



ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

10001 Derekwood Lane, Suite 100, Lanham, MD 20706-4876
Phone: (301) 731-4535 • Fax: (301) 731-4538

E-mail: esa@entsoc.org • <http://www.entsoc.org>

Proposal Form for new Common Name or Change of ESA-Approved Common Name

Complete this form and send or e-mail to the above address.

Submissions will not be considered unless this form is filled out completely.

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the "Use and Submission of Common Names" on the ESA website and with the discussion by A.B. Gurney, 1953, *Journal of Economic Entomology* 46:207-211.

October 14, 2008

Esteemed ESA Common Names Committee members,

As the co-Chairs for the Western Forest Insect Work Conference (WFIWC) Common Names Committee (CNC), we are pleased to present the following insect for your consideration. This proposal is part of a current effort to update the important publication [Western Forest Insects](#) and formalize common names used therein not yet recognized by ESA.

Our committee also works with the Entomological Society of Canada and so you will find entries in our form that are in addition to those you require (numbered entries accompanied by a letter are additional). All ESA questions are numbered and worded as found on your form.

If you have any questions or concerns about this or other submissions from our organization, we encourage you to contact us.

Sincerely,

/s/ Brytten Steed

Brytten Steed
WFIWC-CNC co-Chair
bsteed@fs.fed.us

/s/ William Ciesla

William Ciesla
WFIWC-CNC co-Chair
wciesla@aol.com

WFIWC Proposal Form for New Common Name or Change of ESA or ESC-Approved Common Name

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the introduction to the current list of names and with the discussion by A.B. Gurney, 1953, *Journal of Economic Entomology* 46:207–211.

NOTE: SUBMISSIONS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED UNLESS THIS FORM IS FILLED OUT COMPLETELY.

I ask that the WFIWC Standing Committee on Common Names of Insects facilitate the submission of the following common name or name change to ESA and ESC.

1. Proposed new common name (English): [southwestern pine tiger moth](#)
- 1b. Proposed new common name in French (optional): [None](#)
2. Previously approved ESA common name (if any): [None](#)
- 2b. Previously approved English ESC common name (if any): [None](#)
- 2c. Previously approved French ESC common name (if any)-include direct translation to English: [None](#)
3. Scientific name (genus, species, author): [Lophocampa ingens](#) (Hy. Edwards, 1881)
Order: [Lepidoptera](#)
Family: [Arctiidae](#)
- 3b. List important previous scientific names (esp. note if this scientific name is different from that noted in Western Forest Insects or in the literature cited).

[Halisidota ingens](#) Hy. Edwards 1881 – This is the scientific name used in Furniss and Carolin (1977)

Supporting Information

4. Reasons supporting the need for the proposed new or changed common name:

[The larvae of *Lophocampa ingens* feed in tent colonies on several species of pines in late spring- early summer. In some years, larval colonies are abundant enough to be noticeable by homeowners living in the urban wildland interface and by people engaged in outdoor recreation. This has occurred along portions of the Colorado Front Range on two occasions since 1995. The larvae of this species have urticating hairs. Consequently extension specialists, forest services and private pest control operators will receive queries as to what beast is making large, conspicuous tents in the terminal branches of](#)

pine trees. The designation of an ESA common name will provide a consistent identity for this species that the general public will understand.

The common name “tiger moth” is used for this species in Furniss and Carolin (1977), a book widely used by forest entomologists. Future publication of an updated version of this important publication is expected and should use ESA approved names to the extent possible. This proposer believes that the name “tiger moth” is too generic. The term “tiger moth” is used to designate a large number of moths of the family Arctiidae. These moths get their name from their bold, contrasting colors, which often includes gold and black strips much like those of the jungle cat. Approximately 260 species of moths classified as “tiger moths” occur in North America (Michigan Entomological Society n.d.).

Several species of “tiger moths” native to the U.S. have been referred to with common names. These include the scarlet tiger moth, *Callimorpha dominula*, the Isabellella tiger moth or woolly bear, *Pyrrharctia isabella*, and the great tiger moth, *Arctia caja*. However, none of these names are “official” ESA common names (Wikipedia n.d.).

The following species of Arctiidae have official ESA common names:

banded woollybear - *Pyrrharctia Isabella*
bella moth *Utetheisa bella*
cinnabar moth *Tyria jacobaeae*
fall webworm *Hyphantria cunea*
hickory tussock moth *Lophocampa caryae*
pale tussock moth *Halysidota tessellaris*
saltmarsh caterpillar *Estigmene acrea*
silverspotted tiger moth *Lophocampa argentata*
spotted tussock moth *Lophocampa maculata* Harris
sycamore tussock moth *Halysidota harrisii*
yellow woollybear *Spilosoma virginica*

The Entomological Society of Canada recognizes the following common names for species of tiger moths.

Red tiger moth – *Phragmatobia assimilans* (Wlk) (Lepidoptera: Arctiidae)
Great tiger moth – *Grammia virguncula* (Kby) (Lepidoptera: Arctiidae)
Ruby tiger moth – *Phragmatobia fuliginosa rubricosa* (Lepidoptera: Arctiidae)

Tiger moth was also the designation of a bi-wing airplane built by DeHaviland in 1930 and used by the British RAF as a trainer until about 1952.

5. Stage or characteristic to which the proposed common name refers:

Proposed common name refers to this insect’s natural range, the SW United States, its principal hosts, various species of pines, *Pinus* spp., and the bold pattern on the

mesothoracic wings of the adult, which is what makes it part of the group of Arctiid moths referred to as tiger moths. The wing pattern consists of a series of bold white spots against a background of medium brown-gold.

6. Distribution (include citations):

Lophocampa ingens is found in the southwestern United States, including portions of Arizona, northern California, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah (Montana State University n.d.)

7. Principal hosts (include citations):

Pinus ponderosa and “pinyon pine” (Species not designated) (Furniss and Carolin 1977)

Pinyon pine (probably *P. edulis*), *P. contorta*, *P. ponderosa*, *P. aristata* (Colorado State University 2004)

The following additional hosts have been observed:

Abies concolor – Near San Isabel, CO (Reported by D. Leatherman).

Picea engelmanni – Near Mt Evans (Reported by D. Leatherman).

Pinus edulis – Large colony of larvae observed on *Pinus edulis*, BLM lands near La Garita, CO – May 2004. Numerous colonies on *Pinus edulis* west of Socorro, NM – March 2008(W.M. Ciesla)

Pseutostuga menzeisii – Lower Cache la Poudre Canyon, Larimer Co, CO, 2004 (W.M. Ciesla), northern Front Range, CO (D. Leatherman).

8. Cite references containing previous use of the proposed common name: None

9. Cite references using English common names (provide names) other than that proposed:

“Tiger moth” has been used to designate this species in a least three publications:

Colorado State University 2004
Furniss and Carolin 1977
USDA Forest Service nd.

9b. References using common names in a non-English language (give the common name in the non-English language and give the direct translation to English, if possible):

None

10. Other insects or organisms to which the proposed common name might apply (give scientific name and include citations, if possible):

Two closely related pine feeding species occur in Mexico: *L. alternate* (Grote) and *L. cibriani*. These are not known from the U.S., however and Mexico does not formally use common names for insects (Cibrián Tovar et al. 1995)

10 b. List references cited in questions 6-10:

Cibrián Tovar, D., J. Tulio Mendéz Montiel, R. Campos Bolaños, H.O. Yates III, J. Flores Lara, 1995. Insectos forestales de Mexico (Forest insects of Mexico) North American Forestry Commission, FAO, Publication 6, 453 pp.

Colorado State University, 2004. Insects and diseases of woody plants of the Central Rockies. Cooperative Extension Service, Bulletin 506A, 292 pp.

Furniss, R.L. and V.M. Carolin, 1977. Western forest insects. USDA Forest Service, Miscellaneous Publication 1339, 654 pp.

Michigan Entomological Society n.d. Entomology notes # 19
http://insects.umm2.lsa.umich.edu/mes/notes/entnote_19.html

Montana State University n.d. Butterflies and moths of North America. Big Sky Institute and NBII Mountain Prairies Information Node, <http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/species?/=3775>

USDA Forest Service n.d., Tiger moth defoliation. Southwestern Region, Flagstaff, AZ.
<http://cals.arizona.edu/extension/fh/pdf-files/az-tigermoth.pdf>

Wikipedia n.d., Arctiidae <http://en://wikipedia.org/wlks/Arctiidae>

11. Steps you have taken to consult with other workers who are familiar with the insect or organism as to suitability of and need for the proposed common name:

This draft has been sent to the following colleagues for review and comment:

Whitney Cranshaw-Extension Entomologist, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO
Dave Leatherman – Colorado State Forest Service (emeritus), Fort Collins, CO
WFIWC Common Names Committee

Bobbie Fitzgibbon – USDA Forest Service, Flagstaff, AZ

Lee Humble, Pacific Research Centre, Victoria, BC, Canada

John McLean, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Lee Pederson – USDA Forest Service Couer d'Alene ID

Iral Ragenovich – USDA Forest Service, Portland, OR

Brytten Steed – USDA Forest Service, Missoula MT

One reviewer suggested the common name “southwestern conifer tussock moth” because it is occasionally found on hosts other than pine. This name is considered to be too long – “conifer” has three syllables vs. “pine” which has only one. Pines are clearly the favored host of this species.

Search on ESA Common Names site

(http://www.entsoc.org/Pubs/Books/Common_Names/search.asp) to determine if this species had a common name, if the common name belonged to another species.

Review of the ESC Common Names publication (pdf at http://www.esc-sec.org/common_names_2006.pdf) to determine if this species had a common name in either English or French, or if the English common name proposed belonged to another species.

Search of www using the Google search engine

List of citations in #10

12. Proposed by: Western Forest Insect Work Conference group (WFIWC), Common Names Committee co-Chairs – Brytten Steed and William Ciesla

Proposal prepared and submitted to the WFIWC CNC by William M. Ciesla,
Forest Health Management International, Fort Collins, CO

E-mail: bsteed@fs.fed.us

Telephone: 406-329-3142

Fax: 406-329-3557

Address: Brytten Steed / USDA FS – Forest Health Protection / P.O. Box 7669 /
200 East Broadway / Missoula MT, 59807

Date: 14 October, 2008



Left – Larvae of the southwestern pine tiger moth
Right – Southwestern pine tiger moth larval tent and larvae in top of ponderosa pine