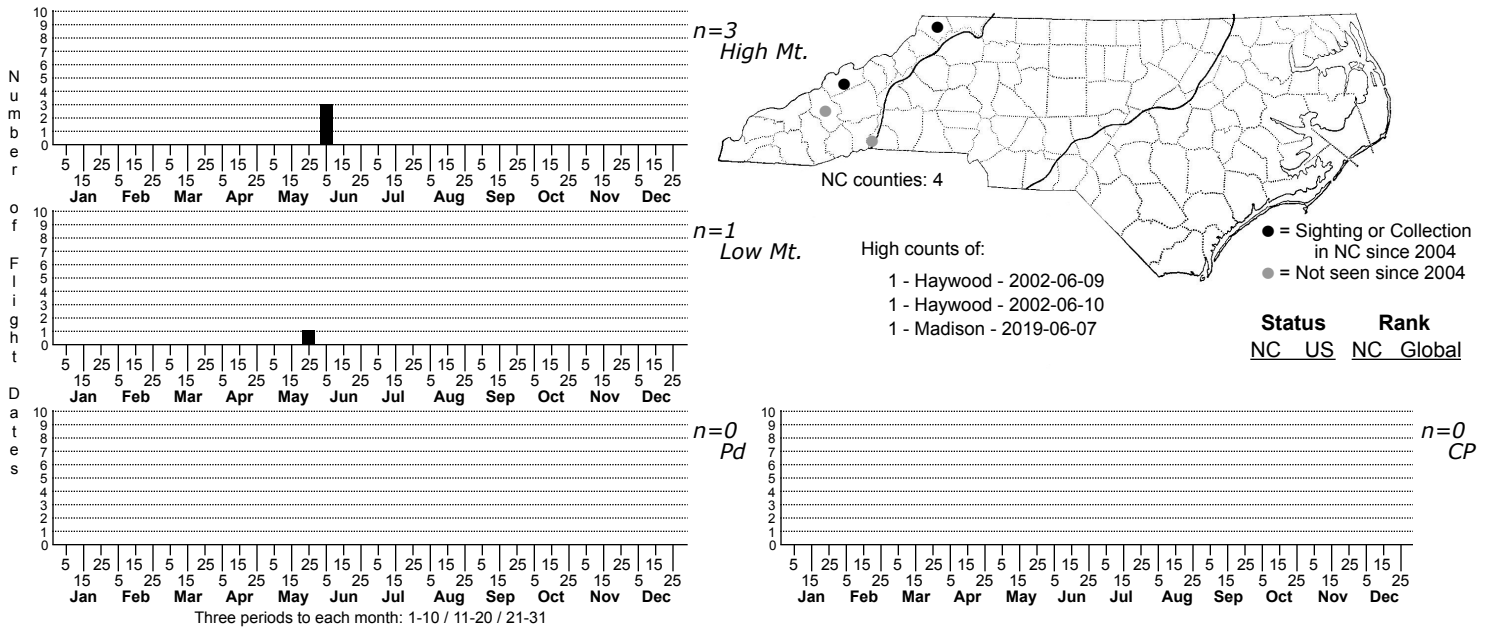


Ancylis fuscociliana No common name



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 hosts plants, but that has since proven to be unreliable. The forewing of all members of the complex has a prominent basal patch and a well defined, brown, median fascia which 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 of 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:

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Reported hosts include apple, cherry, elm, hawthorn, and serviceberry (Chapman & Lienk, 1971), chestnut (Forbes, 1923), and Northern Red Oak (Robinson et al., 2010). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

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

COMMENTS: