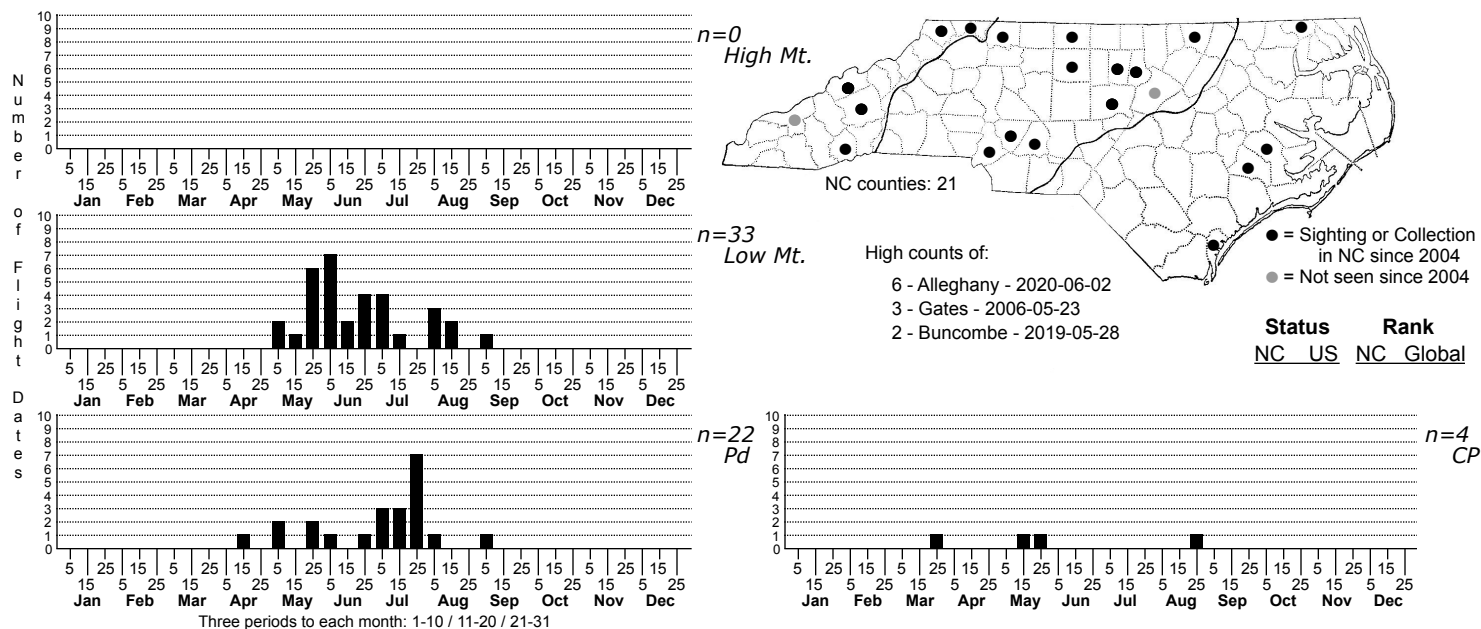


Crocidophora tuberculalis Pale-winged Crocidophora Moth



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Pyraustini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: The genus *Crocidophora* contains seven described species from North America and India. There are three recognized species in North America and all occur in North Carolina.

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923); Munroe (1976)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based on that of Forbes (1923). The forewing is a light straw yellow and somewhat translucent, and there is a lack of dark shading on the veins. The markings are dark brown and include an antemedial line that is slightly wavy, and a postmedial line that is sinuous on the inner half and evenly convex on the costal half. The subterminal region is broadly shaded with dark brown and has a narrow gap between it and a very thin, faint, terminal line (often obscure). The hindwing has an evenly excurved postmedial line and a broad subterminal shade that is similar to that of the forewing. The fringe of both wings is more or less concolorous with the ground color.

DISTRIBUTION: *Crocidophora tuberculalis* is broadly distributed across the eastern U.S. and in adjoining areas of southern Canada (Ontario; Quebec). In the U.S., the range extends from Maine to central Florida, and westward to eastern Texas, Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska and Wisconsin. This species occurs statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from March through September in different region of the U.S. As of 2023, our records range from late-March through early September.

HABITAT: We have records from riparian areas, lake and pond shores, and upland habitats. We do not have any records from clearly dry or xeric habitats.

FOOD: The host plants are unreported (Munroe, 1976). This species may feed on grasses like our other two species of *Crocidophora*, but this remains to be determined.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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

COMMENTS: This species can be locally common in the vicinity of wetlands.