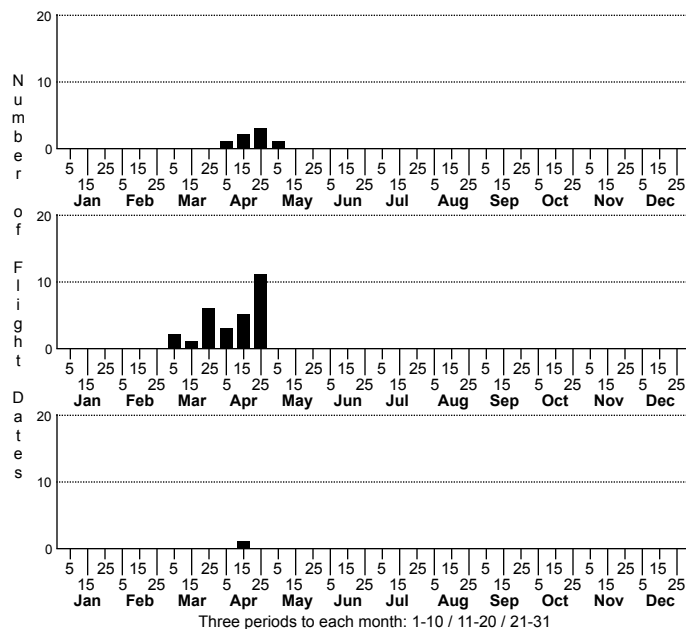


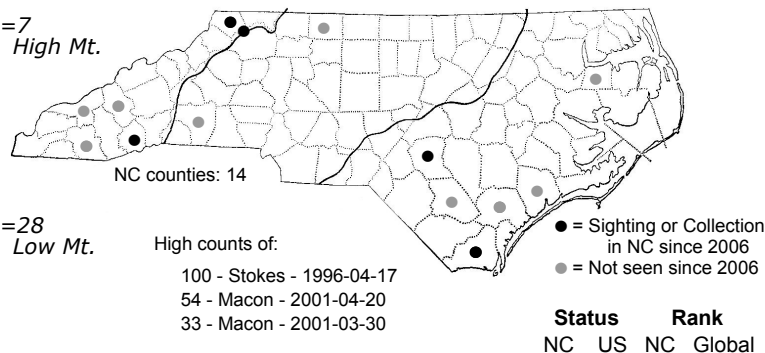
Orthosia revicta Subdued Quaker



n=7
High Mt.

n=28
Low Mt.

n=1
Pd



n=13
CP

FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Orthosiini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of 22 species (two others provisional) that occur in this genus north of Mexico (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010); five have been recorded in North Carolina

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The ground color of the forewings is usually dull, light red-brown, but light blue-gray in some forms (Forbes, 1954). The orbicular and reniform have a reddish outer line and a pale inner line, filled with gray. The basal, antemedian, and postmedian lines are fine, black, and usually scalloped; the postmedian often has black teeth on the veins. The subterminal is contrastingly pale and followed by dark bars that are broken on the veins. In both hibisci and alurina, the pale subterminal line is preceded by dark shades rather than followed.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae feed on a wide range of hardwood trees. Wagner et al. (2011) specifically list maple (*Acer*), birch (*Betula*), hickory (*Carya*), American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), ash (*Fraxinus*), walnut (*Juglans*), apple (*Malus*), cherry (*Prunus*), oak (*Quercus*), willow (*Salix*), American Basswood (*Tilia americana*), and elm (*Ulmus*).

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: