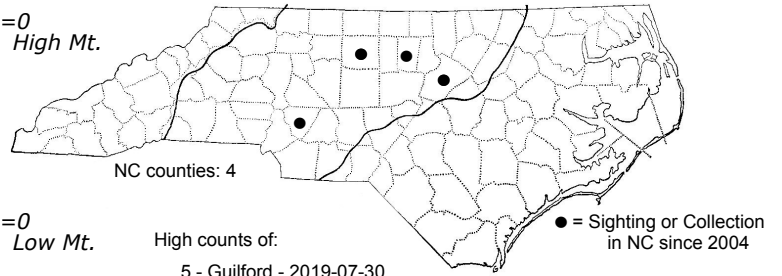
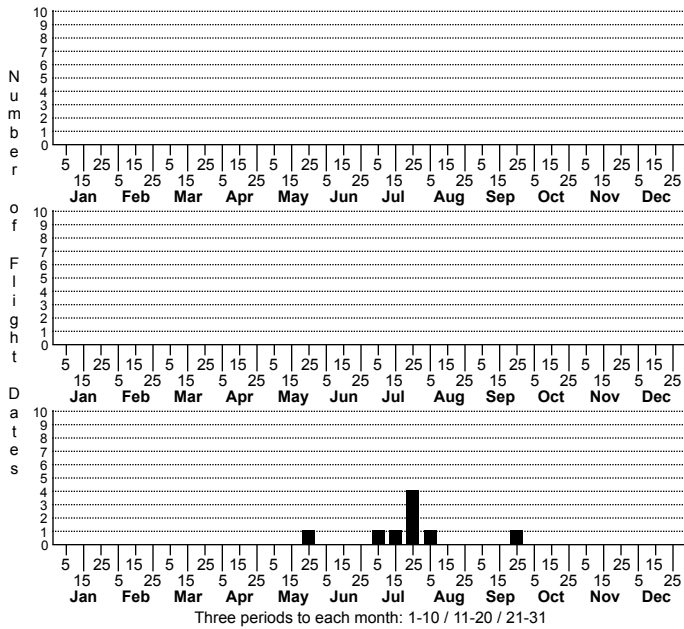
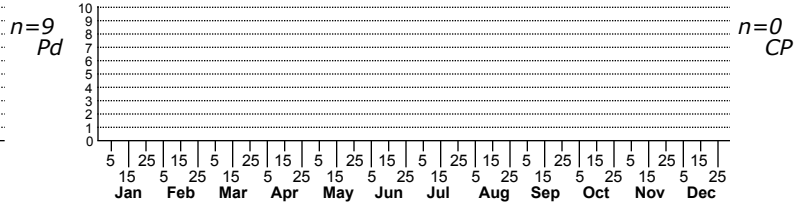


Gonioterma mistrella No common name



High counts of:
 5 - Guilford - 2019-07-30
 5 - Guilford - 2019-09-22
 3 - Guilford - 2019-08-07

Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Depressariidae SUBFAMILY: Stenomatinae TRIBE: [Stenomatini]

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: *Gonioterma* is a small genus with around 35 recognized species that are mostly neotropical. There are only two described species in North America. *Gonioterma mistrella* was previously placed in the genus *Stenoma* until it was recently split off as a separate genus.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Busck (1907); Duckworth (1964)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Miller (1940)

ID COMMENTS: The following is based primarily on descriptions by Busck (1907) and Duckworth (1964). The face, head, and thorax are light ochreous. The long, recurved labial palp is smooth and light fuscous, and the underside of the second joint is thickened with somewhat darker scales. The antenna of the male is strongly ciliate and that of the female simple. The thorax is light ochreous dorsally. The forewing ranges from light ochreous and minutely speckled with darker brown scales, to uniform dark fuscous in some specimens. There is a small, conspicuous, round black dot at the apex of the cell. Lighter specimens often have an additional faint dark spot or short streak near the anterior end of the cell that is slightly displaced inwardly. The costa is nearly straight and the apex is pointed. The hindwing varies from light ochreous to dark brown depending on the color form, and the cilia are somewhat lighter than the ground color. The abdomen is dark fuscous, and the legs ochreous with the forelegs blackish in front.

DISTRIBUTION: *Gonioterma mistrella* is found in eastern North America. Populations occur in southern Canada (Manitoba; Quebec; Ontario) and in the US from New York and Pennsylvania westward to Kansas, Oklahoma, and eastern Texas. The range extends as far south as the Gulf Coast and southern Florida. As of 2020, our only records are from a single site in a suburban neighborhood in the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Duckworth's (1964) records spanned from April through September. As of 2020, our records from a site in the Piedmont span from mid-July through September, with all but one between mid-July and early August.

HABITAT: The habitats are poorly documented. This species appears to use introduced pasture grasses as hosts, and presumably other undocumented native grasses in the Poaceae. Our one site record as of 2020 is from a residential neighborhood in the Piedmont.

FOOD: The only recorded hosts are two exotic grasses: Common Timothy (*Phleum pratense*) and Kentucky Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S2S4

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

COMMENTS: As of 2020, we have only a single site record for this species that is from a residential neighborhood. We need additional information on this species distribution and abundance within the state before we can assess its conservation status.