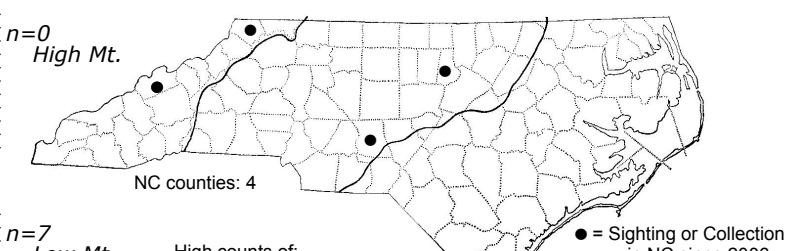
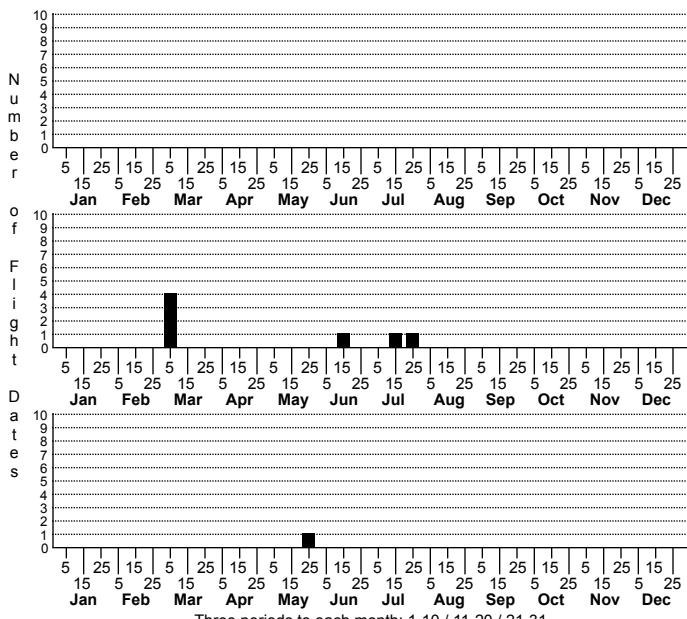


# *Coleotechnites carbonaria* None



High counts of:  
 2 - Madison - 2024-03-04  
 2 - Madison - 2024-03-05  
 1 - Madison - 2022-06-17

Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=1  
CP

FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Gelechiinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: The genus *Coleotechnites* includes 49 very small species that occur in North America. Most species are specialists on conifers and tend to feed on a single genus of host plant. Many of the *Coleotechnites* species have almost identical genitalia that are not very useful in delineating closely related forms (Freeman, 1960; 1965). Freeman (1960) noted that host plants and the mining characteristics often provide the most reliable way to identify closely related species.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is mostly based on the original description by Freeman (1965) for specimens from Ontario. The antenna has alternate black and white to pale-brown bands. The second segment of the labial palp is white, while the third is white with a subapical and a sub-basal black band. The face is white and the vertex grey with black-tipped scales. The forewing is black, with white oblique fasciae and ochreous scales. The basal fourth is black, particularly on the costa, and lighter at the trailing margin. A black spot of raised scales is present below the fold, and beyond the basal patch there is an outwardly-oblique white fascia that is bordered outwardly with brownish-ochreous scales. A short, outwardly-oblique white costal streak is present at one-half that is often reduced to a spot on the costa, and that is bordered outwardly with brownish scales. At the apical fourth there is an outwardly angled, transverse white fascia that is followed by brownish-ochreous scales. Between the outer fascia and the basal patch below the fold, there are three almost equidistant black spots. The apical fourth has submarginal black dots, while the apical fringe is fuscous, with black scales basally, and with white-tipped scales apically. The abdomen is black, and the legs have alternate black and white bands.

Freeman (1965) described this species from a single site in Ontario where the larvae were feeding on an ornamental juniper. We currently have no information on geographic variation in the external maculation of this species, or reliable information on its geographic distribution. Here, we tentatively treat a dark *Coleotechnites* that mostly fits the description of this species as *C. carbonaria*. It deviates from the original description by not having the antenna as boldly banded with black-and-white, and by having dark scales on the second segment of the labial palp. A specimen from the Mississippi Entomological Museum has these same characters (see MPG) and is currently treated as this species.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae are leaf-miners in *Juniperus*, including ornamental species (Freeman, 1965). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S1S3

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: