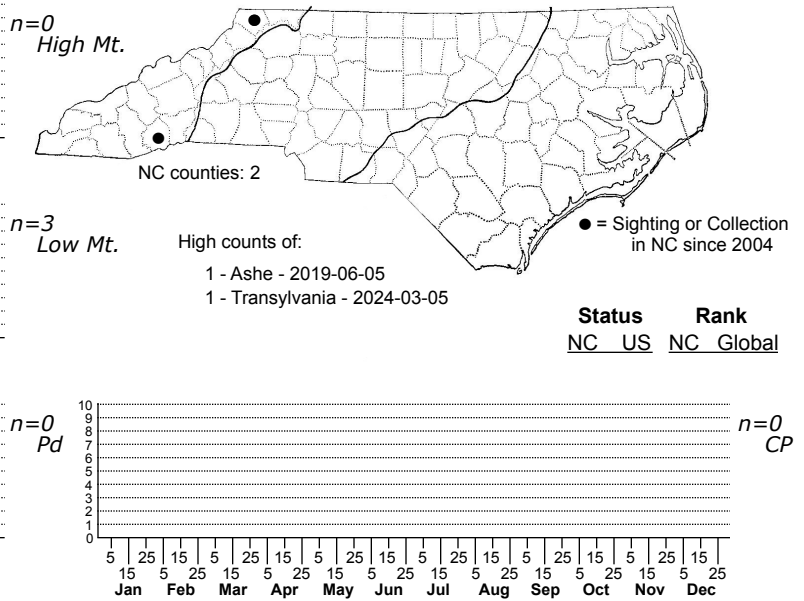
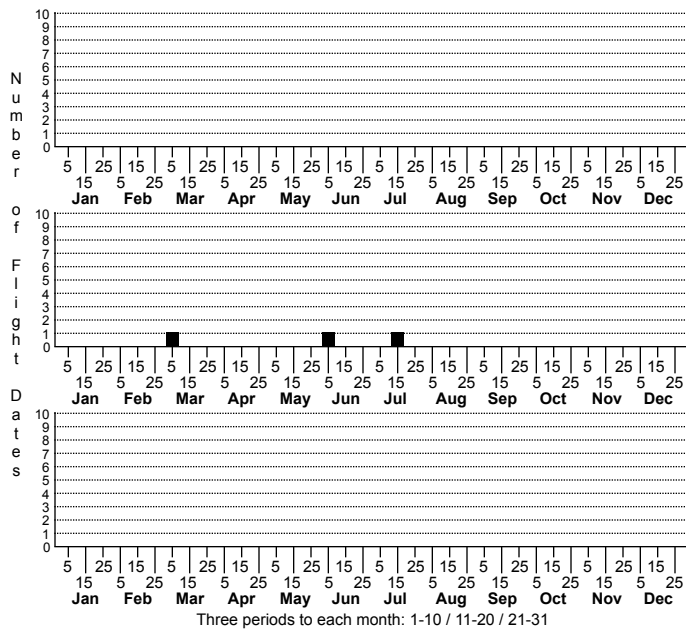


Acleris hudsoniana No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Tortricini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Acleris hudsoniana* has several forms that differ in coloration and patterning. In what is perhaps the most common form, the palps, head, thorax and ground color of the forewings are ashy-gray. The costa has widely-spaced dark-gray blotches that can extend from the base of the wing to the apex, with the one at around one-fifth often extending slightly inward as an oblique rectangular mark. An outwardly curved line of blackish scales and scale tufts is present at about two-fifths the wing length, with the largest scale tuft near the center of the wing having a patch of light orangish to light reddish-brown scales immediately behind it. Other color forms that deviate from the one described above often have the same orangish to light reddish-brown scale patch, which appears to be distinctive for this species. This is a mostly a northern species that is rare in North Carolina.

DISTRIBUTION: *Acleris hudsoniana* is a cool-climate species that reaches its northern limits in Alaska and the Yukon Territory. Farther south, it occurs in southern Canada from British Columbia eastward to Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and in the U.S. from Wisconsin eastward through the Great Lakes region to the New England states. Possible disjunct populations have been found in West Virginia and western North Carolina. As of 2024, we have only two site records and both are from middle-elevations in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed from March through November in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak following the spring warm-up in March and April. As of 2024 we have a single record from early March, along with two records from a bog site in Ashe County from early-June and mid-July.

HABITAT: Local populations are commonly associated with bogs and other wetland habitats. Two of our records as of 2024 are from a mountain bog in Ashe County.

FOOD: Prentice (1966) reported that willows are the most common hosts in Canada. Other hosts included alders (*Alnus*), Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), White Spruce (*Picea glauca*), Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) and Quaking Aspen (*P. tremuloides*). We do not have any feeding records for North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S1S2]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: As of 2024, this seemingly rare species is only known from two sites in the Blue Ridge.