

Euxoa lafontainei (Lafontaine's Cutworm Moth)



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Taxonomy

- **Class:** INSECTA
- **Order:** LEPIDOPTERA
- **Family:** NOCTUIDAE
- **Genus:** Euxoa
- **Scientific Name:** *Euxoa lafontainei* Metzler and Forbes, 2009
- **Common Name:** Lafontaine's Cutworm Moth
- **Synonyms:**
- **Taxonomic Name Source:** Lafontaine, J.D., and B.C. Schmidt. 2010. Annotated check list of the Noctuoidea (Insecta, Lepidoptera) of North America north of Mexico. ZooKeys 40:1-239.

Agency Status

- **NMDGF:**
- **Federal Status:**
- **BLM Sensitive:**
- **USFS:**
- **IUCN Red List:** [Not Evaluated](#)
- **Nature Serve Global:** [GNR](#)
- **NHNM State:** S1
- **NM Endemic:** YES

Description

This small moth is all white and often brightly reflective, sometimes with apical gray bands or faded eyespots on the forewings. The body appears “furry” due to long, shaggy scales. Because it occurs in gypsum sands, the reflective white coloring likely functions as camouflage against the sand, similarly to many endemics of this ecosystem (Metzler et al. 2009).

Habitat and Ecology

This species occurs in the gypsum sand dune ecosystem of the Chihuahuan Desert. The larval form and host plant of *Euxoa lafontainei* is unknown, but it has been collected as an adult from Saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.) (Metzler et al. 2009).

Geographic Range:



This moth is only known from the Tularosa Basin of Otero County in southern New Mexico, particularly within White Sands National Park (Metzler *et al.* 2009).

Conservation Considerations:

The majority of gypsum sand habitat in New Mexico is under management by the National Park Service and the US Department of Defense (DOD). This species occurs in White Sands National Park, which is the world's largest white gypsum sand field and completely protected from resource extraction and development (Metzler *et al.* 2009). The neighboring dune area is managed by the DOD White Sands Missile Range, so the degree of disturbance affecting this moth's habitat there is unknown. However, White Sands does not manage habitat for this species specifically. As this species is poorly understood, research on the distribution, population size and trend, habitat and life history, and the impact of threats is needed.

Threats:

This species is endemic to the White Sands gypsum ecosystem. Insect species of the gypsum sands are relatively poorly characterized (Metzler *et al.* 2009). However, because of its small range, *Euxoa lafontainei* may be highly habitat-specific and adapted to feed on plants of the unique gypsum soils of White Sands (Metzler 2021).

The White Sands dune field is an ecosystem at risk of instability due to extensive groundwater extraction on the eastern edge of the Tularosa Basin. Hydrologic modeling has shown that increased groundwater pumping in response to increased temperatures and drought conditions will lead to water level decreases up to 1.5 meters. The dune field only exists as a permanent landscape feature because the gypsum sands are held in place at the base by water weight wicked up from the ground, so a decrease in water resources could result in increased sand motility, and therefore instability of the interdune habitats where herbivorous insects live (Bourret 2015).

Groundwater extraction is more heavily utilized in periods of drought and increased temperatures. The Southwestern U.S. saw its driest 22-year period from 2000 to 2021, since at least 800 CE (the time period used in previous climatic reconstructions) (Williams *et al.* 2022). Droughts are projected to become more prolonged, severe, and common in the region under future climate change scenarios (USGCRP 2018). In addition to increased groundwater use, drought may impact the species in other ways. Drought has been shown to advanced timing to adulthood has been observed in some butterfly species, which may lead to phenological mismatch with plant resources (Forister *et al.* 2018) and drought may adversely impact larval host plants and nectar sources (Pettorelli *et al.* 2007, Gottfried *et al.* 2012). In addition, endemic species are on average at three times higher risk of extinction from threat of climate change than other native species (Manes *et al.* 2021)

White Sands is also threatened by invasive species, in particular Saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.), which creeps into the interdune areas where the water table is high and outcompetes native plants while increasing soil salinity (Hager 1998).

Population:

The population size and trend are not known for this species, as it was not described until 2009. Possibly due to lack of surveys, it has not been recorded regularly since time of description. However, according to the National Park Service (2023), it is reportedly abundant in the dunes in June.

References:

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More Information

