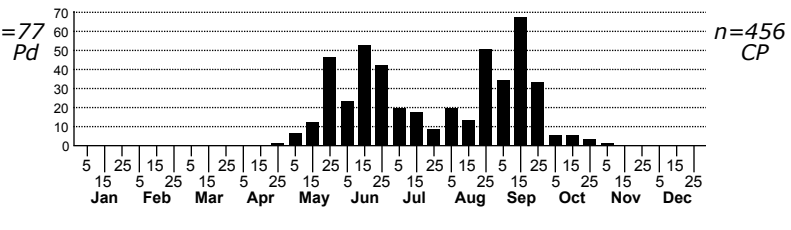
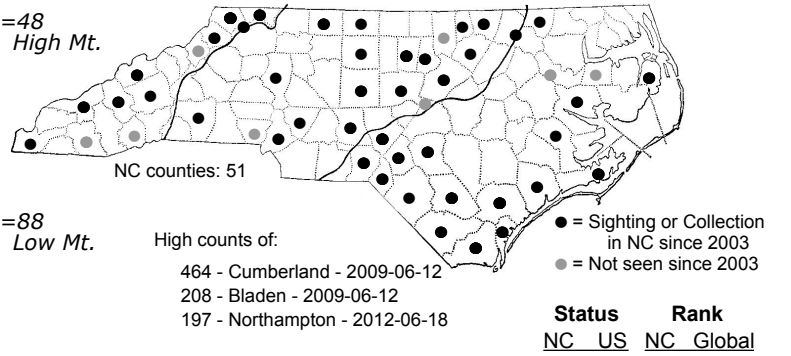
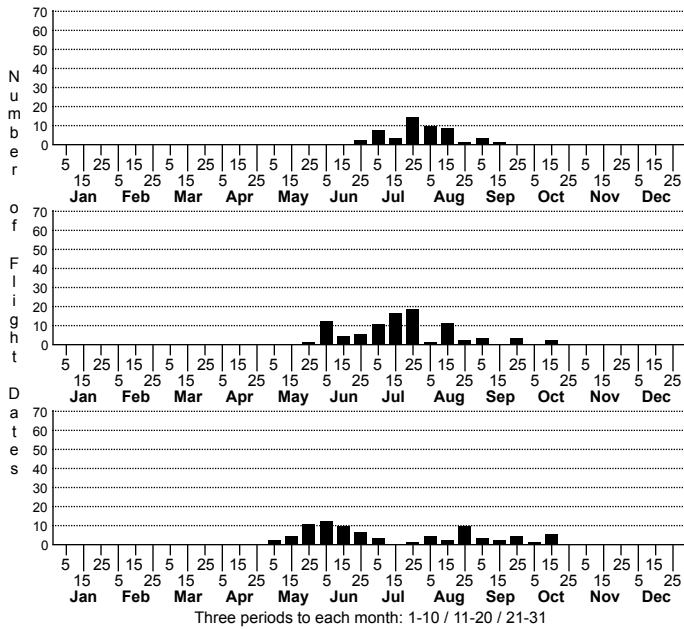


Idia rotundalis Rotund Idia Moth



FAMILY: Erebidae 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: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS: MPG, BugGuide, BAMONA, BOLD

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954); Rings et al. (1992)

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

ID COMMENTS: A relatively small glossy black or dark umber deltoid; wingspan = 20 mm (Forbes, 1954). Lines on the forewing are obscure, if visible at all, with no conspicuous white marks on the costa and usually no white or just a small amount of gray showing at the orbicular or reniform. The undersides of the hindwings are also fairly dark, with only obscure lines showing; in both julia and forbesii, the hindwing undersides are paler and crossed by more obvious dark lines (Rings et al., 1992).

DISTRIBUTION: Found statewide, from the Barrier Islands to the High Mountains

FLIGHT COMMENT: Adults are present throughout the growing season with two peaks in activity occurring in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont.

HABITAT: Occupies nearly all habitats found in North Carolina, with the possible exception of maritime dunes.

FOOD: Larvae are probably generalized detritivores, feeding on dead leaves, fungi, and other organic matter (Forbes, 1954; Wagner et al., 2011).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Comes well to blacklights, sometimes abundantly. Also comes at least occasionally to bait.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S5

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

COMMENTS: *Idia rotundalis* is one of our most common and ubiquitous species and appears to be quite secure within the state.