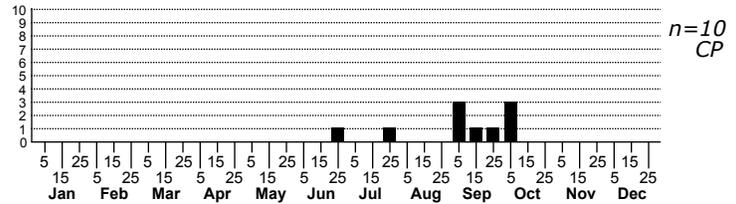
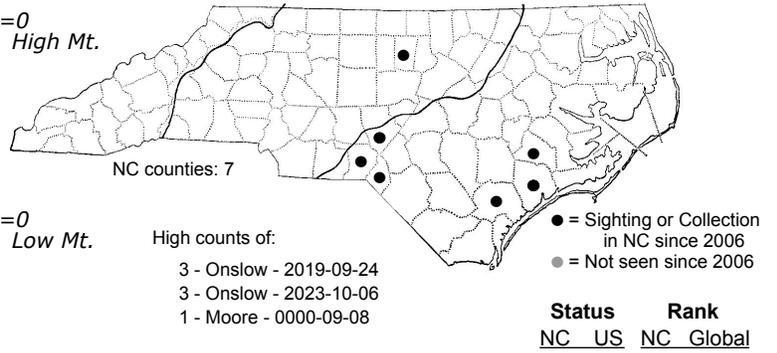
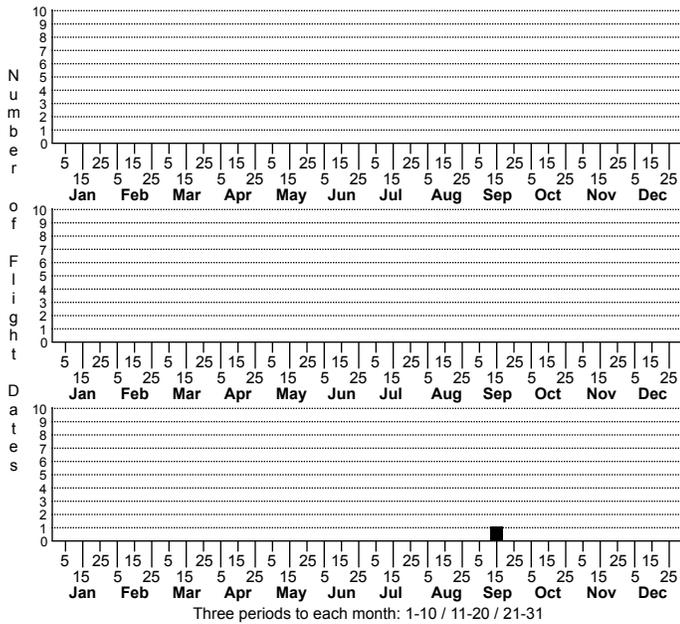


Drymoana blanchardi None



FAMILY: Glyphipterigidae SUBFAMILY: Glyphipteriginae TRIBE: [Glyphipterigini]
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Heppner (1985)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Drymoana blanchardi* is a distinctive sedge moth with an elongated, narrow forewing, a bristly scale tuft on the labial palp, and a coppery-brown forewing with an array of silvery fasciae and spots. The labial palp is smoky gray with bristly scales on the second segment that project forward. The head is gray with coppery scales intermixed, and the antenna is mostly coppery-brown, but with white annulations on the basal third. The forewing has a series of silvery marks that include, 1) a small spot near the center of the wing at around one-fourth from the base, 2) a complete, outwardly curved stripe at one-half the wing length that extends from the costa to the inner margin, 3) a short, posteriorly oblique costal stripe just beyond this at around two-thirds, 4) a pair of costal and opposing tornal stripes at around four-fifths, 5) an elongated stripe in the subapical region that extends from the costa to the outer margin, and a small spot in the outer margin near the apex. The fringe is coppery colored with an outer smoky-gray band, along with a similar band near the base. The outer portions of the legs are mostly black with white annulations on the tarsi.

DISTRIBUTION: *Drymoana blanchardi* is found in the Southeast and mostly restricted to the Coastal Plain. The range extends from eastern Texas and Louisiana eastward across the Gulf States to northern and central Florida, and then northward through South Carolina to southeastern North Carolina. There are isolated records from New Jersey where there appears to be a northern disjunct population. As of 2025, we have clusters of records from the Sandhills and in coastal areas to the east, along with one record from the northeastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been collected from June through October in different areas of the range, with a strong seasonal peak in September and October. As of 2025, our records are from late-June through early-October.

HABITAT: Many of our records are from xeric habitats, but with wetlands nearby.

FOOD: As of 2025, the hosts are apparently undocumented. This species belongs to a taxonomic group (Subfamily Glyphipteriginae) whose larvae bore into the stems of sedges, rushes, and grasses. *Drymoana blanchardi* presumably uses members of one of these groups as hosts.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights, but are rarely seen during the day as is the case with many members of the Glyphipteriginae.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: This species reaches the northern limits of its primary range in North Carolina and appears to be uncommon; it is generally associated with wetlands that are embedded in xeric landscapes.