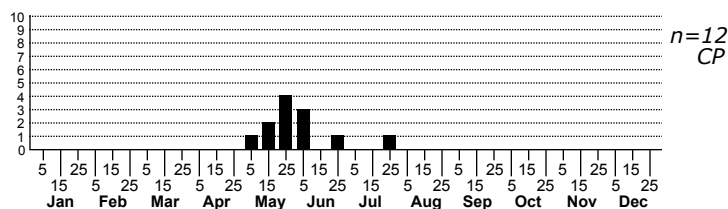
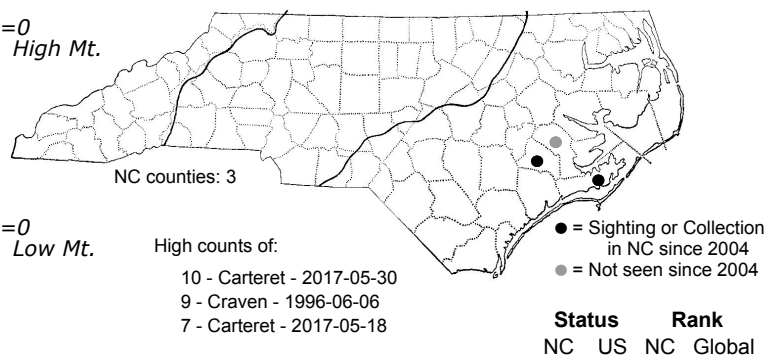


Cenopis croatanensis No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Sparganothini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: The genus *Cenopis* has 19 described species. Seventeen of these are restricted to North America, and all 17 occur in the eastern United States (Brown and Sullivan, 2018). Males of *Cenopis* are easily distinguished from those of *Sparganothis* by the presence of complex scaling on the frons of the head that forms an unusual “hood” of scales. The males also have a deeply invaginated or folded anal area of the hindwing that bears a distinctive hair pencil.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Brown and Sullivan (2018)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based on the original description by Brown and Sullivan (2018). The vertex is rough scaled and pale buff, while the upper frons has a well-developed, horseshoe-shaped “hood” of brown scales. The palps are brown, and the thorax pale ochreous and darker on the prothorax and base of the tegula. The forewing ground color varies from pale ochreous orange to pale ochreous buff, and the costal fold is brown. The ground is overlain by a posteriorly oblique fascia that begins on the costa at around one-third and arches outward to the middle of the inner margin. The fascia is dark brown and usually either narrows or is interrupted near the middle of the discal cell. A similarly colored subapical fascia is present that originates from a well-developed, rectangular, costa blotch at around four-fifths and fades towards the tornus. The last mark is a fine brown, subterminal line that parallels the termen. The fringe is mostly pale ochreous, and the hindwing is mostly pale ochreous with a similar colored fringe. The female markings are similar to those of the males but are less conspicuous due to their darker ochreous buff ground color.

DISTRIBUTION: This recently described species is known from Carteret, Craven, and Jones counties in eastern North Carolina, from St. Martin and St. Tammany Parish in southern Louisiana, and from Liberty County in southeastern Texas.

FLIGHT COMMENT: *Cenopis croatanensis* appears to be univoltine. As of 2023 specimens have been collected from early May through mid-July, with the majority from mid-May to early June (Brown and Sullivan, 2018).

HABITAT: Specimens have been collected in North Carolina from habitats that range from dry oak to swamp hardwood forests.

FOOD: The host plants are undocumented. This species is probably polyphagous given that this is typical of other *Cenopis* species.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S1S3]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species is currently known from coastal North Carolina and as a major disjunct group in Louisiana and southeastern Texas. Additional information is needed on its host use, distribution, and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.