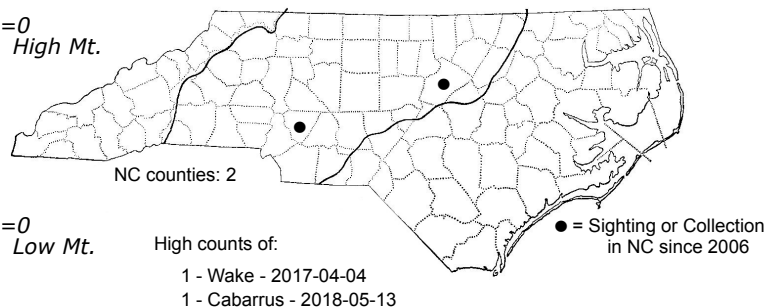
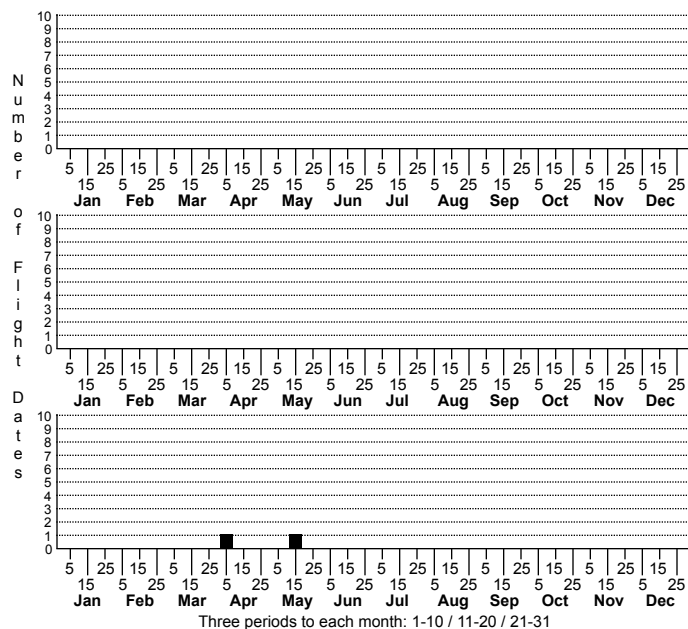


Pammene felicitana Happy Pammene



Status	Rank
NC US NC Global	



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Graptolithini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: The genus *Pammene* contains around 90 species that are largely Palearctic in distribution. Only six species are found in North America, and just one in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Heinrich (1923a)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part on that of Heinrich (1923a). The head is white in front and grayish above, while the thorax is gray and shaded with white. The palp is white, and the antenna is gray and dusted with white above. The forewing is mostly dark brownish gray with an irregular white wash that covers the basic fifth of the wing and the dorsal margin to the mid-dorsal region. The whitish wash in the mid-dorsal area varies in size and extent, but typically extends inward to near the middle of the wing and is often infused with brownish-gray mottling. The ocellus consists of two vertical metallic blue bars that enclose three faint longitudinal black dashes. The costa has a series of short whitish streaks on its outer half. Two of these on the outer third continue as outwardly slanting metallic blue bars that connect with vertical bars of the ocellus. The termen is edged by a black line and is cut by a white dash below the apex, one at the tornus (often faint) and a third between the two. The cilia are grayish fuscous, and the hindwing is dark brownish fuscous with paler cilia that have a dark basal band. This species resembles certain other species that have an extensive whitish wash on the forewing but is distinctive in having white palps, a white band along the dorsal margin, and a black line on the termen that is cut with three white dashes.

DISTRIBUTION: *Pammene felicitana* has been found in southern Canada from British Columbia eastward to Quebec, and in the US from Maine southward to northern Florida and westward to central Texas, eastern Oklahoma, eastern Nebraska, and eastern North Dakota. As of 2022, we have only two records and both are from the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from April through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak typically in May and June. As of 2022, our very limited records are from early April through mid-May.

HABITAT: The preferred habits are poorly documented.

FOOD: The host plants are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S4]

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

COMMENTS: We currently do not have sufficient information on the habitat preferences, host plants, distribution, and abundance of this species to accurately assess its conservation status within the state.