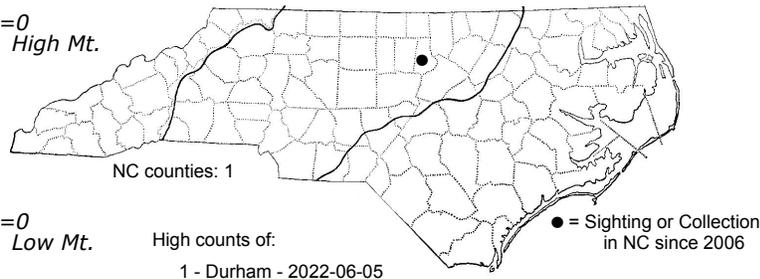
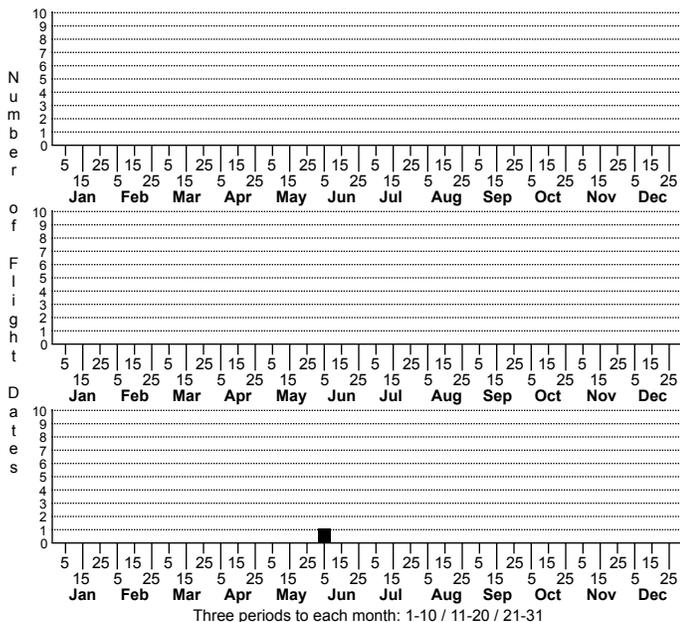
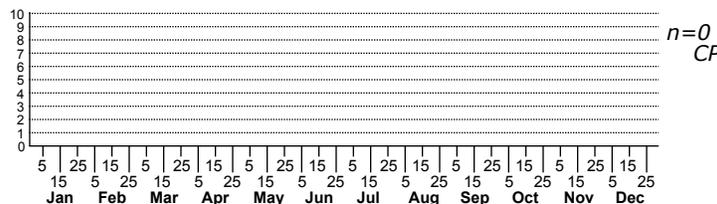


Anacamptis consonella None



| Status | | Rank | |
|--------|----|------|--------|
| NC | US | NC | Global |



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Anacampsinæ TRIBE: TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Harrison and Berenbaum (2014)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Harrison and Berenbaum (2014)

ID COMMENTS: Harrison and Berenbaum (2014) reported that *A. consonella* is very similar to *A. rhoifrutella* in terms of coloration and patterning, and often is best identified using other features, including the phenology, coloration of the mature larva, and differences in morphology of the male and female genitalia and the 8th abdominal tergite. For very fresh specimens, the authors noted that the forewing of *A. rhoifrutella* from the base to the fascia appears pale brown with a few medium-brown scales. In addition, the medium-brown spots contrast markedly. In *A. consonella*, this area of the wing is heavily suffused with medium-brown scales so that it appears somewhat darker, with the spots less contrasting. However, even moderately-worn specimens of the two species are indistinguishable and generally require dissection.

The following description of *A. rhoifrutella* by Harrison and Berenbaum (2014) also applies to *A. consonella*, except as mentioned above and in the description that follows. When viewed from above, the adults have an overall medium-brown color, including on the head, thorax, hindwing and most of the forewing. The light-brown scales that predominate on the forewing are intermixed with numerous darker, medium-brown scales in the basal two-thirds of the wing. A light-tan, irregular, transverse fascia is present at around four-fifths the wing length that expands into a small blotch on the costa. Four diffuse and relatively dark blotches are present near the middle of the wing that include one at around one-fifth the distance from the wing base, a pair at around one-half, and a final blotch at three-fifths. The outer margin has a row of small black dots where it adjoins the fringe. The latter is nearly concolorous with wing and has five alternating bands of pale and dark scales. The hindwing is uniformly brown and slightly darker than the forewing, while the fringe is slightly paler than the wing, with three alternating bands of pale and dark along outer margin. The legs are brown laterally, with the apices of basal four tarsomeres yellowish-brown.

DISTRIBUTION: Harrison and Berenbaum (2014) noted that *A. consonella* has been reported from numerous sites in the eastern US, but that these records need to be confirmed by larval characteristics, genitalia or barcoding due to confusion with *A. rhoifrutella*. Verified records include Missouri, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Ontario and Quebec.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: The larvae feed on *Viburnum*, and Smooth Blackhaw (*V. prunifolium*) appears to be the primary host (Harrison and Berenbaum, 2014). Nannyberry (*V. lentago*) is also a known host (iNaturalist; BugGuide). As of 2025, we do not have any host records for North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the leaf-folds can be found on Smooth Blackhaw and other viburnums.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [SNR]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: