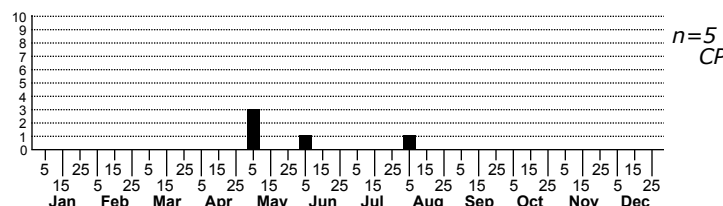
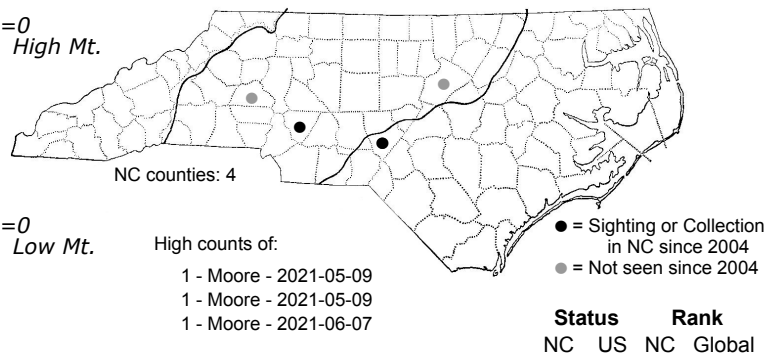
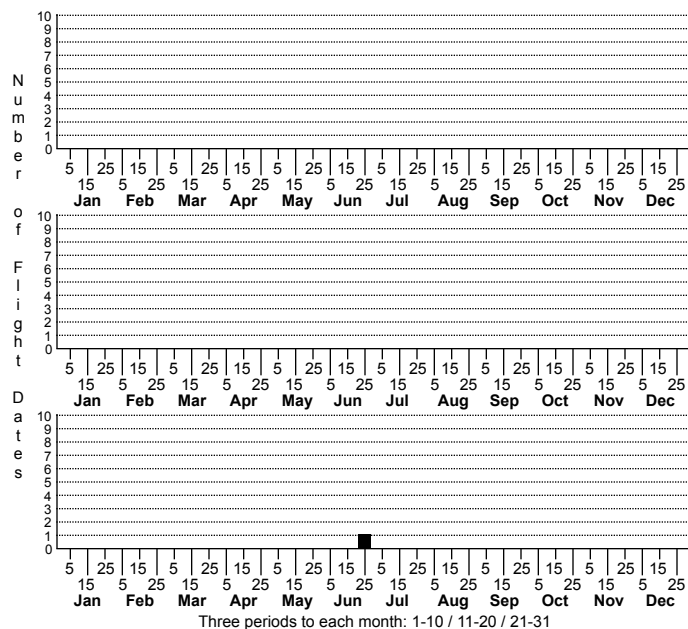


Hahncappisia mancalis No common name



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Pyraustini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Capps (1967); Munroe (1976)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Capps (1967)

ID COMMENTS: This species is similar to *H. marculenta* in color and maculation, but is somewhat duller and less ochreous, with the markings more sharply defined (Capps, 1967). The subterminal band of the forewing is usually broader towards the apex, and the subterminal line of the hindwing is closer to the outer margin so that the pale ochreous area between the line and the outer margin of the wing is narrower than the subterminal line.

DISTRIBUTION: *Hahncappisia mancalis* ranges from Maine southward to southern Florida, and westward to Texas and southeastern Arizona, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Illinois. The range extends through Mexico to as far south as Costa Rica (Capps, 1967). As of 2023, all of our records are from the western Coastal Plain and the eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: In the U.S., the adults fly from January through October in different areas on the range, with a seasonal peak in activity from June through September. As of 2023, our records extend from early-May through early-August.

HABITAT: This species appears to prefer open and often disturbed habitats that support the host plants. We have records from a xeric site in the Sandhills as well as residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: The larvae appear to be moderately polyphagous (Capps, 1967; Heppner, 2007; Robinson et al., 2010; BugGuide; MPG). The reported hosts include Redroot Amaranth (*Amaranthus retroflexus*), lamb's-quarters (*Chenopodium* sp.), a mint (genus not specified), Common Morning-glory (*Ipomoea purpurea*), Cultivated Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), a ground-cherry (*Physalis* sp.) and a dock (*Rumex* sp.).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S4]

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

COMMENTS: This species appears to be uncommon with only four site records for the state. Additional information is needed on its distribution and abundance before we can confidently assess its conservation status.