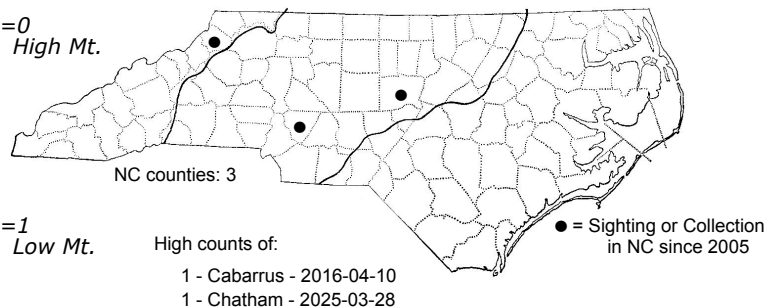
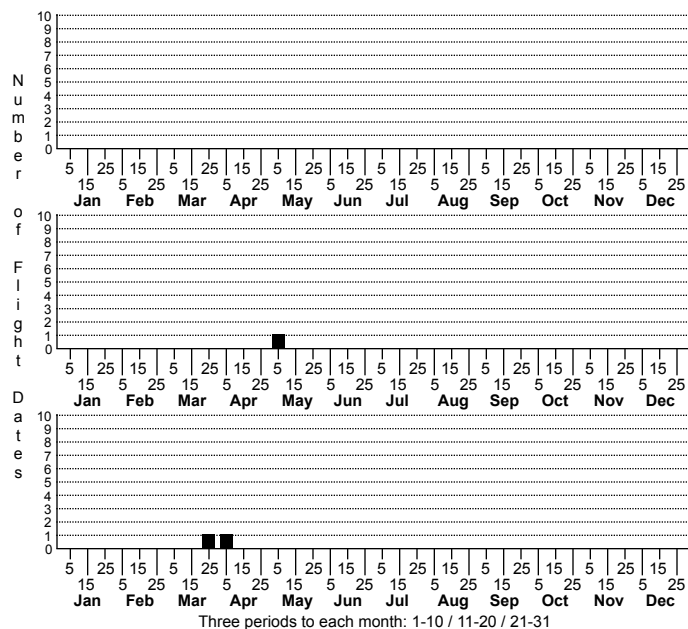


Cydia albimaculana White-marked Cydia



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *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: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Fernald (1879); Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is mostly based on the descriptions by Fernald (1879) and Forbes (1923). The head, palps, antennae, and thorax are ashy gray to grayish brown. The forewing ground color varies from black to blackish-brown, with large patches of scales on the apical two-thirds with bronzy golden to whitish tips that produces a densely dusted effect. The ocellus is rather poorly expressed and consists of a vertical leaden-gray bar on the anterior and posterior margins, along with a central zone of golden-dusted scales with one or two horizontal black dashes (often missing or represented as black dots).

The costa has a series of paired whitish dashes that extend from around one-third to just before the apex, some of which have a leaden or silvery-gray metallic band that extends inward. The anteriormost band extends from the first pair of white dashes at one-third to a white semicircular to triangular patch at the middle of the inner margin. The patch extends obliquely outward and terminates near the middle of the wing and is more or less surrounded by a zone of black scales. A second prominent leaden-gray band extends from the second pair of white dashes at about two-thirds to the anterior vertical bar on the ocellus, then continues to the sub-tornal region of the inner margin. It often forms a complete band, but is sometimes interrupted near the ocellus. Two additional leaden-gray bands extend from white dashes on the apical third that are relatively short, and include one in the subapical region that bends towards the termen and cuts the black terminal line above the apex. In addition to surrounding the white dorsal patch, black shading is present on the costal half of the wing immediately before the first leaden-gray band at one-third and between the first and second band near the middle. The fringe is metallic with a black line at the base, while the hindwing phases from white on the basal half to dark brown or blackish-brown elsewhere.

DISTRIBUTION: *Cydia albimaculana* is found in eastern North America, including portions of southern Canada (Ontario; Quebec; New Brunswick) and in the US from Maine westward to Wisconsin and southward to eastern Oklahoma, eastern Texas, Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, and North Carolina. This species is essentially absent from the Coastal Plain and Mississippi Embayment. As of 2022, our two records are from the Blue Ridge and central Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from March through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak from April through June. As of 2022, our two site records are from early April and early May.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented. As of 2022, our two sites are from a residential neighborhood and deciduous woodland and field complex in the mountains.

FOOD: Beadle and Leckie (2012) reported poplar (*Populus* sp.) as the host, but we are unaware of the basis for this statement. Additional effort is needed to document the hosts for this species.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S3]

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

COMMENTS: This species appears to be rare in North Carolina, but more information is needed on host use, preferred habitat, and distribution and abundance before we can assess its conservation status.