Description: The Dune Noctuid Moth (*Sympistis riparia*) has a wingspan of 30-35 mm (Forbes 1954). The forewing is olive tan in color, frosted with white scales, particularly towards the costal and inner margins. The forewing has a black basal dash that extends into a white, elongate claviform spot. The orbicular spot is also white and elongate, finely outlined with black. The reniform spot is obscure, consisting of a diffuse patch of white scales, often with a small black dot at the inner edge. The subterminal area of the forewing has a series of faint to prominent black dashes, each outlined with white, extending from the wing apex to the anal angle. The forewing fringe is checkered with alternating olive tan and white scales. The hind wing is grayish-white, shaded with tan towards the margin, with a faint discal spot and a white fringe. The head, thorax, and abdomen are all tan, a shade lighter than the hind wings.

Habitat: In Massachusetts, the Dune Noctuid Moth inhabits coastal dunes, dunegrass grasslands, and bluffs, as well as coastal sandplain grasslands and heathlands; occasionally also open pitch pine-scrub oak barrens.

Life History: In Massachusetts, the Dune Noctuid Moth flies from mid-June to mid-July, with stragglers into late July. The larval host plant is undocumented. Species of *Sympistis* overwinter in either the egg or pupal stage (Wagner et al. 2011).

Geographic Range: The Dune Noctuid Moth occurs in southeastern Massachusetts, along the coast of Buzzards Bay and on Cape Cod and the offshore islands. The extent of its global range is unclear due to confusion with several closely-related species (McDunnough 1941, Troubridge & Crabo 1998), but at least consists of the coastal Atlantic region from the Canadian Maritime Provinces south to North Carolina. Specimens from the Great Lakes States are transitional in wing pattern to the western *Sympistis major* (Forbes 1954). Specimens from west of the Great Lakes States likely represent *Sympistis major*, or another closely-related species.

Status and Threats: The Dune Noctuid Moth is threatened by habitat loss and fire suppression. Other potential threats include invasion by exotic plants, introduced generalist parasitoids, insecticide spraying, off-road vehicles, and light pollution.

Literature Cited


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