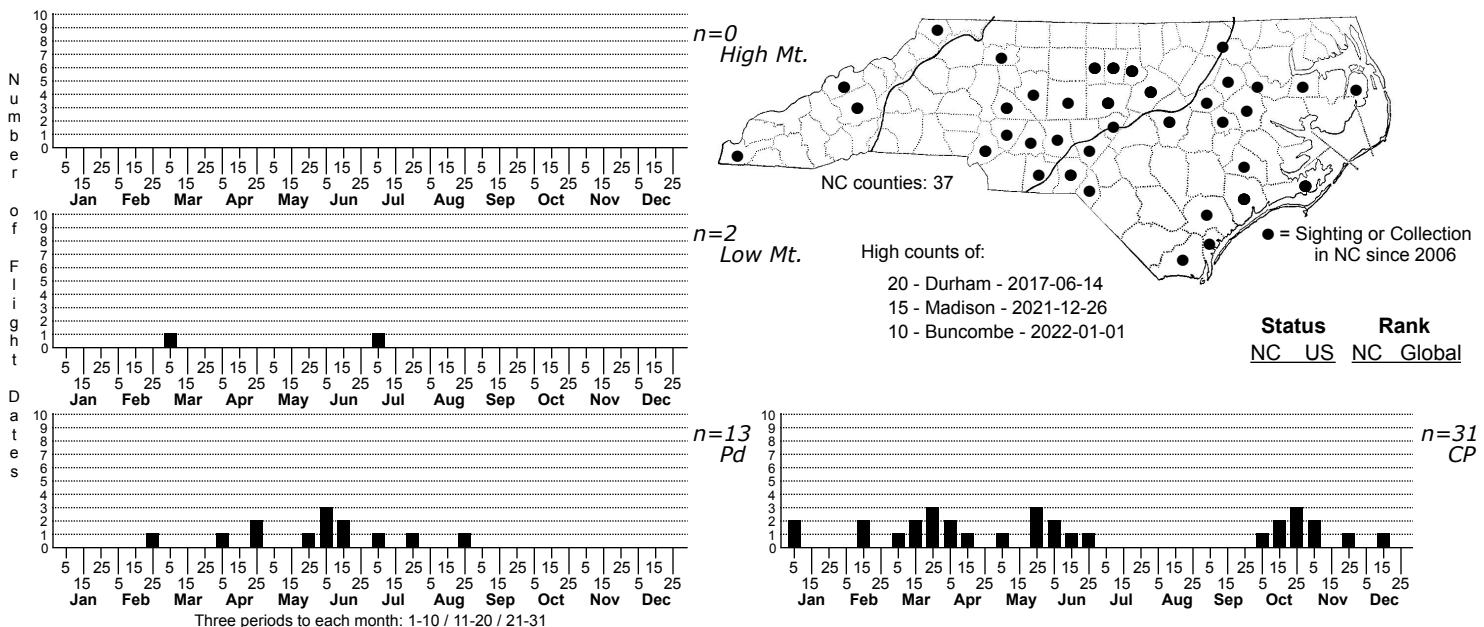


# Rhopobota finitimana None



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

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

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Rhopobota finitimana* is similar in maculation to *R. dietziana* (see the detailed description under that species), except that it has a completely brown face, head and scape, and the basal and sub-basal fasciae are typically replaced or masked by a solid dark brown basal patch. On some specimens the dark patch appears mottled, with darker blotches within and on the thorax. *Rhopobota finitimana* also resembles *Larisa subsolana*, but does not have a complete post-medial fascia and has a well-developed eyespot at the apex that is lacking in *Larisa*.

DISTRIBUTION: *Rhopobota finitimana* is found in eastern North America, with the range including portions of southern Canada (Ontario eastward to Prince Edward Island) and much of the eastern US from Maine southward to northern Florida and westward to eastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Indiana. It occurs statewide in North Carolina, from lower elevation sites in the Blue Ridge to coastal maritime forests in the east.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults mostly fly from March through September in different areas of the range, with the greatest activity from April through July. Populations in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina appear to be at least bivoltine, with the larvae overwintering in the leaves. As of 2022, the adults have been observed in the Coastal Plain during most months of the year except for the hottest summer months.

HABITAT: Local populations are most commonly found in bottomland and mesic forests, particularly those with stands of American Holly.

FOOD: The larvae typically feed on native holly species (Forbes, 1923; Heinrich, 1923; Brown et al., 2008; Lam et al., 2011; Eiseman, 2022). The known hosts include Possumhaw Holly (*Ilex decidua*), Mountain Holly (*I. mucronata*), American Holly (*I. opaca*), Common Winterberry (*I. verticillata*), and Yaupon Holly (*I. vomitoria*). In North Carolina, larvae have been reared from Possumhaw Holly, American Holly, and Yaupon Holly. Prentice (1966) reported one instance of an individual using Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) and Robinson et al. (2010) reported Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*) as a host.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the digitate mines are commonly seen on American Holly and other hollies.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species occurs throughout the state and can be locally common where the host plants are present.