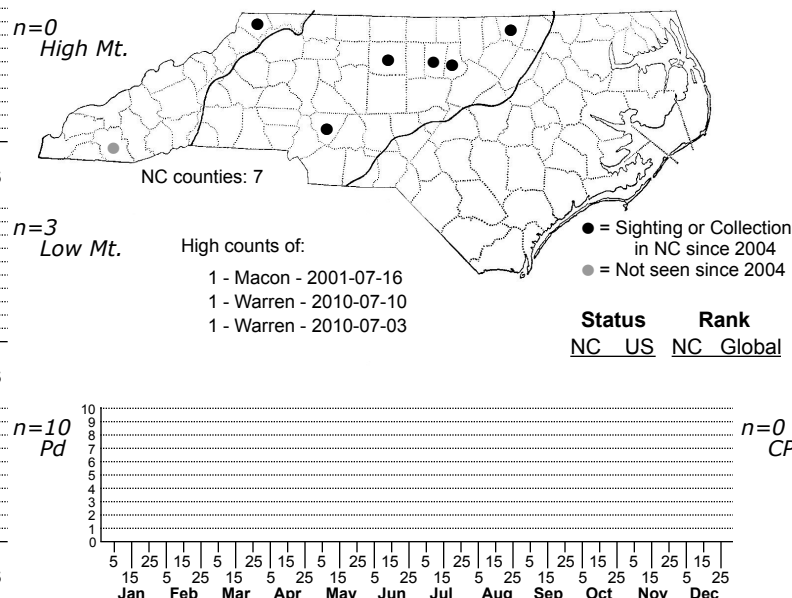
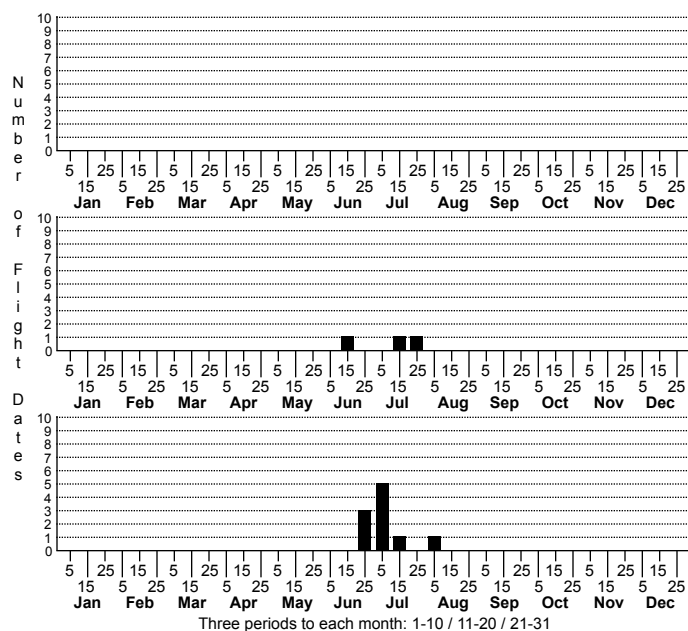


Catocala insolabilis Inconsolable Underwing



FAMILY: Erebiidae SUBFAMILY: Erebiinae TRIBE: Catocalini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of 103 species in this genus that occur in North America (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010, 2015), 67 of which have been recorded in North Carolina. Included by Barnes and McDunnough (1918) in their Group VI (also adopted by Forbes, 1954). This group comprises 15 species, all of which feed on Hickories or Walnuts (Juglandaceae). In addition to *insolabilis*, other members of this group that occur in North Carolina include *recta*, *dejecta*, *ulalume*, *myrsitica*, *vidua*, *maestosa*, *lachrymosa*, *palaeogama*, *nebulosa*, *subnata*, and *neogama*.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The ground color of the forewings is light gray in males and suffused with brown in females (Forbes, 1954); the inner margin is characteristically more darkly shaded. A basal dash is present in females but is only weakly developed in the males; lines are narrow and black. The hindwings are black with a white fringe only at the apex.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come from cove forests in the mountains. In the Piedmont, we have records from both rich bottomlands and dry ridges, all in stands of hardwoods.

FOOD: Larvae feed on hickories (Sargent, 1976). Wagner et al. (2011) report that larvae feed especially on Pignut in Florida, where they found the moth to be common in the northern part of the state.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S2S4

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

COMMENTS: