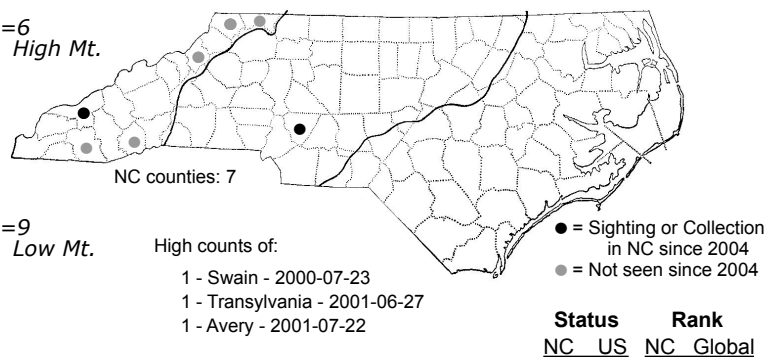
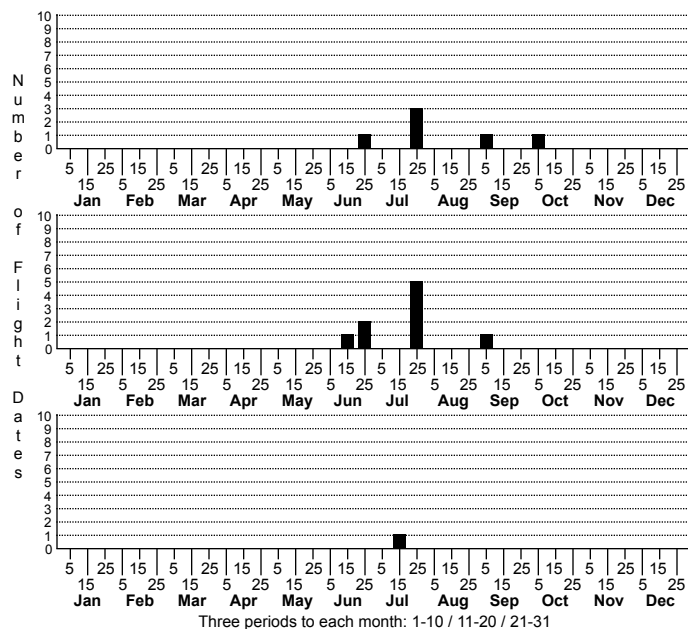


*Idia concisa* of authors No common name



FAMILY: Erebiidae SUBFAMILY: Herminiinae TRIBE:

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: One of eighteen species recorded in North America (Lafontaine and Schmidt, 2010), twelve of which are found in North Carolina.

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Not in either field guide

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954); Rings et al. (1992); Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Wagner et al. (2011)

ID COMMENTS: Forbes (1954) describes *concisa* as similar to *aemula* but smaller and with the hindwing dirty white and strongly contrasting with the darker forewing; in *aemula*, the hindwing is a light fuscous and more concolorous with the forewing. The three gray bands on the hindwing are often inconspicuous in *concisa* whereas in *aemula* they are dark and outwardly edged with luteous. Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010) further note that "*concisa*" has a stronger bar in the median area of the forewing. This species is illustrated as *Idia* sp. near *aemula* by Rings et al. (1992).

DISTRIBUTION: Known in North Carolina from a single specimen collected in the the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Has a single flight in the Northeast (Wagner et al., 2011), but not enough information exists in North Carolina to give a clear picture.

HABITAT: Rings et al. (1992) note that most Ohio records come from wetlands. The majority of our records, however, come from Cove Forests where wetlands, if present, consist of seeps.

FOOD: Specimens in US National Museum were labeled from "blue spruce" (Forbes, 1954). Rings et al. (1992) speculated that most of the records for *Idia aemula* from spruce and other conifers might actually be mistakes for "*concisa*". McCabe (in Wagner et al., 2011) also notes dead cherry leaves as hosts.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: Our one confirmed specimen was collected using a 15 watt UV blacklight trap. Other members of this genus come well to both blacklights and to bait.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [SU]

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

COMMENTS: Although this species is largely regarded as uncommon to rare throughout its range, this may be due to confusion with *Idia aemula*. Not enough is known in North Carolina about its actual range, abundance, or degree of threat to determine its conservation status. To the extent it feeds on Hemlock or Fir, it may be declining due to the reduction of those species by introduced species of Adelgids.