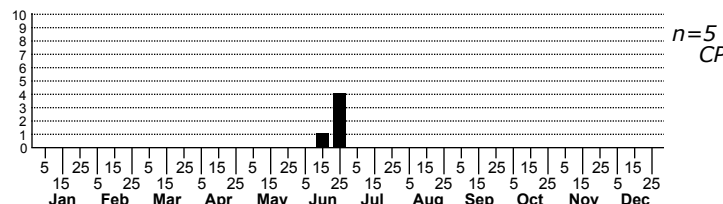
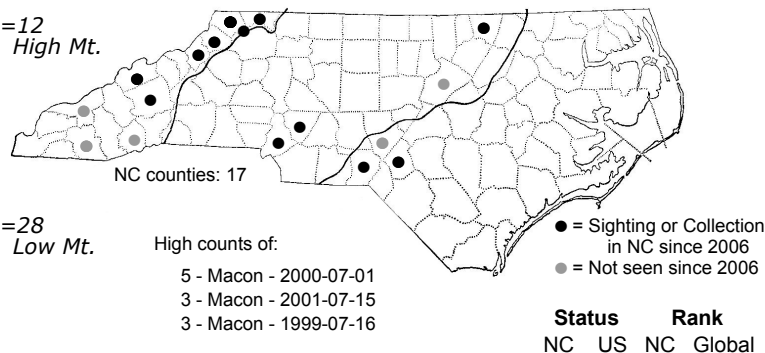
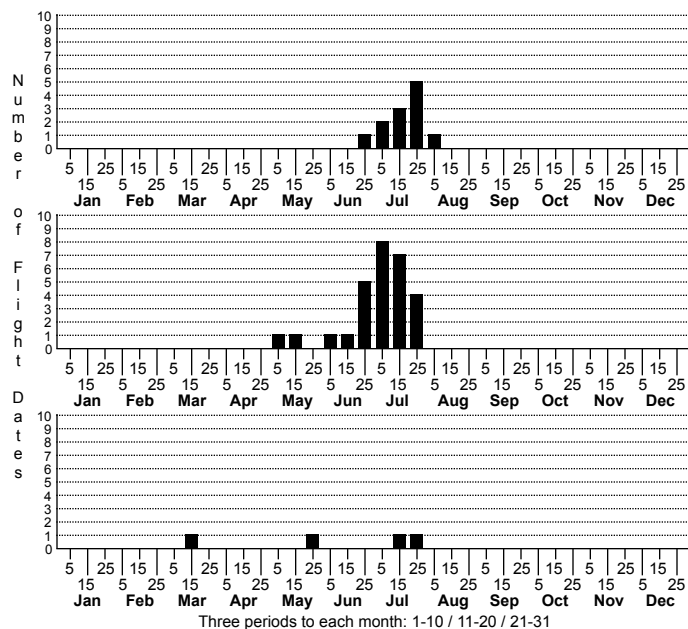


Leucania pseudargyria False Wainscot



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. Additionally, Forbes (1936) grouped pseudargyria with *L. inermis*, *ursula*, *calidior* -- all found in North Carolina -- and the Floridian pilipalpis in the Pseudargyria Complex.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is the largest of our Wainscots. The ground color of forewings varies from reddish to greenish-brown, with the reddish shades most typical, usually distinguishing it from *ursula*, although a pure gray form (*derufata*) has also been described (Forbes, 1936). Areas of darker gray are located between the orbicular and reniform, before the orbicular, and in a triangular area located in the lower half of the wing apex. Both the orbicular and reniform spots are paler cream, with a darker spot in lower half of the reniform. The antemedian line is fairly inconspicuous but the postmedian is somewhat more strongly defined, following a strongly dentate course and sometimes appearing to form a double line, with dark points on the veins alternating with somewhat weaker crescents located more medially in the interspaces. Hindwings are dark fuscous. Other members of the Pseudargyria Complex have a similar pattern, but differ in ground color and in the structural characters described below. In some cases, the male genitalia provide the only certain way to identify these species.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae feed on grasses, with reported hosts including Redtop Bentgrass (*Agrostis gigantea*), bromes (*Bromus* spp.), Bluejoint Reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), Virginia Wild-rye (*Elymus virginicus*), Common Timothy (*Phleum pratense*), and cultivated wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) (Godfrey, 1972; Tietz, 1972; Wagner et al., 2011). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: