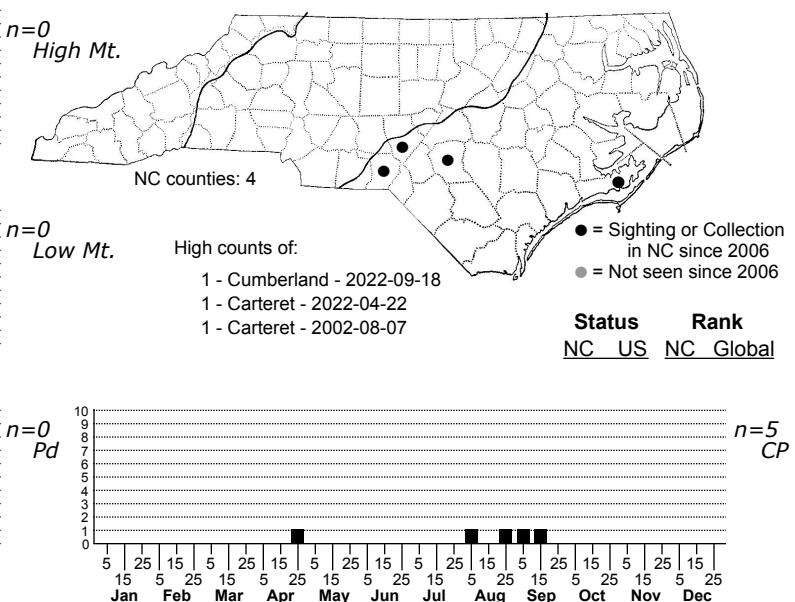
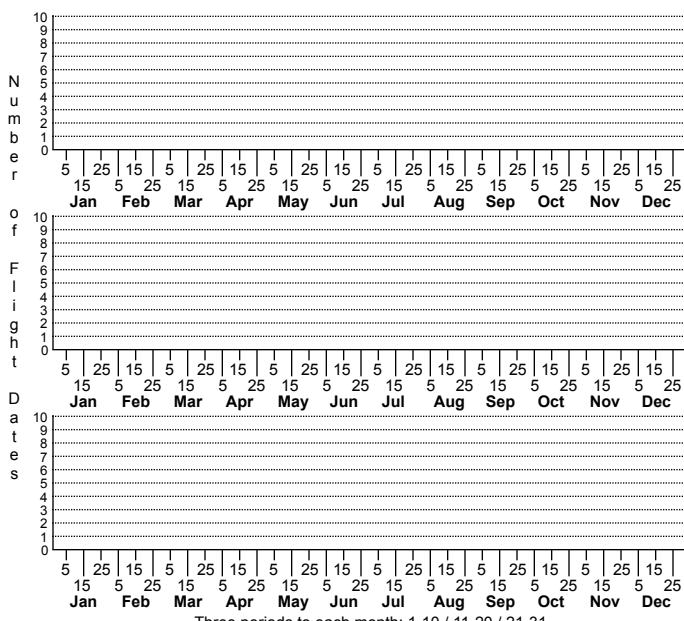


# *Amphiphalia liatriana* No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description of the adults is based mostly on that of Roberts et al. (2024). The head and palps are cream-colored and the antenna similar but somewhat darker. The vertex has a pair of sublateral, fan-shaped clusters of scales that meet at the midline of the head, while the scales on the frons are bushy and ascending. The antenna is about 0.5 length of forewing and the labial palp is porrect. The thorax is slightly darker than the head, with smooth scales and a prominent tegula of similar color on each side. The forewing has a yellowish-ochre ground color that is overlain with a dark brown, subtriangular, median fascia that is narrowest at the costa and progressively broadens to the inner margin. The only other prominent mark is a short and narrow preapical band that is dark tawny and slightly sinuous. It extends from the costa obliquely outward and terminates well before reaching the outer margin. The hindwing is light brown with a fringe that is concolorous except for a lighter basal line and a lighter outer margin.

Roberts et al. (2024) noted that *A. liatriana* is very similar to *Cochylichroa hospes*. In the latter, the medial, sub-triangular fascia is usually slightly narrower at the costa, and usually slightly broader at the base at the inner margin. The fascia is usually dark brown in *A. liatriana* and more of a dark reddish-brown in *C. hospes*, while the preapical band is less defined in *C. hospes*. The authors noted that both species show significant variation in patterning, and that genitalia provide the most reliable way to identify these species.

DISTRIBUTION: As of 2024, specimens have been documented in Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, North Carolina, South Carolina and Ontario (Robert et al., 2024).

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from July through September in different areas of the range. As of 2024, our very limited records are from April, August and September.

HABITAT: The genus may be associated with remnant prairie or savanna habitat throughout its range (Roberts et al., 2024). Two of our records come from fairly wet Longleaf Pine communities: a savanna in the Outer Coastal Plain and a wet seepage slope in the Fall-line Sandhills. Both sites are relatively open and herb-dominated, a result of frequent burning. One other site in the Sandhills is also located near a seep on an otherwise fairly dry slope.

FOOD: The larvae likely feed on several species of *Liatris*, but the only reported host to date is Northern Blazing-star (*L. scariosa*; Roberts et al., 2024). This species is restricted to the Blue Ridge and western Piedmont in North Carolina, so other species are likely used in the Coastal Plain where all of our records are from as of 2024.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in the inflorescences of blazing-stars.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2S3]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: More information is needed on the life history, host plants, and distribution and abundance of this newly describes species before we can accurately assess its conservation status within the state.