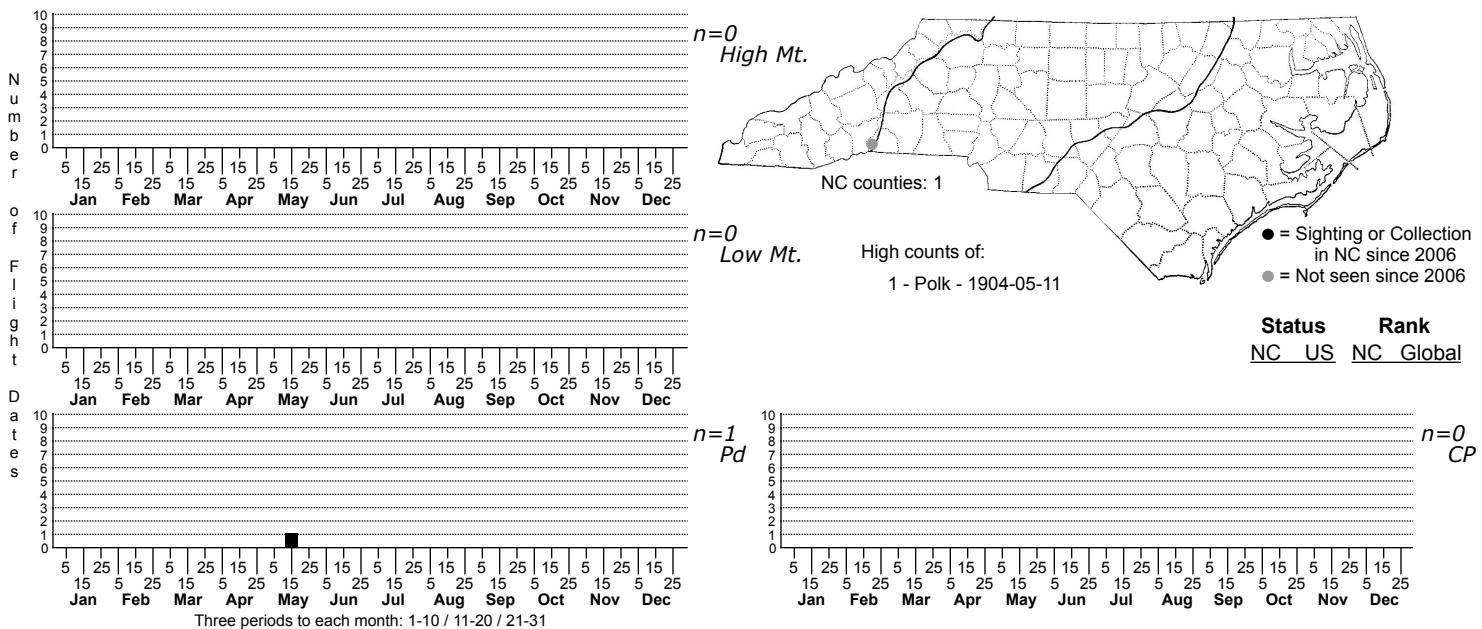


Ancylis albacostana White-edged Ancylis



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: Kearfott (1905a)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the original description by Kearfott (1905a). The vertex is grayish with ferruginous scales and the front brown. The palps are grayish with some darker scaling and the antenna grayish to cinereous. Thorax is mottled with a lead gray and dull whitish patterning. The forewing ground is lead colored and rather heavily overlain on the dorsal two-thirds with small brownish to blackish scale patches. The most prominent mark is a pure white costal band that extends from the base almost to the apex where it tapers to a point. The white streak adjoins and contrast sharply with a relatively dark portion of the remainder of the wing. The ocellar area and outer margin below the apex are dusted with white. A small, round, lead-color spot with a white margin is present at the anal angle. Above it there is a vertical flattened ovate spot of the same color. The apex is dark brown and often has a small blackish spot. Cilia is reddish-brown to blackish-brown at the apex and phases into white towards the anal angle, while the hindwing is brownish fuscous with a concolorous fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: *Ancylis albacostana* is mostly restricted to the eastern US and adjoining areas of southern Canada (Saskatchewan eastward to Prince Edward Island), with one record from Colorado. In the eastern US, the main range extends from the New England states southward to New York and Pennsylvania, and westward to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Indiana. Our single historical record from North Carolina appears to be a southern disjunct from the main range to the north.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Local populations are presumably univoltine given the short flight season that extends from May through July in different portions of the range. Most areas have a seasonal peak in May or June, and our one historical record for North Carolina is from May 11.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented.

FOOD: Larvae reportedly feed on maple (Grehn et al., 1995). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SH

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

COMMENTS: As of 2022, we have only a single historical record from 1904.