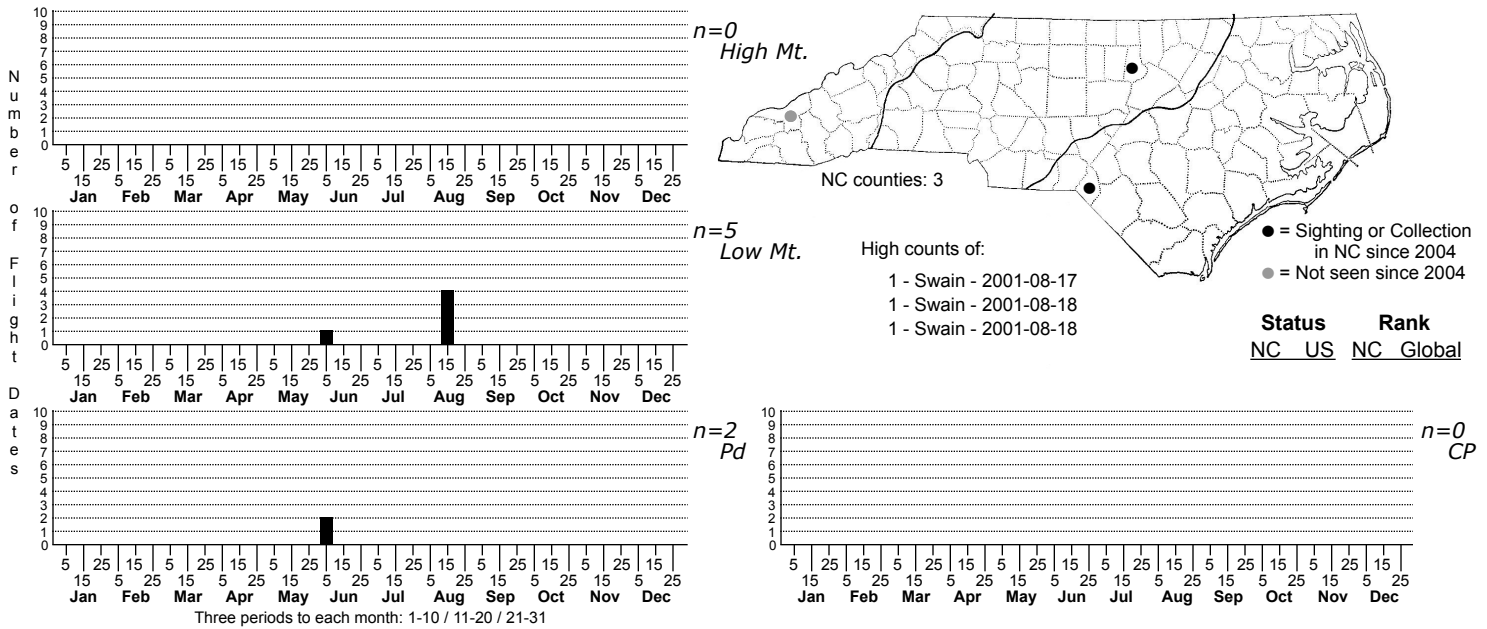


Anania extricalis No common name



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Pyraustini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: Munroe (1976) recognized two subspecies in this wide-ranging species. The nominate subspecies (*Anania e. extricalis*) occurs in North Carolina and is restricted to the eastern U.S.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923, as *Phlyctaenia extricalis*); Munroe (1976, as *Nealgedonia extricalis*)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Allyson (1981)

ID COMMENTS: The nominate subspecies that occurs in North Carolina is characterized by relatively dense scaling and a powdery, fulvous-brown ground color on the forewing (Munroe, 1976). The antemedial line is weakly dentate and the postmedial sharply so (Forbes, 1923). The postmedial line is broadly waved as it extends outward from the inner margin, then bows outward and is strongly dentate on the costal two-thirds of the wing. The subterminal line is absent, and the shade beyond the postmedial line is smooth rather than dentate. The orbicular is an obscure dot and the discocellular is a vague lunule. *Framinghamia helvalis* is similar in appearance but has a pale orbicular surrounded by a thick circular shade rather than a solid point. In addition, the discocellular bar is composed of a double bar rather than a single lunule.

DISTRIBUTION: The nominate subspecies (*A. e. extricalis*) ranges from Massachusetts to Florida along the Atlantic Coast and from Illinois to Texas in the interior. The northern subspecies, *A. e. dionalis* occurs in Maine and New York in the United States and across southern Canada. As of 2023, we have only a few scattered records from the lower elevations in the Blue Ridge, the eastern Piedmont and the Sandhills.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from April through September in different areas of the range, with a peak in activity from June through August. As of 2023, our very limited records are from early June and mid-August.

HABITAT: Our records all come from riparian habitats.

FOOD: The larvae are leafrollers on alders (Forbes, 1923). Munroe (1976) also reported that the larvae use Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) and Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), presumably in the northern part of the range where the host plants occur. As of 2023, the only host record that we have for North Carolina is Hazel Alder (*Alnus serrulata*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found on leaf folds on alders.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S2S4

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

COMMENTS: