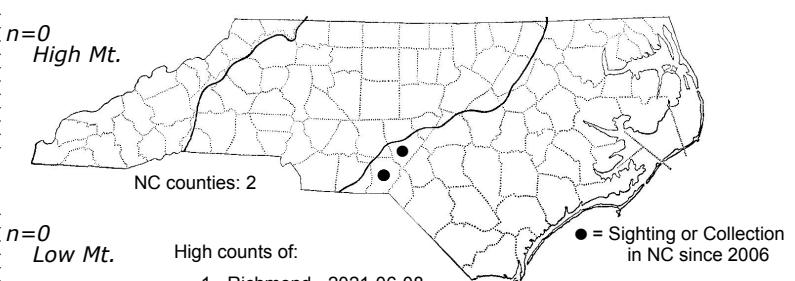


Anacampsis lupinella Lupine Leafroller Moth



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Anacampsinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Otis et al. (2020)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Otis et al. (2020)

ID COMMENTS: <i>Anacampsis lupinella</i> is best recognized by its uniformly brownish-black forewing, and a pale-whitish fascia at around four-fifths the wing length that is usually interrupted in the middle so that there is a matching spot along the costa and inner margin. Specimens are occasionally encountered that lack the fascia altogether, or have a complete fascia. Three or four smaller black spots can sometimes be made out in the middle (discal) area, but these are usually masked by the dark wing color. The hindwing is dark blackish-brown and the eyes dark red (Otis et al., 2020). The thorax and head are concolorous with the forewing ground color, while the antenna has alternating brownish-yellow and dark-brown rings. The recurved palps vary from medium-brown to tan-colored, with the third segment longer than the heavily-scaled second segment, and extended well above the level of vertex.

<i>Anacampsis agrimoniella</i> is similar to <i>A. lupinella</i>, but the forewing ground is grayish on the basal half of the wing, and the white fascia at around four-fifths the wing length is broader, complete, and angled posteriorly at the costa.

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Anacampsis lupinella</i> occurs in the eastern US and southern Ontario, with widely scattered records that are thought to be valid from Iowa, Illinois, southern Minnesota, southwestern Ohio, New York, Maryland, eastern Texas, Louisiana, and the Florida Panhandle (MPG; BugGuide). As of 2025, we also have recent records from the Sandhills.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Local populations appear to be univoltine, with the adults flying May through July in different areas of the range. As of 2025, our records are from late-May through mid-June.

HABITAT: Our records are all from xeric habitats in the Sandhills, and at sites that have either <i>Baptisia</i> or <i>Lupinus</i> species present.

FOOD: Forbes (1923) lists lupines (<i>Lupinus</i>) and Otis et al. (2020) found the larvae on Sundial Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*) in Canada. Godfrey et al. (1987) list White Wild Indigo (<i>Baptisia alba</i>) as host plants; there is also BugGuide and iNaturalist records of larva feeding on Yellow Wild Indigo (<i>B. tinctoria</i>). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults can be collected by sweep-netting the host plants and by searching for larvae in leaf ties.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S1S2

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: