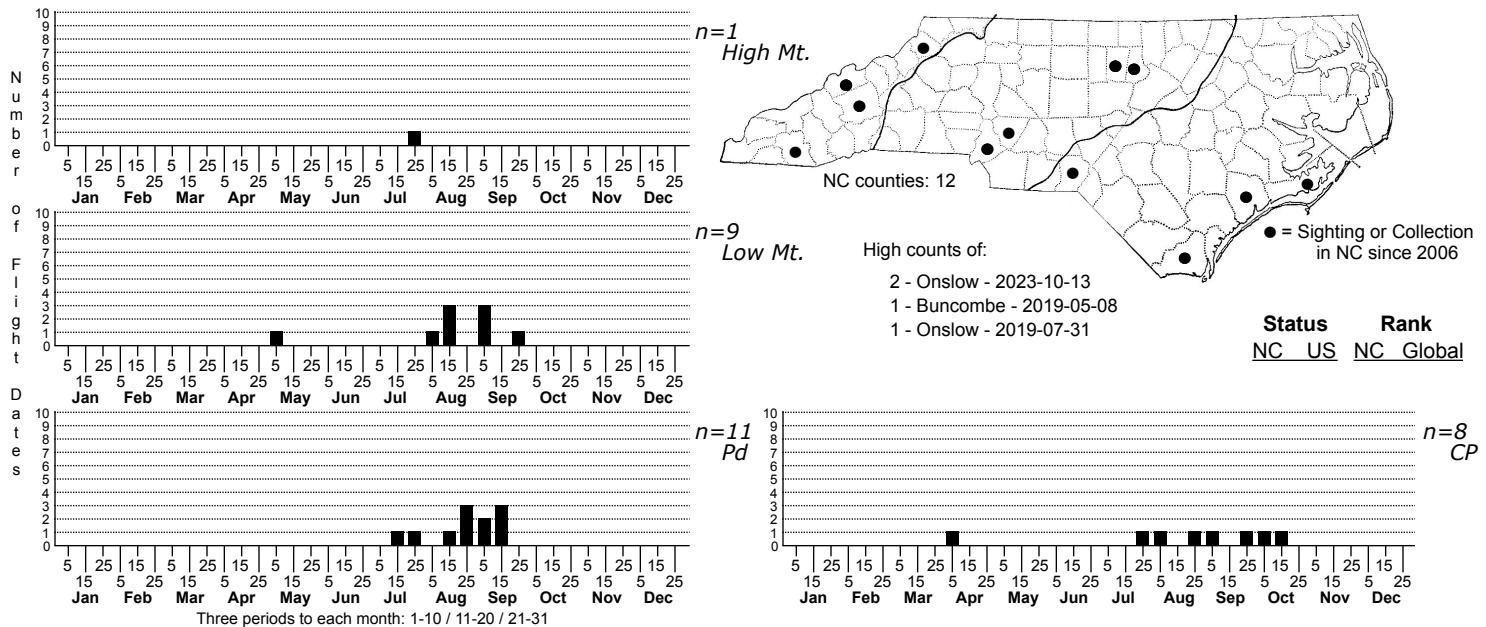


Nemapogon angulifasciella Black-patched Nemapogon



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: Nemapogoninae TRIBE: [Nemapogonini]

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: *Nemapogon* is a genus with approximately 70 named species that reach their greatest diversity in the Old World. There are 17 described species in North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2018).

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is primarily based on Forbes (1923). The head is white with a gray posterior tuft, and half of the third segment of the palp is black. The antenna has a white scape and a pale-colored shaft. The ground color of the forewing is white with scattered dark dusting, and the larger markings are all black. A rather poorly defined dark patch or short streak is present near the wing base that extends from the costa obliquely outward to about the middle of the wing. This is followed by a small dark costal spot at about one fourth. The most conspicuous mark is a heavy angulated median fascia that extends to below the fold and sometimes weakly even to the inner margin. Just posterior to the angulated fascia there is a small, but well-defined, dark costal spot. The outer part of the wing has a central dark patch or other dark mottling. There is a row of small, dark, elongated spots or streaks that begins on the inner margin near the tornus. These extends from there along the base of the cilia to the apex.

DISTRIBUTION: *Nemapogon angulifasciella* is found through much of the eastern US from the northeastern states westward to Iowa and Missouri, and southward to Texas and northern Florida. It appears to occur statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults have been observed from April-October in different areas of the range. As of 2020, our records for North Carolina also extend from April to October.

HABITAT: The larval hosts are unknown. Many of our specimens are from wooded or semi-wooded habitats.

FOOD: Many species in this genus feed on fungi that decompose rotting wood (Lawrence and Powell, 1969), but we are unaware of any adults being reared from fungi to date.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to black lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

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

COMMENTS: