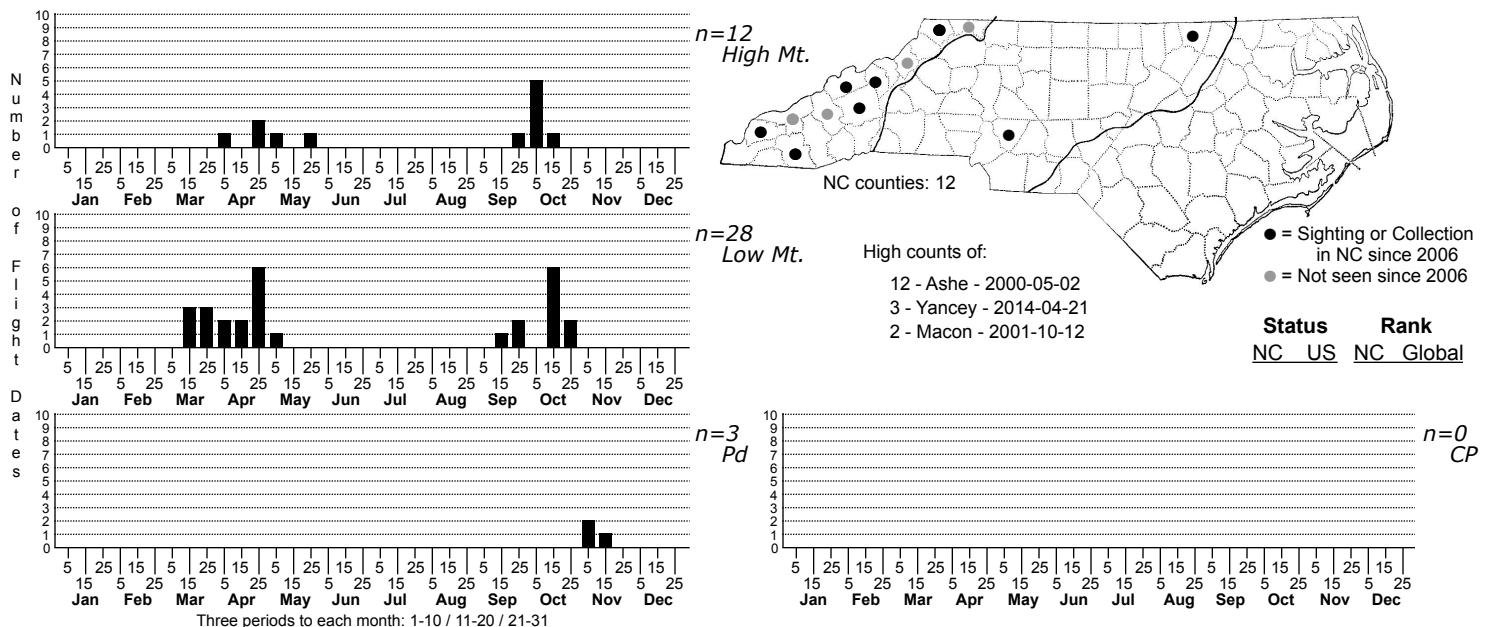


Lithophane innominata Nameless Pinion



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Xylenini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of 51 species in this genus that occur in North America (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010, 2015), 25 of which have been recorded in North Carolina

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Dimorphic, with a uniformly colored form and a form with a pale area along the costa that contrasts with a darker area in the median area of the wing and along the inner margin (Forbes, 1954). The uniform type (form illecebra) is primarily pale, with the ground color light ochre. This form is very similar to the corresponding pale form of patefacta, but the ground color of that species is more pearl gray to whitish gray. Both species have a dark subreniform spot in the fold, but this spot is larger, more diffuse or blurred in innominata and often followed by a pale spot or bar; in patefacta, the subreniform is smaller and more sharply defined. The dark, contrasting forms of both species have the same distinctions in the ground color along the costal edge and in the subreniform spot.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come almost entirely from cove forests and high elevation hardwoods. Records from the Piedmont come from along the Roanoke River, whose floodplain and slopes support a number of species that are disjunct from the Mountains.

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous on a wide range of hardwood trees and shrubs. Wagner et al. (2011) specifically list fir (<i>Abies</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), birch (<i>Betula</i>), hornbeam (<i>Carpinus</i>), hickory (<i>Carya</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>), apple (<i>Malus</i>), spruce (<i>Picea</i>), pine (<i>Pinus</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), American Basswood (<i>Tilia americana</i>), and hemlock (<i>Tsuga</i>).

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: