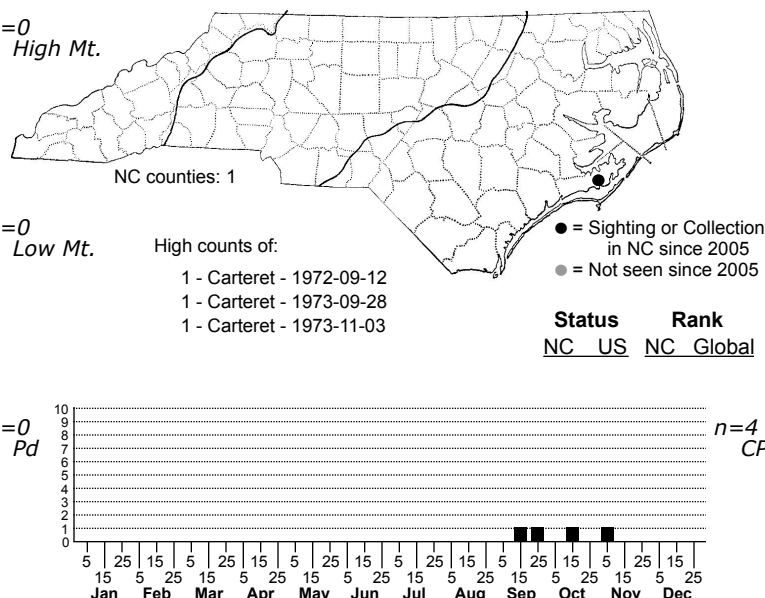
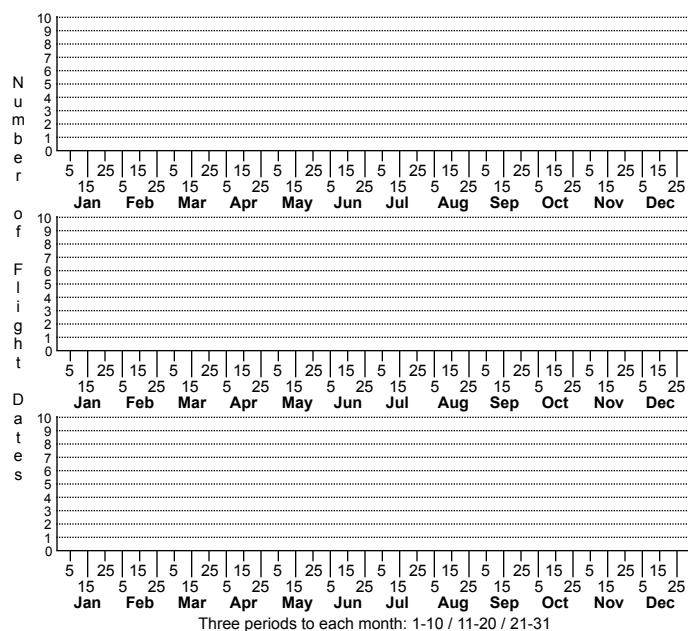


Bagisara repanda Wavy-lined Mallow Moth



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Bagisarinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: The genus *Bagisara* contains some 20 described species of which 12 occur in the United States and two have been recorded in North Carolina. Other species in this genus may occur in the western and southeastern parts of the state.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Our two species are very similar but can be distinguished by the shape of the forewing margin, the presence of a darkened reniform spot, and shading around the cross lines. *B. repanda* has a slight projection of the forewing margin, a dark reniform and the cross lines are shaded. The foreleg has black tufts. Sexes are similar.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae have been reported from *Sida* and False Mallows (*Malvastrum*) (Wagner et al., 2011). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Collected in light traps; response to baits unknown.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: [GNR] SNR

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: Our only records come from Carteret County during September to November in 1972 and 1973. This pattern was also seen in *Alabama argillacea*. Both species are largely tropical and migrate north during the fall. The demise of cotton throughout the Southeast may have drastically reduced a common foodplant which enabled this migration. Now that cotton is being planted more widely, the species may once again show up in collections made in the fall. *B. rectifascia* is widespread but uncommon and all individuals should be examined carefully to be sure they are not this species. Other species in this genus may occur in the western and southeastern parts of the state.