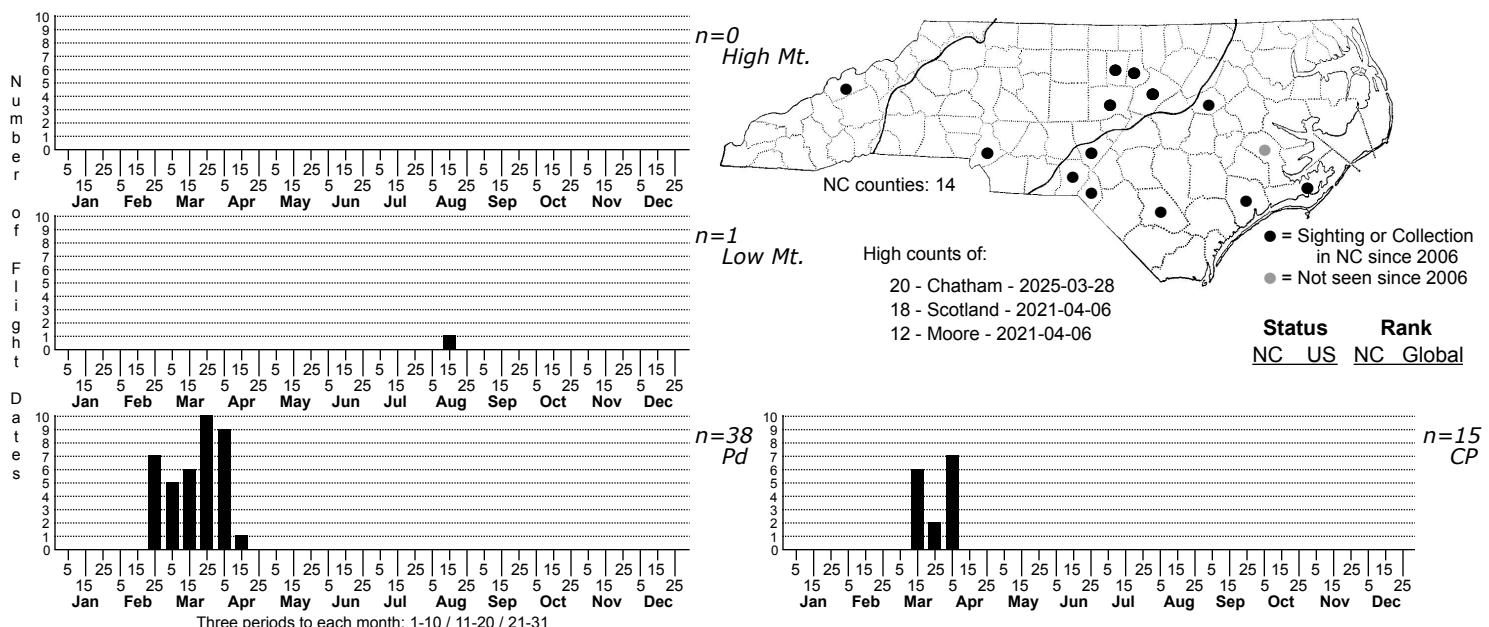


Cydia marita None



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: < i>Cydia is a large genus with over 200 described species that occur worldwide, and with around 50 species in North America. Several species are important economic pests that often feed on fruits and seeds.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

FIELD GUIDE TO ONLINE PHOTOS:

ONLINE PHOTOS: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Brown and Jaeger (2014)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION: IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The head, palps, antennae and thorax are predominantly gray. The forewing ground color tends to be bicolored, with gray or brownish-gray on the basal half that phases into orange or orangish-brown on the apical half. The ocellus has a gray bar on the anterior and posterior sides, and an orangish-brown ground with three horizontal black dashes. The forewing ground is overlain with grayish strigulae, with the most prominent being a pair at the middle of the wing that extends from the costa to the inner margin and forms an outwardly angulated fascia. A second shorter pair is present at around three-fourths. These converge towards the gray bar on the anterior edge of the ocellus then continue to form an angulated postmedian band that hits the inner margin well before the tornus. Three additional short strigulae are in the subapical region that project from the costa towards either the posterior bar on the ocellus or the termen, where one often faintly cuts the black terminal line. The cilia are leaden gray with a prominent black basal line at the base. The hindwing is brown with a paler fringe that has a light brown basal line.

Satronia tantilla is often confused with *Cydia marita*, but in the latter, 1) there are usually three elongated dashes in the ocellus rather than four or more short dashes or spots, 2) there are often two streaks from the costa that tend to converge toward the anterior bar on the ocellus to form the angulated post-median band, versus a single streak for *S. tantilla*, 3) the terminal three gray striae on the costal margin often continue well into the interior of the wing and may faintly cut the black line on the termen, while those of *S. tantilla* are short and do not extend into the interior of the wing, and 4) the post-median band is set further from the outer margin and contacts the inner margin well before the tornus, versus at or near the tornus in *S. tantilla*.

DISTRIBUTION: The range is largely centered on the southeastern US, with records extending from Pennsylvania and Maryland southward through the Carolinas to Florida and westward to eastern Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and western Tennessee. As of 2022, our records are restricted to the Coastal Plain and eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from February through May, with a seasonal peak in March in most areas of the range. As of 2022, our records extend from early March through late-April.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with pine or mixed pine-hardwood forests (Brown and Jaeger, 2014).

FOOD: The hosts are undocumented, but pines are the suspected hosts (Brown and Jaeger, 2014).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNB S4S5

STATE PROTECTION·

COMMENTS: This species can be locally common in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain and shows no evidence of widespread population declines.