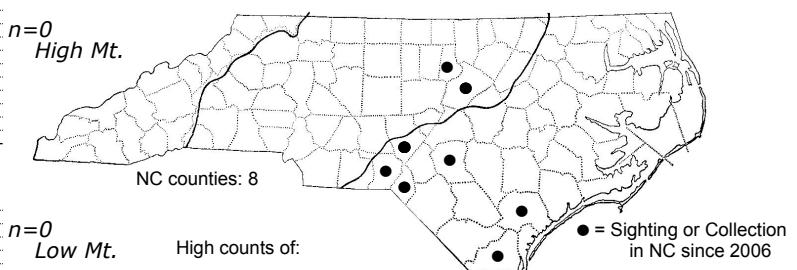
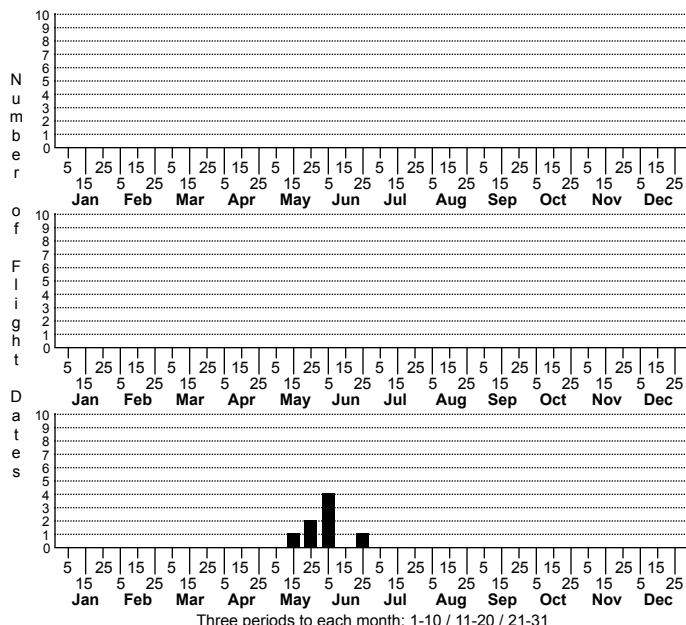


Sparganothis bistriata Two-striped Sparganothis



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Sparganothini
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Powell and Brown (2012)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based on that of Powell and Brown (2012). The head and palps are pale yellow to yellowish orange. The ground color of the forewing is pale yellowish-orange to cream-yellow and is overlain with two conspicuous longitudinal reddish-brown streaks that terminate at or before reaching the terminal fourth of the wing. One occurs along the costa, and the other through the middle of the discal cell near the middle of the wing. A short reddish-brown linear streak is also present near the middle of the dorsal margin. In addition to the marks described above, the forewing has irregularly scattered, angled and iridescent scales that are most evident on fresh specimens. The fringe is concolorous with the ground color, and the hindwing varies from grayish to brown and has a paler fringe. *< i>Sparganothis tristriata</i>* is similar, but has three longitudinal streaks that either reach all the way to the termen or coalesce together just before the termen.

DISTRIBUTION: *< i>Sparganothis bistriata</i>* is primarily found in the southeastern Coastal Plain from Virginia southward to Florida and westward across the Gulf States to central Texas, southern Arkansas, western Tennessee, and Missouri. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Coastal Plain and adjoining areas of the eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Many local populations appear to produce two broods each year (Powell and Brown, 2012). The adults fly from February through October in Florida and mostly from May through September farther north. As of 2023, our records are from late May through late August.

HABITAT: This species is typically found in pine-dominated communities.

FOOD: The only documented host is Longleaf Pine (*< i>Pinus palustris</i>*), but other southern pines are possibly used. In North Carolina, J.B. Sullivan has reared larvae from Longleaf Pine.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larval shelters can be found in young Longleaf Pines.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: [GNR] S2S4

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: This species is near its northern limit in North Carolina, but can be locally common in Longleaf Pine communities.