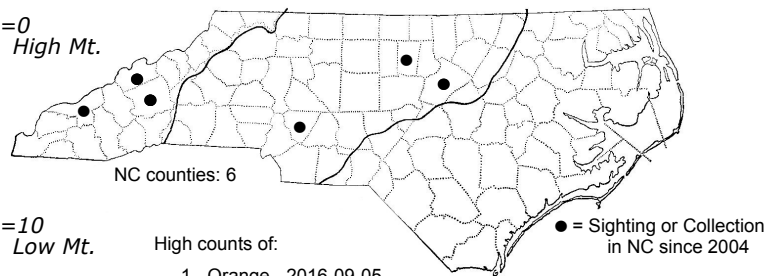
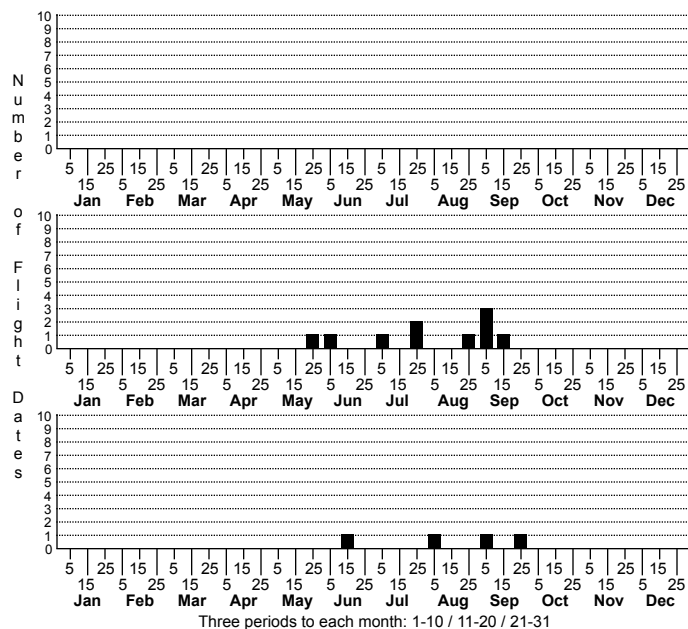


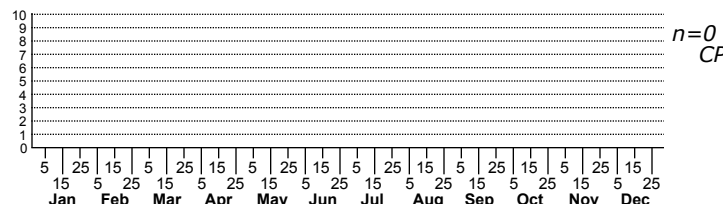
Ecpyrrhorhoe puralis No common name



High counts of:

- 1 - Orange - 2016-09-05
- 1 - Madison - 2018-09-02
- 1 - Madison - 2018-09-03

Status Rank
NC US NC Global



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Pyraustini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Munroe (1976)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species resembles several of our *Hahncappsa* species, but is significantly larger, lacks dark shading in the subterminal area, has uniquely colored forelegs, and has very different male genitalia (Solis et al. 2010). The forewing has a yellowish-buff ground color with transverse lines that are yellowish-brown. The antemedial line is smoothly excurved. The postmedial line extends from the inner margin as a slightly waved and weakly oblique line, then angles outward at around one-third the wing depth to run parallel to the inner margin for a short distance. It then joins an outwardly bowed and denticulate region on the costal half. The reniform is shaped like a small arc and nearly touches the postmedial line. The hindwing is concolorous with the forewing. Both the antemedial and postmedial lines are relatively straight and incomplete. The forelegs are distinctively patterned, with an extensive region of yellowish-buff near the base that is followed by a patch of chestnut brown on an otherwise pure white ground color.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is found in the eastern U.S. from Massachusetts and New York southwestward through the Appalachian region to central Florida and Alabama, and westward to Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio. Populations have also been documented in Oregon (Solis et al., 2010). Local populations are patchily distributed due to their reliance of *Paulownia tomentosa* as a host plant. As of 2023, we have records from both lower-elevation sites in the Blue Ridge and the eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from April through September in different areas of the range. Southern population probably have two or more broods per year, while northern populations are single-brooded (Solis et al., 2010).

HABITAT: Local populations are patchy and centered around local populations of the host plant.

FOOD: The larvae feed only on the Princess-tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

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

COMMENTS: