

Helicta Satyr

Helicta Satyrs were not recognized as a species distinct from Georgia Satyr until 1999; distribution and flight times in Alabama are only beginning to be documented. Helictas occur in drier, more upland habitats than Georgias, but Helicta/Georgia types that fly in wetlands could be either species. Possible hybridization between the two species further complicates identification. Helictas seldom nectar from flowers, although this behavior does occur on occasion. Flight is slow and bobbing.



- 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 not typically as well-defined as those of Mitchell's Satyr.
- Hindwing eyespots tend to be more oval than the rounded eyespots of Mitchell's Satyr. Classic Helicta eyespots are not as elongated or "flattened" as those of Georgia Satyr. Unfortunately, these distinctions may be subtle.
- Helicta Satyrs may be confused with Georgia Satyrs, Mitchell's Satyrs, Little Wood Satyrs, and Appalachian Browns.





Helicta Satyr

Ventral View

Spots are small or absent from forewing.

Orange circle closes at the top vein or may remain open above it.

Hindwing has 5 oval eyespots surrounded by an orange line.

Eyespots typically do not contain the prominent yellow mark often seen in Georgia Satyrs.

Helicta Satyr *Neonympha helicta*

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** Reliable diagnostic markers*

Wingspan 1 3/8-1 11/16 inches

Similar Species

Helicta Satyr



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Mitchell's Satyr



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Georgia Satyr



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Little Wood Satyr



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Appalachian Brown



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