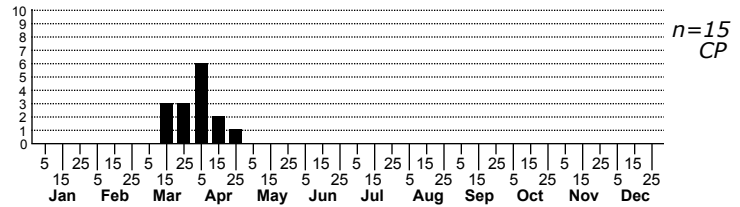
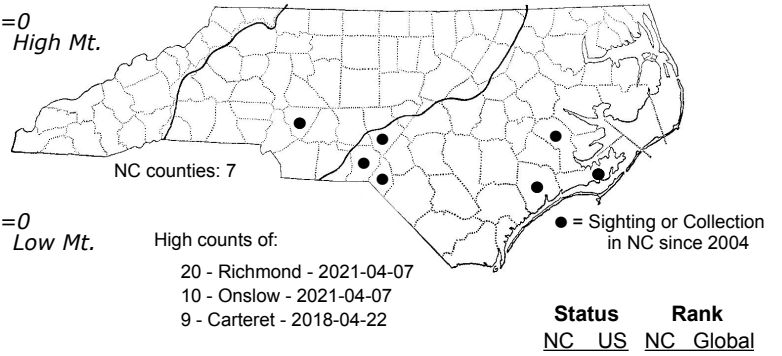
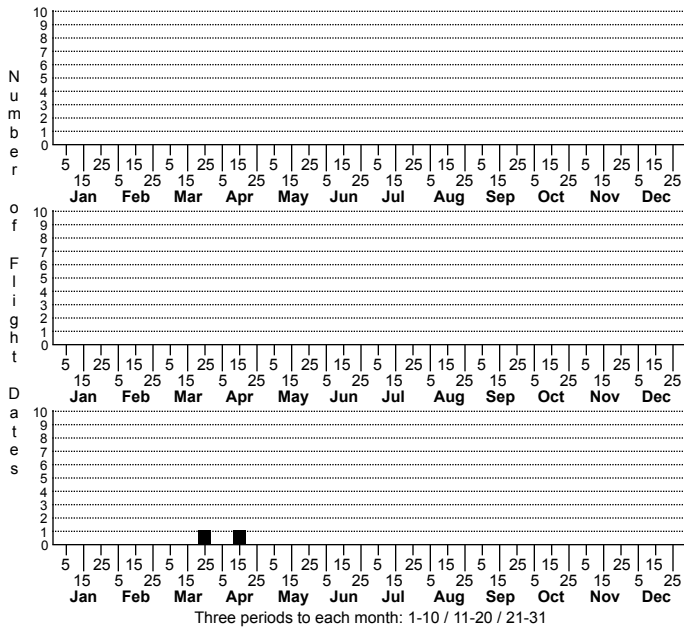


Eucoxia baggetti No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:
 ONLINE PHOTOS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based on the description by Wright and Gilligan (2019). The frons is whitish and the vertex, palps, antennae and thorax are pale brown. The ground of the forewing is pale brown with darker brown fasciate markings that are weakly expressed. A dark line is present on the cubitus from the wing base to the mid-wing. The basal fascia is represented by a barely discernible line from the inner margin to the costa, while the subbasal fascia is reduced to an obscure band from the inner margin to the discal cell. The median fascia is represented by a rectangular mark on the costa, and there is a small but conspicuous pretornal mark, along with an obscure band joining them. The interfascial area between the subbasal and median fascia is bisected by thin line from the inner margin to the costa. The costal strigulae are pale brown and defined by darker brown marks and striae. The ocelloid region is mostly concolorous with the interfascial areas, and has grayish bars on the lateral margins and a few black spots on the central field. The termen has a whitish line from the tornus to the apex and is basally edged with a black line in the apical area. The fringe is brown, and the hindwing pale gray brown with a slightly darker line along the distal and posterior margins.

Eucoxia baggetti is similar to *E. gomonana*. It differs in that the dominant forewing color is pale brown rather than gray, and the maculation is much less strongly expressed. These two species can also be separated based on genitalia.

DISTRIBUTION: The known range extends from mid-Florida north along the Atlantic coast to North Carolina and Rhode Island, and west along the Gulf Coast to Mississippi (Wright and Gilligan, 2019).

FLIGHT COMMENT: Wright and Gilligan (2019) reported capture dates that range from 9 January to 22 May. As of 2022, our records extend from mid-March to late-April.

HABITAT: Most of our records are from longleaf pine sandhill communities and pine savanna habitats.

FOOD: The hosts plants are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S4]

STATE PROTECTION:

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