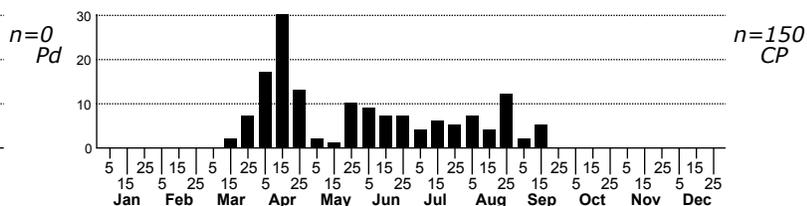
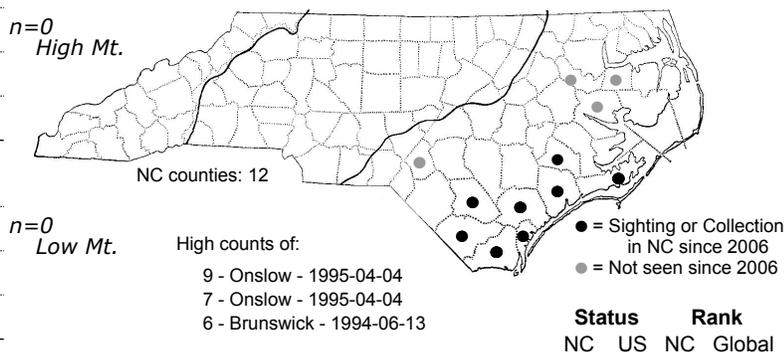
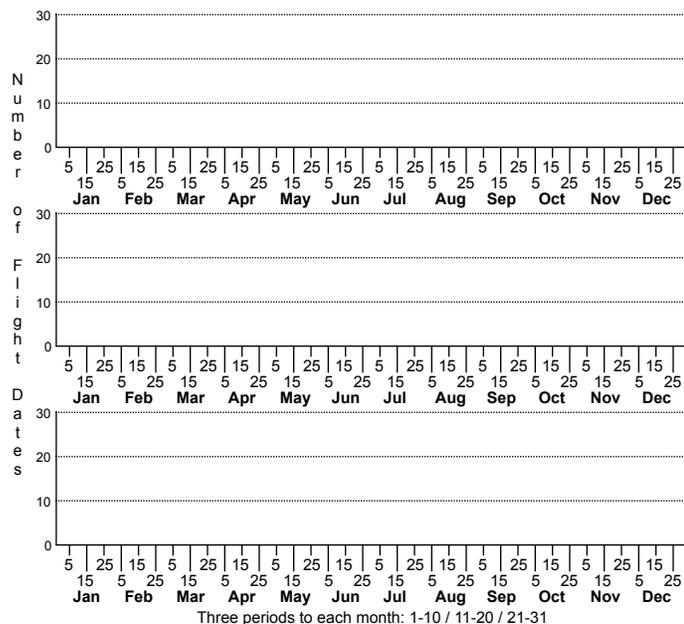


Glena cognataria Blueberry Gray



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Ennominae TRIBE: Boarmiini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The ground color of the wings is light gray or pale grayish brown, with a violaceous or pinkish tint when fresh (Rindge, 1965). The antemedian and median lines are obscure or absent. The postmedian and terminal lines consist of separate dots but they are smaller than in *cribritaria*; the postmedian is often followed by a darker shade. As in *cribritaria*, the abdomen is marked by a series of double dark dots.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Associated with oak and heath barrens and bogs in the North, usually where the canopy is open or absent and there is an abundance of heaths (Wagner et al., 2001). In New York, both bogs and pine barrens are used, where the larvae feed primarily in areas with extensive populations of *Vaccinium angustifolium* and *Vaccinium pallidum* (NY NHP, accessed 2019-12-29), neither of which occur in the North Carolina Coastal Plain. In North Carolina, we have recorded this species primarily in Longleaf Pine dominated habitats, ranging from wet savannas to dry-xeric sandhills; the sandhills records, however, may actually come from pocosin ecotones rather than areas supporting xerophytic heaths. As in northern populations, we also have records from peatland habitats but not from maritime or deep swamp forest ecosystems.

FOOD: Larvae have been recorded on blueberries and cherries (D. Schweitzer, cited by Wagner et al., 2001). Sand Cherry (*Prunus pumila*) and Fire Cherry (*P. pensylvanica*) are used in New England (NY NHP, accessed 2019-12-29), neither of which occur within the range of *G. cognataria* in North Carolina. Although Carolina Laurel Cherry (*P. caroliniana*) might be used, heaths seem the most likely host plants to be used here, with Creeping Blueberry (*Vaccinium crassifolium*) in particular occurring in most areas where this moth has been observed. In North Carolina, J.B. Sullivan recorded a larva on Sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 SNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: Populations in New York may be declining due to fire suppression (NY NHP, accessed 2019-12-29).