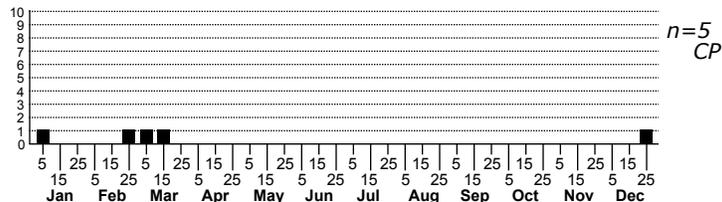
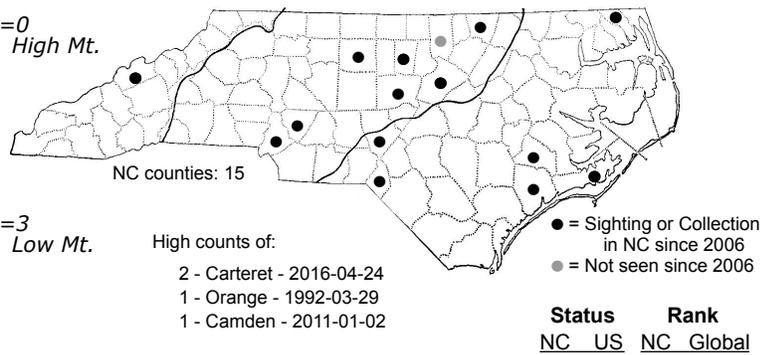
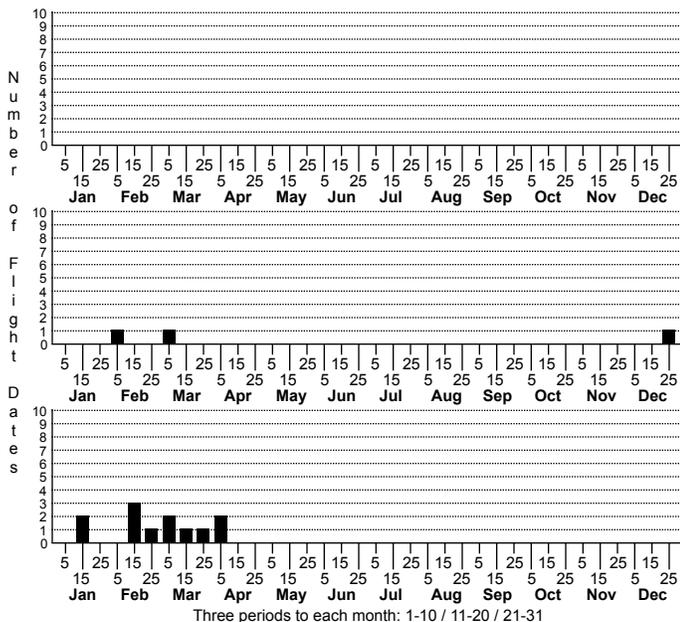


Lithophane viridipallens Pale Green Pinion



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:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The thorax is powdery, pale gray. The ground color of the forewings is a shining greenish gray (Forbes, 1954). A basal dash is missing but the basal area as a whole may be outlined in fine black. The antemedian and postmedian are darker gray, doubled, filled with pale gray and waved in the case of the antemedian and dentate in the postmedian. A darker median shade can also be present and especially contrasting from the costa to the area in between the spots. The orbicular and reniform are both finely outlined with black and filled with pale gray; the orbicular lacks a lower loop and the reniform has an inner darker lunule. *Lithophane baileyi* has a similar pattern but is more contrastingly marked, with a heavy basal dash and median shade. A reddish shade is usually present in the reniform and the orbicular is open at the top, extending to the costal margin.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come from maritime forests and scrub, lakeshores, barrens, and various types of hardwood forests.

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous on a wide range of hardwood trees and shrubs, and well as greenbriers (*Smilax* spp.) (Wagner et al., 2011). In North Carolina, Bo Sullivan reared larvae from Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and Turkey Oak (*Quercus laevis*).

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: