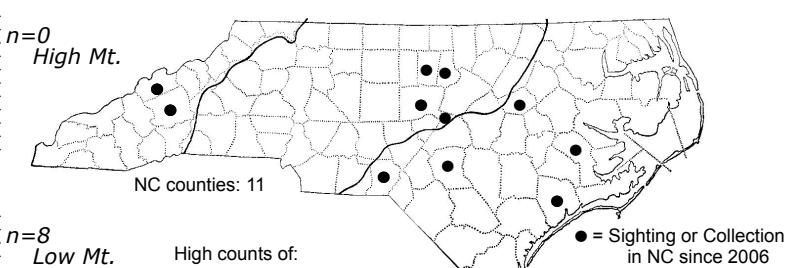
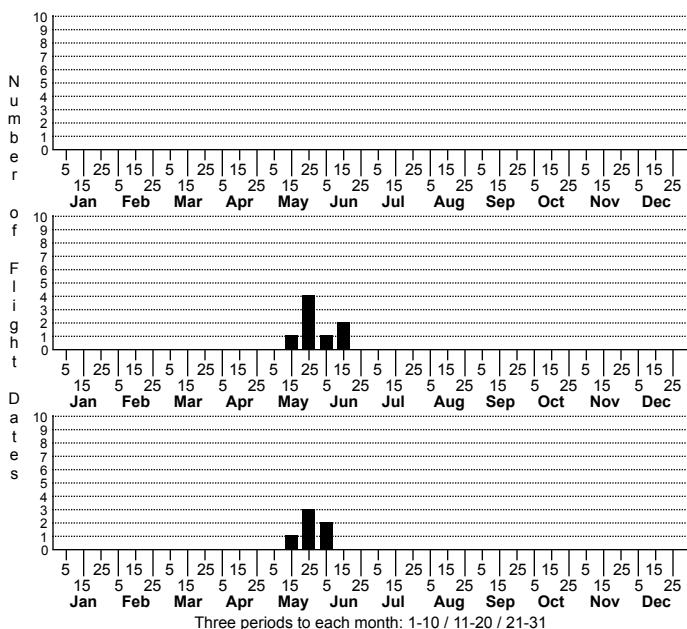


Glauce pectenalaella None



High counts of:
 3 - Onslow - 2020-05-10
 2 - Orange - 2023-05-25
 1 - Onslow - 2020-04-21

Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=12
CP

FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Gelechiinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the descriptions by Chambers (1875) and Forbes (1923). The head and face are smooth, and the labial palp is recurved, divergent, and arches over the vertex. The third joint is about as long as the second, which is only slightly wider. The antenna extends to about two-thirds the forewing length and is fuscous to black, with a white ring at the tip of the scape. Most populations of this species have individuals that are rather drab and fuscous to blackish. The forewing ground is white to pale, and usually very heavily dusted with dark fuscous or black. The head and thorax of dark individuals is also very dark. Some individuals have the dark scales organized into vague banding at around one-half and three-fourths. A white costal spot is often present at three-fifths the wing length, followed by a pair of costal and dorsal spots at three-fourths. The hindwing is light smoky gray to grayish brown, and the legs are dark brown or black with white annuli. Individuals are sometimes encountered that are lighter colored, with fuscous rather than black dusting. These also often have two or three darker dots near the middle of the wing that are adjoined by orangish-tan scales. Individuals that we have collected at a coastal site in North Carolina are of this type, but those from the western mountain are the typical dark forms.

DISTRIBUTION: *< i>Glauce pectenalaella</i>* is found in eastern North America from southern Canada (Manitoba; Ontario; Quebec; Nova Scotia) and Maine southward to Florida and westward to central Texas, Oklahoma, and Illinois. As of 2021, we have records from both the Coastal Plain and lower elevations in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults have been found from February through November in southern populations, with a seasonal peak in May and June in most areas of the range outside of North Carolina. As of 2021, our records are from late April through early June. Populations appear to be univoltine in North Carolina.

HABITAT:

FOOD: The hosts are apparently undocumented.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: We currently do not have sufficient information on the distribution and abundance of this species within the state to assess its conservation status.