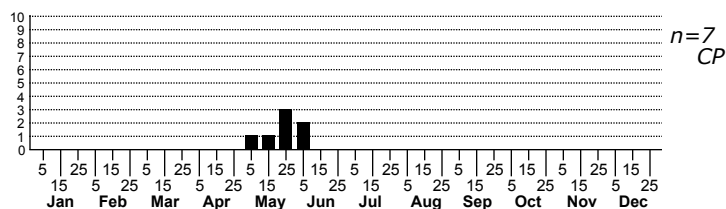
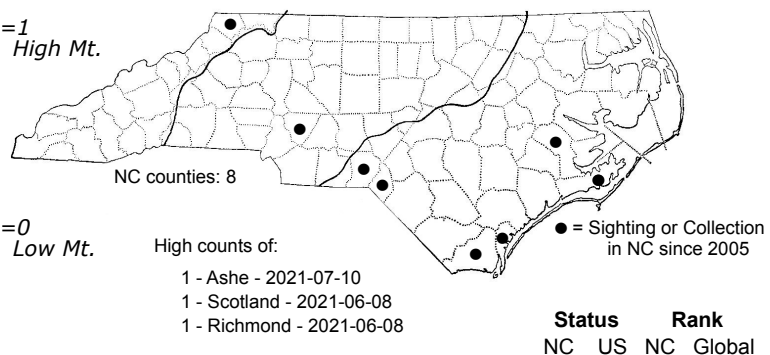
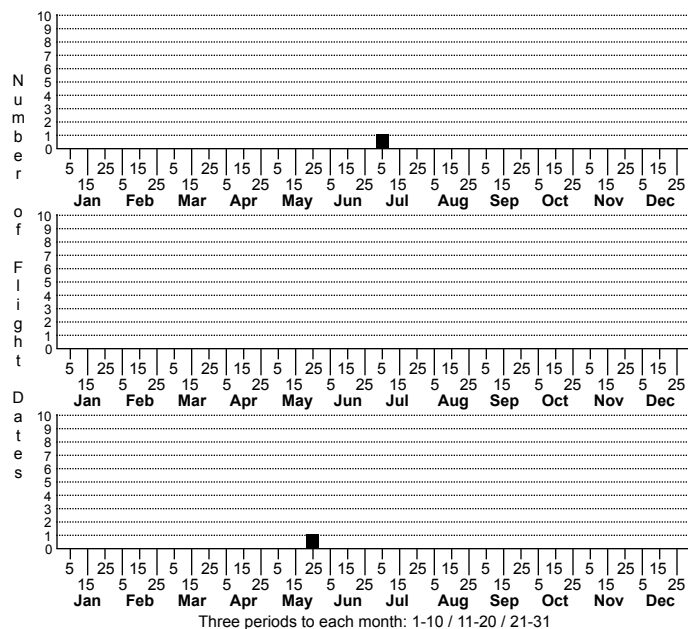


Cenopis pettitana Maple-basswood Leafroller Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Sparganothini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984; as *Sparganothis pettitana*); Beadle and Leckie (2012).

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Powell and Brown (2012)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: MacKay (1962)

ID COMMENTS: Most specimens of *Cenopis pettitana* can be distinguished from congeners by their relatively large size, pale forewing color, and simple markings that are often missing. The following description is based on that of Powell and Brown (2012). The male head, thorax, and forewing ground color are typically pale to bright yellow, and rarely white. The darker markings that overlay the ground are variable and range from totally absent to well defined. There usually is an incomplete, oblique, orange-brown fascia from the costa at about one-third the distance from the base to the apex. It is widest at the costa and quickly narrows to an irregular line that can extend to the middle of the inner margin, but often fades before reaching it. Most specimens also have a variably developed, orange-brown costal patch at about two-thirds that is comprised of small, interrupted spots and dashes. In some specimens the patch may extend as an irregular line towards the subterminal region. In the female the head, palps, thorax and forewings are typically white, but can range to faintly yellow in less than 10% of specimens. The forewing almost always lacks the darker patterning seen in the males.

DISTRIBUTION: *Cenopis pettitana* is restricted to eastern North America where it occurs in southern Canada from Saskatchewan eastward to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In the US this species occurs from Maine southward to central Florida, and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, Missouri, eastern Nebraska, Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Coastal Plain except for one higher elevation record from the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed during every month of the year in different areas of the range, but most fly between May and August. Populations in North Carolina are univoltine, with our records through 2023 extending from mid-May through early July.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally found in or near hardwoods. We have site records that include a barrier island, mesic bottomlands in the Coastal Plain, and a mountain fen.

FOOD: The primary hosts appear to be basswood and maples -- particularly in the Northeast -- but other hardwoods such as oaks are occasionally used (MacKay, 1952; Schaffner, 1959; Geisecet al., 1964; Kimball, 1965; Prentice, 1966; Godfrey et al., 1987; Wagner et al., 1995; Powell and Brown, 2012; Marquis et al., 2019). The reported hosts include Rocky Mountain Maple (*Acer glabrum*), Bigtooth Maple (*A. grandidentatum*), Red Maple (*A. rubrum*), Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*), Mountain Maple (*A. spicatum*), alders (*Alnus*), American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), White Oak (*Q. alba*), Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*), Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*), Post Oak (*Q. stellata*), Black Oak (*Q. velutina*), Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), Zig-zag Goldenrod (*Solidago flexicaulis*), American Basswood (*Tilia americana*), and American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in leaf rolls and tied leaves on maples and other hosts.

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 is uncommon in the state, with only six site records as of 2023.