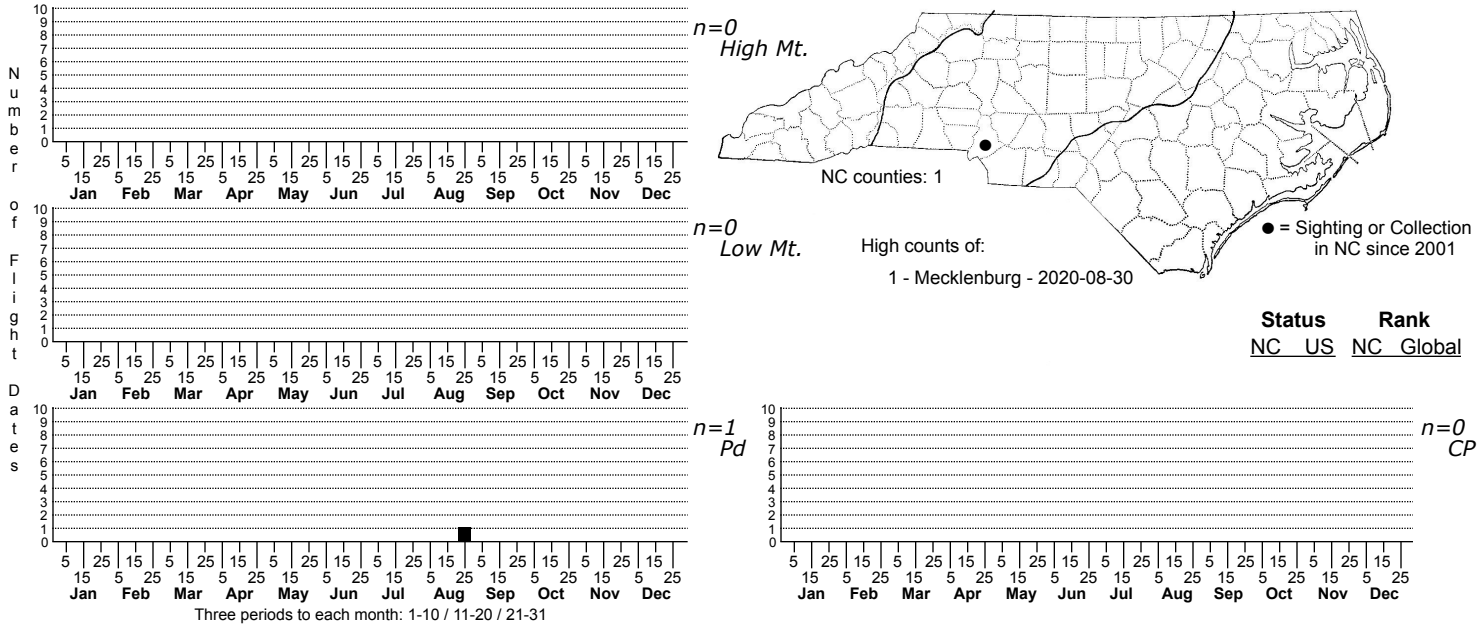
Cameraria tubiferella No common name



FAMILY: Gracillariidae SUBFAMILY: Lithocolletinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: Cameraria 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: Clemens, 1860; Braun, 1908.
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Clemens, 1860; Braun, 1908.

ID COMMENTS: The forewing has a light reddish or saffron ground color. There are two broad silvery white fascia with black posterior borders that are slightly oblique and nearer the base on the dorsal margin. One occurs at about the basal third, and the other at or just beyond midway. The head has a whitish tuft, and the antenna has a fuscous ground color with whitish annulations along its length. The apical cilia and the basal joint of the antenna have the same ground color as the forewings. The hindwing and cilia are dark gray. The legs are rather boldly marked with black and white bands. Cameraria tubiferella is distinctive among the eastern North American Cameraria in having two conspicuous silvery white fascia with black posterior borders, and no other obvious marking. Braun (1908) noted that individuals sometimes have a minute white spot with a few black scales near the apex.

DISTRIBUTION: The distribution of this species is poorly documented due to the scarcity of records. Populations have been found in Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina, and perhaps as far south as northern Florida. Rob Van Epps recently photographed an adult in Mecklenburg Co., and Tracy Feldman has photographed mines in Wake Co. that closely resemble the mines of this species.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Based on very limited records, the adults are active from May through October.

HABITAT: Adults are associated with hardwood forests that support White Oak.

FOOD: White Oak (Quercus alba) appears to be the primary host. This species has also been reported to use Swamp Chestnut Oak (Q. michauxii) and Live Oak (Q. virginiana; Eiseman, 2019).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Adults appear to rarely visit lights. We recommend searching for the leaf mines on White Oak and rearing adults.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: Based on the scarcity of records, this species appears to be uncommon or rare throughout its range.