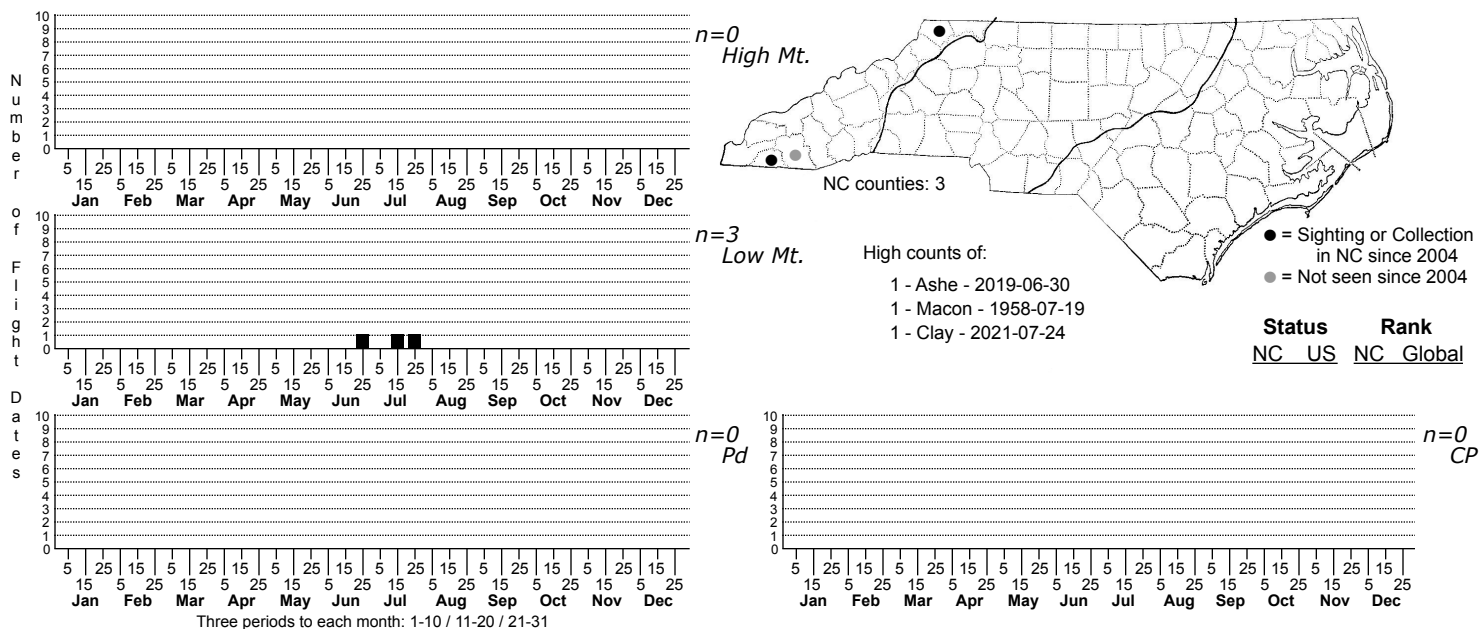


Cenopis ferreana No common name



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: Powell and Brown (2012)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is mostly based on that of Powell and Brown (2012). The head is pale yellow with varying levels of orangish-brown scales, while the palps are reddish ochereous and shaded on the outside with reddish brown. The thorax varies from pale yellow to reddish brown. The ground color of the forewing is pale yellow to pale yellow orange, and is faintly and irregularly reticulated or striated with orange brown. The ground is overlain with two diagonal orange-brown fascias from the costa. The first is a narrow, oblique one at about one-third the distance from the base to the apex that extends outward and merges with a large rectangular patch that occupies the distal one-half of the inner margin. The second is a broader fascia that extends inward from an irregular rectangular costal patch at around three-fourth and merges with the large rectangular patch on the dorsal margin. The two lines and patch together act to isolate a large, semicircular patch of ground color in the mid-costal region. In addition to the marks described above, many specimens have a thin orange-brown line in the subterminal region that adjoins the termen.

DISTRIBUTION: The range extends from Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Ontario and Quebec southwestward to northern Florida and southern Alabama, and westward to eastern Texas, Arkansas, and southern Missouri. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from March through September. Populations in North Carolina appear to be univoltine. As of 2023, our records are from late June through late July.

HABITAT: Our records are all from mesic hardwood forests.

FOOD: The hosts are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

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 to rare within the state. More information is needed on its host use, preferred habitats, distribution and abundance before we can fully assess its conservation status.