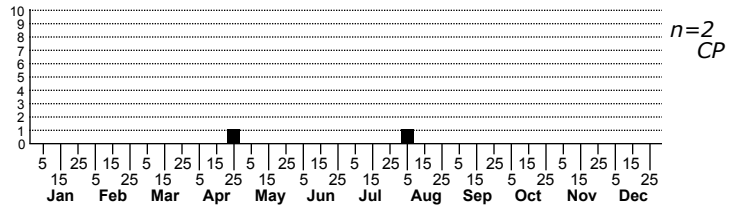
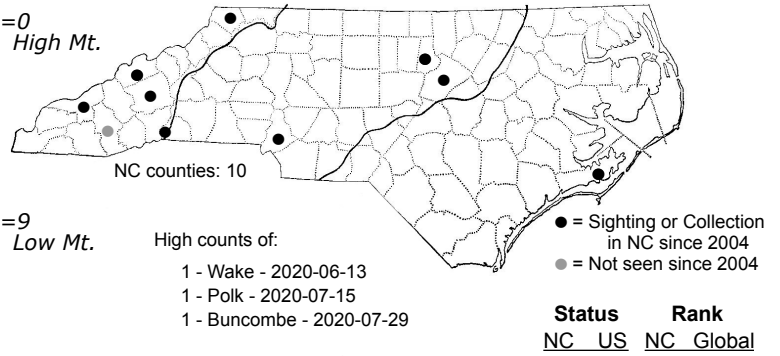
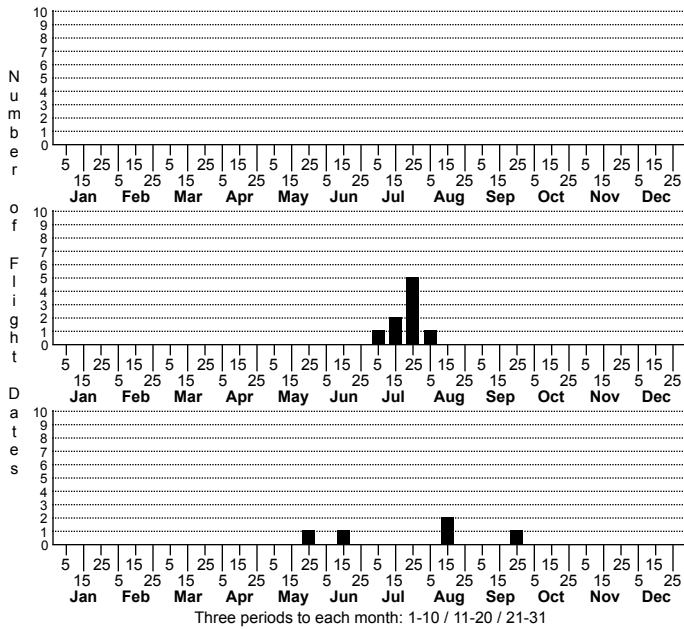


Doleromorpha porphyria No common name



FAMILY: Dryadaulidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Doleromorpha* is a monotypic genus that was described by Braun (1930).

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS: MPG; BugGuide; BAMONA

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Braun (1930)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The head is densely covered with rusty ochreous hair-like scales, and the antenna is black and about half the length of the forewing. The thorax and forewing are dark purplish-brown, but in a small percentage of specimens have lighter mottling. The cilia are grayish with a dark marginal line near the base. The hindwing is pale golden brown and paler towards the base. The hindwing of females is darker and grayish tinged. The legs are pale golden fuscous (Braun, 1930). *Epimartyria auricrinella* is similar, but has wider, broadly rounded forewings. In addition, the fringe is far more pronounced compared to *D. porphyria*, and extends well forward onto the dorsal and costal margins. *E. auricrinella* is also distinctive in having homoneurous wing venation (the venation is complete in the hindwing, just as in the forewing). and a jugum (small flap of forewing membrane) rather than a frenulum (bristle-like structure) to couple the wings together (see Microleps.org for an excellent discussion of these).

DISTRIBUTION: *Doleromorpha porphyria* is found in eastern North America, including southern Canada (Ontario) and much of the eastern US. Local populations have been documented as far west as Minnesota and as far south as Louisiana. This species appears to be rare in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. As of 2020, we have scattered records from throughout the Blue Ridge and Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults are active from May-August. As of 2020, our records are from June-August.

HABITAT: The habitats are poorly documented, but many records are associated with hardwood forests. Braun (1930) noted that the adults often fly in the early morning along the edges of forests.

FOOD: The host species are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to UV lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

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

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