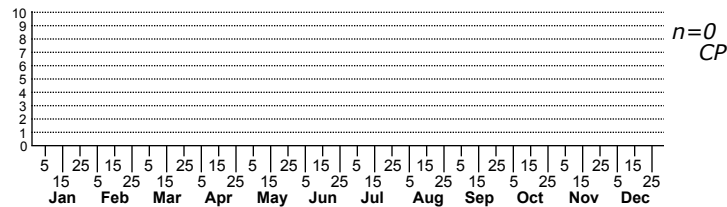
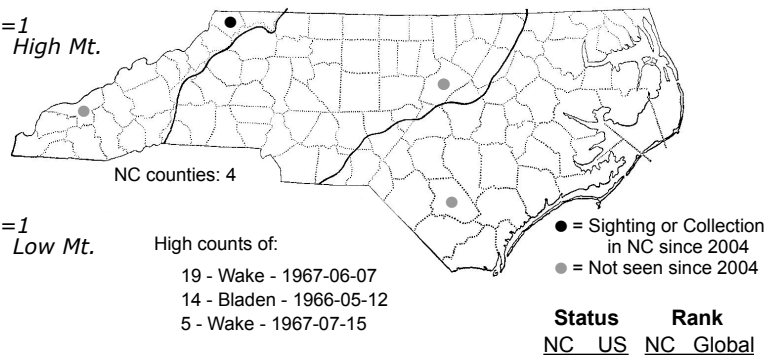
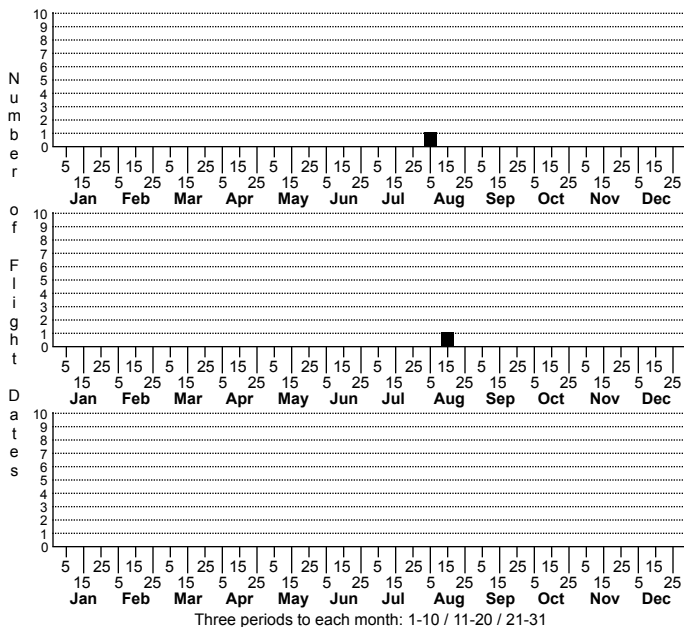


*Acrobasis rubrifasciella* Alder Tubemaker Moth



FAMILY: Pyralidae SUBFAMILY: Phycitinae TRIBE: Phycitini  
 TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:  
 ONLINE PHOTOS:  
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Neunzig (1996)  
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Neunzig (1972)

ID COMMENTS: "All *Acrobasis* with a 3 are very tricky for ID. In some cases it requires close look at male antennae, in others a look at the underside of the wings in males. In some cases females cannot be distinguished (e.g. *A. angusella* and *A. latifasciella*)" (Scholtens, 2017)

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: North Carolina records include Alder-containing habitats in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. The habitat where it was recorded in the Mountains contains riparian forests and is also likely to have populations of Alder.

FOOD: The larvae feed on members of the Betulaceae and less commonly on members of the Myricaceae, with alders being particularly important (Craighead et al., 1950; Schaffner, 1959; Neunzig, 1972; Prentice, 1966; Robinson et al., 2010). The reported hosts include Speckled Alder (*Alnus incana*), Hazel Alder (*A. serrulata*), birches (*Betula*), Sweet-fern (*Comptonia peregrina*), hazelnuts (*Corylus*) and sweet-gales (*Myrica*). Tracy Feldman has observed frass tubes on *A. serrulata* in Scotland County that appear to have been made by this species (BugGuide).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S4

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

COMMENTS: