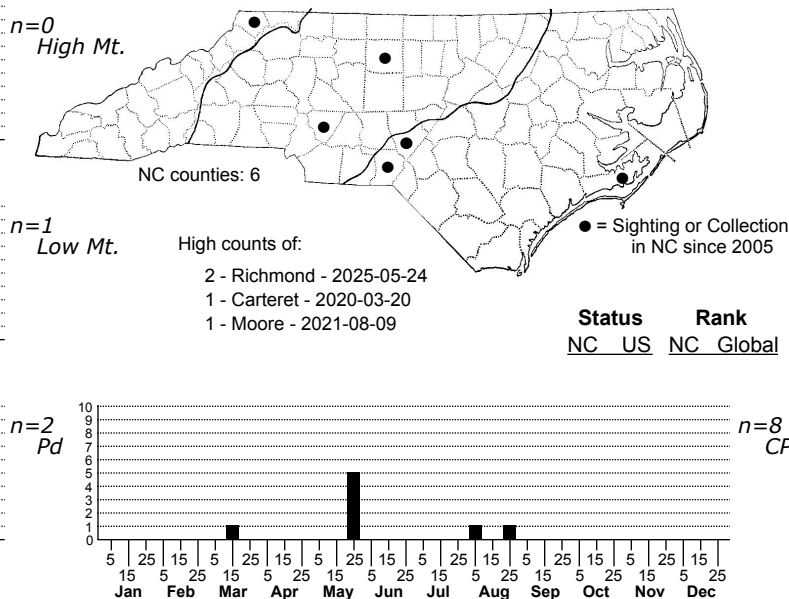
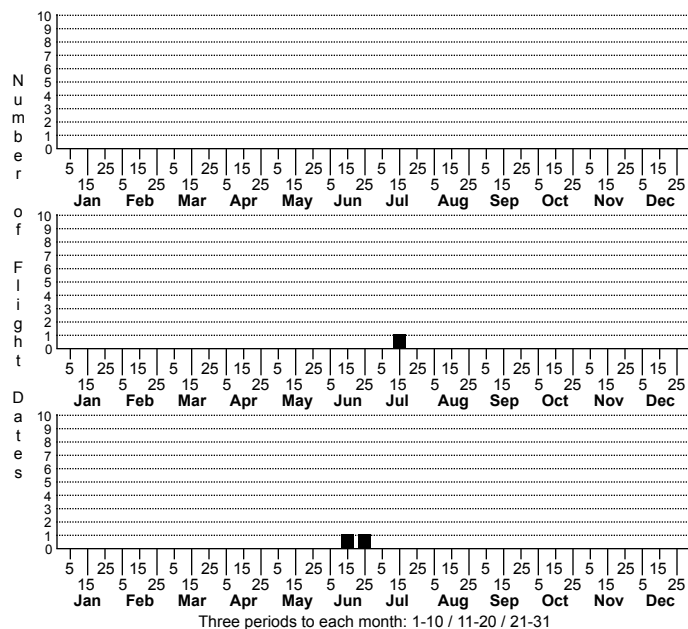


Eccritothrix guenterella None



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: Tineinae TRIBE: [Tineini]
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Chambers (1873)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species the head and dorsal tuft are straw yellow, and the antenna brownish. The thorax is dark purple brown and the area above the eyes also often has a patch of dark purple brown scales. The ground color of the forewing is dull yellow and dusted with fuscous scales throughout. There are two dark-brown to blackish spots just before the midwing, with the pair centered on the middle of the wing. A third spot that is usually larger than the basal two is present at about three-fourths the wing length near the center of the wing. The outer margin and fringe are heavily dusted with fuscous scales, but these are not arranged as distinct spots. The hindwing is uniformly lighter colored than the forewing and has a well-developed fringe.

Eccritothrix guenterella is similar to *Tinea apicimaculella*, but the latter differs by having a single dark basal spot instead of two, a dark longitudinal stripe through the forewing, and dark spots along the apical margin (missing in *Eccritothrix*).

DISTRIBUTION: Widely scattered records of this species are known from throughout the eastern U.S. and in Ontario and Quebec. The U.S. records include the states of Maine, New York, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Florida. As of 2024, we have a few scattered records that span all three physiographic regions of the state.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found from February through September in different areas of the range. As of 2024, our records extend from mid-March through late-August.

HABITAT: Most of our records are from xeric communities in the Sandhills.

FOOD: The hosts are apparently undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: This is a seemingly uncommon species throughout its wide range. It is most common in North Carolina in xeric communities in the Sandhills.