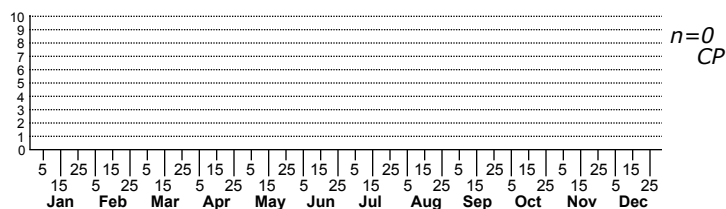
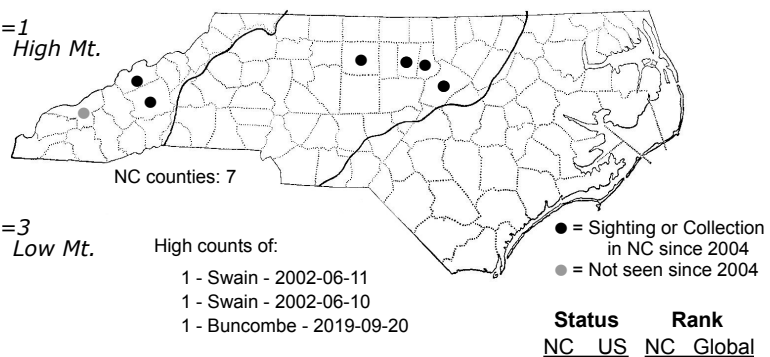
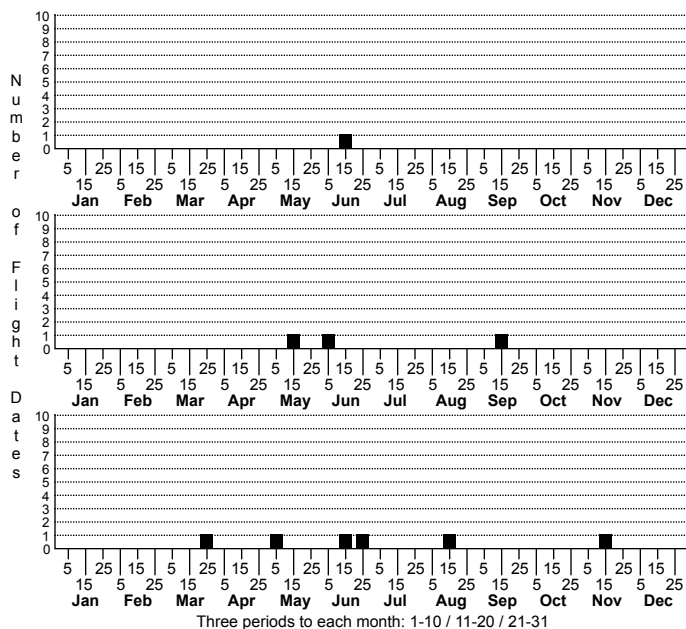


Niditinea fuscella European House Moth



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: Tineinae TRIBE: [Tineini]

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: The genus *Niditinea* has 14 described species that are thought to have originally had a Holarctic distribution (Robinson, 2009). Certain members of this genus (e.g., *N. fuscella*) have since been spread around the world by humans. We currently have three described species in the US, and at least three undescribed species (Metz et al., 2018).

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Dietz (1905); Metz et al. (2018)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the description by Dietz (1905). The head varies from ochreous russet to brownish. The labial palps are pale ochreous below and fuscous externally. The antenna is brown, and the thorax ochreous brown and darker anteriorly. The ground color of the forewing is pale ochreous and overlain with varying densities of dark brown scales. The costa is dark fuscous with numerous small pale dots that are sometimes lacking, except towards the apex. The dark scales tend to be concentrated along the central portion of the wing, along the costa, and the wing tip where they are often organized into a checkered pattern. There are three large, dark brown spots. These include a matched pair of subcostal and sub-dorsal spots at about one-half the wing length, and a single median spot at about two-thirds. Some specimens have a dark, posteriorly oblique streak or complete fascia at about one-fourth the wing length. The cilia are lighter than the forewing and usually have a partial or complete dark line just above the base. The hindwings and cilia are grayish to light brown and unicolorous, while the abdomen is ochreous brown. The legs are marked with alternating pale and dark bands. This species tends to be the darkest colored of our *Niditinea* species.

Metz et al. (2018) noted that fresh specimens of *Niditinea* usually can be identified to species by color alone. The scales of the head and dorsum of the thorax of *N. sabroskyi* tend towards reddish-orange, and the anal area of the forewing is less tinged with brown. The head and thoracic scales of *N. orleansella* tend to creamy-white with dark gray to black scales, and the anal area of the forewing is usually tinged with dark gray scales. The head and thoracic scales of *N. fuscella* are darker, and tend towards brown with dark brown scales. The anal area of the forewing is less differentiated, usually with a broad band or spot adjacent to the hind margin. Some specimens of *N. sabroskyi* and *N. orleansella* are dark and resemble those of *N. fuscella*, so definitive identifications require the examination of genitalia.

DISTRIBUTION: This species appears to be widespread in North America, but many of the older records could be those of either *N. orleansella* or *N. sabroskyi*. Specimens that were identified by Metz et al. (2018) based on genitalia were from Washington, Montana, Kansas, Missouri, Georgia and the northeastern states. As of 2020, our records are from the Piedmont and the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults occur throughout the year, particularly in the southernmost populations. As of 2020, our records extend from March through September.

HABITAT: This species is associated with human habitations, where the larvae most commonly feed on stored grains and other organic human products.

FOOD: The larvae do not feed on live plant foliage, but instead consume a variety of grains and dead organic matter. In the US, Metz et al. (2018) reported records of adults that were reared from dried potatoes, a hair "mattress", a dead *Isabella* tiger moth, an American Robin carcass, dry animal feed, wheat seed, bird seed, a chicken coop, a whale bone, grasshopper eggs and a deer tick carcass. Surprisingly, there was little evidence that this species feeds in bird nests, although this has been reported at locations outside of the US.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights, and the larvae are occasionally found in stored grain and other organic food resources. Specimens should be collected since positive identification may require the examination of genitalia.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNA

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

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