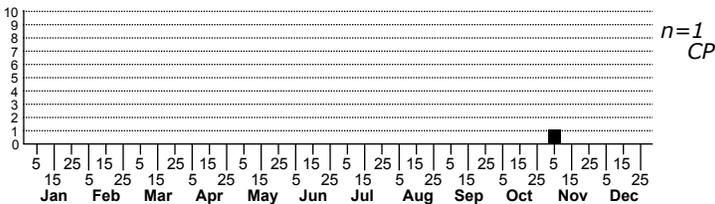
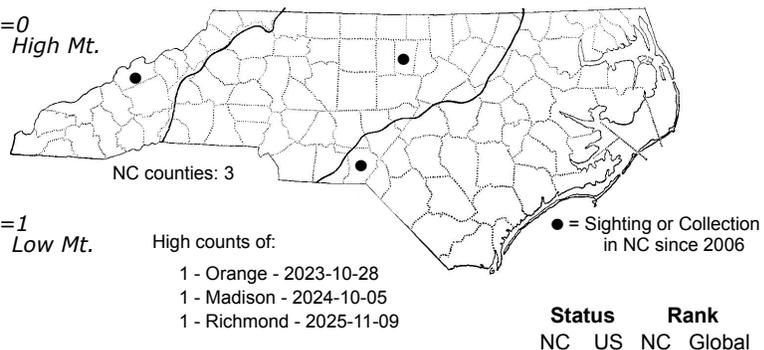
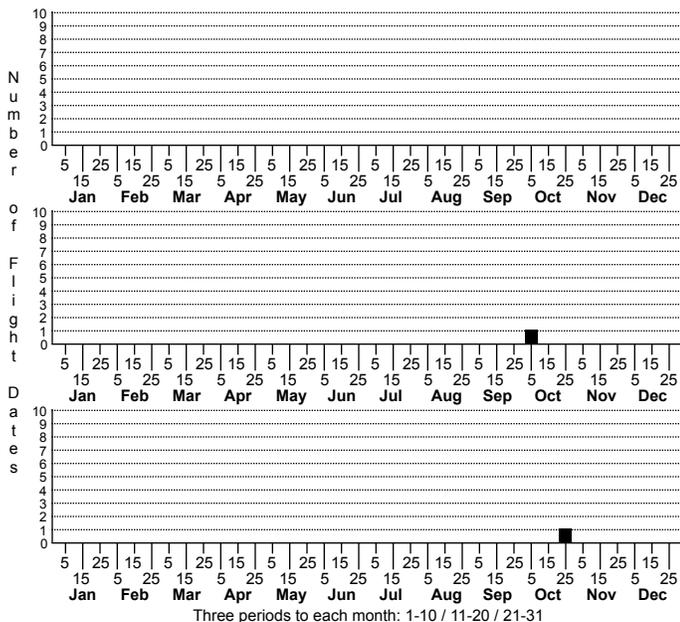


*Zimmermannia mesoloba* None



FAMILY: Nepticulidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: *Zimmermannia mesoloba* was previously placed in the genus *Ectoedemia*; Van Nieukerken et al. (2016) treated *Ectoedemia coruscella* as a junior synonym of this species.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Davis (1978); Wilkinson and Newton (1981).

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based on part on that of Wilkinson and Newton (1981) and Davis (1978), who based his original description on a single male specimen from the Florida Panhandle. This is a very small moth with a forewing length of < 3 mm. The head tuft and frons are densely covered with erect, hairlike scales that vary from a deep straw color to brownish-orange. The maxillary and labial palps are almost entirely whitish, and the antenna is approximately 0.6 times the length of the forewing. The scape (eye cap) and pedicel are whitish and contrast with the remainder of the antenna (flagellum) that is dark brown above and slightly paler below. The thorax is whitish and slightly suffused with brown scales, while the forewing is mostly dark brown to blackish and slightly irrorated with straw-colored to whitish scales. These tend to be concentrated in the cilia, near the middle of wing on the costal half, and in the subapical region along the costa, where they may form weakly differentiated whitish blotches or spots.

DISTRIBUTION: The distribution of this species is poorly documented, with a few scattered records from the eastern North America. These include northern Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, western Tennessee, Oklahoma, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia., Maryland, Massachusetts and Ontario. As of 2024, we have only two records for the state, with one each from the Blue Ridge and Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The flight season is poorly documented, with most adults flying from September through October.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented, but this species appears to be associated with hardwood forests.

FOOD: The hosts are undocumented, but the larvae likely mine the twigs of hardwoods such as oaks (Eiseman, 2022).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights, but perhaps only weakly so.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: *Zimmermannia mesoloba* appears to be rare in North Carolina, but more information is needed on its habitat requirements, distribution and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status within the state.