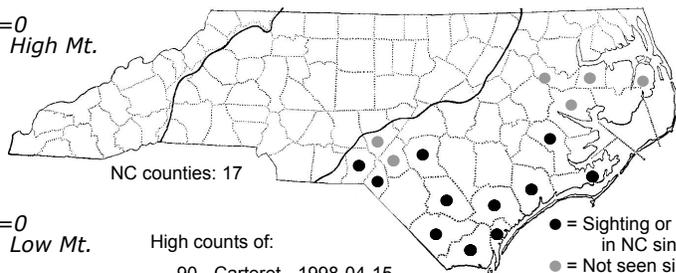
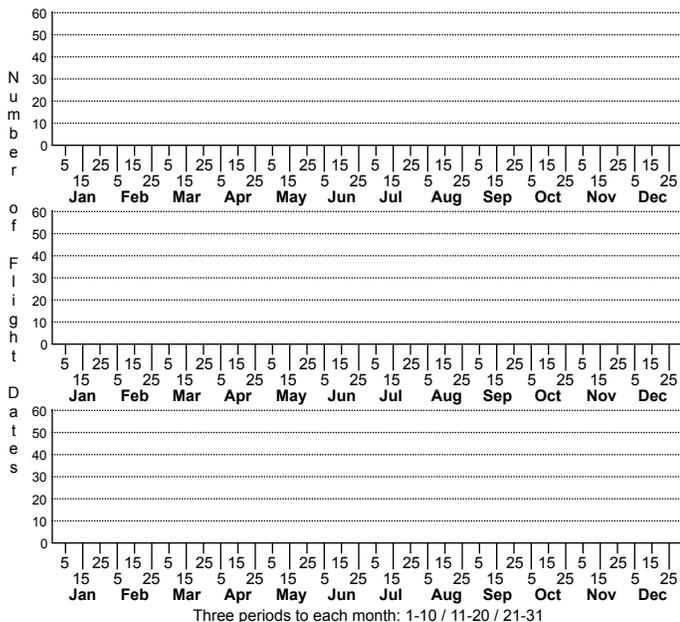
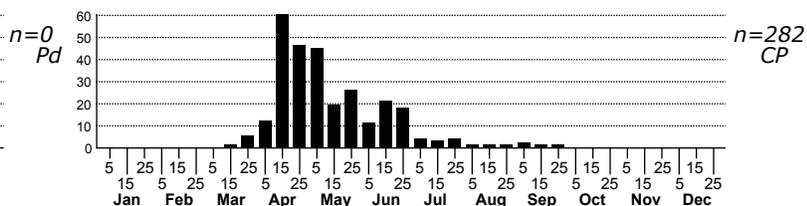


# *Argyrostromis erasa* Erasa Chocolate Moth



High counts of:  
 90 - Carteret - 1998-04-15  
 68 - Pender - 1995-04-17  
 65 - Carteret - 2012-04-27

Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Erebinae TRIBE: Poophilini

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: One of six species in this genus, all of which occur in central and eastern North America, including North Carolina (Sullivan and Lafontaine, 2011).

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is chocolate to umber brown. The antemedial and postmedial lines are usually evident and darker brown. The antemedial line is usually scalloped and the postmedial is strongly dentate. A dark orbicular mark may also be present. The subterminal area is usually more darkly shaded, often with a reddish caste. The fringe in fresh specimens is pure white and conspicuous but may not be noticeable in worn specimens. The hindwings are brown or sometimes bronzy. *Argyrostromis deleta* is similar but smaller. It has a less dentate postmedial line and has a grayish fringe or, if white, then much narrower than in *erasa*.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records for this species come from a wide range of Coastal Plain wetlands, including Pocosin and Pond Pine Woodlands, Longleaf Pine Savannas and Flatwoods, Non-riverine Swamp Forests, Coastal Plain Small Stream Swamps, Streamhead Pocosins and Swamp Forests, and shrubby shorelines around depression ponds and beaver impoundments on blackwater streams.

FOOD: Larvae have been recorded on Titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*) (Wagner et al., 2011). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: This species is often flushed during the day in coastal savanna habitats or along the edges of pocosins. Comes well to blacklights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 SNR [S4]

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

COMMENTS: