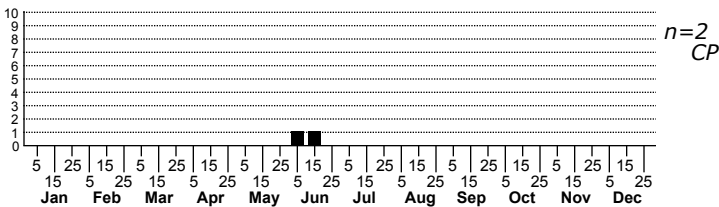
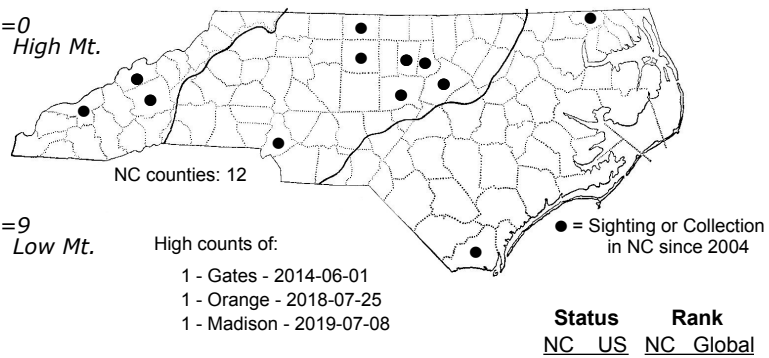
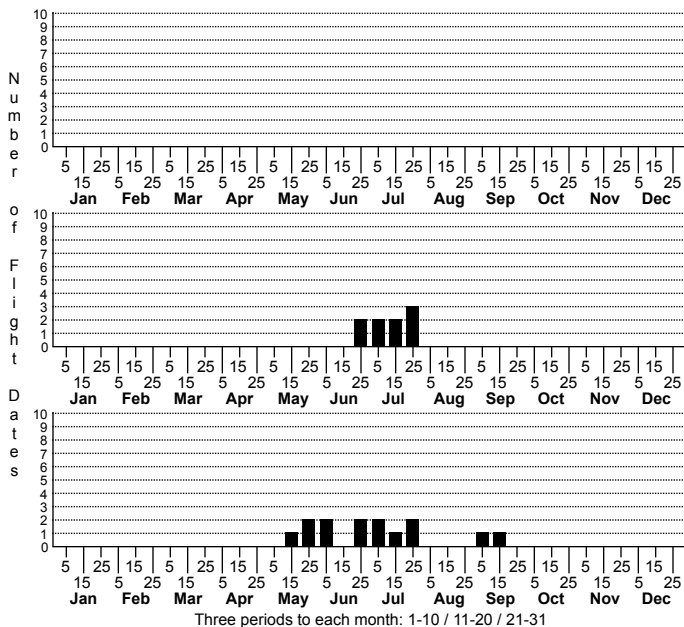


Oenoe hybromella No common name



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: Meessiinae TRIBE: [Meessiini]
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Oenoe* is a small genus with only one species in the eastern US.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Chambers (1874), Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part of that of Chambers (1874). The dorsum of the head is brown posteriorly, but phases into yellowish white anteriorly, with the tufts projecting forward. The labial palp has brown and silver gray intermixed, and the second joint is one-third longer than the third. The antenna is grayish fuscous and becomes more silvery towards the tip. It is nearly two-thirds as long as the forewing and filiform. The thorax is dark brown and the forewing lanceolate. The basal half of the forewing is dark brown, with a yellowish white spot often evident about midway. The brown posterior edge runs against a narrow, erect, silvery fascia. The remainder of the wing is white to yellowish white and irregularly dusted with dark brown scales. These are organized into larger irregular blotches along the costa and in the apical portion of the wing. The cilia are off white to light tan with a dark and rather poorly formed line near the base. The hindwing is brownish and very narrow with a conspicuous fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: *Oenoe hybromella* is found in eastern North America from Ontario and Massachusetts southward to Georgia and Alabama, and westward to eastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, Illinois, and Minnesota. As of 2020, our records span from the northeastern Coastal Plain to the lower elevations in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults have been observed in areas outside of North Carolina from April through September, with most between June and August. As of 2020, our records extends from late May through mid-September, with a peak in late June through July.

HABITAT: The required habitats are poorly documented. We have specimens from semi-wooded residential neighborhoods as well as more natural forested habitats.

FOOD: The larvae have not been found, but are probably either detritivores, scavengers, or fungivores like most tineids and do not require specific plant hosts.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults occasionally visit 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: This species appears to be somewhat uncommon throughout its range, but more detailed information is needed on populations within the state before we can assess its conservation status.