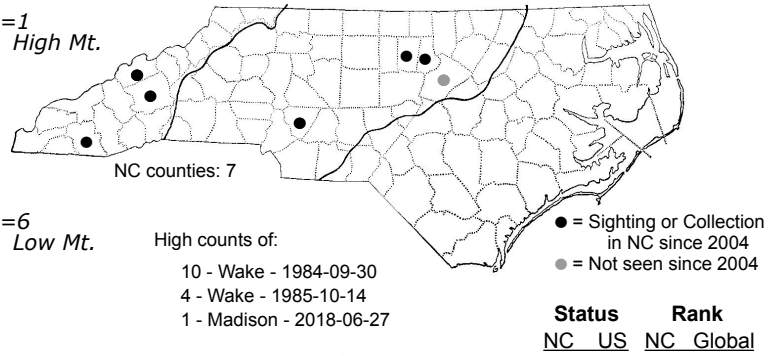
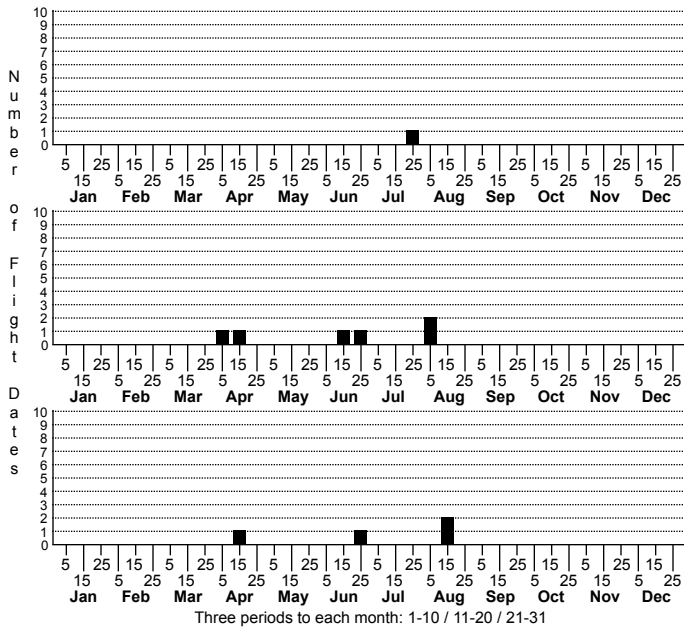


Glyptocera consobrinella No common name



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 feed on *Viburnums*, including *V. lentago* and *V. rafinesqueanum* (Neunzig, 2003). Maple has also been reported but Neunzig (2003) believes this to be an error, possibly due to confusion with *Viburnum acerifolium*. *Viburnum rafinesqueanum* 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: