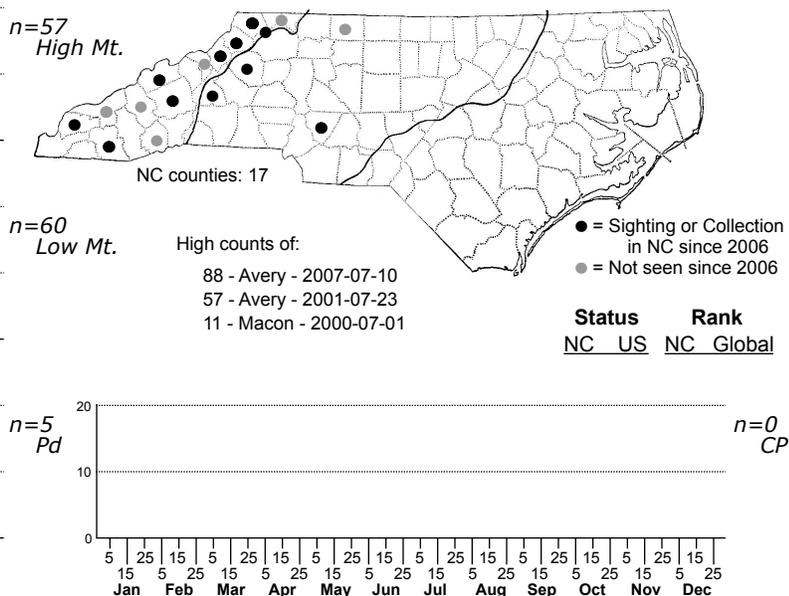
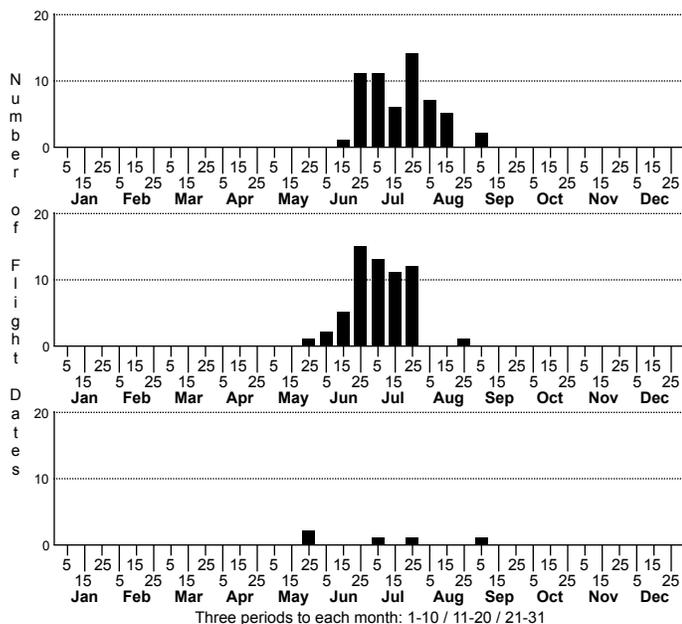


Idia laurentii None



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. The type locality of *I. laurentii* is Mitchell County, NC (Smith, 1893)

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is a very dark smoky brown, almost blackish; dull rather than glossy; and with luteous scales intermixed (Smith, 1893). The orbicular is small and luteous. The reniform is kidney-shaped with a central patch of the dark ground color. A pale, partial basal line is present. The antemedian is black and preceded by a luteous shade; its course is irregular and dentate. The postmedian is similar but is more strongly dentate and followed by a luteous shade. The terminal line consists of a broken series of black bars, followed by a fuscous fringe that is interrupted at the veins by pale streaks originating at larger pale dots located at the base of the fringe. The hindwings are similar in color and pattern to the forewings. The ground color of the hindwings is luteous and dusted with smoky brown and crossed by three pale lines.

Idia scobialis has a similar pattern but has a glossy, black ground color. The markings are a brighter white and more contrasting with the ground color than in *I. laurentii*. The terminal area is marked with a series of small white dots that are located above the fringe which is a solid dark gray.

DISTRIBUTION: Found almost entirely in the mountains in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come mainly from montane forests, including high elevation hardwoods, cove forests, and riparian forests. At least one record comes from similar habitats on a Piedmont monadnock.

FOOD: Reared on dead cherry leaves (T. McCabe, cited in Wagner et al., 2011), it is probably a general feeder on dead leaves and detritus. We do not have any feeding records in North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Comes to blacklights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SNR [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: