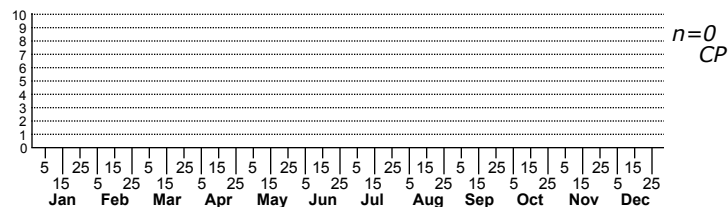
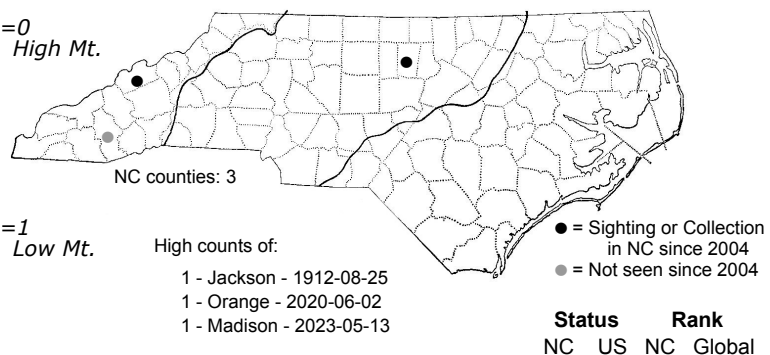
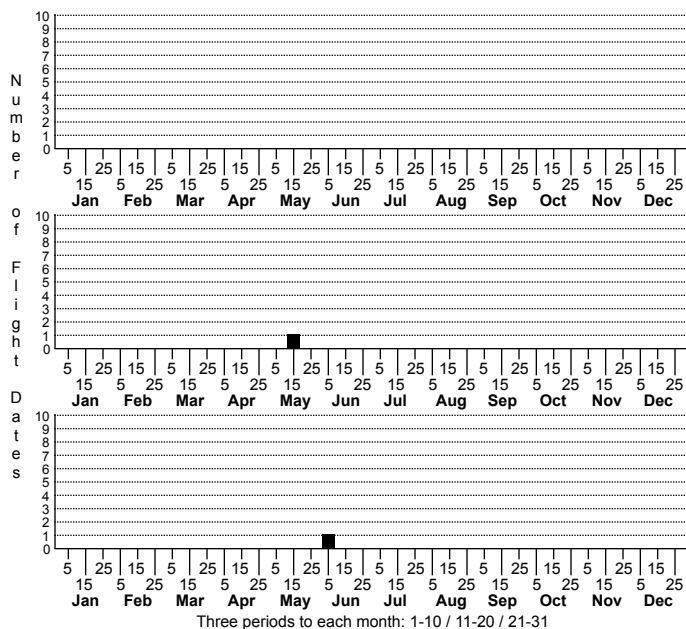


Duospina trichella No common name



FAMILY: Batrachedridae SUBFAMILY: Batrachedrinae TRIBE: [Batrachedrini]
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Duospina* only two species in the US.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Hodges (1966)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based on that of Hodges (1966). The head is orangish-white and somewhat lighter than the forewings. The antenna is about three-fourths the length of the forewing, and is brownish orange with faint annulations. The labial palp is ascending and slightly recurved, and the apex of the second segment has some brownish scales. The thorax is light to pale orange with a thin, median brownish orange line. The forewing ground color is pale orange and overlaid with grayish orange. The apical fourth is overlaid with light brown. There is an elongated brown spot near the middle of the wing and just beyond one-half the wing length. A second smaller spot is often evident at about four-fifths and below the tornus. At the wing tip, there is a narrow, brown, curved band in the cilia that extends around the apex then fades as it extends towards the dorsal cilia. The dorsal cilia are mainly pale orange, but often have a second fainter dark band near the middle. The hindwing is pale orangish-gray and tinged with yellowish white distally. The cilia are mainly pale orange. The legs are pale orange to grayish orange or orangish white, and the abdomen is orangish to orangish white. Hodges (1966) noted that the amount of brown on the forewing varies substantially.

DISTRIBUTION: *Duospina trichella* is found in eastern North America from the New England states and adjoining areas of Canada (Ontario; Quebec), southward to Florida, and westward to eastern Texas, Tennessee, and Illinois. As of 2021, we have two isolated records from the Piedmont and lower mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults are active as early as March in Florida, and from June through September in other areas outside of North Carolina. As of 2021, our two records are for June and August.

HABITAT: The hosts are unknown and the preferred habitats are poorly documented.

FOOD: The hosts are apparently unknown.

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: We have only two records for this species as of 2021, and additional information is needed concerning its distribution, abundance, and habitat requirements before we can assess its conservation status.