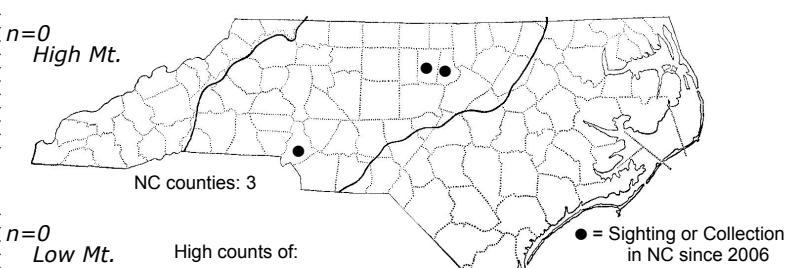
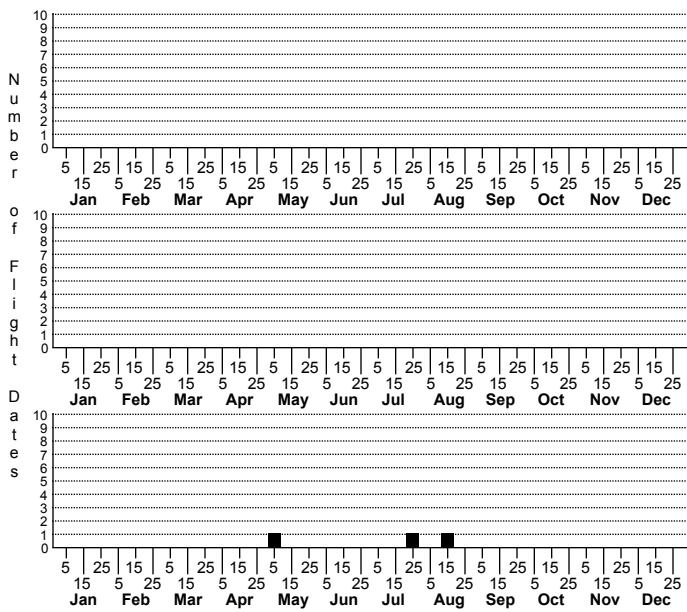


Cameraria castaneaeella None



High counts of:
 5 - Durham - 2017-08-08
 5 - Durham - 2017-08-17
 1 - Mecklenburg - 2019-07-29

Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=0
CP

FAMILY: Gracillariidae SUBFAMILY: Lithocolletinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: <i>Cameraria</i> is a genus of leaf-mining micromoths. Many species are stenophagous and specialize on a small number of closely related host species. There are currently more than 50 described species in North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Braun, 1908.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based on Braun's (1908) description of adults based on specimens from Kentucky and Ohio. The antennae is gray and banded above with dark brown. The face and palpi are tinged with ocherous, while the tuft is reddish orange and paler in the middle. The thorax and forewings are reddish orange. The forewing has a small white costal spot at the basal third of the forewing that is margined behind with black scales. At the middle of the wing is an obtusely angulated, nearly straight fascia, that is dark margined behind and sometimes on the costa before. At the angle of the fascia the dark dusting projects backward along the middle of the wing and unites with the dusting that forms the external margin of a white costal streak at the beginning of the cilia. Opposite this streak, the position of a dorsal streak is faint. A small, white spot also occurs just before the dusted apex. Sometimes the dusting behind the fascia and at the apex is almost entirely lacking. A dark line occurs through the middle of the cilia, which are brownish ocherous, but shade to gray at the tornus. The hindwing and hindwing cilia are gray, but the latter has a reddish tinge. The abdomen is dark gray, and the front and middle tarsi are banded with black and white. The hind tarsi are mostly white, but tipped with black. Two traits that are particularly helpful for identifying this species are the small white costal spot at the basal third of the forewing (often absent in North Carolina specimens), and the single, angulated, nearly straight fascia at the middle of the forewing. <i>Cameraria fasciella</i> is similar, but lacks the white costal spot, as well as the costal streak near the cilia. It has not been documented in North Carolina as of 2024.

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Cameraria castaneaeella</i> occurs as scattered populations from Maine and Connecticut, south and southwestward to Kentucky, Ohio, and North Carolina. Our only records for North Carolina as of 2019 are from Durham County.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: <i>Cameraria castaneaeella</i> feeds on chestnuts as well as several species of oaks and likely occurs in a variety of hardwood and urban forests with these host species.

FOOD: Braun (1908) reported that the larvae feed on chestnuts and various species of oaks, but did not report the particular oak species. Eiseman's list of known hosts include American Chestnut (<i>Castanea dentata</i>), European Chestnut (<i>C. sativa</i>), Bear Oak (<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>) and Willow Oak (<i>Q. phellos</i>). Tracy Feldman found mines on a young oak that was likely either Black Oak (<i>Q. velutina</i>) or Southern Red Oak (<i>Q. falcata</i>). It is likely that many other species in the red oak group will eventually be added to this list.

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: [GNR] S2S4

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: