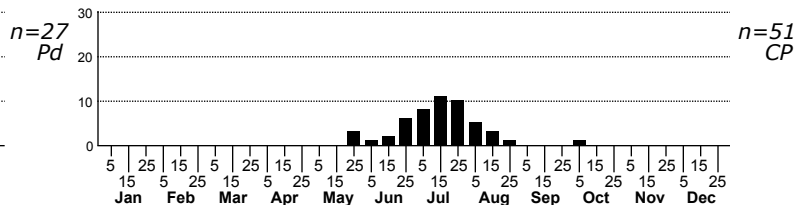
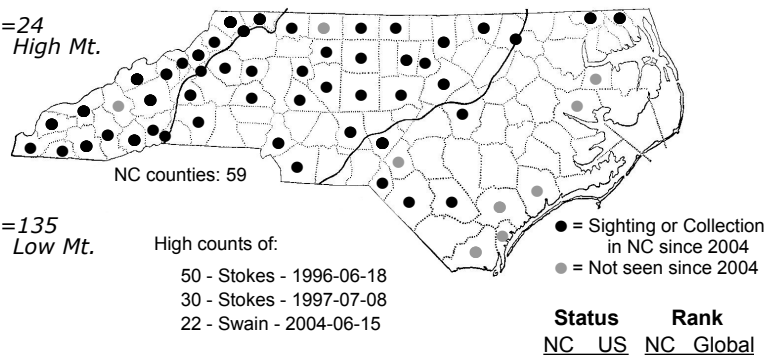
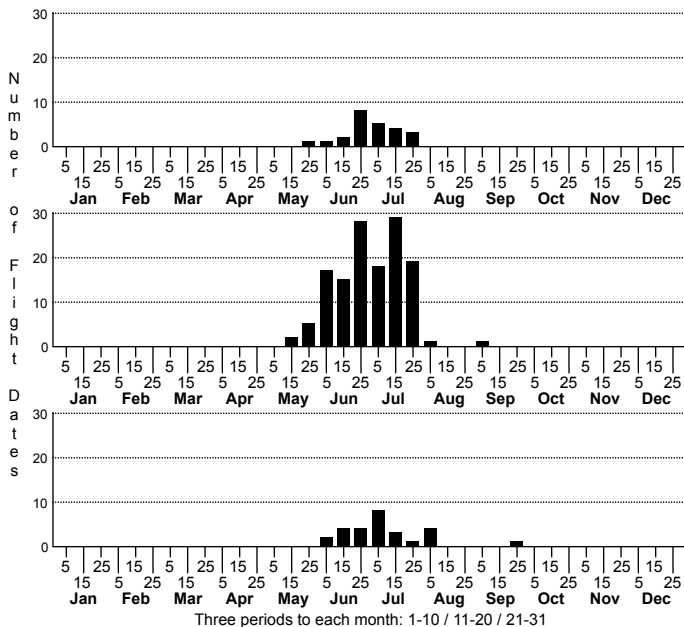


*Apatelodes torrefacta* Spotted Apatelodes



FAMILY: Bombycidae SUBFAMILY: Apatelodinae TRIBE:  
 TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: Occurs nearly statewide, with the possible exception of the outer coastal plain and barrier islands.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Fields and woodlands (Wagner, 2005). Our records come primarily from hardwood forests, including bottomlands, peatlands, dry sand ridges, cove forests, and high elevation forests. We also have a number of records from Longleaf Pine habitats but none from maritime habitats and few, if any, from successional fields.

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous, feeding on a wide range of hardwood trees and shrubs. Wagner (2005) specifically lists ash, blackberry, cherry, hazelnut, hickory, hornbeam, maple, oak, sassafras, walnut, and willow. In North Carolina, we have recorded larvae on Rhododendron. iNaturalist records show larvae feeding on a wide assortment of plants in North Carolina, including Devil's-walkingstick (<i>Aralia spinosa</i>), American Hazelnut (<i>Corylus americana</i>), silverbell (<i>Halesia sp.</i>), Common Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>), Northern Spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>), elderberry (<i>Sambucus sp.</i>), and blueberry (<i>Vaccinium sp.</i>).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S5

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

COMMENTS: