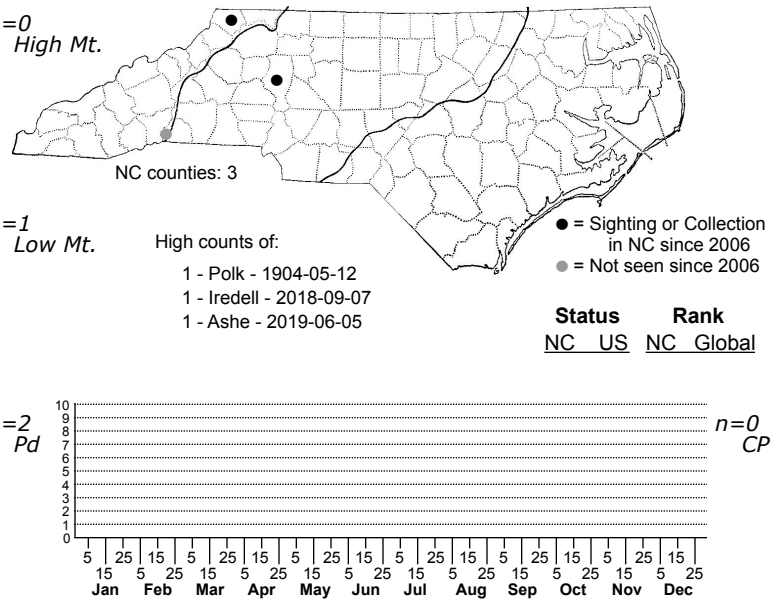
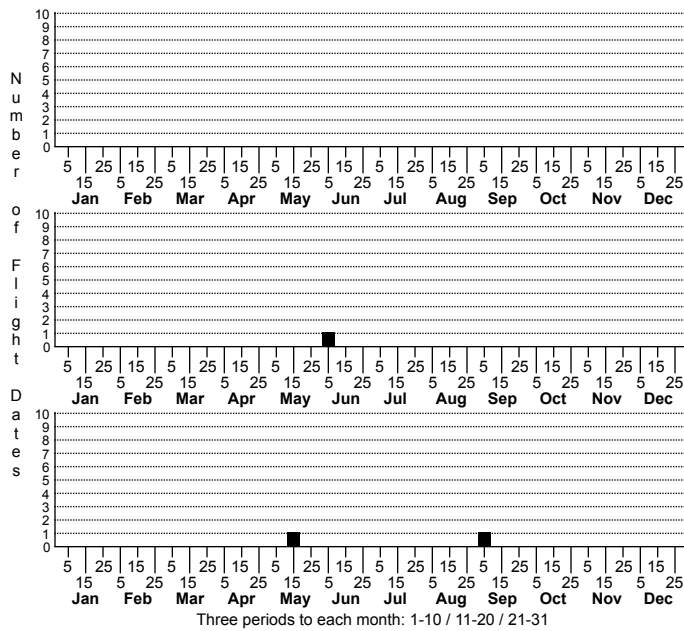


Ancylis diminuatana None



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: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Gilligan et al. (2016)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based on the redescription of this species by Gilligan et al. (2016). The head and palps are grayish and the antennae grayish brown. The dorsal half of the forewing is pale gray to brownish gray and is separated from a darker reddish brown region below by a sinuate longitudinal line that starts at the base of the wing then angles in a diagonal line to the apex. The costal region below this is pale tan in the basal half to three-quarters, with the remainder brown to reddish brown and becoming darker at the longitudinal line.

The authors note that *Ancylis diminuatana* is distinguished from similar forms by its forewing, which is pale tan on the costal half or so, reddish brown to dark brown on the remainder of the costal half, and gray in the dorsal half. Other similar species such as *A. goodelliana* appear two-toned, with contrasting costal and dorsal halves of the forewing. Also, the longitudinal line in these other species tends to be more sinuate. Worn or light-colored specimens of *A. goodelliana* can be very similar to *A. diminuatana* and the two are best distinguished by their very different genitalia.

DISTRIBUTION: The range is poorly delineated because worn specimens of *A. goodelliana* are easily confused with *A. diminuatana* and historical records are questionable and difficult to confirm. Gilligan et al. (2016) reported that *A. diminuatana* occurs in Canada from Quebec westward to Alberta and British Columbia. In the U.S., it has been found from New Hampshire and Massachusetts southward to North Carolina and westward to Nebraska. Individuals that appear to be this species have also been found in California and Washington. As of 2022, our very limited records are all from the western Piedmont and northern mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Populations in the eastern US appear to be bivoltine, with adults present in May through early July, and again in mid-August through September (Gilligan et al., 2016). As of 2022, our limited records fit this pattern with specimens from May 12, June 5, and September 7.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documents. We have one record from near a lakeshore and another from a mountain bog complex.

FOOD: Larvae reportedly feed on willow (Forbes, 1923; Heinrich, 1923; MacKay, 1959; Heppner, 2007; Beadle & Leckie, 2012). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2-S3]

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

COMMENTS: We currently do not have sufficient information on the preferred habitats and distribution and abundance of this species to confidently assess its conservation status within the state.