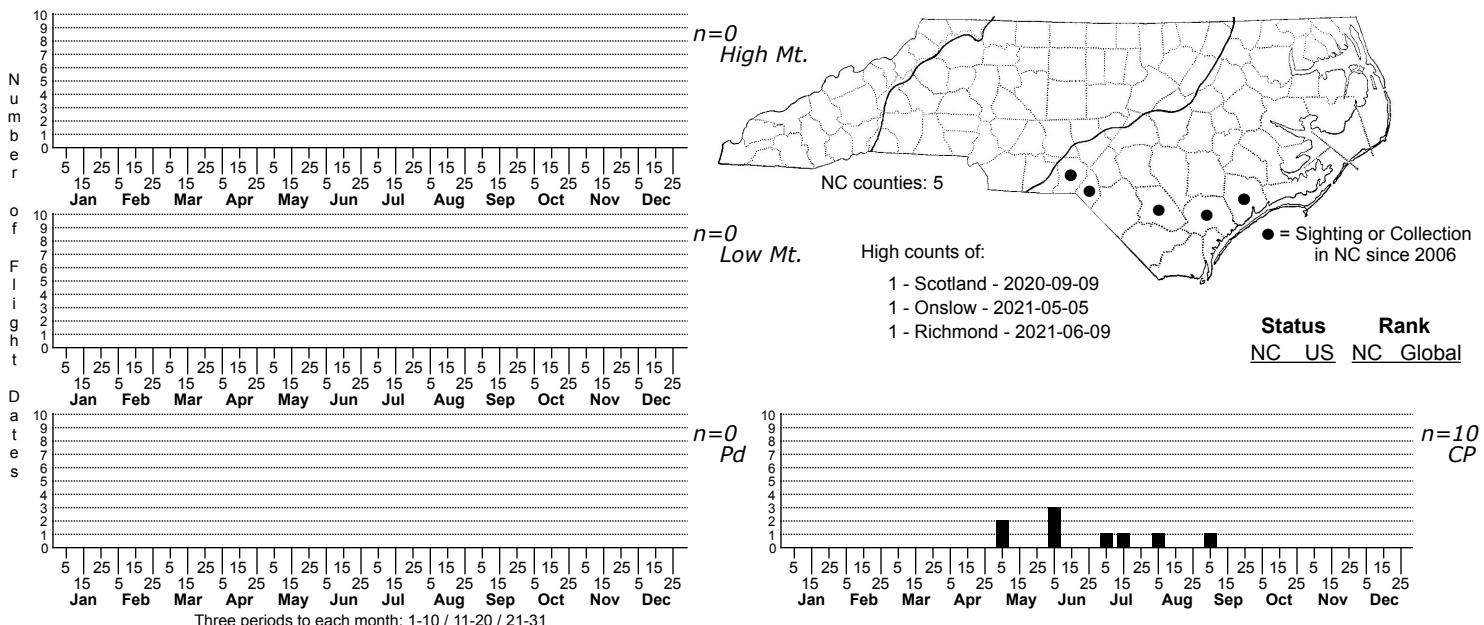


## ***Neargyractis slossonalis* Dimorphic Leafcutter Moth**



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Acentropinae TRIBE: Argyractini  
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

## FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS

## FIELD GUIDE DES ONLINE PHOTOS:

## ONLINE PHOTOS: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION ADULTS: Dyar (1906)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION: IMMATURE STAGES: Habeck (1988)

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the description by Dyar (1906). The head, thorax and antennae are brown, while the most distinctive feature on the forewing is a very broad sub-basal band at about one-third the wing length that is whitish with varying degrees of brownish dusting. The band is margined with a narrow, dark brown line on both sides and adjoins a brown, triangular patch at the wing base. The apical margin adjoins a region with a white ground color that is overlain with varying degrees of dark brown dusting. In some specimens this region may be organized as a broad brownish band. The apical third of the forewing has a narrow, oblique, whitish costal streak at about two thirds that extends inward to near the middle and projects towards the tornus. This is followed by a dark brown or orangish-brown subterminal costa blotch, then a second whitish costal streak that also project towards the tornus. The apical margin has a narrow orangish band that is margined inwardly with a thin line of dark brown scales.

The hindwing has a dark brown basal patch and a broad, whitish, sub-basal band with brownish dusting that matches similar marks on the forewing. One or two orangish blotches with blackish margins often adjoin the band apically, and a light yellowish to orangish blotch is often present at the tornus. The apical half of the hindwing has a broad whitish region that is peppered with blackish specks and a series of terminal black spots that are separated by metallic scales and set in a faintly orange terminal area.

< i > *Neargyractis slossonalis* < /i > general resembles certain other crambids with complex wing markings and terminal black spots on the hindwing (e.g., < i > *Petrophila canadensis* < /i >; < i > *Eoparargyractis irroratalis* < /i >), but can be readily separated by the broad, sub-basal band on the forewing and hindwing.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly year-round in Florida and mostly from May through September farther north. As of 2023, our records extends from early May to early September.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with streams, rivers, lakes, and other habitats that provide food and shelter for the aquatic larvae.

FOOD: Larvae subsist on the young, submerged roots of vascular plants that grow along the banks of rivers and streams, or in standing water habitats such as flooded ditches and lakes. Habeck (1988) found the larvae feeding on the roots of wild grapes (*Vitis*), ash (*Fraxinus*), cypress (*Taxodium*), and Common Water-hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*).

**OBSERVATION METHODS:** The adults are attracted to lights. Information is needed on the habitats and food plants that are used in North Carolina.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM BANKS: GNB [S2-S3]

#### STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species appears to be uncommon within the state, but more information is needed on its distribution and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.