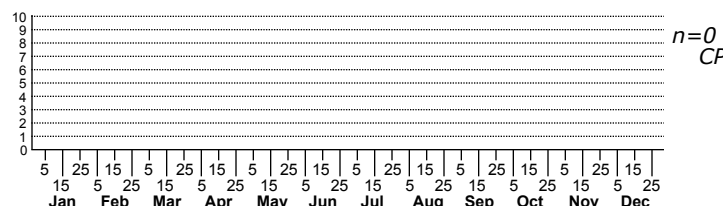
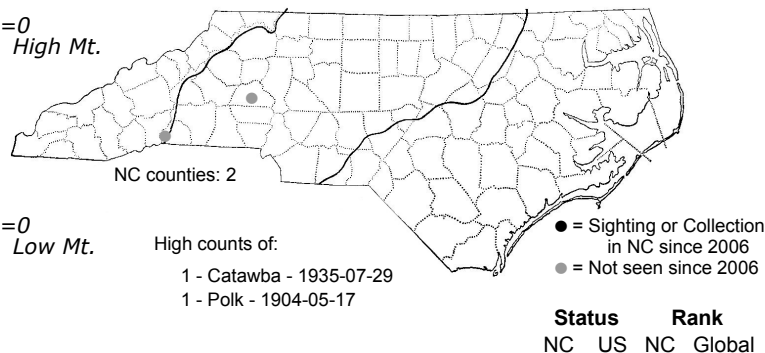
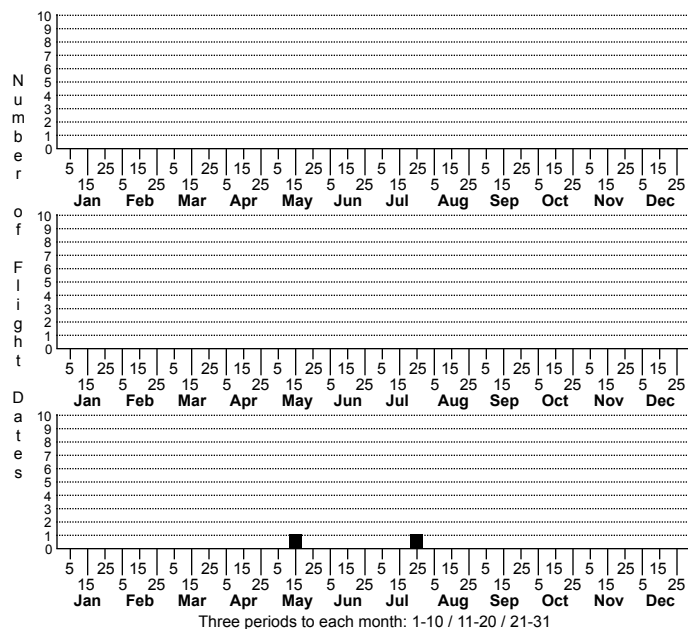


Eucosma paregoria None



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Brown and Jaeger (2014)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based on the original description by Brown and Jaeger (2014). The vertex is brownish orange and becomes orange white near the frons. The second segment of the labial palp is yellowish white or orange gray, with scattered light brown scales near the middle, and light brown distal scales that extend ventrally beyond the apex of the pale brown third segment. The thorax and tegulae vary from pale brown to pale brown mixed with orange. The basal half of the wing is concolorous with the thorax and is pale brown intermixed with variable amounts of orange. A rounded spot is present before the middle of the inner margin, and the median fascia is faintly defined and lacks distinct margins. It is dark brown or brownish orange and extends from the middle of the costa to the tornus. The ocellus is distinct and consists of two transverse silvery bars, with the basal bar nearly twice as long as the apical bar. A silvery spot near the tornus, along with the transverse bars, encloses an orange area with two or three brown longitudinal lines. Salt-and-peppered scaling forms a large spot costal to the ocellus and a wide band on the apical margin from the apex to the tornus. The apical third of the wing is orange on the costa, and the costa has 5-9 well expressed strigulae with a narrow silvery stria originating from each pair. The hindwing is uniformly light brown. *Eucosma paregoria* is distinct from our other *Eucosma* species by having a forewing with orange scales in the apical third that surround a distinct ocellus that is bordered on the costal side by a patch of salt-and-pepper scales.

DISTRIBUTION: This species was described in 2014 and the range is poorly defined. Brown and Jaeger (2014) identified specimens from Iowa, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, and North Carolina. As of 2022, our two records are both from the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from April through August (Brown and Jaeger, 2014). As of 2022, our two records are from mid-May and late July.

HABITAT: This species has been found in prairies, grasslands, and open woods.

FOOD: The host species are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: As of 2022, our two state records are both historical and the current status of this species within the state is uncertain.