

BUTTERFLY AND MOTH COLLECTING GUIDE FOR THE FORT COLLINS, CO. REGION

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Butterfly Collecting Guide:

This guide covers all habitats from the Cheyenne area of Wyoming, south along the Front Range through Colorado Springs, Colorado, west to about Hot Sulphur Springs, and Loveland Pass, and east onto the Colorado prairie. Butterflies in this area can be found flying from late February or early March as the weather begins to warm, through November in years with a mild fall. Early July sees the highest diversity of butterfly species on the wing, and some of the best conditions for butterfly collecting. To date, about 266 species of butterflies have been recorded from Colorado, at least 150 of which should be expected in the Fort Collins region during late June and early July. Stray species, including many typically southern species, are usually found in June, although some interesting strays can be found in July.

THINGS TO CONSIDER

WEATHER: In early July along the Front Range, clear sky is usually seen in the morning, with clouds forming above the foothills and mountains from about 10:00 a.m. until early afternoon, when these clouds form into thunderstorms and start moving east over the prairie. Collecting conditions in the mountains are somewhat unpredictable due to cloud buildup, but are generally best from about 8:30 a.m., to noon or 1:00 p.m. Occasionally, the sky remains clear all day long, but anyone wishing to collect in the mountains should expect at least some scattered cloud cover. At higher elevations, cloud cover is more likely, and cold rains or snow may dampen arctic-alpine collecting. The prairie skies usually remain clear until early afternoon, with frequently strong thunderstorms putting an end to field activities by about 3:00 p.m. Mornings are generally calm, but strong winds frequently develop by the afternoon hours. Daytime temperatures in early July normally reach the high 80's to the low 90's at mid-day on the prairie and foothills. High elevations are usually about 10 degrees cooler. Since Colorado has very dry air, it is important to carry a lot of water, and drink it, to avoid water loss and dehydration. If butterfly photography is desired, morning hours usually provide the best conditions. You may want to get into the field by at least 8:00 a.m. to photograph individuals that are just beginning their daytime activities.

FIELD CONDITIONS: There are a few things to keep in mind while collecting in Colorado. Colorado's major pests in early July are mosquitoes at higher elevations, but ticks may still be encountered in moist areas. Spraying socks and pants with a powerful repellent such as Cutter's should help repel ticks. Colorado ticks rarely carry Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, and Lyme Disease is not a problem along the Front Range. Periodic inspections of clothing for ticks should be made if you are collecting in moist areas in the foothills and mountains, especially along small creeks. Chiggers are a problem only on the

prairie south and east of the area covered by this guide. Rattlesnakes may be encountered on the prairie and foothill canyons up to about 8000', so care should be taken. Sturdy footwear is suggested for field activities throughout the area, but is a must for alpine collecting. Special care should be taken if rockslide species are sought. Rockslides can be very dangerous, and an easily attained sprained ankle can ruin the rest of your trip. Don't run on the rockslides! Sunscreen should be worn, especially at high elevations where sunburns can be dangerous on bright days. Persons allergic to poison ivy should be cautious in foothill canyons where this plant is common. If flying from sea level, it is a good idea to acclimate to high elevations slowly. If you are used to sea level conditions, you probably shouldn't try alpine rockslides on your first day. "Mountain sickness" (high altitude pulmonary edema) can be a problem for lepidopterists just as it is for skiers during the winter months. If any member of your party has trouble breathing at high elevations, get them down to a lower elevation as quickly as possible. Mountain sickness can be fatal.

LAND ACCESS: Colorado is blessed with several "open space" areas, where fences and private property put no restrictions on collecting. Most canyon bottoms are accessible to some extent. Throughout the area, permission should be sought if collecting is desired on private property. Permission from park personnel should be sought before collecting in State Parks. Butterfly and moth collecting is prohibited in Rocky Mountain National Park. National Forests provide excellent opportunities for collecting. Great collecting can often be found in National Forest Campgrounds and Picnic Areas. Excellent collecting can often be found along pullouts in the lower canyon bottoms. Roadsides can also provide good collecting on the prairie and in the higher mountains.

HABITATS AND INHABITANTS

One of the reasons why the Fort Collins region of Colorado has so many butterfly species is because it has a wide array of habitats. This habitat treatment lists only those species found in the following habitats east of the continental divide in Colorado. Similar habitats on Colorado's west slope host several different species and subspecies. Many of these species are listed in the "Jackson Co. and west," and the "Grand County" discussions.

PRAIRIE From about 4300' to nearly 6500', the prairie habitat is dominant. This habitat has been greatly altered for agricultural use, but several prairie areas still remain. On the dry prairie, in July, there will be few butterflies, for the best time for prairie butterflies is May. *Pyrgus scriptura* should be out fresh. Cutting across the prairie are many creeks and rivers lined with cottonwood and willow gallery forests. In early July, these habitats should host *Epargyreus clarus*, *Erynnis afranius*, *Pyrgus communis*, *Pholisora catullus*, *Poanes taxiles*, *Polites themistocles*, *Pieris rapae*, *Pontia occidentalis*, *P. protodice*, *Colias eurytheme*, *C. philodice*, *Papilio polyxenes*, *P. rutulus*, *P. multicaudatus*, *Lycaeides melissa*, *Hemiargus isola*, *Lycaena rubida*, *L. xanthoides dione*, *L. hyllus*, *L. helloides*, *Satyrium acadicum*, *Strymon melinus*, *Cercyonis pegala*, *Danaus plexippus*, *Speyeria edwardsii*, *Euptoieta claudia*, *Phyciodes campestris camillus*, *P. tharos*, *Chlosyne gorgone*, *Nymphalis antiopa*, *N. milberti*, *Polygona satyrus*, *Vanessa* species, *Limenitis (Basilarchia) archippus*, and *L. (Basilarchia) weidemeyerii*. The most

commonly encountered stray species to the area are usually found in these habitats. These include *Zerene cesonia*, *Eurema nicippe*, *E. mexicanum*, *Anaea andria*, and *Danaus gilippus*.

FOOTHILLS AND CANYONS: The transition zone foothills and canyons provide some of the best collecting in the state. This habitat ranges from about 6000' to just over 8000', and is characterized by plant flora and animal fauna typical of both the prairie and the foothills. This habitat is composed of the first foothills that meet the prairie, including those just west of Fort Collins. A good sunny day in this habitat should provide a list of at least 50 species of butterflies. Typical species to be found in this habitat in early July include most of those from the prairie habitat, along with *Erynnis persius*, *Euphyes vestris kiowah*, *Polites origenes rhena*, *P. mystic dacotah*, *Hesperia pahaska*, *H. viridis*, *Ochlodes sylvanoides*, *Oarisma garita*, *Piruna pirus*, *Euchloe ausonides*, *Colias alexandra*, *Parnassius phoebus sayii*, *Papilio zelicaon*, left over *P. indra*, *P. eurymedon*, *Plebejus acmon lutzi*, *Agriades glandon rusticus*, *Euphilotes enoptes ancilla*, *Everes amyntula*, *Lycaena heteronea gravenotata*, *Satyrium titus*, *S. behrii*, *S. saepium*, *S. californicum*, *Mitoura siva*, old *Callophrys apama homoperplexa*, *Coenonympha ochracea*, *Cercyonis oetus*, *Neominois ridingsii*, *Oeneis chryxus* (although 1993 is the "off" year), *Speyeria edwardsii*, *S. coronis halcyone*, old *S. callippe meadii*, *S. atlantis hesperis*, *S. aphrodite ethne*, *Phyciodes selenis*, *P. pallidus*, *Chlosyne nycteis*, *C. palla calydon*, *Poladryas arachne*, *Euphydryas anicia capella*, *Polygonia gracilis zephyrus*, and *Vanessa* species.

INTERMEDIATE ELEVATION MEADOWS: As the foothills gain in elevation, and the ponderosa pine forests gradually change into spruce and aspen forests, open meadows host the most butterfly species. This "intermediate elevation" area covers elevations from around 8000' to about 11,000'. These meadows host many of the same species as the foothill habitats in early July, but frequently have *Erynnis persius*, *E. icelus*, *Polites draco*, *P. mystic dacotah*, *Hesperia nevada*, *Oarisma garita*, *Euchloe ausonides*, *Colias alexandra*, *Parnassius phoebus sayii*, *Papilio zelicaon*, *P. rutulus*, *Lycaeides melissa*, *Plebejus saepiolus whitmeri*, *P. icarioides lycea*, *P. glandon rusticus*, old *Glaucopsyche lygdamus oro*, *Euphilotes enoptes ancilla*, *Everes amyntula*, *Lycaena rubida sirius*, *Coenonympha ochracea*, *Cercyonis oetus*, *Erebia epipsodea*, old *Oeneis uhleri*, *Speyeria atlantis electa*, *Speyeria mormonia*, and *Polygonia faunus*. The interior of the forests in these areas host very few butterfly species. The most common forest inhabitants are *Oeneis jutta*, which flies in even numbered years, *Pieris napi mcdunnoughi*, *Polygonia* species, and occasional blues.

HIGH ELEVATION MEADOWS: Once the grassy meadows in the pine and aspen forests are replaced by willow plants, from about 11,000' to 12,500', the butterfly fauna changes gradually. Many of the species listed in the above section are still present to some extent, but willow fen species are also present here. Typical species to be found in late June and early July in these habitats are *Erynnis persius*, *Polites draco*, *Pieris napi mcdunnoughi*, *Euchloe ausonides*, *Colias scudderi*, a few *C. meadii*, *Plebejus saepiolus whitmeri*, *Lycaena "dorcias" castro*, *L. nivalis browni*, *Erebia epipsodea*, *E. theano ethela*, *Boloria eunomia alticola*, *B. selene tollandensis*, *B. frigga sagata*, *B. freija browni*, *B. titania helena*, and *Speyeria mormonia*.

ALPINE HABITATS: Colorado's alpine habitats, which are generally above 12,500', are rich with butterflies. There are two main habitats above timberline in Colorado: alpine meadows and hillsides, and the rockslides. The alpine meadows and hillsides have the most species of the two habitats. Typical species of this habitat are *Pyrgus centaureae loki*, *Polites draco*, *Hesperia*

comma colorado, *Parnassius phoebus hermodur*, *Pontia occidentalis*, *Colias meadii*, *Plebejus saepiolus*, *Plebejus shasta pitkinensis* (in drier areas), *Agriades glandon rusticus*, *Erebia theano ethela*, *E. epipsodea*, *E. callias*, *Oeneis chryxus* (high elevation form), *O. melissa lucilla*, *O. polixenes brucei*, *Boloria titania helena*, and *Euphydryas anicia eurytion* fm. *brucei*. Rockslides have a few additional species, including *Lycaena cuprea snowi*, *Chlosyne damoetas*, and *Erebia magdalena*.

Numbers on the provided map correspond to those localities discussed in the text that are followed by bold-face numbers, so that these sites can be located easily.

Cheyenne area: The Laramie Mountain foothills west of Cheyenne can offer very good collecting for typical foothill and canyon species including *Parnassius phoebus*, *Speyeria* species, *Colias alexandra*, and many others. An excellent area is 20 - 30 miles west of Cheyenne on highway 210 (Happy Jack Road) (1). This road cuts through prairie, juniper - pine, and into aspen - spruce habitats, providing access to many different habitats and butterfly species. The pine bluffs about an hour east of Cheyenne can offer good collecting for many typical foothill species, especially *Speyeria*. This habitat consists of prairie hills with junipers, pines, and other foothill plants. Check for *Euphydryas anicia bernadetta* here if you show up early for the meetings. This is a poorly collected area, with high county record potential.

State line area: Highway 287, just south of the state line (2) has some very interesting habitats that apparently haven't been collected. *Apodemia mormo* may be present here. Along Interstate 25, at about the state line (3), there is a population of *Plebejus shasta minnehaha*. Be sure to get permission to collect here.

Larimer County: Most foothill areas in Larimer County, as well as Boulder and Jefferson counties to the south, host many butterfly species. All foothill canyons provide good collecting, especially where there are lots of nectar sources. Horsetooth Mountain Park (4), just west of Fort Collins offers very good collecting. Species to be found there in late June and early July include most typical foothill and canyon species, along with *Amblyscirtes simius* (on hill tops), *Hesperia uncas*, and rarely *H. ottoe*, *Apodemia mormo*, and *Polygonia oreas nigrozephyrus*. The prairie at Westridge Estates (5), on Horsetooth Reservoir Road about 2 miles south-west of Fort Collins hosts typical dry prairie species, which are mostly gone in July. Check there for second generation *Pyrgus scriptura*. Lory State Park (6) hosts most of the same species found at Horsetooth Mountain Park, but since it is a State Park, permission to collect should be sought. If you do collect in Lory S. P., Soldier Canyon is one of your best bets. Poudre Canyon, which opens up to the prairie at its east end, cuts through all the montane habitats. Good collecting spots for typical foothill species in Poudre Canyon include Stove Prairie Landing (7), and most other campgrounds and pullouts. At the top of Cameron Pass (8), there are some willow fens that should be checked for *Boloria* species. Alpine habitats occur to the north and the south of the Cameron Pass summit, but are a one to two hour hike from the road, and are difficult to reach. Most typical Colorado alpine species can be found there. Just north of Poudre Canyon, Red Feather Lakes (9) has always provided good collecting for foothill species. Great collecting can be found along the road between Pinewood Springs and Meeker Park (10), in southern Larimer, northern Boulder Counties. This spot

is excellent for *Papilio* in mid to late June, and is a great spot for most other typical foothill species. Nocturnal moth collecting is also very good in this area.

Jackson Co. and west: Jackson County butterflies are not well known. The Mount Zirkel Wilderness (11) on the west side of the county promises good collecting, which would probably provide many of the same species found on Rabbit ears Pass (see below). North Park (the flat area that makes up most of Jackson Co.) has not been well collected. Just west of the Jackson county line is Rabbit Ears Pass (12), in Routt County. This is the type locality of *Speyeria egleis secreta*, which can be common around the Ferndale Picnic area on the west side of the pass in July. Also at the picnic area are *Thorybes mexicanus*, *Satyrium calanus albidus*, *Hypaurotis crysalus*, *Glaucopsyche piasus*, *Speyeria zerene sinope*, *S. hydaspe sakuntala*, *S. mormonia*, *S. cybele charlottii*, *S. atlantis nikias*, *S. callippe harmonia*, *Chlosyne palla flavula*, and *Euphydryas anicia* ssp. *Boloria selene tollandensis* is present in the willow fens at the top of the west summit. West of Rabbit ears Pass, the collecting is generally not as exciting until Moffat and Rio Blanco counties, where *Pontia beckeri*, *Plebejus shasta minnehaha*, *Apodemia mormo mormo*, *Ochlodes yuma*, and *Cercyonis sthenele masoni* can be found in desert washes.

Grand County: Many great basin butterfly species reach the eastern edge of their range in Grand county. Berthoud Pass (13) can offer good collecting, with most alpine species within a half hour walk from the pass summit. Willow lined creeks along pass turns host typical high elevation meadow species. The Winter Park area (14) is well known for *Oeneis jutta reducta*, but 1993 is its "off" year, and this species will be very scarce if found at all. *Lycaena editha* and *Polites sonora* can be found in the moist meadows just northwest of Winter Park. County Rd. 50, at the west end of Byers Canyon (15), offers excellent collecting in late June and early July. Species found there include *Oarisma garita*, *Hesperia nevada*, *H. comma* nr. *manitoba*, *Polites draco*, large *Parnassius phoebus sayii*, *Euchloe ausonides*, *Anthocharis sara julia*, *Colias alexandra*, *Lycaena heteronea*, *Satyrium fuliginosum semiluna*, *S. titus immaculosus*, *S. californicum*, *Callophrys affinis*, *Mitoura spinetorum*, *Plebejus icarioides* nr. *lycea*, *Glaucopsyche piasus*, *Euphilotes enoptes ancilla*, *Speyeria zerene sinope*, *S. callippe harmonia*, *S. mormonia*, *Phyciodes selenis* (W. slope ssp.), *Chlosyne palla flavula*, *Euphydryas anicia bernadetta*, *E. editha alebarki*, and *Oeneis uhleri reinthali*. The diurnal saturniid moths, *Hemileuca eglanterina*, *H. nuttalli*, and *H. hera* also fly at this spot. This excellent spot is best during the last week of June. The classic alpine collecting spots on Corona Pass are nearly inaccessible now that Corona Pass is closed.

Boulder County: Boulder County is among the best known of Colorado Counties for butterflies. As in Larimer County, all foothill canyons should provide good collecting. Good canyons for foothill species include S. St. Vrain (16), Lefthand Canyon (17), Fourmile Creek Canyon (18), and Eldorado Canyon (19). Eldorado Canyon is a state park, so permission to collect is advised. All of these canyons are good for *Papilio* species, along with most other foothill and canyon species. Northwest of Nederland is Caribou Bog (20), which is the traditional *Boloria* collecting spot in Boulder County. The bog hosts nearly all of the usual high elevation meadow species. Additional good high country collecting can be found west of Ward (21), where *Erebia theano ethela* has been found.

Gilpin and Clear Creek counties: These two small counties can offer excellent collecting. Golden Gate Canyon State Park (22), in Clear Creek and Jefferson Counties offers good collecting. Around the park, *Polites mystic dacotah*, *Paratrytone snowi* (formerly *Ochlodes*), *Colias alexandra*, *Lycaena rubida sirius*, and *Speyeria aphrodite ethne* can be found in mid July. Around the 8000' level, which includes the towns of Central City, and Blackhawk, typical intermediate elevation species are found. The East Portal of the Moffat Tunnel (23) in Gilpin County hosts high elevation meadow species in the willow fens. In Clear Creek County, the most popular collecting spot is Loveland Pass (24), which goes into Summit County. Among the willow lined creeks on the east side of the pass, typical high elevation meadow species may be found. Near the summit of the pass, typical alpine species can be common. One mile west of the pass summit in Summit County, there is an excellent rockslide that hosts all the typical rockslide species. Mt. Evans, and Mt. Goliath (25), also in Clear Creek County, have good alpine habitats that host most of the alpine species and some of the rockslide species.

Jefferson County: Jefferson county offers excellent collecting in early July. Coal Creek Canyon (26), Golden Gate Canyon (27), Clear Creek Canyon (28), and Turkey Creek Canyon (29) all offer excellent collecting along the roadsides. The east side of tunnel 1, near the mouth of Clear Creek Canyon offers excellent skipper collecting in early July, with species such as *Erynnis afranius*, old *Amblyscirtes oslari* and *aenus*, *Euphyes vestris kiowah*, *Atrytone arogos iowa*, *A. logan lagus*, *Poanes taxiles*, *Polites origenes rhena*, *P. mystic dacotah*, *Hesperia viridis*, *H. ottoe*, and *Piruna pirus* on Alfalfa flowers. *Asterocampa celtis montis*, along with most other typical foothill and canyon species can also be found near the mouth of Clear Creek Canyon. Just south of Clear Creek Canyon is Mt. Zion and Lookout Mountain (30). The road that goes up the side of Mt. Zion is 19th Street, where it intersects Hwy. 6 in Golden. Chimney Gulch, the first major gulch encountered when going up the mountain offers excellent collecting similar to Clear Creek Canyon. Chimney Gulch is full of poison ivy, however. If you park in the parking lot that holds about thirty cars, on the saddle between Mt. Zion and Lookout Mountain, you can walk up the side of Mt. Zion to the north. Most typical foothill species are found here, along with *Erynnis martialis*, *Erynnis pacuvius*, maybe a female *Amblyscirtes phylace*, *Apodemia nais*, *Glaucopsyche piasus*, and rarely, *Papilio bairdii* and *Nymphalis californica*. June is best for the *Papilio* species on Mt. Zion. Turkey Creek Canyon offers similar collecting, but also has gambel's oak, *Quercus gambelii*, so *Hypaurotis crysalus*, *Satyrium calanus godarti*, and *Erynnis horatius* may be found here. Look for *Satyrium liparops aliparops* wherever wild plum, *Prunus americana* grows. The South Platte Canyon has many of the same species that occur in the other canyons.

Denver, Adams, and Arapahoe counties: These three counties are on the prairie. The best collecting in these counties is found in gallery forests and flower gardens along rivers and lakes. Species that can be found in these habitats in July include *Polites mystic dacotah*, *Plebejus icarioides lycea*, and the other usual gallery forest species. These habitats are where stray species are frequently found, because they provide a flyway for eastern and southern species. Keep your eyes open in these habitats for hybrids between *Papilio glaucus* and *Papilio rutulus*, for several were taken last year. Any short grass prairie sites may be worth checking for *Pyrgus scriptura*.

Douglas and Elbert counties: Most of Douglas County, and the western part of Elbert County is covered with gambel's oak, providing habitats for *Hypaurotis crysalus*, *Satyrium calanus godarti*, and *Erynnis horatius*. *Hypaurotis crysalus* should be found wherever there are a good number of oaks. A good area for this species is just north of Larkspur (31). Southern Elbert and Douglas counties are covered in ponderosa pine, and provide habitats for several species that generally have a more montane distribution. Here, along with the South Platte Canyon in Jefferson County (32) are good areas for *Neophasia menapia*. *Satyrium sylvinum putnami* occurs along Plum Creek, which follows Interstate 25 in central Douglas County.

El Paso County: El Paso County is included in this guide because it is the northern limit for a few butterfly species on the east slope, and is so easily accessible via Interstate 25. The main attractions here include *Pholisora mejicanus* along foothill creeks in the northern part of the county in late July, and the species that occur in the desert areas south of Colorado Springs. Near the Pueblo County line, there are a series of hills that make up Colorado Springs Wildlife Area. In mid to late July, these hills should provide *Hesperopsis alpheus*, *Hesperia uncas*, *Apodemia mormo* nr. *mejicanus*, *Euphilotes battoides centralis*, *Phyciodes pictus*, and *Thessalia fulvia*. About five miles southwest of Colorado Springs on highway 115, you will find Rock Creek Canyon (33). This is the home of the famous May Natural History Museum of the Tropics, that houses a very large collection of showy tropical Lepidoptera and other Arthropods. Even if you don't choose to see the exhibits, ask permission there to collect in the canyon, for this is one of the few areas where *Oarisma edwardsii* is found in Colorado. This is a good canyon for *Cercyonis meadii* in late July, and is also good for stray species.

We hope that you now have some idea of where to look in order to have a successful collecting trip in the Fort Collins region. If you have any questions about collecting in Colorado, or about any particular species, feel free to contact one of us for more detailed information: Andy Warren at (303) 773-2375 and Ray Stanford at (303) 377-1332.

We urge you to submit data from your collecting efforts to us for the season summary. If you are interested in trying for Colorado county records, write to Ray Stanford for a county by county hit list.

For those of you interested in participating in Fourth of July Xerces Society Butterfly counts, the Gilpin County count led by Ray Stanford will be on July 12, and will meet at tunnel 1 in Clear Creek Cyn., Jefferson County at 8:30 a.m. There will be sign up sheets and maps at the Ft. Collins meeting.

The Chatfield Arboretum count (also in Jefferson County), led by Andy Warren, will be on July 18, and will meet at 8:30 a.m., at the arboretum. Ask him for directions.

Ask Andy Warren or Ray Stanford for information about the Highline Canal Count (Adams and Arapahoe counties), and Fort Collins Count (Larimer County) which will both take place around the time of the meetings.

Moth Collecting Guide:

Moth collecting in July is excellent, and the dates of the meeting were planned to be during the best moon phase for light collecting. Most Colorado moth collectors collect with mercury vapor light and a sheet flat on the ground (due to wind). You should find good moth collecting anywhere in Colorado.

Above timberline, moths are active in daylight and must be net-collected. There are only a few days each summer when the temperature above timberline does not plunge immediately after sunset, and you may be lucky enough to light collect on one of these rare evenings. Good alpine moth collecting can be had at sites 13, 24, and 25. Remember to try all alpine habitats. Some moth species are found only on or adjacent to rockslides.

In coniferous forest habitats, light collecting is best, but some species are only collected at baits or by net. The major mountain habitats, each with a somewhat different set of species, include ponderosa pine, douglas-fir, spruce-fir, lodgepole pine, and aspen. National forest campgrounds are good bets for convenient collecting.

In the low foothills, you will find brushy habitats dominated by mountain-mahogany (sites 4, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30). Where this habitat lies next to a stream or canyon bottom, the number of moths coming to light in July can be overwhelming.

On the plains, three more or less distinct habitats will yield very different groups of moths. The short-grass prairie is best collected in the Pawnee National Grasslands. The classic locality there is the U.S.D.A. Central Experimental Range north and then east of Nunn, Weld County. The sand hills, usually with sand sage, can be collected along county farm roads near Roggen, also in Weld County, but be careful of collecting on private land. River woodland with plains cottonwoods and willows can be accessed at some local and county parks. In the vicinity of Fort Collins you might try Lyon's Park on Overland Trail, or the Colorado Nature Center near the east end of Drake Street.

If you have questions about special species or genera, ask one of the local collectors. The following moth species are a sampling of those found during July along the East Slope of the Front Range within an hour and a half drive of Fort Collins.

Oecophoridae: *Ethmia monticola*, *E. marmorea*,

Tortricidae: *Rhyacionia fumosa*, *Eucosma ridingsana*, *Clepsis persicana*, *Trachysmia fulviplicana*,

Pyralidae: *Evergestis subterminalis*, *Prorasea similalis*, *Orenaia trivialis*, *Hypsopygia costalis*,

Thyatiridae: *Habrosyne scripta*, *H. gloriosa*,

Geometridae: *Itame amboflava*, *I. plumosata*, *I. bitactata*, *Semiothisa ulsterata*, *S. adonis*, *S. unipunctaria*, *S. excurvata*, *S. delectata*, *S. neptaria*, *Hesperumia sulfuraria*, *Glena nigracaria*, *Stenoporpia separataria*, *Iridopsis emasculata*, *Mericisca gracea*, *Galenara lixarioides*, *Biston betularia*, *Cabera sp.*, *Pero gigantea*, *P. behrensarius*, *Nacophora mexicanaria*, *Euchlaena amoenaria*, *Campaea perlata*, *Metanema inatormaria*, *Epiplatymetra coloradaria*, *Caripeta aequaliaria*, *C. hilumaria*, *Somatolophia haydenata*, *Prochoerodes forficaria*, *Enypia coolidgi*, *Chlorosea nevadaria*, *Nemoria unitaria*, *Synchlora aerata*, *Dystroma formosa*, *D. brunneata*, *Hydriomena exculpata*, *H. perfracta*, *H. mcdunnoughi*, *H. morosata*, *Rheumaptera hastata*, *Archirhoe neomexicana*, *Spargania magnoliata*, *Stamnodes morrisata*, *S. marmorata*, *Xanthorrhoe*

labradorensis, *X. abrasaria*, *X. lagganata*, *Epirrhoe alternata*, *Horisme intestinata*, *Eupithecia* spp., *Lobophora montanata*,

Lasiocampidae: *Phyllodesma americana*, *Malacosoma californicum*,

Saturniidae: *Hemileuca eglanterina*, *Antheraea polyphemus*,

Sphingidae: *Manduca quinquemaculata*, *Ceratomia undulata*, *Sphinx chersis*, *Smerinthus jamaicensis*, *S. cerisyi*, *Paonias myops*, *Pachysphinx occidentalis*, *Eumorpha achemon*, *Hyles gallii*, *H. lineata*,

Notodontidae: *Clostera albosigma*, *C. apicalis*, *Pheosia rimosa*, *Odontesia elegans*, *Gluphisia septentrionalis*, *Furcula cinerea*, *F. scolopendrina*, *Dasylophia anguina*, *Heterocampa lunata*, *Lochmaeus bilineata*, *Schizura ipomoeae*, *S. unicornis*, *Oligocentria perangulata*,

Arctiidae: *Doa ampla*, *Eilema bicolor*, *Crambidia casta*, *C. cephalica*, *Lycomorpha grotei*, *L. pholus*, *Hypoprepia fucosa*, *Bruceia pulverina*, *Holomelina fragilis*, *Estigmene acrea*, *Hyphantria cunea*, *Turuptiana permaculata*, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*, *Platarctia parthenos*, *Grammia blakei*, *G. williamsi*, *G. oithona*, *G. figurata*, *G. favorita*, *Halysidota tessellaris*, *Lophocampa roseata*, *L. maculata*, *Aemilia ambigua*, *Ctenucha cressonana*, *Cisseps fulvicollis*,

Noctuidae: *Catocala ultronia*, *Autographa bimaculata*, *A. mappa*, *A. ampla*, *Anagrapha falcifera*, *Plusia putnami*, *Panthea gigantea*, *Acronicta interrupta*, *Apamea aputatrix*, *Agroperina lateritia*, *Oligia laevigata*, *Pseudanarta flavidens*, *Cucullia dorsalis*, *Polia discalis*, *P. purpurissata*, *Papestra quadrata*, *Hada sutrina*, *Lasiestra luteola*, *Lasionycta subfuscula*, *L. conjugata*, *Lacinipolia naevia*, *L. renigera*, *Ulolonche ?disticha*, *Euxoa lewisi*, *E. auxilliaris*, *Xestia oblata*, *Paradiarsia littoralis*.

