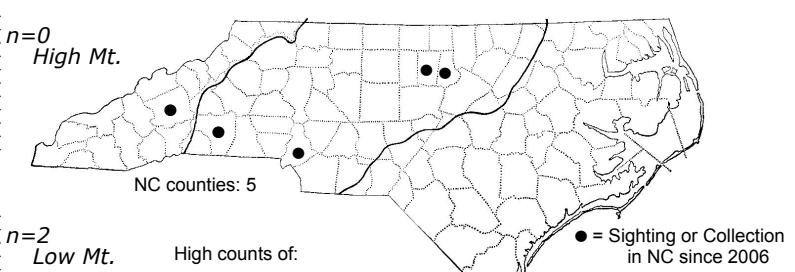
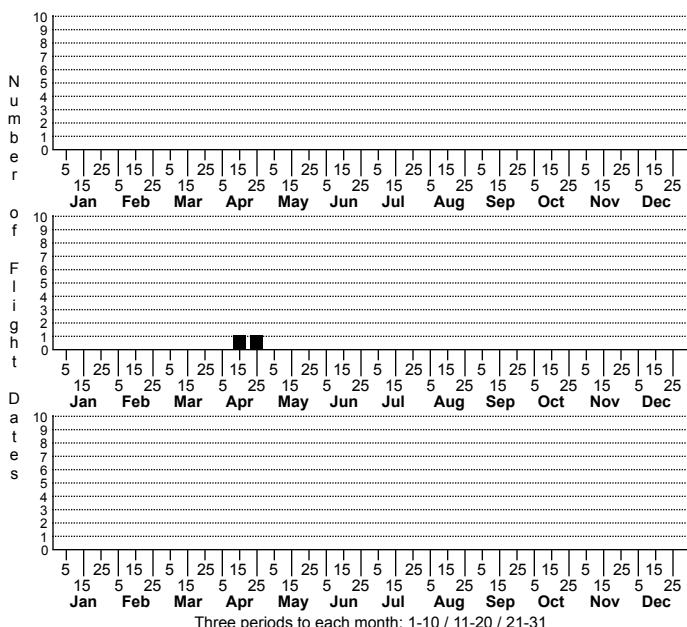
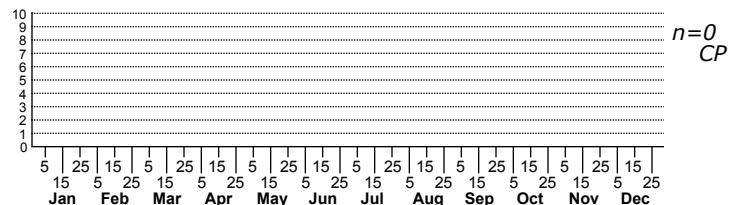


# *Antispila isabella* None



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Heliozelidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:  
 TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Clemens (1860)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Nieuwerken et al. (2012)

ID COMMENTS: In this species, the head is golden and the antenna purplish brown. The forewing varies from brownish-black to purplish-black and has a complete silvery white to light golden fascia at about one-fourth the wing length. The only other marks are a matched pair of triangular-shaped, costal and dorsal spots of similar color at about three-fifths. Males in most populations have conspicuous yellow or brown androconial scales on the underside of the forewing (Nieuwerken et al., 2012). *< i > Antispila isabella < /i >* (sensu lato and including *< i > A. cf isabella < /i >* and *< i > A. vitis2 < /i >*) is a relatively large species that does not have an apical spot as seen in many related species.

DISTRIBUTION: Nieuwerken et al. (2012) and Eiseman (2022) have documented populations in Ontario, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia. As of 2024, we have limited records from four counties, including two in the eastern Piedmont and two in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Rearing records suggest that the adults fly mostly in the late spring and the summer months. As of 2024, our larval records are from late-July through mid-September.

HABITAT: Local populations are found in habitats with native grapes, including forests, forest edge habitat, stream banks, early successional habitats and other disturbed sites.

FOOD: Larvae are specialists on grapes (*< i > Vitis < /i >* spp.). Nieuwerken et al. (2012) reported that the known hosts are Summer Grape (*< i > V. aestivalis < /i >*), Fox Grape (*< i > V. labrusca < /i >*), and Riverbank Grape (*< i > V. riparia < /i >*). As of 2024, we have rearing records from Fox Grape and Frost Grape (*< i > V. vulpina < /i >*).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults occasionally visit lights, but are most easily obtained by rearing adults from grape leaves.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S1S3

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: We currently do not have sufficient information on the distribution and abundance of this species within the state to assess its conservation status.