Photodocumentation of Caterpillar Foodplants

We have initiated a project to document the caterpillar foodplants of North American butterflies. For those who would like to participate in this photodocumentation, here are instructions:

Find an egg or a caterpillar (or a group of eggs or caterpillars) on a single plant in the “wild” (this includes gardens). The plant does not need to be native to the area — we want to document all plants used by North American butterflies.

Follow this particular egg or caterpillar (or group of eggs or caterpillars) through to adulthood, with the following documentation.

1. Photograph the actual individual plant on which the egg or caterpillar was found, showing any key features needed for the identification of the plant.

2. Photograph the egg or caterpillar.

3. Either leave the egg or caterpillar on the original plant, perhaps sleeving the plant it is on with netting, allowing the caterpillar to develop in the wild, or remove the egg or caterpillar to your home and feed it only the same species of plant on which it was found.

4. Photograph later instars of the caterpillar.

5. Photograph the resulting chrysalis.

6. Photograph the adult after it emerges from the chrysalis.

7. If the egg or caterpillar was relocated for raising, release the adult back into the wild at the spot where you found it.

We would like to document each plant species used by each North American butterfly species, for each state or province.

In addition to appearing in American Butterflies, the results of this project will be posted to the NABA website. Please send any butterfly species/plant species/state or province trio that is not already posted to naba@naba.org.

Hogwort, known to most as goatweed, is a common weed throughout the Houston area, popping up in almost any disturbed area. It is usually noticed for its attractive silvery foliage and not for its inconspicuous fuzzy, greenish flower heads.

Goatweed Leafwing eggs and tiny caterpillars were found on a volunteer plant growing in a garden area. A branch of the plant, with a small caterpillar on it, was netted. Initially “hiding” at the end of a frass chain, the caterpillar moved into a leaf shelter within a few days. When disturbed and outside its shelter the caterpillar would hurry back to its shelter, make a U-turn, and back into the shelter so that its head was facing outward. After about three weeks, the caterpillar made the transition to chrysalis and in another six days the adult butterfly emerged.

Middle left: Netted plant.

Middle right: On Aug. 19 the caterpillar formed a rolled leaf nest.

Bottom left: A view of the caterpillar in the leaf nest on Aug. 24.

Bottom right: On Sept. 2, the caterpillar began to pupate.


Below: The adult Goatweed Leafwing emerged on Sept. 9, 2012.