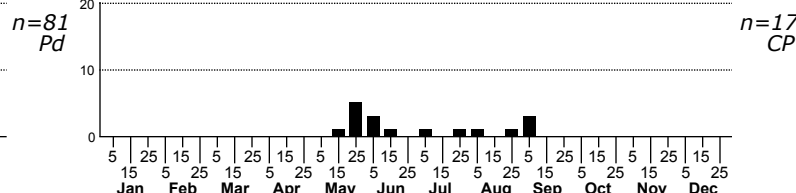
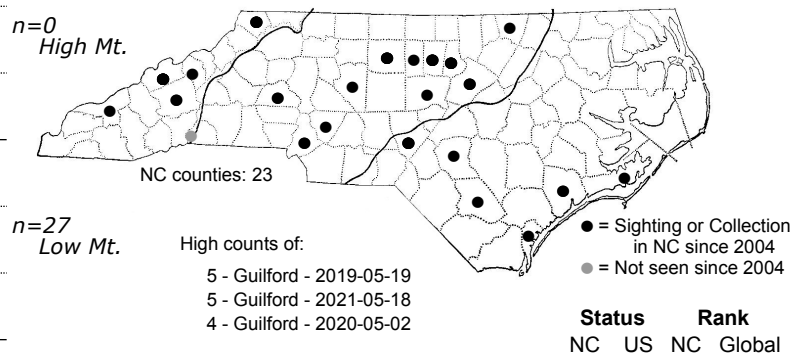
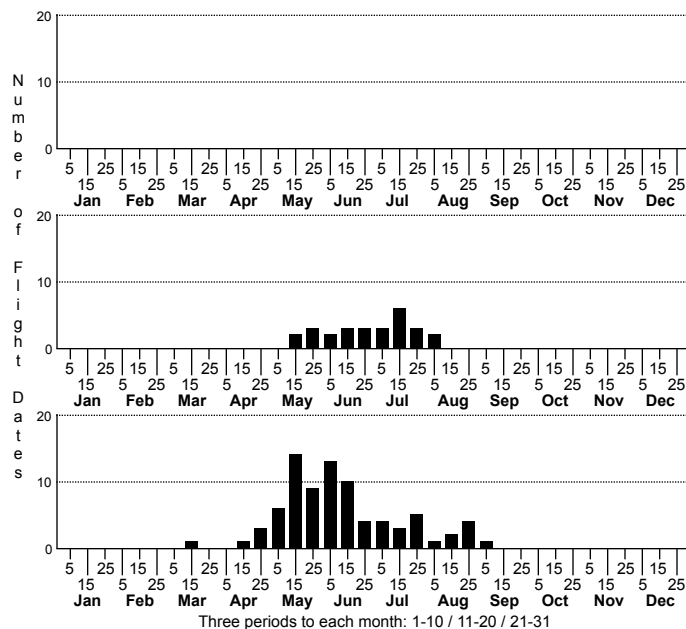


Gymnandrosoma punctidiscanum Dotted Ecdytolopha Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: *Gymnandrosoma* is a small genus with fewer than 10 species, two of which occur in the US and the remainder in the Neotropics.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Dyer (1904)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based mostly of the descriptions by Dyer (1904) and Forbes (1923). The head, antennae, and palps are finely mottled with varying amounts of gray, ochreous, and blackish scales. The palps are rather long and obliquely ascending, and have a short third segment. The thorax has a conspicuous pair of truncate tufts on the posterior margin, and the forewing is irregularly mottled and strigose with varying amounts of fuscous, blackish, and gray scales. Blackish or otherwise relatively dark scales tend to predominate on the basal two-thirds (sometimes over the entire wing), while the apical third is usually lighter colored. The boundary between the two is often outwardly angulated and there is a small, white discal dot near the apex of the angle. The fringe is dark grayish to blackish, and the hindwing is brown to blackish brown with a slightly paler fringe and inconspicuous darker basal line. This species is readily identified by a combination of the slightly upturned palps, the prominent thoracic tufts, and the white discal spot. *Cryptaspasma bipenicilla* is similar, but lacks the thoracic tufts and is restricted to coastal habitats.

DISTRIBUTION: *Gymnandrosoma punctidiscanum* is found throughout much of the eastern US and in adjoining areas of Ontario and Quebec. In the US the range extends from Maine to southern Florida, and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, and eastern Minnesota. This species occurs statewide in North Carolina wherever the host plants are present.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed year-round in Florida and mostly from April through September elsewhere, with a seasonal peak from June through August. As of 2022, we have records from mid-March to early September.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally found in woodlands, woodland borders, roadways, and fencerows with Black Locust.

FOOD: The larvae feed on Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and perhaps other *Robinia* species (Prentice, 1966; Heppner, 2007; Robinson et al., 2010; Lam et al., 2011; Gilligan and Epstein, 2014). They may also very rarely use Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*; Heppner, 2007).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S4S5

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 can be locally abundant. It shows no evidence of any widespread population declines within the state.