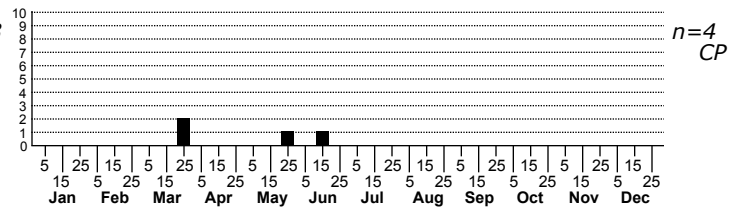
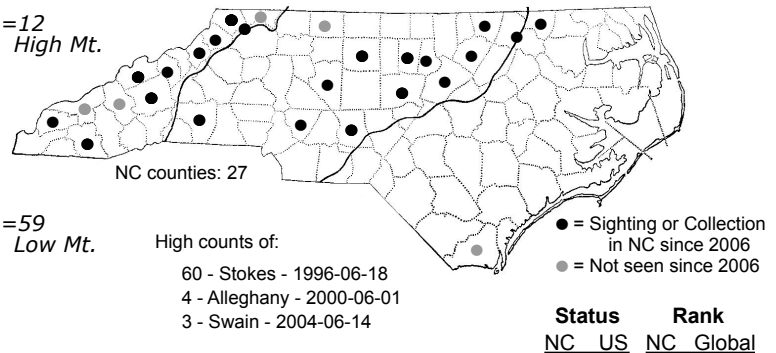
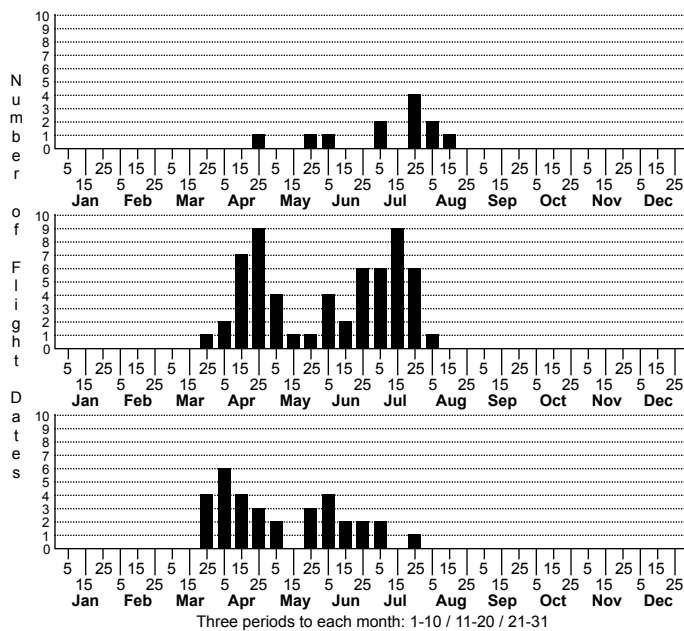


Baileya levitans Pale Bailey



FAMILY: Nolidae SUBFAMILY: Risobinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

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 typically dark gray with no well-defined whitish basal patches (Forbes, 1954); in our specimens there is often a tan patch located at the base of the inner margin and brownish-green shading in the basal and terminal areas. The reniform is ocellate and conspicuous.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is relatively common in the Mountains, somewhat uncommon in the Piedmont, and apparently absent from most of the Coastal Plain.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come mainly from rich, wet-mesic hardwood forests. These include Northern Hardwoods and cove forests in the Mountain, rich, mesic hardwoods in the Piedmont, and brownwater river floodplains in the Coastal Plain.

FOOD: Larvae have been recorded on Shagbark Hickory (<i>Carya ovata</i>) and have been reared in captivity on Pignut Hickory (<i>Carya glabra</i>) and walnut (<i>Juglans</i>) (Wagner et al., 2011). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S3S5]

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

COMMENTS: