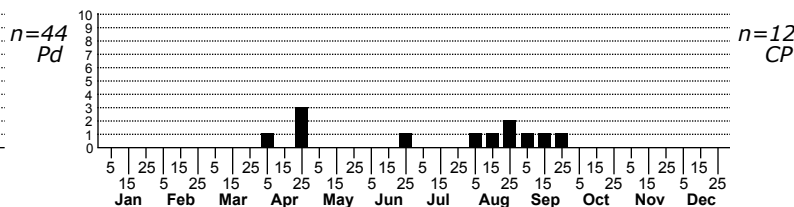
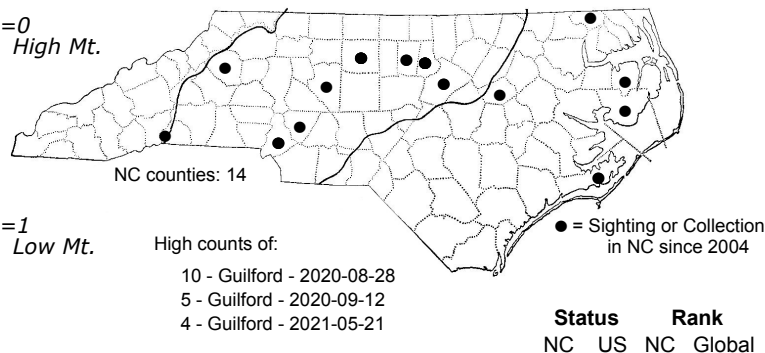
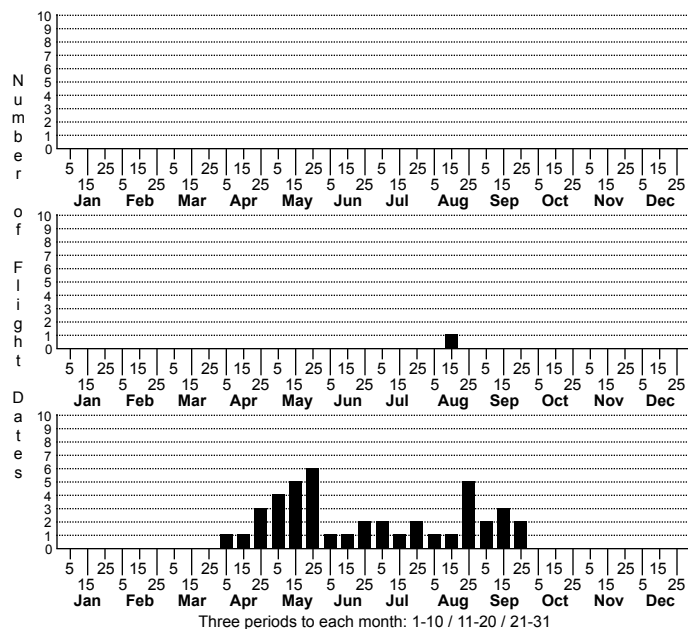


Glyphodes pyloalis Beautiful Glyphodes Moth



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Spilomelini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: This wide-ranging species may be part of a species complex based on BOLD data for Asian groups, but detailed studies are needed to draw meaningful conclusions. Populations in North America are presumed to be native.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is a distinctly marked moth that has silvery white wings that are overlain with orangish bands that are finely margined with black. The forewing has two oblique basal bands that extend outward from the costa to the inner margin, along with a small orbicular and larger reniform spot that is often lighter in the middle. The reniform often joins a hollow circular mark with a black dot in the middle to form a key-hole like mark. A broadly wavy postmedial band is present beyond this that extends from the subapical region of the costa to the inner margin. The subterminal region is shaded with orange and has a blackish inner margin that becomes dentate near the costa. The termen has a thin black marginal line that adjoins the fringe that is darker along the base. The hindwing is silvery white except for the terminal third that has an orange wash that is margined with a bold black line. The orange zone has a patch of black dusting near the apex and tornus, and the marginal line and fringe are the same as those on the forewing.

Glyphodes pyloalis is generally similar to *G. sibillalis*, but the latter is duller overall, and the postmedial and median bands are greatly expanded at the costa to encircle an oval white region.

DISTRIBUTION: *Glyphodes pyloalis* is found in the Middle East eastward through southeastern Asia and Malaysia. It also occurs in the southeastern U.S. from New Jersey and Maryland southward to southern Florida and westward to southeastern Texas. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Coastal Plain and Piedmont except for one record from the foothills of the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found from March through November in Florida and from May through September farther north. As of 2023, our records range from early-April through late-September. Local populations in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont appear to produce at least two generations per year.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally found where mulberries are present, including mesic woods and residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: The larvae feed primarily on mulberries (*Morus* spp.), and are considered pests in mulberry plantations that are used to grow silkworms (Wikipedia, accessed 2022-09-16). Records also exist for willow and fig (Robinson et al., 2010). In North Carolina, our only feeding records are for White Mulberry (*M. alba*) and Red Mulberry (*M. rubra*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in folded leaves on mulberries.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S3-S4]

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

COMMENTS: This species is fairly common in North Carolina and appears to be relatively secure due to the widespread occurrence of the host plants.