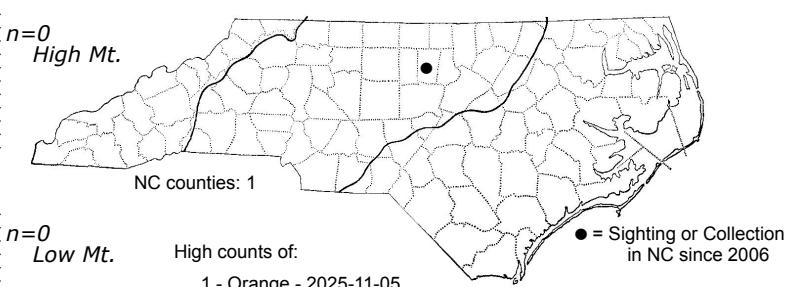
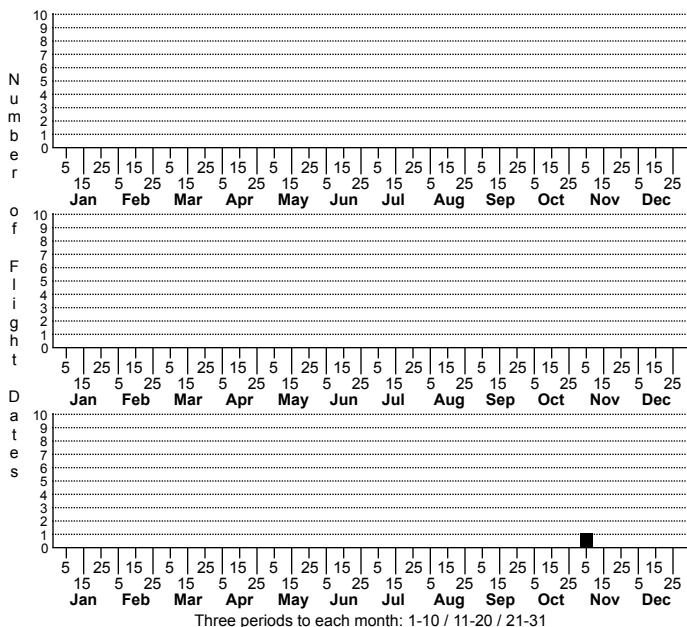


Calosima argyrosplendella No common name



| Status | Rank | | |
|--------|------|----|--------|
| NC | US | NC | Global |

n=0
CP

FAMILY: Blastobasidae SUBFAMILY: Blastobasinae TRIBE: Holcocerini
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Dietz (1910)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Calosima argyrosplendella* is a tiny whitish to tannish-white moth with narrow wings and recurved labial palps that are slender and extend above the head. The palps are white and dusted externally with brown scales, with the third joint nearly as long as the second one. The head and thorax vary from pearly-white to tannish-white, while the antenna is pale grayish-brown, with the basal joint white. The forewings and fringe vary from white to tannish-white. The hindwings and fringe are more or less concolorous with the forewings, while the legs are lustrous white and somewhat suffused with fuscous.

This species is easily confused with *C. dianella*, but is noticeably smaller and has somewhat narrower wings. It also usually lacks the faint clay-colored wash on the terminal third of the forewings as seen in *C. dianella*. Genitalia provide the best way to identify both species, but accurate measurements of forewing length is usually sufficient to identify these species, with *C. argyrosplendella* having a forewing length < 4.5 mm versus > 5.0 mm for *C. dianella*.

DISTRIBUTION: *Calosima argyrosplendella* is found in the eastern US, with the range extending along the Atlantic Seaboard from Maine southward to North Carolina, then as a southern distinct population in Florida. As of 2025, we have a single specimen that was found by John Petraska in Orange County in 2025.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The flight season is poorly documented due to the scarcity of records. Specimens have been taken from March through August in Florida, and from June through August elsewhere. Our one record as of 2025 was from 11 November.

HABITAT: Our one record as of 2025 was from a semi-wooded residential neighborhood in the Piedmont.

FOOD: The larval hosts are undocumented.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: