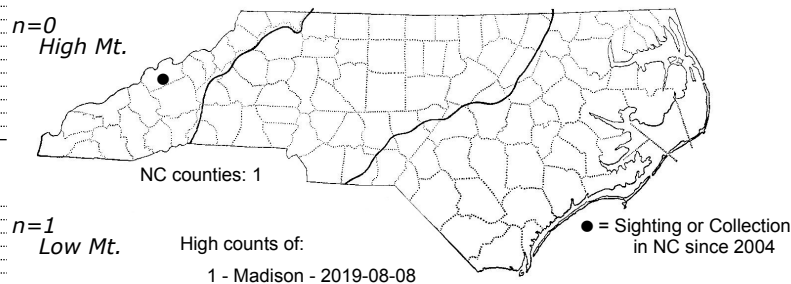
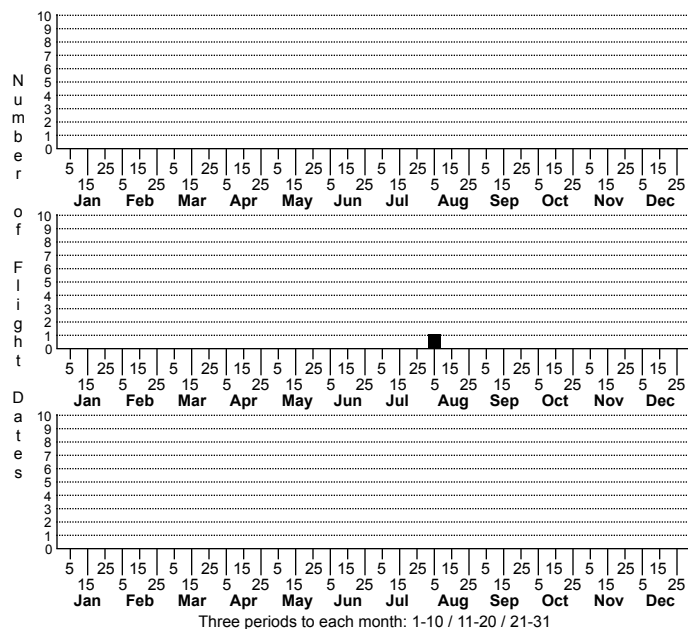
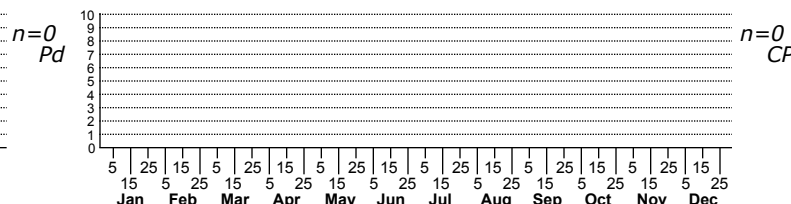


*Nemapogon interstitiella* No common name



| Status | Rank |    |        |
|--------|------|----|--------|
| NC     | US   | NC | Global |
|        |      |    |        |



FAMILY: Tineidae SUBFAMILY: Nemapogoninae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: *Nemapogon* is a genus with approximately 70 named species that reach their greatest diversity in the Old World. There are 17 described species in North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS: MPG; BugGuide

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Dietz (1905)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part on the description by Dietz (1905) from a single male specimen in his collection. The palps are ochreous white. The labial palps are rather long and slender and roughened beneath with dark fuscous scales. The head and antenna are ochreous white and the thorax whitish and speckled with pale brown. The ground color of the forewing is pure white, but speckled and spotted with pale golden brown so as nearly conceal the ground color of the outer three-fifths of the wing. The larger markings, especially on the margins, are dark brown to blackish. A large, somewhat irregular oblique spot is present on the costa near the wing base. Beyond it, and before the middle are one or more less distinct irregular, oblique dark streaks. The most prominent mark (fascia) occurs at the mid-wing. It consists of a rectangular blocky component that extend from the costa to near the middle. From there a narrow connected spur projects posteriorly, and a curved connected streak extends anteriorly almost to the inner margin. Beyond this mark, there is a diffuse blotch between the tip of the spur and the apical margin. Posterior to the large median mark, there are a series of small spots. These include two or more small costal spots that continue as more elongated spots around the base of the apical cilia. A final small spot occurs at the beginning of dorsal cilia. The cilia are ochreous white, and dusted with brown scales. The hindwings is grayish fuscous, with the cilia tinged with ochreous. The legs are ochreous and dusted with fuscous.

DISTRIBUTION: The range of *N. interstitiella* is rather poorly documented. A few scattered populations have been found from the northeastern US to western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and Oklahoma.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: The habitat is unknown.

FOOD: The hosts are undocumented. Many species in this genus feed on fungi that decompose rotting wood (Lawrence and Powell, 1969), but we are unaware of any adults that have been reared from fungi to date.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults appear to only rarely appear at UV-lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: We currently do not have sufficient information on the distribution and abundance of this species in the state to assess its conservation status.