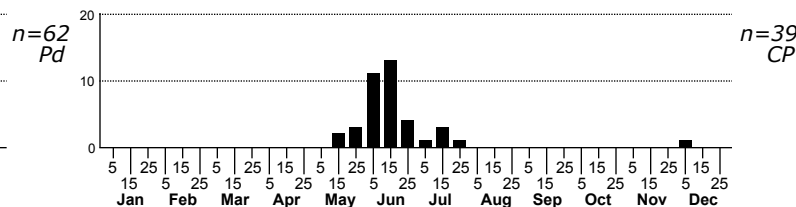
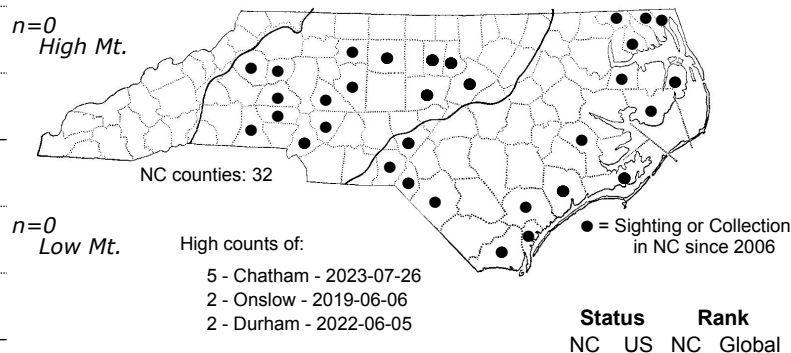
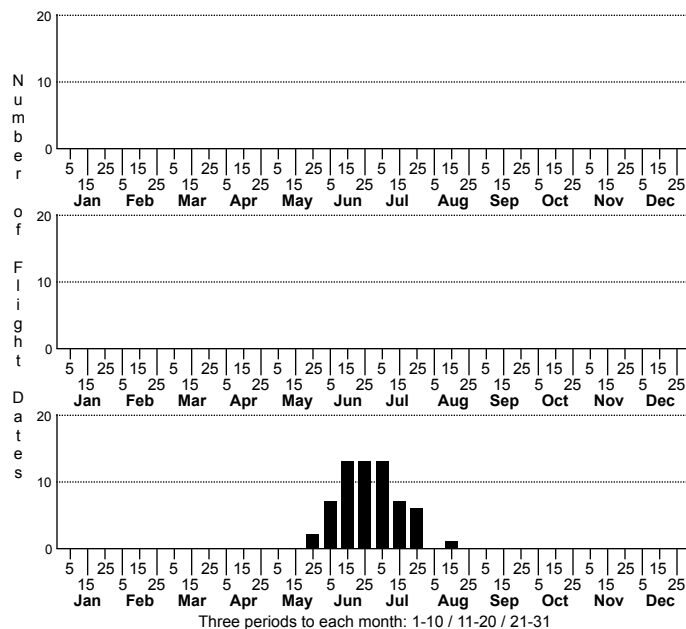


Anacampsis coverdalella Coverdale's Anacampsis



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Anacampsinæ TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species is boldly marked with contrasting yellowish-orange and dark-brown regions of the body. The two dark-brown zones include the apical third of the forewing, and the anterior region of the insect that includes the palps, head, thorax and the extreme base of the wing. The antenna is dark brown near the base and yellowish-orange elsewhere, and when positioned backwards along the forewing, matches the wing coloration. The forelegs and midlegs are brown, while the hindlegs are paler and more brownish-orange.

DISTRIBUTION: *Anacampsis coverdalella* is found throughout most of the southeastern US, with the range extending from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia southward to southern Florida, and westward along the Gulf States to eastern Texas and eastern Oklahoma. The range extends northward from the Gulf Coast to northern Arkansas, and northern and eastern Tennessee. As of 2025, our records are from coastal communities westward to the central and western Piedmont. Adults have not been observed in the Blue Ridge and appear to be rare in Coastal Plain counties that are inland from the coast.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from February through September in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak typically from May through July. As of 2025, our records are from mid-May through late-July, with one unusual record from early-December along the coast. Local populations in North Carolina appear to be univoltine, with a peak in June and July.

HABITAT: We have records from a variety of habitats including semi-wooded residential neighborhoods, maritime forests, bottomland forests, dry, upland ridges and xeric pine forests.

FOOD: As of 2025, the larval host plants are undocumented.

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: