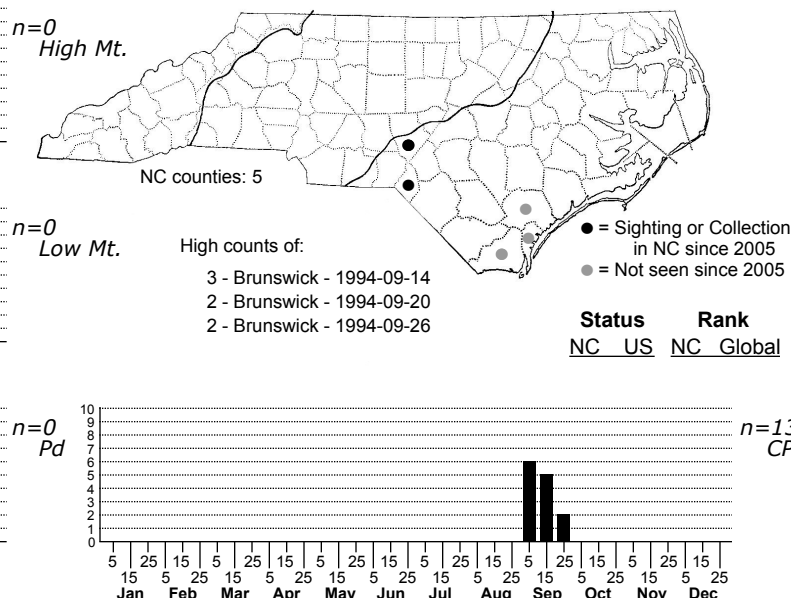


Schinia sanguinea Bleeding Flower Moth



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

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: