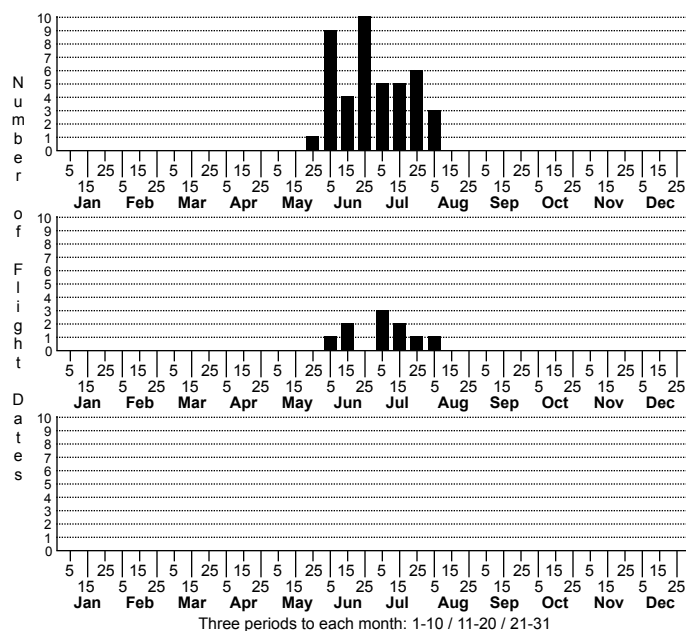


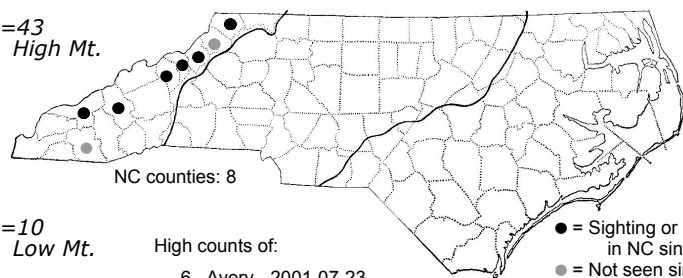
Eueretagrotis perattentus Two-spot Dart Moth



n=43
High Mt.

n=10
Low Mt.

n=0
Pd

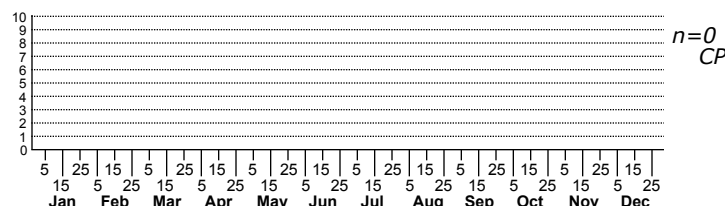


High counts of:

- 6 - Avery - 2001-07-23
- 4 - Macon - 2000-07-20
- 3 - Haywood - 2002-06-08

● = Sighting or Collection in NC since 2004
● = Not seen since 2004

Status Rank
NC US NC Global



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Noctuini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: This genus contains 3 northern New World species that come down the Appalachian Mountains into North Carolina.

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954); Lafontaine (1998)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The collar is blackish. The ground color of the forewing is duller and smoother than in *sigmoides* but the cell is blackish, as in that species, but the costa is rarely pale (Forbes, 1954). This is the easiest species to identify because of the strong contrast between the dark forewing (particularly between the orbicular and reniform spots) and the light hindwing (Sullivan, pers. obs.).

DISTRIBUTION: Restricted to the Mountains in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: There appears to be but a single brood with adults on the wing in June, July and into August at the higher elevations.

HABITAT: Our records come primarily from Northern Hardwood and Spruce-fir Forests above 3200', but we also have a few records from Cove Forests at lower elevations.

FOOD: Although captive larvae feed on blueberry, pin cherry, and elderberry, no larvae were found during the Canadian Forest Surveys indicating they are probably on low growing forbs.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Adults come readily to light but we could not find information regarding their attraction to bait or flowers.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: This species appears to be a specialist on mesic montane forests and may, thus, be at some risk due to the effects of climate change. More needs to be known about its distribution, habitats, and host plants before its conservation status can be accurately determined.