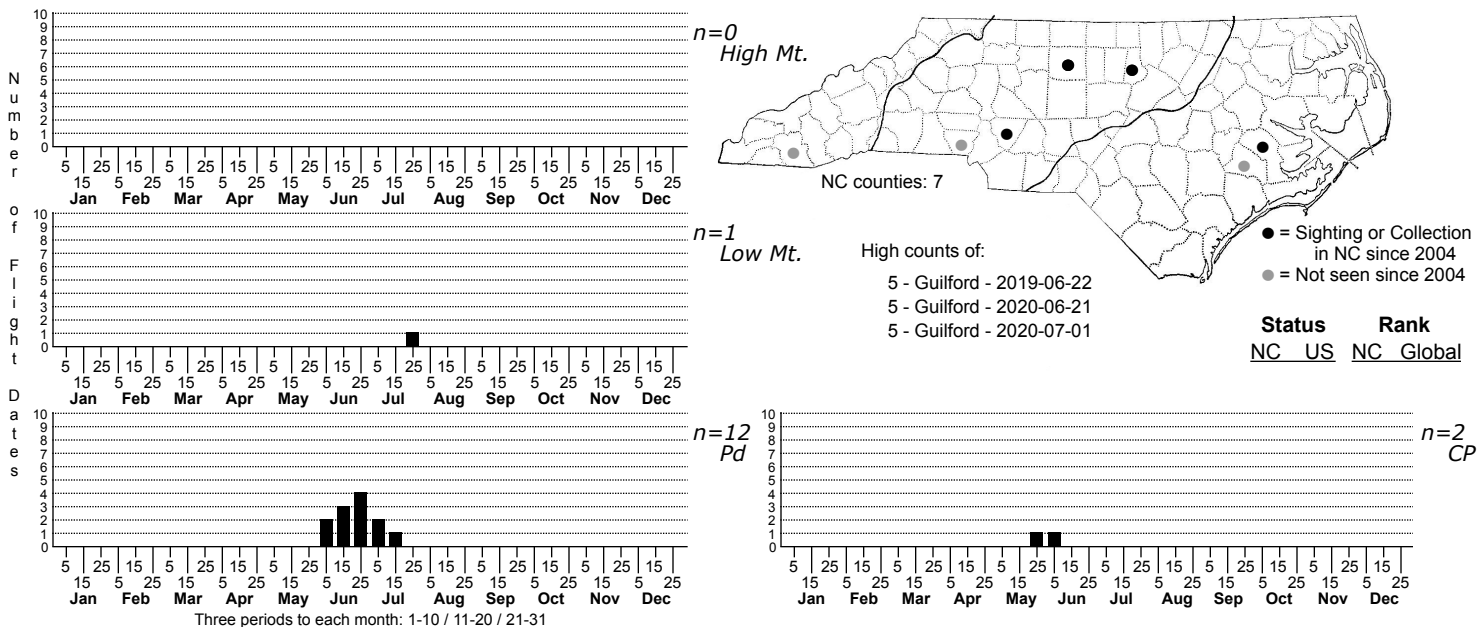


Cenopis saracana No common name



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: Kearfott (1907); Powell and Brown (2012)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based mostly on that of Powell and Brown (2012). The head, palps, and thorax are pale yellowish-tan to tan, while the forewing ground color is pale yellowish-tan with varying numbers of irregular, faint, dark transverse striae. Raised light-tipped scales are also sometimes evident that produce a faint frosted or striated appearance. Two irregular brown patches are present on the costa. The first is at about one-third, and the second at about two-thirds the distance from the base to the apex. The distal patch is usually larger and sometimes has a jagged linear extension that projects inward. The other conspicuous mark is a large squarish brown patch on the inner margin at about two-thirds the distance from the base to the tornus. It is frequently joined with the more distal costal patch to form a broad, irregular median fascia. The fringe is concolorous with the ground, and the hindwing is yellowish-brown to brown with a slightly paler fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: *Cenopis saracana* is found from New York southward to northern Florida and westward to eastern Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky. As of 2023, we have scattered records from all three physiographic provinces.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been documented from March through October in different areas of the range, with peak seasonal activity typically from May through August depending on the location. Local populations in North Carolina are univoltine. As of 2023, our records extend from early June through late July.

HABITAT: The larvae are associated with hardwood forests, and forest edge and forest gap habitats.

FOOD: The larval hosts are poorly documented, but include American Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Southern Red Oak (*Q. falcata* or *Q. pagoda*) and Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*; Kearfott, 1907; Brown et al., 2008; Marquis et al., 2019). As of 2023, we have one record of a larvae feeding on American Beautyberry and another on either Southern Red Oak or possibly *Q. pagoda*; identification not certain).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

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 appears to be uncommon in North Carolina, with only eight site records as of 2023. Additional information is needed on its host use, distribution, and local abundance before we can fully assess its conservation status.