

Quelques papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane



Le mont Blanc à l'arrière-plan

Comité de protection des monts Chic-Chocs

Rapport produit par

Jacques Larivée

Rimouski, mai 2017

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

C'est à l'invitation du Comité de protection des monts Chic-Chocs que je joins du 15 au 17 août 2016 un groupe de naturalistes qui a pour objectif d'améliorer les connaissances de la flore et de la faune du territoire de la réserve faunique de Matane. Voici les membres de l'équipe dans l'ordre où ils apparaissent sur la photo.



Photo Claude Gauthier

Claude Gauthier (ornithologie, photographie, kayak, transport et sécurité) ; **Christian Grenier** (botanique des plantes vasculaires et photographie) ; **Pierre Fradette** (organisation, ornithologie, photographie, transport et sécurité), **Louis Fradette** (organisation, ornithologie, photographie, kayak, transport et sécurité) ; **Pierre Lévesque** (bryologie et photographie) ; **Jean Faubert** (bryologie et photographie) ; **Jacques Larivée** (ornithologie, photographie et entomologie) ; **Gaétan Caron** (organisation, transport, connaissance du territoire et sécurité).

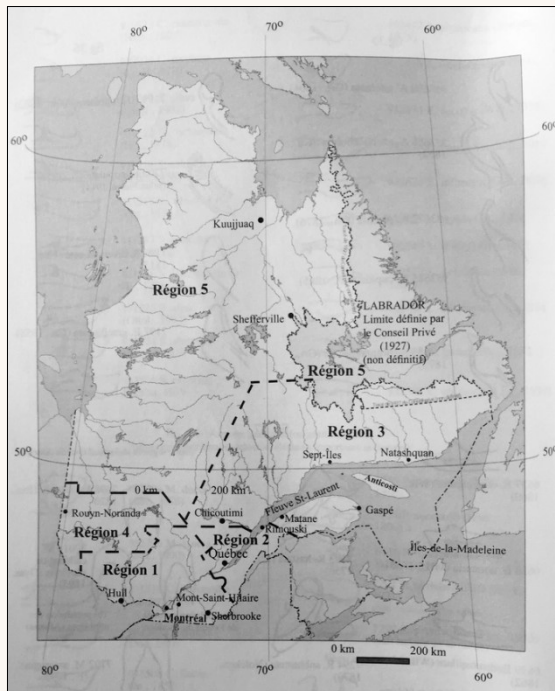
Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Mon « travail » consiste à noter mes observations des oiseaux le jour partout sur le territoire, comme le font les autres ornithologues, et à photographier les papillons de nuit le soir à l'Étang à la Truite le 15 et le 17 août et au sommet du mont Blanc le soir du 16 août. Mes observations d'oiseaux sont enregistrées sur [eBird](#) et sont résumées dans [ce document](#).

Le texte qui suit présente 3 listes d'espèces incluant au moins une photo par espèce : la liste des papillons de nuit photographiés à l'Étang à la Truite suivie de la liste des papillons de nuit photographiés au mont Blanc et de la liste des papillons de nuit non identifiés.

Les espèces apparaissent dans le texte en ordre taxonomique. Les informations en anglais¹ sur la classification, la nomenclature, la longueur et l'envergure, l'identification, la nourriture, la répartition, les espèces semblables sont tirées du site [BugGuide.net](#) géré par le département d'entomologie de l'*Iowa State University*. Les cartes de répartition proviennent du site [Moth Photographers Group](#) géré par le *Mississippi Entomological Museum* de la *Mississippi State University*.

Les informations qui apparaissent sous la rubrique **Handfield** sont tirées de Handfield, Louis. 2011. [Les papillons du Québec](#). Broquet.



Les informations sur l'abondance et les dates de vol des espèces sont celles de la **région 3** déterminée par L. Handfield, une très grande région qui englobe le Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, la péninsule gaspésienne à l'est de Rimouski et la rive nord du Saint-Laurent à l'est du Saguenay (Handfield 2011, p. 88).

¹ Je n'ai pas pris le temps de traduire les textes en anglais.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Je remercie les organisateurs de l'activité de m'avoir invité à faire partie du groupe de naturalistes.

Observations effectuées à l'Étang à la Truite



Les photographies des papillons de nuit à l'Étang à la Truite ont été effectuées les soirs des 15 et 17 août 2016. J'ai tendu un drap gris soutenu par une corde attachée aux deux arbres que l'on voit au premier plan de la photo. J'ai utilisé une lampe à vapeur de mercure et un fluorescent UV (black light) pour dérouter les papillons et les inciter à se poser sur le drap.

La présence de la pleine Lune, l'absence de nuages, la fraîcheur des deux soirées de « chasse » et l'effet probable de la mauvaise météo de juin et juillet font que relativement peu de papillons sont venus à la lumière.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Pandemis limitata

Superfamily Tortricoidea (Tortricid Moths)
Family Tortricidae (Tortricid Moths)
Subfamily Tortricinae
Tribe Archipini



2016-08-15 099 3594 *Pandemis limitata* – Three-lined Leafroller

Hodges Number 3594

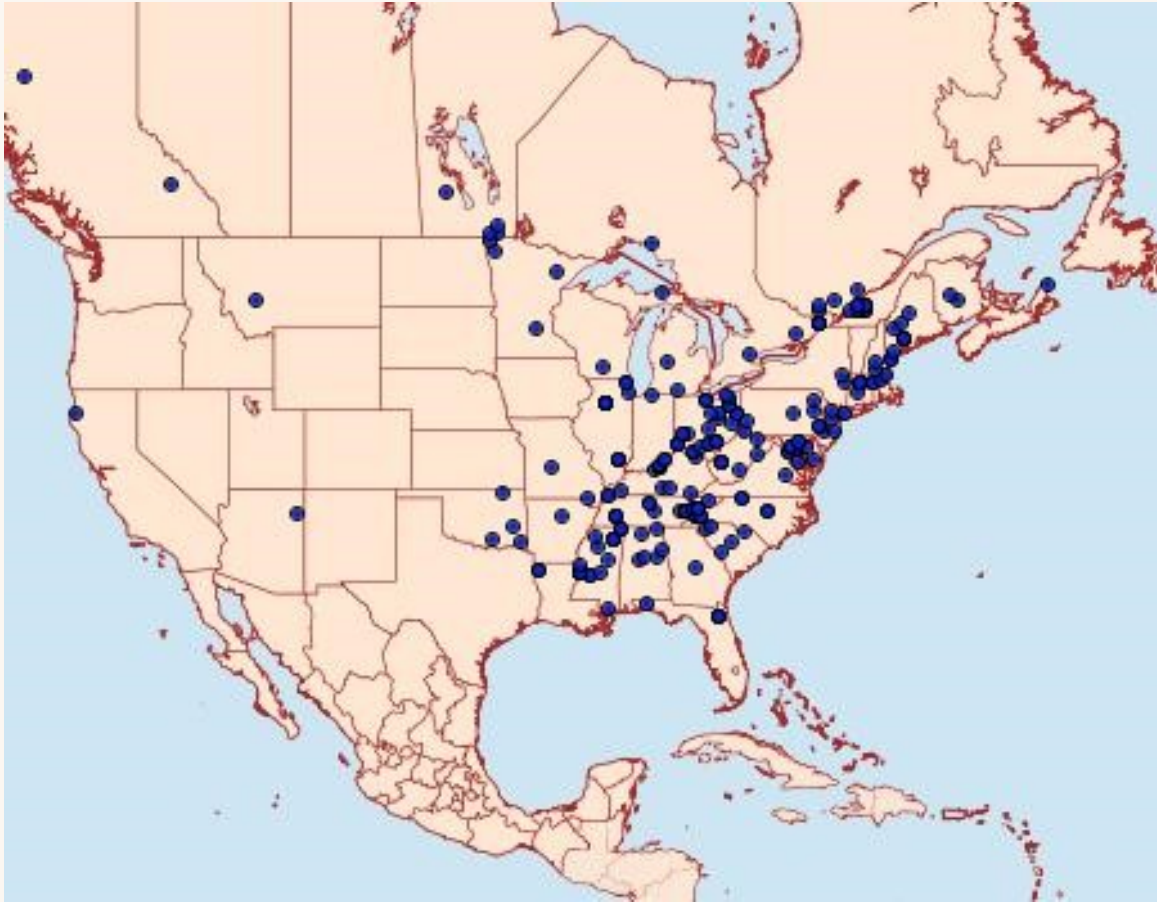
Identification From E.H. Strickland Entomological Museum web site: "The forewing varies from light to dark brown with prominent dark brown markings. The basal, median and upper postmedian lines are distinct and sharply defined with pale edging. The hindwing is white, often with the lower half grey. The larva is green with a green or brown thoracic shield and head. Distinct spots may be present on the lateral parts of the thoracic shield."

Food alders, apple, ashes, aspen, birches, elms, maples, oaks, and many other trees.

See Also [Pandemis lamprosana](#) - Paul Dennehy comments [here](#), "The difference is in the dark patch near the FW apex. In *limitata*, the patch is a distinct crescent shape surrounded entirely by lighter color, but in *lamprosana*, the distal portion of the patch fades into the darker ground color toward the apex."

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range²



Handfield Il n'y a pas d'information sur les micropapillons de nuit dans Handfield 2011. Cependant, il prépare un livre sur les micropapillons du Québec-Labrador qui devrait être publié en 2018.

² Le fait qu'il n'y ait pas de point sur la carte de répartition du site *Moth Photographers Group* pour la péninsule gaspésienne ne signifie pas que l'espèce est absente de la région, mais plutôt qu'aucune photographie provenant de ce secteur n'est parvenue aux responsables du site.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Scoparia biplagiata

Superfamily Pyraloidea (Pyralid and Crambid Snout Moths)

Family Crambidae (Crambid Snout Moths)

Subfamily Scopariinae



2016-08-15 096 4716 – *Scoparia biplagiata* – Double-striped Scoparia

Hodges Number 4716

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes

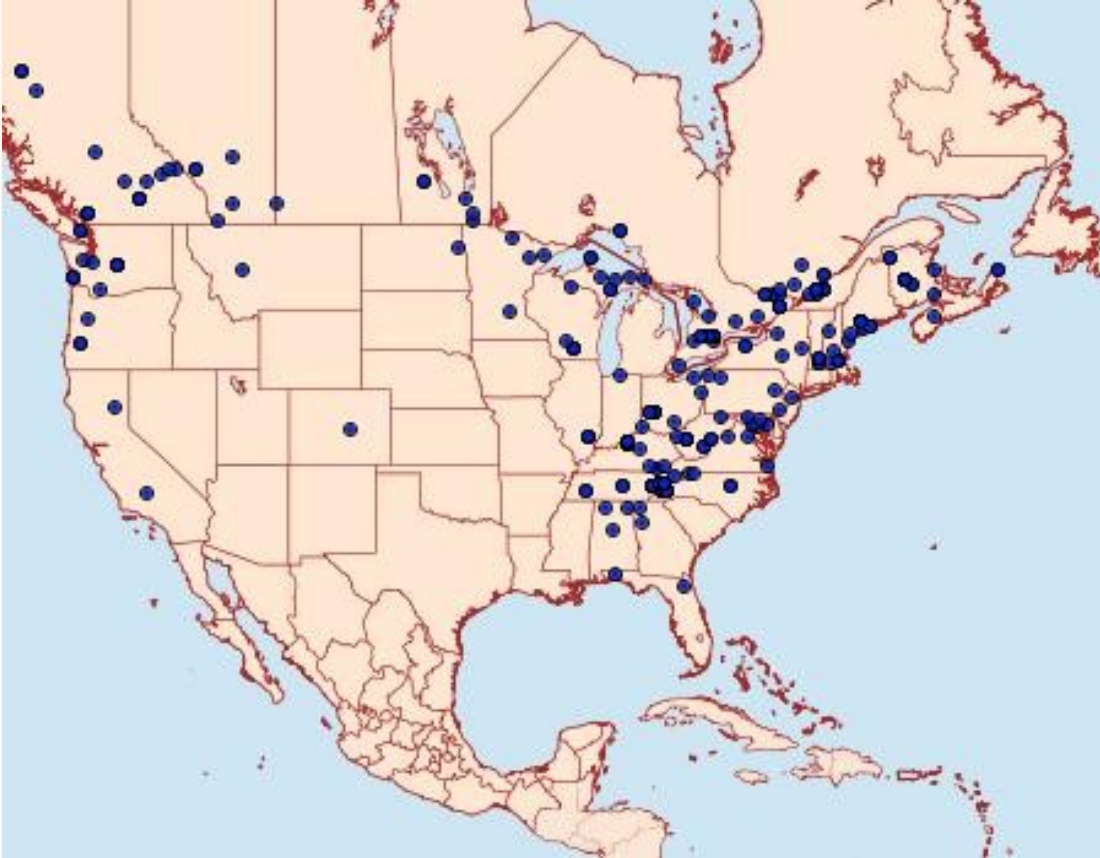
Scoparia biplagiata Walker, 1866.

Size Forewing length 6 - 8 mm

Identification Adult - varies from uniform brownish gray or pale gray to strongly marked with black transverse patches.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range From Newfoundland to South Carolina and across Canada and the northern United States.



Season adults fly June to August

Handfield Il n'y a pas d'information sur les micropapillons de nuit dans Handfield 2011. Cependant, il prépare un livre sur les micropapillons du Québec-Labrador qui devrait être publié en 2018.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Elophila icciusalis

Superfamily Pyraloidea (Pyralid and Crambid Snout Moths)
Family Crambidae (Crambid Snout Moths)
Subfamily Acentropinae
Tribe Nymphulini



2016-08-17 248 4748 – *Elophila icciusalis* – Pongside Pyralid

Hodges Number 4748

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes

Elophila icciusalis (Walker, 1859).

Leucochroma icciusalis Walker, 1859.

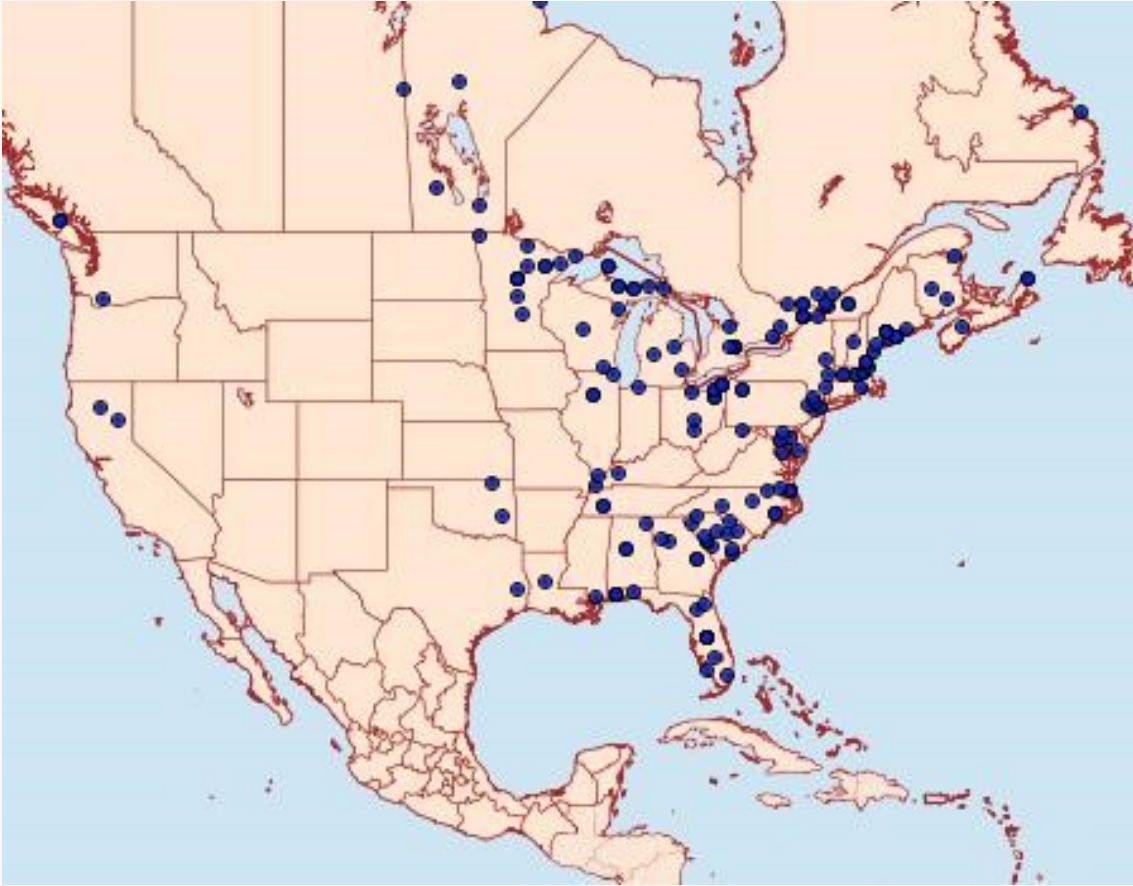
Nymphula icciusalis

Size 16-26 mm wingspan ; L 8-15 mm.

Identification Adult: forewing light yellow with several white patches; brown beyond PM line in some specimens; lines black, broken, edged with white; median area white on all wings.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Covell notes that this species is common throughout the range covered in that guide (eastern U.S. and Canada). Covell does not mention range outside that region.



Habitat Larvae are aquatic; adults found near larval habitat, and are attracted to light.

Season Adults fly from June to September.

Food larvae feed on aquatic plants such as buckbean, duckweed (*Lemna* spp.), eelgrass, pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.), and sedges.

Life Cycle See Welch (1916).

Remarks Larvae and pupae protect themselves in a case made of plant material.

See Also [Nebulous Munroessa](#) (*M. nebulosalis*) forewing is orangish-yellow with diffuse dark gray area forming a semicircle along costa; [Waterlily Borer](#) (*M. gyralis*) forewing is brown with dark brown patch halfway along inner margin.

Handfield Il n'y a pas d'information sur les micropapillons de nuit dans Handfield 2011. Cependant, il prépare un livre sur les micropapillons du Québec-Labrador qui devrait être publié en 2018.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Herpetogramma pertextalis

Superfamily Pyraloidea (Pyralid and Crambid Snout Moths)

Family Crambidae (Crambid Snout Moths)

Subfamily Spilomelinae



2016-08-17 253 5275 – *Herpetogramma pertextalis* – Bold-feathered Grass Moth

Hodges Number 5275

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes

Herpetogramma pertextalis (Lederer, 1863) ; *Botys pertextalis* Lederer, 1863 ; *Botis [sic] gentilis* Grote, 1873 ; *Botis [sic] thesealis* Zeller, 1872.

Size Wingspan ≈ 28-33 mm.

Identification Description based on Hugh McGuinness's comment on [this image](#): Dark brown costa and tannish-white background. Per Solis (2010), "Hind wing terminal line dark brown and prominent; forewing basal line dark brown and entire width prominent".

Food Specimens have been reared from 15 species of plants including red clover, raspberry, burdock, *Solidago* sp. (Asteraceae), *Physalis* sp. (Solanaceae), and *Clethra* sp. (Clethraceae) based on specimens at the USNM.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Remarks

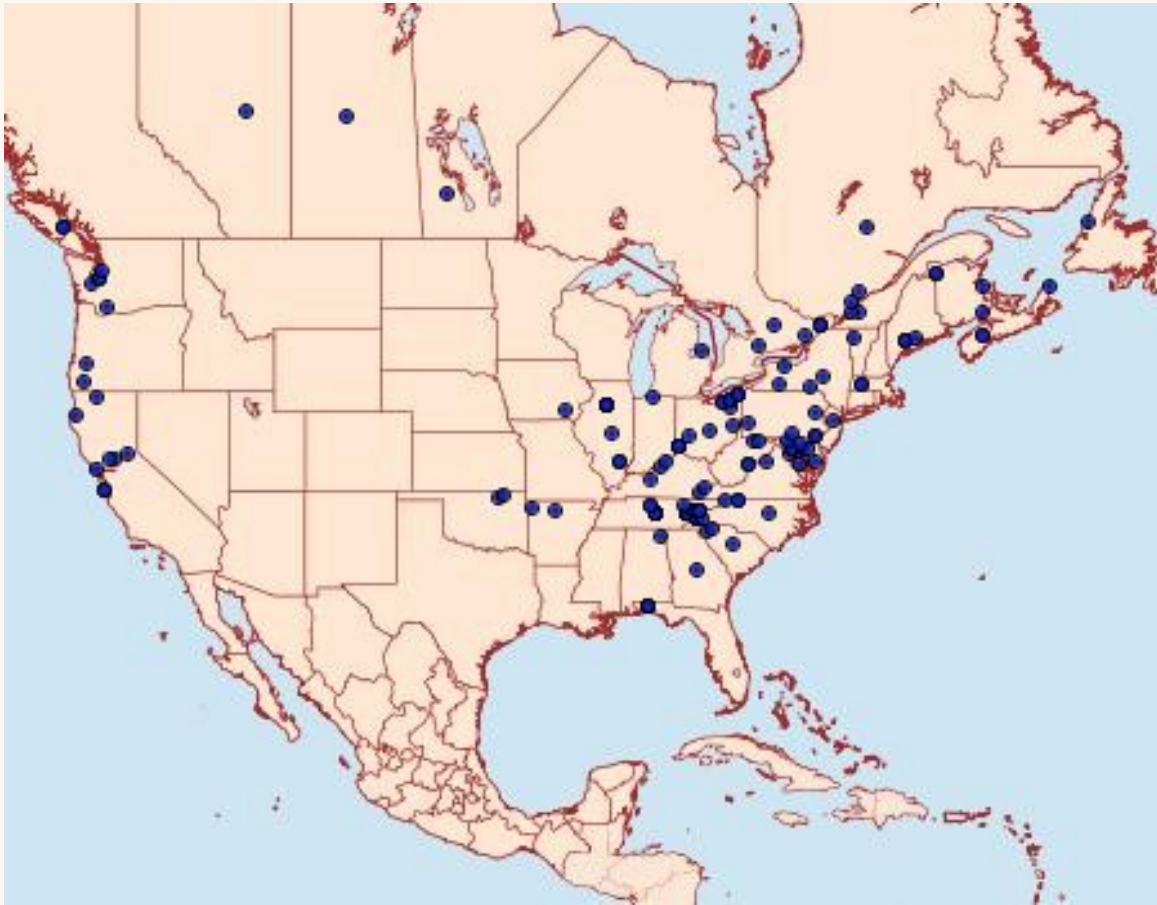
Jean-François Landry (1993) reared 12 adults from larvae collected on *Pedicularis canadensis*. Although he identified the species as *H. Pertextalis*, the photo he provided is that of *H. Abdominalis*. Solis stated that there may be two species of *Herpetogramma*, due to differences in wing pattern. These data from individually collected larvae provide a hint that reared siblings from the same female may provide additional information to support the synonymy of *H. Abdominalis* and *H. Thestealis* with *H. Pertextalis*.

See Also

[H. abdominalis](#) is very similar, but averages larger and lighter. Per Solis (2010), "Hind wing terminal line, if present, light brown or beige, not prominent; forewing basal line light brown or beige, not prominent and/or incomplete".

[H. thestealis](#) is typically darker. Per Solis (2010), "Forewing with high contrast between dark brown or beige marginal shade and basal areas".

Range



Note Il peut peut-être s'agir de 5276 – *Herpetogramma abdominalis* – (Zeller, 1872) ; à vérifier.

Handfield Il n'y a pas d'information sur les micropapillons de nuit dans Handfield 2011. Cependant, il prépare un livre sur les micropapillons du Québec-Labrador qui devrait être publié en 2018.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Agriphila ruricolellus

Superfamily Pyraloidea (Pyralid and Crambid Snout Moths)
Family Crambidae (Crambid Snout Moths)
Subfamily Crambinae (Crambine Snout Moths)
Tribe Crambini



2016-08-15 074 5399 – *Agriphila ruricolellus* – Lesser Vagabond Sod Webworm

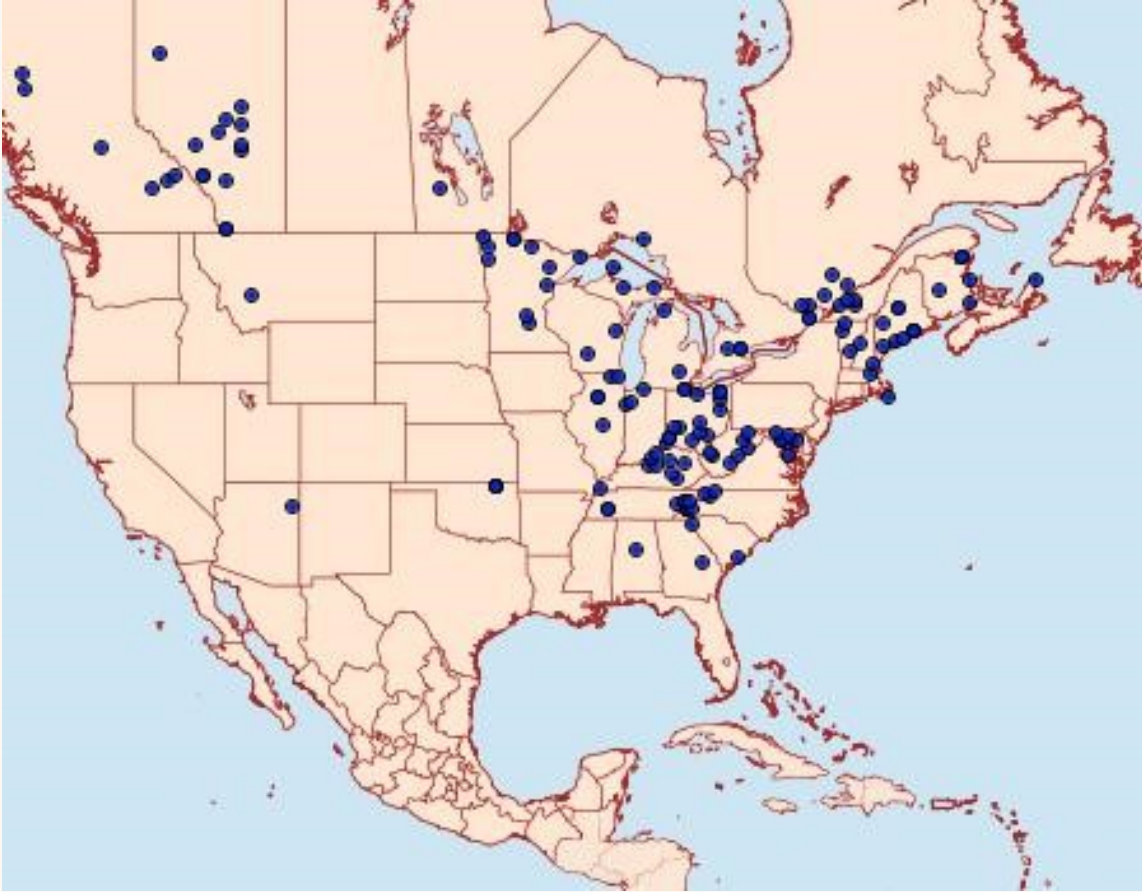
Hodges Number 5399

Size L 12 mm, wingspan 17-20 mm.

Identification Adult: forewing pale yellowish with reddish-brown speckling between veins, giving a streaked appearance to the wing; median line represented by a diagonal smear or diffuse smudge (sometimes faint) across veins; subterminal (ST) line indistinct and incomplete but usually visible; terminal line composed of seven black evenly-spaced dots; fringe scales gold or silvery, usually with black base.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Quebec and Maine to South Carolina, west to Arizona, north to Alberta.



Habitat Grasslands, weedy areas, fields, cultivated land.

Season Adults fly from July to September. Brimley ([1](#)) lists for August in North Carolina mountains.

Food Larvae feed on grasses and [Common Sheep Sorrel](#) (*Rumex acetosella*).

Life Cycle One generation per year; overwinters as an immature larva.

See Also [Vagabond Crambus](#) (*Agriphila vulgiva*) is larger and forewing lacks diagonal lines or smears crossing the veins. [Cranberry Girdler](#) (*Chrysoteuchia topiaria*) forewing has distinct ST line, and terminal line is solid near apex, rather than consisting entirely of separate black dots.

Handfield Il n'y a pas d'information sur les micropapillons de nuit dans Handfield 2011. Cependant, il prépare un livre sur les micropapillons du Québec-Labrador qui devrait être publié en 2018.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Dioryctria reniculelloides

Order Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths)
Superfamily Pyraloidea (Pyralid and Crambid Snout Moths)
Family Pyralidae (Pyralid Moths)
Subfamily Phycitinae
Tribe Phycitini



2016-08-15 051 5843 – *Dioryctria reniculelloides* – Spruce Coneworm

Hodges Number 5843

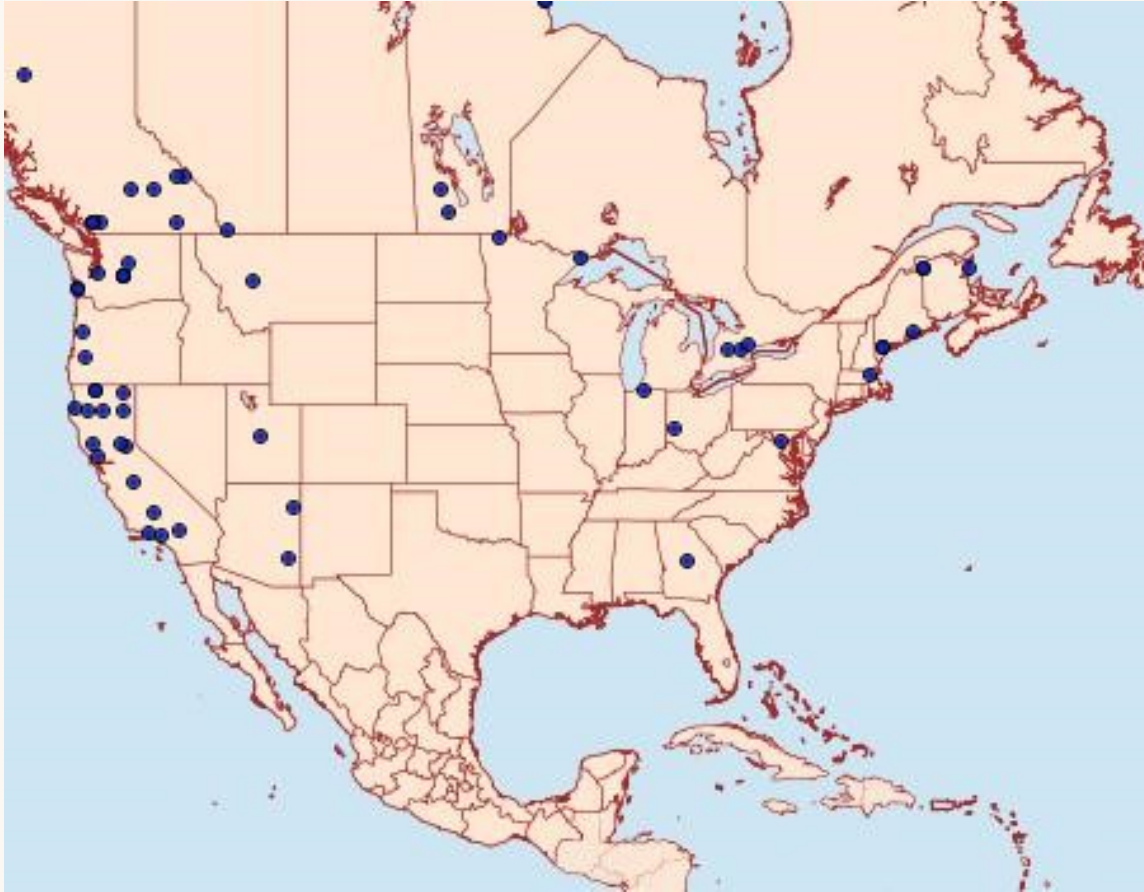
Synonyms and other taxonomic changes Described in 1973 by Mutuura and Munroe.

Size Wingspan about 23 mm, based on photo by Jim Vargo at MPG; larvae length to 18 mm.

Identification Adult: forewing brownish-gray with black zigzag AM and PM lines, bordered by white; dull yellowish shading inside AM line at inner margin, and sometimes beyond PM line; irregular white discal spot in median area; lacks black blotch inside AM line at costa; hindwing light brownish-gray with pale fringe.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Nova Scotia to Alaska, south in the east to New York, and south in the west to California and New Mexico.



Habitat Coniferous and mixed forests; adults are nocturnal and come to light.

Season Adults fly from June to August.

Food Larvae feed primarily on cones (and sometimes shoots and needles) of spruce (*Picea* spp.); secondary hosts include Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), hemlock, fir, and Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta*).

Life Cycle One generation per year; eggs are laid on hostplant in late summer and hatch before winter; overwinters as a first-instar larva without feeding; larvae feed during following spring, and pupate in late June and early July.

See Also Fir Coneworm (*Dioryctria abietivorella*) forewing lacks dull yellowish shading and has black blotch inside AM line at costa - lacking in *reniculelloides*; *D. pseudotsugella* is restricted to the west (mostly southern British Columbia and Alberta) but is virtually identical, and is best distinguished by genitalic differences in areas of range overlap (compare images of these and related species by Jim Vargo at MPG).

Handfield Il n'y a pas d'information sur les micropapillons de nuit dans Handfield 2011. Cependant, il prépare un livre sur les micropapillons du Québec-Labrador qui devrait être publié en 2018.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Protoboarmia porcelaria

Superfamily Geometroidea (Geometrid and Swallowtail Moths)
Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths)
Subfamily Ennominae
Tribe Boarmiini



2016-08-15 087 6598 Arpenteuse dodue – *Protoboarmia porcelaria* – Porcelain Gray

Hodges Number 6598

Other Common Names Dash-lined Looper (larva).

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes

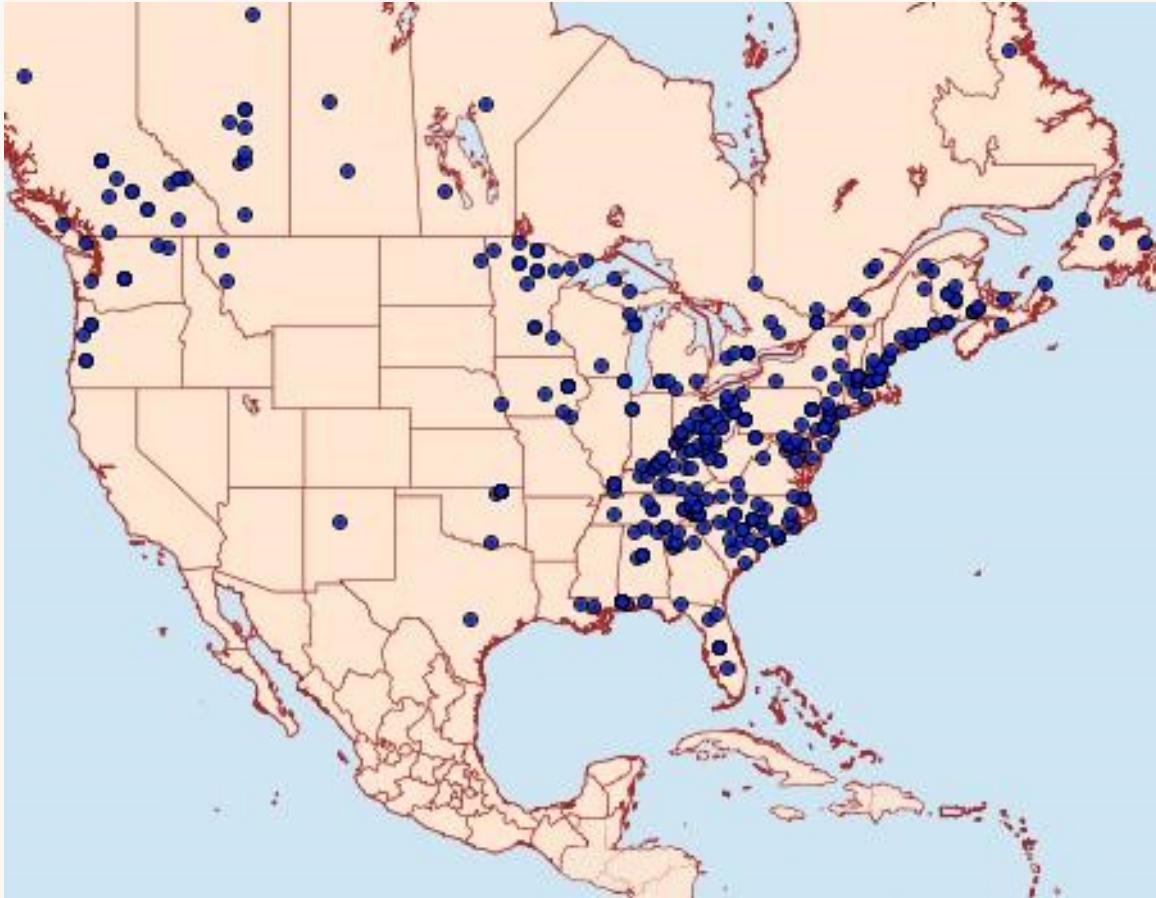
Protoboarmia porcelaria (Guenée) ; Orig. Comb: *Boarmia porcelaria* Guenée, [1858].

Size Wingspan 27-30 mm.

Identification Adult: wings pale brownish-gray crossed by dark brown/gray curving lines, at least one of which has small dentate (tooth-like) marks along its length; darkest mark on forewing is blackish blotch at costa where postmedian (PM) line begins; discal spot represented by short streak near point where antemedian (AM) line touches costa; hindwing discal spot usually present near center of wing.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range E. U.S. and across Canada.



Season mostly: Apr-Oct (longer in the south).

Food Larvae feed on cedar, balsam fir, douglas-fir, hemlock, larch, pine, spruce, soapberry, birch, elm, oak, poplar.

See Also [Small Engrailed](#) (*Ectropis crepuscularia*) is larger, lacks discal spot on both wings, and darkest mark on forewing is along PM line near center of wing ([compare images](#) of both species at CBIF) [Four-barred Gray](#).

Handfield Commun du 29 juin au 7 août (une mention le 30 août).

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Xanthorhoe ferrugata

Superfamily Geometroidea (Geometrid and Swallowtail Moths)
Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths)
Subfamily Larentiinae
Tribe Xanthorhoini



2016-08-15 079 7388 – *Xanthorhoe ferrugata* – Red Twin-Spot

Hodges Number 7388

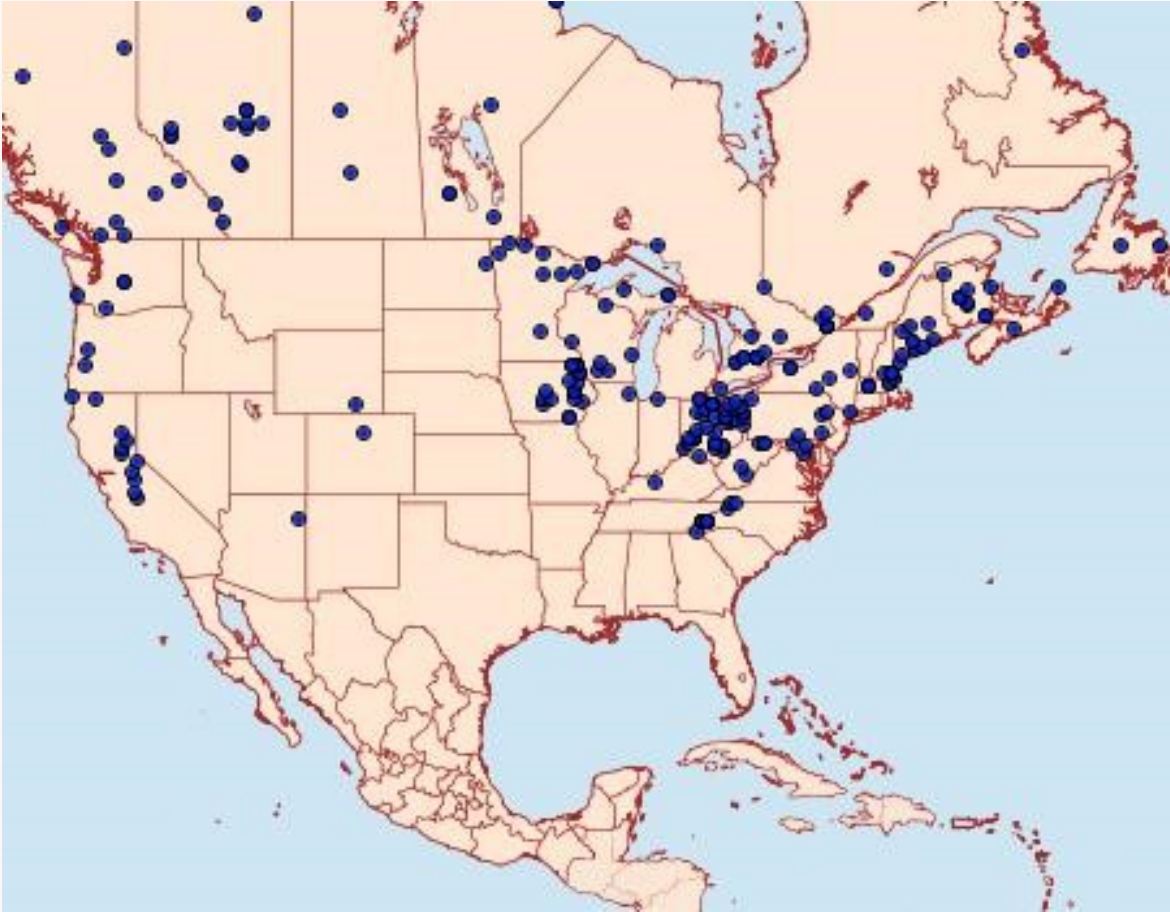
Other Common Names In Europe, this species is called Dark-barred Twin-Spot, and a different species (*X. spadicearia*) is called Red Twin-Spot. How's that for confusion?

Size Wingspan 18-25 mm.

Identification Adult: forewing with wide dark reddish-brown or black median area, and double blackish spot in subterminal area below apical patch; basal area usually reddish-brown; apical patch usually brownish and diffuse; double blackish spot in subterminal areas is distinguishing feature.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Holarctic; in North America ranges from Alaska to Newfoundland, south in the east to northern Georgia, south in the west to California.



Habitat suburban lawns and gardens.

Season Adults fly from April/May to September.

Food North American larvae feed on chickweed (*Stellaria* spp.), ground-ivy or gill-over-the-ground (*Glechoma hederacea*), and smartweed (*Polygonum* spp.).

Life Cycle At least two generations per year.

Remarks The larval food plants are commonly found in lawns that haven't been treated with weed-killer.

Handfield Commun du 20 mai au 15 juillet culminant le 23 juin (première génération), puis du 21 juillet au 23 août culminant le 13 août (deuxième génération). (...) Espèce très variable, la bande médiane des ailes primaires pouvant être très pâle ou brun-rougeâtre foncé (forme typique) ou noire (forme *unidentaria* Haworth). L'espèce est holarctique.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Idia americalis

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)

Family Erebidae

Subfamily Herminiinae (Litter Moths)



2016-08-15 067 93-0469 – 8322 – *Idia americalis* – American Idia

Hodges Number 8322

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes *Idia americalis* ([Guenée](#), 1854).

Numbers There are 18 named species of *Idia* in America north of Mexico.

Size 20-30 mm wingspan.

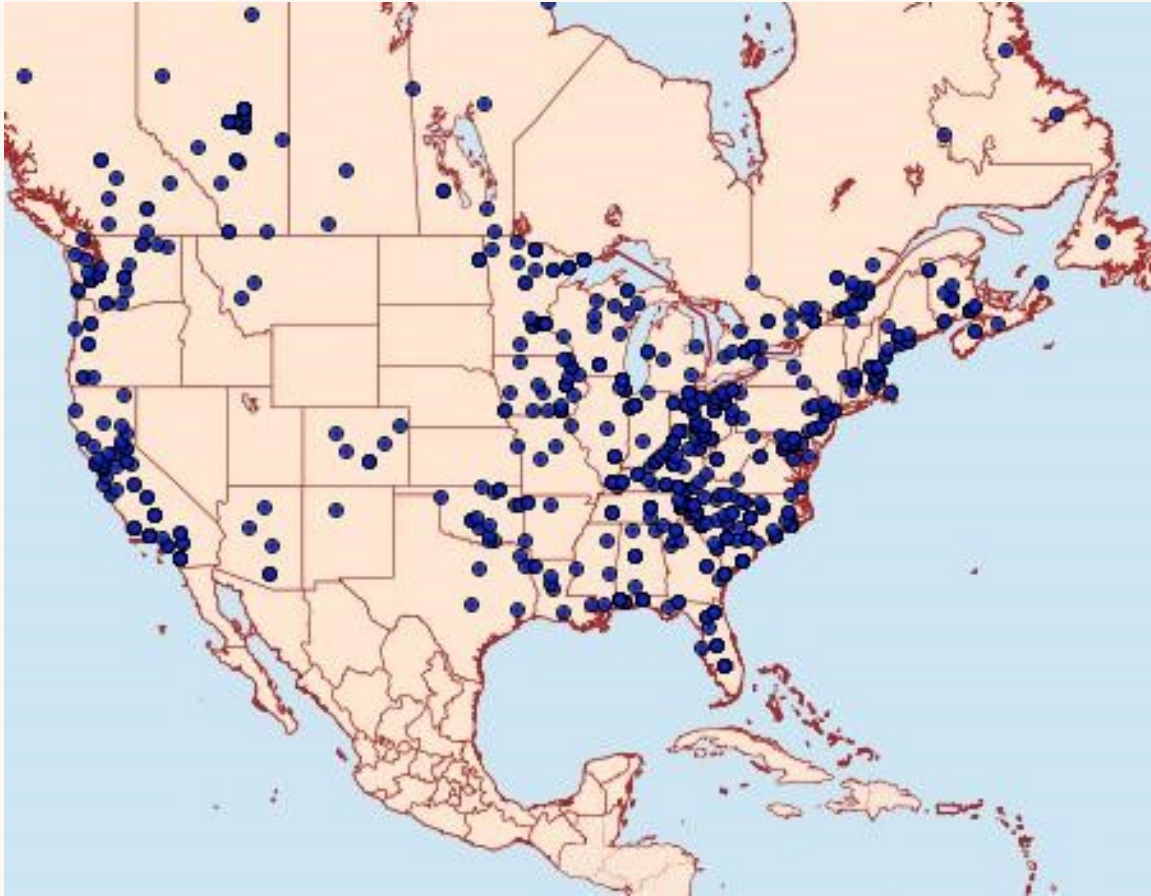
Season Adults fly from May to October.

Food Larvae feed on lichens.

See Also [Idia aemula](#) (Common Idia) is similar but lacks the dark marks along the costa.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Throughout North America.



Handfield Commun du 24 juin au 15 juillet et du 2 août au 14 août (une mention le 7 septembre). La chenille se nourrit de lichens et agit peut-être à titre de nécrophore sur les nids de fourmis (*Formica rufa*) et dans les nids d'oiseaux ; nous serions plutôt enclin à croire que la chenille se nourrit des champignons qui poussent dans les nids de fourmis et d'oiseaux ou des débris végétaux qui s'y trouvent.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Autographa bimaculata

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Plusiinae (Looper Moths)
Tribe Plusiini
Subtribe Plusiina



2016-08-17 266 93-1200 – 8911 – *Autographa bimaculata* – Two-spotted Looper

Hodges Number 8911

Other Common Names Twin Gold Spot

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes *Autographa bimaculata* (Stephens, 1830); *Plusia bimaculata* Stephens, 1830; *Phytometra bimaculata*.

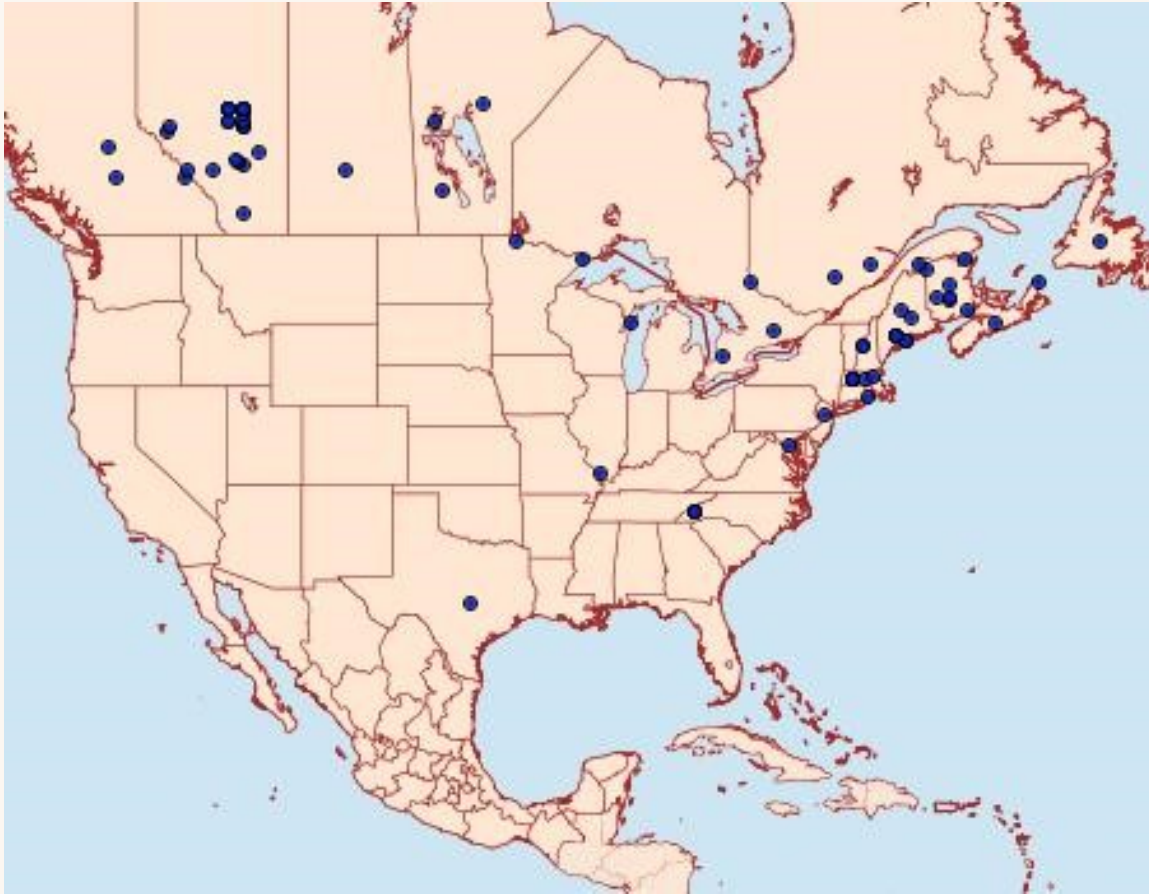
Size Covell (1984) listed the wingspan 3.8-4.0 cm.

Identification Adults - forewing yellowish to pinkish-brown with dark brown shading and subterminal line; stigma consists of nearly solid inner part shaped "like a G or chemist's retort", usually separate from solid outer part in eastern specimens, but often joined in western specimens; small inconspicuous white ring often present in median area near costa; metallic brown patch over center of ST line; bottoms of AM and PM lines gold and black; hindwing grayish-brown with darker distal half and pale median line; antenna simple; sexes similar.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range

Newfoundland to North Carolina, southwest to New Mexico, north to British Columbia and Northwest Territories.



Habitat Open woodland, clearings and edges, hay meadows, fields; adults are nocturnal and attracted to light.

Season Covell (1984) reported July and August.

Food Larvae feed on common dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* (Tietz, 1972), and have been reared on plantain (*Plantago* spp.) and Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

Life Cycle One generation per year.

See Also In British Columbia where both species occur, *Autographa speciosa* has a similar stigma, but the forewing of that species has several pale gray or whitish areas. Elsewhere, the stigma shape of *A. bimaculata* is diagnostic.

Handfield Commun du 8 juillet et le 9 août ; les dates extrêmes sont le 8 juillet et le 5 septembre.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Syngrapha rectangula

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Plusiinae (Looper Moths)
Tribe Plusiini
Subtribe Plusiina



2016-08-15 058 93-1227 – 8942 – *Syngrapha rectangula* – Salt-and-Pepper Looper

Hodges Number 8942

Other Common Names Angulated Cutworm (larva).

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes

Syngrapha rectangula (Kirby, 1837).

Plusia rectangula Kirby, 1837.

Autographa rectangula

Plusia mortuorum Guenée, 1852.

Syngrapha rectangulata ab. *demaculata* Strand, 1917.

Autographa rectangula r. *nargenta* Ottolengui, 1919.

Explanation of Names Modern Latin "rectangular" from *rectus*- "straight, upright" + *angulus*- "angle".

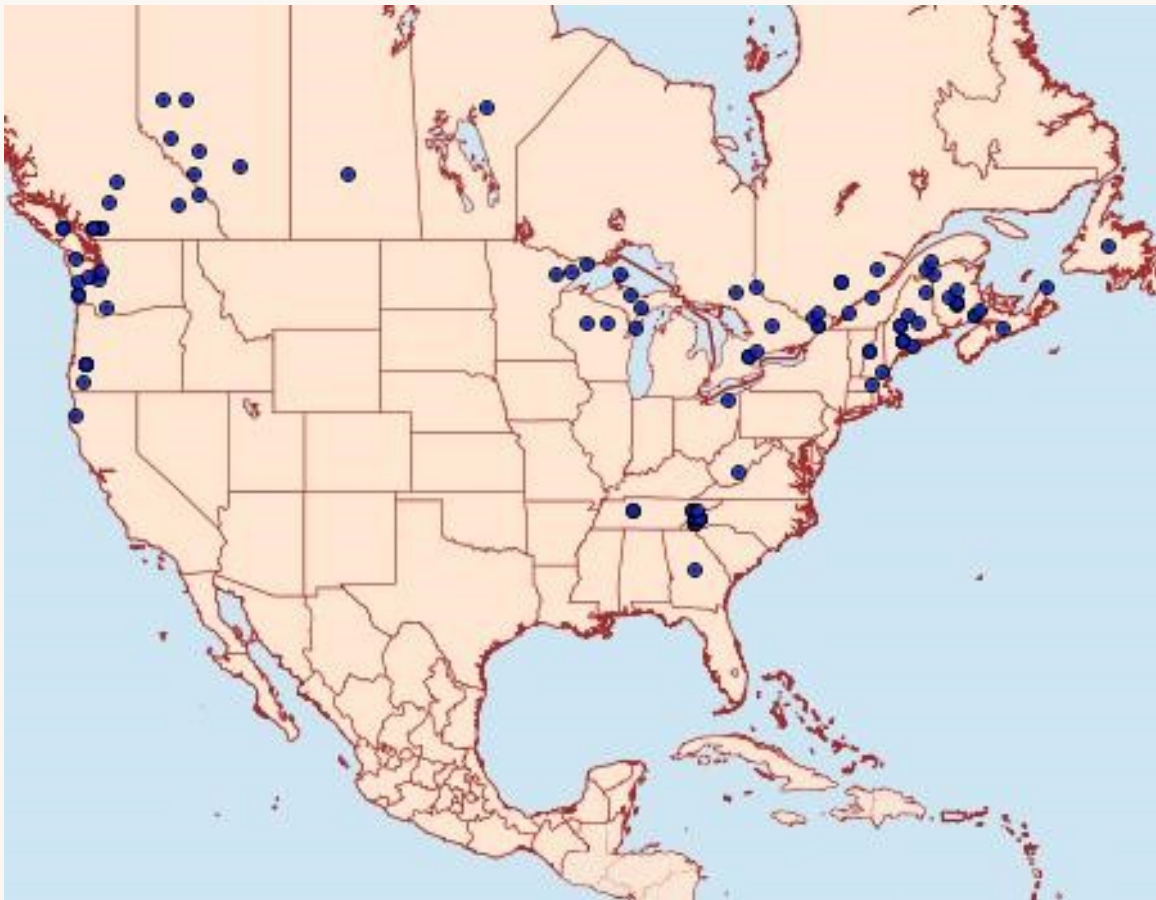
Numbers Common throughout most of range.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Size wingspan 30-35 mm (Covell, 1984); forewing length 14-17 mm (Pogue, 2005); larva length to 25 mm.

Identification Adults - forewing dark gray to black with extensive white or silvery areas; subterminal line black, jagged; stigma large, irregular, white or silvery, often connecting to pale basal patch; fringe checkered black and white; hindwing dirty pale brown with broad blackish terminal band and pale fringe. Larvae - body green with pale stripes of varying width; head yellowish-green; wide dark green middorsal stripe bordered by broad white stripes of about same width; narrower white subdorsal stripe; mostly yellowish white spiracular stripe; minute black spots circle segments, but visible mainly between subdorsal and spiracular stripes; spiracles white; prolegs only on abdominal segments 5, 6, and 10 [adapted from description by C.T. Maier *et al*].

Range Across southern Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia, plus adjacent northern states, south in the west to California, south in the east (mountains only) to North Carolina and Tennessee (Pogue, 2005).



Habitat Wet boreal and montane coniferous forests; adults are often active during the day but are also nocturnal and come to light.

Food Larvae feed on various Pinaceae, but prefer balsam fir (*Abies balsamae*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) (Pogue, 2005).

Life Cycle One generation per year; overwinters as a larva.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Remarks Considered a pest because it feeds on economically important conifers, but is a solitary defoliator and rarely causes extensive damage. **See Also** In the west, *Syngrapha surena* forewing pale areas are less irregular and gray, not white ([compare images](#) of both species at CBIF). Other species of *Syngrapha* have less white on forewing ([CBIF](#)).

Handfield Commun du 25 juin au 24 juillet et du 10 août au 29 août (une mention le 2 septembre). Diurne, crépusculaire et nocturne.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Apamea indocilis

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Noctuinae (Cutworm or Dart Moths)
Tribe Apameini



2016-08-15 083 93-2310 – 9362 – *Apamea indocilis* – Ignorant Apamea

Hodges Number 9362

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes *Apamea indocilis* (Walker, 1856). Formerly considered a subspecies of *Apamea remissa*; Synonym *Apamea ampliata* (McDunnough, 1940).

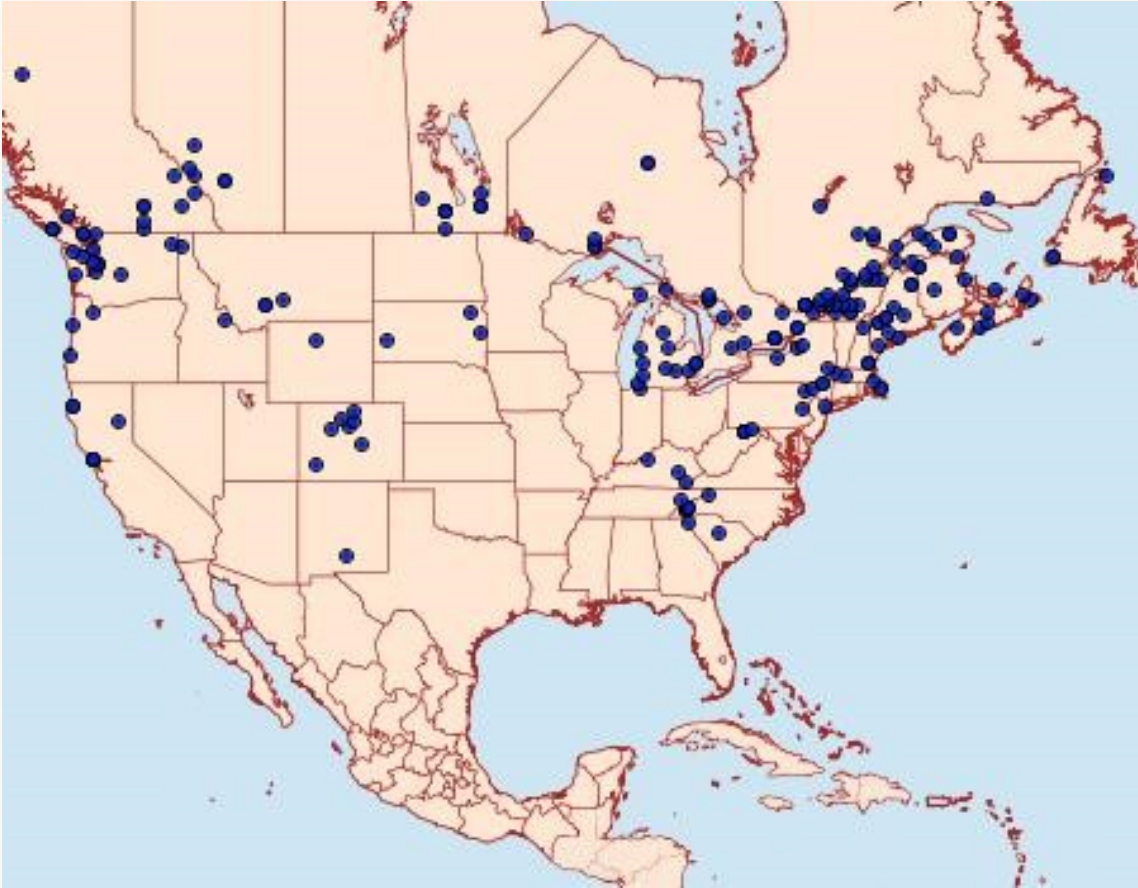
Numbers There are 64 species of the genus *Apamea* in America north of Mexico.

Size Wingspan is 35-42 mm; L. 18 mm.

Identification Pale gray and brown FW is marked with conspicuous black basal and median bars. Large orbicular and reniform spots are partly outlined black. Two black wedges edges white ST line. (Peterson).

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Widespread across all of southern Canada and the northern United States, south to Maryland, south to central California.



Season The main flight period is May through September, with earlier records in California.

Food The larvae feed on various grass species.

Handfield Occasionnel du 17 juin au 14 juillet et du 19 juillet au 14 août. L'espèce est variable.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Nephelodes minians

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Noctuinae (Cutworm or Dart Moths)
Tribe Tholerini



2016-08-15 065 93-2810 – 10524 – *Nephelodes minians* – Bronzed Cutworm

Hodges Number 10524

Other Common Names Shaded Umber Moth.

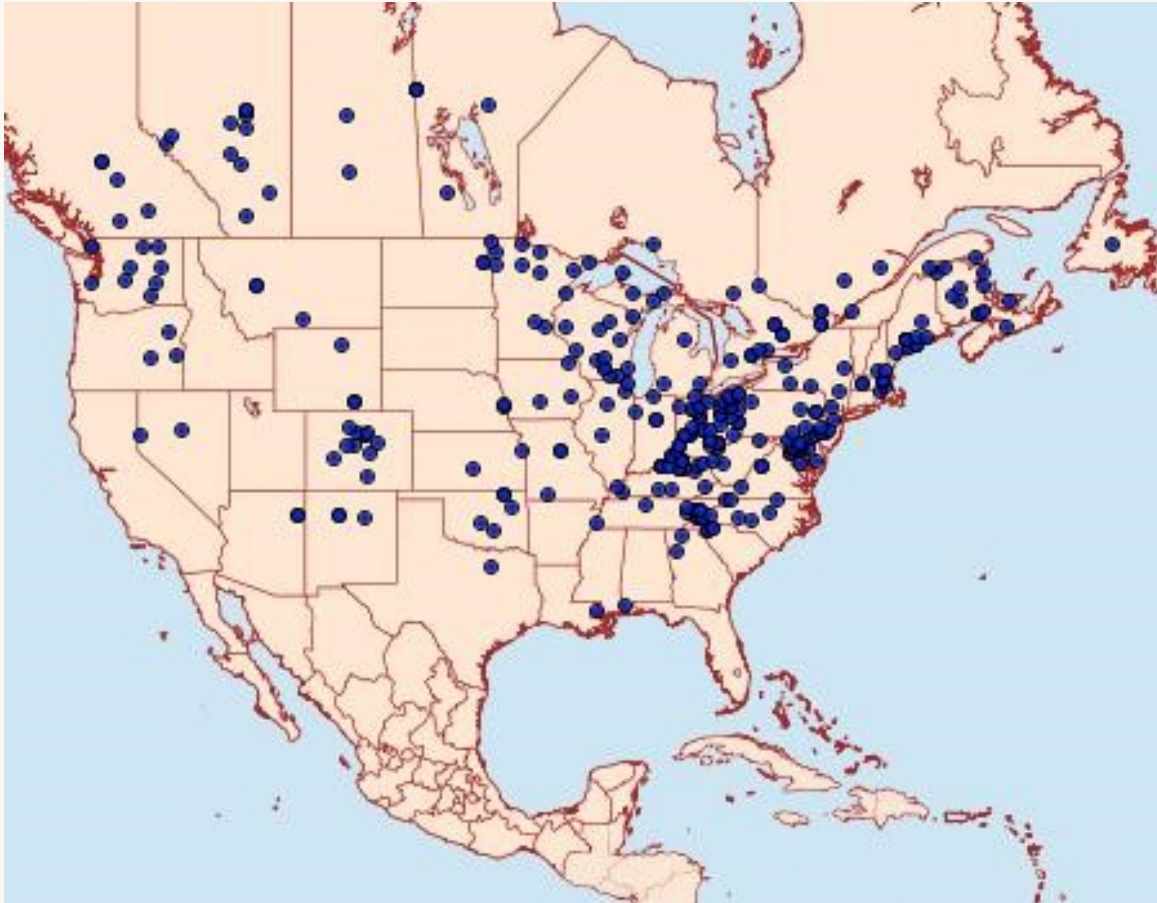
Synonyms and other taxonomic changes *Nephelodes minians* Guenée, 1852.

Size Powell & Opler (2009) listed the forewing length 14-19 mm.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Identification Forewing ground color extremely variable, from light tan/yellowish, to pinkish, rosy, rusty, grayish, or various shades of brown; a dark U-shaped band surrounds the reniform spot medially. The larva have large head, tan to honey-colored; body thick, dark brown with bronzy sheen, three yellowish dorsal stripes extend along body.

Range Throughout North America.



Season The adults fly from July to October.

Food The larvae feed on grasses, including cereal crops and corn.

Handfield Commun du 26 juillet au 13 septembre culminant le 29 août.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Spiramater lutra

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Noctuinae (Cutworm or Dart Moths)
Tribe Hadenini



2016-08-15 085 93-2883 – 10301 – *Spiramater lutra* – Otter Spiramater

Hodges Number 10301

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes Formerly *Lacanobia lutra*.

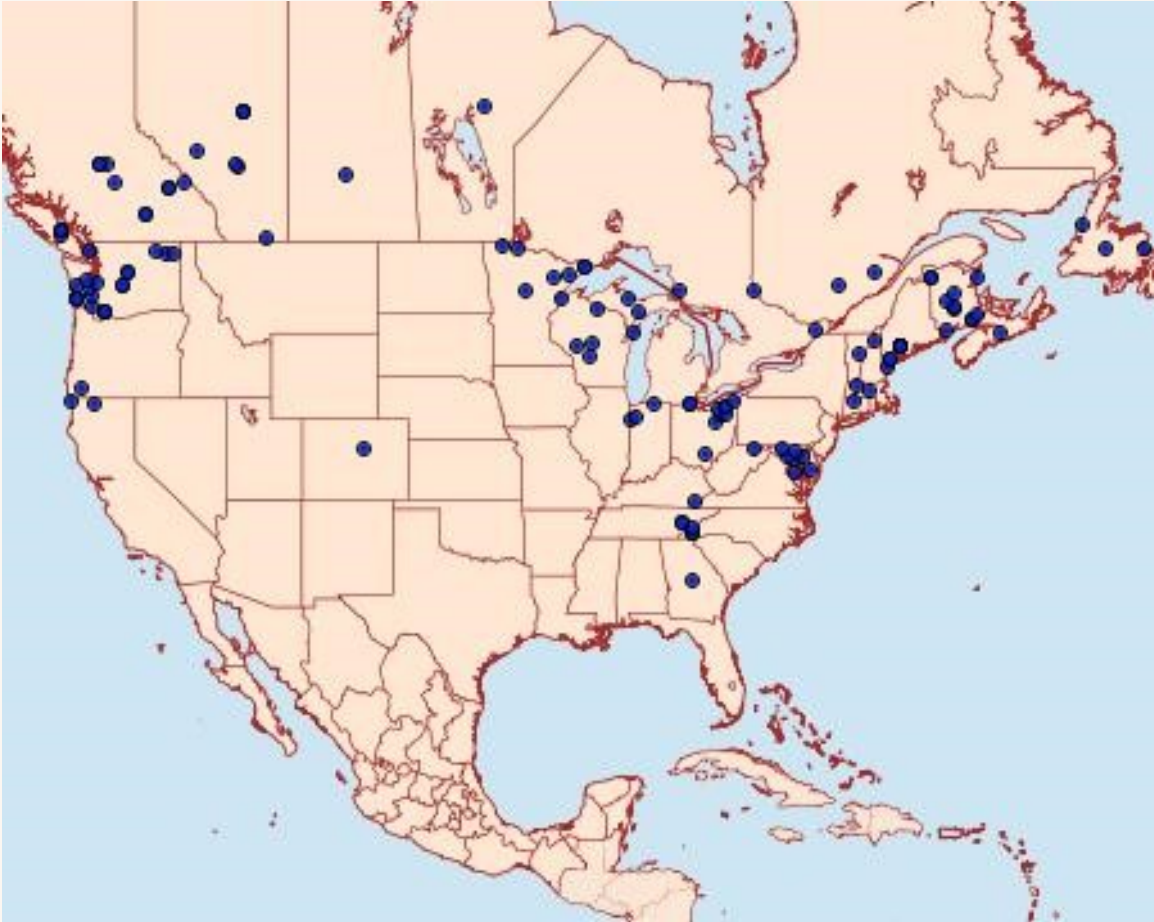
Explanation of Names LUTRA: *Lutra* is the otter genus, giving rise to the common name Otter Spiramater; perhaps the describer of the species [Guenee in 1852] thought the coloration in some way resembled that of otter fur? (comment by Bob Patterson).

Size Wingspan about 40 mm.

Identification Adult: forewing dark brown or blackish with pale (often pinkish) reniform spot, anal patch, and basal patch. Larva: early instars green, later instars brown with a line of black dots down the back.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range British Columbia to Newfoundland, south in the east at least to Maryland, south in the west to Arizona.



Season Adults fly from May to July.

Food Larvae feed on alder, arbutus, birch, buffalo-berry (*Shepherdia canadensis*), choke cherry, fir, gooseberry, hazel, hemlock, pine, poplar, spruce, tamarack, willow.

Remarks The genus *Spiramater* is misspelled "Spirameter" at a number of web sites.

See Also *Spiramater grandis* (Grand Arches) has a light gray subterminal area, lacks pinkish markings, and has a conspicuous W shape half-way along the terminal line on the forewing. Compare images of [both species](#).

Handfield Occasionnel entre le 18 juin et le 23 juillet.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Mythimna oxygala

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Noctuinae (Cutworm or Dart Moths)
Tribe Leucaniini



2016-08-15 078 93-2933 – 10436 – *Mythimna oxygala* – Lesser Wainscot

Hodges Number 10436

Other Common Names Bog Grass Moth.

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes

Mythimna oxygala (Grote, 1881).

Heliophila oxygala Grote, 1881.

Leucania minorata Smith, 1894.

Leucania rubripallens Smith, 1902.

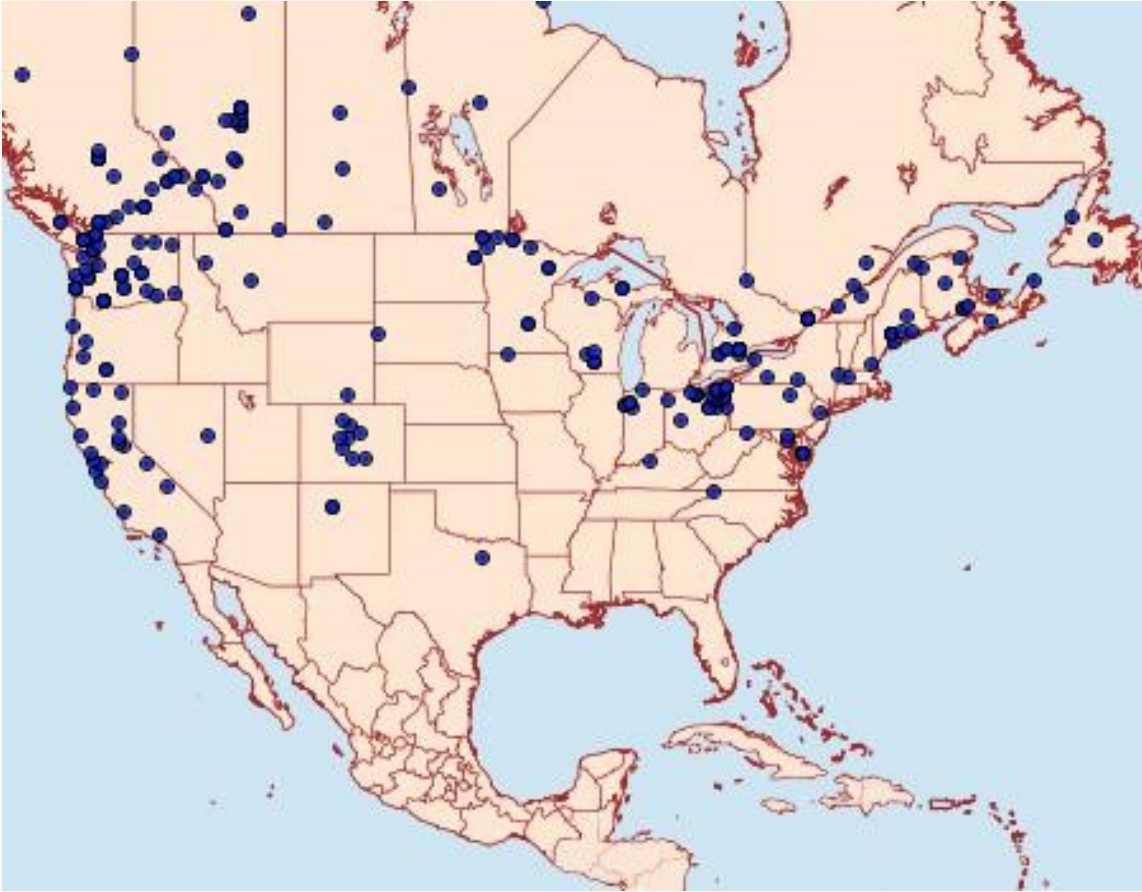
Leucania oxygala

Aletia oxygala

Identification Adult: FW uniformly light tan or yellowish, evenly striated with thin brown lines between veins and three black spots arranged in triangular pattern in middle of wing. Whitish streak extending through central median area, diverges at black reniform spot. ST is accentuate with two black dots. HW dirty white with dark streaks along veins in middle of wing (a diagnostic feature). Larvae: see Godfrey, 1972, p. 87 & Wagner, 2011, p. 508.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Much of North America, including Northwest Territories; absent from Alaska, Yukon, Nunavut, and the southeastern states.



Habitat Fields, meadows, open grassy areas; adults are nocturnal and attracted to light.

Season Adults fly from April to October.

Food Larvae feed on grasses, sedges, and chickory.

Life Cycle Two or three generations per year.

Remarks The genus *Aletia* has been dissolved. The two North American species formerly in this genus are now included in *Mythimna* (see taxonomic notes by [Lafontaine and Troubridge](#)).

See Also More uniformly colored than most *Leucania* species, and the forewing's triangular pattern of three black spots is a good field mark (compare images of several *Leucania* species in [western Canada](#) and in [eastern Canada](#))

Handfield Commun du 26 juin au 13 août culminant le 15 juillet (une mention le 7 septembre).

Observations effectuées au sommet du Mont Blanc



Blanc parce que souvent recouvert de neige. Le point géodésique Leclerc y est établi. Selon une compilation faite par la Réserve faunique de Matane, l'altitude de cette entité indiquée sur la carte topographique du MRN, est de 1063 m.

Coordonnées décimales
-66.88222 48.77861

Carte topographique 1/20 000
22B/15-0101

Source : Répertoire toponymique du Québec

Vers 18 h le soir du 15 août 2016, Gaétan Caron et moi roulons vers le mont Blanc à partir de l'Étang à la Truite. Nous arrivons au début du sentier qui mène au sommet du mont un peu avant le coucher du Soleil. Gaétan attache une grosse génératrice au porte-bagages de son VTT, puis je m'installe sur la portion arrière du siège du véhicule ; nous voilà partis vers le sommet ! Contrairement à ce qu'on pourrait penser, la montée est difficile et dangereuse. Difficile parce que le sentier est à peine carrossable, dangereuse parce que nous pouvons verser à plusieurs endroits. Je me tiens sur le siège avec difficulté, garde mon sac d'équipement entre moi et le conducteur, qui doit rester debout la plupart du temps, me frappe les vertèbres du dos à la génératrice. La montée dure au moins 30 minutes ; nous arrivons au sommet à la noirceur.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Le temps est à la pluie; les nuages denses cachent presque totalement la pleine Lune, ce qui est bien, car les nuits sans nuages sont plus fraîches et les papillons se déplacent moins. À 20 h, le thermomètre indique un beau 16 °C. Si chaque 100 mètres d'élévation équivaut à un déplacement de 80 km vers le nord, les conditions générales au sommet du mont Blanc se rapprochent de celles d'un site situé au niveau de la mer à la latitude 56° N (Fermont est à 53° N)!

La force du vent nous empêche d'installer un drap sur lequel les papillons attirés par les rayons de la lampe à vapeur de mercure pourraient se poser. Nous décidons alors d'éclairer le mur le plus à l'abri du vent du petit refuge situé au sommet du mont ; sa surface grisonnante de bois soumis aux intempéries fait un beau fond pour la photo. Nous passons de la noirceur profonde à la lumière blanche lorsque Gaétan démarre la lourde génératrice montée vaillamment au sommet à dos de VTT. Les papillons arrivent un à un. Certains, emportés par le vent, repartent tout de suite, mais d'autres s'agrippent au mur.

Je photographie les plus d'individus possible, mais quelques belles espèces repartent sur le champ ou ne se posent pas sur le mur. Nous décidons de quitter le sommet vers 22 h 30. La descente en VTT est presque aussi pénible que la montée, mais nous nous rendons sains et saufs au camion. Une heure de route nous attend avant d'arriver au pavillon de l'Étang à la Truite. Merci Gaétan!

Voici la liste des espèces photographiées pendant cette soirée mémorable.



Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Cnephasia stephensiana

Superfamily Tortricoidea (Tortricid Moths)

Family Tortricidae (Tortricid Moths)

Subfamily Tortricinae

Tribe Cnephasiini



2016-08-16 213 3567.1 – Probable *Cnephasia stephensiana* – Gray Tortrix

Hodges Number 3567

Other Common Names Tobacco Leaf Worm (larva).

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes described by Doubleday in 1849.

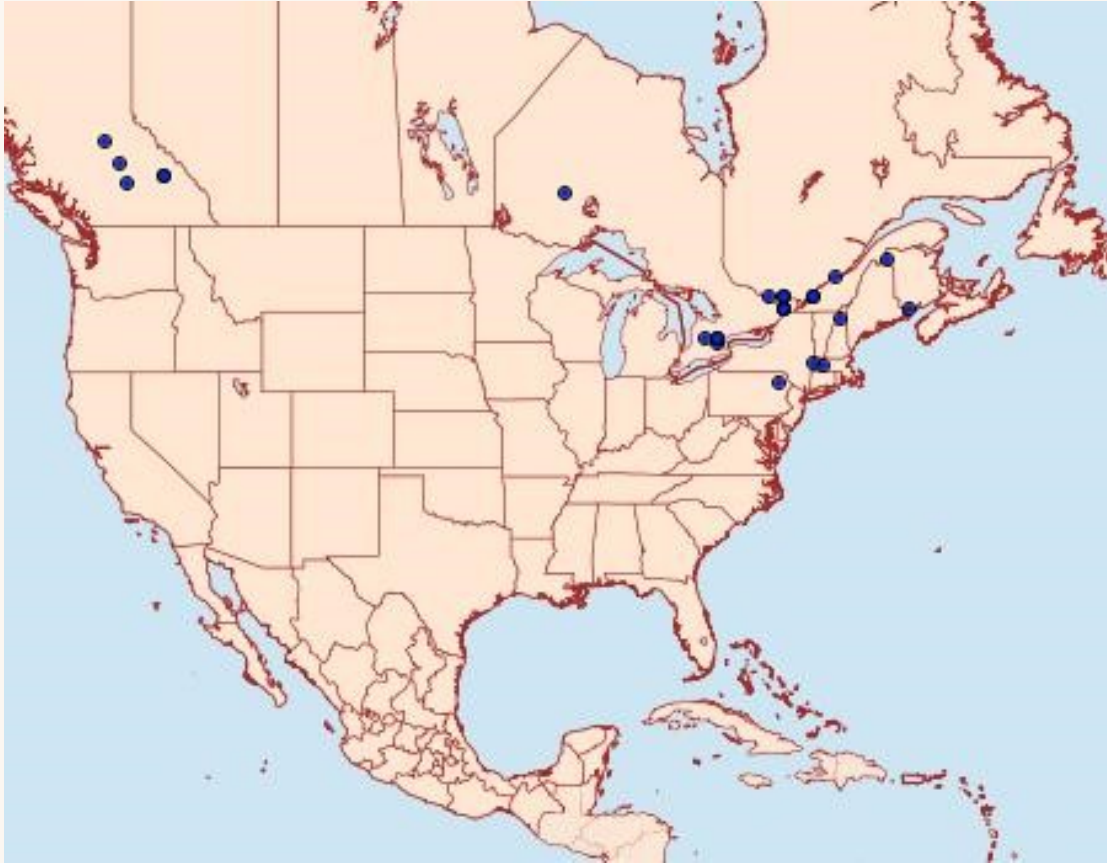
Size Wingspan 18-23 mm ; larva body length 15-18 mm.

Identification Adult: forewing costal margin slightly arced, apex rounded; ground color grayish-white diffusely speckled with gray; markings brownish-gray irregularly edged and speckled with black; AM line a broad band, not extending to inner margin; median band complete, with proximal edge irregularly toothed, strongly edged with black, and distal edge diffuse, deeply excavated above and below middle; costal and terminal markings diffuse and obscure; hindwing brownish-gray.

Larva: head variable, light brown marked with dark brown, or entirely brownish-black or black; prothoracic plate black, edged anteriorly with gray, a whitish narrow medial sulcus; abdomen shining gray or bluish-gray, variable and sometimes darker or lighter, or with a slight greenish tinge; anal plate blackish-brown; anal comb absent; thoracic legs black

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Internet records from Ontario and New York as of July 2008; native to Eurasia; first recorded in North America in Canada by Mutuura in 1982.



Season adults fly from June to August

Food Larvae feed on a wide variety of plants: more than 120 species have been recorded in Eurasia

Handfield Il n'y a pas d'information sur les micropapillons de nuit dans Handfield 2011. Cependant, il prépare un livre sur les micropapillons du Québec-Labrador qui devrait être publié en 2018.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Pandemis limitata

Superfamily Tortricoidea (Tortricid Moths)
Family Tortricidae (Tortricid Moths)
Subfamily Tortricinae
Tribe Archipini



2016-08-16 099 3594 *Pandemis limitata* – Three-lined Leafroller

[Cette espèce était également présente à l'Étang à la Truite.](#)

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Clepsis persicana

Superfamily Tortricoidea (Tortricid Moths)

Family Tortricidae (Tortricid Moths)

Subfamily Tortricinae

Tribe Archipini



2016-08-16 121 3682 *Clepsis persicana* – White-triangle Tortrix

Hodges Number 3682

Other Common Names Green Needleworm (larva).

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes Original combination *Croesia persicana* Fitch, 1856.

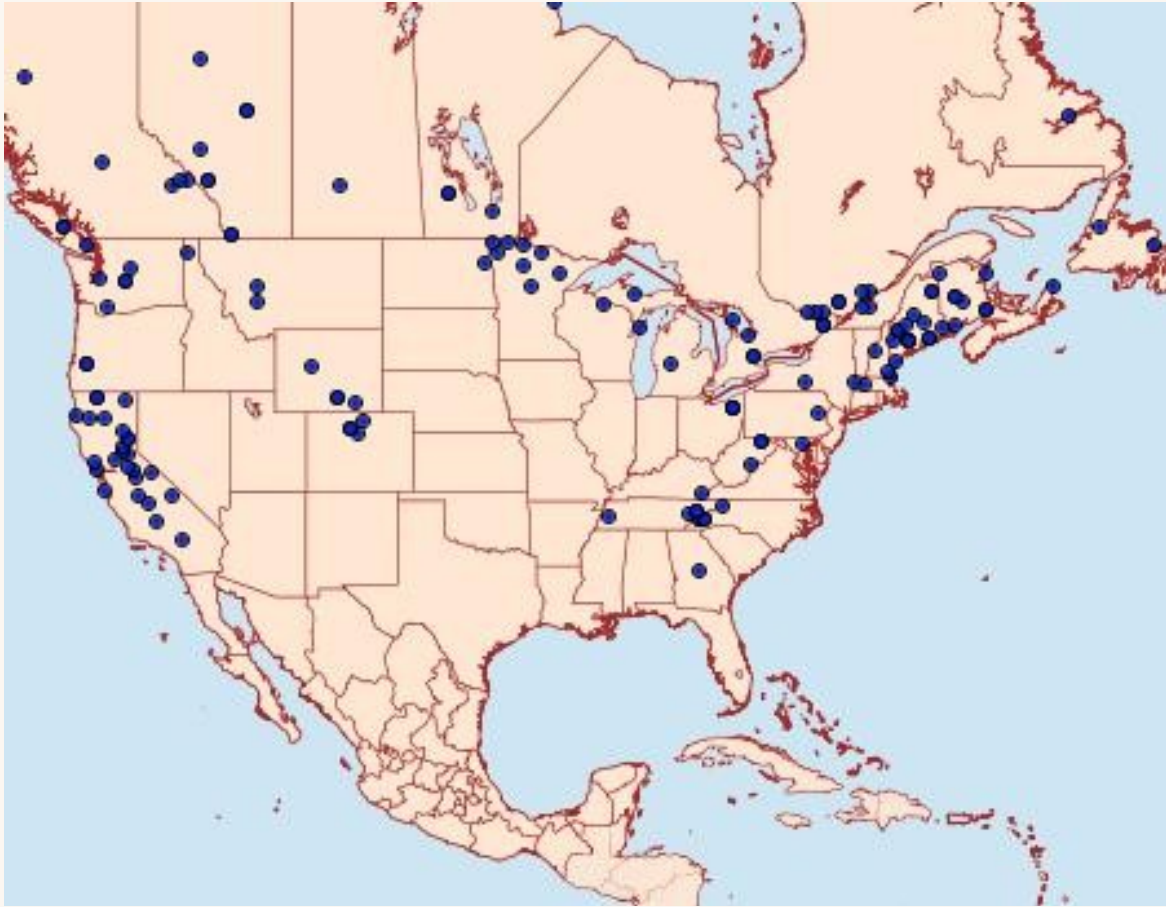
Size Wingspan 15-22 mm ; larva to 18 mm.

Identification Adult: forewing with white outward-curving triangular patch at center of costa; basal and subterminal areas light orange; medial area rich brown; terminal line white; overall smooth and sleek look [adapted from description by Lynn Scott] hindwing gray with white fringe.

Larva: body slender, yellowish-green or grayish-green with gray or dark green middorsal and subdorsal stripes; thoracic shield and head brownish-yellow; head with dark ocellar area and short dark dash anterolaterally.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Alaska, British Columbia to Newfoundland, south to Virginia, west to California.



Season

Adults fly from June to August; larvae from April to June ; pupae in June and July.

Food

larvae feed on more than 40 species of trees, including alder, peach, apple, birch, Douglas-fir, fir, Eastern Hemlock, maple, pine, spruce, Tamarack, willow.

Life Cycle

Overwinters as an egg or partially-grown larva on the ground; one generation per year.

Handfield Il n'y a pas d'information sur les micropapillons de nuit dans Handfield 2011. Cependant, il prépare un livre sur les micropapillons du Québec-Labrador qui devrait être publié en 2018.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Cenopsis reticulatana

Superfamily Tortricoidea (Tortricid Moths)

Family Tortricidae (Tortricid Moths)

Subfamily Tortricinae

Tribe Sparganothini



2016-08-16 196 3720 – *Cenopsis reticulatana* – Reticulated Fruitworm

Hodges Number 3720

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes Formerly *Sparganothis reticulatana*.

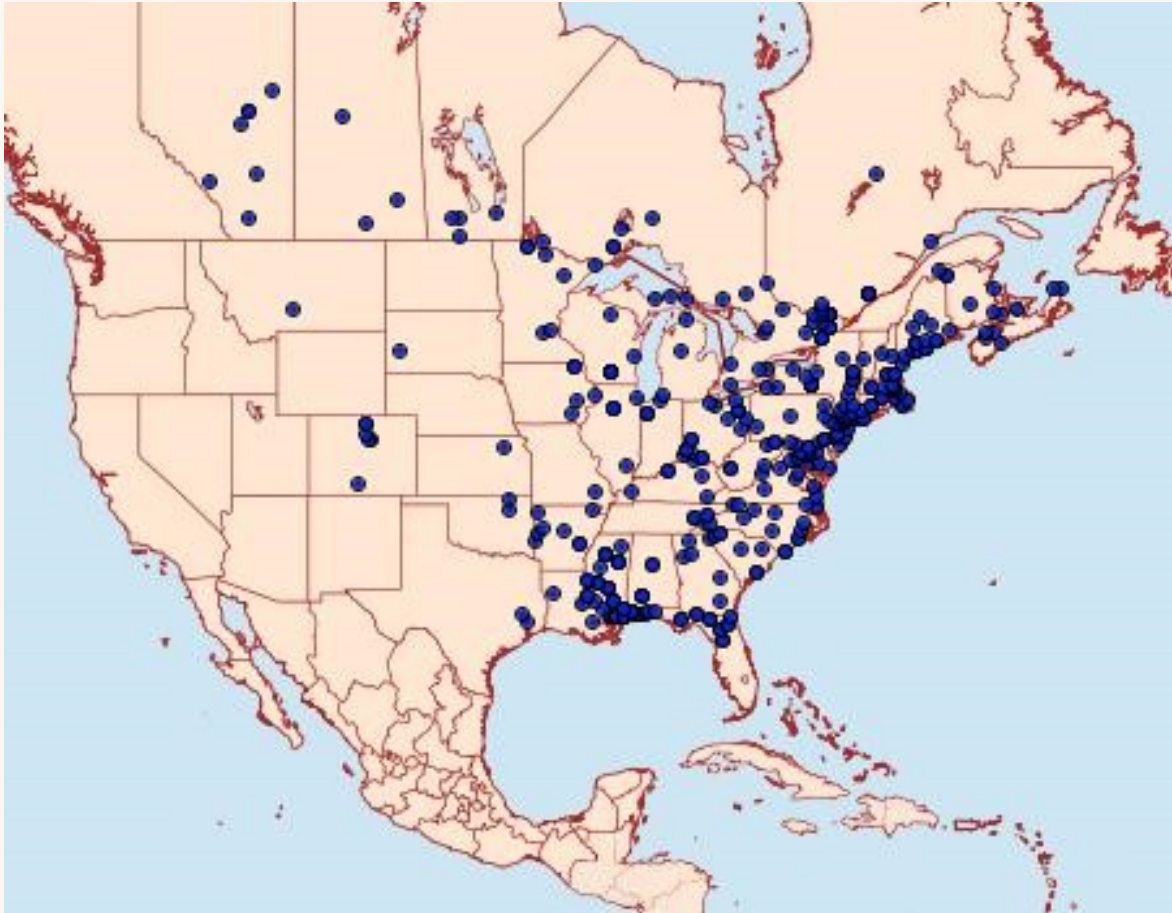
Explanation of Names *reticulatana*: from the Latin "reticulatus" (made like a net), from "rete" (a net); refers to the netlike markings on the forewing.

Size Wingspan 15-17 mm; 2 Jim Vargo specimens are 19 mm.

Identification Adult: forewing yellow, covered by netlike pattern of orange lines; AM line dark brown, diagonal, thicker at costa, terminating in triangular blotch at inner margin; PM line begins with blotch at costa, then divides to form Y shape with top pointing toward inner margin; hindwing white with variable yellowish shading along outer margin [adapted from description by Lynn Scott].

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Includes much of eastern North America.



Season Adults fly in July and August in Ontario; Covell gives flight season of June-August.

Food Larvae feed on alder, apple, ash, aster, beech, blueberry, cherry, maple, oak, pear.

Handfield Il n'y a pas d'information sur les micropapillons de nuit dans Handfield 2011. Cependant, il prépare un livre sur les micropapillons du Québec-Labrador qui devrait être publié en 2018.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Dioryctria reniculelloides



2016-08-16 124 5843 – *Dioryctria reniculelloides* – Spruce Coneworm

[Cette espèce était aussi présente à l'Étang à la Truite.](#)

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Iridopsis ephyraria

Superfamily Geometroidea (Geometrid and Swallowtail Moths)

Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths)

Subfamily Ennominae

Tribe Boarmiini



2016-08-16 170 6583 Arpenteuse à taches – *Iridopsis ephyraria* – Pale-winged Gray

Hodges Number 6583

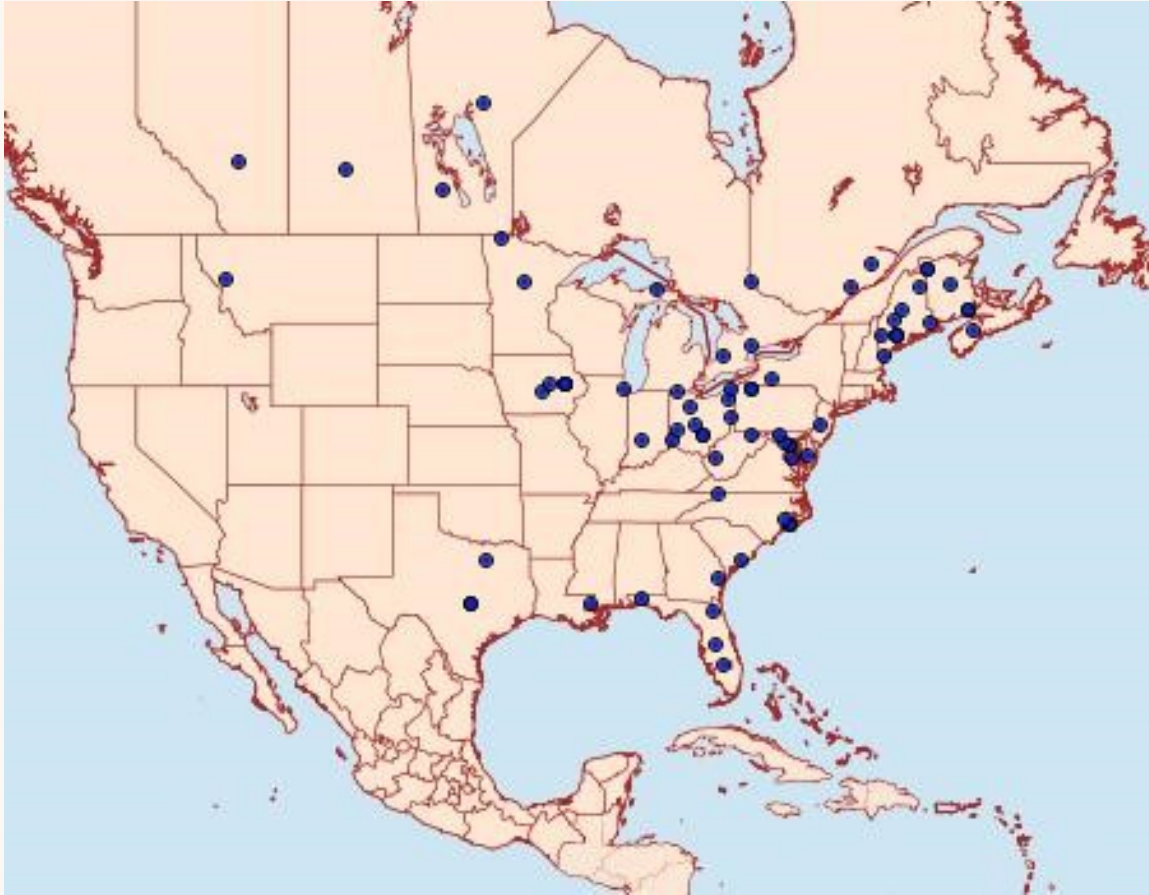
Synonyms and other taxonomic changes *Iridopsis ephyraria* (Walker, 1860) ; original combination *Boarmia ephyraria* WALKER, 1860 ; syn. *Tephrina expressaria* Walker, 1863; syn. *Cleora takenaria* Pearsall, 1909; Can. Ent. 41 (4); = *Selidosema ephyraria*; in Dyar ([1903]); = *Cleora ephyraria*; in Barnes & McDunnough (1914); = *Anacamptodes ephyraria*; in McDunnough (1920); redescription in Rindge (1966) Bull. USNM 132 (3): 211.

