

NOTODONTIDAE

FURCULA CINEREA

CATERPILLAR Yellow-green; dorsum with brown saddles edged in red on T1, A4, A5, A8, and A9; elongate anal prolegs create the appearance of a forked tail and ringed with brown, green and red.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings pale to dark gray with dark gray or black bands and fine black spots along the margins.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on willow during July and August. Adults are nocturnal; fly from spring to midsummer. Found in wet forests and riparian habitats; widely distributed in western North America.

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FURCULA SCOLOPENDRINA



CATERPILLAR Yellow; dorsum with brown black saddles on T1 through T3, A2 through A7, and A8 through A10; elongate anal prolegs create the appearance of a forked tail.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings elongate and white with black bands and fine black spots along the wing margins.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on willow and poplar during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly throughout the summer. Found in wet forests; widely distributed in North America.

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GREEN OAK CATERPILLAR - *NADATA GIBBOSA*

CATERPILLAR Late instar: green with yellow spots; red spiracles; transverse yellow streak across A9; pale yellow middorsal longitudinal line.

ADULT Wingspan 5.6 centimeters. Forewings yellow with brown-tan shading; each forewing has an orange discal cell; the reniform spot consists of two small white dots, and narrow dark basal and postmedian lines.

ECOLOGY This is one of many caterpillars that exhibit more than one color phase, either by stage of development, genetic polymorphism, or other environmental factors. Color phases differ according to age. Caterpillars common on white oak during July and August. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in oak woodlands; widely distributed in North America.

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SCHIZURA CONCINNA - REDHUMPED CATERPILLAR



CATERPILLAR Yellow with multiple white bands separated by black stripes along the subdorsal region; white streaks bordered in black at the base of the midabdominal prolegs; middorsum of T3 red. Head red.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings pale yellow with shades of lavender and few markings except for a dark purple band across the inner margin. Hindwings white in males (see photo) and brown in females.

ECOLOGY Early instars are gregarious and solid yellow with black spines. When agitated the odor of glacial acetic acid is emitted from the larvae. Caterpillars are common on many broadleaf trees and shrubs, particularly snowbrush and white oak, during July and August. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer; moths are not as commonly collected relative to the common presence of caterpillars. Found in oak woodlands and forests; widely distributed in western North America.

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FALSE UNICORN CATERPILLAR - *SCHIZURA IPOMOEAE*

CATERPILLAR Head, T1, and A1 through A10 tan or light brown with red veined markings; T2 and T3 a distinctive green with a reddish middorsal line; A1, A5, and A8 with dorsal humps tipped with a pair of small wart-like tubercles; A1 through A4, and A6 with middorsal white patch; A7 with an oblique middorsal white band; small spots of yellow at the base of dorsal setae on A2 through A4, A6, and A8; primary setae long. Head tan with two oblique bands.

ADULT Wingspan 4.5 centimeters. Forewings a mottled brown and pale gray; each forewing has a small pale reniform spot, narrow dentate basal and postmedian lines, and black marginal dashes. Hindwings white in males (see photo) and brown in females.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common on white oak, madrone, dogwood, and hawthorn from July to September. Adults are nocturnal; fly from late spring to late summer. Found in woodlands, and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in North America.

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SCHIZURA UNICORNIS - UNICORN CATERPILLAR



CATERPILLAR Head, T1, and A1 through A10 dark to gray black; T2 and T3 a distinctive green; A1, A5, and A8 with dorsal humps tipped with a single elongate tubercle; A7 with an oblique middorsal white band; primary setae short.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings pale pink and gray; each forewing has a small black reniform spot, a broad yellow subapical patch, and small black subapical dashes.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on cherry, apple, hawthorn, oak, and dogwood during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from late spring to late summer. Found in woodlands, and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in North America.