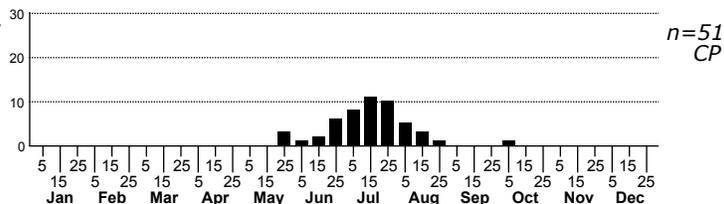
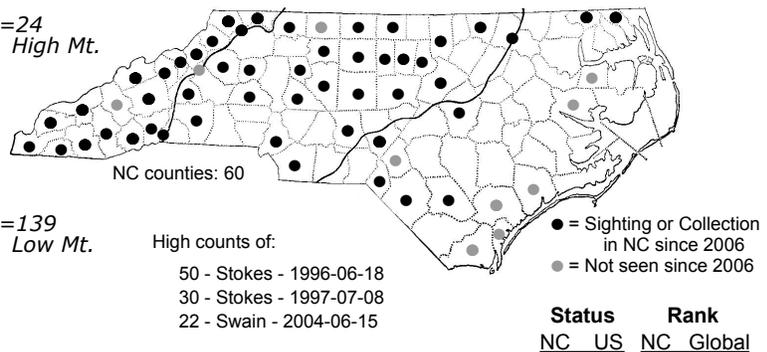
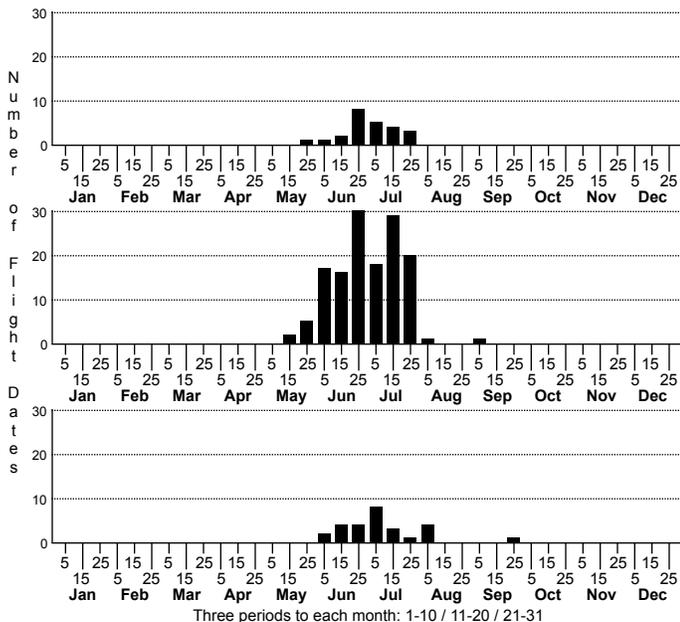


Apatelodes torrefacta Spotted Apatelodes



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 (<i>Fraxinus</i>), blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), hazelnut (<i>Corylus</i>), hickory (<i>Carya</i>), American Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), <i>Sassafras</i>, walnut (<i>Juglans</i>), and willow (<i>Salix</i>). In North Carolina, we have recorded larvae on <i>Rhododendron</i>. iNaturalist records show larvae feeding on a wide assortment of plants in North Carolina, including Devil's-walkingstick (<i>Aralia spinosa</i>), American Hornbeam, American Hazelnut (<i>Corylus americana</i>), silverbell (<i>Halesia</i> sp.), Common Winterberry (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>), Northern Spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.), elderberry (<i>Sambucus</i> sp.), and blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i> sp.).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S5]

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

COMMENTS: