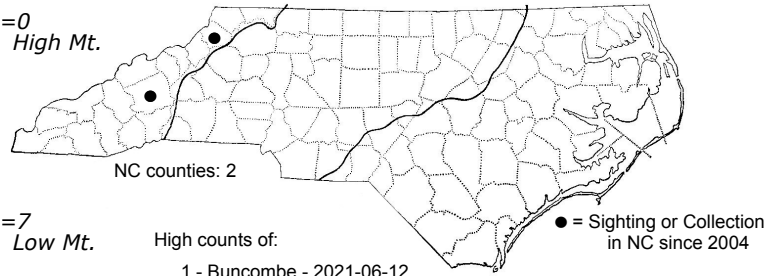
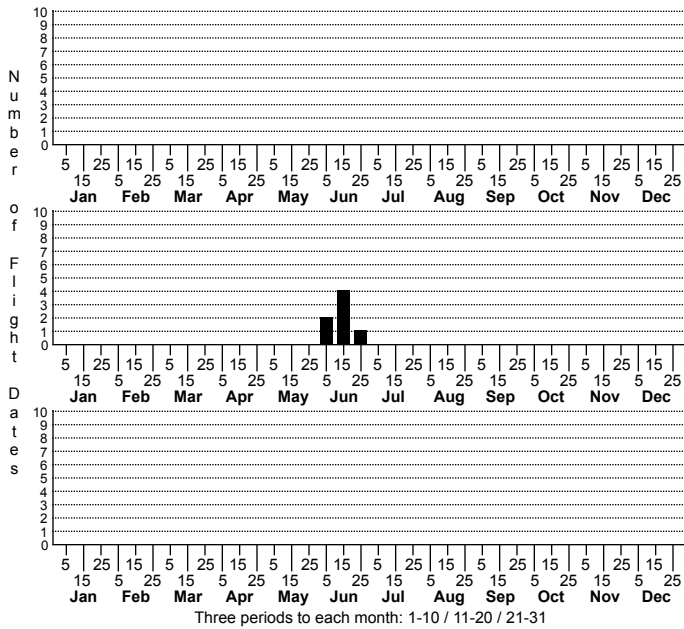


Pyrausta inveterascalis No common name



High counts of:
 1 - Buncombe - 2021-06-12
 1 - Buncombe - 2021-06-15
 1 - Watauga - 2015-06-30

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: The following description is based in part on that of Forbes (1923) and Munroe (1976). The head, thorax and abdomen are brown. The forewing ground color is dull crimson and is powdered to varying degrees with blackish scales. The ground is overlain with yellowish to whitish markings that include the antemedial line, which is well developed on the dorsal half, then terminates well before reaching the costa. The postmedial line consists of a subapical triangular patch, a dentate line that runs nearly perpendicular to the dorsal margin, and a middle section that is a line of 3-4 dots. A dull yellow terminal line is present that is concolorous with the fringe. The hindwing is brown with a weak, pale, postmedial line that terminates well before the costa. The fringe is pale yellow-fuscous. This species is similar to *Pyrausta signatalis*, but has a browner head and thorax, a prominent subapical patch, and a wider line on the portion of the postmedial line that extends from the dorsal margin.

DISTRIBUTION: *Pyrausta inveterascalis* is found in southern Ontario and the eastern U.S. from Pennsylvania southward to central Alabama, and westward to Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. There is one disjunct record from Oklahoma. As of 2023, all of our records are from lower-elevation sites in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from May through July in different areas of the range. Local populations in North Carolina are univoltine, with all of our records as of 2023 from June.

HABITAT: Our record are mostly from mesic hardwood forests in the mountains, but it also occurs in glades, meadows, prairies and other open habitats that support mints.

FOOD: Munroe (1976) reported that the larvae feed on the seeds in *Monarda* flower heads.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights. More information is needed on host use and the general life history of this species.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S3]

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

COMMENTS: This species appears to be relatively rare and restricted to the Blue Ridge where we have only three site records as of 2023.