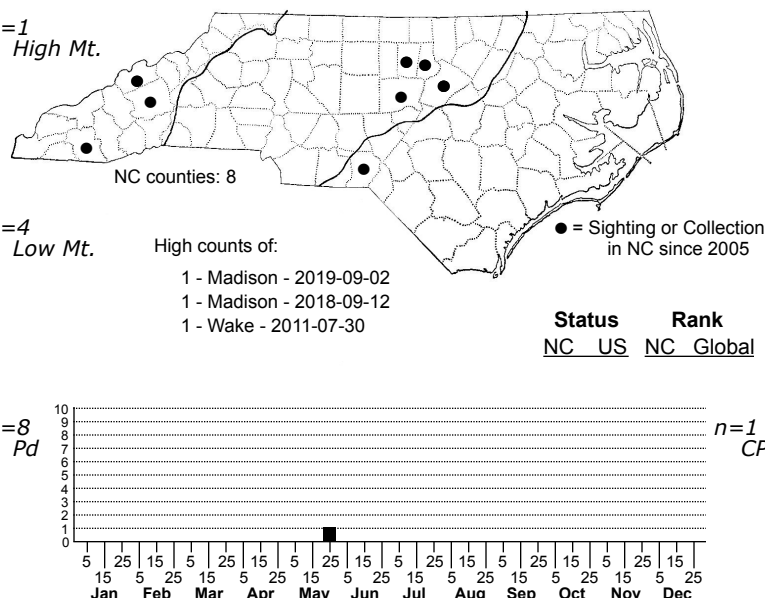
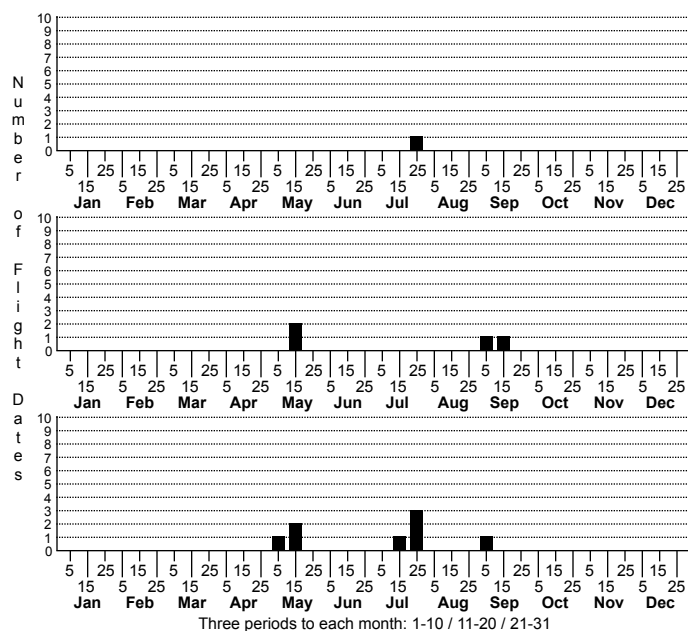


Homosetia bifasciella None



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Homosetia* is a small genus with 12 recognized species that are found only in North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Dietz (1905)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part by the descriptions by Dietz (1905) and Forbes (1923). The face is whitish and the vertex brown. The labial palp is yellowish white, with the second joint fuscous externally and beneath. The antenna is grayish ochreous and finely annulated with fuscous above, while the basal joint is dark brown. The thorax is dark brown to blackish. The forewing ground color is silvery white, but often obscured by a heavy dusting of brown to golden brown scales. The forewing is overlain with a series of dark brown to blackish scale tufts that produce an irregular banded appearance with two or three bands along the length (the anteriormost band is sometimes not evident). The dark tufts are present at about one-fifth the wing length, as an oblique pair just before one-half, and a pair in the post-median area at about four-fifths, with the one on the costa larger. Beginning at about two-thirds, there are a series of white costal spots or somewhat oblique dashes that become more pronounced towards the apex. These continue around the wing tip to the inner margin and fringe before termination at about two-thirds. The spots or dashes extend into the base of the fringe and are often separated by darker bars or blotches. The hindwings are pale fuscous and the cilia concolorous. Specimens vary from dark to light brown. Features that help to distinguish this species include the white face and contrasting dark vertex, the dark bands on the dorsum, and the light spots or dashes along the apical third of the costa and inner margin.

DISTRIBUTION: *Homosetia bifasciella* is found primarily in eastern North America. Adults have been collected in southern Canada (Alberta; Manitoba; Ontario; Quebec), and in the US from Maine southward to Florida, and westward to eastern Texas, Arkansas, and Indiana. As of 2020, we have only three site records that are from the Piedmont and a lower elevation site in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults have been observed in areas outside of North Carolina from March to September, with most from June through August. As of 2020, we have records from mid-May to mid-September.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are undocumented.

FOOD: The hosts are unknown, but this species presumably does not feed on live foliage given that most tineids feed on detritus, fungi, or lichens.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: We currently do not have sufficient information on the distribution and abundance of this species in North Carolina to assess its conservation status.