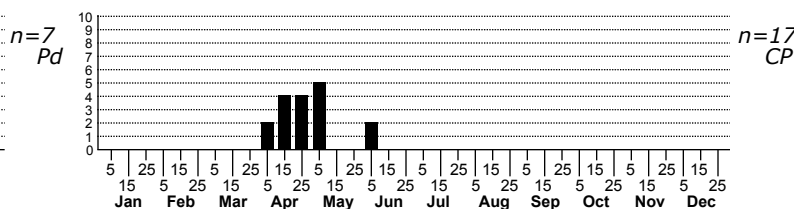
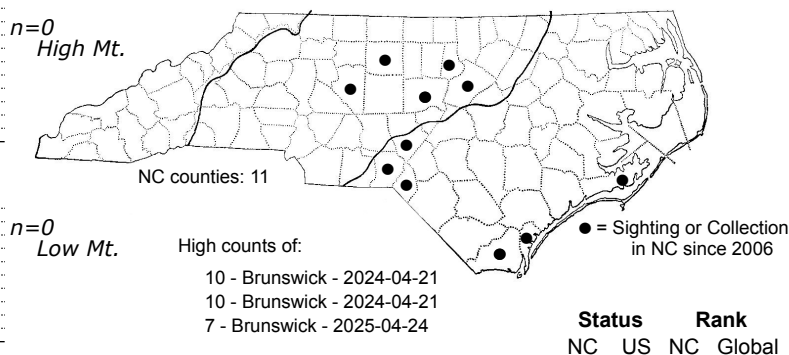
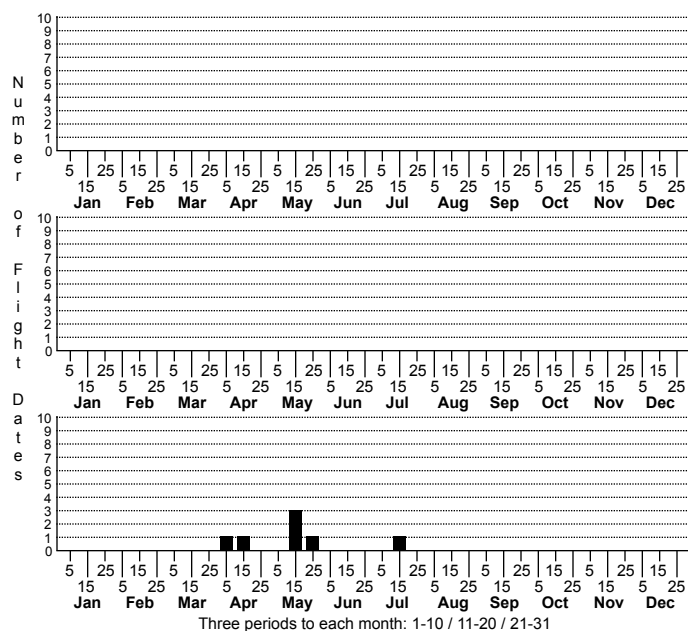


Scoparia dominicki None



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Scopariinae TRIBE: [Scopariini]
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Munroe (1972)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Scoparia dominicki* is a member of a sibling species complex and its external coloration and patterning is indistinguishable from that of *S. basalis*. In both species the basal and interfacial areas of the forewing are heavily peppered with grayish to light brown coloration. The pale antemedial line is generally obtusely angulate at or near Cu, is seldom evenly bowed, and has darker pigmentation on its distal margin. The dark orbicular and claviform spots are usually distinct, and one or both are usually produced as a short black dash. The reniform is well-formed and variable. In general, It tends to be more 8-shaped than x-shaped as seen in some *Scoparia*. The postmedial line is often somewhat incurved before and behind the median flexure. The pale element of the postmedial line is distinct, and the dark pretornal patch is usually large and distinct.

This species is very similar to *S. basalis* and generally requires genitalia dissections to distinguish between the two. In North Carolina, these species tend to sort out geographically, with *S. dominicki* occurring in the Coastal Plain and eastern Piedmont, and *S. basalis* occurring from the Blue Ridge eastward to the eastern Piedmont and northeastern Coastal Plain. Specimens from areas of geographic overlap will require dissection. *Scoparia dominicki* is also generally similar to *S. biplagiata*, but the latter has an evenly bowed antemedial line and a postmedial line that either zig-zags or is dentate on the costal half. It is also similar to *Eudonia heterosalis*, but the latter is heavily dusted with fuscous and has a less-prominent antemedial line. Many specimens of these similar forms may require dissection based on the degree of wear and phenotypic overlap.

DISTRIBUTION: *Scoparia dominicki* is found in the eastern US and primarily in the southeastern Coastal Plain from North Carolina southward to northern Florida. MPG shows isolated records from northeastern Oklahoma and southwestern West Virginia. As of 2023, we have records from both the Coastal Plain and the eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Most of the few records that are available are from April and May. As of 2023, our records range from early April through mid-July.

HABITAT: Our records are mostly from sandy, xeric habitats in the Sandhills and Coastal Plain.

FOOD: The larval feeding ecology and food resources are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2S4]

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

COMMENTS: This species appears to be uncommon in North Carolina, but much more information is needed on its distribution, abundance and food resources before we can accurately assess its conservation status.