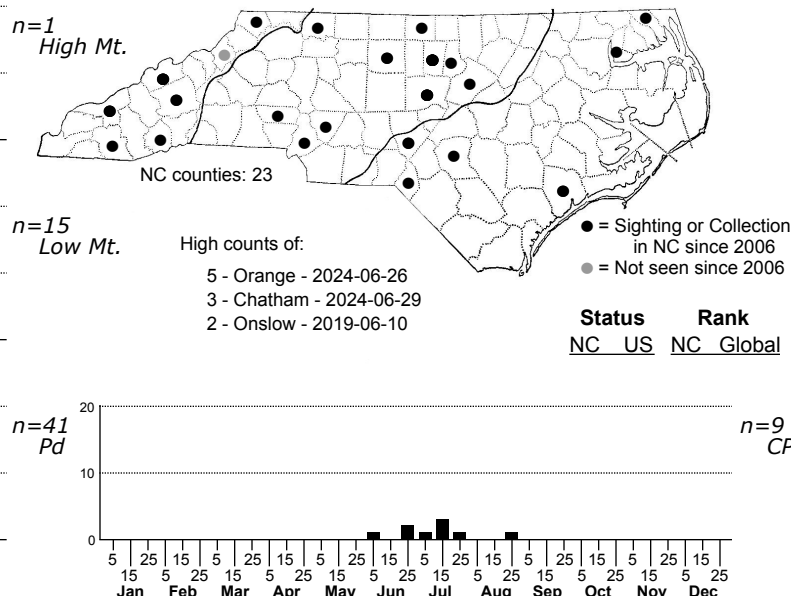
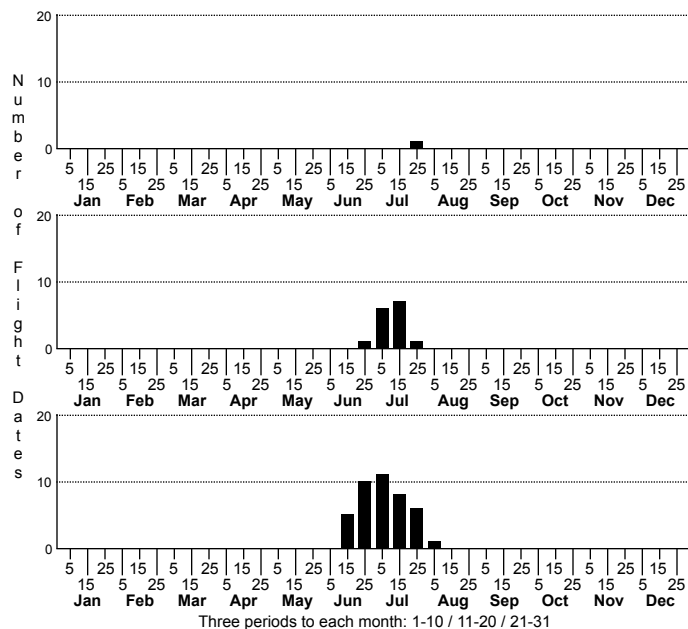


Glaphyria glaphyralis Common Glaphyria



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Glaphyriinae TRIBE: [Glaphyriini]

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: The genus *Glaphyria* contains nine described species that are found in the New World from Canada southward to Brazil. The U.S. has seven species, with six occurring in North Carolina. They are all small moths that characteristically posture with the forelegs projecting forward. The larval life histories of all of our species are undocumented.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923); Munroe (1972)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species the ground color of the forewing varies from lemon-yellow to ochreous-yellow. The ground is overlain with white lines and spots that lack any distinct brown edging, although light brown shading is sometimes present (Forbes, 1923). The basal third of the wing has a series of poorly organized white lines and spots, while the antemedian line is distinct and waved. The postmedian line is sinuous on the dorsal half, then curved outward before angling obliquely to the costa. The subterminal area is marked with white spots and the fringe varies from creamy to dull white. *Glyphyria sequestralis* is similar in pattern but the white lines are distinctly edged with brown and the fringe is evenly ochreous-yellow and nearly concolorous with the ground color. There is also a distinct dark terminal line that is preceded by white spots (Forbes, 1923). *Aethiophysa lentiflualis* and *Xanthophysa psychialis* are also similar but have white markings edged with brown and differ in fringe color.

DISTRIBUTION: *Glaphyria glaphyralis* is widely distributed in the eastern U.S. with the range extending from New Hampshire and Massachusetts westward through the Great Lakes region to southern Minnesota and eastern Nebraska, then southward to central and southern Texas, the Gulf Coast states, and Florida. Populations are missing or uncommon in the Coastal Plain from North Carolina southward to Georgia. As of 2023, we have records from all three physiographic regions, with most from the Piedmont and lower elevations in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from March through October in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in June and July. As of 2023, our records range from mid-June through late-July.

HABITAT: In North Carolina local populations are commonly associated with deciduous hardwoods or mixed pine-deciduous hardwood forests.

FOOD: The host plants, if any, have not been documented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S4-S5]

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

COMMENTS: