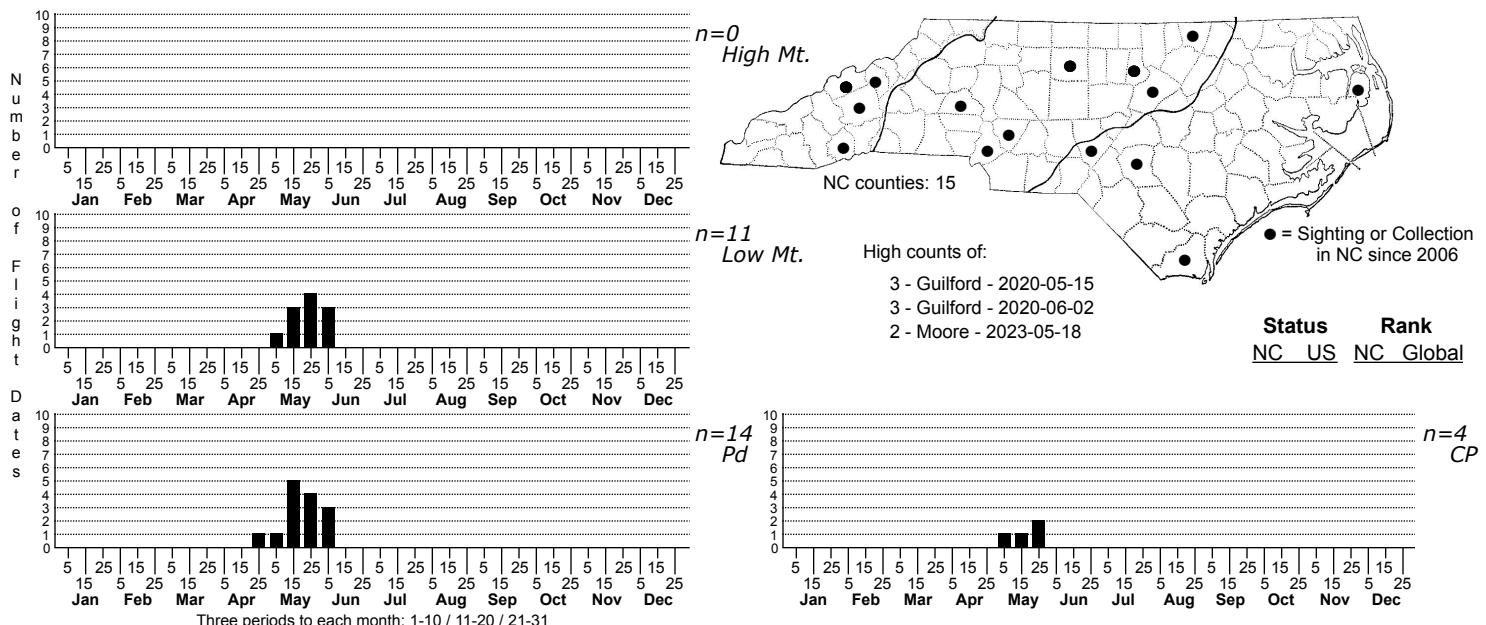


## *Henricus edwardsiana* Contrasting *Henricus*



**FAMILY:** Tortricidae   **SUBFAMILY:** Tortricinae   **TRIBE:** Cochylini  
**TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:**

## FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS

## FIELD GUIDE DES ONLINE PHOTOS

ONLINE PHOTOS:  
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Kearfott (1907)

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION: IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: <u>Henricus edwardsiana</u> is a distinctively marked species that needs little description. The head is white, the antennae brown, and the palps white with some faint brownish scaling. The thorax is dark brown, and the forewing is predominantly white -- except for a dark brown basal band that extends from the costa to the inner margin where it curves and gradually widens as it runs along the inner margin to the subtornal region. The white portions of the wing usually have a series of faint steely gray to blackish-gray striae on the apical third and a similar colored rectangular patch on the costa at around the middle. The wing has raised patches of scales that produce a lumpy or coarsely granular appearance. The hindwing is brown with a lighter wash often evident on the costal half.

DISTRIBUTION: <u>Henricus edwardsiana</u> is broadly distributed across North America and in British Columbia and Ontario. In the US populations occur in eastern and central California, as isolates in southern Arizona, western Texas, southern Colorado, and western Montana, and in the eastern US from New Hampshire and Vermont southward to northern Florida, and westward to Louisiana, eastern Oklahoma, Kentucky, Indiana, and Wisconsin. As of 2023, our records are restricted to the Piedmont and lower elevations in the Blue Ridge, with the exception of one record from Dare County along the coast.

**FLIGHT COMMENT:** Adults have been observed from March through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in activity typically in April and May. Populations in North Carolina are univoltine. As of 2023, our records extend from late April through early June.

**HABITAT:** The preferred habitats are poorly documented. Most of our records are from residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: The hosts are largely undocumented. Razowski (1997) reported one rearing record from a juniper (<i>Juniperus</i>).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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 somewhat uncommon in North Carolina. Additional information on host use, preferred habitats, and abundance are needed before we can fully assess its conservation status.