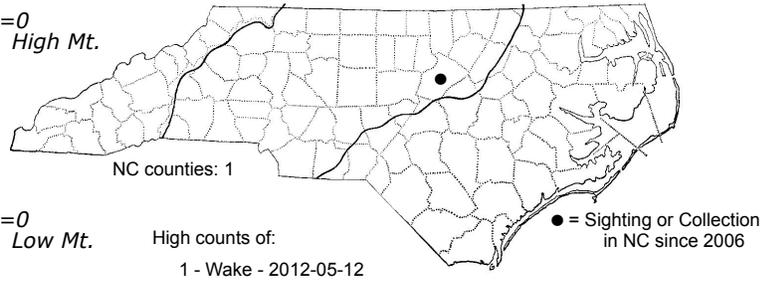
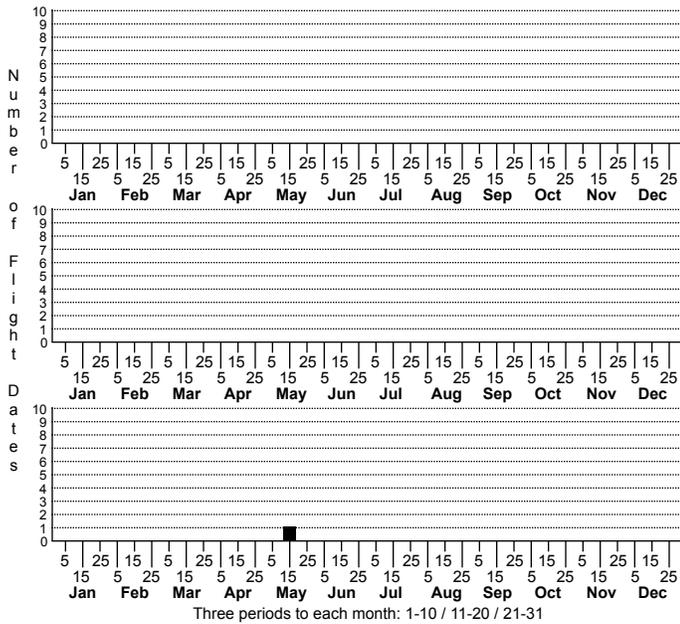
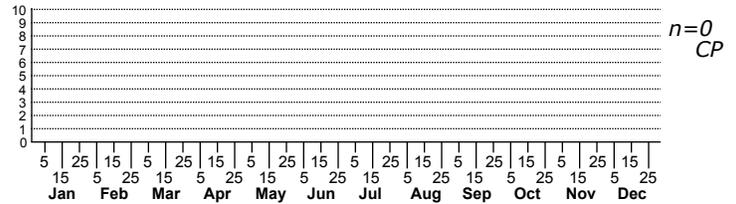


Anacampsis rhoifructella None



Status		Rank	
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Anacampsiinae 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. rhoifructella* is very similar to *A. consonella* 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. rhoifructella* 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.

Harrison and Berenbaum (2014) redescribed *A. rhoifructella*, and the following is based primarily on their account. When viewed from above, the adults have an overall pale-brown color, including on the head, thorax, hindwing and most of the forewing. The ground color of the forewing is light-brown and has a few 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 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 the basal four tarsomeres yellowish-brown.

DISTRIBUTION: Harrison and Berenbaum (2014) noted that *A. rhoifructella* 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. consonella*. Verified records include Maryland, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Harrison and Berenbaum (2014) reported that populations in the Midwest are univoltine, with the adults emerging from early- to late-May, then overwintering.

HABITAT: Local populations commonly are found in open woods and woodland borders where *Viburnum prunifolium* and certain other viburnums are abundant.

FOOD: The larvae feed on *Viburnum*, and earlier reports of this species feeding on sumac fruits are erroneous (Harrison and Berenbaum, 2014). Smooth Blackhaw (*V. prunifolium*) appears to be the primary host, but other species are occasionally used (Schaffner, 1959; Harrison and Berenbaum, 2014; BugGuide). These include Southern Arrowwood (*V. dentatum*), Nannyberry (*V. lentago*) and Rusty Blackhaw (*V. rufidulum*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in leaf folds on the host plants.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: