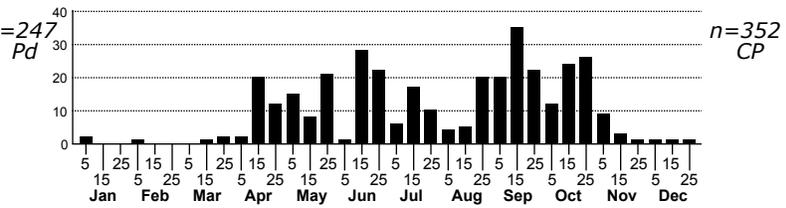
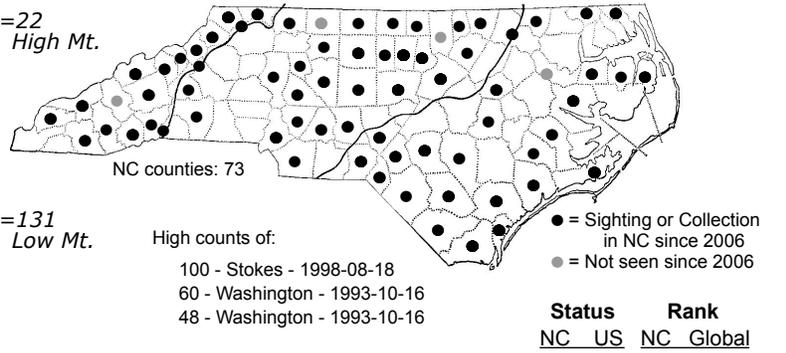
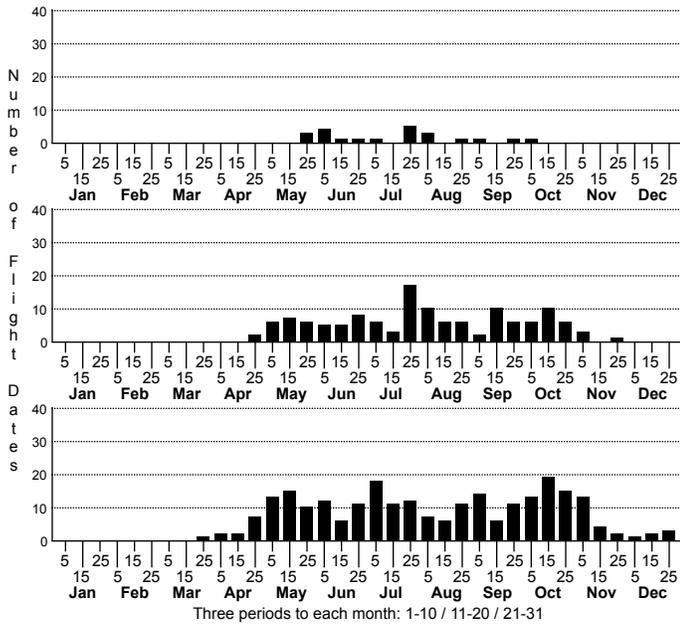


*Palthis asopialis* Faint-spotted Palthis



FAMILY: Erebidae 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 typically a dark, purplish brown (Forbes, 1954). The antemedian is dark brown, edged with pale, and usually angled at the middle. A diffuse, dark median shade runs obliquely across the wing but unlike *Palthis angulalis* is not strongly incurved at the inner margin. The postmedian and subterminal are both irregular; the subterminal is strongly oblique in from the costa. Both the orbicular and reniform spots are black and contrasting, with a pale line dividing the reniform. A pale terminal patch is bordered by a black, contrasting subterminal patch. *P. angulalis* is similar but is a paler reddish brown; the median shade is more strongly incurved at the inner margin; the orbicular is obsolete and the reniform is not divided by a pale line; the apical patch is usually reddish brown and the subapical patch is often yellowish but not contrastingly black.

DISTRIBUTION: Occurs statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Found in a wide range of habitats from swamps to barrens (Wagner et al., 2011). Our records come primarily from hardwood forests but including maritime forests, swamps, mesic slopes, and northern hardwoods

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous, feeding on both living and dead plants. Wagner et al. (2011) specifically list wild indigo (*Baptisia*), beggarticks (*Bidens*), wild bean (*Phaseolus*), and Corn (*Zea mays*).

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: