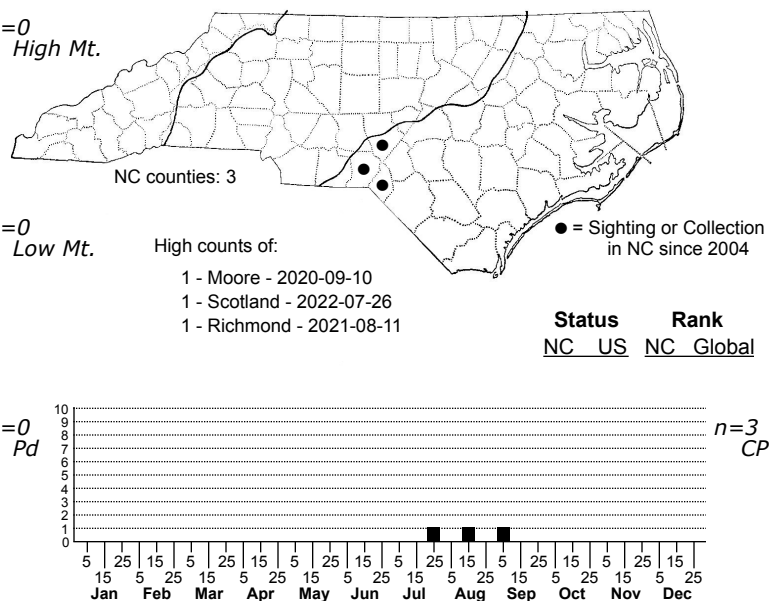


Epiblema glaseri No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Wright and Gilligan (2023)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based on that of Wright and Gilligan (2023). In this species the third segment of the labial palp is black, while the lateral surface of the second segment is tan with an elongate black mark near the dorsal margin. The lateral surface of the first segment has a black mark. The lower frons is white, while the upper frons and vertex are orangish-brown. The antenna is brown with black marks on the pedicel and scape. The thorax is gray above, with a blackish transverse line on each thoracic segment. The tegula is pale gray with a conspicuous black mark near the base and an obscure blackish mark near the tip. The forewing dorsal surface is dark brownish-gray with blackish-brown markings, and sometimes with orangish tints in the sub-basal and pretornal marks. The sub-basal mark is quadrate and extends from the inner margin to the cell. It usually has black edging on the lateral margins. The median fascia is vaguely defined as a gray band that extends from the mid-costa to the inner margin, and is overlaid with various black marks. The latter including a mid-costal bar and a prominent triangular pretornal mark. The postmedian fascia is prominent. It is thin near the costa and expands anterior to the ocellus. The ocellus has gray bands on the lateral margins and two black marks on the central field. The paired costal strigulae beyond the midwing are white and prominent, and the termen has a narrow salt-and-pepper colored band.

Wright and Gilligan (2023) noted that *E. glaseri* resembles *E. exacerbatricana* in size and forewing shape. The forewing differs from the latter in being darker and more mottled, and in having an orangish versus a gray head in *E. exacerbatricana*.

DISTRIBUTION: Wright and Gilligan (2023) identified specimens from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky and North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been collected from May through July in different areas of the range (Wright and Gilligan, 2023). As of 2024, our records late-July through early-September. Populations in North Carolina are univoltine.

HABITAT: Our very limited records are all from xeric communities in the Sandhills.

FOOD: The hosts are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S1S2]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This is a seemingly rare species in North Carolina that is only known from three sites in the Sandhills as of 2024. The nearest known population is in Georgia.