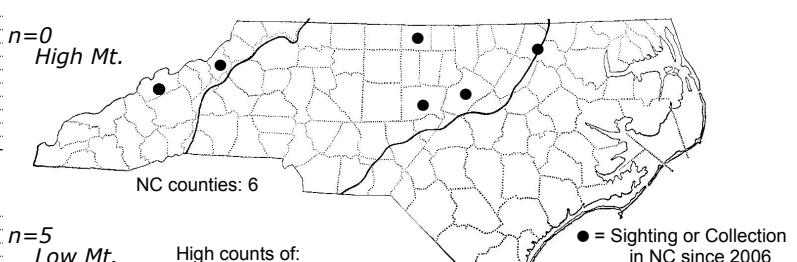
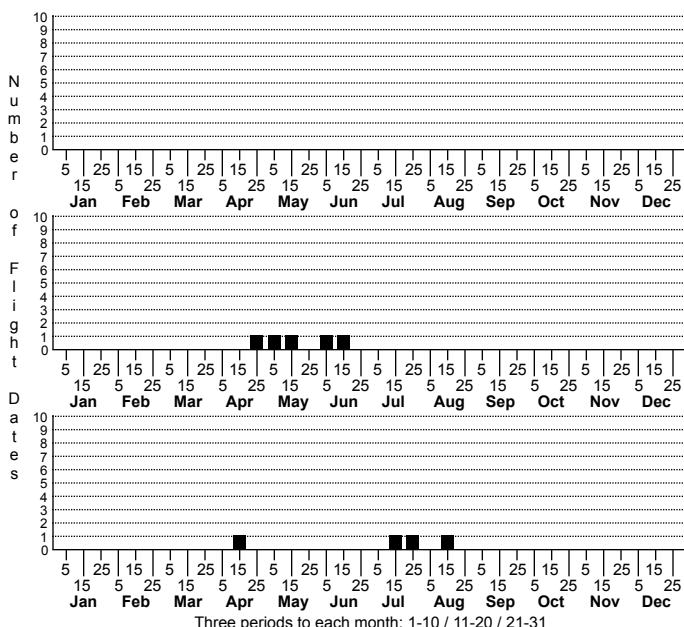


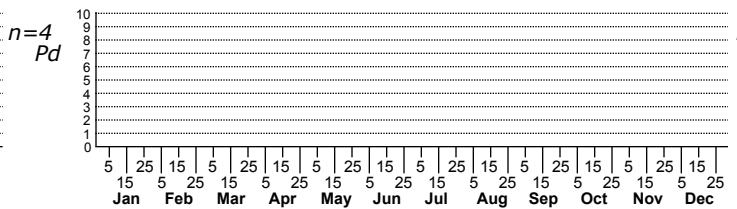
Arcutelphusa talladega None



High counts of:
 1 - Madison - 2022-05-19
 1 - Madison - 2023-05-05
 1 - Caswell - 2023-08-18

Status **Rank**
 NC US NC Global

n=0
CP



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Gelechiinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Lee and Brown, 2008)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Arcutelphusa talladega* is a brownish moth that superficially resembles *Pseudotelphusa fuscopunctella*. It differs by having the transverse median fascia and postmedial fascia on the forewing united by heavy dark scaling to produce a single large patch. The following description is based on that of Lee and Brown (2008), who described the species based on specimens from Alabama and Mississippi.

The head is light-brown, and the antennal scape and pedicel dark-brown with alternating dark-brown and off-white bands. On some specimens the off-white is restricted to the bases of the flagellomeres rather than forming a complete ring. The second segment of the labial palp is dark-brown and has two white rings, with one at two-thirds the length and the other at the apex. The third segment is also dark-brown, and has a white ring at the base, middle, and apex. The base of the tegula and anterior area of the mesonotum are dark brown, with the remainder of the thorax light-brown.

The forewing is lanceolate and has tufts of erect scales. The ground color is light-brown, with the sub-basal fascia dark-brown. The median and postmedial fasciae are dark-brown, and are either confluent due to dark scaling in-between, or partly separated by light-brown scales. The apical fourth of the wing has scattered dark-brown scales, and the fringe is light-brown. The legs are dark-brown, except for being ringed with off-white, 1) at the apices of the tibia and tarsomeres 1 and 2 of the foreleg, 2) at the middle and apex of the tibia and apices of all tarsomeres of the midleg, and 3) at the base, middle, and apex of the tibia and apices of all tarsomeres of the hindleg. The dorsal surface of the hindtibia has setiform (hair-like) scales in both sexes, while the hindwing is brownish-gray with a lightly emarginate termen and a pointed apex.

DISTRIBUTION: *Arcutelphusa talladega* is restricted to eastern North America, with the range extending from southern Ontario and Quebec southward through New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and then to Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. There appears to be one valid record for southeastern Indiana. As of 2025, we have several scattered records from the Piedmont and Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from April through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak commonly in May and June, and a secondary peak in August. As of 2025, our records extend from mid-April through mid-August.

HABITAT: Populations are generally associated with hardwood forests or mixed hardwood-pine forests.

FOOD: The hosts are apparently undocumented as of 2025.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: This species was first described in 2008 from Alabama and Mississippi, and we now have several records for North Carolina.