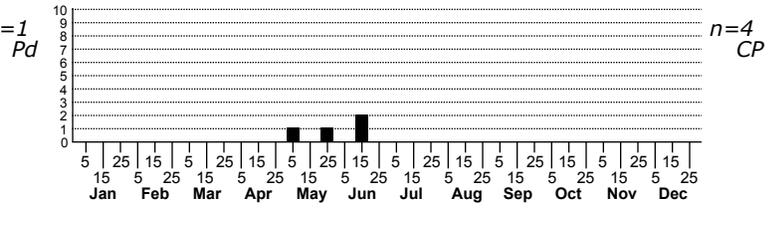
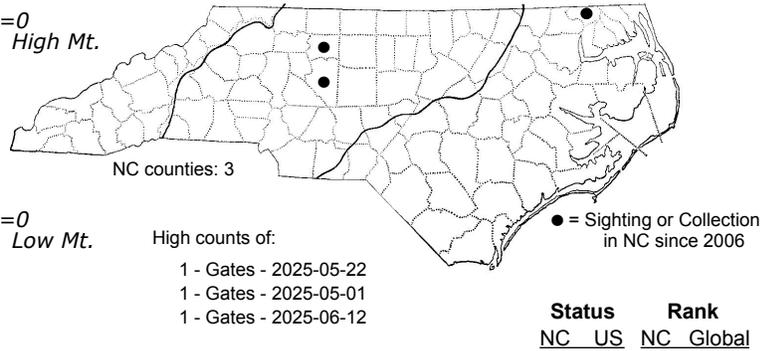
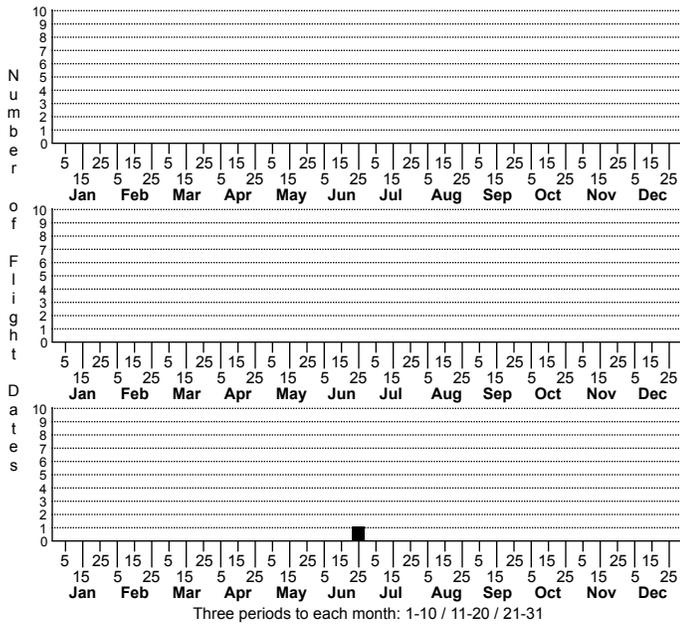


Abrenthia cuprea No common name



FAMILY: Glyphipterigidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Busck (1915)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Abrenthia cuprea* is a small and distinctive sedge moth that has a dark-bronze thorax with golden reflections, and a dark purplish-blue forewing with whitish violaceous lines. The following description is based on that of Busck (1915). The labial palp is light golden-purple and the antenna purplish-black. The thorax, patagia and extreme base of the forewing are dark bronze with strong metallic golden reflections. The forewing is dark purplish-blue with numerous thin, equidistant, longitudinal, whitish-violaceous lines from the base to the apex. The apical edge is strongly metallic violaceous, and the fringe is dark brown. The hindwing is blackish-brown with a whitish fringe, while the legs are dark brown with white tarsal annulations.

DISTRIBUTION: The adults have been observed from scattered localities across the eastern US. The known range extends from Iowa and Illinois eastward across Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania to Massachusetts, and southward to Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Isolated records are also known from Minnesota, Quebec, and northern Florida. As of 2025, we have a few records from one site in the northeastern Coastal Plain and two others in the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Local populations are univoltine and the adults have a relatively short flight period. Individuals have mostly been observed from June through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in June and July. There are also isolated records from November and March. As of 2025, our records are from late-April through late-June.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with deciduous forests with wetlands or wet soils that support sedges.

FOOD: This species belongs to a taxonomic group (Subfamily Glyphipteriginae) whose larvae bore into the stems of sedges, rushes, grasses. *Abrenthia cuprea* presumably uses one of these groups as hosts, but the exact hosts are undocumented as of 2025.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are diurnally active and are often seen resting on vegetation. They are also attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: