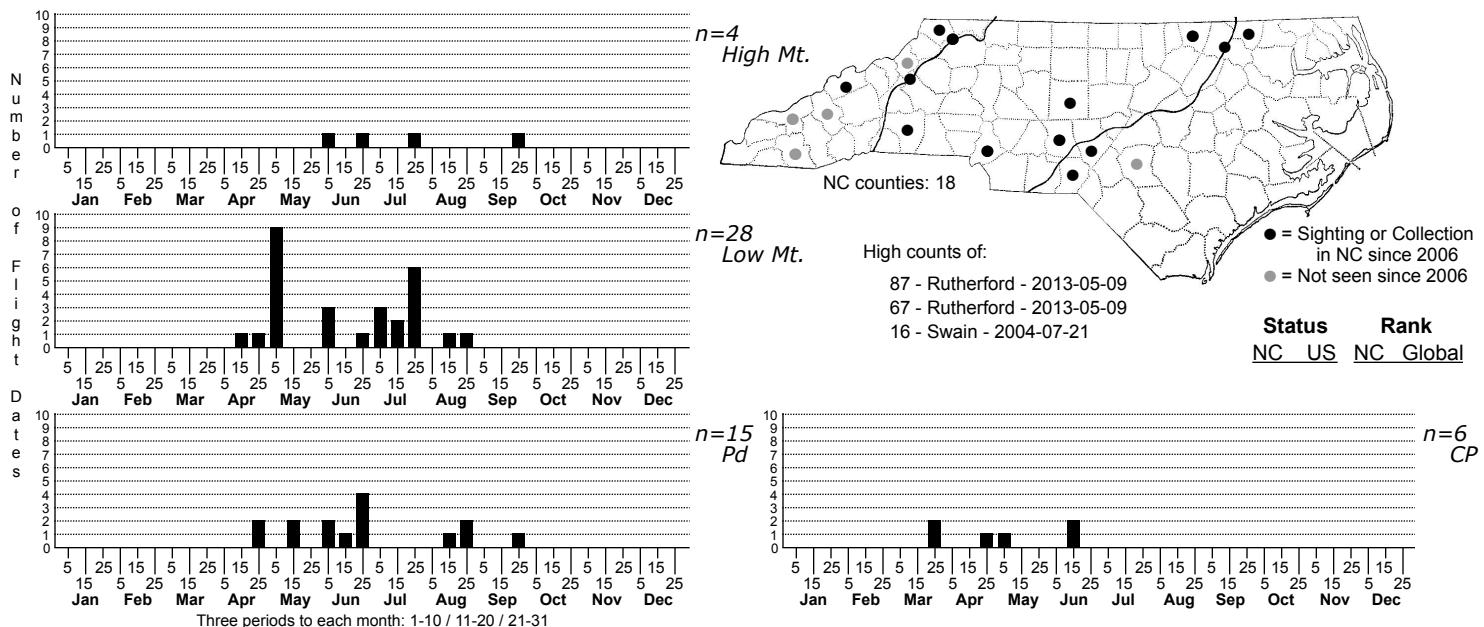


# *Elaphria cornutinis* No common name



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Elaphriini

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

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Saluke and Pogue (2000)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is a late spring-summer-flying species that has been found in North Carolina from the Blue Ridge to the Fall-line Sandhills. It is darker brown than *festivoides* (Saluke and Pogue, 2000) but the differences in forewing pattern from *alipallida* have not been well-described. The hindwings, however, appear to be distinctly different: they are white in *alipallida* but fuscous in *cornutinis*. There are a number of structural features that can also be used to separate them, at least for the males.

DISTRIBUTION: Saluke and Pogue (2000) do not show any North Carolina records on their distribution map for this species. However, Sullivan had records from the Blue Ridge to the Fall-line Sandhills.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Based on North Carolina records from J.B. Sullivan (most if not all based on dissection or comparison to dissected specimens), this species flies in our state from the end of April to the end of August/early September. This range overlaps that of *alipallida* but differs from the earlier and later flights of *festivoides*

HABITAT: In the Piedmont, records come primarily from bottomland hardwoods and shoreline habitats, with some coming from mesic slopes or upland swamp forests. In the Mountains and foothills, records come from cove forests and mesic slopes

FOOD: Host plants appear to be unknown (Saluke and Pogue, 2000).

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: