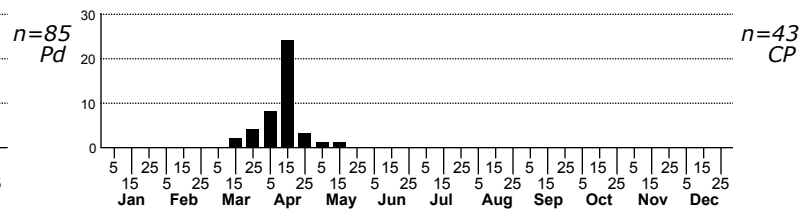
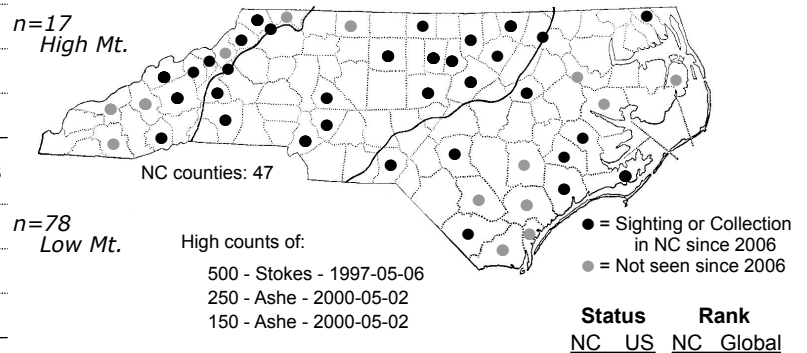
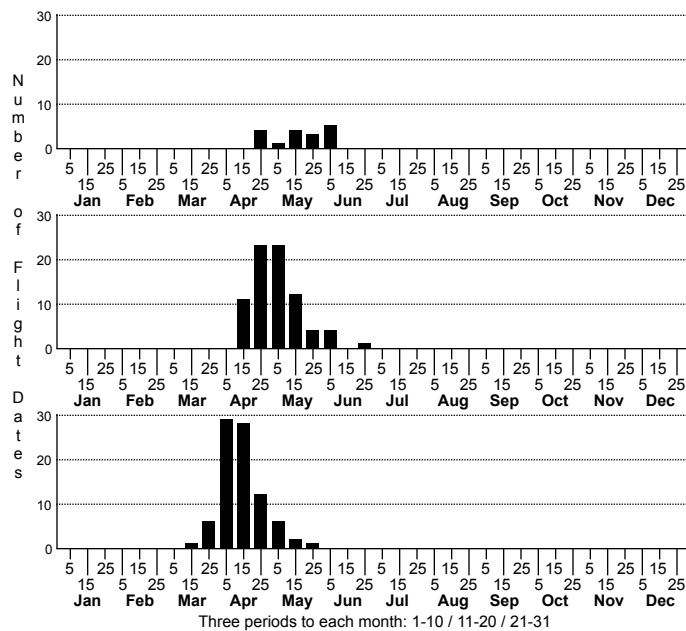


## *Morrisonia confusa* Confused Woodgrain



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 dull gray-brown; in light specimens, dusted and streaked on a luteous background (Forbes, 1954). A black basal dash is present and a dash above the inner margin. The antemedian is waved and the postmedian is deeply dentate opposite the cell, partially white-filled and with a conspicuous white bar across the fold. The orbicular is very large and nearly horizontal, often touching the reniform.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Woodlands and forests (Wagner et al., 2011). Our records come from maritime forests, pocosins, bottomland hardwoods, mesic slopes, and northern hardwoods.

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous on a wide range of woody species, including hardwood trees and shrubs. There are occasional reports of the larvae also using conifers and forbs (Wagner et al., 2011). In North Carolina, we have feeding records for Boxelder (*Acer negundo*), Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier* sp.), Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), American Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*), American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*), American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Pin Oak (*Q. palustris*), Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*), Coastal Plain Willow (*Salix caroliniana*), Black Willow (*S. nigra*), Bigleaf Snowbell (*Styrax grandifolius*), Common Sweetleaf (*Symplocos tinctoria*), American Basswood (*Tilia americana*), and Slippery Elm (*Ulmus rubra*). J.B. Sullivan also reared a larva from Bluejack Oak (*Quercus incana*).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in leaf ties and leaf folds on hardwoods.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: