

**Abstract:**

Dark matter halos that merge with larger halos persist as subhalos, which host satellite galaxies. While subhalos are rapidly stripped of their dark mass, the compact luminous material remains intact longer, making the correspondence of galaxies with severely stripped subhalos unclear. I use a high-resolution, cosmological N-body simulation to explore satellite galaxy merging and tidal disruption. Satellite subhalos must be well-resolved down to  $\sim 1\%$  of their mass at infall, and many satellites experience tidal disruption prior to merging with the central galaxy. Using abundance matching to assign stellar mass to subhalos, I compare with observed galaxy clustering, satellite fractions, and cluster luminosity functions. I also explore a simple analytic model based on dynamical friction for satellite infall. Finally, I examine the orbital distribution of infalling satellites and its evolution with halo mass and redshift.