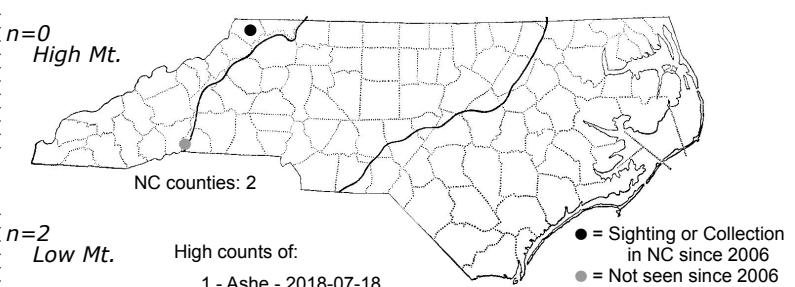
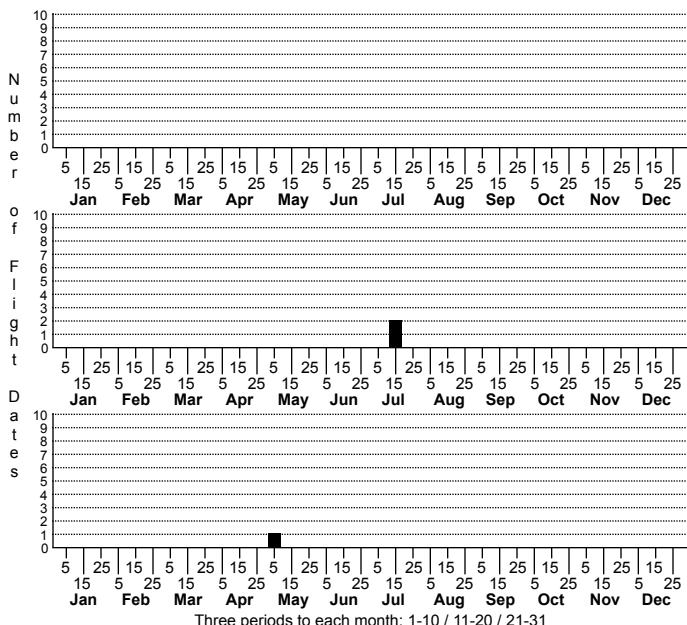


# *Ancylis goodelliana* None



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

$n=0$   
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: 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 forewing is brown to reddish brown and gray, with white costal strigulae near the apex. The costa is white to light gray from the base to near the apex, and the same color is present along the dorsum. No fasciae are defined, instead a brown to reddish-brown band runs from the wing base to the apex. The dorsal margin of this band is sinuate as a result of remnants of the median fascia extending towards the tornus. Two black streaks are present. One runs roughly parallel to the inner margin from near the middle of the wing base to about one-third the wing length. The second begins close to where the first ends -- and at about one-third the wing depth from the costa -- and continues to the apex.

The authors note that the light gray to white costal margin and black streaks along the radius and cubitus veins of the forewing separate *A. goodelliana* from other *Ancylis*. *Ancylis diminutana* is very similar, but lacks the two black streaks. In addition, the pale coloration in the costa region typically is replaced by darker coloration in the distal half. Lighter or worn specimens of *A. diminutana* look very similar to *A. goodelliana* and are best distinguished using genitalia.

DISTRIBUTION: The range is poorly delineated because worn specimens of *A. goodelliana* are easily confused with *A. diminutana* and historical records are questionable and difficult to confirm. Gilligan et al. (2016) noted that most specimens of *A. goodelliana* are from eastern North America from Nova Scotia west to Ontario and Wisconsin and south to North Carolina and Florida. Heinrich (1923) reported this species from Manitoba and Colorado, and the authors examined one apparently valid specimen from central Alberta which suggests that it is also present in the West. As of 2022, we have only two records from the state; one historical and the other from Ashe Co. The North Carolina populations appear to reflect a disjunct from the main range that occurs farther north.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Gilligan et al. (2016) reported that the adults fly from the end of May through mid-August. As of 2022, our two records are from May 7 and July 18.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented. Our one recent record was from a bog site in the northern mountains.

FOOD: The host species are unknown.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S1S3]

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

COMMENTS: This species is seemingly rare in the state, but we currently do not have sufficient information on its abundance, distribution, and habitat requirements as confidently assess its conservation status.