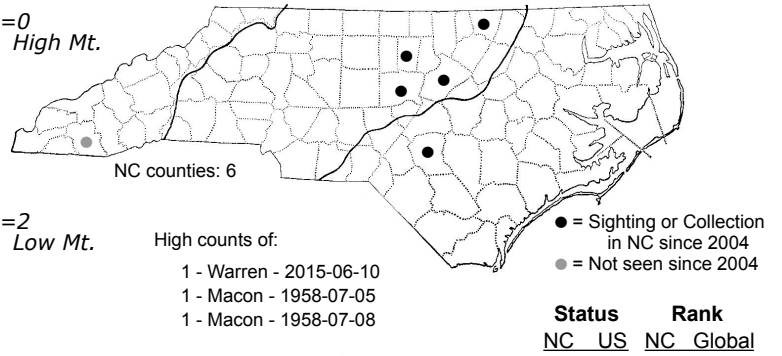
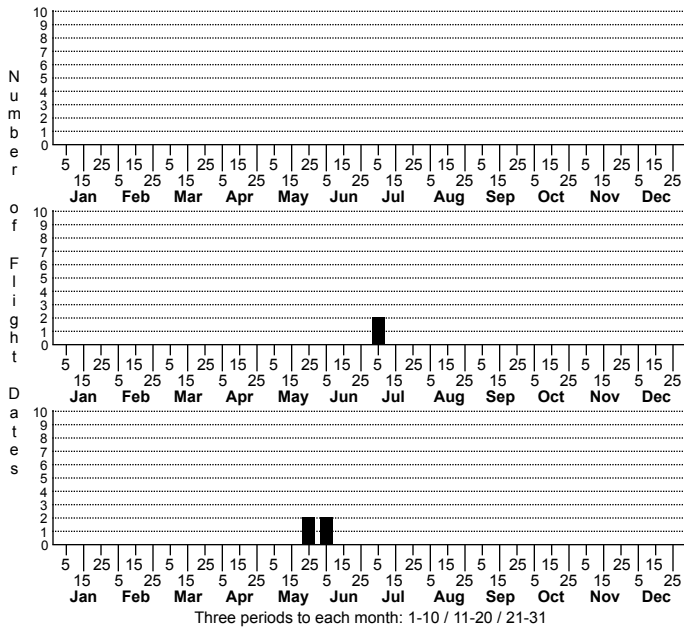


Fabiola edithella Edith's Fabiola Moth



FAMILY: Oecophoridae SUBFAMILY: Oecophorinae TRIBE: Oecophorini
 TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: *Fabiola* is a small genus with seven recognized species, including five in North America and two in the Old World.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Hodges (1974)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based primarily on the description by Buscke (1907) and Clarke (1941). The labial palp is yellowish white, with fuscous scaling outwardly on third segment and the tip of the second segment. The face whitish, and the head, antenna, thorax, and abdomen dark brown to black. The tip of the antenna is silvery white. The forewing and hindwing are dark brown. The base of the forewing is golden yellow, and there is a median longitudinal light golden streak that begins at about one-third and ends well before the apex. A lateral lobe extends from this streak towards the costa about mid-way and has a bluish metallic dash on both sides. At the basal third there is a transverse golden band which does not quite reach the costal edge and joins the basal end of the longitudinal light golden streak. Between the base and the band there is a transverse, perpendicular, metallic, blue-tinged fascia that expands and becomes white near the dorsal margin to resemble a white blotch. The cilia of the both wings are dark brown. The front leg is yellowish with fuscous outwardly. The middle leg is yellowish with the tibia fuscous outwardly on the distal half. The hind leg is grayish exteriorly and yellowish inwardly.

DISTRIBUTION: *Fabiola edithella* is found in eastern North America where the range extends from Maine, New Hampshire and adjoining areas of Canada (Ontario: Quebec) westward and southward to Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and central Mississippi.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Populations are univoltine. Most adults are in flight from May through July, with a seasonal peak in June. As of 2020, we have records from mid-May in the Coastal Plain through early September in the mountains.

HABITAT: The habitat is poorly documented.

FOOD: The hosts are unknown, but the larvae are suspected of being detritivores that feed on dead plant material (Hodges, 1974).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

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

COMMENTS: This species is seemingly uncommon within the state, but we need additional information on its distribution and abundance before we can assess its conservation status.