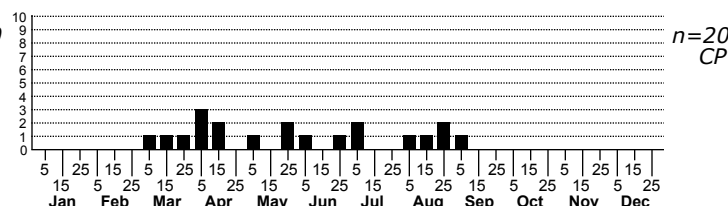
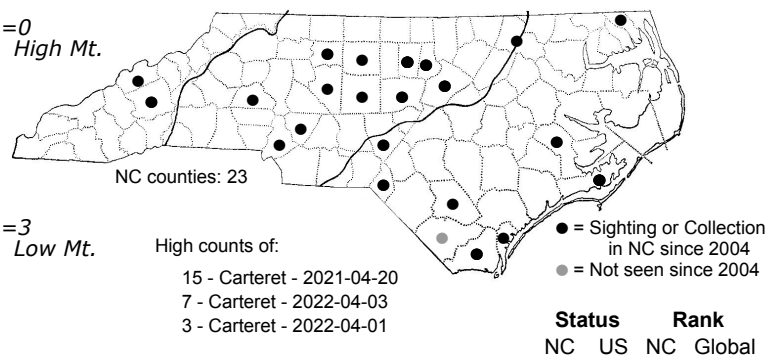
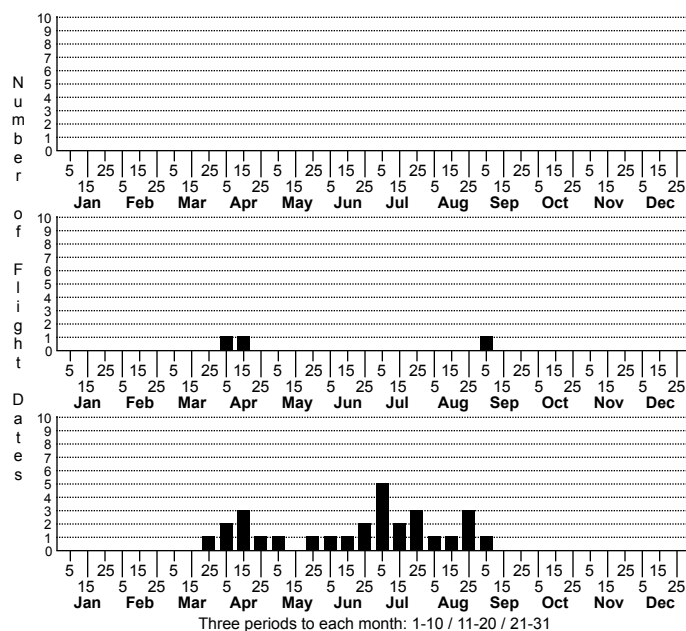


# *Ancylis comptana* of authors Strawberry Leafroller Moth



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: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Fink (1932); MacKay (1959)

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part on that of Forbes (1923). The vertex and antennae are brown and the face and palps dull white to tan. The forewing has a conspicuous brown basal patch that extends along the inner margin from the wing base to near the middle of the inner margin. The patch is smooth-edged and extends inward to about two-thirds the wing depth before being replaced by a tan costal band. The rear edge of the band is margined with a line of white scales that is preceded by a thin blackish shade. Immediately behind this is an area of powdery gray scales that adjoin the white margin and extend posteriorly through a region of brown scales in a broadly sinuous fashion all the way to the tornal region. Linear arrays of gray scales are also present in the subcostal region on the outer third where they act to delineate a group of elongated brown bands with pale edges that project towards the outer margin. The most prominent of these is a long brown band that extends from the near the middle of costa and tapers to a point just before the concavity in the outer margin. The fringe is light brown and is cut with two white streaks just before the apex. The hindwing is smoky grayish to grayish brown and has a concolorous fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: As currently recognized, the range of the *A. comptana* complex in North America encompasses a broad area that includes much of the eastern US, portions of California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and southern Canada from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. In the US the range extends from Maine to southern Florida and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, Missouri, and Illinois. This species occurs statewide, but is relatively uncommon in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Local populations typically have two or three broods per year. Adults have been observed during every month of the year at southern latitudes, but are generally most active from April through September in areas farther north. As of 2022, our records extend from late-March through early September.

HABITAT: Local populations are found in partially shaded to more open habitats that support the host plants such as strawberries and blackberries.

FOOD: The larvae mostly feed on members of the Rosaceae (Heinrich, 1923; Heppner, 2007; Robinson et al, 2010). The reported hosts include Mountain Avens (*Dryas octopetala*), cultivated strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.), cinquefoils (*Potentilla* spp.), roses (*Rosa* spp.), blackberries and raspberries (*Rubus* spp.), and Salad Burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*). Other reported hosts that are not members of the Rosaceae include Yellow Birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.), and germander (*Teucrium*). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in leaf rolls on strawberries, blackberries, and other host plants.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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

COMMENTS: