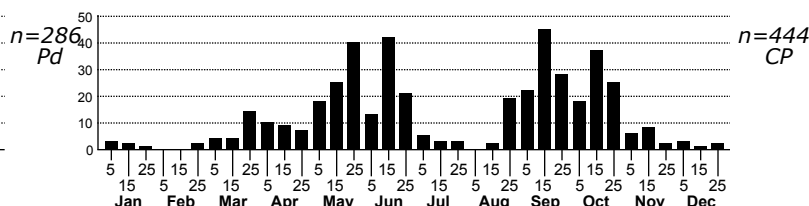
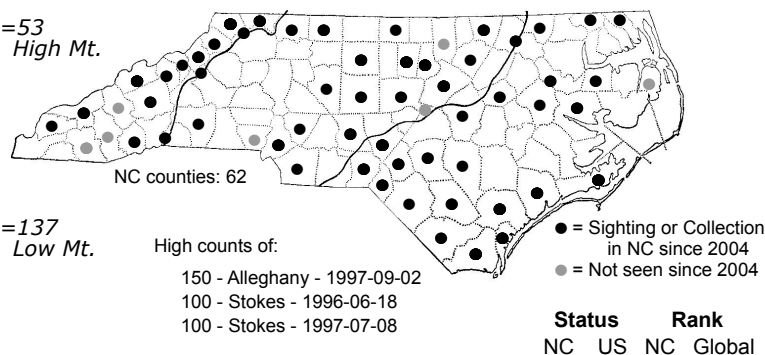
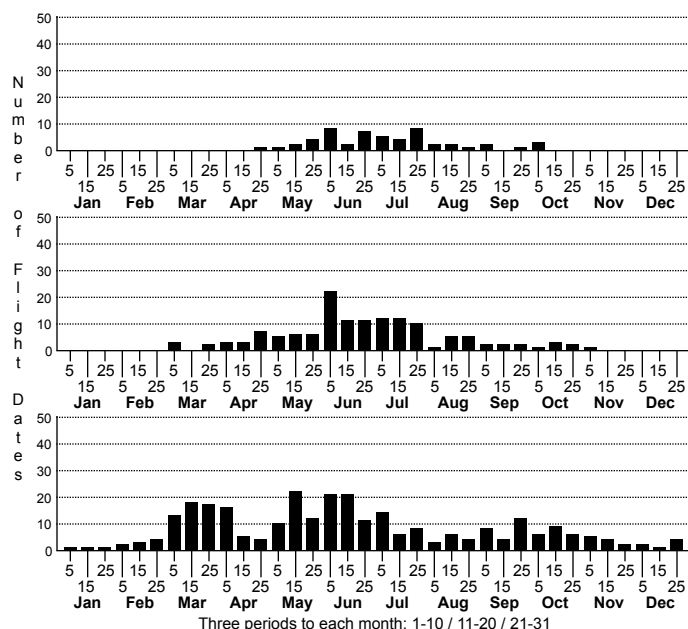


Eupithecia miserulata Common Eupithecia Moth



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Larentiinae TRIBE: Eupitheciini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1948); McDunnough (1949)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The palps are long and porrect, with their dark, smokey brown color contrasting with the creamy-pale frons, which is crossed by narrow apical band of dark brown (McDunnough, 1949). The forewings are rather broad and with a rounded apex (Forbes, 1948). Their ground color is dull grayish brown; North Carolina specimens are often shaded with green -- particularly in winter specimens (not mentioned by either Forbes, McDunnough, or Rindge). The discal spot is contrastingly dark but the antemedian and postmedian lines are more obscurely marked. The subterminal line consists of a series of white spots -- often chevron-shaped -- with one located at the tornus usually larger and more conspicuous. The first segment of the abdomen is paler than the rest (McDunnough, 1949). Females in our populations have dark scaling on the basal half of the abdomen (Sullivan, pers. obs.).

DISTRIBUTION: Probably occurs statewide, and in a wide range of habitats.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Rindge (1985) mentions that miserulata is the only species in this genus that flies year-round

HABITAT: We have records from a very wide variety of open and forested, dry and wet forests. Many records come from residential areas.

FOOD: Larvae are highly polyphagous (Wagner, 2005). They are often found on flowers but also feed on a variety of woody trees and shrubs

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S5

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

COMMENTS: