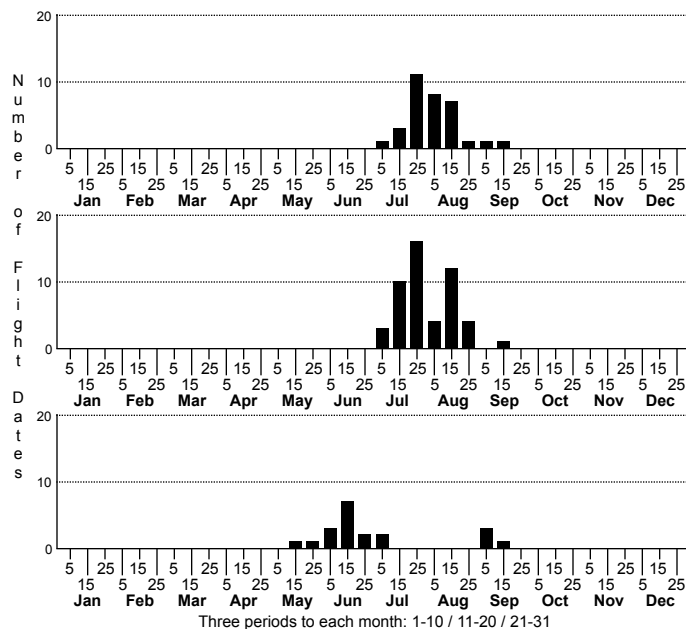


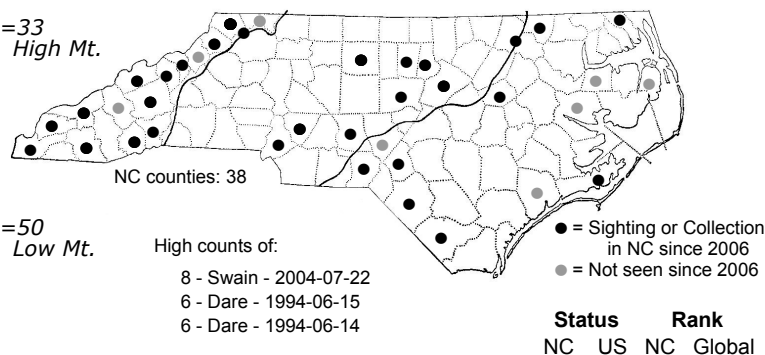
Renia factiosalis Sociable Renia



n=33
High Mt.

n=50
Low Mt.

n=20
Pd



n=27
CP

FAMILY: Erebiidae SUBFAMILY: Herminiinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is a dark umber-brown (Forbes, 1954, described males as more blackish, but that does not appear to be the case in our specimens). The antemedian is somewhat irregular and in our specimens often preceded by a narrow pale shade. The postmedian is more sharply dentate and is followed by a wide band of yellowish. A vague dark median shade may also be present and the subterminal is an irregular pale line that is preceded by a dark shade (making the postmedian area somewhat bicolored). The orbicular is small and orange; the reniform is also orange but contains two black dots that may join to form a lunule. The hindwings are a smoky gray with distinct, pale luteous postmedian and subterminal lines. Forbes mentions a pale form (*plenilinealis*) that has considerable yellow shadings; at least one of our specimens matches that description.

DISTRIBUTION: This species occurs almost statewide, but seems to be most common in the mountains in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: This species is associated with woodlands across its range (Wagner et al., 2011). Our records are all from forested habitats but include closed canopy hardwood forests in addition to open woodlands. The presence of hardwoods appear to be the common denominator.

FOOD: Larvae feed on dead leaves and other detritus (Wagner et al., 2011).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: