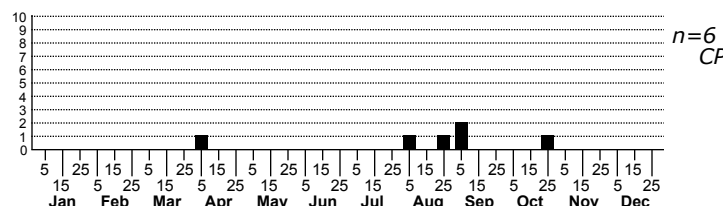
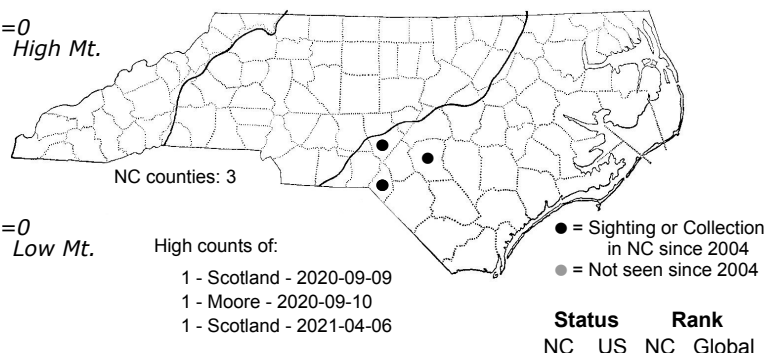


Daulia magdalena Glittering Magdalena Moth



FAMILY: Crambidae SUBFAMILY: Pyraustinae TRIBE: Spilomelini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Fernald (1892)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is a distinctive species due to the pattern of metallic stripes on the forewing. The head, thorax and ground color of the forewings are concolorous and vary from a yellowish-clay color to light brown, with the thorax having a metallic stripe on each side. The forewing has complex patterning that include numerous silvery-metallic stripes that are edged on each side with a narrow line of black scales. The wing base has a prominent stripe that runs longitudinally to about one-third the wing length, then sharply angles to the inner margin. A second stripe originates near the wing base on the costa and curves inward to join the first. The middle of the wing has a group of 7-8 short longitudinal stripes, including one on the costa, that are followed by a prominent, broadly sinuous, postmedial line. The last line is a subterminal line that parallels the termen. The hindwing is uniformly silvery white.

DISTRIBUTION: *Daulia magdalena* is a seemingly rare species that has a relatively restricted distribution that includes extreme southern Alabama and the adjoining Florida Panhandle to southern Florida. An apparent northern disjunct is in the Sandhills of North Carolina where we have seven records as of 2023. In his original description, Fernald (1892) used one specimen from Texas and two from Florida. However, we are unaware of any records from Texas since then, and the Texas specimen may have been *D. arizonensis*.

FLIGHT COMMENT: This species flies year-round or nearly so in southern Florida. As of 2023, we have one record from early April and all others from early-August through late-October.

HABITAT: All of our records come from xeric habitats in the Sandhills.

FOOD: The hosts are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: [GNR] S1S2

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

COMMENTS: North Carolina's populations reflect a northern disjunct group, with the nearest known populations in Florida. As of 2023, we have only seven specimens of this species, which appears to be restricted to the Sandhills.