## 20 n=18 High Mt. Ν u m b е 25 15 15 5 25 5 25 25 15 25 5 25 15 r 5 Apr 5 25 15 Aug Sep 5 Jun 25 25 5 Dec NC counties: 50 15 **May** 5 2: Feb 25 5 15 Jul 5 25 Oct 15 **Nov** Mar Jan o f 20 Sighting or Collection n=86 Low Mt. High counts of: in NC since 2004 F = Not seen since 2004 27 - Randolph - 2011-06-01 1 13 - Brunswick - 1996-05-16 g h Rank Status 10 - Brunswick - 1996-05-06 NC US NC Global t 25 15 5 25 15 5 5 25 Oct 25 25 15 5 D Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Nov Dec а n=78 n=108 t e Pd CP s 5 5 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 5 5 | 15 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 5 5 | 15 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 25 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct N 25 15 25 15 5 25 15 25 15 25 15 15 5 25 5 25 15 5 25 5 25 15 5 25 Apr 5 25 Feb 15 Mar 5 25 Oct 15 Nov 25 15 25 25 Mar Feb Nov Dec Mav Aua Sep Jan Jan Apr Jun Jul Three periods to each month: 1-10 / 11-20 / 21-31

## Heterocampa umbrata White-blotched Heterocampa

FAMILY: Notodontidae SUBFAMILY: Heterocampinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: <i>Heterocampa umbrata</i> was recently split into two species by Miller et al. (2021) based on differences in genitalia and larval characters, with populations in Florida and southern Georgia being recognized as a separate species (<i>H. umbrata</i>, sensu stricto) from the remaining populations in eastern North America (<i>H. pulverea</i>). However, our barcoding analyses for specimens from throughout the range do not support the view that the Florida and southern Georgia populations constitute a separate evolutionary lineage that merits recognition as a separate species. Specimens from this region are very similar genetically to those from areas outside of Florida and southern Georgia and are nested among other populations of <i>H. pulverea</i> (sensu Miller et al., 2021). Here, we continue to treat these two forms as a single species (<i>H. umbrata</i>) until additional studies are conducted on genetic and morphological variation in the species, particularly in the contact zone of the these forms in southern Georgia and vicinity.

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

**ID COMMENTS:** 

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come from virtually all types of oak-containing habitats across the state, from maritime forests to high elevation hardwoods.

FOOD: Larvae feed on oaks (Wagner, 2005)

**OBSERVATION METHODS:** 

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S5

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

COMMENTS: