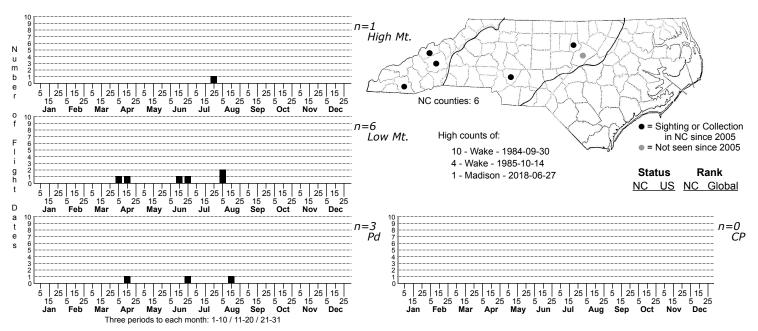
## Glyptocera consobrinella Viburnum Glyptocera



FAMILY: Pyralidae SUBFAMILY: Phycitinae TRIBE: Phycitini TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: ONLINE PHOTOS: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Neunzig (2003) TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The ground color of the forewings is typically pale ash-gray, with the base whitish and overlain with indian red (Forbes, 1953). The vertex of the head is also whitish. A dark patch is located in front of the antemedian line; in some cases this dark shading extends towards the thorax and is bordered with salmon and pale yellowish gray towards the costa. The antemedian is located more than 1/3 out from the base and is pale, bidentate, and defined outwardly with black. The postmedian is similar but more crenulate. The reniform is a dark bar with a reddish shade below. A dark terminal line also exists, which is somewhat broken into dots. Darker individuals with a strong reddish base are similar to Canarsia ulmiarrosorella but are distinguished by the white shading on the head, the dark shading before the antemedian, and by structural features of the head and antennae.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

## HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae reportedly feed on <i>Viburnum</i> species, including Nannyberry (<i>V. lentago</i>) and Downy Arrowwood (<i>V. rafinesqueanum</i>) (Neunzig, 2003). Maple has also been reported but Neunzig (2003) believes this to be an error, possibly due to confusion with Mapleleaf Viburnum (<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>). Downy Arrowwood has been documented as a host plant in North Carolina (Neunzig, 1991).

## **OBSERVATION METHODS:**

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: