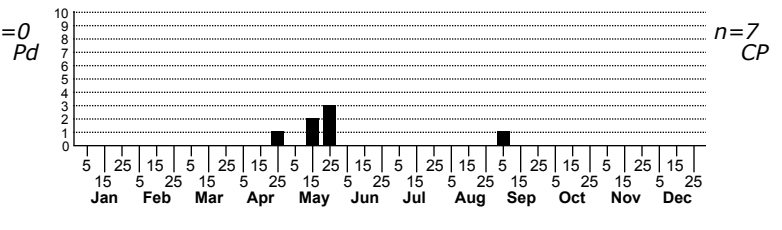
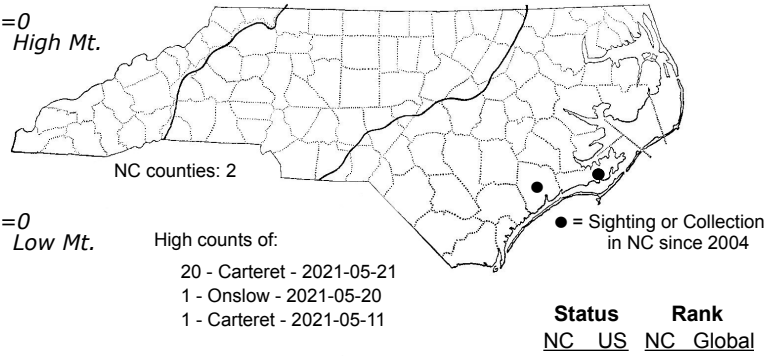


Lorita baccharivora No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Pogue (1988)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Pogue (1988)

ID COMMENTS: This is a rather nondescript moth. The head, palps, thorax and ground color of the forewings of the males consist of a mosaic of tan and light brown patches, along with scattered groups of black-tipped scales. Collectively, these produce an overall brownish-tan appearance. The only conspicuous marks are a darker brown median costal spot and a subterminal, posteriorly oblique band of similar color. The latter extends from the subapical region of the costa to near the dorsal third of the termen, but on some specimens may terminate or become markedly contracted near the middle of the wing. The hindwing varies from dirty white to light grayish-brown. The females have the same markings as the males, but are cinnamon colored (Pogue, 1988).

DISTRIBUTION: *Lorita baccharivora* is found in lower Coastal Plain habitats from Rhode Island southward to southern Florida, and westward along the Gulf Coast region to southeastern Texas. As of 2023, all of our records are from Onslow and Carteret counties.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Local populations appear to have two broods per year in most areas of the range, with the first from April through June and the second from August through October. Populations in North Carolina also appear to be bivoltine, with the first brood in May and the second in late summer.

HABITAT: Local populations are restricted to sites that support *Baccharis halimifolia*. This species was apparently native to the lower Coastal Plain but has expanded its range inward well into the Piedmont. However, all of our records for *L. baccharivora* are from sites near the coast where *Baccharis* was native.

FOOD: The larvae appear to be monophagous on Groundsel-tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*; Diatloff and Palmer, 1988; Pogue, 1988).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in tied leaves on the host plant.

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 uncommon in North Carolina and restricted to coastal habitats. Populations in North Carolina may be an isolated geographic group from those farther south and north.