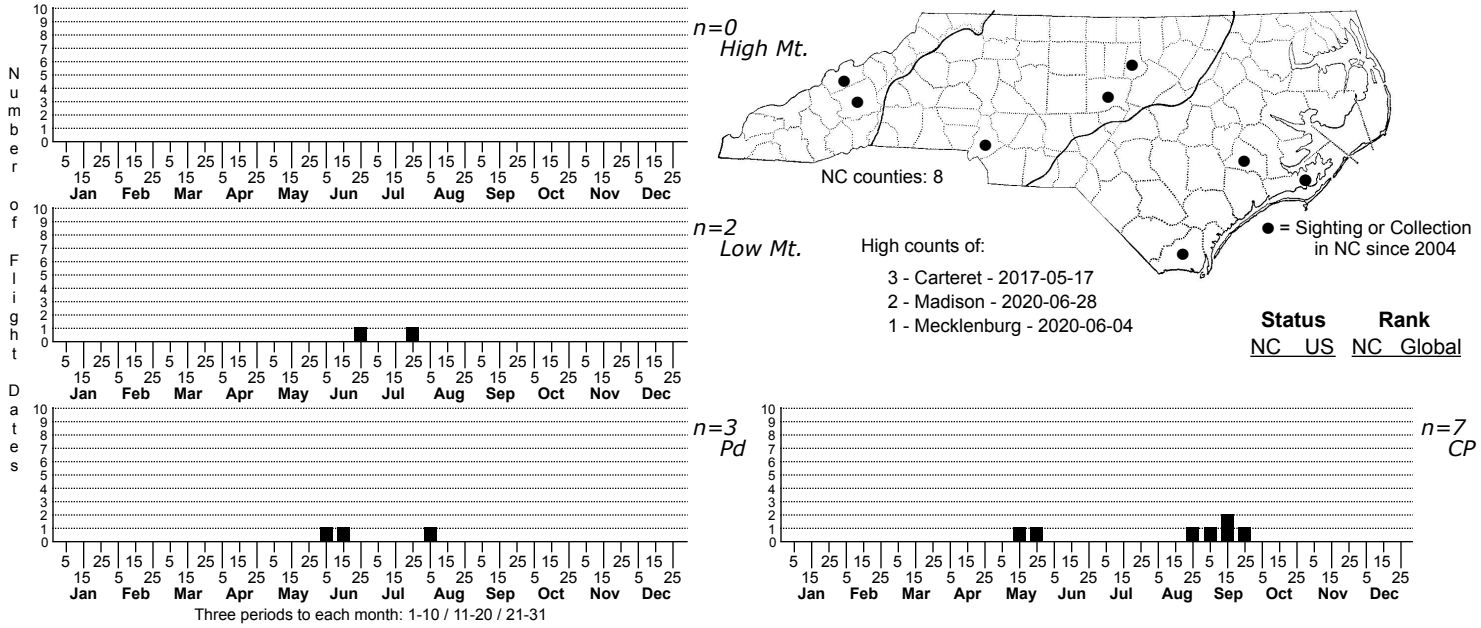
Nemapogon clematella of authors No common name



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 is 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.