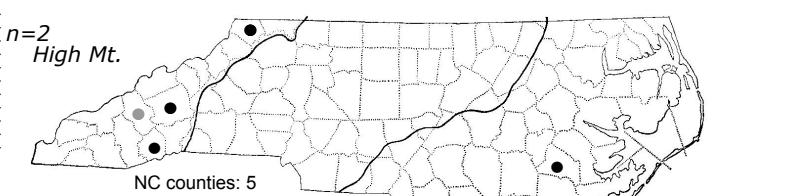
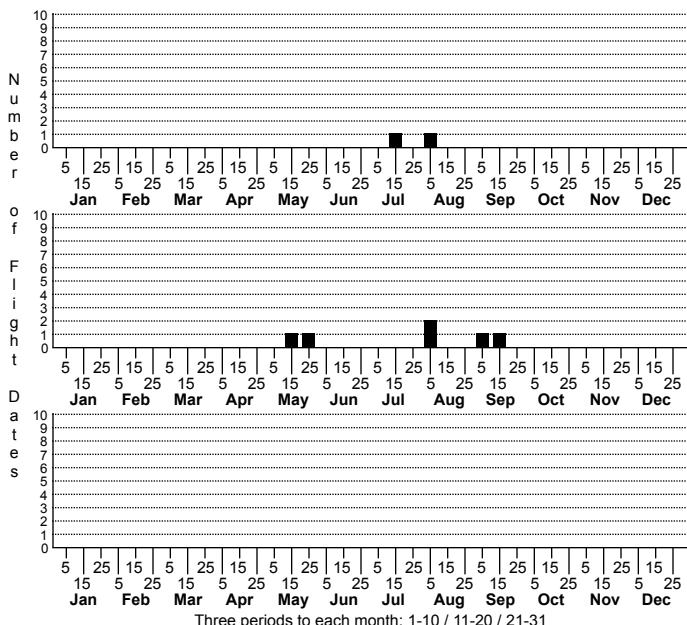


Anania mysippusalis None



Status Rank
NC US NC Global

n=1
CP

FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Pyraustini
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Munroe (1976)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Allyson (1981)

ID COMMENTS: In this species, the head, thorax, body, and wings are smoothly grayish brown or tannish brown (Munroe, 1976). The antemedial line, postmedial line, reniform spot and orbicular spot on the forewing are all brown and rather inconspicuous and somewhat diffuse. The postmedial line is relatively smooth and lacks dentations. It extends nearly perpendicular from the inner margin to about one-third the wing width before angling sharply to run parallel to the inner margin. It then bows outward near the middle before angling again to form a short connecting line that runs nearly perpendicular to the costa. The connecting line is often darker than the remainder of the postmedial line. The fringe is concolorous with the forewing ground. In unworn specimens there is often evidence of a faint, thin, double line near the termen and base of the fringe. The hindwing ground is concolorous with the forewing ground. The antemedial line is missing, and the postmedial line is generally similar in shape to the forewing line, but obscured on both ends. The fringe is white and there is often evidence of a thin double line near the base that is similar to that on the forewing.

DISTRIBUTION: *Anania mysippusalis* is a wide-ranging species that is found in the U.S. and Canada, including California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, the central and northern Rocky Mountain states and the eastern U.S. It occurs throughout much of southern Canada from the Yukon and British Columbia eastward to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the eastern U.S., the range extends from Maine southwestward through the Appalachian region to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina, and westward to northeastern North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from April through September in different areas of the range, with the primary flight period from May through August. As of 2023, we have records from mid-May through mid-September. Populations at lower-elevations in the mountains appear to produce two broods per year, as is the case in the Northeast (Munroe, 1976).

HABITAT: This species is commonly found in mesic deciduous forests and forest edge habitats.

FOOD: Larvae reportedly feed on goldenrods and asters that are commonly found in woodland or woodland edge settings. Moth Photographers Group has records for larvae feeding on Zigzag Goldenrod (*Solidago flexicaulis*) and Heartleaf Aster (*Sympyotrichum cordifolium*). In North Carolina, a larva has been reared from an unidentified goldenrod.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights. We need information on host use in North Carolina.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: *Anania mysippusalis* reaches its southern range limit in the southern Appalachians where it appears to be uncommon. As of 2023, we have only four site records for North Carolina.