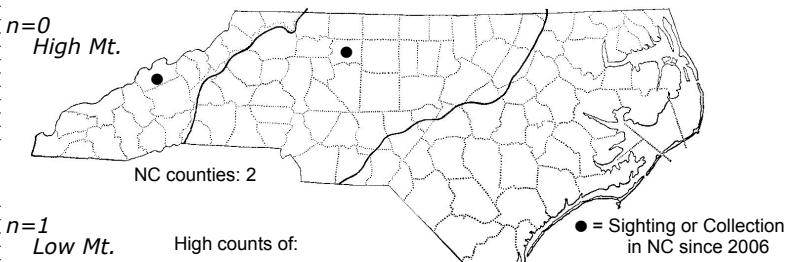
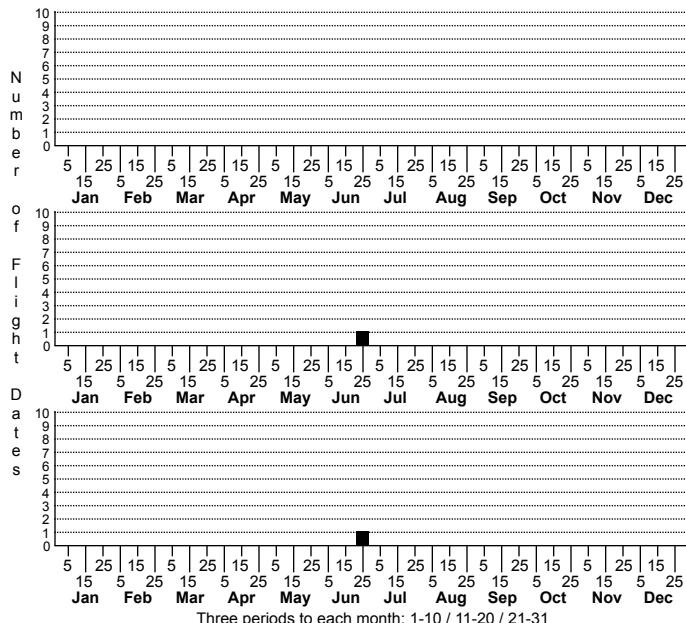


Augolychna septemstrigella None



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=0
CP

FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: <i>Augolychna</i> is a monotypic genus with a single described species that occurs in the eastern US.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Dietz (1905).

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is a very distinctively marked tineid that is boldly marked with black, white, and straw-colored patterning. The head tuft is creamy-white and contrasts sharply with the black thorax and forewing ground color. The antenna is mostly blackish except for a whitish tip. The ground color of the forewing is blackish and is overlain with complex lighter patterning. The most prominent mark is a broad longitudinal band that extends along the dorsal third from near the middle of the wing to the apex. The band often has a dirty-white wash on the terminal half and connects to a series five, narrow, whitish lines that extend from the costa. The first two project obliquely rearward, while the later three project roughly perpendicular to the costa. The basal half has two additional white lines that include a short costal line at about one-third the wing length that curves posteriorly, and a longer, narrower line that curves rearward from near the base of the costa to the middle of the wing at around one-half the wing length. The fringe has alternating white and blackish checkering along the basal half and uniformly dirty gray coloration on the outer half.

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Augolychna septemstrigella</i> appears to be a relatively rare species, with only a handful of site records from the eastern US as of 2024. Specimens have been collected in Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas. We have two records for North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been collected from late-May through late-June in different areas of the range. As of 2024, our two records are both from late-June.

HABITAT: The habitat requirements are poorly documented, but at least some of the known specimens were taken in residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: The hosts (if any) have not been reported.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults appear to occasionally visit lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S1S2]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This appears to be a rare species, with fewer than 10 site records from the eastern US since it was described in 1878, and only two from North Carolina as of 2024.