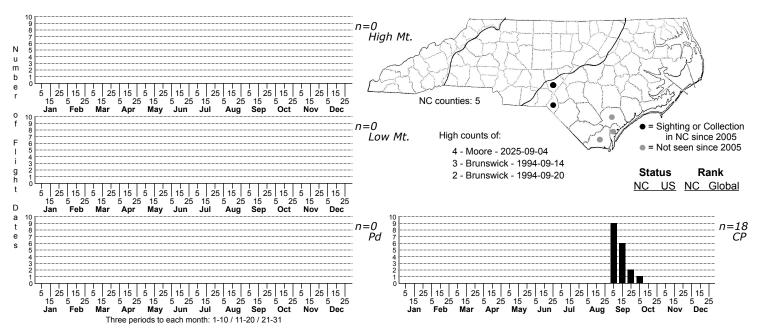
Schinia sanguinea Bleeding Flower Moth



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Heliothinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: One of 126 species in this genus that occur in North America (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010, 2011), the majority of which occur in the West; 25 have been recorded in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984; including <i>gloriosa</i>); Beadle and Leckie (2012) ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: This species is widespread in the prairies west of the Mississippi River but like several other prairie species also has disjunct occurrences in the fire-maintained savannas and sandhills of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: All of our records come from the Coastal Plain and from the fire-maintained savannas and sandhills that support populations of its host species of Blazing-Stars.

FOOD: Larvae reportedly feed on blazing-star (<i>Liatris</i>), including Dense Blazing-star (<i>L. spicata</i>) and Northern Blazing-star (<i>L. scariosa</i>) (Wagner et al., 2011). In North Carolina, both of those species, however, are restricted to the mountains, while our records for <i>Schinia sanguinea</i> are all from the Coastal Plain. Other <i>Liatris</i> species that are more likely hosts in this range include Shaggy Blazing-star (<i>L. pilosa</i>), Sticky Blazing-star (<i>L. resinosa</i>), and Wand Blazing-star (<i>L. virgata</i>).

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 S2S3

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

COMMENTS: