# *Zanclognatha pedipilalis*   Grayish Zanclognatha Moth



Number of Flight Dates

*n=6* High Mt.

*n=29* Low Mt.

*n=9* Pd

*n=0* CP

Three periods to each month: 1-10 / 11-20 / 21-31

NC counties: 16

High counts of:

11 - Ashe - 1997-09-02
8 - Ashe - 1997-09-02
2 - Macon - 2001-05-26

● = Sighting or Collection in NC since 2004
● = Not seen since 2004

**Status** | **Rank**
NC   US | NC   Global
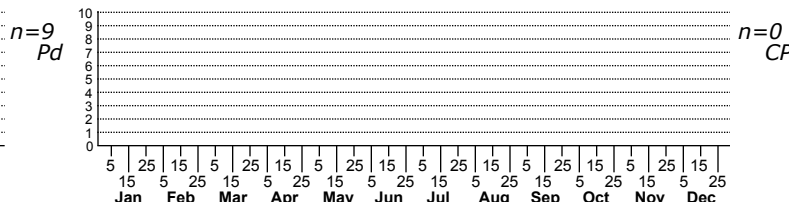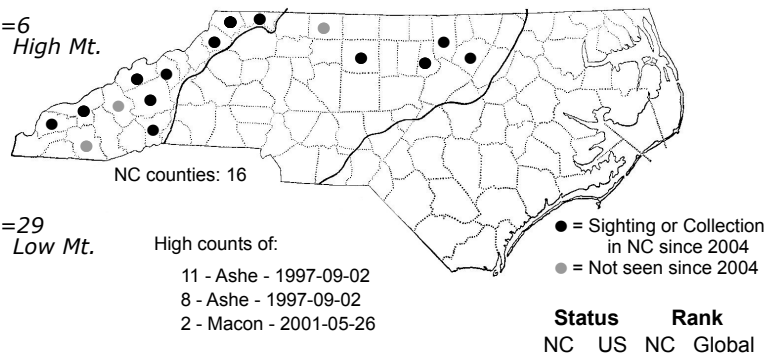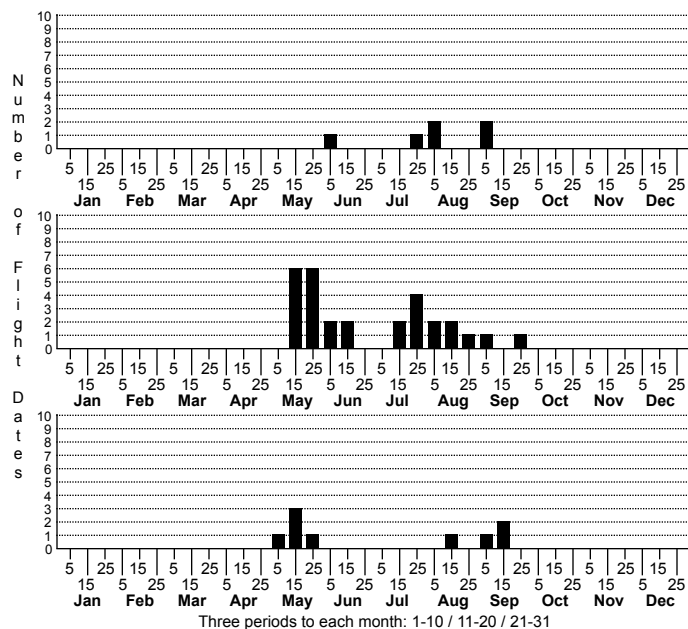
FAMILY: Erebidae     SUBFAMILY: Herminiinae     TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: One of thirteen species in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010; 2013; Wagner and McCabe, 2011), all of which have been recorded in North Carolina

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)
ONLINE PHOTOS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A small, pale gray Deltoid. The ground color of the forewings is clay-color, dusted with darker gray (Forbes, 1954).  The lines are all dark, fine, and single (i.e., not bordered or filled with white). The antemedian is excurved or nearly straight, and is even rather than waved or dentate. The postmedian is strongly excurved (more than usual) opposite the cell and somewhat pointed and even rather than dentate. The subterminal is straight and somewhat oblique, running from the inner line towards the apex but not quite reaching it. A dark terminal line is also present, accented at the apex and with a distinctive luteous spot located just above it. Hindwings are similar in color and pattern. Zanclognatha cruralis is similar in having an even antemedian line, but the subterminal line is bicolored -- black bordered with pale -- and runs completely across the wing; the apex in cruralis also lacks the luteous dot characteristic of pedipilalis.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Most of our records come from mesic forests, including cove forests and northern hardwoods in the Mountains and bottomland hardwoods in the Piedmont; a few also come from semi-wooded residential neighborhoods

FOOD: Larvae feed on dead leaves and detritus (Wagner et al., 2011)

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S4S5

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

COMMENTS: