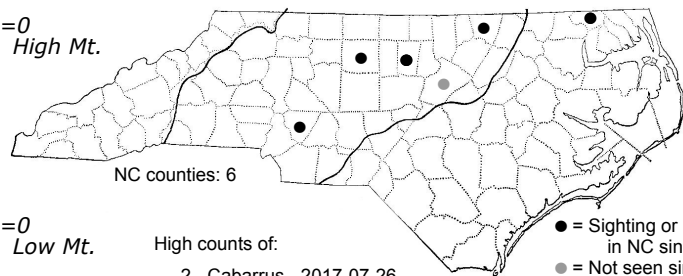
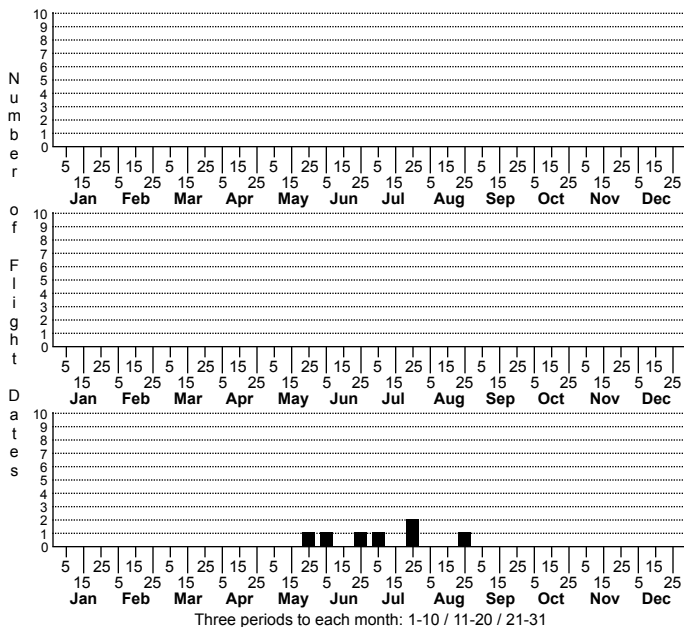
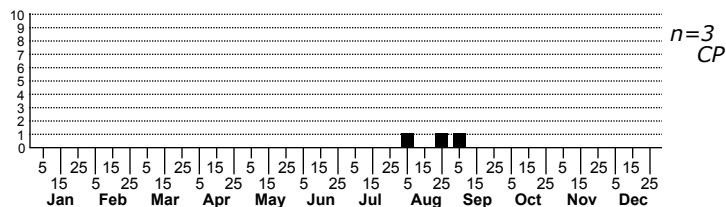


Spragueia apicalis Yellow Spragueia



High counts of:
 2 - Cabarrus - 2017-07-26
 1 - Gates - 2013-08-06
 1 - Warren - 2013-08-31

Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Acontiinae TRIBE: Acontiini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records almost all come from pond, lake, and stream shorelines, all habitats where *Sida spinosa* can be found.

FOOD: Wagner et al. (2011) reported larvae on Prickly Fanpetals (*Sida spinosa*). While records from other hosts seem questionable, *Sida spinosa* is not native. The only native species of *Sida* in the state is Elliott's Fanpetals (*Sida elliottii*), now a very rare species but one that appears to occupy similar habitats as *S. spinosa*. We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina. There is also a BugGuide record (George Smiley, 2018) of a larva feeding on Carolina Bristle-mallow (*Modiola caroliniana*) in Texas. In spite of its name, *M. caroliniana* is not native to North Carolina, but can be found as an introduced species in disturbed habitats and wood edges (Vascular Plants of North Carolina).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: