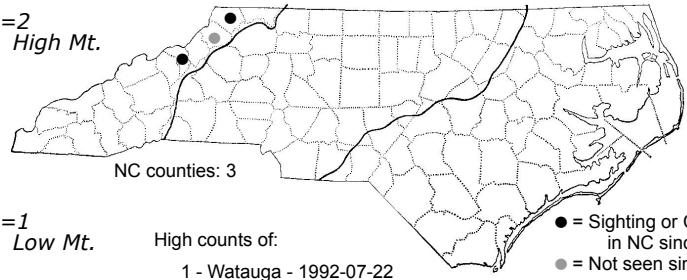
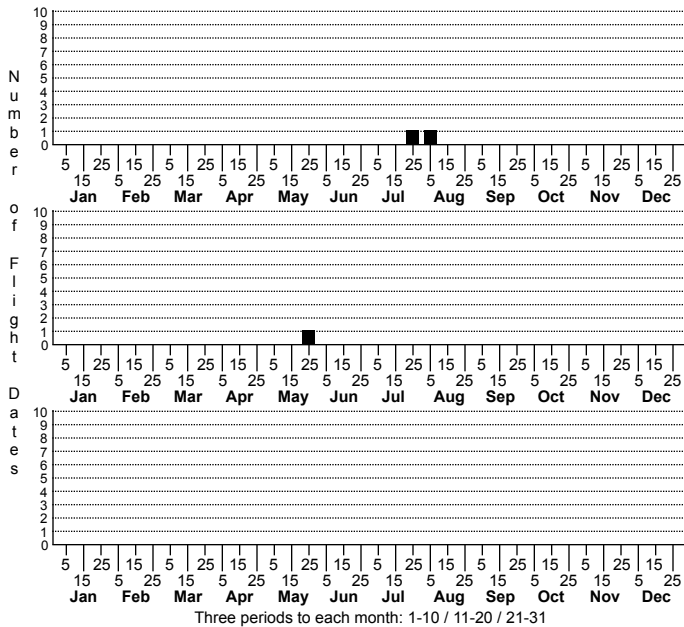
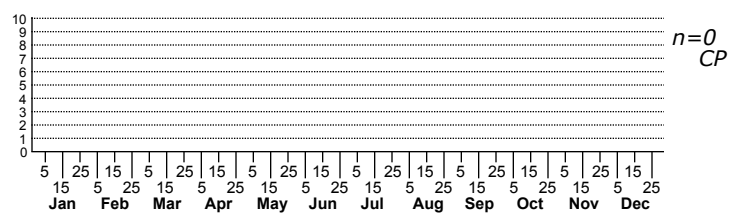


*Leucania commoides* Two-lined Wainscot



High counts of:  
 1 - Watauga - 1992-07-22  
 1 - Ashe - 2007-05-29  
 1 - Mitchell - 2024-08-06

Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Leucaniini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of 30 species in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010; Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2015), 16 of which have been recorded in North Carolina. Previously included in Subfamily Hadeninae but moved to the much expanded Noctuinae by Lafontaine and Schmidt. They also included it in Tribe Leucaniini along with Mythimna.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is a distinctively streaked species. The ground color is wood-brown with a white line running along the length of the cubitus vein, bordered by a long black streak on the posterior side and with a smaller streak located above (Forbes, 1954). Dark streaks are also located in the fold and just above the inner margin. The series of dark spots forming the subterminal line are nearly complete. The hindwing is dark fuscous.

DISTRIBUTION: This is a northern species whose southernmost records come from the northern mountains of North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: One record comes from an area with extensive mountain bogs and one from an area that has at least some open successional grasslands. The most recent record, however, comes from a stand of high-elevation hardwood forest.

FOOD: Covell (1984) lists Orchard Grass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) as a larval host, but other, native species of grasses are likely to be used.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S1S2]

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

COMMENTS: This northern species has only been recorded a few times in North Carolina, all from high-quality habitats located in the northern mountains. Its range suggests that it could be a high-elevation disjunct/relict in our area.