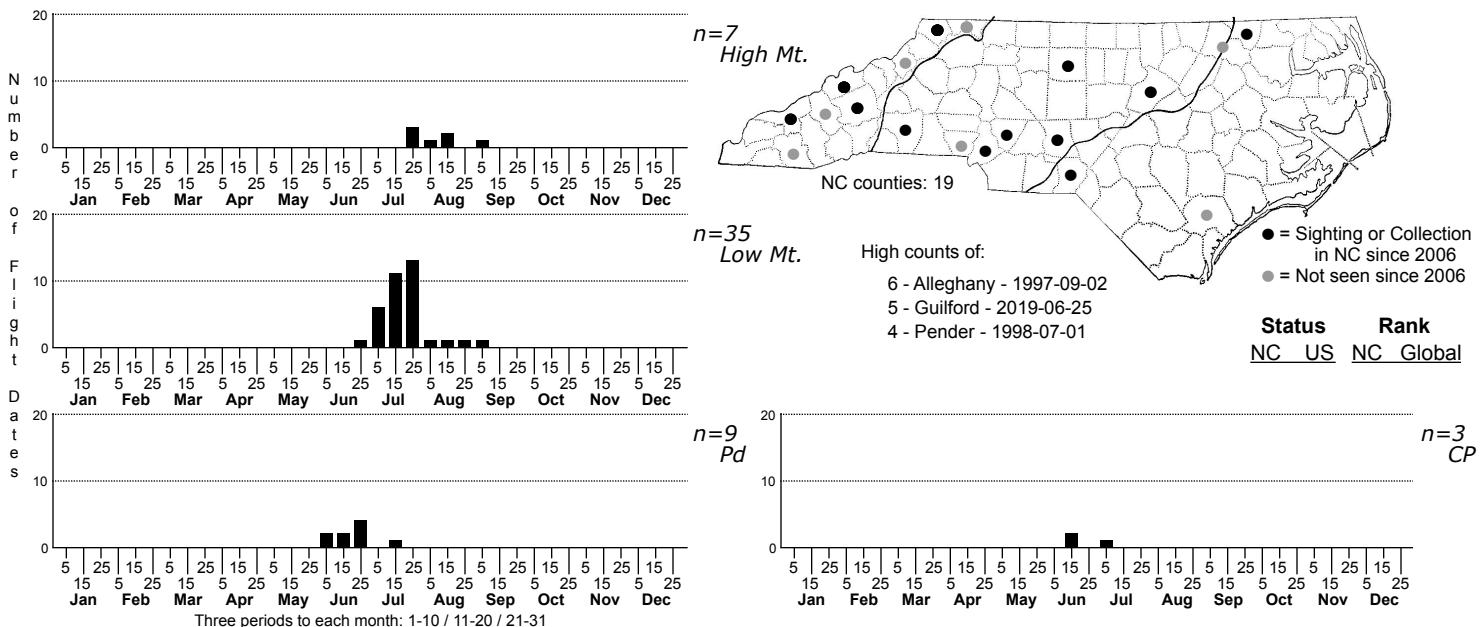


Catocala grynea Woody Underwing



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 XVII (also adopted by Forbes, 1954), which feed mainly on members of the Rosaceae; 12 other members of this group (as redefined by Kons and Borth, 2015b) also occur in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Barnes and McDunnough (1918); Forbes (1954); Sargent (1976)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A medium-sized Underwing moth, with gray-green forewings and yellow and black banded hindwings. The forewings are a uniform gray-green color, with a contrasting streak of reddish-brown running along the inner margin from the subterminal to the antemedian or sometimes extending into the basal area. No basal dash is present but the lower end of the postmedian usually forms a strong black line paralleling and bordering the marginal brown streak. The upper portion of the postmedian, as well as the entire antemedian, is usually fine and black but often broken or obscure. The reniform is usually a diffuse light gray and the subreniform is typically slightly paler than the ground color but obscure. *Catocala alabamae* and *praeclera* are similar in having greenish forewings with a strong brownish streak along the lower portion of the postmedian; they also have similarly colored and patterned hindwings. *Praeclera*, however, usually has a well-marked basal dash and strong antemedian and postmedian lines. *Alabamae*, like *grynea*, lacks a basal dash and the antemedian and postmedian are also often fragmentary. The ground color, however, is usually a lighter greenish gray and the brown shading along the inner margin is usually a darker umber brown and confined just to the edge of the lower, longitudinal portion of the postmedian.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come from a wide range of hardwood forests, from riparian areas to high mountain ridges.

FOOD: Larvae feed on several of the woody species of the Rosaceae. Wagner et al. (2011) specifically list apple and crabapple (<i>Malus</i>), and plum (<i>Prunus</i>). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: