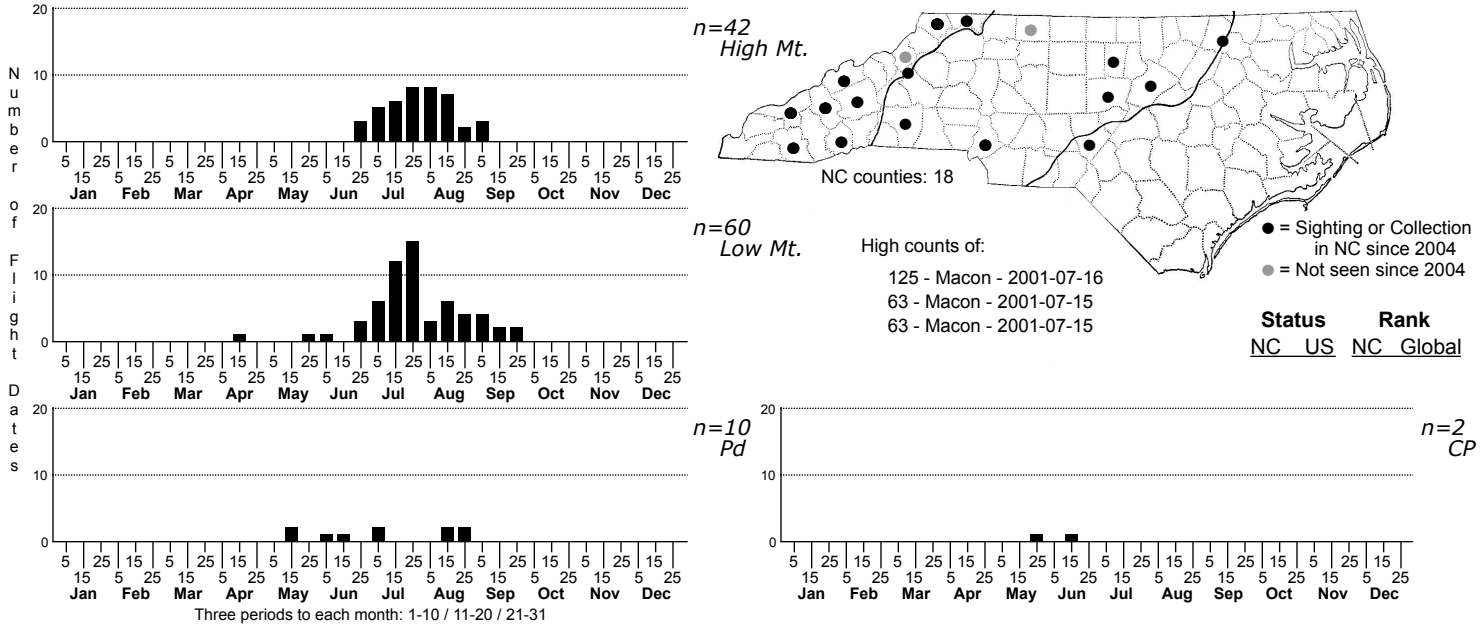
Zanclognatha jacchusalis Wavy-lined Zanclognatha Moth



FAMILY: Erebidae 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 "ochreipennis" (e.g., see Forbes, 1956; Hodges et al., 1983; Covell, 1984), but was re-identified as "jacchusalis" 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 "marcidilinea" was re-applied to the species that had formerly been known as "jacchusalis".

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984; as Zanclognatha ochreipennis); Beadle and Leckie (2012)
ONLINE PHOTOS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: One of the larger species of Zanclognatha, jaccusalis is yellowish- or orange-brown that is heavily speckled or mottled with dark brown; the antemedian line is waved and the postmedian line is deeply dentate on the veins; the subterminal is prominent, straight, and with a dark shade preceding the luteous line (Forbes, 1954; Lafontaine and Honey, 2009). Marcidilinea, as now defined, is a paler gray brown, is more finely dusted, and has a more shallowly dentate, less prominent postmedian (Forbes, 1954; Lafontaine and Honey, 2009). The subterminal of marcidilinea also tends to be broader and lacks the preceding dark line (J. B. Sullivan, pers. obs.).

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Wagner et al. (2011) list barrens, oak woodlands, and forests as the habitat of this species. Most of our records come from wet to mesic hardwoods, however, including riparian and cove forests and northern hardwoods.

FOOD: Larvae presumably feed on dead leaves and detritus; reared on dead oak leaves in captivity (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: