

GEOMETRIDAE

PERIZOMA COSTIGUTTATA



CATERPILLAR Red-brown; immaculate.

ADULT Wingspan 2.5 centimeters. Forewings gray with three black costal bars.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on ocean spray during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from spring to midsummer. Found in woodlands, and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

PERO MIZON

CATERPILLAR Body color is highly variable, often gray with faint black markings; A2 through A4 swollen ventrally. Head slightly cleft.

ADULT Wingspan 4.1 centimeters. Forewings pale red-brown with a darker median area, wing edge dentate.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many broadleaf trees, such as snowbrush, hazel, Pacific dogwood, and madrone, from April to August. Adults are nocturnal; fly from mid- to late summer. Found in wet conifer forests of the Pacific Northwest, especially abundant west of the Cascade Mountains.

GEOMETRIDAE

PERO OCCIDENTALIS



CATERPILLAR Mottled light yellow, tan, and brown; no other distinctive markings.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings dark gray-brown, wing edges dentate; each forewing with a red-black median band. Males have slightly dentate antennae with minute antennal branches.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on the foliage of Pinaceae and some hardwood shrubs, such as ocean spray, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from late spring to midsummer. Found in woodlands, and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

PHIGALIA PLUMOGERARIA

CATERPILLAR Gray-brown; lateral golden yellow patches on A1 through A3 apparent, faint on A4 through A7; a pair of small dorsal warts on A1 through A3, and A8.

ADULT Females are wingless. Male wingspan 4.5 centimeters. Forewings pale gray; each forewing with four thin black lines. Hindwings pale gray, each with a small black discal spot. Antennae pectinate.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on oak and serviceberry during spring. Adults are nocturnal, males fly in early spring. Found in oak woodlands along the Pacific coast from California to British Columbia.

GEOMETRIDAE

PROBOLE AMICARIA



CATERPILLAR Pale green and brown to red-brown; A5 with a slightly raised transverse ridge.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings falcate, pale mottled brown with a darker brown submarginal area, the subapical part of the median line extends to the wing margin in an abrupt, concave curve.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on dogwood and huckleberry during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from late spring to early summer. Found in wet conifer forests of the Pacific Northwest.

GEOMETRIDAE

PROTITAME MATILDA

CATERPILLAR Yellow-green to light red-brown; no other notable markings.

ADULT Wingspan 2.1 centimeters. Forewings white to pale yellow with a thin, straight basal line and postmedian line. Hindwings with a curved postmedian line.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on willow and poplar during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from spring to midsummer. Found in woodlands, and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

RHEUMAPTERA SUBHASTATA



CATERPILLAR Black; prolegs and spiracular area pale orange. Head orange.

ADULT Wingspan 3.1 centimeters. Forewings white with black borders and mottled black basal and median areas.

ECOLOGY This caterpillar lives in folded leaf tents and is common on mountain alder during August and September. Adults are diurnal; fly from late spring to midsummer. Found in montane forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

OMNIVOROUS LOOPER - *SABULODES AEGROTATA*

CATERPILLAR Dorsum and lateral region of T1 through A9 with longitudinal stripes of black, orange, gray, and white; mostly light yellow below the spiracular line. Head orange with a pair of black spots near the top of the head capsule.

ADULT Wingspan 4.4 centimeters. Forewings slightly falcate, pale yellow to darker brown with converging, dentate median and postmedian lines.

ECOLOGY This is one of just a few species that may occur 'on the wing' any month of the year, a behavior connected to its distribution along relatively mild coastal environments. Caterpillars are common; feed on red elderberry, salmonberry, red alder, and ocean spray, from May to September. Adults are nocturnal; fly throughout the year. Found in wet coastal forests in the Pacific western states.

GEOMETRIDAE

SELENIA ALCIPHEARIA



CATERPILLAR Head, thorax and parts of A5 and A6 streaked with white and gray; A1 through A4 golden yellow; A6 through A10 darker brown; A5 and A6 with a pair of dorsal humps.

ADULT Wingspan 4.2 centimeters. Forewings falcate, mottled pale yellow to brown; each forewing has three narrow, black lines and an apical orange patch.

ECOLOGY The caterpillar in this photo was reared in the lab from eggs obtained from a female moth field-collected live at a blacklight and then placed in a container for a couple of days. Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on the foliage of maple, alder, and birch. Adults are nocturnal; fly from early spring to midsummer. Found in wet forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

SEMIOTHISA BURNEYATA

CATERPILLAR Green mottled with white patches and spots, the dark and light green hues of the caterpillar result in a remarkable example of cryptic coloration.

ADULT Wingspan 3.0 centimeters. Forewings light red-pink-brown; each forewing has two to three nearly straight black lines.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on cedars during late spring and early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly from early to late summer. Found in wet coniferous forests; distributed in the Pacific western states.

GEOMETRIDAE

SEMIOTHISA SUBMINIATA



CATERPILLAR Green with faint white dorsal longitudinal lines; cream-white lateral line.

ADULT Wingspan 2.8 centimeters. Forewings pink to red-pink; each forewing has a broad, curved, black postmedian band and a smaller black basal band.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on willow during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in riparian habitats of dry forest and woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

SERICOSEMA JUTURNARIA

CATERPILLAR Poorly defined patches of alternating light and dark gray-brown; minute warts subdorsally on A2 through A5; yellow spiracles.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings pale tan with a curved black postmedian line and a variable black submarginal border.

ECOLOGY This species may be the most abundant moth in post-fire regeneration habitats, where snowbrush is the dominant vegetation. Caterpillars are very common; feed on *Ceanothus* from May to July. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in woodlands, and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

SICYA CROCEARIA



CATERPILLAR Green with red-brown highlights; middorsum of A3 and A5 with a dual pronged horn the length of which is equal to the body width; a third shorter horn occurs middorsally on A8.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings slightly falcate, yellow with narrow basal and median lines, pink-red in the postmedian areas.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on red alder during June and July. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in wet conifer forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

SPARGANIA MAGNOLIATA

CATERPILLAR Yellow-green with a lateral diffuse band of rosy red.

ADULT Wingspan 3.0 centimeters. Forewings gray with wavy black lines and bands; each forewing has a small black discal spot. Hindwings pink-gray.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on fireweed during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly from spring to late summer. Found in open habitats associated with wet forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

STAMNODES COENONYMPHATA



CATERPILLAR Green with a tint of yellow along a subdorsal longitudinal band.

ADULT Wingspan 3.1 centimeters. Forewings pale yellow with a white postmedian band and gray-black median and apical patches.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on mountain mahogany during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry oak woodlands; distributed in southern California and southwestern Oregon.

GEOMETRIDAE

SYNAXIS CERVINARIA

CATERPILLAR Light green to green-brown to red-orange; dorsally T2 swollen into a transverse ridge; minute middorsal wart on A4 and A8.

ADULT Wingspan 4.3 centimeters. Forewings strongly falcate, red-brown to gray, with narrow basal and median lines.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on willow, cascara, bitterbrush, and species of *Ceanothus* from June to August. Adults are nocturnal; fly from spring to midsummer. Found in woodlands, and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

SYNAXIS FORMOSA



CATERPILLAR Dorsally gray-brown with thin longitudinal lines; ventrally gray-yellow with patches of gray-brown; a pair of small dorsal warts on A2 through A5; A8 with a small hump.

ADULT Wingspan 4.2 centimeters. Forewings gray with jagged black postmedian and basal lines outlined in white. Hindwings white with a scalloped gray margin.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on rabbit brush during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall. Found in dry juniper woodlands and sagebrush rangelands in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

SYNAXIS JUBARARIA

CATERPILLAR Mottled gray to light brown-red; a pair of prominent dorsal warts on T1, A4, and A5; a pair of very small warts on A3, A6, and A7.

ADULT Wingspan 4.0 centimeters. Forewings strongly falcate, pale yellow to orange, with narrow basal and median lines.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on many broadleaf trees and shrubs, such as big-leaf maple, ash, red alder, and snowberry, during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall. Found in wet conifer forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

THALLOPHAGA TAYLORATA



CATERPILLAR One of very few species found on sword fern. This caterpillar is easily identified by its orange, brown, and tan body with faint white subdorsal longitudinal lines; midabdominal intersegmental areas orange brown.

ADULT Wingspan 3.3 centimeters. Forewings slightly falcate, lightly speckled brown with a dark brown median band and postmedian line, or separate small postmedian spots.

ECOLOGY This is the most abundant caterpillar on sword fern. Caterpillars are common; feed on sword fern during May and June. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in wet conifer forests in the Pacific western states.

GEOMETRIDAE

TRIPHOSA CALIFORNIATA

CATERPILLAR Numerous longitudinal lines and bands of pink-gray, black, yellow, and light brown; the most distinctive trait is the lateral yellow band edged dorsally by a black line.

ADULT Wingspan 3.3 centimeters. Forewings dark gray with a wavy median band and thin lines. Hindwings white with gray borders and scalloped margins.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on coffeeberry during late spring and early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in open habitats, woodlands, and wet forests in the Pacific western states.

GEOMETRIDAE

TRIPHOSA HAESITATA



CATERPILLAR Translucent green; lateral off-white band; dorsal and lateral cream-white lines.

ADULT Wingspan 3.9 centimeters. Forewings variable red-brown with darker and lighter wavy bands. Hindwings with the margin strongly dentate.

ECOLOGY This is the most abundant caterpillar on cascara. Caterpillars are common; feed on cascara during June and July. Adults are nocturnal, overwinter, fly from late summer into next spring. Found in woodlands and wet conifer forests; widely distributed in western North America.