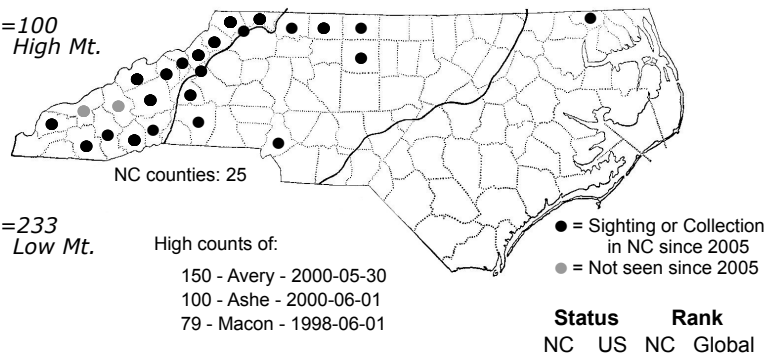
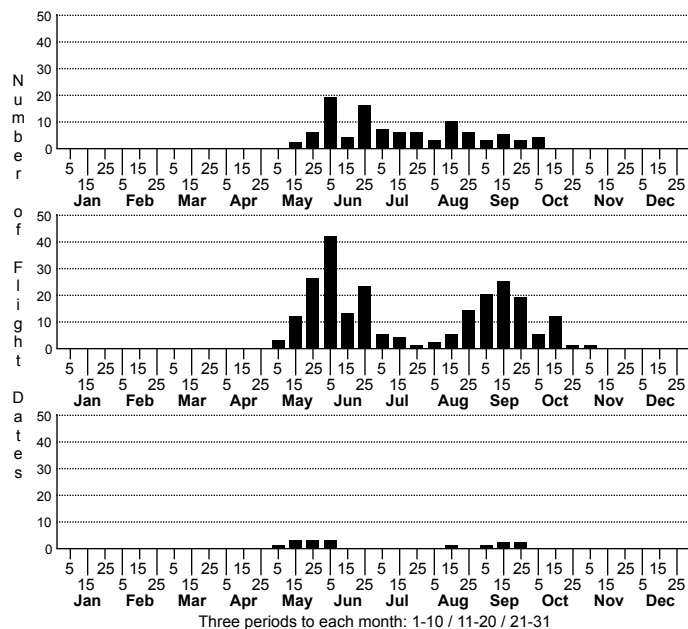


Campaea perlata Pale Beauty



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Ennominae TRIBE: Campaeini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: The genus *Campaea* contains 5 species found in North America, Europe, India and China. Our single species is distributed over much of North America.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1948)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Forbes (1948); Wagner et al. (2001)

ID COMMENTS: A medium-large, translucent whitish to pale green Geometrid; the sole markings are the relatively straight, antemedian and posmedian lines, both of which are white and bordered medially by green or greenish-brown. Sexes are similar. The species is quite distinct and unlikely to be confused with any other North American species. *Tetracis cachexiata* has a similar shape but its ground color is off white and the single crossline is dark and quite different in color from that of *Campaea*.

DISTRIBUTION: Associated with woodland habitats in the western half of our state, including monadnocks in the western Piedmont. The eastern limits of its distribution are largely unknown nor is it clear why it does not extend widely into the Piedmont or Coastal Plain.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The species begins flight in May and continues into October indicating at least two broods occur each year.

HABITAT: Our records come from a wide range of montane forests and from a variety of elevations, ranging from around 2000' to over 6000'.

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous, feeding on a wide array of woody plants including some evergreens. Wagner et al. (2001) specifically list fir (*Abies*), maple (*Acer*), alder (*Alnus*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier*), birch (*Betula*), hazelnut (*Corylus*), larch (*Larix*), aspen (*Populus*), cherry (*Prunus*), oak (*Quercus*), rose (*Rosa*), willow (*Salix*), and hemlock (*Tsuga*). We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION METHODS: Adults readily come to light and can be flushed from the undergrowth during the day. Attraction to bait seems unlikely.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: This species is widespread and common in the mountains, where it occupies a wide range of habitats and elevations. Currently, at least, it appears to be secure within the state, although like other montane species, may be affected by global climate change.