

Butterflies and Moths of North Amer

Occurrence maps, species accounts, checklists, and photographs



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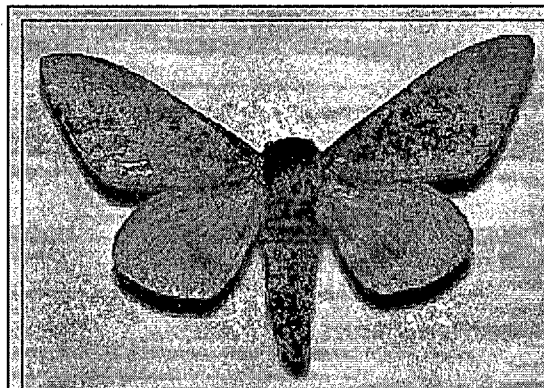
Announcement

We are seeking skilled lepidopterists to serve as state and regional coordinators. Find out more.

Species Detail

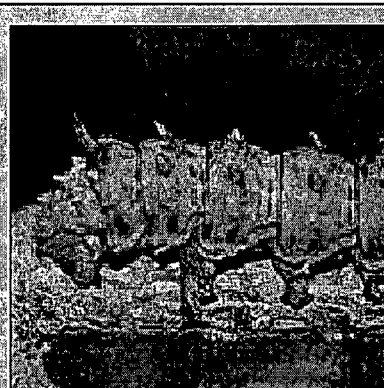
Pine-devil Moth

Citheronia sepulcralis Grote & Robinson



Pine-devil moth

© Paul Opler



Caterpillar

Attributes of *Citheronia sepulcralis*

Family: Wild Silk Moths (*Saturniidae*)

Subfamily: Royal Moths (*Citheroniinae*)

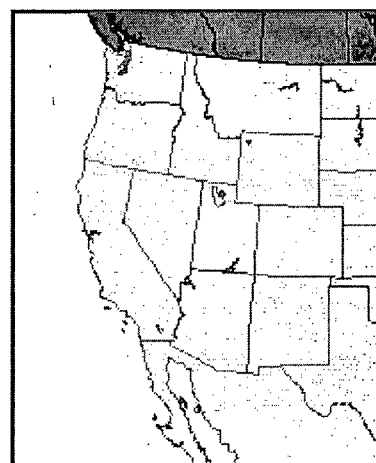
Identification: Upperside of forewings is gray-brown with a black median line and a black cell spot. Upperside of hindwings is pale gray-brown with red at the base.

Life history: Adults emerge in late morning and mate that night. Females lay eggs the following night singly or in groups of 2-3 at the base of pine needles. Eggs hatch in 7-10 days, and the caterpillars are solitary feeders. Fully-grown caterpillars pupate in burrows in loose soil.

Flight: One brood in the north from June-July, two broods in the south from April-June and from August-September, possibly several broods in Florida from March-October.

Wing span: 2 3/4 - 3 5/16 inches (7 - 10 cm).

Documented Records for *Cit*



Record
Data Unavailable
No Record

0 260 520 780 1040 1300

Caterpillar hosts: Pines including pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), eastern white pine (*P. strobus*), and Caribbean pine (*P. caribaea*).

Adult food: Adults do not feed.

Habitat: Coastal pine forests.

Range: Southern Maine west to southeastern Ohio, south to the Florida Keys and southeastern Louisiana.

Conservation: Not usually required.

NatureServe Global Status: G5 - Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

Management needs: None reported.



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