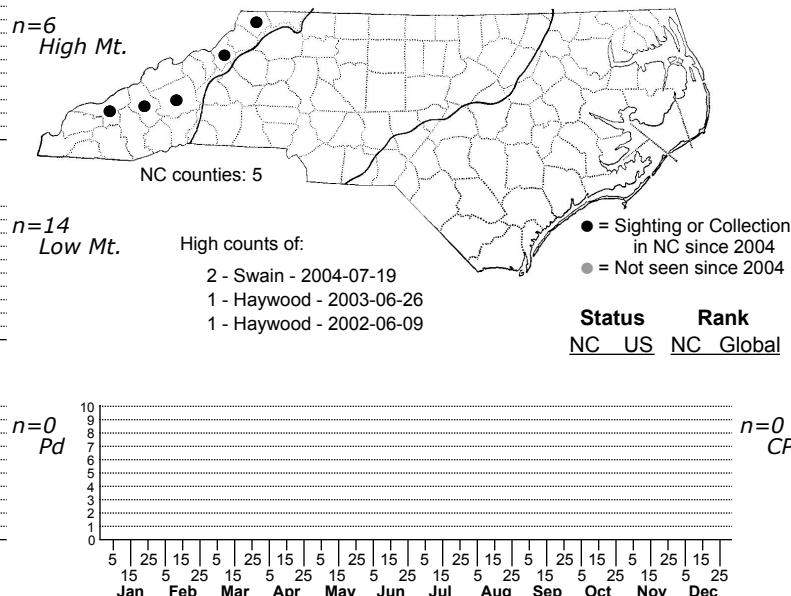
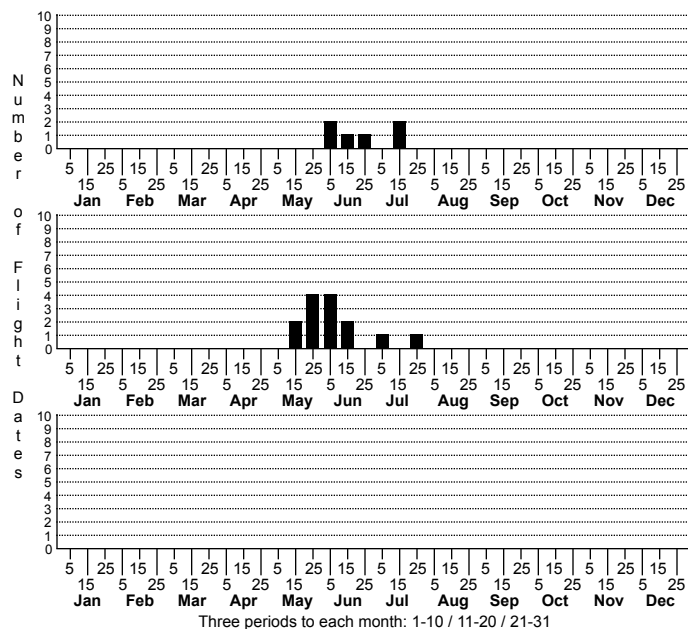


Evergestis unimacula Large-spotted Evergestis Moth



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Evergestinae TRIBE: [Evergestini]
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Munroe (1973)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is a very distinctive and easily recognizable species. The body and forewings are dull brownish fuscous, and there is a large, oblong, straw-yellow spot on the costa at about four-fifths the wing length. A small round spot of the same color is also present just beyond the middle of the wing on the anal fold (Munroe, 1973). The hindwing is also dull brownish fuscous and has a wider, more diffuse, and paler costal patch compared to that on the forewing. The fringe on the hindwing is pale, while that on the forewing is brown.

DISTRIBUTION: *Evergestis unimacula* is found in eastern North America, including portions of extreme southern Canada (Ontario; Quebec). The range in the U.S. extends from Vermont and New York westward through the Great Lakes region to southern Minnesota and northeastern Nebraska, and southward to Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, northern Georgia, western North Carolina, West Virginia, and Maryland. As of 2023, our records are from both lower-elevation and higher-elevation sites in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from April through September in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak from May through July. Local populations in North Carolina are univoltine. As of 2023, our records range from mid-May through late-July.

HABITAT: Our records are mostly from mesic hardwood forests at lower to mid-elevations in the mountains.

FOOD: The host plants (if any) are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults visit lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S2-S4]

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

COMMENTS: This species is uncommon within the state, with only six site records as of 2023. Additional information is needed on its habitat preferences, feeding ecology, and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.