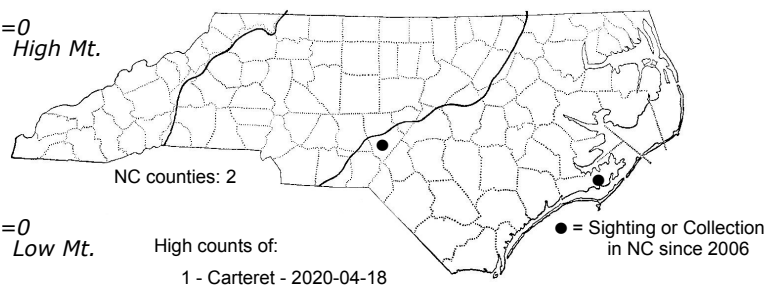
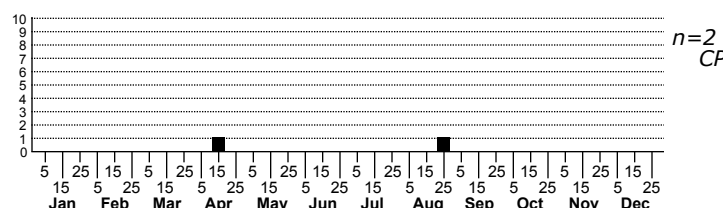


Corticivora chica None



Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Graptolithini

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: Brown (1994)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: All three of the species in this genus are very small -- Brown (1984) described them as the smallest tortricids occurring in North America. *Corticivora chica* and *C. parva* are indistinguishable based on outward appearance, and the description of *C. parva* by Brown (1984) applies to this species. The following description is primarily from that of Brown (1984). The head and palps are creamy white, and the scape of the antenna has elongated scales that cover the pedicel. The thorax and ground of the forewing is creamy white with intermixed amounts of light grayish brown. The forewing ground is overlain with two brown to bronzy-brown bands that extend from the inner margin to the costa. The first is at one-fourth and often fills the entire basal region to form a patch, while the second occurs just beyond the middle and terminates in the subterminal region. Both bands have an outer edge that is more-or-less straight. A subapical spot is also usually present that can range from a small spot to a larger patch. The interfascial area between the basal and median band often has a thin, dark, broken line. The outer wing margin has a line of dark spots, and the fringe is grayish brown with white tips. The hindwing is light grayish brown with a concolorous fringe.

All three species in this genus have similar wing patterns, *Corticivora parva* and *C. chica* are indistinguishable based on outward appearance and need to be dissected to confirm their identities. The latter species was only known from Florida when originally described but as of 2025 has since been found at one site along the coast of North Carolina and at one site in the Sandhills. Specimens collected from coastal savannas in North Carolina should be dissected, while those from inland sites generally can be safely assumed to be *C. parva*.

DISTRIBUTION: *Corticivora chica* is currently known from throughout the state of Florida and from a single record from Carteret and Moore counties in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed in Florida from March through early May, and again in August. As of 2025, our two records for North Carolina are from mid-April and from late-August.

HABITAT: Populations are typically found in pine forests in the Coastal Plain.

FOOD: The hosts have not been documented but Brown (1994) surmised that pines are the likely host based on collection data and the fact that a congener (*C. clarki*) is known to feed on pine bark.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S1-S2]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species appears to be rare in North Carolina, with only two known records as of 2025. March 2026