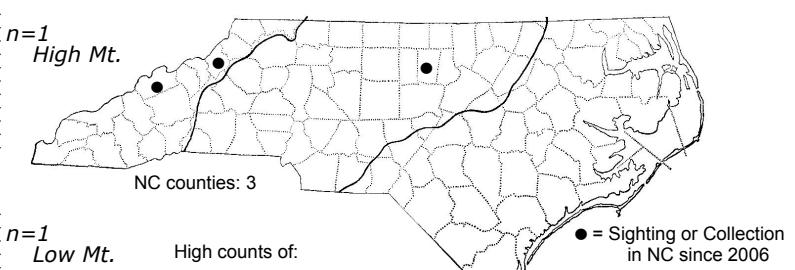
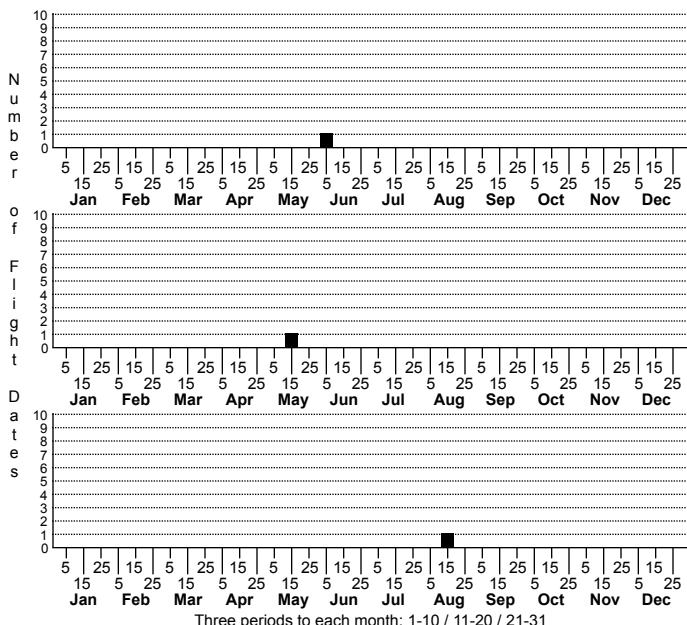


Acalyptaris thoracealbella None



High counts of:

- 1 - Avery - 2014-06-09
- 1 - Madison - 2023-05-15
- 1 - Orange - 2023-08-16

Status Rank
NC US NC Global

n=0
CP

FAMILY: Nepticulidae SUBFAMILY: Nepticulinae TRIBE: Trifurculini
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Wilkinson (1979)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based on the description in Wilkinson (1979). The palps are creamy white and the antenna pale grayish brown. The tuft on the front of the head is dark ochreous and the vertex darker. The eye-cap is shining white and the collar dark ochreous. The thorax is whitish and weakly lustrous. The ground color of the forewing is pale brown with bronze reflections. Each scale is grayish at the base produces a finely spotted effect which becomes more prominent distally. The fringe is whitish and iridescent silver, with varying levels of fine spotting near the base. There is a single medial fascia that is off-white. It broadens on the dorsal margin and is followed by two post-median marginal patches of the same color. The ground color and fringe of the hindwing are pale grayish white to shining silver, and the legs are pale yellowish brown with scattered metallic gray reflections. A pair of hair brushes is present dorsally on segment IV. This species resembles *A. bipinnatellus* that occurs in southern Florida, but has a darker ground color, smaller distal patches, and lacks an apical patch (Wilkinson 1979).

DISTRIBUTION: *Acalyptaris thoracealbella* is restricted to eastern North America where scattered populations have been found in Ontario, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and possibly Arkansas (Wilkinson 1979; Eiseman, 2019).

FLIGHT COMMENT: Local populations appear to be bivoltine, with adults flying in May and again in late July (Wilkinson, 1979; Eiseman, 2019).

HABITAT: Unknown.

FOOD: The hosts are unknown, but sedges and legumes have both been suggested as possible hosts (Eiseman, 2019).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults occasionally visit lights.

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: Like many members of the Nepticulidae, the distribution and abundance of this species is poorly documented within North Carolina and the eastern US as a whole. We currently do not have sufficient data to assess its conservation status.