20 n=0High Mt. Ν u m b e 25 15 25 5 15 5 25 15 5 25 15 25 15 5 25 15 r 5 Aug 5 Dec 5 Jun NC counties: 29 5∠∖ Feb 25 15 **Mar** 15 **May** 25 15 Jul 25 15 Sep 5 25 Oct 15 **Nov** Jan Apr o f 20 Sighting or Collection n=6High counts of: Low Mt. in NC since 2005 F = Not seen since 2005 11 - Brunswick - 1994-04-19 1 8 - Brunswick - 1994-04-25 g h Rank Status 7 - Brunswick - 1994-06-21 NC US NC Global 15 5 5 25 Oct N 25 t 25 15 25 15 5 25 15 25 25 5 15 Nov 15 Sep 25 5 25 25 5 25 D Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Dec а n=34 n=136 t e Pd CP s 10 5 5 25 15 5 25 15 25 15 25 15 5 25 25 15 25 15 5 25 5 25 5 25 15 5 25 15 5 25 5 5 25 15 Aug Sep 5 25 15 Jun Jul 5 2 Oct 5 25 Feb 15 Mar 25 25 25 May Nov Dec Mav Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr Jan Apr Jun Jul Aug Three periods to each month: 1-10 / 11-20 / 21-31 FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Sterrhinae TRIBE: Sterrhini TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

Lobocleta ossularia Drab Brown Wave Moth

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012) ONLINE PHOTOS: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The front of the head is black and strongly contrasting with the rest of the body (Forbes, 1948). The interantennal ridge is heavily powdered with gray and is concolorous with the wings. The ground color of the wings is whitish or cream but they are typically heavily dusted with luteous or fuscous scales. The darker shading may be grouped into irregular lines, which when well separated allows the pale ground color to show. Black discal dots are well-developed and a terminal line of dark dots or bars, sometimes closely adjoining, is usually present.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come primarily from open habitats in the Coastal Plain, including maritime dunes, Longleaf Pine savannas, flatwoods, and sand ridges. We have a few records from the Piedmont, where old fields and lake shoreline habitats are used. Our few records from the Mountains come from wet meadows and one cedar barrens.

FOOD: Larvae feed on low forbs, with reported hosts including strawberry (<i>Fragaria</i>), bedstraw (<i>Galium</i>), chickweed (<i>Stellaria</i>), and clover (<i>Trifolium</i>) (Forbes, 1948; Covell, 1984; Heppner, 2007; Robinson et al., 2010).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

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: