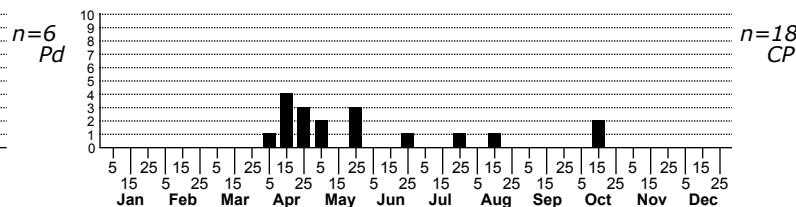
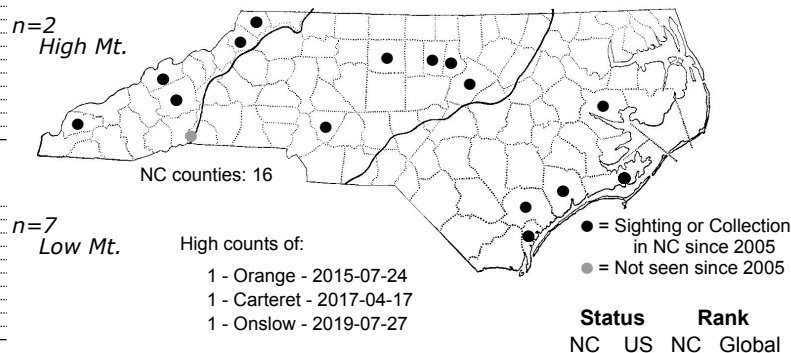
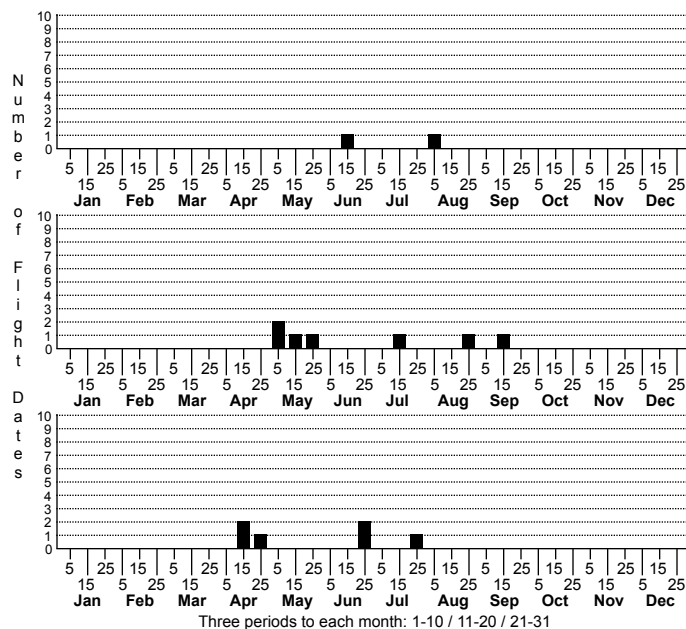


Pseudogalleria inimicella Inimical Borer Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species the head tuft, antennae, and palps are reddish-brown. The thorax is mottled with reddish-brown and paler coloration, and has an inconspicuous posterior scale tuft. The forewing is variable in coloration, but commonly has a rusty-red or rusty brown ground color that is overlain with a paler wash. The basal region typically has a yellowish-red to dull gray wash on the costal half that phases into the darker reddish ground color at around one-half. A similar pale wash is present on the apical two-thirds that begins as a narrow longitudinal band on the inner margin and gradually widens posteriorly. It typically cuts diagonally across the wing and reaches all the way to the apex and termen. The wing has varying numbers of scattered black to dark brown specks and spots that tend to be concentrated on the dorsal two-thirds. A line of 4-6 subapical dots are also present on the dorsal two-thirds that roughly parallel the termen. The most diagnostic mark is a reddish-brown and more-or-less crescent-shaped mark at the termen that boldly cuts into the fringe before the anal angle. The costa is heavily shaded with reddish-black, and the hindwing is brown to reddish-brown with a paler fringe that often has scattered blotches of darker color.

DISTRIBUTION: *Pseudogalleria inimicella* is found throughout most of the eastern US and adjoining areas of southern Canada (Manitoba; Ontario; Quebec). In the US the range extends from southern Maine to southern Florida and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. This species occurs essentially statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from January through September in Florida and from April through October elsewhere, with a seasonal peak from May through July in most areas of the range. As of 2022, our records extends from early April through mid-October. Most local populations likely have two or more generations given the extended flight season in North Carolina.

HABITAT: Local populations occur in a variety of habitats that support greenbriers, included hardwood and mixed pine-hardwood forests, bottomland forests, wetland margins, forest openings, woodland borders, and old fields.

FOOD: The larvae feed on *Smilax* (Forbes, 1923; Heinrich, 1923; Putnam, 1942), but the only species that has been reported to be a host is Smooth Carrion-flower (*S. herbacea*; Putnam, 1942). Other species are undoubtedly used in North Carolina since we have several records from the Coastal Plain where *S. herbacea* does not occur.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights. Additional information is needed on host use in North Carolina.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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

COMMENTS: