



Scientific Name: *Anabrus simplex*

1-2 3/8" (25-60 mm) long

Dark brown to bluish black, sometimes with pale markings.

Feeds on lupine, sagebrush, and many plants, including grains and vegetables.

Lives in open fields.

Mormon crickets are actually flightless katydids and not a true cricket.

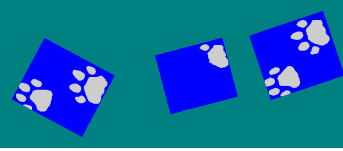
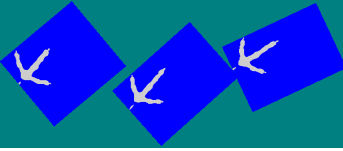
Mormon crickets migrate in cohesive bands in fixed directions and may cover from one-half to one mile in a day and travel from 25 to 50 miles in a single season. Movement is limited to crawling and hopping, as their wings are short and unsuited for flight.

Eggs are laid in summer but do not hatch until spring of the following year when the soil temperatures reach 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mormon crickets were an important food source of the Paitute Indians.

This common cricket got its name after thousands suddenly attacked the Mormon pioneers' first crops in Utah in 1848. Fortunately, many California gulls arrived in time to devour the crickets and save the crops.

Mormon Cricket



Papilio rutulus

- One of the largest butterflies with a wingspan of $2\frac{3}{4}$ - 4 inches.
- The caterpillar is green, enlarged in the front, and marked near the head with four yellow dots and two yellowish eyespots with bluish centers. It turns brown in the last stages of pupation, and reaches a maximum length of 2 inches.
- Caterpillar host plants include leaves of cottonwood, aspen, willows, wild cherry, and ash.
- The upper side of the adult form is bright yellow and edged with a thick, black border. Each side of the butterfly is marked with four wide, diagonal, nearly parallel stripes; the innermost stripe is the longest, while the outermost two are simply bars. The hindwing has several patches of blue and only one or two spots or crescents of orange. Underside is similarly marked; the hindwing is edged with a continuous blue line followed by a row of yellow bars, and there is little orange.
- Ranges from western North America from British Columbia south to southern New Mexico and Baja California; east to western South Dakota and southeast Colorado. A rare stray to central Nebraska.
- Preferred habitat is woodlands near rivers and streams, wooded suburbs, canyons, parks, roadsides, and oases.

Although these butterflies do feed on nectar from varying flowers, they also participate in a phenomenon known as *puddling*, in which they come down to the wet sand and mud along a stream to sip water and nutrients. This is done in Water Canyon during the summer months.

(<http://mamba.bio.uci.edu/~pjbryant/biodiv/lepidopt/papilio/tiger.htm>)

Western Tiger Swallowtail