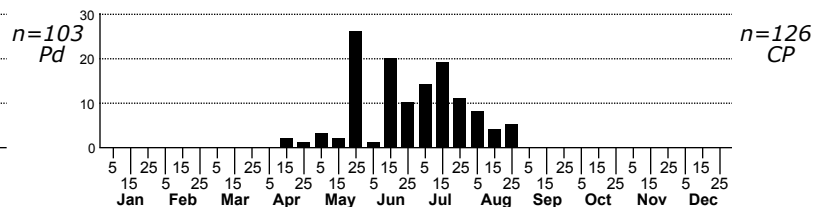
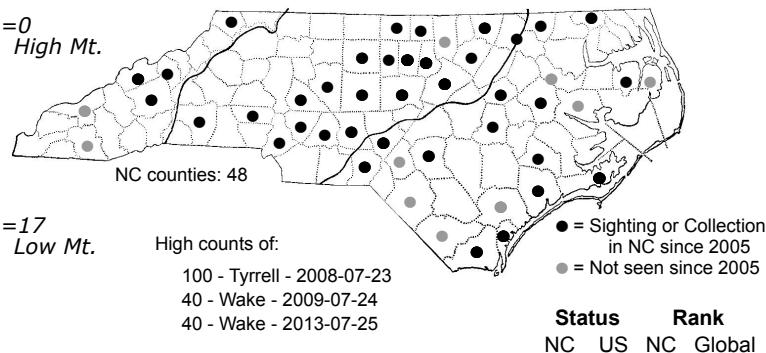
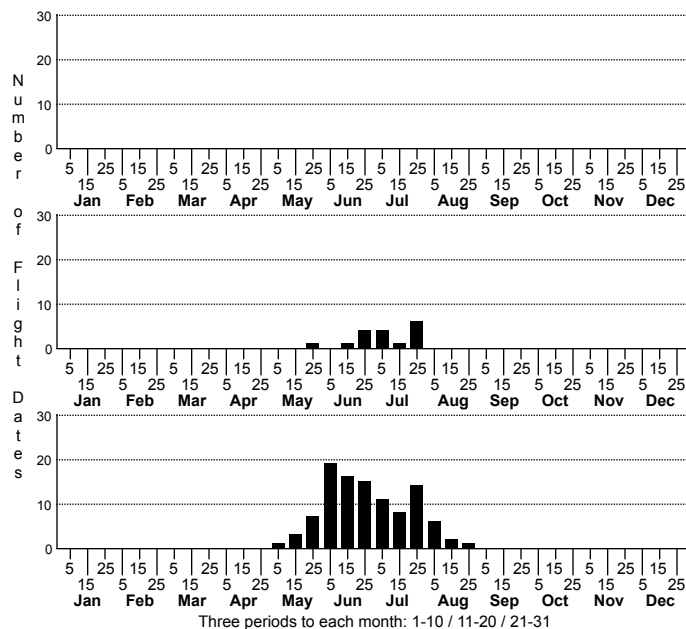


## *Datana integerrima* Walnut Caterpillar Moth



FAMILY: Notodontidae SUBFAMILY: Phalerinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of 16 species in this genus, all but one of which occurs in North America north of Mexico (Miller et al., 2018). Nine have been recorded in North Carolina.

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1948); Miller et al. (2018)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Forbes (1948); Wagner (2005); Miller et al. (2018)

ID COMMENTS: One of five *Datanas* in our area with a smooth outer margin of the forewing. The head is yellowish but the collar, tegulae, and mesothorax are contrastingly dark, reddish-brown. The ground color of the forewing is reddish-brown and is rather evenly colored and not peppered with brown or silvery scales. The lines are bordered outwardly with pale yellow (Forbes, 1948). *Datana contracta* is similar in pattern but the ground color of the forewings is golden-yellow, strongly peppered with darker brown scales (Forbes, 1948; Miller et al., 2018).

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Woodlands and parks and orchards containing Pecans (Wagner, 2005). Our records come from both xeric hardwoods, including maritime forests and inland sand ridges -- presumably in association with Mockernut or Sand Hickory -- and from mesic slopes and bottomlands, where walnuts are common.

FOOD: Larvae feed on members of the Juglandaceae, including walnut (*Juglans*), Butternut (*J. cinerea*), and hickories (*Carya*) (Wagner, 2005; Miller et al., 2018). Wagner also lists birch (*Betula*), oak (*Quercus*), willow (*Salix*), and blueberry (*Vaccinium*). In North Carolina, larvae have been recorded on Mockernut Hickory (*Carya tomentosa*), Pecan (*C. illinoensis*), and Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*).

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: