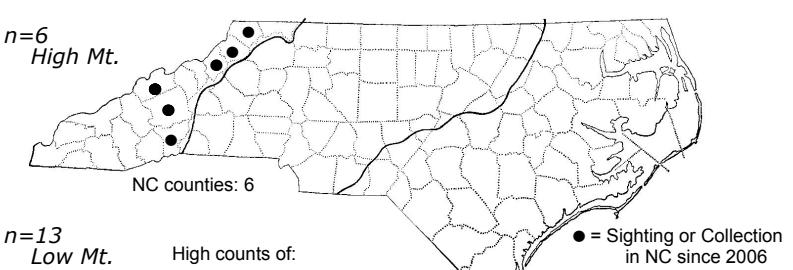
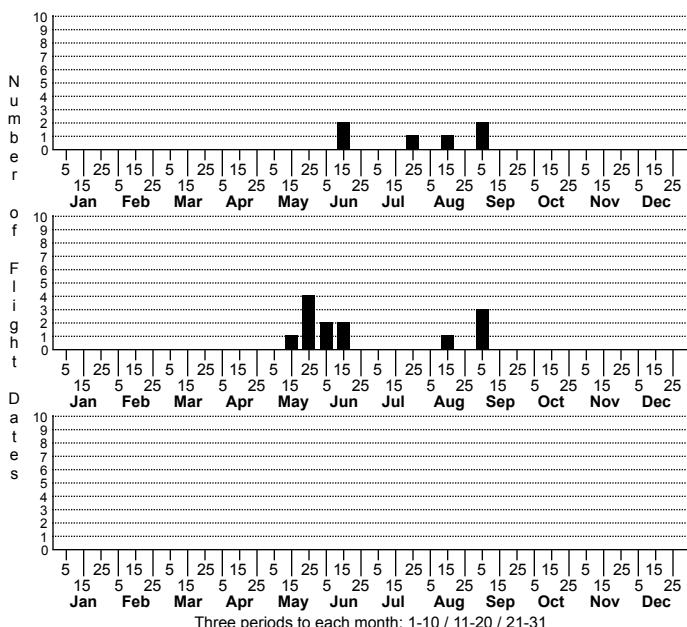


## Dichrorampha bittana None



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=0  
CP

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

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: MacKay (1959)

ID COMMENTS: This species varies substantially in coloration and patterning. Some individuals are light golden yellow throughout, while others are heavily suffused with brown that can cover the basal half or so of the forewing or much of the entire wing. Most specimens have a yellowish dorsal patch near the middle of the inner margin that can vary markedly in size from a small mark to a more extensive area of yellow that extends to the termen. Individuals that are most golden yellow throughout often have black striations on the veins in the middle of the wing, but these are masked in heavily dusted individuals. A poorly formed yellowish-brown ocellus with a series of three short horizontal dashes is usually evident near the middle of the wing at around three-fourths, along with four terminal dots that are near the middle of the termen. The costal has several whitish strigulae that are often poorly expressed on the apical third, along with two narrow lead-colored striations that project towards the termen and have orangish colored striations on either side of them. 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. Certain forms of *Dichrorampha bittana* can closely resemble specimens of *D. simulana* and may require using the genitalia, which are distinctive (Miller, 1987; Gilligan et al., 2008).

DISTRIBUTION: *Dichrorampha bittana* is largely restricted to temperate regions of eastern North America. The range extends from Nova Scotia and Maine westward through Quebec, Ontario, and the Great Lakes region to Minnesota, and southward to Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Pohl et al. (2018) also list records for Alberta and Saskatchewan. As of 2022, our records are all from the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from May through September in different areas of the range. As of 2022, we have records from late May through early September. Our records provide limited evidence of populations being bivoltine, with the first brood in May and June and a second brood in August and September.

HABITAT: Specimens in North Carolina have mostly been found in deciduous forests or forest edge habitats.

FOOD: The hosts are poorly documented, but evidence suggests that they may be stem and root borers of *Symphyotrichum* (McDunnough, 1946, Putnam, 1942) and other composites such as Hoary Tansyaster (*Dieteria canescens*) in western Canada (Robinson et al., 2010).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S3]

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 western North Carolina and is uncommon in the region. We need additional information on its host use, habitat requirements, distribution and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.