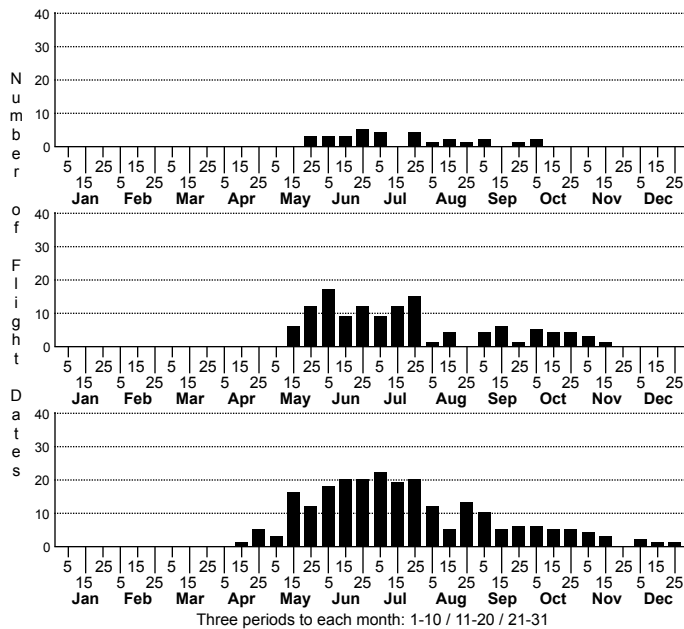


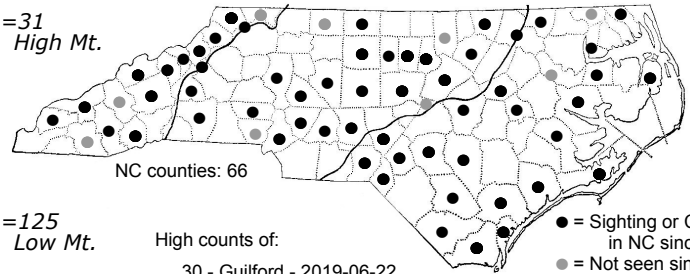
## *Pleuroprucha insulsaria* Common Tan Wave



*n*=31  
High Mt.

*n*=125  
Low Mt.

*n*=234  
Pd

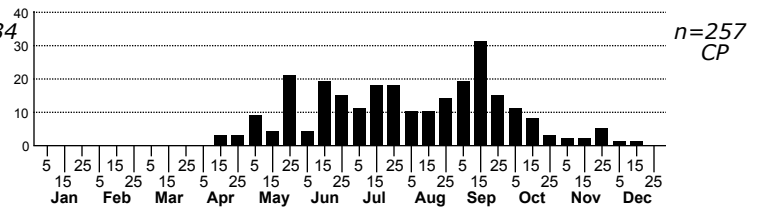


High counts of:

30 - Guilford - 2019-06-22  
22 - Carteret - 1996-07-21  
20 - Stokes - 1996-09-10

● = Sighting or Collection in NC since 2005  
● = Not seen since 2005

Status Rank  
NC US NC Global



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Sterrhinae TRIBE: Cosymbiini  
TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The head, thorax, and wings are all concolorous reddish or greenish-gray; a white bar between the antennae the only contrasting mark (Forbes, 1948). The discal dot is obscure and the postmedian is usually faint, but wavy and marked with points at the veins. The terminal line is fine and black.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Grasslands, fields, and the edges of woodlands (Wagner et al., 2001). We have records from essentially all types of habitats in North Carolina, from maritime forest and grasslands, to Longleaf Pine communities, to peatlands, to bottomlands, to Spruce-Fir forests, to successional fields.

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous, frequently found on goldenrods (*Solidago*) but also reported on a wide range of woody and herbaceous plants. Wagner (2004) specifically lists Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), ragweed (*Ambrosia*), indigo-bush (*Amorpha*), asters, chestnut (*Castanea*), bittersweet (*Celastrus*), tickseed (*Coreopsis*), bedstraw (*Galium*), sweetclover (*Melilotus*), oak (*Quercus*), willow (*Salix*), goldenrod, and corn. In North Carolina, we have a rearing record of a larva that was feeding on Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parviflora*). J.B. Sullivan also recorded larvae on Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and Laurel Oak (*Q. laurifolia*).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S5]

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

COMMENTS: