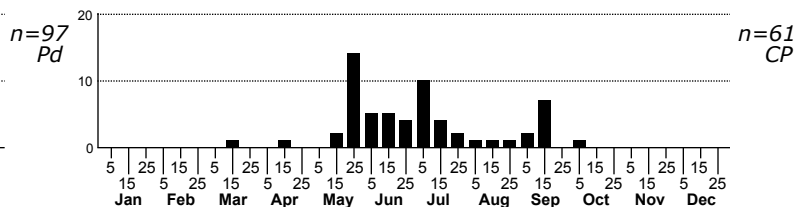
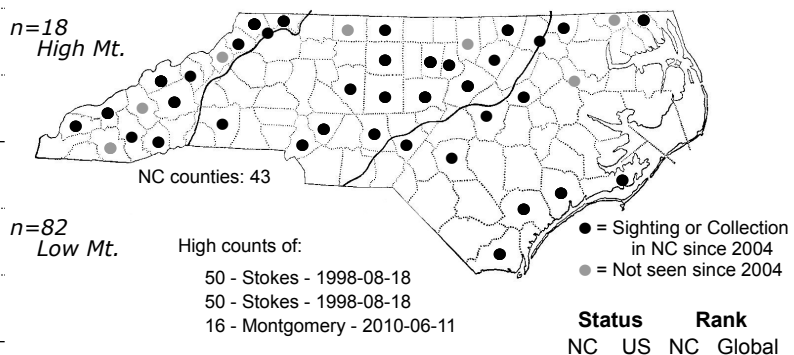
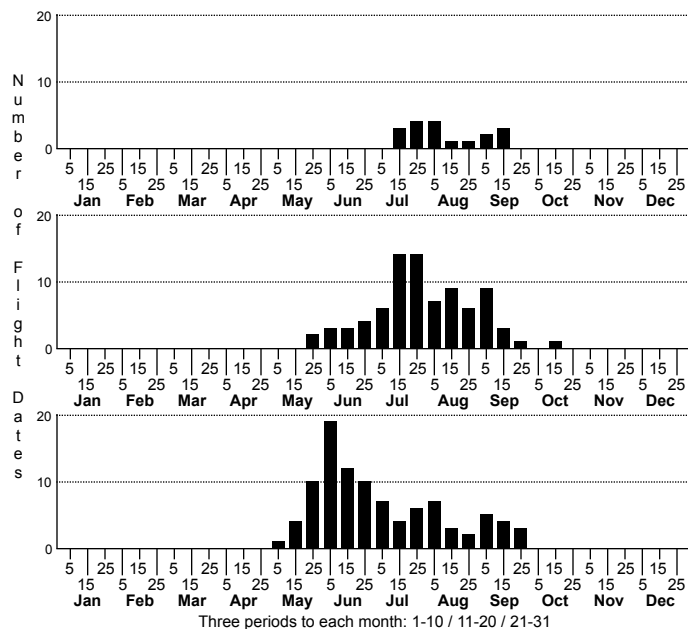


Renia discoloralis Discolored Renia Moth



FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Herminiinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is the largest of our species of *Renia*. The pattern is extremely variable, with the coloration ranging from fairly uniform to strongly contrasting. In the contrasting form, the median and subterminal areas are dark brown with the basal, postmedian, and marginal areas pale yellowish (Forbes, 1954). The antemedian and postmedian lines are dark, excurred and strongly scalloped. The subterminal is pale and irregular, with inward bends opposite the cell and in the fold with outward bulges in between; sometimes represented by a series of dots. The orbicular is a small, pale dot. The reniform is yellowish and contrasting with two darker dots that are sometimes fused. In melanic forms, the forewings are dark brown with the lines and spots obscure. The hindwings are fuscous with a dark postmedian and paler subterminal. The undescribed species near *discoloralis* is very similar and size measurements are useful in separating the two. All other members of this genus are even smaller.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults fly mainly in July and August, in between the flights of the undescribed species

HABITAT: Our records come almost entirely from hardwood forests, and mostly from wet to mesic stands.

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

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Comes to blacklights and probably also to bait

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S4S5

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

COMMENTS: