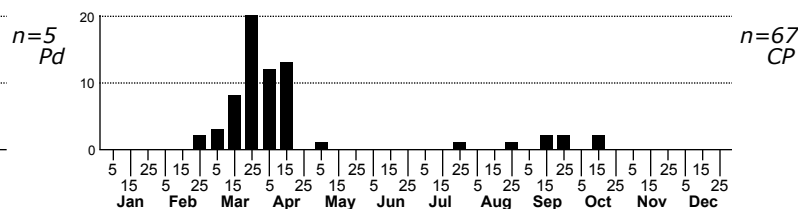
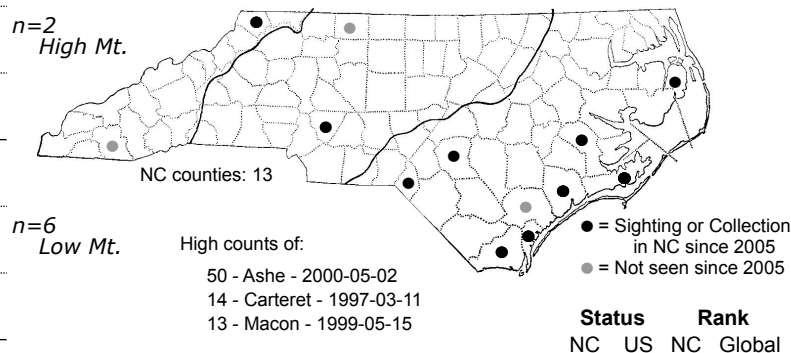
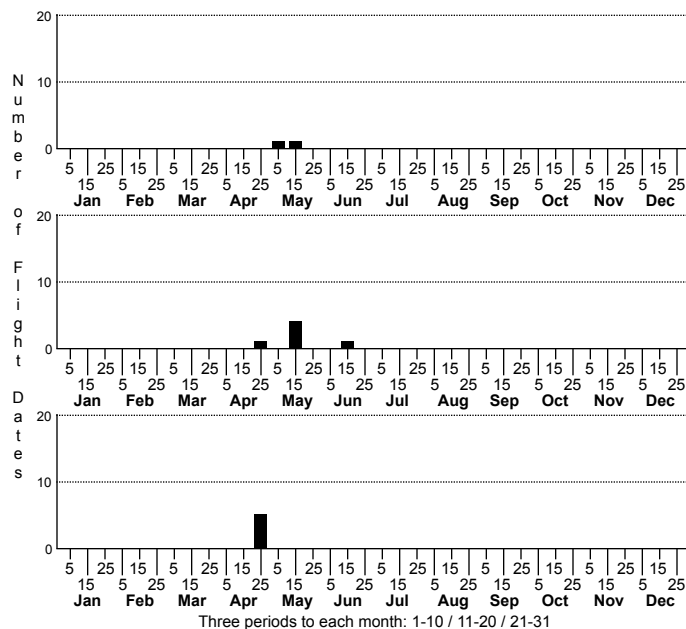


# *Morrisonia mucens* Gray Woodgrain



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Orthosiini  
TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is irregularly shaded with gray and brown with a double, blackish terminal patch (Forbes, 1954). A black basal dash is present and the transverse lines are black, defined by white, and deeply dentate. The antemedian is strongly angled below the cell, sometimes joining the postmedian or connected to it by a black bar. The orbicular is long and oblique and the reniform narrow; typically separated in our specimens.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Almost all of our records come from dry-to-xeric oak habitats, including maritime forests and sandridges in the Coastal Plain, monadnock forests in the Piedmont, and dry to ridges in the Mountains. A few of our montane records also come from cove forests.

FOOD: Larvae feed on oaks, including Bear Oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*) and Blackjack Oak (*Q. marilandica*) in the north (Wagner et al., 2011); in Florida, they have also been recorded on Sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus*). In North Carolina, J.B. Sullivan reared larvae from or recorded larvae feeding on Southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), Turkey Oak (*Q. laevis*), Lauren Oak (*Q. laurifolia*), Live Oak (*Q. virginiana*), and blueberry.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4G5 SNR [S2S4]

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

COMMENTS: