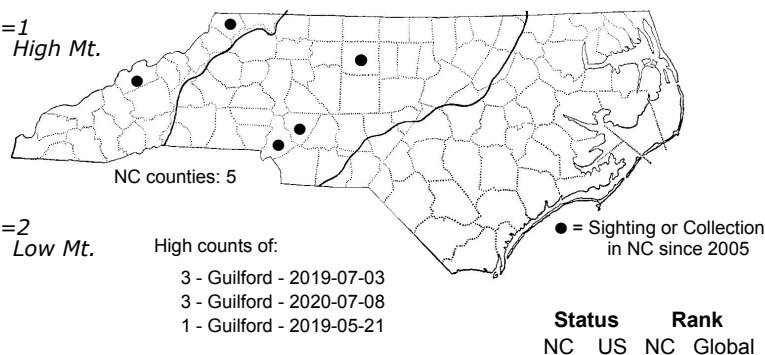
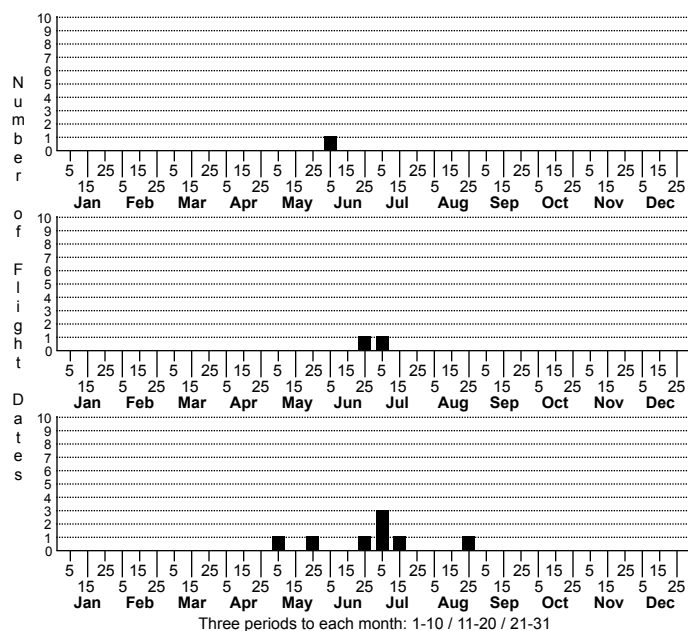


Adoxophyes negundana Shimmering Adoxophyes



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Archipini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: McDunnough (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based primarily on the original description by McDunnough (1923) for specimens from Manitoba. The head, palps, and thorax are pale to light yellowish-brown. The ground of the forewing is shiny, light yellowish-brown and is finely reticulated or striated with indistinct thin, golden-brown lines. The most prominent mark on the forewing is a posteriorly oblique median band that extends from near the middle of the costa to the inner margin. The band varies from dark brown to yellowish-brown and may either terminate at the inner margin at about two-thirds, or angle towards the tornus. The band has a conspicuous kink before reaching the middle of the wing that has a short angular extension both basally and apically. A narrow subapical band is also present that gently curves from the costa at about three-fourths to the tornus. The band can be narrow along its entire length, or begin broadly at the costa and gradually narrow to a point as it approaches the tornus. The fringe is concolorous with the ground color, and the hindwing is white with a concolorous fringe. This species resembles *A. furcatana*, but the latter has reticulations on the ground that are more distinct, a median band that does not have a pronounced kink near the middle, and a subterminal band that is doubly arcuate rather than being gently curved.

DISTRIBUTION: *Adoxophyes negundana* is found throughout most of the eastern US, and in southern Canada where it occurs in New Brunswick and from Quebec westward to Alberta. In the US the range extends from the New England states southward to northern Florida and westward to central Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and eastern North Dakota. As of 2023, our records are restricted to the Piedmont and mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found primarily from May through August in different areas of the range. As of 2023, our records are from late May through late August.

HABITAT: Local populations are associated with Boxelder, which is mostly found in alluvial floodplains, stream margins, lakeshores, and the lower slopes of rich woods. All but one of our records come from residential areas near bottomland hardwoods. One comes from a high elevation stand of mesic hardwoods.

FOOD: Larvae are reported to feed only on Boxelder (*Acer negundo*) (Freeman, 1958; Prentice, 1966; Godfrey et al., 1987; Gilligan and Epstein, 2014). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and have been reared from Boxelder.

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: We have only five site records as of 2023, which may reflect that fact that populations tend to be localized near aquatic sites and have been undersampled. Additional information is needed on the distribution and abundance of this species before we can accurately assess its conservation status.