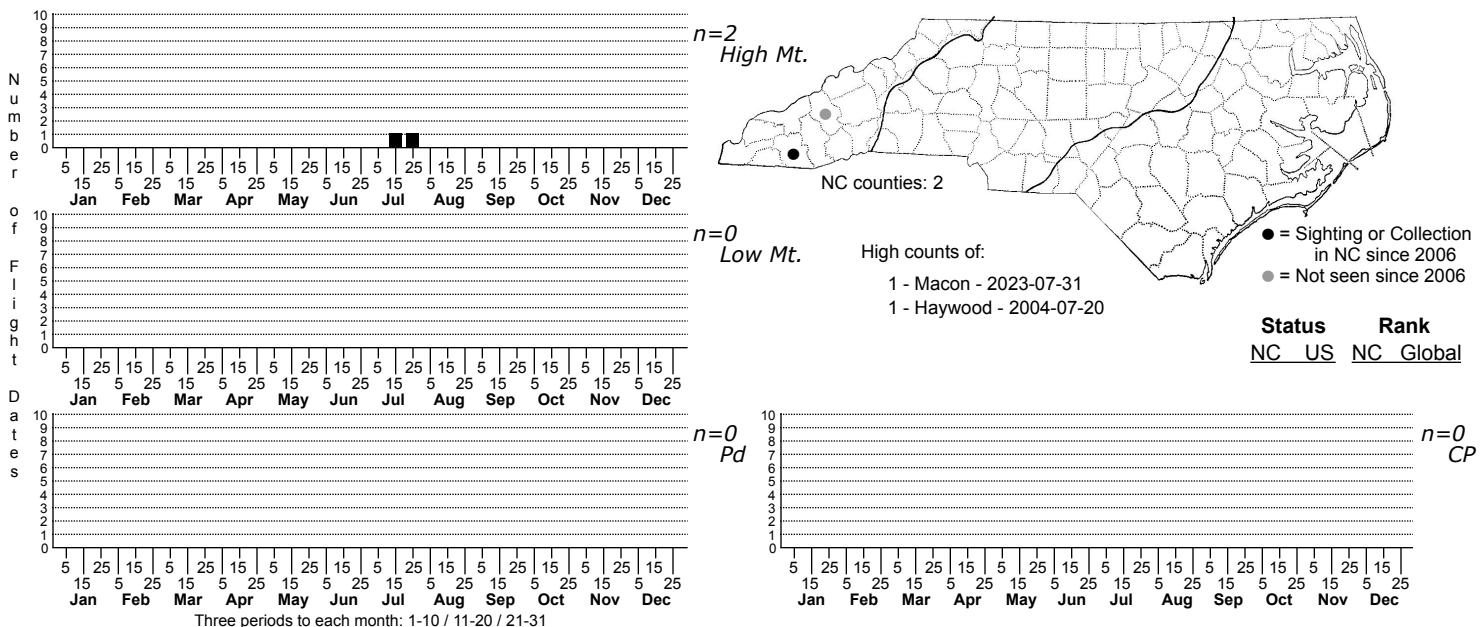


Acleris forbesana Forbes' Acleris



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Tortricini
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: <i>Acleris forbesana</i> is distinctive in having a dark triangular patch midway along the costa, and a forewing ground that is dirty white with diffuse blotches that resemble smudged ink. The palps and head are white and the thorax white with a curved line of scales near the base and a spot of dark scales near the distal tip. The forewing ground is white, but overlain with dark gray scales that provide a dirty grayish-white appearance. These are arranged into large, diffuse blotches that are most prevalent on the apical half of the wing. A blackish costal triangle is centered just beyond the middle of the wing. It terminated near the center of the wing and has a smoothly rounded end. A small patch or two of raised dark scales are often evident near the center of the wing at around one-fourth the wing length. The fringe is dirty white, while the hindwing is pale gray to silvery gray with a concolorous fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: <i>Acleris forbesana</i> is found mostly at northern latitudes, with disjunct groups found in both western and eastern North America. Populations in the West occur from central California northward through the Pacific Northwest to British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the East the range includes portions of southern Canada (Manitoba; Ontario; Quebec; Newfoundland; New Brunswick) and the northern U.S. from Maine to Minnesota, and southward to northern Illinois, Michigan, New York and Massachusetts. A southern disjunct group is also present in the southern Appalachians in eastern Tennessee and North Carolina. As of 2024, our very limited records are all from high-elevation sites in the southern Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from March through November in different areas of the range, with many populations probably having two generations per year. As of 2024, our very limited records are from mid- to late-July.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae reportedly feed on dogwoods (Brown et al., 2008; Robinson et al., 2010; Lam et al., 2011). The reported hosts include California Dogwood (<i>Cornus californica</i>), Red-osier Dogwood (<i>C. sericea</i>). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

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

COMMENTS: