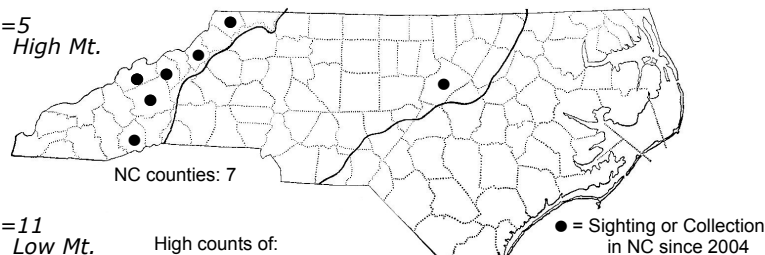
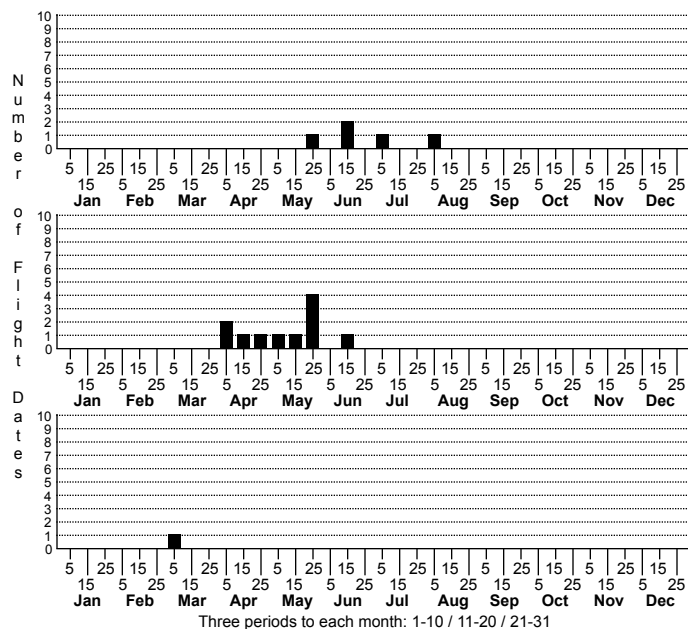


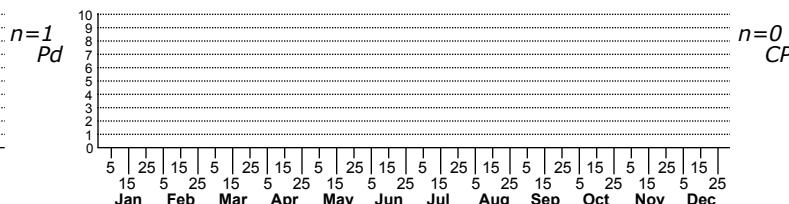
Pseudexentera costomaculana No common name



High counts of:

10 - Madison - 2022-05-13
5 - Madison - 2021-05-21
1 - Transylvania - 2015-05-22

Status Rank
NC US NC Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: MacKay (1962)

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: *Pseudexentera costomaculana* is restricted to eastern North America. The main range extends from Nova Scotia southwestward primarily through the Appalachian region to eastern Kentucky, West Virginia, western Virginia, western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. Populations have been found as far west as northern Indiana and northern Illinois, and as apparent isolates in the Gulf Coast regions from northern Florida westward through southern Mississippi and Louisiana to east Texas. It is generally absent from most of the Coastal Plain. As of 2022 all but one of our records are from the Blue Ridge where local populations occur at both low and high elevation sites where Witch-hazel is present.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from February through July in different areas of the range, with peak activity from April through June. As of 2022, our records extend from early March through early August.

HABITAT: Local populations occur in proximity to Witch-hazel, which occurs in a variety of forest and forest-edge habitats that range from floodplain forests to mesic or somewhat dry upland forests. As of 2022, almost all of our records come from mesic stands of hardwood forest.

FOOD: The larvae appear to be monophagous feeders on American Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*; Miller, 1986)

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the rolled leaves can be found in early spring on Witch-hazel. Rearing may be necessary since other moths also roll Witch-hazel leaves.

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: