Vernal Pool Allocarya**. Boraginaceae. Its flowers at Mather Field are at times heavily visited by small lycaenid butterflies. April – July.

It served as a secondary Painted Lady larval host after the 1992 dispersion event.

Plantago spp. **Plantains**. Plantaginaceae.

Wind-pollinated, their primary attraction for butterflies is as larval hosts. Plantains are Quino Checkerspot larval hosts in southern California. Shapiro: "Plantains are also larval hosts of the Buckeye and some populations of Edith's Checkerspot in northern California." Chalcidon Checkerspot may sometimes use them also. Naturalized non-native *Plantago* species are important foodplants for the Buckeye.

Noctuidae: Among foodplants of the polyphagus Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*), mostly known to eat woody plants.

Plantago erecta. **California Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Larval host for Chalcidon Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot, and the Common Buckeye.

Plantago maritima. **Pacific Seaside Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot.

Plantago insularis is now *Plantago ovata* var. *insularis*. **Desert Plantain**.

Plantago ovata. **Woolly Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Foodplant for Edith's Checkerspot and Painted Lady.

Plantago ovata var. *insularis* was *Plantago insularis*. **Desert Plantain**. Plantaginaceae. February – April.

Hostplant for the Common Buckeye.

Plantago patagonica. **Southwestern Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Foodplant for Quino Checkerspot and Common Buckeye (Monroes).

Plantago rhodosperma. **Redseed Plantain**. Plantaginaceae. May.

Hostplant for Variegated Fritillary (Butterflies of America web site).

Plantago subnuda. **Mexican Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Foodplant for Common Buckeye.

Garden tolerant (requires more moisture than English Plantain) and less weedy than English Plantain.

Platanthera sp. **Bog Orchid**. Paul Severns sees Anise Swallowtail and Painted Lady occasionally visit *Platanthera* flowers at high elevations.

Platanthera dilatata var. *leucostachys*. **White-flowered Bog Orchid**. Orchidaceae. Flowers much visited by California Dogface and Western Tiger Swallowtail (Alarcon et. al.). Also Pale Swallowtail (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades web site), Anise Swallowtail (photograph on Dave's Garden web site) and Two-tailed Tiger Swallowtail (Mike Grandmaison poster photograph). May - September.

Horticulturist Ted Kipping says: "I have grown it. The wet terrestrial orchids aren't difficult." It likes wet feet, edge of a pond a good situation for it.

Platanthera stricta. **Slender Bog Orchid**. Orchidaceae. American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria* aka *Anagoga occiduaria*), *Eupithecia* sp., *Xanthorhoe incurvata*, and *Eustroma fasciata* are some of the geometrid moths among its recorded flower visitors in Olympic National Park, Washington. May - September.

Platanus racemosa. **California Sycamore**. Platanaceae.

California Sycamore is a favorite foodplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail caterpillars. James and Nunnallee report that females typically lay eggs singly on the upper side of a leaf, often 5 - 8' from the ground on widely scattered plants, especially over water or cliffs. California Sycamore is also a larval host for the Two-tailed Swallowtail. As a hostplant for Big-leaf Mistletoe (*Phoradendron serotinum* ssp. *macrophyllum*, Viscaceae) California Sycamore indirectly supports caterpillars of Great Purple Hairstreak, which feed on the mistletoe.

Sometimes California Sycamore serves as a Monarch roost in southern California.

Sesiidae: Sycamore Borer (*Synanthedon resplendens*) – adults usually found in leaves near the top of the tree, wasp-like in appearance and behavior. Ceanothus Borer (*Synanthedon mellinipennis*) – this record very possibly is erroneous, perhaps based on misidentification; the Sycamore Borer is common, not this one, which, as the common name implies, usually eats wild lilacs, and is scarce at that.

Gelechiidae: Sycamore Leaf Skeletonizer (*Gelechia desilians*).

Gracillariidae: Sycamore Leaf Blotch Miner (*Phyllonorycter platani*) (aka *Phyllonorycter felinella* or *Lithocolletis felinella*) -- in recent times this apparently Californian moth has come to Europe where it eats other plane trees (H. Sefrova, 2001). In Europe it spreads by an average of about 10 km annually, but has many enemies and didn't do enough damage to be of any concern (worse, it seems in Serbia, see Markovic, 2012).

What is believed to be the same organism was described by Staudinger in 1870 as *Lithocolletis platani* (now = *Phyllonorycter platani*), showing up in northern Italy and from there rapidly spreading across Europe, later described in California as *Phyllonorycter felinella* and *Phyllonorycter felinelle* by Heinrich in 1920. It is believed to be probably indigenous here, probably naturalized in Europe. Fossils of it are found in America, but it seems new and is spreading rapidly in Europe, perhaps largely by pupae on leaves blown by the wind. A pretty little moth, showing up in London in 1989, where it acquired another common name: "London Midget".

California Sycamore prime growing Zones are 11 and 18-24; it often suffers from sycamore anthracnose; one cultivated selection seems immune to anthracnose.

Platystemon californicus. **Cream Cups**. Papaveraceae. Wind-pollinated, modestly showy flowers offering no nectar. March-May.

Adelidae: Opler's Longhorn Moth (*Adela oplerella*), eggs laid in the flower buds, caterpillars consume developing seeds.

Plectritis ciliosa. **Longspur Seablush**. **Long-spur Plectritis**. Valerianaceae. Probably has at least some value as a Lepidoptera nectar plant. March – June.

Reported as a larval host for Edith's Checkerspot (Hostplants). It was observed to be a post-diapause foodplant by White and Singer.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Plectritis congesta. **Seablush**. **Short-spur Plectritis**. Valerianaceae. Nectar: Sara Orangetip, Orange Sulphur (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades). Edith's Checkerspot, California Crescent (Janet Brien photograph), California Ringlet (Janet Brien photograph), Great Basin Wood Nymph, Brown Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, small blues, Propertius Duskywing (Paul Severns). Good nectar source for early spring butterflies (Oregon NABA), including Mardon Skipper. Secondary nectar source for Edith's Checkerspot in Western Oregon (Severns & Warren). "Excellent bee/butterfly nectar plant." March – June.

Post-diapause Taylor's Checkerspot (segregate of Edith's Checkerspot) caterpillars eat Seablush seedlings! (Ann Potter, personal communication). So far this is the only known instance of a plant assigned to the Valerianaceae family serving as a checkerspot hostplant.

Considered worthy of cultivation and grown by some butterfly gardeners.

Plectritis macrocera. **White Plectritis**. Valerianaceae. Nectar: Common Ringlet, Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*, Incurvariidae) (fq), and a *Schinia* sp.(Noctuidae). March – June.

Pluchea odorata. **Salt Marsh Fleabane** or **Sweetscent**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Monarch, West Coast Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Fiery Skipper. Attracts ‘a variety of butterflies’ sometimes ‘in large numbers’(Shapiro). Recommended for butterflies by the Xerces Society. Especially “skippers, blues, hairstreaks” (Mother Nature’s Backyard) -- and native bees, including metallic green *Agapostemon* species. June – November.

Arctiidae: Cinnabar Moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*).

Geometridae: Southern Emerald (*Synchlora frondaria*).

Easy to grow.

Pluchea sericea. **Desert Arrowweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Cabbage White, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue, Reakirt’s Blue, Painted Lady, Bordered Patch, California Patch, Queen, Mojave Sootywing, Large White Skipper, Yuma Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Orange Skipperling. The Monroes listed ten species of butterflies at nectar on Desert Arrowweed in the Anza-Borrego area. March – July.

Noctuidae: *Schinia intrabilis*.

Used in revegetation, spreads readily.

Poaceae. **Grasses**.

Precise hostplants of most grass-feeding butterflies are not well known. Identifying grasses is difficult, and the species that feed upon them are sometimes difficult to identify, their caterpillars rather secretive!

Butterflies whose caterpillars eat grasses include: Common Wood Nymph. Common Ringlet. Great Arctic. Arctic Skipper. European Skipper. Orange Skipperling. Fiery Skipper. Many other skippers eat various grasses.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*). Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*) – especially Poaceae (PNW Moths). Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*) – especially Poaceae (PNW Moths). Banded Woolly Bear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Ranchman’s Tiger Moth (*Platyrepia virginalis*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora viridicuprella*.

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*).

Limacodidae: Saddleback Caterpillar (*Acharia stimulea*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Green Cutworm (*Anicla infecta*). *Apamea alia*. Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Large Cutworm (*Apamea maxima*). Dusky Quaker (*Apamea plutonia*). Airy Apamea (*Apamea vultuosa*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Range Grass Moth (*Caenurgina crassiuscula*). Forage Looper (*Caenurgina erechtea*). Yellow Sedge Borer (*Capsula subflava*). *Chytonix divesta*. Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Rosy Dart (*Diarsia rosaria*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). Hop Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immanis*). Garden Arches (*Lacanobia radix*). Olive Arches (*Lacinipolia olivacea*). Dark-lined Wainscot (*Leucania commoides*). Phragmites Wainscot (*Leucania phragmitidicola*). Scirpus Wainscot (*Leucania scirpicola*). Stephen’s Gem (*Megalographa biloba*). Lesser Wainscot (*Mythimna oxygala*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*). Broken-line Brocade (*Oligia fractilinea*). *Parabagrotis exertistigma*. *Parabagrotis formalis*. *Parabagrotis sulinaris*. Lempke’s Gold Spot (*Plusia putnami*). White-streaked Looper (*Plusia venusta*, Canada). Pale Glyph (*Protodeltote albidula*).

Protolampra rufipectus. *Psammopolia arietis*. *Psammopolia wyatti*. *Pseudanarta flava* (a species with yellow underwings). The Redwing (*Sideridis rosea*). Henry's Marsh Moth (*Simyra henrici*). Western W-marked Cutworm (*Spaelotis havilae*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*). V-lined Quaker (*Zosteropoda hirtipes*). The hostplant for *Photedes [Xylomoia] didonea* is not known but it is considered likely to be a borer of coarse marsh grasses.

Oecophoridae: White-shouldered House Moth (*Endrosis sarcitrella*) – eats plant debris, such as dead grasses and grain.

Pyralidae: Subterranean Sod Webworm (*Chrysoteuchia topiarius*). *Crambus cypridalis*. Eastern Grass-veneer (*Crambus laqueatellus*) – general range in the East, but reported at least once from California. Leach's Grass-veneer (*Crambus leachellus*). Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). North American Grass Webworm (*Nomophila nearctica*). Bluegrass Webworm (*Parapediasia tetterellus*). Large Sod Webworm (*Pediasia trisecta*). Meal Moth (*Pyralis farinalis*). Western Lawn Moth (*Tehama bonifatella*).

Tortricidae: *Bactra maioriana*. *Celypha cespitana*.

Poa spp. **Bluegrasses**. Poaceae.

A number of grass feeding caterpillars have been raised on or found on bluegrasses.

Poa glauca. **Glaucous Bluegrass**. Poaceae. Foodplant for the Comma Skipper.

Poa secunda. **Malpais Bluegrass**. Poaceae. Reported as a larval host for Holarctic Grass Skipper, otherwise known as the Comma Skipper or Common Branded Skipper (*Hesperia comma*).

Polanisia dodecandra ssp. *trachysperma*. **Red-whisker Clammyweed**. Cleomaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (photograph by Kurt Geiger, Sacramento Valley NWR). Laura Miller of Phoenix notes that the Pipevine Swallowtail "loves it". Had been said to be a butterfly nectar source. June – September.

Foodplant for Cabbage White, according to Butterflies of America web site.

Polemonium spp. **Polemonium**. Polemoniaceae. Flowers of plants of this genus attract butterflies, according to *Butterfly Gardening in the Pacific Northwest*. Arctic Skipper among them.

Polemonium eximium. **Showy Sky Pilot**. Polemoniaceae. Flowers smell like urine, but attract many butterflies! (Called "Skunk Polemonium" in Ireland!) Showy flowers, but bloom time at high elevations is brief. July – August.

Polemonium pulcherrimum var. *pulcherrimum*. **Sky Pilot**. Polemoniaceae. Attracts butterflies. June – August.

Polygala sp. **Milkwort**. Polygalaceae.

Noctuidae: The Showy Milkwort, *Polygala grandiflora*, native to the southeastern United States, is listed as the larval host for *Dypterygia patina*; however, this moth has been found in Imperial County. Perhaps its host plant range also includes some Californian desert species of *Polygala*.

Polygala californica. **California Milkwort**. Polygalaceae. Photographs by Scott Peden indicate it is a nectar plant for the Pacific Fritillary. April – July.

Polygonum spp. **Smartweed**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Purplish Copper and Thicket Hairstreak.

Arctiidae: Ornate Tiger Moth (*Grammia ornata*).

Geometridae: Confused Eusarca (*Eusarca confusaria*, Geometridae).

Much of the genus is now assigned to *Persicaria*.

Polygonum amphibium is now *Persicaria amphibia*. **Water Smartweed.**

Polygonum bistortoides is now *Bistorta bistortoides*. **Western Bistort.**

Polygonum davisiae is now *Aconogonon davisiae*. **Davis Knotweed.**

Polygonum douglasii. **Douglas Smartweed.** Polygonaceae. June-October.

Foodplant for the Purplish Copper, Mariposa Copper, and for the Lilac-bordered Copper.

Polygonum douglasii ssp. *spergulariforme* is now *Polygonum spergulariforme*. **Spurry Knotweed.**

Polygonum hydropiperoides is now *Persicaria hydropiperoides*. **False Waterpepper.**

Polygonum lapathifolium is now *Persicaria lapathifolia*. **Willow Smartweed. Pale Smartweed.**

Polygonum paronychia. **Beach Knotweed.** Polygonaceae. Some nectar value for Purplish Copper; a very few visits by Common Ringlet and Woodland Skipper. March – September.

Purplish Copper noted as strongly associated with this plant (Mike Patterson, NorWestLeps #2150) – also Acmon or Lupine Blue (Pyle, NorWestLeps #2161), apparently it is a hostplant for them.

Gelechiidae: *Aroga xyloglypta* adults found associated with the plant; possibly a larval host for them.

Noctuidae: *Psammopolia arietis*. *Psammopolia wyatti*.

Sesiidae: Buckwheat Borer (*Synanthedon polygona*).

Best in zones 14, 16, 17, 22-24; groundcover. The Jepson Manual notes it is a “good bee plant”.

Polygonum phytolaccifolium is now *Aconogonon phytolaccifolium*. **Alpine Knotweed.**

Polygonum punctatum is now *Persicaria punctata*. **Dotted Smartweed.**

Polygonum spergulariforme was *Polygonum douglasii* ssp. *spergulariforme*. **Spurry Knotweed.** Polygonaceae. June-October.

A “very strongly suspected” larval host for the Lilac-bordered Copper in the Trinity Alps area (Shapiro).

Polyphorus sp. **Polypore.** Kingdom Fungi, Division Basidiomycota, Polyporaceae.

Tortricidae: Garden Tortrix (*Clepsis peritana*), usually eats dead or decaying leaves, but sometimes buds.

Polyphorus versicolor see *Trametes versicolor*. **Turkey Tail.**

Polystichum munitum. **Western Sword Fern.** Dryopteridaceae.

Geometridae: Its tender unfurling fronds are a favorite food for the caterpillars of Taylor’s Thallophaga (*Thallophaga taylorata*) which flies in early spring in moist conifer forests, and supports caterpillars of the polyphagus Brown-lined Looper (*Neolcic californiaria*).

Noctuidae: *Diarsia esurialis*. Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*).. *Pseudorthodes irrorata*.

Best cultivated in Zones 6, 7, 14-17, 20-24.

Populus spp. **Cottonwoods, Aspens.** Salicaceae. The flowers of *Populus* offer no nectar and no scent, are wind-pollinated, and thus, unlike the related willows, do not attract Lepidoptera.

Foodplants for: Mourning Cloak (Haggard).

Drepanidae. Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae. Infant (*Archiearis infans*). The Vestal (*Cabera variolaria*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Dark-bordered Granite (*Digrammia neptaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Barred Yellow (*Eulithis propulsata*). Chevron (*Eulithis testata*). Juniper Looper (*Eupithecia interruptofasciata*). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*). Yellow-lined Thorn (*Metanema inatomaria*) (fq). Scallop Shell (*Rheumaptera undulata*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Noctuidae. Foodplants for many underwings: *Catocala californica*, *Catocala faustina*, *Catocala hermia*, Irene Underwing (*Catocala irene*), Jessica Underwing (*Catocala jessica*), *Catocala junctura*, and Semirelict Underwing (*Catocala semirelecta*). Also for other noctuids such as *Abagrotis orbis*, *Abagrotis reedi*, Simplex Cutworm (*Egira simplex*), Lesser Eyed Sallow (*Enargia infumata*), *Homoglaea californica*, *Homoglaea carbonaria*, False Pinion (*Litholomia napaea*), Gray Midget (*Nycteola cinereana*), Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*), The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*), Henry's Marsh Moth (*Simyra henrici*), *Ufeus faunus*, *Ufeus plicatus*, Dot-and-Dash Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena curvimacula*), and Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae. *Clostera brucei*, Angle-lined Prominent (*Clostera inclusa*), Zigzag Furcula (*Furcula scolopendrina* [Haggard]), Black-rimmed Prominent (*Pheosia rimosa* [Haggard]).

Lasiocampidae. Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Tortricidae: Great Acleris (*Acleris maximana*). Sallow Apotomis (*Apotomis capreana*). *Apotomis infida*. Green Aspen Leafroller (*Apotomis removana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). Poplar Branchlet Borer (*Epinotia nisella*). Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*). *Gypsonoma substitutionis*. Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*). Poplar Leafroller (*Pseudosciaphila duplex*).

Populus angustifolia. **Narrow-leaved Cottonwood**. Salicaceae.

Foodplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Weidemeyer's Admiral.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

In cultivation; a rare species in the wild in California.

Populus balsamifera var. *trichocarpa*. **Black Cottonwood**. Salicaceae.

Larval host for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Mourning Cloak, Lorquin's Admiral, Viceroy, and the Dreamy Duskywing (though in California it is usually on willows according to Shapiro).

A tall tree, Marc Kummel photographed a specimen in his area serving as an overwintering roost for Monarchs (29 December 2009, Refugio Creek, Santa Barbara County). <http://us.fotolog.com/treebeard/57874395/>

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*). One-eyed Sphinx (*Smerinthus ophthalmica*).

Cossidae: Locust Borer (*Prionoxystus robiniae*).

Geometridae: The Vestal (*Cabera variolaria*, Canada). Dark-bordered Granite (*Digrammia neptaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylina*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*, Canadian record). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). Tawny Eupithecia (*Eupithecia ravocostaliata*). Grey Pug (*Eupithecia subfuscata*). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). *Protitame subalbaria*. Scallop Shell (*Rheumaptera undulata*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*, Canada). Pearsall's Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*, Canada).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth (*Dasychira vagans*). Satin Moth (*Leucoma salicis*) (fq).

Noctuidae: Fingered Dagger (*Acronicta dactylina*). Cottonwood Dagger (*Acronicta lepusculina*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*). Pale Enargia (*Enargia decolor*). Lesser Eyed Sallow (*Enargia infumata*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). *Homoglaea dives*. Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Purple-lined Sallow (*Pyrrhia experimens* --Canadian record). *Raphia pallula* (strongly suspected). The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*). Bicolored Sallow (*Sunira bicolorago*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Nolidae: Grey Midget (*Nycteola cinereana*).

Notodontidae: Apical Prominent (*Clostera apicalis*). *Clostera brucei*. Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*). Black-rimmed Prominent (*Pheosia rimosa*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana* (Canada). Black-lined Acleris (*Acleris nigrolinea*). Green Aspen Leafroller (*Apotomis removana*, Canada). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*, Canada). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*, Canada). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*, Canada). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*, Canada). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). *Cydia populana*. Poplar Branchlet Borer (*Epinotia nisella*). Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*, Canada). *Gypsonoma substitutionis* (Canada). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*, Canada). Poplar Leafroller (*Pseudosciaphila duplex*, Canada).

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*). Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Nepticulidae: Balsam Poplar Petiole Miner (*Ectoedemia canutus*). Best cultivated in Zones 2-7, 15-18, 24.

Populus fremontii. **Fremont Cottonwood**. Salicaceae.

Larval host for the Western Tiger Swallowtail, Mourning Cloak, Lorquin's Admiral, Dreamy Duskywing and Persius Duskywing.

Arctiidae. Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Saturniidae. Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Juno Buckmoth (*Hemileuca juno*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Sphingidae. Big Poplar Sphinx (fq) (*Pachysphinx occidentalis*). Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*). One-eyed Sphinx ("Smerinthus cerisyi" -- in California, *Smerinthus ophthalmica*. *S. cerisyi*, a ringer, is not thought to be here.)

Cossidae. Locust Borer (*Prionoxystus robiniae*).

Drepanidae. Arched Hooktip (*Drepana arcuata*).

Geometridae. *Digrammia irrorata*. Day Emerald (*Mesothea incerta*).

Gracillariidae: *Phyllonorycter deserticola*.

Lasiocampidae. Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*).

Lymantriidae. White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae. Red Cutworm (*Abagrotis placida*). *Brachylomia populi*. *Catocala junctura*. Semirelict Underwing (*Catocala semirelecta*). *Raphia pallula* [BugGuide].

Notodontidae. *Clostera inornata*. Gray Kitten (*Furcula cinerea*). Common Gluphisia (*Gluphisia septentrionis*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Sesiidae. Western Poplar Clearwing (*Paranthrene robiniae*). American Hornet Moth (*Sesia tibialis*).

Tortricidae: Great Acleris (*Acleris maximana*) reported with some uncertainty about moth ID.

Populus tremuloides. **Quaking Aspen**. Salicaceae.

Look for sap feeding butterflies and moths at sapsucker wounds on Quaking Aspen.

Quaking Aspen is a hostplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Viceroy, Lorquin's Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Mourning Cloak, Green Comma, Oreas Comma, Dreamy Duskywing, and Persius Duskywing.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Pandora Pinemoth (*Coloradia pandora*). Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*). Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Sphingidae: Big Poplar Sphinx (*Pachysphinx occidentalis*). Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*). One-eyed Sphinx (*Smerinthus cerisyi* -- in California likely *Smerinthus ophthalmica*). Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*, Canada). Infant (*Archiearis infans*). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*, Canada). The Vestal (*Cabera variolaria*, Canada). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*) (fq). *Digrammia hebetata*. Dark-bordered Granite (*Digrammia neptaria*). Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*, Canada). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*, Canada). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria* – Canadian record). Mottled Euchlaena (*Euchlaena tigrinaria*). Chevron (*Eulithis testata*, Canada). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylinea*). Tawny Eupithecia (*Eupithecia ravocostaliata*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*). Shattered Hydriomena (*Hydriomena perfracta*, Canada). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculata*). Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*, Canada). *Lobophora magnoliatoidata*. *Lobophora montanata*. Powdered Bigwing (*Lobophora nivigerata*) (fq). *Lobophora simsata* (Canada). Twilight (*Lycia rachelae*). Common Angle (*Macaria aemulataria*). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*, Canada). Yellow-lined Thorn (*Metanema inatomaria*) (fq). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*, Canada). Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*, Canada). American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria*, Canada). George's Carpet (*Plemyria georgii*, Canada). Friendly Probosc (*Probole amicaria*, Canada). *Protitame subalbaria*. Scallop Shell (*Rheumaptera undulata*). Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia*, Canada). Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*, Canada). *Speranza loricaria* (Canada). Lorquin's Angle (*Speranza lorquinaria*). *Spodolepis substriataria*. October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia* – Canada). Pearsall's Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*, Canada).

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*), Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*), Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phylodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth (*Dasychira vagans*). White Satin (*Leucoma salicis*) (fq). European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Cossidae: Locust Borer (*Prionoxystus robiniae*), Aspen Carpenterworm (*Acossus populi*).

Drepanidae: Two-lined Hooktip (*Drepana bilineata*, Canada).

Thyatiridae: Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Noctuidae: Alder Dagger (*Acronicta dactylina*). Gray Dagger (*Acronicta grisea*, Canada). Impressed Dagger (*Acronicta impressa*). Cottonwood Dagger (*Acronicta lepusculina*). Ruddy Dagger (*Acronicta rubricoma*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Puta Sallow (*Anathix puta*). Cottonwood Dagger (*Acronicta lepusculina*). *Acronicta rubricoma*. Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Canadian Giant (*Andropolia contacta*, Canada). Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*). *Brachylomia algens*. *Brachylomia populi*. *Catocala californica*. Jessica Underwing (*Catocala jessica*). *Catocala junctura*. Semirelict Underwing (*Catocala semirelictica*). Intermediate Cucullia (*Cucullia intermedia*). Pale Enargia (*Enargia decolor*). Lesser Eyed Sallow (*Enargia infumata*). Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). Great Brocade (*Eurois occulta*). *Homoglaea carbonaria* (Canada). *Homoglaea dives*. False Pinion (*Litholomia napaea*). American Brindle (*Lithomia germana*). Bailey's Pinion (*Lithophane baileyi*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Papestra cristifera*. *Papestra invalida*. *Protolampra rufipectus* (Canada). Purple-lined Sallow (*Pyrrhia experimens*, Canada). The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Inscribed Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*). *Ufeus plicatus*, Grote's Satyr (*Ufeus satyricus*). Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*-- Canada). Dot-and-Dash Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena curvimacula*). Western Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena thoracia*, Canada). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Apical Prominent (*Clostera apicalis*). *Clostera brucei*. Angle-lined Prominent (*Clostera inclusa*). Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Gray Furcula (*Furcula cinerea*). Zigzag Furcula (*Furcula scolopendrina*). Lintner's Gluphisia (*Gluphisia lintneri*). Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*). Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*). Black-rimmed Prominent (*Pheosia rimosa*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix argillacea* (Canada). *Depressariodes ciniflonella* (Canada). Dull Flatbody Moth (*Semioscopis inornata*).

Pyralidae: Lesser Aspen Webworm (*Meroptera pravella*).

Sesiidae: American Hornet Moth (*Sesia tibiale*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*. Marbled Dog's Tooth Tortrix (*Acleris maccana*). *Acleris maximana*. *Acleris nigrolinea*. Robinson's Acleris (*Acleris robinsoniana*). *Acleris senescens*. Yellow Birch Leafroller Moth (*Ancylis discigerana*). Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Sallow Apotomis (*Apotomis capreana*, Canada). *Apotomis infida* (Canada). Green Aspen Leafroller (*Apotomis removana*, Canada). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). *Celypha cespitana* (Canada). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*, confirmed for California). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Zapulata (*Choristoneura zapulata*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). Cydia populana. Epinotia lomonana (Canada). Poplar Branchlet Borer (*Epinotia nisella*). Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*, Canada). *Gypsonoma substitutionis* (Canada). *Olethreutes deprecatorius* (Canada). Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*). Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*, confirmed for California). Poplar Leafroller (*Pseudosciaphila duplex*, California).

Coleophoridae: Cherry Casebearer (*Coleophora pruniella*).

Gelechiidae: Pale-headed Aspen Leafroller (*Anacamptis niveopulvella*).

Gracillariidae: Poplar Caloptilia (*Caloptilia stigmatella*). Aspen Serpentine Leafminer (*Phyllocnistis populiella*). Willow Leaf Blotch Miner (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Quaking Aspen is found over a vast range and is fed upon by many moths. The Lepidoptera listed here, as elsewhere in this compilation, are known from California, and Quaking Aspen is at least a potential host, though not necessarily being utilized by all California populations (and thus with every plant in this compilation!)

Best in cultivation in Zones 1, 2, 4-7, 18; may be garden invasive.

Porophyllum gracile. **Odora. Yerba del Venado**. Asteraceae. Southern Dogface and California Patch visits its flowers in Organ Pipe National Monument, Arizona. Ceraunus Blue (Bob Beatson photograph). September – June.

Potamogeton gramineus. **Grass-leaved Pondweed**. Potamogetonaceae. July – August.

Pyralidae: *Elophila occidentalis* (Wikipedia).

Potentilla sp. **Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Eastern Tailed Blue, Thicket Hairstreak.

Potentilla anserina ssp. *pacifica* (aka *Argentina egedii*). **Silverweed**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Purplish Copper. March – October.

Silverweed became a Purplish Copper hostplant in Suisun Marsh.

Geometridae: Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*).

Zones 4-6, 14-17, 19-24.

Potentilla breweri. **Brewer's Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Lilac-bordered Copper. June – September.

Potentilla diversifolia. **Varileaf Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. A favored nectar plant for the Mardon Skipper in Oregon. Moldenke found the Ruddy Copper and Greenish Blue associated with its flowers.

Potentilla drummondii. **Drummond's Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. June – August.

A foodplant for the Two-banded Checkered Skipper.

Potentilla fruticosa is now *Dasiphora fruticosa*. **Shrubby Cinquefoil**.

Potentilla glandulosa is now *Dryocallis glandulosa*. **Sticky Cinquefoil**.

Potentilla gracilis. **Slender Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Scott notes, mostly only once or a few times, flower visits by Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Common Ringlet, Ruddy Copper. Ron Wolf photographed Shasta Blue at nectar on it in Yosemite National Park. June – August.

Potentilla pensylvanica. **Prairie Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Scott notes a flower visit by Uncas Skipper. July – August.

Potentilla pulcherrima. **Beautiful Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Scott notes Large Marble, Checkered White, Mormon Fritillary, Ruddy Copper, Greenish Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Western Branded Skipper. July – August.

Potentilla wheeleri. **Kern Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Flowers are visited by small butterflies, among many other insects. May – August.

Prosopis sp. **Mesquite**. Fabaceae. Mimoseae.

Noctuidae: *Heteranasa mima*.

Prosopis glandulosa var. *torreyana*. **Honey Mesquite**. Fabaceae. Mimoseae. Nectar: Checkered White, American Snout, Queen, Palmer's Metalmark, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Mojave Sootywing, Fiery Skipper and likely also a nectar plant for the Long-tailed Skipper, which utilizes it as a caterpillar host. April – August.

Hostplant for Palmer's Metalmark (Heath), Leda Ministreak, Marine Blue (Monroes), Edwards's Blue, Reakirt's Blue (Garth & Tilden), Ceraunus Blue, (Monroes), Long-tailed Skipper (Garth). Itself hosts *Phoradendron californicum*, Desert Mistletoe, hostplant for the Great Purple Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Possible host for Juno Buckmoth – collected once in California in San Diego County in 1908 (Tuskes).

Noctuidae: *Bulia deducta*. Indomitable Melipotis (*Melipotis indomita*). Gray Looper (*Rachiplusia ou*).

Tortricidae: *Cydia membrosa*.

Prosopis pubescens. **Screwbean Mesquite**. Fabaceae. Mimoseae. Nectar: Checkered White, Queen, Palmer's Metalmark, Marine Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Yuma Skipper. April – September.

Screwbean Mesquite is a hostplant for Ceraunus Blue, Marine Blue and Reakirt's Blue (Monroes); and Palmer's Metalmark. As a host for the parasitic Desert Mistletoe (*Phoradendron californicum*) it indirectly supports the Great Purple Hairstreak.

Noctuidae: *Heteranassa fraterna* [Jennifer Bundy].

Prunella vulgaris var. *lanceolata*. **Self-heal**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Margined White, Checkered White, American Lady, Mylitta Crescent (fq), Gulf Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Great Arctic, Propertius Duskywing, Northern Cloudywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper (fq), Woodland Skipper, Dun Skipper (particularly fond of this source), Sonora Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Common Roadside Skipper. Dennis lists 21 eastern butterflies for this species. May – September.

Easy to grow.

Prunus spp. **Cherries**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Thicket Hairstreak.

Hostplants for Lorquin's Admiral, Great Ash Sphinx (Haggard).

Geometridae: Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*). *Eupithecia perfusca*. Scallop Shell (*Rheumaptera undulata*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis orbis*. Western Woodling (*Egira rubrica*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). *Lithophane pertorrada* (Canada). Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Purple-lined Sallow (*Pyrrhia experimens*). The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*). *Trichordestra tacoma*. Dot-and-Dash Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena curvimacula*). Western Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena thoracia*). Lunate Zale (*Zale lunata*).

Notodontidae: Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Prunus andersonii. **Desert Peach**. Rosaceae. Its flowers a big favorite of the Painted Lady in migration. Ken Davenport found a few early Desert Elfin and many 'Desert' Sheridan's Hairstreak at nectar on Desert Peach in April 2007 (SoWestLep #8373). In Nevada, 17 April 2014, Jim Dreier observed Desert Marble, Sara Orangetip, Becker's White, Spring White, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Square-spotted Blue, Silvery Blue, and Boisduval's Blue at nectar on it (NorWestLep #8226). The flowers are fragrant, serve bees of many sorts. March – May.

Geometridae: *Tetraxis formosa*.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Quite attractive in flower!

Prunus angustifolia. **Chickasaw Plum. Sand Plum**. Rosaceae. A thicket-forming plum native over a wide area of the United States from Colorado and New Mexico east, with recently discovered disjunct populations thought to be native to California (not documented in the 2012 print edition of the *Jepson Manual* but rather online on CalFlora). Reported from Sonoma County, Contra Costa County and Santa Barbara County in somewhat moist but well-drained situations in acidic soil.

Georgia nectar records show its flowers appeal to a wide range of butterflies from swallowtails to skippers. Some eastern butterfly species known to visit its flowers there are also native here: Pipevine Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, American Snout, American Lady (fq), Common Buckeye (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Eastern Tailed Blue, Sleepy Duskywing, Fiery Skipper. Its flowers very attractive

to eastern duskywings, likely to ours, also. Its flowers are fragrant and early, with rebuds in February and March, no doubt an aspect of its appeal.

Scats of coyote or raccoon that have eaten it are attractive to scat-feeding butterflies.

Chickasaw Plum is a hostplant for the Coral Hairstreak elsewhere. Their known ranges in California do not coincide.

Prunus emarginata. **Bitter Cherry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady (fq), Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Nelson's Hairstreak, Western Banded Elfin, Echo Azure (fq), Propertius Duskywing. Shapiro assesses the species as an: "unpreferred but visited" nectar source. April – June.

Foodplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Lorquin's Admiral, Brown Elfin.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Sphingidae: Wild Cherry Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*).

Drepanidae: *Ceranemota fasciata* [Tatum].

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Red-winged Wave (*Dasyfidonia avuncularia*), a showy day-flying species. *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia misturata*. Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*). Citrus Looper (*Iridopsis fragilaria*). Emasculated Gray (*Iridopsis emasculata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neoalcis californiaria*, [Tatum – secondary host on southern Vancouver Island]). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia*). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). *Hesperumia fumosaria*. *Hesperumia latipennis*. Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). *Nematocampa brehmeata*. Western Pero (*Pero occidentalis*). *Speranza umbrikerata*. *Tetracis barnesii*. Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*). *Tetracis hirsutaria*.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). *Phyllodesma coturnix* (Lasiocampidae),

Noctuidae: *Acerra normalis*. Radcliffe's Dagger (*Acronicta radcliffei*). *Agrochola pulchella*. *Agrochloa purpurea*. *Andropolia theodori*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Shadowy Arches (*Drasteria adumbrata*). *Egira crucialis*. *Egira hiemalis*. Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. Gray Sword-grass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). American Sword-grass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Gelechiidae: *Evippe prunifoliella*.

Pyralidae: *Ambesa walsinghami*.

Tortricidae: *Acleris aenigmata*. *Acleris maximana*. *Acleris senescens*. Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). *Argyrotaenia dorsalana*. Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). *Phaneta columbiana*.

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora irroratella*.

In an intensive study in their area, Crabtree & Leuschner found 34 species of Lepidoptera from 10 families utilizing Bitter Cherry as a caterpillar plant.

Prunus fasciculata. **Desert Almond**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Comstock's Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Bramble Hairstreak. March – May.

Saturniidae: Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*). Neumoegen's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca neumoegeni*) (Powell & Opler).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Prunus fremontii. **Desert Apricot**. Rosaceae. Monroes: ‘Desert’ Black Swallowtail, Spring White, Desert Orange-tip, Sara Orange-tip, Brown Elfin, Bramble Hairstreak, Loki Juniper Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, Acmon Blue, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, California Patch, American Snout, Sleepy Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Propertius Duskywing. Desert Apricot rates in the top six of Anza-Borrego area butterfly nectar plants, attracting 13 species of butterflies – “a wonderful nectar plant” – Lynn Monroe (SoWestLep #7499). January – March.

Noctuidae: Jennifer Bundy found early instar larvae of *Sympistis bakeri* (Noctuidae) on Desert Apricot and reared them to adults; they pupate in the soil.

Prunus ilicifolia. **Hollyleaf Cherry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail (fq), Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Lorquin’s Admiral, Red Admiral, California Tortoiseshell, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Edith’s Checkerspot, Brown Elfin, Hedgerow Hairstreak, ‘a variety of other butterflies’ (natureshutterbug.com). Paul Johnson photographed a geometrid moth at its flowers (*Stammodes/Stamnoctenis* sp.) Important honeybee plant. April – May.

Hollyleaf Cherry is a foodplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Echo Blue, and the Coral Hairstreak.

Sphingidae: Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Drepanidae: *Ceranemota fasciata*, an attractive moth with no common name.

Geometridae: Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: An underwing, *Catocala faustina cleopatra*. Simplex Cutworm (*Egira simplex*). February Miller (*Feralia februalis*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*).

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Filbertworm Moth (*Cydia latiferreaneus*). *Epinotia lomonana*. Oriental Fruit Moth (*Grapholita molesta*).

Gelechiidae: *Filatima demissae*.

Lyonetiidae: *Paraleucoptera heinrichi*.

Nepticulidae: Hollyleaf Cherry Leafminer (*Stigmella braunella*).

Tischeriidae: *Tischeria ceanothi*.

Prunus subcordata. **Sierra Plum**. Rosaceae. March – May.

Larval host for California Hairstreak, Brown Elfin, Lorquin’s Admiral.

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*, Arctiidae). *Leptarctia californiae*, an attractive day-flying tiger moth.

Geometridae: Red-winged Wave, *Dasyfidonia avuncularia* – an attractive day-flying moth. Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia nevadata*. *Hesperumia fumosaria*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinaris*). *Nematocampa brehmeata*. Western Pero (*Pero occidentalis*). *Phaeoura perfidaria*. *Sericosema wilsonensis*. Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia*). *Tetracis barnesii*. Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*). *Tetracis hirsutaria*.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). *Phyllodesma coturnix*, a lappet moth.

Lymantriidae: *Orgyia cana*.

Noctuidae: Corylus Dagger (*Acronicta falcula*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Shadowy Arches (*Drasteria adumbrata*). *Drasteria stretchii*, *Egira hiemalis*. *Egira curialis*. Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). *Lithophane pertorrada*. *Sympistis bakeri*.

Notodontidae: Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Pterophoridae: Western Plume Moth (*Oidaematophorus occidentalis*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*. *Acleris paracinderella*. *Acleris senescens*. Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Gelechiidae: *Filatima demissae*.

Pyalidae: Destructive Pruneworm (*Acrobasis tricolorella*). *Ambesa walsinghamsi*.

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha walsinghamsiella*.

Crabtree & Leuschner found 44 species of 12 families of Lepidoptera caterpillars on Sierra Plum, and others have reported yet others.

Prunus virginiana var. *demissa*. **Western Choke Cherry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, California Dogface, Mourning Cloak, California Tortoiseshell, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Painted Lady (fq), American Lady (fq), Red Admiral (fq), Crown Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, Field Crescent, Pearly Crescent, Common Ringlet, Satyr Comma, 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Brown Elfin, Western Pine Elfin, Sheridan's Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Boisduval's Blue, Echo Blue, Silvery Blue (fq), Dreamy Duskywing, Arctic Skipper, and Sequoia Sphinx. Shapiro: "Preferred nectar source, often with many small species in attendance." May – June.

Foodplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Lorquin's Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Echo Blue, Coral Hairstreak, and California Hairstreak.

Saturniidae. Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*). Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsi*). Neumoegen's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca neumoegeni*). Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Sphingidae. Small Eyed Sphinx (*Paonias myops*). Wild Cherry Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*). Sequoia Sphinx (*Sphinx sequoiae*).

Arctiidae. Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caca*). Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Drepanidae. *Ceranemota fasciata* and *Ceranemota improvisa* -- attractive macromoths with no common names.

Geometridae. The Vestal (*Cabera variolaria*, Canada). Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Large Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia misturata*. Tawny Eupithecia (*Eupithecia ravocostaliata*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylinea*).

Hesperumia fumosaria. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*). Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinaris*). Emasculated Gray (*Iridopsis emasculatum*). Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Twilight Moth (*Lycia rachelae*). Common Angle (*Macaria aemulataria*). *Nematocampa brehmeata*. Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*). Western Pero (*Pero occidentalis*). Straight-line Plagodis (*Plagodis phlogosaria*). Friendly Probole (*Probole amicaria*). Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*). *Speranza umbriferata*. Falcate Synaxis (*Tetraxis cervinaria*).

Lasiocampidae. Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*). *Phyllodesma coturnix*.

Lymantriidae. European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae. Alder Dagger (*Acronicta dactylina*). Gray Dagger (*Acronicta grisea*). Yellow-haired Dagger (*Acronicta impleta*). Radcliffe's Dagger (*Acronicta radcliffei*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*). Intermediate Cucullia (*Cucullia intermedia*). *Egira crucialis*. *Egira curialis*. *Egira hiemalis*. Lost Sallow (*Eupsilia devia*). Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). *Lithopane amanda*. Nameless Pinion (*Lithopane innominata*). *Lithopane pertorrada*. Wanton Pinion (*Lithopane petulca*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Paradiarsia littoralis*. *Platypolia loda*. Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). *Trichordestra tacoma*. Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cinerita*). Dot-and-Dash Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena curvimacula*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*). Western Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena thoracia*).

Notodontidae. Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Sesiidae. Peachtree Borer (*Synanthedon exitiosa*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris aenigmata*. *Acleris hastiana*. *Acleris nigrolinea*. *Acleris paracinderella*. *Acleris senescens*. Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Zapulata (*Choristoneura zapulata*). *Clepsis virescana*. *Epinotia albicapitana*. *Epinotia lomomana*. Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*). Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Poplar Leafroller (*Pseudosciaphila duplex*). *Sparganothis senecionana*. *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Pyralidae: Destructive Pruneworm Moth (*Acrobasis tricolorella*). *Ambesa walsinghmi*.

Gracillariidae: Cherry Leafcane Caterpillar (*Caloptilia invariabilis*) and *Caloptilia melanocarpae*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes thoraceochrella* and *Filatima demissae*.

Coleophoridae: Cherry Casebearer (*Coleophora pruniella*).

Carposinidae: Prune Limb Borer (*Bondia comonana*).

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha walsinghmiella*.

In their northeastern California study Crabtree & Leuschner found caterpillars of 41 species of Lepidoptera of 13 families utilizing Western Choke Cherry as a foodplant!

Psathyrotes ramosissima. **Turtleback**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Pygmy Blue. March – June.

Pseudognaphalium sp. formerly *Gnaphalium*. **Cudweeds**. Asteraceae.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Clepsis fucana*. *Phaneta apacheana*. *Phaneta artemisiana*. *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Pseudognaphalium biolettii was *Gnaphalium bicolor*. **Two-color Cudweed. Bioletti's Cudweed. Pungent Cudweed.** Asteraceae. Silvery Blue shown at nectar on CalPhotos (Hartmut Wisch). Tree of Life Nursery Butterfly Mix. April – June.

Larval host for American Painted Lady.

Zones 4,5,9,14-17,18-24.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Phaneta apacheana*.

Pseudognaphalium californicum was *Gnaphalium californicum*. **Green Everlasting.** Asteraceae. John Kehoe has a photograph, likely of this species, of a Chalcedon Checkerspot at nectar. Moldenke found a nocturnal moth associated with its flowers. Good nectar plant – *Growing Native*. April – July.

Larval host for American Painted Lady.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Phaneta apacheana*.

Nancy Bauer commends Green Everlasting as one of the “best-behaved” members of the tribe for gardens. Barbara Deutsch recommends it for the butterfly garden. Zones 7,14-21.

Pseudognaphalium canescens was *Gnaphalium canescens*. **White Everlasting.** Asteraceae. Its flowers attract butterflies – blues, hairstreaks. August – October.

Larval host for American Lady. Marc Kummel (Treebeard) displays beautiful photographs of American Lady caterpillars on White Everlasting.

Pseudognaphalium microcephalum was *Gnaphalium canescens* subsp. *microcephalum*. June – August.

Tortricidae: *Phaneta apacheana*.

Pseudognaphalium stramineum was *Gnaphalium stramineum*. **Cottonbattling Plant** Asteraceae. Some nectar value for Woodland Skipper. March – August.

Proved to be a larval host for the American Lady in the East Bay Wilds Nursery.

Gracillariidae: *Cremastobomyia grindeliella*.

Pseudostellaria jamesiana. **Tuber Starwort.** Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Persius Duskywing (Scott).

Pseudotsuga macrocarpa. **Bigcone Spruce. Bigcone Douglas-fir.** Pinaceae.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Argyrotaenia lautana*. *Choristoneura carnana*.

Pseudotsuga menziesii. **Douglas-fir.** Pinaceae.

Foodplant for Pine White and Western Pine Elfin. Pete Haggard finds Pine White most abundant in old growth Douglas-fir forest. Douglas-fir is a host for Douglas-fir Dwarf Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium douglasi*), which feeds Johnson's Hairstreak.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*), a primary host for this polyphagous moth.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Geometridae: *Hydriomena speciosata*. Common Grey (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Red Girdle (*Caripeta aequaliaria*). Mottled Gray Carpet (*Cladara limitaria nigroangulata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Mountain Girdle (*Enypia griseata*). Packard's Girdle (*Enypia packardata*) (fq). Variable

Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Bowling Pin (*Sabulodes edwardsata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Whitelined Looper (*Epirrita pulchraria*, Canada). *Eupithecia albicapitata*. Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). *Eupithecia graefii*. *Eupithecia harrisonata*. *Eupithecia longipalpata* (fq). *Eupithecia olivacea*. *Eupithecia ornata*. *Eupithecia sabulosata*. *Eupithecia spermaphaga*. *Eupithecia unicolor*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari* – seems to be a primary host for it). *Glena nigricaria*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). *Hydriomena irata*. *Hydriomena marinata*. Renounced *Hydriomena* (*Hydriomena renunciata*, Canada). *Hydriomena speciosata*. Mournful Thorn or Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Adonis Angle (*Macaria adonis*). Pale-marked Angle (*Macaria signaria*). *Macaria unipunctaria*. Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria* – found in numbers on Douglas-fir). Phantom Hemlock Looper (*Nepytia phantasmaria*). *Nepytia umbrosaria*. Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*, Canada). American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria* – Canada). Lorquin's Angle (*Speranza lorquinaria* – Canada). *Spodolepis substriataria*. Pulmonaria Looper (*Stenoporpia pulmonaria*). Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetracis pallulata*, Canada).

Lasiocampidae. Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*, Canada). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*, Canada). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*). *Tolype dayi* – a striking close relation to the Yarn Moth.

Lymantriidae. Pine Tussock Moth (*Dasychira griseifacta*). The Vaporier (*Orgyia antiqua*). Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*).

Noctuidae. *Achytonix epipaschia*. *Achytonix praeacuta*. *Egira hiemalis*. Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). Simplex Cutworm (*Egira simplex*). Western Woodling (*Egira rubrica*). American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*). Deceptive Sallow (*Feralia deceptiva*). Comstock's Sallow (*Feralia comstocki* – possible in northern coastal California). Dark Grey Fishia (*Fishia yosemitae*). Common Idia (*Idia aemula* -- said to eat the dead leaves). American Idia (*Idia americalis* -- eating lichens, dead leaves). *Lacinipolia patalis*. Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). *Melanchra pulverulenta*. Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Panthea virginarius*. *Papestra cristifera*. *Papestra invalida*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). *Platypolia loda*. Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Hooked Silver Y (*Syngrapha alias*, Canada). *Xestia mustelina*. Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Sesiidae. Douglas-fir Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon novoensis*). Sequoia Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon sequoiae*).

Tortricidae. Western Black-headed Budworm (*Acleris gloveranus*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Argyrotaenia dorsalana* (fq). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Argyrotaenia provana*. Douglas-fir Cone Moth (*Barbara colfaxiana*). *Choristoneura carnana*. Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*). Western Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura occidentalis*). *Choristoneura retiniana*. Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*, Canada). *Cochylis dormitoria*. Ponderosa Pine Seedworm (*Cydia piperana*, Canada). Red-barred Tortrix (*Ditula angustiorana*). *Epinotia emarginana*. Red-striped Needleworm (*Epinotia radicana*). *Epinotia trossulana*. Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*). *Sparganothis senecionana*, confirmed for California. Black-and-gray Banded Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*, Canada). *Zeiraphera canadensis* (Canada). Douglas-fir Bud Moth (*Zeiraphera hesperiana*).

Blastobasidae: *Holcocera vellella*, a micro-moth that feeds on seeds.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes abella*. *Chionodes periculella*.

Pyalidae: Dwarf Mistletoe Snout Moth (*Dasyphyga alternosquamella*). Fir Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*). Spruce Coneworm (*Dioryctria reniculelloides*), generally quite secondary host. Zimmerman Pine Moth (*Dioryctria zimmermani*). *Promylea lunigerella* (Canada).

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha nella*.

Psilocarphus brevissimus. **Dwarf Woolly-heads**. Asteraceae. May – June.

Served as a larval host for Painted Lady, noted in western Tehama County vernal pools after the 1992 dispersion event. Also found in Glenn, Colusa, Sacramento and Solano Counties (Witham).

Psilocarphus tenellus. **Slender Woolly Marbles**. Asteraceae. March – July.

Served as a secondary larval food source for the Painted Lady after the 1992 dispersion event (Witham).

Psilotrophe cooperi. **Whitestem Paperflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Painted Lady. March – July. October – January.

Zones 12,13.

Psorothamnus arborescens. **Mojave Indigobush**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Varieties in flower in various portions of April-October.

Saturniidae: Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*).

Psorothamnus fremontii. **Fremont Indigobush**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Nectar: Painted Lady (fq), Ceraunus Blue. April – May.

Possible, it seems, Painted Lady hostplant, since it often eats legumes, even *Psorothamnus schottii*. Larval host for Ceraunus Blue.

Saturniidae: Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*).

Psorothamnus polydenius. **Nevada Dalea**. **Nevada Indigobush**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Nectar: Marine Blue, Western Pygmy Blue (Aaron Schusteff photographs on BugGuide). May – September.

Marine Blue caterpillars sometimes eat legumes; Nevada Dalea might be a hostplant for it.

Psorothamnus schottii. **Schott Indigobush**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Nectar: Ceraunus Blue. March – May.

Larval host for Painted Lady. Might be a hostplant for Ceraunus Blue, as with *Psorothamnus fremontii*.

Psorothamnus spinosus. **Smoke Tree**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Gets some butterflies, such as the Desert Metalmark. June – July, with at times more flowers October – November.

Ptelea crenulata. **Hoptree**. Rutaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail (fq), California Sister, Lorquin's Admiral, others. "Everyone" according to the Las Pilitas Nursery. Flowers have strong citrusy aroma. April – May.

The day-flying Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*, Noctuidae) visits flowers of the related *Ptelea trifoliata* in the Midwest. Harry Pavulaan, a Virginia lepidopterist, reports large specimens in his yard "produce massive clusters of lush, fragrant blooms that many butterflies love, especially Summer Azures."

Foodplant for Two-tailed Swallowtail – in the San Francisco Bay area it is known to develop only on it. The closely related *Ptelea trifoliata*, native east of California, is a Giant Swallowtail larval host. Sometimes Anise Swallowtail caterpillars develop on Rutaceae; might be a hostplant for it.

Oecophoridae: *Apachea barbarella*.

An attractive small tree, much under-used in cultivation.

Pteridium aquilinum var. *pubescens*. **Bracken Fern**. Dennstaedtiaceae.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*), *Leptarctia californiae* – a notable tiger moth, oddly no common name; polyphagous, but captive larvae preferred bracken fern above other choices. Brown Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma pteridis*).

Gelechiidae: *Monochroa harrisonella*. *Monochroa placidella*. *Monochroa* sp.

Geometridae: *Philedia punctomaculata*.

Noctuidae: American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*). *Paradiarsia littoralis*. *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Purshia glandulosa. **Desert Bitterbrush**. Rosaceae.

Larval host for Behr's Hairstreak.

Geometridae: *Anticlea pectinata*. *Speranza colata*.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: *Provia argentata* – McFarland (1975) notes “A very colorful larva, marked with vivid red and pure white over a translucent green ground-color”, “obtained by beating”.

Gelechiidae: *Filatima aulaea*.

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha walsinghiamiella*.

Purshia mexicana. **Mexican Cliffrose**. Rosaceae.

Larval host for the Early Elfin (*Incisalia fotis*).

Purshia mexicana var. *stansburyana* is now *Purshia stansburyana*. **Stansbury's Antelope Bush**. Rosaceae. Nectar plant for the Monarch in Clark County, Nevada (Austins). April – May (October).

Larval host for Desert Elfin.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Purshia tridentata. **Antelope Bitterbrush**. Rosaceae. Scott notes one visit each by Western Tiger Swallowtail and Common Ringlet. Shapiro: “Occasionally visited by Juniper Hairstreak, but I don't know if it gets any nectar!” Sheridan's Hairstreak. Veined Blue (Brunn, SoWestLep #12370). March – July.

Antelope Bitterbrush is a hostplant for Behr's Hairstreak and California Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Nuttall's Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca nuttallii*). Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*) (fq).

Geometridae: Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinarina*). Banks' Emerald (*Chlorosea banksaria*). *Digrammia denticulata*. *Eupithecia nevadata*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Walnut Spanworm (*Phigalia plumogeraria*). *Speranza colata*. Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: California Tussock Moth (*Orgyia cana*).

Noctuidae: *Acerra normalis*. Impressed Dagger (*Acronicta impressa*). Lost Dagger (*Acronicta perdita*). *Andropolia diversilineata*. *Aseptis fumosa*. *Egira crucialis*. *Egira curialis*. *Egira hiemalis*. Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). *Lacinipolia pensilis*. Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). *Mesogona olivata*. *Tesagrotis atrifrons*. *Tesagrotis corrodera*. *Tesagrotis piscipellis*. Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*) (fq). Bruce's Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena brucei*).

Tortricidae: Three-lined Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*).

Pycnanthemum californicum. **Sierra** or **Mountain Mint**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: American Lady. Pete Veilleux remembers butterflies liking this plant, which rings true; Hilty records 28 butterfly species at nectar on *P.*

tenuifolium, a Midwestern species. A photograph of putative Mountain Mint shows a Police Car Moth (*Gnophaela vermiculata*, Arctiidae) working the flowers. June – September.

Pyrrocoma apargioides. **Alpine Flames**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Shasta Blue (Ron Wolf photograph). Moldenke captured Chryxus Arctic, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Mormon Fritillary, Leto Fritillary and a diurnal moth on its flowers. July – September.

Pyrrocoma lanceolata. **Lanceleaf Golden-weed**. Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by: Western Branded Skipper, Sandhill Skipper. June – September.

Pyrrocoma racemosa. **Racemose Golden-weed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Carson Wandering Skipper. June – October.

Quercus sp. **Oak**. Fagaceae.

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae: *Aethaloida packardaria*. Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Mottled Euchlaena (*Euchlaena tigrinaria*). Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*). Oak Winter Highflier (*Hydriomena nubilofasciata*). Western White Ribboned Carpet (*Mesoleuca gratulata*) – an early spring day-flying moth.

Noctuidae: Charred Dagger (*Acronicta brumosa*). *Brachylochia populi*. *Lacinipolia incurva*. Western Oak Pinion (*Lithopane contenta*). Six-spotted Litocala (*Litocala sexsignata*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). *Psaphida damalis*. Western Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena thoracia*). Lunate Zale (*Zale lunata*).

Notodontidae: Angle-lined Prominent (*Clostera inclusa*). Oregon Prominent (*Nadata oregonensis* [Haggard]).

Tortricidae: The acorns of “most oaks” are eaten by the Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*).

Quercus agrifolia. **Coast Live Oak**. Fagaceae, Erythrobalanus, black oaks subgenus. Mourning Cloak comes to sap.

Foodplant for California Sister, California Hairstreak, Propertius Duskywing and Mournful Duskywing. Supports Great Purple Hairstreak as a host for Oak Mistletoe (*Phoradendron villosum*), its hostplant.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Arctiidae: *Cisthene liberomacula* (strongly associated with Coast Live Oak; thought to eat lichens that grow on the tree. Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Edwards' Glassywing (*Pseudohemihyalea edwardsii*).

Cossidae: Carpenterworm (*Prionoxystus robiniae*) – Coast Live Oak one of its most common oak hosts (Swiecki & Bernhardt, 2006)

Geometridae: *Eupithecia misturata*. *Hydriomena albifasciata*. Oak Winter Highflier (*Hydriomena nubilofasciata*). *Nemoria glaucomarginaria* (an emerald). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*). *Venusia duodecemlineata*.

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria medusa*. Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*).

Lymantriidae: Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: Aholibah Underwing (*Catocala aholibah*). American Dun-bar (*Cosmia calami*) – said to feed on geometer caterpillars on the oak when in new leaf in March or April). *Egira crucialis*. *Meganola fuscula*. *Mesogona olivata* (reared on coast live oak; usually seems to feed on deciduous woody plants). *Mesogona subcuprea* (adults, drawn to sugar bait more readily than lights, surely sap feeders). *Orthosia pacifica*.

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*) – “In years of heavy infestation, the larvae are so abundant on oaks that their falling frass sounds like light rain” (McFarland, 1965).

Sesiidae: Sycamore Borer (*Synanthedon resplendens*) – more commonly noted in southern California (Swiecki & Bernhardt, 2006). Ceanothus Borer (*Synanthedon mellinipennis*) – noted more commonly in central coastal California and in the San Francisco Bay Area (Swiecki & Bernhardt, 2006).

Blastobasidae: Acorn Moth (*Blastobasis glandulella*).

Bucculatricidae: Oak Ribbed Casemaker (*Bucculatrix albertiella*).

Cosmopterigidae: *Stilbosis dulcedo*.

Eriocraniidae: *Dyseriocrania auricyanea*. *Eriocraniella aurosparsella*. *Eriocraniella xanthocara*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes acrina*. *Chionodes chrysopyla*. *Chionodes occidentella*. *Chionodes petalumensis*. *Evippe* sp. *Recurvaria glinax*. *Telphusa sedulitella*. *Stenolechia bathrodyas* or *Xenolechia staspa* (taxonomy in progress!). *Xenolechia querciphaga*.

Gracillariidae: *Acrocercops insulariella*. *Caloptilia agrifoliella*. *Caloptilia reticulata*. *Cameraria agrifoliella*. *Cameraria anomala*. *Cameraria wislizeniella*. *Neurobathra bohartiella*. *Phyllonorycter antiochella*. *Phyllonorycter inusitatella*. *Phyllonorycter sandraella*.

Heliozelidae: Madrone Shield-bearer (*Coptodisca arbutiella*). *Coptodisca powellella*.

Incurvariidae [or Prodoxidae]: Live Oak Leaf Cutter (*Vespina quercivora*).

Nepticulidae: *Stigmella variella*.

Oecophoridae [Stenomatidae]: Stenomid Oak Leaf Tier (*Rectiostoma fernaldella*).

Pyralidae: Phycitid Oak Leaf Tier (*Trachycera caliginella* = *Acrobasis caliginella* or *Rhodophaea caliginella*).

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche discreta* [aka *Tischeria discreta*].

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Chimoptesis chrysopyla*. Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). *Clepsis fucana*. Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*). *Decodes basiplagana*. *Decodes fragarianus*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Henricus umbrabasanus*. *Pseudexentera habrosana*.

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha cervella*.

Quercus berberidifolia. **Scrub Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

Foodplant for Gold-hunter's Hairstreak.

Geometridae: *Pterotaea comstocki* Rindge. *Slossonia rubrotincta* Hulst. And smaller moths.

Quercus chrysolepis. **Canyon Live Oak**. Fagaceae. Protobalanus, intermediate oaks subgenus.

Foodplant for California Sister, California Hairstreak, Golden Hairstreak and Propertius Duskywing. Listed by HOSTS as reported as a larval host for the Western Tiger Swallowtail, which seems improbable. Indirectly supports Great Purple Hairstreak as a host for its hostplant, Oak Mistletoe (*Phoradendron villosum*).

Arctiidae: Edwards' Glassywing (*Pseudohemihyalea edwardsii*).

Cossidae: Carpenterworm (*Prionoxystus robiniae*).

Geometridae: *Cyclophora dataria*. Oak Winter Highflier (*Hydriomena nubilofasciata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neolcis californiaria*). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). *Sicya pergilvaria* (a yellow species).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*). cf. Yarn Moth (listed by HOSTS as *Tolyte distincta?*).

Lymantriidae: California Tussock Moth (*Orgyia cana*). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: *Catocala andromache*. McDunnough's Underwing (*Catocala mcdunnoughi*). Ophelia Underwing (*Catocala ophelia*). Indiscrete Cissusa (*Cissusa indiscreta*). Six-spotted Litocala (*Litocala sexsignata*). *Orthosia ferrigera* (PNW Moths). Angulate Oak Quaker (*Perigonica angulata*). Pectinate Oak Quaker (*Perigonica pectinata*). *Pseudocopivaleria anaverta* (a species first described in 1966). Terminal Oak Zale (*Zale termina*).

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*).

Bucculatricidae: Oak Ribbed Casemaker (*Bucculatrix albertiella*).

Cosmopterigidae: *Stilbosis dulcedo*.

Eriocraniidae: *Dyseriocrania auricyanea* (strongly suspected). *Eriocraniella falcata*. *Neocrania bifasciata*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes trichostola*. *Telphusa sedulitella*.

Gracillariidae: *Acrocercops insulariella*. *Cameraria diabloensis* (feeds on var. *nana* according to Wikipedia). *Cameraria leucothorax*. *Cameraria shenaniganensis*. *Neurobathra bohartiella*.

Oecophoridae: Stenomid Leaf Tier (*Rectiostoma fernaldella*).

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche discreta*.

Tortricidae: Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*). *Decodes montanus*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Henricus umbrabasanus*.

Quercus cornelius-mulleri. **Desert Scrub Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

Foodplant for Sleepy Duskywing and, say the Monroes, probably Mournful Duskywing.

Noctuidae: *Catocala chelidonia occidentalis*. *Catocala californiensis*. Suspected host for *Catocala andromache*.

Quercus douglasii. **Blue Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

Foodplant for California Sister, Gold-hunter's Hairstreak, and Mournful Duskywing. Older trees often host Oak Mistletoe (*Phoradendron villosum*), a hostplant for the Great Purple Hairstreak.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californicum*). Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*).

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: Blue Oak is "the expected preferred" host for the underwing *Catocala johnsoniana*. February Miller (*Feralia februalis*, an attractive early-flying mostly green nocturnal species). Western Oak Pinion (*Lithopane contenta*).

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*).

Eriocraniidae: *Dyseriocrania auricyanea*.

Gelechiidae: *Aristotelia urbaurea*. *Chionodes chrysopyla*. *Chionodes occidentella*. *Chionodes trichostola*. *Evippe laudatella*. *Telphusa sedulitella*. *Xenolechia querciphaga*.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria lobatiella*. *Cameraria pentekes*. *Cameraria serpentinensis*. *Cameraria temblorensis*.

Heliozelidae: *Coptodisca powellella*.

Pyralidae: *Acrobasis comptella*. Phycitid Oak Leaf Tier (*Trachycera caliginella*).

Tortricidae: Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*, eats acorns). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Decodes fragarianus*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Pseudexentera habrosana*.

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha cervella*.

Quercus dumosa. **Nuttall's Scrub Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

Foodplant for Gold-hunter's Hairstreak. Mournful Duskywing [Gavilan Hills, Riverside County, John W. Johnson].

Eriocraniidae: *Dyseriocrania auricyanea*.

Geometridae: Wavy-lined Cochisea (*Cochisea sinuaria*). *Digrammia muscariata*. *Slossonia rubrotincta*. *Venusia duodecemlineata*.

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria medusa*. Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*).

Noctuidae: *Catocala andromache*. *Catocala californiensis*. *Mesogona subcuprea*.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria jacintoensis*. *Cameraria serpentinensis*. *Cameraria temblorensis*.

Oecophoridae: Stenomid Leaf Tier (*Rectiostoma fernaldella*).

Pyralidae: *Acrobasis caliginella*. *Acrobasis comptella*.

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche consanguinea*.

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*. Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Decodes fragarianus*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Henricus* sp.

Ypsolophidae: *Ypsolopha cervella*.

Quercus durata. **Leather Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

A foodplant for the Sleepy Duskywing.

Lasiocampidae: Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*).

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria serpentinensis*.

Pyralidae: *Acrobasis caliginella*.

Tortricidae: *Decodes fragarianus*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Henricus* sp. *Pseudexentera* sp. *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Quercus engelmannii. **Engelmann Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

It seems little work has been done on the Lepidoptera of this species, at least not that I've been able to find.

Lasiocampidae: Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*).

Tortricidae: Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*).

Blastobasidae: Acorn Moth (*Blastobasis glandulella*).

Gelechiidae: *Evippe laudatella*.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria temblorensis*.

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*).

Quercus garryana. **Oregon Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

Foodplant for Propertius Duskywing. Preferred larval host for the California Sister in Oregon, according to Warren. Supports Oak Mistletoe (*Phoradendron villosum*), and thus indirectly the Great Purple Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*)(fq).

Arctiidae: Edwards' Glassywing (*Hemihyalea edwardsii*) – a favored host in western Oregon (PNW Moths).

Wandering Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vagans*) (PNW Moths). Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*) (PNW Moths).

Drepanidae: Two-lined Hooktip (*Drepana bilineata*).

Geometridae: Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). *Cyclophora dataria* (an oak wave). Sweetfern Geometer (*Cyclophora pendulinaria*). *Digrammia muscariata*. Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Hesperumia latipennis*. *Hydriomena edenata*. July Highflyer (*Hydriomena furcata*). *Hydriomena irata*. Oak Winter Highflyer (*Hydriomena nubilofasciata*). Shattered *Hydriomena* (*Hydriomena perfracta*). Renounced *Hydriomena* (*Hydriomena renunciata*). Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinaria*). Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*) (fq). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). *Nemoria pulcherrima* (a striking emerald; its caterpillars eat the flowers). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). *Operophtera danybi*. Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Walnut Spanworm (*Phigalia plumogeraria*). Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*). Tissue Moth (*Triphosa haesitata*). Pearsall's Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phylodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth (*Dasychira vagans*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis baueri*. Marble Dagger (*Acronicta marmorata*). *Agrochola pulchella*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Aholibah Underwing (*Catocala aholibah*). Verrill's Underwing (*Catocala verrilliana*). Indiscrete Cissusa (*Cissusa indiscreta*). American Dun-bar (*Cosmia calami*). *Egira cognata*. *Egira crucialis*. Mottled Oak Woodling (*Egira februalis*). *Egira hiemalis*. Western Oak Pinion (*Lithopane contenta*). *Mesogona olivata*. Red Manzanita Sallow (*Mesogona rubra*). Ceanothus Nola (*Nola minna*). *Orthosia ferrigera*. Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Orthosia pacifica*. Tertia Oak Quaker (*Perigonica tertia*). *Pleromelloida conserta* (grey form - 'obliquata'). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*).

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*). Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*) (fq). *Nadata oregonensis*. Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes petalumensis*. *Chionodes trichostola*.

Gracillariidae: *Acrocercops insulariella*. Alder Leafminer (*Caloptilia ahnivorella*). *Cameraria mediodorsella*. *Cameraria mendocinensis*.

Pyralidae: *Acrobasis comptella*.

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche consanguinea*.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Decodes fragarianus*. Red-barred Tortrix (*Ditula angustiorana*). Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*). Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*, Canada). Eye-spotted Bud Moth (*Spilonota ocellana*, Canada).

Quercus kelloggii. **California Black Oak**. Fagaceae. Erythrobalanus, black oaks subgenus.

Foodplant for California Sister (Monroes) and California Hairstreak – at lower elevations on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Shapiro) and Gold-hunter's Hairstreak – as at Shapiro's mid-elevation west slope Lang Crossing site. Supports Oak Mistletoe (*Phoradendron villosum*) and thus indirectly the Great Purple Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Geometridae: *Hydriomena expurgata*. *Nemoria glaucomarginaria* (strongly suspected). Brown-lined Looper (*Neolcis californiaria*).

Cossidae: Carpenterworm (*Prionoxystus robiniae*) – California Black Oak one of its most common oak hosts (Swiecki & Bernhardt, 2006).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma distria*).

Lymantriidae: Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: Haggard reports Aholibah Underwing (*Catocala aholibah*, Noctuidae). The Ophelia Underwing (*Catocala ophelia*, Noctuidae) at least can be reared on Black Oak and it is considered a likely host for the Ilia Underwing (*Catocala ilia*, Noctuidae). American Dun-bar (*Cosmia calami*) -- its caterpillars are carnivorous and also feed on geometrid caterpillars eating the oak!. Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). *Orthosia ferrigera* (PNW Moths).

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*). Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*). Oregon Prominent (*Nadata oregonensis* [Haggard]).

Bucculatricidae: Oak Ribbed Casemaker (*Bucculatrix albertiella*).

Eriocraniidae: *Eriocraniella aurosparsella*.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria jacintoensis*. *Cameraria lobatiella*. *Cameraria mediodorsella*.

Nepticulidae: *Stigmella variella*.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*), sometimes in multi-year outbreaks of abundance causing significant defoliation; notably in the San Bernardino Mountains (1999 – 2003) (Swiecki & Bernhardt, 2006). Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*). *Decodes fragarianus*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Pseudexentera* sp.

Quercus lobata. **Valley Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

Foodplant for the Mournful Duskywing, Gold-hunter's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak – as in the Sacramento Valley. Shapiro notes Mournful Duskywing likes fresh, young growth only, thus generally employs Valley Oak, which typically provides such growth all summer. Supports Oak Mistletoe (*Phoradendron villosum*), the hostplant for Great Purple Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Geometridae: *Nemoria glaucomarginaria* (an emerald).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*).

Noctuidae: The Ophelia Underwing (*Catocala ophelia*, Noctuidae) has been reared on Valley Oak.

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*).

Bucculatricidae : Oak Ribbed Casemaker (*Bucculatrix albertiella*).

Eriocraniidae: *Dyseriocrania auricyanea*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes chrysopyla*. *Chionodes occidentella*. *Chionodes petalumensis*. *Telphusa sedulitella*.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria lobatiella*. *Cameraria mediodorsella*. *Cameraria mendocinensis*. *Cameraria pentekes*.

Oecophoridae: Stenomid Leaf Tier (*Rectiostoma fernaldella*).

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche consanguinea*.

Tortricidae: *Anopina* sp. (Arizona). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Argyrotaenia cupressae*. Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*), noted feeding in the “oak apple” *Andricus* parasitic wasp galls, as well as acorns (Tortricidae Foodplant Database). *Decodes basiplagana*. *Decodes fragarianus*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). Contrasting Henricus Moth (*Henricus contrastana* [Arizona], moth also found in California, as with other listings). *Henricus umbrabasanus*. *Pseudexentera habrosana*.

Quercus sadleriana. **Deer Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria sadlerianella*.

Quercus tomentella. Island Oak. Fagaceae. Protobalanus, intermediate oaks subgenus.

Gracillariidae: *Acrocercops insulariella*.

Quercus turbinella. **Shrub Live Oak**. Fagaceae. Lepidobalanus, white oaks subgenus.

Todd Stout saw Arizona Sister feeding on split galls of this oak in southwestern Utah. Fred Heath, the same behavior on split oak galls in SE Arizona, presumably for their sugar content. He notes Colorado Hairstreaks (Arizona) and the Snout (in Texas) do the same.

Larval host for the California Sister. Foodplant for the Sleepy Duskywing in Clark County, Nevada.

Saturniidae: Grote’s Buckmoth (*Hemileuca grotei*), not recorded in California, but found on it in western Arizona.

Lasiocampidae: *Gloveria medusa*. Sonoran Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma tigris*) a little known species not yet recorded for California might be looked for in California populations of this oak.

Noctuidae: *Catocala andromache*. *Catocala benjamini mayhewi*. Ashy-gray Underwing (*Catocala californiensis*). *Catocala chelidonia*.

Gelechiidae: *Telphusa sedulitella*. *Xenolechia querciphaga*.

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria jacintoensis*. *Cameraria temblorensis*.

Pyralidae: *Acrobasis comptella*.

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche consanguinea*.

Tortricidae: *Decodes fragarianus*. *Pseudexentera habrosana*.

Quercus vaccinifolia. **Huckleberry Oak**. Fagaceae. Protobalanus, intermediate oaks subgenus.

Caterpillar foodplant for California Sister and Propertius Duskywing. The Golden Hairstreak employs only hybrids of this with *Q. chrysolepis*, according to Shapiro's studies, not pure *Q. vaccinifolia*.

Geometridae: Likely foodplant for *Nemoria glaucomarginaria*.

Noctuidae: Angulate Oak Quaker (*Perigonica angulata*).

Gracillariidae: *Acrocercops insulariella*.

Pyralidae: *Acrobasis caliginella*.

Tortricidae: *Decodes montanus*. *Henricus* sp.

Quercus wislizeni. **Interior Live Oak**. Fagaceae. Erythrobalanus, black oaks subgenus.

Foodplant for California Sister, California Hairstreak, Gold-hunter's Hairstreak, and Mournful Duskywing. California Hairstreak commonly breeds on Interior Live Oak in the Rancho Cordova area (Shapiro). Supports Oak Mistletoe (*Phoradendron villosum*), the hostplant for Great Purple Hairstreak.

Lasiocampidae: Pacific Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma constricta*).

Noctuidae: *Catocala andromache*, a colorful underwing moth.

Bucculatricidae: Oak Ribbed Casemaker (*Bucculatrix albertiella*).

Cosmopterigidae: *Stilbosis dulcedo*.

Eriocraniidae: *Dyseriocrania auricyanea*. *Eriocraniella xanthocara*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes chrysopyla*. *Chionodes occidentalis*. *Telphusa sedulitella*. *Xenolechia quercivora*. *Xenolechia staspa*.

Gracillariidae: *Acrocercops insulariella*. *Caloptilia agrifoliella*. *Caloptilia reticulata*. *Cameraria anomala*. *Cameraria wislizeniella*. *Phyllonorycter inusitatella*. *Phyllonorycter sandraella*.

Nepticulidae: *Stigmella variella*.

Oecophoridae: Stenomid Leaf Tier (*Rectiostoma fernaldella*).

Prodoxidae: *Vespina quercivora*.

Pyralidae: *Acrobasis caliginella*.

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche discreta*.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*). *Decodes fragarianus*. Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). *Pseudexentera habrosana*.

Quercus wislizeni var. *frutescens*. **Scrub Live Oak**. Fagaceae. Erythrobalanus, black oaks subgenus.

Reported as a larval host for the Gold-hunter's Hairstreak in San Diego County.

Rafinesquia neomexicana. **Desert Chicory**. Asteraceae. Photographs that appear to be Desert Chicory show an Orange Sulphur and a checkerspot at nectar. Nectar: *Heliolonche carolus* and *Heliolonche pictipennis*, attractive noctuid flower moths. February – June.

Noctuidae: *Heliolonche carolus*. *Heliolonche pictipennis*.

Raillardella argentea. **Silky Raillardella**. Asteraceae. Ivalda Arctic, one of few flowers it is known to visit (Shapiro). Moldenke found the Chryxus Arctic associated with its flowers. July – September.

Thought to be difficult to cultivate.

Raillardella scaposa. **Stem Raillardella**. Asteraceae. Flower visitors: Thicket Hairstreak (fq) and a diurnal moth (Moldenke). June – September.

Ramalina menziesii. Ramalinaceae (fungi). **Lace Lichen**. Foodplant for *Cisthene faustinula* (Arctiidae). Lace Lichen often grows on deciduous oaks, but also on many other kinds of plants, especially on dead branches. Lace Lichen, as many other lichens, is sensitive to air pollution and therefore absent in most densely settled areas, where pollution precludes its presence.

Ranunculus alismifolius. **Plantainleaf Buttercup**. Ranunculaceae. Moldenke found the Greenish Blue associated with its flowers. Varieties flower April – August.

Ranunculus californicus. **California Buttercup**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Common Ringlet, Sara Orange-tip, Large Marble, Mylitta Crescent, Bramble Hairstreak, *Adela trigrapha* (fq). Monroes: Nelson's Hairstreak. *Ranunculus* spp. are listed among nectar plants for Columbia Skipper and Large Marble and as a secondary nectar source for the San Bruno Elfin (Steiner). Shapiro doesn't see butterflies coming to any buttercups. Seems a sporadic secondary butterfly nectar source. My observations indicate it is a secondary nectar source for many insects. March – August.

Ranunculus cymbalaria. **Alkali Buttercup**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Meridian Duskywing in southernmost Nevada. May-August.

Ranunculus glaberrimus. **Sagebrush Buttercup**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Moss's Elfin, Persius Duskywing. March-May.

Ranunculus macounii. **Macoun's Buttercup**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White. June – July.

Ranunculus occidentalis. **Western Buttercup**. Ranunculaceae. It seems to be not visited often, but Cabbage White, Common Ringlet (fq), Purplish Copper, and Mardon Skipper have been noted at nectar on it. March-May.

Noctuidae: Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*).

Rhamnus alnifolia. **Alder Buckthorn**. Rhamnaceae.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Rhamnus californica is now *Frangula californica*. **California Coffeeberry**.

Rhamnus crocea. **Redberry**. Rhamnaceae. A few individuals of Leanira Checkerspot noted at nectar on its tiny flowers by Bill Bouton in San Luis Obispo County population (SoWestLep #8399). January – April.

Foodplant for the Pale Swallowtail and Hermes Copper. Reported, questionably, a caterpillar plant for the Western Tiger Swallowtail (HOSTS).

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Arctiidae: Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*).

Geometridae: Hulst's Wave (*Drepanulatrix hulstii*). McDunnough's Leafwing (*Pero macdunnoughi*). *Speranza guenearia*. California Tissue Moth (*Triphosa californiata*) – found in June in silk enclosed leaf-shelter nests in the young foliage (MacFarland, 1975).

Noctuidae: Ceanothus Nola (*Nola minna*).

Nepticulidae: *Stigmella* sp.

Rhamnus ilicifolia. **Hollyleaf Redberry**. Nectar: Echo Blue, Silvery Blue (Paul Johnson photographs). March – June.

Paul Johnson reports Hollyleaf Redberry is a Pale Swallowtail hostplant in Pinnacles National Monument.

Geometridae: *Speranza guenearia* caterpillars on the young leaves in southwestern California (MacFarland, 1975).

Rhamnus purshiana is now *Frangula purshiana*. **Cascara**.

Rhamnus rubra is now *Frangula rubra*. **Sierra Coffeeberry**.

Rhamnus tomentella is now *Frangula californica* subsp. *tomentella*. **Hoary Coffeeberry**.

Rhodiola integrifolia ssp. *integrifolia* was *Sedum roseum* ssp. *integrifolium*. **Rosy Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. Nectar: Sierra Nevada Parnassian and Rocky Mountain Parnassian. May – August.

Larval host for Sierra Nevada Parnassian and Rocky Mountain Parnassian.

Grows on talus slopes in the alpine zone.

Rhododendron sp. Ericaceae. Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*, Sphingidae) and Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*, Sphingidae) visit Rhododendron flowers.

Geometridae: Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*). *Eupithecia russeliata*. Scallop Shell (*Rheumaptera undulata*).

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Cuneate Arches (*Lacinipolia cuneata*). Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*).

Rhododendron columbianum was *Ledum glandulosum*. **Western Labrador Tea**. Ericaceae. Shapiro: "Very popular with Great Arctic, Anglewings [Commas] and Gossamer-wings in bogs in NW California and south to Butterfly Valley in Plumas County." Zerene Fritillary, Green Comma, Johnson's Hairstreak. Moths. May – August.

Gracillariidae: A striking micromoth, *Phyllonorycter ledella* is a leaf miner specific to this plant.

Rhododendron macrophyllum. **Rose Bay**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail. April – July.

Geometridae: Ten-spotted Rhododendron Moth (*Dysstroma sobria*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neolalcis californiaria*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Noctuidae: Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Wandering Brocade (*Fishia illocata*). *Hemigraphiphora plebeia*. Transparent Quaker (*Orthosia transparens*).

Rhododendron occidentale. **Western Azalea**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, *Colias* sp., Satyr Anglewing, Brown Elf, White-lined Sphinx. Shapiro finds it infrequently

visited in his Central California experience. Grant (observing in San Jacinto Mountains) says it is pollinated by the Western Tiger Swallowtail and considers it either a butterfly flower or a butterfly-and-moth flower. April – August.

Caterpillar foodplant for the Green Comma (aka Rustic Anglewing) and also reported for Hoary Comma.

Geometridae: Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylina*). October Thorn (*Tetraxis jubararia*).

Rhus spp. **Sumac**. Anacardiaceae. Nectar for Thicket Hairstreak.

Noctuidae: *Papestra cristifera*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*).

Rhus aromatica was *Rhus trilobata*. **Squaw Bush**. Anacardiaceae. Nectar: Desert Marble, Painted Lady, Chalcidon Checkerspot (fq), Edith's Checkerspot, California Tortoiseshell, Brown Elfin, Desert Elfin, Western Pine Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak (fq), Juniper Hairstreak, Sheridan's Hairstreak, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue, Spring Azure, Reakirt's Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Propertius Duskywing, *Annaphila decia* (Noctuidae, shown in Hartmut Wisch photograph, as some of these others). Shapiro: "very attractive to checkerspots ... and Johnson's Hairstreak. March - May.

Saturniidae: Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*). Walters' Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia walterorum*). Neumogen's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca neumogeni*).

Geometridae: five emeralds: *Dichorda illustraria*. *Dichorda rectoria*. *Nemoria intensaria*. *Nemoria obliqua*. Phoenix Emerald (*Dichordophora phoenix*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: Edwards' False Underwing (*Drasteria edwardsi*). Likely hostplant for *Marathyssa minus* – avidly accepted by captive larvae (McFarland, 1975).

Notodontidae: Yellowstriped Caterpillar (*Datana perspicua*).

Rhus integrifolia. **Lemonade Berry**. Anacardiaceae. Nectar: Monarch (B.J. Stacey photograph). February-May.

Saturniidae: Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia walterorum*). Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*). Cedros Island Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus cedrosensis* – its primary larval host thought to be Laurel Sumac (*Malosma laurina*)).

Rhus ovata. **Sugarbush**. Anacardiaceae. Nectar: Chalcidon Checkerspot, Red Admiral (Treebeard). Monroes: Checkered White, California Tortoiseshell, Desert Metalmark, Brown Elfin, Bramble Hairstreak 'Loki' Juniper Hairstreak (fq), Great Purple Hairstreak (Peter Bryant also), Sonoran Blue, Silvery Blue, Funereal Duskywing. March - May.

Notodontidae: Yellowstriped Caterpillar (*Datana perspicua*).

Rhus trilobata is now *Rhus aromatica*. **Squaw Bush**.

Rhynchospora alba. **White Beaked-Rush**. Cyperaceae.

A foodplant for Common Ringlet (*Coenonympha tullia*) in Europe; possibly so serves here, also (HOSTS).

Ribes spp. **Currants and Gooseberries**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: Large Marble, Thicket Hairstreak. Hummingbirds.

Larval hosts for Hoary Comma and Tailed Copper.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanderina* [Haggard]).

Geometridae: Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*), *Eulithis destinata*, Barred Yellow (*Eulithis propulsata*), Chevron (*Eulithis testata*), Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylinea*), Currant Pug (*Eupithecia assimilata*), *Eupithecia nimbicolor*, *Hesperumia latipennis*. Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*), Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: *Aseptis adnixa*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*, Haggard finds it frequent on gooseberries). Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). Simplex Cutworm (*Egira simplex*). *Lacinipolia pensilis*. *Papestra invalida*. Figwort Stem Borer (*Papipema sauzalita*). Stormy Arches (*Polia nimbosea*). The Redwing (*Sideridis rosea*). Otter Spiranter (*Spiranther lutra*). Gooseberry Stretchia (*Stretchia muricina*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*, Canada). *Decodes asapheus* (California). *Decodes horariana* [*horarianus* may be correct, references differ in spelling, California]. *Epinotia castaneana*. *Epinotia vagana* (California). Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*, California).

Ribes amarum. **Bitter Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: Sara Orangetip (Marc Kummel photograph, 5 February 2015). February – April.

Foodplant for the Tailed Copper.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Ribes aureum. **Golden Currant**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady, Desert Elfin, Sleepy Duskywing and Meridian Duskywing in Clark County, Nevada (Austins). Satyr Anglewing (Pyle). April – May.

Foodplant for the Hoary Comma and Tailed Copper.

Arctiidae: *Leptarctia californiae*. Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*).

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). The Canary Thorn (*Neoterpes trianguliferata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis nefascia*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). *Mesogona olivata*.

Tortricidae: *Decodes aneuretus* (California). *Decodes asapheus*.

Ribes aureum var. *gracillimum*. **Golden Currant**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Monarch, Clark's Day Sphinx (*Proserpinus clarkiae*, Sphingidae). February – May.

Good larval host for Tailed Copper.

Tortricidae: *Decodes asapheus* (California).

Ribes californicum. **California Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: California Dogface. February – March.

Good larval host for the Tailed Copper.

Tortricidae: *Decodes aneuretus*. *Decodes asapheus*. *Epinotia sagittana*.

Ribes cereum. **Wax Currant**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Desert Marble, Red Admiral, California Tortoiseshell, Hoary Comma (fq), Western Green Hairstreak, Meridian Duskywing, Persius Duskywing, Propertius Duskywing. June – July.

Caterpillar plant for the Hoary Comma and Tailed Copper.

Saturniidae: Nuttall's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nuttallii*).

Geometridae: Handsome Carpet (*Dysstroma brunneata*). Formosa Carpet (*Dysstroma formosa*). Orange-spotted Carpet (*Dysstroma walkerata*). *Hesperumia latipennis*. Sulphur Wave (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). The Canary Thorn (*Neoterpes trianguliferata*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). Split-lined Angle (*Speranza bitactata*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). *Platypolia contadina*. *Platypolia loda*. *Stretchia plusiaeformis*.

Ribes divaricatum. **Straggly Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. Varieties flower in the range of March – May.

Hostplant for Oreas Comma; captive females of the Hoary Comma oviposited on it, with a successful rearing.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia* sp. *Decodes opleri*.

Ribes inerme. **White-stemmed Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: Green Comma, Oreas Comma. May – June.

Caterpillar plant for the Gray Comma, Green Comma, Hoary Comma and Pale Swallowtail (HOSTS).

Ribes lacustre. **Swamp Currant**. Grossulariaceae. June – July.

Larval host for the Hoary Comma. Nunnallee observed a female Oreas Comma showing great interest, indicating it “an apparent food plant” (NorWestLeps #2006).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*), Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*), Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*), Day Emerald (*Mesothea incerta*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). *Speranza quadrilinearia*.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semi-looper (*Autographa californica*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). *Platypolia contadina*. Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). *Stretchia plusiaeformis*. and the Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Ribes lobbii. **Gummy Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. May – July.

Geometridae: Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*).

Gelechiidae: *Gelechia dromicella*.

Ribes malvaceum. **Chaparral Currant**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail (Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains), Painted Lady (Marc Kummel). Important for Anna's Hummingbird, notably long bloom season. October – April.

Geometridae: *Tetracis hirsutaria*.

Noctuidae: an unidentified moth termed “near” being the Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Decodes opleri*. *Epinotia sagittana*. *Epinotia vagana*.

Ribes menziesii. **Canyon Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. February - April.

Gracillariidae: *Caloptilia nondeterminata*. *Phyllonorycter ribefoliae*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Decodes aneuretus*. *Decodes asapheus*. *Epinotia sagittana*. *Epinotia vagana*.

Ribes montigenum. **Mountain Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. June – July.

A larval host for Hoary Comma and, far to the east, for the Virginia Copper, a segregate of the Tailed Copper.

Ribes nevadense. **Mountain Pink Currant**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail (Las Pilitas Nursery photograph). May – June.

Ribes quercetorum. **Oak Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady (Monroes), Red Admiral (Las Pilitas Nursery photograph). March – May.

Foodplant for the Tailed Copper (Monroes).

Tortricidae: *Decodes aneuretus*. *Decodes asapheus*, a leaf-roller.

Ribes roezlii. **Sierra Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. A butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Botanic Gardens (var. *cruentum* ‘Dixie Glade’). March – June.

Good larval host for the Tailed Copper.

Saturniidae: Haggard reports Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Tortricidae: *Epinotia* sp.

Ribes sanguineum var. *glutinosum*. **Pink Flowering Currant**. Grossulariaceae. Margined White (rare), Sara Orangetip, Mourning Cloak, Western Pine Elfin, Spring Azure, Western Brown Elfin, Nelson’s Juniper Hairstreak. Its flowers may not be much of a butterfly draw. Robert Pyle and Stewart Wechsler have never seen a butterfly at nectar on it. Outstanding for hummingbirds. February – April.

Hostplant: Hoary Comma, Tailed Copper, Cloudy Copper (segregate of the Tailed Copper).

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*).

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Handsome Carpet (*Dysstroma brunneata*). Formosa Carpet (*Dysstroma formosa*) (fq). Orange-barred Carpet (*Dysstroma hersiliata*). Johnson’s Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). The Canary Thorn (*Neoterpes trianguliferata*). *Pero giganteus*. October Thorn (*Tetraxis jubararia*). Taylor’s Thallophaga (*Thallopaga taylorata*). Western Red Twin-spot (*Xanthorhoe defensaria*).

Gracillariidae: *Caloptilia nondeterminata*. *Phyllonorycter ribefoliae*.

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*). Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*).

Noctuidae: *Acerra normalis*. *Agrochola pulchella*. *Agrochloa purpurea*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). *Egira hiemalis*. Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Common Hyppa

(*Hyppa xylinoides*). Cuneate Arches (*Lacinipolia cuneata*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Decodes aneuretus*. *Decodes asapheus*. *Epinotia castaneana* (reported from Oregon, seems likely to also utilize it in California based upon its range here). *Epinotia vagana* (California).

Ribes speciosum. **Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. Very important nectar source for Anna's Hummingbird. January-May.

Foodplant for the Tailed Copper.

Noctuidae: Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*). and *Stretchia inferior*. Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry the only known host for *Stretchia inferior*.

Ribes velutinum. **Desert Gooseberry**. Grossulariaceae. April – June.

Caterpillar host for the Tailed Copper.

Noctuidae: *Mesogona olivata*.

Ribes viscosissimum. **Sticky Currant**. Foodplant for the caterpillars of the Hoary Comma.

Geometridae: Handsome Carpet (*Dysstroma brunneata*). Formosa Carpet (*Dysstroma formosa*). The Canary Thorn (*Neoterpes trianguliferata*). Split-lined Angle (*Speranza bitactata*).

Noctuidae: Gooseberry Strechia (*Stretchia muricina*).

Robinia neomexicana. **Desert Locust**. Fabaceae. Robinieae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Silver-spotted Skipper. April – August.

Hostplant for Mexican Yellow, Funereal Duskywing, and Silver-spotted Skipper.

Romanzoffia californica. **California Mistmaiden**. Boraginaceae. Orange Sulphur (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades web site photograph). March – May.

Romneya coulteri. **Matilija Poppy**. Papaveraceae. April – June.

Geometridae: Larval host for an attractive little moth, *Neoterpes edwardsata*.

Rorippa sp. **Yellowcress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar sources for Johnson's Hairstreak (Shields).

Noctuidae: Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Rorippa curvipes. **Bluntleaf Yellowcress**. Brassicaceae. Paul Severns notes occasional nectar visits by the Sara Orangetip and Gray Hairstreak. May – September.

Rorippa curvisiliqua. **Western Yellowcress**. Brassicaceae. May –October.

Foodplant for Western White and the Checkered White was observed ovipositing on it in the Trinity Alps area (Shapiro). Listed as a foodplant for the Checkered White and the Cabbage White.

Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum is now *Nasturtium officinale*. **Watercress**.

Rorippa palustris. **Bog Yellowcress**. Brassicaceae. Varieties flower in the range of May – September.

Foodplant for Gray-veined White.

Rorippa palustris var. *occidentalis* is now *Rorippa palustris* subsp. *palustris*. **Western Bog Yellow Cress**.

Rorippa palustris subsp. *palustris*. **Western Bog Yellow Cress**. Brassicaceae. March – September.

Foodplant for Gray-veined White, Cabbage White.

Rorippa sinuata. **Spreading Yellowcress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Field Crescent, Melissa Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Common Checkered Skipper (all from Scott). April – August.

Rosa sp. **Rose**. Rosaceae.

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae: Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*). *Eupithecia maestos*. *Eupithecia nimbicolor*. Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Mountain Mahogany Looper (*Iridopsis clivinar*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Oblique-striped Emerald (*Synchlora bistr*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: Impressed Dagger (*Acronicta impressa*). *Agrochola pulchella*. *Agrochloa purpurea*. *Brachylomia algens*. *Lacinipolia patalis*. Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Purple-lined Sallow (*Pyrrhia experimens*). Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). Lunate Zale (*Zale lunata*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna* [Haggard]).

Tortricidae: Red-edged Acleris (*Acleris albicomana*). Britannia Moth (*Acleris britannia*). *Acleris fragariana*. Garden Rose Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*, Canada). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Zapulata (*Choristoneura zapulata*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). Oriental Fruit Moth (*Grapholita molesta*). Off-white Hedyia (*Hedya ochroleucana*). *Notocelia culminana*. *Olethreutes* sp. (Oregon). Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*, California). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*). *Sparganothis tunicana* (California). *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Rosa californica. **California Wild Rose**. Rosaceae. February – November.

Listed among the foodplants of the polyphagus Gray Hairstreak!

Tortricidae: Red-edged Acleris (*Acleris albicomana*). *Acleris keiferi*. Robinson's Acleris (*Acleris robinsoniana*). Fruit Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*).

Rosa gymnocarpa. **Wood Rose**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Mourning Cloak. Shapiro questions the possibility. April – July.

According to Link, sometimes a foodplant for Mourning Cloak, which may account for its frequenting rose bushes.

Geometridae: Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Tortricidae: Red-edged Acleris (*Acleris albicomana* [Wikipedia]). *Notocelia culminana*.

Rosa minutifolia. **Small-leaved Rose**. Rosaceae. February – April.

HOSTS lists it as a foodplant for Chalcidon Checkerspot, which seems doubtful. Perhaps hungry late instars, up for eating almost anything?

Rosa nutkana. **Nootka Rose**. Rosaceae. Reported a nectar plant for the Mourning Cloak. Shapiro questions the possibility of its seeking nectar; perhaps on the flowers because it serves as a caterpillar foodplant? April – July.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*) (Tatum).

Geometridae: Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*, [Tatum]). Gray Sword-grass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). American Sword-grass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Tortricidae: Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*).

Rosa woodsii subsp. *ultramontana*. **Interior Rose**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur in Clark County, Nevada (Austins). May – July.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Rubus spp. **Blackberries**. Rosaceae. Flowers attract Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Silver-spotted Skipper, Northern Arches (*Drasteria hudsonica*, Noctuidae).

Over-ripe blackberry fruits, especially late in the season, attract Tailed Copper, other butterflies, and many moths.

Great Britain's Leverton notes "numerous moths can be found on blackberries after dark, especially in woodland" (*Enjoying Moths*). "The Herald [*Scoliopteryx libatrix*, also found in California] moth has a barbed proboscis able to pierce the skin of soft fruit, but other species can reach the juice only if the fruit is damaged.". Most of the moths attracted are noctuids; over-ripe fruit an important food for species that emerge late and overwinter as eggs, or hibernate as adults.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*).

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae: Sharp-angled Carpet (*Euphyia intermediata*). Satyr Pug (*Eupithecia satyrata*). Western White Ribbed Carpet (*Mesoleuca gratulata*) – an early spring day-flying moth. Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetraxis pallulata*). Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis pulchrata*. *Adelphagrotis indeterminata*. *Agrochola pulchella*. Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*, Canada). *Lacinipolia patalis*. *Trichordestra tacoma*. American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Sesiidae: Raspberry Crown Borer (*Pennisetia marginatum* [Haggard]).

Tortricidae: *Acleris fragariana*. Strawberry Leafroller (*Ancylis comptana*). Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Choristoneura obsoletana*. Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). *Clepsis fucana* (confirmed for California). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Rubus parviflorus. **Thimbleberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Chalcidon Checkerspot, Northern Checkerspot, and Orange Sulphur. Stuart Weschler, Seattle, finds it a favorite of the Rufous Hummingbird. March – August.

Tailed Copper feeds on juices of the berries.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae: Variable Carpet (*Anticlea vasilata*). Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). Western White-ribboned Carpet (*Mesoleuca gratulata* [Tatum]).

Noctuidae: Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*). Impressed Dagger (*Acronicta impressa*). *Agrochola pulchella*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*, photograph of caterpillar by Illa Chavez on Flicker). Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata* [Tatum]). *Hemigraphiphora plebeia*. Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). *Trichordestra tacoma*. Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii*). Moon Umber (*Zale lunata*).

Pterophoridae: Himmelman's Plume Moth (*Geina tenuidactylus*).

Thyatiridae: Lettered Habrosyne (*Habrosyne scripta*).

Tortricidae: Britannia Moth (*Acleris britannia*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*, California). *Clepsis fucana* (California). Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*).

Schreckensteiniidae: Blackberry Leaf Skeletonizer (*Schreckensteinia festaliella*).

Rubus spectabilis. **Salmonberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur and Margined White. March – June.

Thyatiridae: Lettered Habrosyne (*Habrosyne scripta*) (fq). Its favorite host (Pacific Northwest Moths).

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Geometridae: Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*). Brown-tipped Thorn (*Selenia alciphearia*).

Noctuidae: Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*). Impressed Dagger (*Acronicta impressa*). *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. *Agrochola pulchella* ([Tatum]). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Enigmatic Dart (*Cerastis enigmatica*) (fq). Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata* [Tatum]). Soothsayer (*Graphiphora augur*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchnra adjuncta*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii*).

Schreckensteiniidae: Blackberry Leaf Skeletonizer (*Schreckensteinia festaliella*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Rubus ursinus. **California Blackberry**. **Trailing Blackberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Cabbage White, Margined White, Sara Orangetip, Mylitta Crescent, Edith's Checkerspot (fq), Painted Lady, Western Pine Elfin, Cedar Hairstreak, Green Hairstreak, Johnson's Hairstreak (fq), Silvery Blue, Large White Skipper, Persius Duskywing, Two-banded Checkered Skipper, Dun Skipper, Umber Skipper, cf. *Adela septentrionella*. Recommended nectar plant for Green Hairstreak Corridor project in San Francisco. An important Taylor's Checkerspot nectar plant in British Columbia (segregate of Edith's Checkerspot). March – July.

Pyle strongly suspects it a hostplant for Two-banded Checkered Skipper on San Juan Island (NorWestLeps #3283).

Geometridae: Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*).

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: *Hemigraphiphora plebeia*. Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii*).

Sesiidae: Blackberry Clearwing (*Pennisetia marginata*).

Schreckensteiniidae: Blackberry Leaf Skeletonizer (*Schreckensteinia festaliella* – a bristle-legged moth.), primary hostplant.

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche splendida*.

Tortricidae: Britannia Moth (*Acleris britannia*). *Acleris keiferi*. Garden Rose Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Rudbeckia californica. **California Coneflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Photograph shows American Lady. Nectar – *The Butterfly Gardener's Guide*. July – August.

Zones 14-18.

Rudbeckia occidentalis. **Western Coneflower**. Asteraceae. Monarch, Hoary Comma – said to be “a bee and butterfly favorite” (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades web site). June – August.

Rumex hymenosepalus. **Wild Rhubarb**. Polygonaceae.

Foodplant for the Ruddy Copper, Great Copper and Purplish Copper.

Rumex maritimus. **Golden Dock**. Polygonaceae.

Foodplant for Purplish Copper.

Rumex paucifolius. **Alpine Sheep Sorrel**. Polygonaceae.

Foodplant for Lustrous Copper and Edith's Copper.

Rumex salicifolius. **Willow-leaved Dock**. Polygonaceae.

Foodplant for the Purplish Copper, Great Copper, Ruddy Copper, Gray Hairstreak. In Oregon's Willamette Valley, strongly preferred by Great Copper females over the much more common non-native curly dock (*Rumex crispus*).

Rumex triangulivalvis. **Willow Dock**. Polygonaceae.

Scott found eggs of Purplish Copper on this species in Colorado.

Rumex venosus. **Veiny Dock**. Polygonaceae.

Foodplant for Ruddy Copper. Veiny Dock is native to Lassen County.

Rupertia physodes. **California Tea**. Fabaceae. Psoraleeae. May – July.

Arthur Shapiro reports oviposition by Northern Cloudywing on it at his Cold Canyon study site (Napa County).

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix posticella*. *Agonopterix psoraliella*.

Sagittaria spp. **Arrowhead**. Alismataceae.

Noctuidae: Golden Looper (*Argyrogramma verruca*).

Pyralidae: *Elophila occidentalis* [Wikipedia].

Sagittaria latifolia. **Wapato**. Alismataceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Pearl Crescent, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yellow-Collared Scape Moth. Paul Severns notes its flowers are visited very rarely by Lorquin's Admiral in his experience. July – August.

Salazaria mexicana is now *Scutellaria mexicana*. **Mexican Bladder Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar source for the Desert Black Swallowtail, White-lined Sphinx (fq). March – June.

Salicornia spp. **Pickleweed**. Chenopodiaceae.

Larval hosts for Western Pygmy Blue.

Salicornia depressa. **Virginia Glasswort**. Chenopodiaceae.

Hostplant: Western Pygmy Blue.

Geometridae: Caterpillars of *Perizoma custodiata*, which primarily eat Alkali Heath (*Frankenia salina*) may feed on new growth (Wesley A Maffei).

Salicornia subterminalis is now *Arthrocnemum subterminale*. **Parish's Pickleweed**. Chenopodiaceae.

Steiner considers Parish's Pickleweed third in importance among Western Pygmy Blue foodplants in the San Francisco Bay area..

Salicornia virginica. **Pickleweed**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue.

Salix spp. **Willows**. Salicaceae. Shapiro: "Willow catkins produce nectar attractive to early spring butterflies such as hibernating Mourning Cloak, Anglewings, Tortoiseshells, and the Echo Blue and Elfins." California Tortoiseshell, Zephyr Anglewing, Oreas Comma (fq). Juniper Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak in Clark County, Nevada. Shields adds: Small Wood Nymph, Acastus Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Thicket Hairstreak, California Hairstreak. Johnson's Hairstreak (Steiner). Brown Elfin (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades). Western Pine Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Litocala (*Litocala sexsignata*, Noctuidae).

Leverton in England notes willow blossom is "the first great feast of the year for moths". He finds a dozen or so species of moths in great numbers on the flowers, mostly in the hour after dark.

Willow sap from sapsucker wounds attracts Red Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Mourning Cloak, Common Wood Nymph, Hoary Comma, Rustic Anglewing, Satyr Anglewing, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, and other sap feeders, especially moths.

Shapiro: "Willows are larval hosts for the Mourning Cloak, Lorquin's Admiral, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Willow Hairstreak and the Common Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*)". Willows are also foodplants for the Rustic Anglewing (aka Green Comma).

Willows are difficult to identify, quite variable and hybridizing readily, which in part may account for the vagueness of many hostplant records.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepsmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*). Both of these are conspicuous day-flying species.

Sphingidae: the western One-eyed Sphinx (*Smerinthus ophthalmica*) is "a Salicaceae specialist".

Arctiidae: Ornate Tiger Moth (*Grammia ornata*). Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Geometridae: Infant (*Archiearis infans*), The Vestal (*Cabera variolaria*), Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*), *Digrammia hebetata*, *Digrammia irrorata*, for the Dark-bordered Granite (*Digrammia neptaria*), Dark-waved Angle

(*Digrammia subminiata*), Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*), Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*), Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Mottled Euchlaena (*Euchlaena tigrinaria*). *Eulithis destinata*. Barred Yellow (*Eulithis propulsata*). Chevron (*Eulithis testata*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*). Sharp-angled Carpet (*Euphyia intermediata*). Bryant's Eupithecia (*Eupithecia bryanti*). Columbia Pug (*Eupithecia columbiata*). *Eupithecia lachrymosa*. *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia misturata*. *Eupithecia nimbicolor*. *Eupithecia perfusca*. Tawny Eupithecia (*Eupithecia ravocostaliata*). *Eupithecia rotundopuncta*. Satyr Pug (*Eupithecia satyrata*). Grey Pug (*Eupithecia subfuscata*). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*). Oak Winter Highflier (*Hydriomena nubilofasciata*). Shattered Hydriomena (*Hydriomena perfracta*). Ruddy Highflier (*Hydriomena ruberata*). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculata*), Common Angle (*Macaria aemulataria*). Yellow-lined Thorn (*Metanema inatomaria*). Darwin's Green (*Nemoria darwiniata*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*, Canada). *Pero radiosaria*. Walnut Spanworm (*Phigalia plumogeraria*). Straight-line Plagodis (*Plagodis phlogosaria*). American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria*). George's Carpet (*Plemyria georgii*). Friendly Probosc (*Proboscia amicarica*). *Prochoerodes forficaria*. *Protitame subbarbaria*. Scallop Shell (*Rheumaptera undulata*). Brown-tipped Thorn (*Selenia alciphearica*). Lorquin's Angle (*Speranza lorquinaria*). *Spodolepis substriataria*. Falcate Synaxis (*Tetracis cervinaria*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*). Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*). Pearsall's Carpet (*Venusia pearsalli*, Canada).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).
Cossidae: Locust Borer (*Prionoxystus robiniae*).

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis erratica*. *Abagrotis reedi*. *Abagrotis variata*. Charred Dagger (*Acronicta brumosa*). *Adelphagrotis indeterminata*. Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). *Andropolia theodori*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*). *Brachylomia algens*. *Brachylomia rectifascia*. *Catocala californica*. *Catocala faustina*. *Catocala faustina allusa*. *Catocala hermia*. Irene Underwing (*Catocala irene*). Jessica Underwing (*Catocala jessica*). *Catocala junctura*. Semirelict Underwing (*Catocala semirelecta*). Northern Arches (*Drasteria hudsonica*). Western Woodling (*Egira rubrica*). Simplex Cutworm (*Egira simplex*). Pale Enargia (*Enargia decolor*). Smoked Sallow (*Enargia infumata*). American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*). Great Brocade (*Eurois occulta*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Soothsayer (*Graphiphora augur*). *Hilia maida*. *Homoglaea carbonaria*. *Homoglaea dives*. Cuneate Arches (*Lacinipolia cuneata*). *Lacinipolia pensilis*. American Brindle (*Lithomoia germana*). False Pinion (*Litholomia napaea*). *Lithopane amanda*. Large Gray Pinion (*Lithopane georgii*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithopane innominata*). Wanton Pinion (*Lithopane petulca*). *Melanchra pulverulenta*. *Nycteola columbiana*. Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*). *Papestra cristifera*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*). Purple-lined Sallow (*Pyrrhia experimens*). The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*). The Redwing (*Sideridis rosea*). Henry's Marsh Moth (*Simyra henrici*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Bicolored Sallow (*Sunira bicolorago*). Inscribed Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*). Mountain Beauty (*Syngrapha ignea*). *Trichordestra tacoma*. *Ufeus faunus*. Rosy Dart (*Xestia oblata*). Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). Dot-and-Dash Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena curvimacula*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*). Western Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena thoracia*). Lunate Zale (*Zale lunata*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*). *Zale rubi*. V-lined Quaker (*Zosteropoda hirtipes*).

In Canada willows serve as larval hosts for the noctuids *Lithopane pertorrada*, *Papestra invalida*, and *Platypolia loda*, *Protolampra rufipectus*, and Battered Sallow (*Sunira verberata*) and likely here, too.

Notodontidae: Apical Prominent (*Clostera apicalis*). *Clostera brucei*. Angle-lined Prominent (*Clostera inclusa*). Pale Prominent (*Oligocentria pallida* [Haggard]). Black-rimmed Prominent (*Pheosia rimosa* [Haggard]). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna* [Haggard]).

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*. Marbled Dog's-tooth Tortrix (*Acleris maccana*, Canada). *Acleris maximana*. *Acleris nigrolinea*. *Acleris senescens*. Small Fестоoned Roller (*Ancylis diminutana*). *Anopina triangulana* – wild host unknown but develops on willow leaves in California lab rearing. Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*, Canada). Sallow Apotomis (*Apotomis capreana*). *Apotomis infida*. Green Aspen Leafroller (*Apotomis removana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura*

rosaceana, California). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). *Epinotia castaneana* (Canada). *Epinotia columbia* (California). *Epinotia crenana* (California). Variable Oak Leaf-roller (*Epinotia emarginana*). Poplar Branchlet Borer (*Epinotia nisella*). *Epinotia plumbolineana*. *Epinotia rectiplicana* (California). *Epinotia seorsa* (California). Birch Leafroller (*Epinotia solandriana*). Spiraea Leaf-tier (*Evora hemidesma*, Canada). *Gypsonoma salicicolana* (webbed leaves). Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*). Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*, California). Poplar Leafroller (*Pseudosciaphila duplex*). Black-and-Gray Banded Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*). All of these from the Tortricidae Foodplant Database.

Salix bebbiana. **Gray Willow**. Salicaceae. April – June.

Larval host for Dreamy Duskywing and for the Mourning Cloak.

Arctiidae: Ruby Tiger Moth (*Phragmatobia fuliginosa*, Finland), a moth species also known from California.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Sphingidae: One-eyed Sphinx (*Smerinthus cerisyi* – likely also *Smerinthus ophthalmica*, a recently perceived “ringer” species confused with it, native to the Pacific Northwest and California,).

Geometridae: Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Day Emerald (*Mesothea incerta*).

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*).

Noctuidae: Alder Dagger (*Acrionicta dactylina*). Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*). American Brindle (*Lithomoia germana*). *Lithopane amanda*. The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Rosy Dart (*Xestia oblata*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Angle-lined Prominent (*Clostera inclusa*). Gray Kitten (*Furcula cinerea*).

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*, Gracillariidae), Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix argillacea*.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Gypsonoma salicicolana*.

Salix boothii. **Booth’s Willow**. Salicaceae. Nectar plant for Green Comma. April – July.

Listed as a hostplant for the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail. Booth’s Willow is a hostplant for the Mourning Cloak [web site of Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades, 15 July 2013].

Salix brachycarpa var. *brachycarpa*. **Short-fruited Willow**. Salicaceae. June – August.

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*).

Salix drummondiana. **Drummond’s Willow**. Salicaceae. April – July.

Foodplant for Weidemeyer’s Admiral.

Salix eastwoodiae. **Sierra Willow**. Salicaceae. Nectar plant for Green Comma. May – July.

Moldenke found the Mourning Cloak associated with Sierra Willow.

Salix exigua. **Narrowleaf Willow**. Salicaceae. A nectar or sweet sap source (listed as an “adult resource”) for Common Ringlet and Boisduval’s Blue. Others noted Mourning Cloak and Boisduval’s Blue at its flowers.

Var. *exigua*. March – June.

Var. *hindsiana*. April – May.

Narrowleaf Willow is a larval foodplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Viceroy, Mourning Cloak, Lorquin's Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, and Sylvan Hairstreak. Shapiro notes that the segregate known as the Tailless Sylvan Hairstreak is usually found on Narrowleaf Willow (recorded specifically for var. *hindsiana* in the Caterpillar Hostplants Database). Deutsch and Levinson find it preferred by the Mourning Cloak in the San Francisco Bay area.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*). Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*). Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*).

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Gelechiidae: *Anacamptis sacramenta* [recorded for var. *hindsiana*]. *Aristotelia fungivorella*.

Gracillariidae: Poplar Caloptilia (*Caloptilia stigmatella*). Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*). Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Salix geyeriana. Geyer's Willow. Nectar for Green Comma. April - June.

Salix goodingii. **Goodding's Black Willow**. Salicaceae. Nectar source. March – April.

Noctuidae: Jessica's Underwing (*Catocala jessica*). Nice photograph of a couple of adult Irene Underwing (*Catocala irene*) in a Black Willow area on the Natural History of Orange County web site. Its caterpillars are recorded as eating *Populus* and *Salix* species, so Goodding's Black Willow is likely a hostplant for it.

Salix hookeriana. **Coastal Willow**. Salicaceae. Nectar for Mourning Cloak, Painted Lady. April – June.

Foodplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Lorquin's Admiral [Haggard], Mourning Cloak [Haggard]. Green Comma in captivity oviposited on it.

Arctiidae. Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Geometridae. Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*), Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*), Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculata*), October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*), Western Red Twin-spot (*Xanthorhoe defensaria*).

Lasiocampidae. Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae. Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*).

Noctuidae. *Acerra normalis*. Gray Dagger (*Acronicta grisea*). *Egira hiemalis*. Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). *Homoglaea dives*. False Pinion (*Litholomia napaea*). Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. Gray Sword-grass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). American Sword-grass Moth (*Xylena nupera*). Moon UMBER (*Zale lunata* [Haggard]).

Notodontidae. *Clostera brucei* [Haggard]. Zigzag Furcula (*Furcula scolopendrina* [Haggard]). Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*. *Acleris senescens*.

Salix jepsonii. **Jepson's Willow**. Salicaceae. June.

A favored larval plant for the Mourning Cloak in the Trinity Alps area (Shapiro).

Salix laevigata. **Red Willow**. Salicaceae. December – June.

Monroes: likely foodplant for Lorquin's Admiral.

Geometridae: Dark-bordered Granite (*Digrammia neptaria*). *Synaxis mosesiani* (accepted by captive larvae).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana* complex). Hasty Acleris (*Acleris hastiana*). *Acleris senescens*. *Epinotia* sp.

Salix lasiandra var. *caudata* was *Salix lucida* subsp. *caudata*. **Tail-leaf Willow**. May – June.

Salix lasiandra var. *lasiandra* was *Salix lucida* subsp. *lasiandra*. **Pacific Willow**. **Shining Willow**. March – June.

Larval host for Mourning Cloak in Suisun Marsh “occasionally abundant” (Shapiro, 1974). Foodplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Lorquin’s Admiral.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Saturniidae: Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Sphingidae: David Nunnallee found a late instar One-eyed Sphinx (*Smerinthus cerisyi*—likely *Smerinthus ophthalmica*) on it (NorWestLeps #3175).

Lymantriidae: White Satin (*Leucoma salicis*).

Noctuidae: The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*). Moon Umber (*Zale lunata* [Haggard]).

Notodontidae: *Clostera brucei* [Haggard]. Zigzag Furcula (*Furcula scolopendrina*). Black-rimmed Prominent (*Pheosia rimosa*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*). *Phyllonorycter apicinigrella*.

Salix lasiolepis. **Arroyo Willow**. Salicaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Monarch, Mourning Cloak (fq), Satyr Comma, Desert Elfin, Thicket Hairstreak, and *Annaphila baueri* (Noctuidae), a day-flying moth. January – June.

Paul Johnson observed a Red Admiral feeding on its sap at a wound.

Arroyo Willow a foodplant for Lorquin’s Admiral, Western Tiger Swallowtail, and the Sylvan Hairstreak. Helen Wood reports Mourning Cloak. Noted as a primary hostplant for Lorquin’s Admiral in southern California (DesertLeps #9695).

Arctiidae: Photograph by Tony Iwane shows a Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*) caterpillar on an Arroyo Willow.

Sphingidae: Arroyo Willow is a host plant for the *Smerinthus ophthalmica* Boisduval, 1855 (Sphingidae – a Salicaceae specialist, ringer for the One-eyed Sphinx, *Smerinthus cerisyi*—which, properly, in the West, is known only from British Columbia; *Smerinthus ophthalmica* our species in the western United States).

Saturniidae: Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Geometridae: Dark-bordered Granite (*Digrammia neptaria*). *Hydriomena quinquefasciata*.

Lymantriidae: Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*) caterpillar on Arroyo Willow (Aaron Schusteff photograph).

Noctuidae: *Homoglaea dives*. Moon Umber (*Zale lunata*), found on the Google’s Mountain View campus by Shani Kleinhaus and Linda Ruthruff. They showed it to me.

Notodontidae: Apical Prominent (*Clostera apicalis*).

Batrachedridae: *Batrachedra salicipomonella*. *Batrachedra striolata*.

Gracillariidae: *Caloptilia palustriella*. *Phyllonorycter apicinigrella*. Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Heliozelidae: *Coptodisca saliciella*.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix argillacea*.

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*. *Acleris senescens*. Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). *Epinotia columbia*. *Epinotia crenana*. *Epinotia keiferana*. *Gypsonoma salicicolana*. Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*).

Salix lucida ssp. *lasiandra* is now *Salix lasiandra* var. *lasiandra*. **Pacific Willow**. **Shining Willow**.

Salix lutea. **Yellow Willow**. Salicaceae. March – May.

Foodplant for Lorquin's Admiral and Mourning Cloak. Lorquin's Admiral observed ovipositing on Yellow Willow in San Bernardino County (Emmel, Shields, Breedlove).

Gracillariidae: Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Salix orestera. **Gray-leafed Sierra Willow**. Salicaceae. June – July.

Moldenke found the Mourning Cloak associated with Gray-leafed Sierra Willow.

Salix planifolia. **Tea-leafed Willow**. Salicaceae. May – June.

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*).

Salix prolixa. **MacKenzie's Willow**. Salicaceae. Nectar: Western Pine Elfin. March – June.

Salix scouleriana. **Scouler's Willow**. Salicaceae. Nectar: Western Pine Elfin. February – June.

A foodplant for the Western Tiger Swallowtail; Nunnallee rears Green Comma on it.

Arctiidae. Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Geometridae. Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculata*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Gracillariidae. Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*). Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Lasiocampidae. Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae. the Vaporier (*Orgyia antiqua*). Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*).

Noctuidae. Luteous Dart (*Abagrotis trigona*). *Acerra normalis*. Gray Dagger (*Acronicta grisea*). Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*). Cottonwood Dagger (*Acronicta lepusculina*). *Agrochola pulchella*. *Egira hiemalis*. Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*). *Homoglaea dives*. Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Orthosia pacifica*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*). Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Notodontidae. Zigzag Kitten (*Furcula scolopendrina*), Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*), Black-rimmed Prominent (*Pheosia rimosa*), and the Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Salix sitchensis (this designation now includes *Salix coulteri*). **Sitka Willow**. Salicaceae. Sitka Willow nectar attracts insects, including Brown Elfin and Echo Azure (Tanya Harvey). March.

James and Nunnallee found eggs of the Dreamy Duskywing on a leaf of this species. Nunnallee collected a second instar Green Comma caterpillar from it, and later found eggs and observed oviposition.

Gracillariidae: *Phyllonorycter apicinigrella*.

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*. *Epinotia columbia*.

Saltugilia caruifolia was *Gilia caruifolia*. **Caraway-leaved Gilia**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: *Adela* sp. May - August.

Saltugilia splendens was *Gilia splendens*. **Splendid Woodland-Gilia**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Long-tongued moths. May - August.

Noctuidae: Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*).

Salvia spp. **Sages**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, American Painted Lady, Monarch, Buckeye, Red Admiral, Silvery Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, White-lined Sphinx. Butterworth adds: Mournful Duskywing, Callippe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, West Coast Lady, California Dogface, Western Tiger Swallowtail. In Clark County, Nevada, California Patch, Variable Checkerspot. Shapiro notes that most *Salvias* are not built for butterflies; moths are more likely lepidopteran visitors, if any. He finds the genus of little value to butterflies in northern California. They seem to be of more interest to butterflies in southern California.

Salvia apiana. **White Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail. April – August.

Geometridae: *Stammodes affiliata*.

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis barnesii*. *Abagrotis orbis*.

Bucculatricidae: Sage Leafminer (*Bucculatrix taeniola*).

Salvia ‘**Bee’s Bliss**’ (*S. clevelandii* X *S. sonomensis*). Lamiaceae. Pipevine Swallowtail.

Salvia brandegei. **Santa Rosa Island Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, California Dogface, Gulf Fritillary, Checkerspots, Hairstreaks, Mournful Duskywing and Fiery Skipper, White-lined Sphinx. Attested one of the more attractive shrubby sage species for adult butterflies (California Gardens). February – August.

Salvia carduacea. **Thistle Sage**. Lamiaceae. Theodore Payne Butterfly Mix. Hartmut Wisch reports seeing a beautiful diurnal moth on it, cf. *Schinia suetus* (Noctuidae). March – May.

Salvia ‘**Carl Nielson**’. Lamiaceae.

Salvia x ‘**Celestial Blue**’. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Painted Lady.

Salvia clevelandii. **Cleveland’s Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Common Checkerspot, Gulf Fritillary, American Lady, Silvery Blue, Mournful Duskywing, Fiery Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Snowberry Clearwing, White-lined Sphinx. Important butterfly plant in southern California. In Shapiro’s experience, cultivated in northern California, gets nothing. April – July.

‘Deer Spring Silver’ is a butterfly favorite at U. C. Riverside Botanic Gardens.

Salvia clevelandii ‘**Alpine**’. Lamiaceae. Las Pilitas Nursery photographs show Pale Swallowtail, California Dogface, White-lined Sphinx, Snowberry Clearwing and Costa’s Hummingbird at nectar on this selection. They find it very hardy, more garden tolerant than other selections, and the “longest flowering sage we grow”. A selection from near the town of Alpine in San Diego County.

Salvia clevelandii ‘**Winifred Gilman**’. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Dogface, White-lined Sphinx, Snowberry Clearwing.

Salvia columbariae. **Chia**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Phyllis’s Indra Swallowtail, Common Buckeye, Quino Checkerspot (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue (Lynn Watson), Clark’s Sphinx (fq). March – June.

Pyralidae: *Salvia* Snout Moth (*Pyrausta dapalis*); adults, found on flowers in the daytime, underwings mostly red.

Salvia dorrii. **Desert Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Becker’s White, Checkered White, Painted Lady, Crown Fritillary, Silvery Blue, Western Branded Skipper (fq), Juba Skipper, and White-lined Sphinx. April – July.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis tunicana* (Nevada).

Salvia funerea. **Death Valley Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady (great photographs by David Schwaegler taken during the 2005 migration). March – June.

Salvia x ‘**Gracias**’ = ‘Bee’s Bliss’. Lamiaceae. Flowers gets some butterflies, including West Coast Lady.

Probably *S. clevelandii* x *S. sonomensis*.

Salvia leucophylla. **Purple Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail (fq), Anise Swallowtail, California Dogface (Lynn Watson), Painted Lady, Monarch, Northern White Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Umber Skipper. April – June.

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Caramel Looper (*Autographa corusca*), an ‘eye candy’ noctuid moth. Stephen’s Gem (*Megalographa biloba*), another attractive noctuid.

Salvia mellifera. **Black Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Sara Orangetip, Monarch, Variable Checkerspot, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady, Mylitta Crescent, Bramble Green Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Funereal Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Large White Skipper. “We have seen Bramble Hairstreak, Fiery Skipper, Funereal Duskywing, Gulf Fritillary, Painted Lady and Sara Orange-tip nectaring on Black Sage.” (Plants of the San Gabriel Mountains). Leslie Saul: “very popular with many species” of butterflies. March – June.

According to HOSTS, Black Sage is a caterpillar plant for the polyphagus Gray Hairstreak.

Geometridae: *Pherne subpunctata*. *Stamnodes affiliata*.

Salvia munzii. **Munz Sage**. Lamiaceae. January – May.

Salvia pachyphylla. **Rose Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Chalcidon Checkerspot. February – October.

Salvia ‘**Pozo Blue**’. (*S. clevelandii* x *leucophylla*). Lamiaceae. Las Pilitas Nursery: “THE NATIVE BUTTERFLY BUSH! Attracts about 30 species”. Western Tiger Swallowtail (fq), California Dogface, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Callippe Fritillary, hairstreaks, skippers, Mournful Duskywing, White-lined Sphinx, Snowberry Clearwing (fq). Hummingbirds.

Salvia ‘Pozo Blue’ is said to be an F1 hybrid, originating as a chance seedling at Las Pilitas Nursery in 1989.

Salvia sonomensis. **Sonoma Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar – *The Butterfly Gardener’s Guide*. Shapiro finds it unvisited in parts of its native range he studies, even where butterfly nectar plants are scarce – though it gets loads of bumblebees. March – July.

Salvia spathacea. **Hummingbird Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Swallowtails. Western Tiger Swallowtail (Lotusland). White-lined Sphinx Moth. In his Davis garden and in a northern California population he has studied for 35 years,

Shapiro has not seen a butterfly visit it – likely another case of butterfly “regional cuisine”. Great hummingbird plant. March – May.

Pterophoridae: *Anstenoptilia marmarodactyla*.

Pyralidae: *Salvia* Snout Moth (*Pyrausta dapalis*).

Salvia ‘**Vicki Romero**’. Nectar: butterflies including Monarch.

S. apiana x *S. leucophylla* or *clevelandii*.

Sambucus sp. **Elderberry**. Adoxaceae. Nectar: Thicket Hairstreak.

Geometridae: Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). White-spotted Pug (*Eupithecia tripunctaria*). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculata*).

Noctuidae: *Trichordestra tacoma*.

Sambucus mexicana is now *Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*., **Mexican Elderberry**.

Sambucus nigra ssp. *caerulea* was *Sambucus mexicana*. **Mexican Elderberry**. Adoxaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Variable Checkerspot. Large White Skipper, Great Purple Hairstreak in southernmost Nevada (Austins). John Kehoe has a photograph of a Fiery Skipper at nectar. Shapiro has never seen any nectaring visits. Shields finds them very rare, only at times when other plants are not available. Mexican Elderberry seems to be a rather secondary butterfly nectar source. According to Scott *Sambucus* flowers do not offer nectar! March - September.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: *Eupithecia maestos*. *Hesperumia latipennis*. October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Noctuidae: *Acerra normalis*. *Admetovis oxymorus*. *Drasteria divergens*. *Drasteria ochracea*. February Miller (*Feralia februalis*). Garden Cutworm (*Fishia discors*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*), Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*). *Paradiarsia littoralis*. *Trichordestra tacoma*. Smith’s Dart (*Xestia smithii*). Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*). Elderberry Moth (*Zothea tranquilla*) a nocturnal moth with green and white wings. The larvae of the Elderberry Moth are a “very colorful” yellow and black and make tightly closed leaf nests. “If the larvae are present at all, they are usually abundant on a single plant” (McFarland, 1965).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Sambucus racemosa. **Red Elderberry**. Adoxaceae. Spring Azure. Shapiro has never seen any butterfly visits to its flowers. May - July.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woolly Bear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Noctuidae: *Drasteria ochracea* -- a diurnal flower-visiting species with orange underwings. Elderberry Moth (*Zothea tranquilla*).

Sanicula arctopoides. **Footsteps-of-spring**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Edith’s Checkerspot, Brown Elfin, Moss’s Elfin, Acmon Blue, Green Hairstreak. February - May.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Sanicula arguta. **Sharp Toothed Snakeroot**. Apiaceae. Nectar: females of Catalina Orangetip, a segregate of the Desert Orangetip, on Santa Catalina Island (Gall). March – April.

Sanicula bipinnatifida. **Purple Sanicle**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (Bert Johnson); Bay Checkerspot, *Schinia* sp. (Moldenke); cf. *Scopula sideraria* (Geometridae) (Aaron Schusteff BugGuide photograph). March - May.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Prodoxidae: Oviposition observed on Albany Hill by *Greya reticulata* (Powell & Opler).

Sanicula crassicaulis. **Pacific Sanicle**. Apiaceae. *Adela* sp. associated with its flowers (Moldenke). March – May.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Sanicula graveolens. **Sierra Sanicle**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Juniper Hairstreak, Green Hairstreak (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades photographs). March – May.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Epermeniidae: *Epermenia californica* may be abundant on it (Powell & Opler).

Sanicula laciniata. **Coast Sanicle**. Apiaceae. February - May.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Sanicula tuberosa. **Turkey Pea**. Apiaceae. March – July.

Oecophoridae: *Agonopterix oregonensis*.

Sap. Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus* spp., Picidae, Class Aves) are woodpeckers that peck lines of holes in many woody plant species, causing the sap to flow. The sap has some sugar – boiled down sap is the source of maple syrup. Many butterflies and moths, especially woodland species, along with other insects, come to eat sap. Other damages, such as breakage caused by high winds, also make sap available to Lepidoptera.

Butterflies drawn to sap flows include the Viceroy, Red Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Rustic Anglewing [Green Comma], Satyr Anglewing [Satyr Comma], California Sister, California Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak (especially to willow, cottonwood and oak sap), and the Common Wood Nymph (especially to willow and poplar sap). Scott notes the typical approach to feed upon sap is from above, less risky for getting stuck!

Sap from sapsucker wells is an important food of the Rufous Hummingbird (Wechsler, NorWestLeps #4732). Anna's Hummingbird is also drawn to sap.

Sarcobatus vermiculatus. **Greasewood**. Chenopodiaceae.

Listed as a larval host for California Tortoiseshell (HOSTS).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis discoidalis*. Red Cutworm (*Abagrotis placida*).

Sarcodes sanguinea. **Snow Plant**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail (Ron Wolf photograph, 10 June 2007, Tahoe National Forest, near Calpine, Sierra County, CA); observed and photographed elsewhere by others. Mostly visited by hummingbirds and bees. May – July.

Sarcostemma cynanchoides ssp. *hartwegii* is now *Funastrum cynanchoides* ssp. *hartwegii*. **Climbing Milkweed**.

Sarcostemma hirtellum is now *Funastrum hirtellum*. **Smooth Milkvine**. **Trailing Townula**.

Satureja douglasii is now *Clinopodium douglasii*. **Yerba Buena**.

Saxifraga californica is now *Micranthes californica*. **California Saxifrage**.

Scat. Many butterflies feed on fresh, moist mammal manure or scat (feces) and bird dung. Sap and scat feeders include some species less likely to be seen on flowers than other butterflies, such as the Commas. Pipevine Swallowtail (especially fresh deer dung), Rustic Anglewing [Green Comma], Satyr Anglewing [Satyr Comma], California Tortoiseshell, Red Admiral, Lorquin's Admiral, California Sister, Mourning Cloak (horse manure), Bordered Patch, Small Checkered Skipper, Sonoran Skipper. Bird droppings attract Dun Skipper. Coyote scat attracts Satyr Anglewing, California Tortoiseshell. These observations, as almost all in this work, merely samplings!

Many moths visit feces as well.

Schoenoplectus acutus formerly *Scirpus acutus*. **Hardstem Bulrush**. Cyperaceae.

Noctuidae: Yellow Sedge Borer (*Capsula subflava*).

Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani was *Scirpus tabernaemontani*. **Softstem Bulrush**. Cyperaceae.

Noctuidae: Yellow Sedge Borer (*Capsula subflava*).

Scirpus acutus is now *Schoenoplectus acutus*. **Hardstem Bulrush**.

Scirpus maritimus is now *Bolboschoenus maritimus* spp. *paludosus*. **Alkali Bulrush**.

Scirpus tabernaemontani is now *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*. **Softstem Bulrush**.

Scrophularia atrata. **Black-flowered Figwort**. Scrophulariaceae. Eastern Tailed Blue among mostly other insects visiting the flowers. April – July.

Larval host for the Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Scrophularia californica. **California Bee Plant. California Figwort**. Scrophulariaceae. Its flowers are visited by Anna's Hummingbird. March-July.

California Figwort is a host plant for Chalcedon Checkerspot and sometimes for the Common Buckeye.

Hepialidae: *Phymatopus hectoides* [aka *Paraphymatopus hectoides*].

Noctuidae: Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*). *Autographa labrosa* (so far California Figwort is the only known foodplant for it). Figwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema sauzalita*): "On Brooks Island [San Francisco Bay] larvae were abundant in stems of *Scrophularia californica* in the spring, and adults were numerous in September" (Powell, 2005).

Pterophoridae: Snapdragon Plume Moth (*Amblyptilia pica*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*, California). *Clepsis fucana* (California). Garden Tortrix (*Clepsis peritana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*, California). *Dichrorampha radicolana*, recorded for "*Scrophularia* sp." may apply here.

Scrophularia villosa. **Santa Catalina Figwort**. Scrophulariaceae. Eastern Tailed Blue among mostly other insects visiting the flowers. February – May.

Scutellaria galericulata. **Marsh Skullcap**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Melissa Blue. June – September.

Scutellaria lateriflora. **Side-flowering Skullcap**. Lamiaceae. May – July.

Tortricidae: Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*).

Sedella pumila. **Sierra Mock Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. March – May.

This annual species is a caterpillar foodplant for Moss's Elfin.

Sedum divergens. **Cascades Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. July – August.

Foodplant for the Rocky Mountain Parnassian.

Sedum lanceolatum. **Spearleaf Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. Nectar: Rocky Mountain Parnassian (fq), Western White, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Clouded Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Painted Lady, Northern Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary (fq), Crown Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary (fq), Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Common Ringlet (fq), Ridings's Satyr, Chryxus Arctic, Western Pine Elfin, 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Lilac-bordered Copper, Ruddy Copper, Boisduval's Blue, Echo Azure, Arrowhead Blue, Melissa Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Pacuvius Duskywing, Persius Duskywing (fq), Mexican Cloudywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Nevada Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Western Branded Skipper. May – August.

Foodplant for Moss's Elfin, Variegated Fritillary, Sierra Nevada Parnassian, and Rocky Mountain Parnassian.

Considered difficult to grow, grows best in Zones 6 & 7.

Sedum laxum ssp. *heckneri*. **Heckner's Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. Flowers attract butterflies (Yerba Buena Nursery). May – September.

Sedum niveum. **Davidson's Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. June – August.

Sedum obtusatum. **Sierra Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. Nectar: Clodius Parnassian (Moldenke), Chalcedon Checkerspot (noted in Desolation Valley Wilderness), Moss's Elfin, Tecumseh Skipper (Moldenke)..June – August.

Hostplant for Moss's Elfin.

Sedum oreganum. **Oregon Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. Nectar: Arctic Blue, Anna's Blue. Moss's Elfin. July.

Mike Patterson saw oviposition on it by Great Arctic (NorWestLeps, message #260, 7/25/2003) – its foodplants are thought to be exclusively grasses and graminoids; however, sometimes Lepidoptera oviposit off the food plant but near it on some other plant or object. Hostplant for Moss's Elfin.

Sedum oregonense. **Cream Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. Nectar: Moss's Elfin. June - August.

Foodplant for Moss's Elfin.

Sedum roseum ssp. *integrifolium* is now *Rhodiola integrifolia* ssp. *integrifolia*. **Rosy Stonecrop**.

Sedum spathulifolium. **Pacific Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Edith's Checkerspot, Bramble Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Moss's Elfin, Echo Azure. April – August.

Larval host for Moss's Elfin and Fotis Hairstreak.

Commonly cultivated; best in Zones 4-6 (well-drained soil situation), 7 (with drainage, irrigation, shade), 14-16 (with drainage, irrigation, some shade), 17 (with drainage and irrigation, can take more sun in this zone).

Sedum stenopetalum. **Narrowleaf Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. Nectar: Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Moss's Elfin. May – August.

Foodplant for Rocky Mountain Parnassian and Moss's Elfin.

Senecio spp. **Groundsels, Ragworts.** Asteraceae. Nectar: Northern Checkerspot, Thicket Hairstreak. Shapiro found most “*Senecio*” species disappointing as nectar draws in northern California – many formerly classified as “*Senecio*” have recently been assigned to other genera.

Geometridae: Wormwood Pug (*Eupithecia absinthiata*).

Senecio aronicoides. **California Butterweed.** Asteraceae. April – July.

Pterophoridae: Williams’ Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsii*).

Senecio breweri is now *Packera breweri.* **Brewer’s Ragwort.**

Senecio blochmaniae. **Dune Ragwort.** Asteraceae. May – November.

Pyralidae: *Ephesiodes gilvescentella.*

Scythrididae: Sand-dune Grasshopper Moth (*Areniscythris brachypteris*).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia* sp.

Native to the coast in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties.

Senecio canus is now *Packera cana.* **Woolly Groundsel.**

Senecio cymbalarioides is now *Packera subnuda* var. *subnuda.* **Cleftleaf Groundsel.**

Senecio flaccidus var. *douglasii.* **Butterweed. Creek Senecio.** Asteraceae. Nectar: ‘Desert’ Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, California Dogface, Sleepy Orange, Dainty Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Painted Lady, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Acastus Checkerspot, Leanira Checkerspot, Mylitta Crescent, Crown Fritillary, California Patch, California Ringlet, American Snout, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue, Acmon Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt’s Blue, Boisduval’s Blue, Spring Azure, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Mormon Metalmark (fq), Lange’s Metalmark, Large White Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Meridian Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Western Branded Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*, Noctuidae) and a Coffee Fern leaf-mining noctuid, *Pseudobryomima fallax*. Also gets the colorful diurnal *Lycomorpha regulus* (Arctiidae).

In the artificial rearing of the rare Lange’s Metalmark butterfly serves as a surrogate nectar source for the adults. Paul Johnson photographed of many of these species working the flowers of Butterweed in Pinnacles National Monument, and Marc Kummel similarly in Santa Barbara County. The Monroes record 13 species of butterflies at nectar on Butterweed in the Anza-Borrego area of San Diego County. Las Pilitas Nursery: “Great for butterflies.” June – October.

Zones 7-9,14-16,19-24.

Senecio flaccidus var. *monoensis.* **Smooth Threadleaf Ragwort.** Asteraceae. Online photograph shows a pair of California Patch at nectar (John Marquis). September – November.

Senecio fremontii var. *occidentalis.* **Western Dwarf Mountain Ragwort.** Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Edith’s Checkerspot, Chryxus Arctic, Lustrous Copper, and the Tecumseh Skipper (Moldenke). July – September.

Senecio hydrophilus. **Alkali Marsh Ragwort.** Asteraceae. Flowers attract an abundance and diversity of insects. May – September.

Noctuidae: Ragwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema insulidens*).

Senecio integerrimus. **Forest Groundsel**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, a Swallowtail, Monarch, Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, Zephyr Anglewing, Ringlet, Ladies, California Hairstreak, Greenish Blue, Tecumseh Skipper. In Colorado Forest Groundsel is a top choice nectar plant for Edith's Checkerspot.

To "yellow" segregate(s) Scott notes flower visits by: Anise Swallowtail, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Large Marble, Painted Lady, Field Crescent, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Hydaspe Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary (fq), Zerene Fritillary, Hoary Comma, Arrowhead Blue, Greenish Blue, Persius Duskywing, Varieties flower May – August.

Senecio integerrimus var. *exaltatus*. **Columbia Groundsel**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Phoebus Parnassian, Western White, Spring White, Orange Sulphur, Mourning Cloak, Zephyr Anglewing, West Coast Lady, Northern Blue, Greenish Blue, Tecumseh Skipper, Comma Skipper blues, skippers, etc. May – July.

Senecio multilobatus is now *Packera multilobata*. **Basin Butterweed**.

Senecio serra var. *serra*. **Tall Ragwort. Sawtooth Groundsel**. Fifteen fritillaries shown at nectar in close proximity on flowers of this species! Northern Checkerspot. Asteraceae. July – August.

Senecio scorzonella. **Sierra Ragwort**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Zephyr Anglewing, Arctic Blue, Greenish Blue, and Shasta Blue (Moldenke). July – August.

Senecio spartioides. **Broom-like Ragwort**. Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Red Admiral, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Variegated Fritillary, American Snout, Coral Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Common Checkered Skipper July – September.

Senecio triangularis. **Arrowleaf Ragwort**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Monarch, Pine White (fq), Margined White (fq), Clodius Parnassian, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Northern Checkerspot, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Callippe Fritillary, Coronis Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Green Comma, Hoary Comma, Ruddy Copper, Greenish Blue. Sierra Pericopid (*Gnophalea latipennis*, Arctiidae) (from Ron Wolf photographs). Moldenke found Orange Sulphur, Mormon Fritillary, and Leto Fritillary associated with its flowers. A Slichter photograph shows a Great Arctic at nectar. June – September.

Foodplant for Northern Checkerspot.

Arctiidae: Tanya Harvey finds Cinnabar Moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*) caterpillars eating Arrowleaf Ragwort in the western Cascades. The moth was introduced as a biological control for the weedy non-native Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea* aka *Jacobaea vulgaris*).

Senecio wernerifolia is now *Packera wernerifolia*. **Hoary Groundsel**.

Senegalia greggii, formerly *Acacia greggii*. **Catclaw Acacia**. Fabaceae. Acacieae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Queen, Marine Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Palmer's Metalmark, Great Purple Hairstreak(fq), Leda Ministreak, Gray Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, Funereal Duskywing. Attracts mostly small butterflies. April - June.

Larval host for the Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue, and Ceraunus Blue. Catclaw Acacia hosts the parasitic Desert Mistletoe (*Phoradendron californicum*, Viscaceae), a hostplant for the Great Purple Hairstreak and a nectar and host plant for yet other Lepidoptera (see its account).

Saturniidae: Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*). Hubbard's Small Silk Moth (*Sphingicampa hubbardi*).

Noctuidae: *Melipotis novanda*. Cruel Toxonprucha (*Toxonprucha crudelis*). *Toxonprucha repentis*. Bird Toxonprucha (*Toxonprucha volucris*).

Zones 7-16, 19-24.

Senna armata. **Desert Cassia**. Fabaceae. Cassieae. Monroes: Nectar: Tiny Checkerspot. March – July.

Its primary value is as a larval host for the Sleepy Orange and Cloudless Sulphur. Also supports Gray Hairstreak.

Senna covesii. **Coues' Cassia**. Fabaceae. Cassieae. March – April (fall).

Foodplant for Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange. Favorite foodplant of Cloudless Sulphur (Firefly Forest web site).

Sequoia sempervirens. **Coast Redwood**. Cupressaceae.

Sometimes a Monarch winter roosting tree (*Mariposa Road*, p.18).

Geometridae: Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*).

Sesiidae: Sequoia Pitch Moth (*Synanthedon sequoiae*).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia cupressae*. Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Cochylis dormitoria*. Fir Seed Moth (*Cydia bracteatana*). *Syndemis* (new species).

Sequoiadendron giganteum. **Giant Sequoia**. Cupressaceae.

Piirto found two geometers and unidentified cutworms important seedling predators:

Geometridae: *Pero behrensaria*. Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Noctuidae: unidentified cutworms.

Seriocarpus oregonensis subsp. *oregonensis* formerly *Aster oregonensis*. **Oregon Whitetop Aster**. Asteraceae. July-September.

Northern Checkerspot hostplant [Haggard].

Sesbania herbacea. **Colorado River Hemp**. Fabaceae. April - October.

Hostplant for the Orange Sulphur and Funereal Duskywing.

Sesuvium verrucosum. **Western Sea-purslane**. Aizoaceae. Nectar: Gray Hairstreak and MacNeill's Sootywing. April - November.

A foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue (*Butterflies of Arizona*) as at Suisun Marsh in central California (Shapiro).

Shepherdia argentea. **Buffalo Berry**. Elaeagnaceae. April – May.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: *Papestra cristifera*. Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Likely hostplant for many others.

Zones 1-3, 7-10, 14-22.

Shepherdia canadensis. **Canadian Buffalo Berry**. Elaeagnaceae. April – May.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Mottled Euchlaena (*Euchlaena tigrinaria*). Emasculated Gray

(*Iridopsis emasculum*). Twilight Moth (*Lycia rachelae*). Day Emerald (*Mesothea incerta*). Morrison's Pero (*Pero morrisonaria*).

Noctuidae: Canadian Giant (*Andropolia contacta*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Large Looper (*Autographa ampla*). *Brachylomia algens*. Northern Arches (*Drasteria hudsonica*). Wandering Brocade (*Fishia illocata*). Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). *Papestra cristifera*. *Papestra quadrata*. Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*).

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*).

Sidalcea calycosa subsp. *rhizomata*. **Point Reyes Checkerbloom**. May – July.

Larner Seeds notes it supports caterpillars.

Proves quite adaptable to cultivation; best in Zones 15-17, 24..

Sidalcea diploscypha. **Fringed Checkerbloom**. Malvaceae. My field notes show the first time I found this plant it was being visited by a Common Checkered Skipper ... 21 May 1985. April – May.

Sidalcea glaucescens. Malvaceae. **Waxy Checkermallow**. June – August.

Larval host for the West Coast Lady and the Common Checkered Skipper.

Grows well with irrigation and sun in Zones 6, 15, 16, 17.

Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. *anomala*. **Cuesta Pass Checkerbloom**. Malvaceae. A butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum. May – June.

Sidalcea malachroides. **Mapleleaf Checkerbloom**. Malvaceae. Butterflies noted among its insect flower visitors (Camper). April – August.

Sidalcea malviflora. **Checker Mallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail. Mission Blue in San Francisco and on San Bruno Mountain. Shapiro never sees butterflies at nectar on its flowers. March – July.

Larval host for West Coast Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Rural Skipper, and Common Checkered Skipper.

Oecophoridae: *Exaeretia nechlys*. *Exaeretia thoracefasciella*.

Commonly cultivated with cultivars available; best in Zones 6-9, 14-24.

Sidalcea neomexicana. **Salt Spring Checkerbloom**. Malvaceae. April – June.

Foodplant for the Common Checkered Skipper.

Sidalcea oregana. **Oregon Checkerbloom**. Malvaceae. Nectar for Hesperiidæ skippers. May – September.

Foodplant for the West Coast Lady, Common Checkered Skipper.

Sesiidae: *Zenodoxus sidalceae*.

Best in Zones 6, 7, 14-17.

Sidalcea oregana ssp. *spicata*. **Oregon Checkerbloom**. Malvaceae. Hesperiidæ skippers visit its flowers. June-August.

Larval host for West Coast Lady and Common Checkered Skipper.

Best in Zones 6, 7, 14-17.

Sidalcea pedata. **Bird-footed Checkerbloom**. Malvaceae. Flowers visited by Cabbage White. May-August.

Silene sp. **Pinks**. Caryophyllaceae.

Noctuidae: Capsule Moth (*Hadena capsularis*). Rufous Quaker (*Protorthodes rufula*).

Silene laciniata ssp. *californica*. **Indian Pink**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (Larry Miller photograph). California Dogface (Pete Veilleux). Hummingbirds. Spring-summer.

Best cultivated in Zones 7, 14, 18 with good drainage and some shade; thought difficult.

Silene douglasii var. *douglasii*. **Douglas' Catchfly**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Pacific Fritillary. Summer.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Silene sargentii. **Sargent's Catchfly**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae). July-August.

Simmondsia chinensis. **Jojoba**. Simmondsiaceae.

Saturniidae: Electra Buckmoth (*Hemileuca electra*).

Tortricidae: *Epinotia kasloana*.

Sisyrinchium bellum. **Blue-eyed Grass**. Iridaceae. Nectar: Large Marble (Moldenke). Common Buckeye (Scott noted two flower visits). Mission Blue in San Francisco and on San Bruno Mountain. Likely mostly secondary, not usually noted as a butterfly plant! March-May.

Sium suave. **Water Parsnip**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Monarch, American Snout, Spring Azure. Paul Severns has noticed rare visits by Nelson's Hairstreak. July - August.

Water Parsnip is a hostplant for the Anise Swallowtail.

Oecophoridae: Gorse Tip Moth (*Agonopterix nervosa*).

Smilacina stellata is now *Maianthemum stellatum*. **Slim Solomon**.

Smilacina racemosa is now *Maianthemum racemosum*. **False Solomon's Seal**.

Solanum douglasii. **Douglas Nightshade**. Solanaceae. Flowers most of the year.

Sphingidae: The Natural History of Orange County web site photographs document Douglas Nightshade as a hostplant for the Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Gelechiidae: *Symmetrischema striatellum* (Powell & Opler).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Solanum umbelliferum. **Blue Witch**. Solanaceae. Moldenke found a diurnal moth associated with its flowers. All year.

Gelechiidae: *Keiferia elmorei* (Powell & Opler).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia* sp.

Cultivated; best in Zones 7, 14, 15-17, 19-23, 24.

Solanum wallacei. **Catalina Nightshade**. Solanaceae. March – August.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Gelechiidae: *Symmetrischema striatellum* (Powell & Opler).

Cultivated; best in Zones 14, 17, 19-23, 24.

Solanum xanti. **Purple Nightshade**. Solanaceae. Nectar: Sara Orangetip (Hartmut Wisch). February – June.

Gelechiidae: *Keiferia elmorei*. *Symmetrischema striatellum* (Powell & Opler).

Best in Zones 17, 22-24.

Solidago spp. **Goldenrods**. Asteraceae. Giant Swallowtail, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, Buckeye, Crown Fritillary, Leto Fritillary, Lorquin's Admiral, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Green Comma, Purplish Copper, Marine Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Anna Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Thicket Hairstreak, Sooty Hairstreak, Schem, Orange Sulphur, Becker's White, Checkered White, Pine White, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Mylitta Crescent, California Ringlet, Monarch, Schem, Columbia Skipper, Dun Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth. Shapiro considers all *Solidago* spp. excellent butterfly nectar plants except for very pale varieties and Solidaster hybrids.

Geometridae: Wormwood Pug (*Eupithecia absinthiata*). Confused Eusarca (*Eusarca confusaria*). Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*). Oblique-striped Emerald (*Synchlora bistrifaria*).

Noctuidae: Fine-lined Sallow (*Catabena lineolata*). *Eupsilia fringata* [McFarland, 1975 – 'strikingly velvet black larvae']. Dark Grey Fishia (*Fishia yosemitae*). *Lacinipolia umbrosa*. Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Lunate Zale (*Zale lunata*).

Tortricidae: Strawberry Leafroller (*Ancylis comptana*). Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*). Sumac Leaf-tier (*Episimus argutus*). *Eucosma comatulana*. *Eucosma juncticiliana*. *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Solidago californica is now *Solidago velutina* ssp. *californica*. **California Goldenrod**.

Solidago canadensis ssp. *elongata* is now *Solidago elongata*. **Canada Goldenrod**.

Solidago confinis. **Southern Goldenrod**. Asteraceae. Particularly good for butterflies (Las Pilitas Nursery). California Sister, Gray Hairstreak. Less rambunctious in the garden than California Goldenrod. April – October.

Solidago elongata was *Solidago canadensis* ssp. *elongata*. **Canada Goldenrod**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Clouded Sulphur, Pine White, Monarch, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Red Admiral, California Tortoiseshell, Oregon Silverspot, Mylitta Crescent, Pearl Crescent, American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, Banded Hairstreak, Edith's Copper, Ruddy Copper, Acmon Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*, Arctiidae), Bent-line Dart, Corn Earworm (fq), Armyworm. May – October.

Geometridae: Wormwood Pug (*Eupithecia absinthiata*). Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*). The Southern Emerald (*Synchlora frondaria*, Geometridae) feeds on *Solidago canadensis* in the East.

Noctuidae: Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*).

Zones 4-7,14-24. Garden invasive.

Solidago guiradonis. **Guirado's Goldenrod**. Asteraceae. September – October.

Solidago lepida var. *salebrosa*. **Western Goldenrod**. Asteraceae. Very showy. May – September.

Solidago multiradiata. **Northern Goldenrod** or **Rocky Mountain Goldenrod**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Western White (fq), Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Mourning Cloak, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Rustic Anglewing, West Coast Lady, Shasta Blue, blues, California Hairstreak, Edith's Copper, and at least three species of diurnal moths. June – September.

Foodplant for caterpillars of the Northern Checkerspot.

Zones 1,7,15-18.

Solidago spathulata is also known as *Solidago simplex* ssp. *simplex* var. *spathulata*. **Coast Golden Rod**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq), Orange Sulphur (fq), Painted Lady, Mylitta Crescent (JAC), Oregon Silverspot (fq), Common Ringlet (fq), Gray Hairstreak (JAC), Purplish Copper (fq), Acmon Blue (JAC), Woodland Skipper (fq), Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*, Arctiidae), Lempke's Gold Spot (*Plusia putnami*, Noctuidae).

Coast Golden Rod proved to be the all-around favorite Lepidoptera nectar plant on the Clatsop Plains, Clatsop County, Oregon (Mike Patterson). May – November.

Zones 5,14-17.

Solidago spectabilis. **Showy Goldenrod**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Monarch, West Coast Lady, Mormon Metalmark, Great Purple Hairstreak, Common Hairstreak, Meridian Duskywing, Yuma Skipper, Orange Skipperling in Clark County, Nevada. July – September.

Solidago velutina ssp. *californica* was *Solidago californica*. **California Goldenrod**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Dainty Sulphur, Monarch, American Lady, Painted Lady, Lorquin's Admiral, Northern Checkerspot, Field Crescent, Mylitta Crescent, California Sister, Mormon Metalmark, Purplish Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, hairstreaks, checkerspots, Western Pygmy Blue, Acmon Blue, Tailed Copper (fq), Mariposa Copper, Large White Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Sandhill Skipper, skippers. May – November.

Reported as a caterpillar plant for the Northern Checkerspot and Field Crescent.

Zones 4-7,14-23.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Sorbus spp. **Mountain Ash**. Rosaceae. Nectar for Callippe Fritillary, Rustic Anglewing (Pyle).

Geometridae: Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculata*).

Noctuidae: Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*).

Sesiidae: Fireweed Clearwing (*Albuna pyramidalis*, [Haggard]).

Tortricidae: Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*, Canada). Off-white Hedya (*Hedya ochroleucana*, Canada) – a weirdly ornamented little moth. Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*, Canada). Eye-spotted Bud Moth (*Spilota ocellana*) – a naturalized non-native species.

Sorbus scopulina. **Greene's Mountain Ash**. Rosaceae. June – July.

Drepanidae: *Ceranemota tearlei*.

Geometridae: Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*). *Eupithecia misturata*.

Noctuidae: Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*).

Tortricidae: Snowy-shouldered Acleris (*Acleris nivisellana*).

Sorbus sitchensis. **Sitka Mountain Ash**. Rosaceae. May – July.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: *Acrionicta barnesii*. Radcliffe's Dagger (*Acrionicta radcliffei*).

Sparganium spp. **Bur-Reed**. Typhaceae.

In *Butterflies and moths: a companion to your field guide*, Jo Brewer and Dave Winter relate: "We have seen mourning cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*) larvae leave a stripped willow and finish feeding on burr reed (*Sparganium*), a totally unrelated plant" (p. 49). "Strange" foodplant records may in some cases reflect hungry late instars finishing up.

Noctuidae: Cattail Borer (*Bellura obliqua*) noted for "Sparganium" likely applies here. Lempke's Gold Spot (*Plusia putnami*).

Spergularia macrotheca. **Sticky Sand-spurry**. Caryophyllaceae. Spring – fall.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Spermolepis echinata. **Bristly Scaleseed**. March – April.

Tortricidae: Divided Olethreutes (*Olethreutes bipartitana*).

Sphaeralcea spp. **Globemallow**. Malvaceae.

Noctuidae: *Bagisara buxea*.

Sphaeralcea ambigua. **Desert Mallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Mormon Metalmark, Western Pygmy Blue, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Orange Skipperling in southernmost Nevada. February – July.

Desert Mallow is a foodplant for West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, and Little Checkered Skipper. Varieties *ambigua* and *rosacea* were recorded as consistent Painted Lady hostplants in Inyo County in the 1991 migration event.

Noctuidae: Chalky Bird Dropping Moth (*Acontia cretata*, Jennifer Bundy). *Tarache major*.

Sesiidae: *Zenodoxus palmii*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Best cultivated in Zones 7-12, 14, 18-23.

Sphaeralcea angustifolia. **Copper Globemallow**. Malvaceae. March – October.

Foodplant for West Coast Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, White Checkered Skipper, Small Checkered Skipper.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia. **Gooseberryleaf Globemallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar source for Checkered White in Clark County, Nevada. May – June.

Larval host for Large White Skipper.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Sphaeralcea munroana. **Munro's Globemallow**. Malvaceae. May-June.

Foodplant for Large White Skipper and Common Checkered Skipper.

Oecophoridae: *Exaeretia thoracefasciella*.

Sesiidae: *Zenodoxus palmii*.

Best cultivated in Zones 7-9, 14-24.

Sphenosciadium capitellatum. **Ranger's Buttons**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Leto Great Spangled Fritillary and *Polia nugatis* (Noctuidae) (Linda Vassallo, BugGuide photograph), and an unidentified moth is shown in a Flickr collection. It likely serves other Lepidoptera. July - August.

Pete Veilleux photographed mating Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophalea latipennis*, Arctiidae) on it (perhaps merely a convenient platform, or did they meet while seeking nectar?).

Larval host for Indra Swallowtail near Tioga Pass (Whaley); also a hostplant for the Anise Swallowtail, favored over *Ligusticum*, *Lomatium* and *Angelica* in the Western Cascades, according to Tanya Harvey.

Spiraea spp. Rosaceae.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia misturata*. Satyr Pug (*Eupithecia satyrata*).

Noctuidae: Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). False Pinion (*Litholomia napaea*). Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*). Inscribed Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*).

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Spiraea Leaf-tier (*Evora hemidesma*). *Olethreutes siderana chalybeana*.

Spiraea douglasii. **Western Spiraea. Hardhack**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Mourning Cloak, Lorquin's Admiral, Common Wood Nymph, and Lilac-bordered Copper. A butterfly favorite at U. C. Riverside Botanic Gardens. June – September.

Foodplant for Pale Swallowtail, Lorquin's Admiral, and the Echo Blue (Tatum).

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*, a preferred host on southern Vancouver Island -- Tatum). Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*, primary hostplant on southern Vancouver Island-- Tatum).

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*, Tatum).

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Geometridae: Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliina*). *Eupithecia misturata*. Scallop Shell (*Rheumaptera undulata*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Noctuidae: *Adelphagrotis indeterminata*. Langton's Forester (*Alypia langtoni*). *Egira crucialis*. Large Gray Pinion (*Lithophane georgii*). Protector Quaker (*Orthosia praeses*). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). Gray Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena cineritia*).

Tortricidae: Spiraea Leaf-tier (*Evora hemidesma*, California). *Olethreutes siderana chalybeana*, California.

Best in Zones 4-6, 15-16, 17. Spreads quick readily in the garden.

Spiraea splendens. **Rose Meadowsweet**. Rosaceae. A diurnal moth associated with its flowers (Moldenke). June – September.

Spiranthes romanzoffiana. **Hooded Lady's Tresses**. Orchidaceae. A nectar plant for Common Buckeye in Michigan and for Inscribed Looper Moth, *Syngrapha epigaea* (Noctuidae) in the Midwest. The butterfly, moth, and orchid are native to California – likely the relationships hold here, too. Mike Patterson finds it a favored nectar plant in Oregon; in 2013, he posted a photograph of a fritillary at nectar. May – September.

Considered very difficult to cultivate.

Sporobolus airoides. **Alkali Sacaton**. Poaceae.

Bucculatricidae: only known foodplant for the Alkali Sacaton Moth (*Bucculatrix sporobolella*), a micromoth. Best cultivated in Zones 7 -24; also used in revegetation.

Stachys spp. Lamiaceae. **Hedgenettle**. Nectar: California Dogface (Butterworth), Clark's Day Sphinx, Cabbage White. Shapiro notes he has seen Columbia Skipper and Sleepy Duskywing try to get nectar from a *Stachys* sp., but they seemed to give up without getting in to the nectar. The California Dogface and Clark's Day Sphinx Moth seem likely to be the primary conspicuous diurnal lepidopteran users of this genus.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Clepsis fucana*. Garden Tortrix (*Clepsis peritana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*, California, moth ID uncertain, thought to be this species). Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*). *Endothenia montanana*. *Endothenia nubilana*.

Stachys albens. **Whitestem Hedgenettle**. Lamiaceae. May – October.

Pterophoridae: *Capperia ningoris*.

Best cultivated in Zones 5-9, 14-17, 18, 19-23; garden invasive.

Stachys ajugoides. **Hedge Nettle**. Lamiaceae. June – September.

Noctuidae: *Autographa pasiphaeia*. Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*). Both are attractive noctuids.

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*).

Used in revegetation.

Stachys ajugoides var. *ajugoides*. **Wood Mint**. 'Persnickety Pink'. Lamiaceae.

Stachys ajugoides var. *rigida* is now *Stachys rigida* var. *rigida*. **Hedge Nettle**. July – August.

Pterophoridae: *Capperia ningoris*.

Stachys bullata. **California Hedgenettle**. Lamiaceae. An unidentified grass skipper at nectar in a Treebeard photograph (8 May 2004). A small photograph on the blog post for SF Butterflies, "Monterey County - Garrapata State Park" for 15 June 2011 shows a Sara Orangetip likely at nectar on what seems this species. Sara Orangetip at nectar (Hartmut Wisch photograph on BugGuide). Fiery Skipper (Mother Nature's Backyard). March – September.

Pterophoridae: *Capperia ningoris*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Clepsis fucana*.

Best in Zones 8, 9, 14, 15-17, 19-23, 24; garden invasive, used in revegetation.

Stachys chamissonis. **Magenta Butterfly Flower**. Lamiaceae. Said to be a butterfly nectar plant. It is a good hummingbird plant. May-October.

Best cultivated in Zones 5, 8, 9, 14, 15-17, 24; garden invasive.

Stachys pycnantha. **Shortspike Hedgenettle**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: California Dogface. June-October.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Stachys rigida var. *rigida*. **Hedge Nettle**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Mission Blue (photograph by Scott Cox on CalPhotos) – seems to be on this species. A photograph of a Common Checkered Skipper by Ken-ichi Ueda at Lake Temescal. Stephen Rosenthal photographed Calliope Hummingbird at nectar on a cultivated specimen in his San Jose yard. July – August.

Var. *quercetorum*. March – October.

Tortricidae: *Endothenia conditana* (reported from California, thought to be this plant species, but ID of plant uncertain to the lepidopterist). *Sparganothis senecionana*.

Used in revegetation.

Stanleya elata. **Panamint Prince's Plume**. Brassicaceae. Flowers commonly visited by Painted Lady in migration in eastern California. Nectar for Large White Skipper in southernmost Nevada (Austins). May-July.

Foodplant for Becker's White.

Stanleya pinnata. **Prince's Plume**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Becker's White, Small Marble, Orange Sulphur, and Juniper Hairstreak. April-September.

Prince's Plume is a larval host for Becker's White in Nevada and elsewhere; the caterpillars feed on the flower buds and develop rapidly. It is also a larval host for Small Marble.

Best cultivated in Zone 18; considered difficult.

Stenotus acaulis. **Stemless Mock Goldenweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Juniper Hairstreak, Juba Skipper. May-August.

Stephanomeria sp. **Wire-lettuce**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Mormon Metalmark, Orange Skipperling and Fiery Skipper in southernmost Nevada. Monroes: Mojave Sootywing.

Noctuidae: *Schinia scarletina*.

Stephanomeria cichoriacea. **Silver Rock-lettuce**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Mormon Metalmark, Woodland Skipper (photograph by Hartmut Wisch). May – November.

Stephanomeria exigua. **Small Wire-lettuce**. Asteraceae. April – July for var. *exigua* and as late as October – November for other varieties.

Noctuidae: *Cucullia eulepis*. *Schinia scarletina*.

Stephanomeria pauciflora. **Desert Straw**. Asteraceae. March – November.

Arctiidae: *Kodiosoma fulva*, a small, colorful tiger moth.

Noctuidae: *Cucullia basipuncta*. *Schinia scarletina*.

Stephanomeria virgata. **Wand Wire-lettuce**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail. Paul Johnson photographed American Lady on it. Seed Hunt catalog says its flowers attract many butterflies. June - November.

Noctuidae: *Schinia scarletina*.

Stipa spp., some were *Achnatherum* spp., others *Nassella* spp. **Needlegrasses**. Poaceae.

Likely suspects as butterfly larval hosts. Those formerly classified as *Nassella* are hostplants for Common Ringlet.

Stipa nevadensis was *Achnatherum nevadense*. **Nevada Needlegrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Uncas Skipper (Garth & Tilden) and perhaps for Juba Skipper.

Thought difficult to cultivate.

Stipa occidentalis var. *occidentalis* was *Achnatherum occidentale* ssp. *occidentale*. **Western Needlegrass**. Poaceae.

Preferred foodplant for the Nevada Skipper.

Cultivated and used in revegetation. Check 1993 Jepson Manual for guidance on cultivation of varieties.

Stipa pinetorum was *Achnatherum pinetorum*. **Pinewoods Needlegrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Uncas Skipper.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Stipa thurberiana was *Achnatherum thurberianum*. **Thurber Needlegrass**.

Reported as larval host for the Harpalus Skipper (Garth & Tilden).

Best cultivated in Zones 2, 3, 7, 10, 14-24.

Streptantherella longistrostris. **Longbeak Twistflower**. Brassicaceae. March – June.

Foodplant for Desert Orangetip, including the Pima Orangetip; also for the Small Marble.

Streptanthus spp. **Jewelflower**. Brassicaceae.

Larval hosts for Spring White, Small Marble. Shapiro says “tall species” are favored hostplants for the Gray Marble.

Streptanthus barbatus. **Pacific Jewelflower**. Brassicaceae. June – August.

Larval host for Spring White and Western White.

Strictly endemic to serpentine soil, considered worthy of cultivation.

Streptanthus bernardinus. **Laguna Mountain Jewelflower**. Brassicaceae. June – August.

Larval host for Small Marble.

Streptanthus breweri. **Brewer’s Jewelflower**. Brassicaceae. May – July.

Larval host for Sara Orangetip, Small Marble and Spring White (HOSTS).

Streptanthus glandulosus. **Bristly Jewelflower**. Brassicaceae. April – July.

Larval host for Spring White (Steiner). Sara Orange-tip and Small Marble (Hostplants). Western White (Shapiro).

Streptanthus howellii. **Howell’s Jewelflower**. Brassicaceae. June – July.

Foodplant for Boisduval’s Marble.

Streptanthus polygaloides. **Milkwort Jewelflower**. Brassicaceae. May – July.

Foodplant for Small Marble and Spring White (HOSTS).

A strict serpentine endemic.

Streptanthus tortuosus. **Shieldleaf**. Brassicaceae. Small Marble visits the flowers of this, its larval host (Shapiro). Moldenke found the Nevada Cloudywing on its flowers. April-September.

Foodplant for Sara Orange-tip, Western White, Spring White, Small Marble, Boisduval's Marble, Cabbage White.

Styrax redivivus. **Snowdrop Bush**. Styracaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail (California Flora Nursery, Fulton). Noted as a butterfly flower by photographer Karen Callahan. "The flowers have a strong, sweet fragrance like perfume" (Mark Kummel).

A pollination ecology study concluded Pipevine Swallowtail is its most effective pollinator (Sugden); Anise Swallowtail occasionally visits the flowers and per flower visit was judged to be about as effective as a pollinator. Some Nymphalidae and Hesperidae also come to the flowers, though, as is usually the case with most plants, honeybees and other bees were the most common flower visitors. April – June.

Under-used beauty in cultivation; best in Zones 7, 14, 15, 16, 18-21, 22-24.

Suaeda californica. **California Seablite**. Chenopodiaceae. July – October.

Favorite foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue.

Suaeda moquinii is now *Suaeda nigra*. **Bush Seepweed**.

Suaeda nigra. **Bush Seepweed**. Chenopodiaceae. May – September.

Foodplant for the Western Pygmy Blue.

Cossidae: Alkali Blite Borer (*Comadia suaedivora*).

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes sistrella*.

Suaeda taxifolia. **Woolly Seablite**. Chenopodiaceae. All year.

A favorite foodplant for the Western Pygmy Blue.

Suaeda torreyana is now *Suaeda nigra*. **Bush Seepweed**.

Swertia radiata is now *Frasera speciosa*. **Monument Plant**. Gentianaceae. Nectar: long-tongued moths. July – August.

Symphoricarpos spp. **Snowberries**. Caprifoliaceae.

Sphingidae: Vashti Sphinx (*Sphinx vashti* [Haggard]).

Geometridae: Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylinea*).

Noctuidae: *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. *Sympistis fifia* (Canada). Battered Sallow (*Sunira verberata*, Canada).

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Southern Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips rileyana*). Zapulata (*Choristoneura zapulata*).

Uraniidae: Gray Scoopwing (*Callizzia amorata*).

Symphoricarpos albus var. *laevigatus*. **Common Snowberry**. Caprifoliaceae. Nectar: Monarch, Lorquin's Admiral, Red Admiral (fq), Painted Lady, Callippe Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Western Meadow Fritillary, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Pearl Crescent, Coral Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Mexican Cloudywing, Northern Cloudy-wing, Afranius Duskywing, Pacuvius Duskywing, Dun Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper (fq). Moths reported to seek its nectar include: Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris diffinis*, Noctuidae), Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*, Noctuidae), Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*, Noctuidae), and Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*, Noctuidae). Shapiro has not seen butterflies visiting its flowers, so it likely is secondary as a nectar source for them. May – July.

Common Snowberry is listed as a larval host for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Nuttall's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nuttallii*).

Sphingidae: Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*) – a day-flying bumblebee mimic. One-eyed Sphinx (*Smerinthus ophthalmica*). Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*). Vashti Sphinx (*Sphinx vashti* – Haggard, Tatum).

Arctiidae: Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha multifaria*). Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). *Hesperumia latipennis*. Sulphur Wave (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia* [Tatum]), October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*.) *Xanthorhoe macdunnoughi*.

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis erratica*. *Adelphagrotis indeterminata*. *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. *Agrochloa decipiens*. Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). *Anhimella perbrunnea*. Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). *Behrensia conchiformis*. Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*). Ashy Pleromelloida (*Pleromelloida cinerea*). *Pleromelloida conserta* (both grey and black forms). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Alucitidae – “many plumed moths”. Common Snowberry is considered one of the likely hostplants for an unusual micromoth, *Alucita montana*.

Best in Zones 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15-17, 18-24. Good for erosion control.

Symphoricarpos mollis. **Creeping Snowberry**. Caprifoliaceae. April – May.

Reported as a foodplant for the Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Noctuidae: *Pleromelloida conserta*.

Best in Zones 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Good for erosion control.

Symphoricarpos rotundifolius. **Mountain Snowberry**. Caprifoliaceae. Scott notes flower visits by Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Silver-spotted Skipper. June – August.

Foodplant for Chalcedon Checkerspot.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Nuttall's Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca nuttallii*).

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*, California).

Alucitidae: Likely one of the hostplants for an unusual micromoth, *Alucita montana*.

Symphiotrichum ascendens. **Western Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Margined White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Field Crescent, Northwestern Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary (Liam O'Brien), Hoary Comma (Andrey Zharkikh photograph), Small Wood Nymph, Common Wood Nymph, Ruddy Copper, Melissa Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Sonoran Skipper, Western Branded Skipper, Woodland Skipper . July - September.

Foodplant for Field Crescent.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Symphiotrichum chilense. **Pacific Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, California Dogface, Cabbage White, Monarch, Common Buckeye, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Lorquin's Admiral, Mylitta Crescent, Field Crescent (fq), Oregon Silverspot, Silverspots, Mormon Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Purplish Copper, Mournful Duskywing, Common Sootywing, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Eufala Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Umber Skipper, Fiery Skipper (fq), Sachem. An important butterfly nectar plant. June - October.

Pacific Aster is a hostplant for Field Crescent and Northern Checkerspot.

Zones 4-6,7-10,14-24. Easy to grow, too easy for some gardeners! Used in revegetation.

Symphiotrichum foliaceum. **Leafy Aster**. Asteraceae. Said to be of interest as a butterfly nectar plant. Northern Blue (Terry Gray). July - August.

Foodplant for Field Crescent.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Symphiotrichum foliaceum var. *parryi*. Asteraceae. Paul Slichter photograph shows a Green Comma at nectar. July – August.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Symphiotrichum greatae. **Greata's Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Hoary Comma, Great Purple Hairstreak, Behr's Metalmark, Funereal Duskywing, skippers. August - October.

Larval host for Field Crescent.

Symphiotrichum lanceolatum. **Panicled Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur (fq), Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Monarch, Mourning Cloak, Common Wood Nymph, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Field Crescent (fq), Pearl Crescent, Variegated Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Purplish Copper (fq), Melissa Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), Woodland Skipper (fq), Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Celery Moth . July - August.

Foodplant for Field Crescent and Pearl Crescent.

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Symphiotrichum lentum. **Suisun Marsh Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Variegated Fritillary, Silver-spotted Skipper. Bert Johnson notes it attracts many butterflies. May – November.

Pterophoridae: *Hellinsia glenni* (syn. *Oidaematophorus glenni*) (Powell & Opler).

In cultivation.

Symphiotrichum spathulatum was *Aster occidentalis*. **Western Aster**. Asteraceae. Heavily used as a nectar plant in its native range; Shapiro says the 8 - 14 butterfly species observed at nectar in his study sites on September 9 and

10, 2009 are typical. Orange Sulphur, Lorquin's Admiral, Mormon Fritillary, Purplish Copper (Slichter photograph shows five specimens on adjacent flowers!), Boisduval's Blue, Melissa Blue (Ron Wolf). June – September.

Larval host for Northern Checkerspot and Field Crescent.

Zones 4-6,7,15-17.

Symphotrichum subspicatum. **Douglas Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar for Anise Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Common Ringlet, American Lady, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Oregon Silverspot, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Lempke's Gold Spot (*Plusia putnami*, Noctuidae). The best butterfly nectar plant in its season in Bob Pyle's Washington garden. July – September.

Symphotrichum subulatum var. *parviflorum* was *Aster subulatus*. **Salt Marsh Aster**. Asteraceae. In Missouri a closely related variety of Salt Marsh Aster is photo-documented as a nectar plant for Orange Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Gulf Fritillary, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady, and Fiery Skipper. July – October.

Synthyris reniformis. **Snow Queen**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Margined White, Gray Hairstreak. Early nectar source – “a good nectar plant” according to Pyle. February – June.

Tanacetum camphoratum is now *Tanacetum bipinnatum*. **Dune Tansy**. Asteraceae. Common Ringlet, Painted Lady, Purplish Copper, Woodland Skipper, Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*, Arctiidae) (fq). Good butterfly nectar plant – Growing Native. July – October.

Noctuidae: Dune Tansy feeds caterpillars of *Psammopolia wyatti*, a nocturnal noctuid that flies over sandy beaches in late May to early September; it comes to light (Wikipedia). The article says it ranges north to southern Oregon; according to the Essig Museum California Moth Database *Psammopolia wyatti* has been taken as far south as Inglenook Fen, Mendocino County.

Dune Tansy is uncommon in the wild, but easy to cultivate.

Tauschia arguta. **Southern Umbrellawort**. Apiaceae. Shapiro: “I have seen the flowers visited by *Leanira* Checkerspot (American River Canyon).” April - June.

Southern Umbrellawort is thought to be a major Anise Swallowtail hostplant in the southern California mountains and is also a hostplant for the Indra Swallowtail and Desert Black Swallowtail.

Arctiidae: Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*).

Tauschia hartwegii. **Hartweg's Umbrellawort**. Apiaceae. March - May.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail.

Tauschia parishii. **Parish's Umbrellawort**. Apiaceae. May - July.

Larval host for Indra Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail and Anise Swallowtail. Thought to be a primary hostplant for the Anise Swallowtail at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Taxus brevifolia. **Pacific Yew**. Taxaceae.

Tortricidae: Pacific Yew is one of the principal coniferous larval hosts for the non-native Red-barred Tortrix (*Ditula angustiorana*), according to BugGuide.

Best cultivated in Zones 2, 4-6, 7, 15-17, 24.

Tellima grandiflora. **Fringe Cups**. Saxifragaceae. Nectar for Anise Swallowtail (Mike Patterson) – possibly a rare occurrence. Hummingbirds. April – July.

Geometridae: Tatum finds caterpillars of the Ten-spotted Rhododendron Moth (*Dysstroma sobria*) on its leaves and flowers on southern Vancouver Island.

Prodoxidae: *Greya punctiferella*.

Groundcover; grows best in Zones 4, 5, 6, 7, 14-16, 17.

Tetradymia axillaris. **Longspine Horsebrush**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Common Buckeye, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Acmon Blue, Common Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, Funereal Duskywing, and Orange Skipperling in southernmost Nevada. Hundreds of *Ypsolopha maculatella* – a micromoth whose caterpillars eat *Ephedra* spp. -- were observed congregating on flowering Longspine Horsebrush (*Tetradymia axillaris* var. *longispina*) and Desert Goldenhead (*Acamptopappus sphaerocephalus*, Asteraceae) by Aaron Schusteff. April – May. Recorded as a consistent hostplant for Painted Lady in the 1991 migration in Inyo County.

Saturniidae: Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*). (Powell & Opler).

Tetradymia canescens. **Gray Horsebrush, Spineless Horsebrush**. Asteraceae. Butterflies utilizing it as an adult nectar resource in Clark County, Nevada include: Becker's White, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, American Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Queen, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Mormon Metalmark, Great Purple Hairstreak, Common Hairstreak, Marine Blue, Acmon Blue, Spring Azure, Thicket Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Small Checkered Skipper, Funereal Duskywing (Austins). Scott finds it a popular nectar source in western Colorado, noting: Small Wood Nymph, Behr's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak (fq), Sagebrush Sooty Hairstreak, Blue Copper, July – October.

Tortricidae: *Phaneta* sp. (ID uncertain, reported from California).

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Tetradymia comosa. **Cotton-Thorn**. Asteraceae. No Lepidoptera records yet, but Bernard Field Station photographs show flower visits by various insects including the Mexican Cactus Fly (*Copestylum mexicanum*). June – November.

Tetradymia glabrata. **Littleleaf Horsebrush**. Asteraceae. April – July.

Saturniidae: Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*) (Powell & Opler).

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Tetradymia spinosa. **Shortspine Horsebrush**. Asteraceae. April – June.

Saturniidae: Burns' Buckmoth (*Hemileuca burnsii*) (Hostplants).

Tetraneris acaulis. **Stemless Four Nerve Daisy**. Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by: Field Crescent, Ridings's Satyr, Western Pine Elfin, Melissa Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Silvery Blue, Afranius Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper. April – September.

Thalapsi montanum is now *Noccecea fendleri* ssp. *glauca*. **Penny-cress**.

Thalictrum sp. **Meadow-rue**. Ranunculaceae.

Geometridae: among the foodplants of the polyphagus Satyr Pug (*Eupithecia satyrata*).

Noctuidae: among foodplants for the polyphagus Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Thamnosma montana. **Turpentine Broom**. Rutaceae. Nectar plant for Desert Black Swallowtail. Ford's Swallowtail (Shields), Pahaska Skipper. February-May.

Monroes and others: larval host for 'Desert' Black Swallowtail.

Thelypodium crispum. **Wavy-leaved Thelypodium**. Brassicaceae. Nectar plant for the Carson Wandering Skipper. June-August.

Thelypodium laciniatum. **Cutleaf Thelypody**. Brassicaceae. April – August.

Foodplant for Becker's White.

Thelypodium stenopetalum. **Slender Petaled Thelypodium**. Brassicaceae. May – August.

Larval host for Small Marble.

Thermopsis californica var. *semota* was *Thermopsis macrophylla* var. *semota*. **San Diego Goldenpea**. Fabaceae. Thermopsidae. Nectar: Nelson's Hairstreak (Monroes). April – June.

Thermopsis macrophylla. **False Lupine**. Fabaceae. Thermopsidae. Nectar: Afranius Duskywing. May-June.

Foodplant for Edwards's Sulphur (a segregate of Queen Alexandra's Sulphur). Afranius Duskywing and Persius Duskywing eat legumes, including *Thermopsis* species, possibly this or others.

Tortricidae: a distinctive unnamed or unidentified *Grapholita* "*thermopsae*" reported by Powell from California. *Sparganothis senecionana* (California).

Best in Zones 6, 7, 14, 15-17, 18-21, 22-24; used in revegetation.

Thermopsis macrophylla var. *semota* is now *Thermopsis californica* var. *semota*. **San Diego Goldenpea**.

Thuja plicata. **Western Red Cedar**. Cupressaceae.

Foodplant for Western Pine Elfin and Nelson's Hairstreak.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Geometridae: Common Grey (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Gray Spruce Looper Moth (*Caripeta divisata*). Packard's Girdle (*Enypia packardata*). Variable Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*, Canada). Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). Freyer's Pug (*Eupithecia intricata*). *Eupithecia longipalpata*. *Eupithecia maestosa*. *Eupithecia placidata*. *Eupithecia sabulosata*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). *Hydriomena irata*. Renounced Hydriomena (*Hydriomena renunciata*, Canada). Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). *Nepytia umbrosaria* (Canada). Rindge's Pero (*Pero mizon*). Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetracis pallulata*, Canada).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*, Canada).

Lymantriidae: the Vaporor (*Orgyia antiqua*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis glenni*. Common Idia (*Idia aemula* – said to eat the dead leaves). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). Hooked Silver Y (*Syngrapha alias*, Canada). Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). *Xestia mustelina* (Canada).

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia dorsalana* (Canada). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). *Cydia cupressana* (ID uncertain). Red-barred Tortrix (*Ditula angustiorana*, Canada). Red-striped Needleworm (*Epinotia radicana*, Canada). *Epinotia subviridis* (Canada). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*, Australia).

Thymophylla pentachaeta var. *belenidium*. **Dyssodia**. Asteraceae. Dainty Sulphur nectar source and larval host. Nectar likely attracts other species as well. (March) April – June, September – October.

Foodplant for Dainty Sulphur.

Best in Zones 3, 4-6, 7, 14-24.

Thysanocarpus curvipes. **Lacepod**. Brassicaceae. Fred Heath noticed a Desert Marble at nectar on this species in Arizona (12 Feb 2012), prompting him to consider it may possibly be a host plant. February – June.

Others observed oviposition by Desert Marble on a Lacepod on March 10, 2011 (SoWestLep #11040); seems almost certainly to be a hostplant for it. Foodplant for Sara Orange-tip, Desert Orange-tip, and Spring White.

In cultivation.

Tiarella trifoliata. **Sugar Scoop**. Saxifragaceae. Varieties flower in the range of May – August.
Prodoxidae: *Greya punctiferella*.

Var. *unifoliata* best in Zones 4-5, 6,15, 16, 17.

Tolmiea menziesii. **Pig a Back Plant**. Saxifragaceae. May – August.

Prodoxidae: *Greya punctiferella*.

Groundcover; cultivars; best in Zones 5, 6, 7, 14-16, 17, 24.

Tonestus lyallii. **Lyall's Goldenweed**. Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by Mormon Fritillary, Rockslide Checkerspot, and Lustrous Copper. July - August.

Toxicodendron diversilobum. **Poison Oak**. Anacardiaceae. Nectar: Chalcedon Checkerspot, and the rare Hermes Copper. April - June.

Cosmopterigidae: Midrib Gall Moth (*Sorhagenia nimbosa*).

Gracillariidae: Poison Oak Leafminer (*Caloptilia diversilobiella*).

Tortricidae: Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*). Sumac Leaftier (*Episimus argutanus*).

Cultivated in England, for fall color!

Toxicoscordion fremontii was *Zigadenus fremontii*. Melanthiaceae. Treebeard got a photograph of a diurnal micro-moth at nectar. February – June.

Toxicoscordion paniculatum was *Zigadenus paniculatus*. Melanthiaceae. **Foothill Deathcamas**. May – June.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana* (California).

Trametes versicolor (aka *Polyphorus versicolor*). **Turkey Tail**. Kingdom Fungi, Division Basidiomycota, Polyporaceae.

Hostplant for Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Trianthema portulacastrum. **Desert Horse-purslane**. Amaranthaceae. Flowers spring – fall.

Foodplant for the Western Pygmy Blue (Wesley A. Maffei).

Trichoptilium incisum. **Yellow-head**. Asteraceae. This attractive yellow-flowering annual presumably is the “Desert Yellowhead” the Monroes refer to as a nectar source for ‘Henne’s’ Variable Checkerspot in the Anza-Borrego area. January – May, October – December.

Trichostema lanatum. **Woolly Blue-curls**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail (fq), California Dogface (fq), Monarch, Painted Lady, Large White Skipper, Common Branded Skipper, Umber Skipper, unidentified

skippers, Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae), hawkmoths. Beautiful Wildlife Garden says Woolly Blue Curls is a favorite nectar source for the California Dogface. Outstanding for hummingbirds. April – July.

Henne observed Woolly Blue-curls a Chalcedon Checkerspot foodplant Santa Monica Mountains, an atypical choice (Emmel & Emmel, 1973).

Cosmopterigidae: *Stigmatophora enchrysa*.

Trichostema lanceolatum. **Vinegarweed**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Shapiro notes Pipevine Swallowtail sometimes visits it. Orange Sulphur. Paul Johnson photographed a Large White Skipper at its flowers. A Peter J. Bryant photograph indicates Woodland Skipper is a pollinator. Shapiro notes Woodland Skipper is ‘addicted’ and ‘swarms over it’, which I have also observed. Shapiro also sees a few visits by other grass skippers. Common Branded Skipper. Online photograph by Treebeard photograph shows a Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae) captured by a spider on it; Paul Johnson finds Vinegarweed a frequent nectar source for it. June – November.

Cosmopterigidae: *Stigmatophora* [*Eteobalea*] *iridella*.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*).

Trichostema parishii. **Mountain Blue Curls**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Marine Blue (Alan King photograph). March-July.

Tridens muticus. **Slim Tridens**. Poaceae.

Likely larval host for the Wood Nymph. A hostplant for Green Skipper (*Hesperia viridis*) – a species not recorded for California, very similar to Pahaska Skipper.

Trientalis latifolia. **Starflower**. Myrsinaceae. Gray Hairstreak visits its flowers. April-July.

Trifolium spp. **Clovers**. Fabaceae. Flower visitors include Clodius Parnassian, Large Marble, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, California Dogface, American Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Variable Checkerspot (to large clovers), Spring Azure, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Gray Blue, Lustrous Copper, Common Sootywing, Northern Cloudy-wing, Mexican Cloudywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Sachem, Dun Skipper, Dogstar Skipper, Arctic Skipper, Nevada Cloudy-Wing.

Unspecified clovers recorded as larval hosts for Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Eastern Tailed Blue, Acmon Blue, Greenish Blue, Shasta Blue, Nevada Skipper, and Northern Cloudywing. As with many other groups of plants, many of the native clovers are difficult to identify and little known; likely most clover species serve many more Lepidoptera species than have been specifically recorded for them.

Arctiidae: Ornate Tiger Moth (*Grammia ornata*).

Geometridae: Confused Eusarca (*Eusarca confusaria*).

Noctuidae: Clover Looper (*Caenurgina crassiuscula*). Forage Looper (*Caenurgina erechtea*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). *Lacinipolia vicina*. *Papestra cristifera*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Gray Looper (*Rachiplusia ou*). V-lined Quaker (*Zosteropoda hirtipes*).

Tortricidae: *Celypha cespitana*. Zapulata (*Choristoneura zapulata*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*). *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Trifolium amoenum. **Showy Indian Clover**. Fabaceae. Flowers said to attract butterflies. A very rare species in the wild. Somewhat showy, it is in cultivation. April – June.

Trifolium andersonii. **Fiveleaf Clover**. Fabaceae. May-August.

Foodplant for Shasta Blue.

Trifolium breweri. **Forest Clover**. Fabaceae. May-August.

Larval host for Greenish Blue.

Arctiidae: a tiger moth, *Kodiosoma fulvum*.

Trifolium ciliolatum. **Foothill Clover**. Fabaceae. March-June.

Foodplant for Persius Duskywing.

Arctiidae: and for the small tiger moth *Kodiosoma fulva*.

Trifolium cyathiferum. **Bowl Clover**. Fabaceae. May-August.

Foodplant for the Greenish Blue.

Noctuidae: Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Trifolium gracilentum. **Pin-point Clover**. Fabaceae. "Loved by butterflies and bees" -- Lerner Seeds. March – June.

Trifolium gymnocarpon ssp. *plummerae*. **Plummer's Clover**. Fabaceae. May-June.

Foodplant for the Shasta Blue.

Trifolium longipes. **Longstalk Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Pacific Fritillary, Greenish Blue. Many varieties, flowering mostly June – September.

Foodplant for Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Greenish Blue, Reakirt's Blue, and Mexican Cloudywing.

Trifolium macraei. **Macrae's Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Common Checkered Skipper. March – May.

Trifolium macrocephalum. **Largehead Clover**. Fabaceae. April-May.

Greenish Blue larval host. Very likely caterpillar plant for Alexandra Sulphur (Shapiro). Zones 1-3.

Trifolium microcephalum. **Woolly Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Common Checkered Skipper. April – August.

Trifolium microdon. **Thimble Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Common Checkered Skipper. March – June.

Trifolium monanthum. **Mountain Carpet Clover**. Fabaceae. June-August.

Larval host for Greenish Blue and Mexican Cloudywing.

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*).

Trifolium obtusiflorum. **Creek Clover**. Fabaceae. April-July.

Supports caterpillars of the Bramble Hairstreak.

Trifolium oliganthum. **Minitomcat Clover**. Fabaceae. March-June.

Larval host for Gray Hairstreak.

Trifolium productum. **Shasta Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Greenish Blue. June – August.

Hostplant for Greenish Blue.

Shasta clover is considered showy enough to be worthy of cultivation.

Trifolium variegatum. **Whitetip Clover**. Fabaceae. April-June.

Foodplant for the Greenish Blue.

Trifolium willdenovii. **Tomcat Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Bay Checkerspot. March – June.

Tomcat Clover is a hostplant for Orange Sulphur, Acmon Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, and Gray Hairstreak.

In cultivation.

Trifolium wormskioldii. **Springbank Clover**. Fabaceae. May-October.

Foodplant for Orange Sulphur Greenish Blue, and Western Cloudywing.

Tortricidae: *Grapholita conversana*.

In cultivation.

Triphysaria eriantha. **Johnny-tuck**. Orobanchaceae. March-May.

Noctuidae: Larval host for the Common Flower Moth, *Schinia pulchripennis*, at Mather Field.

Triphysaria pusilla. **Dwarf Owl's-clover**. Orobanchaceae. April-June.

A post-diapause larval host of Taylor's Checkerspot (a segregate of Edith's Checkerspot) in Oregon.

Triteleia spp. **Triplet Lilies**. Themidaceae. Likely most or all are good nectar sources for Lepidoptera.

Triteleia bridgesii. **Bridge's Brodiaea**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq). April – June.

Triteleia hyacinthina. **White Brodiaea**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Northern Checkerspot (Ron Wolf photograph), California Ringlet, Boisduval's Blue (Paul Slichter photographs), Three-striped Longhorn (*Adela trigrapha*) and three other day-flying moths. March – July.

Best in Zones 7, 15-17.

Triteleia ixioides. **Yellow Brodiaea**. Themidaceae. I have seen a photograph of what appears to be this species with an Acmon Blue at nectar. Aaron Schusteff posted a photograph of Callippe Fritillary at nectar on *Triteleia ixioides* ssp. *scabra*. March – May.

Ssp. *ixioides* best in Zones 15-17.

Ssp. *scabra* best in Zones 7, 14-16.

Triteleia laxa. **Ithuriel's Spear**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Anise Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail (Butterworth, Shapiro) (fq), Two-tailed Swallowtail (Ken Wilson, on Mt. Diablo), Western Tiger Swallowtail, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Painted Lady, Mission Blue (San Francisco), Propertius Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing (Shapiro), Northern Cloudywing, Skippers, Alfalfa Looper (*Autographa californica*, Noctuidae). Ithuriel's Spear is an excellent nectar plant.

In Bidwell Park in Chico (near an agricultural area) honeybees were the most frequent visitors, but the Pipevine Swallowtail was the most frequent butterfly visitor and a pollinator (Chamberlain and Schlising). April – June.

Long cultivated with named varieties available; best in Zones 7, 14-17, 19-24.

Triteleia lilacina. **Lilac Pretty Face. Foothill Tritelleia**. Themidaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq). March – July.

Triteleia peduncularis. **Marsh Brodiaea**. Themidaceae. In late May 1987 I observed a female Acmon Blue “nectaring seriously” on it. Good butterfly nectar plant – *Growing Native*. May – July.

Likes wet in spring, dry in summer; best cultivated in Zones 7, 14-17.

Triodanis perfoliata. **Clasping Venus Looking Glass**. Campanulaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Eastern Tailed Blue. June-July.

Trixis californica var. *californica*. **Trixis** or **American Threefold**. Asteraceae. Many Northern Cloudywing seen at nectar on it in New Mexico (Alice Anderson, NABA-Chat, Oct 2014). Northern White Skipper (Monroes). January – May, July – August.

Tsuga heterophylla. **Western Hemlock**. Pinaceae.

Foodplant for the Pine White, Western Pine Elfin and Nelson’s Hairstreak.

Western Hemlock supports dwarf mistletoes (*Arceuthobium campylopodum*) which in turn are foodplants for Johnson’s Hairstreak and Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata*, Lymantriidae).

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Geometridae: American Barred Umber Moth (*Plagodis pulveraria*). Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Red Girdle (*Caripeta aequaliaria* Canada). Gray Spruce Looper (*Caripeta divisata*). Mottled Gray Carpet (*Cladara limitaria nigroangulata*). Dark Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma citrata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Mountain Girdle (*Enypia griseata*). Packard’s Girdle (*Enypia packardata*) (fq). Variable Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata* Canadian record). Whitelined Looper (*Epirrita pulcherrima*, Canada, an important host). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Barred Yellow (*Eulithis propulsata*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xyliana*). Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). *Eupithecia longipalpata*. *Eupithecia olivacea*. *Eupithecia placidata*. *Eustroma fasciata*. Dyar’s Looper (*Gabriola dyari*) (fq). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). *Hydriomena californiata*. *Hydriomena irata*. *Hydriomena marinata*. Renounced Hydriomena (*Hydriomena renunciata* Canada). *Hydriomena speciosata*. Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Adonis Angle (*Macaria adonis*). Pale-marked Angle (*Macaria signaria*). *Macaria unipunctaria*. Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). *Nepytia umbrosaria*. Rindge’s Pero (*Pero mizon*). Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetracis pallulata*, Canada). Taylor’s Thallophaga (*Thallopgha taylorata* Canada). *Tolype dayi*. and the Bowling Pin (*Sabulodes edwardsata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*), at least in Canada.

Lymantriidae: Pine Tussock Moth (*Dasychira griseifacta*).

Noctuidae: *Agrochola pulchella* (in Canada, at least). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). *Cosmia epipaschia*. *Cosmia praeacuta*. Brown Woodling (*Egira perlubens*). Western Woodling (*Egira rubrica*). American Angle Shades (*Euplexia benesimilis*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). *Mniotype tenera* (Canada). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Papestra cristifera*. Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). *Sunira decipiens* (Canada). Hooked Silver Y (Canada). *Xestia mustelina*. Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*, Canada). Western Conifer Looper (*Syngrapha celsa*).

Tortricidae: Western Black-headed Budworm (*Acleris gloveranus*) (fq). *Argyrotaenia dorsalana* (fq). *Apotomops wellingtoniana*. Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*, Canada). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*, Canada). Red-striped Needleworm (*Epinotia radicana*, Canada). *Zeiraphera canadensis* (Canada).

Various cultivars available. Best in Zones 3, 4-6, 7, 15-17.

Tsuga mertensiana. **Mountain Hemlock**. Pinaceae.

Arctiidae: Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*).

Geometridae: *Eupithecia longipalpata*. Packard's Girdle (*Enypia packardata*). Variable Girdle (*Enypia venata*). Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata* Canada). Whitelined Looper (*Epirrita pulcherrima*, Canada). Larch Pug (*Eupithecia annulata*). *Eupithecia spermaphaga*. Dyar's Looper (*Gabriola dyari*). *Hydriomena irata*. *Hydriomena speciosata*. Brown-lined Looper (*Neolcis californiaria* Canada). Black-lined Synaxis (*Tetraxis pallulata* – Canadian record). Western Carpet (*Melanolophia imitata*).

Noctuidae: *Xestia mustelina* (Canada).

Tortricidae: *Apotomops wellingtoniana*. *Argyrotaenia dorsalana*. Spruce Budworm (*Choristoneura fumiferana*, Canada).

Best cultivated in Zones 2, 6.

Turricula parryi is now *Eriodictyon parryi*. **Poodle-dog Bush.**

Turritis glabra was *Arabis glabra*. **Tower Mustard.** Brassicaceae. The flowers are reported to be occasionally visited by white butterflies – no doubt those that utilize it as a larval host. Scott noted flower visits by Large Marble and Spring White. April - July.

Tower Mustard is a hostplant for Sara Orange Tip (fq), Cabbage White, Gray-veined White, Checkered White, Western White, Spring White, Boisduval's aka Gray Marble (fq), Small Marble, and Large Marble. This large leafy native annual is prime caterpillar pasture!

Easy to grow.

Typha spp. Typhaceae. **Cattails.**

Noctuidae: Alameda Sedge Borer (*Archanara alameda*). *Eudryas brevipennis*. Henry's Marsh Moth (*Simyra henrici*).

Pyralidae: *Elophila occidentalis*.

Typha latifolia. **Broad-leaved Cattail.** Typhaceae.

Noctuidae: Cattail Borer (*Bellura obliqua*). Yellow Sedge Borer (*Capsula subflava*). Oblong Sedge Borer (*Archanara oblonga*) -- Tatum notes that the caterpillars may be found inside the stems near the water level – “the moth escapes through a hole in the stem which it carefully planned while it was still a caterpillar and planning to pupate”. Quite providentially, I suppose! Henry's Marsh Moth (*Simyra henrici*).

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*).

Umbellularia californica. **California Laurel.** Lauraceae. Nectar: Tailed Copper, Western Brown Elfin, Johnson's Hairstreak (Shields). November - May.

Reported as a larval host for the Two-tailed Swallowtail and Echo Blue, I suppose likely rather secondary for both. Supports Oak Mistletoe (*Phoradendron villosum*), a hostplant for Great Purple Hairstreak.

Geometridae: Brown-lined Looper (*Neolcis californiaria*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Gracillariidae: California Laurel Leafminer (*Cameraria umbellulariae*).

Best cultivated in Zones 5, 6, 7-9, 14-17, 18-24.

Urtica dioica. **Stinging Nettle**. Urticaceae.

Foodplant for Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Satyr Anglewing, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, and Red Admiral. Green Comma has been successfully reared on it.

Arctiidae: Great Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*).

Noctuidae: Impressed Dagger (*Acronicta impressa*). The Mouse (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*). Soothsayer (*Graphiphora augur*). *Hypena californica*. *Hypena decorata*. Hop Looper (*Hypena humuli*). *Hypena modestoides*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii* [Tatum]). Listed simply under "*Urtica*", which probably applies here: Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*) and Inscribed Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*).

Pyalidae: False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*) (fq).

Tortricidae: *Clepsis fucana* (California).

Famous for being cultivated in the garden of Sir Winston Churchill – who appreciated its value for butterfly production! Some grow it for edible cooked greens --to be harvested and prepared with care!

Vaccinium spp. Ericaceae. Nectar for Sleepy Duskywing.

Geometridae: Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*). Hemlock Looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis brunneipennis*. American Brindle (*Lithomoia germana*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). *Papestra cristifera*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). *Platypolia contadina* (a polyphagous noctuid feeding on flowering woody plants; BugGuide says it especially favors *Vaccinium* species). Stormy Arches (*Polia nimbosa*). Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*). Inscribed Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*). Mountain Beauty (*Syngrapha ignea*). *Syngrapha orophila*. *Trichordestra tacoma*. Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*). Elderberry Moth (*Zotheca tranquilla*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*. Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*, Canada). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Zapulata (*Choristoneura zapulata*). White-triangle Tortrix (*Clepsis persicana*). *Grapholita conversana*. Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*).

Vaccinium cespitosum. **Dwarf Bilberry**. Ericaceae. May-July.

A larval host for the Sierra Green Sulphur, also known as Behr's Sulphur, in Hudsonian Zone meadows of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Also reported as a foodplant for the Mariposa Copper and Northern Blue.

Best cultivated in Zones 4, 5, and 6; needs moist acidic soil.

Vaccinium membranaceum. **Thin-leaf Huckleberry**. Ericaceae. June-July.

Geometridae: American Barred Umber (*Plagodis pulveraria occiduaria*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). *Eulithis destinata*. Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylina*). *Eupithecia misturata*. Sulphur Wave (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculatum*). Taylor's Thallophaga (*Thallopaga taylorata*).

Noctuidae: Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). *Trichordestra tacoma*.

Considered difficult to cultivate.

Vaccinium ovatum. **Western Huckleberry**. Ericaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail. “As usual for Ericaceae, hard to get in, but some Lycaenids do” (Shapiro). March – May.

Geometridae: *Eulithis destinata*. Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*).

Noctuidae: *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*).

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria nemoris*.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Best cultivated in Zones 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 17. Cultivars available.

Vaccinium parvifolium. **Red Huckleberry**. Ericaceae. The Spring Azure and Brown Elfin visit its flowers for nectar. May – June.

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Johnson’s Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Northwest Phoenix (*Eulithis xylyna*). *Eupithecia subapicata*. Black-banded Carpet (*Eustroma semiatrata*). *Hesperumia latipennis*. Sulphur Wave (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*). Emasculated Grey (*Iridopsis emasculatum*). Brown-lined Looper (*Neocalcis californiaria*). Rindge’s Pero (*Pero mizon*). Friendly Probole (*Probole amicaria*). October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Noctuidae: Luteous Dart (*Abagrotis trigona*). Funerary Dart (*Acronicta funeralis*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Wandering Brocade (*Fishia illocata*). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). *Platypolia contadina*. Otter Spiramater (*Spiramater lutra*). *Xestia mustelina*.

Best cultivated in Zones 4, 6.

Vaccinium scoparium. **Grouseberry**. Ericaceae. June-July.

James and Nunnallee, surprisingly, found Grouseberry an acceptable larval host for the Two-banded Checkered Skipper – it usually develops on rose and mallow family hostplants.

Vaccinium uliginosum ssp. *occidentale*. **Blueberry**. Ericaceae. June-July.

Some Californian moth species reported by HOSTS as utilizing *Vaccinium uliginosum* (with records mostly from abroad, some plants and moths being cosmopolitan) as a foodplant include:

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*, Finland).

Geometridae: Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*, Finland). Chevron (*Eulithis testata*, Finland). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*, Finland). Spear-marked Black (*Rheumaptera hastata*). White-banded Black (*Rheumaptera subhastata*, Finland). *Xanthorhoe incurcata*.

Noctuidae: Great Brocade (*Eurois occulta*, Finland). American Brindle (*Lithomoia germana*, Finland).

Valeriana sitchensis. **Sitka Valerian**. Valerianaceae. Nectar: Clodius Parnassian, Spring White, Edith’s Checkerspot, Red Admiral, Pacific Fritillary, Arctic Skipper. Said to be “a butterfly favorite” (Mountain Plants of the Western Cascades web site, others). June-August.

Ssp. *sitchensis* considered difficult; best in Zones 4-6, 15-17.

Valeriana sitchensis ssp. *scouleri*. **Scouler’s Valerian**. Valerianaceae. Nectar plant for Taylor’s Checkerspot (a segregate of Edith’s Checkerspot) in Washington; also Pale Swallowtail (Mike Patterson photograph). April – June. April-June.

Best in Zones 4-6, 15-17.

Vancouveria hexandra. **Deciduous Vancouveria**. Berberidaceae. May – July.

Pyralidae: Bold-feathered Grass Moth (*Herpetogramma pertextalis*).

Groundcover, slow; best in Zones 5, 15-17.

Venegasia carpesioides. **Canyon Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Cabbage White, California Dogface, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Gabb's Checkerspot, Mylitta Crescent, Red Admiral, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Fatal Metalmark, Echo Azure, Funereal Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing and Umber Skipper. Usual main flowering from February to July.

May do well in a large container if protected from hot sun. Zones 20 -24.

Veratrum. **Corn Lily**. Melanthiaceae.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia creatacea*.

Noctuidae: *Xestia infimatis*.

Veratrum californicum. **California Corn Lily**. Melanthiaceae. Moldenke captured seven species of nocturnal moths associated with California Corn Lily flowers. The Sierran Pericopid (*Gnophaela latipennis*, Arctiidae) is a diurnal moth seen at nectar on the flowers (Aaron Schusteff). July-August.

Noctuidae: Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii*).

Tortricidae: *Olethreutes deprecatorius*.

Best cultivated in Zone 2.

Veratrum viride. **American False Hellebore**. Melanthiaceae. August-September.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia cretacea*, caterpillars feed on the flowers.

Noctuidae: Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii* [Tatum]), caterpillars feed upon the leaves.

Verbena spp. **Vervains**. Verbenaceae. Nectar seekers include the Pipevine Swallowtail, Gray Marble, Common Buckeye, Zebra Longwing, Mournful Duskywing (especially taller Verbenas, says Shapiro), Propertius Dusky-wing and the Juba Skipper. Hartmut Wisch photograph on BugGuide shows *Neoterpes edwardsata* (Geometridae) at nectar on a Verbena (likely *V. lilacina*).

Noctuidae: Fine-lined Sallow (*Catabena lineolata*).

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Verbena Bud Moth (*Endothenia hebesana*) – caterpillar eats seeds. *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Considered difficult to cultivate.

Verbena bracteata. **Creeping Vervain**. Verbenaceae. Nectar seekers include the Eastern Tailed Blue and Common Checkered Skipper, Small Checkered Skipper. May – October.

Verbena gooddingii. (syn. *Glandularia gooddingii*). **Gooding Verbena**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Desert Black Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, American Lady, Gulf Fritillary, Large White Skipper; various sources attest it attracts “many” species. April – June.

Best in Zones 7-9, 10, 11-16, 18-23.

Verbena hastata. **Blue Vervain**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Dainty Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur (fq), Common Wood Nymph, Monarch, Common Buckeye, Lorquin's Admiral, Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Melissa Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Sootywing, Sachem (fq), Common Checkered Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Common Roadside Skipper, and Yellow-collared Scape Moth. June – September.

Best in Zones 7-10, 14-16, 19-23.

Verbena lasiostachys. **Western Vervain**. Verbenaceae. Flower visitors include Sara Orangetip, California Dogface, Southern Dogface, Monarch, West Coast Lady, Field Crescent, Great Copper, Acmon Blue, Mournful Duskywing, Sleepy Duskywing, Sandhill Skipper, Fiery Skipper, and the Sachem. May – September. Said to be a foodplant for caterpillars of the Common Buckeye.

Noctuidae: Fine-lined Sallow (*Catabena lineolata*).

Best in Zones 7-9, 15, 15-16, 18-24.

Verbena lilacina 'de la Mina'. **Cedros Island Verbena**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Monarch, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Mylitta Crescent, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Gulf Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Pacific Fritillary, Funereal Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper, White-lined Sphinx, doubtless others. This plant was the top butterfly draw in an early September visit to Yerba Buena Nursery in Woodside (San Mateo County). Spring through fall.

Popular in cultivation. 'Paseo Rancho' is another selection.

Verbesina dissita. **Big-leaved Crownbeard**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant. May – August.

Veronica americana. **American Brooklime**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar plant for Great Spangled Fritillary, Silver-spotted Skipper. May – August.

Foodplant for Common Buckeye.

Vicia spp. **Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Shapiro notes: "ALL swallowtails nectar eagerly" on vetches, such as Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail and Pale Swallowtail. Other visitors include the Orange Sulphur, Monarch, American Lady, Arrowhead Blue, Silvery Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Propertius Duskywing, Northern Cloudy-wing, Pacuvius Dusky-wing, Arctic Skipper, Roadside Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Mardon Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Clark's Day Sphinx.

Vetches are the preferred larval hosts for Behr's Silvery Blue in the San Bruno Mountains.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*).

Noctuidae: Cerulean Looper (*Caenurgina caerulea*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). *Epinotia infuscanana*. *Grapholita conversana* (California). *Grapholita lunatana* (California).

Vicia americana var. *americana*. **American Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Black Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Silvery Blue, Western Tailed Blue (fq), Northern Cloudywing, Tawny-edged Skipper. Said to be "highly sought after by butterflies". March – June.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Edwards's Sulphur, Eastern Tailed Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Silvery Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Mexican Cloudywing and Northern Cloudywing.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Gelechiidae: *Mirificarma eburnella*, an introduced species that can be quite damaging.

Used in revegetation.

Vicia gigantea. **Giant Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. March-August.

The Western Tailed Blue is associated with this species in the San Luis Obispo area.

Tortricidae: *Grapholita lunatana*.

Used in revegetation.

Vicia ludoviciana subsp. *ludoviciana*. **Deerpea Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. March – June.

Hostplant for Northern Blue and Funereal Duskywing.

Viguiera laciniata is now *Bahiopsis laciniata*. **San Diego Sunflower**.

Viguiera multiflora var. *nevadensis* is now *Heliomeris multiflora* var. *nevadensis*. **Nevada Goldeneye**.

Viguiera parishii is now *Bahiopsis parishii*. **Goldeneye**.

Viola spp. **Violets**. Violaceae. Nectar: Large Marble.

Most if not all native violet species are host plants for various fritillaries. Notorious genus for defensive chemicals (Powell & Opler).

Noctuidae: Smith's Dart (*Xestia smithii*).

Pyralidae: Bold-feathered Grass Moth (*Herpetogramma pertextalis*) (Powell & Opler).

Viola adunca. **Western Dog Violet**. Violaceae. Nectar for the Oregon Silverspot and Sara Orange-tip. A “strongly preferred” nectar source for the Mardon Skipper. April – August.

Larval host for Atlantis Fritillary, Great Basin Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, and Zerene Fritillary. Presumed larval host for Myrtle's Silverspot.

Easy to grow. Best in Zones 1, 4-6, 7, 15-17.

Viola bakeri. **Baker's Violet**. Violaceae. May – July.

Baker's Violet is not listed as a foodplant, but has also been classified as a variety of *Viola nuttallii*, a species which is recorded as a foodplant for Callippe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Great Basin Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, and Zerene Fritillary. So likely it has values not yet recorded!

Considered difficult to cultivate.

Viola beckwithii. **Great Basin Violet**. Violaceae. March – May.

Foodplant for Callippe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary.

Arctiidae: Nevada Tiger Moth (*Grammia nevadensis*), a generalist, eats Great Basin Violet (PNW Moths).

Considered difficult to cultivate.

Viola cuneata. **Wedge-leaved Violet**. **Northern Two-eyed Violet**. Violaceae. March – September.

Foodplant for Zerene Fritillary.

Considered difficult to cultivate.

Viola douglasii. **Golden Violet**. Violaceae. Nectar: Sara Orangetip, Common Roadside Skipper (Rob Santry). February – July.

Foodplant for Callippe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary.

Considered difficult to cultivate; best in Zone 7.

Viola glabella. **Stream Violet**. Violaceae. Nectar for Margined White, Sara Orangetip and Echo Azure. March – August.

Larval host for Hydaspe Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary (James & Nunnallee), and Western Meadow Fritillary.

With moist soil, good drainage may be garden invasive. Best in Zones 4-6, 15, 16, 17.

Viola hallii. **Oregon Violet. Wild Pansy**. Violaceae. April – July.

Noted as a primary foodplant for Coronis Fritillary in southwest Oregon in a 2011 Survey (Reilly & Black), quoting Eric Scheuering (2006).

Difficult to cultivate.

Viola lobata. **Pine Violet**. Violaceae. April – August.

Foodplant for Zerene Fritillary.

Difficult to cultivate.

Viola nephrophylla. **Leconte Violet. Northern Bog Violet**. Violaceae. January – September.

Scott (1986) notes it as the foodplant for the Nokomis Fritillary and a foodplant for the Mormon Fritillary, Atlantis Fritillary and probably a foodplant for the Western Meadow Fritillary (aka Pacific Fritillary).

Viola ocellata. **Western Heart's Ease. Two-eyed Violet**. Violaceae. March – July.

Foodplant for Western Meadow Fritillary; one that Shapiro specifically notes for the San Francisco Bay region. Also a hostplant for the Unsilvered Fritillary and Great Basin Fritillary.

Best cultivated in Zones 5, 17

Viola palustris. **Marsh Violet**. Violaceae. April – July.

Marsh Violet is a foodplant for the Erinna Fritillary, a segregate of the Mormon Fritillary, at least in central Oregon (Hammond & Dornfield), Great Spangled Fritillary (HOSTS), Zerene Fritillary (James & Nunnallee).

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Viola pedunculata. **Johnny-Jump-Up**. Violaceae. A nectar plant “relished by Anise Swallowtails” in the Benecia State Recreation Area (Bert Johnson). Bert thinks it may also be a Pipevine Swallowtail nectar plant. Also serves Sara Orangetip and Propertius Duskywing. An acquaintance got a photograph of a Silvery Blue at nectar upside-down on one in Pinnacles National Monument. February – April.

Larval host for Callippe Fritillary, Comstock Fritillary.

Difficult in cultivation; has done best in Zone 7.

Viola praemorsa. **Astoria Violet**. Violaceae. March – July.

Foodplant for Atlantis Fritillary (HOSTS); Crown Fritillary and Great Basin Fritillary (James & Nunnallee).

Considered worthy of cultivation.

Viola purpurea. **Mountain Violet**. **Goosefoot Violet**. Violaceae. Monroes: Lupine Blue sips its nectar. March – July.

It is a larval host for Callippe Fritillary and Crown Fritillary in eastern San Diego County. A Northwestern Fritillary (aka Atlantis Fritillary) oviposited near the Mountain Violet in Siskiyou County (Emmel, Shields, Breedlove); Scott (1986) and HOSTS lists it among its foodplants. Scott lists it among Zerene Fritillary foodplants. HOSTS also lists it as a foodplant for the Unsilvered Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary and Great Basin Fritillary.

Considered difficult to cultivate.

Viola purpurea ssp. *quercetorum*. **Goosefoot Yellow Violet**. Violaceae. Nectar source for the Sara Orange-tip. February – July.

A foodplant for the Unsilvered Fritillary.

Viola sempervirens. **Evergreen Violet**. Violaceae. January – July.

Foodplant for Western Meadow Fritillary and Great Spangled Fritillary; in Cascadia used by Callippe Fritillary, Hydaspe Fritillary and Mormon Fritillary (James & Nunnallee).

In cultivation has performed best in Zones 4, 5, and 17. Groundcover.

Viola sheltonii. **Shelton's Violet**. Violaceae. March – July.

Foodplant for Hydaspe Fritillary (HOSTS).

Difficult to cultivate.

Vitis sp. **Grape**. Vitaceae.

Sphingidae: Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*).

Geometridae: Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*).

Lasiocampidae: Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Noctuidae: *Parabagrotis formalis*. Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*, California). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Vitis californica. **California Wild Grape**. Vitaceae.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Best in Zones 6, 7-9, 14-24. Cultivars available.

Vulpia octoflora var. *hirtella*. **Tufted Fescue**. Poaceae. Likely foodplant of Western Branded Skipper (Monroes).

Washingtonia filifera. **California Fan Palm**. Palmaceae.

Noctuidae: Palm Budworm (*Litoprosopus coachella*). The moth, also known as the Palm Flower Moth, is a light tan or pale grey species with eyespots on the inner edges of the hind wings. The larvae are food for the Gila Woodpecker and Northern Mockingbird.

Grows well in Zones 8, 9, 11-13, 14-16, 18-21, 22, 23.

Whipplea modesta. **Yerba de Selva**. Hydrangaceae. Nectar: Pacific Fritillary. March – July.

Groundcover that grows best in Zones 4-6, 7, 15-17.

Wislizenia refracta. **Jackass-clover. Spectacle-fruit**. Cleomaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Sleepy Orange, Queen, Palmer's Metalmark, Mojave Sootywing. Popular in its turn. April – October.

Foodplant for Checkered White and Western White.

Wyethia spp. **Mule-ears**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Western Sulphur, Zerene Fritillary, Northern Checkerspot, Variable Checkerspot, Sooty Gossamer Wing, Propertius Duskywing, Yuba Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, Clark's Sphinx, and others – “visited by a variety of butterflies but not preferred” (Shapiro).

Wyethia angustifolia. **Narrowleaf Mule-ear**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Callippe Fritillary (fq), Painted Lady, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Rockslide Checkerspot, Mylitta Crescent (fq), Field Crescent (fq), Common Ringlet, Mission Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue (fq), Persius Duskywing (fq), Umber Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, Mardon Skipper and a diurnal moth. The flowers also attract bumblebees and beetles. April – August.

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora wyethiae* (Powell & Opler).

Pyralidae: *Anatralata versicolor* (Powell & Opler).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). *Phaneta corculana* – Powell & Opler found adults associated with it at Richmond near the bay (p. 132); host unknown but Narrowleaf Mule-ear seems likely. Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Best in Zones 4-7, 14-18.

Wyethia glabra. **Smooth Mule-ear**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Chalcedon Checkerspot. March – June.

Smooth Mule Ear is listed among the many larval hosts of Painted Lady.

Wyethia helenioides. **Gray Mule's Ears**. Asteraceae. The Pipevine Swallowtail is a flower visitor, also Anise Swallowtail, Large Marble, Buckeye (fq), Chalcedon Checkerspot, California Ringlet. Good butterfly nectar plant – Growing Native. March – May, August.

Thought difficult to grow; best in Zone 7.

Wyethia invenusta. **Coville's Mule Ears**. Asteraceae. Attracts butterflies. June – August.

Wyethia mollis. **Woolly Mule's Ears**. Asteraceae. Clodius Parnassian (Aaron Schusteff photograph on BugGuide). Shapiro finds Sooty Gossamer-wing a frequent visitor to its flowers; White-lined Sphinx. May – July, September.

Tortricidae: *Sparganothis senecionana* (with ID of the plant uncertain, believed to be Woolly Mule's Ears).

Xanthisma gracile. **Annual Bristleweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Bordered Patch. April-September.

Xanthisma spinulosum var. *gooddingii*. **Spiny Goldenweed**. Dave Ferguson reports that the species – ‘*Xanthisma spinulosum*’ in his New Mexico yard attracted all at one time Leda Ministreak, Gray Hairstreak, and Reakirt's Blue. There are reckoned to be seven varieties in the Southwest. February – May, September – October.

Xanthium strumarium. **Cocklebur**. Asteraceae.

Caterpillar foodplant for the Bordered Patch and the Painted Lady. Generally secondary for Bordered Patch, moving to it after stripping nearby Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*, the preferred host) (Gorodenski).

Noctuidae: Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Tortricidae: Stem-galling Moth (*Epiblema strenuana*), bores into stems.

Xylorhiza spp. Asteraceae. Good butterfly nectar plants – *Growing Native*.

Xylorhiza cognata. **Mecca-aster**. Asteraceae. January – July.

Noctuidae: *Schinia jaegeri*.

Xylorhiza orcuttii. **Orcutt's Woody Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Pygmy Blue, Acastus Checkerspot (Monroes). January – May.

Larval host for Acastus Checkerspot (*Chlosyne acastus neumoeni*) in eastern San Diego County and in southern Nevada (likely wherever it is!).

Noctuidae: *Schinia jaegeri*.

Xylorhiza tortifolia. **Mojave Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur in Clark County, Nevada (Austins). Online photograph shows an Acmon Blue at nectar. Online photograph shows a fairly large moth which likes to sleep in them. March – June, October.

Listed as a foodplant for Neumogen's Sagebrush Checkerspot.

Noctuidae: Intermediate Cucullia (*Cucullia intermedia*). *Schinia ligeae*.

Yabea microcarpa was *Caucalis microcarpa*. **California Hedge Parsley**. Apiaceae. April – June.

Prodoxidae: *Greya solenobiella*.

Yucca baccata. **Datil**. Agavaceae. May-June. Yucca Moths.

Larval host for Yucca Giant-Skipper (Heath).

Preferred larval host of Maud's Giant Skipper (Garth & Tilden).

Tortricidae: *Nycthia yuccatana* (aka *Phalonia yuccatana*) eats seeds.

Best cultivated in Zones 7, 10, 18-21,

Yucca brevifolia. **Joshua Tree**. Agavaceae. April-May.

Larval host Yucca Giant-Skipper (Heath).

Tortricidae: *Cochylini* sp.

Best cultivated in Zones 3, 10, 18-21.

Yucca schidigera. **Mojave Yucca**. Agavaceae. April-May.

Larval host Yucca Giant-Skipper (Heath).

Tortricidae: *Nycthia pimana* (aka *Phalonia pimana*).

Best cultivated in Zones 3, 10, 14, 18-23.

Zauschneria californica is now *Epilobium canum*. **California Fuchsia.**

Zauschneria septentrionalis is now *Epilobium septentrionale*. **Humboldt County Fuchsia.**

Zeltnera venusta was *Centaureum venustum*. **Canchalagua.** Gentianaceae. May - August.

Pterophoridae: *Stenoptilia zophodactylus*, a cosmopolitan plume moth, specializes in eating plants of the Gentian family, including this one.

Best in Zones 7-11, 14-24. Beautiful annual.

Zigadenus fremontii is now *Toxicoscordion fremontii*. **Fremont's Star Lily.**

Zigadenus paniculatus is now *Toxicoscordion paniculatum*. **Foothill Deathcamas.**

Ziziphus obtusifolia var. *canescens*. **Gray Crucillo. Lotebush.** Rhamnaceae. April-June.

Notodontidae: *Cargida pyrrha* – a moth not yet recorded for California, but known in the Arizona range of the plant.
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Best cultivated in Zones 10-12.

Appendix 1: Lepidoptera Values of Nonnative Naturalized Plants of California.

Sources for the naturalized plants records include Moldenke's thesis, Hilty's Flower-Visiting Insects of Illinois web site, *Field Guide to the Butterflies of the San Francisco Bay and Sacramento Valley Regions* and other field guides, the Xerces/Smithsonian butterfly gardening book, personal communications from Arthur Shapiro and other lepidopterists. Many larval host records come from HOSTS – a Database of the World's Lepidopteran Foodplants by the Natural History Museum in London; other nectar usage or hostplant records were gleaned from various scientific papers, web sites, blogs, discussion groups and photograph postings. Most of the common butterflies in urban, suburban and rural areas (and even many preserved areas) – where native vegetation is mostly extirpated -- are heavily dependent on non-native naturalized plants as larval hosts and nectar sources.

Abutilon theophrasti. **Velvet-leaf**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur, Cabbage White, Common Sootywing. July – September.

Larval host for Common Checkered Skipper.

Noctuidae: Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crocidosema plebejana*).

Acroptilon repens. **Russian Knapweed**. Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by Becker's White, Mojave Sootywing, Woodland Skipper. May – September.

Agrostis gigantea. **Creeping Bentgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the European Skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*) – a butterfly whose expanding range since its introduction in North America will likely eventually include California.

Noctuidae: Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Aster Cutworm (*Trichordestra lilacina*).

Pyralidae: Subterranean Sod Webworm (*Chrysoteuchia topiarius*).

Ailanthus altissima. **Tree-of-heaven**. Simaroubaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady.

Allium neapolitanum. **Daffodil Garlic**. Alliaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White.

Alopecurus pratensis. **Meadow Foxtail**. Poaceae.

Among hosts for the European Skipper, an introduced butterfly likely to spread to California. In Finland, a hostplant for an *Ochlodes* skipper.

Pyralidae: Subterranean Sod Webworm (*Chrysoteuchia topiarius*).

Amaranthus retroflexus. **Redroot Pigweed**. Amaranthaceae.

One feeding trial showed this to be one of the best hostplants for the Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*).

Ambrosia artemisiifolia. **Common Ragweed**. Asteraceae.

Larval host for Bordered Patch.

Saturniidae: Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Noctuidae: Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Olive-shaded Bird Dropping Moth (*Ponometia candefacta*), which has been imported to the USSR as a biological control there for Common Ragweed.
Pterophoridae: *Adaina ambrosiae*.

Ambrosia trifida. **Giant Ragweed**. Asteraceae.

Listed as a larval host for Hoary Comma, Bordered Patch.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Forage Looper (*Caenurgina erechtea*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*).

NOXIOUS WEED but generally not long persisting.

Ammophila arenaria. **European Beachgrass**. Poaceae.

Arctiidae: an unpreferred larval plant for the polyphagus Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginialis*).

Andropogon virginicus. **Broomsedge Bluestem**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Anoda cristata. **Violettas**. Malvaceae.

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Anthemis cotula. **Dog Fennel**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Juniper Hairstreak (B.J. Stacey), Melissa Blue (B.J. Stacey), Western Tailed Blue, Acmon Blue, Common Ringlet. Secondary nectar plant, I suppose. April – August.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. **Sweet Vernal Grass**.

Larval host for West Slope Colorado Skipper at one of Arthur Shapiro's study sites.

Aptenia cordifolia. **Baby Sun-rose**. Aizoaceae. Some nectar value as for West Coast Lady, Eufala Skipper.

Araujia sericifera. **Bladder-flower**. Apocynaceae.

Foodplant for Monarch.

NOXIOUS WEED.

Arctium lappa. **Great Burdock**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Great Spangled Fritillary, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Silver-spotted Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper. June – October.

Larval host for Painted Lady, American Lady.

Arctiidae: Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Olive-shaded Bird Dropping Moth (*Ponometia candefacta*). Cow Parsnip Borer (*Papaipema harrisii*).

Arctium minus. **Common Burdock**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Margined White, Coronis Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary (fq), Nokomis Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Satyr Comma, Gray Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Common Sootywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Yuma Skipper. July – October.

Arctotis stoechadifolia is now *A. venusta*. **Blue-eyed African Daisy**. Asteraceae.

Serves as a Painted Lady foodplant in other countries.

Armoracia rusticana. **Horseradish**. Brassicaceae. Nectar for Cabbage White and likely so for others for which it is a hostplant.

Foodplant for Green-veined White, Cabbage White, Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet, and Army Cutworm. Utilized by Cabbage White especially at Shapiro's Sierra Valley site.

Atriplex rosea. **Redscale**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue and Common Sootywing. Most important host for the Western Pygmy Blue in the Sacramento Valley (Shapiro).

Atriplex semibaccata. **Australian Saltbush**. Chenopodiaceae.

John Steiner found it the favorite larval host for Western Pygmy Blue in the San Francisco Bay area.

Geometridae: *Perizoma custodiata*.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes sistrella*.

Avena fatua. **Wild Oat**. Poaceae.

Listed as a foodplant for the Common Wood-Nymph.

Avena sativa. **Cultivated Oat**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Venerable Dart (*Agrotis venerabilis*). Yellow-headed Cutworm (*Apamea amputatrix*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Rustic Shoulder-knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Girdler aka Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Velvet Armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Gelechiidae: Angoumois Grain Moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*).

Pyralidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Bacopa rotundifolia. **Disk Waterhyssop**. Plantaginaceae. May – August.

Pyralidae: *Elophila occidentalis*.

Barbarea verna. **Early Winter Cress**. Brassicaceae. Good nectar plant for Gray-veined White. March – July.

Larval host for Gray-veined White, Sara Orange-tip and Cabbage White.

Barbarea vulgaris. **Yellow Rocket**. **Common Winter Cress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, and likely for all the others that may use it as a larval host. Also Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, American Lady, Pearl Crescent, Brown Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Echo Azure, Eastern Tailed Blue. April- July.

Hostplant for Sara Orangetip, Large Marble, Gray-veined White, Cabbage White, Western White, and Checkered White.

Bellis perennis. **English Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq), Grey-veined White, Orange Sulphur, Mylitta Crescent, Echo Azure. Pyle considers it generally secondary as a nectar plant. December – September.

Berberoa incana. **Hoary Alyssum**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Pine White, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Zerene Fritillary, Field Crescent, Small Wood Nymph (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Ruddy Copper, Greenish Blue, Melissa Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Persius Duskywing, Sonoran Skipper, Western Branded Skipper, and Woodland Skipper. May - September.

NOXIOUS WEED List B.

Beta vulgaris. **Beet**. Chenopodiaceae.

Larval host for Painted Lady.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Saltmarsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Ipsilon Dart (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Rascal Dart (*Agrotis malefida*), Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Green Cutworm (*Anicla infecta*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Purslane Moth (*Euscirrhopterus gloveri*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). *Euxoa laetificans*. Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). *Euxoa munis*. Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Early Cutworm (*Euxoa tristicula*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). European Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*). Flame-shouldered Dart (*Ochropleura implecta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Miranda (*Proxenus miranda*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Gelechiidae: Goosefoot Groundling Moth (*Euscrobipalpa atriplicella*).

Pyralidae: Garden Webworm (*Achyra rantalis*). Sugar-beet Crown Borer (*Ancylosis undulatella*, aka *Hulstia u.*). American Sunflower Moth (*Homoeosoma electellum*). Alfalfa Webworm (*Loxostege cereris*). *Loxostege commixtalis*. Beet Webworm (*Loxostege strictalis*). Hawaiian Beet Webworm (*Spoladea recurvalis*). False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*). Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea rubigalis*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*).

Crop "pests" get a lot of study!

Bidens pilosa. **Hairy Beggarticks**. Asteraceae.

Foodplant for Dainty Sulphur. The Natural History of Orange County web site notes Hairy Beggarticks as a preferred foodplant for caterpillars of the Dainty Sulphur.

Boehmeria nivea. **Chinese Grass** or **False Nettle**. Urticaceae.

Noctuidae: Bean Leaf-skeletonizer (*Autoplusia egena*).

Borago officinalis. **Borage**. Boraginaceae. Monarch, Mylitta Crescent, Painted Lady (fq). June – August.

Larval host of Painted Lady.

Bothriochloa ischaemum var. songarica. **K-R Bluestem**. Poaceae. Raymond Neck observed many butterflies apparently getting something from inflorescences of this grass and of **Dallis Grass** (*Paspalum dilatatum*). In a single transect he observed 51 Common Buckeyes, 8 Queens and 2 Painted Ladies. "Butterflies had their probosces extended towards and around the base of achenes of the inflorescences. Achenes ... were post-anthesis, but some substance was apparently being removed from the shiny surface of the achenes." Other butterfly species were

present, visiting the usual flowers, while the butterflies visiting the grasses were not. He notes also: “At this point one does not know whether these butterflies were obtaining a nutritive substance or were merely being stimulated by surface phytochemicals.”

Brachypodium sylvaticum. **Slender False Brome**. Poaceae.

Listed as a foodplant for the Arctic Skipper in Europe. Among foodplants of the European Skipper, an introduced butterfly likely to spread to California.

A new invasive weedy grass in California, spreading fast.

Brassica spp. **Mustards**. Brassicaceae.

Shapiro finds the non-native mustards “infrequently” utilized as larval hosts by the Sara Orangetip, usually along roads. The introduced Cabbage White probably uses most of them.

Brassica campestris. **Field Mustard**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Sandhill Skipper, Cabbage White (fq), Large Marble.

Brassica juncea. **Brown Mustard**. Brassicaceae. May – September.

Larval host for Cabbage White.

Noctuidae: In other countries serves the Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*) and Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Brassica napus. **Rapeseed**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur. May – September.

Rapeseed is among larval hosts for Cabbage White, Boisduval’s Marble, Large Marble, Sara Orangetip.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Noctuidae: Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Brassica nigra. **Black Mustard**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Dainty Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White (fq), Large Marble (fq), Sara Orange-tip, Common Buckeye (fq), Crown Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, California Ringlet (fq), Dryope Hairstreak, Great Copper, Purplish Copper, Acmon Blue, San Emigdio Blue, Silvery Blue, Gorgon Copper, Common Checkered Skipper, Fiery Skipper, and Sandhill Skipper. April – September.

Larval host for Sara Orange-tip, Large Marble, Gray-veined White, Cabbage White, Becker’s White, Western White, Checkered White.

Arctiidae: Painted Tiger Moth (*Arachnis picta*).

Noctuidae: Ipsilon Dart (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). *Copablepharon viridisparsa*. Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Brassica rapa. **Common Mustard**. **Rape**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Acmon Blue (blues, likely others). January – May.

Foodplant for Painted Lady, Sara Orangetip, Large Marble, Gray-veined White, Cabbage White, and Checkered White.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Fragile Gray (*Iridopsis fragilaria*).

Noctuidae: Old Man Dart (*Agrotis vetusta*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Brassica tournefortii. **Turnip Mustard**. Brassicaceae. January – June.

Larval host for Checkered White.

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Bromus rubens. **Red Brome**. Poaceae.

Listed as a foodplant for the Juba Skipper.

Bromus tectorum. **Cheat Grass**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*).

Buddleja davidii. **Butterfly Bush**. Scrophulariaceae. Nectar source for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Monarch, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Bordered Patch, Crown Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Chalcedon Checkerspot (fq), Mournful Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Sachem, Fiery Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Snowberry Clearwing, Yellow-collared Scape Moth. May - September.

Caterpillars of the Chalcedon Checkerspot, Buckeye may eat Butterfly Bush.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Cakile edentula. **American Sea Rocket**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Margined White, Large Marble, West Coast Lady. May – November.

Larval host for Checkered White and Cabbage White.

Cakile maritima. **European Sea Rocket**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Purplish Copper. May – November.

Larval host for the Cabbage White.

Arctiidae: a favorite host for the Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginalis*).

Noctuidae: Foodplant for the Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*), at least in the British Isles.

Capsella bursa-pastoris. **Shepherd's Purse**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Pearl Crescent, Common Sootywing. Usage slight. January – October.

Listed as a larval host for Sara Orangetip, Checkered White, Cabbage White.

Noctuidae: Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Cardaria draba now *Lepidium draba*. **White Top**.

Carduus acanthoides. **Plumeless Thistle**. Asteraceae. July – November.

Among larval hosts for Painted Lady.

NOXIOUS WEED.

Carduus nutans. **Musk Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Indra Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Southern Dogface, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur (fq), Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Cabbage White, Pine White, Monarch, Queen, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Painted Lady (fq), West Coast Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Callippe Fritillary (fq), Coronis Fritillary (fq), Great Spangled Fritillary, Nokomis Fritillary (fq), Northwestern Fritillary (fq), Mormon Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Small Wood Nymph, Common Wood Nymph (fq), Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper, Northern Cloudywing, Dun Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Sachem, Sandhill Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), Uncas Skipper (fq), Woodland Skipper (fq). June- July.

Painted Lady foodplant.

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Carduus pycnocephalus. **Italian Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail. Large Marble, Sara Orangetip, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Myrtle's Silverspot, Monarch, Unsilvered Fritillary, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Boisduval's Blue, Mournful Duskywing, Propertius Duskywing, Northern White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Two-banded Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Lindsey's Skipper, Umber Skipper. Important Mission Blue nectar plant in San Francisco. March – July.

Foodplant for Mylitta Crescent and Painted Lady.

Carduus tenuiflorus. **Italian Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Cabbage White (fq), Orange Sulphur. April – June.

Carpobrotus chilensis. **Hottentot Fig**. Aizoaceae. Flowers most of the year.

Arctiidae: Commonly eaten by caterpillars of the polyphagus Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyrepia virginalis*).

Cenchrus ciliaris. **Buffelgrass**. Poaceae.

Larval host for Eufala Skipper.

Cenchrus incertus. **Coast Sandbur**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Green Cutworm (*Anicla infecta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Centaurea spp. **Knapweed**. Asteraceae. Woodland Skipper, Western Branded Skipper are flower visitors.

Centaurea benedicta was *Cnicus benedictus*. **Blessed Thistle**. Asteraceae. April – June.

Painted Lady foodplant.

Centaurea calcitrapa. **Purple Star Thistle**. Asteraceae. Flower visitors: Pipevine Swallowtail, Pine White, Gray Hairstreak, and Umber Skipper. April – November.

Foodplant for Tropical Buckeye in Neotropical areas.

NOXIOUS WEED.

Centaurea cyanus. **Bachelor's Button**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Marine Blue, Field Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper. April – September.

Saturniidae: Western Sheep Moth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*, Canada).

Centaurea diffusa. **Diffuse Knapweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Orange Sulphur (fq), Clouded Sulphur (fq), Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Pine White, Red Admiral, Painted Lady (fq), Hoary Comma, Common Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph (fq), Field Crescent, Callippe Fritillary, Coronis Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary (fq), Variegated Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Ruddy Copper, Melissa Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq). May – October.

Centaurea jacea subsp. *nigra* was *Centaurea nigra*. **Lesser Knapweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: European Skipper. August – November.

Listed as a Painted Lady foodplant.

Centaurea maculosa is now *Centaurea stoebe* var. *micranthos*. **Spotted Knapweed**.

Centaurea melitensis. **Tocalote. Maltese Star Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Orange Sulphur. April – July.

Centaurea nigra is now *Centaurea jacea* subsp. *nigra*. **Lesser Knapweed**.

Centaurea repens is now *Acroptilon repens*. **Russian Knapweed**.

Centaurea solstitialis. **Yellow Star Thistle**. Asteraceae. Flower visitors include the Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White (fq), Orange Sulphur (fq), Clouded Sulphur, Harford's Sulphur, California Dogface, Field Crescent, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady, Callippe Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Mormon Metalmark, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Woodland Skipper, Dodge's Skipper, Columbian Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Tilden's Skipper, Fiery Skipper. Shapiro: "Excellent nectar source but a terrible weed. Preferred by the Pipevine Swallowtail." May – October.

Yellow Star Thistle is a foodplant for Mylitta Crescent, Painted Lady.

Noctuidae: Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Stephen's Gem or Bilobed Looper (*Megalographa biloba*) – an attractive noctuid that is sometimes a pest on lettuce.

NOXIOUS WEED.

Centaurea stoebe var. *micranthos* was *Centaurea maculosa*. **Spotted Knapweed**. Asteraceae. Flower visitors include the Pipevine Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Painted Lady, Great Spangled Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Western Meadow Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Green Comma, American Snout, Purplish Copper, Melissa Blue, Marine Blue, Behr's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Woodland Skipper and the Red-shouldered Ctenucha. No doubt others, a good nectar source. July – September.

NOXIOUS WEED.

Centranthus ruber. **Red Valerian**. Valerianaceae. Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Monarch, Red Admiral, Painted Lady (fq), West Coast Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Gulf Fritillary (fq), California Tortoiseshell, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Bramble Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, American Copper, Great Copper, Common Checkered Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Umber Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae), Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*, Sphingidae), White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae), Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*, Noctuidae). In the Xerces

Society “Master Plant List” for butterfly gardens. Attracts “many” species of butterflies according to Lotusland. Some think better for moths than butterflies. April – July.

Cerastium glomeratum. **Sticky Mouse-ear Chickweed**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Silvery Blue.

Chamomilla suaveolens (now known as *Matricaria discoidea*). **Pineapple Weed**. Monroes: a nectar source for the Melissa Blue in eastern San Diego County. February - August.

Chenopodium album. **Lamb’s Quarters**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for Painted Lady, Western Pygmy Blue, Common Sootywing, and Common Checkered Skipper.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*). Ornate Tiger Moth (*Grammia ornata*). Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Wandering Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vagans*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Gelechiidae: Goosefoot Groundling Moth (*Euscrobipalpa atriplicella*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Common Hyppa (*Hyppa xylinoides*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pterophoridae: Morning Glory Plume Moth (*Emmelina monodactyla*).

Pyralidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Chenopodium ambrosioides. **Mexican Tea**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for Common Sootywing.

Noctuidae: Gray Looper (*Rachiplusia ou*).

Chenopodium foliosum. **Leafy Goosefoot**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for Common Sootywing.

Chenopodium murale. **White Pigweed**. Chenopodiaceae.

Larval host for Western Pygmy Blue and Common Sootywing.

Gelechiidae: Goosefoot Groundling (*Euscrobipalpa atriplicella*).

Chloris gayana. **Rhodes Grass**. Poaceae.

Recorded as a foodplant for the Eufala Skipper in Brazil.

Noctuidae: Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Chorispora tenella. **Crossflower**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Becker’s White and Common Checkered Skipper in Idaho. April – July.

Foodplant for Western White.

Cichorium endiva. **Endive**. Asteraceae. Scott records a nectar visit by Common Checkered Skipper.

Arctiidae: Mexican Tiger Moth (*Notarctia proxima*).

Noctuidae: Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*).

Cichorium intybus. **Chicory**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White (fq), Common Buckeye, Woodland Skipper. Shapiro rarely sees flower visits. April – October.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Lesser Wainscot (*Mythimna oxygala*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Cirsium arvense. **Canada Thistle**. Asteraceae. Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Large Marble, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Becker's White, Pine White, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Viceroy, Red Admiral, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Mourning Cloak, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Green Comma, Hoary Comma, Satyr Comma, Small Wood Nymph, Common Wood Nymph (fq), Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Callippe Fritillary, Coronis Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Viceroy, Hackberry Emperor, American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, American Copper, Blue Copper (fq), Purplish Copper, Ruddy Copper, Acmon Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Marine Blue, Melissa Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Afranius Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Carson Wandering Skipper, Common Branded Skipper, Dun Skipper, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, European Skipper (fq), Pahaska Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Sonoran Skipper, Uncas Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Yuma Skipper, Red-shouldered Ctenucha, Himmelman's Plume Moth. Shapiro: "Visited by almost everything, immensely popular. A very bad weed; in some jurisdictions illegal to have on your property." June – September.

Foodplant for Painted Lady and sometimes American Lady. Mylitta Crescent. Herlan's Crescent (from eggs oviposited in the lab on Bull thistle) was reared on Canada thistle by James A. Scott.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Noxious Weed List B (California Department of Food and Agriculture).

Cirsium canescens. **Prairie Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Mylitta Crescent, Callippe Fritillary, Coronis Fritillary, Nokomis Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Monarch, Chalcid Checkerspot, Acmon Blue, Pahaska Skipper, Umber Skipper, Uncas Skipper. May – August.

Cirsium ochrocentrum A. Gray. **Yellow Spined Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Baird's Old World Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Mexican Yellow, Dainty Sulphur, Monarch, American Snout, Red Admiral, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Tropical Buckeye, Callippe Fritillary, Satyr Comma, Mylitta Crescent, Bordered Patch, Tiny Checkerspot, Gray Hairstreak, Lupine Blue, Pahaska Skipper, Uncas Skipper, skippers. April – July.

NOXIOUS WEED LIST A (California Department of Food and Agriculture).

Cirsium undulatum. **Wavyleaf Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Crown Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Hoary Comma. May – October.

Foodplant for Painted Lady and Mylitta Crescent.

NOXIOUS WEED List A (California Department of Food and Agriculture). Native according to Jepson Manual.

Cirsium vulgare. **Bull Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Alexandra Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Checkered White, Cabbage White (fq), Pine White (fq), Western Sulphur, Ox-eye Satyr, Monarch (fq), Painted Lady, Gulf Fritillary, Myrtle's Silverspot (fq), Great Spangled Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Nokomis Fritillary, Unsilvered Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary (fq), Pearl Crescent, Common Wood Nymph, Hackberry Emperor, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Marine Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), Sachem, Sandhill Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Uncas Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Yuma Skipper, Colorado Skipper (fq), Dodge's Skipper, Carson Wandering Skipper, Lindsey's Skipper, Sachem, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Corn Earworm. Shapiro: "An important nectar source in selectively logged forests. A favorite of the Pine White, Colorado Skipper and Zerene Fritillary, among others." May – October.

Bull Thistle is an important larval host for Mylitta Crescent and Painted Lady. Also recorded as a foodplant for California Crescent.

Noctuidae: Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Cal-IPC classifies this as a moderately invasive weed species. Bull Thistle is not on the California noxious weed list.

Cnicus benedictus is now Centaurea benedicta. **Blessed Thistle**.

Colutea arborescens. **Bladder Senna**. Fabaceae. Galegeae.

Pyralidae: Limbean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*).

Conium maculatum. **Poison Hemlock**. Apiaceae. Slight value as a butterfly nectar plant; Scott noted flower visits by: Black Swallowtail, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Northwestern Fritillary, Western Pine Elf, Behr's Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Blue Copper, and Arrowhead Blue. April – July.

Poison Hemlock may serve as a foodplant for the Anise Swallowtail, especially early in the year (Arthur Shapiro).

Oecophoridae: Hemlock Moth (*Agonopterix alstroemeriana*) – accidentally introduced from the Old World, it serves as a biological control.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Conringia orientalis. **Hare's Ear Mustard**. Brassicaceae.

Noctuidae: *Euxoa brevipennis*. *Euxoa catenula*. *Euxoa nostra*. Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*).

Convolvulus arvensis. **Field Bindweed**. Convolvulaceae. Sandhill Skipper (Moldenke, Austin). Shapiro finds it visited by a variety of butterflies including Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, various skippers ... but not by the Sandhill Skipper. Others report: Checkered White, Clodius Parnassian, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Bordered Patch, Painted Lady, Purplish Copper, Afranius Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Eufala Skipper, European Skipper. Scott considers it unpopular as a nectar source. March – October.

Coronilla varia (aka Securigera varia). **Crown Vetch**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Scott notes as generally not very popular as a nectar plant, and not providing much nectar, used most by Orange Sulphur (15 visits noted). Others noted: Cabbage White, Red Admiral, Common Checkered Skipper, European Skipper. May – July.

Coronopus didymus is becoming Lepidium didymum. **Wartcress**. Brassicaceae.

Noctuidae: According to HOSTS, a larval host for Ipsilon Dart (*Agrotis ipsilon*) in Pantropical areas.

Crataegus monogyna. **Common Hawthorn**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail and Lorquin's Admiral (Paul Severns), Silvery Blue (Bruce Newhouse). May – August.

Crepis capillaris. **Smooth Hawksbeard**. Asteraceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady, Common Checkered Skipper. May – November.

Crepis vesicaria ssp. *taraxacifolia*. **Weedy Hawksbeard**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Sandhill Skipper, Cabbage White (fq), Orange Sulphur. February – October.

Cytisus scoparius. **Scotch Broom**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. April – July.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*).

Lyonetiidae: Scotch Broom Twig Miner (*Leucoptera spartifoliella*).

Oecophoridae: Gorse Tip Moth (*Agonopterix nervosa*).

Pyralidae: Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Noxious Weed List C.

Cytisus striatus. **Portuguese Broom**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. May – August.

Pyralidae: Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*).

Cynara cardunculus. **Cardoon**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Monarch and Umber Skipper. April – July.

Foodplant for Painted Lady.

NOXIOUS WEED.

Cynara scolymus is now *Cynara cardunculus* subsp. *cardunculus*. **Artichoke**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail.

Foodplant for Painted Lady.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Geometridae: Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Noctuidae: Figwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema sauzalitae*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). V-lined Quaker (*Zosteropoda hirtipes*).

Cynodon dactylon. **Bermudagrass**. Poaceae.

Bermudagrass supports caterpillars of many grass skippers: Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Woodland Skipper, Julia's Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Umber Skipper, Sandhill Skipper and the Brown Longtail.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Bermudagrass is on the C List of California Noxious Weeds.

Dactylis glomerata. **Orchardgrass**. Poaceae.

Larval foodplant for the European Skipper – a species not yet present in California but likely expected to expand its range into the State. Said to be its favorite foodplant.

Arctiidae: Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*).

Noctuidae: Hop Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immanis*). Dark-lined Wainscot (*Leucania commoides*). Meadow Wainscot (*Leucania farcta*). Phragmites Wainscot (*Leucania phragmitidicola*). Scirpus Wainscot (*Leucania scirpicola*). Lesser Wainscot (*Mythimna oxygala*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*).

Dactyloctenium aegyptium. **Crowfoot Grass**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Datura ferox. **Chinese Thornapple**. Solanaceae. April – June.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Datura inoxia. **Pricklyburr**. Solanaceae.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Datura stramonium. **Jimson Weed**. Solanaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx, Five-spotted Hawkmoth. June – August.

Sphingidae: Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*). Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*). Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Daucus carota. **Wild Carrot**. Apiaceae. Nectar plant for Cabbage White, Monarch, Mylitta Crescent, Red Admiral, American Snout, Common Wood Nymph, Great Copper [4.8% of nectar observations in Severns, et. al. 2006]. May – September.

Larval host for the Anise Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*).

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchnra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*). Reported outside the continental United States, populations of Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*) and Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*) (HOSTS).

Pyrilidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*).

Yponomeutidae: Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*), populations outside of continental United States (HOSTS).

Delairea odorata, formerly Senecio mikanioides. **Cape Ivy**. **German Ivy**. Asteraceae.

Noctuidae: One of the larval hosts for the Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Highly invasive in riparian areas, and, contrary to previous assessments, it does reproduce by seed.

Descurainia sophia. **Flix Weed**. Brassicaceae. Scott noted a flower visit by Pahaska Skipper.

Foodplant for Becker's White, Western White, Checkered White and Cabbage White. Also Spring White (Shapiro).

Dianthus armeria. **Deptford Pink**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Northern Cloudywing, European Skipper. Spring – summer.

Digitaria ciliaris. **Southern Crabgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Fiery Skipper, at least in Puerto Rico (HOSTS).

Digitaria ischaemum. **Smooth Crabgrass**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm. Fall Armyworm. Black-bordered Lemon (*Marimatha nigrofimbria*).

Digitaria sanguinalis. **Hairy Crabgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Sachem, Fiery Skipper (reported from West Indies).

Noctuidae: Green Cutworm (*Anicla infecta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Dipsacus fullonum. **Wild Teasel**. Dipsacaceae. Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Becker's White, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Monarch, Painted Lady (fq), American Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Common Wood Nymph, Great Basin Wood Nymph, California Tortoiseshell, Callippe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Nokomis Fritillary, Coral Hairstreak, American Copper, Great Copper, Melissa Blue, Common Sootywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Common Branded Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Woodland Skipper. "Shapiro adds: "Fritillaries, Ox-eyed Satyr, Skippers. Invasive. Can be a bad weed." April - August.

Gray Hairstreak lays eggs on it.

Dipsacus sativus. **Fuller's Teasel**. Dipsacaceae. Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, a sulphur, a small blue – all observed simultaneously at nectar on a patch of this species at Benecia State Recreation Area on 11 June 2012 by Bert Johnson. Specifically he noted several Anise Swallowtails and three Pipevine Swallowtails at nectar on the patch. May - July.

Dyssodia papposa. **Fetid Marigold**. Asteraceae.

Foodplant for Dainty Sulphur.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*).

Echinochloa crus-galli. **Watergrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Eufala Skipper.

Echium candicans. **Pride of Madeira**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Monarch (fq), Painted Lady, West Coast Lady. February – October.

Eleagnus angustifolius. **Russian Olive**. Elaeagnaceae.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Noctuidae: The Redwing (*Sideridis rosea*).

Eleusine indica. **Goosegrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Sachem.

Elymus canadensis. **Canada Wildrye**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: *Benjaminiola colorada* (HOSTS).

Elymus repens was *Elytrigia repens*. **Quackgrass**. Poaceae.

Quackgrass is a foodplant for the European Skipper, an introduced butterfly species likely to show up in California at some point.

Arctiidae: Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*).

Noctuidae: Girdler (*Dargida procinctus*). Hop Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immanis*). *Leucania insueta* (Noctuidae). Phragmites Wainscot (*Leucania phragmitidicola*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*).

Erigeron annuus. **Annual Fleabane**. Asteraceae. April – July.

Tortricidae: *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Erigeron strigosus. **Daisy Fleabane**. Asteraceae. Melissa Blue. April – August.

Erodium cicutarium. **Red-stem Filaree**. Geraniaceae.. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Large Marble, Desert Orangetip, Sara Orangetip, Checkered White, Common Buckeye, Mourning Cloak, Echo Azure, Sonoran Blue, Propertius Duskywing, and Sleepy Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Kern Primrose Sphinx (*Euproserpinus euterpe*). Paul Johnson has photographed the Checkered White and Sara Orangetip at its flowers, which are commonly visited by a *Euproserpinus* hawkmoth in Pinnacles. Popular with Mourning Cloak in West Texas! Important early nectar source for the Island Marble in the San Juan Islands, Washington; Susan Vernon says it is a favorite of the Echo Azure there. Works early or otherwise where there is not much or anything else available. February – September.

Recorded on HOSTS as among foodplants for Edith's Checkerspot and the Dainty Sulphur – I suppose rather secondary hostplant choices for each, or finishing up late instars, if not a mistake.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). *Protorthodes texana*. Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Sphingidae note: The Kern Primrose Sphinx (*Euproserpinus euterpe*) lays eggs on this non-native species, but it is toxic to the caterpillars – apparently a reason for the rarity of the moth!

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Eruca vesicaria subsp. *sativa*. **Garden Rocket**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Southern Dogface. May – September.

Foodplant for the Cabbage White.

Noctuidae: Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*, India).

Eucalyptus camaldulensis. **Red Gum**. Myrtaceae. Nectar plant for Monarch, and sometimes a winter roosting tree. April – July.

Eucalyptus globulus. **Blue Gum**. Myrtaceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail and for the Monarch, which also roosts in large Blue Gum trees. October – January.

Dioptidae: Reported as a larval host for the California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*).

Euphorbia esula. **Leafy Spurge**. Euphorbiaceae.

Sphingidae: The Spurge Hawkmoth (*Hyles euphorbiae*) is an attractive European species imported as a bio-control for this NOXIOUS WEED.

Fagopyrum esculentum. **Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Noctuidae: Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Pyralidae: Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Festuca arundinacea. **Tall Fescue**. Poaceae.

Pyralidae: Bluegrass Webworm (*Parapediasia teterrellus*).

Ficus carica. **Fig**. Moraceae. Over-ripe fruits attract fruit-feeding butterflies.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Black Witch (*Ascalapha odorata*).

Pyralidae: Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*). Tropical Warehouse Moth (*Cadra cautella*). Locust Bean Moth (*Ectomyelois ceratoniae*). Beehive Honey Moth (*Vitula serratilineella*).

Tortricidae: Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*).

Filago pyramidata var. pyramidata. **Herba Impia**. Asteraceae.

Foodplant for Painted Lady.

Foeniculum vulgare. **Fennel**. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Queen, Lorquin's Admiral, Juniper Hairstreak, Great Copper. May – September.

Major larval host for Anise Swallowtail. Also reported as a larval host for the Old World Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Baird's Swallowtail.

Pyralidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*).

Galinsoga quadriradiata. **Shaggy Soldier**. Asteraceae.

HOSTS reports it is a hostplant for Green-veined White (*Pieris napi*). Seems doubtful to me. Sometimes plants upon which oviposition is noted are counted as hostplants, which is not always the case! Sometimes Lepidoptera oviposit on other plants near a hostplant, or, seemingly, make a mistake and oviposit on unsuitable hosts.

Genista canariensis. **Canary Island Broom**. Fabaceae. Genisteae.

Pyralidae: Eaten by the caterpillars of a native legume feeding moth, whose common name has become the Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*, Crambidae).

Genista linifolia. **Mediterranean Broom**. Fabaceae. Genisteae.

Pyralidae: Eaten by the caterpillars of a native legume feeding moth, known as the Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*, Crambidae).

Genista monspessulana (formerly *Cytisus monspessulanus*). **French Broom**. Fabaceae. Genisteae.

Pyralidae: Eaten by the caterpillars of a native legume feeding moth, known as the Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*, Crambidae).

Genista stenopetala. **Leafy Broom**. Fabaceae. Genisteae.

Pyralidae: Eaten by the caterpillars of a native legume feeding moth, known as the Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*, Crambidae).

Geranium dissectum. **Cutleaf Geranium**. Geraniaceae.

Noctuidae: Listed as a larval host for Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*).

Geranium molle. **Dovefoot Geranium**. Geraniaceae. Nectar plant for Echo Azure and other butterflies in the San Juan Islands, Washington. February – August.

Geranium robertianum. **Herb Robert**. **Stinky Bob**. Geraniaceae. Nectar plant for the Margined White. April – September.

Glechoma hederacea. **Ground Ivy**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur (fq), Cabbage White, American Lady, Arctic Skipper, Roadside Skipper (fq). March – June.

Geometridae: Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet (*Xanthorhoe ferrugata*).

Noctuidae: Purple Arches (*Polia purpurissata*).

Gnaphalium luteo-album is now *Pseudognaphalium luteo-album*. **Weedy Cudweed**. Asteraceae.

An important foodplant for the American Lady.

Grindelia squarrosa var. *serrulata*. **Curlycup Gumweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Clouded Sulphur, Common Buckeye, Melissa Blue, Common Branded Skipper. July – September.

Noctuidae: Host of the day-flying Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). *Schinia mortua*, also a day flier.

Halogeton glomeratus. **Saltlover**. Chenopodiaceae.

Foodplant for Western Pygmy Blue.

Hedera helix. **English Ivy**. Araliaceae. Paul Cherubini has posted a YouTube video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qC_6FRtog-Q showing a heavy concentration of Monarch butterflies at nectar on large sunlit flowering masses of English Ivy at Cayucos, California on 11 October 2011. English Ivy is an important Monarch nectar source at other sites as well. The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*, Noctuidae) seeks its nectar, at least in England, as do the Cabbage White, Large White (*Pieris brassicae*), Red Admiral, Comma (*Polygonia c-album*), and Holly Blue (*Celastrina argiolus*). August – November.

Geometridae: Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*) – a favorite host in California (Powell & Opler).

Pyralidae: False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Helianthus maximiliani. **Maximilian Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Monarch, Painted Lady.

Larval host for Bordered Patch.

Helminthotheca echioides (*Picris echioides*). **Bristly Ox-tongue**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Cabbage White (favorite source), Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Queen (Eric Jacob), Painted Lady, Mournful Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper. Shapiro notes: “Very popular in winter.” It flowers all year, especially in riparian situations.

Hesperis matronalis. **Dame’s Rocket**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail. April – July.

Foodplant for Cabbage White.

Hibiscus trionum. **Flower-of-an-Hour**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White. April – November.

Hieracium aurantiacum. **Orange Hawkweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: American Copper, Persius Duskywing (in Wisconsin, where it is native; becoming a weed in California), Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae).

Noctuidae: Gray-hooded Owlet (*Cucullia florea*).

Hirschfeldia incana. **Shortpod Mustard**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Sara Orangetip, Orange Sulphur (fq), California Ringlet, Mylitta Crescent, Callippe Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Hermes Copper, Purplish Copper, Tailed Copper, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue (fq), Mormon Metalmark, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Rural Skipper. Shapiro: “Important general nectar source.” April – October.

Shapiro: “Major larval host of Cabbage White, Checkered White.” Also Sara Orangetip and Large Marble.

Arctiidae: Painted Tiger Moth (*Arachnis picta*). Mexican Tiger Moth (*Notarctia proxima*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Holcus mollis. **Creeping Velvetgrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for European Skipper in the British Isles. It is an introduced butterfly likely to spread to California.

Hordeum vulgare. **Barley**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Rustic Shoulder-knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). *Euxoa ridingsiana*. Stephen’s Gem (*Megalographa biloba*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*), Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyrilidae: Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Hypericum perforatum. **Klamathweed**. Hypericaceae. Nectar: Dun Skipper. May – August.

Noctuidae: *Nedra stewarti*. *Nedra tropicalis*. V-lined Quaker (*Zosteropoda hirtipes*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris aenigmata*. *Sparganothis senecionana*. *Xenotemna pallorana*.

NOXIOUS WEED: C List of Californian Noxious Weeds.

Hypochaeris radicata. **Rough Cat’s-ear**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian (fq), Orange Sulphur (fq), Large Marble, Pine White, West Coast Lady (fq), Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Hydaspe Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Common Ringlet, Great Copper, Mission Blue in San Francisco, Propertius Duskywing, Woodland Skipper, Sonoran Skipper, many butterfly species in Washington (Pyle), Langton’s Forester (*Alypia langtoni*, Noctuidae). May not get much usage in competition with more preferred nectar sources. April – July.

Noctuidae: V-lined Quaker (*Zosteropoda hirtipes*).

Iris pseudacorus. **Yellow Flag Iris**. Iridaceae. In England, “moth plant”. Likely so serves here, too. April – June.

Isatis tinctoria. **Dyer’s Wood**. Brassicaceae. Shapiro: “Very attractive to many butterflies, but a bad weed, illegal in some jurisdictions.” April – July.

Larval host for Large Marble and Small Marble (HOSTS).

Kickxia spuria. **Fluellin**. Plantaginaceae.

Larval host for the Common Buckeye.

Kochia scoparia. **Burningbush**. Chenopodiaceae.

Larval host for the Western Pygmy Blue.

Lactuca sp. **Lettuce**. Asteraceae.

Noctuidae: Brown Arches (*Lacinipolia stricta*), a polyphagus species.

Lactuca biennis. **Tall Blue Lettuce**. Asteraceae.

Noctuidae: Intermediate Cucullia (*Cucullia intermedia*).

Lactuca canadensis. **Canada Lettuce**. Asteraceae.

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Intermediate Cucullia (*Cucullia intermedia*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Lactuca saligna. **Willowleaf Lettuce**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq). July – November.

Lactuca serriola. **Prickly Lettuce**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq), Common Sootywing. May – October.

Prickly Lettuce was among consistent hostplants for Painted Lady in Inyo County during the 1991 migration year.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*), Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Lamarkia aurea. **Goldentop**. Poaceae.

Larval host for Umber Skipper.

Lamium amplexicaule. **Common Henbit**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Sara Orangetip, Orange Sulphur, West Coast Lady. April – September.

Caterpillar plant for the polyphagus Gray Hairstreak.

Lathyrus cicera. **Red Vetchling**. Fabaceae. Fabaeae. Nectar: Blue Copper. April – June.

Lathyrus latifolius. **Perennial Sweet Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabaeae. Nectar: Umber Skipper, Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae). April – May.

Marine Blue oviposits on it, likely hostplant.

Lavatera arborea. **Tree Mallow**. Malvaceae.

Gelechiidae: Cotton Stem Moth (*Platyedra subcinerea*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Lepidium campestre. **Field Peppergrass**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Shapiro: “Excellent for hairstreaks, coppers. Old-field weed.” Scott records some usage by Cabbage White, Checkered White, American Lady, Silvery Blue – in his experience “seldom visited”. May – July.

Larval host for Western White and Cabbage White (HOSTS).

Lepidium draba was Cardaria draba. **White Top**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Sheridan’s Hairstreak, Purplish Copper (fq). Larval host for Western White (Shapiro). April – August.

NOXIOUS WEED LIST B.

Lepidium latifolium. **Broad-leaved Peppergrass. Dittander**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Small Wood Nymph, Great Purple Hairstreak (fq), Ruddy Copper, Great Copper (fq), Melissa Blue. June – September.

A foodplant for Checkered White (HOSTS) – of secondary or minor importance, I suppose. “Major host of *Pieris rapae*, Cabbage White.” Says Shapiro, but he warns: “EXCEEDINGLY NOXIOUS, INVASIVE WEED. SHOULD NEVER BE PLANTED.”

Lepidium perfoliatum. **Shield Peppergrass**. Brassicaceae. March-June.

Larval host for Becker’s White. Larval host for Western White (Shapiro).

Leucanthemum vulgare aka Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. **Ox-eye Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clodius Parnassian, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Pine White, Hydaspe Fritillary, Field Crescent (fq), Mylitta Crescent, Common Ringlet, Purplish Copper, Propertius Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Dun Skipper, Oceanspray Fairy Moth (*Adela septentrionella*, Incurvariidae) (fq). Usually not a preferred nectar source for butterflies, but may be used in the absence of preferred species. June – August.

Ligustrum vulgare. **Common Privet**. Oleaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, American Lady, Red Admiral, Silver-spotted Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth.

Limonium perezii. **Sea Lavender**. Plumbaginaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, West Coast Lady, Common Checkered Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper. March – September.

Limonium sinuatum. **Wavy-leaf Sea Lavender**. Plumbaginaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq). Bert Johnson finds them so engaged as to allow close approach. Also draws many other species of butterflies. Flowers all year.

Linaria vulgaris. **Butter-and-Eggs**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Tawny-edged Skipper. These noted in Robertson’s monumental Midwestern study as sucking nectar as non-pollinators (these flowers are not formed to facilitate butterfly utilization or pollination. Butterflies are often minor among visitors of a given flower, serving as “nectar thieves”). June – August.

Larval host of the Common Buckeye.

Linum usitatissimum. **Common Flax**. Linaceae.

In Brazil and Neotropical areas the Variegated Fritillary is reported to utilize Common Flax as a caterpillar plant. Geometridae: Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*).

Noctuidae: Early Cutworm (*Euxoa tristicula*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyralidae: Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Lobularia maritima. **Sweet Alyssum**. Brassicaceae.

Larval host for Cabbage White and Checkered White.

Lolium sp. **Ryegrass**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: *Leucania insueta*.

Lonicera japonica. **Japanese Honeysuckle**. Caprifoliaceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Northern Cloudywing, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq). Visited by nocturnal moths including Five-spotted Hawkmoth, Carolina Sphinx, Great Ash Sphinx, Wild Cherry Sphinx, and Achemon Sphinx. May – July.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*, California).

Lonicera tatarica. **Tartarian Honeysuckle**. Caprifoliaceae. Nectar: Monarch, Painted Lady, Snowberry Clearwing. June – July.

Lotus corniculatus. **Bird's Foot Trefoil**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Cabbage White, Acmon Blue, Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Woodland Skipper, Sonoran Skipper, European Skipper. Shapiro notes: "Excellent nectar source for many species." June – September.

Shapiro: "now being used as a larval host by some populations of Eastern Tailed Blue, Gray Hairstreak and Orange Sulphur."

Tortricidae: Mosaic Sparganothis (*Sparganothis xanthoides*).

Lotus uliginosus aka Lotus pedunculatus. **Marsh Lotus. Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil**. Fabaceae. Loteae. Similar to Bird's-foot Trefoil, rhizomatous with hollow stems, more flowers, may be found in wetter places. June – September.

Suspected Silvery Blue hostplant (Wechsler, NorWestLeps #3935).

Lunaria annua. **Moonwort. Honesty**. Brassicaceae. Nectar plant for the European Green-veined White (*Pieris napi*), which is closely related to the Margined White, and also for the English Orange-tip (*Anthocharis cardamines*). April – June.

Foodplant for Cabbage White.

Lythrum salicaria. **Purple Loosestrife**. Lythraceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Mustard White, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Common Buckeye, Common Wood Nymph, Silver-spotted Skipper, Dun Skipper, Woodland Skipper (most of these from Scott), long-tongued moths. May – October.

Shapiro notes this is a beautiful NOXIOUS WEED that should never be planted in California here, due to its extreme weediness not suitable as a butterfly garden flower.

Maclura pomifera. **Osage Orange**. Moraceae.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Malcomia africana. **African Mustard**. Brassicaceae.

Larval host for Checkered White.

Malva neglecta aka *Malva rotundifolia*. **Common Mallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White.

Shapiro finds flowers of weedy *Malva* spp. (this and those following) rarely used by butterflies but the plants are an important larval host of West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Common Checkered/White Skipper.

Arctiidae: Nevada Tiger Moth (*Grammia nevadensis*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*).

Pyralidae: Rufous-banded Crambid (*Mimoschinia rufofascialis*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Malva nicaeensis. **Bull Mallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Common Checkered Skipper.

Foodplant for the West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper.

Malva parviflora. **Cheeseweed**. Malvaceae. Nectar for the Common Checkered Skipper.

A larval host for the West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, White Checkered Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Small Checkered Skipper.

Arctiidae: Painted Tiger Moth (*Arachnis picta*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Malva sylvestris. **High Mallow**. Malvaceae.

Foodplant for the West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Common Checkered Skipper, Northern White Skipper (Pelham, NorWestLeps #4958).

Gelechiidae: Cotton Stem Moth (*Platyedra subcinerea*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Marrubium vulgare. **Horehound**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Becker's White, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White (fq), , Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Mylitta Crescent, Gabb's Checkerspot, Satyr Comma, Monarch Fatal Metalmark, California Hairstreak (fq), Gold-hunter's Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Gorgon Copper, Great Copper (fq), Northern White Skipper, Afranius Duskywing, Dun Skipper, Western Branded Skipper.

Shapiro: "Outstanding for hairstreaks and coppers"; in the Sacramento Valley Horehound is an "indispensable" nectar plant for the California Hairstreak and Great Copper. March – November.

Matthiola incana. **Ten-week's Stock**. Brassicaceae.

Foodplant for Cabbage White.

Medicago. Fabaceae. Trifolieae.

Noctuidae: *Pronoctua pyrophiloides*. Alfalfa Looper (*Tathorhynchus exsiccata*).

Medicago lupulina. **Black Medic**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Flowers generally not attractive, but Scott noted (generally once or few) flower visits by Painted Lady, Eastern Tailed Blue, Melissa Blue and Reakirt's Blue.

Hostplant for Orange Sulphur and Eastern Tailed Blue.

Gelechiidae: *Mirificarma eburnella*.

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*).

Medicago polymorpha. **California Burclover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur, Common Sulphur, Funereal Duskywing.

Gelechiidae: *Mirificarma eburnella*.

Medicago sativa. **Alfalfa**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Nectar plant for Anise Swallowtail, Baird's Old World Swallowtail (fq), Desert Black Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Becker's White, Checkered White (fq), Western White, Cabbage White (fq), Dainty Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Yellow Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur (fq), Orange Sulphur (fq), Sleepy Orange, Southern Dogface, Callippe Fritillary, Crown Fritillary, Leto Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Nevada Silverspot, Zerene Fritillary (fq), Variegated Fritillary (fq), Milbert's Tortoiseshell, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady (fq), West Coast Lady (fq), Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Bordered Patch, Monarch (fq), Queen, Common Wood Nymph (fq), Great Basin Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph, American Snout, Behr's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak (fq), Desert Tailed Copper, Blue Copper, Purplish Copper, Ruddy Copper, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue (fq), Melissa Blue (fq), Ceraunus Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Reakirt's Blue (fq), Silvery Blue, Large White Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Afranius Duskywing (fq), Funereal Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing (fq), Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Common Sootywing, Mojave Sootywing, MacNeill's Sootywing, Saltbush Sootywing, Orange Skipperling, Common Roadside Skipper, Sachem (fq), Dun Skipper, European Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Western Branded Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Juba Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), Uncas Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Yuma Skipper, European Skipper, Hammock Skipper; moths, also: tiger moths, millers, grass moths noted by Pyle in *Chasing Monarchs*. April – October.

Caterpillar food for Orange Sulphur (fq), Clouded Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Western Sulphur, California Dogface (reared on it in the lab), Southern Dogface, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, Marine Blue, Melissa Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Funereal Duskywing, Northern Cloudywing, even California Dogface (Hostplants). Alfalfa is a major larval host for the Funereal Duskywing in central California (Shapiro).

Arctiidae. Painted Tiger Moth (*Arachnis picta*). Blake's Tiger Moth (*Grammia blakei*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*, records from abroad). Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Venerable Dart (*Agrotis venerabilis*). Old Man Dart (*Agrotis vetusta*). Mouse Moth (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*). Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Clover Looper (*Caenurgina crassiuscula*). Forage Looper (*Caenurgina erechtea*). Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Divergent Dart (*Euxoa divergens*). *Euxoa inconcinna*. *Euxoa infausta*. *Euxoa laetificans*. Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). *Euxoa ridingsiana*. Early Cutworm (*Euxoa tristicula*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Hope Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immanis*). Brown Arches (*Lacinipolia stricta*). *Lacinipolia vicina*. Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Velvet Armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Alfalfa Looper (*Tathorhynchus exsiccata*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Aster Cutworm (*Trichordestra lilacina*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Gelechiidae: *Mirificarma eburnella*. Pink Bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Pyralidae. Garden Webworm (*Achyra rantalis*). Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). Alfalfa Webworm (*Loxostege cereralis*). Alfalfa Webworm (*Loxostege commixtalis*). Beet Webworm (*Loxostege strictalis*). Lucerne Moth (*Nomophila nearctica*). Meal Moth (*Pyralis farinalis*).

Tortricidae. Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrosipila*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*). *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Melilotus albus aka *M. alba*. **White Sweetclover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Red Admiral, American Painted Lady, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Mylitta Crescent, Variegated Fritillary, Satyr Comma, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph, Ridings's Satyr, American Snout, Fatal Metalmark, Behr's Hairstreak (fq), California Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Mountain Mahogany Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Thicket Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Ruddy Copper, Tailed Copper (fq), Eastern Tailed Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue (fq), Ceraunus Blue (fq), Reakirt's Blue, Boisduval's Blue, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Melissa Blue (fq), Silvery Blue, Spring Azure, Large White Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Afranius Duskywing, Dun Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper. Shapiro notes white sweetclover is a "good all-around nectar plant, especially for Satyriums (hairstreaks) in montane settings." May – September.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur.

Psychidae: Snailcase Bagworm (*Apterona helicoidella*).

Pyralidae: Lucerne Moth (*Nomophila nearctica*).

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*). *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Melilotus indicus aka *M. indica*. **Annual Yellow Sweetclover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae.

Hostplant for Eastern Tailed Blue and Reakirt's Blue.

Hostplant for Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*, recorded abroad). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Melilotus officinalis. **Yellow Sweetclover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Nectar plant for the Checkered White, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Pearl Crescent, Small Wood Nymph, Gray Hairstreak, 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak (fq), Sylvan Hairstreak, Great Copper, Purplish Copper, Ruddy Copper, Boisduval's Blue, Melissa Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Silvery Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Sonoran Skipper, Yuma Skipper, Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*, Noctuidae). May – August.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Western Sulphur, Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Silvery Blue, Spring Azure.

Arctiidae. Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). *Leptarctia californiae*.

Geometridae. Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Gracillariidae. *Parectopa occulta*.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Venerable Dart (*Agrotis venerabilis*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). *Euxoa brevipennis*. *Euxoa catenula*. *Euxoa costata*. Clear Dart (*Euxoa declarata*). *Euxoa infausta*. *Euxoa laetificans*. Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Psychidae. Snailcase Bagworm (*Apterona helicoidella*).

Pyralidae. Lucerne Moth (*Nomophila nearctica*).

Tortricidae. *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Mentha x piperita. **Peppermint**. Lamiaceae. Nectar plant for Cabbage White, Southern Dogface, Common Buckeye, Mylitta Crescent, Variegated Fritillary, Eastern Tailed Blue, Sachem, Dun Skipper. July – October.

Geometridae: Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*).

Noctuidae: Ipsilon Dart (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Bean Leafskeltonizer (*Autoplusia egena*). Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). *Euxoa olivia*. *Euxoa recula*. Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). Brown Arches (*Lacinipolia stricta*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Pyralidae: California Pyrausta Moth (*Pyrausta californicalis*). Orange Mint Moth (*Pyrausta orphisalis*). False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*).

Mentha pulegium. **Pennyroyal**. Lamiaceae. Nectar plant for Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White, Common Ringlet, Ox-eyed Satyr (fq), Mylitta Crescent, Common Buckeye, Gray Hairstreak, Great Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Woodland Skipper. July – October.

Mentha spicata. **Spearmint**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq), Orange Sulphur, Common Buckeye, Acmon Blue, Mournful Duskywing, Sandhill Skipper, Field Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper. July – October.

Spearmint serves as a caterpillar foodplant for the Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, likely exceptionally.

Geometridae: Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Bean Leafskeltonizer (*Autoplusia egena*).

Pyralidae: California Pyrausta Moth (*Pyrausta californicalis*).

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. **Crystalline Iceplant**. Aizoaceae. Nectar plant for Cabbage White. March – October.

Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum. **Slender-leaved Iceplant**. Aizoaceae. Nectar plant for Western Pygmy Blue (Roger Nyemaster), Common Checkered Skipper (Aaron Schusteff). April – November.

Mirabilis linearis. Nyctaginaceae. July – October.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Mirabilis nyctaginea. **Heartleaf Four O'clock**. Nyctaginaceae. Sphinx moths are likely flower visitors.

Gelechiidae: *Nealyda bifidella*.

Heliodinidae: *Aetole tripunctella*. *Embola ionis*. *Lithariapteryx abroniaeella*. *Neoheliodines cliffordi*. *Neoheliodines nyctaginella*.

Zygaenidae: *Triprocris smithsoniana*.

Modiola caroliniana. **Wheel Mallow**. Malvaceae.

Larval host for Common Checkered Skipper.

Mollugo verticillata. **Green Carpetweed**. Molluginaceae.

Listed as a foodplant for the Dainty Sulphur.

Morus alba. **White Mulberry**. Moraceae.

Pyralidae: Raisin Moth (*Cadra figulilella*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*).

Myosotis discolor. **Changing Forget-me-not**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Eastern Tailed Blue.

Myosotis latifolia. **Broad-leaved Forget-me-not**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Green-veined White.

Myosotis verna. **Spring Scorpion Grass**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Checkered White.

Nepeta cataria. **Catnip**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White (fq), Clouded Sulphur, Great Spangled Fritillary, Red Admiral, American Painted Lady, Common Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Dun Skipper, Common Sootywing. July – September.

Nicotiana glauca. **Tree Tobacco**. Solanaceae. Nectar: Tobacco Hornworm. Great for hummingbirds. April – August.

A larval host for the Painted Lady.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Arctiidae: Vestal Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vestalis*). Mexican Tiger Moth (*Notarctia proxima*).

Geometridae: Fragile Gray (*Iridopsis fragilaria*).

Noctuidae: Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*).

Nicotiana sylvestris. **South American Tobacco**. Solanaceae. Nectar for Carolina Sphinx.

Hostplant for Carolina Sphinx (aka Tobacco Hornworm) in Brazil, may so serve here, too.

Oenothera biennis. **Common Evening Primrose**. Onagraceae. Nectar source for the Silver-spotted Skipper, Carolina Sphinx, Five-spotted Hawkmoth, White-lined Sphinx, Achemon Sphinx, Primrose Moth (*Schinia florida*, Noctuidae). June – September.

Sphingidae: Bedstraw Hawkmoth (*Hyles gallii*). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Geometridae: Double-banded Carpet (*Spargania magnoliata*).

Noctuidae: *Eudryas brevipennis*. Primrose Moth (*Schinia florida*).

Sesiidae: Fireweed Clearwing (*Albuna pyramidalis*).

Onobrychis viciifolia. **Sanfoin**. Fabaceae. Hedysareae.

Noctuidae: Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*).

Pyralidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*).

Onopordum acanthium. **Scotch Thistle**. Asteraceae. Scott rates it as “popular” with butterflies, notes visits by Painted Lady. May – August.

Oryza sativa. **Rice**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Eufala Skipper, Nyctelius Skipper.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Pyralidae: Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Oxalis corniculata. **Creeping Wood Sorrel**. Oxalidaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Pearl Crescent (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Common Sootywing (fq), Fiery Skipper, Field Skipper. Flowers most of the year.

Oxalis pes-caprae. **Bermuda Buttercup**. Oxalidaceae. Photographs of some butterflies seen at nectar: Sara Orangetip (B.J. Stacey), Large Marble, Mylitta Crescent (Avis Boutel), and Umber Skipper (Gena Bertall). January – May.

Panicum miliaceum. **Broom Corn Millet**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Armyworm. Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Parkinsonia aculeata. **Mexican Palo Verde**. Fabaceae. Caesalpinieae.

Noctuidae: Royal Poinciana Moth (*Melipotis acontinoides*).

Paspalum dilatatum. **Dallis Grass**. Poaceae. Apparent adult resource for Common Buckeye, Queen, Painted Lady – see note at *Bothriochloa ischaemum*; this was the other species of grass observed as an apparent nutritive source for adult butterflies.

Larval host for Sachem, Eufala Skipper.

Pastinacea sativa. **Wild Parsnip**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Monarch, American Snout, Tawny-edged Skipper. Shapiro: “Like most Apiaceae, flowers visited by diverse Lycaenids.” July – August.

A larval host for the Anise Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*).

Noctuidae: Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*).

Pennisetum ciliare. **Buffel Grass**. Poaceae.

Hostplant for Eufala Skipper.

Persicaria hydropiper (*Polygonum hydropiper*). **Common Smartweed. Waterpepper**. Polygonaceae. May-September.

HOSTS reports it as a foodplant for the Pipevine Swallowtail, which seems quite improbable.

Geometridae: Bent-line Carpet (*Costaconvexa centrostrigaria*). Gem (*Orthonama obstipata*).

Noctuidae: Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Henry’s Marsh (*Simyra henrici*).

Persicaria hydropiperoides (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*). **False Waterpepper**. Polygonaceae. June-October.

Hostplant for Purplish Copper.

Persicaria lapathifolia (formerly *Polygonum lapathifolium*). **Willow Weed**. Polygonaceae. June-October.

Hostplant for Gray Hairstreak and Purplish Copper.

Noctuidae: Henry's Marsh (*Simyra henrici*).

Persicaria maculosa (*Polygonum persicaria*). **Lady's Thumb**. Polygonaceae. June – November.

Foodplant for the Purplish Copper.

Arctiidae: Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*).

Geometridae: Gem (*Orthonama obstipata*).

Persicaria pennsylvanica (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*). **Pinkweed**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Monarch, Red Admiral, Pearl Crescent, Texan Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper (fq), Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yuma Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, and Corn Earworm. May – December.

Larval host for Purplish Copper.

Noctuidae: Bordered Sallow (*Pyrrhia cilisca*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*).

Petrorhagia dubia. **Windmill Pink**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Sara Orangetip. Spring – early Summer.

Phleum pratense. **Cultivated Timothy**. Poaceae.

Larval host for European Skipper.

Arctiidae: Wandering Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vagans*).

Noctuidae: Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Rustic Shoulder-knot (*Apamea sordens*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Broken-lined Brocade (*Oligia fractilinea*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Lempke's Gold Spot (*Plusia putnami*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Aster Cutworm (*Trichordestra lilacina*).

Physalis viscosa. **Grape Ground-Cherry**. Solanaceae.

Sphingidae: Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*). Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*).

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Phytolacca americana. **Pokeweed**. Phytolaccaceae.

Geometridae: Somber Carpet (*Disclisiosprocta stellata*).

Noctuidae: Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Picris echioides is now *Helminthotheca echioides*. **Bristly Ox-tongue**.

Plantago coronopus. **Cut Leaf Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Larval host for Common Buckeye.

Plantago lanceolata. **English Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Larval host for Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Variable Checkerspot, Edith's Checkerspot.

Arctiidae: Brown Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma pteridis*).

Noctuidae: Olive Arches (*Lacinipolia olivacea*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Plantago major. **Common Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Larval host for Variable Checkerspot, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*). Ornate Tiger Moth (*Grammia ornata*). Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Brown Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma pteridis*).

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*).

Noctuidae: Olive Arches (*Lacinipolia olivacea*). *Pseudorthodes irrorata*. European Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Plantago pusilla. **Dwarf Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Larval host for Edith's Checkerspot.

Plantago virginica. **Virginia Plantain**. Plantaginaceae.

Larval host for Common Buckeye.

Poa annua. **Annual Bluegrass**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Poa pratensis. **Kentucky Bluegrass**. Poaceae.

Acceptable larval food for many grass-eating species; often used in laboratory rearing tests. Works as a foodplant for the Common Ringlet, Least Satyr, the extinct Stenele Satyr, Mead's Wood Nymph, Common Wood Nymph, Sachem, Juba Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Roadside Skipper, and the Tawny-edged Skipper.

Noctuidae: Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). *Euxoa infracta*. Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Phragmites Wainscot (*Leucania phragmitidicola*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Polygonum aviculare. **Dooryard Knotweed**. Polygonaceae. Nectar plant for Purplish Copper.

Foodplant for Acmon Blue, Purplish Copper.

Arctiidae: Ornate Tiger Moth (*Grammia ornata*).

Polygonum hydropiper is now *Persicaria hydropiper*. **Common Smartweed**. **Waterpepper**.

Polygonum hydropiperoides is now *Persicaria hydropiperoides*. **False Waterpepper**.

Polygonum pennsylvanicum is now *Persicaria pennsylvanicum*. **Pinkweed**.

Polygonum persicaria is now *Persicaria maculosa*. **Spotted Lady's Thumb**.

Populus alba. **White Poplar**. Salicaceae.

Larval host for the Viceroy and the Mourning Cloak.

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: October Thorn (*Tetracis jubararia*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: White Satin Moth (*Leucoma salicis*). European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: White Underwing (*Catocala relictata*).

Sesiidae: American Hornet Moth (*Sesia tibiale*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris hastiana*, Large Aspen Tortrix (*Choristoneura conflictana*). Spiraea Leaf-tier (*Evora hemidesma*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*, Canada).

Gracillariidae: *Caloptilia stigmatella*.

Lyonetiidae: Cottonwood Leafminer (*Leucoptera albella*).

Portulaca oleracea. **Purslane**. Portulacaceae.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*, California).

Potentilla norvegica. **Rough Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Eastern Tailed Blue.

Potentilla recta. **Sulfur Cinquefoil**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Melissa Blue, Cabbage White.

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*).

Prosopis velutina. **Mesquite**. Fabaceae. Mimoseae.

Palmer's Metalmark, Marine Blue, Leda Ministreak, Gray Hairstreak are butterflies associated with this species.

Saturniidae: Hubbard's Small Silkmoth (*Sphingicampa hubbardi*).

Noctuidae: *Heteranassa fraterna* (Noctuidae) [Jennifer Bundy].

Tortricidae: *Cydia membrosa*. *Ofatulena duodecemstriata*.

Prunus cerasifera. **Cherry Plum**. Rosaceae.

Sphingidae: Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Noctuidae: Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*).

Prunus dulcis. **Almond**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail. February – March.

Cossidae: Carpenterworm (*Prionoxystus robiniae*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Sesiidae: Peachtree Borer (*Synanthedon exitiosa*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*).

Pyralidae: Navel Orange Worm (*Amyelois transitella*). Almond Moth (*Cadra cautella*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Stored Nut Moth (*Paralipsa gularis*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Gelechiidae: Peach Twig Borer (*Anarsia lineatella*). Lesser Bud Moth (*Recurvaria nanella*).

Carposinidae: Prune Limb Borer (*Bondia comonana*).

Ranunculus repens. **Creeping Buttercup**. Ranunculaceae. Robert Pyle observed a Margined White at nectar for about 15 minutes on this species 28 May 2010 in SW Washington. Notable since he hadn't seen any butterflies at nectar on *Ranunculus* before. Recorded as a nectar source for Taylor's Checkerspot – a segregate of Edith's Checkerspot -- in British Columbia. Flowers all year.

Raphanus sativus. **Radish**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (favorite source). Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Pine White, Large Marble (fq), Sara Orangetip, Sleepy Orange, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Painted Lady (fq), American Lady, West Coast Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Callippe Fritillary, Silver-spotted Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Umber Skipper, Orange Skipperling. Also the Carolina Sphinx. Bert Johnson thinks Painted Ladies prefer wild radish over other weedy mustard nectar sources. Shapiro: "Excellent all-around nectar source." May-July.

Shapiro notes that most "wild radish" populations in California generally consist of a stabilized hybrid swarm of this and *Raphanus raphanistrum*.

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/07/060713233418.htm>

A foodplant for the Cabbage White and Large Marble, also listed as a larval host for Painted Lady, Sara Orangetip (Shapiro find it used infrequently, usually along roads), Gray-veined White, Checkered White.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Ipsilon Dart (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Raphanus raphanistrum. **Jointed Charlock**. Brassicaceae. Cabbage White. Shapiro: "Excellent all-around nectar source." Nectar values as for Radish, above.. April - July.

Larval host for Gray-veined White and Cabbage White (HOSTS).

Rapistrum rugosum. **Wild Turnip. Bastard Cabbage**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Checkered White.

Ricinus communis. **Castor Bean**. Euphorbiaceae.

On the list of Painted Lady foodplants in Hong Kong.

Sphingidae: Ello Sphinx (*Erinnyis ello*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm. Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Velvet Armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Robinia pseudoacacia. **Black Locust**. Fabaceae. Robinieae. Nectar source for Monarch, Silver-spotted Skipper, White-lined Sphinx. May – June.

Reported as a larval host for Clouded Sulphur, Silver-spotted Skipper and Dreamy Duskywing (HOSTS).

Saturniidae: Hubbard's Small Silkmoth (*Sphingicampa hubbardi*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Cossidae: Locust Borer (*Prionoxystus robiniae*).

Gelechiidae: Dusky-backed Filatima (*Filatima pseudacaciella*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Common Angle (*Macaria aemulataria*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*).

Gracillariidae: Poplar Caloptilia (*Caloptilia stigmatella*). *Phyllonorycter fitchella*.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Bordered Sallow (*Pyrrhia umbra*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Pyralidae: Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). Limabean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*).

Sesiidae: Locust Clearwing (*Paranthrene robiniae*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Rosa canina. **Dog Rose**. Rosaceae.

Drepanidae: Tufted Thyatirid Moth (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Rosa eglanteria. **Sweet Briar**. Rosaceae.

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Rubus discolor is now Rubus armeniacus. **Himalayan Blackberry**. Rosaceae. Flower visitors include the Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Margined White, Monarch, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Fritillary, California Ringlet, Silver-spotted Skipper, Umber Skipper. March – June.

Butterflies and moths come to the over-ripe and rotting fruit.

Geometridae: Western White-ribboned Carpet (*Mesoleuca gratulata* [Tatum]).

Noctuidae: *Adelphagrotis stellaris*. *Hemigraphiphora plebeia*. Figwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema sauzalitae* [Haggard & Haggard]).

Rubus laciniatus. **Cut-leaved Blackberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar plant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Painted Lady, Silver-spotted Skipper. May – July.

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Rudbeckia hirta. **Black-eyed Susan**. Asteraceae. Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Melissa Blue, Viceroy, Great Spangled Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Silver-spotted Skipper, Sachem, Dun Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth. June – August.

Geometridae: Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*). and Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Rumex acetosella. **Sheep Sorrel**. Polygonaceae.

Foodplant for Purplish Copper, Edith's Copper, American Copper and Lustrous Copper. In some areas of the world it is reported to serve as a foodplant for the Mourning Cloak (not reported for North America).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Looper (*Cnephasia longana*, California). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Rumex conglomeratus. **Clustered Dock**. Polygonaceae. Foodplant for Purplish Copper and Great Copper.

Rumex crispus. **Curly Dock**. Polygonaceae.

Larval host for Great Copper, Purplish Copper, Ruddy Copper, American Copper.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*) in Europe, possibly here, too.

Gelechiidae: *Chionodes ochreostrigella*.

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Noctuidae: Golden Looper (*Argyrogramma verruca*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Bicolored Sallow (*Sunira bicolorago*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*, California).

Rumex obtusifolius. **Bitter Dock**. Polygonaceae.

Foodplant for Great Copper.

Arctiidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Rumex pulcher. **Fiddle Dock**. Polygonaceae.

Foodplant for the Great Copper.

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Salix alba. **White Willow**. Salicaceae. May – June.

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*).

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*). Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Salix babylonica. **Weeping Willow**. Salicaceae.

Gracillariidae: Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Salpichroa organifolia. **Lily-of-the-valley Vine**. Solanaceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady, Red Admiral (“much visited” – Shapiro).

Salsola tragus. **Russian Thistle, Tumbleweed**. Chenopodiaceae. Nectar: Western Pygmy Blue. Heath & Klinkel found many lycaenids at nectar on a large plant in flower in Arizona on 21 November 2012: Leda Ministreak, Marine Blue, Western Pygmy Blue, Ceraunus Blue, and Reakirt’s Blue. Heath did not remember seeing butterflies at Russian Thistle flowers before, apart from the Western Pygmy Blue, for which it is a hostplant. July – October.

Hostplant for Western Pygmy Blue.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Yellow Woolly Bear (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). *Euxoa catenula*. *Euxoa costata*. *Euxoa laetificans*. Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). *Euxoa pallipennis*. Early Cutworm (*Euxoa tristicula*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*, California).

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Saponaria officinalis. **Bouncing Bet. Common Soapwort**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail, Green Comma, Milbert’s Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak, Red Admiral, Melissa Blue, Cabbage White, Checkered White. June – September.

Scabiosa spp. **Pincushions**. Dipsacaceae. Shapiro: “Excellent” nectar sources.

Scabiosa atropurpurea. **Sweet Scabious**. Dipsacaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Painted Lady, Green Comma, Fiery Skipper, Field Skipper (fq), Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), doubtless others. Has a reputation as a superior nectar plant. March – November.

One of the larval hosts for the Gray Hairstreak (HOSTS).

Schizachyrium scoparium. **Little Bluestem**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Miriam’s Skipper, also known as the Sierra Skipper (*Hesperia miriamae*).

Scorzonera hispanica. **Spanish Salsify**. Asteraceae. May – July.

Noctuidae: Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*).

Secale cereale. **Rye**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Rustic Shoulder-knot (*Aseptis binotata*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). *Euxoa comosa*. Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Henry's Marsh Moth (*Simyra henrici*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Senecio jacobaea. **Tansy Ragwort**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clodius Parnassian, Pine White (fq), West Coast Lady (fq), Painted Lady (fq), Oregon Silverspot (fq), Great Spangled Fritillary, other Fritillaries, Purplish Copper (fq), Woodland Skipper (fq), Western Branded Skipper, European Skipper, American Copper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*, Arctiidae) (fq), Red-shouldered Ctenucha (*Ctenucha rubroscapus*, Arctiidae) (fq), Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*, Noctuidae), The Mouse (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*, Noctuidae), Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*, Noctuidae). June – September.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*). Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platyprepia virginalis*). *Macromoths of Northwest Forests and Woodlands* notes that Cinnabar Moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*), a colorful tiger moth, was deliberately introduced from Europe to control this noxious weed. It flies by day in May and June.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia bivittata*. Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*).

Noctuidae: *Autoplusia olivacea*.

Pterophoridae: Williams' Plume Moth (*Platyptilia williamsii*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Shapiro notes: "A beautiful but NOXIOUS weed."

Senecio vulgaris. **Common Groundsel**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Pine Elfin, Sonoran Blue (online photograph near Auburn). Don't usually see anything at nectar on it. February – July.

Arctiidae: Cinnabar Moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*).

Noctuidae: Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Setaria faberi. **Japanese Bristlegrass**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Hop Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immanis*).

Setaria verticillata. **Hooked Bristlegrass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Eufala Skipper.

Sherardia arvensis. **Field Madder**. Rubiaceae. Nectar: Slight usage by Common Checkered Skipper.

Sida rhombifolia. **Cuban Jute**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Long-tongued moths.

Shapiro: "Larval host of Common Checkered/White Skipper."

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crocidosema plebejana*).

Silene gallica. **Windmill Pink**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Alfalfa Semilooper.

Silene vulgaris. **Bladder Champion**. Caryophyllaceae.

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*).

Silybum marianum. **Milk Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Cabbage White (favorite source), Large Marble, Orange Sulphur, California Dogface, Monarch, Chalcidon Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, Mylitta Crescent, Painted Lady, Mission Blue, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Sachem, Lindsey's Skipper. Shapiro: "Good overall nectar source." February – June.

Shapiro: Larval host for Mylitta Crescent and Painted Lady. HOSTS lists Milk Thistle as a caterpillar plant for the American Lady as well.

Sinapsis alba. **White Mustard**. Brassicaceae. March – September.

A hostplant for the Sara Orangetip, Gray-veined White, and Cabbage White.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). *Copablepharon viridisparva*. Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Sinapsis arvensis (formerly *Brassica kaber*). **Charlock**. Brassicaceae. Nectar plant for Sara Orangetip. March – October.

Hostplant for: Sara Orangetip, Large Marble, Cabbage White, Checkered White.

Noctuidae: Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Pyalidae: North American Grass Webworm (*Nomophila nearctica*).

Sisymbrium altissimum. **Tumble-mustard**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Small Marble, Large Marble, Becker's White, Orange Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Painted Lady, Small Wood Nymph, Common Ringlet, Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Juniper Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Carson Wandering Skipper, Juba Skipper. Shapiro: "Decent nectar source." May – July.

Shapiro: "Larval host for Checkered White, Western White, and, especially, Becker's White." A larval host for the Desert Marble (David Nunnallee). HOSTS reports tumble-mustard is also a foodplant for Large Marble, Small Marble, and Cabbage White.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). *Euxoa brevipennis*.

Sisymbrium irio. **London Rocket**. Brassicaceae. January – April.

Larval host for Checkered White and Cabbage White.

Sisymbrium loeselii. **Rocket**. Brassicaceae. May – November.

Foodplant for Becker's White.

Sisymbrium officinale. **Hedge Mustard**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq). April – September.

Shapiro: "A preferred larval host of the Sara Orange-tip." Shapiro notes var. *leiocarpum* as an occasional foodplant for Boisduval's Marble. HOSTS reports it is a larval host for: Sara Orangetip, Large Marble, Small Marble, Boisduval's Marble, Gray-veined White, Becker's White, Western White, Checkered White, Spring White, and Cabbage White.

Solanum aviculare. **New Zealand Nightshade**. Solanaceae.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Solanum carolinense. **Carolina Horse Nettle**. Solanaceae.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

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Solanum dulcamara. **Climbing Nightshade**. Solanaceae.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Solanum elaeagnifolium. **White Horse-nettle**. Solanaceae. May – September.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Solanum nigrum. **Black Nightshade**. Solanaceae.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Noctuidae: Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*).

Solanum rostratum. **Buffalo Berry**. Solanaceae.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Solanum sisymbriifolium. **Sticky Nightshade**. Solanaceae.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Solidago altissima ssp. *altissima*. **Canada Goldenrod. Late Goldenrod**. Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by: Pale Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Pearl Crescent, Callippe Fritillary, Coronis Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Green Comma, Hoary Comma, Hackberry Emperor, Small Wood-Nymph (fq), Common Wood-Nymph (fq), Tailed Copper, Purplish Copper, Blue Copper, Great Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak (fq), Behr's Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak (fq), 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak, Afranius Duskywing, Common Branded Skipper, Dun Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Sandhill Skipper. Moth flower visitors include: Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*, Arctiidae), Bent-line Dart (*Feltia jaculifera*, Noctuidae), Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*, Noctuidae) (fq), Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*, Noctuidae). October – November.

Geometridae: Wavy-line Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Noctuidae: Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*).

Sonchus asper. **Spiny-leaved Sow Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (Moldenke fq). Shapiro finds it seldom visited. Me, too. Flowers all year.

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Sonchus oleraceus. **Common Sow Thistle**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (Moldenke fq). "Seldom visited" – Shapiro. Flowers all year.

Arctiidae: Cinnabar Moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*).

Noctuidae: Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Sorghum bicolor. **Sorghum**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for Eufala Skipper.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Hop Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immanis*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Sorghum halepense. **Johnson Grass**. Poaceae.

Foodplant for the Eufala Skipper, Julia Skipper, Violet-banded Skipper, Brown Longtail.

Arctiidae: Brown Ctenucha (*Ctenucha brunnea*).

Noctuidae: Rascal Dart (*Agrotis malefida*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Spartium junceum. **Spanish Broom**. Fabaceae. Genisteae. April – June.

Pyralidae: Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*), a native moth that has taken well to introduced legumes!

Stellaria media. **Common Chickweed**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: American Painted Lady, Cabbage White, Common Ringlet. Shapiro notes: “Seldom visited!” Many specific records are “notable” – somebody wrote them down because they were unusual. Too much of the usual has not been written down!

Geometridae: Sharp-angled Carpet (*Euphyia intermediata*).

Noctuidae: *Agrochola pulchella*. Pale-sided Cutworm (*Agrotis malefida*).

Stenotaphrum secundatum. **St. Augustine Grass**. Poaceae.

Larval host for Sachem, Fiery Skipper, Julia’s Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Umber Skipper.

Noctuidae: Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Tamarix ramosissima. **Tamarisk, Saltcedar**. Tamaricaceae. Nectar source for Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Viceroy, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Buckeye, Bordered Patch, Common Wood Nymph (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Western Pygmy Blue, Marine Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, MacNeill’s Sootywing, Fiery Skipper, Uncas Skipper. April – August.

A very invasive plant with a highly deleterious impact on native riparian and wetland plant communities.

Tanacetum vulgare. **Tansy**. Asteraceae. Nectar seekers include the Clouded Sulphur, Milbert’s Tortoiseshell, Common Hairstreak, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper. June – August.

Taraxacum officinale. **Dandelion**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Checkered White, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Margined White, Western White, Large Marble, Small Marble, Sara Orangetip (fq), Stella Orangetip, Orange Sulphur (fq), Clouded Sulphur (fq), Western Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Monarch, Common Buckeye, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady (fq), American Lady, Northern Checkerspot, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Gulf Fritillary, Coronis Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary (fq), Edith’s Checkerspot, Milbert’s Tortoiseshell, Hoary Comma (fq), Oreas Comma, Green Comma (fq), Satyr Comma, Moss’s Elfin, Western Pine Elfin, Thicket Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Greenish Blue, Lupine Blue, Western Tailed Blue, Mexican Cloudywing, Alpheus Sootywing, Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Small Checkered Skipper, Afranius Duskywing, Meridian Duskywing, Pacuvius Duskywing, Two-banded Checkered Skipper (fq), Common Roadside Skipper, Arctic Skipper, Harpalus Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Sonoran Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), Uncas Skipper, White-lined Sphinx. Shapiro: “Excellent all-around nectar source.” Flowers all year.

Sphingidae: Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*).

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*). Ornate Tiger Moth (*Grammia ornata*). Wandering Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vagans*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*). Confused Eusarca (*Eusarca confusaria*, on California moth list; easily confused with several other species, thus the name, according to its Wikipedia article). Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*). Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet (*Xanthorhoe ferrugata*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Old Man Dart (*Agrotis vetusta*). Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). *Anhimella contrahens*. Snowy-veined Apamea (*Apamea niveivenosa*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). *Euxoa infausta*. *Euxoa intrita*. Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). *Hemigraphiphora plebeia*. *Homorthodes furfurata*. Common Hyppa (*Hyppa xylinoides*). Garden Arches (*Lacanobia radix*). Speckled Cutworm (*Lacanobia subjuncta*). *Lacinipolia comis*. Laudable Arches (*Lacinipolia laudibilis*). Olive Arches (*Lacinipolia olivacea*). *Lacinipolia pensilis*. Brown Arches (*Lacinipolia stricta*). *Lacinipolia umbrosa*. *Lacinipolia vicina*. Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*).

Thlaspi arvense. **Fan Weed. Pennycress.** Brassicaceae.

Larval host for Gray-veined White, Checkered White, and Cabbage White.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*).

Thelesperma megapotamicum. **Hopi Tea.** Asteraceae.

Larval host for Dainty Sulphur.

Tradescantia fluminensis. **Wandering Jew.** Commelinaceae.

Noctuidae: *Mouralia tinctoides* – an attractive moth, the only known hosts seem to be in this plant family.

Tragopogon dubius. **Yellow Salsify.** Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by: Anise Swallowtail, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Painted Lady. Does not seem popular with butterflies. May – September.

Tragopogon pratensis. **Meadow Salsify.** Asteraceae. May-August.

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). *Sparganothis tunicana* (California).

Tragopogon porrifolius. **Salsify.** Asteraceae. Cabbage White (favorite source). "Infrequently visited" – Shapiro. March – November.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Rascal Dart (*Agrotis malefida*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Tatum notes the pappus of the seeds of Salsify is a favorite food for the polyphagous Mouse (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*), a fact related to its specific epithet.

Tribulus terrestris. **Puncture Vine.** Zygophyllaceae. Not popular but Scott noted flower visits by Checkered White and Dainty Sulphur.

Trifolium arvense. **Rabbitfoot Clover.** Fabaceae. Trifolieae.

Larval host for Gray Hairstreak.

Trifolium aureum. **Golden Clover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae.

Larval host for Clouded Sulphur.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Trifolium dubium. **Least Hop Clover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Slight nectar value for Field Crescent.

Trifolium fragiferum. **Strawberry Clover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Nectar: Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Melissa Blue, Reakirt's Blue (fq), Common Sootywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper. May – August.

Foodplant for Reakirt's Blue.

Coleophoridae: Metallic Coleophora (*Coleophora mayrella*).

Trifolium hirtum. **Rose Clover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Nectar: Propertius Duskywing, *Drasteria divergens* (Noctuidae), *Mirificarma eburnella* (Gelechiidae). April – May.

Gelechiidae: *Mirificarma eburnella*.

Trifolium hybridum. **Alsike Clover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Nectar: Moldenke found Orange Sulphur associated with Alsike Clover flowers. Also serves 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Greenish Blue (fq), Propertius Duskywing, European Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper. May-October.

Foodplant for Clouded Sulphur, Eastern Tailed Blue, Greenish Blue.

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*).

Tortricidae: Black-marked Ancyliis (*Ancyliis metamelana*). *Grapholita conversana*. *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Trifolium incarnatum. **Crimson Clover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Nectar for Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady. May – August.

Foodplant for Gray Hairstreak.

Trifolium pratense. **Red Clover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail (fq), Old World Swallowtail, Large Marble, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur (fq), Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur (fq), Sleepy Orange, Monarch (fq), Red Admiral (fq), Painted Lady (fq), American Lady (fq), West Coast Lady, Mourning Cloak, Common Buckeye, Field Crescent, Great Spangled Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Nokomis Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Acmon Blue Boisduval's Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Greenish Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Western Tailed Blue, and other Blues, Gray Hairstreak, Propertius Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Checkered Skippers, Common Sootywing, Northern Cloudywing, Common Roadside Skipper, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Field Skipper, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, Woodland Skipper, European Skipper, and the Snowberry Clearwing and for other moths. Scott rates it as "moderately popular". April – October.

Red Clover is caterpillar food for the Alexandra Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Eastern Tailed Blue, and Northern Cloudywing.

Noctuidae: Alder Dagger (*Acrionicta dactylina*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Common Hyppa (*Hyppa xylinoides*).

Tortricidae: Black-marked Ancyliis (*Ancyliis metamelana*). Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*).

Trifolium repens. **White Clover**. Fabaceae. Trifolieae. Nectar: Black Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Clodius Parnassian, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Monarch, Callippe Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Edith's Checkerspot, Painted Lady (fq), American Lady, Common Buckeye, American Snout, Spring Azure, Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue (fq), Eastern Tailed Blue (fq), Greenish Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Propertius Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Common Sootywing, Mexican Cloudywing, Northern Cloudywing, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), White Lined Sphinx, Celery Moth. Shapiro: "Good all-around nectar source." February – December.

White Clover is caterpillar food for Alexandra Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Gray Hairstreak, Greenish Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue (Scott) and Reakirt's Blue (Scott), and Northern Cloudywing.

Noctuidae: Venerable Dart (*Agrotis venerabilis*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*).

Coleophoridae: Metallic Coleophora (*Coleophora mayrella*).

Gelechiidae: *Mirificarma eburnella*.

Tortricidae: Black-marked Ancyliis (*Ancyliis metamelana*).

Triticum aestivum. **Wheat**. Poaceae.

Reported as a foodplant for Variegated Fritillary in Brazil.

Arctiidae: Blake's Tiger Moth (*Grammia blakei*).

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Vancouver Dart (*Agrotis vancouverensis*). Yellow-headed Cutworm (*Apamea amputatrix*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Rustic Shoulder-knot (*Apamea sordens*). Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). *Euxoa catenula*. Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). *Euxoa pallipennis*. *Euxoa quadridentata*. Early Cutworm (*Euxoa tristicula*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyralidae: Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*).

Typha angustifolia. **Narrow-leaved Cattail**. Typhaceae.

Noctuidae: Oblong Sedge Borer (*Archanara oblonga*).

Ulex europaeus. **Gorse**. Fabaceae. Genisteae.

Oecophoridae: Gorse Tip Moth (*Agonopterix nervosa*).

Pyralidae: *Apomyelois bistratella*.

Urtica urens. **Dwarf Nettle**. Urticaceae.

A Bernard Field Station photograph shows a Red Admiral ovipositing on Dwarf Nettle, an expected host plant. Richard James, Naturalist at the El Dorado Nature Center, Long Beach, finds it serves as a hostplant for the Red Admiral, West Coast Lady and Painted Lady.

Vaccinium macrocarpon. **Cranberry**. Ericaceae.

Sphingidae: Wild Cherry Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*).

Saturniidae: Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*). Sulphur Moth (*Hesperumia sulphuraria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Common Hyppa (*Hyppa xylinoides*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*). American Swordgrass Moth (*Xylena nupera*).

Pyralidae: Subterranean Sod Webworm (*Chrysoteuchia topiarius*).

Tortricidae: *Grapholita conversana*. Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*).

Valerianella locusta. **European Corn Salad**. Valerianaceae. Nectar: Western Tailed Blue (Gerry Queener photograph).

Verbascum sp. **Mullein**. Scrophulariaceae.

Noctuidae: *Protorthodes curtica*.

Verbascum thapsus. **Woolly Mullein**. Scrophulariaceae.

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis variata*. *Agrochloa purpurea*.

Verbena bonariense. **Brazilian Verbena**. Verbenaceae. Heavily visited for nectar by a great variety of butterflies: Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, California Dogface, Monarch, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Red Admiral, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak (fq), Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Viceroy, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Woodland Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sagem, Dun Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper and doubtless others. Seems to "out draw" many other species in gardens. June – October.

Commonly naturalized in Central Valley wetlands (Shapiro).

Verbesina encelioides. **Golden Crownbeard**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Painted Lady, Bordered Patch (fq), American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Uncas Skipper. "A primary nectar source for all butterflies" in Texas in its fall blooming season. May – January.

Veronica anagallis-aquatica. **Water Speedwell**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar source for Juniper Hairstreak. May – September.

Water Speedwell is a foodplant for the Chalcedon Checkerspot and the Common Buckeye.

Veronica catenata. **Chain Speedwell**. Plantaginaceae. Nectar: Scott noted flower visits by Cabbage White, Juniper Hairstreak, Dun Skipper. July – September.

Foodplant for Common Buckeye.

Veronica persica. **Bird's Eye Speedwell**. Plantaginaceae.

Haggard finds Common Buckeye common near it, very likely a hostplant for it.

Veronica serpyllifolia. **Thyme Leaf Speedwell**. Plantaginaceae.

Haggard finds Common Buckeye common near it, a very likely hostplant.

Vicia spp. **Vetches**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. “All annual varieties are good nectar sources .. heavily visited by many species, including all Swallowtail species in an area” (Shapiro). Others: California Dogface, Pacuvius Duskywing, Northern Cloudywing, Eufala Skipper.

“Being widely adopted as larval hosts by Eastern Tailed Blue and Silvery Blue, and used in winter as larval hosts of Orange Sulphur” -- Shapiro.

Vicia angustifolia. **Narrowleaf Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar records from Georgia: Pipevine Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Eastern Tailed Blue, Sleepy Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Eufala Skipper.

Vicia benghalensis. **Purple Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Shapiro finds its flowers attract swallowtails in the Sacramento Valley. I observed a Sara Orangetip and a Chalcidon Checkerspot at nectar on it (notes from 3 May 1987). March – June.

Vicia hirsuta. **Hairy Tare** or **Tiny Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Common Ringlet, Boisduval’s Blue. Nectar plant for Fender’s Blue (Oregon). April – July.

Vicia sativa. **Common Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Sulphurs, Boisduval’s Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silvery Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Mardon Skipper (fq). March – June.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur, Western Sulphur, Silvery Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Pyle notes some populations of Western Tailed Blue in Washington have adapted to Common Vetch as a hostplant (NorWestLeps #5332).

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*).

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*).

Pyralidae: Limabean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*).

Vicia sativa ssp. nigra. **Narrow-leaved Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Southern Dogface. March - June.

Larval host for Western Sulphur.

Vicia villosa. **Hairy Vetch**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Sara Orangetip, Orange Sulphur (fq), American Lady (fq), Boisduval’s Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Northern Cloudywing, Mournful Duskywing. Noted as a good butterfly plant by the Xerces Society. March – July.

Larval host for Orange Sulphur and Silvery Blue (Harvey & Webb, 1980). Also Eastern Tailed Blue (HOSTS).

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*).

Vinca major. **Greater Periwinkle**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Cabbage White, Gray-veined White, Silver-spotted Skipper, White-lined Sphinx. March – June (January).

Very invasive in riparian situations.

Appendix 2: Non-native Plants Cultivated in California (includes some of the naturalized non-native species)

Note: We always tend to have more complete hostplant information about the insect species eating economically important plants!

Abelia chinensis. **Chinese Abelia**. Caprifoliaceae. Mark Weathington, JC Raulston Arboretum: “It is the ultimate butterfly magnet and no pollinator garden should be without one.” Red Admiral. It is the most fragrant *Abelia* species and most attractive to butterflies; attracts tiger swallowtails. The University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension and Florida Museum of Natural History also confirms its very high butterfly-attracting value. *Abelia grandiflora* is a hybrid of which Chinese *Abelia* is one of the parents. Forestfarm says the flowers come on in late summer, after most other shrubs have finished flowering. According to Poetic Shutterbug it works for butterflies in San Francisco. Piedmont Gardener says it gets plenty of bees and sphinx moths, too, and reliably attracts more butterflies than *Buddleia* (butterfly bush). Even Dirr says it is a butterfly magnet. Late summer.

‘Ruby Anniversary’ is ‘an improved selection’ said to work for butterflies.

Abelia grandiflora (*A. chinensis* x *A. uniflora*). **Glossy Abelia**. Caprifoliaceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Monarch, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Gulf Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Northern Cloudywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper. Perhaps because it is such a common plant and in flower for so long, many species have been recorded at its flowers, but the general level of usage is generally low.

No larval host value.

Abelmoschus esculentus. **Okra**. Malvaceae.

Larval host for the Gray Hairstreak.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*).

Gelechiidae: Pink Bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crocidosema plebejana*).

Acacia angutissima is now *Acaciella angutissima*. **Fernball Acacia**. **Prairie Acacia**. Fabaceae. Acacieae. Flowers attract Palmer’s Metalmark, Fatal Metalmark, Ceraunus Blue, Marine Blue, Texan Crescent, Orange Skipperling. Recommended as a nectar plant for butterflies by Desert Survivors Nursery.

Foodplant for Mexican Yellow, Ceraunus Blue, and Reakit’s Blue.

Acacia berlandieri. **Guajillo**. Fabaceae. Acacieae. Rated “excellent” as a nectar source in south Texas (Mike Quinn).

Acacia salicina. **Willow Wattle**. Fabaceae. Acacieae. Nectar: Monarch (fq), Queen (fq), Painted Lady (fq). This thornless Australian species flowers most of the year, heaviest in fall and winter. In a post to the Western Monarchs discussion group on 12 November 2013, Gail Morris describes specimens of this tree as “bed and breakfast” – roosting tree and nectar source -- especially for the Monarch and Queen in a campground on the Parker, Arizona side of the Colorado River. She notes the Monarch favors the uppermost portion of large trees, the Queen the middle portion and Painted Lady the lower parts of their canopies.

Acer palmatum. **Japanese Maple**. Sapindaceae.

Noctuidae: Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*).

Acer pseudoplatanus. **Sycamore Maple**. Sapindaceae.

Sesiidae: Sycamore Borer (*Synanthedon resplendens*) – a wasp mimic, secondary host, if used at all in California.

Acer rubrum. **Red Maple**. Sapindaceae. Nectar plant for American Lady, Mourning Cloak, Spring Azure.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*, Canada). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*, Canada).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*, Canada). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*, Canada). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*, Canada). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*, Canada). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*, Canada). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Common Angle (*Macaria aemulataria*, Canada). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*, Canada). Alien Proboscis (*Probole alienaria*). Friendly Proboscis (*Probole amicarica*, Canada).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*, Canada). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*, Canada). Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*, Canada), Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*, Canada). Brown Angle Shades (*Phlogophora periculosa*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-headed Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*, Canada). Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*, Canada). Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*).

Acer saccharinum. **Silver Maple**. Sapindaceae.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*, Canada). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*, Canada). Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Common Angle (*Macaria aemulataria*, Canada). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*).

Lymantriidae: White Satin Moth (*Leucoma salicis*, Canada). European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Bicolored Sallow (*Sunira bicolorago*).

Notodontidae: Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*, Canada).

Acer saccharum. **Sugar Maple**. Sapindaceae.

Sap source for the Mourning Cloak and Red Admiral.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*, Canada), Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*, Canada). Horned

Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*) (fq). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*, Canada). Friendly Proboscis (*Probole amicaria*, Canada).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*, Canada). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Alder Dagger (*Acronicta dactylina*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*).

Notodontidae: Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*, Canada). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*, Canada). Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*, Canada).

Achillea ‘**Cerise Queen**’. Nectar for Variable Checkerspot.

Achillea filipendula “Coronation Gold”. **Fernleaf Yarrow**. Said to be a butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Botanic Gardens. Scott records a visit of Reakirt’s Blue to ‘Gold Plate’.

Achillea ‘**Pink Grapefruit**’. Asteraceae. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum.

Achillea ‘**Summerwine**’. Asteraceae. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum.

Aesculus hippocastanum. **Horse Chestnut**. Sapindaceae.

Geometridae: Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*).

Aesculus pavia. **Red Buckeye**. Sapindaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Cloudless Sulphur. Hummingbirds.

Agapanthus orientalis including ‘Albus’, ‘Peter Pan’ and ‘Tinker Bell’. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Agastache aurantiaca ‘Apricot Surprise’. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Monarch.

Agastache ‘**Blue Fortune**’. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Monarch.

‘**Summer Breeze**’, ‘**Black Adder**’. Lamiaceae.

Agastache cana ‘Purple Pygmy’. Said to be a favorite of the Pipevine Swallowtail, Common Buckeye, and Red Admiral (Hummingbird Gardens Nursery).

Agastache ‘**Desert Sunrise**’. Lamiaceae. Valuable plant.

Agastache foeniculum. **Anise Hyssop**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Checkered White, Monarch, Common Buckeye (fq), Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Milbert’s Tortoiseshell, Gray Hairstreak, American Copper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Northern Cloudywing, Long-tailed Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Snowberry Clearwing.

Agastache rugosa. **Korean Mint**. Lamiaceae. Painted Lady. ‘Highly attractive’ to butterflies (Annie’s Annuals).

Ageratina altissima (aka Eupatorium rugosum). **White Snakeroot**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Viceroy, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Dun Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Roadside Skipper, Sachem, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*, Noctuidae).

Ageratum corymbosum is now known as Eupatorium sordidum. **Butterfly Mist**. Asteraceae. Strongly attracts male Queens. Other butterflies also, including Southern Dogface. A butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum.

Mounding perennial 1' high by 3' wide.

Ageratum houstonianum. **Floss Flower**. Asteraceae. Southern Dogface, Queen, Monarch, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Red Admiral, Silver-spotted Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper.

The extra-large 'Blue Horizon' is a 'butterfly magnet' according Annie's Annuals. 'High Tide Blue' is said to be very attractive to butterflies. The small dwarf types may be completely ignored.

Ageratina ligustrina. Asteraceae. Visited by butterflies at U.C. Berkeley Botanic Garden (Sal Levinson).

Agrostemma githago. **Corn Cockle**. Caryophyllaceae. In England, a good nectar plant for butterflies.

Ajania pacifica. **Pacific Chrysanthemum**. Asteraceae. Said to attract several species in November in Albuquerque, New Mexico (SoWestLep #8746). Common Buckeye.

Ajuga reptans. **Carpet Bugle**. Lamiaceae. Cabbage White, Gray-veined White, Painted Lady, Arctic Skipper.

Albizia julibrissin. **Silk Tree**. Fabaceae. Ingeae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Monarch, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Great Purple Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper.

Foodplant for Reakirt's Blue.

Geometridae: Citrus Looper (*Iridopsis fragilaria*).

Tineidae: Banana Moth (*Opogona sacchari*).

Alcea rosea. **Hollyhocks**. Malvaceae.

Reported as a hostplant for West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Arizona Powdered Skipper, Large White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, and White Checkered Skipper (DesertLeps #2767).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix quadrigemina* (a leafminer).

Gelechiidae: Pink Bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton Stem Moth (*Platyedra subcinerea*).

Noctuidae: *Agrochloa purpurea*. Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*), Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*), Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Exposed Bird Dropping Moth (*Tarache aprica*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Tischeriidae: *Astrotischeria omissa*.

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Allium cepa. **Garden Onion**. Alliaceae. Scott noted seventeen visits to its flowers by Silvery Blue.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Yellow Woollybear.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale-sided Cutworm (*Agrotis malefida*). Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). *Euxoa punctigera*. Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Velvet Armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyrilidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*).

Allium ‘Globemaster’. Alliaceae. Variegated Fritillary, Painted Lady.

Allium cernuum. **Nodding Onion**. Alliaceae. Nectar plant for Cabbage White.

Allium giganteum. **Giant Allium**. Alliaceae. Shapiro finds this and the following two species attractive to the smaller butterflies, noting they also draw thread-waisted wasps.

Allium karataviense. **Turkestan Allium**. Alliaceae. Nectar: especially smaller butterflies (Shapiro).

Allium ostrowskianum aka *Allium oreophilum*. **Ostrowskianum Allium**. Alliaceae. Nectar: especially smaller butterflies (Shapiro).

Allium schoenoprasum. **Chives**. Alliaceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Tiger Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Cabbage White, Viceroy, Monarch, Milbert’s Tortoiseshell, American Lady, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Silver-spotted Skipper, Arctic Skipper, Field Skipper.

Noctuidae: Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Allium sphaerocephalon. **Drumsticks. Round-headed Garlic**. Alliaceae. Nectar: Monarch.

Allium tuberosum. **Chinese Chives**. Alliaceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Viceroy, Variegated Fritillary, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak (fq), American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Marine Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sachem.

Aloysia gratissima. **Bee Bush**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: American Snout, Queen, Monarch, Gray Hairstreak (fq). Considered an “excellent” nectar source in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas.

Althaea officinalis. **Marshmallow**. Malvaceae.

Tortricidae: A preferred host of the Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Bucculatricidae: *Bucculatrix quadrigemina* (a leafminer).

Althaea rosea. **Hollyhock**. Malvaceae.

Larval host for Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Checkered Skipper.

Althaea officinalis. **Marshmallow**. Malvaceae.

Larval host for Painted Lady, Common Checkered Skipper.

Alyssum saxatile is now *Aurinia saxatilis*. **Basket-of-Gold**.

Amaryllis belladonna. **Belladonna Lily. Naked Lady**. Amaryllidaceae. Nectar: Silver-spotted Skipper.

Ammi majus. **Bishop’s Lace**. Apiaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Red Admiral, Gray Hairstreak.

Ammobium alatum. **Winged Everlasting**. Asteraceae.

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata. **Porcelain Berry**. Vitaceae.

Sphingidae: Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*).

Amsonia ciliata. **Bluestar**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Common Buckeye, Northern Cloudywing.

Amsonia hubrichtii. **Arkansas Amsonia**. Apocynaceae. Said to be an excellent butterfly nectar plant; attracts hummingbirds, also.

Amsonia tabernaemontana. **Blue Star**. Apocynaceae. Monarch, Red Admiral. Said to be a “butterfly magnet”.

Anacyclus depressus ‘Silberkissen’. **Mount Atlas Daisy**. Asteraceae.

Anchusa azurea. **Alkanet**. Boraginaceae. Nectar for Cabbage White, Painted Lady. Scott rates as “moderately popular” as a butterfly nectar source in Denver, Colorado.

Anethum graveolens. **Dill**. Apiaceae.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail. One of the best for getting the Anise Swallowtail (Barbara Deutsch, personal communication).

Geometridae: Citrus Looper or Fragile Gray (*Iridopsis fragilaria*, formerly *Anacamptodes fragilaria*).

Angelica stricta ‘**Purpurea**’. Apiaceae. “Much loved by butterflies” – Annie’s Annuals.

Anisacanthus quadrifidus. **Desert Honeysuckle**. Acanthaceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur. Said to be a butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum.

Anisodonteia “Very Cranberry”. **Cape Mallow**. Malvaceae.

Antigonon leptopus ‘Baja Red’. **Coral Vine**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Monarch, Gulf Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak, and many bees. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum.

No known larval host values.

Native to Baja California. Zones 12, 23, 18-24.

Anthemis tinctoria. **Golden Marguerite**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Chalcedon Checkerspot, likely others.

Anthyllis vulneria. **Kidney Vetch**. Fabaceae. In England, splendid nectar plant for moths and butterflies, especially Small Blue butterfly and Six-belted Clearwing, a day-flying sesiid moth.

Apium graveolens. **Celery**. Apiaceae.

Larval host for the Anise Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, and Brazilian Skipper.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyralidae: Alfalfa Webworm (*Loxostege cederalis*). False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*). Celery Leaf-tier (*Udea rubigalis*).

Tortricidae: *Choristoneura obsoletana*, Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*). *Olethreutes bipartitana*. Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*, Yponomeutidae) is also possible; reported from Brazil.

Aptenia cordifolia. Aizoaceae. Scott noted a flower visit by Common Checkered Skipper.

Aquilegia caerulea. **Rocky Mountain Columbine**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx.

Arabis caucasica. **Wall Rockcress**. Brassicaceae. Nectar plant.

Arachis hypogaea. **Peanut**. Fabaceae. Aeschynomeneae.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Dart-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Velvet Armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Pyrilidae: Tropical Warehouse Moth (*Cadra cautella*). Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). Stored Nut Moth (*Paralipsa gularis*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*). Meal Moth (*Pyralis farinalis*).

Yponomeutidae: and the Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*).

Aralia spinosa. **Hercules' Club**. Araliaceae. In its native east an excellent butterfly nectar plant – attracting Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (fq), Monarch, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Great Purple Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper and others.

A larval host in its native range for the Spring Azure, I suppose less for Californian segregates.

Arbutus unedo. **Strawberry Tree**. Ericaceae. Nectar for Monarch and Red Admiral.

Arctotis adpressa. **African Daisy**. Asteraceae.

Aristolochia elegans. **Calico Flower**. Aristolochiaceae.

Larval host for Polydamas Swallowtail.

Aristolochia manshuriensis. **Chinese Aristolochia, Guan Mu Tong**. Aristolochiaceae.

Said to be more attractive to the Pipevine Swallowtail than our native Californian pipevine species.

Armeria 'Bright Rose'. **Sea Pink**. Plumbaginaceae. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum as with vars. 'Armada White', 'Joystick Lilac' and 'Nifty Thrifty'.

Aronia arbutifolia. **Red Chokeberry**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, American Snout, American Lady, Common Buckeye. Apparently rather modestly attractive.

Asclepias cancellata. **Wild Cotton**. Apocynaceae.

Larval host for the Monarch.

Asclepias curassavica. **Tropical Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Monarch, Queen, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Painted Lady, Mormon Metalmark, Palmer's Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-banded Hairstreak, Sachem, Umber Skipper.

Foodplant for the Monarch and the Queen. Tropical Milkweed has proven to be one of the most effective species as a foodplant for the Monarch.

Asclepias incarnata. **Swamp Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Viceroy, Common Buckeye, Great Spangled Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Red Admiral, Painted Lady (fq), American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, Melissa Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Sootywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, Dun Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth.

Swamp Milkweed is a foodplant for the Monarch and the Queen.

Arctiidae: Dogbane Tiger Moth.

Asclepias sullivanti. **Prairie Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Black Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Great Spangled Fritillary, Red Admiral, Pearl Crescent, Eastern Tailed Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper. Northern Cloudywing, Dun Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Snowberry Clearwing.

Prairie Milkweed is a foodplant for the Monarch.

Asclepias syrica. **Common Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar plant for the Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Monarch, Viceroy, Mourning Cloak, Great Spangled Fritillary, American Lady, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Lorquin's Admiral, American Snout, Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Sootywing, Sachem, Dun Skipper (fq), Fiery Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Ipsilon Dart (*Agrotis ipsilon*, Noctuidae) and the Forage Looper (*Caenurgina erechtea*, Noctuidae). 'Virginia Silk' is a fine variety offered by Annie's Annuals.

Foodplant for the Monarch.

Arctiidae: Dogbane Tiger Moth (*Cycnia tenera*).

Asclepias tuberosa. **Butterfly Milkweed**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Giant Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Polydamas Swallowtail, Becker's White, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Sleepy Orange, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Large Orange Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Mexican Yellow, Monarch, Queen, Gulf Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary (fq), Zebra Longwing, Bordered Patch, Common Buckeye (fq), Dark Buckeye, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Mourning Cloak, Mylitta Crescent, Pearl Crescent (fq), 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak, Leda Ministreak, Gray Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak (fq), Spring Azure, American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Melissa Blue, Acmon Blue, Marine Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, White Checkered Skipper, Funereal Duskywing, Mournful Duskywing, Long-tailed Skipper, Sachem, Orange Skipperling, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Eight-spotted Forester, moths. Said to be a very strongly preferred nectar source for the Coral Hairstreak (C.W. Cook); a strong draw for many butterflies!

Butterfly Milkweed is a foodplant for the Queen and for the Monarch. However, other species, such as the Tropical Milkweed, prove superior as caterpillar hosts. Butterfly Milkweed is most notable and useful as a nectar plant.

Asparagus officinalis. **Asparagus**. Asparagaceae.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale-sided Cutworm (*Agrotis malefida*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Speckled Cutworm (*Lacanobia subjuncta*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchra adjuncta*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Aster Cutworm (*Trichordestra lilacina*).

Asperula orientalis. **Blue Woodruff**. Rubiaceae. Fragrant flowers, may self-sow, sun or light shade, good companion plant for roses or other shrubs. Said to attract butterflies.

Aster amellus. **Italian Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Monarch, Red Admiral, Fiery Skipper.

‘King George’ is a useful selection.

Aster cordifolius. **Blue Wood Aster**. Asteraceae.

Aster divaricatus. **White Wood Aster**. Asteraceae.

Aster dumosus. **Long-stemmed Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Ceraunus Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper (fq), Dun Skipper, Eufala Skipper (fq), Fiery Skipper (fq), Sachem.

Aster ericoides (*Symphotrichum ericoides*). **Heath Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White (fq), Dainty Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Field Crescent (fq), Pearl Crescent, Common Wood Nymph, Gray Hairstreak, Purplish Copper, Melissa Blue, Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Sachem, Sandhill Skipper (fq), Uncas Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Snapdragon Plume Moth (*Amblyptilia pica*, Pterophoridae). Seems to be one of the least valuable species of Aster for Lepidoptera.

Aster x frikartii. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Checkered White, Monarch, Viceroy, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Checkered Skipper.

Fine perennial also good for butterflies.

Aster laevis. **Smooth Blue Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Pine White, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Monarch, Queen, Weidemeyer’s Admiral, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Small Wood Nymph (fq), Green Comma, Hoary Comma, Coral Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Melissa Blue, Reakirt’s Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*, Noctuidae).

Foodplant for the Pearl Crescent.

Aster lateriflorus. **Panicled Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar source for the Sleepy Orange (fq), Cloudless Sulphur (fq), Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White, American Snout, Monarch, Viceroy, Painted Lady, American Lady (fq), Common Buckeye (fq), Red Admiral, Gulf Fritillary (fq), Variegated Fritillary, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent (fq), Texan Crescent (fq), Ceraunus Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue (fq), Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Long-tailed Skipper (fq), Dun Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper (fq), Woodland Skipper (fq), Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Celery Moth.

Foodplant for the Pearl Crescent.

Aster novae-angliae. **New England Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Southern Dogface, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Monarch, Viceroy, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Nokomis Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Spring Azure, Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Fiery Skipper, Woodland Skipper, White-lined Sphinx, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Corn Earworm.

‘September Ruby’ is said to be a particularly good variety for butterflies. ‘Skyscraper’, too.

Aster novi-belgii. **Michaelmas Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Checkered White, Monarch, Viceroy, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Checkered Skipper.

In her Christmas letter of 1990, Louise Hallberg [Hallberg Butterfly Gardens] reported these species visiting the lavender variety 'October Glory' in her garden in October of that year: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White, unknown White, Monarch, Mourning Cloak, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Mylitta Crescent, Purplish Copper, Mournful Duskywing, Common Checkered Skipper, and Fiery Skipper.

Aster oblongifolius. **Aromatic Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Sulphur, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Monarch (fq).

Aster pilosus. **Frost Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White (fq), Southern Dogface, Clouded Sulphur (fq), Cloudless Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange (fq), American Snout, Monarch, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Common Buckeye(fq), Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Pearl Crescent, Texan Crescent, Eastern Tailed Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Field Skipper (fq), Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, Fiery Skipper (fq), Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Corn Earworm.

Aster pringlei 'Monte Cassino'. Asteraceae.

Aster sibiricus. Asteraceae.

Aster tartaricus 'Jindal'. Asteraceae. Monarch, American Lady.

Astilbe. Saxifragaceae. Black Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Monarch, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Fritillary, Comma.

Athanasia acerosa. **Coulter Bush**. Asteraceae.

Aubrieta deltoidea. **Common Aubrieta**. Brassicaceae. Nectar plant for the Cabbage White, and to the European Green-veined White, which is closely related to the Margined White, and their Large White (*Pieris brassicae*) and Orange-tip (*Anthocharis cardamines*). *Aubrieta* is also commended as a moth nectar plant.

Aurinia saxatilis. **Basket-of-Gold**. Brassicaceae. Link highly recommends Basket-of-Gold as a butterfly nectar plant. Especially attractive for the Cabbage White. Scott noted four visits by Painted Lady.

It serves as a hostplant for the Cabbage White, at least in Finland.

Avena sativa. **Cultivated Oat**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*), Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*), Venerable Dart (*Agrotis venerabilis*), Yellow-headed Cutworm (*Apamea amputatrix*), Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*), Rustic Shoulder-knot (*Aseptis binotata*), Girdler aka Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*), Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*), Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*), Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*), Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*), Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*), Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*), Velvet Armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*), and the Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Gelechiidae: Angoumois Grain Moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*).

Pyralidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Baptisia alba. **White False Indigo**. Fabaceae. Sophoreae. Nectar plant and larval host for Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, and Eastern Tailed Blue – at least in its native range.

Baptisia australis. **Blue False Indigo**. Fabaceae. Sophoreae. Nectar plant and larval host for Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Eastern Tailed Blue, and Northern Cloudywing – at least in its native range.

Bauhinia galpinii. **Red Bauhinia**. Fabaceae. Cercideae. Nectar for Monarch.

Berberis wilcoxii. **Wilcox Barberry**. Berberidaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Texan Crescent, Mylitta Crescent (fq), Mourning Cloak, Red Admiral, Juniper Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Reakirt's Blue, Funereal Duskywing.

Berlandiera lyrata. **Chocolate Flower**. Asteraceae. Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Tiny Checkerspot (Naturewide Images web site), Fiery Skipper..

Betula nigra. **River Birch**. Betulaceae.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*).

Betula pendula. **European White Birch**. Betulaceae.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*, Finland).

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*, Finland). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*, in Europe). Spear-marked Black (*Rheumaptera hastata*, Finland).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*, Finland).

Noctuidae: Inscribed Looper (*Syngrapha epigaea*).

Bidens. Asteraceae. Nectar for Queen, Gulf Fritillary, Fiery Skipper.

Bidens aristosa. **Tickseed Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for the Pipevine Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Cabbage White, Monarch, Viceroy, Great Spangled Fritillary, Painted Lady (fq), American Snout, Silver-spotted Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Corn Earworm.

Bidens cernua. **Nodding Bur-Marigold**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for the Clouded Sulphur (fq), Cabbage White, Monarch (fq), Viceroy, Red Admiral, American Lady, Pearl Crescent, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Celery Moth, Bent-line Dart, Corn Earworm.

Bidens ferulifolia '**Golden Goddess**'. Asteraceae. Good nectar plant.

Larval host for the Dainty Sulphur.

Boltonia asterioides. **False Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur (fq), Cabbage White, Checkered White, Monarch, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady, Virginia Lady, Pearl Crescent, American Snout, Eastern Tailed Blue, American Copper, Gray Hairstreak, Fiery Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Bella Moth, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Corn Earworm.

Borago officinalis. **Borage**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Monarch.

Among the larval hosts for the Painted Lady.

Bougainvillea glabra. **Lesser Bougainvillea**. Nyctaginaceae. Nectar: California Dogface (NABA, Santa Barbara Foothills).

Bougainvillea spectabilis. **Bougainvillea**. Nyctaginaceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur, Monarch, Painted Lady, Gulf Fritillary, Long-tailed Skipper, Violet-clouded Skipper, White-lined Sphinx.

Bouvardia ternifolia. Rubiaceae. Nectar plant for Two-tailed Swallowtail, Zebra Longwing.

Brachyglottis 'Silver Dormouse'. Asteraceae. Some butterfly value according to U.C. Riverside Botanic Gardens.

Brassica oleracea. **Cabbage**. Brassicaceae.

Foodplant for the Gray-veined White, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale-sided Cutworm (*Agrotis malefida*). Old Man Dart (*Agrotis vetusta*). Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Yellow-headed Cutworm (*Apamea amputatrix*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Golden Looper (*Argyrogramma verruca*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). *Euxoa infausta*. *Euxoa intirta*. Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Speckled Cutworm (*Lacanobia subjuncta*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Bicolored Sallow (*Sunira bicolorago*, Noctuidae – rare in California, perhaps a waif). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyrilidae: Cabbage Webworm (*Hellula rogatalis*). Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*).

Gelechiidae: Potato Moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*).

Cosmopterigidae: Florida Pink Scavenger (*Anatrachyntis badia*).

Yponomeutidae: Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*).

Buddleja alternifolia. **Fountain Butterfly Bush**. Scrophulariaceae. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum. Flowers in spring.

Considered one of the best in the genus by some.

Buddleja asiatica. **White Butterfly Bush**. Scrophulariaceae. Nectar source for Western Tiger Swallowtail. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum. An evergreen species that flowers in winter. January – April. 9' x 9' or larger.

Only one sex per plant. Very fragrant, compares to Freesia.

Buddleja davidii. **Butterfly Bush**. Scrophulariaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Polydamas Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Western White, Cloudless Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, American Snout, Monarch, Queen, Mourning Cloak, Zephyr Anglewing, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Painted Lady (fq), West Coast Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Red Admiral, Lorquin's Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Bordered Patch, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Chalcedon Checkerspot (fq), Viceroy, Zebra Longwing, Gray Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, American Copper, Northern Cloudywing, Mournful Duskywing, Funereal Duskywing, Long-tailed Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Woodland Skipper (fq), Fiery Skipper, Juba Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, European Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Arizona Skipper, Hammock Skipper, Dun Skipper, Western Snowberry

Clearwing, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Corn Earworm, Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*), The Mouse (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*, Noctuidae), Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*, Noctuidae).

Reported as a larval host for Chalcedon Checkerspot (HOSTS, others, California) and the Buckeye (Shady Oak Butterfly Farm).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

‘Ellen’s Blue’ is only 4’ x 4’, said to be choice for smaller gardens. ‘Pink Delight’ is said to be especially good for attracting butterflies. ‘Opera’ is one of the better selections for Louise Hallberg in Sebastopol. ‘Attraction’ and the dwarf ‘Buzz Pink Purple’ works at U.C. Riverside. ‘Purple Emperor’ is a good compact variety. ‘Peakeep’ aka ‘English Peacock’, a compact Monrovia offering, proved excellent in a trial by Paul Cherubini. ‘Miss Ruby’ and ‘Orchid Beauty’ are two of the best. ‘Asian Moon’ is a sterile variety said to work well for butterflies and appropriate where Butterfly Bush is ecologically invasive. ‘Harlequin’ is one of the less attractive varieties. Scott found white varieties much less attractive to Colorado butterflies. ‘White Profusion’ works for moths.

Buddleja globosa. **Orange Butterfly Bush**. Scrophulariaceae. California Sister, Monarch. May work better for bumblebees than butterflies.

Buddleja lindleyana. Scrophulariaceae. A gardener with a collection of the genus found this one ‘ignored’ in the presence of the others. Apparently less attractive than other *Buddleja* species.

To 6’, spreads by runners.

Buddleja marrubifolia. **Woolly Butterfly Bush**. Scrophulariaceae. Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Giant Swallowtail, Monarch (fq), Gulf Fritillary, Tiny Checkerspot, Great Purple Hairstreak, Silver-banded Hairstreak, Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak, Reakirt’s Blue, Marine Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Hammock Skipper. Seems less attractive than *Buddleja davidii*, though especially attractive in the fall in some desert gardens – “everything comes to it”.

Buddleja x pikei ‘**Hever**’. Scrophulariaceae. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum.

Buddleja salviifolia. **Winter Buddleja. Sagewood**. Scrophulariaceae. Evergreen and in flower in February in San Francisco; good for attracting early butterflies. U. C. Riverside Botanic Gardens says: “butterfly favorite!” Mid-winter-flowering with strong fragrance likened to lilacs, some consider it the strongest scent of the genus.

Dave’s Garden says it grows 4 – 8’ tall and should be spaced 4 – 6’ apart. Sold by Annie’s Annuals, who say it grows 5’ x 4’.

Buddleja x weyeriana ‘**Honeycomb**’ (*B. davidii* X *B. globosa*). Scrophulariaceae. Nectar plant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Monarch, Common Buckeye, Red Admiral. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum, as are ‘**Bicolor**’ and ‘**Sungold**’; flower summer/fall.

Caesalpinia gilliesii. **Yellow Bird of Paradise**. Fabaceae. Caesalpinieae.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*).

Caesalpinia pulcherrima. **Red Bird of Paradise. Pride of Barbados**. Fabaceae. Caesalpinieae. Nectar for the Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Polydamas Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Large Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Monarch (fq), Queen,(fq), Gulf Fritillary, Zebra Longwing (fq), Painted Lady, Bordered Patch, White-lined Sphinx. When a Montezuma’s Cattleheart (*Parides montezuma*, Papilionidae) strayed to California it was photographed at nectar on Pride of Barbados. Flowers attract swallowtails, sulphurs, nymphalids and skippers.

No known larval host values.

Calamintha grandiflora. **Showy Calamint**. Lamiaceae. Recommended as a butterfly nectar plant by the San Diego Natural History Museum.

Calamintha nepetoides aka *C. nepeta*. **Lesser Calamint**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Common Buckeye. Recommended as a butterfly nectar plant by the San Diego Natural History Museum. In the experience of some more attractive to insects than Showy Calamint.

Calendula officinalis. **Pot Marigold**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Cabbage White, Painted Lady, Common Sootywing. Shapiro considers Pot Marigold generally not attractive to butterflies.

Calliandra californica. **Baja Fairy Duster**. Fabaceae. Ingeae. Nectar plant for the Cloudless Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Monarch (fq), Ceraunus Blue, Marine Blue. Anna's Hummingbird.

Baja Fairy Duster is a favorite larval plant for the Marine Blue.

Calliandra emarginata. **Dwarf Powder Puff**. Fabaceae. Ingeae. Proved a hostplant for Marine Blue and Reakirt's Blue in Berry Nall's Texas garden.

Calliandra tweedii. **Trinidad Flame Bush**. Fabaceae. Ingeae.

No known larval host values.

Callistemon citrinus. **Lemon Bottlebush**. Myrtaceae. Flowers may serve Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Gulf Fritillary, Monarch, White-lined Sphinx.

No larval host values.

Callistephus chinensis. **China Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Silver-spotted Skipper, Sachem (fq), Fiery Skipper.

Calonyction aculeatum see *Ipomoea alba*. **Moonflower**.

Calluna vulgaris. **Scotch Heather**. Ericaceae. Cabbage White, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, American Copper.

Calylophus hartwegii. **Sundrops**. Onagraceae. Nectar: Sphinx moths.

Camellia japonica. **Japanese Camellia**. Theaceae.

No larval host values.

Camellia sasanqua. **Sasanqua**. Theaceae. Slight nectar value: American Lady, Long-tailed Skipper.

Campanula glomerata 'Superba'. Campanulaceae.

Campsis radicans. **Common Trumpet Creeper**. Bignoniaceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur (a favorite nectar plant for it in the Washington, D.C. area) and Carolina Sphinx. Important hummingbird plant.

Canna indica. **Canna**. Cannaceae. Nectar for Cloudless Sulphur.

Larval host for the Brazilian Skipper.

Capsicum annuum. **Cayenne Pepper**. Solanaceae.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth.

Sphingidae: Five-spotted Hawkmoth, Carolina Sphinx.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm, Pale-sided Cutworm, Subterranean Dart, *Anhimella contrahens*, Corn Earworm, Variegated Cutworm, Armyworm, Beet Armyworm, Fall Armyworm.

Gelechiidae: Tomato Pinworm (*Keiferia lycopersicella*).

Pyralidae: Eggplant Leafroller (*Lineodes integra*).

Tortricidae: Chrysanthemum Flower Borer (*Loria scarificata*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Carica papaya. **Papaya**. Caricaceae. In a Kenyan study papaya flowers were frequently visited by hawkmoths, a noctuid and a skipper, the prime pollinators. At least seven species of hawkmoths are by far its most important pollinators in Australia. Minno & Minno find them visited by medium and large butterflies in Florida. The flowers are somewhat fragrant and copiously produce nectar.

Sphingidae: Ello Sphinx (*Erinnyis ello*), likely secondary, it prefers Euphorbiaceae.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). In Cuba, Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) and Yellow-striped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Carpinus caroliniana. **American Hornbeam**. Betulaceae.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Autumnal Moth (*Epirrita autumnata*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Friendly Probole (*Probole amicarica*).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Gray Dagger (*Acronicta grisea*, Canada). Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*, Canada). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*).

Carya illinoensis. **Pecan**. Juglandaceae.

Larval host for Gray Hairstreak.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Nepticulidae: Pecan Serpentine Leafminer (*Stigmella juglandifolliella*).

Noctuidae: Penitent Underwing (*Catocala piatrix*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Hypocala (*Hypocala andremona*, Cuba). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Pyralidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*).

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Sterling Silver' and other varieties. **Blue Mist**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Zephyr Anglewing, Common Buckeye, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Ailanthus Webworm (*Atteva aurea*, Yponomeutidae). Summer/fall flowering; butterfly favorite at U. C.

Riverside Botanic Gardens. Jerry Sedenko compares it to the Butterfly Bush in general attractiveness. Scott says it is sometimes visited by butterflies in his experience.

Cassia bicapsularis 'Butter Creme'. Fabaceae. Cassieae.

Larval host for Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur.

Cassia didymobotrya. Cassieae.

Hostplant for Cloudless Sulphur (Richard James).

Cassia leptophylla. **Gold Medallion Tree**. Fabaceae. Cassieae.

Larval host for the Cloudless Sulphur.

Cassia tomentosa. Fabaceae. Cassieae.

Likely foodplant for the Sleepy Orange according to the Natural History of Orange County web site.

Castanea mollissima. **Chinese Chestnut**. Fagaceae. Nectar: American Lady (fq), Common Buckeye (fq), Gulf Fritillary, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper.

Castanospermum australe. **Moreton Bay Chestnut**. Fabaceae. Angylocalyceae.

No larval host values.

Catalpa bignonioides. **Common Catalpa**. Bignoniaceae. Flowers attract butterflies and moths.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Catalpa speciosa. **Northern Catalpa**. Bignoniaceae. Flowers attract moths, including Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*, Arctiidae), Confused Eusarca (*Eusarca confusaria*, Geometridae), and the Large Lace-border (*Scopula limboundata*, Geometridae).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Spring Cankerworm (*Alsophila pomataria*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Catanache caerulea. **Cupid's Dart**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Especially attractive to Viceroy, Painted Lady and Great Spangled Fritillary (Jerry Sedenko).

Catharanthus roseus. **Madagascar Periwinkle**. Apocynaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Longtail Skipper, Banded Sphinx.

Ceanothus x delilianus 'Glorie de Versailles'. Rhamnaceae. Said to be much more attractive to butterflies and bees than most varieties of ceanothi.

Cedrus deodara. **Deodar Cedar**. Pinaceae.

Robert Pyle observes Pine White in numbers in and around the crowns of cultivated specimens of Deodar Cedar in Cedro Wooley, Washington and believes it is being utilized by them as a larval host.

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Celtis australis. **European Hackberry**. Ulmaceae.

No known larval host values.

Centaurea americana. **Basket-flower**. Asteraceae. Butterfly magnet. Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, American Lady, Gulf Fritillary, Hackberry Emperor, Northern Cloudywing, White-lined Sphinx.

Centaurea cyanus. **Bachelor's Button**. Asteraceae. Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper. Single flowered forms are best.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*, Canada).

Centaurea gymnocarpa. **Velvet Knapweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant.

Centaurea moschata. **Sweet Sultan**. Asteraceae. Flowers attract butterflies.

Centaurea nigra. **Lesser Knapweed**. Asteraceae. Attracts bees, butterflies and moths in England, including the Old World Swallowtail, Painted Lady. In Newfoundland: Monarch, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Atlantis Fritillary, Red Admiral, American Lady, Painted Lady, Green Comma, European Skipper. Elsewhere: Orange-barred Sulphur.

A larval host for the Painted Lady.

Centaurea rothrockii. **Rothrock's Knapweed**. Basketflower. Asteraceae. Nectar observations in Arizona and New Mexico: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Nokomis Fritillary, Pahaska Skipper, Dull Firetip.

Rothrock's Knapweed is an Arizona and New Mexico native offered by Annie's Annuals.

Centaurea scabiosa. **Greater Knapweed**. Asteraceae. In England, "a great nectar plant for bees, butterflies and moths".

Said to be a foodplant for the Tropical Buckeye in Brazil.

Centranthus ruber. **Red Valerian**. Valerianaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Monarch, Red Admiral, Painted Lady (fq), West Coast Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Gulf Fritillary (fq), California Tortoiseshell, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Bramble Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, American Copper, Great Copper, Common Checkered Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Fiery Skipper Tawny-edged Skipper, Umber Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae), Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*, Sphingidae), White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae), Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*, Noctuidae). In the Xerces Society "Master Plant List" for butterfly gardens. Attracts "many" species of butterflies according to Lotusland. Said to be better for moths than butterflies; Scott rates it as generally "moderately popular" with butterflies. There are white varieties, likely they work better for moths.

Ceratonia siliqua. **Carob**. Fabaceae. Caesalpinieae.

Pyralidae: Tropical Warehouse Moth (*Cadra cautella*). Raisin Moth (*Cadra figulilella*). Locust Bean Moth (*Ectomyelois ceratoniae*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Ceratostigma griffithii. **Blue Leadwort**. Plumbaginaceae. Nectar: Gulf Fritillary, Painted Lady, American Lady, West Coast Lady, Skippers.

Ceratostigma plumbaginoides. **Dwarf Plumbago**. Plumbaginaceae. Nectar: Sulphur, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Viceroy, Blues, Umber Skipper, White-lined Sphinx.

Cercis canadensis. **Eastern Redbud**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, American Snout, Red Admiral, American Lady, Brown Elfin, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Silvery Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Dreamy Duskywing, Sleepy Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Mouse Moth (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*).

Notodontidae: Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*). Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*).

Pyrilidae: Grape Leafroller (*Desmia funeralis*). *Sosipatra thurberi*.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*, Kansas).

Cestrum aurantiacum. **Orange Cestrum**. Solanaceae. Flowers attract Giant Swallowtail (fq), Monarch, Gulf Fritillary – one of the best in Houston.

Cereus repandus. **Peruvian Apple Cacti**. Cactaceae. The flowers visited by Rustic Sphinx.

Cestrum nocturnum. **Night Jessamine**. Solanaceae. Attracts large sphinx moths.

Pyrilidae: *Lineodes elcodes*, discovered recently in California.

Chaenomeles japonica. **Flowering Quince**. Rosaceae. Scott notes a flower visit by Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Chelone lyonii. **Pink Turtlehead**. Scrophulariaceae. Nectar plant for the Silver-spotted Skipper.

Chenopodium quinoa. **Quinoa**. Chenopodiaceae.

Gelechiidae: Goosefoot Groundling Moth (*Euscrobipalpa atriplicella*).

Chionanthus retusus. **Chinese Fringe Tree**. Oleaceae.

No larval host records.

Chionanthus virginicus. **Fringe Tree**. Oleaceae.

Sphingidae: Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*). Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Sesiidae: Ash Borer (*Podosesia syringae*).

Choisya ternata. **Mexican Orange**. Rutaceae.

No larval host values.

Chorisia speciosa. **Silk Floss Tree**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Monarch.

No larval host values.

Chrysactinia mexicana. **Damianita**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant.

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (aka *Leucanthemum vulgare*). **Ox-eye Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant of generally slight interest for the Sleepy Orange, Cabbage White, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Atlantis Fritillary, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Pearl Crescent, Juniper Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Arctic Skipper, European Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Woodland Skipper.

Chrysanthemum x superbum. **Shasta Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak, Red Admiral (Jerry Sedenko), Dainty Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, Woodland Skipper.

Cicer arietinum. **Chickpea**. Fabaceae. Cicereae.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*).

Pyralidae: Tropical Warehouse Moth (*Cadra cautella*).

Cinnamomum camphora. **Camphor Tree**. Lauraceae.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*).

Citrofortunella microcarpa. **Calamondin**. Rutaceae.

Larval food for Giant Swallowtail.

Citrullus lanatus. **Watermelon**. Cucurbitaceae.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Old Man Dart (*Agrotis vetusta*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pyralidae: Melonworm Moth (*Diaphania hyalinata*).

Citrus aurantifolia. **Key Lime**. Rutaceae.

Giant Swallowtail and Gray Hairstreak larval host (Nall).

Citrus limon. **Lemon**. Rutaceae.

Among the larval hosts for the Gray Hairstreak and the Giant Swallowtail. Also reported as a larval host for the Old World Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail.

Pyralidae: Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Citrus japonica. **Kumquat**. Rutaceae. White-lined Sphinx visits flowers.

Citrus sinensis. **Navel Orange**. Rutaceae.

Reported as a larval host for the Giant Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Painted Lady.

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). *Egira curialis*. Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*, Cuba).

Pyralidae: Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*). Locust Bean Moth (*Ectomyelois ceratoniae*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Cosmopterigidae: Florida Pink Scavenger (*Anatrachyntis badia*).

Clerodendrum bungei. **Rose Glory Bower**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Monarch (fq), Queen.

Does well in containers.

Clerodendrum paniculatum. **Pagoda Flower**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Monarch. One of the better species of this genus for butterflies.

A returning perennial in USDA Zones 8B – 9.

Clerodendrum speciosum. **Javanese Glory Bower**. Verbenaceae. Flowers attract Giant Swallowtail, Polydamas Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur.

Clerodendrum splendens. Verbenaceae. Popular with many butterflies.

Clerodendrum trichotomum. **Harlequin Glory Bower**. Verbenaceae.

Clerodendrum ugandense. **Purple Butterfly Bush**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Monarch, Queen, Common Buckeye.

Clethra alnifolia. **Summersweet**. Clethraceae. Excellent nectar plant in its native east – attracting many species there including Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Palamedes Swallowtail, Spicebush Swallowtail (fq), Cabbage White, American Snout (fq), Monarch, American Lady, Red Admiral, White Admiral (fq), Red-spotted Purple (fq), Pearl Crescent, Question Mark (fq), Juniper Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Red-banded Hairstreak, Striped Hairstreak, White-M Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Summer Azure, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Confused Cloudywing (fq), Northern Broken Dash, Southern Broken Dash, Delaware Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Lace-winged Roadside Skipper, Sachem, Two-spotted Skipper, Yehl Skipper, and Zabulon Skipper.

Clytostoma callistegioides. **Violet Trumpet Vine**. Bignoniaceae.

No known larval host values.

Cnidioscolus aconitifolius. **Chaya. Tree Spinach**. Euphorbiaceae. Has butterfly value according to U. C. Riverside Botanic Gardens.

Sphingidae: Likely hostplant for Ello Sphinx (*Erinnyis ello*).

Coleonema pulchellum. **Pink Breath-of-heaven**. Rutaceae.

Colletia cruciata. **Anchor Plant**. Rhamnaceae. Nectar: Ladies, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Monarch.

Conoclinium coelestinum. **Mistflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur (fq), Monarch, Queen, Viceroy, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Red Admiral, Pearl Crescent, Texan Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper, Sachem (fq), Common

Sootywing, Dun Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Common Roadside Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth.

Conoclinium greggii 'Boothill'. **Boothill Boneset**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Queen, Monarch, Gulf Fritillary.

Consolida ajacis. **Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail (fq), Western Tiger Swallowtail, Checkered White, Painted Lady, Variegated Fritillary, Melissa Blue, and Tawny-edged Skipper.

Consolida orientalis. **Larkspur**. Ranunculaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Silver-spotted Skipper, Field Skipper.

Convolvulus sabatius (aka *C. mauritanicus*). **Ground Mourning Glory**. Convolvulaceae. Blue flowers, recommended by California Garden Clubs, Inc., El Nativo Growers, and Julie A. West, for nectar.

Cordia boissieri. **Anacahuita. Mexican Olive**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Gulf Fritillary, Sphinx moths. Hummingbirds. In Houston a favorite of the Black Swallowtail. Said to attract a wide variety of butterflies. (Zilpa Longtail. Favorite of the White-angled Sulphur.) Rated as an "excellent" nectar source in south Texas (Mike Quinn).

Cordia parviflora. **Little-leaf Cordia**. Boraginaceae.

Coriandrum sativum. **Coriander. Cilantro**. Apiaceae.

Hostplant for the Old World Swallowtail.

Coreopsis grandiflora. **Large-flower Tickseed**. Asteraceae. Nectar for the Western Tiger Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, American Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent (fq), Gray Hairstreak, American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Spring Azure, Silver-spotted Skipper.

Coreopsis lanceolata. **Sand Coreopsis**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Monarch, American Lady, Red Admiral, Pearl Crescent, Melissa Blue.

Coreopsis major. **Great Tickseed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Coral Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper.

Coreopsis palmata. **Prairie Coreopsis**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Great Spangled Fritillary, American Lady, Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Common Sootywing, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Celery Moth.

Coreopsis rosea. **Pink Coreopsis**. Asteraceae. Nectar for the Orange Sulphur, Common Buckeye, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Spring Azure.

Coreopsis tinctoria. **Plains Coreopsis**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent.

Coreopsis tripteris. **Tall Coreopsis**. Asteraceae. Monarch, Sleepy Orange, Pearl Crescent, Melissa Blue, Tawny-edged Skipper.

Coreopsis verticillata. **Threadleaf Coreopsis**. Asteraceae. Nectar for the Dainty Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Spring Azure, Common Checkered Skipper. 'Moonbeam'.

Coriandrum sativum. **Cilantro**. Apiaceae.

Larval host for Anise Swallowtail.

Cosmos. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Southern Dogface, Queen, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Sachem.

Noctuidae: Listed as larval hosts for the Gray Looper Moth (*Rachiplusia ou*).

Cosmos bipinnatus. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Checkered White, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Red Admiral, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Fiery Skipper, Orange Skipperling. ‘Sonata’.

Noctuidae: Larval host for Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Cosmos sulphureus. **Yellow Cosmos.** Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Sleepy Orange, Monarch, Queen, Viceroy, Great Spangled Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Bordered Patch (fq), American Copper, Dorantes Longtail, Hammock Skipper, Sachem.

Cosmos ‘Sensation’. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Painted Lady, Sachem, doubtless others.

Cotinus coggygria. **Smoke Tree.** Anacardiaceae.

Cotula (Oscar Clarke). **Brass Buttons.** Asteraceae.

Crambe cordifolia. **Crambe.** Brassicaceae. Flowers attract Painted Lady, Mourning Cloak, Milbert’s Tortoiseshell (Jerry Sedenko).

Crataegus crus-galli. **Cockspur Hawthorn.** Rosaceae. Pipevine Swallowtail, Monarch.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Crinum spp. **Swamp Lily.** Amaryllidaceae. Nectar plants for Five-spotted Hawkmoth, Banded Sphinx.

Crococima masoniorum ‘Lucifer’. Iridaceae. Nectar plant for Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Crotalaria agatiflora. **Canarybird Bush.** Fabaceae. Crotalarieae.

Larval host for Cloudless Sulphur, which was more common in previous decades when the plant was much more popular with southern California gardeners.

Cucumis melo. **Muskmelon. Cantaloupe.** Cucurbitaceae. Nectar for Common Sootywing.

Reported as a larval host for the Painted Lady and the Orange Sulphur.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Old Man Dart (*Agrotis vetusta*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Miranda Moth (*Proxenus miranda*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pyralidae: Melonworm Moth (*Diaphania hyalinata*), a striking species.

Cucumis sativus. **Garden Cucumber.** Cucurbitaceae. Nectar for Common Sootywing. Scott notes flower visits by Cabbage White and Common Checkered Skipper.

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pyralidae: Melonworm Moth (*Diaphania hyalinata*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Cucurbita maxima. **Winter Squash**. Cucurbitaceae.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm, Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pyralidae: Melonworm Moth (*Diaphania hyalinata*).

Cucurbita pepo. **Field Pumpkin**. Cucurbitaceae.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*).

Pyralidae: Melonworm Moth (*Diaphania hyalinata*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Cuphea hyssopifolia. **Mexican Heather**. Lythraceae. Nectar for Sleepy Orange, Dainty Sulphur, Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Mat-plant Crescent, Common Checkered Skipper, White Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper.

Cuphea llavea. **Bat-faced Cuphea**. Lythraceae. Nectar for Cloudless Sulphur, also said to attract swallowtails and larger butterflies.

Cupressus sempervirens. **Italian Cypress**. Cupressaceae.

Tortricidae: *Argyrotaenia cupressae*.

Cynara scolymus. **Artichoke**. Asteraceae.

Larval host for Painted Lady.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Gelechiidae: *Helcystogramma badia*.

Geometridae: Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Noctuidae: Figwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema sauzalita*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). V-lined Quaker (*Zosteropoda hirtipes*).

Pterophoridae: Coyote Brush Borer Plume Moth (*Hellinsia grandis*). Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactylus*).

Pyralidae: Weedfield Sable (*Pyrausta nubilalis*). Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea rubigalis*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Clepsid fucana. Garden Tortrix (*Clepsid peritana*).

Dahlia capitata '**Sierra Gold**'. Asteraceae.

Dais cotinifolia. **Pompom Tree**. Thymelaeaceae. Nectar plant for Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Dalea bicolor. **Silver Prairie Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar for American Snout, Reakirt's Blue, Echo Blue, Acmon Blue, Leda Ministreak.

Larval host for Southern Dogface.

Dalea frutescens. **Black Dalea**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Nectar plant. Queen, Eastern Tailed Blue.

Larval host for Southern Dogface.

Dalea pulchra. **Bush Dalea**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Nectar plant for Reakirt's Blue, Arizona Powdered-Skipper, Funereal Duskywing.

Larval host for Southern Dogface, Reakirt's Blue.

Dalea purpurea. **Purple Prairie Clover**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Nectar plant.

Dalea versicolor var. sessilis. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Nectar plant.

Daucus carota. **Wild Carrot. Queen Anne's Lace**. Apiaceae. Nectar for: Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Pine White, Orange Sulphur, Common Buckeye, Lorquin's Admiral, Red Admiral, Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth.

Anise Swallowtail host plant.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*).

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyrilidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*).

Reported outside the continental United States, populations of Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*, Noctuidae) Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*, Noctuidae) and the Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*, Yponomeutidae) (HOSTS).

Delonix regia. **Royal Poinciana**. Fabaceae. Caesalpinieae. Its red flowers are visited by the Cloudless Sulphur.

Delosperma cooperi. **Trailing Iceplant**. Aizoaceae. Eastern Tailed Blue.

Delphinium ajacis is now Consolida ajacis. **Larkspur**.

Dianthus sp. Caryophyllaceae.

Noctuidae: Capsule Moth (*Hadena capsularis*).

Dianthus armeria. **Deptford Pink**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Pearl Crescent, Eastern Tailed Blue, Northern Cloudywing.

Dianthus barbatus. **Sweet William**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Old World Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Rustic Anglewing, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Silver-spotted Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Field Skipper, European Skipper, nocturnal moths. Scott considers it generally “not popular” with butterflies.

Orange and red work best. ‘Wee Willie’ works.

Dianthus caryophyllus. **Clove Pink, Carnation**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*, Hawaii).

Dianthus deltoides. **Maiden Pink**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: European Skipper.

Dianthus gratianopolitanus ‘Bath’s Pink’. **Cheddar Pink**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, White-lined Sphinx.

Dicentra cucullaria. **Dutchman’s Breeches**. Papaveraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Red Admiral.

Diospyros kaki. **Japanese Persimmon**. Ebenaceae.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Sesiidae: and the Currant Clearwing (*Synanthedon tipuliformis*).

Diospyros virginiana. **Common Persimmon**. Ebenaceae.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: The Penitent (*Catocala piatrix*). Hypocala (*Hypocala andremona*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Pylalidae: American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*).

Distichis buccinatoria. **Blood-red Trumpet Vine**. Bignoniaceae.

Dodonaea viscosa. **Hopseed Bush**. Sapindaceae.

Geometridae: *Psamatodes everiata* [Jennifer Bundy].

Noctuidae: *Melipotis perpendicularis*.

Dolichos lablab. **Hyacinth Bean**. Fabaceae. Phaseoleae.

Host for Marine Blue.

Dracopsis amplexicaulis. **Clasping Coneflower**. Asteraceae.

Duranta erecta. **Pigeon Berry**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Large Orange Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Orange-barred Sulphur, Checkered White, Monarch, Queen, Gulf Fritillary, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Long-tailed Skipper, Orange Skipperling, Sachem, Umber Skipper, skippers, White-lined Sphinx, Clavipes Sphinx. Some visits by Zebra Longwing (which much prefers *Hamelia patens*).

Sphingidae: Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*).

‘Sapphire Showers’. ‘Sarasota’.

Dymondia margaretae. **Silver Carpet**. Asteraceae.

Ebenopsis ebano (*Pithecellobium flexicaule*). **Texas Ebony**. Fabaceae. Ingeae.

Larval host for the Large Orange Sulphur.

Pyralidae: Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*).

Echinacea angustifolia. **Narrow-leaved Purple Coneflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Viceroy, Painted Lady (fq), Pearl Crescent, Great Spangled Fritillary, Common Wood Nymph, Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper.

Echinacea pallida. **Pale Purple Coneflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Viceroy, Monarch, American Lady, Red Admiral, Variegated Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Dun Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*, Noctuidae).

Geometridae: Caterpillars of the Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*) and Common Eupithecia (*Eupithecia miserulata*) eat the flower heads.

Echinacea purpurea. **Purple Coneflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for the Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail (fq), Giant Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, California Dogface, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Common Wood Nymph, Great Basin Wood Nymph, Monarch, Queen, Viceroy, Great Spangled Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Red Admiral, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady (fq), American Lady, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Green Comma, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Arizona Powdered-Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Fiery Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, White-lined Sphinx, California Pyrausta Moth (*Pyrausta californicalis*, Pyralidae) Anna’s Hummingbird.

‘Magnus’ is a choice selection.

Echinacea simulata. **Glade Coneflower**. Asteraceae. Close to Pale Purple Coneflower, a very attractive species.

Echinacea tennesseensis. **Tennessee Coneflower**. Asteraceae.

Echinops sp. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, California Dogface, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Fiery Skipper.

Echinops bannaticus ‘**Blue Glow**’. Asteraceae.

Echinops ritro ruthenicus. Asteraceae. ‘Great butterfly attractor’ – Annie’s Annuals. Painted Lady, American Copper, Gray Hairstreak.

Painted Lady hostplant.

Echinopsis candicans. **Argentine Giant**. Cactaceae. Rustic Sphinx visits the flowers of this night-blooming cactus.

Echium amoenum. **Red Feathers**. Boraginaceae.

Echium candicans. **Pride of Madeira**. Boraginaceae. Nectar plant for the Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Monarch (fq), Painted Lady, White-lined Sphinx. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum.

Echium vulgare. **Viper's Bugloss**. Boraginaceae. Nectar for Pipevine Swallowtail, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Dun Skipper.

Larval host for Painted Lady and reported for the American Lady.

Echium wildpretii. **Tower of Jewels**. Boraginaceae.

Elaeagnus pungens. **Silverberry**. Elaeagnaceae.

No larval host values.

Elaeagnus umbellata. **Autumn Olive**. Elaeagnaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, American Lady, Gulf Fritillary.

Epidendrum polyanthum. Orchidaceae. Flowers seem to be very attractive to the Brown Ctenucha (*Ctenucha brunnea*, Arctiidae).

Erigeron karvinskianus 'Spindrift'. **Santa Barbara Daisy**. Asteraceae.

Erigeron speciosus. **Showy Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Checkered White, Pine White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Field Crescent, Coronis Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Mormon Fritillary (fq), Northwestern Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Northern Checkerspot, Common Ringlet, Common Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph (fq), Green Comma, Gray Hairstreak, Behr's Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Ruddy Copper, Tailed Copper (fq), Eastern Tailed Blue, Greenish Blue, Dun Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq).

Eriobotrya japonica. **Loquat**. Rosaceae. Nectar plant for Monarch, Queen, Red Admiral, Mourning Cloak.

Foodplant for the Gray Hairstreak.

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*).

Pyrilidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*). Locust Bean Moth (*Ectomyelois ceratoniae*). Darker Moodna (*Moodna ostrinella*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*).

Cosmopterigidae: Florida Pink Scavenger (*Anatrachyntis badia*).

Erysimum 'Bowles Mauve'. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Red Admiral.

Erythrina crista-galli. **Cockspur Coral Tree**. Fabaceae. Phaseoleae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur.

No larval host values.

Eryngium amethystinum. **Amethyst Sea-holly**. Apiaceae. Link highly recommends as butterfly nectar plant. Painted Lady, American Lady, Nymphalids, Lycaenids.

Eryngium yuccifolium. **Rattlesnake Master**. Apiaceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Checkered White, American Snout, Monarch, Viceroy, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent (fq), Eastern Tailed Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Common Sootywing, Fiery Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Olive-shaded Bird Dropping Moth (*Ponomotia candefacta*, Noctuidae).

Escallonia bifida (montevicensis). **White Escallonia**. Escalloniaceae. Nectar source for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Swallowtails, Ladies, Red Admiral, Monarch.

Escallonia rubra. **Pink Escallonia**. Escalloniaceae. Shapiro considers it good for everything as an excellent general nectar source.

Eupatoriadelphus purpureus. **Sweet Joe-Pye Weed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Viceroy, Mourning Cloak, Green Comma, Great Spangled Fritillary, Red Admiral, American Lady, Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*, Noctuidae), Bent-line Dart (*Feltia jaculifera*, Noctuidae), Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*, Noctuidae), and the Currant Clearwing (*Synanthedon tipuliformis*, Sesiidae).

Eupatorium dubium ‘Little Joe’. Asteraceae. Nectar: Monarch (fq), Fritillary, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Gray Hairstreak.

Eupatorium greggii (Conoclinium dissectum). **Blue Mist Plant**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Monarch, Queen, Common Buckeye, Gulf Fritillary, Mexican Fritillary, Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak, Silver-banded Hairstreak, Clavipes Sphinx.

Eupatorium maculatum. **Spotted Joe Pye Weed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Variegated Fritillary, Atlantis Fritillary, Milbert’s Tortoiseshell, Green Comma, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Viceroy, Monarch, Ox-eyed Satyr, Silver-spotted Skipper. Moths.

Eupatorium rugosum (Ageratina altissima). **White Snake-root**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Monarch, Viceroy, Pearl Crescent, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Celery Moth.

Euphorbia heterophylla. **Mexican Fire Plant**. Euphorbiaceae. Nectar plant especially for the Marine Blue and Western Pygmy Blue.

Sphingidae: Ello Sphinx (*Erinnyis ello*).

Euphorbia marginata. **Snow-on-the-Mountain**. Euphorbiaceae. Painted Lady.

Euphorbia pulcherimma. **Poinsettia**. Euphorbiaceae.

Sphingidae: Ello Sphinx (*Erinnyis ello*).

‘Eckespont’ has been mentioned as a good cultivar.

Euryops lateriflorus. Asteraceae.

Euryops pectinatus ‘Viridis’. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Large Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Mylitta Crescent (fq), Common Hairstreak, and Mournful Duskywing.

Euryops speciosissimus. **Clanwilliam Daisy**. Asteraceae. Flowers in winter.

Euryops tysonii. **Cape Daisy Bush**. Asteraceae.

Eysenhardtia orthocarpa. **Kidneywood**. Fabaceae. Amorpheae. Nectar for Bordered Patch (fq), Great Purple Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Marine Blue, mostly hairstreaks and blues.

Larval host for Gray Hairstreak, Marine Blue.

Fagopyrum esculentum. **Buckwheat**. Polygonaceae. Nectar: American Lady.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Noctuidae: Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*), Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Pyralidae: Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Felicia echinata. **Dune Daisy**. Asteraceae.

Ferula communis. **Giant Fennel**. Apiaceae.

Anise Swallowtail host.

Ficus carica. **Fig**. Moraceae. Over-ripe figs attract Red Admiral, Mourning Cloak.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Erebidae: Black Witch (*Ascalapha odorata*).

Pyralidae: Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*). Tropical Warehouse Moth (*Cadra cautella*). Raisin Moth (*Cadra figulilella*). Locust Bean Moth (*Ectomyelois ceratoniae*). Beehive Honey Moth (*Vitula serratilineella*).

Fraxinus americana. **American Ash**. Oleaceae. Wind-pollinated.

Hostplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail and the Mourning Cloak.

Sphingidae: Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*),

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*), Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia*).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*).

Notodontidae: Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*). Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*).

Sesiidae: Ash Borer (*Podosesia syringae*).

Tortricidae: Allen's Tortrix (*Aphelia alleniana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*).

Fraxinus greggii. **Little Leaf Ash**. Oleaceae.

Sphingidae: Incense Cedar Sphinx (*Sphinx libocedrus*).

Fraxinus pennsylvanica. **Green Ash**. Oleaceae.

Hostplant for Two-tailed Swallowtail.

Sphingidae: . Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Cossidae: Locust Borer (*Prionoxystus robiniae*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*). Sharp-lined Yellow (*Sicya macularia*).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Sesiidae: Ash Borer (*Podosesia syringae*).

Tortricidae: Ugly-Nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). Dusky Leafroller (*Orthotaenia undulana*). Poplar Leafroller (*Pseudosciaphila duplex*).

Fuchsia **hybrida**. Onagraceae. May be visited for nectar by some of the larger butterflies, such as the Pale Swallowtail.

Sphingidae: Larval host for the Banded Sphinx (*Eumorpha fasciatus*) and White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Fuchsia magellanica. Onagraceae.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Gaillardia aristata ‘Gallo Dark Bicolour’, ‘Gallo Red’, ‘Lemon Ball’ . **Blanket Flower**. Asteraceae. Butterfly favorites at U.C. Riverside Botanic Gardens.

Gaillardia x grandiflora ‘Oranges & Lemons’. Asteraceae.

Gaillardia pulchella. **Firewheel**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Checkered White (fq), Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Monarch, Common Buckeye, American Lady, Variegated Fritillary, Texan Crescent, Bordered Patch, Gray Hairstreak, Great Purple Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Fiery Skipper.

Larval host for Bordered Patch.

Gaura lindheimeri ‘Whirling Butterflies’. Nectar: Attracts very few butterflies. White-lined Sphinx.

Gazania ringens. **Trailing Gazania**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, West Coast Lady, Grass Skippers. Shapiro finds the plain yellow-flowered varieties best.

Virginia Lady may use as a larval host.

Geijera parviflora. **Wilga**. Rutaceae.

The Giant Swallowtail has been observed to oviposit on this cultivated Australian species; it typically develops on plants of the Rutaceae.

Gelsemium sempervirens. **Carolina Jessamine**. Loganiaceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur.

Geranium maculatum. **Spotted Cranesbill**. Geraniaceae. Nectar plant for the Clouded Sulphur, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper and Arctic Skipper. An important nectar plant for the Arctic Skipper in Massachusetts, where Spotted Cranesbill is a common native plant (The Butterflies of Massachusetts web site).

Geum ‘**Totally Tangerine**’. Rosaceae.

Ginkgo biloba. **Maidenhair Tree**. Ginkgoaceae.

Geometridae: Peppered Moth, Omnivorous Looper.

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth.

Pyralidae: American Plum Borer.

Glandularia bipinnatifida. **Purple Prairie Verbena**. Verbenaceae. Nectar for Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Monarch, West Coast Lady, Gulf Fritillary, Eastern Tailed Blue, Northern Cloudywing, Northern White Skipper (Laurie Nessel photograph), Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper.

‘Homestead Purple’.

Glechoma hederacea. Gill-over-the-ground. **Ground Ivy**. Lamiaceae. Nectar source for Cabbage White, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, American Lady, Spring Azure, Eastern Tailed Blue, Roadside Skipper, Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*, Noctuidae). Slight value, useful especially early in the year.

Gleditsia triacanthos. **Honey Locust**. Fabaceae. Caesalpinieae. Nectar for Monarch, Red Admiral, Bordered Patch. Scott notes the tree as common in Denver but he has never seen a butterfly on it.

Foodplant for the Silver-spotted Skipper.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth, Burns’ Buckmoth, Juno Buckmoth.

Arctiidae: Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth, Fall Webworm.

Geometridae: Common Gray, Peppered Moth, Linden Looper, Spring Cankerworm.

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth, White-marked Tussock Moth.

Noctuidae: Variegated Cutworm.

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar, Morning-glory Prominent.

Pyralidae: Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*). Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*).

Globularia cordifolia. **Globe Daisy**. Asteraceae. A butterfly favorite at U. C. Riverside Botanic Gardens.

Glycine max. **Soybean**. Fabaceae. Phaseoleae.

Foodplant for the Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Painted Lady, Variegated Fritillary and Long-tailed Skipper.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Citrus Looper (*Iridopsis fragilaria*). Southern Emerald (*Synchlora frondaria*).

Noctuidae: Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*). Golden Looper (*Argyrogramma verruca*). Bean LeafSkeletonizer (*Autoplusia egea*). Forage Looper (*Caenurgina erechtea*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Bordered Sallow (*Pyrrhia umbra*). Gray Looper (*Rachiplusia ou*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Velvet Armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pyralidae: Garden Webworm (*Achyra rantalis*). Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). Limabean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*). Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). Lucerne Moth (*Nomophila nearctica*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Gomphrena globosa. **Globe Amaranth**. Amaranthaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Monarch, Common Buckeye, Variegated Fritillary, Painted Lady, American Lady, American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Sootywing, Common Checkered Skipper, Sagem, Fiery Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), Dun Skipper, and Corn Earworm Moth. Scott rates it as a “moderately popular” butterfly nectar source.

Goniolimon tataricum. **German Statice**. Plumbaginaceae. Said to attract butterflies.

Gossypium barbadense Pima. **Pima Cotton**. Malvaceae. Nectar for migrating Cloudless Sulphur (observer in New Mexico).

Gossypium herbaceum. **Levant Cotton**. Malvaceae.

Hostplant for Gray Hairstreak, which is also known as the “Cotton Square Borer”.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth, Fall Webworm, Yellow Woollybear.

Geometridae: Common Gray.

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm, Pale-sided Cutworm, Subterranean Dart, Old Man Dart, Golden Looper, Alfalfa Semilooper, Army Cutworm, Tobacco Budworm, Corn Earworm, Variegated Cutworm, Soybean Looper, Beet Armyworm, Fall Armyworm, Velvet Armyworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm, Western Yellowstriped Armyworm, Cabbage Looper.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Gossypium hirsutum. **Mexican Cotton** or Upland Cotton. Malvaceae. Nectar for migrating Cloudless Sulphur (observer in New Mexico).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm, Corn Earworm.

Pyralidae: Garden Webworm (*Achyra rantalis*). Dusky Raisin Moth (*Ephesiodes gilvescentella*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Darker Moodna Moth (*Moodna ostrinella*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Grevillea robusta. **Silk Oak**. Proteaceae.

Geometridae: Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Hamamelis virginiana. **Common Witch Hazel**. Hamamelidaceae. Nectar plant for several noctuid moths: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*), Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*), Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*), Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Charred Dagger (*Acronicta brumosa*). Yellow-haired Dagger (*Acronicta impleta*). Impressed Dagger (*Acronicta impressa*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*).

Hamelia patens. **Scarlet Bush**. Rubiaceae. Nectar for the Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur, Monarch, Gulf Fritillary, Zebra Longwing (fq).

No larval host values.

Hebe. Scrophulariaceae. Nectar for Fiery Skipper, Umber Skipper.

'Great Orme' is said to be best.

Hedera helix. **English Ivy**. Araliaceae. Lady. Paul Cherubini posted a YouTube video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qC_6FRtog-Q showing a heavy concentration of Monarch butterflies at nectar on large sunlit flowering masses of English Ivy at Cayucos, California on 11 October 2011. Flowers are also attractive to the Cabbage White, Painted Lady, Red Admiral and to The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*, Noctuidae) in England, and likely here, too. Also are a nectar source for the Genista Broom Moth (*Uresiphita reversalis*).

Geometridae: Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*). Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Pyralidae: False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*).

Hedychium coronarium. **White Ginger Lily**. Zingiberaceae. Nectar plant for Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*, Sphingidae).

Helenium amarum. **Bitterweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, American Lady, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Dun Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper (fq), and Sachem.

Helenium autumnale. **Sneezeweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Gulf Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Common Checkered Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth. Its nectar attraction seems rather modest for Lepidoptera.

Helianthus grosseserratus. **Sawtooth Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Shapiro finds it generally good at attracting butterflies, especially Monarch.

Helianthus microcephalus. **Small Wood Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Monarch. Butterflies said to 'adore' it.

'Lemon Queen'.

Helianthus mollis. **Downy Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, and Pearl Crescent.

Helianthus tuberosus. **Jerusalem Artichoke**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Orange Sulphur (fq), Clouded Sulphur, Monarch (fq), Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Pearl Crescent, Common Sootywing.

Hostplant for Bordered Patch.

Noctuidae: Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*).

Pyralidae: American Sunflower Moth (*Homoeosoma electellum*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Helichrysum bracteatum (now *Xerochrysum bracteatum*). **Golden Everlasting. Strawflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak, Red Admiral, Painted Lady.

Heliopsis helianthoides. **Ox-eye Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Checkered White, Monarch, Painted Lady, American Lady, Pearl Crescent, Great Spangled Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Common Sootywing, Tawny-edged Skipper, European Skipper, Currant Clearwing (*Synanthedon tipuliformis*, Sesiidae).

Heliotropium amplexicaule. **Clasping Heliotrope**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Cloudless Sulphur (fq), Sleepy Orange (fq), Orange Sulphur, American Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary (fq), Pearl Crescent (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Common Sootywing, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper (fq), Eufala Skipper, Sachem.

Heliotropium arborescens. **Heliotrope**. Boraginaceae. Flowers are said to attract many butterflies including the Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Gulf Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Ceraunus Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Sachem, and Fiery Skipper. Moths also.

No known larval host values.

'Atlantis' and 'Fragrant Delight' are some varieties.

Heliotropium indicum. **Indian Heliotrope**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Queen, Monarch, Pearl Crescent, hairstreaks, blues, Common Checkered Skipper, Eufala Skipper.

Helipterum anthemoides. **Chamomile Sunray**. Asteraceae.

Hemerocallis fulva. **Daylily**. Liliaceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail.

Heptacodium miconiodes. **Seven Sons**. Caprifoliaceae. Typically flowers about September, fragrant, attractive to butterflies including ladies, Red Admiral, Viceroy, Monarch (fq) and hawkmoths. Attracts Eastern Tiger Swallowtail in the East.

Deciduous. Monrovia suggests USDA Zones 5-8.

Hesperaloe parviflora. **Red Yucca**. Agavaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail. Hummingbirds.

Hesperis matronalis. **Dame's Rocket**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail (fq), Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail (fq), Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Margined White (fq), Orange Sulphur, Monarch (Wikipedia), Painted Lady (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Sachem. Scott says "not very popular in my backyard."

Jeremy Tatum found and reared Cabbage White and Margined White caterpillars from Dame's Rocket on southern Vancouver Island.

Hibiscus. Malvaceae. Nectar plant for the Cloudless Sulphur.

Hibiscus brackenridgei. Malvaceae.

Gelechiidae: Pink Bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Hibiscus moscheutos. **Rose-mallow**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*).

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis. **Chinese Hibiscus**. Malvaceae. Nectar plant for Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur, Gulf Fritillary, hairstreaks and blues.

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Hibiscus sabdariffa. **Roselle**. Malvaceae.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*).

Pyralidae: Alfalfa Webworm (*Loxostege cereralis*).

Hibiscus syriacus. **Rose of Sharon**. Malvaceae. Slight nectar value, these have been noted: Northern Cloudywing, Eufala Skipper. Photograph at 1:00 a.m. on a white one: Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*, Sphingidae).

Larval host for the Gray Hairstreak.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm.

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth.

Hibiscus trionum. **Flower-of-an-Hour**. Malvaceae. Nectar plant for the Clouded Sulphur and Cabbage White.

Foodplant for the Common Checkered Skipper.

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Hordeum vulgare. **Barley**. Poaceae.

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm, Glassy Cutworm, Rustic Shoulder-knot, Alfalfa Looper, Army Cutworm, Red-backed Cutworm, *Euxoa ridingsiana*, Stephen's Gem, Armyworm, Fall Armyworm, and the Setaceous Hebrew Character.

Pyralidae: Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Humulus lupulus. **Hops**. Cannabaceae.

Reported as a larval host for the Red Admiral, but some populations will not even accept it. Also reported as a caterpillar plant for the Gray Hairstreak.

Noctuidae: Hop Looper (*Hypena humuli*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Scilla non-scripta). **English Bluebell**. Hyacinthaceae. A nectar plant for Old World Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Gray-veined White and Arctic Skipper, at least in England.

Hydrangea arborescens. **Smooth Hydrangea**. Saxifragaceae. Nectar plant for Silver-spotted Skipper.

Hydrangea macrophylla. **Bigleaf Hydrangea**. Saxifragaceae.

No known Lepidopteran values.

Hylotelephium spectabile (syn. Sedum spectabile). **Showy Stonecrop**. Crassulaceae. Nectar for Monarch, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Gulf Fritillary, Rustic Anglewing, Comma, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Gray Hairstreak, American Copper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Schem, Fiery Skipper, Woodland Skipper. Shapiro notes this is the only common succulent that attracts butterflies.

'Brilliant' (bright pink) one the best. 'Carmen' (rose pink). 'Meteor' (red) said to be very good. 'Iceberg' (white). 'Neon' (deeper rose pink than 'Brilliant') also said to be very good.

Hyssopus officinalis. **Hyssop**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, European Skipper. One of the best 'herbs' for butterflies ... a blue variety of Hyssop proved more effective than lavender at drawing butterflies. Attracts 16 species of butterflies in Britain.

Iberis amara. **Rocket Candytuft**. **Wild Candytuft**. Brassicaceae. Attracts the Monarch. Fragrant nectar plant. The English find it the most attractive in the genus for butterflies.

Best sown direct to the garden.

Iberis gibraltarica. **Gibraltar Candytuft**.

Spreading sub-shrub with lilac-colored flowers; national flower of Gibraltar.

Iberis sempervirens. **Evergreen Candytuft**. Brassicaceae. Sulphurs, especially; California Pyrausta Moth (*Pyrausta californicalis*, Pyralidae).

Iberis umbellata. **Globe Candytuft**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Monarch, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Echo Azure, Silvery Blue. Said to be a good nectar plant in San Diego.

Very easy to grow from seed.

Ilex aquifolium **English Holly**. Aquifoliaceae.

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*, Tortricidae) – a cosmopolitan micromoth. Reported from Europe for the Red-barred Tortrix (*Ditula angustiorana*), which moth also occurs in California. No other known values.

Ilex cornuta. **Chinese Holly**. Aquifoliaceae.

No known Lepidopteran values.

Impatiens capensis. **Jewelweed**. Balsaminaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur (fq), Painted Lady, American Lady.

Impatiens wallerana (syn. Impatiens sultanii Hook f.). **Impatiens**. Balsaminaceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur, Cabbage White, Gulf Fritillary, Fiery Skipper, White-lined Sphinx.

Inula helenium. **Elecampane**. Asteraceae. Nectar for Chalcedon Checkerspot. In England, their Large White, Meadow Brown, Peacock, Small Copper, Small Tortoiseshell, and Wall Brown.

Inula magnifica. **Magnificent Elecampane**. Asteraceae. Attracts butterflies, at least in England.

Ipomoea alba (*Calonyction aculeatum*). **Moonflower**. Convolvulaceae. Attracts moths: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae), Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*, Sphingidae), Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*, Sphingidae) (fq), and Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*, Sphingidae).

Ipomoea batatas. **Sweet Potato**. Convolvulaceae.

Foodplant for the Variegated Fritillary and the Painted Lady.

Sphingidae: Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*) (fq). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear.

Noctuidae: Subterranean Dart, Miranda Moth, Dark-sided Cutworm, Dingy Cutworm, Corn Earworm, Armyworm, Soybean Looper, Beet Armyworm, Fall Armyworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm, Cabbage Looper.

Pterophoridae: Morning Glory Plume Moth (*Emmelina monodactyla*).

Pyrilidae: American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Spinach Moth (*Spoladea recurvalis*).

Tineidae: and the Banana Moth (*Opogona sacchari*).

Ipomoea coccinea. **Red Morning Glory**. **Redstar**. Convolvulaceae. Nectar for Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, Gulf Fritillary. Hummingbirds!

Larval host for the Morning-glory Prominent.

Ipomoea purpurea. **Common Morning-glory**. Convolvulaceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur, White-lined Sphinx.

Reported in Brazil as a larval host for the Laviana Skipper.

Sphingidae: Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*, Brazil).

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Pterophoridae: Morning Glory Plume Moth.

Lyonetiidae: Sweet Potato Leafminer (*Bedellia somnulentella*).

Ipomoea quamoclit. **Cypressvine**. Convolvulaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur (fq), Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary. Hummingbirds.

Ipomoea triloba. **Littlebell**. Convolvulaceae.

Sphingidae: Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*).

Iris pseudacorus. **Yellow Flag Iris**. Iridaceae. Some flower visits by the Cloudless Sulphur. In England, considered a "moth plant".

Iris versicolor. **Blue Flag**. Iridaceae. Nectar plant for Tawny-edged Skipper.

Ixora coccinea. **Flame of the Woods**. Rubiaceae. Nectar: Monarch, Gulf Fritillary.

Zone 24.

Jacaranda mimosifolia. **Jacaranda**. Bignoniaceae.

No larval host values.

Jasminum nudiflorum. **Winter Jasmine**. Oleaceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange.

Jasminum officinale. **Common White Jasmine**. Oleaceae. Attracts moths at night (Royal Horticultural Society).

No known value as a larval host.

Juglans regia. **English Walnut**. Juglandaceae.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Walnut Spanworm (*Phigalia plumogeraria*), *Prochoerodes forficaria*.

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*), Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Nepticulidae: Pecan Serpentine Leafminer (*Stigmella juglandifoliella*).

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). The Penitent (*Catocala piatrix*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Pyralidae: Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*), Almond Moth (*Cadra cautella*), American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*), Stored Nut Moth (*Paralipsa gularis*), Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*), Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia cupressae*), Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*).

Juglans nigra. **Black Walnut**. Juglandaceae.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*), Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*), Yellow Woollybear or Virginian Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*), Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*), Walnut Spanworm (*Phigalia plumogeraria*), Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*), White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*), Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Nepticulidae: Pecan Serpentine Leafminer (*Stigmella juglandifoliella*).

Noctuidae: Yellow-haired Dagger (*Acronicta impleta*), *Catocala californica*, Penitent Underwing (*Catocala piatrix*), Bordered Sallow (*Pyrrhia umbra*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*), Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*), Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*).

Pyrilidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*), Locust Bean Moth (*Ectomyelois ceratoniae*), American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*).

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Tortricidae: Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*).

Juniperus chinensis. **Chinese Juniper**. Cupressaceae.

Geometridae: *Digrammia atrofasciata*.

Cosmopterigidae: *Periploca nigra*.

Yponomeutidae: Cypress Tip Moth (*Argyresthia cupressella*).

Juniperus scopulorum. **Rocky Mountain Juniper**. Cupressaceae.

Recorded as a foodplant for the Juniper Hairstreak, Nelson's Hairstreak, and Siva Hairstreak.

Geometridae: Freyer's Pug (*Eupithecia intricata*), *Eupithecia placidata*, *Stannoctenis morrisata*.

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis glenni* and *Abagrotis mirabilis*.

Tortricidae: Larvae of *Henricus infernalis*, which occurs naturally in Californian juniper woodlands, have been reared on Rocky Mountain Juniper.

Justicia brandegeana. **Shrimp Plant**. Acanthaceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur.

Kallstroemia grandiflora. **Desert Poppy**. Zygophyllaceae. A good butterfly nectar plant [Xerces Society]. Common Sootywing is a flower visitor.

Knautia arvensis. **Field Scabious**. Asteraceae. In England, preferred nectar source for Essex Skipper, Small Skipper and Small Tortoiseshell.

Koelreuteria bipinnata. **Chinese Flame Tree**. Sapindaceae.

No known larval host values for California Lepidoptera.

Koelreuteria paniculata. **Goldenrain Tree**. Sapindaceae.

No known larval host values for California Lepidoptera.

Lactuca sativa. **Lettuce**. Asteraceae.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx, Carolina Sphinx,.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth, Salt Marsh Moth, Ornate Tiger Moth, Mexican Tiger Moth, Yellow Woollybear.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm, Pale-sided Cutworm, Subterranean Dart, Old Man Dart, Celery Moth, Yellow-headed Cutworm, Glassy Cutworm, Alfalfa Semilooper, Nutmeg, *Euxoa laetificans* (Noctuidae), Dark-sided Cutworm, Striped Cutworm, Dingy Cutworm, Corn Earworm, Darker-spotted Straw Moth, Tobacco Budworm, Stephen's Gem, Large Yellow Underwing, Variegated Cutworm, Armyworm, Soybean Looper, Clandestine Dart, Beet Armyworm, Velvet Armyworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm, Cabbage Looper, and the Setaceous Hebrew Character.

Lagerstroemia indica. **Crape Myrtle**. Lythraceae.

Sphingidae: Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*).

Cosmopterigidae: Florida Pink Scavenger (*Anatrachyntis badia*).

Lamiastrum galeobdolon. **Yellow Archangel**. Lamiaceae. In England, its flowers are popular with moths.

Lantana camara. **Lantana**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail (fq), Cabbage White, Checkered White, Sleepy Orange, Orange Sulphur, Large Orange Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Southern Dogface, Monarch, Queen, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Tropical Buckeye, Red Admiral, Great Spangled Fritillary, Bordered Patch, California Patch, Variegated Fritillary, Mexican Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary (fq), Zebra Longwing, Julia, Gray Hairstreak, Funereal Duskywing, Arizona Powdered Skipper, Erichson's White Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper, Dorantes Longtail, Northern Cloudywing, Brazilian Skipper, Sachem, Fiery Skipper (fq), Eufala Skipper, Sachem, Sandhill Skipper, Orange Skipperling, White-lined Sphinx, Snowberry Clearwing (fq), Clavipes Sphinx, Brown Ctenucha (fq).

Sphingidae: Reported as a larval host for the Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*).

Lantana camara '**Dallas Red**'. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Gulf Fritillary (fq). Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum.

Lantana 'Miss Huff'. Verbenaceae. Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange.

Orange and pink flowers, cold hardier than many varieties.

Lantana montevidensis. **Purple Lantana. Trailing Lantana**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, California Dogface, Southern Dogface, American Snout, Monarch, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, American Lady, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Red Admiral, Silver-spotted Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper, White-lined Sphinx. Generally less of a draw than Lantana camara.

Lathyrus odoratus. **Sweet Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae.

May serve as a hostplant for Marine Blue and Long-tailed Skipper.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Darker-spotted Straw Moth (*Heliothis phloxiphaga*). Tobacco Budworm (*Heliothis virescens*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Laurus nobilis. **Sweet Bay**. Lauraceae.

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*).

Lavandula angustifolia. **English Lavender**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, California Dogface, Monarch, Painted Lady, Eastern Tailed Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Common Checkered Skipper. Some think better than Spanish Lavender for butterflies.

'Blue Cushion'. 'Dwarf Blue'.

Lavandula '**Goodwin Creek Gray**'. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Sara Orange-tip, Hairstreaks, Mournful Duskywing, Fiery Skipper.

Lavandula X intermedia. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, American Copper, Red Admiral..

Lavandula latifolia. **Spike Lavender**. Lamiaceae. Said to be one of the better lavenders for butterflies. Monarch, American Lady, Common Buckeye, skippers.

Lavandula '**Lisa Marie**'. Lamiaceae.

Lavandula minutolli. **Fernleaf Lavender**. Lamiaceae. An especially favored nectar plant for the Monarch.

Lavandula stoechas 'Madrid Blue'. 'White'. **Spanish Lavender**. Lamiaceae. Marine Blue.

Lavatera x clementii 'Lavender Lady' 'Barnsley Baby'. Malvaceae. Attracts butterflies according to U. C. Riverside Botanic Gardens.

Lavatera 'Red Rum'. Malvaceae.

Lens culinaris. **Lentil**. Fabaceae. Fabeae.

Noctuidae: Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Pyrilidae: Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Liatrix spicata. **Marsh Blazing Star**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Sleepy Orange, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur (fq), Wood Nymph, Monarch, American Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye (fq), Great Spangled Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary (fq), Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Long-tailed Skipper(fq), Northern Cloudywing (fq), Dun Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper (fq), Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, and the Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*, Noctuidae).

'**Kobold Original**' is a favorite with the butterflies.

Ligustrum japonicum. **Wax-leaf Privet**. Oleaceae.

No known larval host value here; does serve Rustic Sphinx caterpillars in Brazil.

Ligustrum lucidum. **Glossy Privet**. Oleaceae.

Reported to serve as a larval host for Two-tailed Swallowtail, likely exceptionally.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. **California Privet**. Oleaceae.

Reported to serve as a larval host for the West Coast Lady, likely rather secondary.

Sphingidae: Listed as a larval host for the Great Ash Sphinx, Elegant Sphinx, and Incense Cedar Sphinx. In Brazil it has served as a larval host for the Rustic Sphinx.

Ligustrum vulgare. **Common Privet**. Oleaceae. Flower visitors include the Clouded Sulphur, American Snout, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Silver-spotted Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth.

Recorded as a larval host for the Two-tailed Swallowtail, West Coast Lady.

Sphingidae: Great Ash Sphinx, Incense Cedar Sphinx.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm.

Geometridae: Spring Cankerworm.

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth.

Lilium speciosum. **Oriental Lily**. Liliaceae. Nectar: Monarch, Silver-spotted Skipper.

Lilium superbum. **Swamp Lily**. Liliaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail.

Limonium perezii. **Sea Lavender**. Plumbaginaceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Gray Hairstreak, Common Checkered Skipper, Umber Skipper, Fiery Skipper, White-lined Sphinx. Butterfly favorite at U.C. Riverside Arboretum.

Limonium platyphyllum (L. latifolium). **German Statice**. Plumbaginaceae. Nectar: Scott notes flower visits by Checkered White, Reakirt's Blue, remarks "popular with tiny lycaenids".

Linum usitatissimum. **Common Flax**. Linaceae.

In Brazil and Neotropical areas the Variegated Fritillary is reported to utilize Common Flax as a caterpillar plant.

Geometridae: Spring Cankerworm.

Noctuidae: Striped Cutworm, Nutmeg, Early Cutworm, Bertha Armyworm, Armyworm, Fall Armyworm, Setaceous Hebrew Character.

Pylalidae: Lesser Cornstalk Borer, Beet Webworm.

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier.

Linaria maroccana. **Moroccan Toadflax**. Plantaginaceae.

Foodplant for Common Buckeye.

Linaria vulgaris. **Butter-and-eggs**. Plantaginaceae. Scott observed some nectar visits, some through possible carpenter bee bites. Orange Sulphur, Gray Hairstreak, Tailed Copper.

Foodplant for Common Buckeye.

Lippia cf. alba (Oscar Clarke). **Juanilama**. Verbenaceae. Summer flowers attract butterflies (U. C. Riverside Botanic Gardens).

Liquidambar styraciflua. **American Sweet Gum**. Hamamelidaceae.

Shapiro reports some populations, as in Sacramento, of Western Tiger Swallowtail developing on American Sweet Gum.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Geometridae: Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing, *Paectes declinata*.

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Pylalidae: American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*).

Liriodendron tulipifera. **Tulip Tree**. Magnoliaceae.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth. Serves many species of silkmoths found east of California.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm.

Geometridae: Linden Looper.

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth. White-marked Tussock Moth.

Lithospermum canescens. **Puccoon**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail.

Lobelia laxiflora. **Mexican Bush Lobelia**. Campanulaceae. Nectar for Western Tiger Swallowtail. Hummingbirds.

Lobelia siphilitica. **Great Blue Lobelia**. Lobeliaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, American Lady, Variegated Fritillary (fq), Monarch, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper. Scott rates it very popular as a butterfly nectar plant.

Lobularia maritima. **Sweet Alyssum**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Spring Azure, Silvery Blue, Sonoran Blue, skippers.

Lonicera fragrantissima. **Winter Honeysuckle**. Caprifoliaceae. Nectar plant for Red Admiral, American Snout, and others wintering as adults. In Georgia attracts: Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur, American Lady, Red Admiral, Question Mark and Gray Hairstreak.

Lonicera japonica. **Japanese Honeysuckle**. Caprifoliaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur (fq), Orange Sulphur, American Lady, Silver-spotted Skipper, White-lined Sphinx, Carolina Sphinx, Five-spotted Hawkmoth, Great Ash Sphinx, Wild Cherry Sphinx, and Achemon Sphinx.

Reported as a larval host for the Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris diffinis*).

Lonicera periclymenum. **Woodbine. European Honeysuckle**. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Silver-spotted Skipper. Sweet evening fragrance, attracts moths (Royal Horticultural Society).

‘Graham Thomas’.

Lonicera sempervirens. **Coral Honeysuckle**. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, and Cloudless Sulphur. Mostly hummingbirds.

Lycium berlandieri. **Wolfberry**. Solanaceae. Nectar plant for the Monarch, Queen, Arizona Powdered Skipper, Funereal Duskywing.

Lychnis. Caryophyllaceae.

Noctuidae: *Hadena variolata*.

Lychnis chalconica. **Maltese Cross**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Two-tailed Swallowtail, Monarch, unidentified fritillary. Characterized as a “butterfly magnet”. Hummingbirds.

Lychnis coronaria. **Rose Campion**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Sleepy Orange, Gulf Fritillary, Silver-spotted Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Umber Skipper. Scott notes three brief visits by Two-tailed Swallowtail, seems not very attractive for butterflies to him. Noted as a butterfly nectar plant in England.

Lycopersicon esculentum. **Tomato**. Solanaceae.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx. Five-spotted Sphinx. Carolina Sphinx [aka Tomato Hornworm].

Noctuidae: Pale-sided Cutworm, Pale Western Cutworm, Subterranean Dart, Old Man Dart, Alfalfa Semilooper, Army Cutworm, Dark-sided Cutworm, Striped Cutworm, Dinky Cutworm, Corn Earworm, Darker-spotted Straw

Moth, Tobacco Budworm, Bertha Armyworm, Large Yellow Underwing, Variegated Cutworm, Soybean Looper, Beet Armyworm, Fall Armyworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm, Western Yellowstriped Armyworm, Cabbage Looper, Setaceous Hebrew Character.

Tortricidae: Fruit Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Omnivorous Platynota (*Platynota rostrana*), Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Gelechiidae: Tomato Pinworm (*Keiferia lycopersicella*). Potato Moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*).

Pyralidae: Eggplant Leafroller (*Lineodes integra*).

Lysiloma microphylla (formerly *L. watsoni* or *L. thornberi*). **Feather Tree. Fern-of-the-Desert.** Fabaceae. Nectar plant.

Larval foodplant for the Large Orange Sulphur and the Marine Blue.

Hawked as a desert plant with a tropical feel.

Lysimachia atropurpurea. **Burgundy Loosestrife.** Primulaceae. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds according to Annie's Annuals. Flowers May – September, needs optimum drainage, suitable for large containers.

Lysimachia clethroides. **Gooseneck Loosestrife.** Primulaceae. Attracts Swallowtails, Viceroy, Monarch (Jerry Sedenko).

Magnolia grandiflora. **Southern Magnolia.** Magnoliaceae.

No values for Californian Lepidoptera.

Malus pumila. **Apple.** Rosaceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail, Mourning Cloak, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Spring Azure, Mournful Duskywing.

Reported as a foodplant for the Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Viceroy, Lorquin's Admiral, Spring Azure, Brown Elf, and the Gray Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth, Ceanothus Silk Moth.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx, Blinded Sphinx, Wild Cherry Sphinx, Elegant Sphinx.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth, Salt Marsh Moth, Fall Webworm, Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth, Ruby Tiger Moth.

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Common Gray, Peppered Moth, Small Engrailed, Maple Spanworm, Linden Looper, Lesser Grapevine Looper, *Eupithecia misturata* (Geometridae), Scallop Shell (*Rheumaptera undulata*, Geometridae), Horned Spanworm, Bruce Spanworm, Spring Cankerworm. Walnut Spanworm. Straight-line Plagadis. *Prochoerodes forficaria*. Large Lace Border. Wavy-lined Emerald.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar, Forest Tent Caterpillar. Lappet Moth.

Noctuidae: Striped Cutworm. *Abagrotis orbis*, Red Cutworm (*Abagrotis placida*), Funerary Dagger, Gray Dagger, Yellow-haired Dagger, Impressed Dagger, Interrupted Dagger (*Acronicta interrupta*), Lost Dagger, Radcliffe's Dagger, Ipsilon Dart, Copper Underwing, *Annaphila arvalis*, *Apamea alia*, Alfalfa Semilooper, Three-spotted Sallow, Army Cutworm, Dark-sided Cutworm, Striped Cutworm, Dingy Cutworm, the Soothsayer, Corn Earworm, *Hemigraphiphora plebeia*, Large Gray Pinion, Zebra Caterpillar, Speckled Green Cutworm, Variegated Cutworm, Rufous Quaker (*Protorthodes rufula*), Armyworm, Clandestine Dart, Beet Armyworm, Fall Armyworm, Western Yellowstriped Armyworm, *Tetanolita palligera*, Setaceous Hebrew Character, Gray Swordgrass Moth, Dot-and-Dash Swordgrass Moth, and the American Swordgrass Moth.

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth. European Gypsy Moth. Antique Tussock Moth. White-marked Tussock Moth. Western Tussock Moth.

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar. Red-washed Prominent. Red-humped Caterpillar. Unicorn Caterpillar.

Sesiidae: Peachtree Borer.

Pyrilidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*). Destructive Pruneworm Moth (*Acrobasis tricolorella*). Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*). Almond Moth (*Cadra cautella*). Locust Bean Moth (*Ectomyelois ceratoniae*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). Darker Moodna Moth (*Moodna ostrinella*). *Oreana unicolorella*. Beehive Honey Moth (*Vitula serratilineella*).

Tortricidae: *Acleris maximana*. Snowy-shouldered Acleris (*Acleris nivisellana*). Fruit Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Fruit Tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix. Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*, the typical 'apple worm'). Apricot Moth (*Ditula angustiorana*, a non-native species). *Grapholita prunivora*. Off-white Hedyia (*Hedyia ochroleucana*). Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*). Maple Tip Moth (*Proteoteras aesculana*). Eye-spotted Bud Moth (*Spilonota ocellana*, a non-native species). Gray Leafroller (*Syndemis afflictana*).

Psychidae: Snailcase Bagworm (*Apterona helicoidella*).

Gracillariidae: *Phyllonorycter mespilella*.

Choreutidae: Apple Leaf Skeletonizer (*Choreutis pariana*).

Coleophoridae: Pistol Casebearer (*Coleophora multipulvella*). Cherry Casebearer (*Coleophora pruniella*). *Coleophora sacramenta*.

Gelechiidae: Lesser Bud Moth (*Recurvaria nanella*).

Lyonetiidae: *Lyonetia prunifoliella*.

Malva crispa. **Curled Mallow**. Malvaceae. A specimen at U.C. Botanic Garden in Berkeley was popular as a caterpillar plant for ladies, presumably Western Lady.

Malva moschata. **Musk Mallow**. Malvaceae. Excellent nectar plant and foodplant for Painted Lady. Also a foodplant for the Common Checkered Skipper.

Malvaviscus arboreus. **Turk's Cap**. Malvaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Cloudless Sulphur (fq), Orange-barred Sulphur, Large Orange Sulphur, Gulf Fritillary.

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Matthiola incana. **Stock**. Brassicaceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Monarch, Painted Lady.

Hostplant for the Cabbage White.

Yponomeutidae: Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*).

Melaleuca lineariifolia. **Flaxleaf Paperbark**. **Cajeput Tree**. Myrtaceae. One tree in Tustin hosted twenty Mourning Cloak at nectar; also Painted Lady. http://bugyou.blogspot.com/2008_05_01_archive.html

Melampodium leucanthemum. **Blackfoot Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Pygmy Blue (Laura Miller).

Zones 2, 3, 10-13.

Melia azedarach. **Chinaberry**. Meliaceae. Slight nectar value, as for Pipevine Swallowtail, Cabbage White.

No larval host values for Californian Lepidoptera.

Mentha x piperita (hybrid of *Mentha aquatica* and *Mentha spicata*). **Peppermint**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent.

Mentha requienii. **Jewel Mint of Corsica**. Lamiaceae.

Pyralidae: Hostplant for California Pyrausta Moth (*Pyrausta californicalis*). Richard Worth found it most attracted to this particularly fragrant mint in his Salem, Oregon yard (NorWestLeps #6649).

Mentha spicata. **Spearmint**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Gray Hairstreak, Acmon Blue, Purplish Copper, Mournful Duskywing, Field Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Snapdragon Plume Moth (*Amblyptilia pica*, Pterophoridae).

Larval host for the Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak.

Geometridae: Wavy-lined Emerald (*Synchlora aerata*).

Noctuidae: Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Bean Leafskeltonizer (*Autoplusia egena*).

Pyralidae: California Pyrausta Moth (*Pyrausta californicalis*).

Mertensia virginica. **Virginia Bluebells**. Boraginaceae. Nectar plant for the Monarch.

Mirabilis jalapa. **Four O'clock**. Nyctaginaceae. Nectar: Pink-spotted Hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulata*, Sphingidae), Banded Sphinx (*Eumorpha fasciatus*, Sphingidae), Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*, Sphingidae), Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*), White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). One visit by Sleepy Orange reported.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Geometridae: Sombre Carpet (*Disclisiosprocta stellata*).

Monarda fistulosa. **Wild Bergamot**. Lamiaceae. Nectar plant for the Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Giant Swallowtail (fq), Black Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Checkered White, Margined White, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Monarch, Common Wood Nymph (fq), Mourning Cloak, Hackberry Emperor, Viceroy, Great Spangled Fritillary (fq), Callippe Fritillary (fq), Coronis Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary (fq), Variegated Fritillary, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Red Admiral, Painted Lady (fq), American Lady, Pearl Crescent, Behr's Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Melissa Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Common Sootywing, Northern Cloudywing, Afranius Duskywing, Field Skipper, Dun Skipper (fq), Pahaska Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Uncas Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Snowberry Clearwing.

Tortricidae: *Xenotemna pallorana*.

Monarda 'Claire Grace' and 'Petite Delight'. Lamiaceae. Said to thrive in California.

Montanoa grandiflora. **Daisy Tree**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Anise Swallowtail, West Coast Lady; a strong draw for the Monarch. Flowers in early winter.

Morus alba. **White Mulberry**. Moraceae.

Pyralidae: Raisin Moth (*Cadra figulilella*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). No other known larval host values for Californian Lepidoptera.

White Mulberry is the preferred foodplant for the Silkworm or Domesticated Silkmoth (*Bombyx mori*, Bombycidae), an insect which does not occur in the wild, raised to produce raw silk. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombyx_mori

Muhlenbergia dumosa. **Bamboo Muly**. Poaceae.

Larval host for Orange Skipperling.

Muscari armeniacum. **Grape Hyacinth**. Liliaceae. Nectar: Desert Orangetip, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Painted Lady, Silver-spotted Skipper. I've seen several photographs of the Arctic Skipper hanging out on what appears to be grape hyacinth.

Muscari azureum. Liliaceae. Fragrant flowers said to attract butterflies.

Muscari botryoides. Liliaceae. Scott notes visits by Painted Lady mostly in superabundant migration.

Myoporum laetum. Myoporaceae.

This tough, fast growing tree often used near the seaside has no known values for Californian Lepidoptera.

Myoporum parvifolium. Myoporaceae. Nectar: Marine Blue.

Myosotis scorpioides. **True Forget-me-not**. Boraginaceae. Nectar: Sara Orangetip, Silver-spotted Skipper.

Nandina domestica. **Heavenly Bamboo**. Berberidaceae.

Heavenly Bamboo seems to have no value for Lepidoptera.

Nashia inaguensis. **Moujean Tea**. Verbenaceae. Flowers attract butterflies (from the Caribbean; strong draw for the Atala there).

Nelumbo lutea. **American Lotus**. Nymphaeaceae.

Noctuidae: Cattail Borer (*Bellura obliqua*).

Pyralidae: American Lotus Borer (*Ostrinia penitalis*).

Nepeta cataria. **Catnip**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White (fq), Clouded Sulphur, Callippe Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary (fq), Red Admiral, American Painted Lady, Common Wood Nymph, Gray Hairstreak, Tailed Copper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Mournful Duskywing, Common Sootywing, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Woodland Skipper, Western Snowberry Clearwing (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae), nocturnal moths.

Nepeta X faassenii Six Hills. **Giant Catmint**. Lamiaceae. Nectar for Cabbage White (fq), Checkered White, Painted Lady, Common Checkered Skipper.

Nepeta grandiflora. **Giant Catmint**. Lamiaceae.

Nerium oleander. **Oleander**. Apocynaceae. Nectar for Marine Blue, moths.

Larval host for Queen.

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Cosmopterigidae: a micromoth that eats detritus, the Florida Pink Scavenger (*Anatrachyntis badia*).

Nicotiana glauca. **Flowering Tobacco**. Solanaceae. Nectar: Carolina Sphinx, White-lined Sphinx, Wild Cherry Sphinx (5:20 a.m.?).

Ocimum basilicum. **Basil**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: American Lady, Silver-spotted Skipper, Field Skipper, Fiery Skipper.

No larval host values.

Oenothera speciosa. **Mexican Evening Primrose**. Onagraceae. Nectar: Some interest for Pipevine Swallowtail, Sagem. For the White-lined Sphinx it is both a nectar source and a hostplant.

Olea europaea. **Olive**. Oleaceae.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Geometridae: Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Nolidae: Black-olive Caterpillar (*Garella nilotica*).

Pyralidae: American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*).

Sesiidae: Ash Borer (*Podosesia syringae*, a moth that looks like the Paper Wasp).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Opuntia cochenillifera. **Cochineal Nopal Cactus**. Cactaceae.

Origanum laevigatum ‘Hopley’s’, ‘Herrenhausen’, ‘Rosenkuppel’. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Whites, skippers.

‘Rosenkuppel’ may be the best as a butterfly nectar plant.

Origanum majorana. **Marjoram**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Common Sootywing.

Origanum vulgare. **Oregano**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, American Snout, Variegated Fritillary, Western Pygmy Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue, Marine Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, American Copper, Silver-spotted Skipper, Sagem, Fiery Skipper, Woodland Skipper. Loved by the Small Copper in England. One of the top nectar plants in Europe. But Scott found one in his Colorado yard decidedly unpopular.

‘Aureum’.

Oryza sativa. **Rice**. Poaceae.

Reported as a foodplant for Painted Lady in Sierra Leone. Foodplant for Eufala Skipper and Nyctelius Skipper, though not necessarily in California.

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*, Pantropical areas). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*, Brazil). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*, reported in Asian countries). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*, Somalia). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Pyralidae: In other countries the Tropical Warehouse Moth (*Cadra cautella*) eats rice.

Various populations of cosmopolitan pest insect species (generalist feeders) are keyed in to different food sources – one big reason governments attempt to prevent pests (often generalist feeders) from crossing borders!

Ozothamnus diosmifolius ‘Pink’. **Riceflower**. Asteraceae.

Ozothamnus ledifolius. **Kerosene Bush**. Asteraceae.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia. **Virginia Creeper**. Vitaceae.

Sphingidae: Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*).

Lasiocampidae: Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Langton's Forester (*Alypia langtoni*). Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*).

Pyalidae: Grape Leafroller (*Desmia funeralis*).

Zygaenidae: Western Grape Leaf Skeletonizer (*Harrisina brillians*).

Parthenocissus tricuspidata. **Boston Ivy**. Vitaceae.

Sphingidae: Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*).

Noctuidae: Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*).

Zygaenidae: Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer (*Harrisina brillians*).

Passiflora caerulea. **Blue Crown Passion Flower**. Passifloraceae. Nectar: Gulf Fritillary.

Foodplant for the Gulf Fritillary.

Passiflora citrina. **Yellow Passion Vine**. Passifloraceae.

Passiflora foetida. **Passion Flower**. Passifloraceae.

Foodplant for the Gulf Fritillary and Variegated Fritillary.

Passiflora incarnata. **Maypop**. Passifloraceae. Some nectar value for Monarch, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak.

Foodplant for Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary Zebra Longwing, Gray Hairstreak.

Geometridae: Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Passiflora lutea. **Yellow Passionflower**. Passifloraceae.

Foodplant for Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Zebra Longwing, and Julia.

Passiflora mollissima. **Banana Passion Vine**. Passifloraceae.

Foodplant for the Gulf Fritillary.

Passiflora suberosa. **Corky-stemmed Passionflower**. Passifloraceae.

Hostplant: Gulf Fritillary.

Passiflora '**Witchcraft**'.

Pastinacea sativa. **Parsnip**. Apiaceae. Nectar plant for Monarch, American Snout, Banded Hairstreak, and Tawny-edged Skipper.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Common Pug (*Eupithecia miserulata*).

Noctuidae: Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*).

Pelargonium '**Chocolate Mint**'. Geraniaceae. This and other Pelargonium may serve as nectar plants.

Pelargonium crispum. **Lemon Pelargonium**. Geraniaceae.

Pelargonium domesticum. 'Brown's Butterfly', 'Prince Consort'. Geraniaceae.

Pelargonium 'Dr. Livingston', 'Fragrant Frosty', 'Ice Palace', 'Jeanne', 'Mrs. Cox', 'Mrs. Pollack'. Geraniaceae.

Pelargonium peltatum. **Ivy Geranium**. Geraniaceae.

Pelargonium tomentosum. **Peppermint Geranium**. Geraniaceae.

Penstemon 'Pike's Peak Purple'. **Border Penstemon**. Plantaginaceae.

Pentas lanceolata. **Pink Star Clusters**. Rubiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Monarch, Queen, Viceroy, Gulf Fritillary, Red Admiral, Zebra Longwing.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Perovskia atriplicifolia. **Russian Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Dainty Sulphur, Monarch (fq), Common Buckeye, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Variegated Fritillary, American Snout, Palmer's Metalmark, Reakirt's Blue, Northern White Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Fiery Skipper, many species of butterflies. 'Longin'. Scott considers it not very popular.

Persea americana. **Avocado**. Lauraceae.

Reported as a larval host for the Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Geometridae: Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Sesiidae: Sycamore Borer (*Synanthedon resplendens*).

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Yponomeutidae: Ailanthus Webworm (*Atteva aurea*), a non-native colorful day-flying and flower-visiting species.

Petrea volubilis. **Queen's Wreath**. Verbenaceae. Attracts butterflies according to *The New Sunset Western Garden Book*. Nectar for Gulf Fritillary, Palmer's Metalmark (DesertLeps #4005, Jim Brock). Gets lots of bees.

Petroselinum crispum. **Parsley**. Apiaceae. Nectar for Echo Azure.

Foodplant for the Anise Swallowtail, one of the best to plant to get butterflies reproducing in the garden. Also Desert Black Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail.

Noctuidae: Old Man Dart (*Agrostis vetusta*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Petunia axillaris. **Wild White Petunia**. Solanaceae. Draws hawkmoths, including Carolina Sphinx and Banded Sphinx (*Eumorpha fasciatus*).

Petunia hybrida. Solanaceae. Nectar for Two-tailed Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Cloudless Sulphur, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady, Pink-spotted Hawkmoth, White-lined Sphinx, Five-spotted Hawkmoth, Rustic Sphinx, Carolina Sphinx, Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*), Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*). Seems much better for moths than for butterflies.

Phaseolus lunatus. **Lima Bean**. Fabaceae. Phaseoleae.

Foodplant for the Gray Hairstreak and the Long-tailed Skipper.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Bean Leafskeltonizer (*Autoplusia egena*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Noctuids reported by HOSTS as utilizing the Lima Bean elsewhere though not in the continental United States: Pale-sided Cutworm (*Agrotis malefida*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*).

Pyralidae: Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). Limabean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*, also known as the Gold-banded Etiella).

Tortricidae: Cotton Tipworm (*Crociosema plebejana*).

Phaseolus vulgaris. **Common Bean** or **Kidney Bean**. Fabaceae. Phaseoleae.

Foodplant for the Variegated Fritillary, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper. Long-tailed Skipper, Plain Longtail, and Funereal Duskywing (Brazil).

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Chevron (*Eulithis testata*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm, Pale-sided Cutworm, Subterranean Dart, Old Man Dart, Celery Moth, Glassy Cutworm, Alfalfa Semilooper, Bean Leafskeltonizer, Nutmeg, Dark-sided Cutworm, Red-backed Cutworm, Striped Cutworm, Dingy Cutworm, Bertha Armyworm, Stephen's Gem, Zebra Caterpillar, Armyworm, Soybean Looper, Beet Armyworm, Fall Armyworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm, Western Yellowstriped Armyworm, Cabbage Looper.

Pyralidae: Garden Webworm, Lesser Cornstalk Borer, Limabean Pod Borer, Beet Webworm, Indian Meal Moth, Celery Leaf-tier (*Udea rubigalis*, Pyralidae).

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller. Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Phleum pratense. **Cultivated Timothy**. Poaceae.

Hostplant for the European Skipper, an introduced butterfly likely to spread to California.

Arctiidae: Wandering Tiger Moth (*Spilosoma vagans*).

Noctuidae: Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Rustic Shoulder-knot (*Apamea sordens*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Broken-lined Brocade (*Oligia fractilinea*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Lempke's Gold Spot (*Plusia putnami*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Aster Cutworm (*Trichordestra lilacina*).

Phlox divaricata. **Woodland Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Monarch, Painted Lady, Silver-spotted Skipper, Dreamy Duskywing, Tawny-edged Skipper, Snowberry Clearwing, White-lined Sphinx, Celery Moth (*Anagrapha falcifera*, Noctuidae), Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*, Noctuidae) (fq).

Phlox drummondii. **Annual Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Gulf Fritillary, White-lined Sphinx. Hummingbirds. In England it serves the Brimstone, Common Blue, and Small Tortoiseshell.

Phlox glaberrima. **Smooth Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Common Buckeye, Yellow-collared Scape Moth.

Phlox paniculata. **Garden Phlox**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar plant for Giant Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Pipevine Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Cabbage White, Monarch, Viceroy, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Mourning Cloak, Great Spangled Fritillary, Green Comma, Silver-spotted Skipper, Woodland Skipper, White-lined Sphinx, Bedstraw Hawkmoth (*Hyles gallii*).

Phlox subulata. **Moss Pink**. Polemoniaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Pearl Crescent, American Lady, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Silver-spotted Skipper.

Photinia x fraseri. **Red Tip Photinia**. Rosaceae. Flowers attract American Lady, Great Purple Hairstreak and other butterflies.

Photinia glabra. **Japanese Photinia**. Rosaceae.

Tortricidae: Hostplant for Oriental Fruit Moth (*Grapholita molesta*), a pest of peaches and other stone fruits.

Phuopsis stylosa. **Creeping Crosswort**. **Caucasian Crosswort**. Rubiaceae. Low, fragrant.

Phyllostachys aurea. **Golden Bamboo**. Poaceae.

No Lepidoptera values.

Physalis ixocarpa. **Tomatillo**. Solanaceae.

Marine Blue oviposits on plants in Marc Kummel's garden in Santa Barbara County.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Physostegia virginiana. **Obedient Plant**. Lamiaceae. Nectar plant for the Cloudless Sulphur, Monarch, Pearl Crescent – seems rather secondary..

Picea abies. **Norway Spruce**. Pinaceae.

Noctuidae: *Cosmia praeacuta*.

Picea glauca. **White Spruce**. Pinaceae.

Geometridae: *Eupithecia casloata*. Spruce Cone Looper (*Eupithecia mutata*).

Noctuidae: *Cosmia praeacuta*.

Picea pungens. **Colorado Spruce**. Pinaceae. Numbers of Pine Whites were seen around the crowns of cultivated Colorado Spruce trees in Walla Walla, Washington by Robert Pyle in late August 2011; likely a foodplant for them.

Pinus brutia var. *eldarica*. **Afgan Pine**. Pinaceae.

No values noted for Californian Lepidoptera.

Pinus canariensis. **Canary Island Pine**. Pinaceae.

Tortricidae: A larval host for the Nantucket Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia frustrana*). No other known values for Californian Lepidoptera.

Pinus halepensis. **Aleppo Pine**. Pinaceae.

Tortricidae: A larval host for the Nantucket Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia frustrana*). No other known values for Californian Lepidoptera.

Pinus pinea. **Italian Stone Pine**. Pinaceae.

No value for Californian Lepidoptera.

Pinus thunbergii. **Japanese Black Pine**. Pinaceae.

Saturniidae: Pandora Pinemoth (*Coloradia pandora*). Velda Pinemoth (*Coloradia velda*).

Tortricidae: Nantucket Pine Tip Moth (*Rhyacionia frustrana*).

Pistacia chinensis. **Chinese Pistache**. Anacardiaceae.

Saturniidae: Walters' Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia walterorum*).

Pistacia vera. **Pistachio**. Anacardiaceae.

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Pyralidae: Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*).

Pisum sativum. **Pea**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Cloudless Sulphur.

Foodplant for the Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Painted Lady, Gray Hairstreak, Long-tailed Skipper.

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Pale-sided Cutworm (*Agrotis malefida*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Beet

Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyralidae: Garden Webworm (*Achyra rantalis*). Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). Limabean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*), Beet Webworm (*Loxostege strictalis*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*). Celery Leaf-tier (*Udea rubigalis*).

Tortricidae: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Pittosporum tobira. **Japanese Mock Orange**. Pittosporaceae. Nectar: White-lined Sphinx.

Platanus x acerifolia. **London Plane Tree**. Platanaceae.

Shapiro says the Western Tiger Swallowtail eats all the introduced Platanus taxa.

Platanus occidentalis. **American Sycamore**. Platanaceae.

Hostplant for Western Tiger Swallowtail (Shapiro).

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Sesiidae: Sycamore Borer (*Synanthedon resplendens*).

Geometridae: Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*), White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Pyralidae: American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*).

Plumbago capensis. **Cape Plumbago**. Plumbaginaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Polydamas Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Gulf Fritillary, Monarch, Zebra Longwing, Marine Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Skippers, White-lined Sphinx.

'Royal Cape' said to be a good variety.

Foodplant for Marine Blue and Gray Hairstreak.

Plumeria. **Frangipani**. Fragrant flowers may draw butterflies. Giant Swallowtail, Monarch.

Poa pratensis. **Kentucky Bluegrass**. Poaceae.

Kentucky Bluegrass is a standard test grass for species whose caterpillars are presumed to eat grasses. The following are almost all if not all butterflies whose caterpillars ate the plant and developed normally in the laboratory; Kentucky Bluegrass is not necessarily the plant wild female butterflies would choose to lay eggs upon. Supports caterpillars of Common Ringlet, Small Wood-Nymph, Common Wood-Nymph, Great Basin Wood-Nymph, Common Roadside-Skipper, Sandhill Skipper, Sagemaster, Juba Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper.

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Green Cutworm (*Anicla infecta*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). *Euxoa infracta*. Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*).

Phragmites Wainscot (*Leucania phragmitidicola*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Pyalidae: Subterranean Sod Webworm (*Chrysoteuchia topiarius*). Lucerne Moth (*Nomophila nearctica*). Bluegrass Webworm (*Parapediasia teterrellus*). Large Sod Webworm (*Pediasia trisecta*).

Podocarpus macrophyllus. **Yew Pine**. Podocarpaceae.

No value for Californian Lepidoptera.

Polygonum auberti. **Silver Lace Vine**. Attracts butterflies according to Cornflower Farms.

Pontederia cordata. **Pickereel Weed**. Pontederiaceae. Nectar plant for Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Viceroy, Red Admiral, Gulf Fritillary, Silver-spotted Skipper, Fiery Skipper. Pyle notes it is a “skipper magnet”.

A favorite of the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail.

Populus nigra ‘Italica’. **Lombardy Poplar**. Salicaceae.

Listed as a larval host for the Giant Swallowtail (?? – likely an error, Eastern or Western Tiger Swallowtail seems much more likely, since Giant Swallowtail is usually a citrus family feeder), Viceroy, Mourning Cloak, and Dreamy Duskywing.

Sphingidae: One-eyed Sphinx (*Smerinthus ophthalmica*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Geometridae: Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*, Canada).

Gracillariidae: Aspen Serpentine Leafminer (*Phyllocnistis populiella*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Lymantriidae: White Satin Moth (*Leucoma salicis*). European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Lyonetiidae: Cottonwood Leafminer (*Leucoptera albella* aka *Paraleucoptera albella*).

Noctuidae: Cottonwood Dagger (*Acronicta lepusculina*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). White Underwing (*Catocala relictata*). *Ipimorpha nanimo* (Noctuidae), The Brother (*Raphia frater*). The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*).

Nolidae: Grey Midget (*Nycteola cinereana*).

Notodontidae: Red-washed Prominent (*Oligocentria semirufescens*). Black-rimmed Prominent (*Pheosia rimosa*).

Tortricidae: Green Aspen Leafroller (*Apotomis removana*, Canada).

Polygala x dalmaisiana. **Sweet Pea Shrub**. Polygalaceae.

Pratia pedunculata (Laurentia fluviatilis). **Blue Star Creeper**. Campanulaceae. Its flowers are reported to be very attractive to the White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*, Sphingidae).

Primula vulgaris. **Wild Primrose**. Primulaceae. In England attracts many butterflies and moths.

Prunus armeniaca. **Apricot**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Red Admiral.

Larval host for the Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Noctuidae: Interrupted Dagger (*Acronicta interrupta*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Rufous Quaker (*Protorthodes rufula*).

Sesiidae: Peachtree Borer (*Synanthedon exitiosa*).

Pyralidae: Destructive Pruneworm Moth (*Acrobasis tricolorella*). Raisin Moth (*Cadra figulilella*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Tortricidae: Fruit Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*).

Gelechiidae: Peach Twig Borer (*Anarsia lineatella*). Lesser Bud Moth (*Recurvaria nanella*).

Prunus avium. **Sweet Cherry**. Rosaceae.

Saturniidae: Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Sphingidae: Wild Cherry Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*)

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). *Operophtera danybi*. Large Lace-border (*Scopula limboundata*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Sesiidae: Peachtree Borer (*Synanthedon exitiosa*).

Tortricidae: Fruit Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Pandemis Leafroller (*Pandemis pyrusana*).

Pyralidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*).

Gracillariidae: Apple Blotch Leafminer (*Phyllonorycter crataegella*).

Prunus caroliniana. **Carolina Cherry**. Rosaceae. Some nectar value: Sleepy Orange, American Lady, Common Buckeye.

Lasiocampidae: Dot-lined White (*Artace cribara*) which seems to be an accidental species in California, and no other Californian species; thus essentially no larval host value for California Lepidoptera.

Prunus cerasifera. **Flowering Plum**. Rosaceae.

Sphingidae: Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Noctuidae: Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*).

This is the species from which are selected the popular purple-leaved plums.

Prunus cerasus. **Sour Cherry**. Rosaceae. Nectar source for Painted Lady (fq), Red Admiral.

Foodplant for the Two-tailed Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Coral Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*).

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*). Small-eyed Sphinx (*Paonias myops*). Wild Cherry Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Silver-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa argentata*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: Yellow-haired Dagger (*Acronicta impleta*). Interrupted Dagger (*Acronicta interrupta*). Radcliffe's Dagger (*Acronicta radcliffei*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). *Hemigraphiphora plebeia*. Speckled Cutworm (*Lacanobia subjuncta*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Prunus domestica. **Plum**. Rosaceae. Flowers rarely used according to Scott, he has seen Mourning Cloak on it.

Foodplant for the Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Lorquin's Admiral, the Viceroy, Coral Hairstreak.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Western Sheepmoth (*Hemileuca eglanterina*). Neumogen's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca neumogeni*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*). Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Small-eyed Sphinx (*Paonias myops*). One-eyed Sphinx (*Smerinthus ophthalmica*? Ours a Salicaceae specialist, not formerly distinguished from *S. cerisyi*). Wild Cherry Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*). Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Mexican Tiger Moth (*Notarctia proxima*). Yellow Woolly Bear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Drepanidae: *Ceranemota improvisa*. Tufted Thyatirid (*Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*).

Gelechiidae: Peach Twig Borer (*Anarsia lineatella*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*). Walnut Spanworm (*Phigalia plumogeraria*). Tissue Moth (*Triphosa haesitata*).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: Charred Dagger (*Acronicta brumosa*). Funerary Dagger (*Acronicta funeralis*). Impressed Dagger (*Acronicta impressa*). Interrupted Dagger (*Acronicta interrupta*). Radcliffe's Dagger (*Acronicta radcliffei*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). *Euxoa atomaris*. Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Rufous Quaker (*Protorthodes rufula*). Lunate Zale (*Zale lunata*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Rough Prominent (*Nadata gibbosa*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Sesiidae: Peachtree Borer (*Synanthedon exitiosa*).

Tortricidae: Fruit Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Red-barred Tortrix (*Ditula angustiorana*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*). *Grapholita prunivora*. Eye-spotted Bud Moth (*Spilonota ocellana*).

Pyalidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*). Destructive Pruneworm Moth (*Acrobasis tricolorella*). *Ambesa walsinghami*. American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*). Beehive Honey Moth (*Vitula serratilineella*).

Gracillariidae: Apple Blotch Leafminer (*Phyllonorycter crataegella*).

Carposinidae: Prune Limb Borer (*Bondia comonana*).

Coleophoridae: *Coleophora sacramenta*.

Prunus persica. **Peach**. Rosaceae. Peach flowers are occasionally a nectar source for the California Tortoiseshell (Las Pilitas Nursery); also visited by Anise Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange.

Reported as a larval host for the Pale Swallowtail and Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Sphingidae: Wild Cherry Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Carposinidae: Prune Limb Borer (*Bondia comonana*).

Choreutidae: Apple Leaf Skeletonizer (*Choreutis pariana*).

Cosmopterigidae: Florida Pink Scavenger (*Anatrachyntis badia*).

Gelechiidae: Peach Twig Borer (*Anarsia lineatella*). Lesser Bud Moth (*Recurvaria nanella*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*), Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*).

Gracillariidae: Apple Blotch Leafminer (*Phyllonorycter crataegella*).

Lasiocampidae: Dot-lined White (*Artace cribraius*). Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*). Western Tussock Moth (*Orgyia vetusta*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis orbis*. Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Speckled Cutworm (*Lacanobia subjuncta*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Rufous Quaker (*Protorthodes rufula*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Bicolored Sallow (*Sunira bicolorago*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*).

Pyrilidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*). Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Darker Moodna Moth (*Moodna ostrinella*). *Ozamia fuscomaculella*. Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Sesiidae: Peachtree Borer (*Synanthedon exitiosa*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*). Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*). Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*). *Grapholita prunivora*.

Prunus lusitanica. **Portugal Laurel**. Rosaceae. Has butterfly value according to U. C. Riverside Botanic Garden.

Pseudoarmeria ‘White Joystick’. Plumbaginaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Painted Lady.

Psiguria umbrosa. **Pygmy Melon. Amazon Cucumber**. Cucurbitaceae. Excellent nectar source for longwing butterflies, a strong favorite of Zebra Longwing.

Small flowers in yellow and orange. Grown in greenhouses and conservatories, outside to Zone 8a, at least as an annual. Native to Caribbean and South America.

Pteris. **Brake Ferns**. Pteridaceae.

Geometridae: *Philedia punctomacularia*.

Noctuidae: Florida Fern Moth (*Callopietria floridensis*).

Punica granatum. **Pomegranate**. Lythraceae.

Pyrilidae: Almond Moth (*Cadra cautella*). Locust Bean Moth (*Ectomyelois ceratoniae*).

Tortricidae: Filbertworm (*Cydia latiferreana*). Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Pyrus communis. **Common Pear**. Rosaceae. Reported as a foodplant for the Viceroy and Mourning Cloak.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*). Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*). One-eyed Sphinx (*Smerinthus cerisyi* – if in our area the newly perceived *Smerinthus ophthalmica* Boisduval).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Coleophoridae: Apple-and-plum Casebearer (*Coleophora spinella*). Pistol Casebearer (*Coleophora multipulvella*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*).

Gracillariidae: Apple Blotch Leafminer (*Phyllonorycter crataegella*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*). Lappet Moth (*Phyllodesma americana*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Interrupted Dagger (*Acronicta interrupta*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Rufous Quaker (*Protorthodes rufula*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*).

Pyralidae: Leaf Crumpler Moth (*Acrobasis indigenella*). Navel Orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*). Locust Bean Moth (*Ectomyelois ceratoniae*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Darker Moodna Moth (*Moodna ostrinella*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Tortricidae: Fruit Tortricid (*Acleris variegana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*). Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*). Eye-spotted Bud Moth (*Spilonota ocellana*).

Pyrus kawakami. **Evergreen Pear**. Rosaceae. No known Lepidopteran values.

Quercus ilex. **Holly Oak**. Fagaceae. No value for Californian Lepidoptera.

Quercus suber. **Cork Oak**. Fagaceae.

Reported as a foodplant for the Mournful Duskywing.

Bucculatricidae: Oak-ribbed Skeletonizer (*Bucculatrix albertiella*).

Gracillariidae: *Cameraria mediodorsella*.

Geometridae: an emerald geometer (*Nemoria glaucomarginaria*).

Heliozelidae: *Coptodisca powellella*.

Notodontidae: California Oakworm (*Phryganidia californica*).

Oecophoridae: Stenomid Oak Leaf Tier (*Rectiostoma fernaldella*).

Tischeriidae: *Coptotriche discreta*.

Randia rhagocarpa. **Crucillo**. Rubiaceae.

Sphingidae: Clavipes Sphinx (*Aellopos clavipes*).

Raphanus sativus. **Radish**. Brassicaceae.

Butterflies for which Radish is recorded as a hostplant include Cabbage White, Checkered White, Large Marble, Sara Orangetip, and even, likely rather exceptionally, Painted Lady.

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pyralidae: Garden Webworm (*Achyra rantalis*).

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Yponomeutidae: Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*).

Ratibida columnifera. **Mexican Hat**. Asteraceae. Generally slight usage as a butterfly nectar plant, but reported one of the better nectar sources at Boyce Thompson Arboretum (SoWestLep #8489). Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Red Admiral, American Lady, Bordered Patch, Gray Hairstreak (fq), Great Purple Hairstreak, Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue.

Ratibida pinnata. **Prairie Coneflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for the Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Viceroy, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Olive-shaded Bird-dropping Moth. Modest attraction.

Reseda lutea. **Wild Mignonette**. Resedaceae. In England works well as butterfly nectar plant.

Reseda odorata. **Garden Mignonette**. Resedaceae.

Larval host for the Cabbage White and, at least abroad, for the Gray-veined White.

Noctuidae: Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Rhapiolepis indica. **India Hawthorn**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady.

Rheum rhabarbarum. **Rhubarb**. Polygonaceae.

Arctiidae: Garden Tiger Moth (*Arctia caja*, Finland). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Rhodanthemum 'Tizi-n-Tichka'. **Moroccan Daisy**. Asteraceae.

Rhododendron ponticum. **Common Rhododendron**. Ericaceae. The flowers are popular with Western Tiger Swallowtail and Pale Swallowtail in Bob Pyle's Washington garden.

Rhus aromatica. **Fragrant Sumac**. Anacardiaceae. Nectar: Eastern Tailed Blue. Slight attraction.

Rhus copallina. **Shining Sumac**. Anacardiaceae. In Georgia, its flowers attract: Cloudless Sulphur, Cabbage White, Viceroy, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Great Purple Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper, Fiery Skipper.

Rhus glabra. **Smooth Sumac**. Anacardiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Northwestern Fritillary, Red Admiral, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Common Wood Nymph, Behr's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak.

Rhus typhina. **Staghorn Sumac**. Anacardiaceae. In Kent County, Michigan, a preferred nectar plant for: American Snout, Great Spangled Fritillary, Red Admiral, and Hackberry Emperor.

Robinia pseudoacacia. **Black Locust**. Fabaceae. Robinieae. Nectar plant for the Western Tiger Swallowtail, Monarch, White-lined Sphinx.

Black Locust is a hostplant for the Clouded Sulphur, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq) and the Dreamy Duskywing.

Saturniidae: Hubbard's Small Silkmoth (*Sphingicampa hubbardi*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*).

Cossidae: Locust Borer (*Prionoxystus robiniae*) (fq).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Horned Spanworm (*Nematocampa resistaria*).

Gracillariidae: Poplar Caloptilia (*Caloptilia stigmatella*).

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*). Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Bordered Sallow (*Pyrrhia cilisca*). Species likely only a stray in California.

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Sesiidae: Western Poplar Clearwing aka Locust Clearwing (*Paranthrene robiniae*).

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*).

Pyralidae: Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). Limabean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*).

Rosmarinus officinalis. **Rosemary**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Desert Black Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Desert Orangetip, Dainty Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Orange Sulphur, West Coast Lady (especially winter adults, according to Shapiro), Painted Lady, American Lady, Spring Azure, Lupine Blue, Marine Blue, Erichson's White Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper, Golden-headed Scallopwing, White-lined Sphinx. Bert Johnson noticed migrating Painted Lady drawn especially to the tall 'Tuscan Blue' cultivar.

Rudbeckia fulgida. **Gloriosa Daisy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: American Lady, Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent (fq), Fiery Skipper, Sachem. 'Early Bird Gold' is a patented day-length neutral variety.

Rudbeckia hirta. **Black-eyed Susan**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White (usually ignores it in Scott's experience), Pine White, Sleepy Orange, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Monarch, Queen, Viceroy, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, America Lady, Weidemeyer's Admiral, Field Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Northern Checkerspot, Callippe Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary (fq), Mormon Fritillary, Nokomis Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Chryxus Arctic, Green Comma, Common Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph, Gray Hairstreak, Coral Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Sylvan Hairstreak, Great Copper, Lilac-bordered Copper, Ruddy Copper, Melissa Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Northern Cloudywing, Sachem, Dun Skipper, European Skipper, Sonora Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper (but not popular with it according to Scott), Yellow-collared Scape Moth.

Rudbeckia laciniata. **Cutleaf Coneflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Monarch, American Lady, Great Spangled Fritillary, Northwestern Fritillary, Viceroy, Tailed Copper, Blues, Tawny-edged Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, Armyworm Moth, Bent-line Dart (*Feltia jaculifera*, Noctuidae) and no doubt others – reported as the main nectar plant attraction in a fieldtrip to the White Mountains, Arizona (DesertLeps #9201, Philip Kline).

Rudbeckia laciniata ampla. **Cutleaf Coneflower**. Asteraceae. Scott notes flower visits by: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Rocky Mountain Parnassian, Pine White, Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady, Callippe Fritillary (fq), Northwestern Fritillary (fq), Nokomis Fritillary, Zerene Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Common Wood Nymph, Small Wood Nymph (fq), Chryxus Arctic, Green Comma, Hoary Comma, Behr's Hairstreak, California Hairstreak, Hedgerow Hairstreak, Blue Copper, Tailed Copper (fq), Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Dun Skipper, Woodland Skipper.

Rudbeckia nitida 'Herbstsonne'. Asteraceae. 'Loved by butterflies' – Annie's Annuals.

Rudbeckia triloba. **Brown-eyed Susan**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Checkered White, Viceroy, American Lady, Pearl Crescent (fq), Eastern Tailed Blue.

Russelia equisetiformis. **Coral Fountain. Weeping Firecracker.** Scrophulariaceae. Nectar plant for Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur.

Larval host for Common Buckeye.

Salix alba. **White Willow.** Salicaceae. May – June.

Recorded in China as a foodplant for the Mourning Cloak.

Geometridae: Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*, Finland).

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*). Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Lymantriidae: White Satin (*Leucoma salicis*). European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*, Finland).

Noctuidae: The Herald (*Scoliopteryx libatrix*, Finland).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Pyralidae: Lesser Aspen Webworm Moth (*Meroptera pravella*).

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Ceanothus Silk Moth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Salix babylonica. **Weeping Willow.** February – May.

Foodplant for the Western Tiger Swallowtail and the Mourning Cloak.

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*). Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Notodontidae: Apical Prominent (*Clostera apicalis*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*). Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Tortricidae: Hasty Acleris (*Acleris hastiana*).

Salix integra. **Dappled Willow.** Salicaceae.

Foodplant for the Viceroy and the Mourning Cloak.

Gracillariidae: Willow Leafblotch Miner Moth (*Micrurapteryx salicifoliella*). Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*). Nevada Buckmoth (*Hemileuca nevadensis*).

Sphingidae: White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Salix purpurea. **Basket Willow.** Salicaceae.

Gracillariidae: Willow Leaf Blotch Miner Moth (*Phyllonorycter salicifoliella*).

Salpichroa organifolia. **Lily-of-the-valley Vine**. Solanaceae. Nectar: West Coast Lady, Red Admiral (“much visited” – Shapiro).

Salvia azurea. **Azure Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar plant for the Monarch and Silver-spotted Skipper.

Salvia canariensis. **Canary Island Salvia**. Lamiaceae.

Salvia coccinea. **Tropical Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar for Giant Swallowtail, Polydamas Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Gulf Fritillary, Common Checkered Skipper. Hummingbirds.

Salvia elegans. **Pineapple Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar plant for Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur, Monarch. Considered rather secondary for butterflies. Hummingbirds.

Salvia farinacea ‘**Blue Bedder**’. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Monarch, Painted Lady, American Lady, Red Admiral, Variegated Fritillary, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Sachem, Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper (fq). Variable Reddish Pyrausta (*Pyrausta rubricalis*, Pyralidae). Scott considers it moderately popular.

Salvia grahami. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Mexican Yellow, Sleepy Orange, Gulf Fritillary. Hummingbirds.

Salvia guaranitica. **Anise-scented Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Old World Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Monarch, American Snout.

‘Black-and-Blue’.

Salvia greggii. **Autumn Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar plant for Giant Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Gulf Fritillary.

Salvia ‘**Indigo Spires**’. Lamiaceae. Nectar plant for Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Gulf Fritillary, Painted Lady, Funereal Duskywing, Long-tailed Skipper (fq), skippers. It was rated as less than “fair” by Shady Oak Butterfly Farm though others commend it as a nectar plant.

Salvia leucantha. **Mexican Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, California Dogface, Monarch (fq), Gulf Fritillary, Painted Lady, Checkerspot, Mournful Duskywing (fq), Brazilian Skipper, Fiery Skipper, White-lined Sphinx.

Salvia nemorosa. **Woodland Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Common Buckeye, Red Admiral, Silvery Blue, Violet-clouded Skipper. Many species of butterflies. ‘Merleau Blue’, ‘May Night’.

Salvia officinalis. **Common Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Silver-spotted Skipper, Sachem, Fiery Skipper.

Noctuidae: Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*).

Salvia ‘**Phyllis Fancy**’. Lamiaceae.

Salvia melissodora. **Grape Scented Sage**. Lamiaceae.

Salvia microphylla. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Cloudless Sulphur. Hummingbirds.

Salvia serpyllifolia. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Mexican Yellow, Sleepy Orange, Gulf Fritillary. Hummingbirds, also.

Salvia uliginosa. **Bog Sage**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Cloudless Sulphur, Monarch, West Coast Lady, Umber Skipper. Barbara Deutsch considers Bog Sage a good nectar plant for the Monarch.

Salvia ‘**Waverly**’. Lamiaceae. Marc Kummel’s garden photographs document as getting nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Painted Lady, Chalcedon Checkerspot, Mournful Duskywing, Umber Skipper,

White-lined Sphinx. The Cabbage White and Umber Skipper are clearly committing “nectar theft” as butterflies often do, slipping their tongues into the nectar down the sides of the base of the flower corolla.

Sanguisorba obtusa. **Japanese Burnet**. Rosaceae. Nectar: Milbert’s Tortoiseshell, Gray Hairstreak, skippers (Jerry Sedenko).

Santolina chamaecyparissus ‘Nana’. **Lavender Cotton**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Mylitta Crescent.

Sapiem sebiferum. **Chinese Tallow Tree**. Sapindaceae.

No Lepidoptera values.

Saponaria officinalis. **Bouncing Bet**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar source for Giant Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Melissa Blue, White-lined Sphinx, Five-spotted Hawkmoth, Carolina Sphinx, Great Ash Sphinx, Ello Sphinx, Banded Sphinx, Cramer’s Sphinx (*Erinnyis crameri*), Obscure Sphinx (*Erinnyis obscura*). Better for moths than butterflies.

Scabiosa spp. **Pincushions**. Dipsacaceae. Cabbage White. Shapiro: “Excellent” nectar sources.

Scabiosa anthemifolia. Dipsacaceae. Gets butterflies according to Annie’s Annuals.

Scabiosa atropurpurea. **Sweet Scabious**. Dipsacaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Monarch, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Gulf Fritillary, Callippe Fritillary, Green Comma, Propertius Duskywing, Common Sootywing, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Sachem (fq), Fiery Skipper, skippers. ‘Black’ aka ‘Ace of Spades’; ‘Scarlet’; ‘Snowmaiden’.

Caterpillar plant for Gray Hairstreak.

Scabiosa ‘Butterfly Blue’. Nectar: Cabbage White, Painted Lady, Red Admiral.

Scabiosa caucasica. **Pincushion Flower**. Dipsacaceae. Two-tailed Swallowtail, American Lady, Variable Checkerspot, Fiery Skipper. ‘Butterfly magnet’ – Annie’s Annuals. ‘Fama Blue’, ‘Perfecta Alba’.

Scabiosa columbaria. Dipsacaceae. Black Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Cabbage White, Whites, Red Admiral, West Coast Lady (fq), American Lady, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Gulf Fritillary, Variable Checkerspot, Silver-spotted Skipper, Fiery Skipper. ‘Giant Blue’.

Scabiosa cretica. Dipsacaceae. Variable Checkerspot, Fiery Skipper.

Scabiosa farinosa. Dipsacaceae. Variable Checkerspot, Fiery Skipper.

Scabiosa lachnophylla ‘Blue Horizon’. Dipsacaceae. ‘Butterfly and bee magnet’ according to Chiltern Seeds.

Scabiosa ochroleuca. Dipsacaceae. Variable Checkerspot, Fiery Skipper. To 3’ X 3’.

Scabiosa succisa. **Devil’s-bit Scabious**. Dipsacaceae. ‘Beloved of bees and butterflies’ according to Chiltern Seeds.

Schinus molle. **California Pepper Tree**. Anacardiaceae.

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Geometridae: Omnivorous Looper (*Sabulodes aegrotata*).

Tortricidae: Orange Tortrix (*Argyrotaenia franciscana*).

Schinus terebinthifolius. **Brazilian Pepper**. Anacardiaceae.

Saturniidae: Neumogen's Buckmoth (*Hemileuca neumogeni*). Mendocino Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia mendocino*). Walters' Saturnia Moth (*Saturnia walterorum*).

Schizopetalon walkeri. Brassicaceae. Unreal almond-scented flowers, an annual from Chile.

Scorzonera hispanica. **Black Salsify**. Asteraceae.

Secale cereale. **Rye**. Poaceae. Larval host for:

Gelechiidae: Angoumois Grain Moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*).

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). *Euxoa comosa*. Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Henry's Marsh (*Simyra henrici*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Pyrilidae: Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Tineidae: European Grain Moth (*Nemapogon granella*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*).

Sedum 'Autumn Joy'. Crassulaceae. Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, American Lady, Painted Lady, Common Buckeye, Mylitta Crescent, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Sachem, Yellow-collared Scape Moth, White-lined Sphinx.

Sedum spectabile. See Hylotelephium.

Selago serrata. Scrophulariaceae. Western Tiger Swallowtail. "A spectacular butterfly magnet, it glimmered in June with hordes of butterflies, the likes of which we have never seen" – Annie's Annuals. 2' x 3'.

Selinum wallichianum. Apiaceae.

Anise Swallowtail hostplant.

Senecio confusum (Pseudogynoxus confusus, or P. chenopodioides). **Mexican Flame**. Asteraceae. Flowers particularly attractive to the Queen; also attract Black Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Southern Dogface, Large Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Gulf Fritillary, American Lady, Funereal Duskywing, Long-tailed Skipper.

Senecio petasites. **Velvet Groundsel**. Asteraceae.

Senna alata. **Candlestick Cassia**. Fabaceae. Cassieae.

Larval host for Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Orange-barred Sulphur and Gray Hairstreak.

Tends to seed freely, can be a bit of a nuisance.

Senna artemisioides (formerly Cassia artemisioides). **Feathery Cassia**. Fabaceae. Cassieae.

Caldwell Nursery and Botanic Gardens in Rosewell, Texas presents a photograph showing a Cloudless Sulphur caterpillar eating it.

Senna bicapsularis. **Christmas Cassia**. Fabaceae. Cassieae.

Larval host for Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur, Sleepy Orange.

Senna corymbosa. **Flowery Senna**. Fabaceae. Cassieae.

Larval host for Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur, Sleepy Orange.

Senna didymobotrya. **Popcorn Cassia**. Fabaceae. Cassieae.

No reported larval values.

Senna lindheimeriana. **Velvet Leaf Senna**. Fabaceae. Cassieae.

Cloudless Sulphur, Orange-barred Sulphur, Sleepy Orange nectar plant and larval host. Nectar for other butterflies, too.

Sidalcea hendersonii. **Henderson's Checker Mallow**. Malvaceae.

Easy in a container.

Silene acaulis. **Cushion Pink. Moss Champion**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Police Car Moth, moths.

Silene armeria. **Sweet William Catchfly**. Caryophyllaceae. Nectar: Pale Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Silver-spotted Skipper, grass skipper.

Silene dioica (*Melandrium rubrum*). **Red Champion**. Attracts butterflies according to Annie's Annuals and Wikipedia. Nectar: Cabbage White, Gray-veined White, Umber Skipper.

Solanum melongena. **Eggplant**. Solanaceae.

Sphingidae: Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*). Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Pale-sided Cutworm (*Agrotis malefida*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Reported from outside the continental USA as a foodplant for populations of the Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). (HOSTS).

Gelechiidae: Tomato Pinworm (*Keiferia lycopersicella*). Potato Moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*).

Lyonetiidae: Sweet Potato Leafminer (*Bedellia somnulentella*).

Pyrilidae: Eggplant Leafroller (*Lineodes integra*).

Solanum rantonnetii (*Lycianthes rantonnetii*). **Paraguay Nightshade**. Solanaceae. No known values.

Solanum tuberosum. **Potato**. Solanaceae.

Reported as a foodplant for the Painted Lady.

Sphingidae: Five-spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*). Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale-sided Cutworm (*Agrotis malefida*). Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). *Euxoa albipennis*. Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Clear Dart (*Euxoa declarata*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Speckled Cutworm (*Lacanobia subjuncta*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*).

Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyralidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). False Greenhouse Leaf-tier (*Udea profundalis*).

Gelechiidae: Tomato Pinworm (*Keiferia lycopersicella*). Potato Moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*). Andean Potato Tuber Moth (*Symmetrischema tangolias*).

Tineidae: Banana Moth (*Opogona sacchari*).

Soleirolia soleirolii. **Baby's Tears**. Urticaceae.

Larval host for the Red Admiral.

Noctuidae: Stephen's Gem (*Megalographa biloba*).

Sorbus acuparia. **European Mountain Ash**. Rosaceae.

Geometridae: Welsh Wave (*Venusia cambrica*).

Sesiidae: Ash Borer (*Podosesia syringae*)

Lasiocampidae: Western Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma californica*).

Pyralidae: American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*).

Tortricidae: Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*).

Sphaeralcea sulphurea. **Guadalupe Island Globe Mallow**. Malvaceae.

Northern White Skipper oviposited on a specimen in the garden of Hartmut Wisch.

Spinacia oleracea. **Spinach**. Amaranthaceae.

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Old Man Dart (*Agrotis vetusta*). Yellow-headed Cutworm (*Apamea amputatrix*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Nutmeg (*Hadula trifolii*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pyralidae: Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). Spinach Moth (*Spoladea recurvalis*).

Populations of some other common widespread Lepidoptera use outside of North America (HOSTS).

Stokesia laevis. **Stoke's Aster**. Asteraceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Southern Dogface, Gulf Fritillary, Zebra Longwing, Painted Lady, American Lady (fq), Dun Skipper (photograph shows one apparently at nectar on 'Purple Parasols'), Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper.

'Blue Danube' 'Peachie's Pick' are said to be good cultivars for butterflies.

Syringa meyeri. **Dwarf Korean Lilac**. Oleaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Monarch (fq), American Lady (fq).

Syringa vulgaris. **Common Lilac**. Oleaceae. Nectar plant for Pipevine Swallowtail (fq), Giant Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail (fq), Pale Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Indra Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Orange Sulphur, California Dogface, Monarch, Mourning Cloak, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Green Comma, Painted Lady (fq), Red Admiral (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Sleepy Duskywing, Propertius Duskywing, Silver-spotted Skipper, Bee Hawk Moth (*Hemaris thetis*, Sphingidae), nocturnal moths. Fragrant ones are best.

Common Lilac is reported as a larval host for the Western Tiger Swallowtail.

Sphingidae: Rustic Sphinx (*Manduca rustica*). Small-eyed Sphinx (*Paonias myops*). Great Ash Sphinx (*Sphinx chersis*). Wild Cherry Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*). Elegant Sphinx (*Sphinx perelegans*).

Saturniidae: Ceanothus Silkmoth (*Hyalophora euryalus*).

Arctiidae: Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*). Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Drepanidae: Lettered Habrosyne (*Habrosyne scripta*).

Lymantriidae: White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*)

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*).

Sesiidae: Ash Borer (*Podosesia syringae*).

Tortricidae: Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*).

Syringa 'Matthews Purple'. **Lilac**. Oleaceae. This selection works as a nectar plant in Riverside.

Tagetes. **Marigold**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Monarch, Variegated Fritillary, American Lady, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem, Fiery Skipper, Yellow-collared Scape Moth.

Tagetes erecta. **African Marigold**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Painted Lady, West Coast Lady, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem (fq).

Tagetes lemmonii. **Mexican Marigold**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Monarch (fq), Painted Lady, Fatal Metalmark.

Tagetes patula 'Naughty Marietta'. **French Marigold**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Checkered White, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Common Buckeye, Painted Lady (fq), American Lady, Red Admiral, Atlantis Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Milbert's Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak, Reakirt's Blue, Common Checkered Skipper, Sachem (fq), Tawny-edged Skipper, Woodland Skipper.

Tanacetum vulgare. **Tansy**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Clouded Sulphur, Mormon Metalmark, Common Hairstreak, Sachem, Woodland Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper.

Tecoma capensis. **Cape Honeysuckle**. Bignoniaceae. Nectar plant for Cloudless Sulphur (fq), Orange-barred Sulphur, Monarch. Mostly hummingbirds!

Tecoma stans. **Esperanza**. Bignoniaceae. Nectar for White-lined Sphinx (fq).

Teucrium fruticans. **Bush Germander**. Lamiaceae. Nectar: Orange Sulphur.

Teucrium x lucidrys (*T. chamaedrys*). Cabbage White, Sachem. Scott thinks fairly popular.

Thyme, Pink Chintz. Lamiaceae. Dainty Sulphur, Mylitta Crescent.

Thymus pseudolanguinosus. **Woolly Thyme**. Lamiaceae. ‘Beloved’ of butterflies, according to Claire Hagen-Dole.

Tilia americana. **American Linden**. Malvaceae. Flowers visited by Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Mourning Cloak, Hackberry Emperor, Silver-spotted Skipper, moths.

Larval host for Mourning Cloak.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Paonias excaecatus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*, Canada).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*, Canada). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*, Canada). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*). Friendly Probole (*Probole amicaria*, Canada). Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*, Canada).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Limacodidae: Saddleback Caterpillar (*Acharia stimulea*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Three-spotted Sallow (*Eupsilia tristigmata*, Canada). Nameless Pinion (*Lithophane innominata*). Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Pyralidae: American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Bold-feathered Grass Moth (*Herpetogramma pertextalis*, Canada). *Oreana unicolorella*.

Tortricidae: Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*, Canada). Ugly-nest Caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*, Canada). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*, Canada).

Tithonia rotundifolia. **Mexican Sunflower**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Pale Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, California Dogface, Boisduval’s Yellow, Monarch (fq), Queen, Gulf Fritillary, Zebra Heliconian, Variegated Fritillary, West Coast Lady, Painted Lady, American Lady, Common Buckeye, Mourning Cloak, Juniper Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Large White Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Sachem, Anna’s Hummingbird. A top draw for Monarch in early, October.

Larval host for Bordered Patch (photograph on The Nest Box web site).

Trachelium caeruleum. **Blue Throatwort**. Campanulaceae. Nectar: Western Tiger Swallowtail, Cabbage White, likely others.

‘Hamer Pandora’ is a fine variety.

Trifolium incarnatum. **Crimson Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar for Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Monarch, Painted Lady.

Caterpillar host for Gray Hairstreak.

Trifolium pratense. **Red Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Old World Swallowtail, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Monarch, Red Admiral, Painted Lady, American Lady (fq), Common Buckeye, Great Spangled Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Pearl Crescent, Eastern Tailed Blue, Acmon Blue and other Blues, Common Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Checkered Skippers, Common Sootywing, Northern Cloudywing, Fiery Skipper, Woodland Skipper (fq), Field Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper, Northern Cloudywing, Snowberry Clearwing. Moths.

Hostplant for Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Eastern Tailed-Blue, Northern Cloudywing.

Noctuidae: Fingered Dagger (*Acrionicta dactylina*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Hop Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immanis*). Common Hyppa (*Hyppa xylinoides*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyrilidae: Lucerne Moth (*Nomophila nearctica*).

Tortricidae: Black-marked Ancyliis (*Ancyliis metamelana*). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). *Grapholita conversana*. Divided Olethreutes (*Olethreutes bipartitana*). *Sparganothis tunicana*.

Trifolium repens. **White Clover**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Sleepy Orange, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Dainty Sulphur, Checkered White, Cabbage White, Monarch, Variegated Fritillary, American Lady, Common Buckeye (fq), Pearl Crescent, American Copper, Spring Azure, Marine Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Eastern Tailed Blue (fq), Greenish Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper (fq), Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), Dun Skipper, Fiery Skipper (fq), Sachem, Common Sootywing, Northern Cloudywing, White Lined Sphinx, and Celery Moth. Shapiro: "Good all-around nectar source."

White Clover is listed as a hostplant for Queen Alexandra's Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Reakirt's Blue, Greenish Blue and Northern Cloudywing.

Coleophoridae: Metallic Coleophora (*Coleophora mayrella*).

Gelechiidae: *Mirificarma eburnella*.

Noctuidae: Venerable Dart (*Agrotis venerabilis*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Olive Arches (*Lacinipolia olivacea*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

Tortricidae: Black-marked Ancyliis (*Ancyliis metamelana*).

Triticum aestivum. **Wheat**. Poaceae.

Reported as a foodplant for Variegated Fritillary in Brazil (?).

Arctiidae: Blake's Tiger Moth (*Grammia blakei*).

Noctuidae: Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Vancouver Dart (*Agrotis vancouverensis*), Yellow-headed Cutworm (*Apamea amputatrix*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Rustic Shoulder-knot (*Apamea sordens*). Olive Green Cutworm (*Dargida procinctus*). Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). *Euxoa catenula*. Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). *Euxoa pallipennis*. *Euxoa quadridentata*. Early Cutworm (*Euxoa tristicula*). Dingy Cutworm (*Feltia jaculifera*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). and Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyrilidae: Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*).

Tropaeolum majus. **Garden Nasturtium**.

Foodplant for Cabbage White.

Geometridae: Sharp-angled Carpet (*Euphyia intermediata*).

Noctuidae: Gray Looper (*Rachiplusia ou*).

Tulbaghia violacea. **Society Garlic**. Amaryllidaceae. Nectar: Woodland Skipper, Umber Skipper (Todd Plummer).

Ugnadia speciosa. **Mexican Buckeye**. Sapindaceae. Nectar: American Snout, Gray Hairstreak, 'Siva' Juniper Hairstreak.

Ulmus americana. **American Elm**. Ulmaceae.

Reported as a foodplant for the Mourning Cloak, Green Comma, Oreas Comma, Gray Comma, and the Painted Lady.

Saturniidae: Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*).

Arctiidae: Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Yellow-spotted Tiger Moth (*Lophocampa maculata*). Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*).

Cossidae: Locust Borer (*Prionoxystus robiniae*).

Drepanidae: Two-lined Hooktip (*Drepana bilineata*).

Geometridae: Fall Cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*). Common Gray (*Anavitrinella pampinaria*, Canada). Peppered Moth (*Biston betularia*). Pale Beauty (*Campaea perlata*). Small Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*, Canada). Maple Spanworm (*Ennomos magnaria*). Linden Looper (*Erannis tiliaria*). Johnson's Euchlaena (*Euchlaena johnsonaria*). July Highflier (*Hydriomena furcata*, Canada). Speckled Granite (*Speranza exauspicata*). Mournful Thorn (*Lambdina fiscellaria*). Twilight Moth (*Lycia rachelae*). Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*). Spring Cankerworm (*Paleacrita vernata*). Friendly Probole (*Probole amicaria*, Canada).

Lasiocampidae: Forest Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma disstria*).

Lymantriidae: Variable Tussock Moth (*Dasychira vagans*). European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*, Canada). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Yellow-haired Dagger (*Acronicta impleta*). Interrupted Dagger (*Acronicta interrupta*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Wanton Pinion (*Lithophane petulca*). Hitched Arches (*Melanchnra adjuncta*). Speckled Green Cutworm (*Orthosia hibisci*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Colorful Zale (*Zale minerea*).

Notodontidae: Yellow-necked Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*). Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). Morning-glory Prominent (*Schizura ipomoeae*). Unicorn Caterpillar (*Schizura unicornis*).

Pyalidae: Bold-feathered Grass Moth (*Herpetogramma pertextalis*, Canada). *Oreana unicolorella* (Canada).

Tortricidae: Western Avocado Leafroller (*Amorbia cuneana*). Fruit-tree Leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*, Canada). Oblique-banded Leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*). Three-lined Leafroller (*Pandemis limitata*).

Ulmus parvifolia. **Chinese Evergreen Elm**. Ulmaceae.

Mourning Cloak is drawn to sap from sapsucker wounds.

Reported as a foodplant for the Mourning Cloak.

Geometridae: Citrus Looper (*Iridopsis fragilaria*).

Valeriana officinalis. **Valerian**. Valerianaceae. Nectar: Cabbage White, Monarch, Red Admiral, Painted Lady. Valerian attracts “all” southern California butterflies according to Gale Cunningham.

Vauquelina californica. **Arizona Rosewood**. Rosaceae.

Arizona Rosewood is a larval host for the Two-tailed Swallowtail.

Verbena bipinnatifida. Verbenaceae. Scott records some visits by Tawny-edged Skipper. White-lined Sphinx.

Verbena bonariense. **Brazilian Verbena**. Verbenaceae. Flowers heavily visited by a great variety of butterflies: Pipevine Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Desert Black Swallowtail, Cabbage White (fq), Pine White, Sleepy Orange (fq), Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur (fq), California Dogface (fq), American Snout, Painted Lady, American Lady (fq), Red Admiral, Common Buckeye (fq), Milbert’s Tortoiseshell, Mourning Cloak (fq), Variegated Fritillary (fq), Great Spangled Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary (fq), Zebra Longwing, Viceroy, Monarch (fq), Zebra Longwing, Pearl Crescent (fq), Gray Hairstreak, Juniper Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper (fq), Long-tailed Skipper, Common Checkered Skipper, Common Sootywing, Mournful Duskywing, Long-tailed Skipper, Woodland Skipper, Dun Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Fiery Skipper (fq), Sachem, Tawny-edged Skipper, Snowberry Clearwing, a sphinx moth and doubtless others.

Richard James, of Long Beach, in SoWestLep #5893, notes: “You can feed the Mourning Cloaks (*Nymphalis antiopa*) all the rotting fruit you want, or just plant Verbena bonariense. They break the rules and nectar for hours on it, just like everything else that flies by. I rate it as the top butterfly nectar source from my experience.”

Commonly naturalized in Central Valley wetlands (Shapiro). ‘Little One’ is a dwarf selection, as is ‘Lollipop’.

Verbena pulchella. **Moss Verbena**. Verbenaceae. Nearly all butterflies. Clavipes Sphinx, Bilobed Looper (*Megalographa biloba*).

Verbena stricta. **Hoary Vervain**. Verbenaceae. Nectar: Old World Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, Clouded Sulphur, Monarch, Coronis Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Common Wood Nymph, Gray Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed Blue, Melissa Blue, Fiery Skipper, Afranius Duskywing, Common Roadside Skipper, Dun Skipper (fq).

Vernonia altissima aka **Vernonia gigantea**. Asteraceae. ‘Major butterfly magnet’ – Annie’s Annuals. Pipevine Swallowtail.

Vernonia fasciculata. **Ironweed**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Giant Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Clouded Sulphur, Cloudless Sulphur, Cabbage White, Monarch, Gray Hairstreak, Silver-spotted Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Dun Skipper, Tawny-edged Skipper.

Veronica longifolia and cultivar ‘Alba’.

Veronica spicata ‘Sunny Border Blue’. Gray Hairstreak. ‘Goodness Grows’. Cabbage White. ‘Royal Candles’. Silver-spotted Skipper.

Viburnum lantana. **Wayfaring Tree**.

Noctuidae: *Acerra normalis*.

Viburnum suspensum. **Sandankwa Viburnum**. Caprifoliaceae.

No larval values.

Viburnum tinus ‘Spirit’. **Compact Laurustinus**.

No larval values.

Vicia cracca. **Bird Vetch**. Fabaceae. Fabeae. Nectar: Swallowtails, Sulphurs, Blues, Fritillaries and Skippers in Maine. Nectar plant for Fender's Blue (Oregon). Red Admiral, Painted Lady, European Skipper. Noted as a good butterfly plant by the Xerces Society. Works well as a butterfly plant in its native Europe.

Hostplant for Orange Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Eastern Tailed Blue, and Silvery Blue.

Noctuidae: Dappled Dart (*Anaplectoides pressus*).

Vigna unguiculata. **Cow Pea**. Fabaceae. Phaseoleae.

Foodplant for the Variegated Fritillary, Long-tailed Skipper.

Sphingidae: Carolina Sphinx (*Manduca sexta*).

Arctiidae: Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*).

Noctuidae: Old Man Dart (*Agrotis vetusta*). Golden Looper (*Argyrogramma verruca*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Soybean Looper (*Pseudoplusia includens*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)., Velvet Armyworm (*Spodoptera latifascia*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*).

Pyrilidae: Garden Webworm (*Achyra rantalis*). Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). Limabean Pod Borer (*Etiella zinckernella*).

Some other common moths eat it abroad but are not reported as using it in North America (HOSTS).

Viola hederacea. **Australian Violet**. Violaceae.

Host for the Variegated Fritillary, according to Shady Oaks Butterfly Farm.

Viola odorata. **Garden Violet**. Violaceae.

Foodplant for Variegated Fritillary, at least in the Neotropics (HOSTS).

Vitex agnus-castus. **Chaste Tree**. Verbenaceae. Its flowers are notably attractive to the Monarch. Queen. Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Gulf Fritillary (fq), American Lady, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Tropical Buckeye, Great Purple Hairstreak, American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Marine Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Dun Skipper. Snowberry Clearwing. Bumblebees.

No reported larval host values.

'Abbeville Blue' is an excellent cultivar for butterflies.

Vitis. **Grapes**. Vitaceae.

Sphingidae: Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*). Banded Sphinx (*Eumorpha fasciatus*).

Noctuidae: *Euxoa atomar*s. Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*).

Vitis vinifera. **Grape**. Vitaceae.

Sphingidae: Achemon Sphinx (*Eumorpha achemon*). White-lined Sphinx (*Hyles lineata*).

Arctiidae: Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Geometridae: Lesser Grapevine Looper (*Eulithis diversilineata*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*).

Noctuidae: *Abagrotis orbis*. Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*). Copper Underwing (*Amphipyra pyramidoides*). Mouse Moth (*Amphipyra tragopoginis*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Large Yellow Underwing (*Noctua pronuba*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Western Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera praefica*).

Sesiidae: Currant Clearwing (*Synanthedon tipuliformis*). *Vitacea cupressi*.

Pterophoridae: *Oxyptilus delawaricus*.

Pyralidae: Raisin Moth. Grape Leafroller (*Desmia funeralis*). Dusky Raisin Moth (*Ephesiodes gilvescentella*). Indian Meal Moth. Beehive Honey Moth (*Vitula serratilineella*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).

Zygaenidae: Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer (*Harrisina brillians*, a wasp mimic moth found on flowers in the daytime).

Wisteria floribunda. **Japanese Wisteria**. Fabaceae. Millettiae. Nectar: Sleepy Orange.

Wisteria frutescens. **American Wisteria**. Fabaceae. Nectar: Silver-spotted Skipper.

American Wisteria is a hostplant for the Silver-spotted Skipper, Long-tailed Skipper.

Wisteria sinensis. **Chinese Wisteria**. Fabaceae. Millettiae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Marine Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, Northern Cloudywing.

Reported as a hostplant for the Marine Blue, Silver-spotted Skipper, and Long-tailed Skipper.

Sphingidae: Blinded Sphinx (*Eumorpha fasciatus*).

Lymantriidae: Antique Tussock Moth (*Orgyia antiqua*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Notodontidae: Red-humped Caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*).

Zea mays. **Corn**. Poaceae.

Hostplant: Recorded for Variegated Fritillary. One of the hosts for the polyphagous Gray Hairstreak; the only grass listed for it. Eufala Skipper.

Arctiidae: Yellow-collared Scape Moth (*Cisseps fulvicollis*). Salt Marsh Moth (*Estigmene acrea*). Fall Webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*). Banded Woollybear (*Pyrrharctia isabella*), Yellow Woollybear (*Spilosoma virginica*).

Lymantriidae: European Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*). White-marked Tussock Moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).

Noctuidae: Black Cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*). Pale-sided Cutworm (*Agrotis malefida*). Pale Western Cutworm (*Agrotis orthogonia*). Venerable Dart (*Agrotis venerabilis*). Old Man Dart (*Agrotis vetusta*). American Ear Moth (*Amphipoea americana*). Yellow-headed Cutworm (*Apamea amputatrix*). Glassy Cutworm (*Apamea devastator*). Rusty Shoulder Knot (*Apamea sordens*). Golden Looper (*Argyrogramma verruca*). Alfalfa Semilooper (*Autographa californica*). *Euxoa albipennis*. Army Cutworm (*Euxoa axillaris*). Clear Dart (*Euxoa declarata*). Dark-sided Cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*). Red-backed Cutworm (*Euxoa ochrogaster*). *Euxoa olivia*. Striped Cutworm (*Euxoa tessellata*). Subterranean Dart (*Feltia subterranea*). Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa zea*). Hop Vine Borer (*Hydraecia immans*). Speckled Cutworm (*Lacanobia subjuncta*). Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*). Zebra Caterpillar (*Melanchra picta*). Armyworm (*Mythimna unipuncta*). Broken-lined Brocade (*Oligia fractilinea*). Figwort Stem Borer (*Papaipema sauzalatae*). Variegated Cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*). Henry's Marsh (*Simyra henrici*).

Clandestine Dart (*Spaelotis clandestina*). *Spiramater lutra*. Beet Armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*). Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*). Yellowstriped Armyworm (*Spodoptera ornithogalli*). Cabbage Looper (*Trichoplusia ni*). Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*).

Pyrilidae: Garden Webworm (*Achyra rantalis*). Tropical Warehouse Moth (*Cadra cautella*). Lesser Cornstalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*). American Plum Borer (*Euzophera semifuneralis*). Cabbage Webworm (*Hellula rogatalis*). Beet Webworm (*Loxostege stricticalis*). Large Sod Webworm (*Pediasia trisecta*). Indian Meal Moth (*Plodia interpunctella*).

Tortricidae: Omnivorous Leaf-tier (*Cnephasia longana*). Omnivorous Leafroller (*Platynota stultana*).
Gelechiidae: Potato Moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*). Angoumois Grain Moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*).

Cosmopterigidae: Florida Pink Scavenger (*Anatrachyntis badia*).

Oecophoridae: Brown House Moth (*Hofmanophila pseudospretella*).

Tineidae: Banana Moth (*Opogona sacchari*).

Yponomeutidae: Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*).

Zelkova serrata. **Sawleaf Zelkova**. Ulmaceae.

No value for Californian Lepidoptera.

Zexmenia hispida. Asteraceae. Nectar: Bordered Patch, Fatal Metalmark, Orange Skipperling.

Zinnia. Asteraceae. Includes many good or better nectar plants.

Noctuidae: Bertha Armyworm (*Mamestra configurata*).

Zinnia acerosa. **Desert Zinnia**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Mojave Sootywing.

Zinnia angustifolia. Nectar: West Coast Lady, Fiery Skipper. Seems not as popular as other zinnias.

Zinnia elegans. **Zinnia**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail, Western Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Anise Swallowtail, Cabbage White, Checkered White, California Dogface, Southern Dogface, Cloudless Sulphur, Clouded Sulphur, Orange Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Monarch, Queen, Great Spangled Fritillary, Gulf Fritillary, Variegated Fritillary, Mexican Fritillary, West Coast Lady, American Lady, Painted Lady (fq), Common Buckeye, Pearl Crescent, Mourning Cloak, Gray Hairstreak, American Copper, Eastern Tailed Blue, Large White Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper(fq), Common Checkered Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Pahaska Skipper, Sachem(fq), Woodland Skipper (fq), Tawny-edged Skipper (fq), Common Roadside Skipper, White-lined Sphinx.

Zinnia grandiflora. Scott notes visits by: Tropical Buckeye, Painted Lady, American Lady, Variegated Fritillary, Funereal Duskywing.

Zinnia peruviana. **Peruvian Zinnia**. Asteraceae. Nectar: Pipevine Swallowtail, Large Orange Sulphur, Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak.

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Jennifer Bundy's Southwest Moths web site:
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Arthur Shapiro. His web sites, Internet articles quoting him, and his generous personal communications.
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Annie's Annuals

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