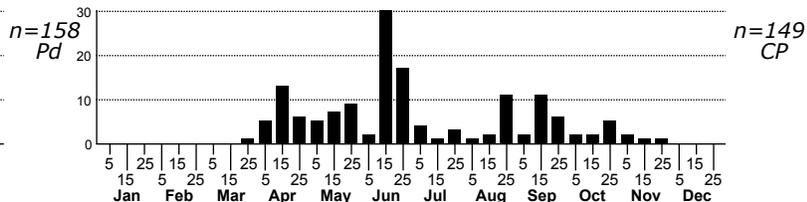
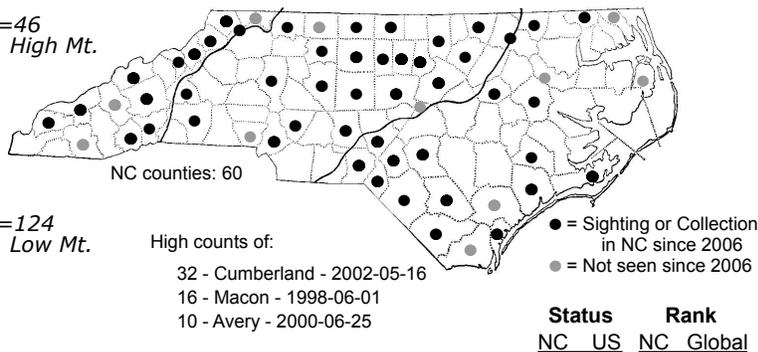
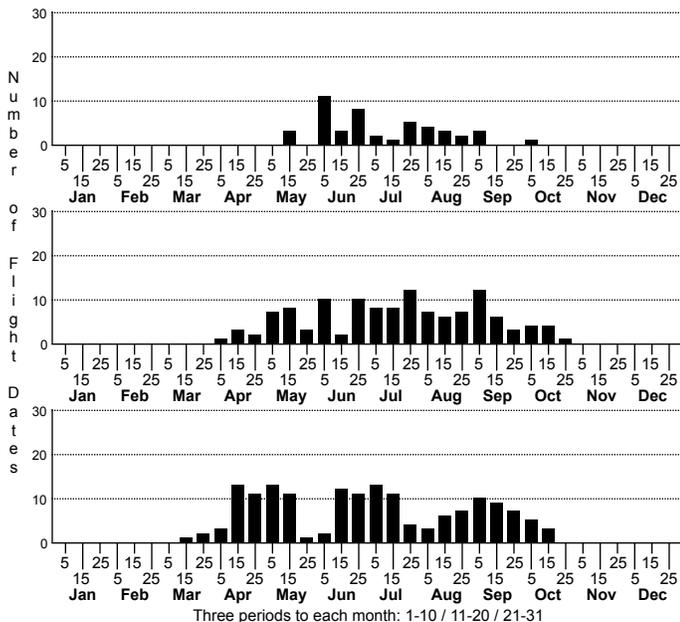


Palthis angulalis Dark-spotted Palthis



FAMILY: Erebiidae SUBFAMILY: Herminiinae TRIBE:
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

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

ID COMMENTS: The ground color is dull or reddish-brown, sometimes with purplish shading (Forbes, 1954). A dark median shade is the strongest marking and is strongly incurved at the inner margin. The orbicular is typically very small or missing but the reniform is well-defined and solid brown, not divided by a pale line as in asopialis. A terminal dark brown or reddish-brown patch is present, bordered by a subterminal patch that is often yellowish but not contrastingly dark brown as in asopialis.

DISTRIBUTION: Occurs statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Wagner et al. (2011) list forests and woodlands as habitat. Our records largely agree with that description, with almost all coming from forested habitats rather than open, herb-dominated sites.

FOOD: Larvae are broadly polyphagous, feeding on a diverse range of forbs, hardwoods, and conifers. Wagner et al. (2011) specifically list fir (<i>Abies</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), birch (<i>Betula</i>), chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), ninebark (<i>Physocarpus</i>), spruce (<i>Picea</i>), <i>Rhododendron</i>, goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i>), and basswood (<i>Tilia</i>). In North Carolina, our only feeding record is from a hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> sp.).

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: