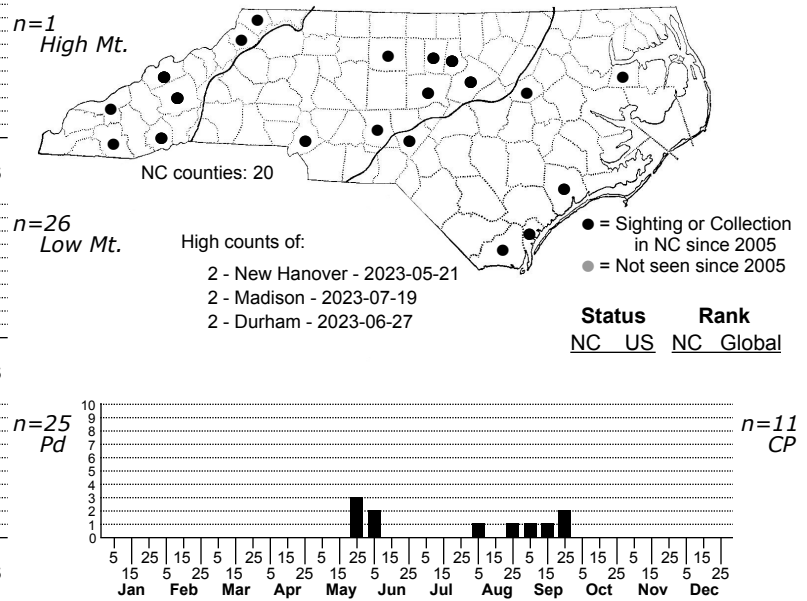
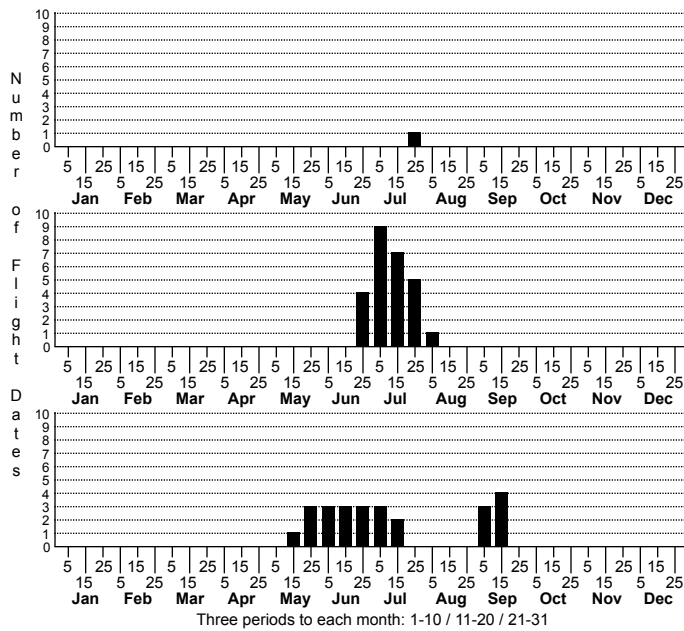


Hybroma servulella Yellow Wave Moth



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: Meessiinae TRIBE: [Meessiini]
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Dietz (1905); Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species is easily recognized by its sulphur yellow and dark brown color patterning. The following detailed description is based on Dietz (1905). The head, thorax and ground color of the forewing are deep sulphur yellow, while the antenna is dark brown. The labial and maxillary palps are pale yellow and speckled with dark brown scales. A narrow, dark brown costal streak extends from the base to about one-half the wing length where it expands into a semi-circular blotch. At about four-fifths there is a matched pair of smaller, irregular blotches. The larger is on the costa and the second immediately dorsal to it. These are sometimes connected. The inner margin has a large, irregular, dark brown blotch that extends from about one-fourth to the beginning of the dorsal fringe. It has two arms that extend inwardly in the anterior and posterior portion to produce a concavity. The cilia is sulphur yellow. The hindwings and cilia are dark brown. The abdomen is fuscous above, with the tip and underside yellowish. The legs are pale yellow with fuscous markings above.

DISTRIBUTION: *Hybroma servulella* is found in Quebec and the eastern US. In the US the range extends from the northeastern states southward to Florida, and westward to central Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois, and Minnesota. This species occurs statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults have been recorded from March through October in areas outside of North Carolina, with a seasonal peak in activity from June through August. As of 2020, we have records from mid-May through late-September. Populations are single-brooded in the mountains, but show evidence of having two broods in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont.

HABITAT: The habitats are poorly documented. The larvae presumably do not feed on living plants and are not host-dependent. Dietz (1905) found adults resting on tree trunks.

FOOD: The larvae and their food resources have never been reported. Like almost all tineids, they presumably feed either on dead organic matter such as feathers, scat, and plant or animal remains, or feed on fungi and lichens.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to 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 is regularly encountered at lights and seems to be relatively secure within the state.