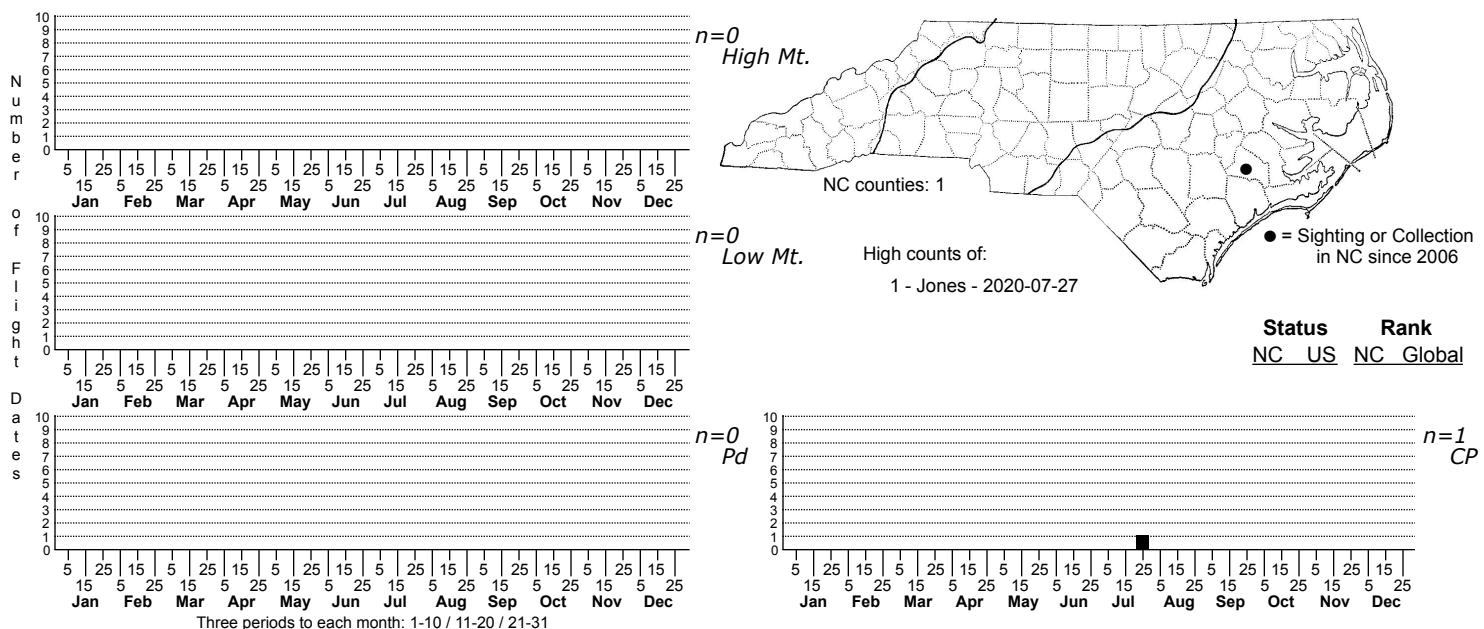


## *Ancylis brauni* None



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:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Heinrich (1931); Gilligan et al. (2008)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Heinrich (1931)

ID COMMENTS: The head and thorax are brown, and the palps are sordid white with the outer side sparsely dusted with blackish fuscous. The ground color of the forewing is brownish-white and is overlain with a somewhat irregular brown basal patch that extends along the inner margin from the base to near the middle. The patch extends inward to near the middle of the wing and has a thin white margin on its costal side. A broad dark band extends from the costa just beyond the middle and curves apically where it often merges and fuses with an extensive area of dark brown to blackish-brown shading. The tornal area has varying amounts of whitish ground that is often heavily suffused with brown. The costa has indistinct short brown streaks along its length that are interspersed with lighter marks. The fringe is fuscous with a whitish band at the base. The hindwing is dark smoky fuscous and paler towards the base, while the fringe is pale smoky fuscous with a dark basal band. Gilligan et al. (2008) note that the most distinctive feature of this species is the thin line of white scales that line the basal patch on the costal side. *Ancylis definitivana* resembles *A. brauni* in having a basal patch with a thin white marginal line and a blackish smudge below the costa at around two-thirds. It is best distinguished by the shape of the basal patch which is smooth-edged, angular, and ends as a sharp point, versus being irregular and not ending as a sharp point in *A. brauni*.

DISTRIBUTION: *Ancylis brauni* is restricted to the eastern US and adjoining areas of southern Canada (Ontario; Quebec). In the US, scattered populations have been found from Vermont westward to Illinois and southward to South Carolina, Alabama, and western Tennessee. As of 2022, we have a single record from the Coastal Plain.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found from January through September in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak typically from May through July. As of 2022, our one state record is from late-July.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented.

FOOD: The only known hosts are in the genus *Rhamnus*. The adults have been reared from larvae that were feeding on Lanced-leaved Buckthorn (*R. lanceolata*) and adults have been found resting on Alder-leaved Buckthorn (*R. alnifolia*), which is a suspected host (Heinrich, 1931). Neither of these species occur in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults occasionally visit lights. We need information on host use and habitat requirements for populations in North Carolina.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S1-S3]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species is seemingly rare in the state, but we need additional information on its host use, habitat requirements, and distribution and abundance before we can assess its conservation status.