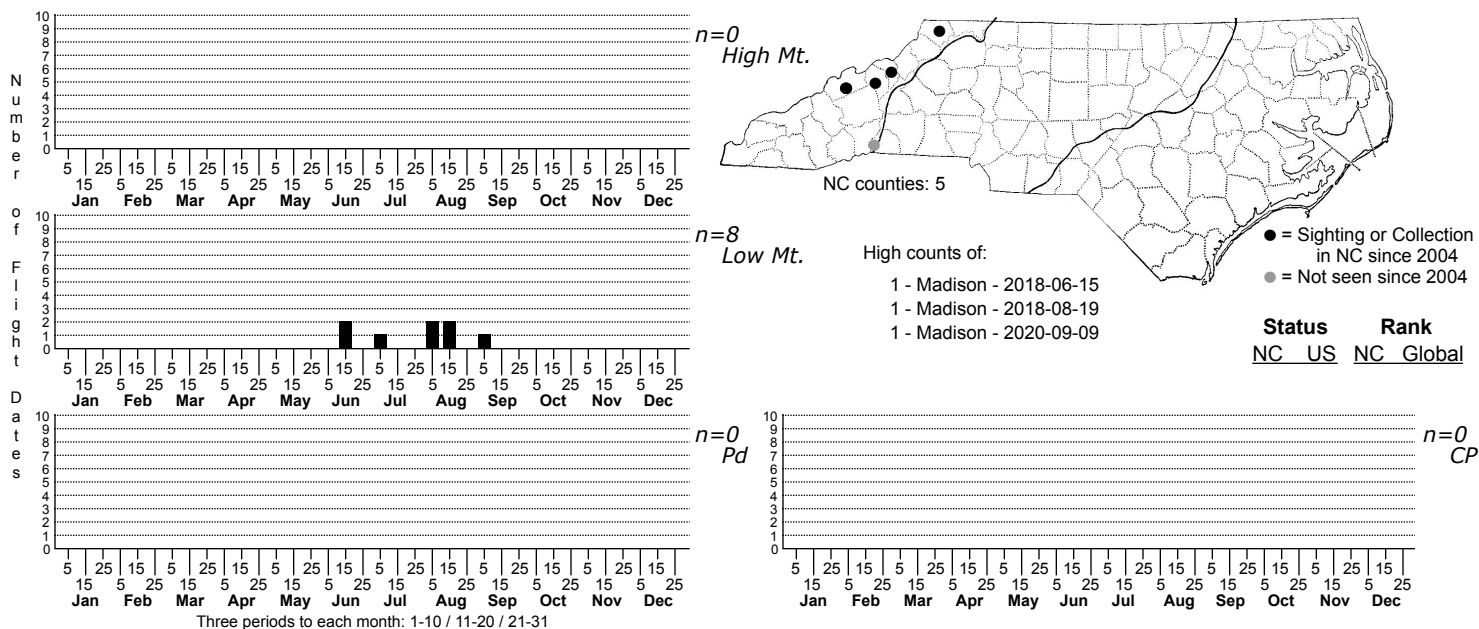


*Neprogramma reniculalis* White-spotted Neprogramma



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Glaphyriinae TRIBE: [Glaphyriini]  
 TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Munroe (1972)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is mostly based on that of Munroe (1972). The head, thorax and ground of the forewing vary from grayish to grayish-fuscous. The labial palps are upturned and have the third segment long and acuminate. The forewing is short and broad with whitish or pale AM and PM lines. The AM line is scalloped and weakly convex distally, and in many specimens it is rather obscure. The PM line is also often inconspicuous except for an oblique portion near the costa that appears as a contrasting streak. The streak is edged with dark scales basally and widens at the costa. The most conspicuous mark is a white, kidney-shaped, reniform spot that is accompanied by a pale quadrate spot behind the reniform in the anal fold. An interrupted terminal line is also usually evident that consists of blackish dashes that are preceded by a small patch of pale or whitish scales. The hindwing is colored much like the forewing and has an inconspicuous pale PM line. The fringe on both wings tends to be slightly darker than the ground, particularly towards the base.

DISTRIBUTION: *Neprogramma reniculalis* has a somewhat unusual range that extends from southeastern Arizona, northern New Mexico, central and western Texas, and Oklahoma northward to eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska and Iowa. From there the range extends eastward to Indiana, western Virginia, western North Carolina, northern Georgia and northern Alabama. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Blue Ridge, including a historical record from Tryon.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from May through September in most areas of the range except for Texas where they are active from February through November. As of 2023, our records are from mid-June to early September.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented. Our records are mostly from wooded or semi-wooded habitats with deciduous trees.

FOOD: The host plants, if any, are undocumented.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR {S2-S3}

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

COMMENTS: This mostly western species is uncommon in North Carolina where it reaches its eastern limits. We need additional information on its distribution, abundance, and preferred habitats before we can accurately assess its conservation status.