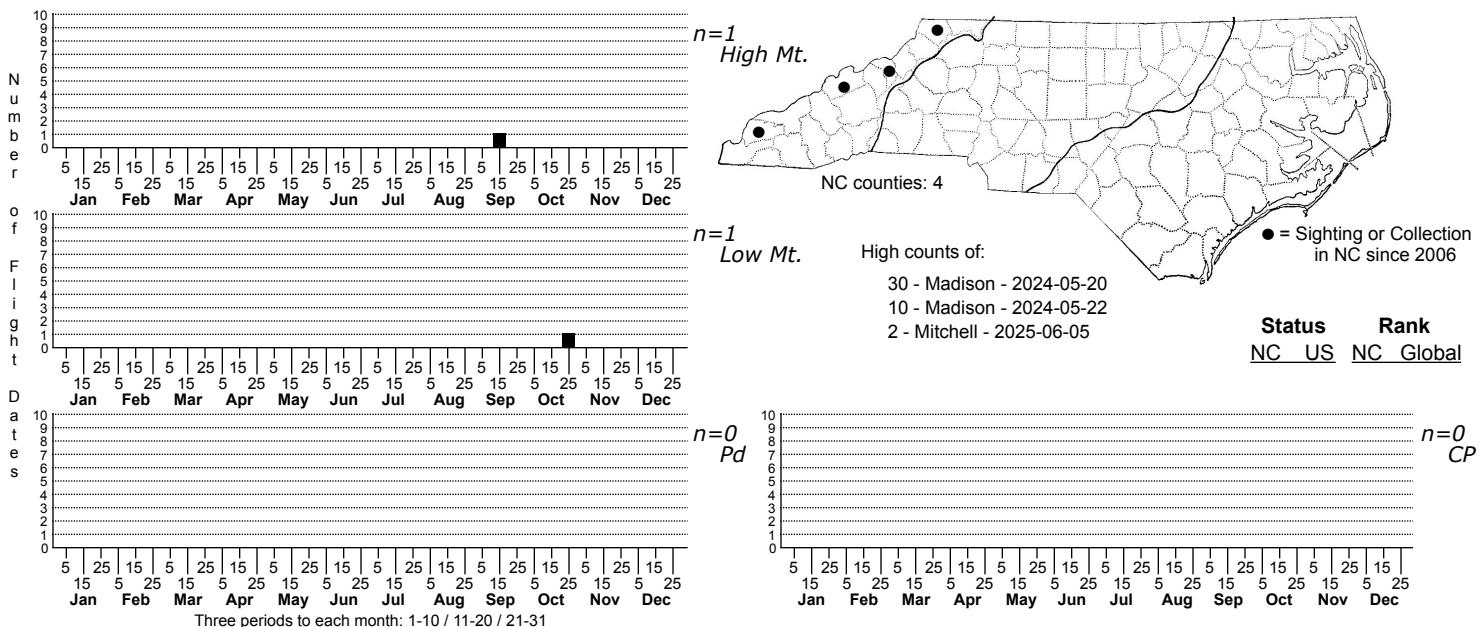


Epinotia lindana Diamondback Epinotia



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: MacKay (1959)

ID COMMENTS: This is a fairly distinctive *Epinotia* in which the costal half to two-thirds of the forewing is dark brown and contrast sharply with a light brownish-gray, longitudinal band that extends along the entire inner margin. The band is strongly sinuate, with a broadly incurved section on the basal half and a smaller incurved section in the postmedian portion of the wing. The band is finely speckled with darker scales and has a series of dots along the inner margin.

DISTRIBUTION: *Epinotia lindana* is generally associated with cool climates. It occurs in Canada from British Columbia eastward to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the U.S. it occurs in northern California, Oregon, and Washington, and from North Dakota and Minnesota eastward to the New England states, and southwestward mostly through the Appalachian region to western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, eastern Kentucky and southern Ohio. As of 2024, all of our records are from the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found from March through November in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak typically from August through October. As of 2024, our very limited adult records are from mid-September and late-October.

HABITAT: In North Carolina, local populations are generally found in forested sites in the mountains with Alternate-leaved Dogwood.

FOOD: The larvae feed on dogwoods, including species that are restricted to the western U.S. The reported hosts from eastern North America include Alternate-leaf Dogwood (*Swida alternifolia* [= *Cornus alternifolia*]), Flowering Dogwood (*Benthamidia florida* [= *Cornus florida*]) and Gray Dogwood (*S. racemosa*). As of 2024, we have one record for Alternate-leaf Dogwood.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights, and the larvae can be found soon after the spring leaf-out in leaf shelters on flagged dogwood stems.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S2S4

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 be uncommon in the state where it is near the southern limit of its range in the eastern U.S.