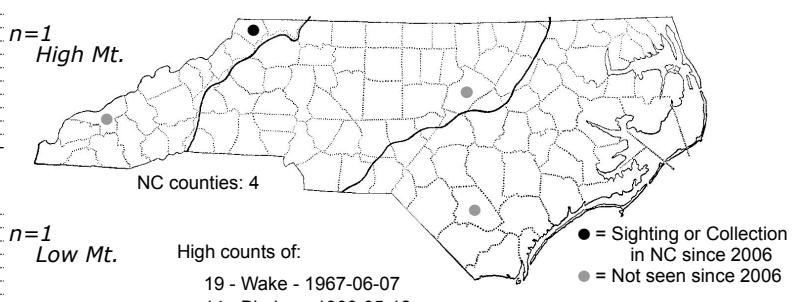
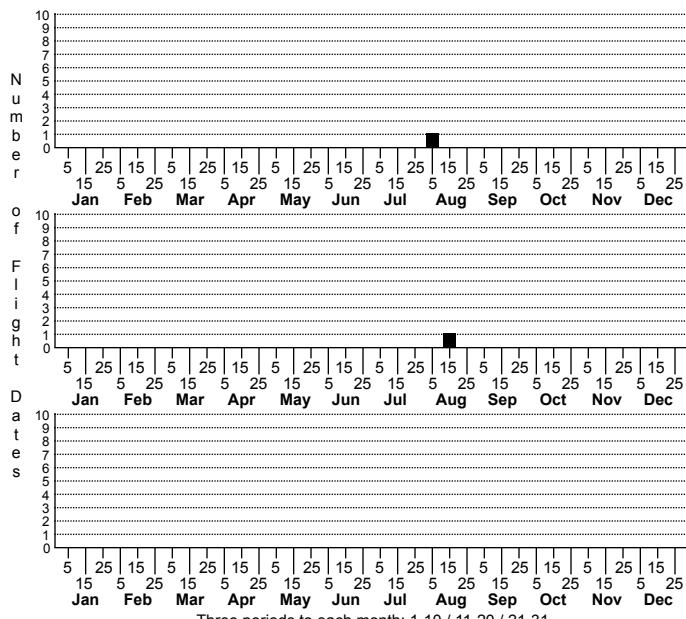


Acrobasis rubrifasciella Alder Tubemaking Moth



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=0
CP

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 <i>Acrobasis</i> 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. <i>A. angusella</i> and <i>A. latifasciella</i>)" (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 (<i>Alnus incana</i>), Hazel Alder (<i>A. serrulata</i>), birches (<i>Betula</i>), Sweetfern (<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>), hazelnuts (<i>Corylus</i>), and sweet-gales (<i>Myrica</i>). Tracy Feldman has observed frass tubes on <i>A. serrulata</i> 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: