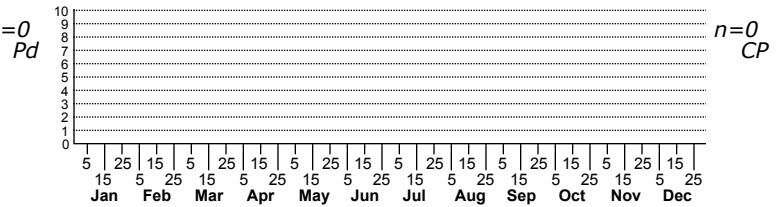
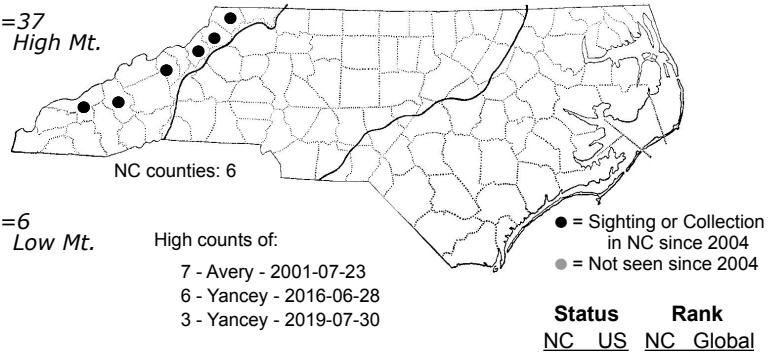
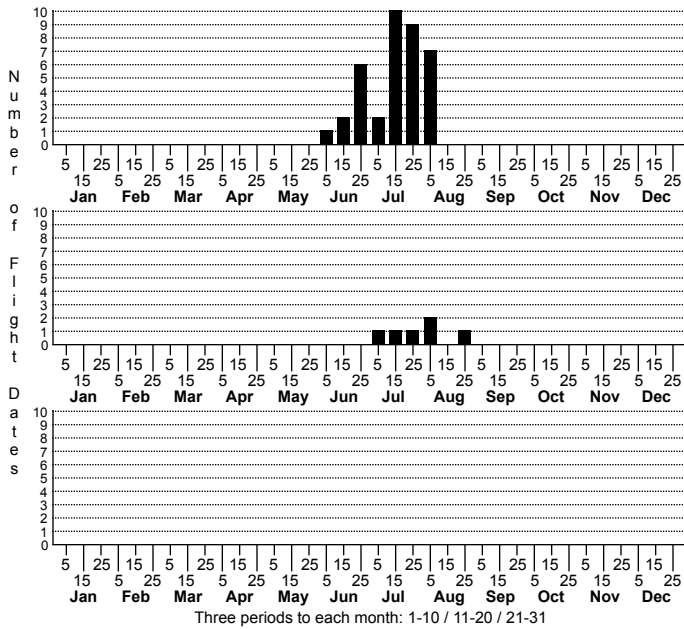


Anaplectoides prasina Green Arches



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Noctuini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: A moderately large genus of some 15 species, with three occurring in North America and the remaining in Europe, China, India and Japan. Two species occur in North Carolina and one of them, *prasina*, occurs across much of Europe as well.

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954); Lafontaine (1998)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Forbes (1954); Crumb (1956); Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: The large size and mossy green coloration should identify this species, although the color fades in museum specimens. Sexes are similar.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is restricted to the Mountains, where it occurs from about 3500' upward.

FLIGHT COMMENT: There is a single brood from June to August.

HABITAT: A boreal species, with most records in North Carolina coming from Rich Cove Forests, Northern Hardwood Forests and Spruce-fir Forests at the highest elevations.

FOOD: Larvae are said to be general feeders on forbs, shrubs and low growing woody plants (Wagner et al, 2011). Pogue (2006) lists the following hosts: maple (*Acer*), hazelnut (*Corylus*), *Digitalis*, huckleberry (*Gaylussacia*), knotweed (*Polygonum*), blackberry (*Rubus*), dock (*Rumex*), and willow (*Salix*). Beadle & Leckie (2012) add honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), apple (*Malus*), gooseberry (*Ribes*), and cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*). We have no foodplant records from North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Adults come readily to light but their response to bait and flowers is unknown.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: This species is restricted to high elevation forested habitats in the Southern Appalachians. As such, it is likely to be at significant risk due to climate change and other factors that are degrading these habitats in North Carolina. Determination of the host plants used by this species could help to better determine its conservation status.