

White M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte) (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae: Theclinae)¹

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Introduction

The white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte), flies in clearings and edges of oak growth.

Originally described as *Thecla m-album*, this beautiful metallic blue hairstreak is a typical representative of Neotropical hairstreak fauna that is occasionally found as far north as Canada. Other members of the genus (total of five) can be found from Mexico to Bolivia (Lamas 2004). The brilliant blue coloration of the upper side, similar to the famous shiny blue coloration of *Morpho* butterflies in the tropics is optical in nature. The characteristic M-shaped pattern on the silver-colored underside, makes this a noteworthy butterfly species, which otherwise has little economic or conservation importance.

The M-shaped lines on the underside hind wing lead towards a focal point of “false eye” - the red and blue spots and the “false antennae” - short wing tails with white tips. The mimicry goes even further: the hairstreak turns around when it lands in order to fool the predator about the whereabouts of its vital organs. Hence, frequently one can find individuals missing parts of the wings where the eyespot and tails were located: these individuals escape attack by the predators, such as birds (Robbins 1981).



Figure 1. Adult (upper right) and pupa (lower left) of the white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte). The adult's head and antennae are to the right. Cocking your head slightly to the left allows you to see the white “M” on the underside of the hindwing. Credits: Andrei Sourakov, Florida Museum of Natural History

Distribution

This is mainly a tropical and southeastern U.S. species. In the U.S., it is found from Connecticut west to southeast Iowa and Missouri, south to east Texas, the Gulf Coast, and peninsular Florida. It breeds north to Pennsylvania and Ohio, but in some years strays even farther north to Michigan. The only Canadian records are from southwestern Ontario, mostly from Essex County (Point Pelee, Pelee

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Figure 2. Adult white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte), showing the effectiveness of the mimicry of the false eye and antennae.
Credits: Andrei Sourakov, Florida Museum of Natural History



Figure 3. Adult white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte), showing loss of the false eye and antennae, probably resulting from a predator's attack.
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Island and Essex), with one recent record from the Leslie Street Spit, Toronto. (Opler and Krizek 1984).

Description

Adult: The adult is 1 1/4 - 1 5/8 inches (3.2 -4.1 cm). It is tailed, with the upperwings iridescent blue with black borders. The underside is grayish brown, with a white postmedian line edged with black and forming a white M (or W) near the tail, and a white spot near base of the costa. At first glance, it could be confused with the gray hairstreak. However, white M hairstreaks have an additional

white mark on the leading edge of the ventral side of the hindwing, and a stronger "M" mark on the outer corner of the ventral side of the hindwing. In addition, the red-orange spot of the white M hairstreak is more inset from the wing margin than that of the gray hairstreak. In flight, a flash of brilliant blue can be seen. Typically for other hairstreaks, the hindwings are always moving vertically when at rest, adding to the "false head" effect (see Introduction) (personal observation).



Figure 4. Adult female white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte), dorsal view.
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Figure 5. Adult male white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte), dorsal view.
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Larva: The larva, typical of other lycaenidae, is sluggish, yellow green and covered in downy hair. There are darker

green stripes and oblique bars. It turns red-brown before pupation (personal observation).



Figure 6. Larva of the white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte)
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Figure 7. Larva of the white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte).
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Pupa: Typical for Lycaenidae with a cryptic dark brown color. This species pupates in leaf litter. During the summer, the pupal stage lasts about 10 days (personal observation).

Biology and Life Cycle

Little is usually known about the biology of butterflies in the subfamily Theclinae, because they are scarce, mostly canopy-dwelling species that occasionally come down to feed on flowers. That is when they mostly can be collected or photographed. We know that the bright-blue coloration plays role in sexual selection in Lycaenidae in general



Figure 8. Pupa of the white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte).

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(Lukhtanov et al. 2007). We also know that the sudden flash of blue color can scare an approaching predator.

Parrhasius m-album overwinters as a pupa. There are three generations in the north and four in Florida, from February to October.

Another species, *Strymon mergarus* (Godart), is a pest of pineapples in South and Central America where it also attacks other bromeliads in natural habitats.

Hosts

Caterpillar hosts: White oak (*Quercus alba*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), Shumard's oak (*Quercus shumardii*).

The association of theclines with larger, ecosystem dominant, tree species, such as oaks, is not unusual. Many members of the subfamily found, for example, in the Far East are large tree (including oak) feeders (e. g., Dantchenko et al. 1995).

Adult food: Nectar from a variety of flowers including viburnum, sumac, sourwood, wild plum, poinsettia, sweet pepperbush, common milkweed, lantana, dogwood, and goldenrod. Also, false buttonweed or southern Larraflower, *Spermacoce verticillata*, is an excellent plant to attract variety of smaller butterflies, and specifically haistreaks, to your garden (personal observation). It blooms continuously from early spring through December. This perennial does best in full sun and rich soil, but will survive in most conditions.



Figure 9. Inflorescences of *Spermacoce verticillata*, a wildflower. The nectar in the flowers attracts adults of the white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte). One of the “common” names of this wildflower is shrubby false buttonweed. This plant is also called southern Larraflower, as it is an important nectar source for Larra wasps, a significant biological control of pest mole crickets. Credits: Andrei Sourakov, Florida Museum of Natural History



Figure 10. The white M hairstreak, *Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte), feeding at an inflorescence of *Spermacoce verticillata*, a wildflower. One of the “common” names of this wildflower is shrubby false buttonweed. This plant is also called southern Larraflower, as it is an important nectar source for Larra wasps, a significant biological control of pest mole crickets. Credits: Andrei Sourakov, Florida Museum of Natural History

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