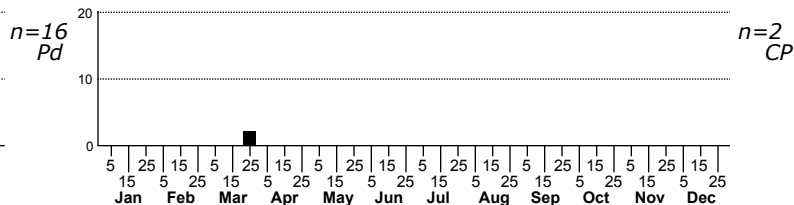
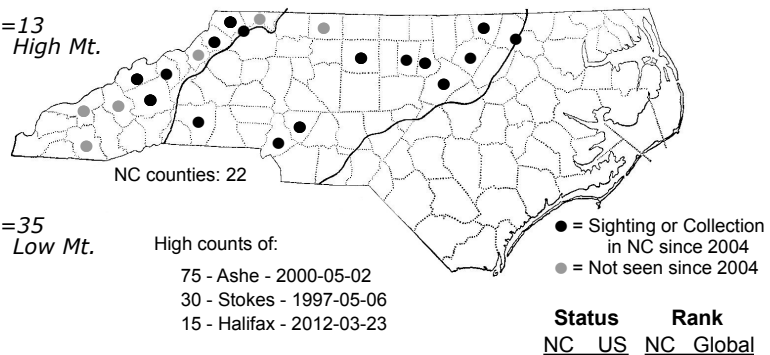
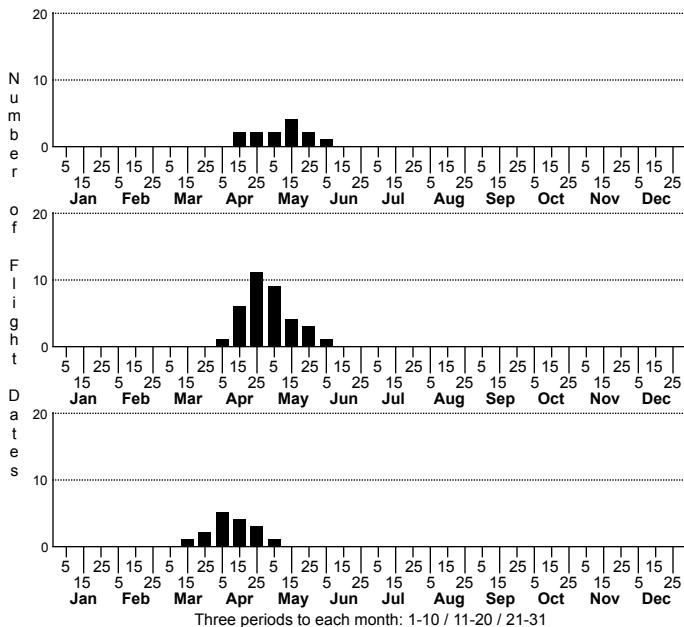


Crocigraha normani Norman's Quaker



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Orthosiini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: This genus may be close to some of the western species in Egira but contains a single species found mostly in the eastern half of North American and in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Forbes (1954); Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: Pattern fairly distinct and unlikely to be confused with other species when fresh. Worn specimens possibly confused with species of Orthosia. Sexes are similar.

DISTRIBUTION: One of the most common spring species in the Mountains and at Hanging Rock State Park in the Piedmont. We have fewer records from elsewhere in the Piedmont but from sites all the way to the Fall-line. In the Coastal Plain, we only have records from brownwater river floodplains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Univoltine, with adults flying in the spring, from March into May

HABITAT: Our records all come from hardwood habitats, ranging from northern hardwood forests in the High Mountains to brownwater river bottomlands in the Coastal Plain. We have no records, however, from Peatland, Longleaf Pine, or Maritime habitats, despite the extensive surveys that have been conducted in those areas.

FOOD: Larvae apparently feed on most woody plants, including pines as well as a wide range of hardwoods (Wagner et al., 2011). Wagner (2005) specifically lists apple (<i>Malus</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), birch (<i>Betula</i>), blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), elm (<i>Ulmus</i>), hazelnut (<i>Corylus</i>), hop-hornbeam (<i>Ostrya</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), poplar (<i>Populus</i>), rose (<i>Rosa</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), and witch-alder (<i>Hamamelis</i>). The specific choices throughout North Carolina are unknown.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Comes well to blacklights, sometimes in fairly large numbers. Also known to frequent bait but more rarely.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S4]

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: We have relatively few records for this species, probably mainly due to its early spring flight. However, it appears to occur in a wide range of hardwood forest habitats and uses an extensive range of host plants, including many common species. It thus is likely to be secure within the state.