

LYMANTRIIDAE

DASYCHIRA GRISEFACTA



CATERPILLAR Dense covering of white, gray, and black hairs of varying lengths, including thick tufts of gray hairs on A1 through A4; a pair of long tufts of black hairs project laterally anterior from A1 and laterally posterior from A8; also a single tuft of long black hairs projects dorsally posterior from A8; clusters of short white clubbed hairs occur dorsally and laterally; bright red glands middorsal on A6 and A7; a row of single long, black, clubbed hairs point laterally.

ADULT Wingspan 4.2 centimeters. Forewings light gray to black with a small white subanal spot in the postmedian area.

ECOLOGY We have reared field-collected larvae that resulted in the emergence of wingless females. Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on Pinaceae, particularly Douglas-fir and grand fir, during April and May. Adults are nocturnal; fly from mid- to late summer. Found in coniferous forests; widely distributed in western North America.

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VARIABLE TUSSOCK MOTH - *DASYCHIRA VAGANS*

CATERPILLAR Dense covering of white, gray, and black hairs of varying lengths, including thick tufts of gray hairs on A1 through A4; a pair of long tufts of black hairs project laterally anterior from A1 and laterally posterior from A8; also a single tuft of long black hairs projects dorsally posterior from A8; clusters of short white clubbed hairs occur dorsally and laterally; red middorsal glands on A6 and A7; a row of paired long, black, clubbed hairs point laterally.

ADULT Wingspan 4.5 centimeters. Forewings gray with pale mottling, no white subanal spot.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common on many species of broadleaf trees, particularly white oak, during May and June. Adults are nocturnal; fly from early to late summer. Found in oak woodlands and low elevation forests; widely distributed in western North America.

LYMANTRIIDAE

LEUCOMA SALICIS - SATIN MOTH



CATERPILLAR Creamy yellow highlighted with black; midline of dorsum with irregular yellow circles; subdorsally a broken stripe of yellow bordered in black; laterally and ventrally light creamy color speckled with irregular black markings; base of hair tufts red-orange; dorsal hairs red-orange; lateral and ventral hairs mostly white.

ADULT Wingspan 5.2 centimeters. Wings with a silk white, satin sheen, and light yellow costal and basal areas. Leg hairs colored in black and white rings.

ECOLOGY This is an accidentally introduced species and on occasion is considered a pest on quaking aspen in Oregon's central Cascade Mountains. Caterpillars are common on willow and quaking aspen during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in urban areas, riparian habitats, and montane forests; widely distributed in North America.

LYMANTRIIDAE

GYPSY MOTH - *LYMANTRIA DISPAR*

CATERPILLAR Long tan hairs rise from subdorsal tufts; T1 through A2 with a pair of dorsal blue warts; A3 through A7 with a pair of dorsal red warts. Head with two wide, black, oblique lines and mottled with black spots.

ADULT Male (see photo): Wings brown with prominent zigzag black lines on the forewings; each forewing has a single discal spot. Female: Wings white with prominent zigzag black lines on the forewings; each forewing has a single discal spot.

ECOLOGY Introduced from Europe, the gypsy moth is now widely distributed in North America. This species is a notorious pest, which is why we have illustrated it here. Although it is not established in the Pacific Northwest, it is a chronic pest problem in the region. Caterpillars feed on numerous broadleaf trees, particularly oaks, as well as some conifers, including Douglas-fir and Colorado blue spruce, likely to occur during May and June. Adults are diurnal; females possess wings but are flightless, males fly in midsummer. Historically, the gypsy moth in the Pacific Northwest has been found in metropolitan and rural areas, including orchards and surrounding low elevation oak woodlands and conifer forests.

LYMANTRIIDAE

ORGYIA ANTIQUA - RUSTY TUSSOCK MOTH



CATERPILLAR Densely covered with light yellow hairs originating from a pale red base; middorsal tufts of off-white hairs on A1 through A4; tufts of long black hairs project forward and laterally from A1; a single tuft of long black hairs projects dorsally and posterior from A8; pale red middorsal glands on A6 and A8.

ADULT Females are wingless; the male wingspan is 3.0 centimeters. Forewings red-brown with a large white subanal spot in the postmedian area. Hindwings red-orange to orange-brown.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are very common on many broadleaf trees and shrubs, such as willow, white oak, and black cottonwood, during June and July. Adults are nocturnal, males fly from late summer to fall. Found in low elevation woodlands and forests; widely distributed in North America.

LYMANTRIIDAE

DOUGLAS-FIR TUSOCK MOTH - *ORGYIA PSEUDOTSUGATA*

CATERPILLAR Densely covered with white hairs that originate from a red base; middorsal tufts of golden-tipped white hairs on A1 through A4 and A8; tufts of long black hairs project laterally and anterior from A1; a single tuft of long black hairs project dorsally and posterior from A8; bright red middorsal glands on A6 and A7.

ADULT Females are wingless. The male wingspan is 3.3 centimeters. Forewings gray to black with a small subanal spot. Hindwings dark red-brown.

ECOLOGY This species is known as the Douglas-fir tussock moth and is considered a forest pest causing severe defoliation of certain conifer species. Caterpillars are very common; feed on Pinaceae during late spring. Adults are diurnal, males fly from late summer to fall. Found in coniferous forests; widely distributed in western North America.