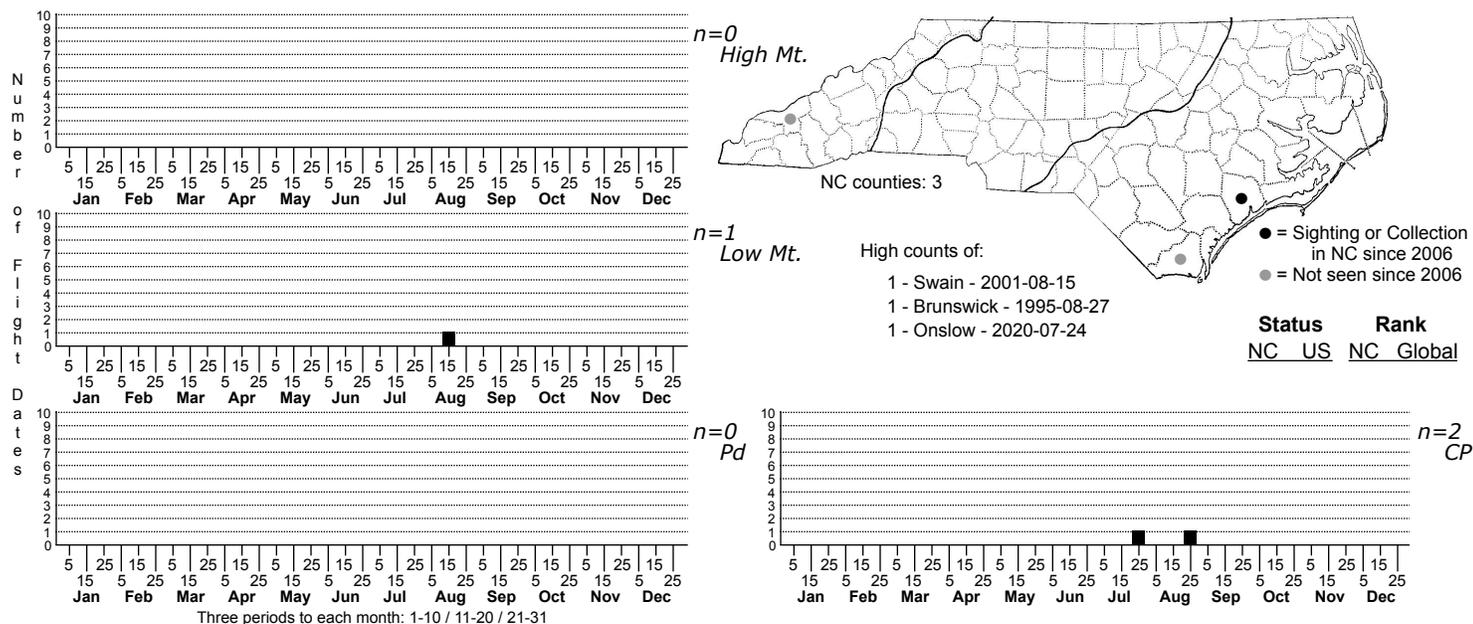


Catocala agrippina Agrippina Underwing



FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Erebinae TRIBE: Catocalini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is typically gray-brown to violet-gray, and usually heavily shaded with red-brown, particularly in the antemedian and subterminal areas and in the reniform spot (Forbes, 1954; Sargent, 1976). A more evenly green-shaded form (*subviridis*) also occurs. A black basal dash is present and there can also be a trace of dark shading at the apex, but there is never the heavy dark arching band that connects these areas as in *Catocala luctuosa* (Sargent, 1976). The subreniform is open, with a band of paler color connecting it to the costa, followed by a blackish patch from the reniform to the postmedian. The hindwing is black except for the fringe, which is pure white and heavily barred with black at the veins.

The combination of heavy red-brown shading and prominently barred fringe was considered diagnostic by Sargent. In addition to *luctuosa*, some forms of *C. lacrymosa* can be similar, but are typically frosted with white scales and have a prominent white filling in the antemedian and postmedian lines where they come close together at the inner margin.

DISTRIBUTION: This species occurs primarily in the lower Mississippi valley, Gulf Coast, and Florida.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records all come from natural habitats far from any planted Pecans but consistent with the proximity of either Bitternut Hickory or Water Hickory.

FOOD: Larvae feed on Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), Water Hickory (*C. aquatica*), and possibly other Apocarya hickories (e.g., Bitternut Hickory) (Forbes, 1954; Wagner et al., 2011). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [SU]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: We have only one recent and two historic records for this species, although its host plants, including both bitternuts and pecans, are widespread. The residency status of this species in North Carolina needs to be determined.