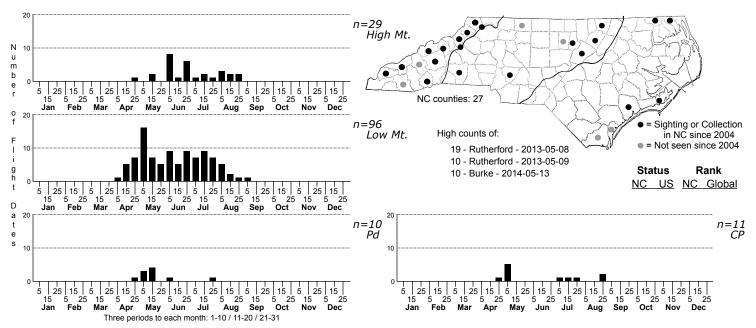
## Tetracis crocallata Yellow Slant-line Moth



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Ennominae TRIBE: Ourapterygini TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: One of thirteen species in this genus that occur in North America (Ferris and Schmidt, 2010), two of which are found in North Carolina.

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

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: Both species of <i>Tetracis</i> that occur in North Carolina are moderately large, angular-winged Geometrids. The ground color is uniformly pale and the forewings are marked with a single straight line (postmedian) that crosses their forewings from inner margin to the apex or to the costa just in front of the apex. Other similarly sized, pale Geometrids with a strong transverse line either have more than one line or the line terminates or makes a sharp bend before it reaches the apex. <i>Tetracis crocallata</i> is more yellowish than <i>cahexiata</i>, frequently dusted with light brown, and possesses discal dots that are missing in <i>cahexiata</i> is characteristically darker brown and more contrasting in <i>crocallata</i> than in <i>cahexiata</i> is than in <i>cahexiata</i> is than in <i>cahexiata</i> is than in <i>cahexiata</i> is that contracteristically darker brown and more contrasting in <i>cahexiata</i> is than in <i>cahexiata</i> is than in <i>cahexiata</i> is that contracteristically darker brown and more contrasting in <i>cahexiata</i> is than in <i>cahexiata</i> is that contracteristically darker brown and more contrasting in <i>cahexiata</i> is than in <i>cahexiata</i> is that contracteristically darker brown and more contracting in <i>cahexiata</i> is that contracteristically darker brown and more contracting in <i
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DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Forests, woodlands, and wooded swamps (Wagner et al., 2001). Our records come from swamp forests in the Coastal Plain; riparian, shoreline, and mesic forests in the Piedmont; and riparian and cove forests in the Mountains.

FOOD: Polyphagous, feeding on a wide variety of hardwood trees, including alder, birch, boxelder, cherry, chestnut, elderberry, sumac, and willow (Wagner et al., 2001).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S4S5

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

COMMENTS: