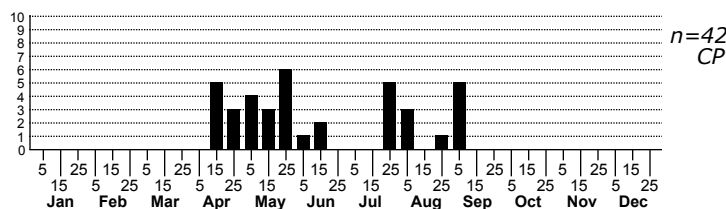
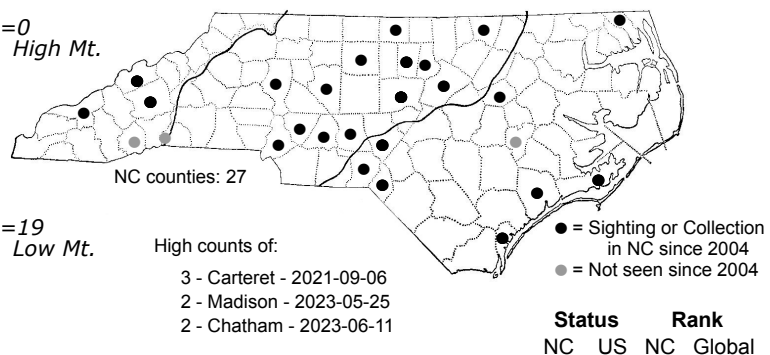
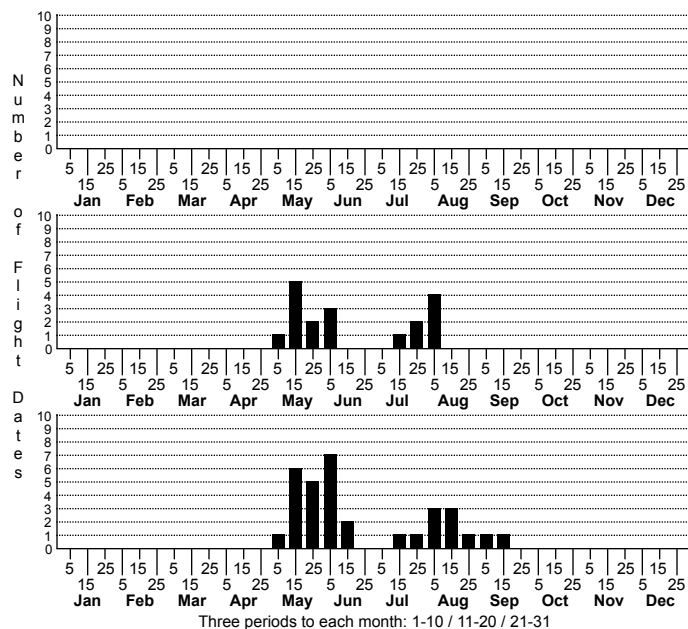


Antaeotricha humilis Dotted Anteotricha Moth



FAMILY: Depressariidae SUBFAMILY: Stenomatiinae TRIBE: [Stenomatiini]

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: The genus *Antaeotricha* is endemic to the New World and includes nearly 400 species of mostly neotropical species. Twenty species are currently recognized in North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Duckworth (1964)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Marquis et al. (2019)

ID COMMENTS: The following is based primarily on descriptions by Forbes (1923) and Duckworth (1964). The face is white and sprinkled with brown, while the labial palp is similar but only sprinkled with brown exteriorly. The ground color of the head, thorax, antenna, and forewing varies from ashy gray to grayish brown, with the latter more typical of females. The forewing has a rather complex series of marks that are variable, in part depending on the degree of wear. The following is a general description of the major features, but expect variation among individuals. Two small longitudinal streaks are present at the extreme base of the wing. Beginning at about one-fifth the wing length there is a series of two or three spots that begin at the costa and slant posteriorly towards an inverted V-shaped or U-shaped mark that adjoins the inner margin. At about two-thirds there is a second series of one to three spots and an accompanying jagged narrow streak. These are on the inner half of the wing and run roughly perpendicular to the inner margin. The costal margin has two additional small dark blotches at about one-half and four-fifths. The later usually connects to a faint, curved, subterminal band that arches towards the inner margin. At the wing tip, there is a line of fine dark spots that extends from the inner margin along the base of the fringe, then around the apex where it terminates near the costal blotch at four-fifths. The hindwing and cilia are light tan and darker than the forewings, while the abdomen is whitish ochreous. The foreleg is brown with the tarsi ringed with white. The midleg is white with scattered brown mottling, and the hindleg is mostly white.

DISTRIBUTION: *Antaeotricha humilis* is found throughout much of the eastern US from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois southward to the Gulf Coast and Florida. The range extends west to central Oklahoma and central Texas. A single record is known from southwestern Ontario. As of 2020, we have records from all areas of the state except for the higher elevations in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults have been recorded from March through October in different areas of the range. Most local populations appear to be bivoltine with the first brood in early to mid-summer and a second in late-summer or early fall. Populations in North Carolina are bivoltine, with the season peaks in adults occurring in mid-May through early June, and again in mid-July through early August.

HABITAT: This species is an oak specialist and uses numerous species that inhabit a diversity of habitats. The host species inhabit sites that range from wet bottomland forests, to sandy, xeric sites in the Coastal Plain, as well as more mesic to dry sites in the Piedmont and lower mountains.

FOOD: The larvae specialize on oaks and use numerous species. Hosts listed by Robinson et al. (2010), Heppner (2003) and Marquis et al. (2019) include White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Bear Oak (*Q. ilicifolia*), Shingle Oak (*Q. imbricaria*), Laurel Oak (*Q. laurifolia*), Turkey Oak (*Q. laevis*), Blackjack Oak (*Q. marilandica*), Chinquapin Oak (*Q. muehlenbergii*), Water Oak (*Q. nigra*), Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*), Black Oak (*Q. velutina*) and Live Oak (*Q. virginiana*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: Populations occur statewide and appear to be secure.