

NOCTUIDAE

ABAGROTIS DUANCA



CATERPILLAR Gray, brown, and black with subdorsal patches of orange; white scalloped spiracular band (mostly on A4 through A6) with brown markings within the band.

ADULT Wingspan 2.4 centimeters. Forewings dark gray-black with a pale gray postmedian border, and small reniform and orbicular spots that are obscure or outlined in white.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on big sagebrush during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from mid- to late summer. Found in dry juniper woodlands and sagebrush rangelands; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ABAGROTIS GLENNI

CATERPILLAR Variable shades of green to pink-brown, later instars mostly pink-brown; white dashed line below black shading along dorsum of T1 through A10 and laterally on T1 through T3.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings pale gray-brown with a large white reniform spot and black basal and discal streaks.

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

NOCTUIDAE

ACHYTONIX EIPASCHIA



CATERPILLAR Green, middorsal, subdorsal, and subspiracular white longitudinal bands extend from T1 through A10. Head green.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings dark gray to black with gray to red-brown discal spots and the reniform spot at the end of the discal cell slightly curved.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on various conifers, including Douglas-fir, during early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in moist conifer forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE*ACRONICTA CYANESCENS*

CATERPILLAR Extremely long and dense white hairs obscure the green body.

ADULT Wingspan 4.7 centimeters. Forewings gray with black basal and subanal streaks.

ECOLOGY Only one individual caterpillar of this species has been field-collected during the fifteen years of our projects. Caterpillars are rare; feed on snowbrush during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in dry forests of western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ACRONICTA FUNERALIS



CATERPILLAR Early instars brown with white markings; fourth instar black with middorsal light yellow markings triangular to elliptical with transverse black streaks in the center and black sparse long hairs with flattened tips.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings pale gray with an irregular black band across the inner wing margin.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on broadleaf plants, such as blueberry, hazel, and white oak, during early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly from late spring to early summer. Found in low elevation forests west of the Cascade Mountains; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

GRAY DAGGER MOTH - *ACRONICTA GRISEA*

CATERPILLAR Green, dorsal brown patch wider on T1 and A4 through A8; outside edge of dorsal brown patches counter-shaded with yellow. Head brown with two conical points.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings dark gray with black basal and anal margin dashes, postmedian band with a sharply dentate margin. Hindwings white.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on red alder during late summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in moist forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ACRONICTA HESPERIDA



CATERPILLAR Covered with tufts of dense orange hairs on dorsum and white hairs laterally; anterior and posterior a few longer white and black “wild” hairs stick out beyond the tufts of shorter hairs.

ADULT Wingspan 5.3 centimeters. Forewings pale gray with reniform and orbicular discal spots strongly outlined.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on red alder and mountain alder during late summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in moist forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

YELLOW-HAIRED DAGGER MOTH - *ACRONICTA IMPLETA*

CATERPILLAR Two prominent tufts of hairs on thorax, partially encircled with white hair tufts; two gray hair pencils on dorsum of A8.

ADULT Wingspan 4.8 centimeters. Forewings dark black-gray with the postmedian band outlined as small white spots.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on red alder during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early summer. Found in coastal rainforests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ACRONICTA IMPRESSA - IMPRESSED DAGGER MOTH



CATERPILLAR The brown-black color of the body provides a strong contrast to the clusters of white hairs that originate from reddish orange spots.

ADULT Wingspan 3.8 centimeters. Forewings dark, mottled with gray, discal spots outlined and filled with darker gray. Hindwings gray.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on wild roses and bitterbrush during midsummer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early summer. Found in many forest habitats; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ACRONICTA MARMORATA



CATERPILLAR Yellow and brown; dark brown middorsal line. Head dark brown.

ADULT Wingspan 4.3 centimeters. Forewings mottled black, gray, and white with black basal and subanal dashes.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are very common; feed on oak during midsummer. Adults are nocturnal; fly from spring to early summer. Found in oak woodlands; widely distributed in Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

ACRONICTA PERDITA



CATERPILLAR A broad white spiracular band constricts at each spiracle from T1 through A8; clusters of off-white and black hairs originate from pale orange-yellow spots on a brown-black body.

ADULT Wingspan 4.4 centimeters. Forewings gray and heavily suffused with black. Hindwings white in male (shown here) and gray in female.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on bitterbrush during midsummer. Adults are nocturnal; fly from late spring to early summer. Found in dry forests including oak and juniper woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ALYPIA LANGTONI

CATERPILLAR Yellow-orange with irregular black markings on a white body; relatively long primary setae; dorsum of A9 with a brighter yellow streak. Head yellow with black spots.

ADULT Wingspan 3.0 centimeters. Forewings black; each forewing has two round, cream-yellow spots. Hindwings also with one or two round cream-yellow spots.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on fireweed during midsummer. Adults are diurnal; fly from late spring to midsummer. Found in open habitats associated with montane forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

AMPHIPYRA PYRAMIDOIDES - COPPER UNDERWING



CATERPILLAR Light green with sparse white spots; black spiracles; white spiracular line with shades of yellow; A8 with large dorsal hump.

ADULT Wingspan 5.1 centimeters. Forewings light brown to black-brown with a pale submarginal border and the discal spots greatly reduced. Hindwings orange to red-copper.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many broadleaf trees and shrubs, particularly big-leaf maple and manzanita, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from late summer to fall. Found in wet conifer forests in western regions of California to British Columbia.

NOCTUIDAE*ANDROPOLIA AEDON*

CATERPILLAR Light brown and a shade of light green, with a black scalloped sublateral line; A8 with a transverse black line; venter light gray.

ADULT Wingspan 4.6 centimeters. Forewings gray with distinct discal spots outlined in black, including a jagged, dentate black submarginal line.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on alder, maple, ocean spray, and ninebark during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from mid- to late summer. Found in wet conifer forests in the Pacific West.

NOCTUIDAE

ANDROPOLIA DIVERSILINEATA



CATERPILLAR Gray-brown with a black scalloped sublateral line; thoracic and abdominal segments with a subdorsal black patch; A8 with a transverse black line; venter gray-brown.

ADULT Wingspan 4.4 centimeters. Forewings gray with very obscure markings except for a jagged, dentate black submarginal line. Males have pectinate antennae.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on bitterbrush during early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in pine forests and juniper woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE*ANDROPOLIA THEODORI*

CATERPILLAR Dark brown with a black scalloped sublateral line; A8 with a transverse black line; venter pink-white.

ADULT Wingspan 5.2 centimeters. Forewings gray with shades of red and a black, sharply dentate submarginal line. Hindwings faint red-tan; each hindwing has a dark medial line and discal spot.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on snowbrush and ocean spray during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from mid- to late summer. Found in dry forests and woodlands in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ASEPTIS BINOTATA



CATERPILLAR Dark green dorsum and light green venter with off-white speckles; white spiracular band, dorsal edge with a red line; faint discontinuous off-white subdorsal line. Head green.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings dark brown; each forewing has a round yellow mark on the outer margin of the reniform spot.

ECOLOGY This species possesses the broadest foodplant range among the Pacific Northwest Lepidoptera. Caterpillars are very common, generalist feeders on numerous flowering trees and shrubs, such as maple, alder, madrone, hazelnut, Indian plum, ocean spray, currant, willow, and snowberry, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in moist forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

ASEPTIS ETHNICA

CATERPILLAR Body and head mottled in shades of green; a yellow-white spiracular band extends from A7 to anal prolegs. Head green.

ADULT Wingspan 3.9 centimeters. Forewings dark brown to black with the only noticeable markings the white flecks along the postmedian line.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on manzanita and madrone during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in dry forests and woodlands in western Oregon and California.

NOCTUIDAE

Aseptis fumosa



CATERPILLAR Dark green dorsum and light green venter; white spiracular line, dorsal edge with a red line; faint discontinuous yellow longitudinal line and oblique subdorsal lines. Head green.

ADULT Wingspan 3.8 centimeters. Forewings brown with the reniform and orbicular spots distinctly outlined in dark brown.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on bitterbrush and species of *Ceanothus* during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in dry forests in the Pacific Northwest.

NOCTUIDAE

ALFALFA SEMILOOPER - *AUTOGRAPHA CALIFORNICA*

CATERPILLAR Two pair of midabdominal prolegs, a trait indicative of the Plusiinae. Green; distinct white spiracular line and faint discontinuous longitudinal dorsal white lines.

ADULT Wingspan 4.2 centimeters. Forewings mottled gray with a large white comma-shaped stigma. Hindwings yellow with a broad black submarginal border.

ECOLOGY This species is an economic pest in vegetable crops and also occurs on native plants in forests and woodlands. Caterpillars are common; feed on numerous herbaceous plants from early spring to midsummer. Adults are nocturnal; fly from spring to fall. Found in agricultural and urban areas, and open habitats associated with lowland and montane forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

CATOCALA AHOLIBAH - AHOLIBAH UNDERWING



CATERPILLAR Gray- tan with a subtle rosy pink hue and covered with minute black speckles; small tubercles middorsum on A5 and A8; ventral row of short whisker-like hairs; true legs pink-red. Head is cream colored with reticulated lines.

ADULT Wingspan 7.9 centimeters. Forewings mottled black, gray, and red-brown with jagged black lines. Hindwings rosy red with a black median band narrowly constricted in the center and broad black submarginal borders.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on white oak during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in oak woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

CATOCALA BRISEIS

CATERPILLAR Gray and tan with finely reticulated markings; A5 and A8 with small warts tipped in orange; subdorsal orange spots in a line; intersegmental area between A5 and A6 with an orange and black patch; ventral row of short whisker-like hairs. Top of head with two orange spots; a black arc extends from the base of the mandibles over the top of the head.

ADULT Wingspan 6.8 centimeters. Forewings gray-black, often with white markings, and a jagged postmedial line. Hindwings red with black submarginal borders and black median bands that are not narrowly constricted.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on willow during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in wet forest and riparian habitats; widely distributed in northern North America, southernmost portion of its distribution extending into the northern Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Northwest.

NOCTUIDAE

CATOCALA ILIA - ILIA UNDERWING



CATERPILLAR Mottled with green and black.

ADULT Wingspan 7.9 centimeters. Forewings mottled black and gray with jagged black lines. Hindwings orange, the black median band and submarginal border with wavy undulations.

ECOLOGY Cryptic coloration and pattern match the lichens on oak branches. Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on white oak during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in oak woodlands ranging from California to the Pacific Northwest.

NOCTUIDAE

CATOCALA VERRILLIANA

CATERPILLAR Uniformly gray white with a pale pink hue; middorsum of A5 and A8 with tubercles; ventral row of short whisker-like hairs. Head same color as body but with reticulated lines.

ADULT Wingspan 4.6 centimeters. Forewings pale gray with jagged black lines. Hindwings orange-red with the black median band constricted in the center and a broad black submarginal border with red marginal patches.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on oak during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in oak woodlands in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

CISSUSA INDISCRETA



CATERPILLAR Mottled with silver, gray, and black; subdorsal and lateral longitudinal lines scalloped and nearly entire.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings light to dark brown with fine wavy lines and a black discal bar.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on oak during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry oak woodlands from southern California to western Oregon and Washington.

NOCTUIDAE

COSMIA CALAMI



CATERPILLAR Green with extensive faint white markings; single white middorsal stripe. Head pale green.

ADULT Wingspan 3.2 centimeters. Forewings pale yellow to light brown with small discal spots, basal line strongly transverse and nearly touching the postmedian line along the inner margin. Hindwings white.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are very common; feed on oak during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in oak woodlands in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

CUCULLIA PULLA



CATERPILLAR Green with six prominent longitudinal white lines; the lateral line with a yellow dot just below and posterior to the spiracle.

ADULT Wingspan 4.2 centimeters. Forewings elongate and sharply pointed, black with fine gray streaks and jagged lines. Hindwings black.

ECOLOGY This species was previously placed in the genus *Lathosea*. Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on rabbitbrush during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry juniper woodlands and sagebrush rangelands; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

EGIRA CRUCIALIS

CATERPILLAR Color highly variable, mottled silver, gray, and black to bi-colored with rosy pink-red; dorsum darker than venter separated at the lateral line. Head red.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings gray with a small orbicular spot and a broken line of black postmedian dashes.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on numerous trees and shrubs, including alder, snowbrush, bitterbrush, and oak, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in spring. Found in moist forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

EGIRA CURIALIS



CATERPILLAR Mottled with silver, gray, and black; lateral longitudinal band white with mottled markings between faint black borders. Head mottled tan, brown, and black.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings dark gray with obscure markings. Hindwings mostly white.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on bitter cherry and hackberry during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in spring. Found in dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

EGIRA FEBRUALIS

CATERPILLAR White with blue-gray shading; subdorsal yellow streaks; black spots; black spiracles. Head mottled tan and black with a dorsal black triangular patch.

ADULT Wingspan 3.7 centimeters. Forewings mottled black and white. Hindwings pale cream.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on oak during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry forests in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

EGIRA PERLUBENS



CATERPILLAR Color highly variable, mottled silver, gray, and black to bi-colored with rosy tan-brown; dorsum faintly darker than venter. Head mottled tan and black.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings dark gray-black with a red subapical patch and a white or pale gray orbicular spot. Hindwings white.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many broadleaf trees, such manzanita, snowbrush, bitterbrush and ocean spray, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in spring. Found in dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

FERALIA DECEPTIVA

CATERPILLAR Green with subdorsal and lateral white longitudinal lines; the lateral line broken with dashes of red along the upper border; white dashes sublaterally on T1 through A8. Head green.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings dark green with black and white markings. Hindwings solid black.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on Douglas-fir during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in wet coastal forests in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

FERALIA FEBRUALIS



CATERPILLAR Light green with sparse white spots; tan spiracles; white spiracular line with red dorsal edge which is more obvious on T1; A8 with large dorsal hump; true legs red.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings pale green with large discal spots. Hindwings white.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on white oak, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from late winter to early spring. Found in dry forests and oak woodlands in the Pacific western states.

NOCTUIDAE

FISHIA EVELINA

CATERPILLAR Green to rosy brown; dorsum dark green with a faint white subdorsal longitudinal line; a thin off-white spiracular line; venter light green.

ADULT Wingspan 4.3 centimeters. Forewings elongate, dark gray; each forewing has a red median patch and the submarginal line strongly dentate. Hindwings mostly white in males, gray in females.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many broadleaf trees and shrubs, such as manzanita, snowbrush, cherry, bitterbrush, and elderberry, during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall. Found in dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

NOCTUIDAE

HYPENA CALIFORNICA



CATERPILLAR Dark green with longitudinal subdorsal white line.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings narrow and highly variable in color, mottled yellow and brown or solid red-brown with small black discal spots. Labial palps long.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on nettles during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from early spring to fall. Found in wet forests from California to British Columbia.

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.

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.