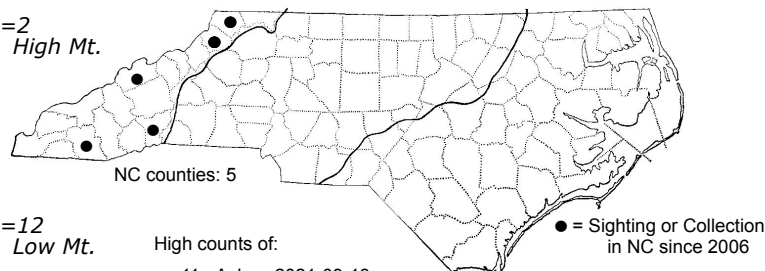
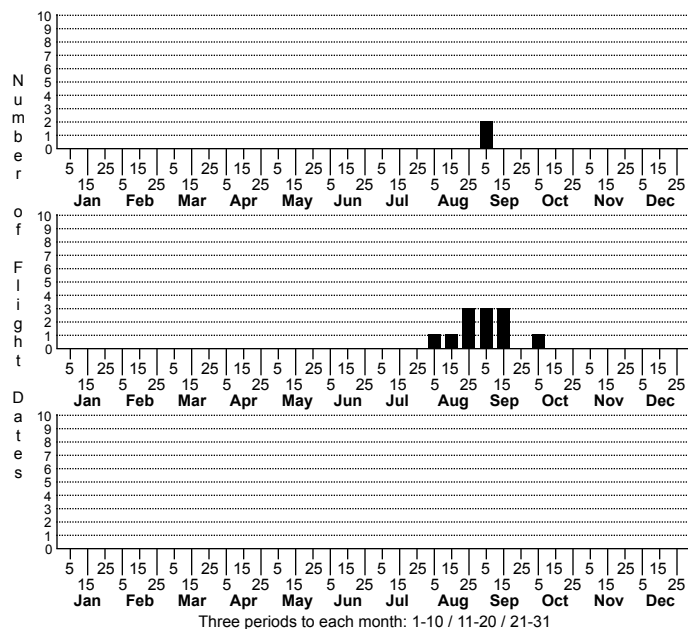


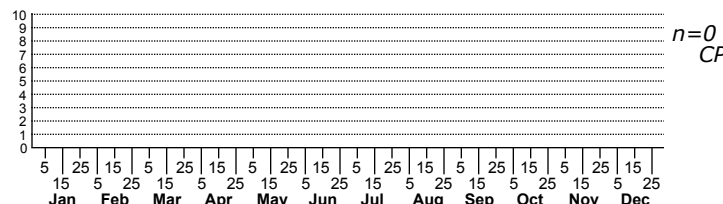
Epinotia medioviridana Raspberry Leaf-roller Moth



High counts of:

- 11 - Ashe - 2021-09-13
- 3 - Henderson - 2025-09-05
- 1 - Ashe - 2013-10-04

Status Rank
NC US NC Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Kearfott (1908a)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: MacKay (1959)

ID COMMENTS: This is a distinctive species with a forewing that has a relatively dark basal patch and a broad greenish median band that fades into greenish-gray mottling on the apical third. The following detailed description is based in part on that of Kearfott (1908a) who examined specimens from southern Canada and Pennsylvania. The head, palp, antenna and thorax are light mouse-gray. The forewing has a pale, apple-green, median band with darker sparse speckling that fades to darker greenish-gray shades on the apical third of the wing. A narrow blackish line separates the median band from the darker basal third that has a mixture of green and brown patches. A second, shorter black line occurs basal to the first that extends from the costal to the fold. The cilia are dark gray and the hindwing brownish gray.

DISTRIBUTION: *Epinotia medioviridana* is mostly restricted to eastern North America, with one isolated record from Alberta. In the East, it occurs in Ontario and Quebec, and in the US from the New England states westward across the Great Lakes region to Minnesota, and southwestward mostly through the Appalachian region to eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. As of 2024, all of our records are from lower elevation sites in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been documented from August through October in different areas of the range. As of 2024, all of our records are from mid-August to early-October.

HABITAT: Local populations are commonly found in woodland openings, along forest edges, and other semi-shaded and open habitats.

FOOD: The larval hosts are poorly documented. MacKay (1959) collected larvae from Purple-flowering Raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*), and there is one rearing record on BugGuide for larvae feeding on Virginia Virgin's-bower (*Clematis virginiana*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: This species appears to reach its southern limits in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina and is uncommon in the state.