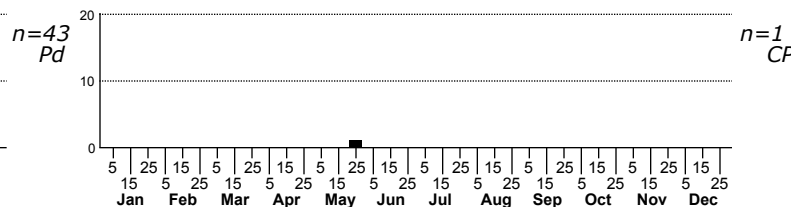
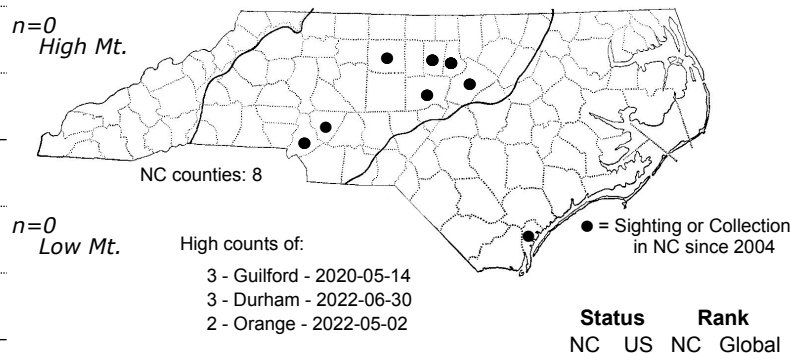
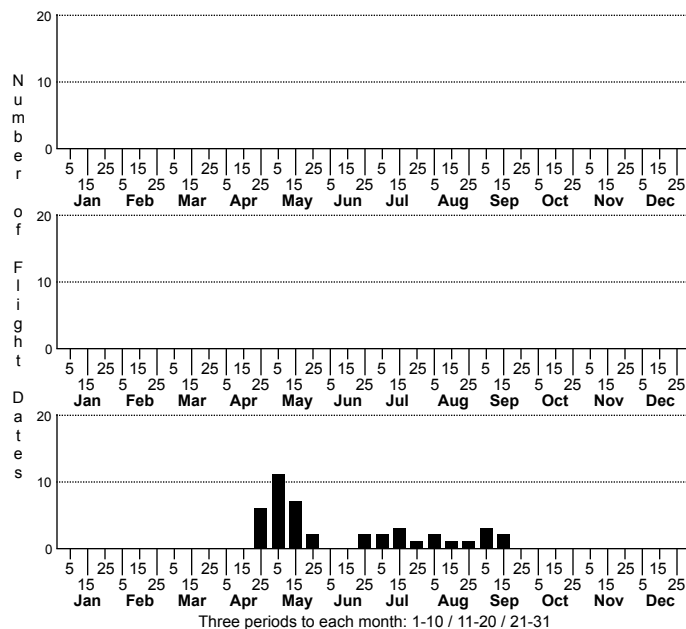


Ecdytolopha mana No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Grapholitini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: The genus *Ecdytolopha* includes 14 described species that occur from southern Canada to Peru, with most found in Central and South America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Kearfott (1907)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: MacKay (1959)

ID COMMENTS: This species is very similar to *Ecdytolopha insiticiaria* but lacks the black patch in the subterminal region. The palps and antennae are brown and the head tuft brownish black. The thorax is mottled with brown and black and has a blackish scale tuft on the posterior half. The basal half of the forewing is dark brown to grayish brown with fine blackish mottling. The dark coloration extends from the base to about mid-way on the inner margin, then slants posteriorly towards the costal margin and adjoins a pronounced pale dirty white region that covers much of the remainder of the forewing. The whitish region has a small, irregular, and often faint black patch at around three-fourths near the middle of the wing, along with a rather faint and slightly curved dark brown to blackish streak at around four-fifths that extends from above the costal margin to the subapical region near the mid-point of the termen. The fringe is grayish to grayish-white and there is a series of basal black dots that extend from near the apex to the middle of the termen. The hindwing is uniformly grayish-brown to brown with a paler fringe that has a narrow dark brown basal line.

DISTRIBUTION: The range is centered on the southeastern US, with records extending from New Jersey and Delaware southward through the Carolinas to northern Florida, and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, Arkansas and southern Illinois. As of 2022, all of our records are from the central and eastern Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been documented from March through October in different areas of the range. As of 2022, we have records from early May through mid-September. Populations in North Carolina appear to be bivoltine, with the first flight in May and a second beginning in late-June and July.

HABITAT: Our records from natural habitats come mainly from areas close to streams or lakeshores and are consistent with the presence of *Celtis laevigata*. Many of our records come from residential areas, however, and the details concerning the habitats that are located nearby are not clear.

FOOD: The only documented hosts are hackberries (*Celtis* spp.; Brown et al., 2008; MacKay 1959; Brown 2022).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults occasionally visit lights. More information is needed on host use and the mode of feeding for North Carolina populations.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: [GNR] S3S4

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

COMMENTS: