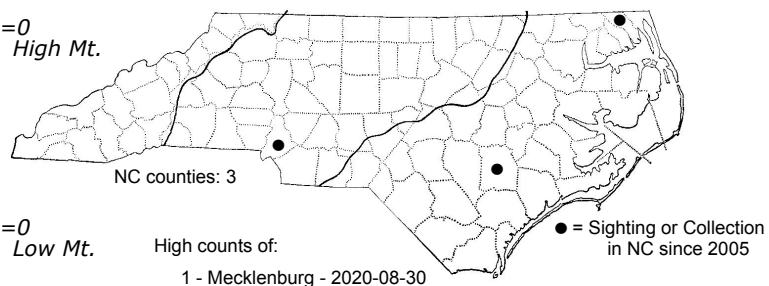
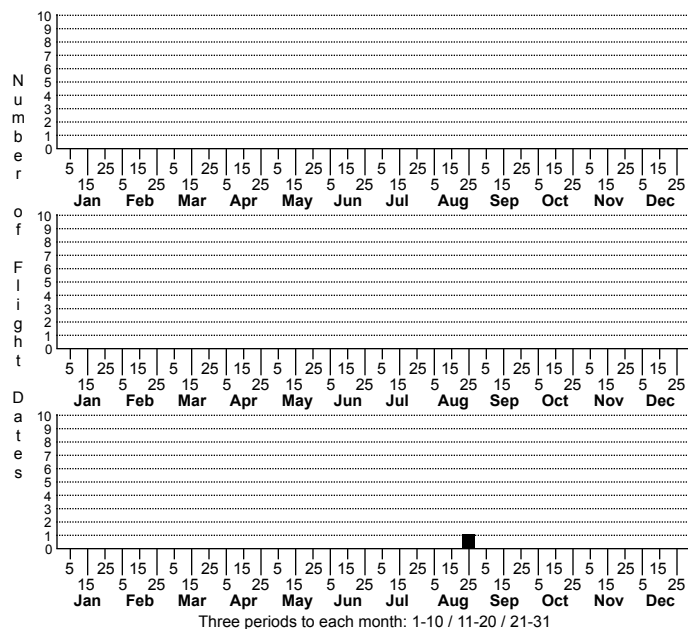
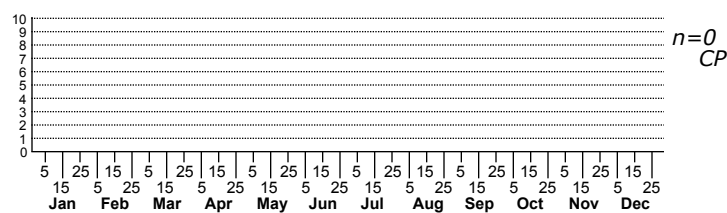


Cameraria tubiferella None



High counts of:
 1 - Mecklenburg - 2020-08-30
 1 - Camden - 2022-11-08
 1 - Duplin - 2024-10-29

Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



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 Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, and northern Florida. As of 2022, we have only two records for North Carolina.

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

HABITAT: Adults are associated primarily with hardwood forests that support White Oak and Swamp Chestnut 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). In North Carolina, mines have been recorded on both Swamp Chestnut Oak and White Oak.

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

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S1S3

STATE PROTECTION:

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