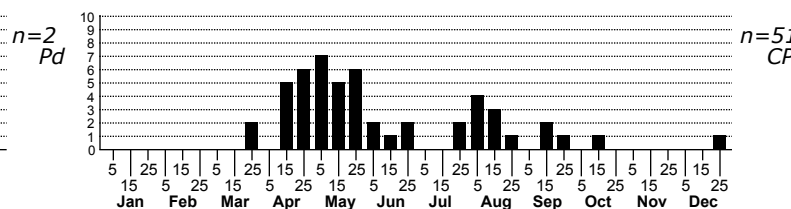
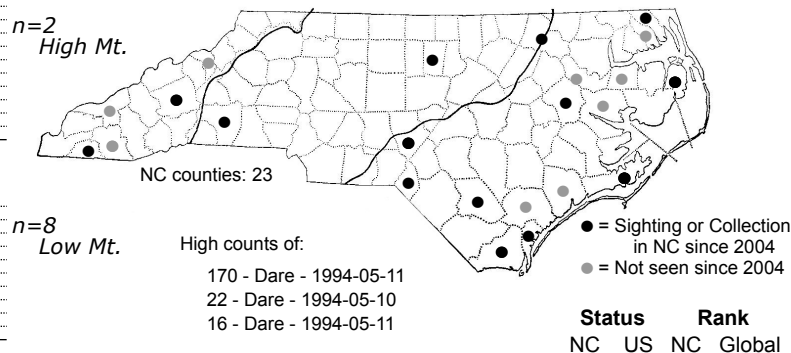
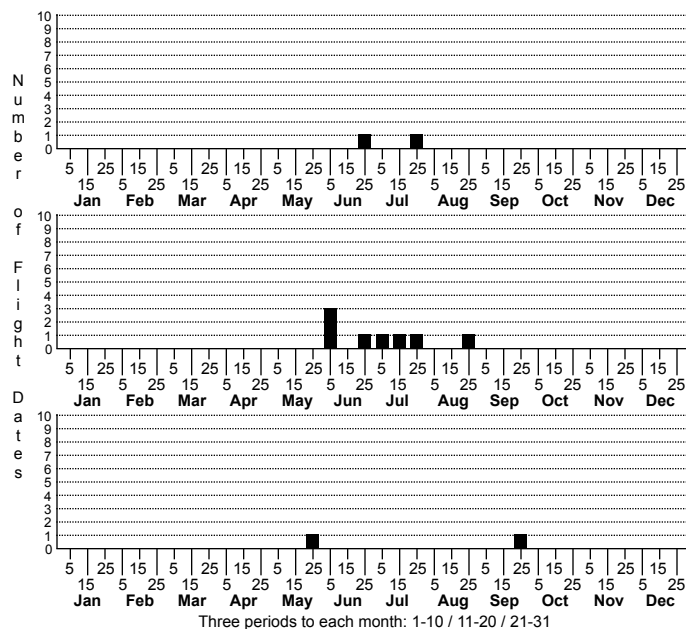


Renia salusalis No common name



FAMILY: Erebiidae SUBFAMILY: Herminiinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The head, palps, thorax, and ground color of the forewings range from pale luteous to buff or leather-colored, with the females often brighter or redder than the males (Smith, 1895; Forbes, 1954). The antemedian and postmedian are single, dark, and dentate; the postmedian may be reduced to a series of dark dots. The subterminal usually consists of a series of white dots preceded and followed by black dots, often producing an ocellated appearance. A series of dark terminal dots is also present and a dark median shade is often present but obscure along the costa. The orbicular and reniform spots are yellow; the orbicular may be missing and the reniform typically narrow with black dots on either end. Hindwings are duller and somewhat paler.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: This species is associated with mesic to dry forests (Wagner et al., 2011). Our records come from sites that meet that general description but fall primarily into just a few types: maritime forests; pond-pine woodlands and non-riverine swamp forests; and dry upland woodlands. The one common denominator is the presence of pines, the color of dead needles is a good match for the coloration of this moth.

FOOD: Larval feeding preferences are not well documented but most are believed to feed on dead leaves and other detritus (Wagner et al., 2011)

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: