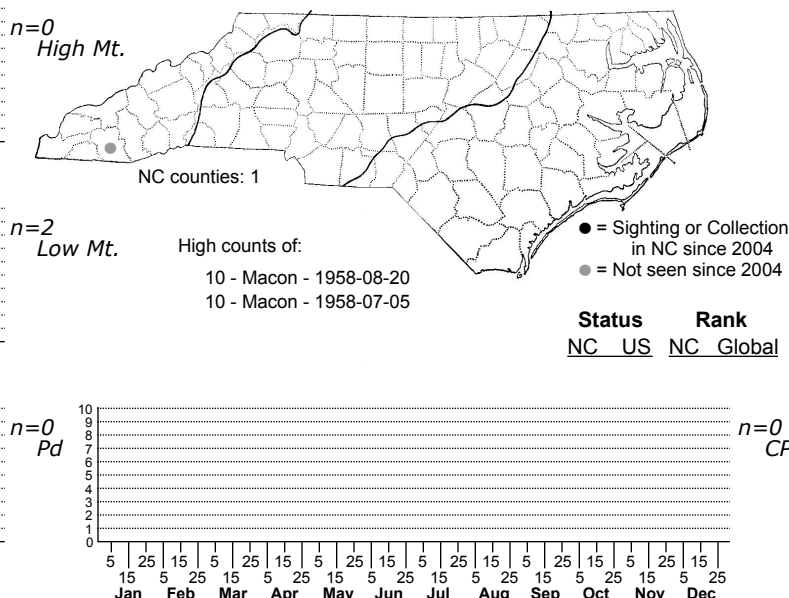
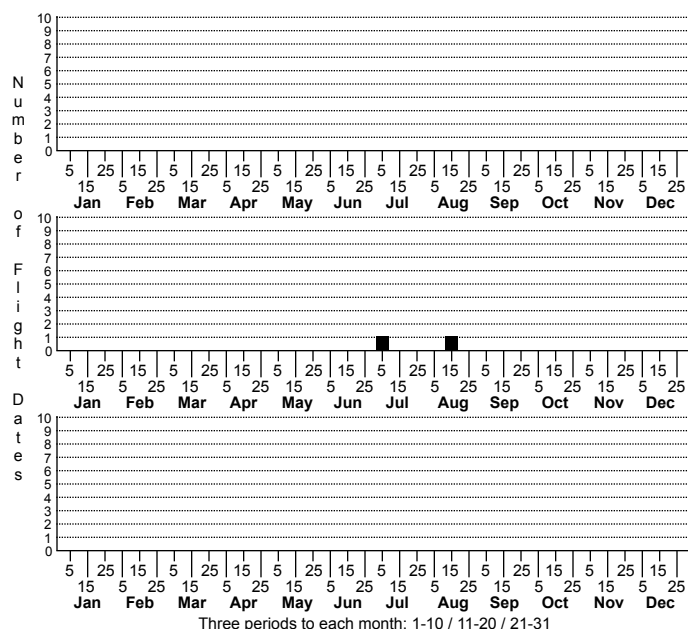


Bucculatrix quinquenotella No common name



FAMILY: Bucculatricidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Bucculatrix* is a large genus of small leaf-mining moths, with around 300 species worldwide. A total of 103 Nearctic species have been described, and many others will likely be described in the future. Braun (1963) covered 99 species in her monograph, and four additional Nearctic species have been described since then.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Braun (1963, p.138)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is a tiny moth with an ochreous forewing that has three costal and two dorsal silvery spots. The silvery spots are usually broad and brilliantly lustrous. The following detailed description is from Braun (1963). The face is whitish ochreous, and the tuft reddish ochreous to brownish ochreous. The eye-cap is white, and the antennal stalk annulated with brown. The thorax is brownish ochreous, and the tegulae and extreme base of the forewing is pale whitish ochreous. The forewing ground color is pale ochreous to dark brownish ochreous, and the marks are brilliant silvery and more or less iridescent. There is a large patch of black raised scales at the middle of the dorsum that lies just within the dorsal margin and attains the fold. A silvery spot is present immediately anterior to this. There are three oblique and equally spaced silvery marks on the costa. The first extends obliquely across the wing to the dorsal margin, is just basal of the patch of raised scales, and is broken on the fold. The second extends from just before the middle of the costa, is shorter and narrower than the first, and does not reach the middle of the wing. The third is at two-thirds of the costa and points towards the tornus. Its apex is a little beyond a larger triangular spot on the dorsum that is near the tornus. At the apex there is a black apical spot that contains a few raised scales. It is margined inwardly by a narrow curved silvery iridescent streak that does not reach either margin. The ground color is deepened by dark-tipped scales between it and a silver spot near the tornus. A few raised black scales (easily lost) are on the termen just above the tornus. A line of black-tipped scales at the base of the cilia curves around the apex and continues to the tornus, and is connected at the apex to the black apical spot by the raised scales. The hindwing and cilia vary from pale brownish or reddish ochreous to dark fuscous. The legs are pale ochreous, and shaded with fuscous in the darkest specimens only. The abdomen is pale ochreous, sometimes darkened above with dark fuscous shading. Braun (1963) noted that *Bucculatrix quinquenotella* is closely allied to *B. trifasciella*, but differs in the brilliant luster of the marks, in having an additional silvery spot on the dorsum basad of the raised scales, and the position of the ciliary line, which is connected to the apical spot in *B. quinquenotella*, but separated from it in *B. trifasciella*. Specimens in poor condition are best separated from *B. trifasciella* by differences in genitalia, especially those of the females.

DISTRIBUTION: *Bucculatrix quinquenotella* is found in eastern North America. The range includes southern Canada (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia) and portions of the eastern US. Scattered records have been documented in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina. As of 2021, we have a single site record from Macon Co. (Highlands), where a series of adults were collected in July and August. Although there are numerous records for this species prior to Braun's (1963) work, we are unaware of any recent records, including no records on MPG, BugGuide, BAMONA, or BOLD.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults have been found from May through September in areas outside of North Carolina. Our records for North Carolina are all from Highlands, where 23 males and females were collected between 5 July and 20 August (Braun, 1963).

HABITAT: The habitats are poorly documented. The only documented host is Northern Red Oak, which is commonly found in rich hardwood forests at mesic to somewhat drier sites.

FOOD: Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) is the only documented host.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults regularly visit lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [SH]

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

COMMENTS: We only have historical records from Highlands from 1958.