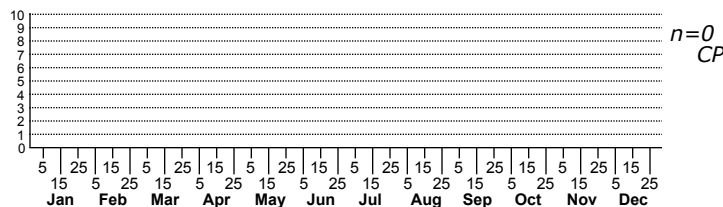
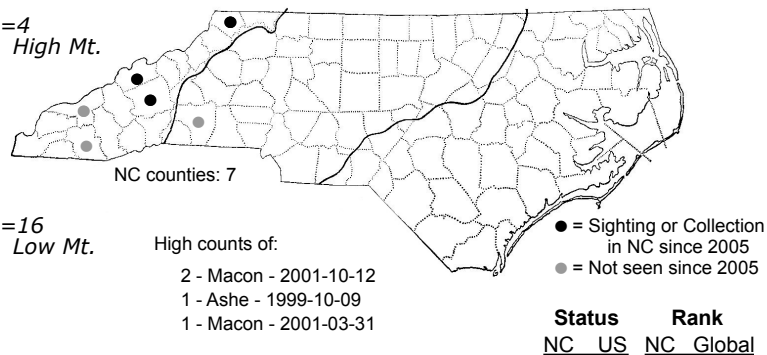
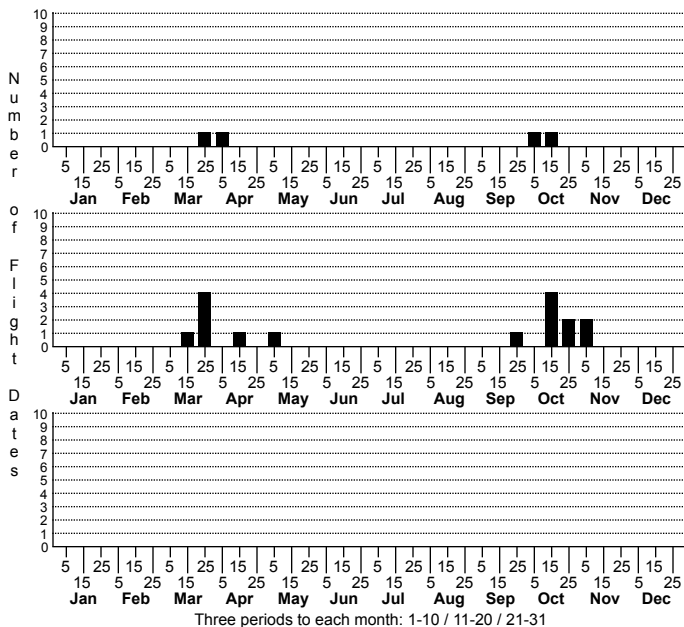


Lithophane hemina Hemina Pinion



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:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In the typical form, the forewings are fairly evenly colored in a dull grayish brown, shaded with various tints but typically with no obvious contrasts (Forbes, 1954). The reniform is diffuse, lacking a sharp outline, and there is somewhat diffuse black spot in the fold. The lines are fine and black or dark red-brown and strongly dentate. The subterminal area has a somewhat darker shade. In form lignicosta, the ground is darker but the costa is a contrasting wood brown, as are the outlines of the orbicular and reniform spots; in similar forms of other species, the costa is whitish rather than brown (Forbes). The hindwing is fuscous in both forms.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records all come from cove forests and high elevation hardwood forests

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous on many species of hardwood trees and shrubs (Wagner et al., 2011). Most of the reported species are associated with riparian or mesic hardwood forests, including birches (<i>Betula</i>), Box-elder (<i>Acer negundo</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus</i>), Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>), Northern Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>), and witch-hazel (<i>Hamamelis</i>).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: