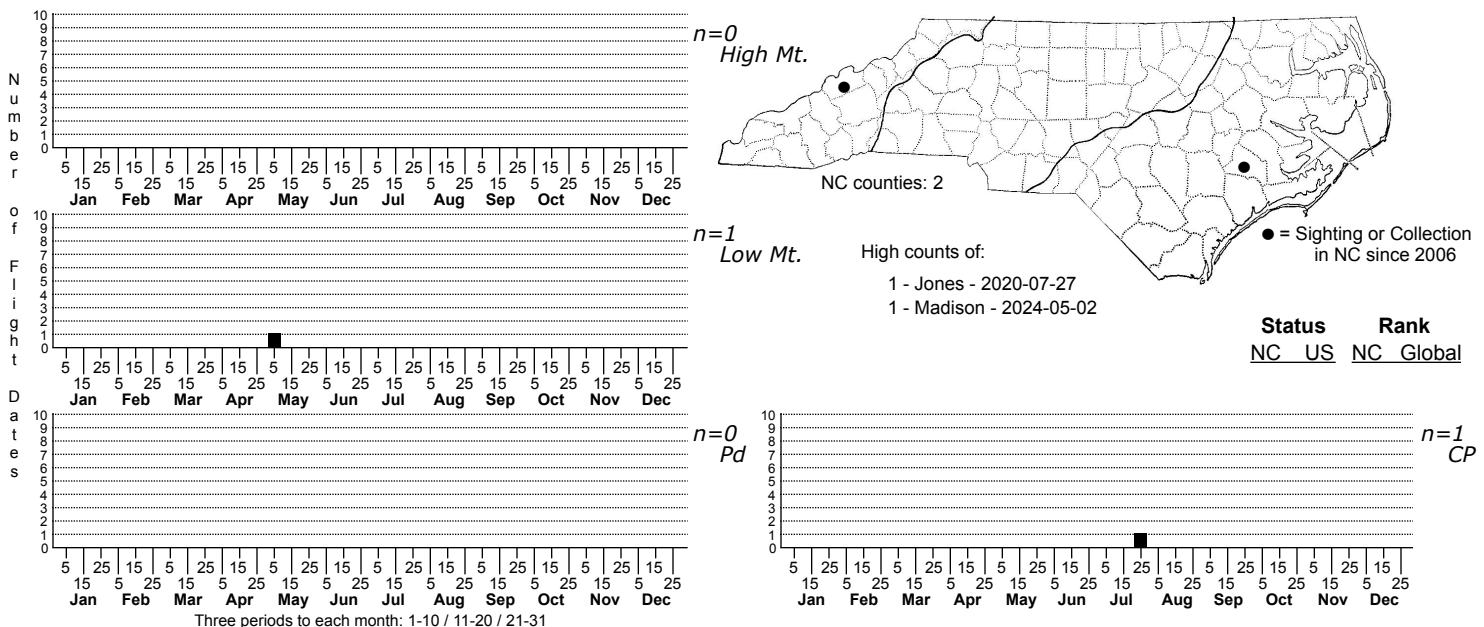


***Grapholita fana*** None



FAMILY: Tortricidae    SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae    TRIBE: Grapholitini

#### TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

## FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

## THE GUIDE TO ONLINE PHOTOS

ONLINE PHOTOS:  
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Kearfott (1907)

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION: IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based on the description by Kearfott (1907). The head, thorax, and antennae are grayish to grayish-blue, while the palps are yellowish-white with the outer joint darker. The forewing ground is grayish to grayish-blue on the basal half and golden-brown on the apical half. A large white patch is present in the middle of dorsal margin that is usually divided by a thin brown line. The ocellus is large and fills the outer fourth of the wing from near the anal angle to above the middle. It consists of 4-5 horizontal black dashes on a golden-brown ground, and has vertical side bars that are shining silvery to silvery-blue. The inner bar is double the width of the outer bar. The costa has a series of around eight broad, oblique, white streaks that are divided by dark brown. In three of these the streaks continue inward as pale metallic-blue lines. The most anterior line arises at around one-third and curves inward to the white dorsal patch, while a line that arises from the third white streak curves inward and connects to the inner vertical bar on the ocellus. Beyond this is a third line that projects towards the outer bar of the ocellus. The extreme edge of the termen is brown, and the fringe is shining leaden to light brown with a white cut just below the apex. The hindwing is bronzy-brown and shades to grayish-brown at the base. *Grapholita interstinctana* is similar, but both the ocellus and metallic-blue lines are poorly developed relative to those of *G. fana*.

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Graphita fana</i> is largely restricted to the eastern US where the range extends from Maine westward across the Great Lakes region (including Ontario) to Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and southward to Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina. As of 2022, we have a single record from Jones County near the coast.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from April through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in May through July. As of 2022, our one record is from late July.

**HABITAT:** Local populations have been found in prairies, forest edges, fields, and other open habitats that support tick-trefoils.

FOOD: The only known hosts are tick-trefoils (*Desmodium* spp.; Heinrich 1926; Miller 1987), including Showy Tick-trefoil (*D. canadense*). It is unknown which host species are used in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights. We need information on host use in North Carolina.

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: Despite its use of common host plants, this species is seemingly rare in the state. Additional information is needed on its distribution and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.