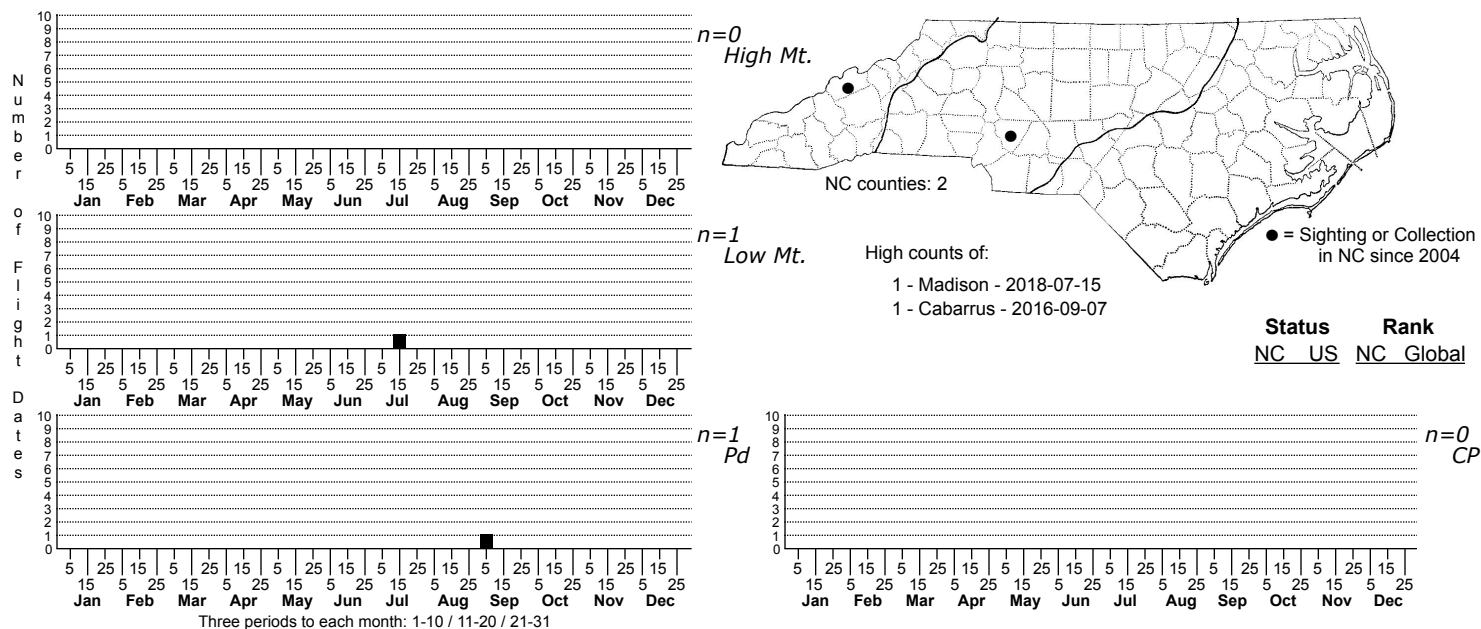


*Cydia candana* No common name



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: Forbes (1923); Heinrich (1926)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: MacKay (1959)

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on descriptions by Forbes (1923) and Heinrich (1926). The thorax, head, and antennae are brown to grayish-brown and the palps somewhat lighter and yellowish-brown. The ground color of the forewing is blackish-brown and the scales are tipped in pale yellow to produce a dusted appearance that is heaviest on the apical two-thirds of the wing. The speculum has a dull gray, vertical band on the posterior and anterior margins and a dull yellowish center with four black horizontal dashes. The costa has a series of whitish to grayish-white dashes and alternating black marks that extend from just before the mid-wing to the apex. The white dashes tend to be evenly spaced and not paired as seen in some *Cydia* species. The first two whitish dashes have dull gray, posteriorly oblique extensions that project towards the middle of the wing where they meet an irregular and wider dorsal patch of similar color. The patch tends to be semi-lustrous and extends from the dorsal margin at about one-half to the middle of the wing. The patch typically has far fewer pale-tipped scales, which helps to delineate it from the surrounding ground that is heavily dusted with pale yellow. Two other dull gray, posteriorly oblique extensions project from the costal dashes. The first occurs just beyond the first two and extends towards the gray vertical bar on the anterior margin of the ocellus, while the second is at around three-fourths and passes towards the apical third of the termen. The fringe is fuscous with a blackish basal line, while the hindwing is concolorous with the forewing and has a whitish fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: The range extends from southern Quebec southward to the Carolinas and westward to western Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois. As of 2022 we have only two records, with one from the Piedmont and the second from a lower elevation site in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from March through June in different areas of the range, and rarely as late as September. A seasonal peak typically occurs in April and May. As of 2022, our two records are from mid-July and early September.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented. Our two records are from a residential neighborhood and from a site with a mix of mesic hardwood forest and a mowed field.

FOOD: MacKay (1959) examined and described larvae that were reared from maple seeds. However, it is uncertain if the larvae were verified to be those of *C. candana* based on rearing.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S4]

STATE PROTECTION:

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