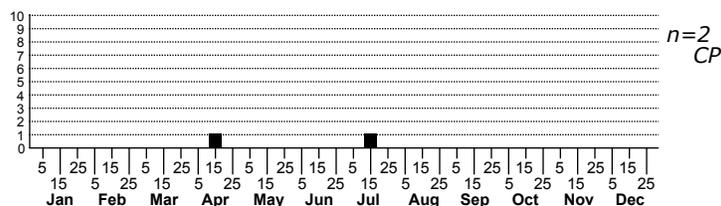
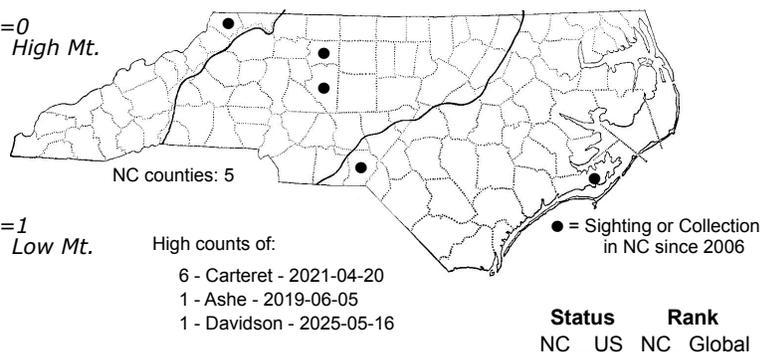
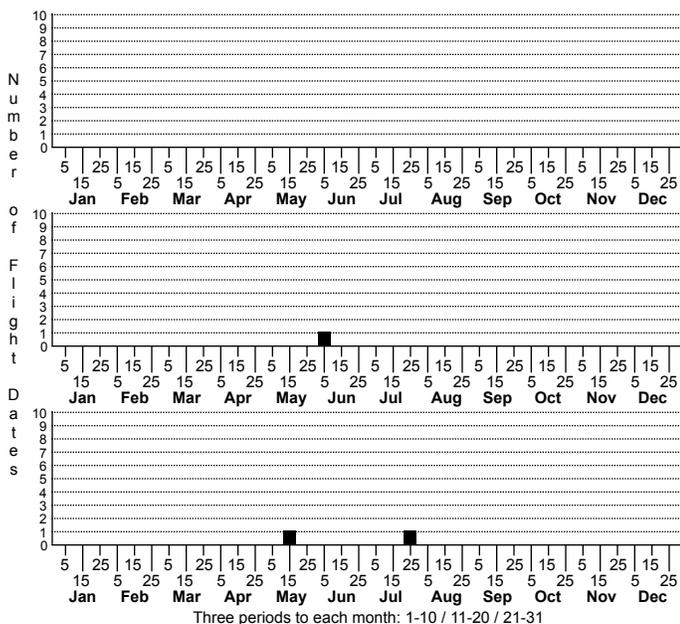


Pseudotelphusa palliderosacella None



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Gelechiinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Pseudotelphusa* species in eastern North America constitute a taxonomically challenging group, with several described species that have similar patterning, along with one or more species that are likely undescribed. Little effort has been put forth to correlate DNA barcoding with external morphology and genitalia, so there is still much uncertainty in this regard. Many of our assignments of specimens to species are provisional and will remain so until additional information becomes available that will clarify the taxonomic status of populations in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part of that of Chambers (1878), who described the species based on specimens from Texas. The labial palp is pale grayish, with the second segment having a thin, brownish annulus at the base, middle and tip. The third segment is similar, but with the annuli larger and bolder. The head, thorax, and ground color of the forewing are pale-gray and dusted with dark gray, with some specimens being faintly tinted with roseate. The antenna is dark brown with paler annulations.

The primary marks on the forewing include three more-or-less parallel dark-brown or blackish bands, with the median and postmedial band becoming progressively narrower and more fragmented. The sub-basal band is complete and often extends along the costa from at or near the wing base to about one-fifth the wing length, then runs obliquely outward towards the inner margin before terminating at the fold. The end commonly has a sharp, short, bend at the tip. The second band mostly consists of a dark costal spot at around one-half, with specimens often having one or two black dots inwardly that create the impression of a short, fragmented band. The third band consists of a dark costal spot at around two-thirds, often with small blotch and a pair of dark dots (frequently connected to form a bar) between it and the inner margin. A diffuse, dark blotch is often evident in the subterminal region, and a line of 6-7 black dots is often present along the outer margin from the tornus to beyond the apex. The legs are dark-brown to black, with pale grayish-white annulations on the tarsal segments.

This species appears to have both light forms as described above and darker forms that are predominantly brown.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae reportedly feed on oaks (Forbes, 1923).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S2S3]

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: