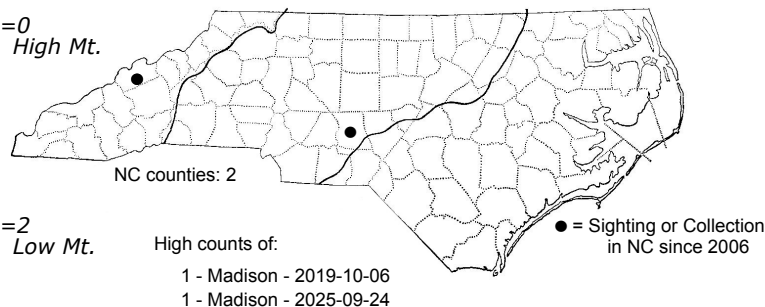
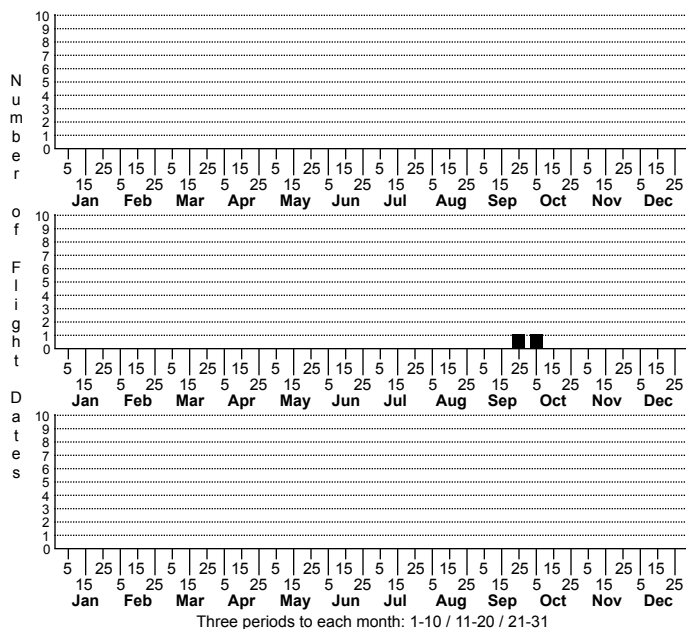
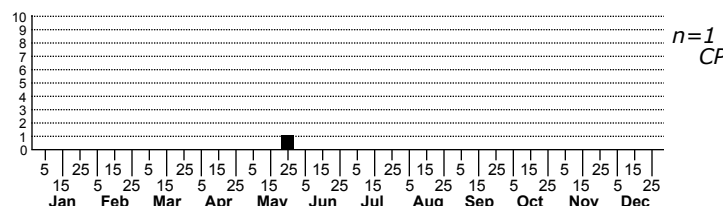


Anacampsis fragariella None



Status	Rank
NC US	NC Global



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Anacampsinæ TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Ferguson (1940)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Ferguson (1940)

ID COMMENTS: *Anacampsis fragariella* has a light, purplish-brown ground color on the forewing that is overlain with medium-brown to dark, purplish-brown patterning. The primary dark marks include a faint, diffuse antemedial band that extends from the inner margin and terminates before reaching the costa, a median band that is usually represented as two diffuse spots near the center of the wing, and a broad post-medial band at around three-fourths the wing length. A white costal spot adjoins the posterior edge of the band, and the subterminal region between the band and the outer margin is more-or-less concolorous with the forewing ground color. The outer margin has a row of dark spots, and the adjoining fringe is two-toned, with the inner band darker than the outer. The thorax and head are light purplish-brown and the antenna has alternating brown and pale gray rings. The labial palp is tan-colored, with a tan scale tuft on the second segment. The eyes are red, and the legs mostly brown with a few pale metatarsal bands.

DISTRIBUTION: *Anacampsis fragariella* is primarily found at northern latitudes, with scattered records from the northeastern US and adjoining areas of southern New Brunswick and southern Ontario. It also occurs in western North America in Alaska, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, the Pacific Northwest and California, although the taxonomic status of these populations is not fully resolved. In the eastern US the range extends from New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island southward to Maryland, Pennsylvania and southern Ohio. Isolated populations are also known from farther south and west in North Carolina, northern Alabama, Missouri, Wisconsin, northern Illinois, northern Indiana and southern Michigan. As of 2025, we have records from one site in the Blue Ridge and another in Montgomery County in the Piedmont, with the latter being tentatively assigned to this species.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have mostly been observed from June through October in different areas of the range, with peak activity in July through September. As of 2025, we have only three records, one from late-May in the extreme eastern Piedmont, and two others from late-September and early-October from a lower-elevation site in the Blue Ridge.

HABITAT: Local populations are commonly found in open habitats such as fields and woodland edges, and can become minor pests in cultivated strawberry fields.

FOOD: The larvae appear to specialize on members of the Rosaceae. The recorded hosts include strawberries (*Fragaria* sp.), *Horkelia*, cinquefoils (*Potentilla*) and Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*) (Ferguson, 1940; Powell and Opler, 2009; Shropshire and Tallamy, 2025). Most of the feeding records are from western North America, and little is known about host preference for eastern populations. As of 2025, we do not have any feeding records for North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in leaf rolls during the summer months.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S1S3]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: