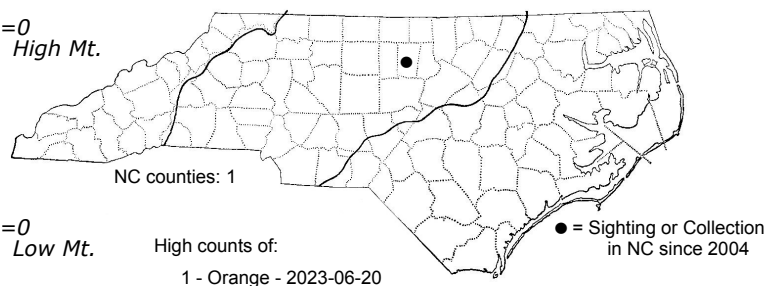
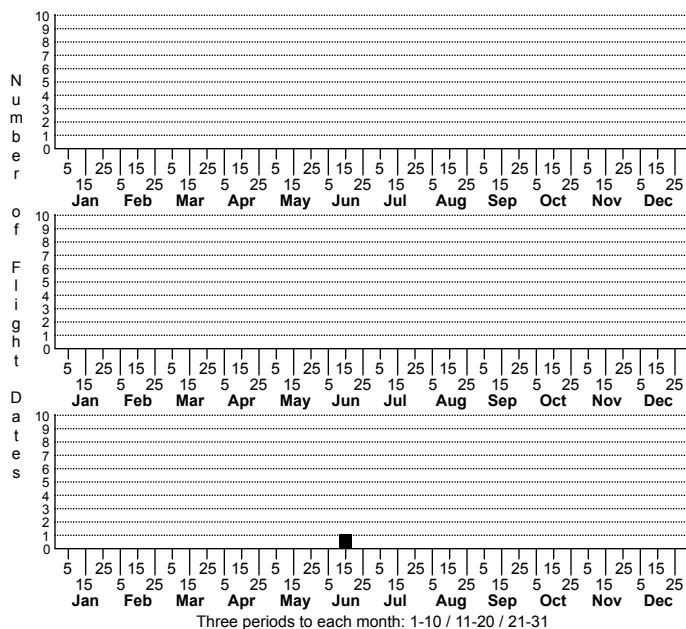
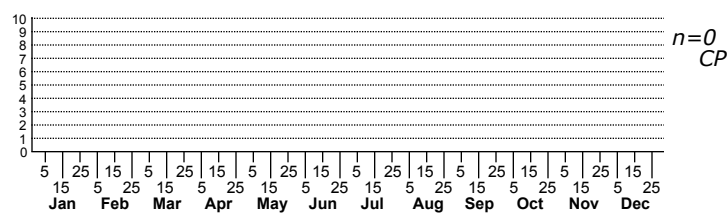


Mimoschinia rufofascialis Rufous-banded Crambid Moth



Status		Rank	
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:
 ONLINE PHOTOS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Leech (1949)

ID COMMENTS: This wide-ranging species is geographically variable, with several subspecies recognized (Munroe, 1972). Specimens in the eastern US have a grayish buff to dull white ground color on the forewing that is overlain with several reddish-brown marks. These include an outwardly oblique AM band that extends from the sub-basal region of the costa to near the middle of the inner margin, a triangular patch on the middle of the costa, a broad, slightly irregular PM band at around four-fifths the wing length, and a small apical patch. The hindwing varies from brownish-gray to brown and has a white fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: *Mimoschinia rufofascialis* is broadly distributed, with a North American range that is centered on the western US, the central US, and the Midwest. It is also found in Canada, including in Ontario and from Saskatchewan westward to British Columbia. The range in the eastern US extends from central New York, Pennsylvania, and western Maryland westward through the Great Lakes region to Minnesota and South Dakota, then southward to Oklahoma and Texas. Stephen Dunn documented a specimen from Orange Co. in 2023 that is the first record for North Carolina. The site is substantially south of the nearest known population in northeastern Kentucky.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults in the eastern US mostly fly from May through October, although individuals have been observed in Texas year-round. Our one record as of 2023 is for mid-June.

HABITAT: Many of the hosts that are used by this species are found in disturbed habitats such as agricultural fields, roadsides, and waste areas in urban settings. Our one record as of 2023 is from a residential home and garden in Orange County.

FOOD: The larvae feed on the seeds of several genera in the Malvaceae, including *Abutilon*, *Alcea*, *Malvastrum*, *Malvella*, *Sida* and *Wissadula* (Powell and Opler, 2009).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are often seen nectaring on flowers during the day or resting in the open. They are also attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S1S2]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: As of 2023, we have a single record from Orange County that appears to be a major disjunct population.