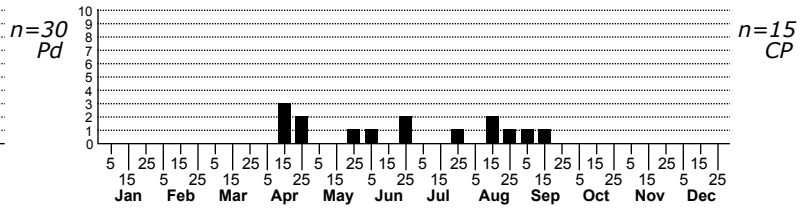
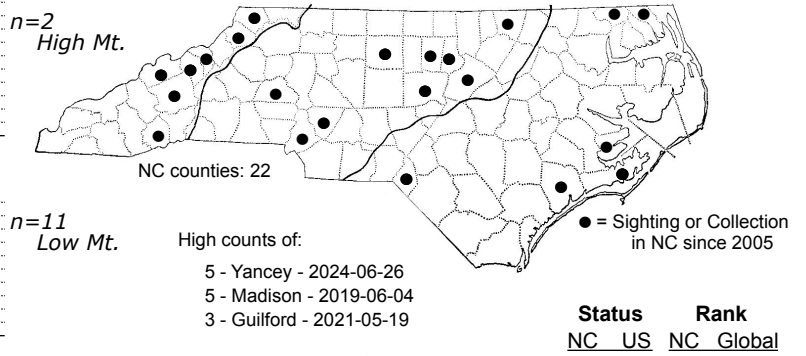
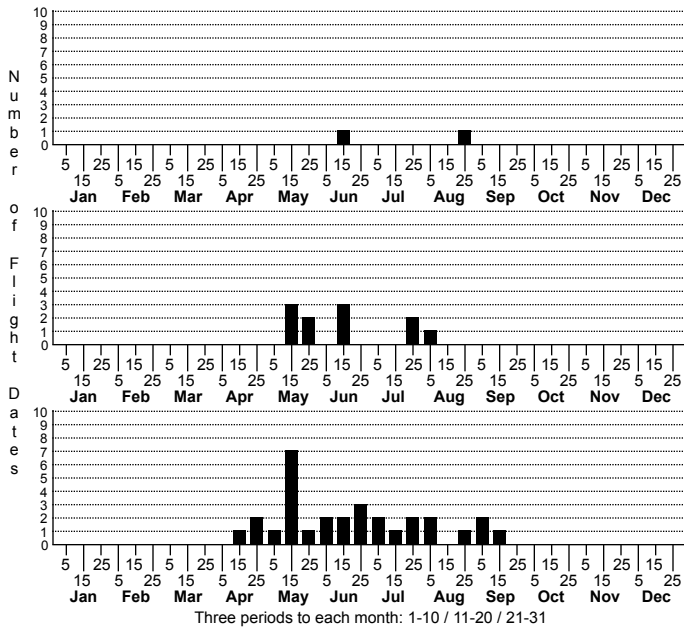


# *Episimus argutana* Sumac Leaf-tier Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Olethreutini

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: As currently recognized, *Episimus argutana* exhibits substantial geographic variation in molecular markers and likely reflects a species complex.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: The larvae are polyphagous, with sumacs and Witch-hazel being two of the most commonly used host groups (Forbes, 1923; Heinrich, 1926; Craighead et al., 1950; Schaffner, 1959; Prentice, 1966; Baker, 1972; Godfrey et al., 1987; Robinson et al., 2010; Beadle and Leckie, 2018). The reported hosts include alders (*Alnus*), Giant Ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), hawthorns (*Crataegus*), Wild Poinsettia (*Euphorbia cyathophora*), Mexican Fireplant (*E. heterophylla*), American Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), Blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), Winged Sumac (*Rhus copallinum*), Smooth Sumac (*R. glabra*), Staghorn Sumac (*R. typhina*), elderberries (*Sambucus*), goldenrods (*Solidago*), Atlantic Poison-oak (*Toxicodendron pubescens*), Poison-ivy (*T. radicans*), elms (*Ulmus*), and grapes (*Vitis*). In North Carolina, larvae have been found in leaf-folds on Witch-hazel.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

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

COMMENTS: