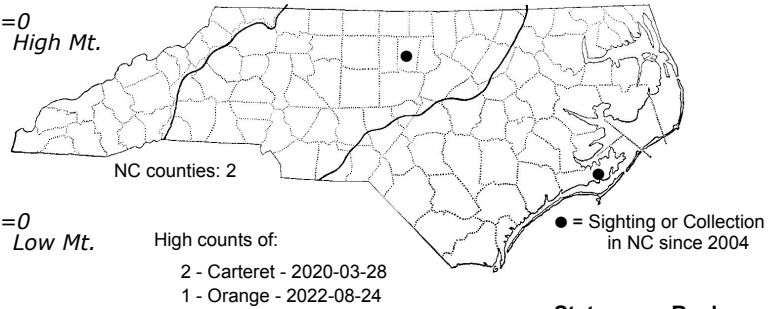
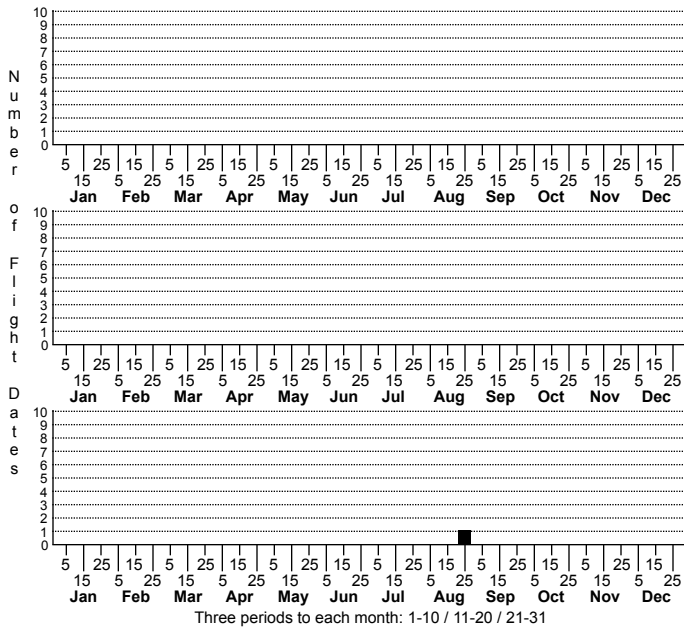
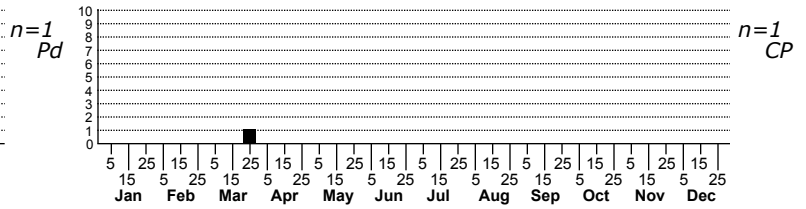


Elatobia carbonella No common name



Status		Rank	
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: Tineinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Dietz (1905)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Powell and Opler (2009)

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based on that of Dietz (1905). The entire insect is dark fuscous brown, except for the hindwing. Bristly, white-tipped hairs are present on both the labial palps and the head. The forewing is elongate and obtusely pointed, and the general fuscous color is interspersed with scattered dark brown and paler scales. The former are aggregated into a spot at the end of cell and also generally more dominant in the apical part of the wing where they are somewhat arranged into ill-defined lines. The hindwing is pale fuscous and has a brassy luster. The cilia are concolorous and have a paler basal line. The abdomen and underside of the body is ochereous fuscous, and the tarsal joints are paler at the apex. Dietz (1905) noted that the white tipped, rough hairs on the head and palps give specimens a peculiar, hoary appearance. This nondescript species is best identified by genitalia.

DISTRIBUTION: Although this species was originally described from Pennsylvania, it is far more common in the western US (California; New Mexico). Populations in the East have been found in Quebec, Pennsylvania (historical), and recently at a single site in coastal North Carolina by J. B. Sullivan.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Powell and Opler (2009) reported that the adults fly from April to August in California. Our one record is from late March.

HABITAT: Our one record comes from a Longleaf Pine savanna.

FOOD: The larvae feeds on fungi, especially in recently burned areas. The only known hosts is the Veiled Polypore (<i>Cryptoporus volvatus</i>), which grows on the trunks of dead conifers.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This is apparently a rare species in the eastern US and was only recently discovered in North Carolina. Additional information is needed on its distribution and habitat requirements before we can assess its conservation status.