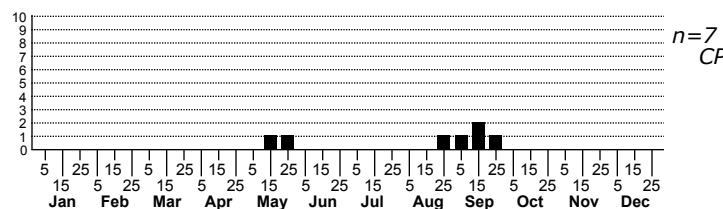
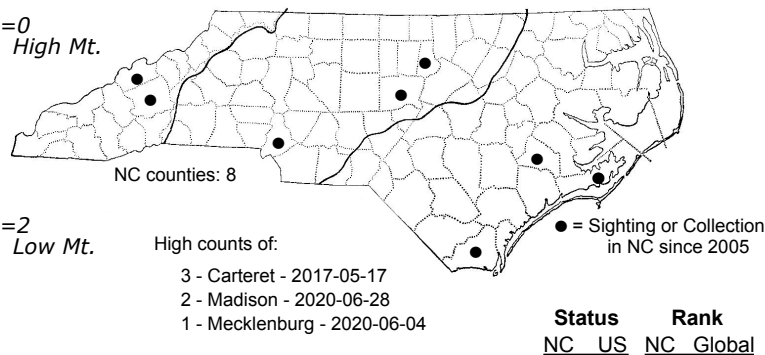
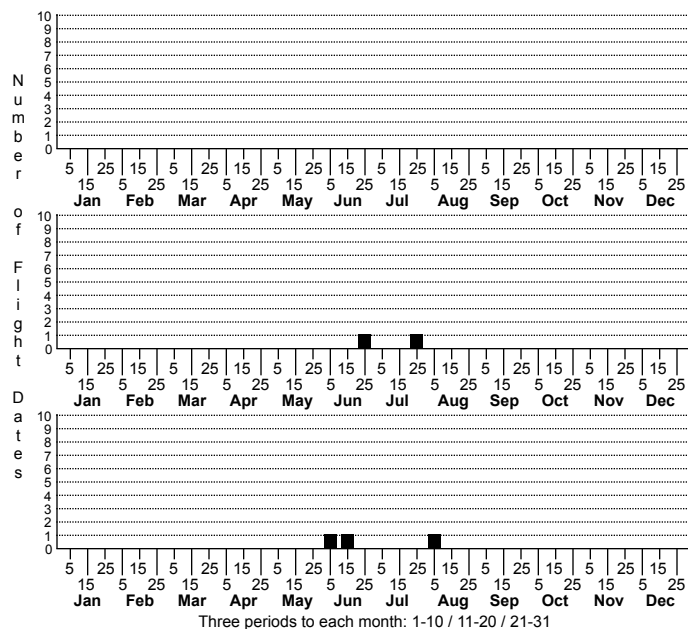


Nemapogon clematella of authors None



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: Nemapogoninae TRIBE: [Nemapogonini]
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: Populations in Europe and eastern North America that were previously treated as a single species (*Nemapogon clematella*) exhibit marked differences in genitalia and DNA barcoding sequences and constitute two separate species. "True" *N. clematella* are evidently confined to Europe, while the North American group has yet to be named and are referred to here as "*Nemapogon clematella* of authors (not Fabricius, 1781)" (see Moth Photographers Group for additional details).

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is an easily recognizable *Nemapogon*. The ground color of the head, tufts, thorax, forewing, and cilia are white. A dark costal spot occurs just beyond the wing base. This is followed near the middle by a broad, black, angulated band that extends from the costa to the inner margin. The band consists of a squarish or rectangular component at the costa, then continues as a broad streak that broadens towards the inner margin. One or more small spots or blotches are sometimes present beyond the median band on the apical third of the wing.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: This species is generally associated with hardwood forests where it feeds on fungi in decaying wood.

FOOD: The larvae feed on fungi, including *Hypoxylon fuscum* and *Fomes fomentarius*. Larvae have been found mining in the fruiting bodies and growing under the bark of dead elm, oak, beech, and hawthorn (Heath and Emmet, 1985; Jaworski et al., 2016).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults occasionally visit lights. More information is needed on the larval ecology, and we encourage naturalists to check for the larvae on *Fomes*, *Hypoxylon*, or other fungi on decaying hardwoods.

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: Populations are presumably more common than our limited records suggest since the adults do not appear to be strongly attracted to lights.