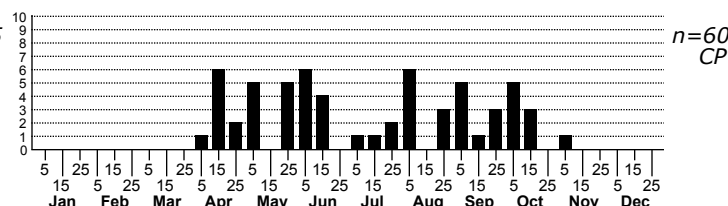
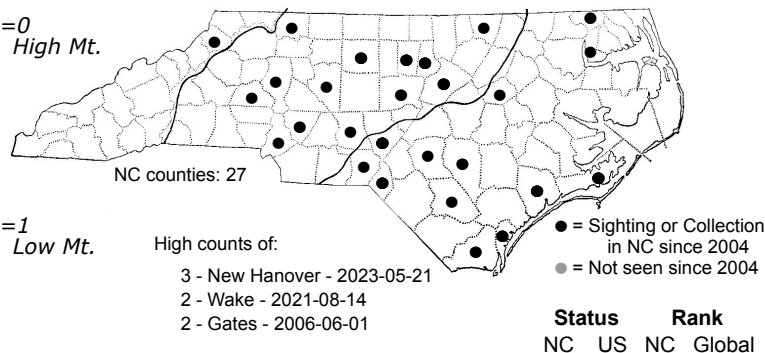
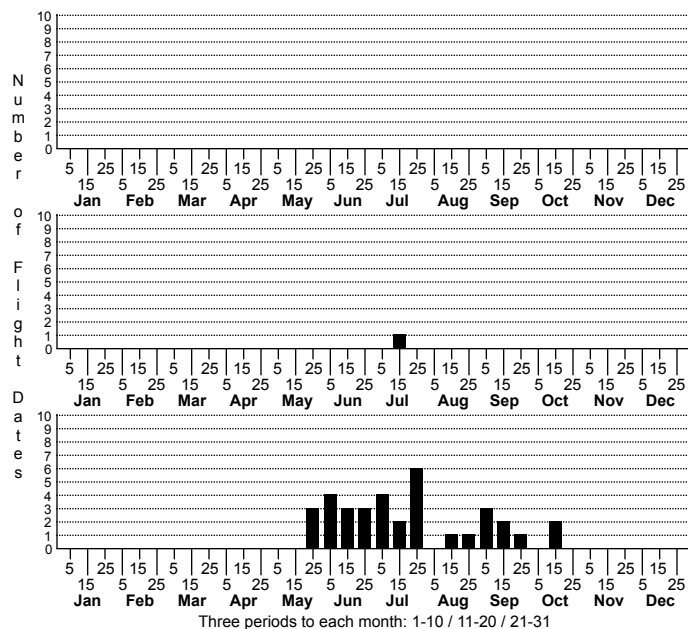


Eugnosta sartana Broad-patch Carolella Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Cochylini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984; as *Carolella sartana*)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species the palps are light tan and usually tinged with reddish-brown shading externally. The head, thorax, and ground color of the forewing vary from light tan to yellowish-brown. The inner margin has a series of tiny black dots that are equally spaced and the basal half of the costa is often dusted with brownish-olivaceous scales. The ground is overlain with two bold, posteriorly oblique, reddish-brown bands. The first begins in the subcostal area near the middle of the wing and gradually widens as it projects all the way to the inner margin. The second is a similar but more triangular-shaped band that begins near the apex and terminates before reaching the subterminal region of the inner margin. Both marks are often faintly and irregularly margined with black scales. In addition to the two large marks described above, a small, reddish-brown patch is usually present between the subapical band and the costa, and a few black dots are often present near the middle of the wing both before and after the median band. The fringe is pale with blackish scales at the tip, and the hindwing is medium brown.

Eugnosta sartana is similar in size and coloration to *E. bimaculana*, but in the latter the median band ends before reaching the inner margin. Both species characteristically rest with the front of the body raised and the palps angled towards the substrate.

DISTRIBUTION: *Eugnosta sartana* occurs from southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey southward to southern Florida, and westward to central Texas, eastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio. As of 2023, all of our records are from the Coastal Plain and Piedmont except for one Blue Ridge record from Watauga Co.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found year-round or nearly so in Florida and Alabama, and mostly from April through October farther north. As of 2023, our records extend from mid-April through early November in the Coastal Plain and from late-May through mid-October in the Piedmont. Populations in North Carolina appear to have two or more overlapping generations per year.

HABITAT: Many of our records for this species come from open habitats, including sand ridges, barrier islands, and successional habitats. Other records come from residential areas and closed canopy floodplain forests.

FOOD: The larval host plants are undocumented.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S4S5

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: This species is fairly common in both the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, but additional information is needed on its host use, preferred habitats, and abundance before we can accurately assess its conservation status.