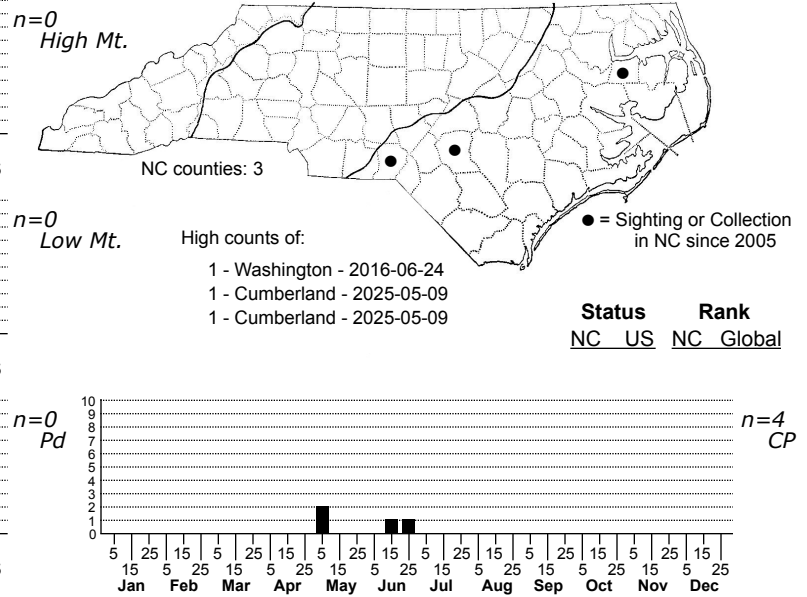
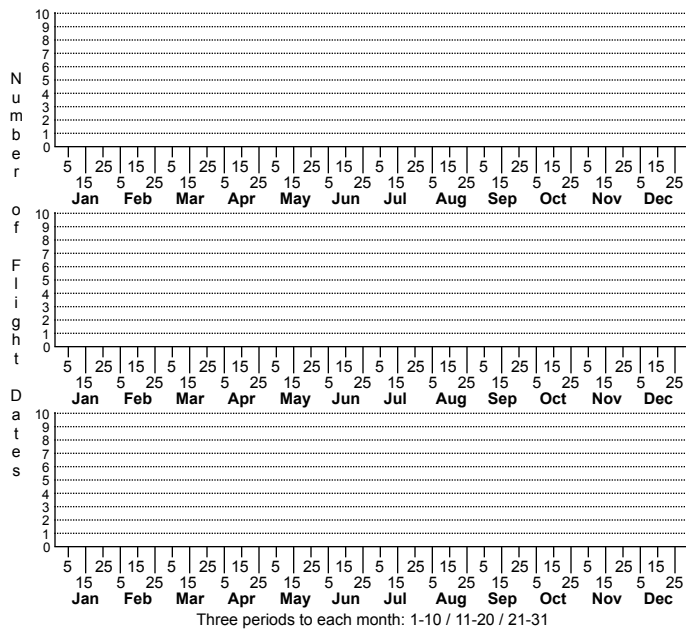


Eoparagyractis plevie None



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Acentropinae TRIBE: Argyractini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Fiance and Moeller (1977)

ID COMMENTS: In this species the palps and head are mostly whitish, while the forewing has a white ground color that is overlain with complex patterning. The basal half has a narrow inwardly curved brown line at the base that is followed by a broad zone of brown dusting in the sub-medial region. The dark brown median line is narrow and outwardly angled. Following this is a broad zone with dark brown speckling that is followed by a set of brown and white lines and bars that radiate from the tornus. Most of these widen to become wedge-shaped as they project to the costa. The most conspicuous is a wedge-shaped brown or brownish-orange costal bar in the subapical region that is margined by a very narrow, curved, white line basally, and a much thicker, wedge-shaped, white bar apically. The final mark is an orange bar along the termen that is thinly lined with brown scales. The hindwing marks are generally similar to those of the forewing except that the set of brown and white line and bars that radiate from the tornus on the forewing are replaced by five black, irregular terminal eyespots that are flanked by smaller iridescent patches. The last spot near the apex has a black dash above it, and the eyespots are partially embedded in and preceded by a pale whitish zone.

Eoparagyractis plevie is most similar to *E. irroratalis* in size and general appearance, but the black terminal eyespots are smaller and more irregular. The terminal spot near the apex has a black dash above it that is missing in *E. irroratalis*, and the region in front of the terminal spots is pale and lacks the yellowish or orangish suffusion as seen in *E. irroratalis*.

DISTRIBUTION: *Eoparagyractis plevie* is found in eastern North America and mostly at northern latitudes. The range includes portions of southern Canada (Quebec; New Brunswick; Nova Scotia) and nearby areas of the northern U.S. from Wisconsin across the Great Lakes region to the New England states. Isolated records are also known farther south in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. As of 2025, we have only two county records.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from April through October in different areas of the range, with June through August the peak months. As of 2025, our two records are from May and June.

HABITAT: This species is generally associated with small, shallow, and often oligotrophic lakes and other wetlands with emergent, aquatic vegetation (Munroe, 1972; Fiance and Moeller, 1977). Our two records as of 2025 are from xeric habitats with nearby embedded wetlands.

FOOD: The reported hosts include Dortmann's Cardinalflower (*Lobelia dortmanna*), Spiny-spore Quillwort (*Isoetes echinospora*) and Tuckerman's quillwort (*I. tuckermanii*). Fiance and Moeller (1977) documented these hosts and surmised that other aquatic plants might also be used. None of these northern species occur in North Carolina, and other hosts are likely used.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to building and UV lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: We have a single record of this species as of 2023 and it is uncertain if it reflects a resident population or not.