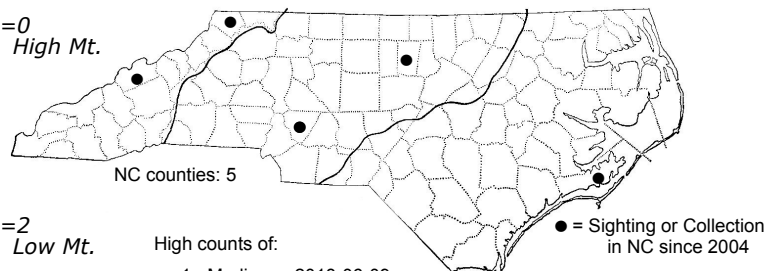
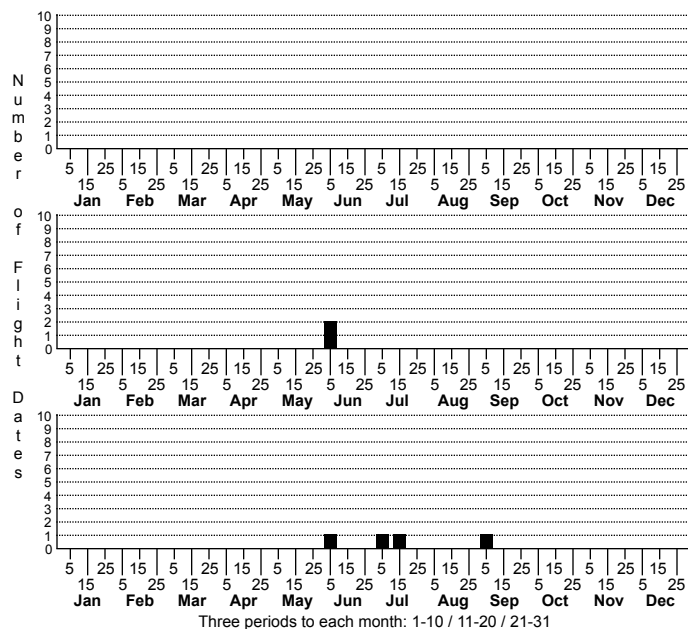
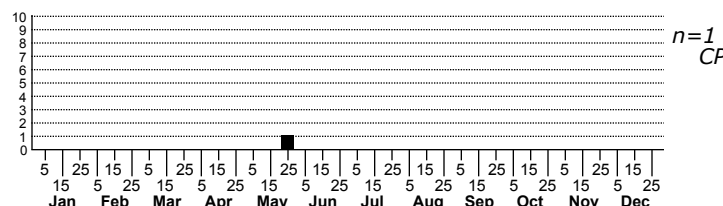


Gypsonoma salicicolana No common name



Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part on that of Forbes (1923). The head, palps, antenna, and thorax are dull brown to grayish-brown and concolorous with the dark basal region on the forewing. The forewing ground is dusky and sometimes has a slight purplish gloss, while the basal third is contrastingly darker and tends to be obscurely mottled, with the outer margin broadly wavy and strongly out-curved at the middle. A dark band that is often indistinct extends obliquely from the costa from just beyond the middle to the middle of wing at about two-thirds the way to the apex. From there it bends anteriorly and very obscurely continues to the inner margin. A dark eyespot is present at the apex, and dark submarginal shading often extends from there to near the anal angle. The fringe is grayish brown with a thin dark marginal line near the base. The hindwing is grayish-brown and lighter than the forewing and with a thin dark marginal line near the base.

The wing patterning of *G. salicicolana* is generally similar to that of *G. fasciolana*, but the latter has white interfascial regions, a more distinct fascia in the middle of the wing, and is larger (forewing length = 6.0-8.0 mm versus 4.5-5.5 mm for *G. salicicolana*).

DISTRIBUTION: *Gypsonoma salicicolana* has an extensive range that covers most of the eastern US from Maine to Florida and westward to central Texas, eastern Oklahoma, eastern Nebraska, and Minnesota. It occurs in southern Canada from the east coast to as far west as Alberta, and also in coastal California and Colorado. As of 2022 we have only a few scattered records that are from all three physiographic regions.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from February through October in the southernmost populations and from May through September elsewhere. As of 2022, our records extends from late-May to mid-July.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with willow thickets.

FOOD: Larvae feed on willows (Walsh, 1867; Forbes, 1923; Heinrich, 1923; MacKay, 1959; Kimball, 1965; Prentice, 1965; Heppner, 2007; Robinson et al., 2010; Lam et al., 2011; Beadle and Leckie, 2018). The reported hosts include Coastal Plain Willow (*Salix caroliniana*), Prairie Willow (*S. humilis*) and Black Willow (*S. nigra*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

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

COMMENTS: