20 n=58 High Mt. Ν u m b е 15 15 25 15 25 5 25 5 5 25 25 15 5 15 r 5 5 Dec NC counties: 11 25 5 25 Feb 15 **Mar** 25 15 May 25 15 Jul 15 Sep 5 25 Oct 15 **Nov** Apr Aug Jan Jun o f 20 Sighting or Collection n=55 Low Mt. High counts of: in NC since 2005 F = Not seen since 2005 48 - Avery - 2001-07-23 1 40 - Yancey - 2014-05-26 g h Rank Status 37 - Swain - 2004-07-22 NC US NC Global t 25 15 5 25 15 5 25 Oct 15 Sep 25 15 5 25 D Jan Feb Mar May Jun Jul Aug Nov Dec Apr а n=0n=0t СР e Pa s 10 5 25 15 5 25 15 25 15 5 25 15 5 25 15 25 15 5 25 15 5 25 15 5 25 15 5 25 15 5 25 15 5 5 5 Aug ar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep O Three periods to each month: 1-10 / 11-20 / 21-31 Oct 5 25 Feb 5 25 Jun 15 Mar 5 2 Oct 25 5 25 Feb 15 May 15 Jul 15 Sep 15 Nov 15 **Mar** Jan Nov Dec Jan

Habrosyne scripta Lettered Habrosyne

FAMILY: Thyatiridae SUBFAMILY: Thyratirinae TRIBE: Habrosynini TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012) ONLINE PHOTOS: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923) TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A medium-sized, light gray brown moth with conspicuous white markings. The ground color is grayish-brown, with a large basal patch of this color outlined with white. The costa is also white with a few brown spots; two larger brown-and-white spots (orbicular and reniform) are located just inward from the costa and posterior to the basal patch. The median portion of the wing is crossed by a series of narrow, strongly crenulated white bands, followed by a wider subterminal band of white. The terminal stripe is also white and crenulated, followed by a fringe of brown. Habrosyne gloriosa is very similar but the two differ in the outline of the basal patch: in scripta, the posterior white band runs fairly obliquely from the cubital vein to the inner margin; in gloriosa it runs more perpendicular to the costa and then has a sharp right angle bend. Scripta is also lighter brown than gloriosa and the white patches are usually less pinkish (Forbes, 1924).

DISTRIBUTION: A northern species restricted to the Blue Ridge in North Carolina, including both lower and higher elevations in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae feed on blackberry (<i>Rubus</i>) and possibly other members of the Rosaceae (Wagner, 2005). Other hosts require verification.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: