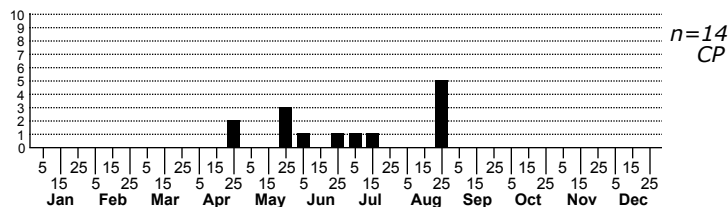
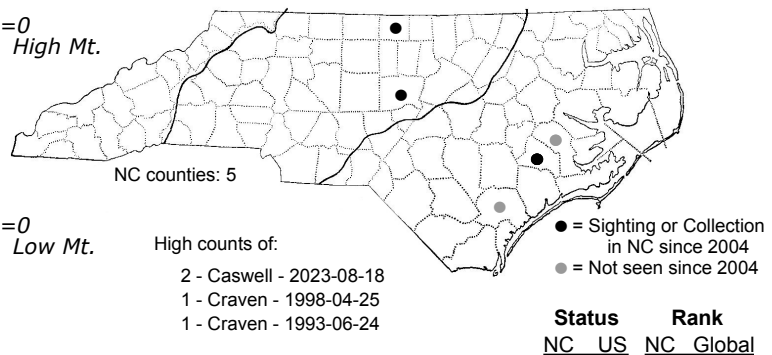
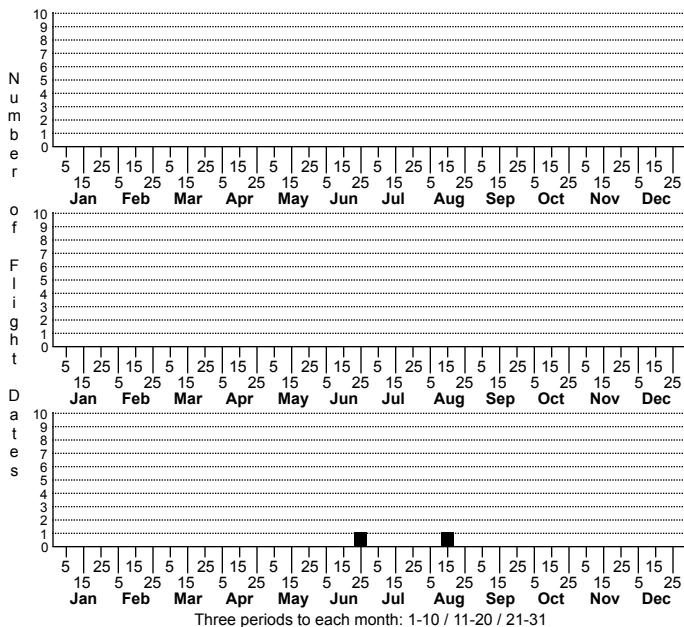


*Eucosmomorpha nearctica* No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Enarmoniini  
TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Miller (2001)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species has an overall mottled brownish-orange appearance with two dark and partial or complete fasciae on the forewing. The following detailed description is based on that of Miller (2001). The vertex is brownish orange, while the antenna is brownish dorsally and darker ventrally. The labial palp is white basally and brownish distally, with a short terminal segment. The thorax and forewing ground are mottled with brownish orange. The most conspicuous marks on the forewing are two dark brown fasciae that angle outwardly from the costa. The first occurs at around one-fourth the wing length and typically terminates before reaching the middle, while the second is near the middle and in some specimens may extend to the tornal region. It is most likely to be interrupted near the middle of the wing and most strongly expressed at the costa. The costal has 5-10 short white strigulae that are angled outwardly and most pronounced on the apical half of the wing. These are separated in the outer one-third of the wing by sinuate orange striae. The speculum has three blackish brown longitudinal dashes, while the fringe is brownish orange distally and paler basally. The hindwing is grayish brown, with the fringe paler except for a grayish brown line near the base.

DISTRIBUTION: Although there are relatively few records for this species, it appears to be widely distributed in the eastern US. Specimens have been found from the Great Lakes region southwestward to eastern Louisiana and Mississippi, then eastward to Georgia and the Carolinas. There are also isolated records from Saskatchewan and Ontario, Canada. As of 2023, most of our records are from coastal sites, with one from the eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Miller (2001) reported records from late April through late August, which is consistent with our data for North Carolina.

HABITAT: The habitats are poorly documented, but most of our records are from mesic hardwoods in the Coastal Plain and a dry ridge in the Piedmont.

FOOD: The host plants are undocumented.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to UV lights, but perhaps only moderately so.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S1S3]

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

COMMENTS: This seemingly rare species is widespread in the eastern US, but with only a few, widely scattered records. We need more information on its distribution and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.