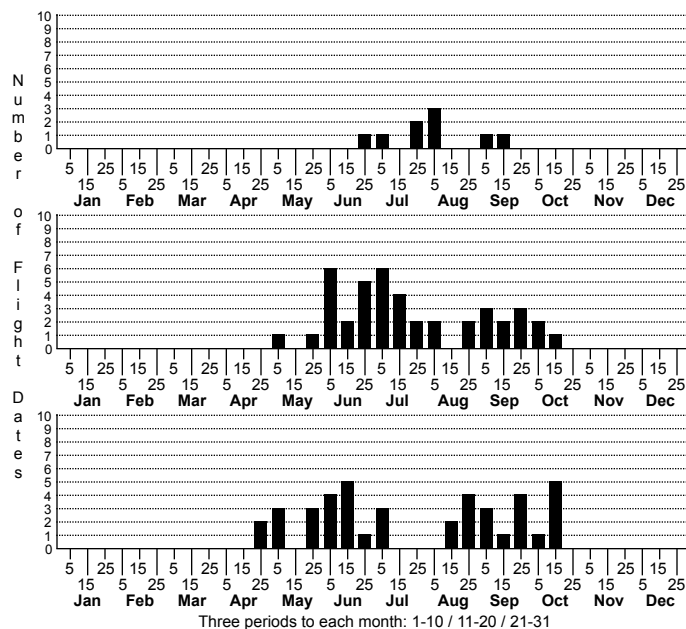


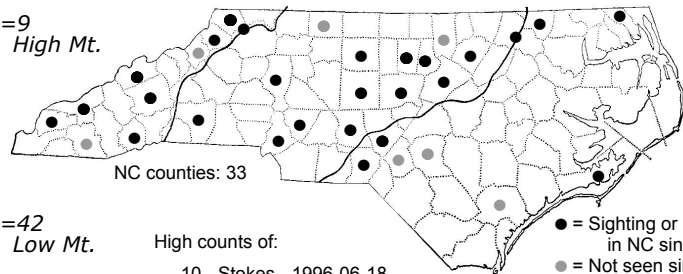
Zanclognatha marcidilinea Yellowish Zanclognatha



n=9
High Mt.

n=42
Low Mt.

n=41
Pd

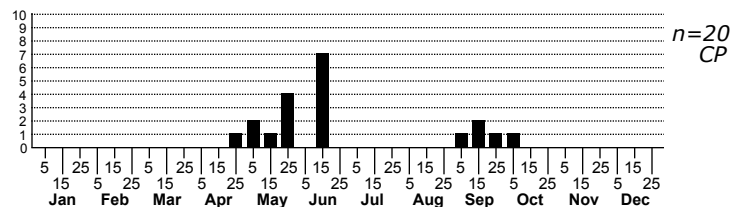


High counts of:

10 - Stokes - 1996-06-18
7 - Stokes - 1996-09-10
6 - Cumberland - 2002-05-16

● = Sighting or Collection in NC since 2005
● = Not seen since 2005

Status Rank
NC US NC Global



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. Formerly, this species was identified as "jacchusalis" (e.g., see Forbes, 1956; Hodges et al., 1983; Covell, 1984), but was re-identified as "marcidilinea" by Lafontaine and Honey (2009) (see also Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010), based on an examination of the type specimen. As another result of this analysis, the name "jacchusalis" was re-applied to the species that had formerly been known as "ochreipennis".

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: One of the larger species of Zanclognatha, marcidilinea is pale luteous- or gray-brown that is lightly and evenly dusted with fuscous scales (Forbes, 1954). The antemedian is waved and the postmedian is slightly dentate; both are fairly weakly marked. The subterminal is the strongest marking and is straight and yellow (Forbes, 1954; Lafontaine and Honey, 2009). Jacchusalis, as now known, is more ochre and more heavily dusted or mottled with brown; it also has a more deeply dentate postmedian line (Forbes, 1954; Lafontaine and Honey, 2009). In general, the antemedian and postmedian are both much more prominent in jacchusalis, but the subterminal is thinner, with a preceding dark shade (J.B. Sullivan, pers. obs.).

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come from both wet-mesic and dry-xeric stands of hardwoods

FOOD: Larvae may feed on dead leaves and detritus like other members of this genus

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: