Cusuco National Park Light Trapping ID Guide

This basic pictoral guide should help to identify the species of three insect groups that are known to come to light traps in CNP. These three groups are:

- **Sphingidae (hawk moths)**
- **Saturniidae (silk moths)**
- some **Rutelinae**, including **Chrysina (jewel scarab beetles)**

The **Sphingidae** (page 2) generally have narrow forewings and a streamlined abdomen. Unlike the Saturnids, they do not have an especially hairy thorax. At rest, the wings are usually held in a poised position either side of the abdomen.

The **Saturniidae** (page 8) are usually large-bodied with small heads. They ofter have distinct clumps of hair-like scales on the thorax. At rest, the wings are generally held level with the body, partly or totally overlapping.

The species of interest within the **Rutelinae** (page 14) are usually large-bodied beetles, with the triangular or rounded scutellum clearly visible at the base of the wings when closed.

A record of each light trapping session should be made. This should include: the date, the beginning and end time, the location (camp and site), the collector name and that it was a light trap. The names of the species observed and the number of each should be recorded.

It is possible that species within these groups may be found that are not shown in this guide. If this is the case then either:

- For **either group of moths**: take as many photographs as possible and ensure that copies are given to the invert team
- For any **Jewel scarab beetles**, or **any beetles that look similar**: collect the insect in alcohol and ensure it is properly named

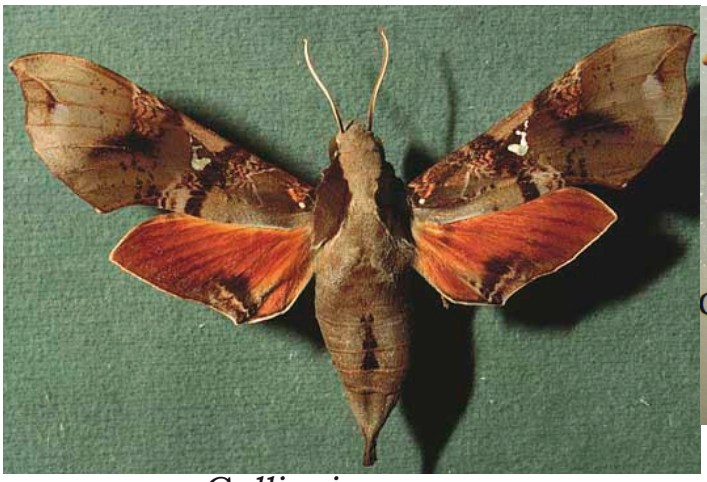
Please also collect any and all **dung beetles (Scarabaeinae)** that are found at light traps and ensure that they are properly labelled.

Sphingidae

Note that at rest, wings will generally be held back against the body in a v-shape (such as in the image of Xylophanes germen). The majority of these images are of pinned specimens, which have their wings artificially arranged to show detail of the hindwings and abdomen.

Aellopos fadus

Stolidoptera tachasara



Callionima parce

Callionima falcifera

Enyo lugubris

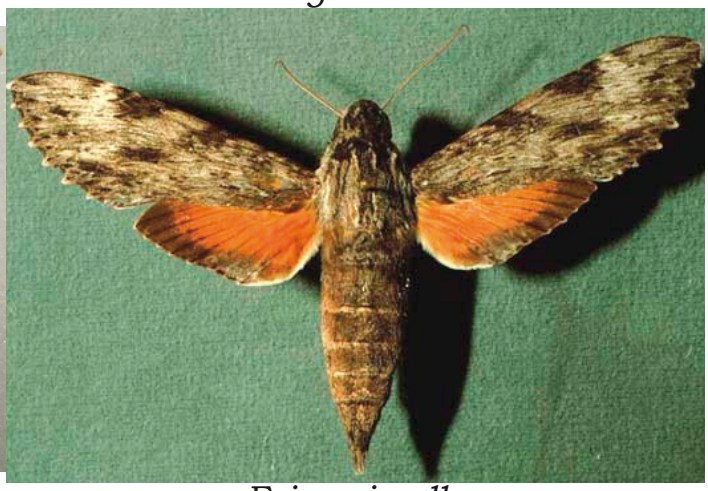
Enyo ocypete

Erinnyis lassauxi

Erinnyis alope

Erinnyis crameri

Erinnyis oenotrus



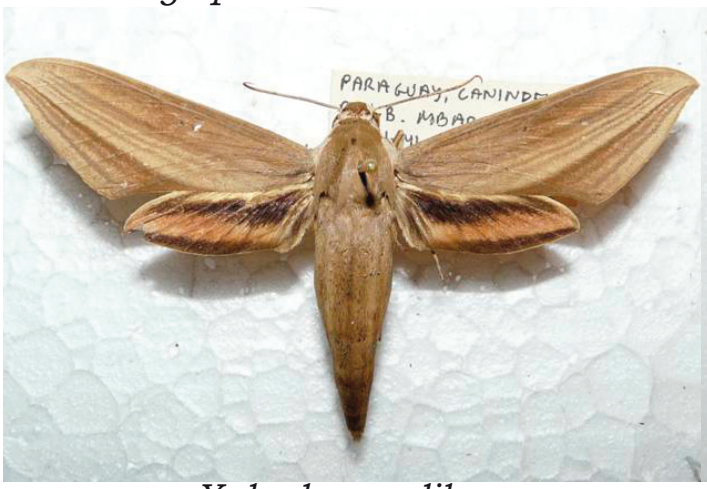
Erinnyis ello

Nyceryx eximia

Perigonia lusca

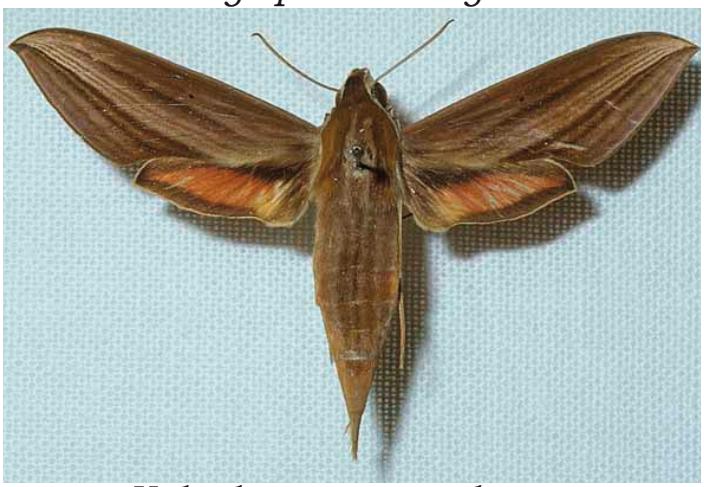
Xylophanes ceratomoide

Xylophanes germen



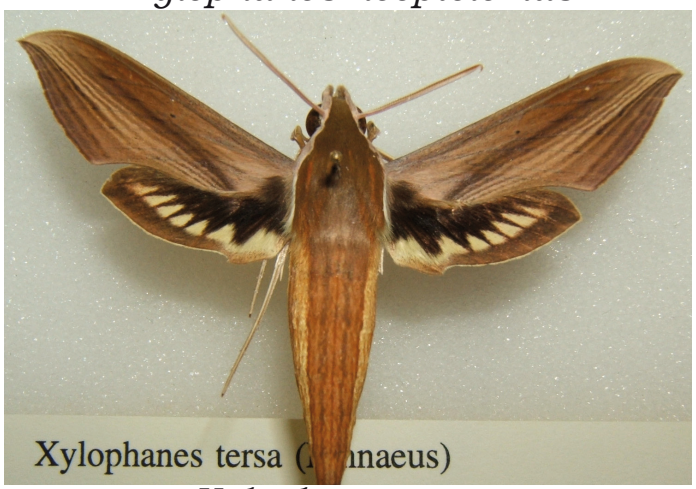
Xylophanes libya

Xylophanes porcus



Xylophanes neoptolemus

Xylophanes titana



Xylophanes tersa

Hyles lineata

Xylophanes amadis

Xylophanes belti

Xylophanes pluto

Xylophanes tyndarus

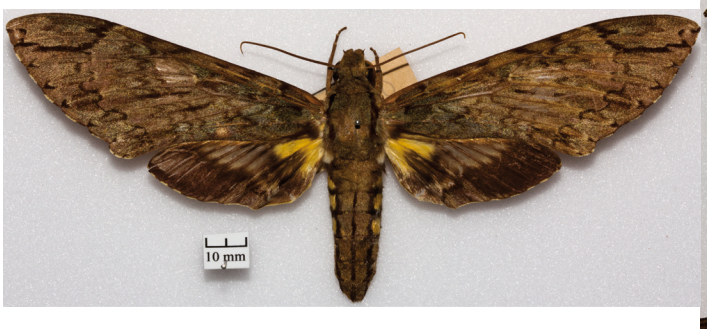
No image, but may look like this ->
(C. spuria not currently found in CNP)

Cautethia yucatana

Cautethia spuria

Eumorpha triangulum

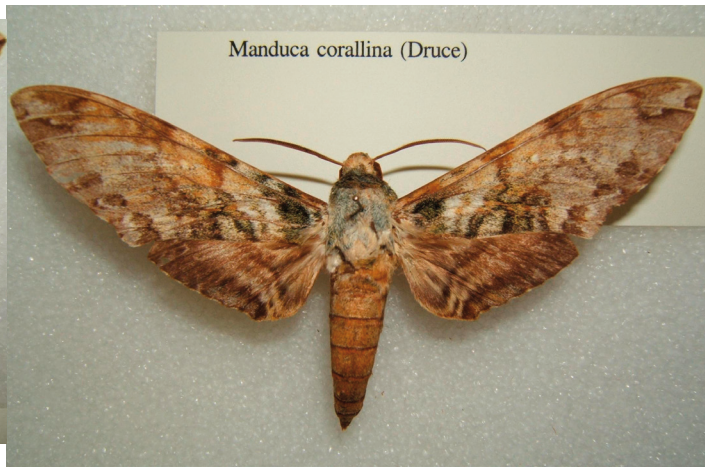
Agrius cingulata



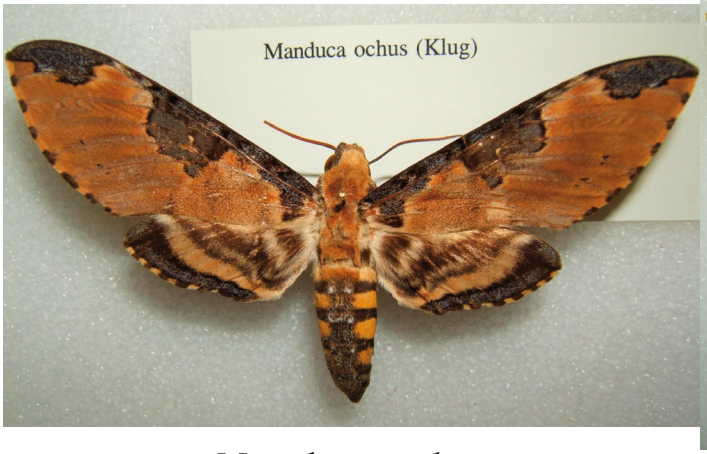
Cocytius lucifer

Cocytius antaeus

Sphinx merops



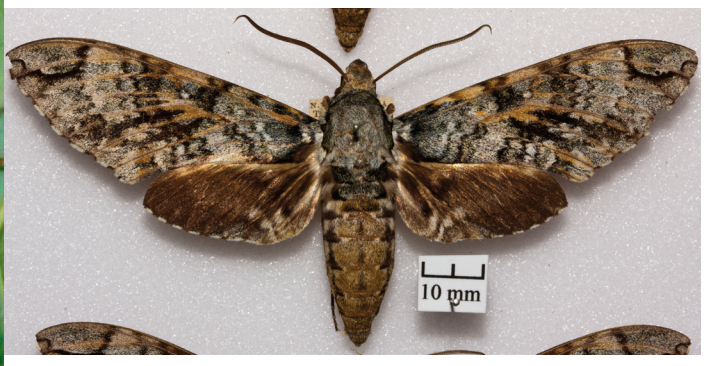
Manduca corallina



Manduca ochus

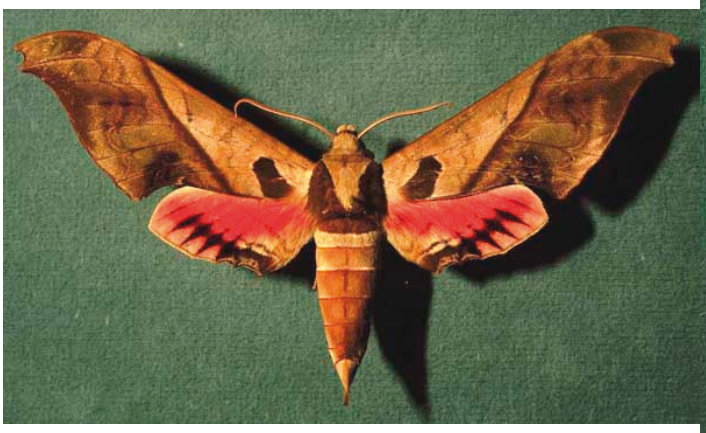
Manduca sexta

Manduca pelenia

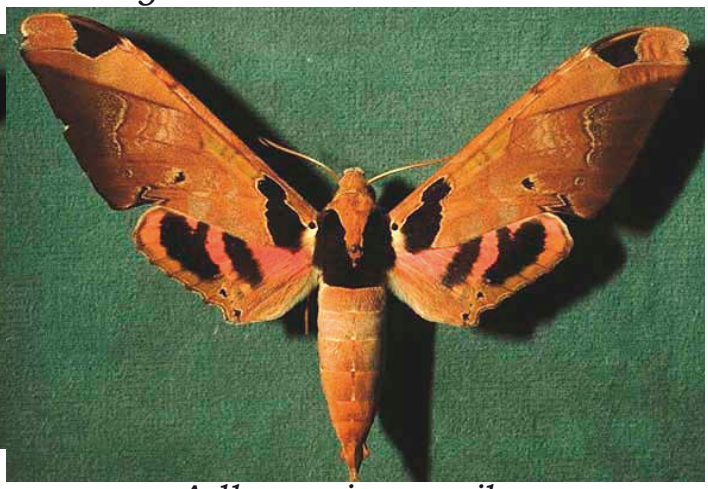


Manduca florestan

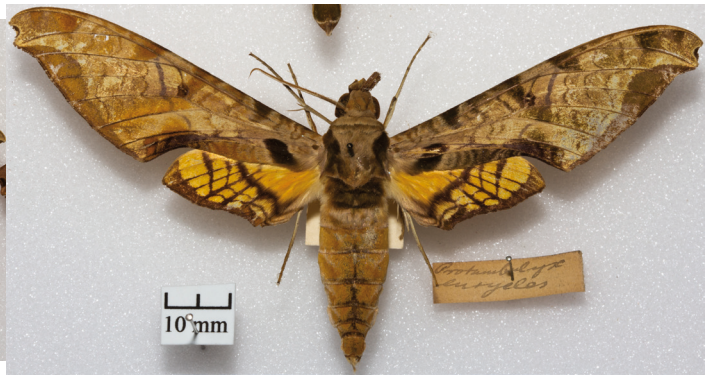
Adhemarius gannascus gannascu



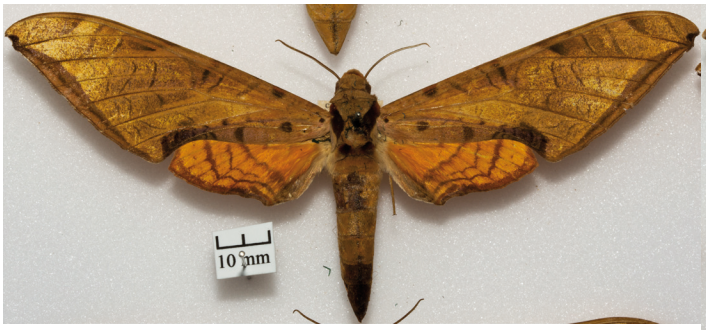
Adhemarius dariensis

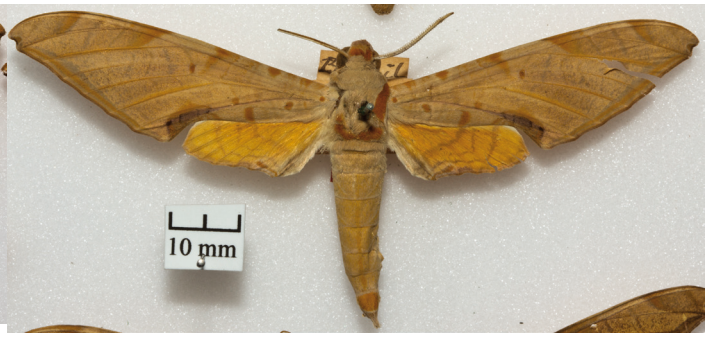


Adhemarius ypsilon



Protambulyx eurycles

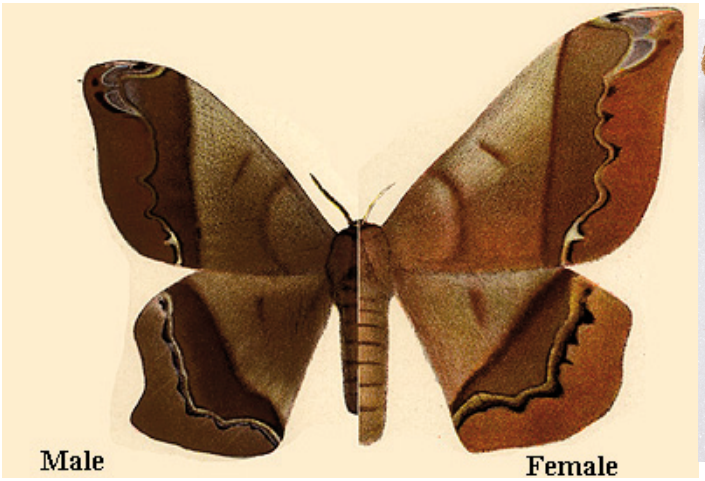




Protambulyx strigilis

Saturniidae

Note that at rest, wings will generally be held back against the body in a v-shape (such as in the image of Dirphiopsis flora). The majority of these images are of pinned specimens, which have their wings artificially arranged to show detail of the hindwings and abdomen.



Arsenura armida

Rhescyntis hippodamia

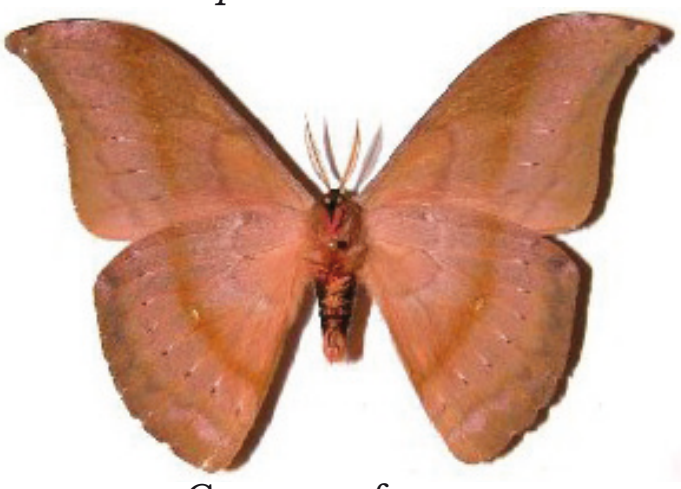
Rothschildia lebeau

Rothschildia orizaba

Copaxa cydippe

Copaxa mazaorum

Copaxa multifenestrata



Copaxa rufunans

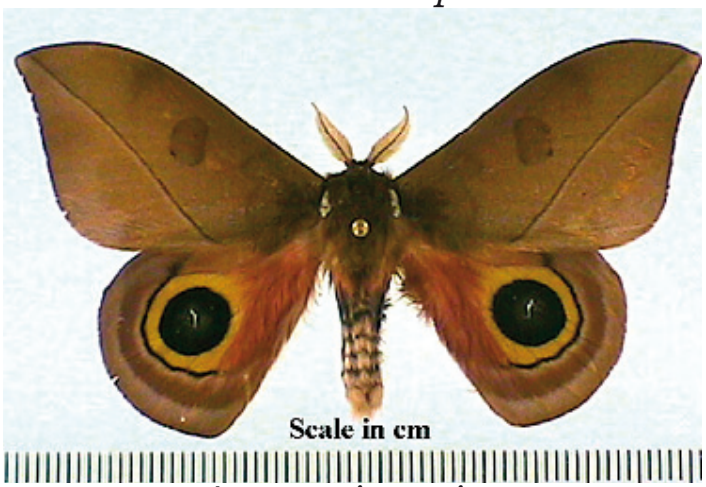
Copaxa sophronia

Automeris banus

Automeris belti

Automeris macphaili

Automeris montezuma



Automeris zozine

No picture

Automeris lauta

No picture

Paradirphia rectilineata

Dirphiopsis flora

Paradirphia semirosea

Hylesia continua alinda

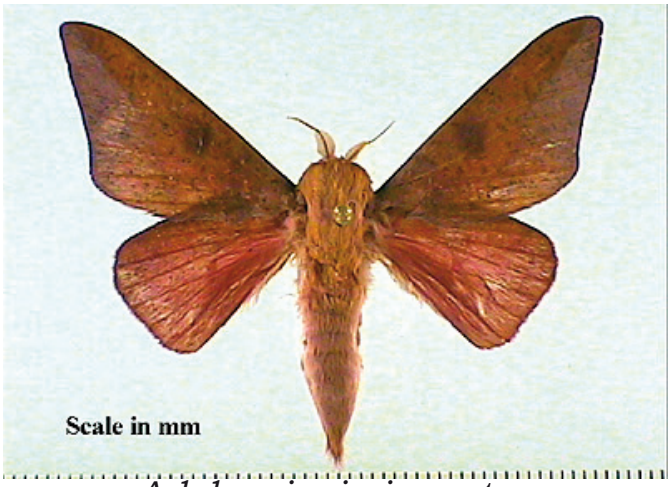
Hylesia subaurea

Hylesia hubbelli

Hyperchiria nausica

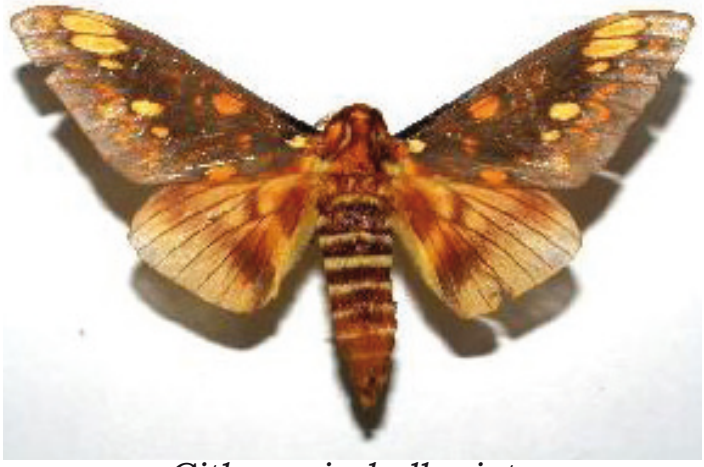
Periphoba arcaei

Lonomia electra



Adeloneivaia irrorata

Adeloneivaia jason



Citheronia bellavista

Eacles imperialis

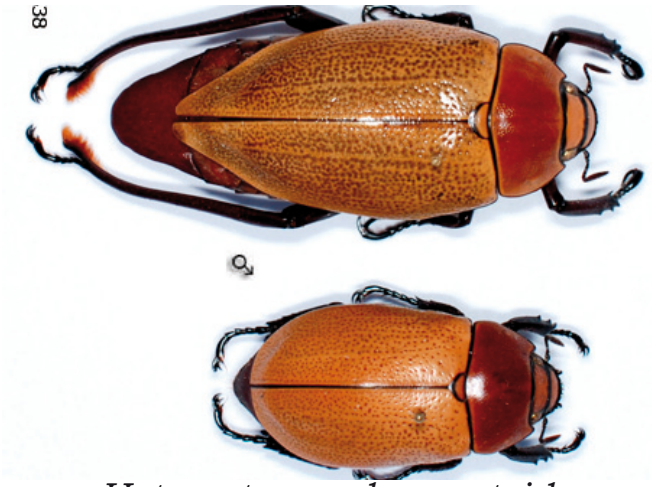
Eacles ormondei

Othorene purpurescens

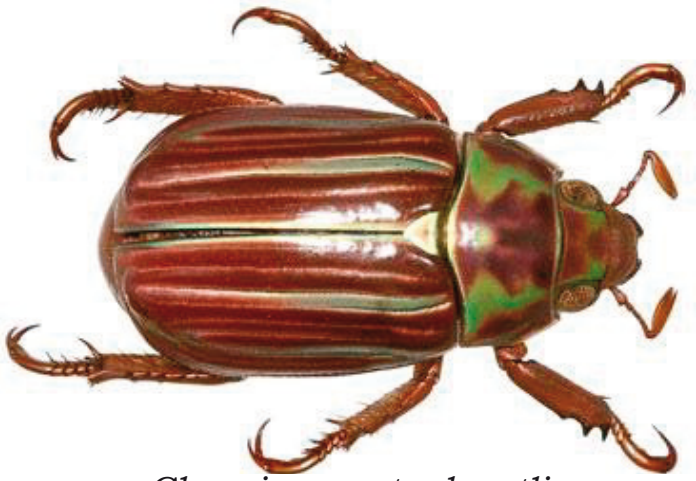
Syssphinx molina

Intentionally blank

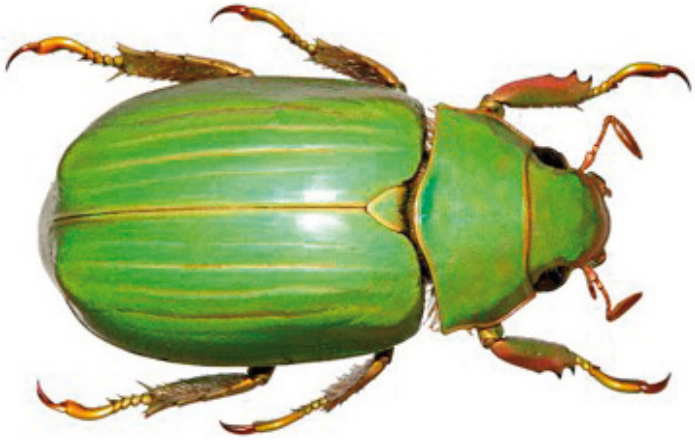
Rutelinae



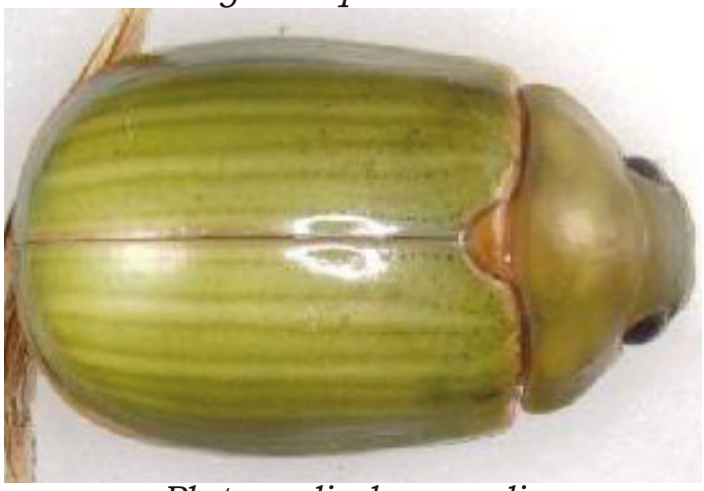
Heterosternus buprestoides



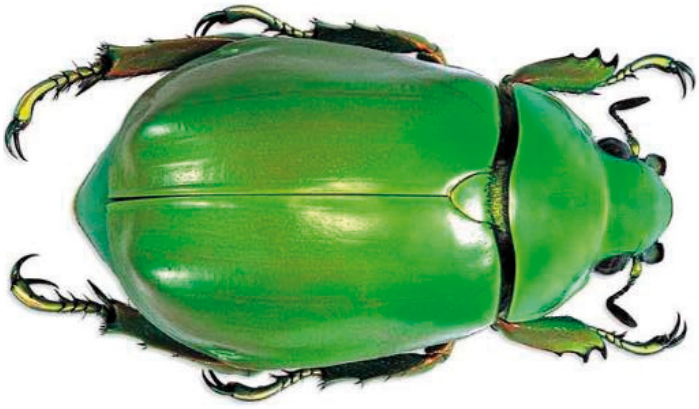
Chrysina quetzalcoatli



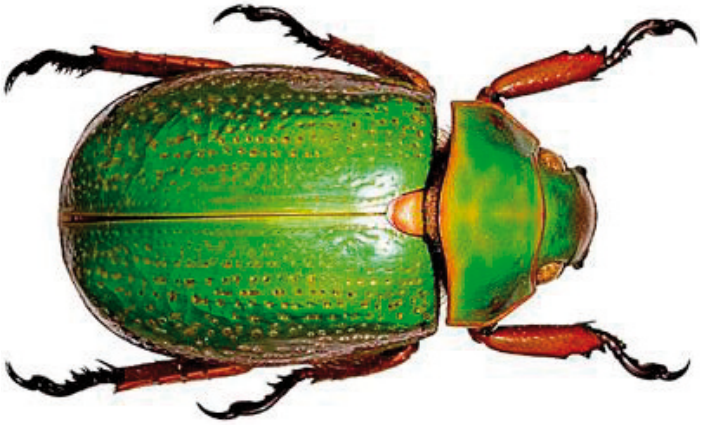
Chrysina cusuquensis



Platycoelia humeralis



Chrysina karschi

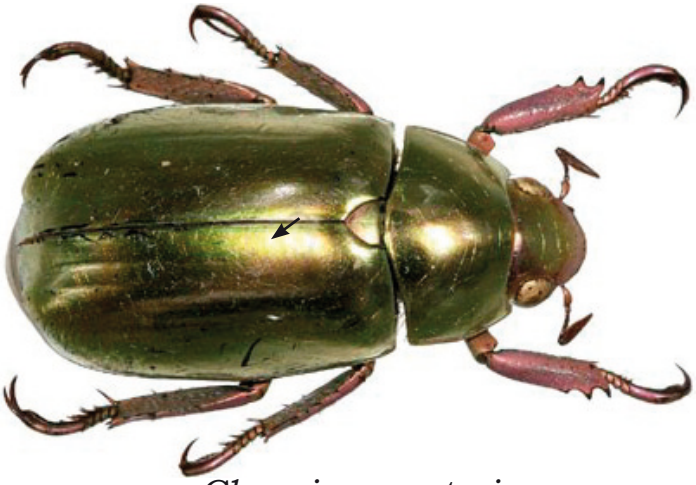


Chrysina spectabilis

Chrysina strasseni

Ventrally shiny

Ventrally matte

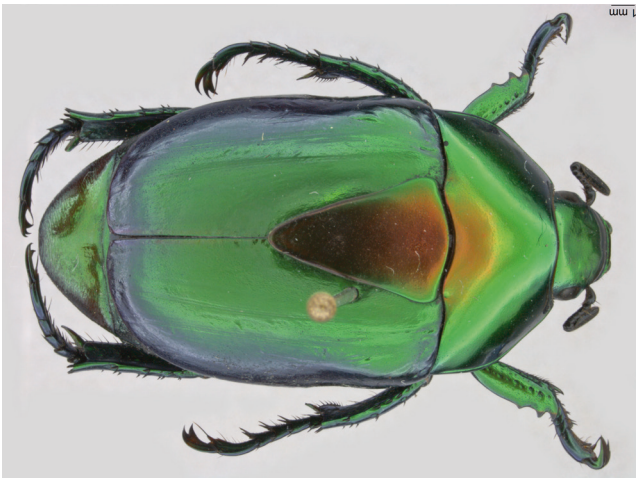


Chrysina pastori

More silvery, looks like chrome

Chrysina ericsmithi

Macropoidelimus mnizechi



Rutela sp. 1