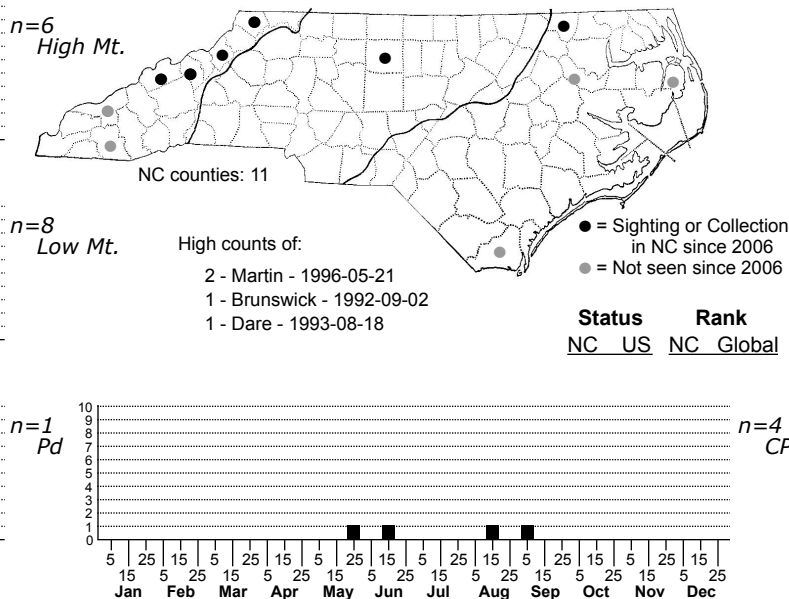
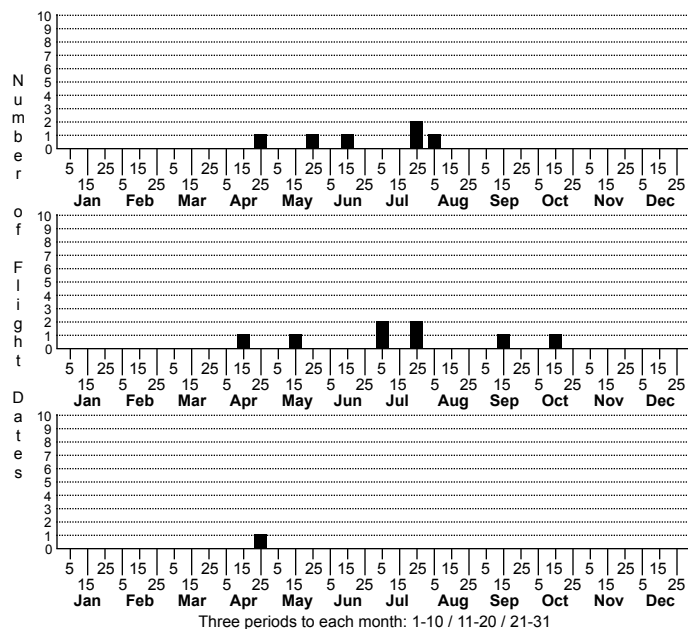


Hypena humuli Hop Vine Snout



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.

Hypena scabra is similar in coloration but has a postmedian line that has a strongly straight-running lower portion that is missing in *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 (*Humulus*), nettles (*Urtica*), and wood-nettles (*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: