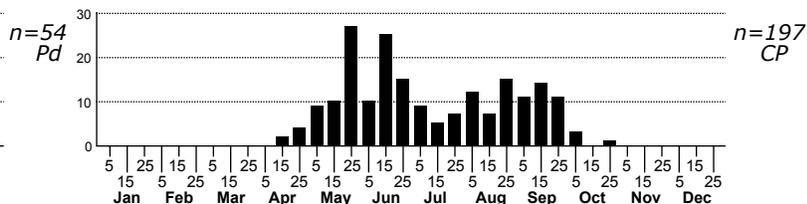
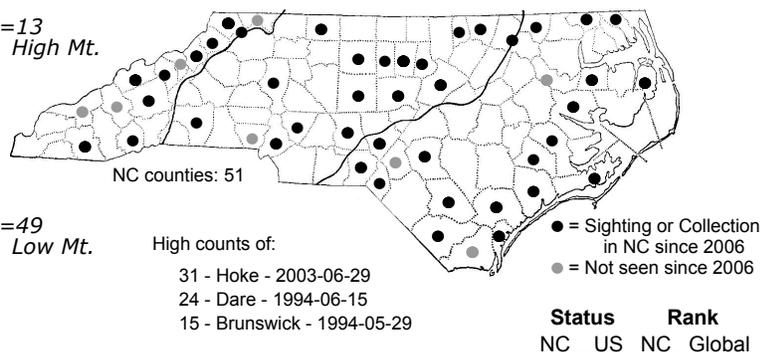
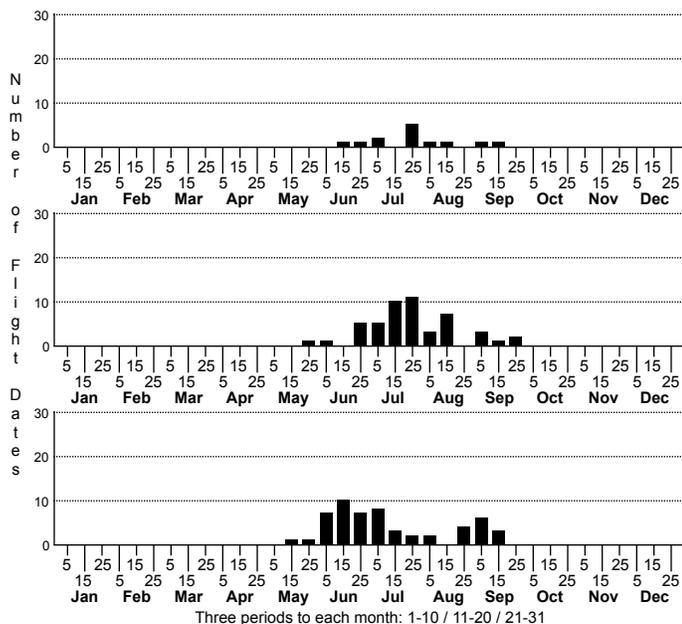


*Idia lubricalis* Glossy Black Idia



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:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1954)

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

ID COMMENTS: This species -- or at least some of the members of this complex -- is fairly large for an *Idia*. The ground color is typically a dark umber shade and crossed by sharply dentate, clay-colored lines (Forbes, 1954). The orbicular may be yellowish, when present. The reniform is luteous but nearly filled with a fuscous lunule, often leaving only an inner edge marked in yellow. The hindwings are usually much paler, with a dirty fuscous ground color, and crossed by two vague fuscous shades.

DISTRIBUTION: Occurs essentially statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Wagner et al. (2011) report one principal generation and possibly a partial second generation across much of the East Coast, with mature larvae found from May to August.

HABITAT: Woodlands and forests (Wagner et al., 2011). Adults have been seen congregating during the day inside basements and hollow trees. Our records come from a wide variety of hardwood forests.

FOOD: Larvae feed on fungi and lichens (Forbes, 1954) and possibly on detritus and foliage of living plants (Wagner et al., 2011). Numerous records from iNaturalist show larvae on rotting wood or in the leaf litter.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: Comes readily to bait and to blacklights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S4S5]

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

COMMENTS: