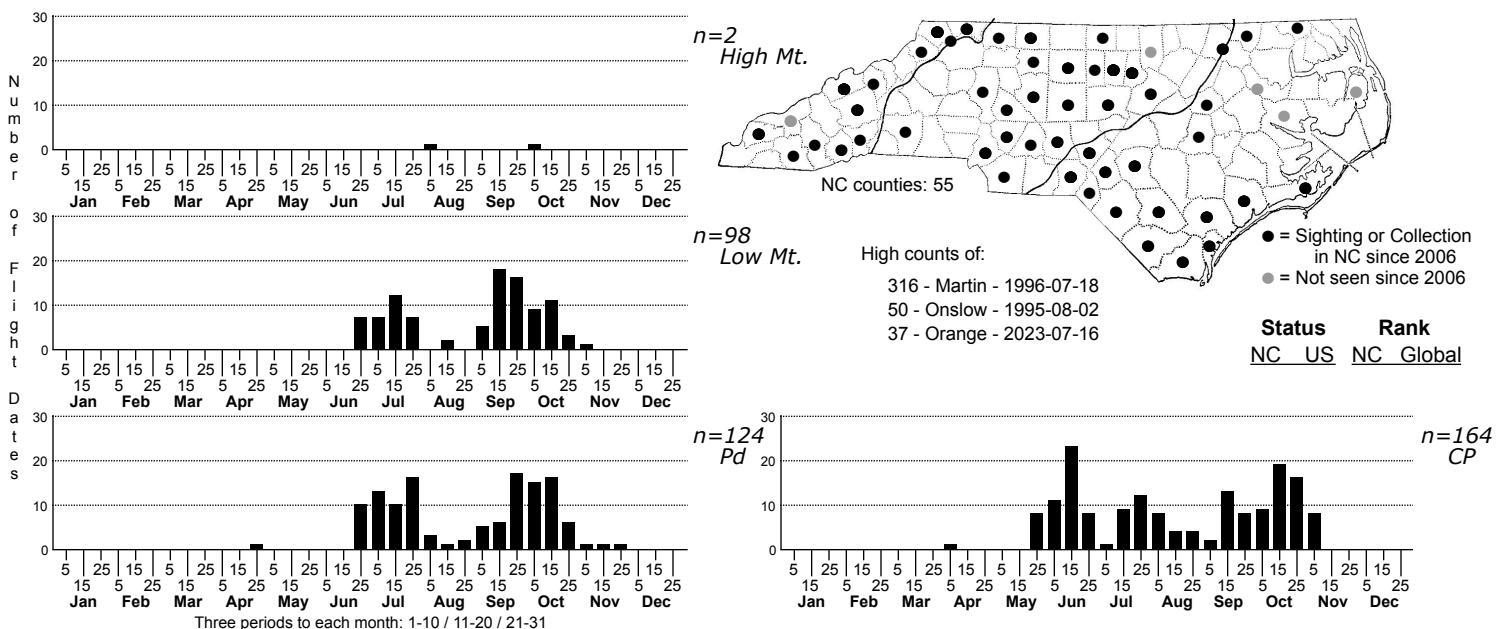


***Glenoides texanaria* Texas Gray**



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Ennominae TRIBE: Boarmiini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: The genus is limited to North America with two species, one of which occurs in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

ONLINE PHOTOS: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1948)

TECHNICAL DESIGN NOTE, THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE IMMATURE STAGES.

ID COMMENTS: This species is small, but patterned like several other species loosely termed the Grays. In fresh specimens look for the reddish-orange band between the medial and postmedial lines. *Glenoides* is most frequently mistaken for a species of *Eupithecia*. In the males, the bipectinate antennae of *Glenoides* are diagnostic. Rubbed females are very similar to rubbed specimens of the larger *Eupithecia*, particularly where they co-occur in the mountains of North Carolina.

DISTRIBUTION: Found statewide, from the Barrier Islands to High Mountains.

FLIGHT COMMENT: There appear to be two broods in the mountains and probably three in the coastal plain. It is fairly common in June and then again late in the season (September).

HABITAT: Found in nearly all natural habitats in the state, ranging from maritime scrub and forests on the Barrier Islands, deep swamps, peatlands and Longleaf Pine habitats in the Coastal Plain, to bottomlands, mesic slopes, and dry ridges in the Piedmont and Mountains.

FOOD: For many years the life history was a mystery. However, Dale Habeck reared *G. texanaria* from lichens associated with *Crataegus*, *Quercus*, and *Ceratiola* in Florida (Matthews, et al. 2014). Wagner et al. (2008) also reared *G. lenticuligera* on lichens.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Adults are attracted to lights. Caterpillars should be sought by brushing the lichens on the host trees. Like some of the other lichen feeders, they may also be collected by beating the lichen encrusted branches.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S5]

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

COMMENTS: Broadly distributed across the state and found in a very wide range of habitats, this species appears to be quite secure in the state.