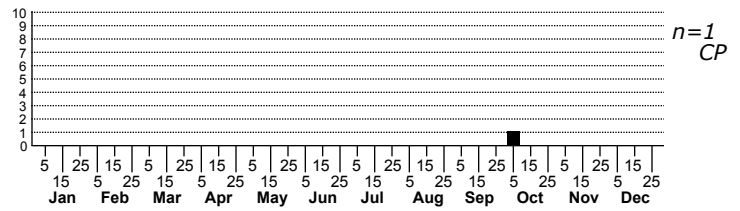
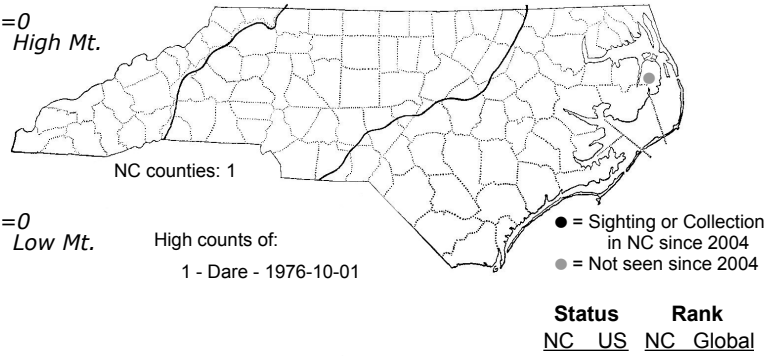


Apamea lintneri Sand Wainscot Moth



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Apameini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of 64 species in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010), 17 of which have been recorded in North Carolina

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS: MPG, BugGuide, BOLD

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954); Mikkola et al. (2009)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Mikkola et al. (2009)

ID COMMENTS: A medium-sized buffy, poorly marked Noctuid. The ground color of the forewings is yellowish-brown with the veins marked with white and variably shaded or speckled with black; transverse lines and spots are absent. Unlike other species in this genus with similar forewings, the hindwings are distinctively white (Mikkola et al., 2009).

DISTRIBUTION: Possibly restricted to the northern part of the Outer Banks

FLIGHT COMMENT: Mikkola et al. (2009) state that adults emerge in late summer; our one record comes from early October

HABITAT: This species is believed to be associated with coastal beach dunes throughout its range. The one record from North Carolina comes from Roanoke Island, which is located within a sound rather than along the outer coast.

FOOD: Probably monophagous on American Beach-grass (<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>) (Mikkola et al., 2009).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: We have too little information to estimate how well this species comes to light or to bait

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 SH

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

COMMENTS: The North Carolina record for this species is the furthest south, with the next closest record located in the Delmarva Peninsula (Mikkola et al., 2009). The northern Outer Banks -- particularly dune habitat -- has not been sampled and we do not have enough information yet to know how common it is in that area. In any case, it appears to be a strong candidate for consideration as Significantly Rare in North Carolina.