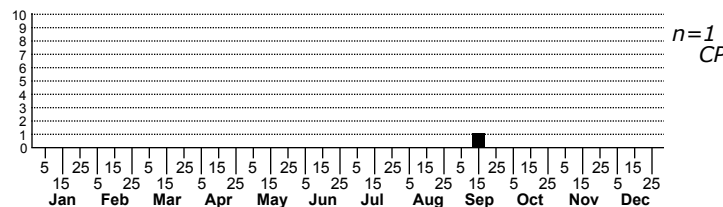
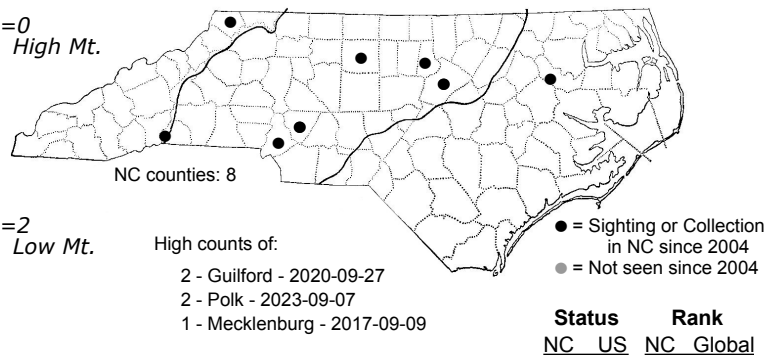
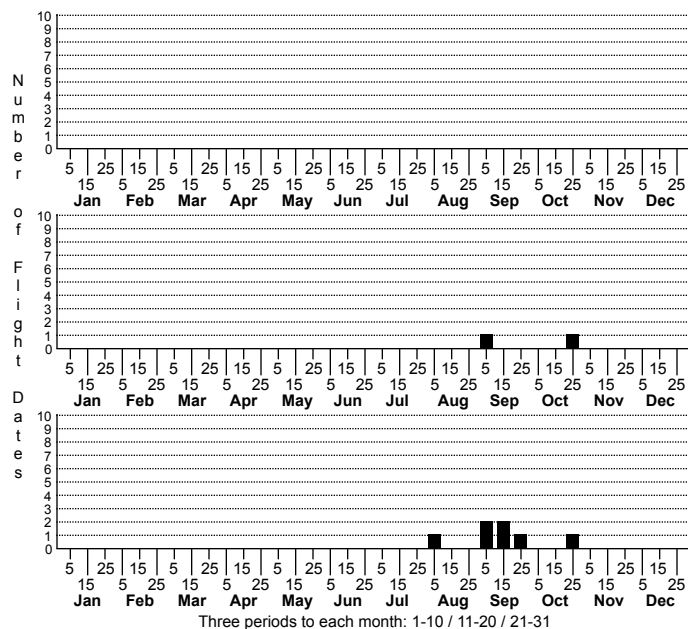


Condylorrhiza vestigialis The Alamo Moth



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Spilomelini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The adults typically have a medium yellow ground color on both the forewing and hindwing, but can also rarely be light brown or luteous, diaphanous green (Brou (2017). The marks on the forewing are all brown and often lightly patterned. They include an antemedial line that is slightly curved outward, an orbicular dot, and a reniform that resembles a quotation mark. There is a stepped postmedial line that extends perpendicular from the inner margin, then angles at around 90 degrees to run parallel to the inner margin before angling again to run parallel to the termen. From there is projects obliquely inward to the costa. The hindwing has a very similar postmedial line, along with a somewhat diffuse, dark, dashed or solid line that parallels the dashed terminal line. The fringe on both wings is whitish, and the head, thorax and abdomen are concolorous with the wing ground color.

DISTRIBUTION: *Condylorrhiza vestigialis* occurs throughout much of the eastern U.S. from New Jersey westward to Nebraska, and southward to southern Texas, the Gulf Coast states and southern Florida. This is a largely tropical and subtropic species that occurs from Central America and the Caribbean southward to central South America. As of 2023, we have scattered records from all three physiographic provinces, with most from the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed in all but the coldest months of the year in Florida, and mostly from September and October in the northern portion of the range. As of 2023, our records range from early-August through late-September.

HABITAT: Our records are mostly from fragmented or disturbed landscapes such as farmland and residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: This species is polyphagous. The host plants recorded in Brazil and Puerto Rico include members of the Urticaceae, Euphorbiaceae, and Salicaceae (Forbes, 1923; Heppner, 2007; Robinson et al., 2010). Both willows (*Salix* spp.) and poplars (*Populus* spp.) are known hosts. The adult have been reared from willows in Florida and Texas (BugGuide; iNaturalist). This species can be a serious defoliator of Eastern Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in plantations in Brazil and other areas in the tropics (Chirinzane et al., 2020). It is uncertain to what extend cottonwoods are used in the Southeast.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

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: *Condylorrhiza vestigialis* is wide-ranging in the Neotropics and may be only a migrant in our area. More information is needed on its host use, preferred habitats, dispersal abilities, distribution and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status within the state.