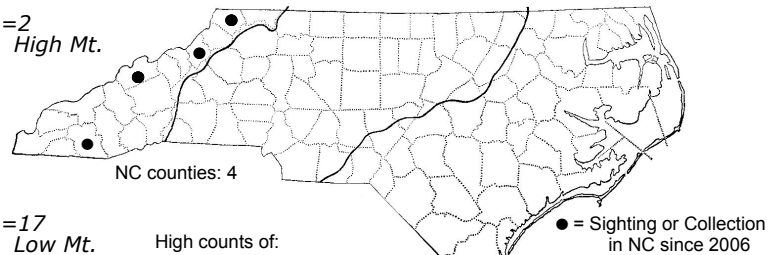
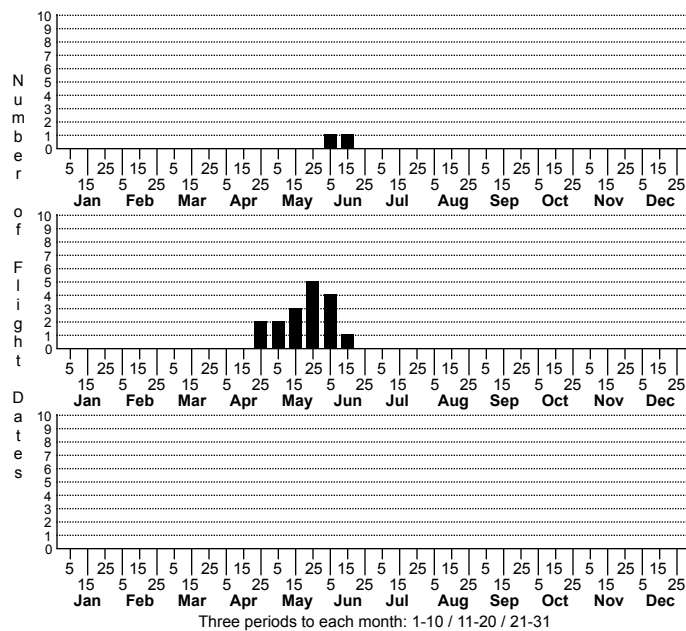


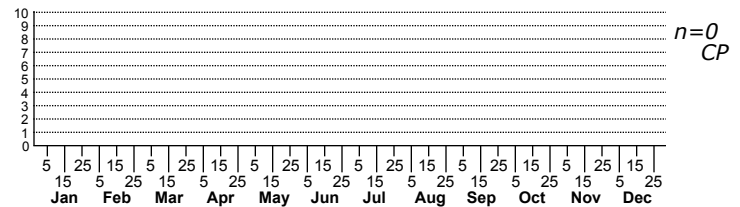
Ancylis nubeculana Little Cloud Ancylis



High counts of:

- 3 - Avery - 2015-06-18
- 2 - Madison - 2020-05-13
- 1 - Madison - 2018-05-12

Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Enarmoniini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: The genus *Ancylis* contains around 130 described species that occur worldwide. The exact number of species in North America is uncertain due to several unresolved species complexes, but is around 35 species.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part on that of Forbes (1923). The antenna and head tuft are dark brown, while the palps and face are contrastingly white. The forewing ground is white, and the thorax is brownish black and concolorous with a large patch on the inner margin. The dark patch covers much of the dorsal half of the wing and widens distally. It extends nearly to the middle of the wing or slightly beyond and has a broadly undulating margin with a major bulge inward near its middle. A patch of clouded bluish-gray immediately follows the dark patch and another covers much of the apical third of the wing. A short, oblique, brownish to bluish-gray bar is also present at the middle of the costa. The apex is shaded with rusty orange to brownish coloration and is preceded by two or three similarly colored costal streaks that bend toward the termen. One or two short black dashes are usually present in above the anteriormost streak. The fringe is white near the anal angle and broadly fuscous tipped elsewhere, and has a white cut just below the apex.

DISTRIBUTION: *Ancylis nubeculana* has northern affinities and occurs across much of southern Canada from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. In the US the range extends from Maine and other New England states westward to Minnesota and southward mostly through the Appalachian region to Tennessee and western North Carolina. In addition, a few scattered records are known from the Pacific Northwest. As of 2022, all of our records are from lower elevation sites in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found from April through July in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak in most areas in May and June. As of 2022, our records extend from late April through mid-June.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae feed on members of the Rosaceae (Wellhouse, 1922; MacKay, 1959; Prentice, 1966; Chapman and Lienk, 1971; Godfrey et al., 1987; Miller, 1987a; Robinson et al., 2010). The reported hosts include serviceberries (*Amelanchier*), Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), hawthorns (*Crataegus*), domesticated apples (*Malus domestica*), domesticated pears (*Pyrus communis*), Fire Cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*) and Choke Cherry (*P. virginiana*). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S2S4

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: This species reaches the southern limit of its range in western North Carolina and appears to be uncommon within the state.