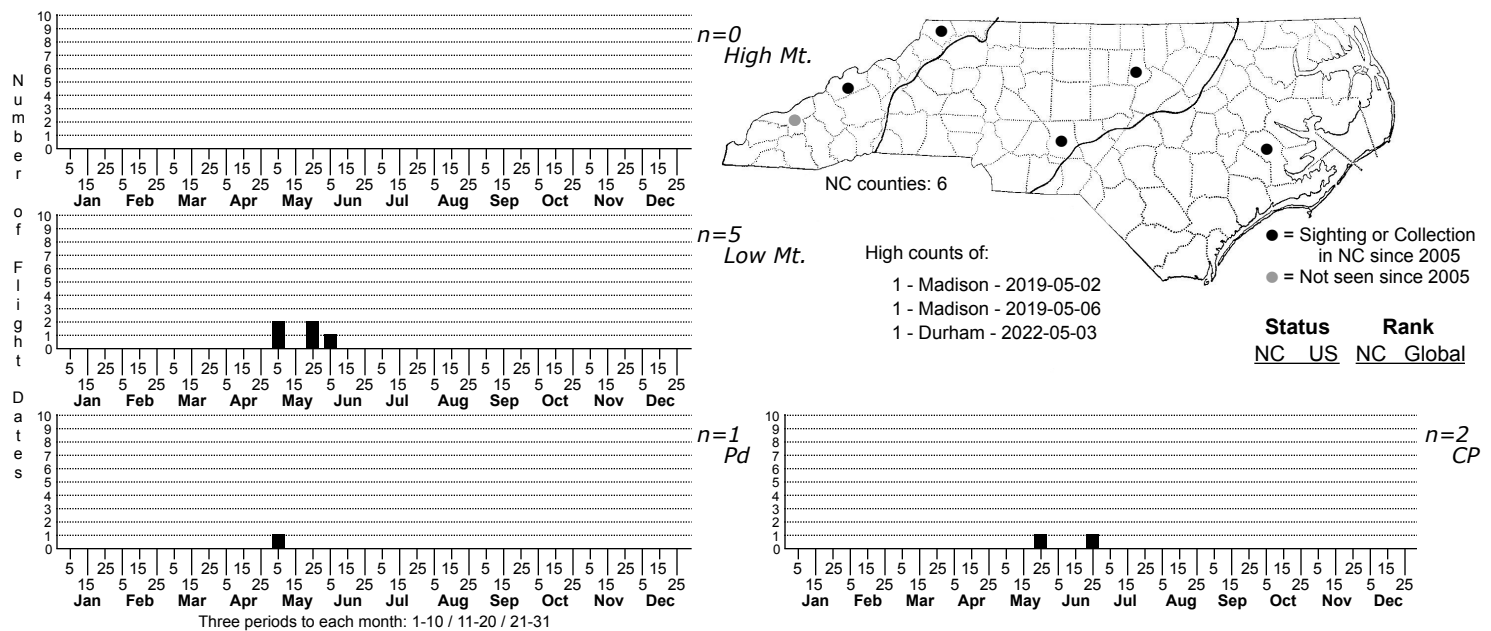


## *Ancylis laciniana* None



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Enarmoniini

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: *Ancylis burgessiana*, *A. fuscociliana*, *A. laciniana*, *A. mira* and *A. spiraeifolia* are members of a taxonomically challenging species complex. Gilligan et al. (2008) summarized the issues with this complex and concluded that the limits of the constituent taxa are too poorly understood to permit species level determinations. The original descriptions of the members were based on specimens that were assumed to use different host plants, but that has since proven to be unreliable. The forewing of all members of the complex has a prominent basal patch along the inner margin and a well defined, brown, median fascia that connects the costa to two, black, longitudinal dashes anterior to the ocellus. Traditionally, species such as *A. burgessiana* and *A. laciniana* were separated by the color of the dorsal patch, but that character is now considered to be too variable to be diagnostic. The genitalia associated with these different forms also are indistinguishable, so future progress in establishing species boundaries will probably have to rely on studies that are based on a long series of reared individuals, along with analyses of molecular data (Gilligan et al., 2008). It is possible that some of the members may ultimately be synonymized. Here, we have provisionally assigned specimens to the traditionally recognized species with the understanding that they are all members of a poorly resolved species complex.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: This species typically has a reddish-brown patch along the inner margin and a similarly-colored lateral stripe that has margins that are not crisply defined. See the taxonomic comment above concerning the difficulty in identifying members of this species complex.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: McDunnough (1955) considered this form to be an oak specialist based on several rearing records, with the larvae in Canada and the northeastern US feeding primarily on Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*). Other reported hosts that may or may not be valid include American Hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) and White Oak (*Quercus alba*; Godfrey et al., 1987; Robinson et al., 2010). As of 2024, we do not have any feeding records for 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: