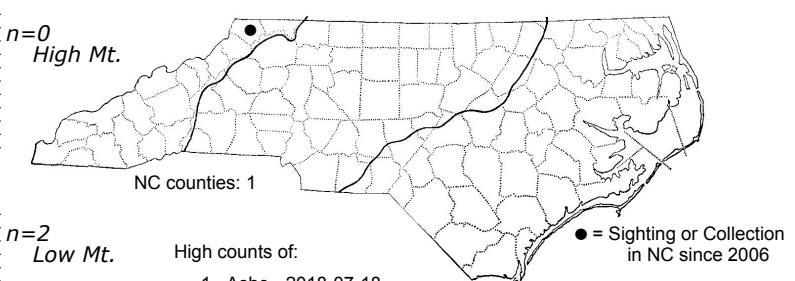
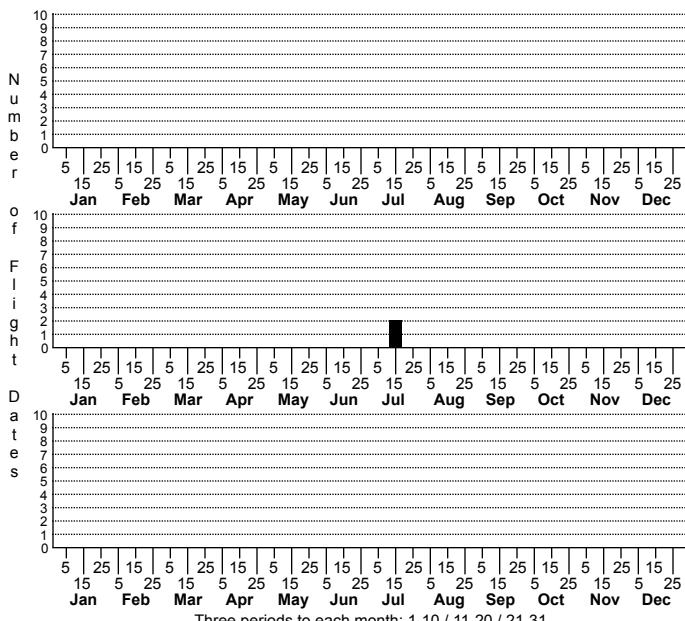


Acleris bowmanana None



High counts of:
1 - Ashe - 2018-07-18
1 - Ashe - 2018-07-19

Status Rank
NC US NC Global

n=0
CP

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

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Acleris bowmanana* has numerous forms that differ in coloration and patterning. Some of the common forms include individuals that are almost entirely chocolate-brown with conspicuous, whitish or yellowish raised scale patches, individuals that are dark brown with a longitudinal, white, subcostal streak, individuals that are predominantly dull ashy-gray with a large reddish-brown to brownish costal mark that extends inward to the mid-wing and posteriorly to near the apex, and individuals that are mostly uniformly gray or uniformly medium brown (see MPG, BugGuide and iNaturalist for examples). Some of these forms can be easily assigned to this species based on their coloration and patterning, but others may require dissection. This species is rare in North Carolina; as of 2024 it has only been collected from two sites in Ashe County.

DISTRIBUTION: *Acleris bowmanana* is found in both western and eastern North America, with the western group documented in Oregon, Alaska, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the East, the range in Canada extends from Manitoba eastward to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, while in the U.S. it occurs from Wisconsin and Michigan eastward to the New England states, and southward to Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and North Carolina. As of 2024, we have only two records and both are from Ashe County in the northern Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed during every month of the year in different areas of the range, with the main flights occurring from March through May and again in September and October. Our two records as of 2024 are both from mid-July.

HABITAT: As of 2024 we have only two records, with one from a mountain bog.

FOOD: This species appears to be polyphagous (Powell, 1964; Prentice, 1966; Ferguson, 1975; Brown et al. 2008), although rearing records are rather scant. The reported hosts include Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), Sweet-gale (*Myrica gale*), brambles (*Rubus*) and a meadowsweet (*Spiraea*). Prentice (1966) also reported single records for Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) and White Spruce (*P. glauca*) in Canada that need additional verification. As of 2024, we do not have any host records for North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: We have only two records of this seemingly rare species as of 2024. Much more information is needed on its distribution, abundance and habitat preferences before we can assess its conservation status within the state.