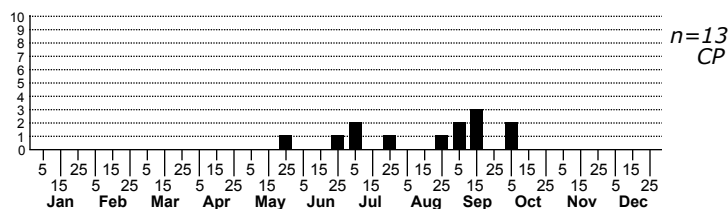
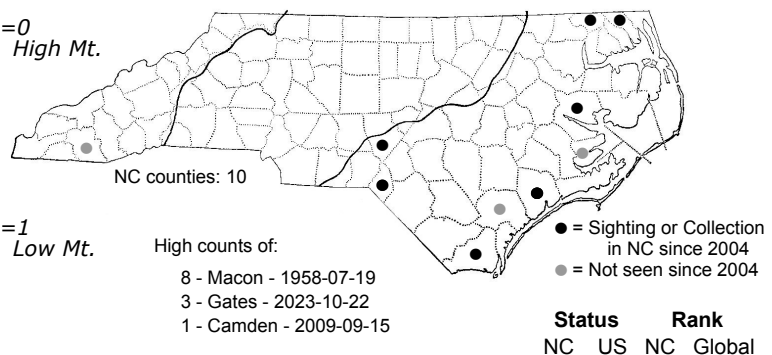
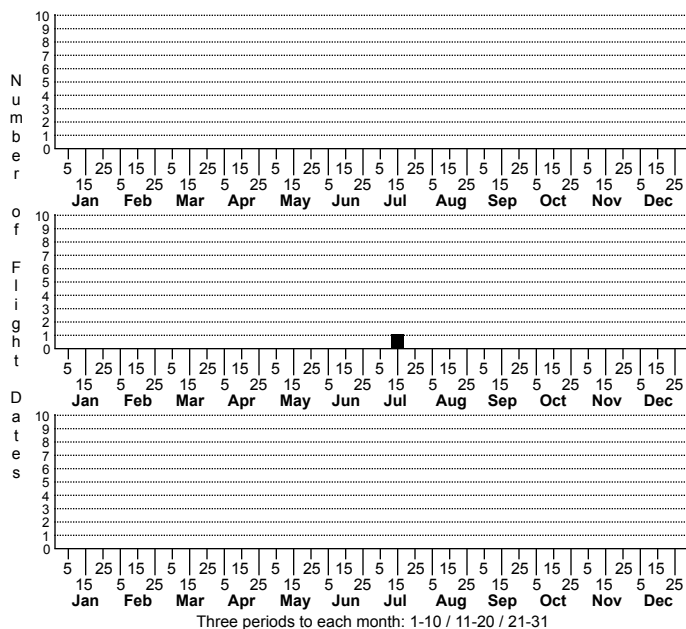


Cenopis lamberti No common name



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: Eiseman et al., 2020

ID COMMENTS: The coloration and patterning of this species is distinctive and difficult to confuse with any of our other tortricids. The head, palps, and antennae are a rich brown, while the forewing ground is bright yellow and is overlain with rich brown to reddish brown marks. In males the basal third of the costa has a thin longitudinal line of brown that terminates and expands at around one-third to form a costal triangle. A large brown blotch is present along the inner margin at around one-half that is diffusely smeared distally. In some specimens the smeared region may extend all the way to the termen, which is brown. In females the costal line and triangle are absent, and there is a small brown dot at the upper edge of the discal cell (Powell and Brown, 2012).

DISTRIBUTION: *Cenopis lamberti* is found in the southeastern US from southern Maryland and Virginia southward to northern Florida, and westward to eastern Texas, northern Alabama, and northern Georgia. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Coastal Plain except for one from a lower elevation site in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found from January through November in different areas of the range, with April through September being the most active months. As of 2023, our records are from early July through mid-September.

HABITAT: Local populations are dependent on Common Sweetleaf as a host. This species is commonly found at sites with sandy soils and pines, but can occupy habitats ranging from the edges of pocosins and swamps to dry ridges.

FOOD: This species appears to be a specialist on Common Sweetleaf or Horse Sugar (*Symplocos tinctoria*). Powell and Brown (2012) noted one museum record from *Persea*, but it likely reflects a misidentified plant.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights, and the leaf mines and leaf folds can be found on Sweetleaf leaves.

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 in the state and localized due to its dependence of *Symplocos* as a host. More information is needed on its distribution and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.