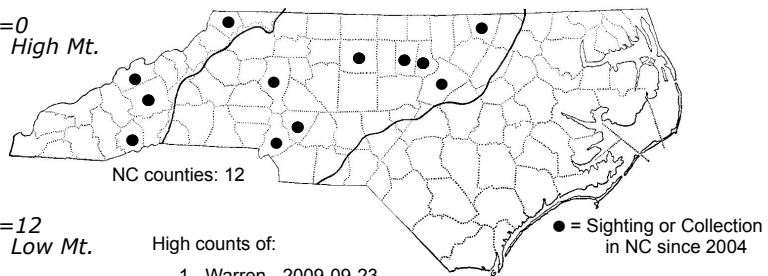
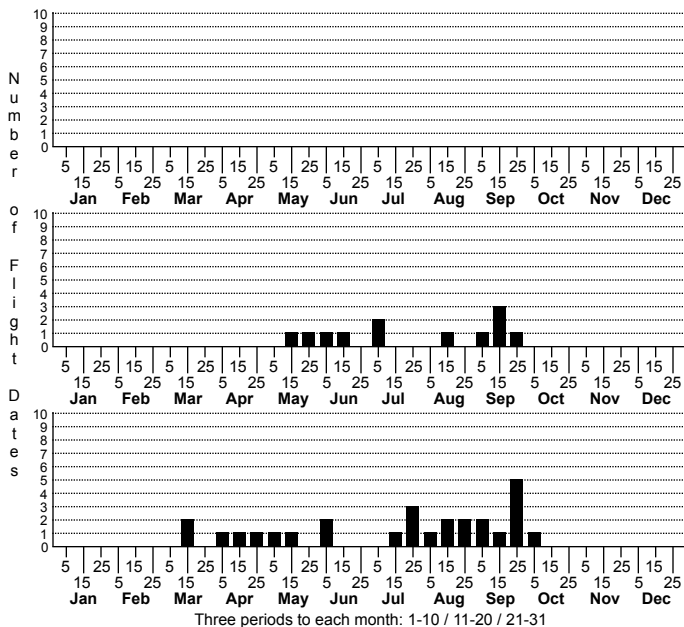
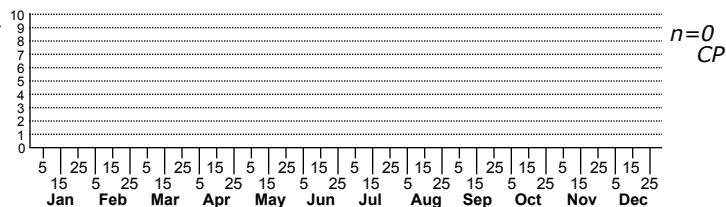


Rusicada privata Hibiscus-leaf Caterpillar Moth



High counts of:
 1 - Warren - 2009-09-23
 1 - Warren - 2013-09-23
 1 - Ashe - 2014-09-23

Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Scoliopteryginae TRIBE: Anomini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is yellowish to dark fuscous, sometimes with a heavy dusting of red and a paler patch of mouse gray or reddish-yellow in the fold where it is crossed by the postmedian (Forbes, 1954). The transverse lines are dark brown, edges with gray. The antemedian is excurved and moderately scalloped. The postmedian runs irregularly in from the costa but then makes a sharp right angle bend inward to the basal edge of the reniform, to which it appears to be an extension. From that point, it runs straight to the inner margin (Forbes, 1954). The subterminal is represented by a series of fuscous patches, bordered outwardly by a pale line. The orbicular is a small ring that may be filled with white. The reniform is a narrow lunule with a straight base that lines up with the inner portion of the postmedian.

Anomis erosa generally has a more yellowish ground color but is similar in pattern. The postmedian, however, is more smoothly curved in from the costa, although also strongly offset inward, again reaching the base of the reniform. From that point, it curves across the wing, joining the antemedian just above the inner margin. In contrast to *R. privata*, *A. erosa* has a well-developed tooth on both the antemedian and postmedian lines. In *R. privata*, the antemedian line appears scalloped, without the obvious tooth of *A. erosa*.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae feed on Hibiscus, including Rose-of-Sharon (Wagner et al., 2011)

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNA

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

COMMENTS: This species is an introduced Old World Species (Wagner et al., 2011)