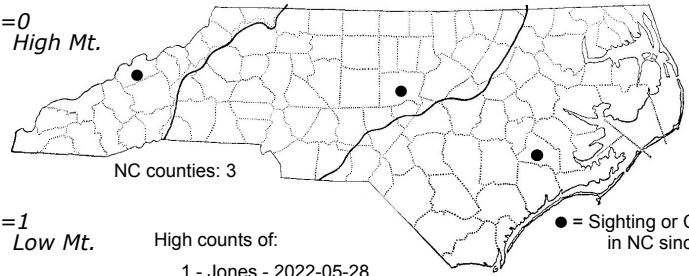
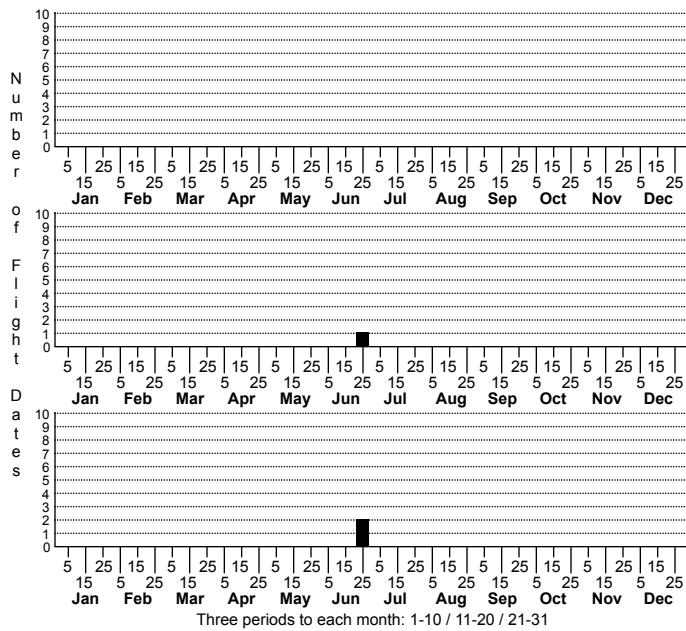


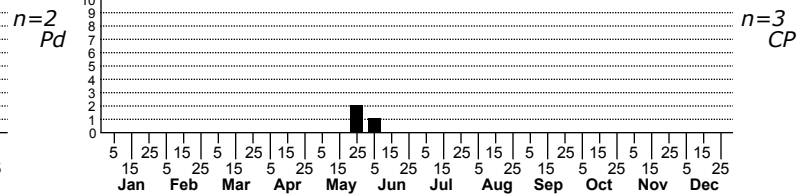
Anacampsis tristrigella None



High counts of:

- 1 - Jones - 2022-05-28
- 1 - Jones - 2018-06-08
- 1 - Jones - 2019-05-21

Status Rank
NC US NC Global



FAMILY: Gelechiidae SUBFAMILY: Anacampsinæ TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species closely resembles *Anacampsis agrimoniella*, except that the forewing typically has three white, longitudinal dashes on the outer margin. The forewing is predominantly medium gray on the basal three-fifths and blackish on the remainder of the wing. A complete, white, post-median band is present at around three-fourths the wing length that widens at the costa. The palps are recurved and needle-like, and have prominent orangish scales on the second segment. The eyes are red, and the antenna medium gray.

DISTRIBUTION: *Anacampsis tristrigella* is found in eastern North America, including southern Ontario and southern Quebec. In the US the range extends from Vermont, New York and Massachusetts southward to northern Georgia, and westward to southern Louisiana, Arkansas, southeastern Oklahoma, Indiana and Michigan. Populations appear to be rare or absent from most of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, and rare or absent from a broad zone from Missouri eastward through Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. As of 2025, we have only three site records, with one from each of the three physiographic provinces. The Coastal Plain site appears to support a breeding population, with adults observed on three separate occasions.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from March through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak from May through July. As of 2025, our records span from late-May through late-June. Local populations in North Carolina appear to have a very brief flight period and produce a single brood each year.

HABITAT: Local populations are commonly found in mesic, wooded or semi-wooded settings that support the host plants. Our very limited records as of 2025 are from a semi-wooded residential neighborhood with surrounding mesic forest, a coastal bottomland site, and a mesic forest in the Piedmont.

FOOD: Larvae reportedly feed on American Hazelnut (*Corylus americana*) and American Hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) (Forbes, 1923; Robinson et al., 2023). As of 2025, we do not have any feeding records for North Carolina. At a collection site in Madison County, neither American Hop-hornbeam or American Hazelnut is present, but Beaked Hazelnut (*C. cornuta*) is and may be serving as the host plant.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and are often seen resting on low vegetation during the day.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2S3]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: