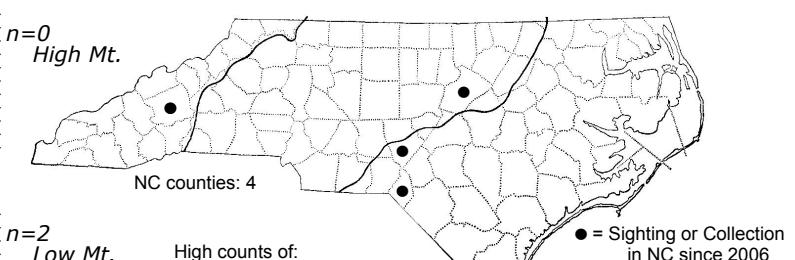
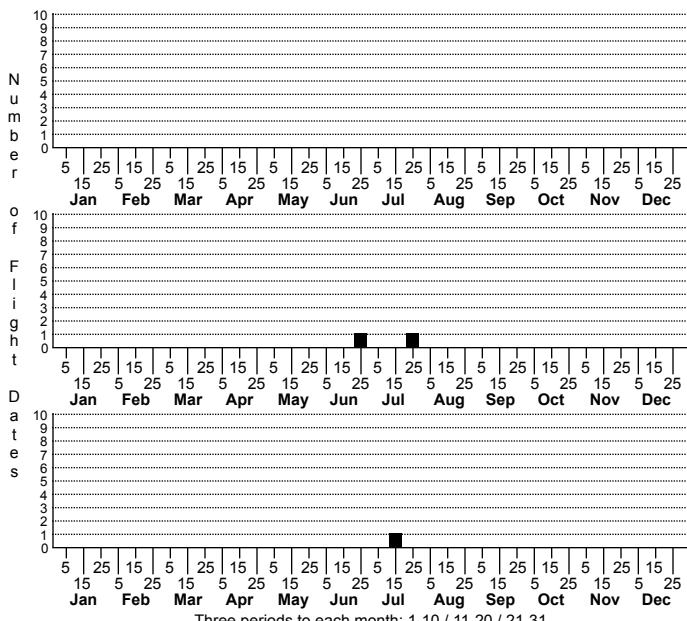


Carolana ascriptella None



High counts of:
 1 - Wake - 2015-07-20
 1 - Buncombe - 2020-06-25
 1 - Buncombe - 2015-07-31

Status Rank
 NC US NC Global

n=2
CP

FAMILY: Oecophoridae SUBFAMILY: Oecophorinae TRIBE: Oecophorini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: *Carolana* is a small genus with only two recognized species that are found in North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Clarke (1941); Hedges (1974)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based on that of Clarke (1941). The labial palp, antenna, face, head, thorax, and forewing are straw colored and shining. The second segment of the labial palp is shaded with blackish fuscous exteriorly on the basal half, while the antenna is indistinctly and narrowly annulated with fuscous. The forewing is speckled with blackish fuscous. The base of the costa is blackish fuscous (rarely faint or missing), and there is a large blackish fuscous spot at the basal third in the cell, along with a second at the end of the cell at about two-thirds. The elongated cilia are straw colored and more ocherous basally. They are prominent on fresh specimens, particularly on the apical half of the inner margin. The hindwing is pale light fuscous and the elongated cilia are ocherous basally, but fade to straw color outwardly. The legs are straw colored and strongly overlaid with blackish fuscous exteriorly, except at the joints and on the hind tibia and tarsus. The abdomen is shining whitish-ochreous.

DISTRIBUTION: *Carolana ascriptella* is found in eastern North America. The range extends from southern Canada (Ontario and Quebec) and the New England states westward to Illinois and Michigan, and southward to Maryland, eastern Tennessee and North Carolina. An apparent disjunct is in northern Arkansas. As of 2020, we have records for the lower elevations in the mountains and the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: This species is univoltine, with adults on the wing from June through August. As of 2020, our records are from late June through late July.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are unknown. All of our records as of 2020 are from semi-wooded residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: Hedges (1974) surmised that the larvae feed beneath bark on decaying wood, but they have apparently not been observed in the wild.

OBSERVATION METHODS: All records to date are based on adults that were attracted at lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: We currently do not have sufficient information on the distribution and abundance of the species in the state to assess its conservation status.