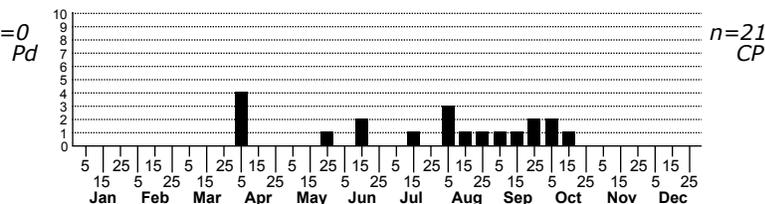
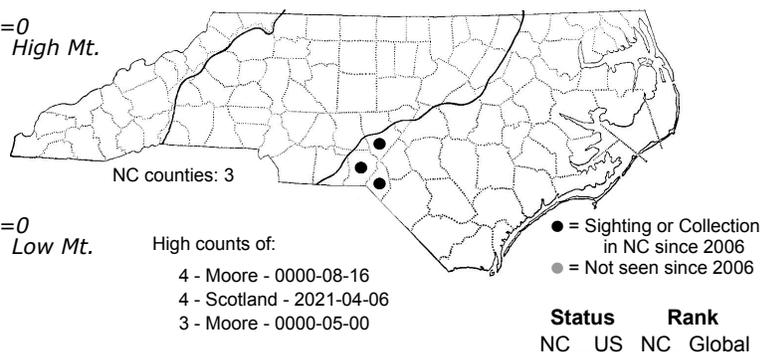
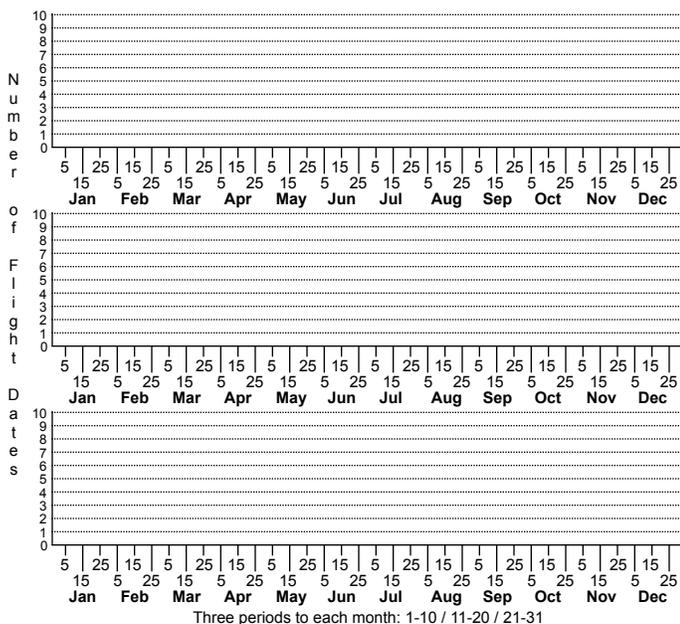


Diploschizia lanista None



FAMILY: Glyphipterigidae SUBFAMILY: Glyphipteriginae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Heppner (1985)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Diploschizia lanista* is a very small grayish-brown to reddish-brown moth with a large, narrow, white crescent on the dorsal margin of the forewing, and four white streaks on the apical third of the costa. The following detailed description is based on that of Heppner (1981). The labial palp is white dorsally, with both the second and third segments having two alternating bands of black and white. The head is grayish-fuscous and has a small white posterolateral eye margin. The antenna is fuscous dorsally, while the thorax and patagia are grayish-fuscous. The forewing is grayish-fuscous over the basal two-thirds, and dark fuscous on the apical third. The dorsal margin has a large white crescent at the midwing, with the point directed towards the apex. The costal margin has a white oblique streak at around two-thirds the wing length that projects towards the tornus. It is followed by three shorter white streaks near the apex. All of the costal streaks are thinly margined with dark-brown scales. In addition to the streaks, the tornus has a white spot, while the apex has a black spot. The fringe is fuscous, except for being white near the terminal edge, and having a white mark at its falcate indentation. The hindwing and fringe are both fuscous, while the legs are fuscous with white at the joints.

Diploschizia lanista can be confused with *D. impigritella*, but the latter has five white streaks on the costa instead of four as seen on *D. lanista* (Heppner, 1985).

DISTRIBUTION: *Diploschizia lanista* is restricted to the southeastern Coastal Plain from southeastern North Carolina southward to southern Florida. Specimens have also been collected in Texas, and MPG has one specimen from Oklahoma. As of 2025, all of our records are from the Sandhills.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults are active year-round in Florida, and from March through October at sites farther north. As of 2025, our records extend from early-April through mid-October. Local populations in North Carolina appear to be multivoltine.

HABITAT: All of our current records for this species come from the Fall-line Sandhills and sites with a high clay content, including bean dips, seeps, and mixed oak woodlands.

FOOD: The hosts are apparently undocumented. Related species feed on nut-sedges (*Cyperus* species).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S1S2]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species is relatively rare throughout its range and reaches its northern range limit in the Sandhills, where it appears to be restricted to sites with high clay content such as bean dips.