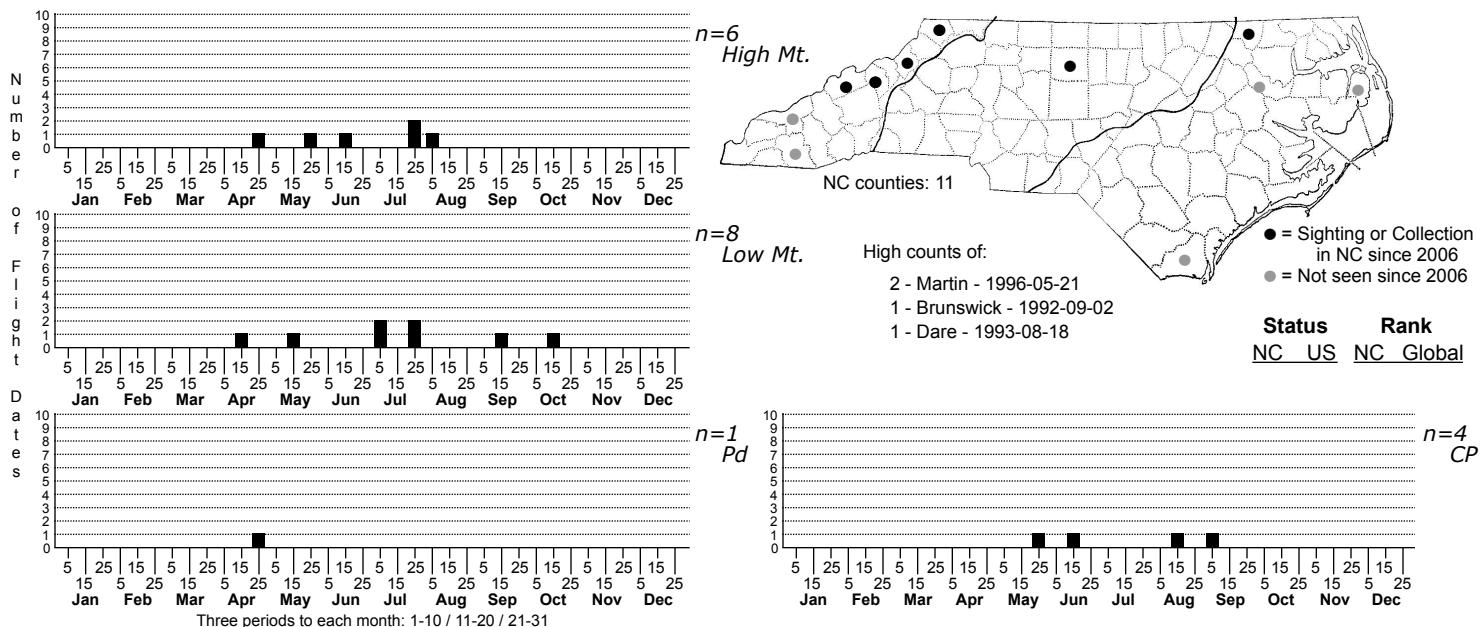


Hypena humuli Hop Vine Snout



FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Hypeninae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of 29 species in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010). Fifteen species have been recorded in North Carolina.

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 typically dull luteous in females and darker fuscous or reddish-brown in males (Forbes, 1954). A darker trapezoidal patch occurs in the median area below the costa but not reaching below the middle of the wing. The rear edge of this patch -- representing the postmedian -- is strongly pointed towards the outer margin. Another darker triangular shade can exist extending inward from the outer margin, nearly reaching the median patch. The subterminal line is represented by a series of dark or dark and light points located between the veins. The orbicular and reniform are represented by tufts of black scales. The hindwings are dark.

< i>Hypena scabra is similar in coloration but has a postmedian line that has a strongly straight-running lower portion that is missing in *< i>H. humuli*.

DISTRIBUTION: We have scattered records from across the state, but so far only one from the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: North Carolina records come primarily from rich mesic forests in the Mountains and brownwater river bottomlands and marl-rich wetlands in the Coastal Plain.

FOOD: Larvae feed on members of the Urticaceae, including hops (*< i>Humulus*), nettles (*< i>Urtica*), and wood-nettles (*< i>Laportea*) (Wagner et al., 2011).

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: