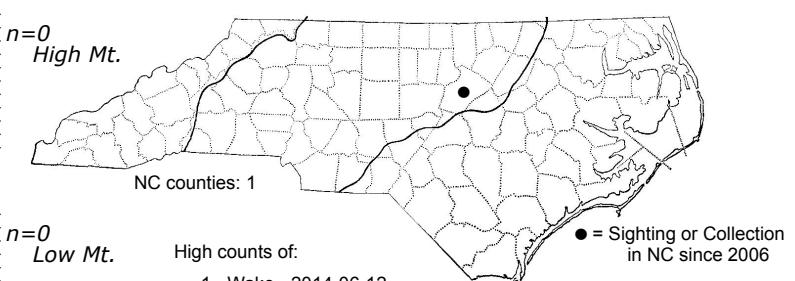
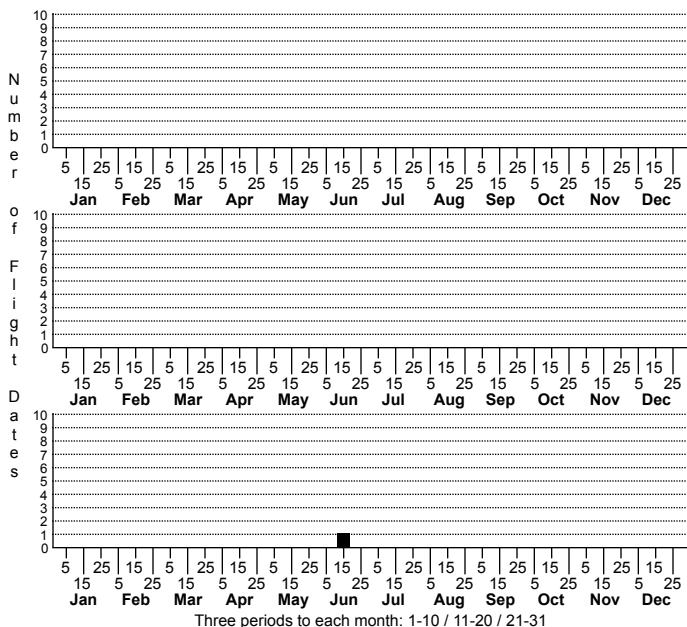
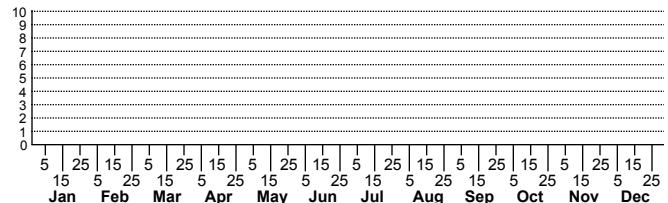


Neotelphusa sequax Crepuscular Rock-rose Moth



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=0
CP



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Gelechiinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The head and thorax are dull white to ocherous and the thorax often has two black dots on the posterior half. The labial palp is dull white with two darker bands on the third joint. The antenna is brown with pale annulations. The ground color of the forewing is light grayish white and dusted with fuscous to varying degrees. There are two conspicuous darker marks. The first is a medium to dark brown patch on the basal one-fourth of the wing that extends from the costa to the inner margin. The posterior margin of the patch is lined with a narrow dark brown to blackish fascia that is outwardly oblique. The second is hemispheric-shaped dark blotch at one half that extends from the costa and terminates just before reaching the inner margin. The apical third has varying levels of dark and lighter pale mottling, and a dark, longitudinal line is often between the central blotch and the apex. The hindwing and cilia are light brown. The legs have alternating pale and blackish bands and whitish annuli near the tarsal joints.

DISTRIBUTION: This Eurasian introduction is now well-established in much of the northeastern US and adjoining areas of southern Canada, with scattered populations occurring southward to Tennessee and North Carolina. Populations also appear to be established in the Pacific Northwest. As of 2021, we have a single record from the eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly in and around July and August. As of 2021, our one record was from 12 June.

HABITAT: Members of the host genus are typically found in open, sunny habitats, and open in dry or sandy habitats with reduced leaf litter.

FOOD: In Europe, the hosts include Common Rock-rose (<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>) or Hoary Rock-rose (<i>Helianthemum oelandicum</i>; UK Moths). The hosts have not been documented in the US, but presumably are species of <i>Crocanthemum</i>.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNA

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

COMMENTS: This is an introduced species from Europe that does not merit protection.