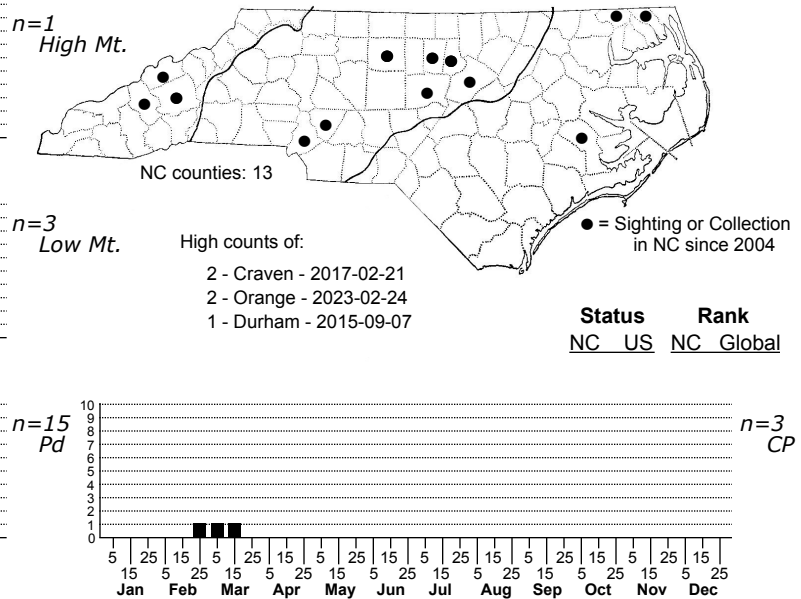
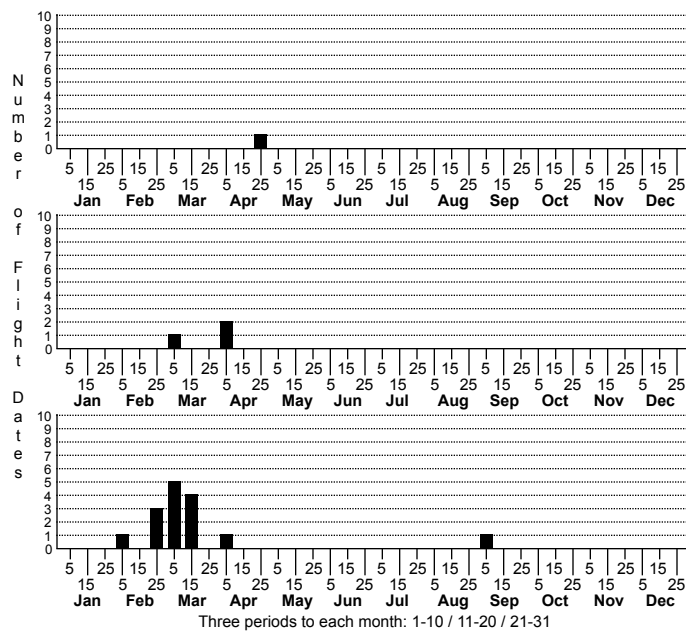


Sereda tautana Speckled Sereda Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part from that of Forbes (1923). The head, palps, and antennae are dark gray to brown. The forewing has a prominent outwardly angled basal patch that covers half of the wing. The patch varies from dark coppery brown to blackish brown and is most heavily pigmented on the distal margin where it adjoins a parallel, angulated, median fascia. The fascia is composed to two lead-colored stripes that originate on the costa, then angle back towards the inner margin where they broaden and become whitish. Beyond the median fascia there are two or three additional lead-colored stripes that start from paired white costal strigulae. The first terminates near the middle of the wing, the second runs all the way to the anal angle, and the third runs towards the termen. The apical half of the wing has numerous fine, dark, parallel vertical striae that run through the larger marks that are described above. There are five or six terminal black dots on the costal two-thirds of the termen, with the two at the apex decidedly larger than the others. The fringe is grayish brown, and the hindwing is brown with a lighter fringe that has a dark brown basal line.

DISTRIBUTION: *Sereda tautana* occurs in southern Canada (Saskatchewan; Manitoba; Ontario; Quebec; Nova Scotia) and much of the eastern US from Maine southward to Florida, and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, Missouri, and Wisconsin. This species occurs statewide in North Carolina, although it is less common in the Coastal Plain than elsewhere in the state.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from February through June in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in most areas in March and April. As of 2022, our records are from late-February through early April, with the exception of one unusual late record from early September.

HABITAT: Our records come primarily from wet to mesic stands of oak-hickory forests.

FOOD: The larvae feed on oaks (Brown et al., 2008; Prentice, 1966; Robinson et al., 2010), including Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) and Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3-S4

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

COMMENTS: This species appears to be uncommon but widespread within the state.