Euclea nanina Nanina Oak-Slug Moth

n=0
High Mt.

n=0
Low Mt.

n=0
Pd

n=1
CP

NC counties: 1

High counts of:

1 - Halifax - 2013-07-11

● = Sighting or Collection in NC since 2006
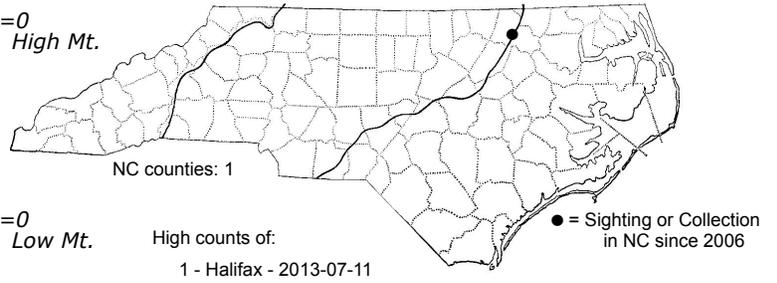
Status   **Rank**
NC   US   NC   Global

Three periods to each month: 1-10 / 11-20 / 21-31
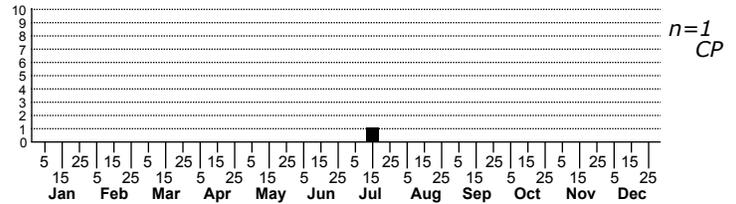
FAMILY: Limacodidae   SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: One of five species in this genus that have been recorded in North America, possibly two of which occur in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:
ONLINE PHOTOS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species is similar to *Euclea delphinii* but is smaller and has rounder green spots. Dyar (1891) described this species (originally as *E. nana*) as having purplish brown forewings with a small round discal spot and two rounded pea-green patches, the subapical patch being nearly circular and the sub-basal patch larger and not deeply excavated externally. Both of the green patches are followed by orange ferruginous spots that are broken on the veins. In a key given in Neumoegen and Dyar (1894), the shape of the spots is the key trait separating *E. nanina* and *E. delphinii*, with the spots being rounded (the discal spot included) in *E. nanina* and angular in *E. delphinii* (the discal spot being elongated). This description was repeated by Kimball (1965), which is the only relatively recent description we have found (an illustration is also provided). In North Carolina, the large, green, sub-basal spot of *E. nanina* is broader and rounded on the anterior end versus being relatively narrow and more angular on *E. delphinii*. Because we are unsure of the degree of overlap in these features, any specimens that appear to match the description of *E. nanina* should be collected and submitted for genetic and more detailed morphological analysis.

DISTRIBUTION: As of 2025, we only have a single record from Halifax County.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Host plants are apparently unknown.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

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

COMMENTS: