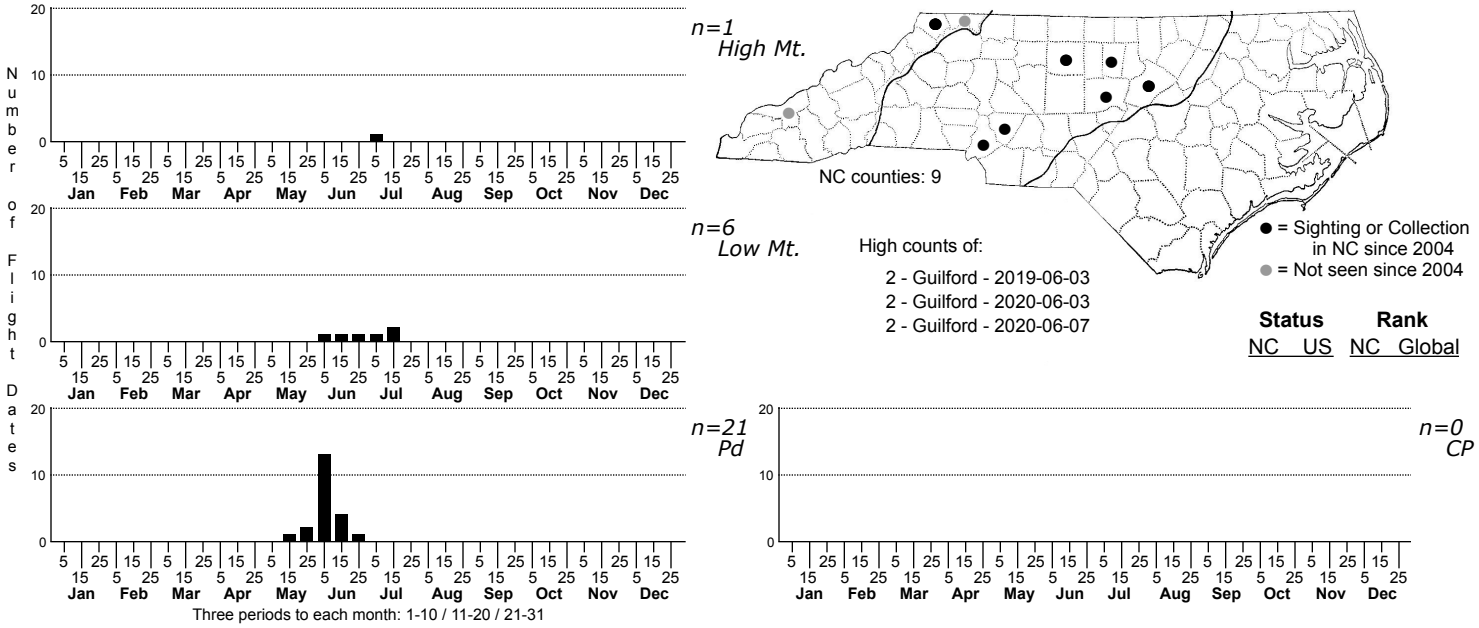
Oligia chlorostigma Yellow-spotted Brocade



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Apameini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: One of twelve species that are currently placed in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010), two of which have been recorded in North Carolina. Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010), however, consider true Oligia to be an Old World genus, with all New World species now placed in this genus needing to be re-assigned to a new genus. The genus name is sometimes placed in quotation marks ("Oligia" chlorostigma) to indicate the misapplied name.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)
ONLINE PHOTOS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: A medium-small, mottled fuscous and green Noctuid. The ground color is gray to brown, variably dusted with green; the orbicular, reniform, and claviform spots are typically filled with green, as is the terminal area. The antemedian and postmedian lines are black. The antemedian is edged with white above the inner margin and the postmedian has white bars on the anterior side at the costa and at the reniform. Hindwings are fuscous (Forbes, 1954).

DISTRIBUTION: All of our records come from the Mountains at relatively low elevations

FLIGHT COMMENT: Univoltine, with all of our records coming from June

HABITAT: Most of our few records all come from riparian habitats

FOOD: Feeds on grasses (Wagner et al., 2011), presumably boring into the culm

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Our records all come from lights, but other members of this genus come to bait as well

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 SU

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

COMMENTS: This species was considered rare by Forbes (1954) and locally common by Wagner et al. (2011). We have very few records for this species and most from somewhat specialized habitats. However, more needs to be learned about the exact host plant and habitat preferences for this species in North Carolina before we can accurately assess its conservation status.