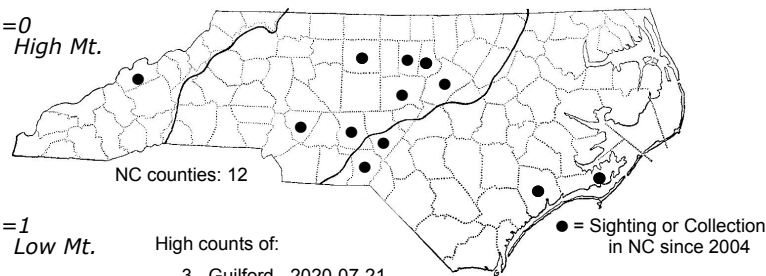
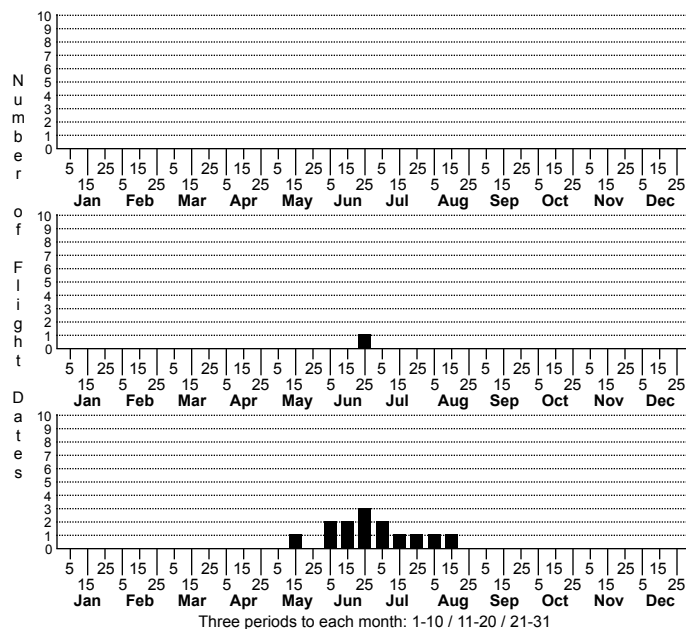
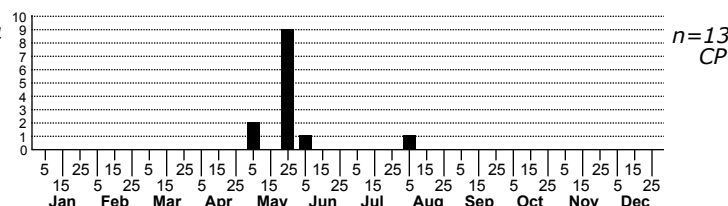


Dichomeris kimballi No common name



Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Dichomeridinae TRIBE: [Dichomeridini]

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: Hodges (1986) placed *Dichomeris kimballi* and *inversella* in the *Inversella* Species Group, based on features of both the male and female reproductive structures

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Hodges (1986)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Dichomeris kimballi* and *inversella* are gray species mottled with patches of darker and lighter scales. Hodges described *kimballi* as more "washed out", which we interpret as having a paler gray ground color, which can be described as pearly rather than ashy gray. As the most distinctive marking of this species, he described a slender dark-gray mark on the costal margin located at about 2/5 to 3/4 of the wing length; the posterior margin of this mark is rounded (Hodges, 1984). In *inversella*, the costal margin is usually dark gray from the base to the apex. To us, this mark can be described as a dark patch on the costa that widens for a short distance inward beyond the halfway point along the wing length. Other differences that seem to exist include more pointed wing apices in *kimballi*, compared to the rounded apices in *inversella*. In a number of specimens of *kimballi*, the apices are also contrastingly darker than the ground color and have either a dark terminal line or dark blotches located in that area. In *inversella*, the entire wing is generally darker and the apices do not contrast with the overall ground color; there may also be a series of pale spots in the terminal area of the wing in this species that are not evident in *kimballi*.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come from both fairly open, dry-to-xeric sites, including barrier islands and sand ridges, but also from fairly wet areas, including pond and lakeshores, and streamheads in the Fall-line Sandhills

FOOD: Host plants appear to be unknown, although Hodges speculated that Oaks or Hickories would be likely (Hodges, 1986)

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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

COMMENTS: