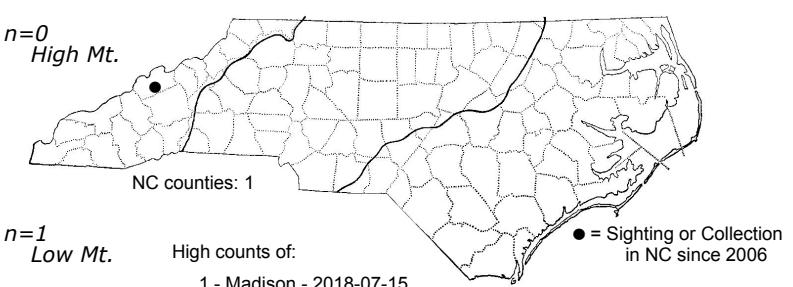
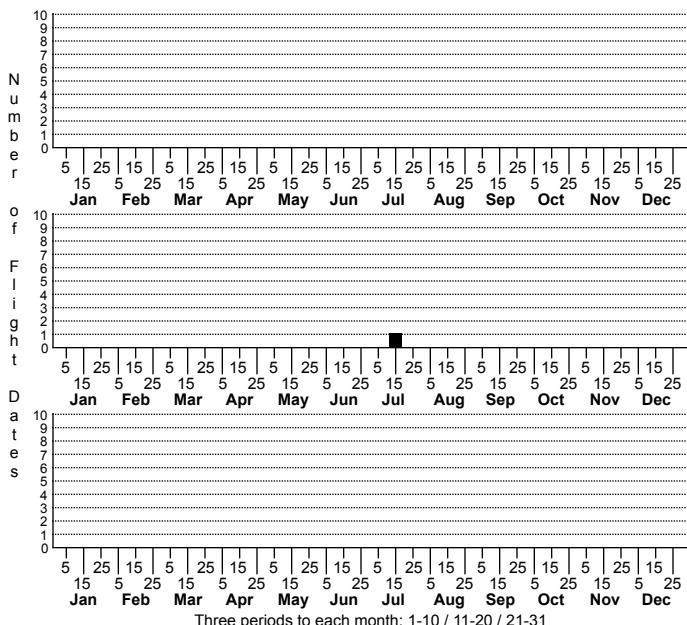
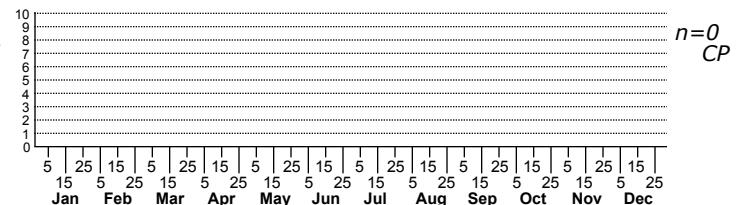


Amydria clemensella None



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: [acrolophinae] TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: *<u>i>Amydria</u>* is a taxonomically challenging genus and in need of a major revision. There appear to be numerous undescribed species in North America, as well as several described species that have very similar external markings. Several forms that appear to be undescribed species occur in North Carolina (J.B. Sullivan, pers. comm.), as well as at least three described species. Identification is most reliable when using either genitalia and/or molecular barcoding. Except in instances where genitalia have been examined, our assignment of specimens to particular species is best viewed as being provisional.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Dietz, 1905

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based on that of Chambers (1874) and appears to be inadequate to definitively identify this species. The type specimen appears to have been lost or destroyed (Dietz, 1905), which adds to the confusion. According to Chambers, the overall color is yellow. The palps are a little paler, except for the outer surface of the second joint. The forewing has minute brown spots that are arranged in transverse rows, and the spot on the fold and at the end of the disc are a little larger than the others. A row small fuscous spots is present around the base of the fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: The range of this species is undocumented. The original description was from Texas, and Dietz (1905) believed that a specimen from St. Louis, Missouri was also this species. Don Davis, who was working on this genus prior to his passing, identified one of our specimens from a lower-elevation site in Madison County as *<u>i>A. clemensella</u>*.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The flight season is undocumented.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are undocumented.

FOOD: The food resources are apparently unknown, but other species in this genus are reported to feed on detritus.

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[SU]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: