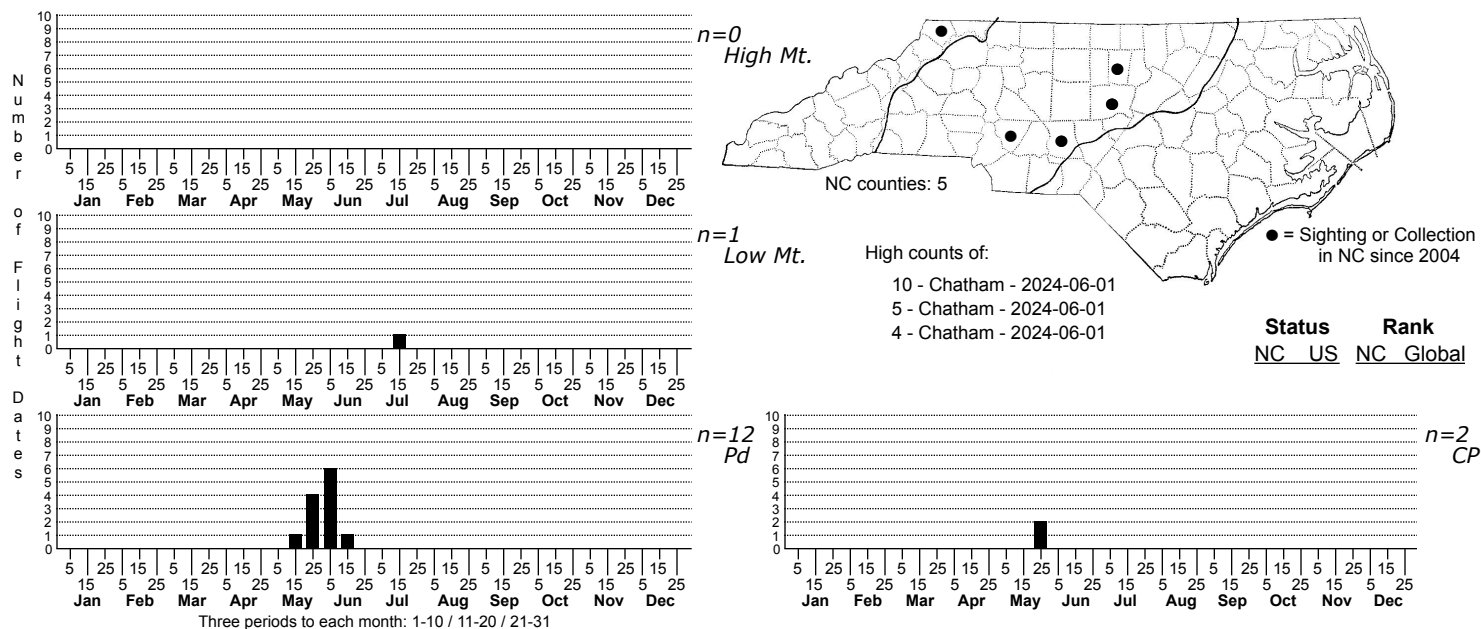


Archips infumatana Smoked Leafroller Moth



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: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: MacKay (1962)

ID COMMENTS: This species has an overall dark smoked appearance that is the basis for its common name. The following is based in part on the description by Forbes (1923). The head, palps, and antennae vary from dull yellowish brown to purplish brown. The thorax and ground color of the forewing are dull yellowish-brown and usually heavily infused with purplish black, sometimes to the point where much of the yellowish-brown coloration is obscured. In appropriate lighting, the purplish color appears as a strong iridescence on a blackish under color. The ground is overlain by dark brown to blackish marks. These include a large basal patch that covers nearly the basal third of the wing, and a wide, median, posteriorly oblique band that begins near the middle of the costa and extends to the inner margin. The band is narrowest on the costa and often increases by two-fold or more on the dorsal third below the inner margin. The final dark mark is a much narrower, weakly curved, subterminal streak that extends from the subapical region of the costa to the anal angle. The fringe is dull yellowish brown and the hindwing is dull brown with a paler fringe. The costa is weakly recurved on the apical third, and the termen is slightly concave before the apex -- with the curvatures better developed on females. The males have a small costal fold near the wing base.

DISTRIBUTION: *Archips infumatana* is largely restricted to the eastern US, with a few records from southern Ontario. In the US the range extends from Maine southward to northern Florida, and westward to eastern Texas, Mississippi, western Kentucky, Illinois, and Wisconsin. As of 2023, our records are restricted to the Piedmont and a lower elevation site in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from April through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak typically in June and July. This species is univoltine in North Carolina. As of 2023, our limited records extend from mid-May to mid-July.

HABITAT: Local populations are most common in oak-hickory forests or mixed mesophytic forests where hickories are present.

FOOD: The larvae appear to specialize on hickories (Forbes, 1923; Craighead et al., 1950; Schaffner, 1959; Baker, 1972; Heppner, 2007). The only specific host that has been reported is Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), but other hickories are used.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights. We need more information on host use in North Carolina.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S4]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species appears to be uncommon in the state, but more information is needed on its preferred habitats, host use, and distribution and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.