

Georgia Satyr

Distribution and flight times of Georgia Satyr in Alabama must be redefined because the very similar Helicta Satyr was broken out as a separate species in 1999. Georgia Satyrs are thought to be wetland habitat specialists; however, Helicta Satyrs also occur in wetland areas. Possible hybridization between the two species further complicates identification. Georgia Satyrs seldom nectar from flowers, although this behavior does occur on occasion. Flight is slow and bobbing.



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- Dorsal wings are unmarked, but ventral spots may show through. Rarely seen.
- Males and females are very similar in appearance. Females tend to be slightly larger.
- If small spots are present on the forewing, they are typically not as well-defined as those of Mitchell's Satyr.
- Hindwing eyespots are more elongated than the rounded eyespots of Mitchell's Satyr. Classic Georgia Satyr eyespots are also more elongated or "flattened" than the oval-shaped eyespots of Helicta Satyr. Unfortunately, these distinctions may be subtle.
- Georgia Satyrs may be confused with Helicta Satyrs, Mitchell's Satyrs, Little Wood Satyrs, and Appalachian Browns.





Georgia Satyr

Ventral View

Spots are small or absent from forewing.

An orange line completely encircles the eyespots.

Hindwing has elongated eyespots bordered with pale yellow

One or two of the larger eyespots typically has a prominent yellow mark that Helicta Satyr lacks.

Georgia Satyr *Neonympha areolatus*

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** Reliable diagnostic markers*

Wingspan 1 3/8 - 1 11/16 inches



Georgia Satyr

Male/Female Ventral Comparison

Female slightly larger than male

Male slightly smaller than female

Georgia Satyr *Neonympha areolatus*

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Similar Species

Georgia Satyr



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Mitchell's Satyr



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Helicta Satyr



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Little Wood Satyr



© Carolyn Alexander

Appalachian Brown



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