

GEOMETRIDAE

EUDREPANULATRIX RECTIFASCIA

CATERPILLAR Brown head and light green body with faint white lines; small middorsal reddish brown spots or patches may occur on midabdominal segments; middorsal reddish brown streak on thorax and anterior abdomen.

ADULT Wingspan 2.8 centimeters. Forewings white to pink with fine gray mottling and a narrow postmedian line.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on species of *Ceanothus* from June through August. Adults are nocturnal; fly from early to late summer. Found in wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

EULITHIS XYLINA



CATERPILLAR Red-brown-amber; black collar around T2; intersegmental rings are pale gray-brown.

ADULT Wingspan 3.4 centimeters. Forewings with a dark brown median band with a smooth outer margin.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are very common; feed on many broadleaf trees and shrubs, such as ocean spray, red stem osier, ninebark, and azalea, during June and July. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in moist forests and riparian habitats; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

EUPITHECIA ANNULATA

CATERPILLAR Golden-yellow-green dorsally and laterally; venter olive green, no other markings.

ADULT Wingspan 2.3 centimeters. Forewings gray-brown with faint dark bands and a black discal spot. Hindwings with a checkered margin.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on conifers, such as hemlock and Douglas-fir, during late spring and early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in coastal rain forests of the Pacific western states.

GEOMETRIDAE

EUPITHECIA GILVIPENNATA



CATERPILLAR Yellow-green with a dark red middorsal line from the head to A10.

ADULT Wingspan 2.6 centimeters. Forewings black, often with orange medial spots and an orange subapical patch.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on manzanita during late spring and early summer. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry forests and oak woodlands in the Pacific western states.

GEOMETRIDAE

EUPITHECIA GRAEFII

CATERPILLAR Color variable from solid green, a rosy pink, to red-pink, typically matching color with the hostplant.

ADULT Wingspan 2.3 centimeters. Forewings brown with a red-yellow cast; each forewing has an elongate, black discal spot.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on manzanita and madrone from April through June. Adults are nocturnal; fly in summer. Found in dry forests and woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

EUPITHECIA MAESTOSA



CATERPILLAR Light green throughout; immaculate.

ADULT Wingspan 2.0 centimeters. Forewings with brown basal and medial lines; each forewing has a faint transverse yellow band.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common, generalist feeders occurring in the spring on hardwood trees and shrubs, such as serviceberry, ash, ocean spray, and elderberry. Adults are nocturnal; fly from spring to midsummer. Found in moist forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

EUPITHECIA MISTURATA

CATERPILLAR Variable in color from white to rosy brown; A1 through A6 with distinct darker transverse band that is expanded anteriorly in the center and along each side near the subdorsal area.

ADULT Wingspan 1.8 centimeters. Forewings pale gray; each forewing has a small black discal spot.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are very common, generalist feeders occurring in late spring and early summer on the foliage and flowers of flowering trees and shrubs, particularly ocean spray, manzanita, snowberry, and oak. Adults are nocturnal; fly in summer. Found in woodlands and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

EUPITHECIA NEVADATA



CATERPILLAR Darker green dorsally with small white dots; lighter green ventrally with a white hue and small white dots; lateral off-white band bordered with streaks of red, mostly on thorax and posterior abdominal segments.

ADULT Wingspan 2.6 centimeters. Forewings white to gray with red to brown costal and submarginal patches.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on bitterbrush and species of *Ceanothus* during June and July. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in dry forests and juniper woodlands; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

EUPITHECIA RAVOCOSTALIATA

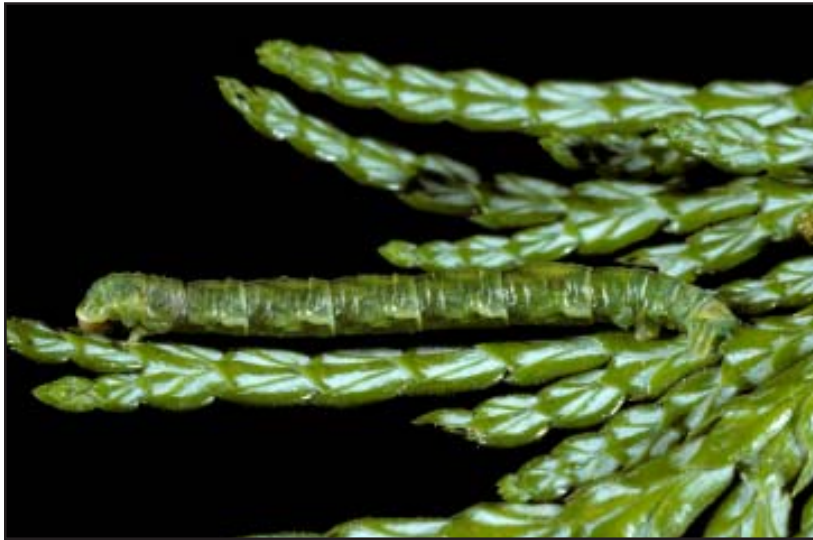
CATERPILLAR Dorsum and venter green; lateral off-white band bordered by a solid red line below.

ADULT Wingspan 2.3 centimeters. Forewings elongate and pointed with white and black costal and submarginal patches.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on cascara from June to August. Adults are nocturnal; fly in early spring. Found in woodlands and wet and dry forests in the Pacific western states.

GEOMETRIDAE

EUPITHECIA UNICOLOR



CATERPILLAR Green with shades of yellow, matching foliage of the foodplant for a cryptic appearance.

ADULT Wingspan 2.5 centimeters. Forewings red-brown to yellow-orange with a thin black medial line, often with black streaks along the submarginal border.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on western red cedar from May to July. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in wet coniferous forests from southern California to British Columbia.

GEOMETRIDAE

EUSTROMA SEMIATRATA

CATERPILLAR Red-brown; T3 with a transverse black line.

ADULT Wingspan 3.3 centimeters. Forewings with a black median band that has a jagged outer margin.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on herbaceous plants, such as fireweed, during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in fall. Found in open habitats associated with wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

GABRIOLA DYARI



CATERPILLAR Mostly brown, dorsum with light caramel-colored patches; subdorsally and laterally abdomen with slightly swollen areas; white dorsal patches on A1, A3, and A8. This caterpillar can contort its body into a configuration that looks like a male cone of conifers.

ADULT Wingspan 2.8 centimeters. Forewings dark, mottled gray to black; each forewing has a narrow, wavy, black median line and a curved, black basal line.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are uncommon; feed on conifers, such as Douglas-fir and western hemlock, during late spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in summer. Found in wet and dry coniferous forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

HESPERUMIA LATIPENNIS

CATERPILLAR Gray mixed with white-gray; small dorsal tubercles on A2 and A2 slightly bulging laterally; small ventral tubercles on A3.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings a uniform pale gray; each forewing has a narrow, sharply dentate median line.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on ocean spray and currants during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in wet and dry forests; most common west of the Cascade Mountains, ranging from California to British Columbia.

GEOMETRIDAE

HESPERUMIA SULPHURARIA



CATERPILLAR The body color of this species is highly variable, often matching its background. The subdorsal wart on A2 is the best trait for tentative field identification.

ADULT Wingspan 3.5 centimeters. Forewings pale to dark yellow with purple-brown median and basal bands and a broad purple-brown discal spot; markings are variable from very prominent bands to nearly no marks except for the discal spot.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are very common; feed on many broadleaf trees and shrubs, such as species of *Ceanothus*, manzanita, ocean spray, and bitterbrush, from May through July. Adults are nocturnal; fly in midsummer. Found in woodlands and wet and dry forests; widely distributed in western North America.

GEOMETRIDAE

HYDRIOMENA MANZANITA

CATERPILLAR Off-white, almost translucent; middorsal black line from T2 through A9. Head light brown.

ADULT Wingspan 3.2 centimeters. Forewings elongate and pale gray with obscure markings forming dark curved bands.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on manzanita and madrone during June and July. Adults are nocturnal; fly in spring. Found in dry conifer forests and oak woodlands along the West Coast from California to British Columbia.

GEOMETRIDAE

HYPAGYRTIS UNIPUNCTATA



CATERPILLAR Tan and brown; A4 and A5 with a diffuse patch of white.

ADULT Wingspan 3.3 centimeters. Forewings white, mottled with yellow and brown; each forewing has a small black discal spot. Hindwings with margin slightly scalloped.

ECOLOGY Caterpillars are common; feed on alder during spring. Adults are nocturnal; fly in late summer. Found in wet forests; widely distributed in western North America.