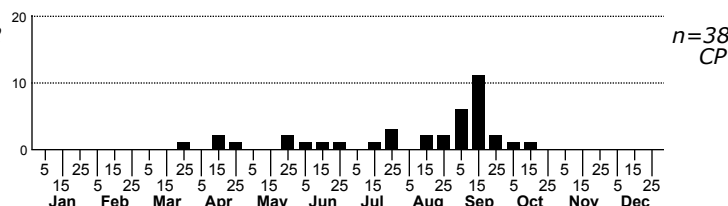
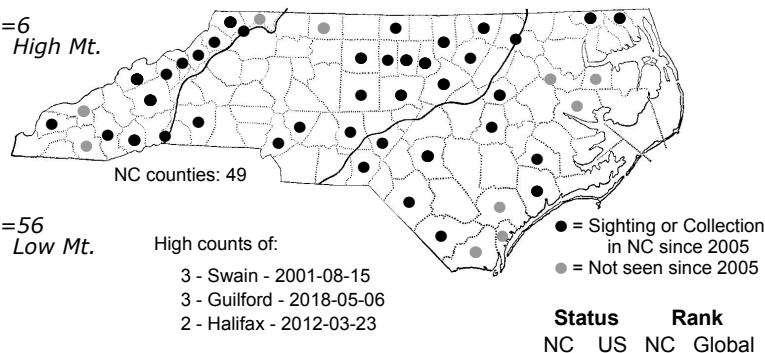
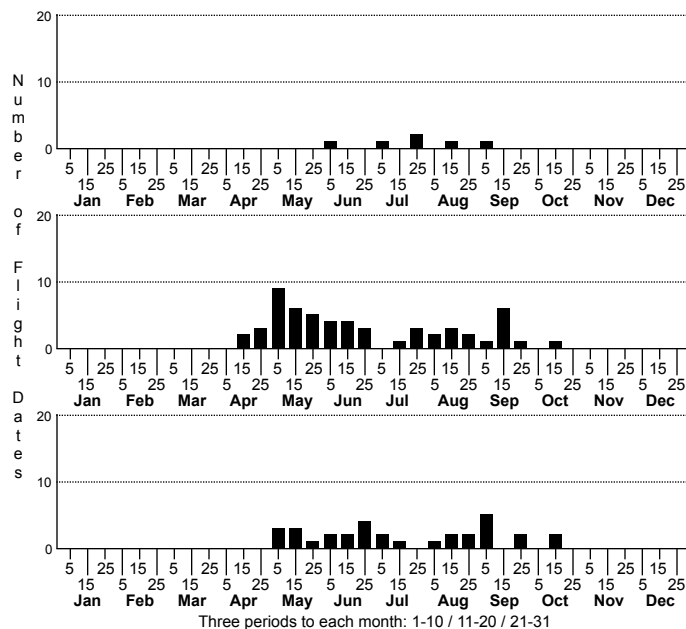


# *Celiptera frustulum* Black Bit Moth



FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Erebinae TRIBE: Euclidiini  
TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Records from the Blue Ridge and Piedmont come from both forests and semi-open and disturbed sites where Black Locust and other legumes can be expected to occur. Records from the Coastal Plain come from sand ridges and wooded uplands where dwarf locusts are likely to be present. A few records, however, come from floodplains where larvae may be using other species of legumes.

FOOD: Larvae have been reared on Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) (Robinson et al., 2010; Wagner et al., 2011). In the Coastal Plain where Black Locust is sparsely present, other species of legumes are probably used, including Dwarf Locust (*Robinia nana*) and Bristly Locust (*R. hispida*). In North Carolina, we have feeding records for tick-trefoils (*Desmodium* spp.), including Pine-barren Tick-trefoil (*D. strictum*), as well as Naked Tick-trefoil (*Hylodesmum nudiflorum*) and Sericea Lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: