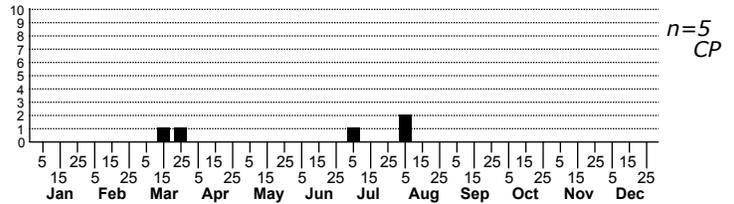
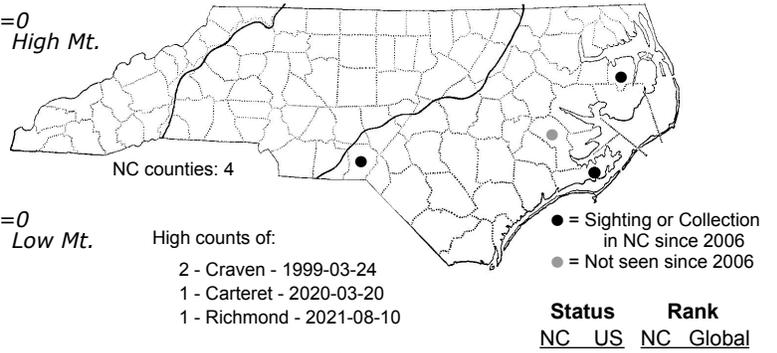


Pseuderotis obiterella None



FAMILY: *Depressariidae* SUBFAMILY: [*Peleopodinae*] TRIBE: [*Peleopodini*]
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:
 ONLINE PHOTOS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Hodges (1974)
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Pseuderotis obiterella* has a flattened shape, and an overall pale straw to tan color that is often finely peppered with darker scales in fresh specimens. The head, thorax and the slender, smooth-scaled palps are all concolorous with the ground color of the forewings. The antenna is similar, but often with a bit of a golden suffusion. The primary marks include two black spots near the middle of the forewing at around two-fifth and three-fifth the wing length, and a more diffuse dark spot between these two that is displaced towards the inner margin. There are two rows of dark dots, with one along the outer margin, and a second that parallels the first at around three-fourths the wing length. When an individual is viewed from above while resting, the larger black spots produce a square-like pattern in the middle of the wings, particularly since the third spot is often hidden by the folded wings. The hindwings and fringe are uniformly pale straw to tan, except for a bit of dark dusting near the outer margin, and the legs are predominantly light to medium brown.

Pseuderotis obiterella can be confused with *Inga cretacea*, but the latter has blackish legs, a chalky-white ground color, and lacks the second row of dark dots at three-fourths that parallels the one along the outer margin.

DISTRIBUTION: *Pseuderotis obiterella* is largely restricted to the southeastern US, where the range extends from North Carolina southward and westward to South Carolina, Georgia, northern Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. As of 2035, our records are all from the Coastal Plain, including the Sandhills and Lower Coastal Plain.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Recorded habitats in North Carolina include pocosins in the Outer Coastal Plain and streamhead pocosins in the Sandhills.

FOOD: The host plants are poorly documented, but Tracy Feldman reared a larva from Loblolly Bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*) in North Carolina (BugGuide, 2021), and there is a recent rearing record for a species of *Nyssa* (iNat; Ashley Bosarge).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights. Much more information is needed on the host plants and larval life history of this species.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: [GNR] S2S3

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

COMMENTS: Hodges (1974) described this species as rarely collected. It appears to be in decline, with only six iNat records recorded as of 2025.