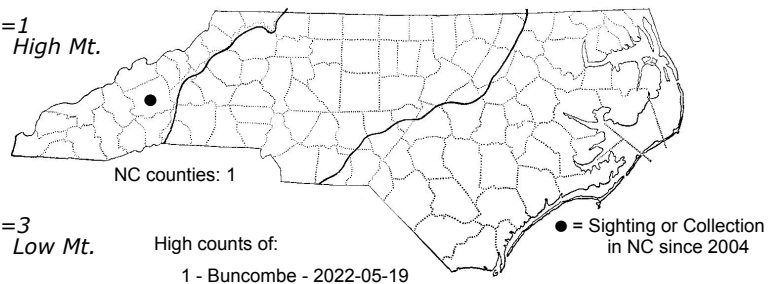
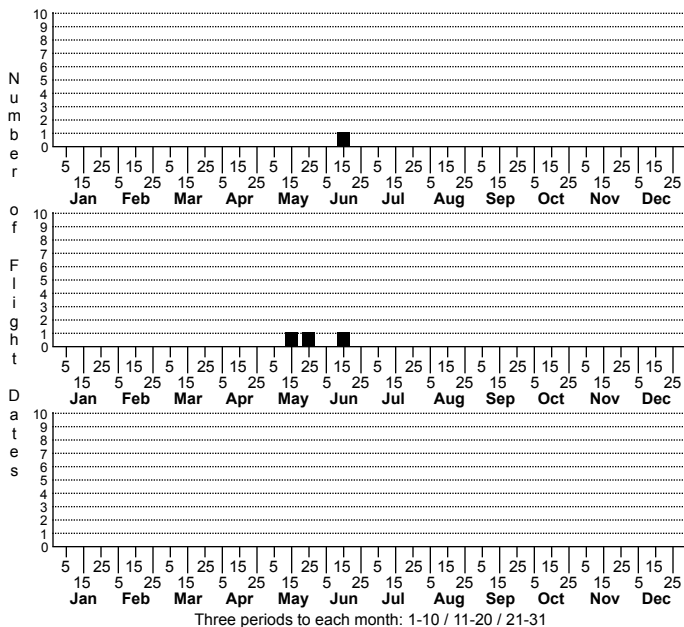
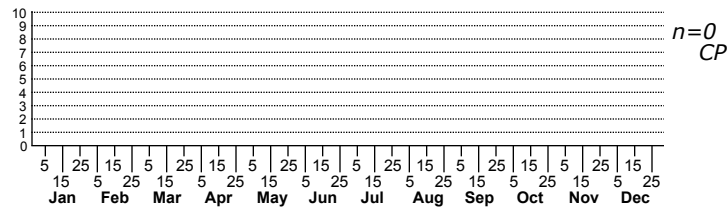


Lampronia russatella No common name



High counts of:
 1 - Buncombe - 2022-05-19
 1 - Buncombe - 2022-05-23
 1 - Buncombe - 2023-06-15

Status		Rank	
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Prodoxidae SUBFAMILY: Lamproniinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Clemens (1860)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Eiseman (2024)

ID COMMENTS: This is a distinctively marked species with a purplish-brown forewing that is overlain with pale yellow marks. The head tuft is straw-colored and the antenna is purplish-brown with pale yellow annulations that are more prominent on the basal half. The marks on the forewing include a pale-yellow, complete, sub-medial fascia that is widest on the inner margin, and a pair of opposing and slightly displaced triangular marks at around two-thirds the wing length. Specimens may or may not have an additional small, subapical, pale-yellow costal spot. The hindwing varies from light purplish-brown to brownish-gray and is unmarked.

DISTRIBUTION: *Lampronia russatella* has northern affinities, and has been found in southern Canada from Alberta westward to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In the US, the species has been documented in Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina, with most records from the Appalachian region. As of 2024, we have two site records that are both from mesic habitats in Buncombe County.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been collected from April through July in different areas of the range. As of 2024, our limited records are from mid-May through mid-June.

HABITAT: Local populations are typically found in rich, mesic hardwood forests.

FOOD: As of 2024, the only documented host is Twoleaf Miterwort (*Mitella diphylla*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found mining the leaves of miterworts.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S1S2]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This is a seemingly rare species that appears to reach its southern limit in the southern Appalachian Mountains. As of 2024, we have only two site records from Buncombe County.