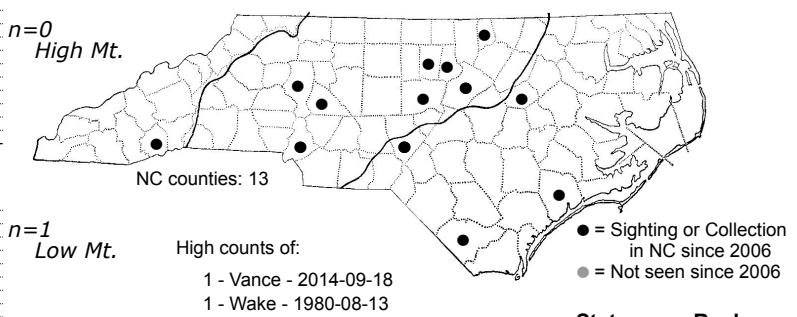
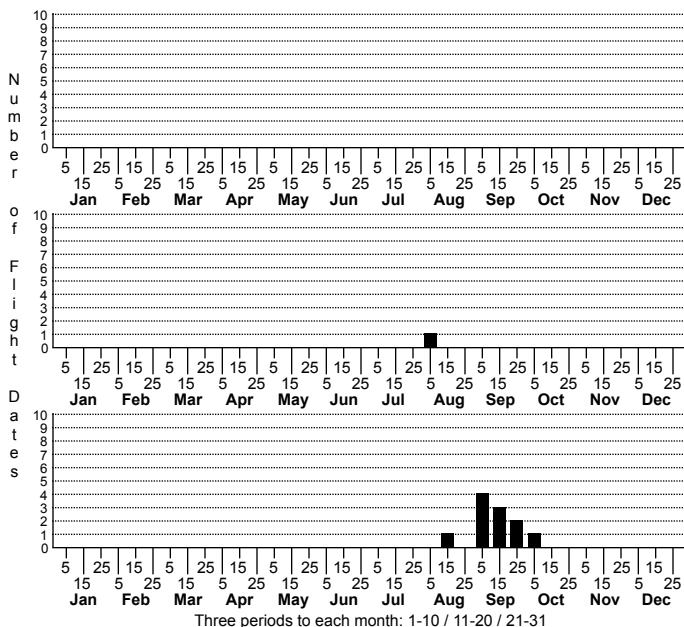


Thaumatographa jonesi Psychedelic Jones Moth



High counts of:
 1 - Vance - 2014-09-18
 1 - Wake - 1980-08-13
 1 - Onslow - 2019-08-31

Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Chlidanotinae TRIBE: Hilarographini
 TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Brower (1953)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Thaumatographa jonesi* is a strikingly patterned micromoth that hardly needs describing. The forewing ground color is blackish and has a prominent yellowish-orangish longitudinal streak on the costal third that extends to the middle of the wing. The distal two-thirds has a series of colorful curved bands that project distally from both the costa and inner margin and converge towards the costal third of the wing. Along the costa, these consist of broad orange bands that alternate with narrower bands that begin as white on the costa and quickly phase into silvery or leadened scales. The bands that project from the inner margin are mostly silvery white with a few orangish bands in between. The ocellus is orange with 4-5 black, horizontal dashes and is bordered distally and proximally by a silvery or leadened band. The fringe is mostly dull gray and is cut with a white dash below the apex, while the hindwing is dark brown.

DISTRIBUTION: *Thaumatographa jonesi* is mostly found in the southeastern US, with the range extending from New Hampshire and Massachusetts southward to central Florida and westward to eastern Texas, northern Mississippi and western Tennessee. There is also one reported record from south-central Ohio.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from May through November in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in most areas from August through October. Populations in North Carolina are univoltine. As of 2023 our records extend from mid-August through early October.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented. Most of our records are from sites with pine forests or residential areas with pine trees.

FOOD: The hosts are apparently undocumented. Heppner (2007) lists pine, but this needs verification.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S3S4]

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: *Thaumatographa jonesi* appears to be somewhat uncommon in North Carolina. Additional information is needed on host use, preferred habitats, and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.