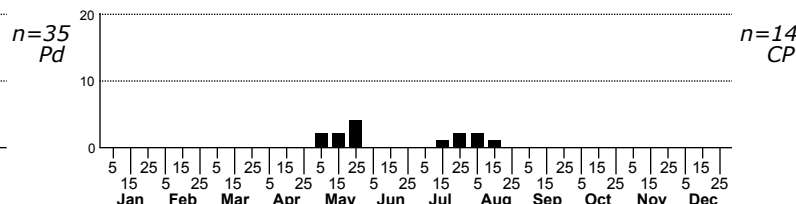
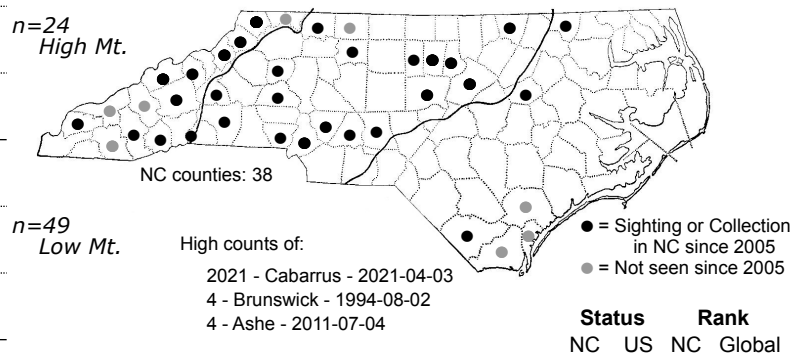
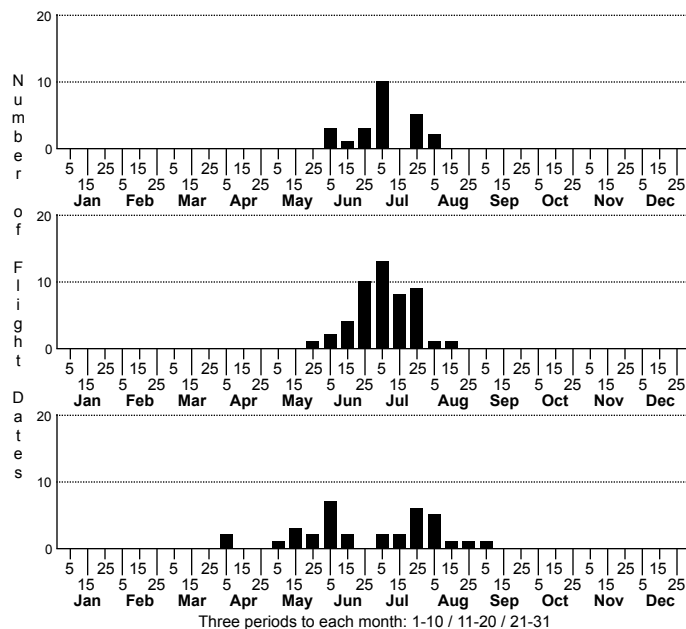


# *Olceclostera angelica* Angel Moth



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: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records from the Coastal Plain come from bottomland forests but not swamps, indicating that Green Ash may be the most important host plant in that region. In the Piedmont, we again have records mainly from bottomlands but also from upland sites where White Ash is the prevalent species. In the Mountains, we have many records from upland sites underlain by Amphibolite, as well as from riparian habitats along the New River that drains the area of the Amphibolite Mountains. In addition, however, we have at least some records from the Great Smokies and Nantahala Mountains where the presence of mafic rock and other circumneutral substrates is less clear.

FOOD: Larvae feed on ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) and lilac (<i>Syringa</i>), both members of the Oleaceae (Wagner, 2005). In North Carolina, larvae have been recorded feeding on White Ash (<i>F. americana</i>) and Green Ash (<i>F. pennsylvanica</i>).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: This species is still widely observed, although in small numbers, but is likely to decline as its host plants succumb to the attacks of the Emerald Ash Borer.