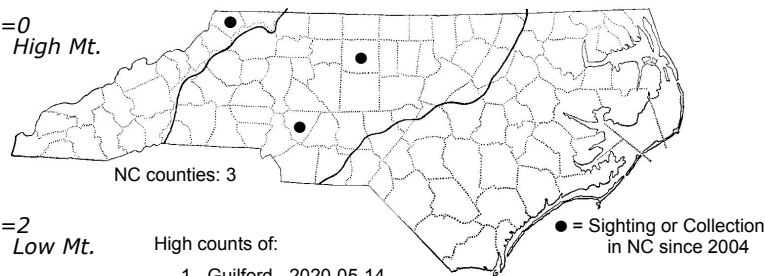
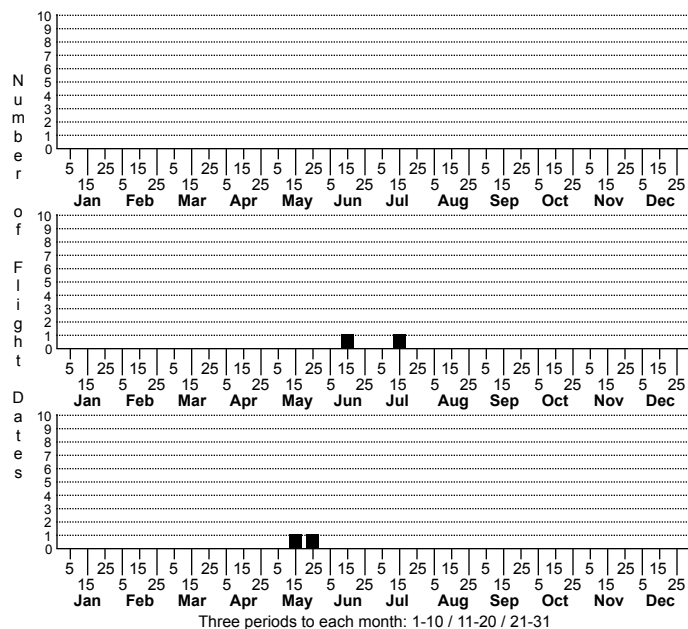


Proteoteras willingana Eastern Boxelder Twig Borer Moth



High counts of:

- 1 - Guilford - 2020-05-14
- 1 - Ashe - 2019-07-12
- 1 - Ashe - 2017-06-11

Status Rank
NC US NC Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is a rather non-descript species of *Proteoteras*. The head, thorax, palps, antenna and ground color of the forewing are more or less concolorous and vary from very light tan or pale brownish-fuscous. The forewing ground is overlaid with irregular groupings of blackish brown scales that can appear as small spots or very short, irregular lines. The head is rough-scaly and the thorax is smooth. The hindwing is pale smoky gray to fuscous.

DISTRIBUTION: *Proteoteras willingana* has a broad range that includes much of the eastern two-thirds of southern Canada. In the US the range extends from the New England states westward through the Great Lakes region to Minnesota and eastern Nebraska, and southward to North Carolina, Tennessee, and Oklahoma. As of 2022, we have only a few scattered records from the Piedmont and lower elevations in the Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Local populations are univoltine throughout the range. The adults have been observed from February-August, but the great majority fly from May through July. As of 2022, our limited records are from mid-May through mid-July.

HABITAT: This species is strongly dependent on Box-elder (*Acer negundo*) as a host and local populations are typically found in bottomland forests, streamside habitats, and in mesic hardwoods, particularly where roads or other openings provide partially shaded microhabitats. As of 2022, three of our records come from bottomlands and one from a stand of mesic hardwoods on a ridgetop.

FOOD: The larvae appear to be monophagous on Box-elder (Forbes, 1923; Heinrich, 1923; Peterson, 1958; Wong et al., 1983; Miller, 1987; Godfrey et al., 1987; Brown et al., 2008; Lam et al., 2011). There is one questionable report of them using a Red Maple (*A. rubrum*; Grehan et al., 1995).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S2S4

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: