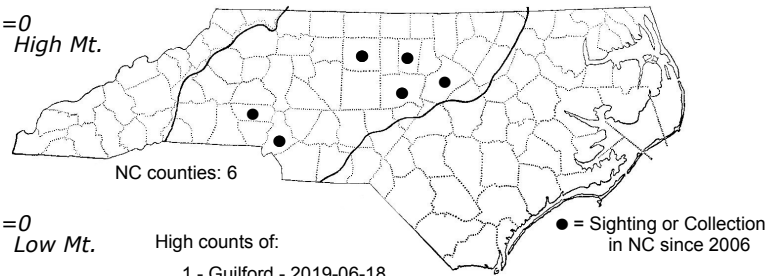
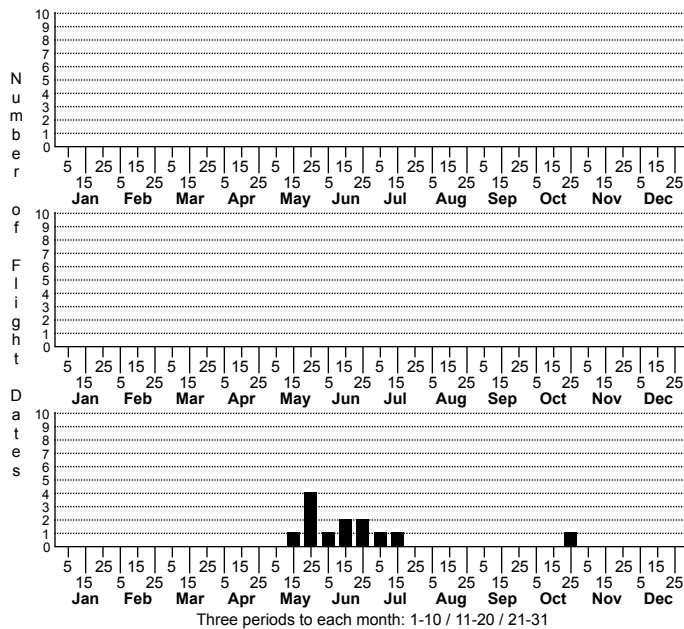
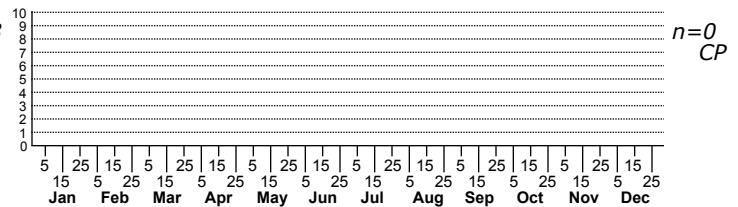


Bactra furfurana Rush Bactra



High counts of:
 1 - Guilford - 2019-06-18
 1 - Wake - 2012-05-31
 1 - Guilford - 2021-05-17

Status Rank
 NC US NC Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Bactrini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Species in this genus overlap one another in the coloration and pattern of the forewings and in many cases dissection is required to identify them to species (Heinrich 1926). However, strongly marked specimens show characteristic differences which Heinrich used to create a key based on appearance alone. *Bactra verutana* and *Bactra furfurana* -- the two species that occur in our area -- are both clay colored to dark wood-brown (Forbes, 1923). According to Heinrich, they differ mainly in terms of the markings (or lack thereof) along the costal region of the wing. In *Bactra furfurana*, a dark basal patch is present that reaches outward to the costa, or is at least represented by an outer dark margin on the costal half of the wing. In *Bactra verutana*, the costal region lacks any dark patches, particularly any extension of a basal dark patch out to the costa. The basal area is typically dark and sharply bent in at the cell (Forbes, 1923).

DISTRIBUTION: We have relatively few records for this species, but so far they have been restricted to the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae feed on grasses, with documented hosts including flatsedge (*Cyperus*), spikerush (*Eleocharis*), rush (*Juncus*), and bulrush (*Scirpus*) (Disque, 1908; Forbes, 1923; Robinson et al., 2010).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S2S4

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

COMMENTS: