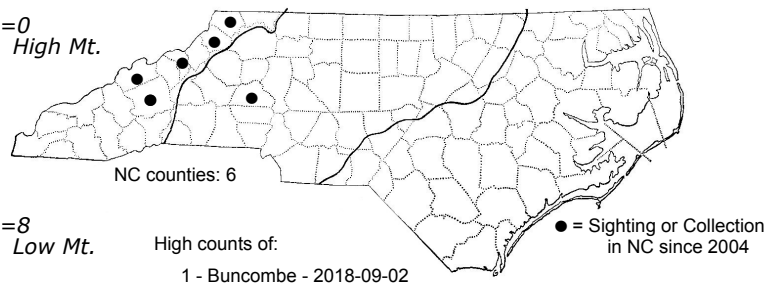
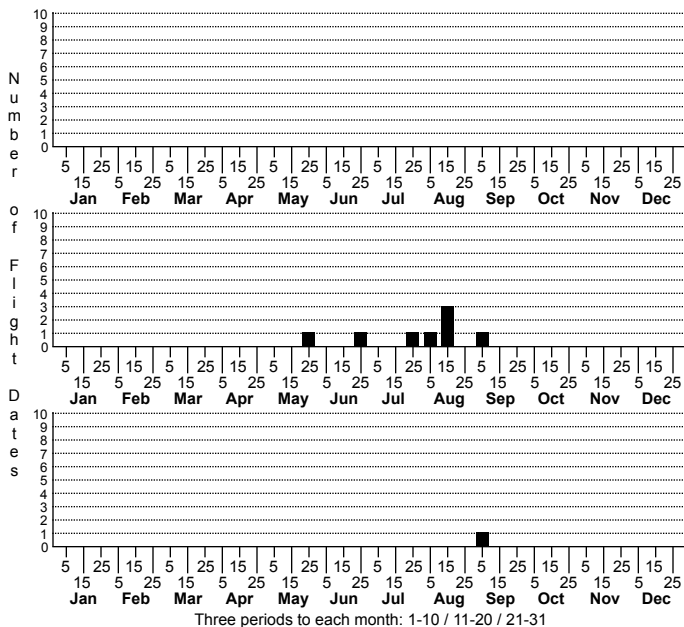
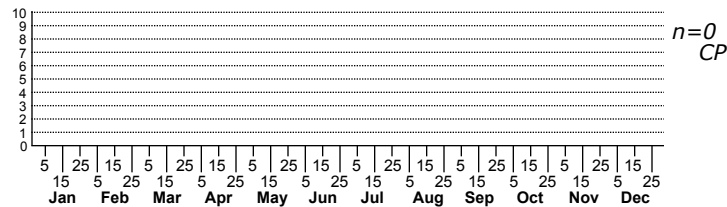


Adoxophyes furcatana No common name



High counts of:
 1 - Buncombe - 2018-09-02
 1 - Madison - 2020-08-13
 1 - Ashe - 2019-07-27

Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Archipini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Freeman (1958)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the description by Freeman (1958). The head, thorax, and ground of the forewing are straw-yellow. The forewing ground is finely reticulated with distinct, thin, golden-brown lines. A small brown costal spot is present at around one-third that has a thin dark brown line that slants posteriorly to near the middle of the wing then splits, with one branch curving to the basal fourth of the inner margin and the other curving in the opposing direction an equal distance to the inner margin below the middle. The overall effect is to produce a large circular mark at around one-half when resting individuals are viewed from above. A second faint brown costal spot is present at around four-fifths. It connects to a thin dark brown line that is doubly arcuate and extends to the tornal region. The fringe is shining, light ochreous, and the hindwing and fringe are shining white. This species resembles *A. negundana*, but the latter has reticulations on the ground that are less distinct, a median band with a pronounced kink near the middle, and a subterminal band that is not doubly arcuate.

DISTRIBUTION: *Adoxophyes furcatana* is restricted to the eastern US and is found locally where American Sycamore is present. The range extends from New York southward to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and westward to Missouri, western Tennessee and Illinois. As of 2023, our records are all from the western Piedmont and Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found from May through September in different areas of the range. As of 2023, our record are from late-May through early September.

HABITAT: Local populations are typically found near streams, rivers, and bottomlands that have sycamores. Two of our records come from a montane riparian area, while two others are from a mesic slope but where sycamores are present along creeks lower down.

FOOD: Larvae are monophagous on American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) (Craighead et al., 1950; Schaffner, 1959; Prentice, 1966; Baker, 1972; Lam et al., 2011; Gilligan and Epstein, 2014). American Sycamore has been confirmed as the host plant in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights, and the larvae and pupae can be found in the folded leaves of sycamores.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S2S3

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 within the state despite the fact that its host plant is widely distributed across most of North Carolina.