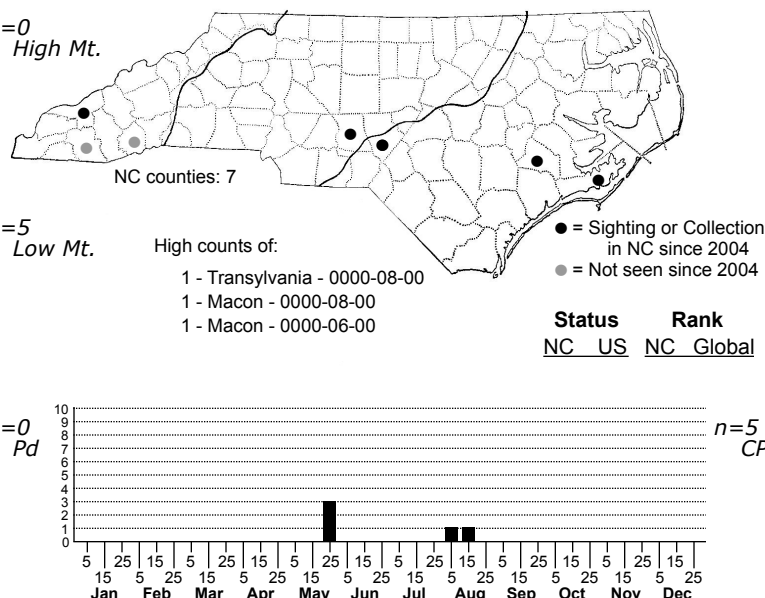
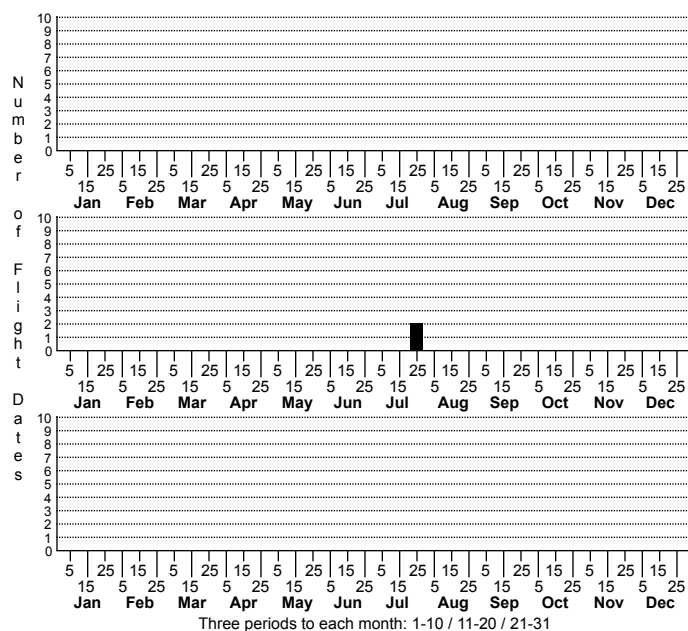


Antaeotricha osseella No common name



FAMILY: Depressariidae SUBFAMILY: Stenomatinae TRIBE: [Stenomatini]

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: The genus *Antaeotricha* is endemic to the New World and includes nearly 400 species of mostly neotropical species. Twenty species are currently recognized in North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Duckworth (1964)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Marquis et al. (2019)

ID COMMENTS: The following description is primarily from Duckworth (1964). The face, labial palps, and dorsum of the head are whitish and sprinkled with brown scales. The thorax and forewing are concolorous and vary from light tan to light brown. The forewing has a strong luster and has two paired blackish spots at the end of cell at about two-thirds the wing length. The hindwing is light tan with white cilia, and the abdomen is ochreous. The legs are whitish, and the foreleg is dark fuscous anteriorly. Duckworth (1964) noted that this species is similar in size to *A. decorosella* and *A. unipunctella*, but the coloration is distinct. These species are darker overall, including the face, labial palps, and dorsum of the head that are not whitish as seen in *A. osseella*.

DISTRIBUTION: *Antaeotricha osseella* ranges from New York and Massachusetts southward to South Carolina and Florida, and westward to Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. As of 2020, we have only three records that are all from the mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults are in flight between May to September in different areas of the range, with June through August the peak seasonal months. Our three historical records from near Highlands and Brevard were from June and August.

HABITAT: Local populations are found in forested habitats with oaks. Most of the host species are found in mesic to dry habitats such as oak-hickory forests, mesic upland slopes, and rocky, dry ridges.

FOOD: The larvae appear to only feed on oaks (Robinson et al, 2010; Marquis et al., 2019). The known hosts include White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*), Shingle Oak (*Q. imbricaria*), Chestnut Oak (*Q. montana*), Chinquapin Oak (*Q. muehlenbergii*), Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*), Post Oak (*Q. stellata*) and Black Oak (*Q. velutina*). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights, and individuals have been successfully reared from larvae in tied oak leaves.

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: We have only one recent record for this species from the Sandhills regions, along with three historical records from two sites in the mountains.