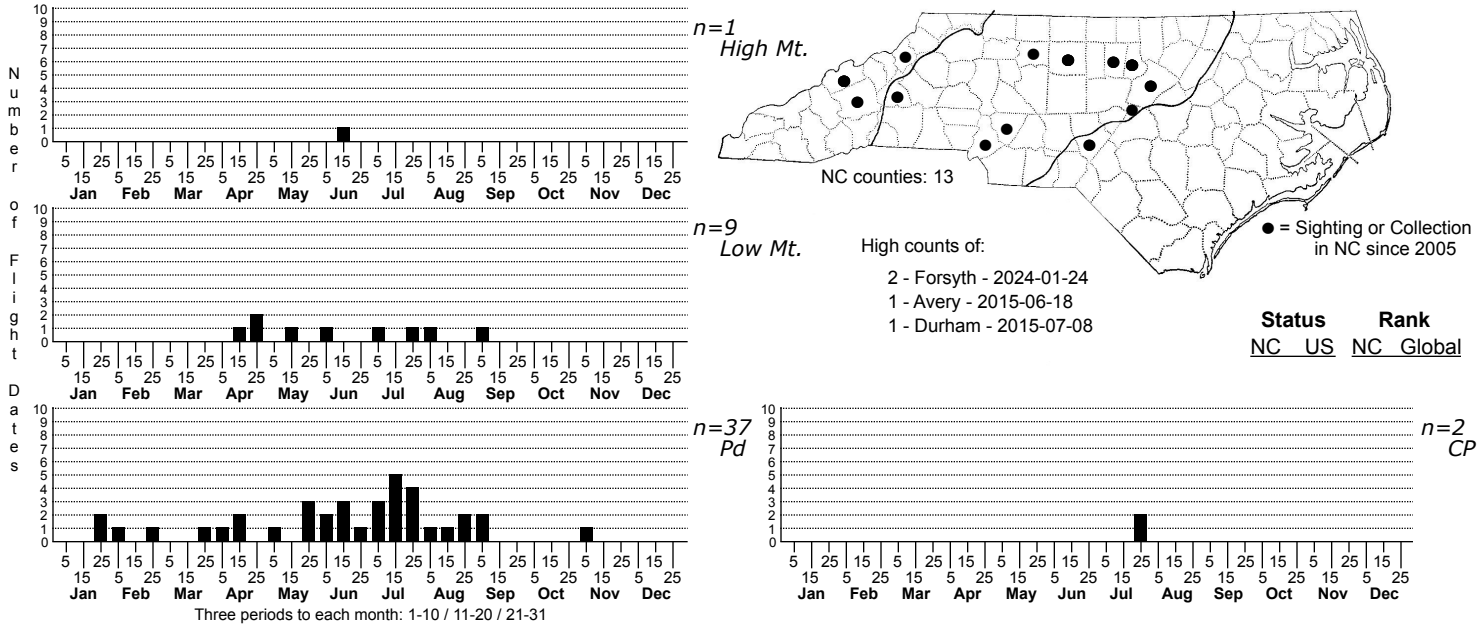
Dinumma deponens None



FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Scoliopteryginae TRIBE: Anomini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Because of its recent appearance in the US, this species is not included in popular field guides such as Beadle and Leckie (2012).
ONLINE PHOTOS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species is easily identified by the presence of a large brownish-black median band on the forewing, together with a dark spot near the outer margin.

DISTRIBUTION: As of 2019, Dinumma has only been documented in the Blue Ridge and Piedmont, even though the host plant occurs statewide. The lack of records for the Coastal Plain may reflect the fact that this species has only recently become established in NC, and that the Silktree is less widespread and abundant in the Coastal Plain relative to the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Generally restricted to habitats that support the host plant. Albizia julibrissin occurs throughout North Carolina where it thrives in disturbed, sunny habitats such as old fields, stream edges and roadsides. Stephen Dunn and David George have documented overwintering adults in urban drainage systems in the Piedmont. Presumably in natural areas, they make use of caves and other dark recesses.

FOOD: Larvae are monophagous and only known to feed on Persian Silk Tree (Albizia julibrissin) in the United States. We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to black lights and incandescent lights, and will come to bait (Adams et al. 2013). If you are up for a crawl into a storm drain in the winter, adults can be found overwintering.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [SNA]

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

COMMENTS: As an introduced species, Dinumma does not merit any concerns about its conservation. Since it is apparently restricted to feeding on a host plant that is itself an introduced species, its spread is probably not likely to have any adverse effects on our native species or ecosystems.