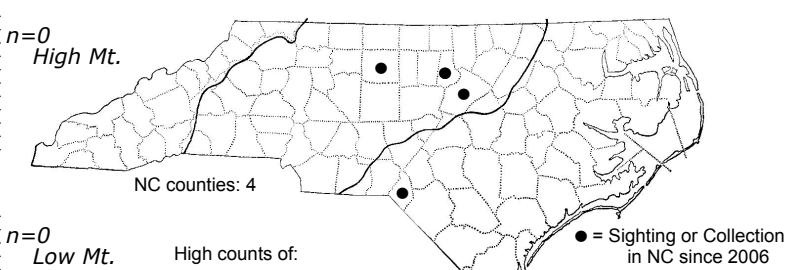
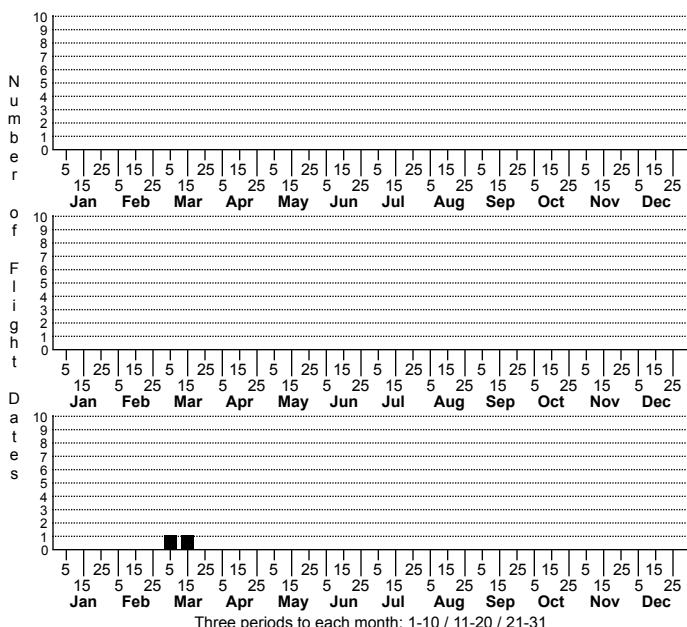


Caloptilia coroniella None



High counts of:

- 10 - Durham - 2020-07-17
- 3 - Wake - 2022-07-04
- 2 - Durham - 2022-06-13

Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=1
CP

FAMILY: Gracillariidae SUBFAMILY: Gracillariinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Eiseman (2019)

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the description in Forbes (1923). The head is dark yellowish. The labial palp is dull white to dull yellowish with the third segment dark on the outer side. The antenna is light brown with faint darker annulations and extends to the tip of the wings. The forewing ground color varies from reddish brown to purplish brown. A conspicuous, truncated triangular patch is present at about two-fifths. It extends from the costa and terminates at the fold before reaching the dorsal margin. The triangular patch has a series of 4-7 small dark spots along the costal margin and is asymmetric, with the apical end having a more exaggerated taper. The fringe is yellowish and tipped with black. The tibia and femur of the front and middle leg are dark and concolorous with the ground of the forewing, while the tarsi are white with fine dark markings near the tarsal joints. The rear leg is dull whitish, with faint dark marking near the tarsal joints.

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Caloptilia coroniella</i> is mostly confined to north temperate areas of North America. Populations in Canada have been found as far west as Alberta, and from Ontario eastward to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. In the US, the range extends from Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts westward to Illinois and Michigan, and southward to Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The recent discovery of this species in North Carolina represents a substantial extension of the range southward.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from April through October in areas outside of North Carolina. As of 2021, we have two adult records from March and one larval record from mid-July.

HABITAT: The larvae feed on birches. The only larval record for North Carolina is from River Birch, which is found along stream banks, in floodplain forests, and in other wetland settings.

FOOD: Larvae specialize on birches (<i>Betula</i> spp.), with reported hosts including River Birch (<i>B. nigra</i>), Silver Birch (<i>B. pendula</i>), and Gray Birch (<i>B. populifolia</i>). In North Carolina, we only have records for mines on River Birch.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults occasionally visit lights. We encourage naturalists to search for the leaf rolls on native birches to better document the hosts and habitat requirements for North Carolina populations.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S2S4

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species was only recently discovered in North Carolina and we currently do not have sufficient information to assess its conservation status.