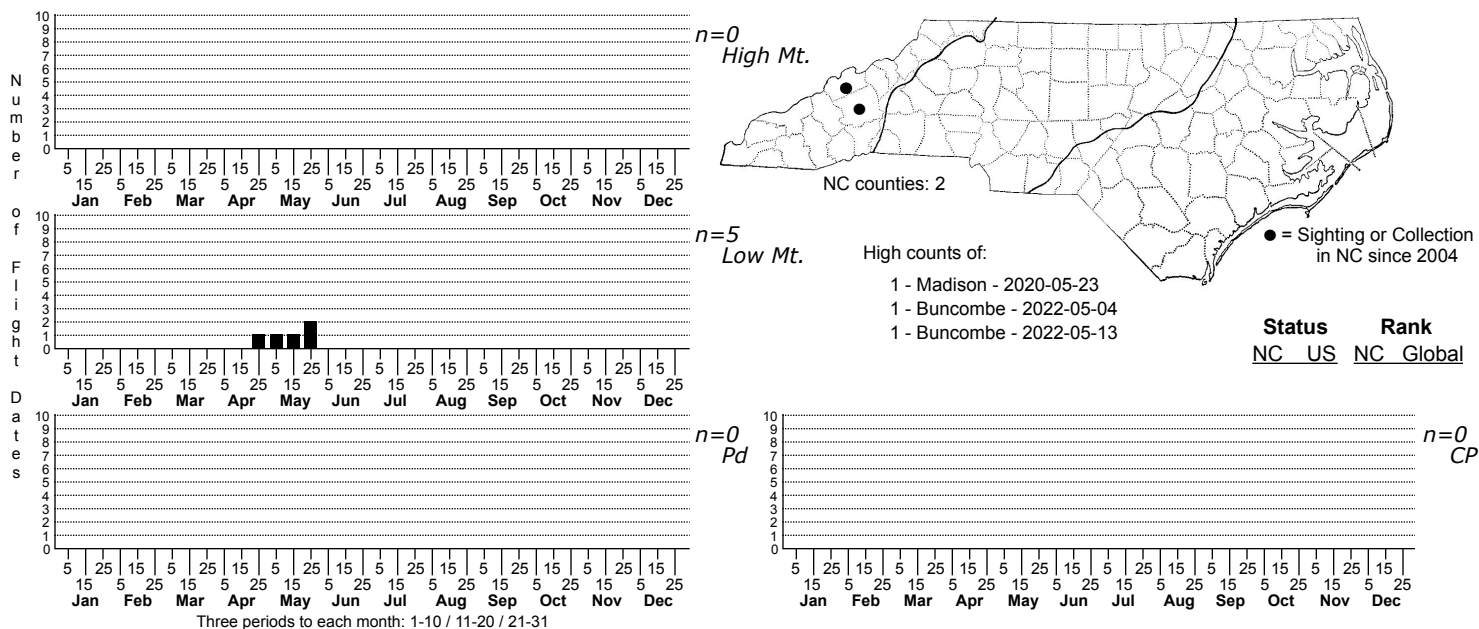


Trypanisma prudens No common name



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Gelechiinae TRIBE: Gelechiini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Clemens (1860b)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Marquis et al. (2019).

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based primarily on that of Clemens (1860b). The face is yellowish white, and the head pale yellowish white with a dark dusting. The antenna is fuscous with yellowish annulations. The labial palp is pale yellowish white, with two dark brown spots on the second joint. The terminal joint has an annulus at the base and just below the tip. The thorax is yellowish and dusted with fuscous. The ground color of the forewing is grayish black to black with yellowish white markings. The yellowish-white marks include a small patch at the wing base, a patch at one-half on the inner margin that extends to the middle of the wing, and a pair of costal and dorsal spots at four-fifths that sometime merge to form a slightly angulated fascia. The yellowish white marks are dusted with varying levels of blackish scales. The fringe is gray, and often has a yellowish wash at the base. The hindwing is fuscous and the legs are barred with black and silvery yellow above.

DISTRIBUTION: *Trypanisma prudens* is found in eastern North America in southern Canada (Manitoba; Ontario; Nova Scotia) and the eastern US from Maine southward to Florida, and westward to eastern Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois, and Minnesota. As of 2021, we have a single record from a lower elevation site in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Records of adults are from April through September in areas outside of North Carolina, with a seasonal peak from May through July. As of 2021, our one record is from 23 May.

HABITAT: Populations are associated with hardwood or mixed conifer-hardwood forests with oaks and American Beech. We have only a single record for this species as of 2021, despite the fact that the host species are widespread and common throughout the state.

FOOD: The larvae feed primarily on oaks, but have also been found on American Beech (Busck, 1903a; Marquis et al., 2019; Robinson et al. 2010). In addition to American Beech (*Fagus americana*), the known hosts include White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*), Shingle Oak (*Q. imbricaria*), Chestnut Oak (*Q. montana*), Pin Oak (*Q. palustris*), Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*), and Black Oak (*Q. velutina*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights. The larvae can be found beneath webbing on the undersides of oak and beech leaves.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: We have only a single record as of 2021, despite the fact that the host plants are common throughout the state. More information is need on the distribution and abundance of this species within the state before we can assess its conservation status.