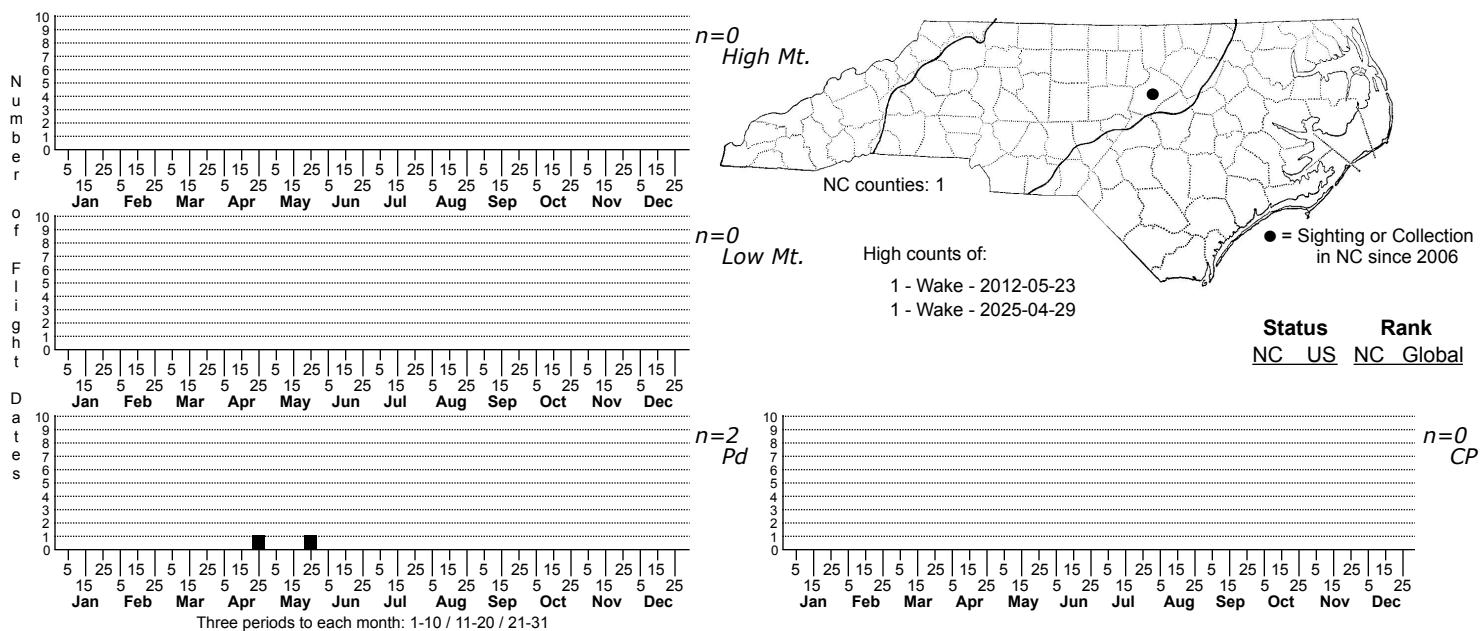


Pelochrista zomonana None



FAMILY: Tortricidae **SUBFAMILY:** Olethreutinae **TRIBE:**

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: *Pelochrista* is a large Holarctic genus of tortricids with around 75% of the 226 described species being native to North America (Wright and Gilligan, 2017). The highest species richness occurs in the western half of North America. The genus has a long and confusing taxonomic history, with many of the species formerly placed in the genus *Eucosma*. Gilligan et al. (2014) conducted a comprehensive phylogenetic analysis of *Pelochrista*, *Eucosma*, and related genera and redefined the genus *Eucosma* and *Pelochrista* based on differences in female genitalia. The great majority of *Pelochrista* species are known only from adults, which likely reflects the fact that the larvae of most species bore into stem bases and roots and are concealed from view. Members of the Asteraceae are the likely hosts for most species (Wright and Gilligan, 2017), but much work need to be done to identifying the hosts.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Wright and Gilligan (2017)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species, the head, antenna, thorax, and ground color of the forewings are concolorous and smoky gray. The first two segments of the labial palps are smoky gray and the third black. The smoky gray ground of the forewing is overlain with two conspicuous dark brown to brownish-black marks -- a sub-basal patch that extends from the inner margin to the middle of the wing -- and a pretornal patch that occurs on the dorsal half and is usually separated from the inner margin by a small gap. The ocellus and costal strigulae are concolorous with the ground. The former has gray bars on the lateral margins and two or three blackish dashes in the central field, while the latter has dark streaks interspersed between the lighter strigulae. A dark costal spot is usually evident at the apex and the hindwing is brown. Wright and Gilligan (2017) noted that this is the smallest member of the *canana* species group (mean FWL = 5.8 mm vs. 6.8-9.6) and size alone is sufficient to separate it from all other members of the group.

DISTRIBUTION: Based on specimens that they examined, Wright and Gilligan (2017) listed the range as extending from Minnesota to Connecticut, and southward to Mississippi and North Carolina. They identified specimens from Arkansas, Illinois, Connecticut, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. As of 2022, we have a single record from the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from at least late May through mid-September (Wright and Gilligan, 2017). As of 2022, our one record is from late May.

HABITAT: The habitats are poorly documented.

FOOD: Larval hosts are poorly documented, but reportedly include *Chrysanthemum* (Miller, 1987; Gilligan et al., 2008; Lam et al., 2011).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: As of 2022 we have a single record for this species and do not have sufficient information on its habitat preference, host use, distribution, and abundance to accurately assess its conservation status.