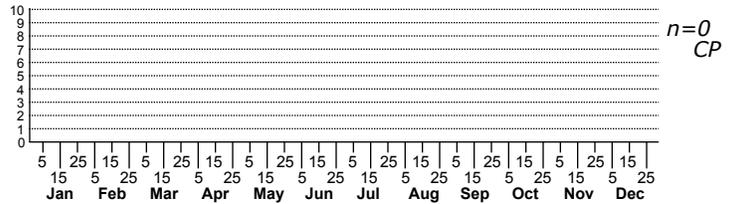
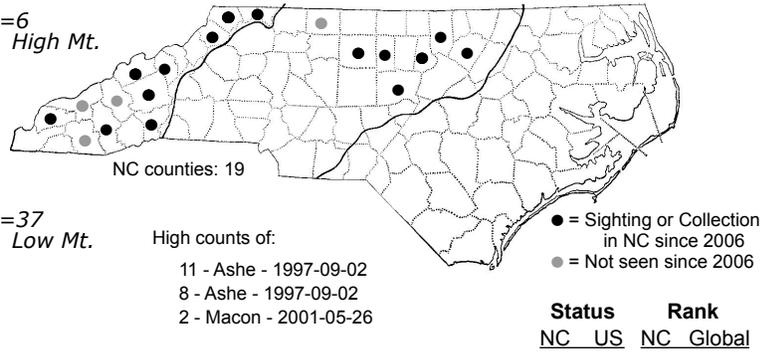
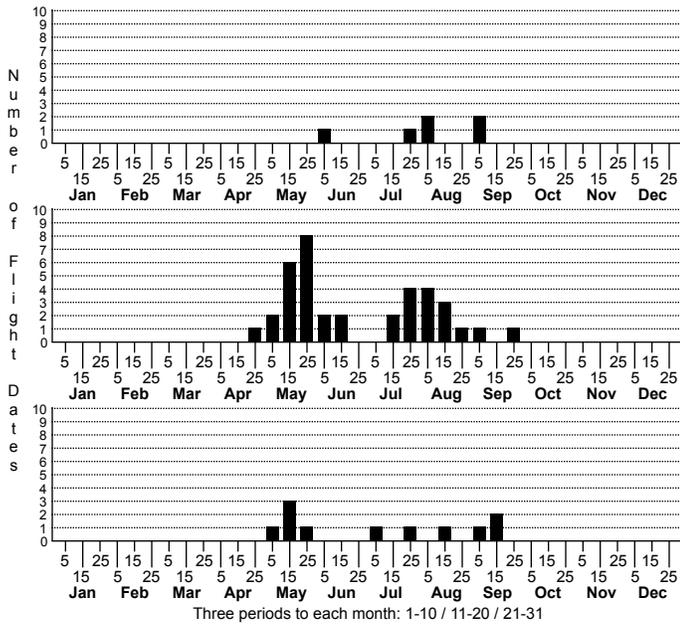


Zanclognatha pedipalis Grayish Zanclognatha



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); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A small, pale gray Deltoid. The ground color of the forewings is clay-color, dusted with darker gray (Forbes, 1954). The lines are all dark, fine, and single (i.e., not bordered or filled with white). The antemedian is excurved or nearly straight, and is even rather than waved or dentate. The postmedian is strongly excurved (more than usual) opposite the cell and somewhat pointed and even rather than dentate. The subterminal is straight and somewhat oblique, running from the inner line towards the apex but not quite reaching it. A dark terminal line is also present, accented at the apex and with a distinctive luteous spot located just above it. Hindwings are similar in color and pattern. *Zanclognatha cruralis* is similar in having an even antemedian line, but the subterminal line is bicolored -- black bordered with pale -- and runs completely across the wing; the apex in *cruralis* also lacks the luteous dot characteristic of *Z. pedipalis*.

DISTRIBUTION: Occurs mostly in the Mountains in North Carolina, but with scattered records from the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Most of our records come from mesic forests, including cove forests and northern hardwoods in the Mountains and bottomland hardwoods in the Piedmont; a few also come from semi-wooded residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: Larvae feed on dead leaves and detritus (Wagner et al., 2011).

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: