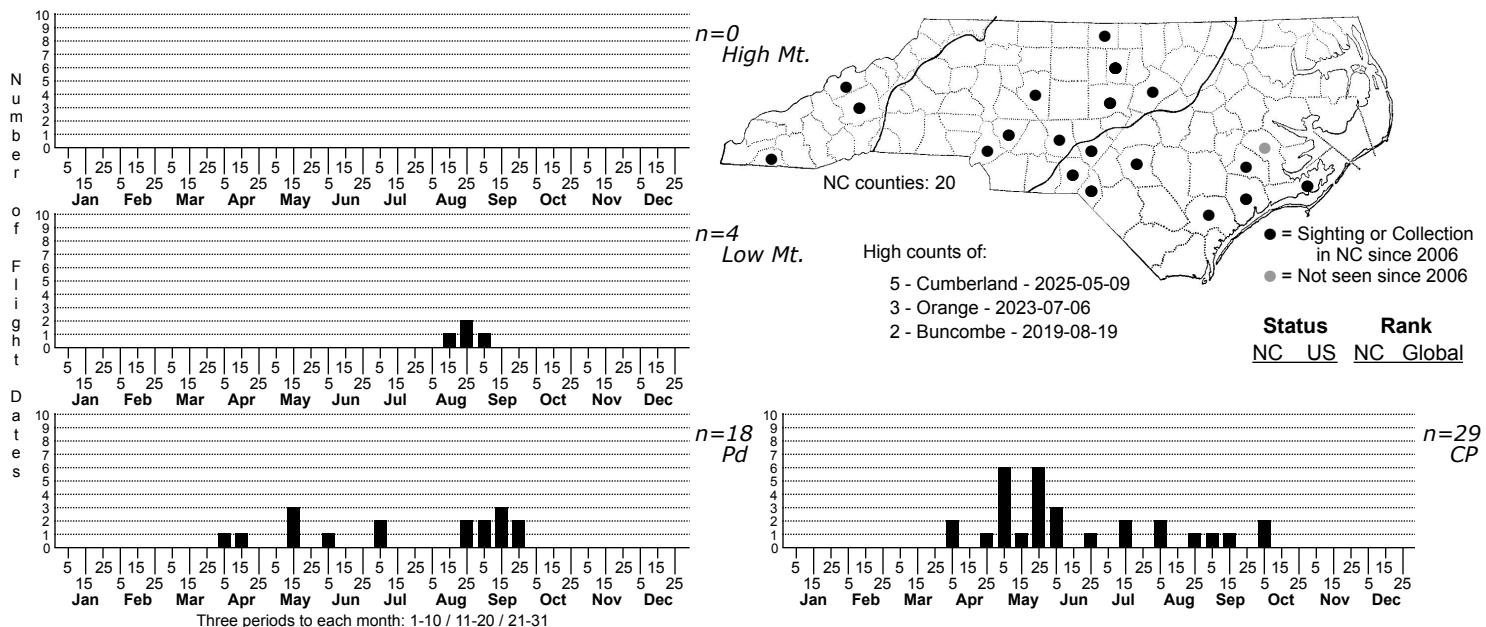


Diasemiodes janassialis Pied Shawl Moth



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Spilomelini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species, both the forewing and hindwing have a dark brown to black ground color that is overlain with a series of white stripes. The forewing has a faint and very narrow partial antemedial line that extends from the inner margin to near the middle of the wing, and a much wider and prominent incomplete postmedial line that extends from the costa and narrows towards the middle of the wing. The other marks include a short, sinuous line that extends from the inner margin near the middle of the wing, and two small spots (one discal) just basal to where it terminates. The fringe has alternating zones of white and black, along with an interrupted black basal line. Many specimens also have a terminal line of black spots. The hindwing has a small white basal spot, a thick, white, median line and a more sinuous, thick, postmedian band. The fringe is predominantly white with an interrupted black basal line. The abdomen is black with a thin white band on each segment.

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Diasemiodes janassialis</i> is found in the eastern U.S. from southeastern New York southward to southern Florida, and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, eastern Iowa and southern Wisconsin. There is also one disjunct record from Nova Scotia. It occurs statewide in North Carolina, but appears to be absent from the higher elevations in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly year-round in southern locales such as Florida and Louisiana, and mostly from April through October elsewhere. As of 2023, our records range from early-April through early-October.

HABITAT: In North Carolina, this species can be found in semi-wooded residential neighborhoods and in natural habitats ranging from bottomland hardwood forests to xeric Long-leaf pine communities.

FOOD: The hosts are undocumented.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: This species is found in all three physiographic provinces in a seemingly wide variety of habitats. More information is needed on its feeding ecology and specific habitat requirements before we can accurately assess its conservation status.