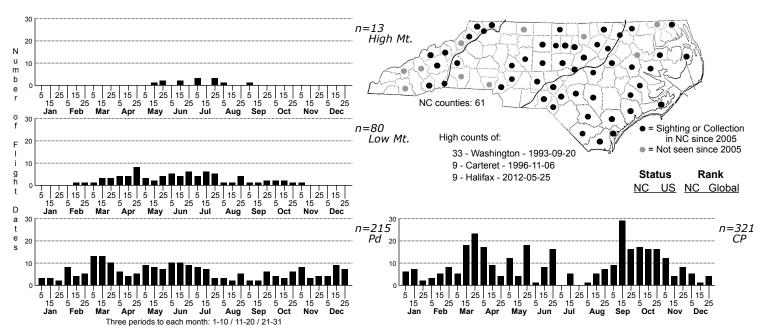
## Orthonama obstipata Gem Moth



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Larentiinae TRIBE: Xanthorhoini TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A small Wave that is strongly sexually dimorphic. Females are distinctively reddish-brown and have a conspicuous round white discal spot with a black center. Males are lighter brown with a blackish median area; the discal spot is dark. Female Costaconvexa centrostrigaria are similar to male obstipata in possessing a blacking median band, but have contrasting bands of chocolate brown between the black median area and the whitish antemedian and postmedian lines, whereas these areas are paler brown in obstipata, not contrasting with the ground color (Forbes, 1948). The apex is also marked with a dark wedge in centrostrigaria but is pale in obstipata and bounded below by a dark dash or shade. Additionally, the postmedian in obstipata is usually incurved where it meets the costa but is either slightly excurved or straight in centrostrigaria.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come from essentially the entire spectrum of open and forested habitats in the state.

FOOD: Forbes (1948) lists knotweed (<i>Polygonum</i>) and other forbs as host plants. Covell (1984) adds <i>Chrysanthemum</i>, dock (<i>Rumex</i>), elm (<i>Ulmus</i>), mayweed (<i>Matricaria</i>), and ragwort (<i>Senecio</i>).

**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: