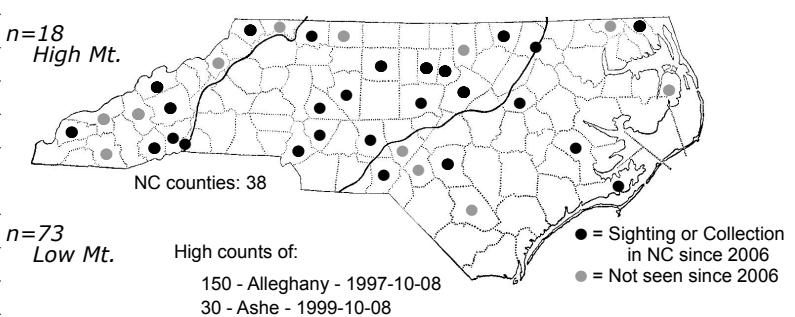
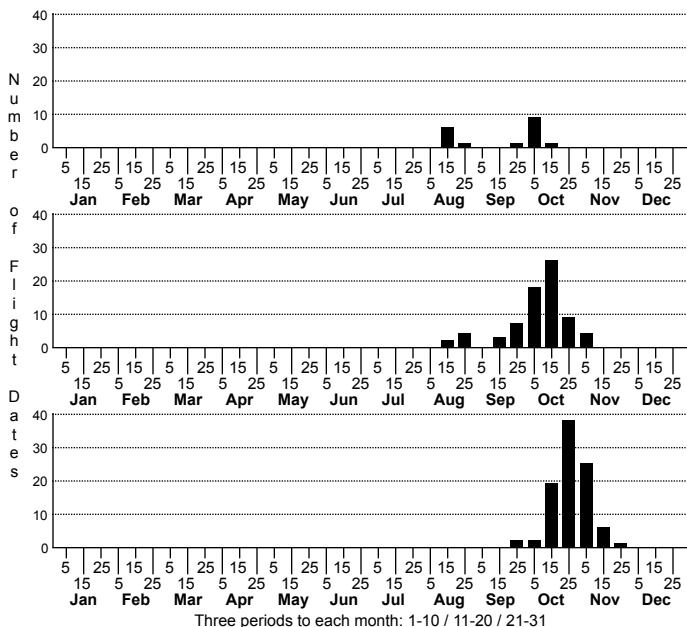
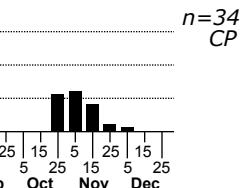


# *Agnorisma badinodis* Pale-banded Dart



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Noctuini  
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984; as *Xestia badinodis*); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The head, thorax, and ground of the forewings range in color from gray to light brown. The antemedian is pale with some dark shading on its medial side. In this species, the antemedian slants rearward from the costa down to a conspicuous black, wedge-shaped mark, forming an outward projection that typically touches the orbicular spot (Forbes, 1954; Lafontaine, 1998). In *Agnorisma bollii*, the antemedian runs more-or-less straight across from the costa to the inner margin and the orbicular spot is usually separated from it. The postmedian is similarly pale but runs across the wing in a smooth curve. In addition to these two lines, the most conspicuous marks are the black wedge adjacent to the orbicular and antemedian; a small black claviform spot; and a large squarish patch located between the orbicular and the reniform spots. In *A. badinodis* the large patch is concolorous with the subterminal area, with both usually brownish rather than black; in *A. bollii* these areas are typically black. In *A. badinodis*, the subterminal area is typically followed by a terminal area filled with the ground color; in *A. bollii*, the subterminal and terminal areas are similarly shaded with no clear separation between them. In both species, the orbicular and reniform spots are filled with the ground color and are often noticeable only by their broken white outlines. These are usually most strongly marked where they border the wedge-shaped and squarish dark patches.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Habitats include forests, fields, and wastelands (Wagner et al., 2011)

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous, feeding on a wide variety of forbs, shrubs, and small trees, including *Viburnum* (Wagner et al., 2011). Crumb (1956) specifically lists tobacco, dock (*Rumex*), chickweed (*Stellaria*), and clover (*Trifolium*). In North Carolina, a larva has been reared from grass (*Poa* sp.).

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: