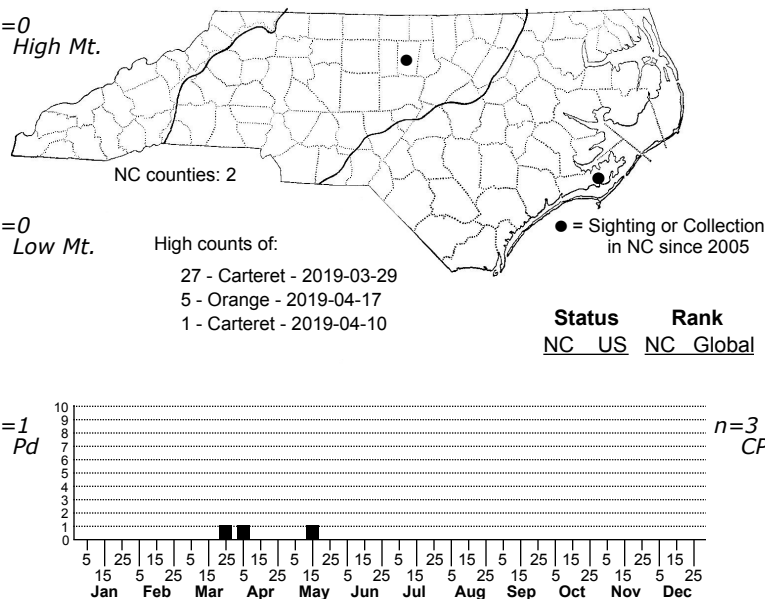
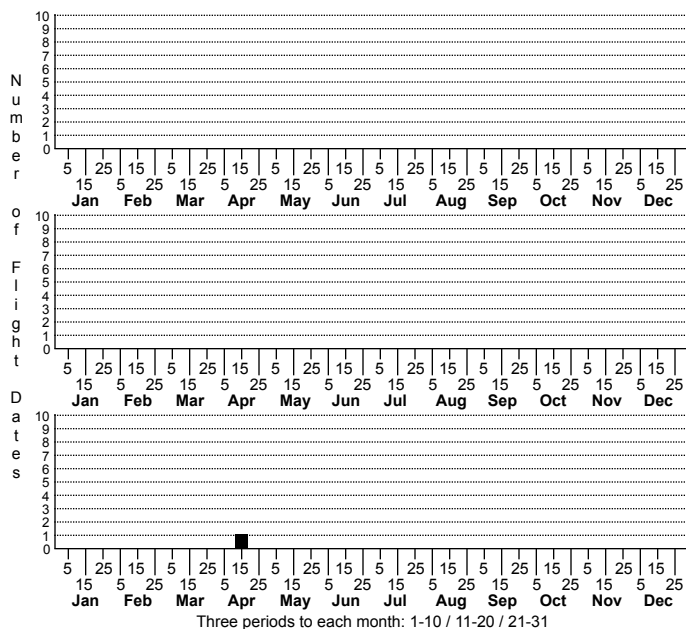


Eucosma gomonana None



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is primarily from that of Wright and Gilligan (2019). The head, palps, thorax, and antennae are gray. The forewing ground color is concolorous with the head and thorax and is overlain with dark brown markings. The dark marks includes a thin and variably expressed basal fascia, and a subbasal and pretornal mark that extend from the inner margin to the discal cell. The pretornal mark is rectangular and more prominent than the subbasal one. There is a thin and variably expressed brown line that extends from the inner margin to the costa and bisects the interfascial area between the subbasal and pretornal marks. A quadrate costal mark is present anterior to the ocelloid region, and there is a dark line on the cubitus from the base to the mid-wing. The ocelloid region is lustrous gray with brown edging and has a few central blackish spots. The costal strigulae are gray and defined by short brown marks and striae, while the termen has a thin whitish line from the tornus to the apex. The fringe is grayish-brown, and the hindwing is brownish-gray and slightly paler than the forewing interfascial areas.

Wright and Gilligan (2019) note that *Eucosma baggetti* can be confused with *E. gomonana* but differs in that the dominant forewing color is pale brown rather than gray and the maculation is much less strongly expressed. In *E. baggetti* the subbasal mark is barely discernable, the pretornal mark is usually evident but is much smaller, and the prominent quadrate costal mark anterior to the ocelloid region is reduced to a pale dash.

DISTRIBUTION: The range includes portions of Manitoba, Canada, and much of the eastern US east of the Mississippi River. In the US the range extends from Maine and New Hampshire westward to Indiana and southward to Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. As of 2022, we have only three sites records from the Coastal Plain and eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Wright and Gilligan (2019) reported capture dates from 28 March to 10 June for specimens that they examined. As of 2022, our limited records extend from late-March to mid-April.

HABITAT: Our coastal records are from dry habitats, including a site with coastal scrub and dunes and a second with turkey oak and a nearby pocosin.

FOOD: The host plants are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S3]

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

COMMENTS: We currently do not have sufficient information on habitat requirements, host plants, and distribution and abundance to assess the conservation status of this species.