Family: Sphingidae (sphinx or hawk moths)

- jetlike: large-bodied with shortened, narrow wings and a pointed abdomen
- antennae thickened, curving at apex
- strong fliers; important in pollination – a few day-fliers sometimes confused with hummingbirds
- larvae are the familiar hornworms
- ca. 120 NA spp.

Family: Lasiocampidae (tent caterpillars and lappet moths)

- HW without a frenulum, humeral angle expanded
- stout bodied, hairy
- antennae plumose
- Cu$_2$ in FW arises in basal 1/2 or 1/3 of discal cell
- larvae very hairy (despite common name, only a few of North American species build tents)

Family: Hesperiidae (skippers)

- robust-bodied with triangular forewings
- antennal apex strongly curved and tapering to point
- head often wider than thorax
- diurnal butterflies, usually orange or brown
- 290 NA spp.

Butterflies

- antennae clubbed

Family: Pieridae (sulphurs and whites)

- white, yellow, or orange marked with black
- medium-sized
- cubitus appearing three-branched
- radius and M1 stalked well beyond end of cell (forewing)
- tarsal claws forked
- 60 spp. in NA
Family: Lycaenidae (hairstreaks, blues, and coppers)
- many with thin tail on hindwing
- antenna often ringed with alternating dark and white bands
- radius and M1 not stalked well beyond end of cell (in forewing)
- small butterflies, often brightly colored
- front legs reduced in males
- tarsal claws not forked
- 140 NA spp.

Family: Nymphalidae (brush-footed butterflies)
- front legs greatly reduced (walking on four legs)
- discal cell often open in hindwing (far right)
- cubitus appearing 3-branched, 2 anal veins
- small to large
- 200 spp in NA
- sometimes broken up into seven or more families: Danaidae, Satyridae, etc.

Family: Papilionidae (swallowtails)
- large butterflies, usually with well-developed tail on hindwing
- only one anal vein (2A)
- larva with prothoracic osmetarium
- 30 US spp.