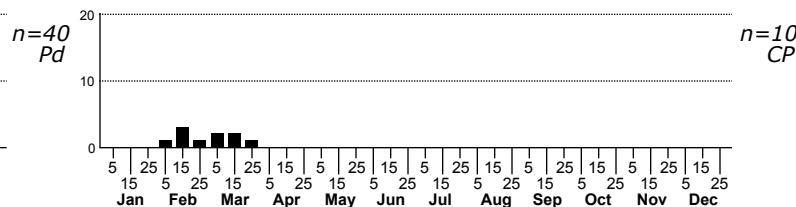
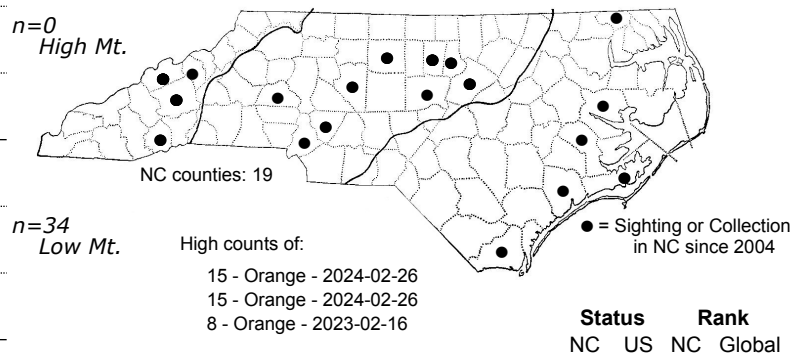
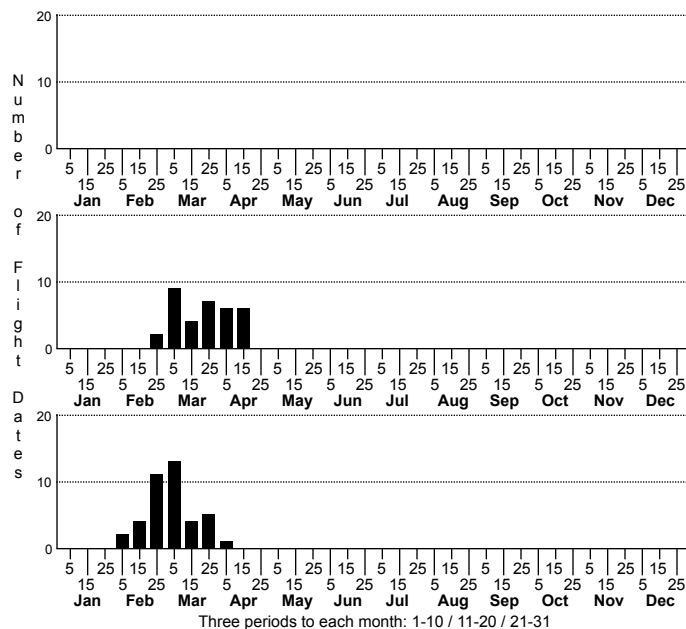


Chimoptesis pennsylvaniana Filigreed Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Eucosmini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Chimoptesis* is a largely neotropical genus with 25 described species, four of which occur in the US (Razowski and Becker, 2015).

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Powell (1964)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the description by Powell (1964). The antenna is dark brown, and the crown of the head is white and contrasts with the generally dark brown remainder of the head and palps. The thorax has a mixture of whitish or greenish white and dark brown scales, and the tegulae is whitish to greenish white. The forewing ground color is blackish and often with scattered orangish-brown scales or scale patches. The most conspicuous mark is a broad white undulating band that extends from the base to the sub-tornal region that is irregularly blotched with pale green. The band has several small blackish dots along the inner margin and projects inwardly at one-fourth, near the middle of wing; and just before the tornus. The first has an arm that projects basally, while the remaining two have an arm that projects apically. The last arm is usually separated by the blackish ground from a similar colored patch that extends from the apical angle to about mid-way along the termen. The costa has a series of paired white strigulae from near the base to the apex, with the last pair the most prominent and v-shaped. The fringe is concolorous with the ground and grades to pale gray towards the tornus. The hindwing is pale gray with a concolorous fringe, and the front and middle legs are boldly marked with dark brown and white bands.

DISTRIBUTION: *Chimoptesis pennsylvaniana* is broadly distributed across much of the eastern US, with records extending from Massachusetts southward to southern Florida, and westward to central Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. This species occurs statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from December through May in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in most areas in March and April. As of 2022, we have records from mid-February through early April.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with hardwood or mixed conifer-hardwood forests with oaks. We have records ranging from maritime forests to mesic forests in the Blue Ridge.

FOOD: The only known hosts are oaks, including Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*) and Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*); Robinson et al., 2010).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S4-S5

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: This species is widespread and locally common in North Carolina and appears to be secure.