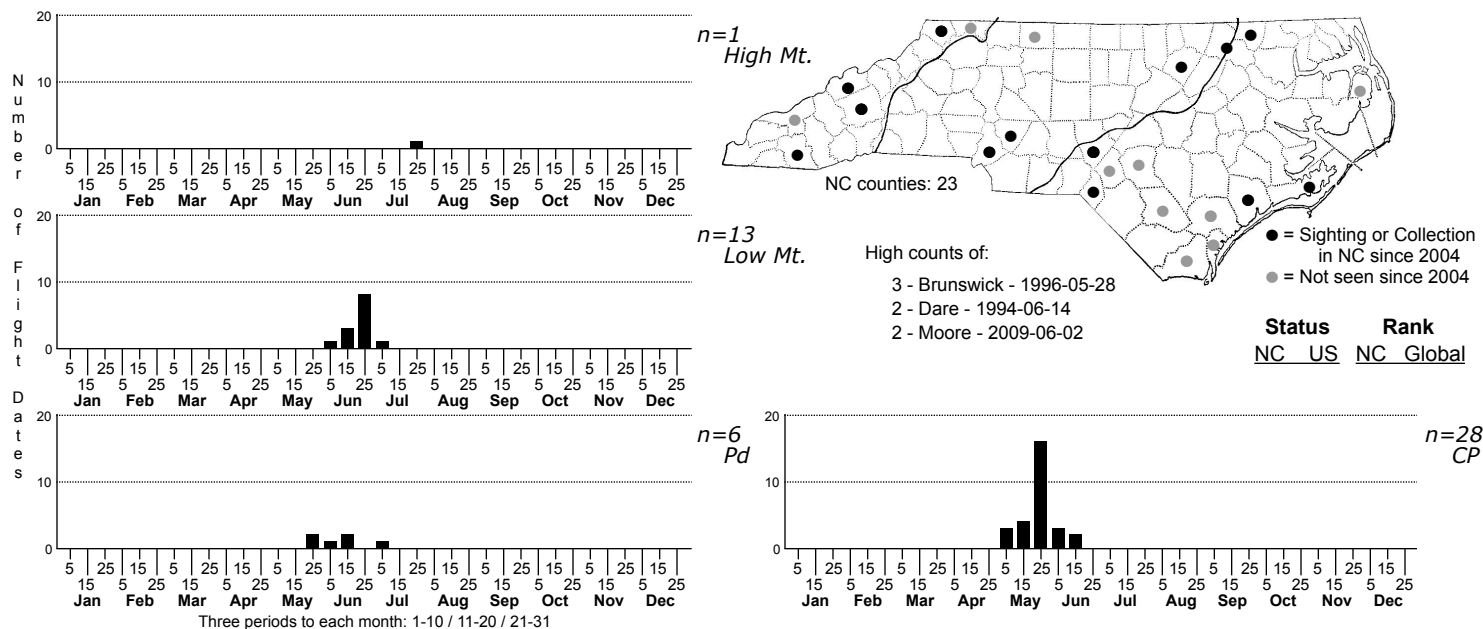


Catocala clintonii Clinton's Underwing



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. Kohn and Borth, (2015b), however, exclude *clintonii* from this group, presumably based on absence of certain male genitalic features that they regard as synapomorphies of Group XVII. Both Barnes and McDunnough (1918) and Forbes (1954) also expressed doubts about including it in this group.

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 with gray forewings and yellow-and-black banded hindwings. The forewing is variably shaded with gray, the costa usually paler than the rest of the wing and the area on the outside of the reniform darker (Forbes, 1954). A long, narrow basal dash is characteristic, usually reaching to the antemedian or crossing it; this dash is typically not forked, but may have a small line joining it on the upper side. The antemedian and postmedian are both well-marked and single, although there may be a pale line edging the antemedian on its inner side. The reniform is gray but surrounded by a whitish shade; the subreniform is large, pale, and closed. The inner loop of the hindwing ends abruptly at the inner margin, without the strongly dark connection to the base typical of the other Rosaceae-feeding Underwings (Group XVII). *Catocala praeclara* has a similar forewing pattern but is smaller, usually less grayish, and has a shorter, more wedge-shaped basal dash, lacking the lower projection along the anal vein.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come mainly from low-lying areas near streams or other wet sites. Some records from the Mountains come from cove forests or ridges

FOOD: Larvae are oligophagous, feeding on a number of genera in the Rosaceae. Wagner et al. (2011) list Apple, Cherry, Hawthorn, and Plum (especially Chickasaw Plum).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 S4

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

COMMENTS: