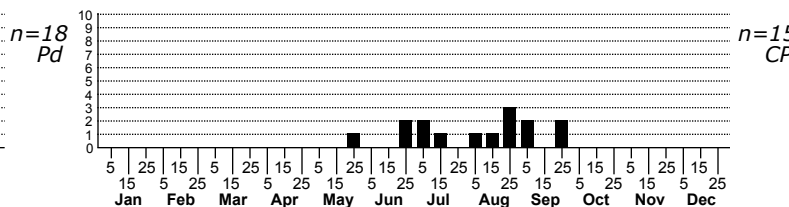
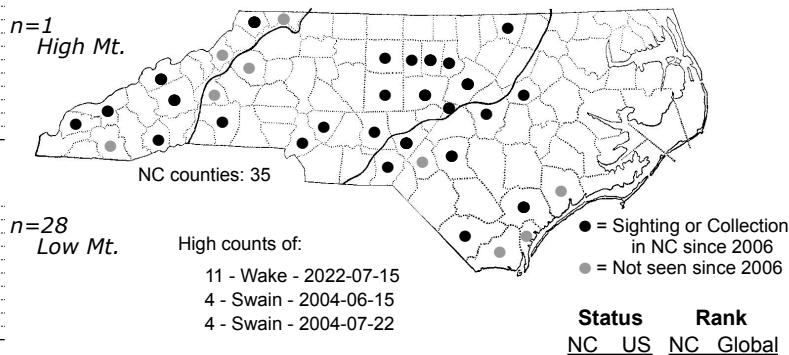
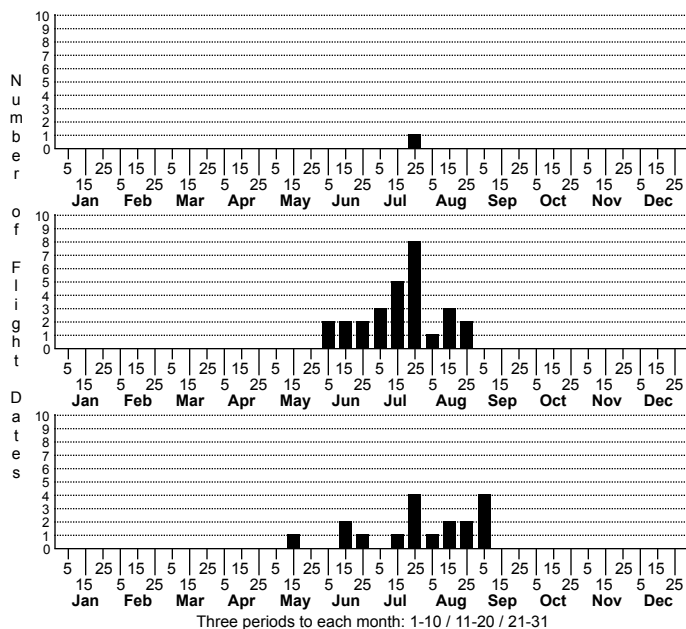


Oedemasia concinna Red-humped Caterpillar Moth



FAMILY: Notodontidae SUBFAMILY: Heterocampinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The forewing is reddish in the male and gray in the female. The reddish patch in the male is shaded with blackish, with the area between the inner margin and median area the darkest. The small, black discal dot is the most obvious marking and is not overlain with a dark or greenish shading, as in *Oedemasia semirufescens*. A black basal dash is present in some individuals and absent in others and there is often some blackish dashes near the apex. The thorax is usually dark gray.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Forests, woodlands, coastal scrub, yards, and fields (Wagner, 2005). Our records come from a variety of forested and open habitats, including both dry and wet sites.

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous, feeding on many species of hardwood trees and shrubs (Wagner, 2005). In North Carolina, they have frequently been observed feeding on American Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), but we also have records for Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), pawpaw (*Asimina* sp.), American Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), blackberry (*Rubus*), and apple (*Malus* sp.).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: