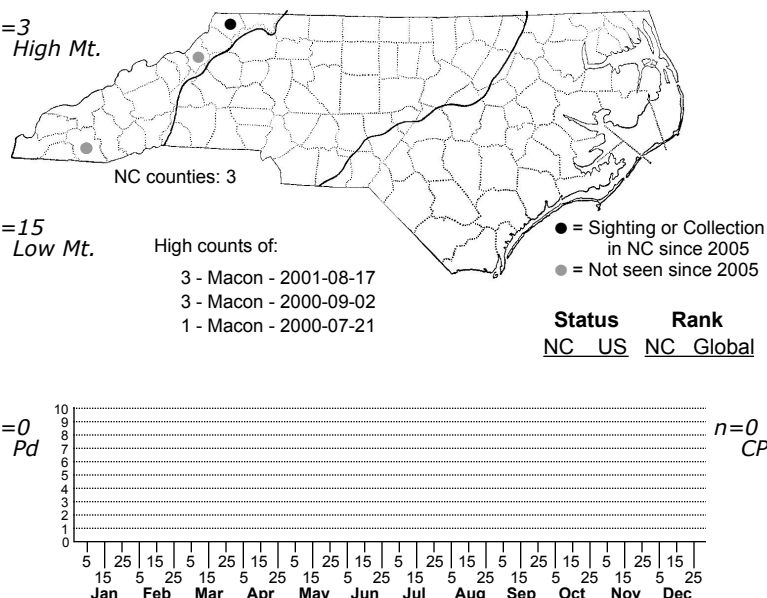
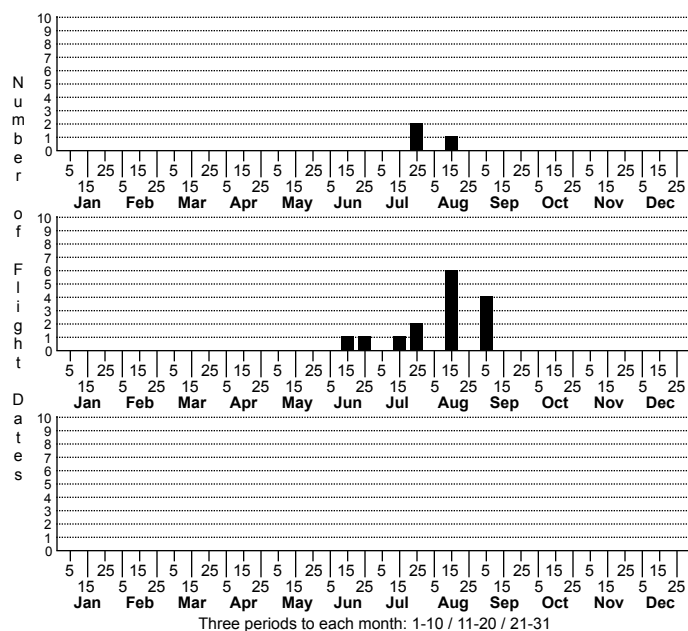


Caripeta angustiorata Brown Pine Looper Moth



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Ennominae TRIBE: Ourapterygini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: A moderately sized New World genus with 15 species described from northern Mexico, Canada and the U.S. We have verified 3 species within the state; two more are reported from websites but we have not seen authenticated specimens.

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); Wagner (2005); Maier et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: A medium-sized, yellow-brown Geometrid. This species is similar in pattern and color but is smaller than *C. aretaria* and has a pale, almost unmarked hindwing, whereas *aretaria* has a fuscous hindwing that usually has a well-marked postmedian (Forbes, 1948). *Angustiorata* is also similar in pattern to *C. divisata*, but is lighter in color and more reddish. The course of the antemedian line distinguishes it from the similar *C. piniata*, a more northern species. Sexes are similar.

DISTRIBUTION: Restricted to the Mountains but occurs at both high and low elevations and from the southern to northern borders of the state.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Appears to have a single brood that peaks in late summer

HABITAT: Our records come from both fairly mesic and fairly dry-to-xeric sites, most containing several different species of pines, including both White Pine and one or more of the yellow pines.

FOOD: Larvae feed on pines (*Pinus*) and spruces (*Picea*), and less commonly fir (*Abies*) and larch (*Larix*) (Wagner et al., 2001; Maier et al., 2011). Larvae have not been observed in North Carolina, and we are uncertain about which conifers are used here as host plants.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Adults have been recorded in light traps, response to bait is unknown but unlikely.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S1S2]

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

COMMENTS: This species appears to be much less common than our other species of *Caripeta*, with only one record made since 2001.