Size wingspan 23-28 mm

Identification Adults - wings whitish-gray with variable overlay of yellowish-brown and darker gray; lines black; PM line with rounded bulge near forewing costa; four black spots along costa; discal spots large, hollow on all wings [description by Charles Covell]. Larvae - in Forbes (1948, p.57)

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range United States and southern Canada east of the Rockies: New Brunswick to Florida, west to Texas, north to Alberta



Season Adults fly from June to September.

Food Larvae feed on many species of woody plants: ash, Balsam Fir, birch, chokecherry, Eastern Hemlock, elm, gooseberry, maple, willow.

See Also

[Small Purplish Gray](#) (*Iridopsis humaria*) forewing bluish to purplish-gray, and PM line more toothed inward at top of bulge near costa

[Bent-line Gray](#) (*I. larvaria*) hindwing has sharply-angled PM line

[Large Purplish Gray](#) (*I. vellivolata*) forewing median and PM lines merge toward inner margin
([compare images](#) of all four species at CBIF)

Handfield Rare entre le 6 juillet et le 16 août.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Campaea perlata

Superfamily Geometroidea (Geometrid and Swallowtail Moths)

Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths)

Subfamily Ennominae

Tribe Campaeini



2016-08-16 178 6796 – *Campaea perlata* – Pale Beauty

Hodges Number 6796

Other Common Names Fringed Looper (larva).

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes *Campaea perlata* – (Guenée, [1858]). First described in 1858 by [Achille Guenée](#) as *Metrocampa perlata*.

Explanation of Names *perlata* is probably from post-classical Latin for "pearly" (the original description commented on its similarity to *margaritata*, whose name is based on the classical Latin word for "pearl" and no doubt means the same thing). The classical Latin word meaning "carried through" is highly unlikely as the source for this name, although it's the only "*perlata*" in most Latin dictionaries.

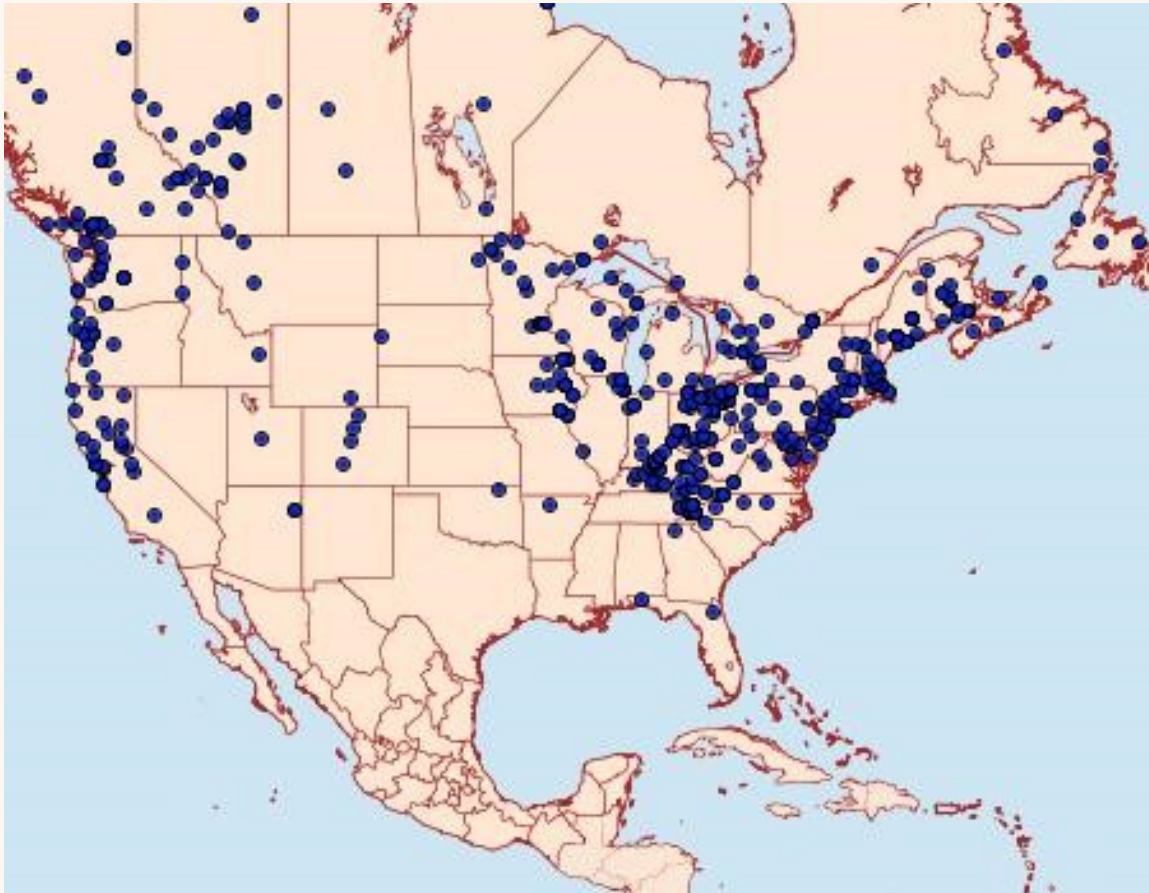
Numbers Common to abundant.

Size Wingspan 28-51 mm; female much larger than male.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Identification Adult: wings and body pale greenish to grayish-white, often yellowish when faded; forewing antemedial and postmedial lines nearly straight, faint, darker grayish accented with white; postmedial line continues onto hindwing [description by Charles Covell]. Larva: body with short hair-like fringes along ventral margin; when a larva is appressed close to a branch, the fringes help break the outline of the body and make the larva nearly invisible.

Range Alaska across Canada to Nova Scotia; south to central California, Arizona and Colorado; in the eastern U. S. south to North Carolina.



Habitat Coniferous, mixed, and deciduous forests and shrubby areas; adults are nocturnal and come to light, but in the arctic where summer nights are short or absent, adults fly during the day.

Season Adults fly from May to September in the south; late June to early August in Alberta; July in the arctic.

Food Larvae have been reported to feed on leaves of 65 species of coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs, including alder, ash, basswood, beech, birch, blueberry, Buffaloberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*), cherry, fir, elm, hemlock, maple, oak, pine, poplar, rose, spruce, tamarack, willow [list taken from Handfield, 1999].

Life Cycle Two generations per year in the south; one generation in the far north; overwinters as a third-instar or fourth-instar larva, likely exposed on bark and branches.

Handfield Commun du 25 juin au 19 août culminant du 12 juillet au 7 août.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Dysstroma citrata

Superfamily Geometroidea (Geometrid and Swallowtail Moths)

Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths)

Subfamily Larentiinae

Tribe Hydriomenini



2016-08-16 127 7182 Arpen teuse verte élancée – *Dysstroma citrata* – Dark Marbled Carpet

Hodges Number 7182

Other Common Names Northern Marbled Carpet

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes Formerly *Chloroclysta citrata*

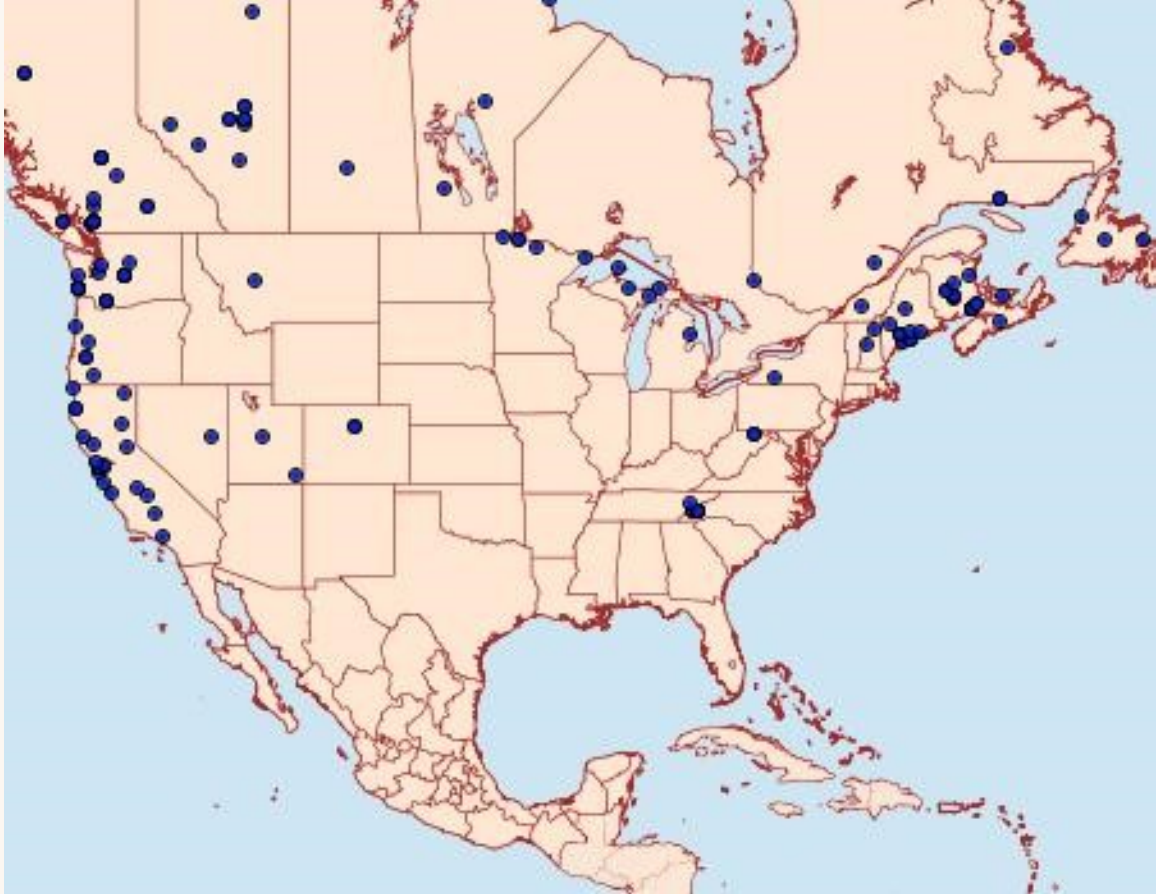
Size wingspan 28-32 mm.

Identification Adult: The description given at the USGS site ("Forewing with a black median band, a dark brown basal band, and a yellow apical patch.") apparently applies to western individuals - see photos by [Jeff Miller](#) in the western United States, and [Jeremy Tatum](#) on Vancouver Island. Eastern individuals are colored differently: the median band is mostly light gray, the basal band is medium grayish-brown, and there is no yellow apical patch. Both color forms (or subspecies?) share the following characteristic: a PM line that, beginning at the costa, plunges deeply toward the outer margin, then turns basally and continues to the inner margin. A conspicuous feature of most eastern specimens is a bicolored band

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

(blackish proximally, and reddish-brown distally) than runs diagonally across the apex. Hindwing uniformly whitish or pale gray.

Range Northern US plus every province and territory in Canada (and probably Alaska), south in the west to California, south in the east to Maryland. Holarctic; occurs throughout Eurasia.



Habitat Mixed and deciduous forests; adults are attracted to light

Season Adults fly from July to September

Food Larvae feed on leaves of *Rubus* species (raspberry, bramble, thimbleberry), *Alnus* (alder), *Salix* (willow), Western Hemlock, and perhaps Stinging Nettle

Life Cycle Overwinters as an egg; one generation per year.

Remarks When disturbed, the larva rolls its head under the thorax, a behavior described as "bashful" in the caption of the illustrative photo by Jeremy Tatum.

Handfield Commune du 19 juillet au 19 septembre culminant le 12 août. (...) Un papillon très variable; (...) Il existe une forma mélanique. Espèce holarctique.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

La photo suivante, également prise au mont Blanc le même soir, montre illustre bien la variabilité de l'espèce.



2016-08-16 188 7182 Arpenteuse verte élancée – *Dysstroma citrata* – Dark Marbled Carpet

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Eulithis propulsata

Superfamily Geometroidea (Geometrid and Swallowtail Moths)

Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths)

Subfamily Larentiinae

Tribe Hydrimenini



2016-08-16 221 7199 – *Eulithis propulsata*

Hodges Number 7199

Identification Adults - medium-size broad-winged brownish yellow moth with slightly falcate forewings. The forewings are crossed by a series of parallel bent thin brown lines. The space between the antemedian and postmedian lines is slightly darker on the upper half, and contains a number of faint circles and loops. The hindwings are paler yellow buff. Sexes similar, antennae simple.

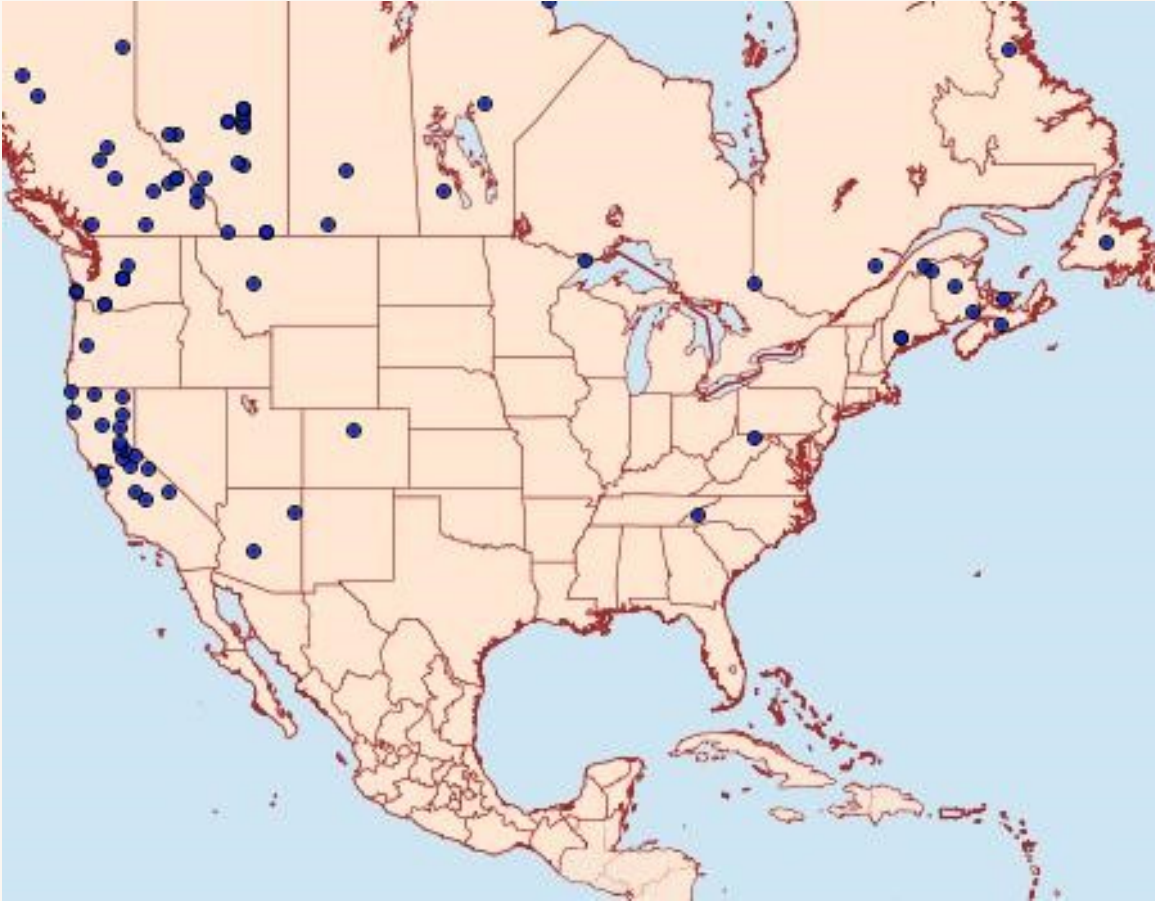
Habitat Wooded habitats throughout the southern boreal, cordilleran and parkland regions where it is often the most common *Eulithis*; rare along river corridors in the grasslands region.

Season Adults fly from June to August.

Food Larvae feed on leaves of [currant](#) (*Ribes* spp.), poplar, and willow.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range all of Canada and Alaska, south in the west to California, Arizona, and Colorado, south in the east to North Carolina



Handfield Occasionnel du 15 juillet au 20 août (deux mentions le 7 juillet).

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Eulithis destinata

Superfamily Geometroidea (Geometrid and Swallowtail Moths)

Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths)

Subfamily Larentiinae

Tribe Hydriomenini



2016-08-16 225 7204 – *Eulithis destinata* – (Möschler, 1860)

Hodges Number 7204

Handfield Localisé et rare ; 1^{er} août au 2 septembre.

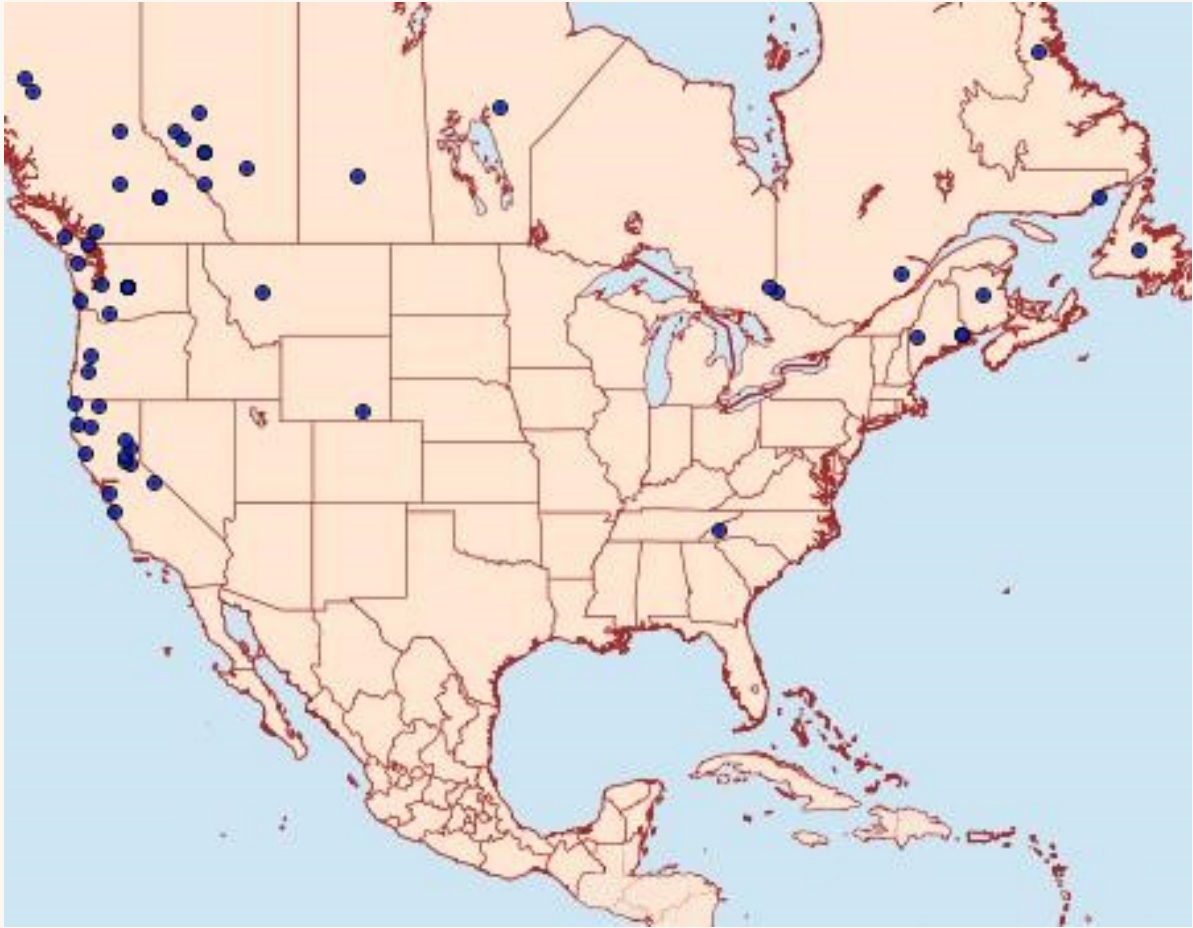
Habitat : Lieux humides, tourbières, marécages, berges boisées de lacs et de rivières, toundra et prairies herbeuses; espèce subalpine préférant les endroits montagneux.

Plantes-hôtes : Salix, dont *Salix interior*, *Alnus*, *Populus* et *Ribes sativum* (élevage probablement).

Note : Vient à la lumière. Espèce variable. La forme *similis* Wlk. a été signalée à compter du lac Mistassini et du parc du Mont-Tremblant vers l'ouest; les ailes primaires de cette forme sont presque entièrement brun-orangé. Il existe aussi une rare forme mélanique (*lugubrata* Mösch.) observée à Kuujuarapik et à Schefferville. Les antennes du mâle et de la femelle sont filiformes et simples.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range



Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Xanthorhoe ferrugata

Superfamily Geometroidea (Geometrid and Swallowtail Moths)

Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths)

Subfamily Larentiinae

Tribe Xanthorhoini



2016-08-16 137 7388 *Xanthorhoe ferrugata* – Red Twin-Spot

[Espèce aussi présente à l'Étang à la Truite.](#)

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Venusia cambrica

Superfamily Geometroidea (Geometrid and Swallowtail Moths)

Family Geometridae (Geometrid Moths)

Subfamily Larentiinae

Tribe Asthenini



2016-08-16 128 7425 – *Venusia cambrica* – Welsh Wave

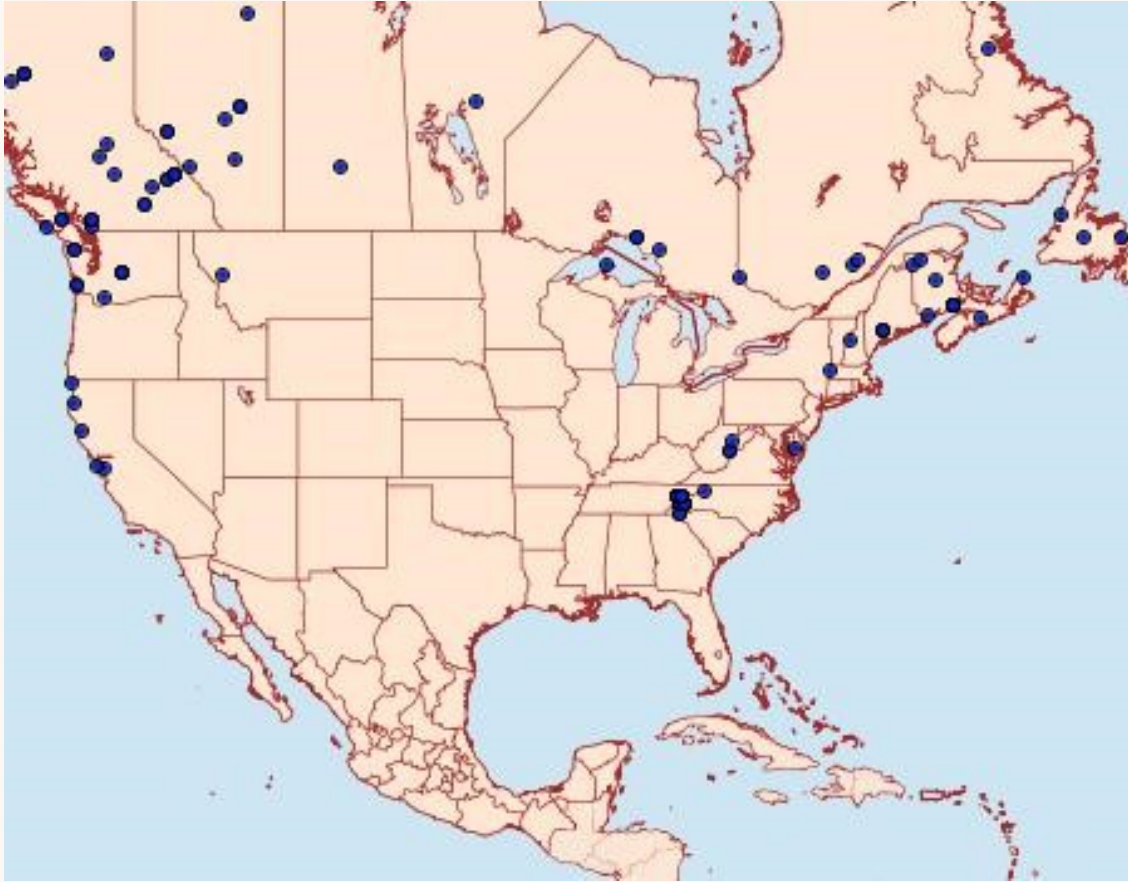
Hodges Number 7425

Size Wingspan 23-25 mm, based on two photos at CBIF. European specimens with reported wingspan of 27-30 mm.

Identification Adult: forewing white with several lines and dark brown bands crossing wing; terminal line composed of several black triangular spots at ends of veins (a distinguishing feature); median line black, irregular, but lacking prominent notch near costa; hindwing similar but lines fainter and present only on outer half. Larva: body greenish, marked with purple or brown blotches.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Across Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia, south in the west to California, south in the east (Appalachians) to Georgia; also occurs throughout Eurasia.



Habitat Wet coniferous forests in the west; adults rest on tree trunks during the day

Season Adults fly from June to September in New Brunswick and Quebec; March to August in California.

Food Larvae feed on leaves of alder, apple, birch, mountain ash, serviceberry, willow.

Life Cycle Two generations per year.

See Also [Brown-shaded Carpet](#) (*Venusia comptaria*) is smaller (wingspan about 20 mm), terminal line composed of linear dashes (not triangular spots), median line has prominent notch near costa, and species does not occur in the west ([compare images](#) of both species at CBIF) ; other species of *Venusia* also lack terminal lines composed of triangular spots.

Handfield Commun du 14 juin au 8 août culminant le 14 juillet. L'espèce est boréale et holarctique.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Syngrapha rectangulara

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Plusiinae (Looper Moths)
Tribe Plusiini
Subtribe Plusiina



2016-08-16 111 93-1227 – 8942 Autographe à rectangle – *Syngrapha rectangulara* – Salt-and-Pepper Looper

[L'espèce était aussi présente à l'Étang à la Truite.](#)



2016-08-16 154 93-1227 – 8942 Autographe à rectangle – *Syngrapha rectangulara* – Salt-and-Pepper Looper

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Autographa bimaculata

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)

Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)

Subfamily Plusiinae (Looper Moths)

Tribe Plusiini

Subtribe Plusiina



2016-08-16 218 93-1200 – 8911 – *Autographa bimaculata* – Two-spotted Looper

[L'espèce était aussi présente à l'Étang à la Truite.](#)

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Autographa mappa

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Plusiinae (Looper Moths)
Tribe Plusiini
Subtribe Plusiina



2016-08-16 206 93-1194 – 8912 – *Autographa mappa* – Wavy Chestnut Y Moth

Hodges Number 8912

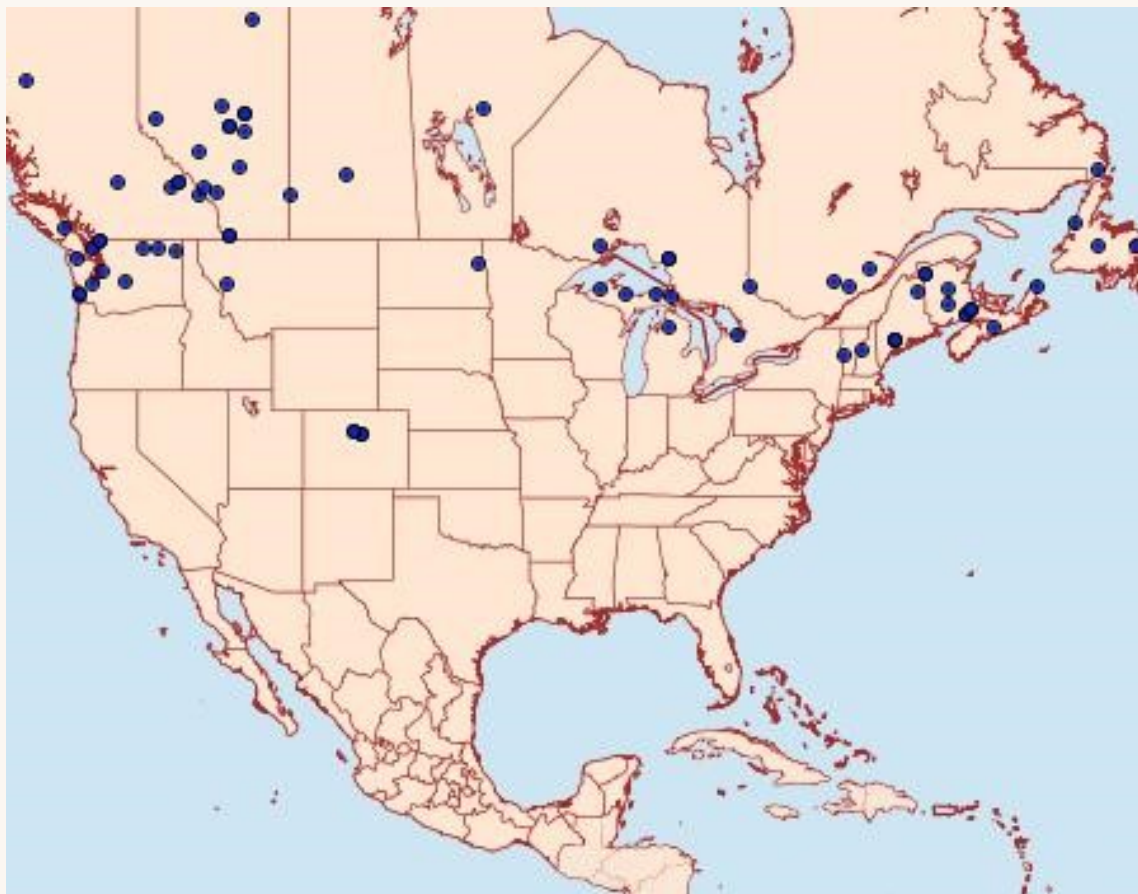
Synonyms and other taxonomic changes *Autographa mappa* (Grote & Robinson, 1868) ; *Plusia mappa* Grote & Robinson, 1868 ; *Phytometra mappa*.

Size Wingspan 3-4 cm; Powell & Opler (2009) listed the forewing length 1.5-1.7 cm.

Identification Adults - forewing chestnut brown with numerous wavy bands and lines of darker brown and black in very distinctive pattern; scattered silver gold metallic scales in lower parts of AM and PM lines, as well as along basal line and outlining parts of reniform and orbicular spots; stigma prominent, two-part, white or gold, in center of wing, the basal segment an open u-shape, and the distal part an infilled oval or spot; hindwing brownish-gray in outer half, paler in basal half, with checkered fringe and whitish median band; antennae simple and similar in both the sexes (adapted from description at E.H. Strickland Museum).

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Newfoundland to British Columbia, south in the east to Massachusetts and Wisconsin, south in the west to Oregon and Colorado.



Habitat Open woodlands, clearings and edges, bogs and fens; adults are nocturnal and come to light.

Food Larvae feed on [nettle](#) (*Urtica* spp.) (5), [buckthorn](#) (*Frangula* spp. =*Cascara*) (Prentice, 1962) and [blueberry](#) (*Vaccinium* spp.).

Handfield Commun du 16 juin au 2 juillet et du 17 juillet au 18 août. Espèce plutôt boréale.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Syngrapha viridisigma

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Plusiinae (Looper Moths)
Tribe Plusiini
Subtribe Plusiina



2016-08-16 211 93-1213 – 8929 – Autographe à point vert – *Syngrapha viridisigma* – Spruce False Looper

Hodges Number 8929

Other Common Names Green-marked Looper.

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes *Syngrapha viridisigma* (Grote, 1874) ; *Plusia viridisigma* Grote, 1874.

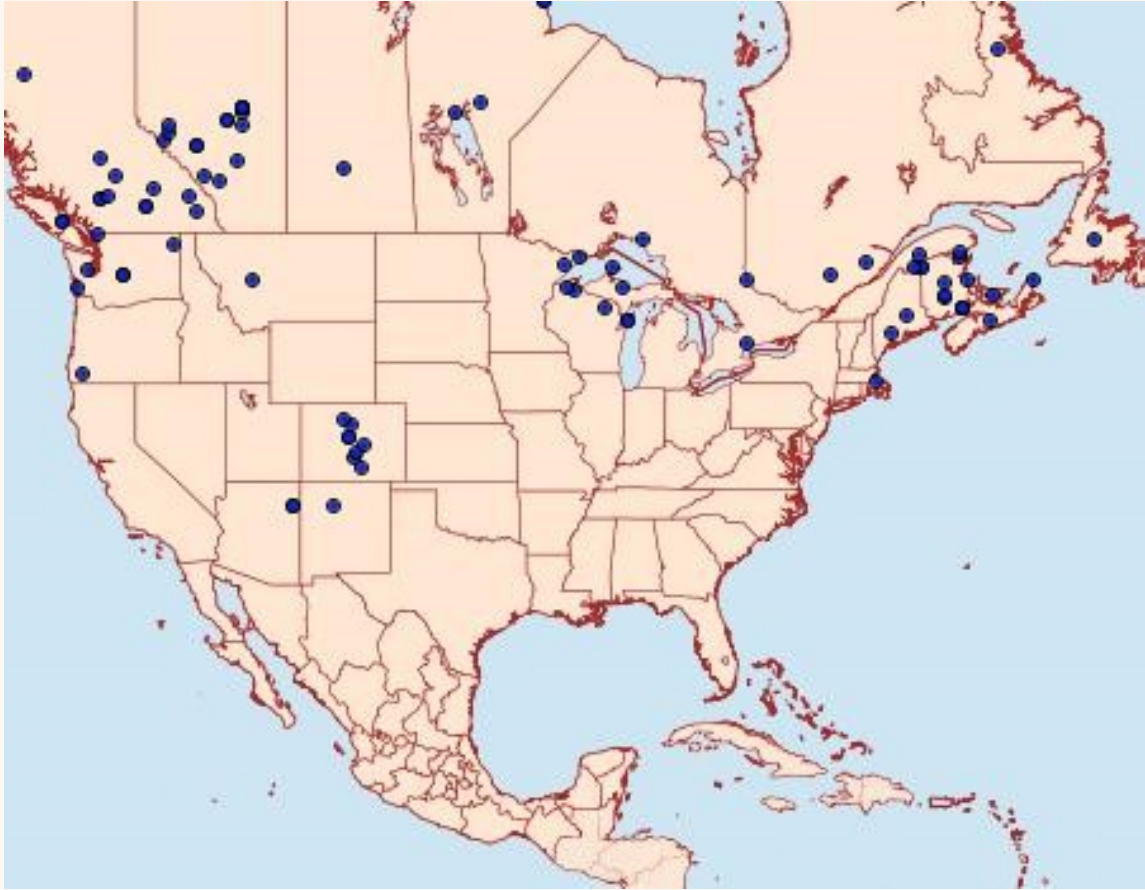
Size Forewing length 1.7-1.9 cm (Powell & Opler, 2009).

Habitat Coniferous forests (E.H. Strickland Museum).

Food Larvae feed on a variety of coniferous trees, including spruce (*Picea*), fir (*Abies*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga*), pine (*Pinus*), tamarack (*Larix*), and cedar (*Thuja*). However, spruces and firs are by far the most frequently recorded hosts (Prentice, 1962).

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Canada and Alaska; south to New York and Wisconsin; Washington southeast to Arizona and New Mexico (Eichlin & Cunningham, 1978).



Handfield Commun du 10 juillet au 28 août culminant entre le 28 juillet et le 22 août.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Phlogophora periculosa

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Noctuinae (Cutworm or Dart Moths)
Tribe Phlogophorini



2016-08-16 164 93-2292 – 9547 – *Phlogophora periculosa* – Brown Angle Shades

Hodges Number 9547

Size Wingspan 42-50 mm.

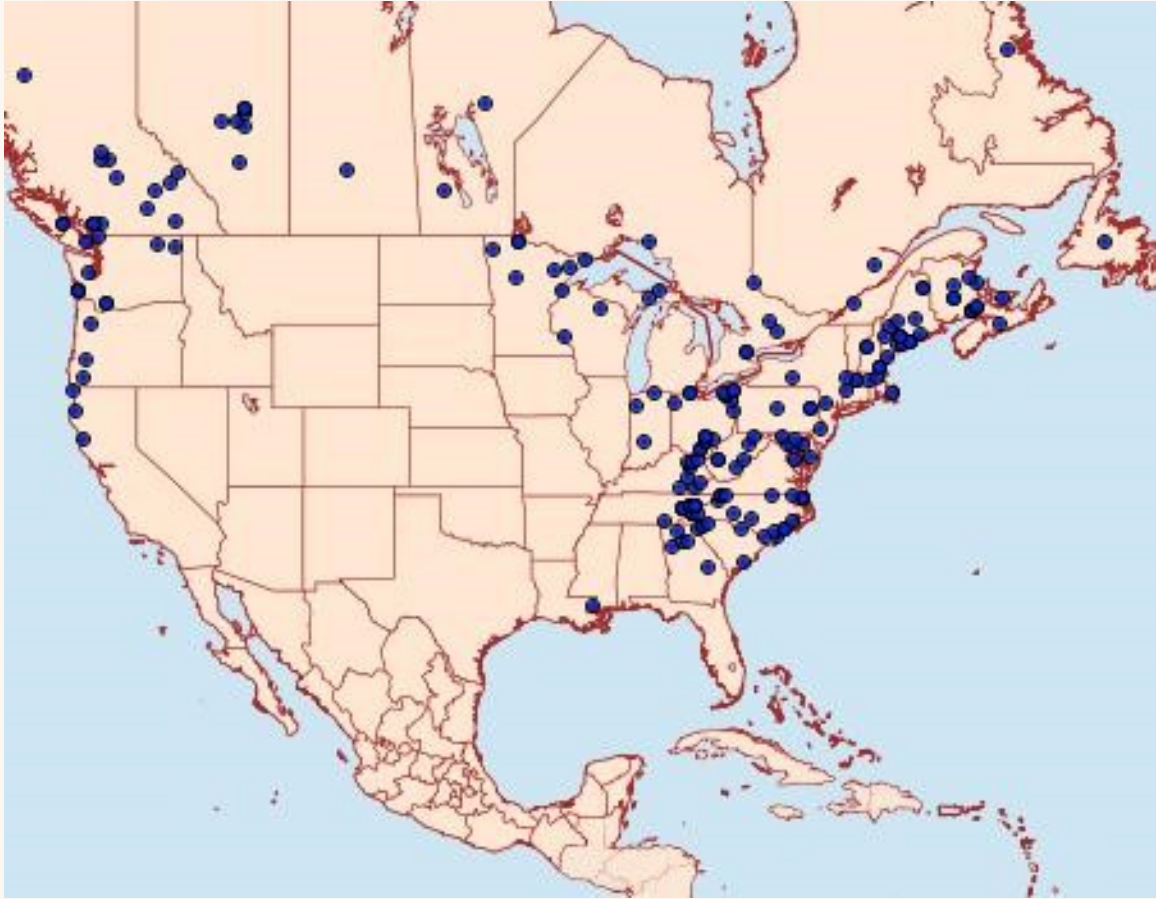
Identification Adult: forewing brown, sometimes shaded with green; large dark brown V-shaped patch in median area, with a small sharp tooth projecting from the costa toward the median patch; PM line thin, black, with small teeth in lower half, and sharp-angled bend in upper half near costa; subterminal line thick, dark brown, terminates at pale apical patch; outer margin scalloped; hindwing brown with darker lines and veins, and pale yellowish strip along costa.

Season Adults fly from late July to October.

Food Larvae feed on leaves of alder, Balsam Fir, cranberry, plum, and other woody plants

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Coast to coast in northern United States and southern Canada, south in the east to Georgia and Mississippi, south in the west to California (absent from Florida and the southcentral states).

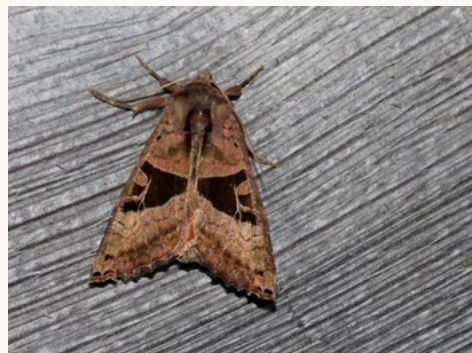


See Also [Sharp Angle Shades](#) (*Conservula anodonta*) is smaller (wingspan about 30 mm), its forewing lacks a scalloped outer margin, and has a blunt-tipped projection extending from costa toward median patch; it is restricted to the northeast, and its flight season is finished by the end of July. [Olive Angle Shades](#) (*Phlogophora iris*) has a similar pattern, but the large v-shaped patch in the median area tends to have a distinctive olive-green tone, as do other markings on that species.

Handfield Commun du 16 juillet au 3 septembre culminant le 15 août.



2016-08-16 179 93-2292 – 9547 *Phlogophora periculosa*



2016-08-16 191 93-2292 – 9547 – *Phlogophora periculosa*

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Spiramater lutra

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)

Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)

Subfamily Noctuinae (Cutworm or Dart Moths)

Tribe Hadenini



2016-08-16 227 93-2883 – 10301 – *Spiramater lutra* – Otter Spiramater

[L'espèce était aussi présente à l'Étang à la Truite.](#)

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Lacinipolia renigera

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Noctuinae (Cutworm or Dart Moths)
Tribe Eriopygini



2016-08-16 116 93-3044 – 10397 – *Lacinipolia renigera* – Bristly Cutworm

Hodges Number 10397

Synonyms and other taxonomic changes *Lacinipolia renigera* (Stephens, 1829) ; *Celaena renigera* Stephens, 1829.

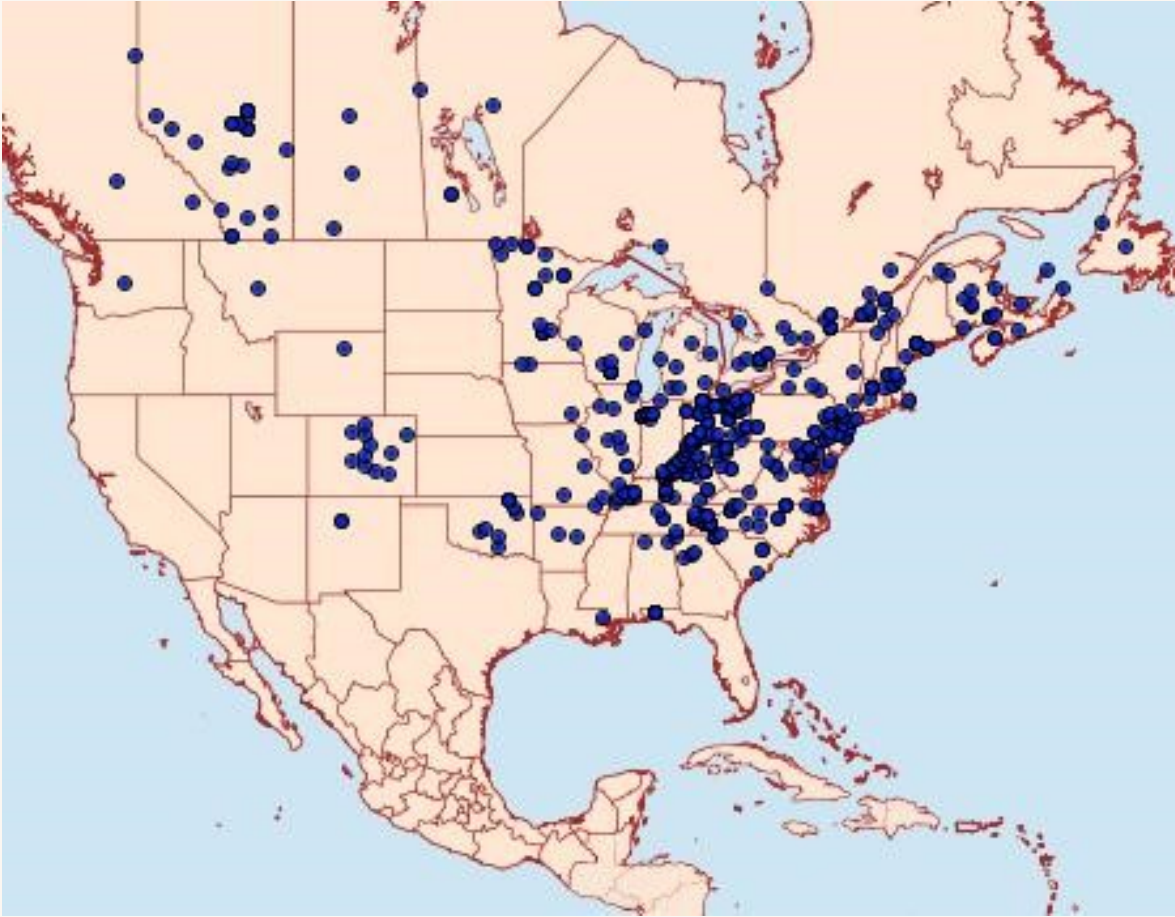
Numbers 94 species in the genus are found in America north of Mexico.

Size forewing length 11 - 14 mm. Noticeably small for a noctuid; about half or two-thirds the size of the majority of species.

Identification Adult - combination of dark grayish-brown forewing and white-rimmed green reniform spot is distinctive; two other bright green spots usually present on forewing. Larvae - dark gray brown with pinkish brown middorsal and subdorsal lines. Diffuse blackish diamond mark on the dorsum of each segment. The lateral areas are pinkish brown. Head is brown with blackish reticulation and coronal stripes.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range All of North America except Yukon and Alaska.



Season Adults fly from May to October.

Food Larvae feed on many species of herbaceous plants.

Handfield Commun du 28 juin au 31 août (une mention le 7 septembre).



2016-08-16 167 93-3044 – 10397 – *Lacinipolia renigera* – Bristly Cutworm

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Lacinipolia olivacea

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Noctuinae (Cutworm or Dart Moths)
Tribe Eriopygini



2016-08-16 139 93-3053 – 10406 – *Lacinipolia olivacea* – Olive Arches

Hodges Number 10406

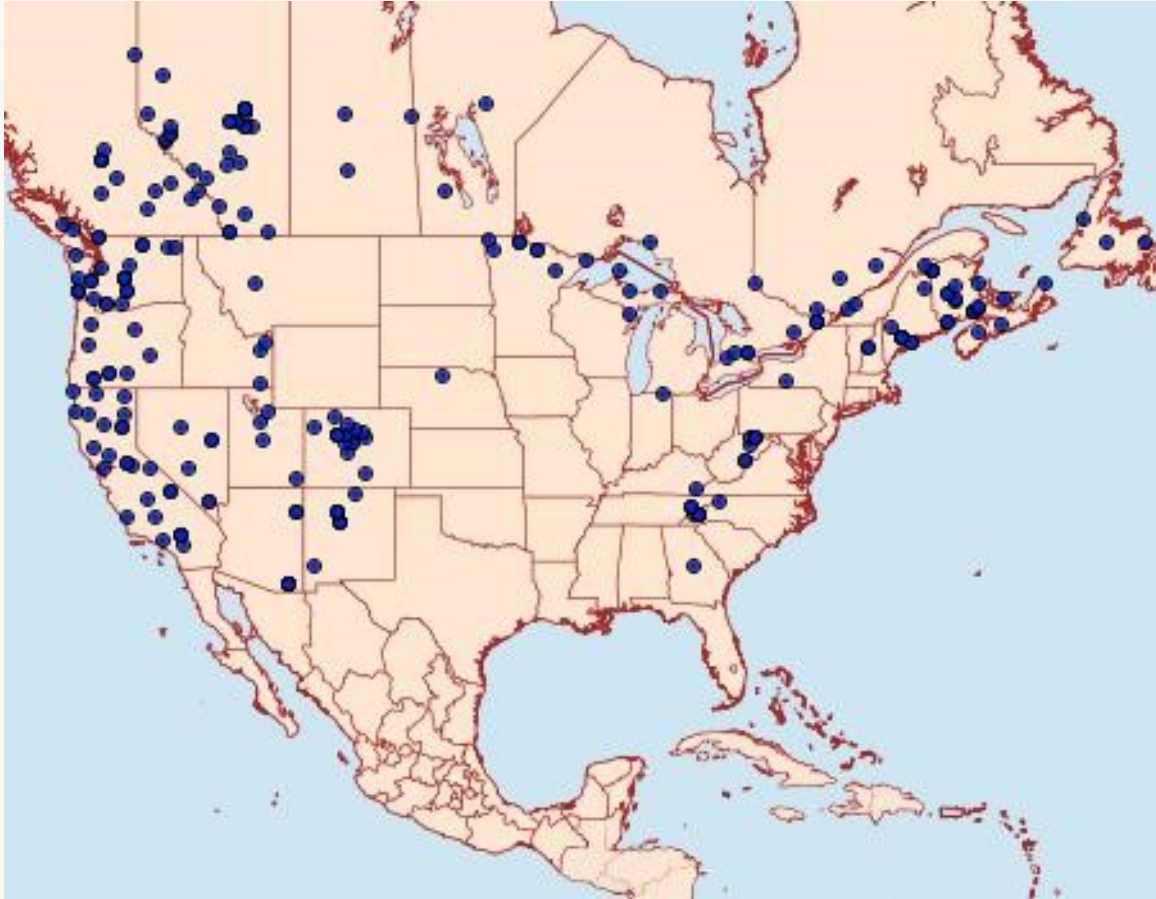
Size Forewing length 10 - 11 mm.

Identification

Adult - forewing gray tinged with yellowish-green and white; some pink shading in basal and lower subterminal areas; median area dark gray except reniform spot whitish with greenish filling; hindwing white with gray shading; darker gray discal spot and median line [description by Charles Covell]. Larvae: vary from brown to blackish brown. The dorsum is yellow gray with a segmental series of diffuse gray diamonds. The spiracles are black. The head is brown with dark brown to blackish reticulation and coronal stripes.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range Alaska to Newfoundland, south in the east to North Carolina, south in the west to New Mexico, Arizona, California.



Habitat Boreal forest clearings, bogs, deciduous wood edges.

Season Adults fly from June to September.

Food Larvae feed on dandelion, phlox, plantain, rabbit-brush, yarrow.

Life Cycle One generation per year.

See Also May be confused with *Oligia mactata*.

Handfield Commun du 6 juillet au 2 septembre culminant le 10 août.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Xestia perquiritata

Superfamily Noctuoidea (Owlet Moths and kin)
Family Noctuidae (Owlet Moths)
Subfamily Noctuinae (Cutworm or Dart Moths)
Tribe Noctuini
Subtribe Noctuina



2016-08-16 183 93-3606 – 10962 Noctuelle grise de l'épinette – *Xestia perquiritata*

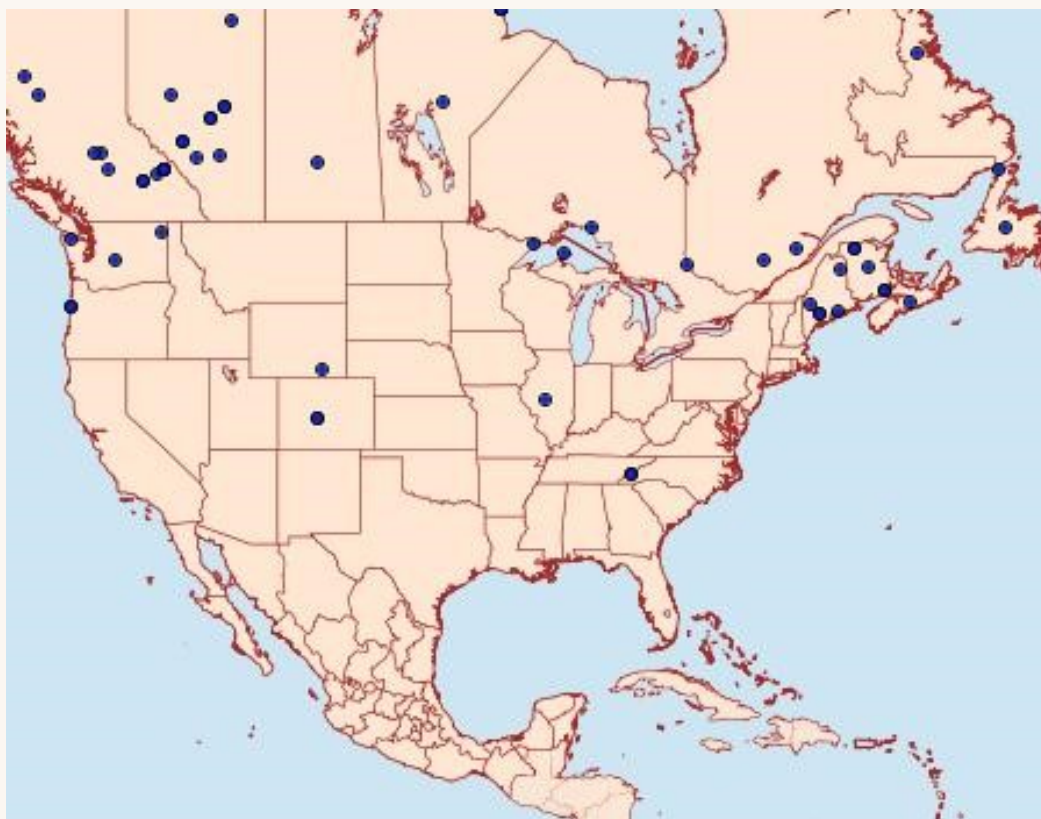
Hodges Number 10962

Size Wingspan 38 et 45 mm.

Handfield Plus abondante dans les années impaires ; commune du 30 juin au 29 août culminant du 20 juillet au 18 août.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Range



2016-08-16 149 93-3606 – 10962 Noctuelle grise de l'épinette – *Xestia perquiritata*

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Individus non identifiés



Étang à la Truite 2016-08-17 246



Étang à la Truite 2016-08-17 267

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane



Mont Blanc 2016-08-16 109



Étang à la Truite 2016-08-17 262

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane



Mont Blanc 2016-08-16 098



Mont Blanc 2016-08-16 101

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane



Mont Blanc 2016-08-16 140



Mont Blanc 2016-08-16 203

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane



Mont Blanc 2016-08-16 214

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Liste des espèces

	Espèce	No Hodges ³	Site(s) ⁴	Statut ⁵
1	<i>Cnephasia stephensiana</i>	3567,1	MB	Rare
2	<i>Pandemis limitata</i>	3594	ÉT, MB	Commun
3	<i>Clepsis persicana</i>	3682	MB	Commun
4	<i>Cenopsis reticulatana</i>	3720	MB	Commun
5	<i>Scoparia biplagiata</i>	4716	ÉT	Commun
6	<i>Elophila icciusalis</i>	4748	ÉT	Commun
7	<i>Herpetogramma pertextalis</i>	5275	ÉT	Commun
8	<i>Agriphila ruricolellus</i>	5399	ÉT	Commun
9	<i>Dioryctria reniculelloides</i>	5843	ÉT, MB	Commun
10	<i>Iridopsis ephyraria</i>	6583	MB	Rare
11	<i>Protoarmia porcelaria</i>	6598	ÉT	Commun
12	<i>Campaea perlata</i>	6796	MB	Commun
13	<i>Dysstroma citrata</i>	7182	MB	Commun
14	<i>Eulithis propulsata</i>	7199	MB	Occasionnel
15	<i>Eulithis destinata</i>	7204	MB	Localisé et rare
16	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	7388	ÉT, MB	Commun
17	<i>Venusia cambrica</i>	7425	MB	Commun
18	<i>Idia americalis</i>	8322	ÉT	Commun
19	<i>Autographa bimaculata</i>	8911	ÉT, MB	Commun
20	<i>Autographa mappa</i>	8912	MB	Commun
21	<i>Syngrapha viridisigma</i>	8929	MB	Commun
22	<i>Syngrapha rectangula</i>	8942	ÉT, MB	Commun
23	<i>Apamea indocilis</i>	9362	ÉT	Occasionnel
24	<i>Phlogophora periculosa</i>	9547	MB	Commun
25	<i>Spiramater lutra</i>	10301	ÉT, MB	Occasionnel
26	<i>Lacinipolia renigera</i>	10397	MB	Commun
27	<i>Lacinipolia olivacea</i>	10406	MB	Commun
28	<i>Mythimna oxygala</i>	10436	ÉT	Commun
29	<i>Nephelodes minians</i>	10524	ÉT	Commun
30	<i>Xestia perquiritata</i>	10962	MB	Commun

³ Hodges, R. W. 1983. *Checklist of the Lepidoptera of North of Mexico including Greenland*.

⁴ ÉT= Étang à la Truite ; MB=Mont Blanc.

⁵ En bleu, *Peterson Field Guide to Moths* ; en noir, Handfield 2011.

Papillons de nuit de la réserve faunique de Matane

Conclusion

Plusieurs centaines d'espèces de papillons de nuit fréquentent la réserve faunique de Matane ; ce rapport n'en présente que 30 ! On comprend que pour mieux connaître les espèces qui vivent sur ce territoire, il faudrait y être présent au moins une fois par semaine de juin à novembre pendant quelques années et utiliser plusieurs techniques d'échantillonnage. C'est un effort qui dépasse, et de très loin, les possibilités d'un naturaliste.

Cependant, Louis Handfield a résumé dans *Les papillons du Québec* une grande partie des observations faites avant 2011, ce qui est un excellent point de référence. Un monde à découvrir, changeant avec les modifications des habitats et du climat, apparaît devant nous et laisse entrevoir pour les générations à venir des espaces de recherche qui feront bon usage d'une aire protégée dans les Chic-Chocs.

Rimouski

12 mai 2017