Scientific Name:

*Helicoverpa sp.*

(Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Heliothinae)

Common Name

Noctuid Moth


Image Library

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Landcare Research — Manaaki Whenua

http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/

MPI (Ministry for Primary Industries)

http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/
2. Species Information

2.1. Details

**Specimen Contact:** MAF Plant Health & Environment Laboratory - PHEL_Entomology@maf.govt.nz

**Author:** MAF Plant Health & Environment Laboratory

**Citation:** MAF Plant Health & Environment Laboratory (2011) Noctuid Moth (*Helicoverpa* sp.) Updated on 4/9/2014 Available online: PaDIL - http://www.padil.gov.au

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2.2. URL


2.3. Facets

**Commodity Overview:** Horticulture

**Commodity Type:** Capsicum & Chilli pepper, Cucurbitaceous produce, Fabaceous produce, Lettuce, Taro leaves, Tomato, Tamarillo & Egg plant

**Distribution:** 0 Unknown

**Status:** NZ - Exotic

**Groups:** Moths

**Host Family:** 0 Unknown

**Pest Status:** 0 Unknown

2.4. Diagnostic Notes

**Adult**

Eye full and globular; green. Frons only moderately bulging and with a rather weakly developed ventral lip. Labial palp clothed with spatulated and hair-like vestiture, the former predominating; vestiture forming a moderate curtain ventral to palp. Antenna of both sexes filiform, that of male ventrally ciliate, that of female ventrally very sparsely ciliate. Head and thorax densely clothed in a mixture of hair-like and spatulated scales, the former predominating on the surface. Wing pattern typically noctuiform. Hindwing yellow-suffused.

Foretibia setose. Foretarsus without enlarged setae. Mid and hind tibiae setose. **Male**: Have a very long, coiled vesica with a strip of cornuti along its length; a patch of modified scales on the prothoracic femur. **Female**: Have a long, alternately dilated and constricted appendix bursae, the membrane of which is thickened, opaque, and appears "leathery".

**Larva**

Head colour of first instar is black or dark brown and later instars are light brown green with a constant pattern of darker spotting. Body length is 10-12 times width and spiracles are found on prothorax and abdominal segments 1-8, with height about 1 ½ times the width. Larval skin is covered with small spines. Background colour in first instar is grayish white and can vary from green to pinkish brown in later instars. Prothoracic shield is dark brown or black in all instars. Dorsal area that extends from midline to just above first seta in all segments is heavily pigmented and area just below this is lightly pigmented. Supraspiracular area is heavily pigmented extending from subdorsal area to just above spiracle on prothorax to just above spiracles in abdominal segments. Subspiracular area is white with very light brown markings, sometimes with infused with
a pinkish colour, extending from lower edge of subspiracular area to midway between setae on prothorax and other segments.

**References**


2.5. References

3. Diagnostic Images

LEP50
Dorsal - Adult: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP50
Headside - Adult: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP50
Headtop - Adult: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP50
Lateral - Adult: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP50
Ventral - Adult: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP50
Wing - Adult: Caroline Harding MAF
4. Other Images

LEP49
Dorsal - Larvae: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP49
Headfront - Larvae: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP49
Headside - Larvae: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP49
Lateral - Larvae: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP49
Pro-legs - Larvae: Caroline Harding MAF

LEP49
Ventral - Larvae: Caroline Harding MAF

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