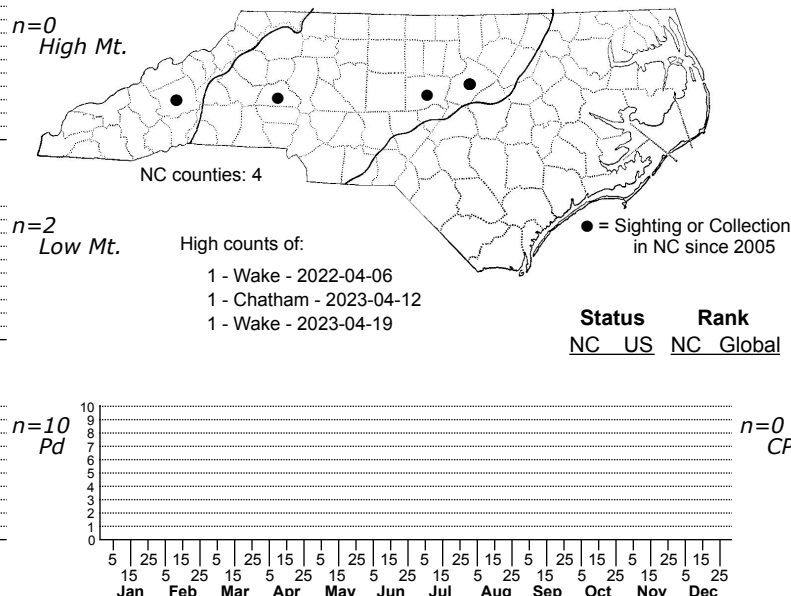
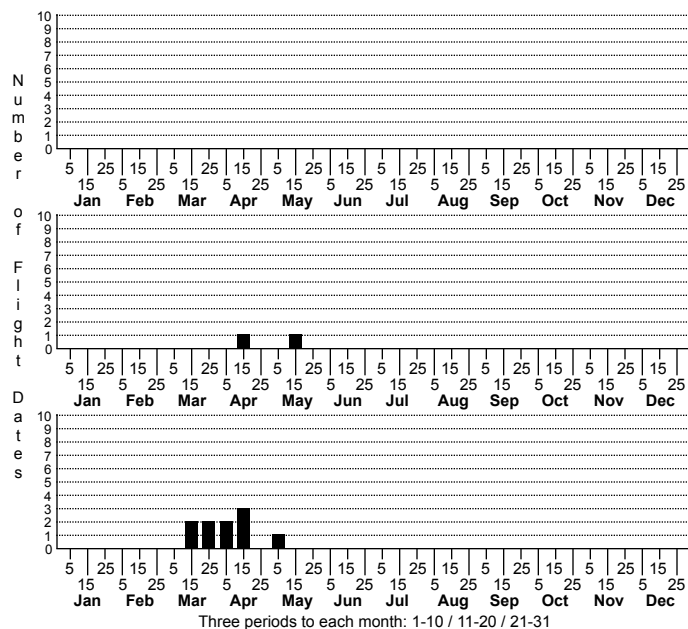


Gretchena nymphana None



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Gretchena* is a New World genus with 12 recognized species. Eleven species occur in North America, and eight of these are endemic to eastern North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Blanchard and Knudson (1983)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is our most distinctive and easily recognized *Gretchena* that can be distinguished by its relatively large size, pale buff ground color with light brown irrorations, and a prominent, black, radial streak that is edged posteriorly with pale brown dusting. In addition, the raised scale patches that produce a bumpy appearance on most of our *Gretchena* species are poorly developed or absent on this species. The following detailed description is based on that of Blanchard and Knudson (1983). The front and vertex of the head are buff (pale yellowish-brown), as are the labial palps, antennae and collar. The tegula and patagia are light brown and the mesonotum buff. The forewing ground color is buff, with light brown irrorations and faint brownish costal strigulations. The wing is conspicuously marked with a wavy black streak that extends from the apex to the dorsal margin near the base. The streak is thick and continuous over the apical two-thirds, and attenuated and interrupted (or missing entirely) over the basal third. On fresh individuals, a zone of pale brown dusting is usually evident on the posterior side. The ocelloid patch is absent and the fringe is buff, with the scales banded with brown. The hindwing is fuscous and the fringe buff.

DISTRIBUTION: *Gretchena nymphana* is found in the eastern US from Pennsylvania southward to South Carolina and central Alabama, and westward to eastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. It is uncommon or absent from most of the southeastern Coastal Plain. As of 2024, all of our records are from the Piedmont and lower-elevation sites in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from March to early-June in different areas of the range. As of 2024, our records extend from mid-March through mid-June.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with hardwood forests, mixed conifer-hardwood forests, semi-wooded residential neighborhoods and forest edge habitats.

FOOD: The host plants are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights, but perhaps only weakly so.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S2S3]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species appears to be uncommon in North Carolina and elsewhere throughout the eastern US. More information is needed on its distribution, abundance and habitat requirements before we can accurately assess its conservation status within the state.