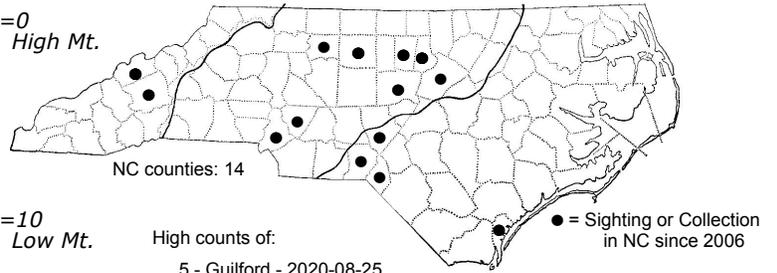
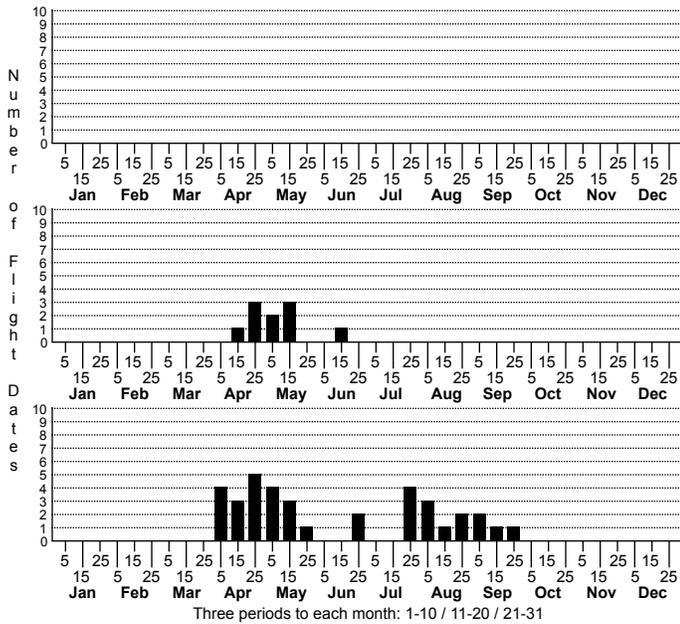
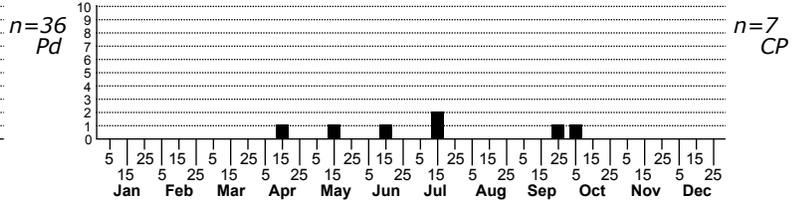


Fascista bimaculella None



High counts of:
 5 - Guilford - 2020-08-25
 5 - Guilford - 2021-04-27
 3 - Guilford - 2020-09-27

| Status | | Rank | |
|--------|----|------|--------|
| NC | US | NC | Global |
| | | | |



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Gelechiinae TRIBE: Gelechiini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:
 ONLINE PHOTOS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The head, thorax, antenna, and palps are brown to brownish black. The second segment of the labial palp has a large furrowed brush, while the third segment is slender and mostly blackish with pale speckling. The forewing ground color is blackish with three white marks. These include a small and somewhat oblique spot at one-fourth the wing length, a much larger spot just beyond one-half, and a fascia at four-fifths just before the cilia. Blackish blotches are usually present immediately before and after the second spot that is just beyond one-half. The hindwing is smoky gray to light brown, and the abdomen is dark above and white in the middle below. The legs are mostly white with black flecking on the upper half, and blackish with white annulations on the lower half.

<i>Aroga compositella</i> can be confused with <i>Fascista bimaculella</i>, but the former has a black head, and has the costal and dorsal spots at four-fifths separate rather than forming a complete fascia as seen in <i>F. bimaculella</i>.

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Fascista bimaculella</i> is found in the southeastern US from Virginia southward to northern Florida and westward to central Texas and eastern Oklahoma. As of 2021, our records are all from the Piedmont and lower elevations in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults have been documented from February through November in areas outside of North Carolina. As of 2021, our records extend from early April through late September.

HABITAT: The natural habitats are poorly documented. Our records are mostly from residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: The host species are unknown.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

STATE PROTECTION:

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