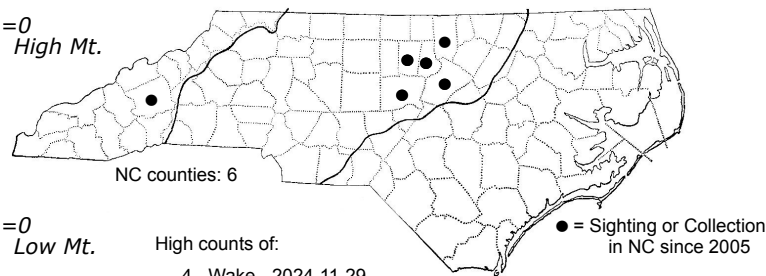
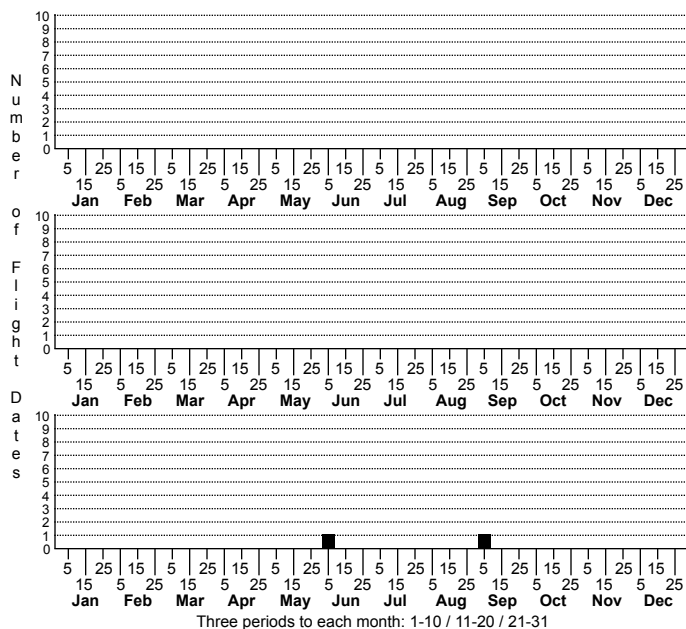


Marmara new species 4 - on Acer negundo No common name



High counts of:

- 4 - Wake - 2024-11-29
- 3 - Durham - 2022-08-17
- 2 - Durham - 2023-06-07

Status Rank
NC US NC Global



FAMILY: Gracillariidae SUBFAMILY: Gracillariinae TRIBE: [gracillariini]

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: The genus *Marmara* contains 19 described species from North America and numerous undescribed species. Most species are monophagous, and the mines have been found on over 80 North American plant genera that belong to 40 families (Eiseman et al., 2017). Given the small number of described species relative to the large number of hosts, there appear to be dozens of undescribed species in the US. Many of the species are difficult to rear and are only known from leaf or stem mines. North Carolina appears to have numerous undescribed species based on host preferences and mine characteristics, and Tracy Feldman has spearheaded efforts to document these within the state. We have included *Marmara* that we believe are probably undescribed species (ca. 30) and have listed these by their host plants. We encourage individuals to submit any leaf or stem mines that they find based on the plant hosts in order to better document the distribution and relative abundance of these forms in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Eiseman (2022)

ID COMMENTS: This apparently undescribed species is a stem miner on Boxelder, where it makes long mines on the younger, green stems. As of 2024, we are unaware of any adults being successfully reared.

DISTRIBUTION: Stem mines have been found on Boxelder at several sites in the eastern US, including New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina and Texas (Eiseman, 2022). As of 2024, we have several records from the eastern Piedmont and one from a lower-elevation site in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally found in bottomland floodplains or other moist to wet habitats, and on the lower slopes of rich woods.

FOOD: Boxelder (*Acer negundo*) is the only known host.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Local populations are best documented by searching for the stem mines on the younger, green branches of Boxelder. The adults should be reared, photographed and collected whenever possible.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[SU]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: