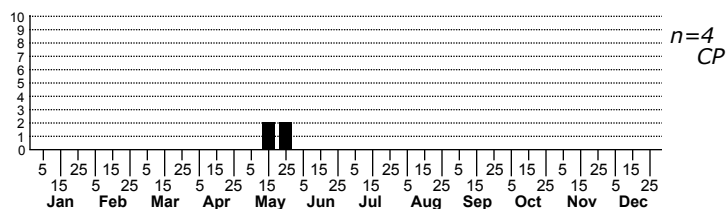
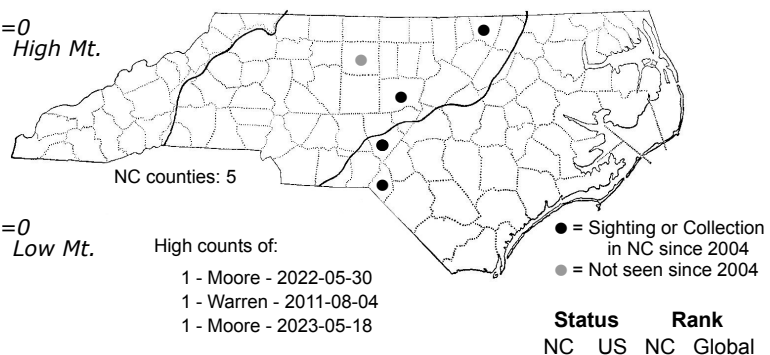
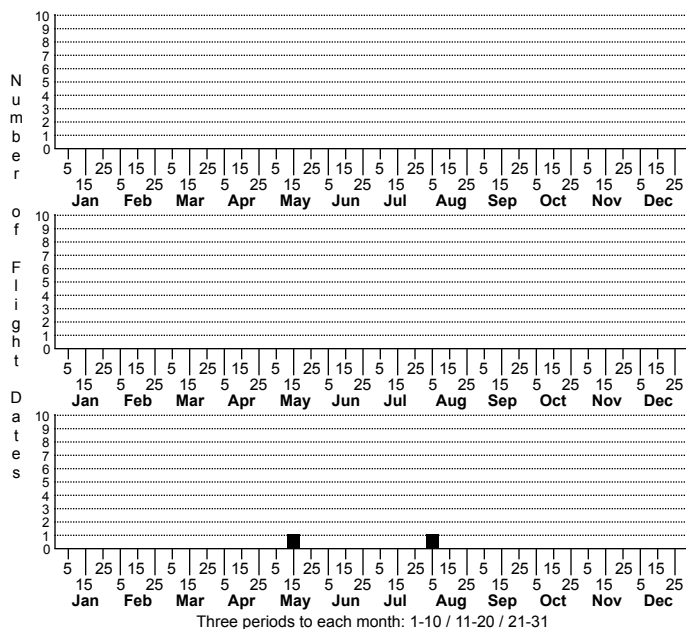


Xanthophysa psychicalis Psychic Xanthophysa



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Glaphyriinae TRIBE: [Glaphyriini]
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Munroe (1972)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on descriptions by Hulst (1886) and Forbes (1923). The head and thorax have a mixture of white and yellow patterning and the antenna is yellow. The forewing ground is rich yellow, with the basal third mottled to varying degrees with yellow and whitish coloration. A faint basal line is sometimes evident. The most prominent marks are two transverse white lines that include a wavy antemedial line and a postmedial line that is somewhat denticulate and outwardly bowed from the costa to just beyond the middle of the wing. Both lines are finely edged with dark dots and speckling on both margins. The fringe on fresh specimens is weakly two-toned with the basal portion fuscous and the outer half whitish or white with a central dark line. A broken terminal line is also usually evident that consists of a series of blackish dots. The hindwing is whitish with varying levels of light brown or grayish brown dusting, and a faint fuscous median band is usually evident. The fringe is similar in coloration and patterning to that of the forewing.

DISTRIBUTION: *Xanthophysa psychicalis* is widely distributed in the eastern U.S., with records also from Quebec. In the U.S., the range extends from Maine and New Hampshire westward through the Great Lakes region to Minnesota and eastern North Dakota, then southward to eastern Texas, the Gulf Coast states and southern Florida. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Sandhills and eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from March through October in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in June through August. As of 2023, our very limited records are from May and early August.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented. As of 2023, we have records from xeric habitats in the Sandhills and more mesic habitats in the Piedmont.

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

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S3-S4]

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

COMMENTS: As of 2023 we have only five site records. More information is needed on the feeding ecology, preferred habitats, distribution and abundance of this species before we can accurately assess its conservation status.