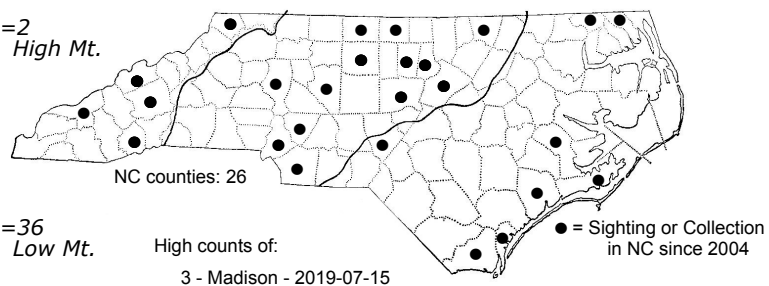
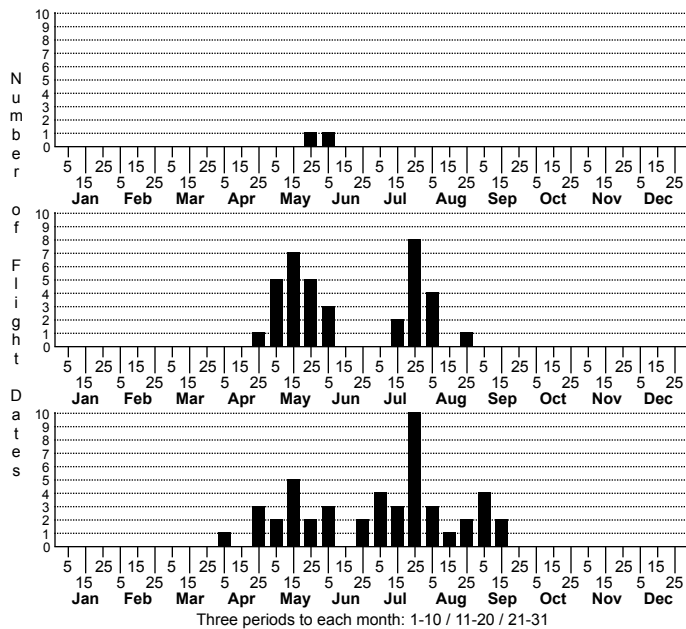
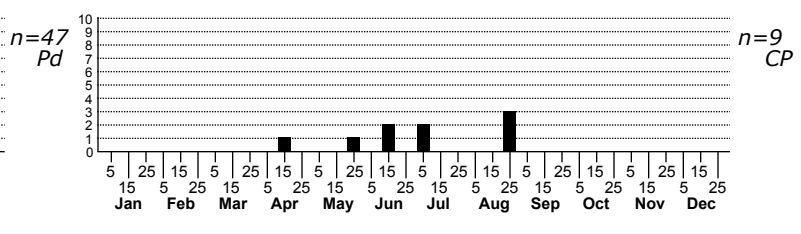


Ancylis divisana Two-toned Ancylis



High counts of:
 3 - Madison - 2019-07-15
 3 - Guilford - 2020-05-14
 3 - Guilford - 2021-04-28

Status		Rank	
NC	US	NC	Global



n=9
CP

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: Marquis et al. (2019)

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part on that of Forbes (1923). The head and palps vary from dull white to orangish-white and the antenna is reddish-brown and paler near the base. The thorax is mostly a deep reddish-brown, but may have some pale orangish coloration on the anterior half. The forewing has a pale orangish to light orangish-brown ground color and is overlain with a prominent basal patch that covers a third or more of the wing. The patch is deep reddish-brown dorsally and grades into violet-gray toward the costa. It has a thin whitish line on the distal margin that is followed by another zone of violet-gray that is continuous with that along the basal half of the costa. The apical half of the forewing is pale orangish dorsally and tends to phase into dull orange or light orangish-brown towards the costa. The costa is finely striated with gray towards the apex, with a couple of white striae close to the apex. The fringe is pale brown and a thin black line runs along the termen from below the apex to near the middle. The hindwing is pale grayish brown. The overall two-toned appearance of this species make it difficult to confused with any of our other *Ancylis* species.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is largely restricted to eastern North America, including much of the eastern US and adjoining portions of southern Canada (Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island). In the US the range extends from Maine southward to southern Florida, and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Apparent western disjuncts have been reported from Colorado and Alberta. This species occurs statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults fly from January through October in Florida, and mostly from April through September at more northern latitudes. As of 2023, our records extend from early April through mid-September. Local populations appear to have two generations in the Blue Ridge and two or three generations in the Piedmont.

HABITAT: Populations are associated with hardwood or mixed hardwood-conifer forests that support oaks and sycamores. These include alluvial and bottomland sites as well as more mesic to somewhat drier forested sites.

FOOD: The known hosts include several species of oaks and American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) (Marquis et al., 2019; Robinson et al., 2010; BugGuide). Oaks that are used include White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Swamp White Oak (*Q. bicolor*), Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*), Pin Oak (*Q. palustris*), and Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*). As of 2023, we only have host records for American Sycamore.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found on sycamores and oaks.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S4S5

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

COMMENTS: This species is widespread and relatively common in the state and appears to be secure.