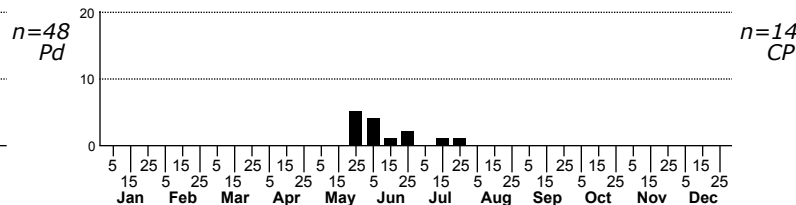
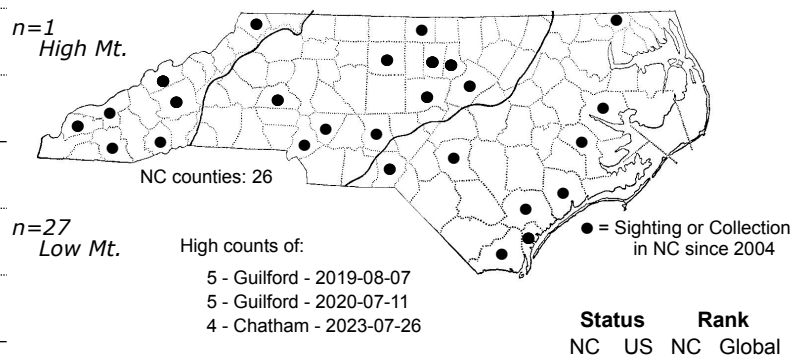
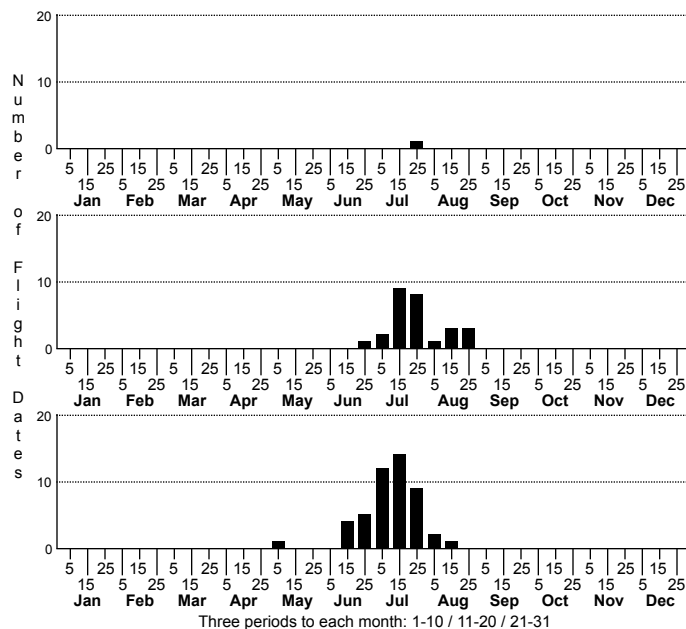


Cenopis reticulatana Reticulated Fruitworm Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Sparganothini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: The genus *Cenopis* has 19 described species. Seventeen of these are restricted to North America, and all 17 occur in the eastern United States (Brown and Sullivan, 2018). Males of *Cenopis* are easily distinguished from those of *Sparganothis* by the presence of complex scaling on the frons of the head that forms an unusual "hood" of scales. The males also have a deeply invaginated or folded anal area of the hindwing that bears a distinctive hair pencil.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984; as *Sparganothis reticulatana*); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Powell and Brown (2012)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: MacKay (1962); Powell and Brown (2012)

ID COMMENTS: The following description is mostly based on that of Powell and Brown (2012). The head, palps, and thorax are pale to rusty yellow. The ground color of the forewing is pale yellow and is evenly reticulated with orange or yellow orange throughout. The ground is overlain by two darker, diagonal, purplish-brown lines. The first extends from the costa at about one-third the distance from the base to the apex and terminates in a triangular patch in the distal one-third to one-half of the dorsal margin. The second extends from an irregularly rectangular costal patch at about two-thirds. It often has two branches, with one projecting towards the triangular patch on the dorsal margin, and the second towards the subterminal region of the dorsal margin. Both branches often terminate before reaching the triangular patch or subterminal dorsal margin. The purplish-brown patches and lines usually have orangish spots within. In addition to the marks described above, specimens often have one or two thin purplish-brown lines in the subterminal region near the termen. Females are similar to males, but typically have denser reticulations that give them a much darker look. The male costal fold of the forewing is well developed and extends about 0.15 the length of the forewing.

DISTRIBUTION: *Cenopis reticulatana* is found across much of southern Canada and the US from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Populations in Canada occur from the Northwest Territories and British Columbia eastward to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In the US, populations have been found from Maine to central Florida, and westward to eastern Texas, central Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana. This species reaches its greatest abundance east of the Mississippi, and occurs statewide in North Carolina except at high-elevation sites in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed during every month of the year in different areas of the range, but are generally most active from May through September. As of 2023, our records extend from early May through late August and local populations appear to be univoltine.

HABITAT: Local populations are commonly found in hardwood or mixed hardwood-conifer forests, as well as forest borders and openings, and residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: This species is highly polyphagous and feeds on a variety of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants (Schaffner, 1959; Prentice, 1966; Covell, 1984; Heppner, 2007; Robinson et al., 2010; Powell and Brown, 2012). The reported hosts include maples (*Acer*), aster (*Aster*), thistle (*Cirsium*), Gray Alder (*Alnus incana*), Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), White Birch (*Betula populifolia*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium*), Fireweed (*Chamerion angustifolium*), Ramshorn Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium arietinum*), American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*), geraniums (*Geranium*), Cream Avenas (*Geum virginianum*), Common Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), Ostrich Fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*), bayberries (*Morella*), apple (*Malus domestica*), oaks (*Quercus*), Bigtooth Aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), Sweet Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Pin Cherry (*P. pensylvanica*), Chokecherry (*P. virginiana*), brambles (*Rubus*), Narrowleaf Meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*), Hillside Blueberry (*Vaccinium pallidum*), vervain (*Verbena*), viburnums (*Viburnum*), and grapes (*Vitis*).

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 common in North Carolina and apparently secure.