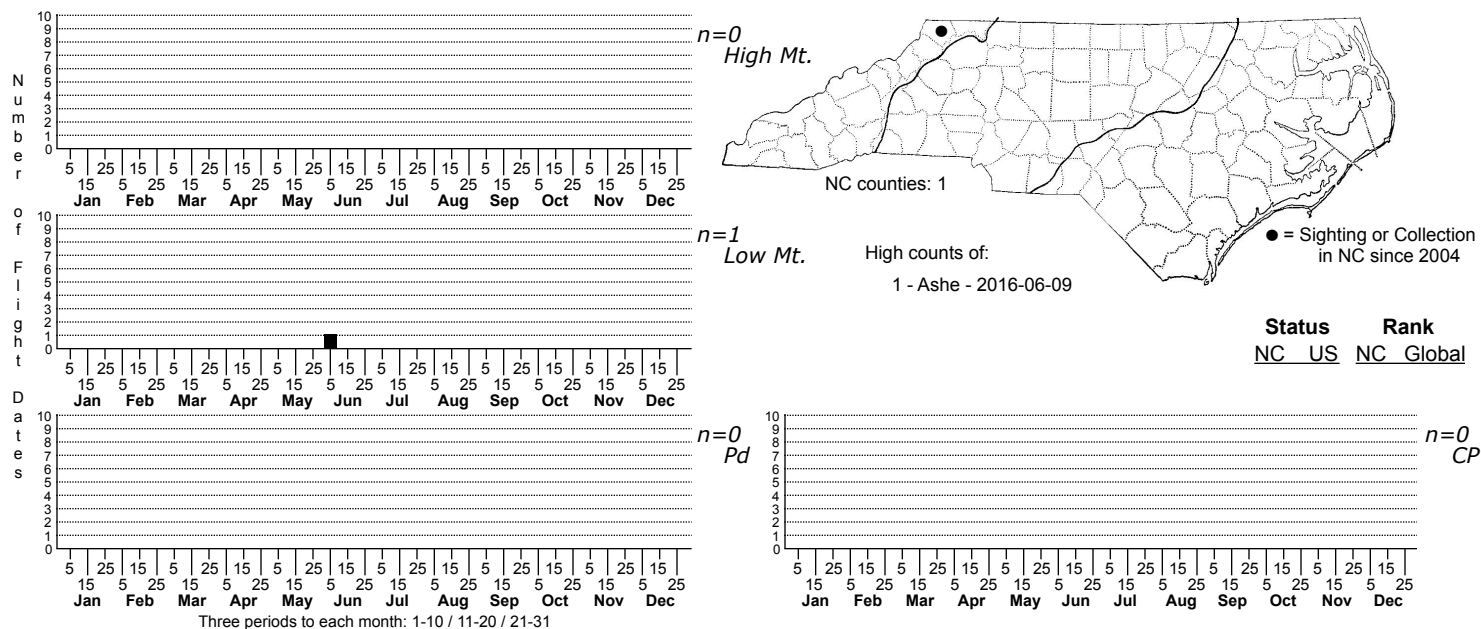


Sideridis rosea Rosewing Moth



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Hadenini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of nine species in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010), two of which have been recorded in North Carolina

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Godfrey (1972); Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: A medium-sized, reddish-brown Noctuid. The head, thorax, and submarginal area of the forewing are a dark maroon-brown, strongly contrasting with the yellowish-brown to tan ground color of the inner two-thirds of the forewing; the terminal area is a lighter shade of red. The lines are reddish-brown: the antemedian is fine and waved; the median is diffuse and undulating; the postmedian is strongly dentate; and the subterminal is irregular. The orbicular, claviform, and reniform are all large and filled with the ground color; the reniform has a dark spot in the lower half. Hind wings are dull yellowish.

DISTRIBUTION: So far, this species has been found in North Carolina only in the New River Valley in the northern Mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Our one record comes from June, which is consistent with its primarily summer flight period further north (Forbes, 1954; MPG, 2018)

HABITAT: Our one specimen comes from a site located between 3,000' to 4,000', with the habitat consisting of old pastures, white pine plantations, and remnants of cove forest.

FOOD: Larvae have been reared on Gooseberry (*Ribes* spp.) and Willow (*Salix* spp.), both of which are native, as well as Russian Olive (*Osmanthus* species) and Soapberry (*Sapindus*), which are exotic (Godfrey, 1972; Wagner et al., 2011). Larvae need to be found in the field in order to confirm which species they use in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Comes to light but it is unclear to what extent. We know of no records from bait.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [SU]

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: This species is primarily northern, at least in eastern North America. Like several other species that occur at relatively low elevations in the northern Mountains, it may reach North Carolina via the New River Valley, where it may be either a disjunct population or the southern end of a larger population that extends northward along this valley. More information on this species is needed to confirm its residency status in North Carolina, as well as its overall distribution, habitat association, and host plant uses before an accurate assessment can be made of its conservation status.