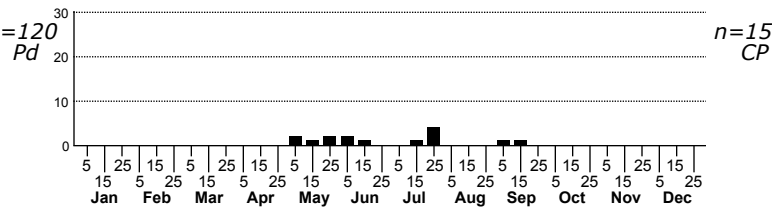
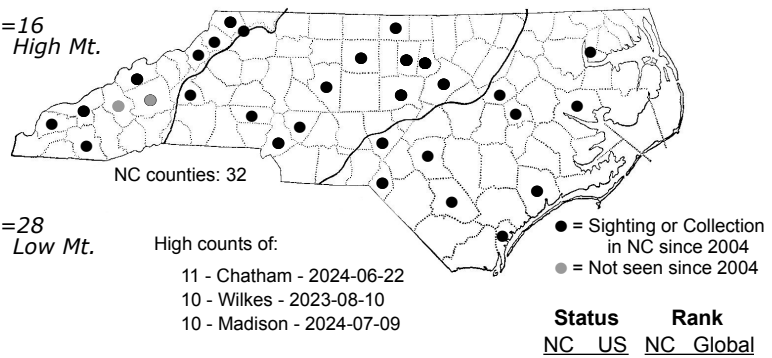
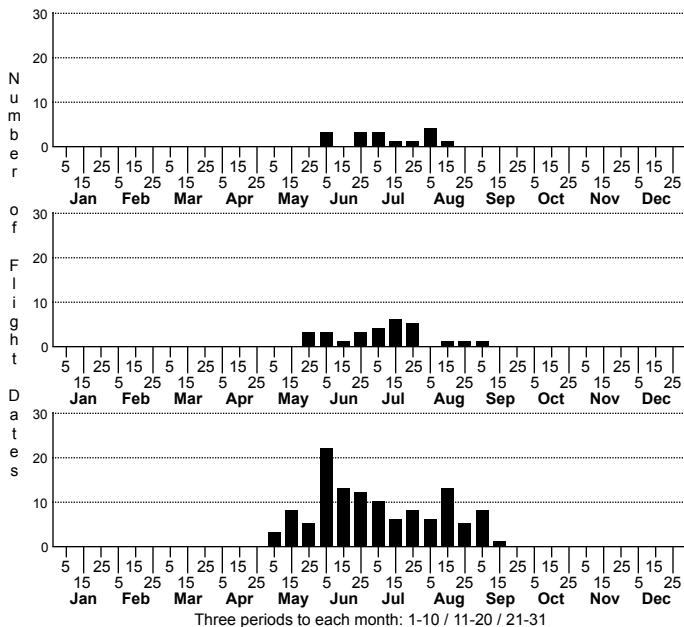


*Pococera asperatella* Maple Webworm Moth



FAMILY: Pyralidae SUBFAMILY: Epipaschiinae TRIBE: [Epipaschiini]  
 TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984; as *Tetralopha asperatella*); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come mainly from mesic hardwood forests, including cove forests and northern hardwoods in the Blue Ridge, mesic slopes and residential areas in the Piedmont, and shoreline areas in the Coastal Plain.

FOOD: The larvae are polyphagous, feeding on hardwood trees in a number of different families, but particularly maples (Schaffner, 1959; Giese et al., 1964; Prentice, 1966; Allyson, 1977; Covell, 1984; Heppner, 2007; Robinson et al., 2010; Marquis et al., 2019). The reported hosts include Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>), Sugar Maple (<i>A. saccharum</i>), Silver Maple (<i>A. saccharinum</i>), Mountain Maple (<i>A. spicatum</i>), American Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>), American Beech (<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>), Honey Locust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>), hickories (<i>Carya</i> spp.), Common Waxmyrtle (<i>Morella cerifera</i>), American Hop-hornbeam (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>), Quaking Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>), White Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>), Post Oak (<i>Q. stellata</i>), Black Oak (<i>Q. velutina</i>), Live Oak (<i>Q. virginiana</i>), Staghorn Sumac (<i>Rhus typhina</i>) and American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>). Marquis et al. (2019) noted that <i>Pococera expandens</i> was at one time considered to be a synonym of <i>P. asperatella</i>, so that some of the earlier records for oaks should be interpreted cautiously. As of 2023, we have only a single host rearing record for Pignut Hickory (<i>C. glabra</i>).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights. More information is needed on host use in North Carolina.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S4

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

COMMENTS: