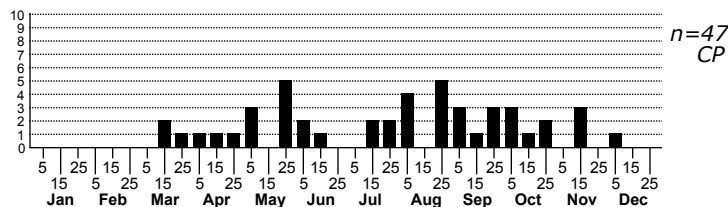
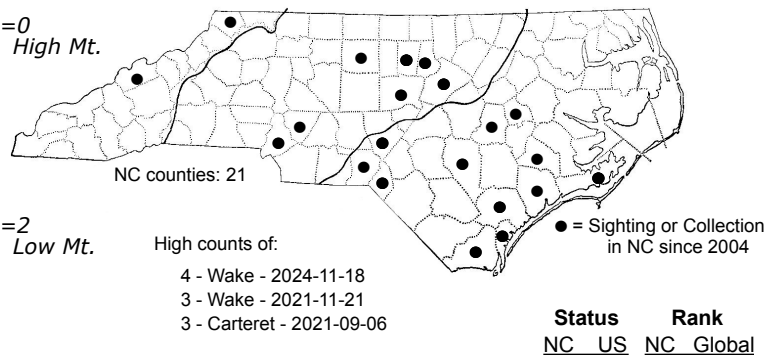
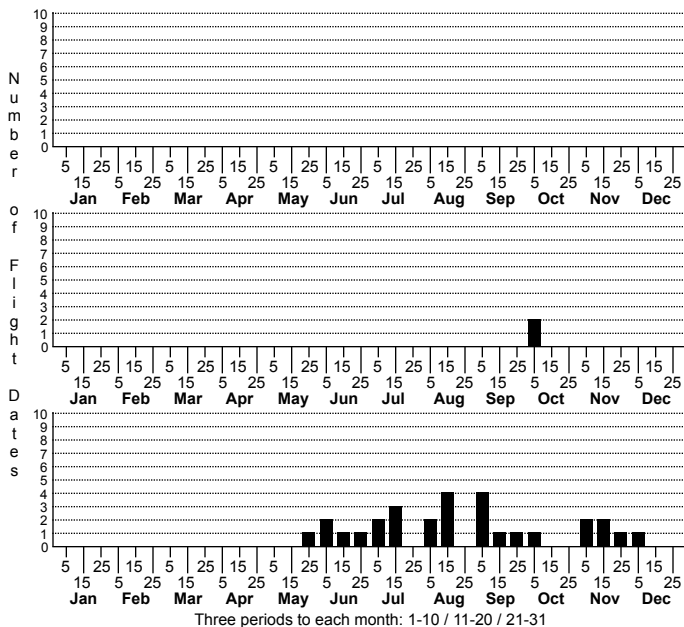


Bactra verutana Javelin Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Bactrini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

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 *verutana*, the costal region lacks any dark patches, particularly any extension of a basal dark patch out to the costa. In *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. The dorsal field of the wing (when folded) is marked with fine blackish or brownish spots or striae; in some of our specimens, this mottling appears to be greenish. Larger, more distinct dark spots may also be present. Forbes mentions slightly darker bars marking the position of the antemedian and median lines. A dark streak may also occur in the fold, partially overlapping the cell and sometimes enclosing a pale discal dot. A dark apical dash may also be present and there may be some longitudinal streaking towards the outer margin. The costal margin is marked with short, oblique dark and pale streaks. The terminal line is more continuous but also is somewhat checkered with black and white. The inner margin is likewise marked with alternating dark and pale streaks.

DISTRIBUTION: While we have records that span the state, from the mountains to the coast, this species seems to be very rare or absent from most of the mountain counties, and has not been observed at higher elevations.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae feed on members of the Cyperaceae and Juncaceae (Forbes, 1923; Brown et al., 2010). Specific host genera include flatsedge (*Cyperus*), rush (*Juncus*), and bulrush (*Scirpus*). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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

COMMENTS: