

Alaska Natural Heritage Program

Conservation Status Report

Callophrys augustinus - Westwood, 1852

Common Name: Brown Elfin

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| ELCODE: IILEPE2180 | Taxonomic Serial No.: 188501 |
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Synonyms: *Incisalia augustinus*, *Callophrys augustus*

Taxonomy Notes: NatureServe concept reference: Opler & Warren (2002).

Report last updated – 17 May 2017

Conservation Status

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| G5 S3S4 | ASRS: not yet ranked |
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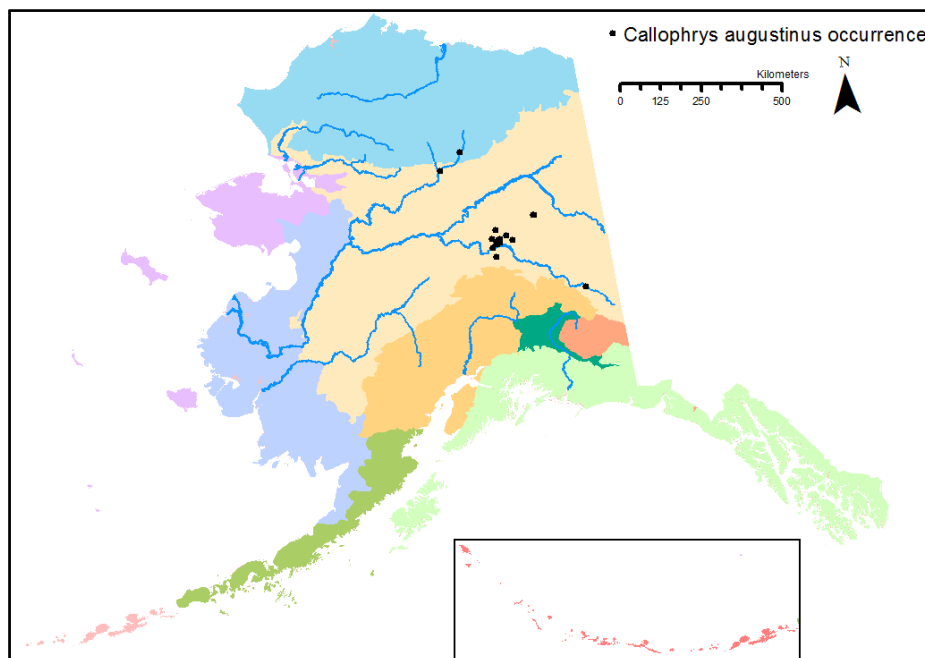
Occurrences, Range

Number of Occurrences: 363 occurrences (KWP 2017, UAM 2017), 19 EOs

AK Range Extent: 61,192 km²

Occupancy 4 km² grid cells: 20

Nowacki Ecoregions: Upper Koyukon-Brooks Range, Tanana Valley and upper Yukon River Valley; encompassing the margin of the Arctic Tundra Ecoregion, and Intermontane Boreal Ecoregion.

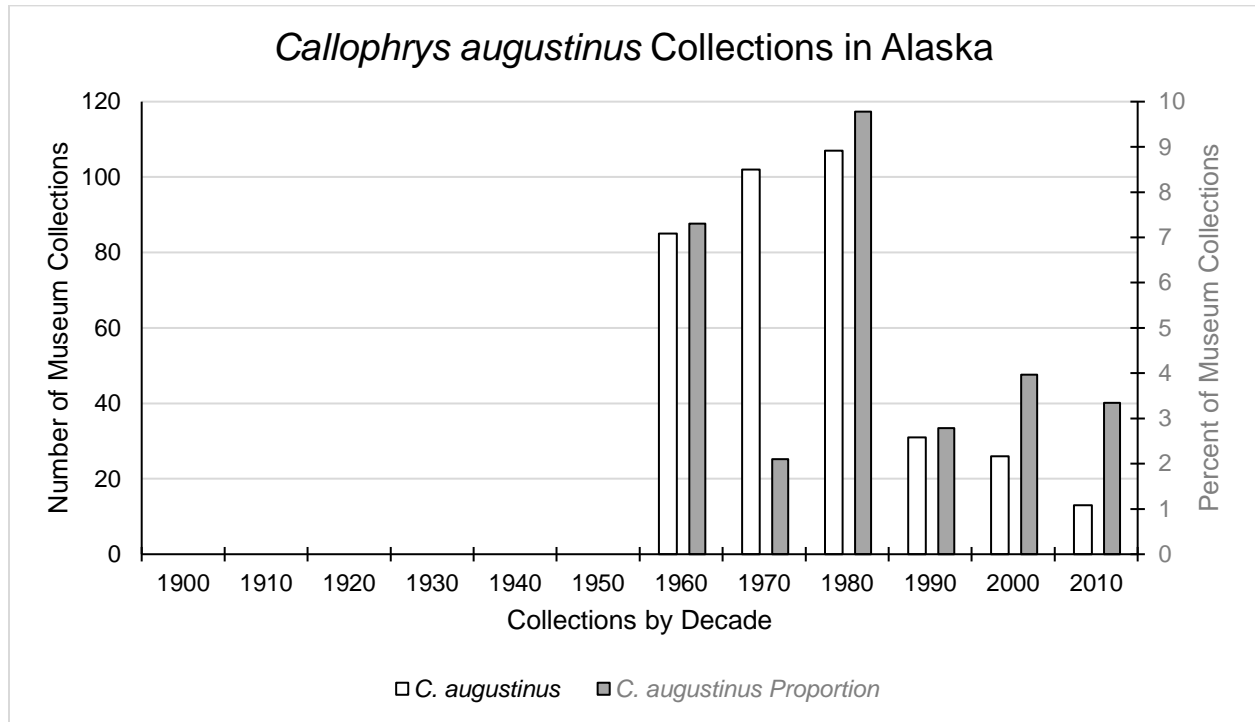


North American Distribution: Alaska east through Canada and the northern United States to Newfoundland, and south along the western mountains to Baja California and Appalachians to Georgia and Alabama (Scott 1986, BAMONA 2017).

Trends

Short-term: Proportion collected has remained stable (<10% change).

Long-term: Proportion collected has remained stable (<10% change).



Threats

Scope and Severity: Most threats (including development, pollution, biological resource use, etc.) are anticipated to be negligible in scope and unknown in severity. Climate change and severe weather has the potential to affect populations, especially as a species found above treeline; however we cannot anticipate the scope or severity of such impacts.

Comments:

Ecology

Habitat: Open areas in the boreal forest in Alaska (Philip & Ferris 2016). Elsewhere this species is associated with scrub and bogs, mixed conifer woods, barrens, sandy coasts, and chaparral (BAMONA 2017).

Host Plants: A wide range of shrubs, trees, and forbs are host plants for this species. This includes members of the Ericaceae (such as *Arctostaphylos*, *Chamaedaphne*, *Kalmia*, *Vaccinium*, *Rhododendron*), as well as some members of the Polygonaceae, Cuscutaceae, Rosaceae, Liliaceae, and Rhamnaceae (BAMONA 2017).

Life History: Flight period in Alaska from May to mid-June (Philip & Ferris 2016). Typically male perch on shrubs or small trees in open areas to intercept females. Females lay eggs on

flower buds and the caterpillars feed on flowers and developing fruits. Winter hibernation occurs as pupa.

Intrinsic Vulnerability: Unknown.

Literature

KWP, Kenelm W. Philip Lepidoptera Collection. 2017. Date Accessed 24 April 2017.

Opler, P. A., and A. D. Warren. 2002. Butterflies of North America. 2. Scientific Names List for Butterfly Species of North America, north of Mexico. C.P. Gillette Museum of Arthropod Diversity, Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. 79 pp.

Philip, K. W. and C. D. Ferris. 2016. Butterflies of Alaska: A Field Guide. Second Edition. Alaska Entomological Society. Clifford D. Ferris. Laramie, Wyoming. 110 pp.

UAM Arctos Museum of the North 2017. Date Accessed 24 April 2017.