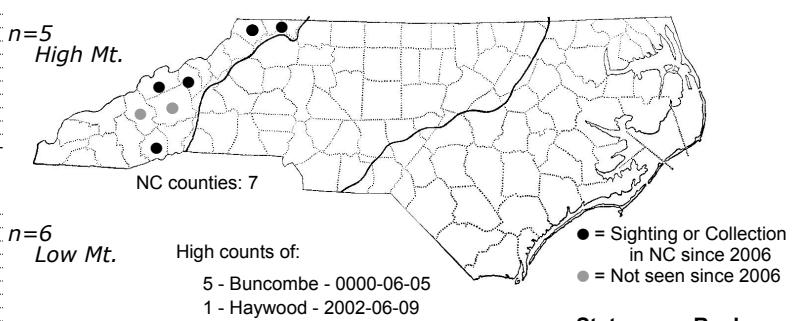
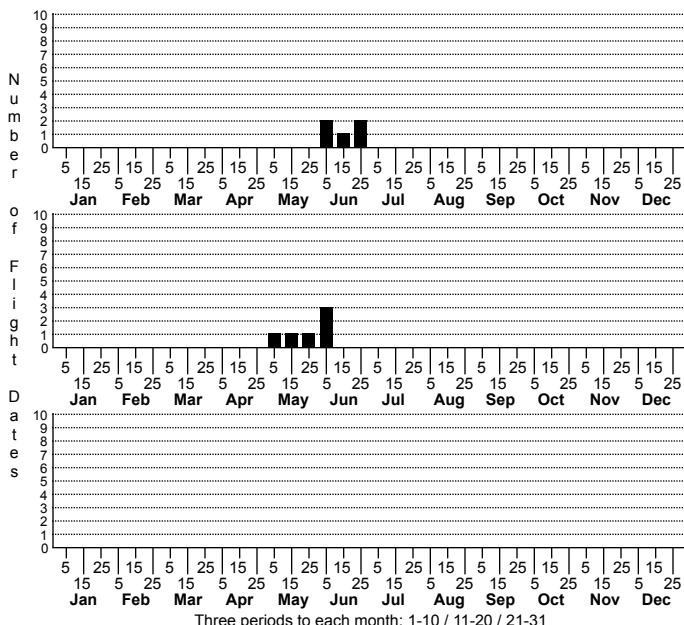


Mathildana flipria None



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=0
CP

FAMILY: Oecophoridae SUBFAMILY: Oecophorinae TRIBE: Oecophorini
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Hedges (1974)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: <i>Mathildana flipria</i> is very similar to <i>M. newmanella</i> and was treated by Clarke (1941) as a geographic variant of the latter. Hedges (1974) later treated these as a separate species based on differences in genitalia, antennal setae and maculation. In both species the head, thorax and forewing are dusky black with a pronounced purple luster. Both have two longitudinal orange-yellow streaks on the forewing, but those of <i>M. flipria</i> are greatly reduced in size relative to those of <i>M. newmanella</i>. In some specimens one or both streaks may be missing. In both species, the labial palps are pale yellow to yellowish orange, and the antenna is dark gray brown with a purple luster and a white tip. Other features of the external maculation do not differ substantially between species. The degree of development of the orange streaks is sufficient to identify specimens. Differences in the male genitalia and antennal setae are also useful in identifying these species (see structural features below).

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Mathildana flipria</i> is found in eastern North America, and only a few scattered populations are known from Ontario, Quebec, Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Virginia, eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. As of 2020, we have only four site records that are all from moderate to higher elevations in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: This species is univoltine with a short flight period. Adults have been found from May through July, with most records from June. As of 2020, our records extend from early May to late June, with all but one record in June.

HABITAT: The larvae have never been found but are associated with forested habitats. We have specimens from sites in the western mountains that are all over 3000' in elevation and that include both hardwood and spruce-fir forest.

FOOD: The larvae presumably live and feed under the bark of dead trees as does <i>M. newmanella</i> (Hedges, 1974).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults occasionally visit lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S3]

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

COMMENTS: This species is uncommon throughout its range. We need additional information on its distribution and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.