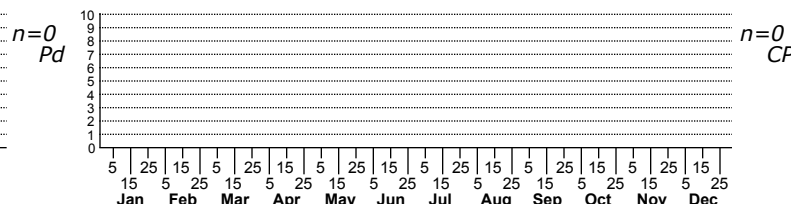
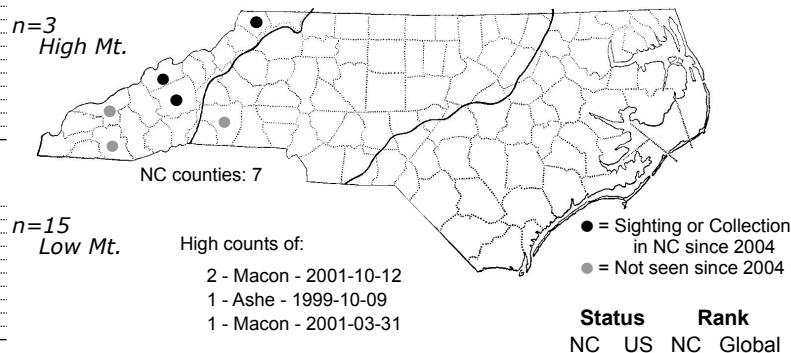
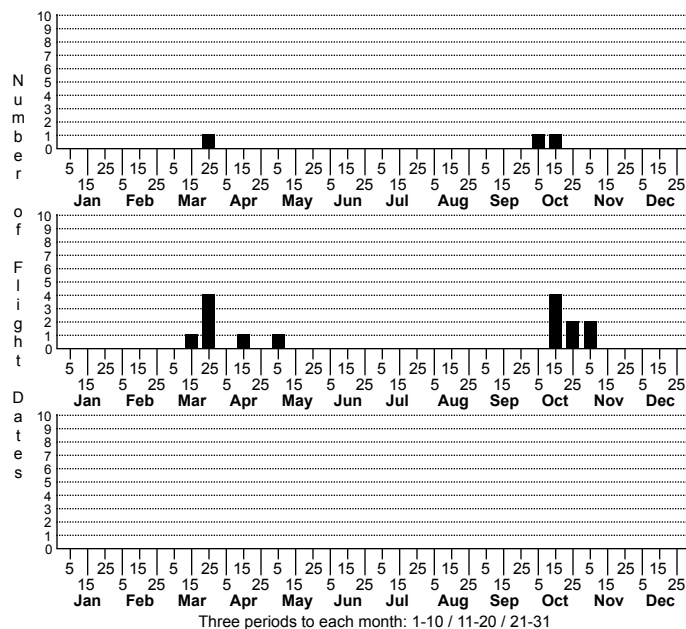


Lithophane hemina Hemina Pinion



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); in form lignicosta, however, the ground is darker but the costa is a contrasting wood brown, as are the outlines of the orbicular and reniform spots. In the typical form, the reniform is diffuse, lacking a sharp outline; there is somewhat diffuse black spot in the fold; and the subterminal area has a somewhat darker shade. The lines are fine and black or dark red-brown and strongly dentate. The hindwing is fuscous.

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, Box-elder, Hazel, Red Maple, Northern Red Oak, and Witch Hazel.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S3S4

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

COMMENTS: