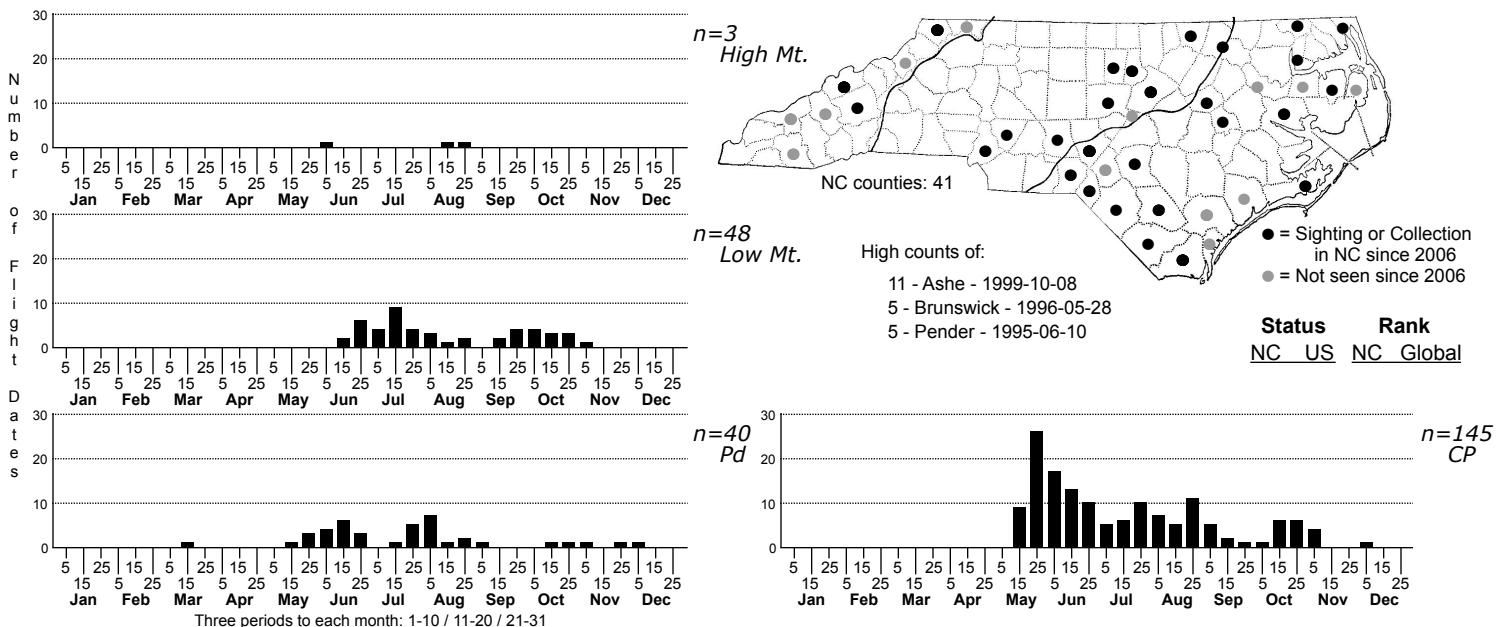


***Tolype notialis* Small Tolype**



FAMILY: Lasiocampidae SUBFAMILY: Macromphaliinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

ONLINE PHOTOS: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION: ADULTS:

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 and medial dark band are often concolorous. *< i>Tolype velleda</i>* is similar in color and pattern but is much larger. The subterminal band is usually broader in that species and less undulating than in *< i>notialis</i>* (Covell, 1984). *< i>Tolype laricis</i>* and *< i>T. minta</i>* are similar in size to *< i>notialis</i>* but with much of the pattern obscured by black in *< i>laricis</i>* and much paler in *< i>minta</i>*.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: The vast majority of our records come from the Coastal Plain where all pine-containing habitats appear to be used, including Longleaf Pine savannas, flatwoods, and sand ridges; Pond Pine woodlands; and bottomlands and non-riverine swamps where Loblolly is the dominant pine. Piedmont records all come from mesic sites where Loblolly again is the predominant pine. In the Mountains, records also come from mesic sites, including cove forests and high elevation forests; either White Pine or Eastern Hemlock seem likely to be the hosts in these areas.

FOOD: Larvae feed on conifers (Covell, 1984). Pines are the most likely hosts over most of the state. On BugGuide, George Smiley has records for larvae reared from Loblolly Pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>) in Texas.

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4G5 SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS.