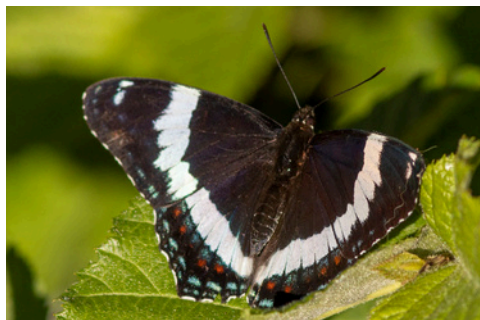
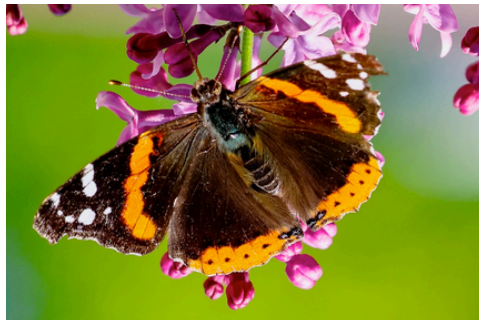


Common Butterflies & Moths of Newfoundland & Labrador



White admiral
(*Limenitis arthemis*)

Only occurs in Newfoundland and Labrador from mid-late July. Commonly seen in forest clearings, along sunny forest paths or roadsides.



Red Admiral
(*Vanessa atalanta*)

Territorial butterflies. Commonly seen feeding on the nectar of wild and cultivated flowers in parks, gardens and woodland clearings.



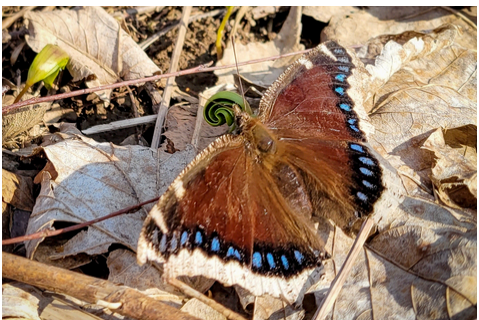
Canadian Tiger Swallowtail
(*Papilio canadensis*)

Can be seen from mid-June to late July. Common in woodlands, fields, and along roadsides. Often seen on flowers or 'mud-puddling' on moist dirt.



Milbert's Tortoiseshell
(*Aglais milberti*)

Also known as 'fire-rim' butterflies, the wings are rimmed in orange with two red 'eyes' near the front edges. Found on goldenrods, lilacs, and thistles.



Mourning Cloak
(*Nymphalis antiopa*)

Overwinter as adults, unlike most other butterflies in Newfoundland and Labrador, so wings often look ragged in the spring. Primarily feed on tree sap.



Cabbage White
(*Pieris rapae*)

Larval form is a pest that feeds on cabbage. Adults have white wings with one or two black spots. Very common in agricultural and urban areas.



European Skipper
(*Thymelicus lineola*)

The most common Skipper seen in Newfoundland. Introduced to North America in 1910. Found in grassy meadows and bogs.



Arctic Skipper
(*Carterocephalus palaemon*)

Contrary to its name, found outside the Arctic in boreal and mixed deciduous forests. Adults are active from late May to mid July.



Common Ringlet
(*Coenonympha tullia*)

Found in grassy, boggy, and tundra habitats as well as meadows and along roadsides. A common butterfly with variable colouration.



Northern Spring Azure
(*Celastrina lucia*)

One of the first butterflies to become active in the spring. The upper sides of the wings are predominantly blue, with black margins.



Silvery Blue
(*Glaucopsyche lygdamus*)

Can be found on pink or purple wildflowers near forest edges, bogs, and roadsides. Adults are active from mid-June to mid-July.



Bog Copper
(*Lycaena epixanthe*)

There is a subspecies of this butterfly that is found in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. They prefer boggy wetlands.



Fireweed Clearwing Moth
(*Albuna pyramidalis*)

Large, day-flying moths that can be confused with bees or wasps. Wings have patches of scaleless, see-through spots where only the veins are visible.



One-eyed Sphinx
(*Smerinthus* sp.)

Large moth (wingspan up to 9 cm) with two blue eye spots on the hindwings. Adults are active from June to mid-July. Do not feed as adults.



Blueberry Leaf-tier
(*Acleris curvalana*)

Larvae feed on blueberry plants, then curl up the leaves to pupate inside of them. Adults are active from late June to late August.



White Satin Moth
(*Leucoma salicis*)

A pure white moth with black stripes on its legs. Was introduced to North America in 1920. Can be seen from late July to early August.



Yarrow Plume Moth
(*Gillmeria pallidactyla*)

Moths with distinctly modified wings that give them a thin T-shaped body (a mating pair is picture here). Larvae feed on yarrow or occasionally tansy.



Virginia Ctenucha Moth
(*Ctenucha virginica*)

A day-flying moth with distinctive coloring: black-brown wings, a vibrant blue thorax, and an orange head. Can be seen during June and July.