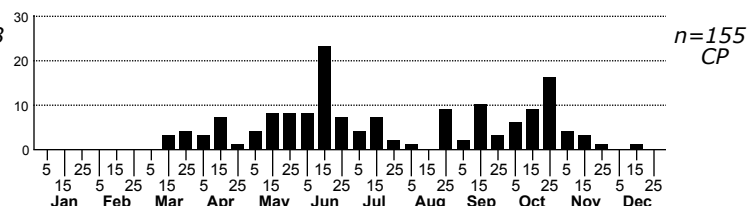
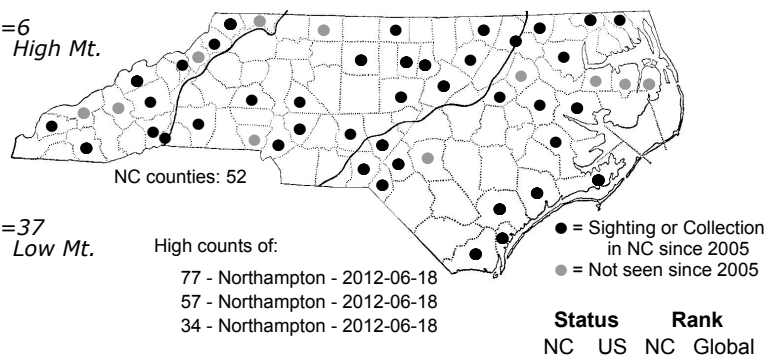
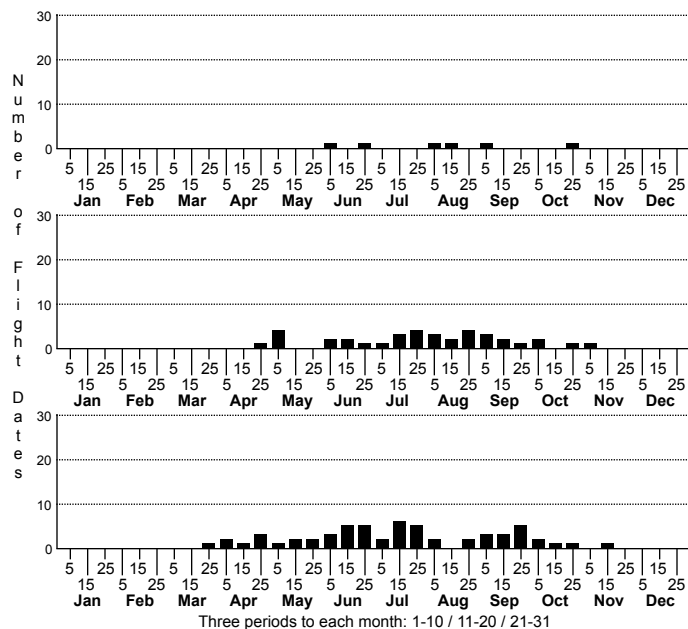


## *Cisseps fulvicollis* Yellow-collared Scape Moth



FAMILY: Erebiidae SUBFAMILY: Arctiinae TRIBE: Arctiini

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: One of three species in this genus that occur in North America (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010), and the only one found in North Carolina

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1960)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Fore-wings are narrow and colored brown to blackish gray; the head is black with a yellow or orange vertex; the collar is also yellow or orange, the thorax dark gray, and the body deep blue-black. Sometimes confused with *Ctenucha virginica*, which has similar coloration but is much larger, broader-winged, and has an iridescent blue thorax (and not yet observed south of Virginia). Also similar to *Harrisina americana*, which is smaller, more slender, and with the abdomen widened posteriorly; males of *Harrisina* also have more broadly pectinate antennae. *Acoloithus falsarius* is another similarly colored, narrow-winged species but is much smaller. Usually, a good quality photograph should be sufficient as the basis for a record for this species.

DISTRIBUTION: Probably statewide

FLIGHT COMMENT: Wagner (2005) states that there are two to three principal generations per year, which appear to be supported by our data.

HABITAT: Found in a wide variety of open and forested habitats, ranging from dune grasslands and maritime forests on the barrier islands to river bottoms, sandhills, and dry ridges; uses old field habitats and other disturbed areas in addition to purely natural areas.

FOOD: Larvae are oligophagous, feeding on grasses and sedges (Wagner, 2005). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: Diurnally active and often seen feeding on flowers. Also comes well to blacklights, with up to 77 being collected in a single trap.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S5]

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

COMMENTS: Abundant, widespread, and occupying a very wide range of habitats; this species is one of the most secure in the state.