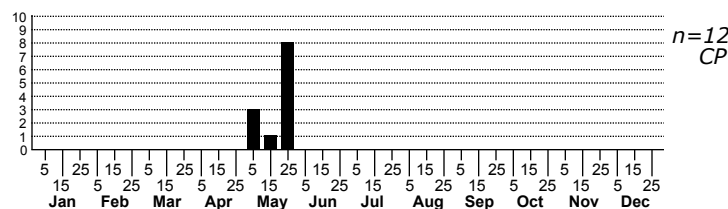
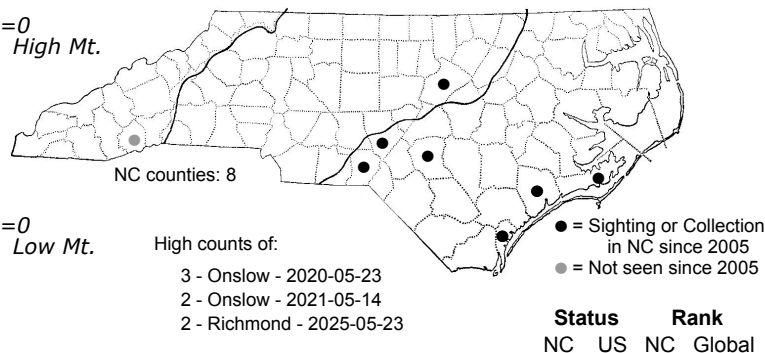
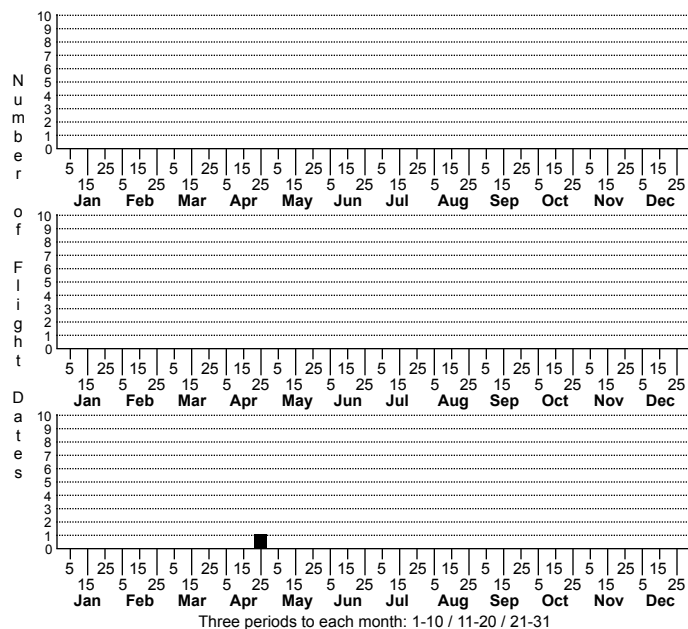


Archips georgiana Georgia Archips



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Archipini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Archips* is a large genus with species occurring worldwide. Most are found in Holarctic and temperate regions and they are well-represented in the Old World. North America has 26 species, including a few that are introduced.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Freeman (1958)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species the head and palps are orangish-yellow to brownish-orange and the antennae orangish-brown. The forewing ground color varies is orangish-yellow to orangish-white and is overlain with a series of darker striae and patches. Most specimens have three more or less parallel rusty-brown striae on the basal third that extend from just below the inner margin to near the middle of the wing. The middle of the wing has a dogleg-shaped band (sometimes interrupted) that slants posteriorly from the middle of the costa then angles to become roughly perpendicular with the inner margin. It typically terminals well before reaching the inner margin. Three or four additional dark striae are usually present between the dogleg-shaped band and the wing tip. In addition to the dark striae, specimens typically have several lighter colored patches throughout that vary from salmon-colored to reddish-brown. These tend to be concentrated in the interfascial regions. The fringe varies from orangish-yellow to orangish-brown, and the hindwing varies from brown to orange-fuscous with a contrastingly lighter fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: *Archips georgiana* is mostly restricted to the southeastern US, with a few scattered records as far north as Michigan, New Jersey, and New York. The main range extends from central Texas eastward through the Gulf Coast region to southern Florida, and northward to North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri. As of 2023 our limited records are from all three physiographic regions of the state.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from March through July in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in April through June. As of 2023 our records are all from late April and May, except for a specimen that Wray (1967) reported from Transylvania Co. that was collected in August.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented, but specimens have often been taken in dry habitats.

FOOD: The host are rather poorly documented, but include hickory (*Carya*), Turkey Oak (*Quercus laevis*) and possibly other oaks, blueberries (*Vaccinium*), and Sweet-fern (*Comptonia peregrina*) (Darlington, 1948; Freeman, 1958; MacKay, 1962; Heppner, 2007). Darlington (1948) characterized the larvae as being general feeders since he was able to rear them successfully on unrelated plants such as *Comptonia*, *Vaccinium*, *Quercus*, *Lespedeza*, and *Sassafras*. He only observed them feeding in the field on *Comptonia*. We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in the webbed terminal leaves of the host plants.

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, with only three site records as of 2023.