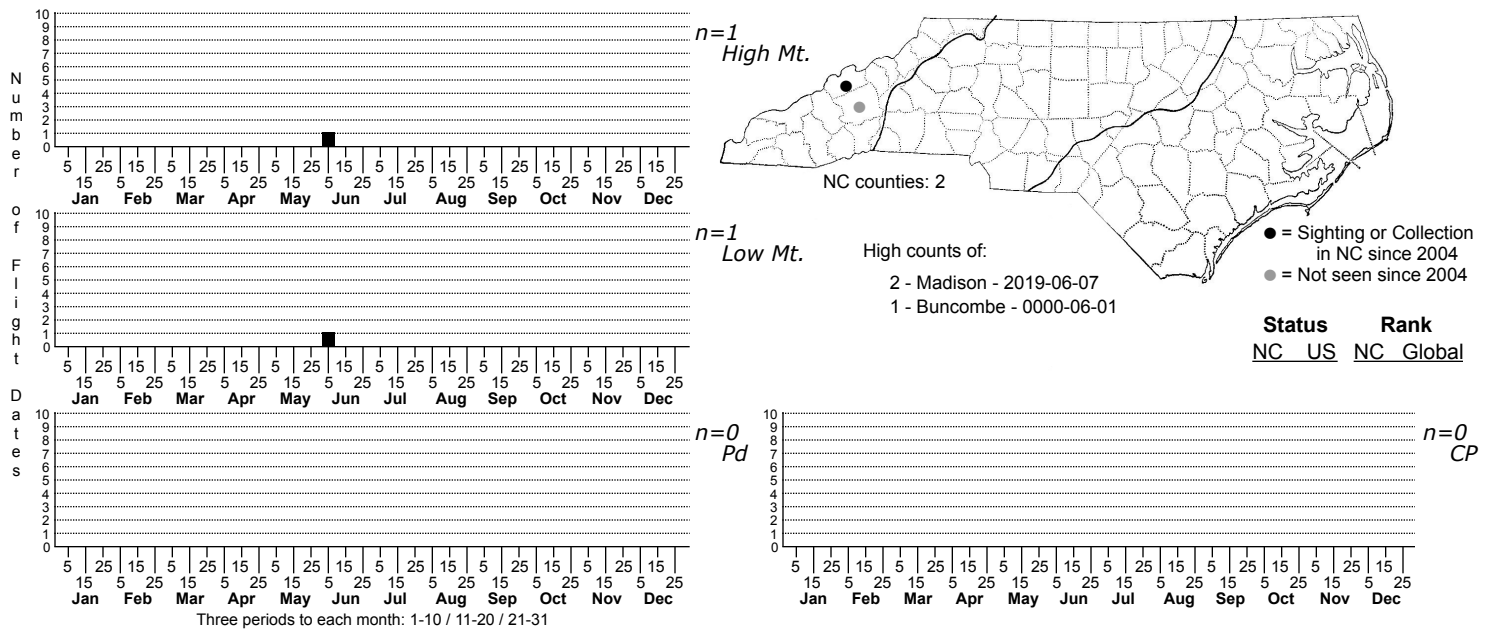


Dichrorampha incanana No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Kearfott, 1907 (as *Hemimene nigromaculana*)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Priest (2008)

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the description by Kearfott (1907). The upper head and antennae are light brown, and the lower face and lower head are dull white. The palps are dull white, with the outer half of the tuft on the second joint brownish-gray to black. The forewing ground color is brownish black with scattered, pale whitish mottling that is most prominent on the basal half. An oblique white dorsal patch is present along the inner margin at about one-half the wing length. The patch is formed of two pairs of fused striae and has two or three fine darker striations within. It extends to near the middle of the wing where it abuts a yellowish-brown ocellus at the middle of the subterminal region that has three horizontal black bars. The costa has a series of paired or single strigulae that often continue as obscure grayish, grayish-brown, or metallic blue lines that extend into the interior of the wing. The most prominent one originates on the costa just anterior to the ocellus where it curves apically then projects to the inner margin in the subterminal region. The apical fifth has patches of yellowish-brown scales and the termen has four dark spots near the middle. The fringe is brown with a faint whitish central band, and the hindwing is dark brown to blackish with a fringe that is similar to that of the forewing.

DISTRIBUTION: *Dichrorampha incanana* has been found in the eastern US from Vermont, Connecticut, and New York westward to Ontario, Michigan and Illinois, and southward through the Appalachian region to western North Carolina. As of 2022, we have only two site records from North Carolina from the Blue Ridge. Populations in North Carolina may constitute a southern disjunct from the main range, which terminates in northern Kentucky and southern Ohio.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Population appear to be univoltine or possibly bivoltine (Priest, 2008). The adults fly from May through October in different areas of the range. As of 2022, our two site records are both from 7 June.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with shaded or partially shaded woodlands and woodland edges.

FOOD: The known hosts include Roundleaf Ragwort (*Packera obovata*) and Pale Indian-plantain (*Arnoglossum atriplicifolium*; Eiseman, 2014; Priest, 2008). Great Indian-plantain *Arnoglossum reniforme* was common at a site in Madison County where two adults were collected, which suggests that it could serve as a host in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the mines can be found on the host plants during the spring and summer months. We need information on host use in North Carolina.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S1-S2]

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 relatively rare or uncommon throughout its range. As of 2022, we have only one recent record for this species in North Carolina where the populations here may be disjunct from those to the north.