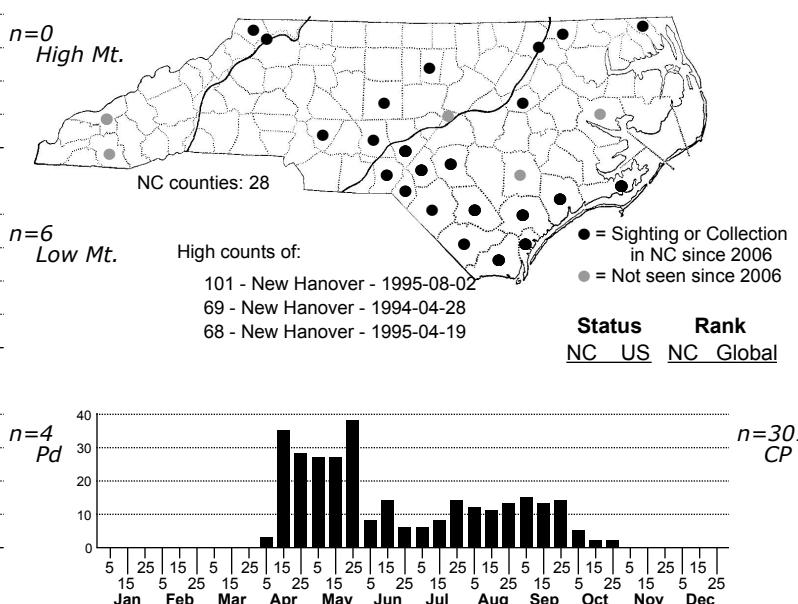
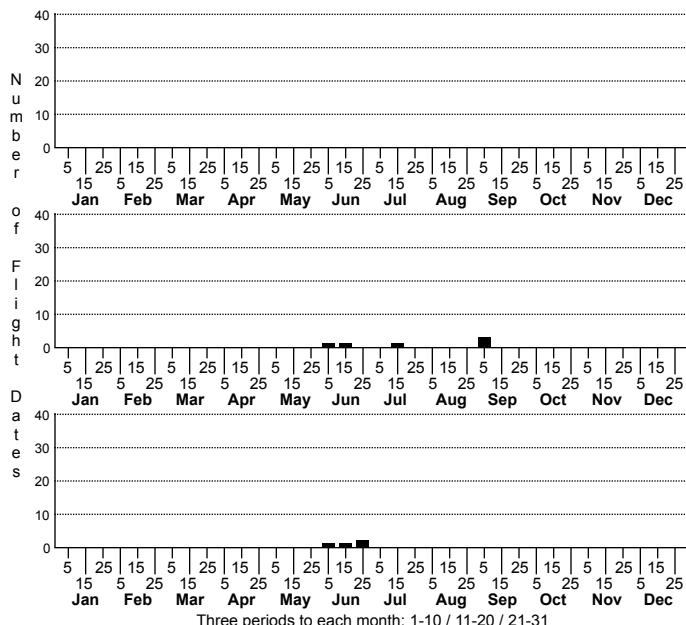


Renia fraternalis Fraternal Renia



FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Herminiinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The head, thorax, and ground color of the forewings are pale luteous gray in males and yellowish red-brown in females (Smith, 1895). The markings in the males are usually distinct but in females only the subterminal may be clearly defined. The antemedian is single, black, and irregularly excurred. The postmedian is black and finely crenulated or punctiform; its course is usually parallel to the outer margin. The subterminal line is punctiform, consisting of a series of white spots located within an area shaded with dark brown or lead gray. The terminal lines consists of black dots and a dark median shade may be present. The orbicular is a small yellow dot (sometimes missing) and the reniform is a narrow yellow bar containing two black dots. Males may be darker and grayer than in salusalis but the females appear to indistinguishable from that species. Fraternalis is best distinguished from salusalis by the palps of the males (see Structural Features below).

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: The vast majority of our records for this species come from dry-xeric woodlands and scrub, including maritime forests and dunes and pine-oak sandridges. A few records come from more mesic sites, including savannas, flatwoods, and bottomland forests, but in most of these cases, drier woodlands are located nearby.

FOOD: Larvae feed on dead leaves and other detritus (Crumb, 1956; Robinson et al., 2010).

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: