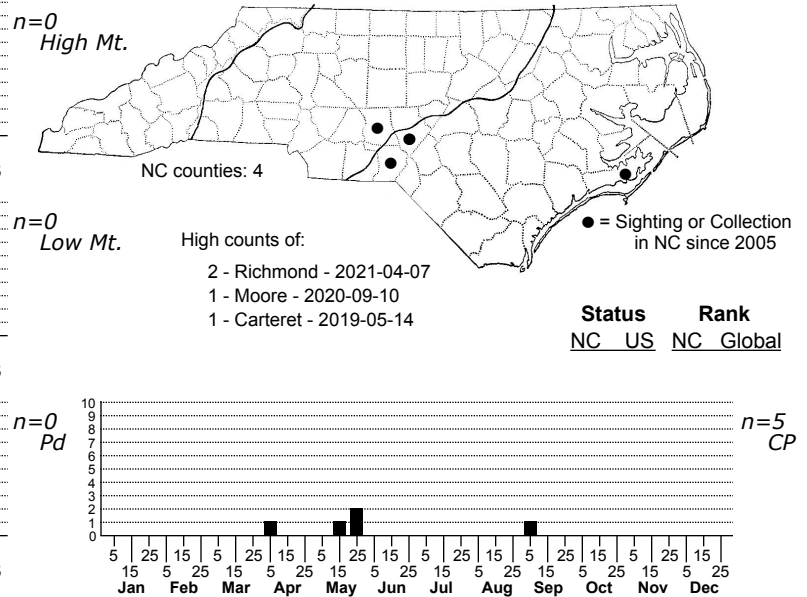
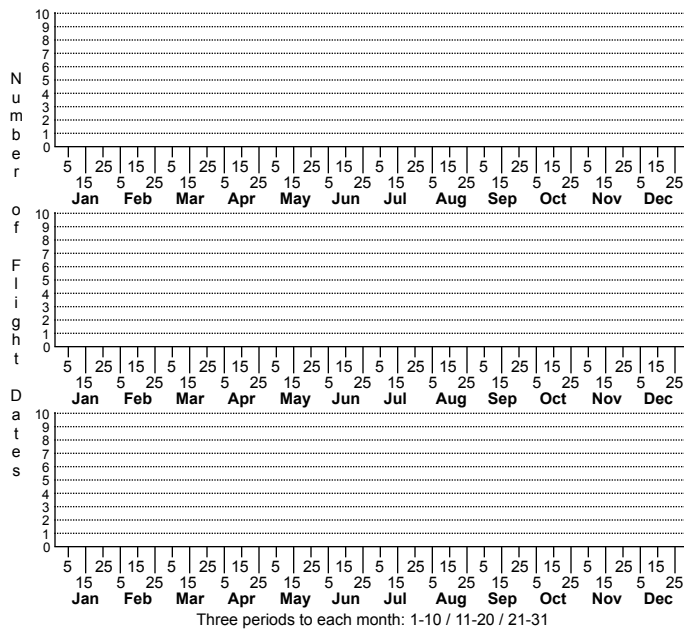


Aristotelia pudibundella None



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Anomologinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: The genus *Aristotelia* contains over 150 species of small moths that are found worldwide, with around 34 species in North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species the third segment of the labial palp is only slightly longer than the second segment and is white with three black bands. The antenna has alternating dark and light annulations that in some specimens can be rather obscure. The forewing is somewhat evenly stippled with fuscous to produce an overall dull ground color that is overlain with three blackish bars. These include a relatively narrow bar near the base that slants posteriorly and terminates at about two-thirds the wing depth, a relatively wide bar at around one-third that extends from the costa obliquely outward and terminates at about the same point as the first, and a somewhat triangular costal patch at around three-fourths the wing length that terminates near the middle of the wing. The relatively wide bar at one-third often has a pronounced hook that projects towards the costal patch.

Three rather poorly defined whitish marks are present on the apical third on the wing, one or more of which may be missing or poorly represented. These include a pair of dull whitish costal and dorsal marks immediately behind the dark costal mark, and a dull white spot at the wing tip. Darker scales generally fill in between these. The terminal fringe is light gray with a darker marginal line near the base, and often a second less defined band in the subterminal region of the fringe. The dorsal margin has yellowish to rusty or reddish brown coloration that is most concentrated where it adjoins the darker bars and costal patch. In some specimens a pinkish suffusion is evident in one or more of the whitish marks in the subapical region, along the dorsal margin, and on the forelegs. The hindwings are uniformly grayish to light brown. This species most closely resembles *A. rubidella* and is most easily distinguished by the antenna, which in the latter species has a series of five well-spaced white spots or annuli on the apical third.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Robinson et al. (2010) list apple as a host plant, and there is a BugGuide record for a larva on Chickasaw Plum (*Prunus angustifolia*). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S1S3]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: