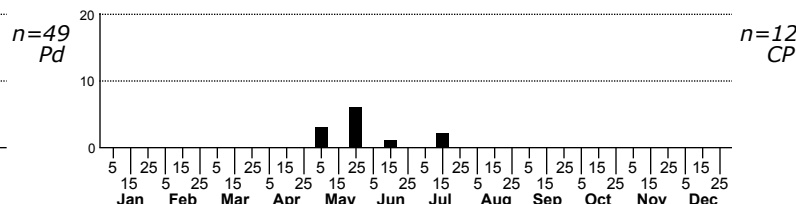
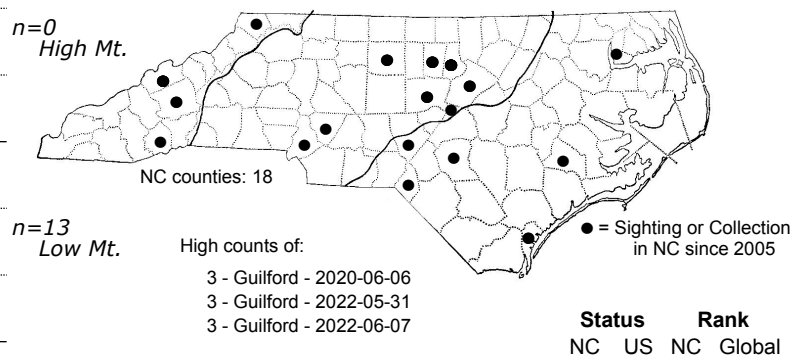
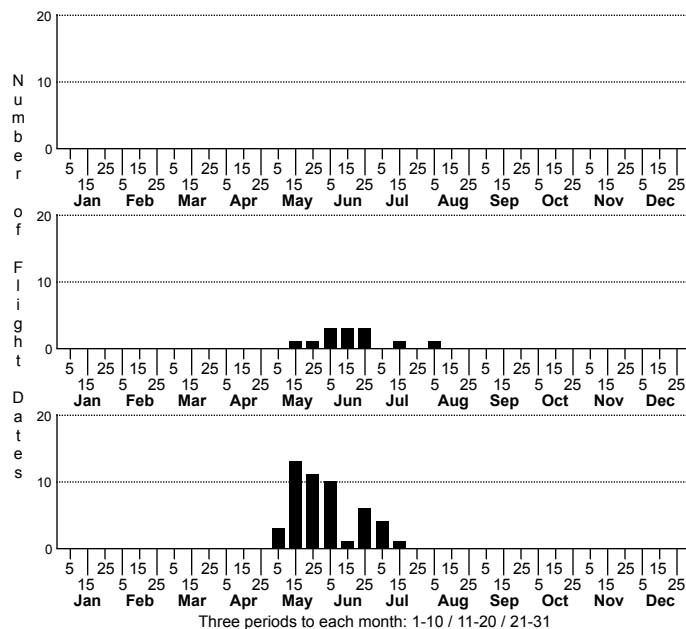


## *Larisa subsolana* Dark-based Larisa



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: *Larisa* is a monotypic genus with a single species that is widespread in eastern North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Miller (1978)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the description by Miller (1978). The labial palp is slightly upturned, with the second segment expanded apically. The antenna is about two-fifths the forewing length and the scaling on the front and crown of the head is dense and bushy. The head, palps, antennae, and thorax are brown. The forewing ground color is light grayish brown to pale gray, often has fine, darker striations, and is sometimes heavily dusted with brown. The ground is overlain by a prominent dark brown basal patch that covers about a third of the wing, and a narrower dark fascia that extends from the costa just beyond the middle of the wing to the subterminal area of the inner margin. The fascia tends to be irregular in width and often with dark shaded on the inward margin that fades into the lighter interfascial area. The apical third of the wing is grayish brown and often has a faintly rusty brown tinge towards the costa. The fringe is grayish brown and the costal margin is faintly marked with a series of dark spots or short streaks. The hindwing is medium brown to grayish brown with a slightly paler fringe. *Rhopobota finitimana* resembles this species, but does not have a complete median fascia and has a well-developed eyespot at the apex that is lacking in *Larisa*.

DISTRIBUTION: *Larisa subsolana* is found in eastern North America, including in portions of southern Canada (Manitoba; Ontario; Quebec) and in much of the eastern US from Maine southward to southern Florida, and westward to central Texas, eastern Oklahoma, eastern Nebraska, and Minnesota. As of 2022 we have records from all three physiographic regions, with the great majority from the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly in Florida from March through October and from April through September elsewhere in the range. A seasonal peak in numbers typically occurs from May through July. As of 2022, our records extend from early May to mid-July.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with hardwood or mixed conifer-hardwood forests that support hickories. These include bottomland forests as well as mesic to drier communities in upland settings.

FOOD: The larvae feed on Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*) and presumably other hickory species in North Carolina and elsewhere that are outside of the range of Pecan (Lam et al., 2011). There is a museum record that indicates feeding on Mountain Holly (*Ilex mucronata*; Brown et al., 2008). This specimen may be a misidentified *Rhopobota finitimana*, and the use of hollies needs additional verification.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights. Information is needed on host use in North Carolina as well as details of the larval life history.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S4S5

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

COMMENTS: Populations appear to be secure in North Carolina.