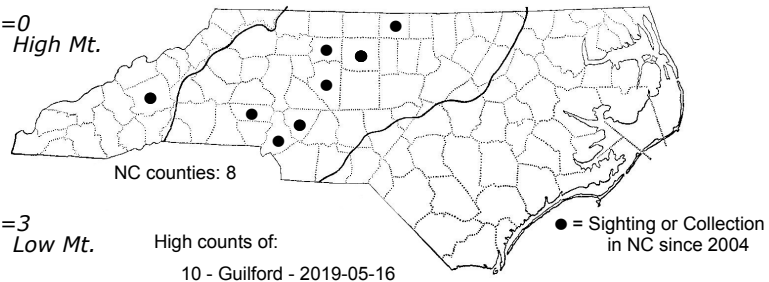
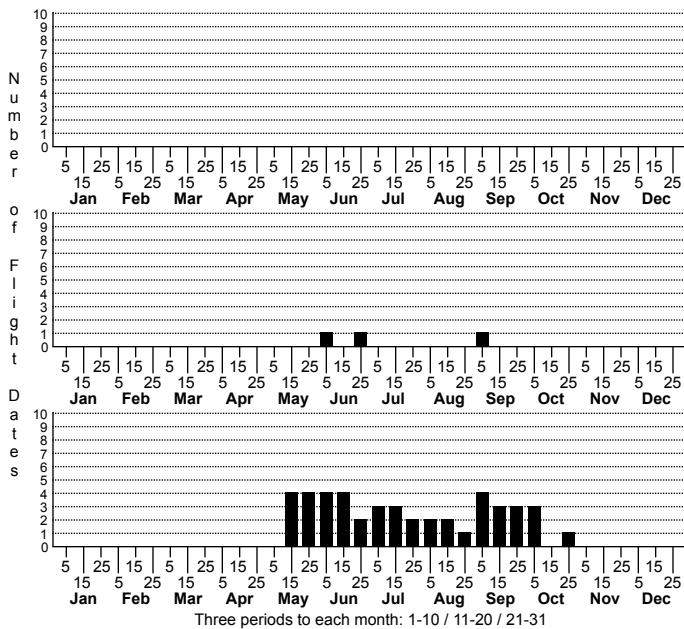
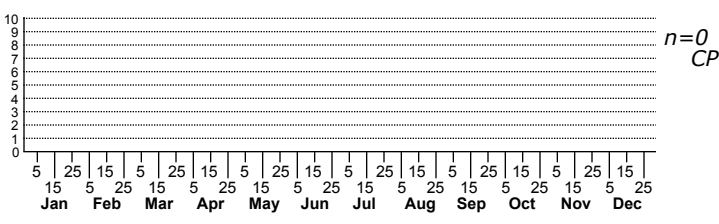


Scythropiodes issikii No common name



High counts of:
 10 - Guilford - 2019-05-16
 10 - Guilford - 2019-05-21
 10 - Guilford - 2019-07-11

Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: *Depressariidae* SUBFAMILY: *Oditinae* TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Scythropiodes* is a small genus with 26 recognized species that are native to Asia and Africa. Some workers place *Scythropiodes issikii* in the genus *Odites*.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:
 ONLINE PHOTOS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The head, thorax, and forewings are off-white to white. The forewing has a series of blackish spots, the most conspicuous being one at the posterior margin of the thorax and a pair just before one-half the wing length. The pair consists of a relatively large spot to the outside and a smaller spot that is slightly more posterior and displaced towards the inner margin. In addition to these, there is a very small spot at the extreme wing base and a second at two-thirds near the middle of the wing. A few additional fine spots are sometimes present and scattered throughout the forewing. A row of faint black spots occurs along the termen, and a subterminal line of black spots is usually evident in unworn specimens.

DISTRIBUTION: This species was initially found in Maryland and vicinity and has since spread south and southwestward to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. As of 2020, our records are from the Piedmont and one lower elevation site in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found from April through November, with a seasonal peak July through October. As of 2020, our records extend from May through October, with little evidence of a strong seasonal peak in activity.

HABITAT: This species is often found in urbanized areas, but very little is available on specific habitat use in the US.

FOOD: The larvae are polyphagous and feed mostly on ornamentals and cultivated trees and shrubs in Asia. The hosts that are used in the US are unknown.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to both porch lights and UV-lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: [GNR] SNA

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species is exotic and does not merit protection.