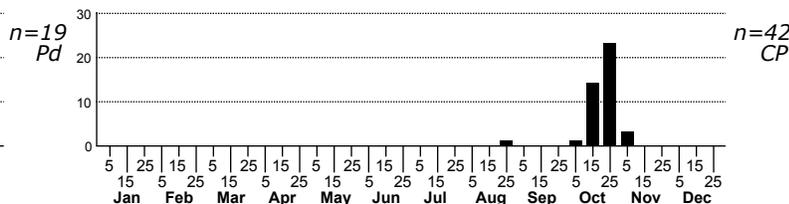
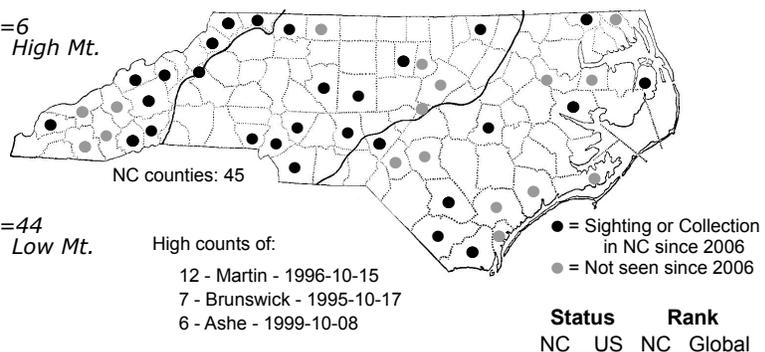
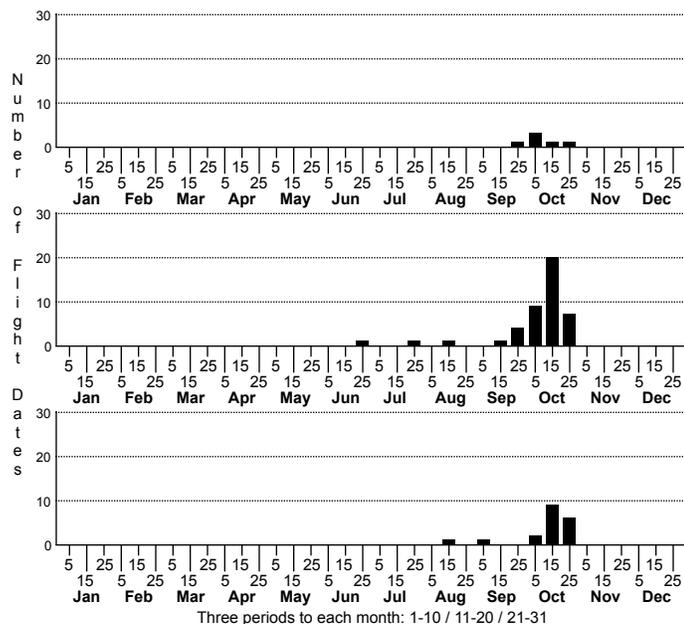


Tolyte vellea Large Tolyte



FAMILY: Lasiocampidae SUBFAMILY: Macromphaliinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Strongly patterned in pure white and dark gray. The head, sides of the thorax and legs are covered with long fluffy white scales. The disc of the thorax is contrastingly black. The forewings are banded with dark gray with intervening narrower bands of paler gray; the veins are white. In this species, the subterminal band is typically much darker than the medial dark band. *Tolyte notialis* is similar in color and pattern but is much smaller. The medial and subterminal bands are usually both dark and the subterminal is more undulating, with two large inward bulges, and meets the costa at a more perpendicular angle (Covell, 1984). *Tolyte laricis* and *T. minta* are similar in size to *notialis* but with much of the pattern obscured by black in *laricis* and much paler in *minta*.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Woodlands and forests (Wagner, 2005). We have records from a wide range of forested habitats, from the barrier islands to Mt. Mitchell. Bottomlands, xeric sandhills, and cove forests are all used but few, if any, open habitats or conifer-dominated sites.

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous, feeding on many species of hardwood trees and shrubs, including apple (*Malus*), ash (*Fraxinus*), aspen (*Populus*), basswood (*Tilia*), beech (*Fagus*), birch (*Betula*), cherry (*Prunus*), and oak (*Quercus*) (Wagner, 2005).

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: