

NOCTUIDAE

PANTHEA PORTLANDIA



CATERPILLAR Black with red spots and light brown hairs. Head black.

ADULT Wingspan 5.0 centimeters. Forewings white to dark black-gray with jagged, dentate black lines. Hindwings white with a dark submarginal band or pure gray. Males with pectinate antennae.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on conifers, such as Douglas-fir, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in summer. Found in coniferous forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE*PERIGONICA ANGULATA*

CATERPILLAR Body color may be a mixture of shades from green to yellow; faint off-white to yellow longitudinal lines, barely apparent at the subdorsal and lateral position; a few small black spots mark the primary setae.

ADULT Wingspan 3.6 centimeters. Forewings strongly falcate, pale yellow to red with faint markings. Hindwings white. Males with filiform antennae.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on live oak, tan oak, and chinquapin during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in spring. Found in dry forests in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

PERIGONICA PECTINATA



CATERPILLAR Green with faint white longitudinal lines and black pinaculae.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings slightly falcate, variable pale yellow, pink, orange or gray, often with a black reniform spot. Hindwings black. Males with pectinate antennae.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on chinquapin and canyon live oak during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry forests in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

PHLOGOPHORA PERICULOSA



CATERPILLAR Color varies from a bright green to tan-brown; middorsal dashed white line with subdorsal white spots.

ADULT Wingspan 4.5 centimeters. Forewings pale pink-orange with a darker red-brown median band and the discal spots joined together.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on sword fern and many broadleaf trees shrubs, such as red alder, and willow, during early spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in wet coastal forests.

NOCTUIDAE

PLATYPOLIA CONTADINA



CATERPILLAR Green with a subtle tone of yellow and mottled with white; subdorsal longitudinal line dotted white and faint; lateral longitudinal line white. Head pale green.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings black with large discal spots and other markings strongly outlined in white; submarginal line strongly dentate. Hindwings black; populations in wet coastal forests have a white postmedian band, but populations from the high Cascade Mountains east to the Rocky Mountains have a black postmedian band.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on the foliage of flowering trees and shrubs, particularly huckleberry, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall. Found in wet conifer forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

PLEROMELLOIDA CINEREA

CATERPILLAR Dark brown with parallel wavy white and brown lines laterally on A2 through A6; dorsum with middorsal white line most distinct on A7 and A8; A7 and A8 swollen.

ADULT Wingspan 3.3 centimeters. Forewings with pale gray streaks and a thin black postmedian line and submarginal spots.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on snowberry during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall. Found in woodlands, and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

PSEUDORTHODES IRRORATA



CATERPILLAR Light brown and tan coloration slightly darker above the spiracles; dorsum of A1 through A8 with white streaks. Colors are variable during development and among individuals. Therefore, noctuids with this appearance should be reared for reliable identification of the species.

ADULT Wingspan 3.0 centimeters. Forewings red-brown; each forewing has a small white or gray reniform spot and a thin black submarginal line. Hindwings black.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on hazel and red alder during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from spring to late summer. Found in wet forests in Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

HERALD MOTH - *SCOLIOPTERYX LIBATRIX*

CATERPILLAR Green with white lateral line.

ADULT Wingspan 4.7 centimeters. Forewings strongly falcate, scalloped, gray to pale brown with a red-orange median band and white postmedian line.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on willow and black cottonwood during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly throughout the year, hibernating in winter. Found in woodlands, riparian habitats, and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

STRETCHIA MURICINA



CATERPILLAR Green with a dorsal and subdorsal longitudinal white line. Head yellow-green.

ADULT Wingspan 3.2 centimeters. Forewings with the orbicular and reniform spots fused together to form a large, white v-shaped spot, the median area dark gray to red with the discal spots outlined in black, the postmedian and submarginal area white to pale gray. Males with pectinate antennae.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on currant and gooseberry during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in wet conifer forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE*SYNEDOIDA OCHRACEA*

CATERPILLAR Longitudinal bands of various shades of yellow and tan bordered in darker shaded lines, especially the subdorsal band. Head with six distinct bands.

ADULT Wingspan 4.6 centimeters. Forewings light to dark brown with a narrow black reniform spot. Hindwings orange; each hindwing has a black median band, submarginal border, and discal spot.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on blue and red elderberry during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in wet forests west of the Cascade Mountains and in riparian woodlands and forests east of the Cascade Mountains.

NOCTUIDAE

SYNGRAPHA RECTANGULA



CATERPILLAR Green with five white distinct longitudinal white bands; midabdominal prolegs only on A5 and A6. Head green.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings black; each forewing has contrasting white basal and submarginal areas and a large white, bifurcate stigma. Hindwings pale brown with broad black submarginal borders.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on conifers, primarily Pinaceae such as Douglas-fir, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in wet conifer forests of the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains, and is common in wet coastal forests.

NOCTUIDAE*TESAGROTIS CORRODERA*

CATERPILLAR Light brown and green-brown with a darker green-brown scalloped lateral line edged in white below; dorsum with oblique dark green-brown bands edged in white behind. Head tan.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings with red-brown streaks with a yellow streak at the reniform spot. Hindwings white with gray margin.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on bitterbrush during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in open pine forests, juniper woodlands, and sagebrush rangelands; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

XESTIA MUSTELINA



CATERPILLAR Brown; broad white lateral band.

ADULT Wingspan 3.6 centimeters. Forewings pink-gray with very large gray discal spots outlined in black.

ECOLOGY Previously known as *Anomogyna mustelina*. Caterpillars are common; feed on many broadleaf trees and conifers, such as Douglas-fir, madrone, huckleberry, and myrica, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in wet conifer forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

XYLENA BRUCEI

CATERPILLAR Brown with lateral white line edged in black above; dorsum mottled with white streaks and a faint subdorsal longitudinal white line; venter light brown to brown-green. Head tan with two oblique black lines.

ADULT Wingspan 5.2 centimeters. Forewings pale gray with discal spots and wing margins outlined in black. Hindwings dark brown.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on bitterbrush during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from fall, through the winter, and into the spring. Found in open pine forests and juniper woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ZALE LUNATA - LUNATA MOTH



CATERPILLAR Gray with shades of brown to solid tan; A1 and A8 swollen dorsally with two minutely pointed tips; middorsally a light longitudinal band bordered by a darker band.

ADULT Wingspan 4.8 centimeters. Forewings may have a varying mix of yellow, red-brown and black mottled with fine dark lines, apical part of the postmedian line is strongly dentate.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on blackberry and willow during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in spring and late summer. Found in wet coastal forests west of the Cascade Mountains and in riparian environments east of the Cascade Mountains.

NOCTUIDAE

ZALE TERMINA

CATERPILLAR Light gray with dark gray longitudinal lines; subdorsal line nearly black and scalloped; prolegs on A3 smaller than on A6.

ADULT Wingspan 3.7 centimeters. Forewings dark gray with fine lines and black basal and postmedian bands. Hindwings dark gray with fine black lines and scalloped margins.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on live oak and chinquapin during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from early to midsummer. Found in dry forests and oak woodlands of the southwest and Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

ZOTHECA TRANQUILLA



CATERPILLAR Middorsal line of yellow circles bordered in black; subdorsal pale purple band; lateral-ventral area solid yellow with black spots.

ADULT Wingspan 3.6 centimeters. Forewings white with green highlights and a (very) few tan tones (more on the thorax), with a background of off-white with faint, light green tones. Hindwings are whiter than the forewings.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on blue and red elderberry during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in wet coastal forests west of the Cascade Mountains and in riparian habitats associated with coniferous forests east of the Cascade Mountains.