

Thaumatotibia leucotreta

False Codling Moth

FIELD SCREENING AID



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Life size

Wingspan: 15 to 20 mm (5/8 to 3/4 inch)

Forewing:

- grayish brown to dark brown with grey, black and brown markings, plus a minute white spot off-center
- length approximately 7.0-8.0 mm

Hindwing:

- grayish brown
- with a small and nearly circular patch of black scales surrounded by white scales

Males of *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) have variable wing color patterns and are very similar to other tortricids, a few of which are also attracted to the false codling moth pheromone. Close examination of the hind wings and hind tibiae are required for authoritative identifications.

These aids were produced by Julieta Brambila (USDA/APHIS/PPQ) for CAPS (Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey program) based on work by Todd Gilligan (Colorado State University). They were reviewed by Richard Brown (Mississippi State University) and Todd Gilligan. All full moth images are used with permission by Marja van der Straten (Plant Protection Service, the Netherlands). Leg image by T. Gilligan.

Thaumatotibia leucotreta

False Codling Moth

DIAGNOSTIC AID

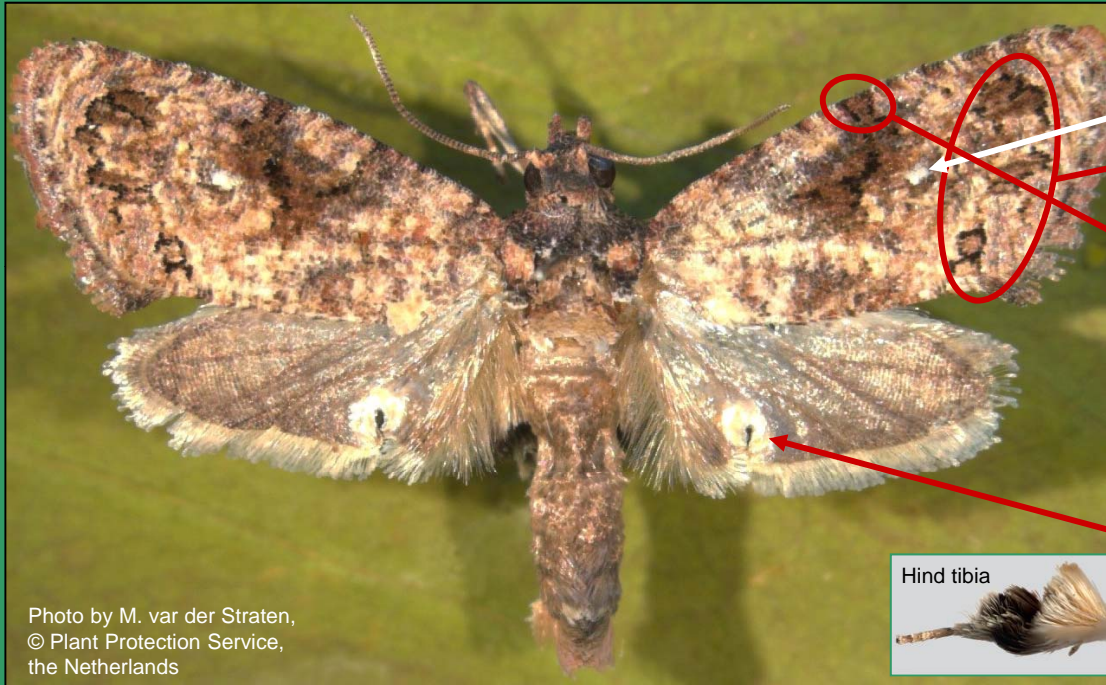


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Wingspan: 15 to 20 mm (5/8 to 3/4 inch)

Forewing:

- grayish brown to dark brown, with
- a minute round white spot off-center,
- a question-mark-shaped black and brown marking along the termen, and
- a short band of black and brown scales in the middle of the costa.
- Length approximately 7.0-8.0 mm.

Hindwing:

- grayish brown
- with a nearly-circular pocket of black scales, surrounded by whitish scales, on the hind margin near the anal angle of the wing.

Hind Leg:

- Inner surface of tibia modified with a tuft of white scales and a tuft of black scales.

Males of *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) have variable wing color patterns and are very similar to other tortricids, a few of which are attracted to the false codling moth pheromone. The nearly circular pocket of scales in the hind wing distinguishes this species from all other North American tortricids. Close examination of the hind wings and hind tibiae are required for authoritative identifications. Illustrations of male and female genitalia, wings and male hind tibiae can be found in T. M. Gilligan, M. E. Epstein, and K. M. Hoffman (2011), Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 113 (4), pp. 426-435.