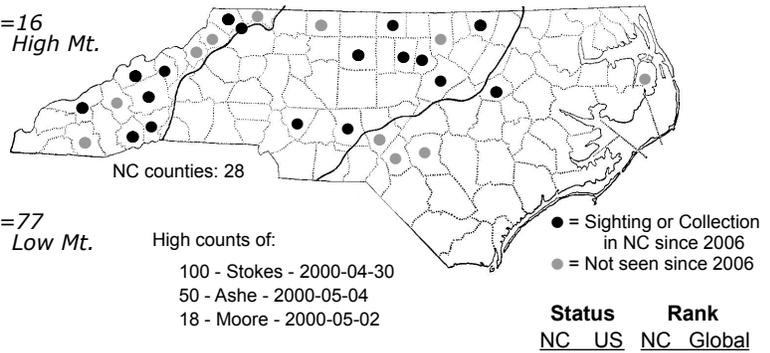
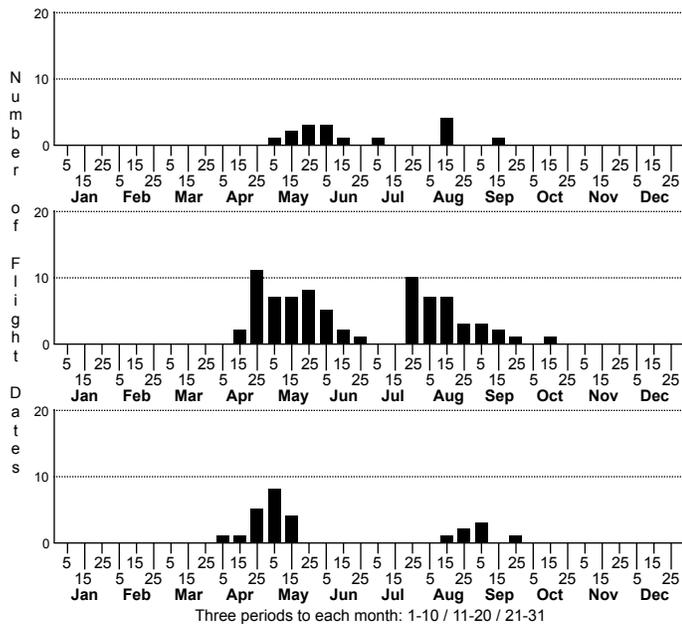
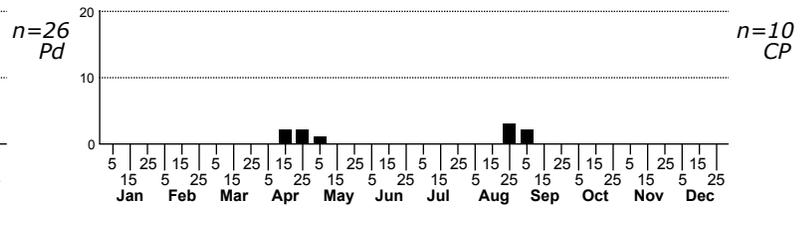


Homorthodes lindseyi Southern Scurfy Quaker



High counts of:
100 - Stokes - 2000-04-30
50 - Ashe - 2000-05-04
18 - Moore - 2000-05-02



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Eriopygini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: Like the North American genus *Protorthodes*, *Homorthodes* has some 15 named species, mostly from the southwestern United States but with two occurring in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984; described as a subspecies of *H. furfurata* but not illustrated)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Forbes (1954); Crumb (1956)

ID COMMENTS: In size and shape very much like *Homorthodes furfurata*. However, that species is brown while *H. lindseyi* is a reddish/pink color and has pearly hindwings instead of the fuscous ones of *H. furfurata*. It is smaller than most *Pseudorthodes cynica* and *Orthodes vecors* and their reddish coloration is a different tone and darkened with blackish scaling.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is found commonly in the Mountain and Piedmont regions but we have only a few records from the western part of the Coastal Plain.

FLIGHT COMMENT: There are two broods, one in the early spring and a second in late summer with the spring brood usually the more abundant.

HABITAT: Our records come from open habitats -- including maritime dunes, glades, and old fields -- but also from upland woodlands, frequently but not always, where artificial openings are present, including picnic areas, overlooks, visitor centers, and access roads. All of these sites are likely to have *Prunus* species.

FOOD: What the larvae feed on in the wild is unknown, but Forbes (1954) found that captive larvae did well on cherry and Crumb (1956) reported that they fed on dead leaves.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Adults come to light but we have no information regarding their attraction to bait or flowers.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: Widespread and fairly common over the western two-thirds of the state. Occupies a broad range of upland habitats, including early successional or other disturbed areas. Appears to be secure within the state.