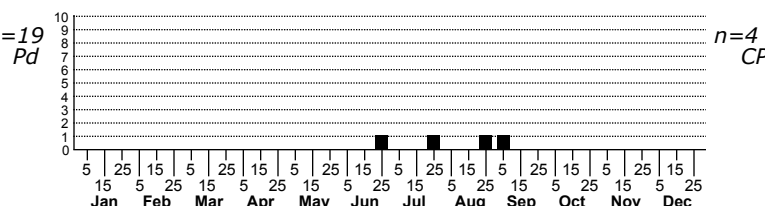
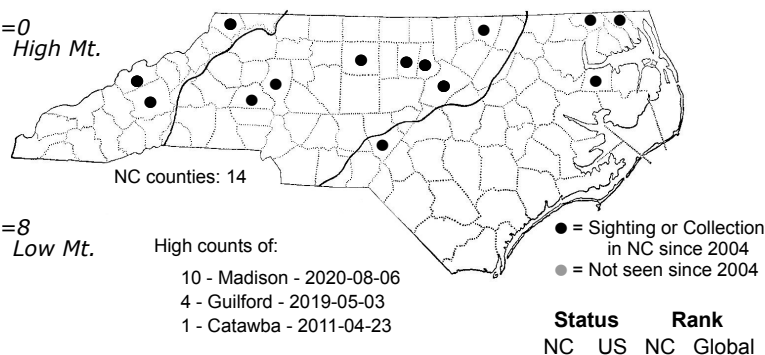
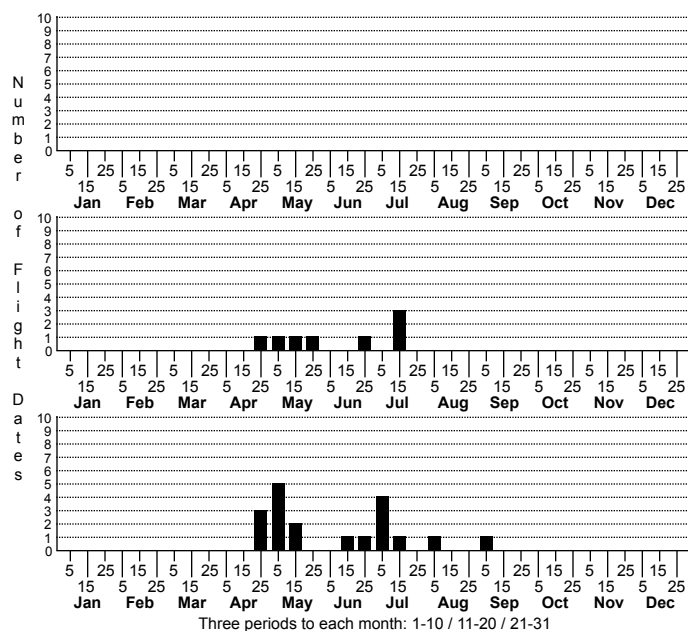


Ancylis platanana No common name



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: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923); Gilligan et al. (2008)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Leininger et al. (1999)

ID COMMENTS: The following is based in part on the description by Forbes (1923). The ground color of the forewing and thorax is creamy white and is overlain with rusty ocher, particularly on the dorsal half of the wing. The base of the forewing is creamy white. From there, the creamy white coloration extends mostly onto the costal half of the wing to about one-half the wing length, where it meets a broad, rusty ocher band. The band originates on the costa and curves rearward before terminating just before the wing tip. At the base of the wing, the creamy white coloration on the dorsal half fades into rusty ocher at about one-fourth, where there is usually a well-developed, diffuse, rusty ocher patch. Ocher coloration continues to the wing tip where it is more concentrated on the dorsal two-thirds and as a darker spot at the apex. Between the median costal band and rusty ocher spot at the apex, there is a series of 5-6 light rusty ocher costal striae on a cream-white ground. These project rearward and tend to merge in the subapical region at about one-third the wing depth. Two or three heavy black dashes are often evident in the region adjoining where the costal striae merge.

DISTRIBUTION: *Ancylis platanana* is largely restricted to the eastern US where it can be found from southern Maine to northern Florida, and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois. There are a few records from extreme southern Ontario. This species occurs essentially statewide in North Carolina wherever the host plant is present. We have records from lower elevation sites in the Blue Ridge to floodplain forests in the Coastal Plain.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Local populations can produce two or more overlapping broods per year depending on the latitude. The adults fly from April through September in most areas of the range. As of 2022, our records are from late April through early September.

HABITAT: This species is strongly associated with riparian forests, including most types of Levee Forests and Alluvial Forests in the Piedmont and Mountains and Brownwater Levee Forests in the Coastal Plain. Our records include both reservoir shorelines and alluvial forests along Piedmont creeks.

FOOD: *Ancylis platanana* appears to be stenophagous on *Platanus* species (Brown et al., 2008). In North Carolina, this moth is probably monophagous on American Sycamore (*P. occidentalis*), which is our only native species in this genus. Robinson et al. (2010) reported at least one instance of the larvae feeding on an oak and a maple, but these may reflect misidentified specimens. Marquis et al. (2019) did not find any larvae feeding on oaks in their extensive survey of oak-feeding caterpillars in Missouri.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the larvae can be found in leaf folds on sycamore leaves.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S3S5]

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

COMMENTS: