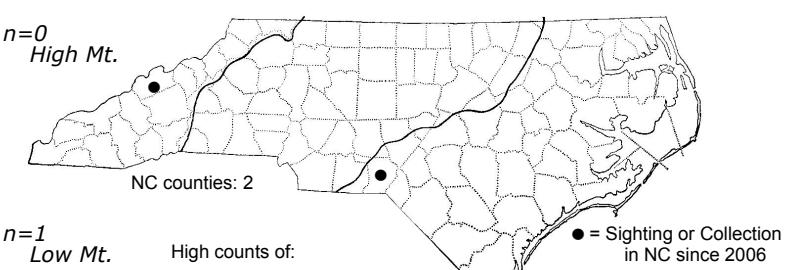
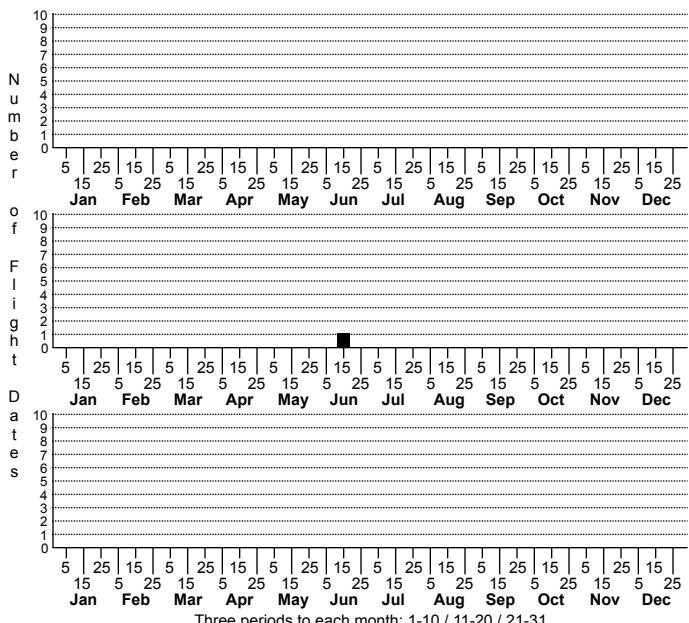
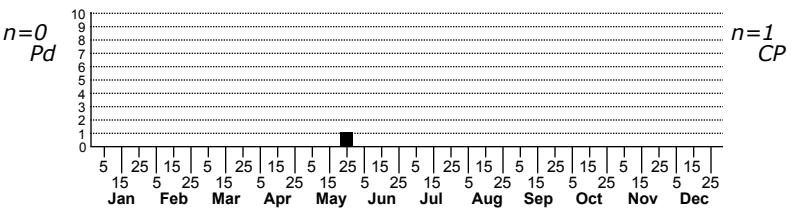


# *Bucculatrix solidaginiella* None



High counts of:  
1 - Madison - 2022-06-17  
1 - Richmond - 2025-05-24

Status Rank  
NC US NC Global



Three periods to each month: 1-10 / 11-20 / 21-31

FAMILY: Bucculatricidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Braun (1963)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Braun (1963)

ID COMMENTS: This is a small white moth (large for the genus) with pale ocherous to brown dark ocherous streaks. The following description is based on Braun (1963). The head and antenna are white, with the white antenna shading outwardly to pale fuscous in dark-marked individuals. The thorax and ground color of the forewing is white, with the latter having a series of pale ocherous to brown dark ocherous streaks.

A longitudinal streak that broadens outwardly is present that runs from the base of the wing along the midline to about one-third the wing length. This streak is frequently faint or absent. Three streaks originate along the costal. An oblique streak extends from the basal third of the costal where it often meets a second costal streak that is slightly less oblique. The second streak passes across the wing to a group of dark-tipped scales on the termen. A third costal streak that is less oblique and more diffuse than the second also crosses the wing and extends to the termen. Near the dorsal margin there is a single ocherous streak that originates near its middle and rarely touches the dorsal margin. It sometimes meets the second costal streak near the termen and often has a few black scales in the fold (absent in pale specimens). A line of blackish-tipped scales extends from the middle of the termen to the apex. On some specimens it continues as a brown hair pencil to the tips of the apical cilia where it contrasts with the otherwise whitish costal cilia. The cilia below the apex are duller ocherous and have a line of dark scales that meet the apical pencil at an acute angle. The hindwing and cilia are brownish ocherous and the legs are whitish.

Many *Bucculatrix* are best identified by genitalia and we consider our records for *Bucculatrix solidaginiella* as being provisional. *Bucculatrix montana* is very similar, but the angle between the blackish streak and the line of blackish scales on the cilia is typically less acute. *Bucculatrix solidaginiella* is a goldenrod specialist that causes tip damage. Rearing records would be helpful in documenting localities for this species in North Carolina.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is apparently rather widespread in North America, with records based on dissections from Washington, North Dakota, southeastern Canada (Ontario to Nova Scotia) and the eastern US to at least Virginia (Braun, 1963).

FLIGHT COMMENT: This species appears to be univoltine with most adult records from June and July (Braun, 1963).

HABITAT: This species is generally found at sites where goldenrods are present, including fields, woodland borders, and open woodlands.

FOOD: *Bucculatrix solidaginiella* is a goldenrod (*Solidago*) specialist. It probably uses numerous species of goldenrods, but more data are needed on host species. Eiseman (2022) specifically lists Elmleaf Goldenrod (*S. ulmifolia*), which is very rare in North Carolina. We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults occasionally appear at lights. Rearing records are needed for North Carolina and we recommending searching for damaged shoot tips and rearing adults following the spring warm-up.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S1?]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: