

# Mitchell's Satyr

Mitchell's Satyrs are known from only a few locations in west-central Alabama. Most are within the Oakmulgee Ranger District of the Talladega National Forest. There are two flights. The first typically occurs in June; the second is in August. Mitchell's Satyrs inhabit wetland areas that are partially shaded. Flight is low and bobbing. Although they do not typically nectar from flowers, this behavior does occur on occasion.



© Sara Bright

- Location and flight time should be considered when making an ID.
- Males and females are very similar in appearance. Females are somewhat larger and have slightly more rounded forewings.
- Dorsal wings are plain although eyespots from the ventral surface may show through. Dorsal surface is rarely exposed.
- Forewing eyespots are typically more well-defined than those of Georgia and Helicta Satyrs.
- Mitchell's Satyrs may be confused with Georgia Satyrs, Helicta Satyrs, Little Wood Satyrs, and Appalachian Browns.



# Mitchell's Satyr

## Ventral View



Forewing and hindwing have two reddish- orange lines\*

Forewing typically has four small eyespots. Inner two spots are usually largest\*

Hindwing has rounded, yellow-rimmed eyespots. Some are large and bright.\*

Mitchell's Satyr *Neonympha mitchellii*

© Sara Bright

\* *Reliable diagnostic markers*

Wingspan 1 3/8-1 3/4 inches

Alabama Butterfly Atlas | [alabama.butterflyatlas.org](http://alabama.butterflyatlas.org)



# Mitchell's Satyr

## Male/Female Comparison

Female slightly larger than male

Male slightly smaller than female



Mitchell's Satyr *Neonympha mitchellii*

© Vitaly Charny

\* *Reliable diagnostic markers*

Wingspan 1 3/8-1 3/4 inches

Alabama Butterfly Atlas | [alabama.butterflyatlas.org](http://alabama.butterflyatlas.org)



# Similar Species

Mitchell's Satyr



© Vitaly Charny

Georgia Satyr



© Vitaly Charny

Helicta Satyr



© Sara Bright

Little Wood Satyr



© Carolyn Alexander

Appalachian Brown



© Vitaly Charny