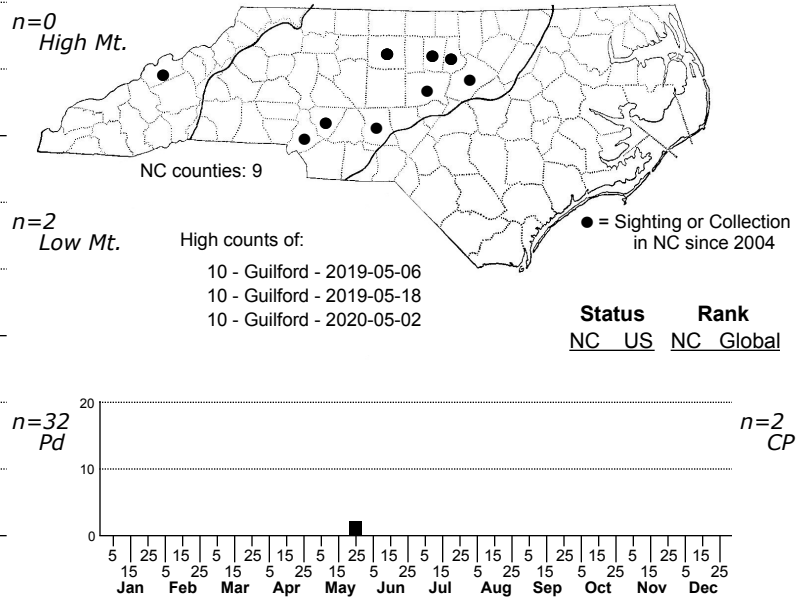
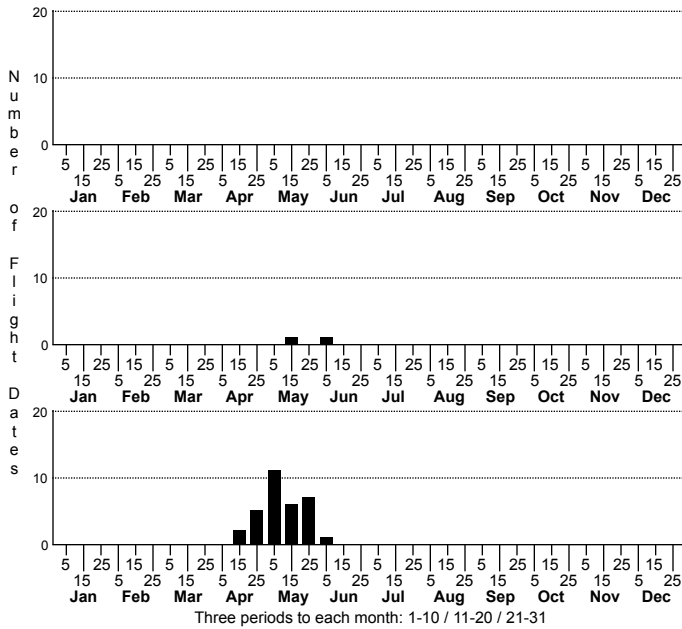


Proteoteras naracana No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Kearfott (1907)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part on that of Kearfott (1907). The dorsum of the head is brown and the face whitish. The palp is white, but shaded with brown to black on the outside and upper edge. The antenna is light brown and the thorax is mostly olivaceous with varying levels of whitish patches. The legs are yellowish-white and banded and dusted with blackish-brown.

The forewing has a mix of dark olivaceous, light brown, and whitish scales on the dorsal two-thirds that produces a diffuse pattern, while the costal third is strongly washed with a region of cloudy white coloration that extends nearly to the apex. The dark zone on the upper two-thirds usually has a large lobe at around three-fourths that extend into the white region below. A second region of cloudy white scales is present in the subterminal area of the wing and cover a broad area along the basal two-thirds of the wing where it meets a dark subcostal spot at four-fifths. Just beyond this is a dark eyespot at the apex. In addition to the markings described above, the costa is narrowly edged with olivaceous-green and usually has a small green blotch at one-third and the middle. Smaller olivaceous spots occur on the remainder of the wing. The cilia vary from gray to fuscous and are speckled with black and gray at the base. The hindwing is smoky brown with gray cilia that have a dark basal line. The male has a dark brown or blackish hair pencil on the upper side.

DISTRIBUTION: The range is restricted to the eastern US and adjoining areas of extreme southern Canada (Ontario; Quebec). In the US the range extends from southern Vermont and New Hampshire westward to Wisconsin and Iowa and southward Georgia, Alabama, and eastern Texas. Populations are only occasionally found in the Coastal Plain. As of 2022 we have scattered records from the Piedmont, along with one record from a lower elevation site in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Specimens have been observed from April through June in different areas of the range, with most in May and June. As of 2022, our records are from mid-April to early June.

HABITAT: The habitat requirements and hosts of this species are poorly documented, but it is generally associated with hardwood or mixed hardwood-pine forests.

FOOD: Larvae have been reported to feed on maples (*Acer* sp.; Brown et al., 2008), but specific host use is largely unreported.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults occasionally visit lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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

COMMENTS: As of 2022 we have fewer than 10 site records for the state, although this species can be locally abundant. We currently do not have sufficient information on host specificity, habitat use, and abundance to confidently assess its conservation status.