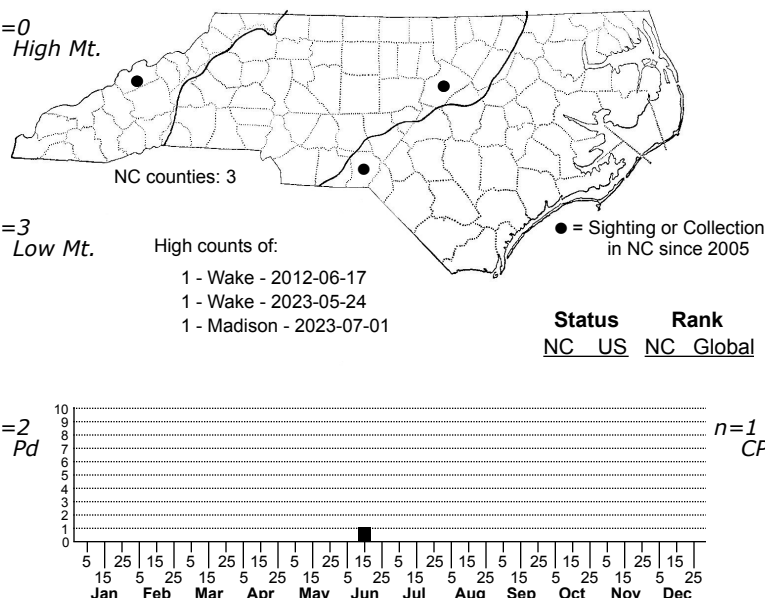
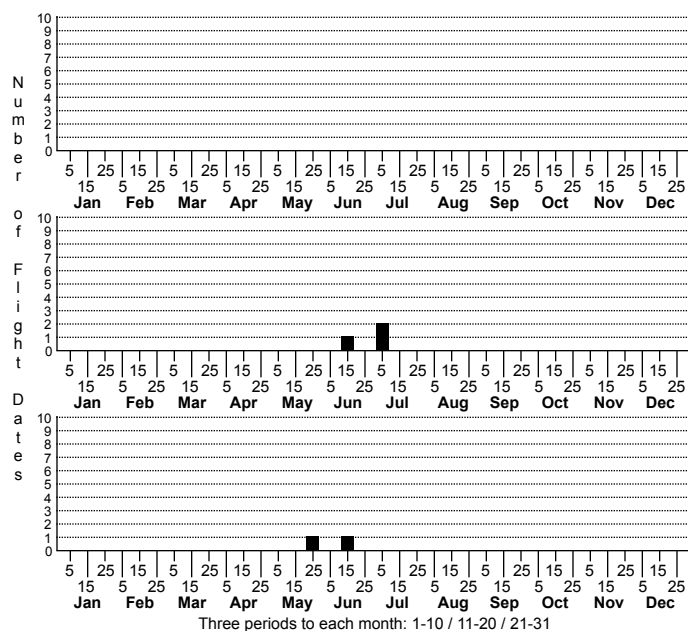


# *Cameraria fletcherella* None



FAMILY: Gracillariidae SUBFAMILY: Lithocolletinae TRIBE: [Lithocolletini]

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: This is one of over 50 *Cameraria* species that have been described from 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) original description based on specimens from Ottawa, Canada. The antenna is whitish with brown annulations. The face is white and the palps dark externally. The tuft are ochreous with whitish scales in the middle. The thorax and ground color of the forewing is reddish ochreous. There are four white costal streaks and three white dorsal streaks that are all margined with dark brown posteriorly. The first costal and dorsal streaks are oblique, with the costal at the basal third, and the dorsal a little nearer the wing base. The dorsal streak is broader at the base and its pointed apex is directed toward that of the first costal streak. The second pair of streaks is at the middle and almost parallel to the first pair. These meet to form a more or less interrupted angulated white fascia, of which the dark margin is continuous. A third pair of streaks is present at the apical third. These streaks are nearly perpendicular to the wing margins and almost meet in the middle of the wing. The fourth costal streak is curved and almost encloses the more or less dusted apex. In the male, there is a small white spot with a few dark scales behind it at the middle of the wing, and about half way between the third pair of streaks and the fourth costal streak. The fringe is ochreous, and the hindwing and cilia are grayish ochreous. The legs are ochreous with the hind tarsi pure white.

DISTRIBUTION: *Cameraria fletcherella* is found in eastern North America, but remarkably few records of the leaf mines or adults exist. As of 2025, scattered populations have been found in Ontario, Quebec, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Maine. We also have records from three counties from all three physiographic provinces.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults have been collected from April through September. As of 2025, our records extend from late-May through early-July.

HABITAT: The only known hosts are oaks, so populations are presumably affiliated with deciduous forests or urban settings where the host species occur locally.

FOOD: The only reported hosts are White Oak (*Quercus alba*) and Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*; Braun, 1908; Eiseman 2022), but records of mines are very limited and other oak species are likely used. As of 2025, we have rearing records for Bluejack Oak (*Q. incana*).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults appear to rarely visit lights; the mines are poorly documented and should be searched for on White Oak during the summer months.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S1S3

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

COMMENTS: Although this is a seemingly rare species in North Carolina and throughout its range, we currently do not have sufficient data to accurately assess its conservation status.