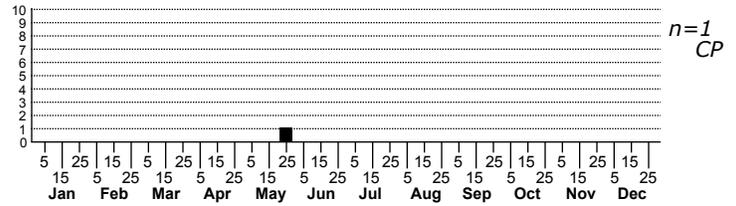
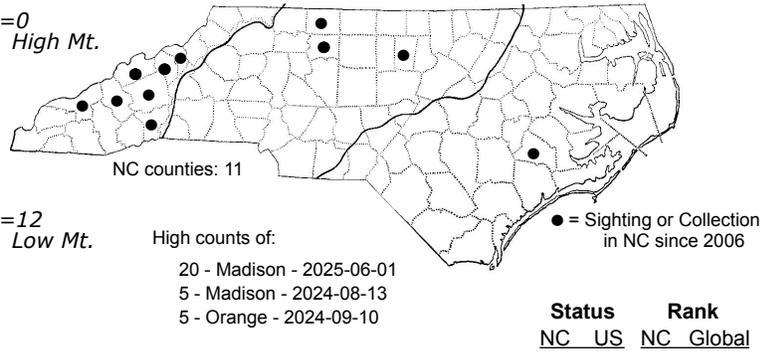
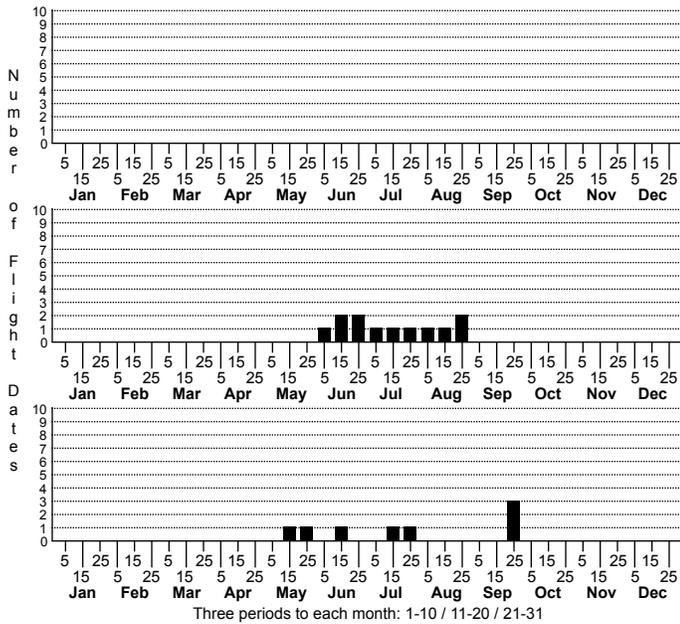


Anacamptis agrimoniella Agrimony Anacamptis



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Anacampsinæ TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Covell (1984)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This is an easily recognized species that has a grayish to blackish-gray forewing with a single, complete, white post-median band. The head and thorax are medium gray, and the palps dull orangish. The forewing tends to have similar medium gray coloration on the basal half that phases into blackish-gray just before and beyond the postmedian band. The palps are recurved and needle-like, and the eyes are red. *Anacamptis tristrigella* is similar, but has three short, white, longitudinal stripes on the outer margin.

DISTRIBUTION: *Anacamptis agrimoniella* occurs throughout much of the eastern US and in fringing areas of southern Canada (Ontario; Quebec; Prince Edward Island). A few scattered records are also known farther west in Manitoba and Alberta. In the US, the range extends from the New England states southward to northern Georgia, and westward to Louisiana, eastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. This species is absent from or rare in most parts of the southeastern Coastal Plain. As of 2025, we have records from all three physiographic regions, with the great majority from the Blue Ridge and Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from April through October in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in July and August. As of 2025, our records extend from mid-May through late-September.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally associated with mesic to wet deciduous forests with rich soils, particularly where there are forest openings or edge habitat. They can be found in bottomland forests along wetlands, in mesic woods, and in moist meadows and edge habitats.

FOOD: Larvae feed on species of agrimony (*Agrimonia* spp.; Robinson et al., 2010). The reported hosts include Medicinal Agrimony (*A. eupatoria*), which is an introduced species, and the native Tall Hairy Agrimony (*A. gryposepala*). As of 2025, we have numerous records for Swamp Agrimony (*A. parviflora*), which appears to be the primary host in North Carolina, as well as one record for *A. gryposepala*.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and commonly rest during the day on the upper surfaces of low vegetation. The larvae can be found on the rolled leaves of Swamp Agrimony.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S3S4]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species can be locally common where the hosts are present.