

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Invertebrate Abstract

Element Code: IILEPH7060

Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Apodemia phyciodoides*
COMMON NAME: Crescent Metalmark, Chiricahua Metalmark, Crescentmark
SYNONYMS:
FAMILY: Riodinidae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Barnes and Benjamin, 1924.

TYPE LOCALITY: This species was described from 2 individuals collected near Paradise in the Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona probably during 1915. This species has not been relocated in the US since then and the species is presumed extirpated in its US range.

TYPE SPECIMEN:

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS:

DESCRIPTION: The upper side is checkered with orange and brown. The underside is orange with wide white bands. They lack the crescent spot on the hind wing beneath. Wingspan is 5/8 to 1 1/2 in (163-37 mm). All species have long slender antennae that arise from a small notch in the margin of each eye. The fore legs are reduced in males and are full size in females. The caterpillars are short, slug like and have small tubercles bearing fine bristles. The stout pupae are often covered with short hair and are supported by silken girdles.

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: Separable from *A. nais* by the lack of an orange band and presence of a strong white band on the hind wing beneath.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Color photo (In <http://www.nearctica.com/butter/plate12/Aphciod.htm>)
Color photo (SDNMH in http://nirto.biosci.arizona.edu/zeeb/butterflies/figs/Butterflies/Riodinidae/A_phyciodoides.jpg)
Color photo (Opler in <http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/dist/lepid/bflyusa/usa/389.htm>)

TOTAL RANGE: Historically Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona and in western Chihuahua and eastern Sonora, Mexico.

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: Unknown. Historically Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

BIOLOGY: The Crescent metalmark is diurnal. Metalmarks are weak fliers, and when they alight they hold their wings out flat, as do moths.

REPRODUCTION: The larva probably hibernates and the adults are found from March to October, indicating at least two or three flights.

FOOD HABITS: The adults feed on nectar from flowers such as *Aloysia* and *Eriogonum* and others. The larvae are herbivores and have been reared on *Clematis* but this is not confirmed as the natural food plant.

HABITAT: Streambeds in steep mountains in lower pine zones and oak woodland zone.

ELEVATION:

PLANT COMMUNITY:

POPULATION TRENDS:

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS:

STATE STATUS:

OTHER STATUS:

Forest Service Sensitive (USDA, FS Region 3
1999)

MANAGEMENT FACTORS:

PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN:

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: Confirmation of the larval food plant and better distributional and habitat information is needed.

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP:

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

These butterflies get their name from the small metallic spots and lines on the wings of many species.

Revised: 2002-07-19 (AMS)

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