

**ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT  
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**Invertebrate Abstract**

**Element Code:** IILEY12010

**Data Sensitivity:** No

**CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE**

**NAME:** *Euhyparpax rosea*  
**COMMON NAME:** A Notodontid Moth  
**SYNONYMS:**  
**FAMILY:** Notodontidae

**AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION:** Beutenmueller, Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 5: 19. 1893.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** West Cliff in Custer County, central southern Colorado, U.S.A.

**TYPE SPECIMEN:**

**TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS:** One of 2 species in the genus *Euhyparpax*, and 1 of 3,000 species worldwide in the family Notodontidae; Resh and Cardé (2003) report 2,800 species.

**DESCRIPTION:** This family of moths is known as prominents. They are medium-sized, drably colored (usually brownish), with camouflage patterning. Wingspans range between 1 1/4-3 1/4 in (3-8cm). The common name refers to tufts of scales that, in some species, stick up prominently from the rear margins of the forewings when folded. SC + R1 and Rs in the hind wing are close together and parallel along the discal cell. Rs and M1 in the hind wing are stalked a short distance beyond the discal cell. The antennae are threadlike. When the wings are at rest they are held roof like over the abdomen.

Most larvae of this family are striped, and have fleshy bumps on their back. The larval body is stout, nearly bare, sometimes with long secondary setae, often possessing one or more protuberances, a modified body form, a median knob or horn on A9, or anal prolegs modified into slender, single or double caudal processes (stenopods). (Resh and Cardé, 2003).

**AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION:**

**ILLUSTRATIONS:**

**TOTAL RANGE:** Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

**RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA:** Arizona.

**SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS**

**BIOLOGY:** The larvae of these moths are usually gregarious. When disturbed they often freeze with ends of the body elevated.

**REPRODUCTION:** For the family the eggs are laid on the leaves of the host plants. The caterpillars eat the foliage and feed in groups to protect themselves from attacks by birds. Some produce chemicals and adopt threatening postures. (McGavin, 2002).

**FOOD HABITS:** According to NatureServe, this species is probably an oak feeder like the related *H. aurora*. For the family the larvae of most species feed on trees and shrubs, and some attack orchard trees. Many specialize on plants containing toxic substances, including Anacardiaceae, Apocynaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Fabaceae, Passifloraceae, and Violaceae (Resh and Cardé, 2003).

**HABITAT:** Family members are most commonly found on shrubs, trees, and leguminous plants (McGavin, 2002). Probably oak-juniper or oak-pine-juniper in our area.

**ELEVATION:** Unknown

**PLANT COMMUNITY:**

**POPULATION TRENDS:** Described in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the species had been found in only 1 or 2 locations in the last 40 or 50 years (NatureServe 2004).

**SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION**

**ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS:** None

**STATE STATUS:** None

**OTHER STATUS:** None

**MANAGEMENT FACTORS:** Stochastic events such as development, fires, or alien weed impact could also eliminate populations of the moth.

**PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN:**

**SUGGESTED PROJECTS:** Studies to determine life history, distribution, and population status need to be performed.

**LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP:**

**SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION****REFERENCES:**

- Beutenmueller, W. 1893. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 5:19.
- Borror, D.J. and R.E. White. 1970. Insects: Peterson Field Guide. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston MA. Pp: 234.
- <http://www.funet.fi/pub/sci/bio/life/insecta/lepidoptera/ditrysia/noctuoidea/notodontidae/euhyparpax>.
- McGavin, G.C. 2002. Smithsonian Handbooks: Insects Spiders and Other Terrestrial Arthropods. Second American Edition. American Museum of Natural History. New York, New York. Pp: 166.
- Milne, L. & M. Milne. 1980. National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Insects and Spiders. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, New York. Pp: 783-784.
- NatureServe. 2004. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 4.0. Arlington, Virginia. Available: <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>. (Accessed: August 4, 2004).
- Preston-Mafham, R. & K. Preston-Mafham. 1993. The Encyclopedia of Land Invertebrate Behaviour. The MIT Press, Cambridge, MA. Pp. 290.
- Resh, V.H. & R.T. Carde. 2003. Encyclopedia of Insects. Academic Press. New York, New York. Pp: 658-659.
- The Natural History Museum, London, UK. 2004. Butterflies & Moths of the World: Generic Names & their Type-species. Accessed 1/19/2005 at <http://internt.nhm.ac.uk/jdsml/entomologydev/butmoth/GenusDetails.dsml?NUMBER=10918.0>.
- Tilden, J.W., and A.C. Smith. 1986. The Peterson Field Guide Series: A Field Guide to Western Butterflies. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston, Massachusetts. P. 197.
- USGS. Available: <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/distr/lepid/moths/usa/2004.htm>

**MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:****ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

Notodontids are fairly common moths.

**Revised:** 2004-12-10 (AMS)  
2005-03-10 (SMS)

To the user of this abstract: you may use the entire abstract or any part of it. We do request, however, that if you make use of this abstract in plans, reports, publications, etc. that you credit the Arizona

Game and Fish Department. Please use the following citation:

Arizona Game and Fish Department. 20XX (= **year of last revision as indicated at end of abstract**). X...X (= **taxon of animal or plant**). Unpublished abstract compiled and edited by the Heritage Data Management System, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ. X pp.