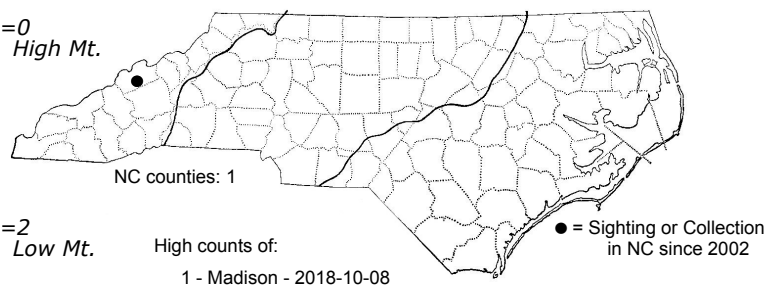
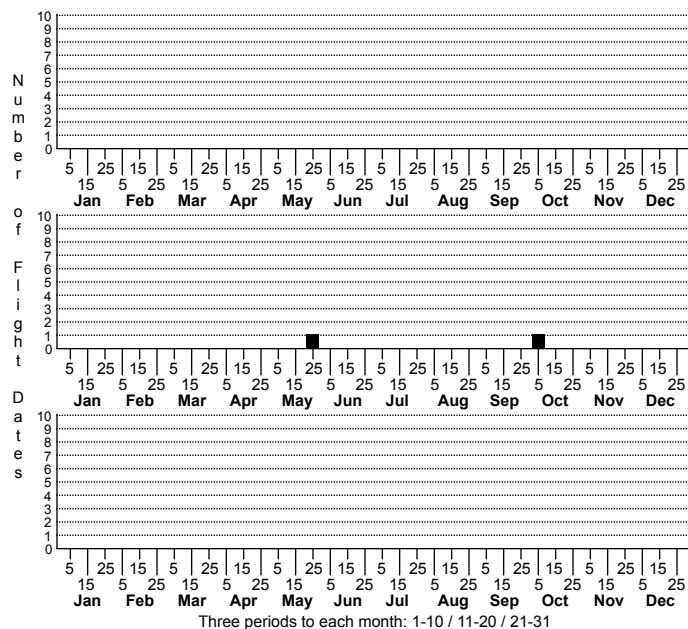
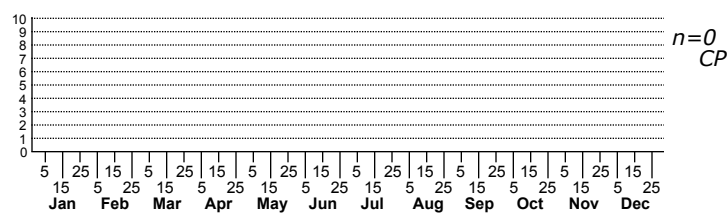


Caloreas leucobasis No common name



Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Choreutidae SUBFAMILY: Choreutinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Caloreas* is a small genus with eight described species that are all found in North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:
 ONLINE PHOTOS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Fernald (1900); Forbes (1923)
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is mostly based on that of Fernald (1900) and Forbes (1923). The antenna is finely banded with black and white. The head, thorax, and basal third of the forewing is cream-colored to white and contrast sharply with remainder of the wing, which is predominantly dark fuscous. The darker, apical two-thirds of the wing has complex patterning that includes a whitish central patch that extends from the costa to about the middle of the wing. The patch is surrounded by metallic silvery gray to bluish gray dusting that is weakly organized as bands. The subapical region has a narrow light reddish brown band and adjoins dark and light bands in the cilia. Blackish wormy streaks and blotches are present in the remainder of the wing. The legs are boldly marked with white and blackish banding. The hindwing is warm brown, and the upper side of the abdomen is brown with lighter scales at the end of each segment. The angle and quality of light can greatly modify the appearance of specimens, but the contrasting white and dark patterning is distinctive for this species.

DISTRIBUTION: *Caloreas leucobasis* is widely distributed in North America but has rarely been collected. Adults have been recorded from New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ontario, and Quebec in the East, and from British Columbia, Alberta, Oregon, and California in the West. Our two records from Madison County represent a major disjunct from northern populations in the eastern US. Given that this species has strong northern affinities, it is surprising to find them at lower elevation sites in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Specimens have been observed from April through December in areas outside of North Carolina. Our two records are from May and October.

HABITAT: The host plants and habitats are poorly documented. Our two records were from a semi-wooded residential neighborhood, and a nearby site that was next to an extensive stand of River Cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*).

FOOD: The only known host listed by Robinson et al. (2011) is Pearly Everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*). This northern species is not native to North Carolina but is occasionally grown as an ornamental. It is not present in the vicinity of either of the collection sites in Madison County, which suggests that other hosts are used in the state.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults appear to rarely visit lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species appears to be disjunct and rare, with only two records from sites that are in close proximity. We need additional information on its distribution and abundance before we can assess its conservation status.