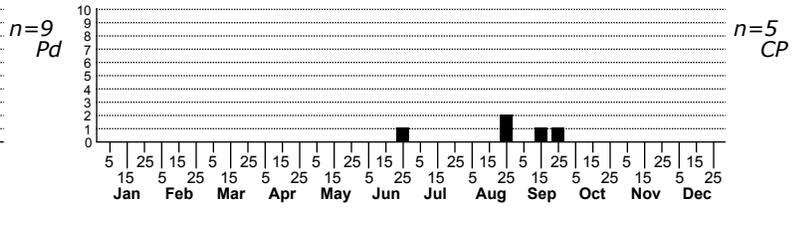
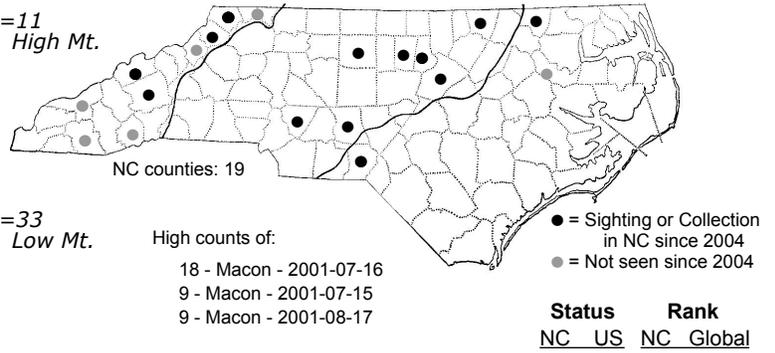
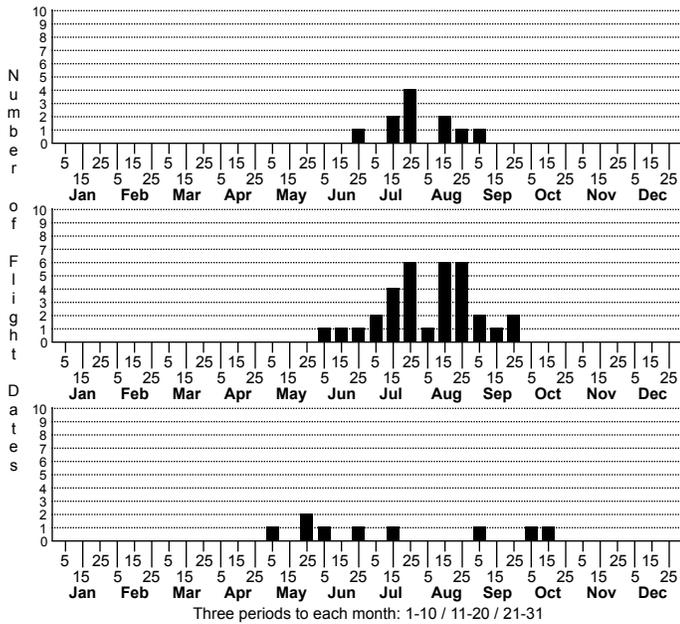


Zanclognatha protumnusalis No common name



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: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is dull, dark fuscous (Forbes, 1954). The antemedian is waved on the veins and strongly excurved. The postmedian is dark and somewhat dentate and the subterminal is usually clear and pale. *Zanclognatha obscuripennis* is similar in color and has a prominently pale subterminal line. However, the antemedian line in that species runs straight from just below the costa to just before the inner margin. *Zanclognatha dentata* is also very similar, with some individuals indistinguishable based on outward appearance alone. However, it usually lacks the dark shade in front of the postmedian, which also makes a more rounded bend in from the costa. The reniform spot is usually rounded distally rather than concave (Wagner and McCabe, 2011).

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come almost entirely from bottomlands, coves, and mesic slopes

FOOD: Wagner et al. (2011) report rearing larvae of this species on dead oak and black cherry leaves. In Canada, larvae have been reported feeding on conifer leaves (D. Lafontaine, cited by Wagner et al., 2011)

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S4S5

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

COMMENTS: