Catocala neogama Bride Underwing

n=13
High Mt.

n=41
Low Mt.

n=15
Pd

n=2
CP

NC counties: 25

High counts of:

4 - Ashe - 2021-09-13
3 - Alleghany - 1997-09-02
2 - Ashe - 1997-09-02

● = Sighting or Collection in NC since 2006
● = Not seen since 2006

Status   **Rank**
NC   US   NC   Global

Three periods to each month: 1-10 / 11-20 / 21-31
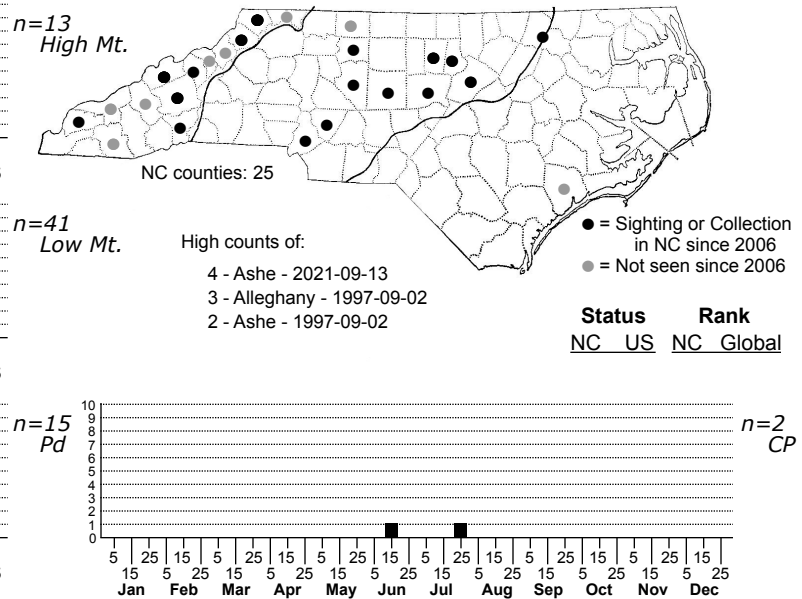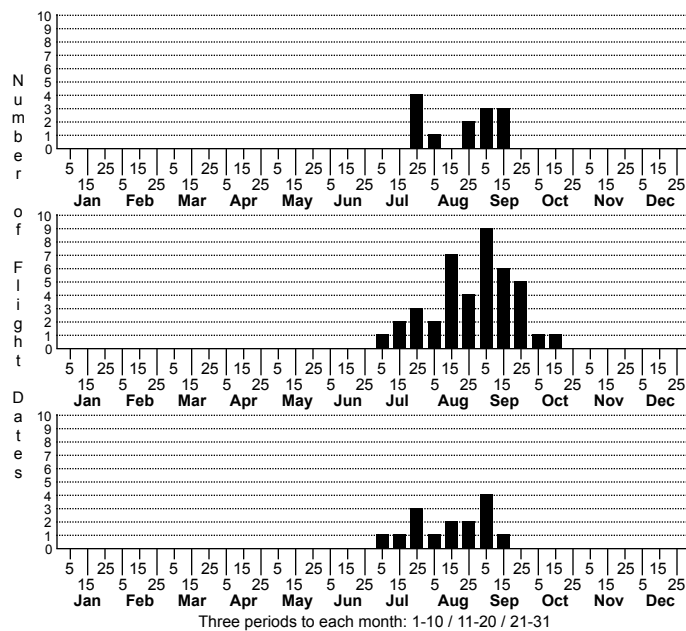
FAMILY: Erebidae   SUBFAMILY: Erebinae   TRIBE: Catocalini

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 groups comprises 15 species, all of which feed on Hickories or Walnuts (Juglandaciae). In addition to neogama, other members of this group that occur in North Carolina include retecta, dejecta, ulalume, insolabilis, myristica, vidua, maestosa, lachrymosa, palaeogama, nebulosa, and subnata.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)
ONLINE PHOTOS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is greenish gray and fairly even in males; more mottled and shaded with blackish beyond the cell in females (Forbes, 1954). A basal dash is present in both sexes, with that of the female short and thick. Very similar in color and pattern to subnata but that species is usually much less mottled, with a paler gray ground color, and lacking any greenish shade.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come mainly from rich, mesic, hardwood forests. In the Coastal Plain, these include brownwater river floodplains and mesic hardwoods growing on bluffs. Piedmont sites include alluvial forests and one ridgetop associated with an extensive area of gabbro. Mountain records include mainly alluvial and cove forests.

FOOD: Larvae feed on Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and Butternut (*J. cinerea*) (Wagner et al., 2011). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: