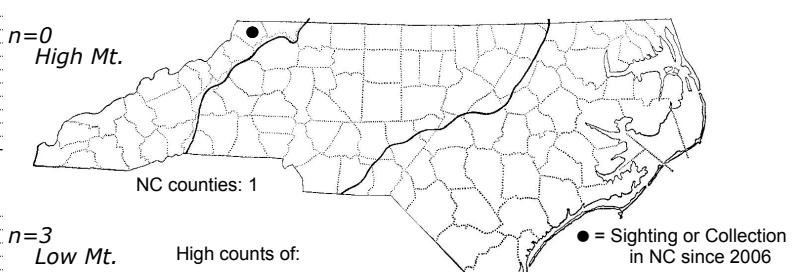
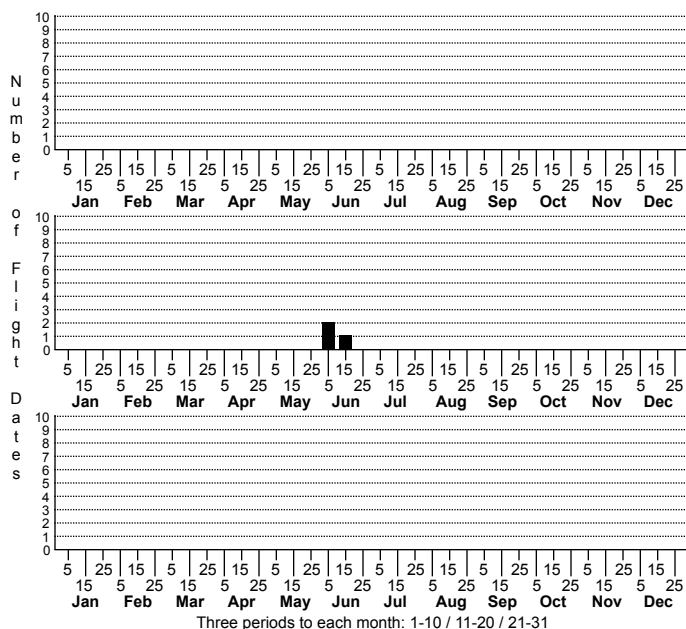
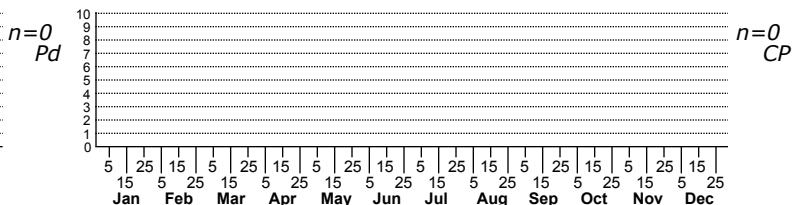


Dichrorampha simulana None



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: <i>Dichrorampha simulana</i> has a very broad distribution across North America may represent a species complex. BOLD has seven BINS, with most located in western North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Clemens (1860)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species the head, palps, antennae, thorax, and ground color of the forewing are grayish-brown to brown. The most conspicuous mark on the forewing is a large, orangish to whitish patch on the middle of the dorsal margin. The patch is outwardly oblique and weakly curved, and terminates near the middle of the wing. Some individuals may have the patch missing or less developed than as described above. An yellowish-brown ocellus with three short horizontal dashes is present immediately beyond the end of the patch, and four terminal dots are present near the middle of the termen. The apical third of the costa often has two or three posteriorly oblique striae that vary from orangish-black to shiny gray, along with whitish strigulae that are variably developed. The fringe is brown with a lighter whitish central band. The hindwing is grayish brown with the fringe pattern similar to that of the forewing. <i>Dichrorampha simulana</i> is variable in terms of the development of the dorsal patch and wing patterning and some specimens can closely resemble specimens of <i>D. bittana</i>. This species is best identified using the genitalia, which are distinctive (Miller, 1987; Gilligan et al., 2008).

DISTRIBUTION: As currently recognized, this species is distributed across a wide area of North America that includes central California, the Pacific Northwest and adjoining areas of western Canada, the central Rockies, and eastern North America from Nova Scotia southward to North Carolina and westward to eastern Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois. As of 2022, we currently have only two site records, with both from the northern Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from May through September in different areas of the range. As of 2022, our two records are both from June.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented, but semi-wooded or open habitats seem to be preferred.

FOOD: The hosts are poorly documented; McDunnough (1946) lists Short's Aster (<i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i>).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

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 species appears to reach its southern limit in the southern Appalachians. We currently have only two site records from a single county, which suggests that it is rare within the state.