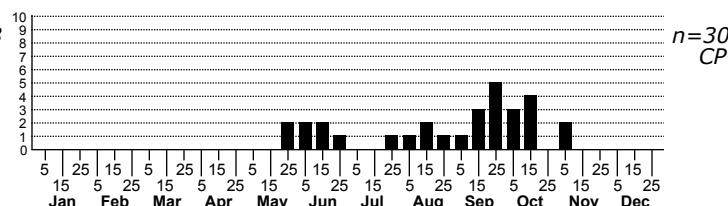
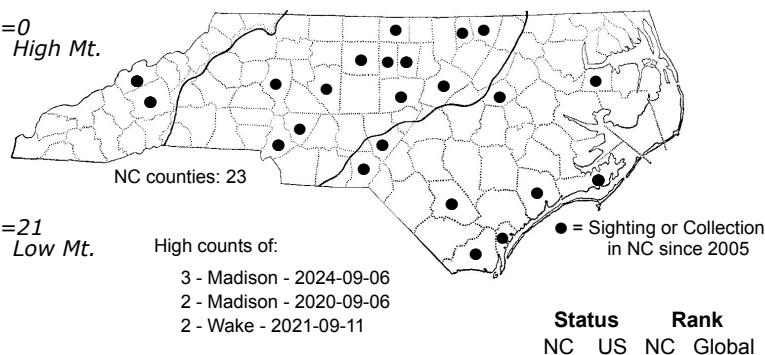
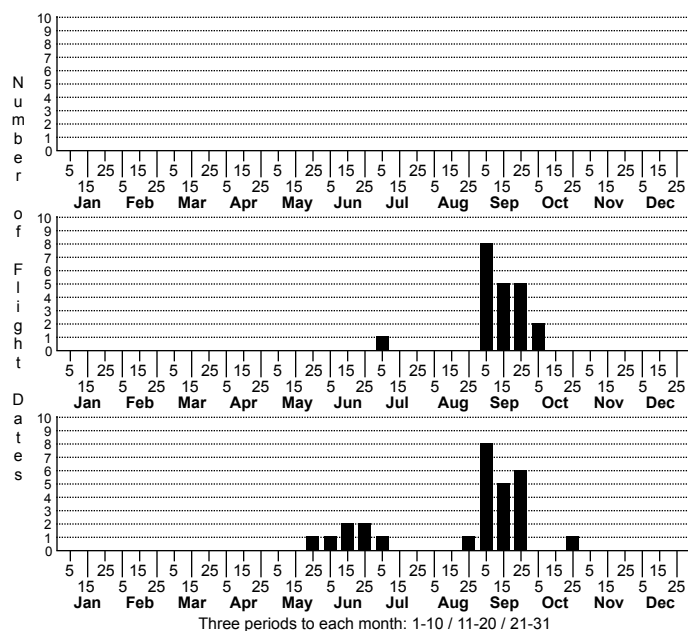


Tallula atrifascialis Dark-banded Tallula



FAMILY: Pyralidae SUBFAMILY: Epipaschiinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: In the Coastal Plain, we have records from barrier islands and other tidewater areas as well as from sandhill habitats farther inland. In the Piedmont, records come primarily from lakeshore habitats. In the Mountains, this species has been recorded in two residential areas, at least one of which is located near a stream

FOOD: Heppner (2007) lists lemon as a host plant but some other species must be used in North Carolina. Other members of the citrus family (Rutaceae) may be used in some areas. Hercules-club (<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>) could be used along the coast where a number of our records come from. Common Hoptree (<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>) could be used in at least some of the areas across the rest of the state although at least some of our records come from sandy, acidic habitats where <i>Ptelea</i> is unlikely to occur. There is a BugGuide record (George Smiley, 2019) of larvae feeding in webs on Bald Cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>) in Texas. Clearly, more research is needed to determine the range of host plants used by this species.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: