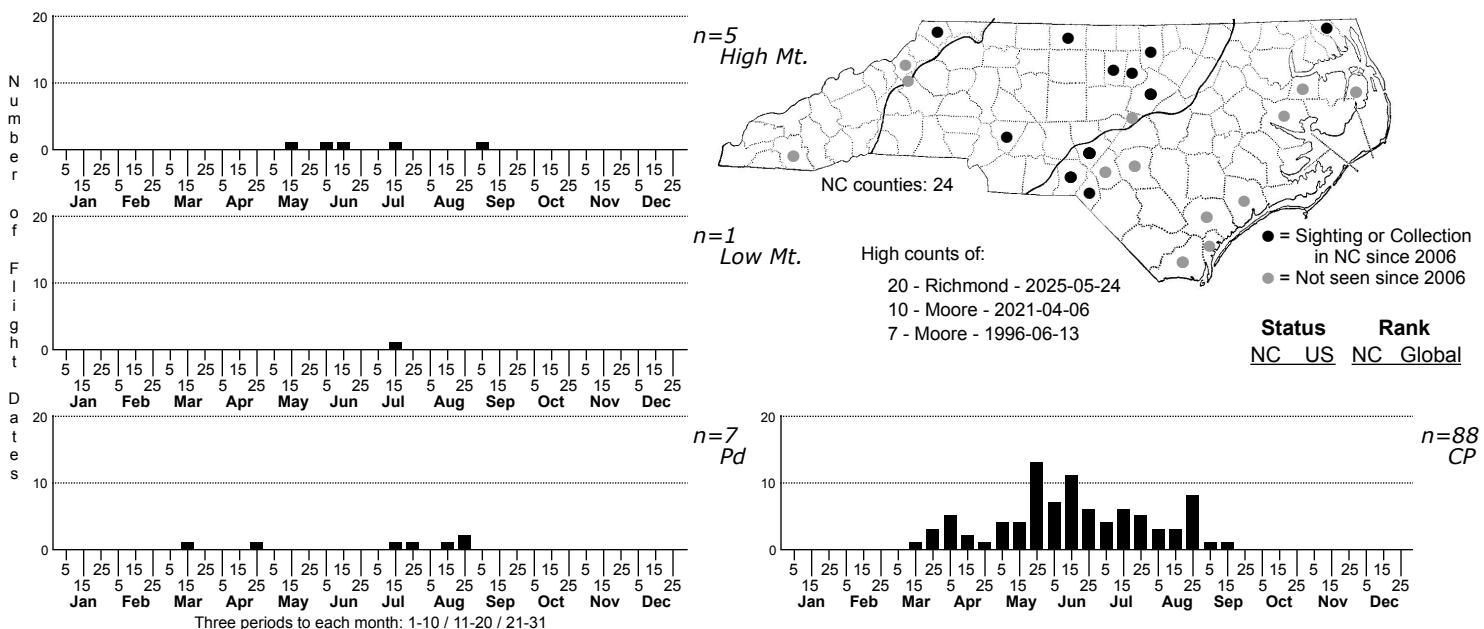


Iridopsis humaria Small Purplish Gray



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Ennominae TRIBE: Boarmiini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of 20 species in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico, seven of which have been recorded in North Carolina. In Rindge's 1966 revision of this group, 18 were placed in *Anacamptodes*, which he recognized as possibly representing the same genus as *Iridopsis*, and two in *Iridopsis* itself.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984; as *Anacamptodes humaria*); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A small gray and one of only two members of this genus with a bluish or purplish ground color. Distinguished from *vellivolata* by its smaller size and the black ring followed by a white band on the basal segment of the abdomen (Forbes, 1948). As in most other members of this genus, the postmedian has a definite bulge at C2 with a concavity above and below it, distinguishing this species from *Anavitrinella pampinaria* which also has a basal white band on the first segment of the abdomen (Forbes, 1948).

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: Larvae are highly polyphagous, feeding on a wide variety of both woody and herbaceous species. Wagner et al. (2001) specifically list birch (*Betula*), hickory (*Carya*), Sweet-fern (*Comptonia peregrina*), persimmon (*Diospyros*), Soybean (*Glycine max*), walnut (*Juglans*), pear (*Pyrus*), oak (*Quercus*), blackberry (*Rubus*), goldenrod (*Solidago*), and clover (*Trifolium*). In North Carolina, larvae have been recorded feeding on tickseed (*Coreopsis*) and partridge-pea (*Chamaecrista*).

OBSERVATION METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G4 SNR [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: