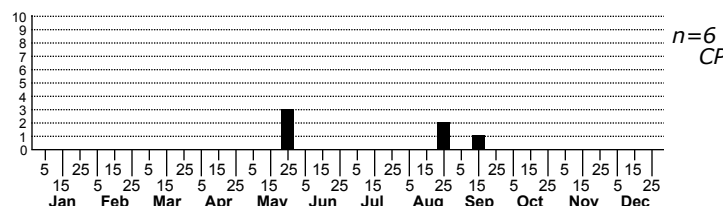
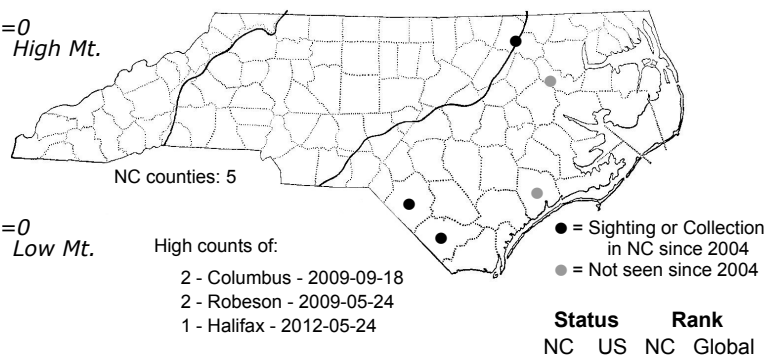


# *Zanclognatha atrilineella* No common name



FAMILY: Erebiidae SUBFAMILY: Herminiinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of thirteen species in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010; 2013; Wagner and McCabe, 2011), all of which have been recorded in North Carolina

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS: MPG, BugGuide, BAMONA, BOLD

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Smith (1895)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A strikingly and distinctively banded Deltoid. The ground color is pale whitish or gray, crossed by dark brown antemedian, postmedian, and subterminal bands. The antemedian and subterminal are straight but the postmedian makes an outward curve around the cell; the postmedian and subterminal are bordered by a pale stripe on the outer side. The reniform spot is the same dark shade as the lines. *Zanclognatha laevigata* has some forms that have strong brown bands, but is larger and has a subterminal line that is waved rather than straight.

DISTRIBUTION: Most of our records come from the Coastal Plain, particularly from the floodplain of the Roanoke River

FLIGHT COMMENT: Possibly bivoltine, with adults recorded in the spring and summer

HABITAT: Our records all come from riparian habitats, including both swamp forests and bottomland hardwoods

FOOD: Apparently unknown, but a number of species in this genus have been reared on dead leaves and other detritus (Wagner et al., 2011)

OBSERVATION METHODS: All of our specimens were collected using blacklight traps. However, we do not have enough records for this species to estimate how well it comes to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GU S2S3

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

COMMENTS: We have only a few records for this species, which appears to be a least somewhat specialized in terms of its habitats. However, its habitats themselves do not appear to be rare within the state and without knowing more about its host plants and other possible limiting factors, it is difficult to assess the conservation status of this species in North Carolina.