

NOCTUIDAE

LACANOBIA LILACINA

CATERPILLAR Yellow-green with a prominent subdorsal yellow longitudinal line; gray-green lateral longitudinal line; venter yellow. Head mostly yellow with two gray-green lines.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings pale violet-brown with obscure markings or with black spots and pale streaks.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on red alder during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in riparian habitats and wet forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

LITHOMOIA GERMANA



CATERPILLAR Dark brown; white lateral band. Head tan with two black oblique bands.

ADULT Wingspan 5.0 centimeters. Forewings pale gray with gray streaks; each forewing has a large white reniform spot. Hindwings light to dark gray.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on blueberries during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall. Found in wet forests and bogs across the northern regions of North America, extending south into the northern Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Northwest.

NOCTUIDAE

LITHOPHANE AMANDA



CATERPILLAR Light green with a frosty white hue; lateral line off-white; faint dorsal and subdorsal white line. Head with white spots.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings pale gray; each forewing has an orange subapical patch and red-brown submarginal spots. Hindwings pale brown.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on willow during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall and early spring. Found in wet forests and bogs across the northern regions of North America, extending south into the northern Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Northwest.

NOCTUIDAE

LITHOPHANE ATARA



CATERPILLAR Green with a velvet appearance; sublateral yellow longitudinal band. Head green.

ADULT Wingspan 4.6 centimeters. Forewings dark gray-black with well defined streaks. Hindwings pink with a dark submarginal band and discal spot.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on conifers, such as ponderosa pine, during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall and early spring. Found in coniferous forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

LITHOPHANE CONTENTA



CATERPILLAR Dark green with white mottled spots; spiracular band white to yellow, with an uneven bottom edge, and pink patches around the spiracles in later instars. Head green; labrum and area around stemmata white.

ADULT Wingspan 4.1 centimeters. Forewings gray with obscure discal spots. Hindwings pale gray.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on oak during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall and early spring. Found in oak woodlands in Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

LITHOPHANE GEORGII



CATERPILLAR Green; lateral line white to yellow with parallel edges.

ADULT Wingspan 4.8 centimeters. Forewings pale gray with a submarginal line of small black spots. Hindwings dark gray.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many broadleaf trees and shrubs, such as spiraea, hawthorn, maple, oak, red alder and ocean spray, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall and early spring. Found in a wide variety of habitats; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

LITHOPHANE INNOMINATA



CATERPILLAR Mottled yellow, gray, and light green. Head tan with two darker gray-green patches dorsally.

ADULT Wingspan 3.8 centimeters. Forewings yellow to light brown with black medial and submarginal spots. Hindwings black.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many broadleaf trees, such as red alder, hawthorn, ocean spray, and willow, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall and early spring. Found in woodlands and wet forests; widely distributed in North America.

NOCTUIDAE

LITHOPHANE LONGIOR



CATERPILLAR Irregularly shaped white spots forming a discontinuous dorsal and subdorsal band; laterally white spots behind the spiracles with patches of light green above; white circles at the base of each true leg and midabdominal prolegs.

ADULT Wingspan 4.2 centimeters. Forewings pale gray with obscure markings and a dark median band. Hindwings light to dark gray.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on western juniper during late spring and early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall and early spring. Found in juniper woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE*LITHOPHANE THAXTERI*

CATERPILLAR Green with a thin subdorsal yellow longitudinal line; yellow speckles. Head green.

ADULT Wingspan 4.2 centimeters. Forewings gray with black basal and medial dashes and a jagged black submarginal line. Hindwings dark pink-gray.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on spiraea during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall and early spring. Found in wet forests and bogs across northern regions of North America, extending south into the northern Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Northwest.

NOCTUIDAE

LITOCALA SEXSIGNATA



CATERPILLAR Brown with subdorsal scalloped dashes; a fluffy fringe of hairs along the sublateral area.

ADULT Wingspan 3.3 centimeters. Forewings gray-black with white medial and subapical spots. Hindwings black; each hindwing has three white spots, thereby providing the basis for the specific epithet “sexsignata,” meaning six-spotted.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on oak and chinquapin during spring. Adults are diurnal; fly in spring. Found in oak woodlands from the Southwestern states to Washington.

NOCTUIDAE

MESOGONA RUBRA

CATERPILLAR Mottled gray, silver, black, and pink to dark brown; a distinct dark brown prothoracic shield. Head brown.

ADULT Wingspan 4.2 centimeters. Forewings red, pink-gray, or pale pink, with obscure discal spots. Hindwings red.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on manzanita during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall. Found in dry forests in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

NOLA MINNA



CATERPILLAR Mottled pink-white, gray, and green-brown; clusters of hairs originate from raised areas.

ADULT Wingspan 2.3 centimeters. Forewings elongate, pale gray; each forewing has a black basal spot and a narrow black postbasal line.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on *Ceanothus* during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in wet forests in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

OLIGIA ILLOCATA

CATERPILLAR Orange-tan to green-gray with dorsum darker than the venter; lateral line off-white.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings mottled red-brown; each forewing has a large white reniform spot and a black medial bar.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on red alder, rhododendron, and red blueberry during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer and fall. Found in wet forests across northern regions of North America, extending south into the northern Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Northwest.

NOCTUIDAE

ONCOCNEMIS CHALYBDIS



CATERPILLAR Golden brown with faint off-white wavy longitudinal lines; middorsum of T1 with white streak bordered by dark brown; A8 and A9 swollen dorsally.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings pale gray; each forewing has a black median band and irregular black submarginal band. Hindwings white with broad black submarginal borders.

ECOLOGY We previously believed this species to be the closely related species *Oncocnemis piffardi* of northeastern North America. The abdomen for the moth shown here is missing because it was used for dissection of genitalia to provide confirmation of the species identity. Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on spiraea during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in moist montane forests and bogs of the Pacific Northwest.

NOCTUIDAE

ONCOCNEMIS NEAR COLUMBIA

CATERPILLAR Gray to light brown; longitudinal lines discontinuous and with irregular edges; dorsum of A8 swollen.

ADULT Wingspan 3.8 centimeters. Forewings light to dark gray with small discal spots and thin black basal and postmedial lines. Hindwings white with gray submarginal borders.

ECOLOGY We previously believed this specimen to be *Oncocnemis columbia* but Jim Troubridge suggests it is an undescribed species. Caterpillars are common; feed on ocean spray during late spring and early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in dry forests ranging from northern California to Washington.

NOCTUIDAE

ONCOCNEMIS DUNBARI



CATERPILLAR Light green with faint discontinuous white markings along longitudinal lines; intersegmental area pale yellow. Top of head with lateral red dash.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings mottled gray with large round discal spots. Hindwings white with gray submarginal borders.

ECOLOGY Moths of this species are not attracted to UV blacklight. Caterpillars are common; feed on ocean spray during late spring and early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer and fall. Found in wet coastal forests west of the Cascade Mountains.

NOCTUIDAE

SPECKLED GREEN FRUITWORM - *ORTHOSIA HIBISCI*

CATERPILLAR Light green with small white spots; white dorsal, subdorsal, and spiracular longitudinal lines. Head green.

ADULT Wingspan 3.8 centimeters. Forewings with a varying mix of colors of pale lavender, purple-gray, and dark red-brown with large round discal spots. Hindwings gray.

ECOLOGY This species is an occasional pest in orchards. Caterpillars are very common; feed on many broadleaf trees and shrubs, such as maple, cherry, oak, and willow. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in orchards, woodlands, and forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ORTHOSIA MYS



CATERPILLAR Brick red with dark brown shading; faint transition demarcation between a darker dorsum and a lighter venter on A7 through A10. Head black.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings falcate, pale to dark red with few markings. Hindwings pink-white. Males with pectinate antennae.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on manzanita during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall. Found in dry forests in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

ORTHOSIA PACIFICA

CATERPILLAR Green with many small white spots; broad transverse white streak on A8; white spiracular line thicker at posterior; small black spots mark the primary setae.

ADULT Wingspan 3.9 centimeters. Forewings mottled yellow-brown with a narrow dark reniform spot. Hindwings pale brown.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on white oak, madrone, and snowbrush during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry forests in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

ORTHOSIA PULCHELLA



CATERPILLAR Mottled cream, pink, and tan, otherwise nearly immaculate; black prothoracic shield. Head dark red-brown.

ADULT Wingspan 3.6 centimeters. Forewings falcate and highly variable in color and pattern, gray, red, or brown, often with a black median band. Hindwings dark gray. Male antennae are strongly pectinate.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on manzanita during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ORTHOSIA TRANSPARENS



CATERPILLAR Golden-yellow and green-brown, middorsum lighter than subdorsum. Head orange-brown.

ADULT Wingspan 3.7 centimeters. Forewings falcate, light red to dark red-brown with a black reniform spot. Hindwings dark gray to black. Males with filiform antennae.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on madrone and rhododendron during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry forests in the Pacific western states.