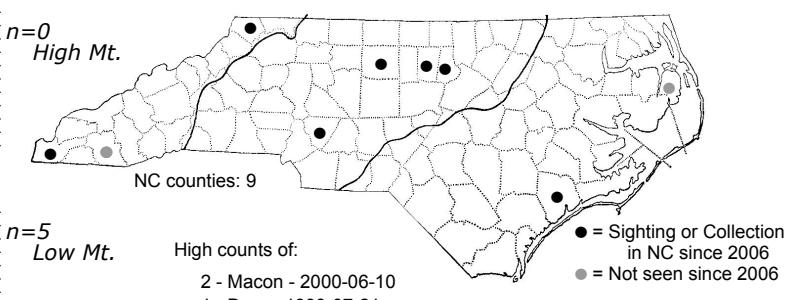
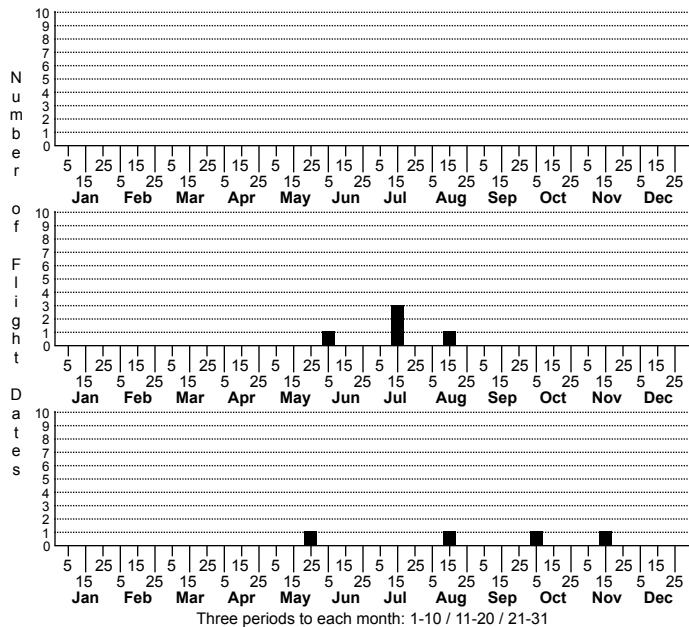


Parahypenodes quadralis Masked Parahypenodes



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=2
CP

FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Hypenodinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: The sole member of this genus (Forbes, 1954; Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010); restricted to eastern North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A small, pale grayish Erebidae. The most conspicuous marking is a large, squarish blotch in the outer part of the cell (Forbes, 1954). The antemedian, postmedian, subterminal, and terminal lines are all ash gray and dentate.

DISTRIBUTION: Records come from across the state but with only a few records for each of the main regions; none so far from the High Mountains

FLIGHT COMMENT: All of our records come from the summer

HABITAT: Most of our records are from wet habitats. In Dare County, this species was found in a stand of Maritime Swamp Forest. In Cherokee County, the specimen was collected in a forested seep. In Ashe County, the record is from a mountain bog. Several of the other records are also from the vicinity of wetlands, including all three of the records from Macon County and the one record from Guilford County. Habitats are not clear in the remaining records.

FOOD: The hosts are apparently unknown.

OBSERVATION METHODS: All of our records come from blacklights but it is unknown how well they actually come to lights in general. BugGuide reports that they also come to bait, but again it is unknown how well.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 S1S2

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

COMMENTS: This species has long been considered rare (Forbes, 1954), with just scattered records known from most of its range. It may be somewhat of a wetland specialist, but its host plants and range of utilized habitats are unknown. Until more is learned about its exact distribution, habitat associations, and host plants, an accurate assessment of the conservation status of this species cannot be made.