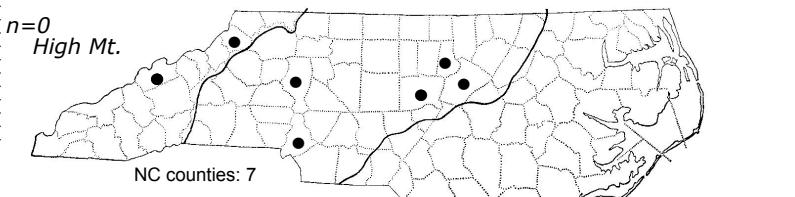
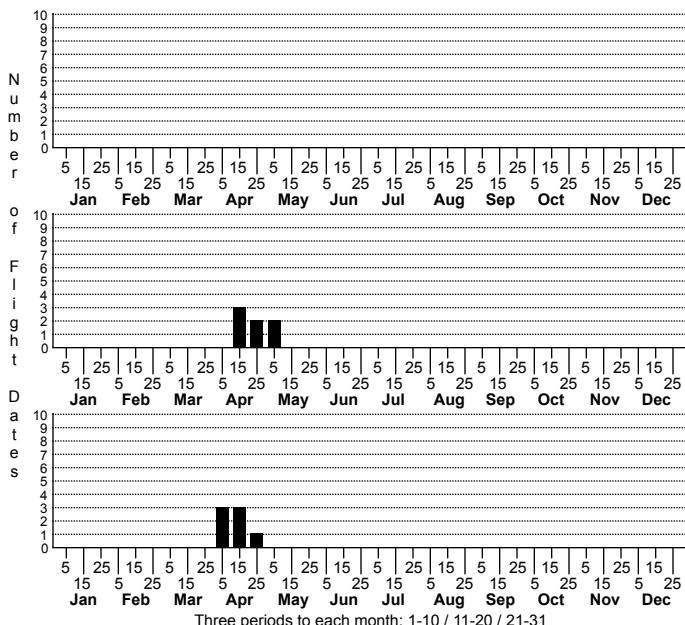


Bondia crescentella Crescent-marked Bondia



High counts of:
 2 - Madison - 2024-04-27
 2 - Chatham - 2025-04-05
 1 - Madison - 2021-04-12

Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=0
CP

FAMILY: Carposinidae SUBFAMILY: [Carposininae] TRIBE: [Carposinini]
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Davis (1969)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Bondia crescentella* is a small moth that has the forewing covered with varying amounts of grayish-white and grayish-brown to metallic-brown scales, with the darker scales often concentrated on the dorsal half of the wing. Fresh specimens have a series of five dark raised scale tufts, along with a white, crescent-shaped patch at around three-fourths the wing length. The following detailed description is mostly based on that of Davis (1969).

The head is brownish to pale fuscous and irrorated with white, with the majority of the scales having white tips. The antenna is mostly pale fuscous, with the apex of each segment faintly ringed with white. The labial palp is relatively short, with the outer surface fuscous and with a slight irroration of white. The inner surfaces are paler with more white scales, while the apex of the third segment is white. The thorax is frosted with grayish-white scales and has two dark bands, including a transverse one at the anterior end, and a more oblique one near the middle.

The pattern on the forewing is variable depending on the relative expression of the whitish and grayish-brown scales. The most conspicuous mark is a white, crescent-shaped patch at the apex of the discal cell at around three-fourths the wing length. The mark partially encircles a group of darker scales within. Fresh specimens typically have five large patches of raised, dark scales. These include a pair at around one-third the wing length, a large single one just behind these that is centered between the two, and a smaller one behind the second and along the costa. A final patch is present just before the white, crescent-shaped mark, with the dark patch often connected to the group of dark scales that the crescent partially encircles. The base of the wing has a scalloped or broken dark transverse band that has patches of orangish scales on the posterior margin. Similar orange scales often margin the costal edge of the outermost patch at one-third the wing length, and between the white crescent and the darker scales that it partially encircles. The hindwing is uniformly gray, and the foreleg and midleg are fuscous, with the apices of the tibial and tarsal segments distinctly ringed with white. The hindleg is much paler and has obscure tarsal rings, while the dorsal margin of the tibia has long whitish hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: *Bondia crescentella* is broadly distributed across North America and mostly in regions with cool climates. It occurs across most of southern Canada from British Columbia eastward to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador. Scattered populations are also known in the West in Montana, Washington and California. The range in the US extends from Maine and other New England states southwestward through North Carolina to Mississippi and southern Louisiana. Its western limits extend to western Tennessee, western Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and northeastern North Dakota. This species appears to be absent from or rare in the southeastern Coastal Plain. As of 2025, we have scattered records from the Piedmont and lower elevations in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from March through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak typically in April and May. Local populations in North Carolina are univoltine and have a relatively short flight period. As of 2025, our records extend from early-April through early-May.

HABITAT: As of 2025, our few site records include semi-wooded residential neighborhoods and a mesic hardwood slope.

FOOD: As of 2025, the hosts are apparently undocumented.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: *Bondia crescentella* is more common in the northeastern US and southeastern Canada, and appears to reach its southern limits in the Appalachian region in North Carolina. It is uncommon in North Carolina, with only eight site records as of 2025.