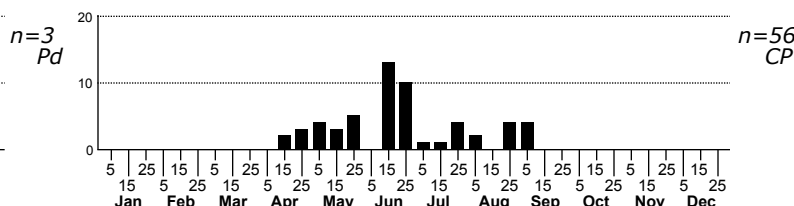
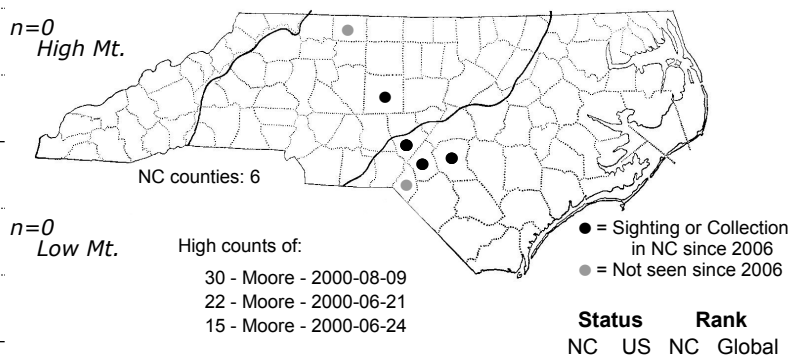
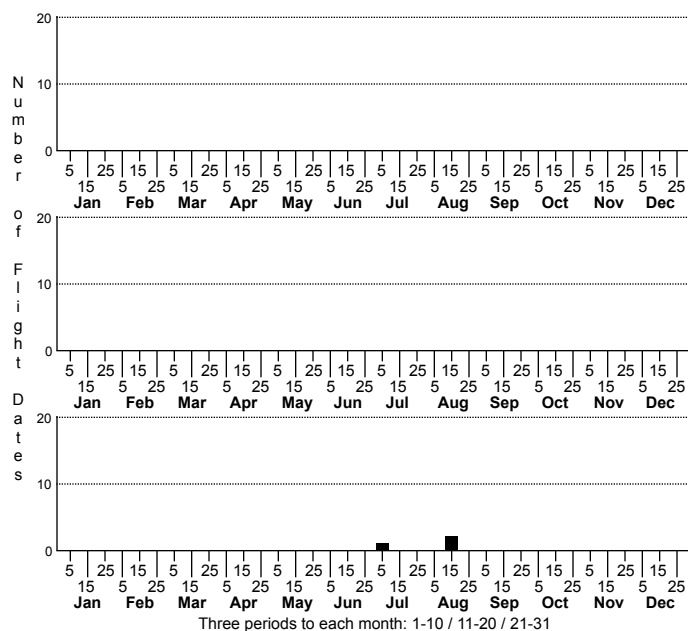


Hemeroplanis new species 1 nr. obliqualis No common name



FAMILY: Erebidae SUBFAMILY: Boletobiinae TRIBE: Phytometrini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Edwards and Harvey (as repeated by Smith, 1907) describe the ground color of *obliqualis/immaculalis* as pale fawn or yellowish tan. Our specimens, however, are primarily gray without a yellowish tint, although sometimes slightly tinged with brown. The undersides, however, are reddish or crimson, as described for *obliqualis/immaculalis*, as are the legs. A more conspicuous difference concerns the two transverse lines: these are described as relatively inconspicuous in *obliqualis/immaculalis*, with the antemedian in particular weakly developed and fading out above the median area. Edwards also describes the lines as "bright chestnut-brown", which differs from the combination of dark brown bordered by reddish-brown lines that characterize our specimens. These lines are conspicuous in our species, with their straight courses and colors appearing to match the pine leaf-litter that is prevalent in their habitats (the gray ground color also blends in with their frequently burned substrates). Other characters, such as a linear, upright reniform and a subterminal series of dark dots are consistent with *obliqualis/immaculalis* but are not prominently developed or obsolete in some specimens. Hindwings are gray with an obscure median line.

DISTRIBUTION: Most of our records come from the Fall-line Sandhills, but it has also been found in monadnocks in the western Piedmont, along the top of the Blue Ridge Escarpment, and apparently also in Tennessee along the western edge of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our record come primarily from the Fall-line Sandhills from relatively mesic sites underlain by a clay layer -- Post Oaks, Blackjack Oaks, and the dwarf locusts are all common at these sites, with seeps often located close by.

FOOD: Reared on dwarf locust (*Robinia hispida* or *R. nana*) by J.B. Sullivan.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Easily observed during the day and it also appears to come well to blacklights

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S1 [S2S3]

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: Currently known only from a few scattered locations, each of which may support a single isolated population