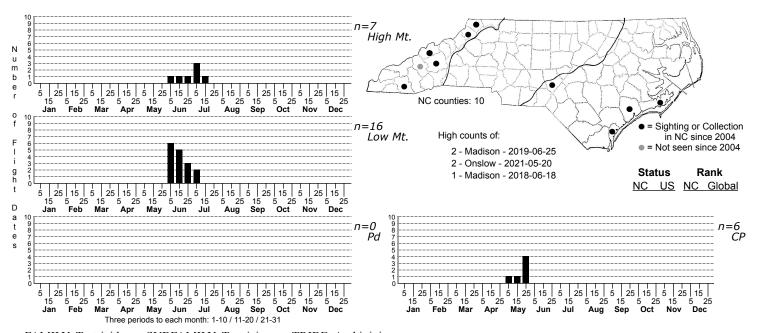
Archips magnoliana No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Archipini TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: <i>Archips</i> 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:

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Archips magnoliana</i> is restricted to the eastern US where the range extends from southern New York and Pennsylvania southwestward through the Appalachian region of West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, then southwestward to Louisiana, Mississippi, and northern Alabama. This species is also found along Atlantic coastal regions from Georgia northward to Maryland. As of 2023, we have records from both the Blue Ridge and from habitats along the coast.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from May through September in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak typically from May through July. As of 2023, our records are from May on the coast, and from early June to early July in the Blue Ridge.

HABITAT: This species is found in hardwood or mixed hardwood-conifer forests with native magnolias, particularly <i>M. acuminata</i>. It generally prefers rich, mesic forests in the mountains and coastal bottomlands and pocosins along the coast.

FOOD: The larvae appear to be specialists on magnolias (Brown et al., 2008; Robinson et al., 2010). Cucumber Tree (<i>M. acuminata</i>) is the only documented host (Fernald, 1892; Forbes, 1923), but other species such as Sweetbay Magnolia (<i>M. virginiana</i>) are likely used along the coast since <i>M. acuminata</i>) does not occur there.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

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: This species appears to be uncommon in the state, with no evidence of marked population declines.