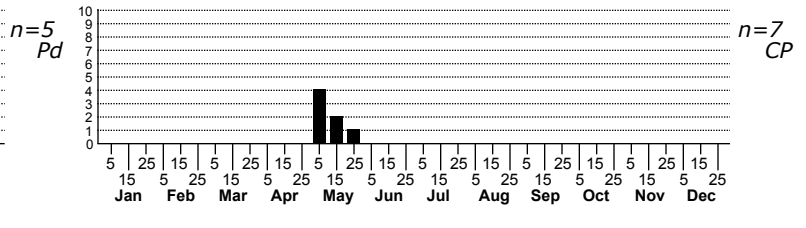
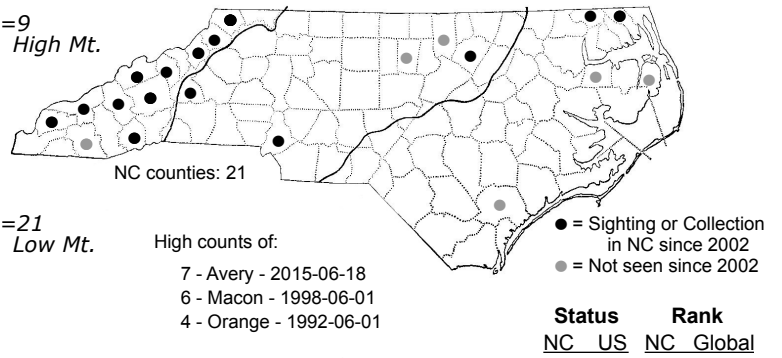
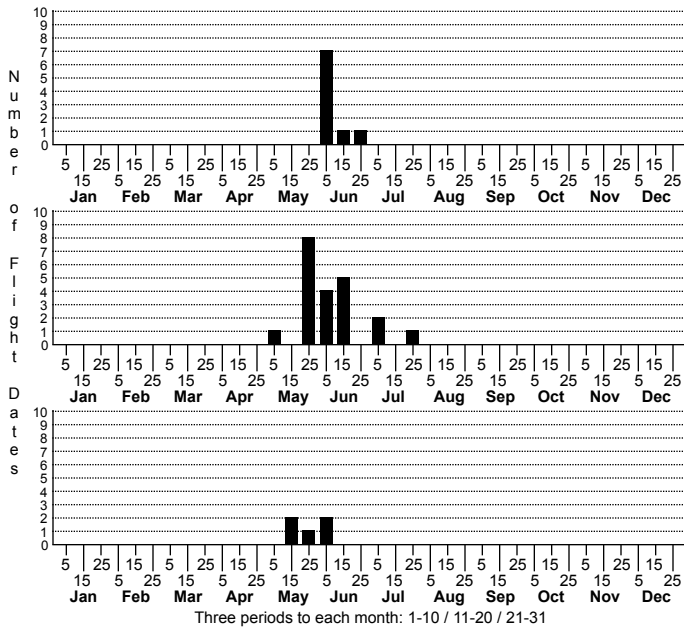


Packardia geminata Jeweled Tailed Slug Moth



FAMILY: Limacodidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of four currently recognized members of the genus in North America, three of which occur in North Carolina. The fourth, *albicaudata*, may merely be a form of *geminata* (Wagner, 2005).

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

ONLINE PHOTOS: MPG, BugGuide, BAMONA

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Wagner (2005)

ID COMMENTS: Ground color of forewings variable, ranging from off white to grayish to orange-brown. The median area is darker than the rest of forewing, light or dark brown to gray and typically edged by brown median and postmedian lines. The postmedian line intersects with a curved dark line that runs at an oblique angle from near the midpoint of the costa toward the anal angle, where it meets two or three oval or triangular white spots. The forewing pattern is reminiscent of that of *P. elegans*, but on that species the median and post-medial lines are white and spots at the anal angle are dark.

DISTRIBUTION: We have records from all three regions of the state, but most come from the Mountains, with the rest of the state sparsely represented

FLIGHT COMMENT: Single flight, from May to July

HABITAT: Most of our records come from wet to mesic hardwood forests, including peatlands, bottomland hardwoods, and pond and lake shorelines in the Coastal Plain and cove forests and northern hardwoods in the Mountains.

FOOD: A variety of trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, including birches, hickories, oaks, and spruce (Covell, 1984).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 [S4]

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

COMMENTS: Less commonly encountered than most others in the family. Although this species ranges across all three regions of the state, most records are from the mountains and coastal plain, where collecting efforts have historically been concentrated.