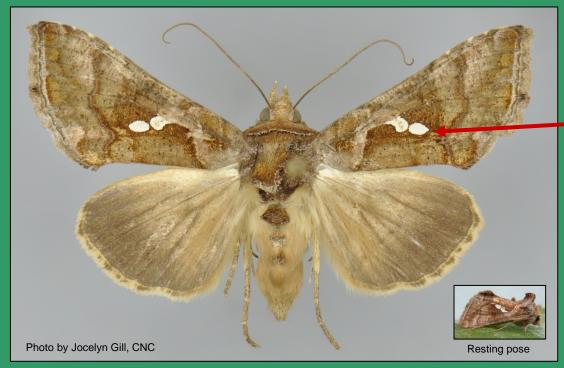


Chrysodeixis chalcites Golden Twin Spot Moth

FIELD SCREENING AID





Wingspan: 40 mm (~1½ inch)

Forewing:

- •ground color golden-orange to bronze-brown
- •with two oval silver or white markings of similar size, which may be separate or united
- •~17 mm in length

Hindwing:

 brown-gray, darker toward margin, with dark gray veins

Abdomen:

 males with tufts of black scales at apex on ventral portion

Chrysodeixis chalcites (Esper) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Plusiinae) has a limited distribution in Canada. It is externally identical to Chrysodeixis eriosoma (Doubleday), which has not been found in North America. Because they are very similar to several North American Plusiinae, especially Chrysodeixis includens (Walker), the soybean looper, dissection of genitalia and DNA-barcoding is necessary for final species determination.

This screening aid was produced by Julieta Brambila (USDA/APHIS/PPQ) and Steve Passoa (USDA/APHI/PPQ) for CAPS (Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey program). The spread-moth image was taken by Jocelyn Gill of the Canadian National Collection, and the resting pose image was used with permission from Buggwood.org, taken by Perry Hampson from the United Kingdom.

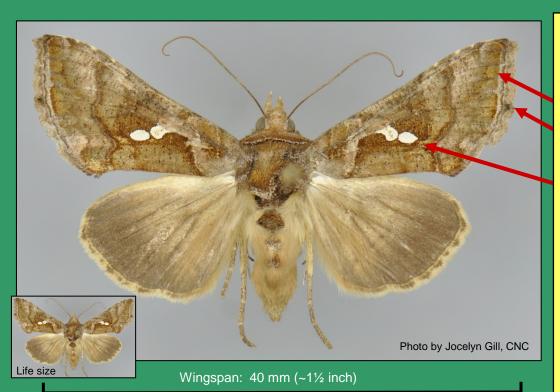
March 2013



Chrysodeixis chalcites Golden Twin Spot Moth

DIAGNOSTIC AID





Forewing:

- •ground color golden-orange to bronze-brown, slightly speckled with gray brown
- •terminal line pale brown on anterior half
- with a small black dot near margin of wing on vein M2 (sometimes rubbed off)
- •and with a silver or white stigma usually consisting of two similar oval spots (hence its common name)
- •~17mm in length

Hind wing:

•ground color brown-gray, darker toward margin, with dark gray veins and a pale-tan short fringe

Abdomen:

•males with tufts of black scales at apex on ventral portion

Chrysodeixis chalcites (Esper) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae: Plusiinae) has a limited distribution in Canada. It is externally identical to Chrysodeixis eriosoma (Doubleday), which has not been found in North America. Because they are very similar to several North American Plusiinae, especially Chrysodeixis includens (Walker), the soybean looper, dissection of genitalia and DNA-barcoding is necessary for final species determination.

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March 2013