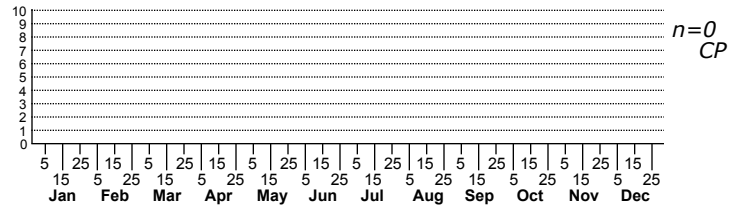
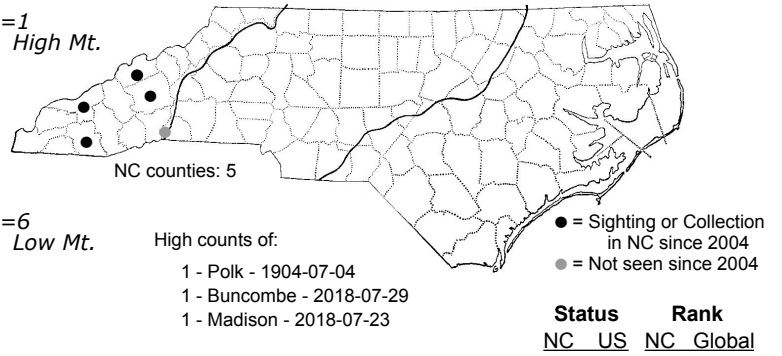
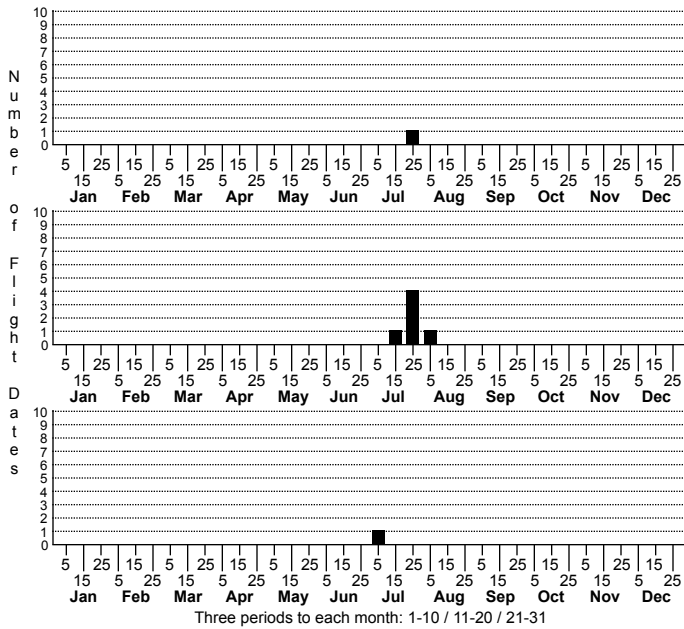


Eucosma sombreana No common name



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 on part on the descriptions by Kearfott (1905a) and Wright and Gilligan (2015). The head, palps, and thorax are brown and usually heavily dusted with gray to tan specks. The forewing ground varies from reddish brown to brown and is also heavily dusted on the inner half with gray to tan specks. Faciae on the wing are poorly represented and consists of two obscure darker bands. One is an outwardly oblique sub-basal band that extends obliquely from the inner margin at about one-third and terminates before reaching the subcostal area. The second is a broad median band that begins on the costa and extends to the anal angle. A lighter interfacial area separates the two. The ocellus is poorly developed, but usually discernable. The apical half of the costa has several pale to golden brown striations, with the most prominent extending from the costa to the anal angle along the posterior margin of the dark median fascia. A second one extends from the costa to near the middle of the termen. The termen and base of the fringe have a salt-and-pepper patterning of brown and pale scaling, and the hindwing is smoky brown with a paler fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: *Eucosma sombreana* is restricted to eastern North America with the range extending from Maine southward to northern Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and westward to Arkansas, eastern Oklahoma, Eastern Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota. It occurs in Canada in Ontario and Manitoba. As of 2022, we have records from three sites in the Blue Ridge and western Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from June through October, with peak activity from July through September. As of 2022, our records extend from mid-July through early August.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally found in open or partially shaded habitats that support sunflowers, and are often common in prairies, old fields, roadways, and similar habitats.

FOOD: The known hosts are sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.), including Giant Sunflower (*H. giganteus*), Jerusalem Artichoke (*H. tuberosus*), and Thinleaf Sunflower (*H. decapitalus*; Wright and Gilligan, 2015).

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: This species is seemingly uncommon in the state and restricted to the western counties.