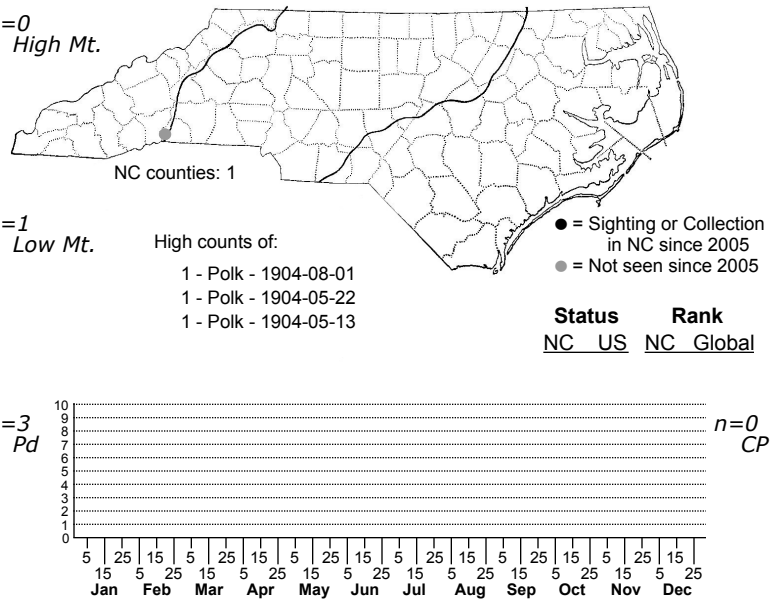
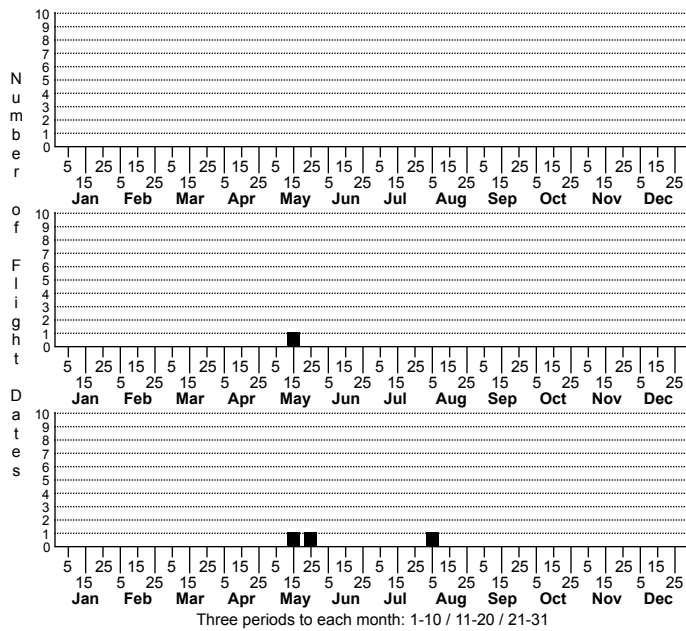


Eucosma rusticana None



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Kearfott (1905a); Wright and Gilligan (2015)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based primarily on the description by Kearfott (1905a) and Wright (2006). The head, palps, and thorax vary from dark brown to blackish brown. The forewing has a somewhat two-toned appearance with dark brown to blackish brown on the costal half that grades into a lighter tan or brownish-tan on the dorsal half, ocellus, and termen. The dark shading on the costal half is widest on the proximal three-fourths and tends to narrow before reaching the apex. The costa is darkest, and is marked by a series of black dashes, along with gray to whitish strigulae that are often obscured and most prominent as two white marks near the apex. The ocellus has a pale-tan central field that is bordered basally and distally by indistinct, transverse, silvery-gray bars. It is crossed longitudinally by two dark-brown dashes that are variably expressed. The cilia are tan, and the hindwing is dark smoky brown with tan cilia that have a slightly darker line at the base. The legs are pale brown and are annulated with dark blackish brown.

DISTRIBUTION: Wright and Gilligan (2015) noted that most records of *Eucosma rusticana* are from the eastern one-half of the Midwest (Ohio and Wisconsin, and south to Mississippi and Texas). Wright (2006) examined specimens from Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin. Our only records as of 2022 are historical, and include four syntypes that were collected in 1904 near Tryon in Polk County.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Wright and Gilligan (2015) reported that the adults fly in April and May in the South and from June through mid-August in the upper Midwest. The historical records from Tryon are from May and early August.

HABITAT: This species is generally associated with prairies, grasslands, and other open habitats.

FOOD: The hosts plants are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SH

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

COMMENTS: We have a single historical site record and the species may no longer be extant in North Carolina.