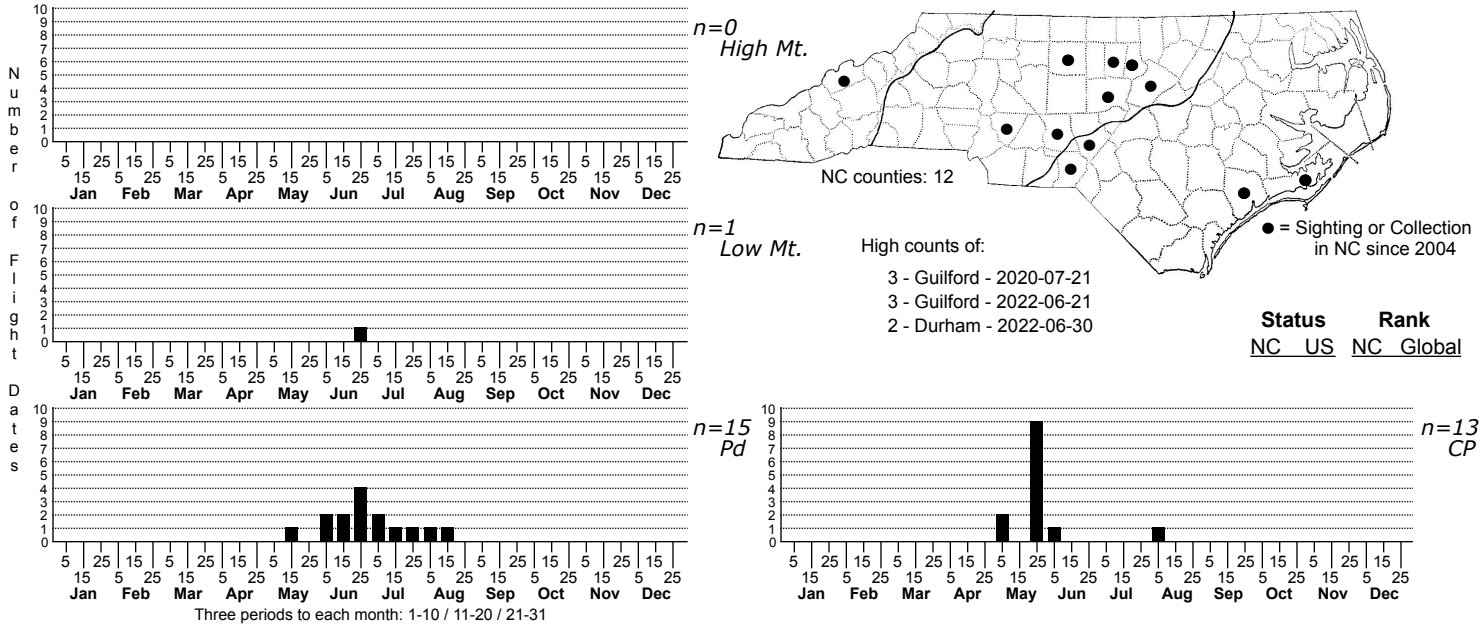
Dichomeris kimballi No common name



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Dichomeridinae TRIBE: [Dichomeridini]
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: Hodges (1986) placed Dichomeris kimballi and inversella in the Inversella Species Group, based on features of both the male and female reproductive structures

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:
ONLINE PHOTOS:
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Hodges (1986)
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Dichomeris kimballi and inversella are gray species mottled with patches of darker and lighter scales. Hodges described kimballi as more "washed out", which we interpret as having a paler gray ground color, which can be described as pearly rather than ashy gray. As the most distinctive marking of this species, he described a slender dark-gray mark on the costal margin located at about 2/5 to 3/4 of the wing length; the posterior margin of this mark is rounded (Hodges, 1984). In inversella, the costal margin is usually dark gray from the base to the apex. To us, this mark can be described as a dark patch on the costa that widens for a short distance inward beyond the halfway point along the wing length. Other differences that seem to exist include more pointed wing apices in kimballi, compared to the rounded apices in inversella. In a number of specimens of kimballi, the apices are also contrastingly darker than the ground color and have either a dark terminal line or dark blotches located in that area. In inversella, the entire wing is generally darker and the apices do not contrast with the overall ground color; there may also be a series of pale spots in the terminal area of the wing in this species that are not evident in kimballi.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come from both fairly open, dry-to-xeric sites, including barrier islands and sand ridges, but also from fairly wet areas, including pond and lakeshores, and streamheads in the Fall-line Sandhills

FOOD: Host plants appear to be unknown, although Hodges speculated that Oaks or Hickories would be likely (Hodges, 1986)

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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

COMMENTS: