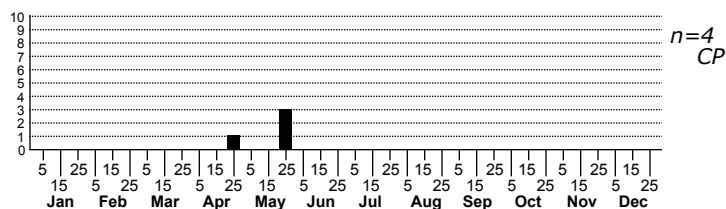
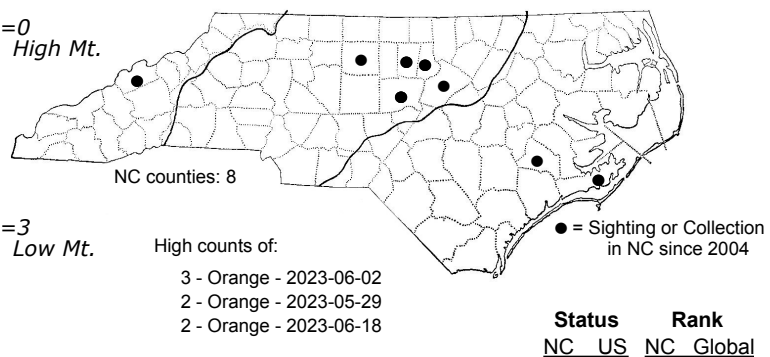
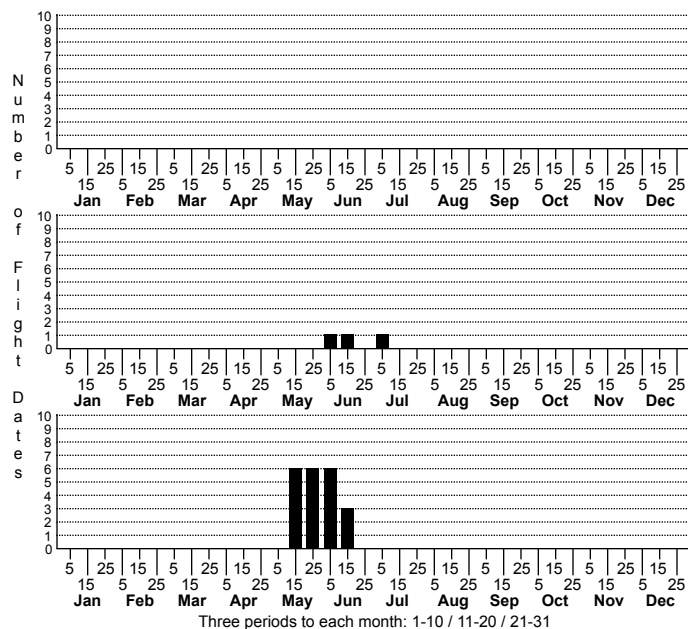


*Corticivora clarki* No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: This is one of three congeneric species that are found in North America north of Mexico (Brown, 1994).

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Clarke (1951)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the description by Clarke (1951). The head and palps vary from creamy white to dull white and the antenna is dark grayish fuscous with paler annulations. The thorax and ground color of the forewing vary from ashy gray to brownish gray. The ground of the forewing is overlain with three conspicuous darker bands (fasciae) that vary from dark brown to grayish brown. The first is a wide sub-basal band at about one-fourth that extends from the inner margin to the costa and is slightly angulated outwardly on the outer margin, while the second is a slightly curved median band that extends from the inner margin to the costa and bulges towards the middle, particularly on the outer margin. The third mark is a narrower, incomplete, subterminal band or blotch that extends from the subapical region of the costa and terminates near the middle of the wing. A thin, irregular line of similar color is usually present in the interfascial area between the sub-basal and median band -- and between the median and subterminal band -- and the termen often has dark dusting along its margin. The fringe is lead-colored with a narrow black, sub-basal line, and the hindwing is light grayish fuscous with a paler fringe that has a thin, lighter basal line. The legs are creamy white and suffused and banded with grayish fuscous.

<i>Eucosma gommonana</i> is somewhat similar but has sub-basal and median bands that become very narrow towards the costa. <i>Corticivora parva</i> is also similar, but the sub-basal band is not noticeably angulated, the median band lacks the bulge on the posterior margin, and the subterminal blotch is poorly developed.

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Corticivora clarki</i> is found in portions of southern Canada (Ontario; Quebec; New Brunswick) and in the eastern US from Maine and other New England states westward through the Great Lakes region to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska. From there, the range extends southward to Arkansas, Northeastern Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, and North Carolina. As of 2022, our records are all from the eastern Piedmont and Coastal Plain.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from May through July, with a seasonal peak in June and July. As of 2022, our records range from late-May through mid-June.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with pine or mixed pine-hardwood forests.

FOOD: Pitch Pine (<i>Pinus rigida</i>) is the only known host (Clarke, 1951; Wagner et al., 2003), but other pines are likely used given that all of our records are outside of the range of this species in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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

COMMENTS: