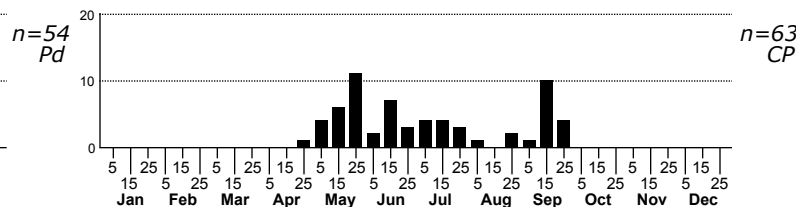
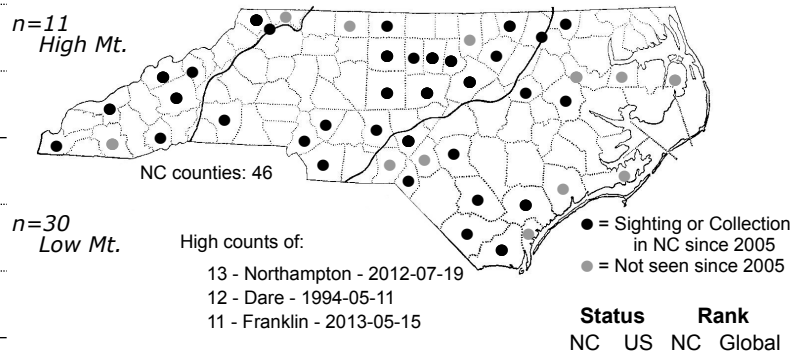
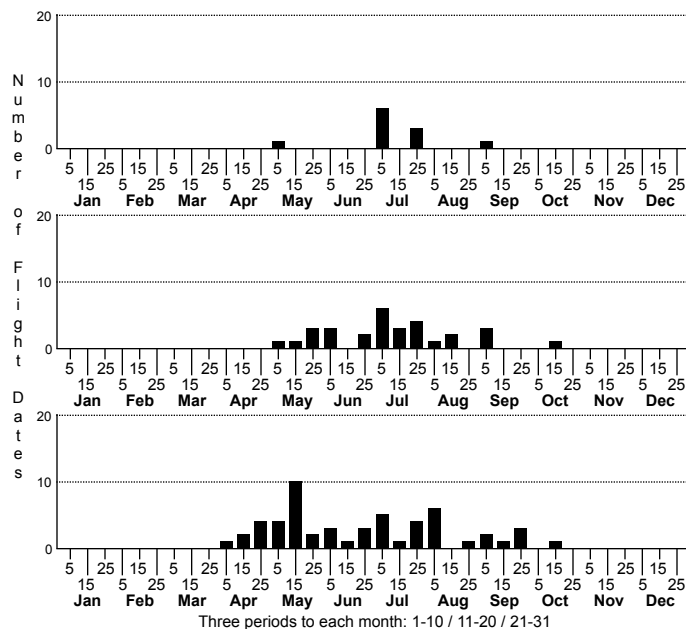


# *Zanclognatha obscuripennis* Dark Zanclognatha



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: Covell (1984)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species and *Z. cruralis* are very similar in size and markings. The lines in both species are generally strongly marked and even rather than waved. The antemedian is bent just below the costa but otherwise runs fairly straight across the wings; the postmedian is sinuous but not dentate; and the subterminal is straight and typically conspicuous. Forbes (1954) describes *obscuripennis* as smoky-brown or rarely tinted with red. In this species, the subterminal line is composed of an upper pale line and a lower darker one, with the pale line more prominent and strongly contrasting with the dark ground color. In *Z. cruralis*, the ground color of the forewings is typically paler, with the dark line of the subterminal the more prominent.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: North Carolina records come from a wide range of forests and shrublands, including maritime forests, peatlands, bottomland hardwoods, longleaf pine flatwoods and savannas, Piedmont barrens, cove forests, and northern hardwoods.

FOOD: Larvae feed on dead leaves and detritus but has also been reared on hazel (*Corylus*) (Wagner et al., 2011).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: