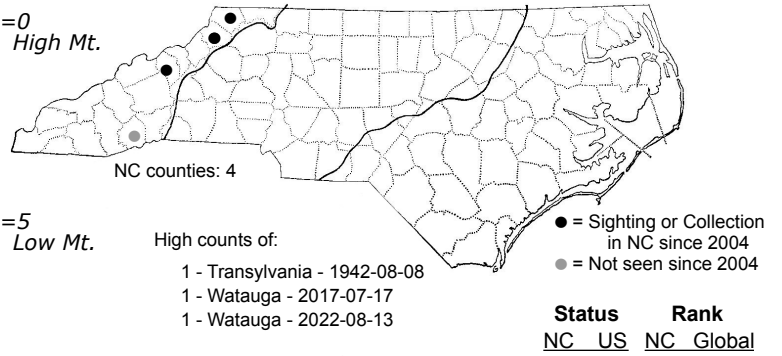
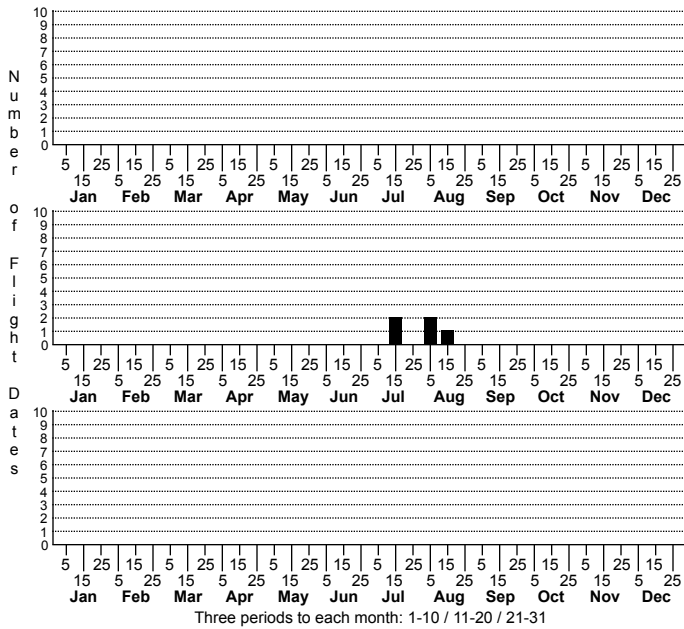


Arequipa turbatella No common name



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Crambinae TRIBE: Crambini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: The genus *Arequipa* is monotypic with the one currently recognized species restricted to North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Fernald (1896); Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species the head, palps, thorax, fringe and forewing ground color is snow white. The median line is incomplete and fragmented, and is represented by a series of dark-brown to blackish diffuse spots. The spots begin near the inner margin at around one-half the wing length and run obliquely outward before terminating near the costa. The subterminal line consists of either a line of dark-brown to blackish spots, or a dull yellowish line that projects from the costa towards the outer margin for about a third of its length, then curves sharply backwards and runs roughly parallel to the outer margin to the sub-tornal area of the inner margin. The terminal line is represented as a row of six or seven black dots, with the one nearest the apex often elongated (Fernald, 1896). The hindwing is white with a white fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: *Arequipa turbatella* is found in the eastern U.S. and adjoining areas of Canada (Ontario; Quebec; Nova Scotia). The range in the U.S. is from Maine southwestward through the Appalachian region to western North Carolina, and westward to eastern Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and eastern Iowa. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The flight season is relatively short with records from June through August in different areas of the range. As of 2023, our records extend from mid-July through mid-August. This species is univoltine in North Carolina.

HABITAT: We have very little information on habitat use; one site is from a mountain bog and another from a mesic hardwood forest.

FOOD: The hosts are apparently undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

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: We have only five records as of 2023 for this seemingly uncommon species that is at the southern limit of its range in western North Carolina.