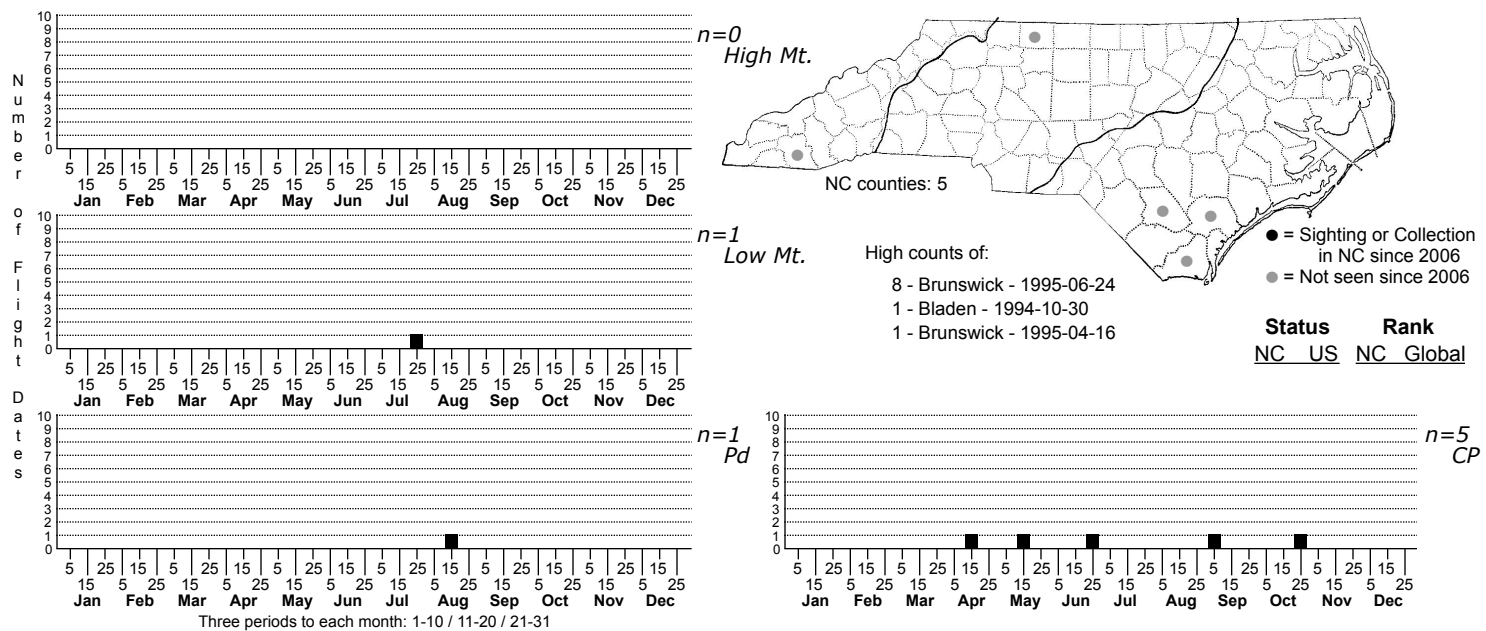


Psamatodes abydata Dot-lined Angle



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Ennominae TRIBE: Macariini

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: One of six species in this genus that have been recorded in North America (Ferguson, 2008), most of which are Neotropical with only one that strays as far north as North Carolina

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1948); Ferguson (2008)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Ferguson (2008)

ID COMMENTS: A medium-sized Geometrid similar in size, wing shape, and pattern to *Macaria* species, with which it was previously combined under the genus *Semiothisa*. The ground color of *abydata* is pale, yellowish-brown, usually shaded with dark brown in the postmedial area. The forewings are crossed by three dark brown, fairly diffuse or obscure transverse lines; the postmedian is typically marked with a distinctive chain of dark points. Dark discal dots are also usually present on all four wings, distinguishing this species from *Macaria* and *Digrammia* species, but the dark costal and subterminal dark spots characteristic of *Macaria* are absent. *Trigrammia quadrinotaria*, which also possesses dark spots on all four wings, is much paler gray and lacks the dark shading found in the subterminal area of *P. abydata* (see Ferguson, 2008, for details).

DISTRIBUTION: Potentially strays throughout the state

FLIGHT COMMENT: Scattered records exist for most of the growing season

HABITAT: This species has not been recorded in any tree-legume-rich habitats in North Carolina and may not have any suitable residential habitat in the state.

FOOD: Larvae are oligophagous, feeding on members of the Fabaceae. Ferguson (2008) lists Soybean, Mimosa, Acacia, and several tropical species. There is a BugGuide record (George Smiley, 2019) of a larva feeding on Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) in Texas.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Comes to blacklights to some extent, but our records are too few to determine how effectively

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

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

COMMENTS: This species is probably present in North Carolina only as an occasional stray. It does not appear to have any significant conservation needs.