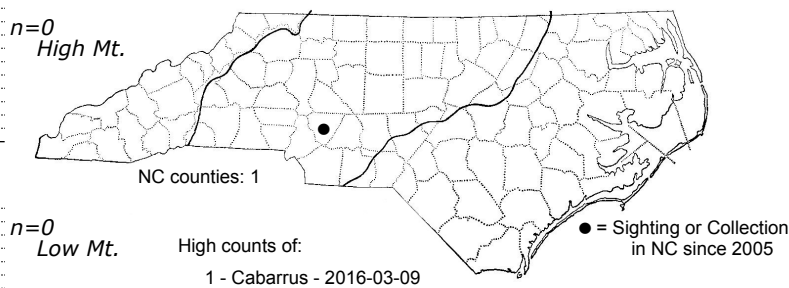
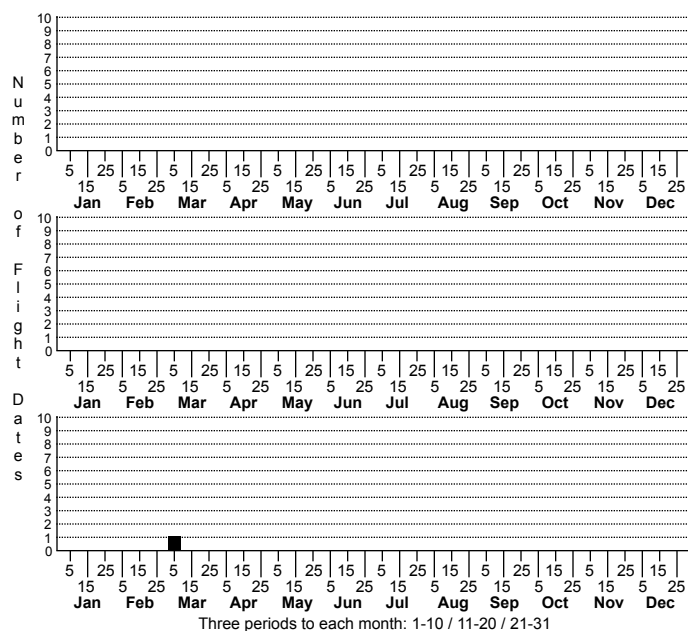
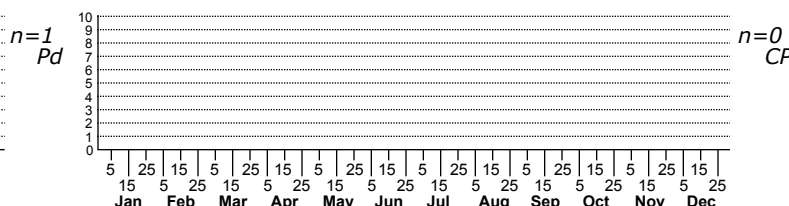


Proteoteras obnigrana None



Status		Rank	
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923); Gilligan et al. (2008)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species is somewhat distinctive in that the head, thorax, palps and ground color of the forewing tend to be dull white or sordid white with various degrees of blackish to dark-gray dusting or fine blotching. The most prominent feature is a dark grayish to blackish band with irregular margins that curves inward from the middle of the costa and extends rearward to a point that is just dorsal to the tornus. In most specimens it connects to a large, concolorous blotch along the dorsal margin near the tornus. This species generally lacks a well-formed crescent shaped band that extends from the middle of the costa to the apex since there is usually a gap between the costal band and a smaller dark blotch in the subapical region. The costa often has a dark blotch at around one-fourth, along with an opposing, irregular blotch on the dorsal margin that is expressed to varying degrees. A series of alternating dark and light streaks occur along most of the costa, and both the thorax and forewing have conspicuous tufts that give them a lumpy appearance. The hindwing varies from medium gray or grayish-brown to blackish-fuscous in the males, with the latter having extensive sex scaling (see structural features below).

Proteoteras obnigrana most closely resembles *P. aesculana* and is best distinguished from this and our other *Proteoteras* species by the sordid white or dull white ground color of the forewing (Forbes, 1923; Heinrich, 1923), and the lack of a well-developed crescent-shaped mark on the forewing. The ground color of our other species is either gray, olivaceous or bright green.

DISTRIBUTION: As currently recognized, this species occurs in both eastern and western North America, but the western forms likely represent a cryptic species (BOLD). In the east, specimens have been collected from Minnesota eastward through the northern tier of states to Maine, as well as in southern Ontario and Quebec. The range extends southward to Kentucky, Illinois, and eastern Tennessee (Gilligan et al., 2008). As of 2024, we have a single genitalia-based record from Cabarrus County in the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: *Proteoteras obnigrana* is univoltine and has a relatively short flight season. Adults have been observed from May-July, but almost all are from June and July. As of 2024, our one verified record was from 9 March.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae reportedly feed on maple (Powell, 1962).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS:
March 2025

The Moths of North Carolina - Early Draft