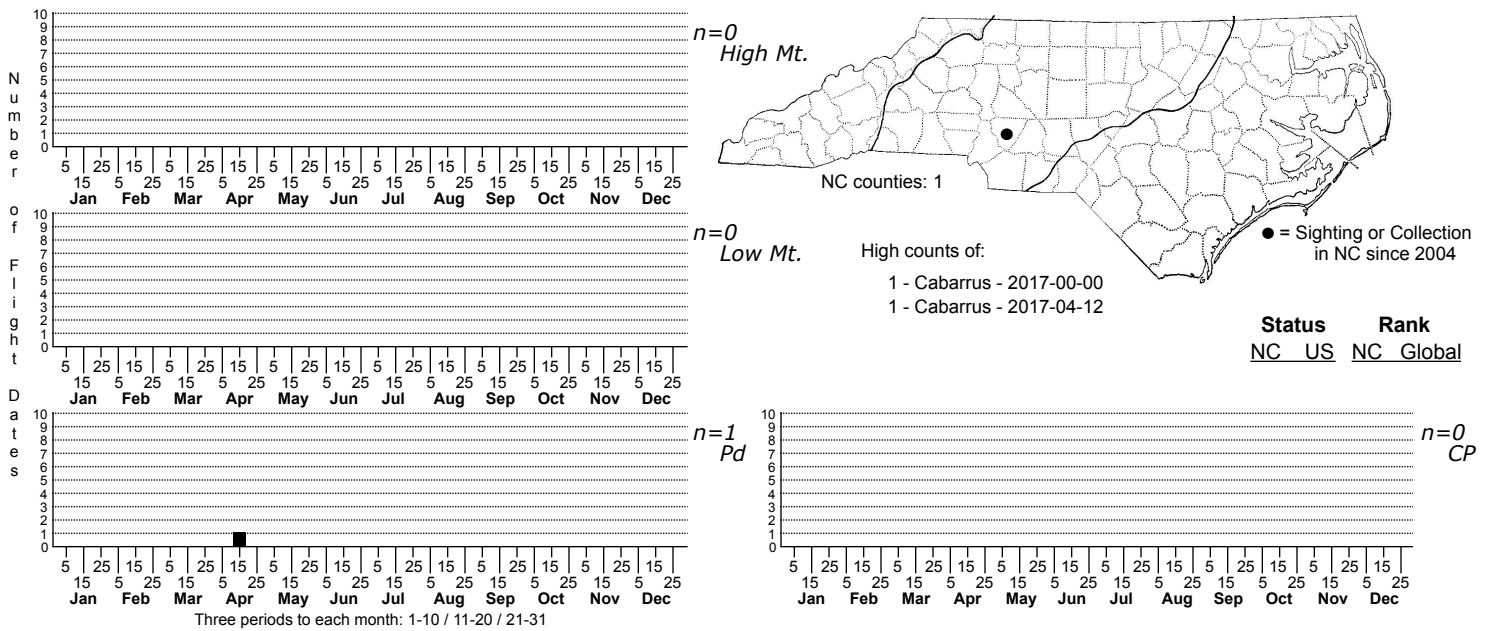


Cydia lacustrina No common name



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:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Miller (1976)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based primarily on the description by Miller (1976). The head and palps are light brown and the thorax is slightly darker brown with white-tipped scales. The tegula is white above and brown medially. The costa has a series of 8-10 pairs of irregular white dashes that extend a short distance into the interior of the wing where they encounter a zone of suffused whitish wash. The dorsal area has a series of fewer and wider white striae that form conspicuous markings near the middle and the tornus. A diffuse, wide, blackish longitudinal band separates the lighter areas on the costal and dorsal thirds and extends from the wing base to the apex. The fringe varies from white to brown, with a black basal line that extends around the termen, while the hindwing is brown with a white fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: *Cydia lacustrina* is found in Ontario and Quebec, Canada, and in the US from New Hampshire and Vermont westward across the Great Lakes region to eastern North Dakota. The range extends southward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, Kentucky, and North Carolina, with a possible disjunct in Colorado. As of 2022, we have a single record from the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from April though July in different areas of the range. As of 2022, our one record is from April 12.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented. Our one site record is from a residential neighborhood.

FOOD: The preferred hosts are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S1-S2]

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

COMMENTS: This species is seemingly rare in North Carolina with only a single site record as of 2022.