

Rustic Sphinx *Manduca rustica* (Fabricius) (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Sphingidae)¹

Morgan A. Byron and Jennifer L. Gillett-Kaufman²

Introduction

Manduca rustica, the rustic sphinx, is a moth in the Sphingidae family (Figures 1 and 2). The moths in this family are called hawkmoths, and the caterpillars are often referred to as hornworms, due to the horn-shaped protuberance found on their posterior end (Wagner 2010). Hawkmoths are nocturnal visitors of a wide variety of night-blooming flowers, pollinating these flowers while feeding with their long proboscises. It can be easy to mistake these moths for hummingbirds due to their flower visitation, relatively large body size, and fast, agile flying behavior.

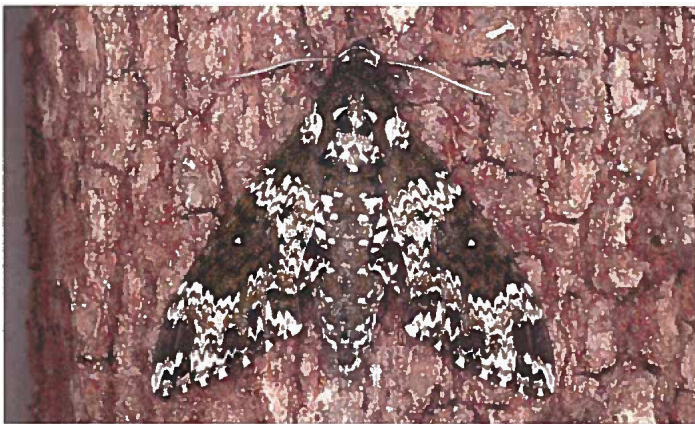


Figure 1. Adult rustic sphinx moth, *Manduca rustica* (Fabricius). Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida.

As well as being important for pollination, some sphingid species are economically important pests of major crops

and ornamental plants. The most notable hornworm pests in this genus are the tomato hornworm *Manduca quinquemaculata*, and the tobacco hornworm *Manduca sexta*. These caterpillars are capable of defoliating their host plants and have been known to consume or damage developing fruit.



Figure 2. Adult rustic sphinx moth, *Manduca rustica* (Fabricius). Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida.

Distribution

Native to the southeastern United States, *Manduca rustica* can be found from southern Florida, north to Virginia and west to Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California, as well as south through Central America to South America, as far south as Argentina. Individuals also have been found as far north as Maine (Heppner 2003).

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2. Morgan A. Byron; and Jennifer L. Gillett-Kaufman, associate Extension scientist, Department of Entomology and Nematology; UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Life Cycle and Biology

Larvae: *Manduca rustica* caterpillars closely resemble the more commonly encountered caterpillars of the closely related tobacco hornworm, *Manduca sexta*. The body is bright green with yellow diagonal stripes bordered with a darker green to purple-black (Figures 3 and 4). The posterior end bears a small protuberance or horn typical of hornworms. This horn has granulations that can help distinguish the rustic sphinx from other hornworm species that have a smooth horn. This color and pattern is maintained throughout all larval instars, until the final instar when the dorsal surface becomes a light reddish-brown (Genise et al. 2013) (Figure 4). This color change is most likely for camouflage, as the final instar caterpillar begins its passage to pupate in the soil.



Figure 3. A caterpillar, known as a hornworm, of the rustic sphinx moth, *Manduca rustica* (Fabricius).
Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida.



Figure 4. A late instar caterpillar, known as a hornworm, of the rustic sphinx moth, *Manduca rustica* (Fabricius), showing a characteristic color change that occurs prior to pupation.
Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida.

Larvae feed among the leaves and branches of the host plant, and can often be found in what is known as a sphinx position. This position is characterized by the posterior portion of the caterpillar flat against the substrate and the head and anterior portion curving upwards (Genise et al. 2013). This sphinx position is named for the caterpillar's resemblance to the ancient Egyptian limestone statue called the Great Sphinx that depicts a mythical creature with the

face of a human and body of a lion (Figure 5). The larvae feed on the host plant, growing and molting into subsequent instars. At the final instar, caterpillars will make their way to the ground by either crawling down the host plant or dropping to the soil to pupate (Genise et al. 2013).

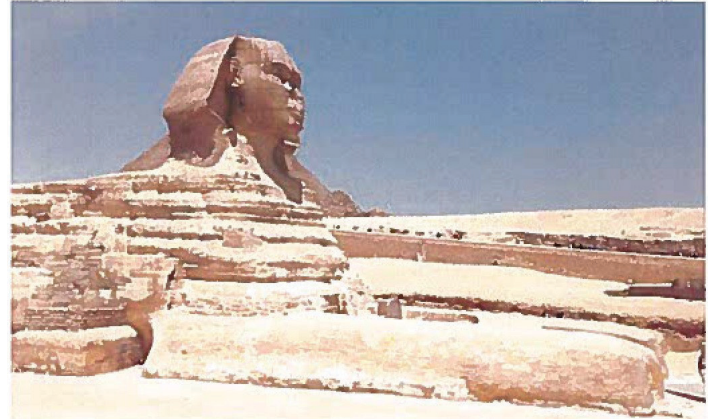


Figure 5. The Great Sphinx outside Cairo, Egypt.
Credits: Jennifer L. Gillett-Kaufman, University of Florida.

Pupae: *Manduca rustica* larvae burrow into the soil and form pupation chambers after the final larval instar. The pupae have a maxillary loop that is diagnostic for the genus (Figure 6). Pupal chambers are formed just under the soil surface and have a convex, arched top and a flat bottom. On average, a pupal chamber is 2–3 cm larger than the pupa within it. [This video](#) shows a *Manduca rustica* final instar larva burrowing into the soil to form a pupal chamber (note the dorsal color change). For a very detailed description of the *Manduca rustica* pupal chamber and a fascinating description of its resemblance to a fossil, see Genise et al. 2013.



Figure 6. Pupa of the rustic sphinx moth, *Manduca rustica* (Fabricius), note maxillary loop.
Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida.

Adults: Adult moths (Figures 1 and 2) have the typical sphingid body shape—a robust body that tapers posteriorly, with wide, angular wings. When at rest, hawkmoths fold their forewings over their much smaller hindwings, taking on a triangular shape. Many hawkmoths have cryptic markings on their wings that provide them camouflage, and the rustic sphinx is no exception (Kitching and Cadiou 2000). The wings are mottled with dark brown to black, medium brown, gray and white scales, giving the moth a resemblance to tree bark. The abdomen of the rustic sphinx

is brown with segments separated by black lines with white markings, dorsally. The upper abdominal segments are bordered with a striking yellow-orange color, mostly visible in flight. Ventrally, the body is white to cream. The body of *Manduca rustica* is densely covered in short hairs, giving it a fuzzy appearance. Adults are nectar feeders and can often be seen visiting flowers at dusk and in the evening.

Hosts

Manduca rustica caterpillars have been reported on various ornamental plants (Genise et al. 2013). Host plants listed by Heppner (2003) include *Bignonia* sp. (Bignoniaceae), *Callicarpa americana* (Verbenaceae), *Chionanthus virginicus* (Oleaceae), *Fraxinus* sp. (Oleaceae), *Gardenia* sp. (Rubiaceae), *Helianthus annuus* (Compositae), *Heliotropium* sp. (Boraginaceae), *Jasminum* sp. (Oleaceae), *Lagerstroemia indica* (Lythraceae), *Lantana* sp. (Verbenaceae), *Ligustrum sinense* (Oleaceae), *Syringa vulgaris* (Oleaceae), and *Trichostema dichotomum* (Labiatae).

Recently, Gillett-Kaufman et al. (2015) have found the rustic sphinx defoliating trees on commercial olive (*Olea europaea*) farms in Florida (Figure 7). This is only the second report of their pest activity on a cultivated crop, the first coming from Venezuela, where larval feeding damage on sesame (*Sesamum indicum*) was noted by Clavijo and Chacin (1992).



Figure 7. A caterpillar of the rustic sphinx moth, *Manduca rustica* (Fabricius), feeding on olive.

Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida.

Pollination

Plants that attract hawkmoths are called sphingophilous, and they often have flowers specially evolved to have deeply sequestered nectar accessible only to hummingbirds and moths with long proboscises. Typically, moths are dotted with pollen on their head region while feeding deep inside the flower, spreading the pollen from flower to flower as

they feed. Adult moths have been described as pollinators of many flowering plants, including shoals spider lily (*Hymenocallis coronaria*), woodland spider lily (*Hymenocallis occidentalis*), common evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), and large-flowered evening primrose (*Oenothera grandiflora*) (Graham 2010). They are also pollinators of some orchid species, notably *Habenaria johannensis* (Pedron et al. 2012).

Natural Enemies

The parasitic wasp *Cotesia congregata*, has been noted as a natural enemy of the rustic sphinx in Florida (Figure 8) (Gillett-Kaufman et al. 2015).



Figure 8. A parasitized hornworm caterpillar of the rustic sphinx moth, *Manduca rustica* (Fabricius), with *Cotesia congregata* cocoons, emerging larva (red arrow), and adult wasp.

Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida.

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