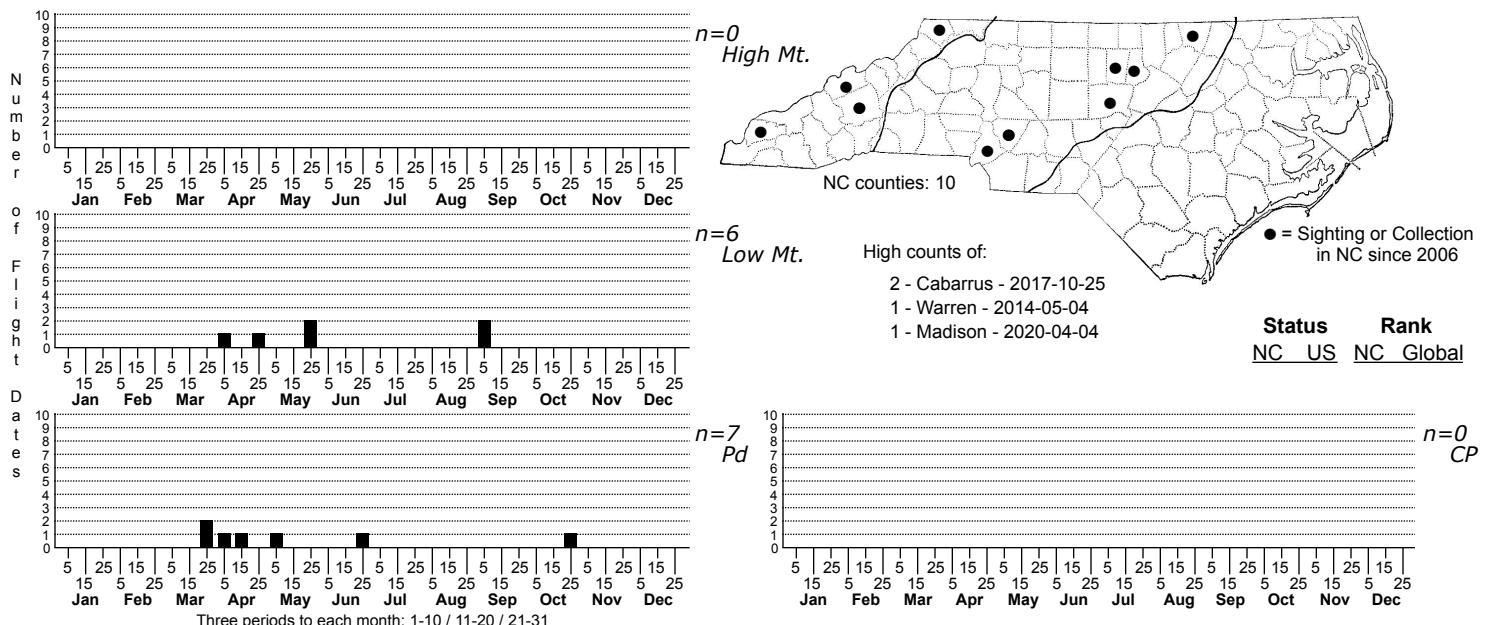


Scardia amurensis None



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: Scardiinae TRIBE: [scardiini]

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Robinson (1986) noted that this species is indistinguishable externally from *Scardia boletella*, and the following is based in part on the description of that species. The vertex and frons are brownish creamy. The labial palp is creamy, with brown on the outer surface of the first and second segment, and in the middle of the third segment. The antenna is dark brown. The thorax is cream with flecks of brown, while the tegula is brown with cream posteriorly. The ground color of the forewing is dark purplish brown, with orange-brown often evident on the veins. The costa has a series of small cream-colored spots that are concentrated on the basal half. A cream colored longitudinal band with darker tan patches extends from the base of the dorsal margin to the termen, where it fills the apical fifth of the wing. The portion along the dorsal margin is straight-edged for most of the length, except in the middle where it adjoins and often connects to a small concolorous spot. The fringe has a dark tan marginal line at the base and is checkered with darker spots apically. The hindwing is light grayish brown with a faintly checkered fringe. The legs are cream with strong brown flecking, except at the articulations.

DISTRIBUTION: This introduced species was first discovered in the United States in 1967 and has since spread across a substantial portion of the eastern US. Adults have been recorded from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana southward through the Appalachian region to Tennessee, North Carolina, and central Alabama. Our earliest records for North Carolina are from 2014, and it has since been documented at several sites in the Piedmont and lower elevations in the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adult records from outside of North Carolina range from April through August. As of 2020, all but one of our records are from April and May.

HABITAT: Local populations depend of bracket fungi that grow on hardwoods such as oaks and American Beech. As of 2020, our records are from semi-wooded residential neighborhoods and an urban park.

FOOD: The larvae specialize on bracket fungi, including *Globifomes graveolens* and *Fomes fomentarius* that grow on the trunks of various hardwoods (Robinson, 1986).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights, and adults have been reared from bracket fungi.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNA SNA

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This is an exotic species that does not merit protection.