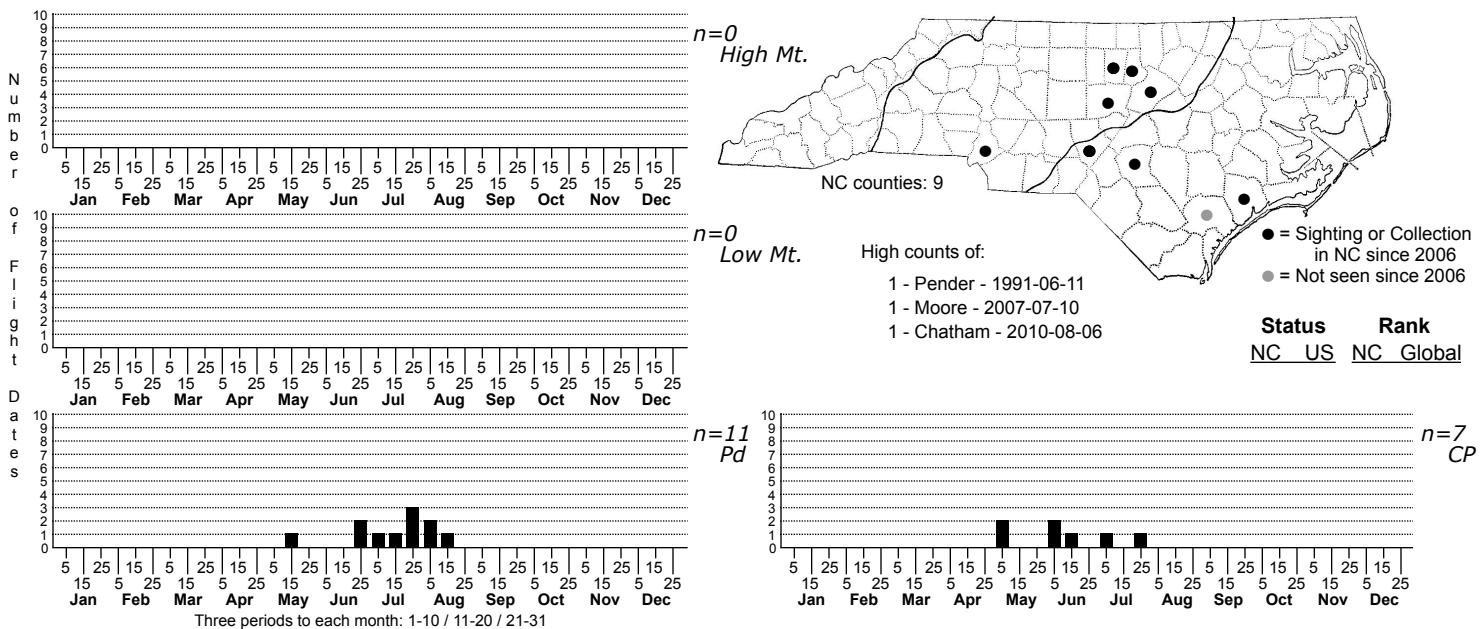


Givira francesca Francesca Carpenterworm Moth



FAMILY: Cossidae SUBFAMILY: Hypoptinae TRIBE: [Hypoptini]

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

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Barnes and McDunnough (1911)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Forewings brownish gray to gray and evenly covered with transverse black bars and spots, heaviest in the median area. A white comma-shaped mark at the end of the discal cell can be difficult to see through the mottled pattern. The hindwing is gray and unmarked, though with a checked fringe in fresh condition. It has a prominent, triangular thoracic hump and typically holds its furry legs straight out from body at rest. Length from tip of head to apex of forewing at rest averages 14.4 mm (n=8). Very similar in shape and size to *G. anna* but differentiated from that species by the presence of black on the forewings.

DISTRIBUTION: Our records come from the southern half of the Coastal Plain, including the Fall-line Sandhills, and from a nearby area in the eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Possibly univoltine, with adults flying in the summer from June to August.

HABITAT: Two records from the Coastal Plain come from sandhills habitats where Longleaf Pine is the dominant species of pine. Loblolly is the most common pine in the area where the Piedmont record was obtained, but Short-leaf and Virginia Pines may also be present.

FOOD: Larvae are reportedly borers in pine trees (Heppner, 2007).

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: GNR [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 few records. Its status in the mountain region is not known.