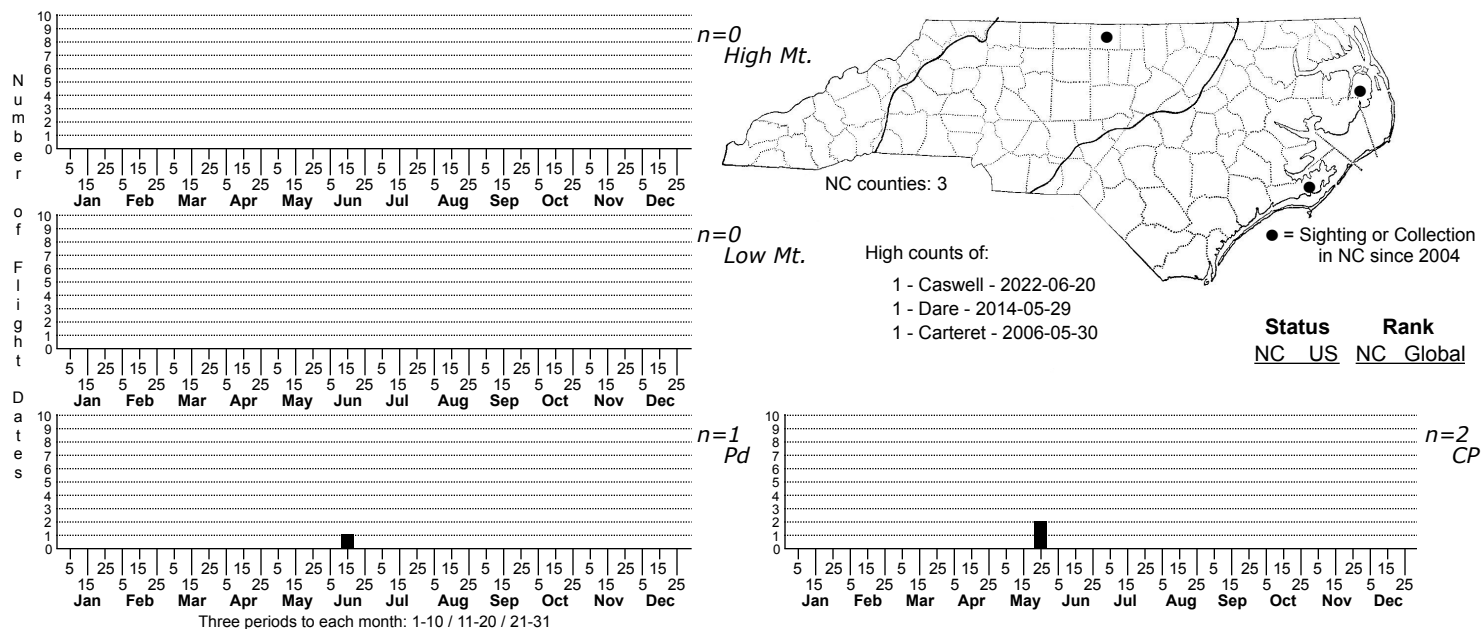


## *Cenopis cana* Gray Sparganothis Moth



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: In this species the adults have a simple gray forewing color and pattern that will distinguish them from our other *Cenopis*. The following description is based on that of Powell and Brown (2012). The head, palps, thorax, and ground color of the forewing are pale gray, with the latter having numerous irregular transverse dark gray striae. The forewing ground is overlain with several medium to dark gray markings. These include a small, irregular, basal patch at the costa, and an oblique, incomplete fascia near the middle. The fascia extends from the costa at about two-fifths the distance from the base to the apex to near the middle of the dorsal margin. It is well defined at the costa and dorsal margin (often appearing as two blotches or patches), but usually obsolete near the middle of the wing. The final dark mark is an irregular costal patch about two-thirds the distance from the base to the apex. Females have similar dark markings but they are frequently less well defined. The fringe is pale gray, and the hindwing is pale grayish brown with white in the costal area.

DISTRIBUTION: *Cenopis cana* is primarily found in the Atlantic coastal and southeastern states. The range extends from southern New York and New Jersey southward to central Florida, and westward through the Gulf coast states to eastern Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. The great majority of records are from the Coastal Plain. As of 2023, we have records from the Piedmont and Coastal Plain.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed as early as February in Florida, and from April through November elsewhere. The peak flight period in most areas is from April through July. As of 2023, we have records from late May and mid-June.

HABITAT: The habitats are poorly delineated.

FOOD: The hosts are poorly documented, but one specimen from North Carolina has been reared from Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*); Powell and Brown, 2012).

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 is seemingly uncommon throughout most of its range, including North Carolina.