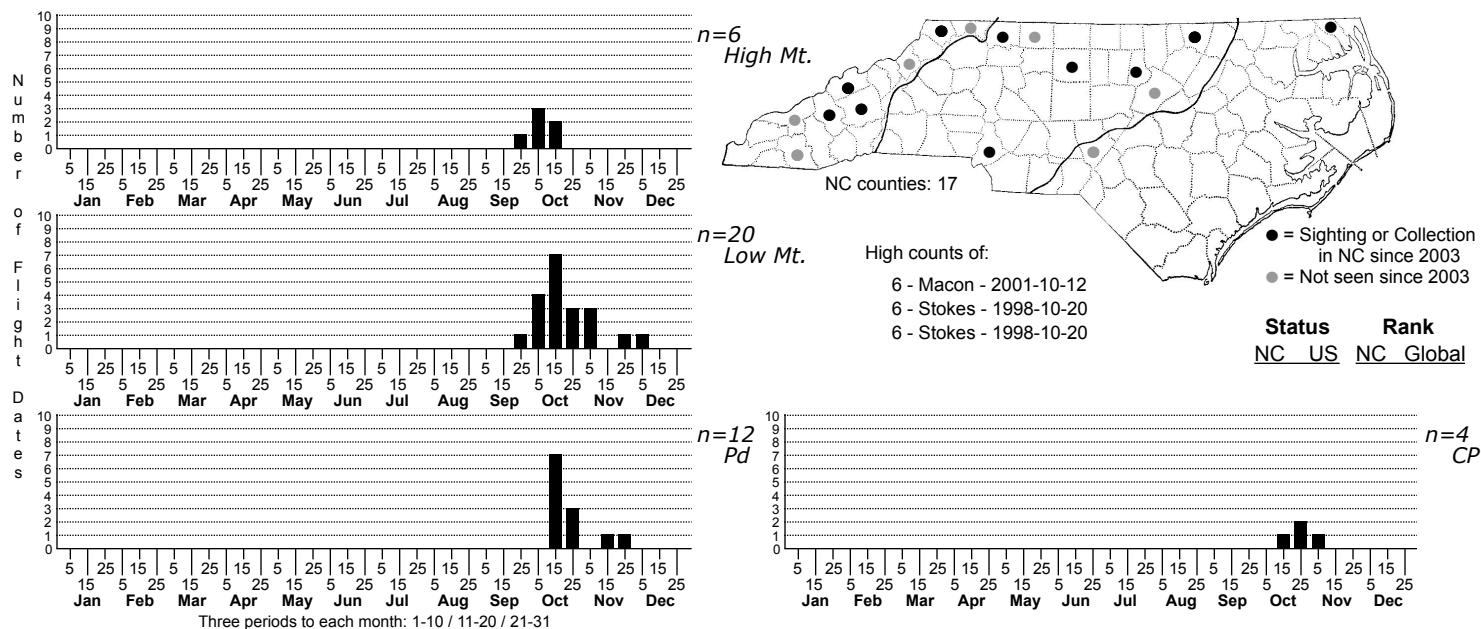


## *Eucirroedia pampina* Scalloped Sallow



FAMILY: Noctuidae SUBFAMILY: Noctuinae TRIBE: Xylenini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: A genus with one moderately large species from eastern and central North America. Apparently, it is not closely related to any other genus of the "glaeas".

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Forbes (1954); Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: An orange moth with forewings that are scalloped along the outer margin. The antemedian and postmedian lines are both dark, reddish-brown and slightly edged with pale (Forbes, 1954). The antemedian runs obliquely to the inner margin. The postmedian also runs obliquely, bending in towards the antemedian at the inner margin. The orbicular and reniform are both fairly large and filled with a somewhat darker shade than the ground; both have only a faint outline, if any. *Rusicada privata* and *Anomis erosa* are similar in color but have orbicular with small pale central dots.

DISTRIBUTION: Possibly found across the state except possibly the Barrier Islands

FLIGHT COMMENT: Univoltine, flying from late September to November

HABITAT: This species appears to occupy a wide range of forest and woodland habitats in North Carolina. Our records from the Coastal Plain come from Longleaf Pine sandhills and probably dry sand ridges at Merchant's Millpond State Park. Records from the Piedmont come from reservoir shorelines, riparian forests, and monadnocks. In the Mountains, we have records from mesic forests, including riparian, cove, and northern hardwoods, but also from fairly dry ridges.

FOOD: In the field, larvae have been found on Wild Strawberry and Lowbush Blueberry (Wagner et al, 2011) but plants used in North Carolina are unknown.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: Adults come to light and like other "glaeas"; probably are attracted to bait, although we have not observed it. Usually collected as singletons in light traps in the early Fall.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 [SU]

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

COMMENTS: Possibly more common than it seems but very little is known of its preferred habitats or foodplants.