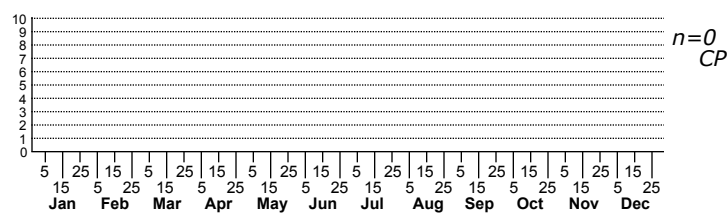
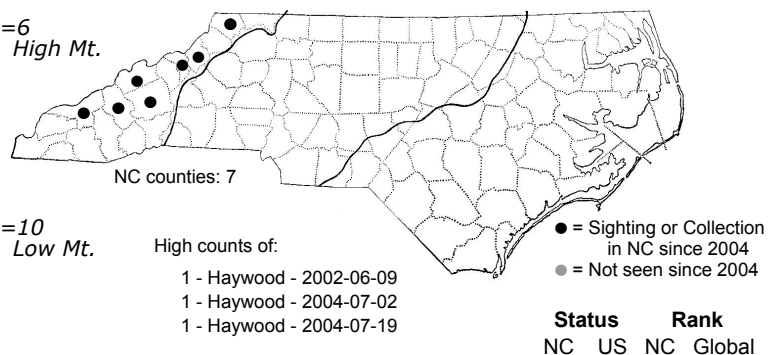
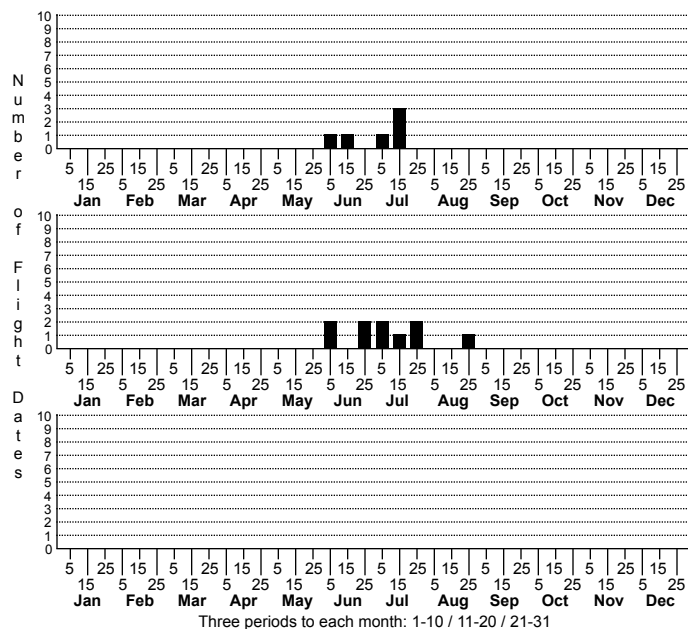


Hahncappsia marculenta No common name



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: Munroe (1976) noted that *Hahncappsia marculenta*, *H. neomarculeta* and *H. neobliteralis* are indistinguishable based on external coloration and patterning, but have distinctive genitalia. The following is a general description that applies to all of these species. The forewing is pale yellowish buff, thinly scaled and semi-transparent, while the costa is weakly tinted with buff or orange, especially at the base. The grayish fuscous antemedial and postmedial lines are weak but distinct. The antemedial line is broadly sinuated and oblique, and there is a small orbicular dot and reniform bar. The postmedial line is bowed outward from the costa where it is weakly denticulate, then projects inward for a short distance before angulating back and projecting nearly perpendicular to the inner margin. An even, dark, diffuse band is present in the subterminal area. The hindwing is paler and more whitish, with traces of a discocellular bar. The incomplete postmedial line is weak, convex, and often weakly serrate. The diffuse subterminal band is similar to that on the forewing, while the termen is somewhat deeper yellowish buff.

DISTRIBUTION: Munroe (1976) reported that the range extends from Maine through southern Quebec and Ontario, then west to Iowa, and south to Alabama, Texas, and New Mexico. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults mostly fly in July in the North, and from May to September farther south (Munroe, 1976). As of 2023, our records are from early June through late-August, with a seasonal peak in June and July.

HABITAT: Local populations are often found in habitats such as meadows, roadsides, woodland trails, logging roads, and residential neighborhood where early successional species such as goldenrods and ragweeds are present.

FOOD: The larvae feed on members of the Asteraceae (Capps, 1967; Munroe 1976, Heppner 2007, Robinson et al. 2010; also MPG and BugGuide). The reported hosts are Common Ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), Giant Ragweed (*A. trifida*), Cutleaf Coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), and at least one other goldenrod species.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to 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 required genitalia or barcoding for identification and has likely been underreported within the state. Its conservation status is currently uncertain.