



Rediscovery and redescription of *Hystrichophora loricana* (Grote) (Tortricidae: Olethreutinae)

TODD M. GILLIGAN¹, TERRY HARRISON² & LORAN D. GIBSON³

¹Colorado State University, Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523.
E-mail:tgilliga@gmail.com

²University of Illinois, Department of Entomology, 320 Morrill Hall, 505 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana, Illinois 61801

³2727 Running Creek Drive, Florence, Kentucky 41042

Here we provide information on the recently rediscovered *Hystrichophora loricana* (Grote) (Fig. 1). Previously known only from the male Holotype (Fig. 2), *H. loricana* was brought to the attention of the second author after a brief description of the species was published in “Olethreutine moths of the Midwestern United States” (Gilligan *et al.*, 2008). The second author has observed and collected *H. loricana* over the last 15 years at two locations in Coles County, Illinois, usually in association with *Orbexilum onobrychis* (Nuttall) Rydberg (Fabaceae). Subsequent searches for stands of this plant in Kentucky by the third author led to discovery of a colony of *H. loricana* and collection of the first female. This paper provides the first biological notes on this species, as well as the first complete description of the adult and male and female genitalia.

Grote described *Phoxopteris* [= *Ancylis*] *loricana* in 1880 from a single male collected in Dayton, Ohio. Grote’s description was based solely on wing pattern, and he placed the species in *Phoxopteris* [= *Ancylis*] because of similarity in forewing shape to that of moths in that genus. The species remained in *Ancylis* until Heinrich’s (1929) treatment of the genus *Hystrichophora*. Heinrich dissected the holotype of *Ancylis loricana* and placed *loricana* in *Hystrichophora* based on the male genitalia. No other information was published on the species until a brief description appeared in Gilligan *et al.* (2008).

Recent observations and collections of *H. loricana* have occurred at Charleston Lake View Park in Coles County, Illinois, dating back to 1990. The second author has observed adults sitting on leaves of *Orbexilum onobrychis* during the day, and, although a single specimen of *H. loricana* has been collected nocturnally at light, the preponderance of diurnal observations suggests that this species normally is active only during the day. Adults prefer shaded areas, where the vegetation is taller and greener, rather than open, dry, sunny areas, where vegetation is shorter. Males sit on the upper side of leaves and extend their relatively long and robust antennae (Fig. 3), possibly for the purpose of detecting a female pheromone plume. Male and female specimens collected near Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky by the third author were found diurnally in habitat similar to that in which the moth was observed in Illinois. Adult capture dates range from 7–28 August.

Orbexilum onobrychis is recorded from 12 eastern states (Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia) (USDA, NRCS, 2009). We hypothesize that *H. loricana* may be found in association with this plant in many of these states, and we hope that this correspondence will bring attention to this poorly known tortricid.

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Hystrichophora loricana (Grote)

Phoxopteris loricana Grote 1880:218.

Ancylis loricana: Fernald [1902]:468; Barnes and McDunnough 1917:174; Heinrich 1923:253; Forbes 1923:408.

Hystrichophora [sic] *loricana*: Heinrich 1929:20; McDunnough 1939:52.