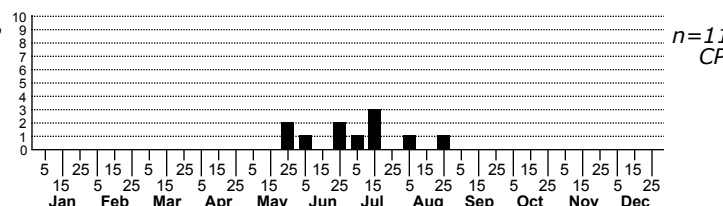
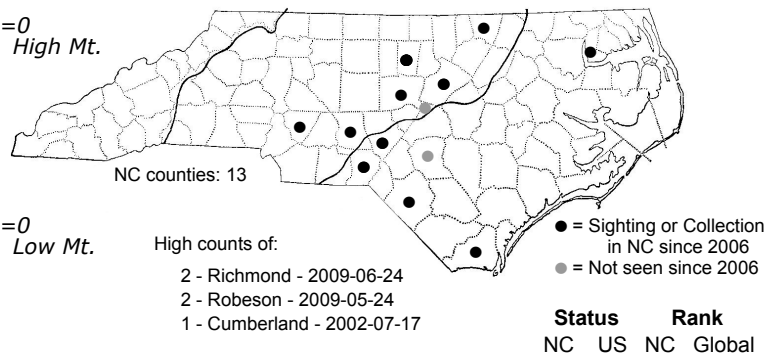
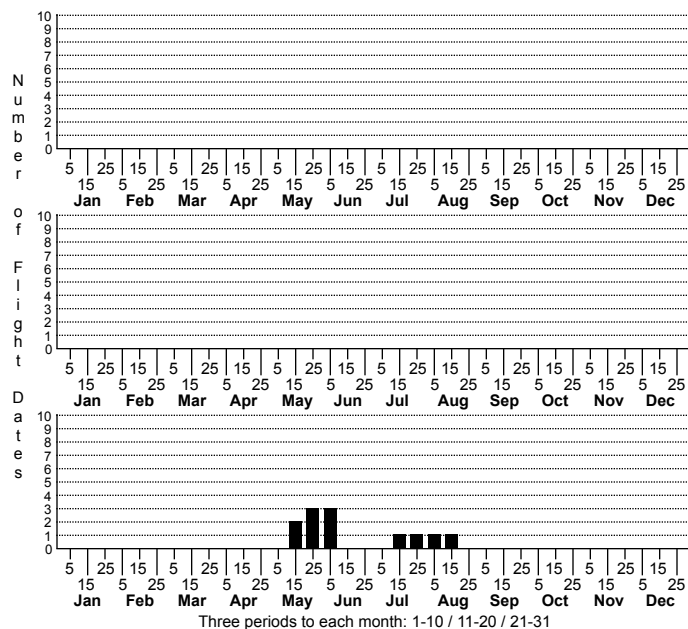


Givira anna Anna Carpenterworm Moth



FAMILY: Cossidae SUBFAMILY: Hypoptinae TRIBE: [Hypoptini]

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of at least 14 species of this predominantly western genus to occur in North America, only two of which occur in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Barnes and McDunnough (1911); Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A rather nondescript moth with a triangular thoracic hump and furry legs that it holds out from the body at rest. The finely speckled forewings are light or medium brown to gray, typically with diffuse brown shading from about the mid-inner margin to the sub-apical costa, though this shading can be more extensive. In fresh condition *G. anna* typically shows faint brown barring in the subterminal area and even brown spotting along costa. Most distinctive are a white comma-shaped mark at the end of the discal cell, and, typically, obviously pale median and cubital veins. Length from tip of head to apex of forewing at rest averages 15 mm (n=3). Very similar in shape and size to *G. francesca* but differentiated from that species by the lack of black on the forewings.

DISTRIBUTION: Almost all of our records come from a narrow zone along the Fall Line.

FLIGHT COMMENT: North Carolina records come from May to August, with the possibility that there are two distinct flights

HABITAT: Records from the Fall-line Sandhills come from seepage slopes where Pond Pine is present along with Longleaf Pine. Piedmont records come from areas where Loblolly, Short-leaf, and Virginia Pines all may be present.

FOOD: Larvae are reportedly borers in pine trees (Covell, 1984).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Attracted to lights but since the mouthparts of the adults are rudimentary, they do not feed and consequently do not come to bait or visit flowers.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 [SU]

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

COMMENTS: Likely uncommon in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont. However, limited but consistent sampling in these regions over many years has resulted in relatively few records. Its status in the mountain region not known.