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CHECK LIST
OF THE
NOCTUIDAE
OF
America, North of Mexico,

BY
A. R. GROTE, A. M.

I.
Bombycine and Noctuidae (Nonfasciatae).

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Reinecke & Zesch, Printers, 500 Main Street, near Mohawk.
1875.
PREFACE.

The present list includes a full synonymy of the species so far as known. No references are given and the plan of Dr. LeConte's Catalogue of the Coleoptera, and that of the List of North American Lepidoptera, has been followed; in addition the species are numbered for the convenience of students.

I take this opportunity to thank the different correspondents who have sent me material in this Family which I have made for many years the object of my special study.

Unidentified names are followed by a ---.
Preoccupied names are marked with a ||.
Names cited in error are marked with a ‡.

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences,

November 1st, 1875.

A. R. G.
# Check List

--- of ---

North American Bombyciae and Noctuidiae (Nonfasciatae)

--- by ---

AUG. R. GROTE, A. M.

---

**Noctuidiae** Latr.  
**NONFASCIATAE** Borkh.

**Bombyciae** Hubn.  
**VERAE** Grote.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leptina Guen.</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>dormitans Guen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>latebricola Grote.</td>
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<td>ophthalmica Guen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doubted by Guen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FALSAE Grote.</td>
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<td>Pseudothyatira Grote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cymatophoroides Grote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thyatira cymat. Guen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>expultrix Grote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thyatira cymat. † Guen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habrosyne Hubn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>scripta Grote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thyatira scripta Gosse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thyatira abrasi Guen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thyatira Ochs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pudens Guen.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 *Cymataphora canapaga* Walk., and *Cymataphora impuvisata* Hy. Edw., are unknown to me and perhaps do not belong to this group.
16. dispansa Morr.
17. propinquilinea Groce.
HARRISIMEMA Groce.
18. sexguttata Groce.
Notodonta segy. Harris.
Grammophora trisignata Walk
FERALIA Groce.
19. jocosa Groce.
Diphiera joc. Guen.
MOMOPHANA Groce.
DIPHTHERA Hubn. 2
21. fullax H.-S.
APATELA Hubn.
22. grisea" Groce.
Noctua grisea Barnston.
pudenda Morr.
23. tritoma Groce.
Triana tritoma Hubn.
24. dentata Groce.
Acronyda occid. G. & R.
25. lucem (Guen.).—
26. morma Groce.
Acronyda mor. G. & R.
27. lobeliae Groce.
Acronyda lob. Guen.
28. furcifera Groce.
Acronyda furc. Guen.
29. hasta Groce.
Acronyda hasta Guen.
30. Radeliffi Harvey.
31. Harveyana Groce.
32. quadrata Groce.
33. interrupta (Boield.)—
34. spinigera Groce.
Acronyda spin Guen.
35. funeralis Groce. = adnata
Acronyda fun. G. & R.
Acr. americana Harr. (Ent.
36. Comnata Groce. Cor. larv.)
37. innata Groce.
Acronyda inn. Guen.
Diphthera gracii Groce.
38. lupini Groce.
Acronyda lupini Behr Ms.
39. lepesculina Groce.
Acronyda lepesc. Guen.
Acr. populi Riley.
40. insita (Walk.).
(spee. distinct.?)
41. americana Harris.
Phalacna aeris † Abb larva.
Acr. hastulifera † Guen.
42. acoricola (Guen.)—
Phalacna aeris † Abb. imago
Phalacna hastulifera Abb larva
43. dactyliana Groce.
44. rubricoma Groce.
Acronyda rubric. Guen.
45. lutea Groce.
Acronyda lutea. G. & R.
46. brumosa Groce.
Acronyda brum. Guen.
Acr. Verrilli G. & R.
47. subocrea Groce.
48. aspera (Morr.)—
49. noctiva Groce.
50. supersans Groce.
Acronyda supersa. Guen.
51. pernasas Harvey
52. afflcta groce.
53. longa (Guen.).—
54. clarissima Groce.
Acronyda clar. Guen.
55. ovata Groce.
56. hamamelis Groce.
Acronyda ham. Guen.
57. ineceta Groce.
58. dissecta Groce.
Acronyda dis. G. & R.
59. alburna Groce.
60. vituaria Groce.
61. paupercula Groce.
62. exilis Groce.
63. sperata Groce.

2 The type of this genus is the European Origin, a species determined by Hulin as the
ARUNDA of Limum, which latter proves however different. I have proposed to restrict Monis to
M. ASPUR (Cram.) and the name TRICHOSEA LUDIFICA for the DIPHTHERA LUDIFICA of Lederer.
Hospila Grote.

vordita Grote.

yliniformis Grote. 3

Aeconla xylinif. Guen.

Aecon. xylinoides Guen.

Grote.

blinita Grote.

Phalaena obtinita Abb. & Sm.

uncolaria Grote.

holarita Grote.

Hubn.

pripdula Grote.

alliatrica Grote.

Breophila pull. Guen.

orticosa (Guen.).—

arcara (Morr.).—

seitincta (Walk.).—

visivaria (Walk.).—

visiinigna (Walk.).—

huna (Hubn.).

aratorphora (H. & S.).

Eradria inscripta Walk.

Hubn.

hura Hubn.

Charycterista festa Guen.

MATE Hubn.

Dbruicam Hubn.

L. Guen.

agilis Guen.

phteroides Guen.

literata Grote. 7

Hubn.

uardini (Doisid.).

Agr. gitelipennis Grote.

sigmooides Grote.

Noctua sigm. Guen.

clima (Guen.).—

dilucida Morr.—

badicollis Morr.

Amnoconia badie. Grote.

atenta Grote.

perattenta Grote.

phyllophora Grote.

rubifera (Grote).

rubh Grote.

conlina Tr.

bajas (S. V.).

Normaniana Grote.

Agr. obtusus Speyor.

ruliprtectus Morr.

haruspica Grote.

Agr. unimaclla | Morr. 4

innotabilis Grote.

c-nigrum (Linn.).

bicarnea Grote.

Noctua bic. Guen.

Fedius duscas Walk.

100. Treati Grote.

101. auxiliaris Grote.

102. introferens srote.

103. pereexcelds Grote.

Agr. excellens || Grote.

104. cicerecomacula Morr.

105. gularis Grote.

106. fennica (Fussch.).

107. subgothica (How.).

Agr. juculifera Guen.

108. tricoso Linn.

109. herilis Grote.

Following names cannot be identified from published data concerning them: meti, implica, contica, albida, declarata, impressa, fasciata, mixta, or Walker in the British Museum Lists; ulmi, pruni, sulcis, of Harris in biological Correspondence, edited by Mr. Scudder.

To the European auger, Mr. Morrison is in error, both in supposing that could be used for this species after having been previously employed for species or variety in the same genus, and in pronouncing unimaclla stand. variety" of plecta. Dr. Staudinger, who ought to know his own species, is yet it is a variety, while Lederer, who has been considered good authority, a variety of teucapaster.
16. dispulsa Morr.
17. propinquilinea Grote.

HARRISIMENA Grote.
18. sexguttata Grote.
Notodonta sexg. Harris.
Gromphohora trisignata Walk

FERALIA Grote.
19. jucosa Grote.
Diphtheria jac. Guen.

MOMOPHANA Grote.
20. Constocki Grote.

DIPHTHERA Hubn.
21. fallax H.-S.

APATELA Hubn.
22. grisea Grote.
Noctua grisea Barnston.
puberula Morr.
23. tritona Grote.
Triasa tritona Hubn.
24. dentata Grote.
25. occidentalis Grote.
Acronycta occid. G. & R.
26. lehun (Guen.). —
27. morula Grote.
Acronycta mor. G. & R.
28. lobeliae Grote.
Acronycta lob. Guen.
29. furcifera Grote.
Acronycta fure. Guen.
30. Lasta Grote.
Acronycta hesta Guen.
31. Radcliffi Harvey.
32. Harveyana Grote.
33. quadrata Grote.
34. interrupta (Boisd.). —
35. spluigerata Grote.
Acronycta spin Guen.
36. funeralis Grote. — abeli
Acronycta jun. G. & R.
Ac. americana † Harr. (Eut.
37. commista Grote
Acronycta imm. Guen.
Diphtheria graecii Grote.
38. impini Grote.
Acronycta impini Benth.
39. lupesculina Grote.
Acronycta lupesc. Guen.
Acr. populi Riley.
40. insita (Walk.).
(spec. distinct.?)
41. americana Harris.
Phalana aceris † Abb.
Acron. hastulifera † G.
Phal. hastulifera Abb.
42. aceriana (Guen.)—
Phalana aceris † Abb.
Phal. hastulifera Abb. testa
43. dactylinia Grote.
44. rubricea Grote.
Acronycta rubrice. Guen.
45. luteolea Grote.
Acronycta lute. G. & R.
46. brumosa Grote.
Acronycta brun. Guen.
Acr. Verrillii G. & R.
47. subochrea Grote.
48. aspera (Marr.?)—
49. noctivaga Grote.
50. superans Grote.
Acronycta super. Guen.
51. persussa Harvey.
52. afflicta Grote.
53. longa (Guen.). —
54. clarescens Grote.
Acronycta clars. Guen.
55. ovata Grote.
56. hamamalis Grote.
Acronycta ham. Guen.
57. incerta Grote.
Acronycta incr. Mo.
58. dissecta Grote.
Acronycta dis. G. & R.
59. alburna Grote.
60. vinnula Grote.
61. pumiceula Grote.
62. exilis Grote.
63. sperata Grote.

2 The type of this genus is the European ORION, a species determined by
VIRGINIA of Linne, which latter proves however, different. I have proposed to re
4 ASTER (Cram. and the name TRICHOSTE LUMBER for the DIPHTHERA LUMI
3 The following names cannot be identified from published data concerning them: Acroctetix modica, implicata, cunctata, albida, declarata, impressa, fasciata, mixta, cristifera, of Walker in the British Museum lists; ulna, pruni, salicis, of Harris in his Entomological Correspondence, edited by Mr. Semper.

4 Related to the European angii, Mr. Morrison is in error, both in supposing that his name could be used for this species after having been previously employed for another species or variety in the same genus; and in pronouncing uninaeula stand., a "simple variety" of pieca. Dr. Standing, who ought to know his own species, is doubtful that it is a variety, while Lederer, who has been considered good authority, thought it a variety of leucogaster.
110. exsertistigma Morr.
111. Weckel Moeschl.
112. vittifrons Grote.
113. ochrogaster (Guen.) —
114. plecta (Linn.).
115. obeliscoides (Guen.). —
116. sexatilis Grote.
117. Lewisii Grote.
118. silens Grote.
119. lagena Grote.
120. Hollemanni Grote.
121. acelavis Morr.
122. badinodis Grote.
123. collaris G. & R.
124. carissima Harvey.
125. formalis Grote.
126. geniculata G. & R.
127. tessellata Harr. —
    maizi Fitch.
128. decorum Morr.
       Agr. canestrus Grote.
129. veriipennis Grote.
130. redimicula Morr.
131. Ridingsiana Grote.
132. 4-deutata G. & R. —
133. plagigera Morr.
134. cicatricosa G. & R.
135. pitychrous Grote.
136. Wilsoni Grote.
137. specialis Grote.
138. mimallonis Grote.
    (fullipennis Grote)
139. manifesta Morr.
140. manifestolobes Morr.
141. monochromata Morr.
142. muraennula G. & R.
143. scandens Riley.
144. friabilis Grote.
146. violaris G. & R.
147. sculptilis Harvey.
148. chortalis Harvey.
149. balanitiis Grote.
150. funalisrs Grote.
       Agr. permunda Morr.
152. fuscigera Grote.
153. fenicea Harvey.
154. messoria Harr.
       Agr. repandis G. & R.
       Agr. Cochranii Riley.
       Agr. lycaicum Grote (Cal.).
155. infraest Mor.
156. Rileyana Morr.
157. velleripeennis Grote.
158. pastoralis Grote.
159. gagates Grote.
160. intrita Morr.
161. euroides Grote.
       Agr. perpura Morr.
162. imperita (Hubn.).
       Agr. comparata Moeschi.
163. saxigenna Morr. —
164. dissoa Moeschl.
165. rava H. — S.
166. fusca Boield.
       Agr. septentrionalis Moeschl.
167. islandica Staud.
       Agr. opipara Morr.
168. umbra Barr. —
169. litoralis Pack.
170. speciosa (Hubn.). —
171. Staudingeri Moeschl. —
172. Drosseni Staud. —
173. oblaMorr. —
174. Westernmanni (Staud.) —
175. Morrisoniana Riley. —
176. gladiaria Morr.
177. venerabilis Walk.
    (incalida Walk.
178. volubilis Harvey.
179. stigmosa Morr.
180. gravis Grote.
181. Vancouverensis Grote.
182. segetum (S. V.). —
       Agr. texana Grote.
183. rudens Harvey.
184. annexa Tr.
185. malefida Guen.
186. spissa Guen. —
187. ypsilon (Rotl.).
   Not. sphyra S. V.
   Agr. lyrifera Harr.
   sanca (Hubn.).
   Agr. nescia Harr.
   —or. Ortonii Pack.
   inconeinae Harvey.
   clandestina Morr. / 2,76.
   bruneicollis Grote.
   alternata Grote.
   cupidissima Grote.
   observabilis Grote.

§ Pachnobia Guea.
190. caryn Guea.
   Agr. okakensis Pack.
197a. seropulana Morr.
198. cupidoformis Morr.
   —or. oriliana Grote.

§ Matuta Grote.
199. Catherina Grote.

§ Anicia Grote.
200. lubricans Grote.
   Noctua lubric. Guea.
201. inevis Guea.
   Anicia Alabamae Grote.
202. simplaria Morr.
   Agr. simplicius; Morr.
203. brocha Morr.

§ Eurois Hubn.
204. digna Morr.
205. pressa Grote.
206. prasina (S. V.).
   Aplecta herbidu Guea.

207. occulta (Hubn.).
   Hadena implicata Lef.
208. striata (Morr.).
209. praefixa Morr. —

POLYPHAENIS Boisd.
210. berbaecea Guea.

ABA Grote.
211. chionanithi Grote.
   Phalacra chion. Abb. & Sm.

MAMESTRA Oehs.
212. purpurissata Grote.
213. nimbosa Grote.
   Aplecta nimb. Guea.
214. imbrifera Grote.
215. lateris Grote.
   Aplecta lat. Guea.
   Ayamea demissa Walk.
216. condita (Guea.). —
217. adjuncta Grote.
218. lubena Grote.
   Man. rufula Morr.
220. grandis Led.
   Hadena grandis Boisd.
221. subjuncta Grote.
   Hadena subj. G. & R.
222. atlantica Grote.  
223. vicina Grote.
   —? M. teligera Morr.
224. distinta Grote.

§ Astracelia dist. Hubn.
225. legitima Grote.
226. lilacina Harvey.
   Man. illabefada Morr.

5 The following names cannot be identified from published data concerning them: 
   Agr. diversens, hesians, insignata, mollis, lenticularis, radix, Graphiptula juncunda, 
   expansa, Illycago of the British Museum Lists. Information has been afforded me 
   as to the species described scantily, and in some cases inaccurately, by Mr. Morrison 
   Bost. Soc. N. History, 1874, pp. 132 et seq.

6 This is a smaller speceies than subjuncta, and differs by the larger claviform and 
   the absence of the check dash across the median space beyond this spot. The orbicular 
   is more oblique, the reniform smaller than in subjuncta. The fore wings are more 
   reddish and the hind wings darker than its ally. Expanse 30 mm; May.
227. assimilis Morr.
228. (?) curta Morr.—
229. Dimmocki Grote.
230. Rogenhoferi Moeschl.—
231. incincta Morr.—
232. thecata Morr.—
233. chartaria Grote.
234. brillans Grote.

*Hadena albicosta* Walk.

*Man. floeli* Speyer.

235. trifolii (Esp.).
236. rugosa Morr.—
237. impollita Morr.—
238. detracta.

*Hadena detr. Walk.*

*Man. clavigena Grote.*

239. cuneata Grote.
240. penisilis Grote.
241. lorea H. - S.

*Hydrocia lor. Guen.*

242. rosea Harvey.
243. vinenuialisis Grote.

*?Ceramica vin. Guen.*

*?Ceramica rubifastia Morr.*

244. w-album (Guen.).—
245. ectypa Morr.—
246. repentina Morr.—
247. cinnabarina Grote.
248. renigera Grote.

*Celata ren. Steph.*

*Od. herbinacea Guen.*

249. Goodelli Grote.
250. innexa Morr.

*Perigraphe inn. Grote.*

251. marinitincta Harvey.
252. landabiliis Grote.

*Iecera landi, Guen.*

253. *iladabiliis Grote.*
254. olivecea Morr. —
255. 4-fascata Grote.

DIANTHOCIA Eoisal.

256. meditata Grote.
257. modesta Morr.—
258. rufula Grote.
259. sublita Moeschl.—
260. phoca Moeschl.—
261. capsularis Guen.

*Raphia propusa* Walk.

262. leucogramma Grote.
263. nivelygittata Grote.
264. lustralls Grote.
265. pensilis Grote.

?*Man. passa Morr.*

266. palillis Harvey.
267. insolens Grote.

HADENA Schrenk.

268. Burgessi.


269. delicata Grote.
270. loculata.

*Luceria loot. Morr.*

271. Sommeri Lef.—
272. exulis Lef.

*Had. marmorata Zett.*

*Had. groenlandica Lef.*

* Had. gelata Lef.*

*Nemria cervina H. - S.*

*Crymodes podi Guen.*

*Crym. gelida Guen.*

*Crym. b-vea Guen.*

273. devastatrix Grote.

*Phalaena devastator* Brace.

*Agrieta devast. Anet.*

*Manesta ordinaria Walk.*

?*Man. unicolor* Walk,

?*Man. contenta* Walk.

--- S ---

7 This form differs from *trifolii* as described by Speyer Stett. Ent. Zeitt. 1855, 137, in the size and shape of the orbicular and tone of the primaries. But I have a N.Y. specimen which is different in these respects and which I take to be the true *trifolii*; this letter is my *chenopodi* B. B. S. N. S., 1, 104. A Californian specimen seems to differ from either.
274. interna Grote.
275. passer (Guen.)—
276. lateritia (Hubn.)
   var. dubitans Walk.

277. sputatrix Grote
278. congermana Morr.
279. impulsa Grote.
   Maresta imp. Guen.

280. castanea Grote,8
280a. albina Grot.
281. apaniformis Grote.
   Xylophasia apan. Guen.

282. suffusca Morr.
283. arctica Biod.
   Maresta anica ] Harr.
   Hadena amputa riz Fitch.

284. Eriglandi G. & R.
285. vulnosa Grote.

286. confederata Grote.9
287. vulgivaga Morr.—

288. lignicolor Grote.
   Xylophasia lign. Guen.

289. genialis Grote.
290. auranticolor Grote.
291. eculiiformis Grote.
292. vulgaris Grote.
   Xylophasia vulg. G. & R.

293. verbascoides Grote.
294. sectilis Grote.
   Xylophasia sect. Guen.

295. cariosa (Guen.).
296. inordinata Morr.

297. stipata Morr.—
298. leucocephala (Grote).
   Polia leuc. Grote.
   Dryobota ribulata Morr.

299. exornata Moeschl.
300. finitima Grote.
   Apamea fin. Guen.

301. diversicolor Grote.

302. maetata Grote.
   Apamea mad. Guen.

303. curvata Grote.
304. divesta Grote.
305. indirecta Grote.
306. tuberculata Grote.
   Phosphila turb. Hubn.

307. marina Grote.
308. miselioides Guen.
309. modica Grote.
   Apamea mad. Guen.
   Cel. subsecta Walk.

310. flava Grote.
311. fraxilina Grote.
   §Oligia Hubn.

312. arna Grote.
   Celtis arna Guen.

313. chalcedon (Hubn.).
   Hadena frutica Grote.

314. versicolor Grote.
315. festivoides (Guen.).—
316. exesa (Guen.).—
317. paginata Morr.—10

Perigaea Guen.

318. xanthioides Guen.
319. infelix Guen.—

8 Allied to rubirenai; perhaps albina is a variety corresponding to the var. Lecensinae of rubirenai.
9 Also from Jamaica, W. I. (Thaxter).
10 The following names cannot be identified from published data concerning them:
   Xylophasia indocelis, liber, urea, utica, Hadena intracta, claudens, contenta, Minu vineta, Celtis punctifera, Inseca, egens, eretica, ?irresoluta, of the British Museum Lists; also Apamea ramifera Walk.
320. onixa Grote.
321. luxa Grote.
322. fabrefacta Harvey.
   Segesta fabr. Morr.
323. orbica (Morr.),—
324. mersa (Morr.),—

Dipterygia Steph.
325. scabriuscula (Linn.).
   Nocca pinasti L.
   N. dipterygia Hufn.
   N. tripertigia Esp.

Valeria Gurn.

Artrochiora Grote.
327. februalis Grote.

Chyttonix Grote.
328. iuspis Grote.
   Apana iasp. Guen.

Copliadenia Morr.
329. atricollaris Morr.
   Homohadenia atric. Haüy.

Homohadenia Grote.
330. badistriga Grote.
331. Kappa Grote.
332. figurata Harvey.
333. induta Harvey.
334. incomitata Harvey.11

Onconemis Led.
335. Behrensi Grote.
336. Glennyi Grote.
337. Mediana Morr.—
338. Chandleri Grote.

Eccoptocnemis Grote.
341. timbraris Grote.
   Heliorhous fimbri. Grote.

Copianolis Grote.
342. enbillis Grote.

Aporophyla Guen.
343. Yosemite Grote.

Pachypolia Grote.
344. atricornis Grote.
345. acutissima Grote.

Folia Tr.
346. perquiritata Morr.
347. speciosa Morr.—
348. confagosa Morr.—

Dryobota Led.
349. stigmata Grote.

Actinotia Häm.
350. ramosula Grote.
   Gloanha var. Guen.
351. Stewarti Grote.
352. derupta Morr.—

Callypatoria Grote.
353. mollissima Walk.
   Eriopus moll. Guen.
   Erastria rubicando Walk.
354. monetiforma Walk.
   Eriopus mon. Guen.
355. granitosa (Guen.).—
356. floridensis (Guen.).—
357. argenteina Walk.—

Laphyoma Guen.
358. frugiperda Guen.
   Phalaeno frug. Abb. & Sm.
   Procnia autumnalis Riley.
   var. fulvosa Riley.
   var. obscura Riley.

359. inflexa Morr.—

11 According to Dr. Harvey, Mr. Morrison’s description of retroversa does not at all apply to inimita, for which its Author states it was intended. The description agrees partly with Kappa and partly with inimitata; I think the latter species has probably been confounded with inimita by Mr. Morrison. The name retroversa must, under the circumstances, be abandoned.
PRODIENIA Guen.

360. commelinae Guen.
   Phal. comm. Abb. & Sm.

361. signifera Walk.—

362. orksithall Guen.—

363. flavivella Harvey.

364. lineatella Harvey.
   Prod. commelinae + Riley.

365. praefica Grote.

EUPSEPHOPARCTES Grote.

366. precinclus Grote.

CONSERYLIA Grote.

367. anodontata Grote.
   Phlogophora an. Guen.

TRIGONOPHORA Hubn.

368. perlenosa Grote.
   Phlogophora per. Guen.

369. v-brunneum Grote.

EUPLEXIA Steyr.

370. lucipara Steph.
   Noctua lue. Linn.

BROTOLOMIA Led.

371. iris Grote.
   Phlogophora iris Guen.

NEPHELODES Guen.

372. minians Guen.

373. violans Guen.

TRICHLITA Grote.

374. semiaurata Grote.

HELOTROPHA Led.

375. reniformis Grote.

376. atra Grote.

GORTYNA Hubn. (non Led.)

377. purpuripennis Grote.
   Orthosia baliola Morr.

378. seria Grote.
   Hydriccia seria G. & R.

379. nicetiana (Ekh.)
   ab. erythrostigma (Haw.).
   f. lucens (Tr.). (Calif.)

380. inquaeata G. & R.

381. immanis Grote.
   Hydriccia imum. Guen.

382. stramentosa Grote.
   Hydriccia stram. Guen.

383. cerina Grote.

384. cataphracta Grote.

385. nitela Guen.

386. nebris Guen.

387. speciosissima G. & R.

388. marginidens Guen.—

389. limpida Guen.

390. cerussata Grote.

391. rutilla Guen.
   Gortyna lencauligama || Harr.

392. purpurifascia G. & R.

OCHRIA Hubn.

393. sauzaletae Grote.
   Ochria purpurifascia + Grote.

ACHATODES Guen.

394. zoeae Grote.
   Gortyna zoeae Harr.
   Ach. sandix Guen.

ARZAMA Walk.

395. densa Walk.

396. obliquata G & R.

397. vuliflora Grote.

NONAGRIA Ochs.

398. fadiens Guen.

399. inquinata Guen.—

400. enervata Guen.—

401. laeta Morr. —

MACRONECIA Grote.

402. ornita Grote.
Admetovis Grote.  
403. oxymorus Grote.  

Heliophila Habn.  
419. pallens Habn.  
Nocta pall. Linn.  

Euthysanotia Habn.  
404. timais Habn.  
Phalaena tim. Cram.  
Philochrysa regnatrix Grote.  

Harveyi Grote.  
420. Leue. abilinea f Guen.  

Cirrhophanus Grote.  
405. triangulifer Grote.  
Chariclea pretiosa Morr.  

Portracta Morr.—  
421. rubripennis Grote.  
Leuctania rubr. G. & R.  

Scolecocampa Guen.  
406. liburna Grote.  
Clytie lib. Geyer.  
Scole. ligni Guen.  

Adjuta Grote.  
423. phragmitidicola Grote.  
Leuctania ph. Guen.  

Doryodes Guen.  
407. acentaria Guen.  
Ligia auct. II.—S.  

Lapidaria Grote.  
424. adonea Grote.  

Spadararia Guen.—  
425. commoides Grote.  
Leuctania comm. Guen.  
Leue. multilinea Walk.  

Amolita Grote.  
408. fossa Grote.  

Subpunctata Harvey.  
Leue. extranea Guen.  

Thaumatopsis Morr.  
410. longipalpus Morr.—  

Lepidargyria Grote.  

Tsenta Steph.  
411. bipuncta Morr.—  

Umbrosis (Guen.).—  
432. bipunctata Harvey.  

Platysexta Grote.  
412. defecta Grote.  

Oxirta (Guen.).—  
433. C. defecata Morr.—  

Senta Steph.  
413. r tricolorata Grote.  

Limneta (Guen.).—  
435. insticta (Guen.).—  

Ommatostola Grote.  
414. Linneri Grote.  

Extincta (Guen.).—  
436. videns (Guen.).—  

Abderhanov Grote.  
415. henrici Grote.  

Obusta (Guen.).—  
438. ebriosia (Guen.).—  

Esclanche  
416. x evanidum Grote.  

Littera (Guen.).—  
440. diffusa (Walk.).—  

417. x fumosum Morr.—  

Contraria (Walk.).—  
442. tripars (Walk.).—  

418. absidiiin Morr.—  

Vetusta (Walk.).—  
444. rufostrigata (Pack.).—  

Zosteropoda Grote.  
446. hirtipes Grote.  

12 Mr. Morrison's Tornos robiginosus is shown to be a Geometrid without ocelli, allied to Boarmia.
UFEMS GROTE.

447. satyricus GROTE.
448. plicatus GROTE.

PTEROSIA MRR.

449. atrata MRR.

MONODES GUEN.

450. guecicola GUEN.—

CARADINA OCHS.

451. tarda GUEN.—
452. Meskei Speyer.—
453. miranda GROTE.
454. derosa MRR.—
455. ?grata (HUBN.).

456. ?multifera Walk.

SEDELA FIDEULARIA MRR.

PYrophila Hubn.

457. pyramidaloides GROTE

Amphiphyra pyr. GUEN.
ab. inornata GROTE.
asc. ab. conspersa RILEY.

458. tragopoginis (Linn.).

459. glabella MRR.—

ORTHODES GUEN.

460. infirma GUEN.
461. cynica GUEN.

462. enervis.

ORTHODES enervis GUEN.
ORTHODES vecors GUEN.
ab. griseocincta (Harv.).

HIMELLA GROTE.

463. fidelis GROTE.
464. fufurata GROTE.

GRAPHIPHORA HUBN.

465. oviduca GROTE.

TACNIOCAENPA ov. GUEN.

466. capsella GROTE.
467. confliuens (MRR.).—
468. incerta (HUBN.)

ORTH. instabilis FITCH.

469. alia (GUEN.).—
470. pacifica (Harv.).
471. carina (MRR.).—
472. modifica (MRR.).—
473. Behrensiana GROTE.
474. arthrolita Harvey.
475. intractata (MRR.).—

CROCIGRAPHA GROTE.

476. Normani GROTE.

CERAMICA GUEN.

477. pia GROTE.14

MAMESTRA pia HAV.

CERAMICA exusta GUEN.

PARASTICHTIS HUBN.

478. gentilis (GROTE).
479. perbellis (GROTE).
480. minuscula (MRR.).

METALEPSIS GROTE.

481. cornuta GROTE.

PSEUDORTHOSIS GROTE.

482. variabilis GROTE.
483. pectinata GROTE.

CHOEPHORA G. & R.

484. fungorum G. & R.

13 TACNIIOCAENPA styrcus and hibisc of Guenee, cannot be made out from published data.

14 My remarks on this species (Bull. B. S. N. S. 2, 122) are misrepresented by Mr. Morrison (Can. Ent., 6, 590).
Mythimna Oehs.
485. culea (Guen.)—
486. tranquilla Grote.
Calymnia Hubn.
487. orina (Guen.).
Ipimorpha Hubn.
488. pleonectusa Grote.
489. intexta Harvey.
C.oeckers Boisd.
490. onychina (Guen.).
Orthosia Oehs.
491. purpurea Grote.
492. crispa Harvey.
493. bicolorago (Guen.).—
494. helva Grote.
495. ferrugineoides Grote.
Xanthia ferr. Guen.
ab. spureata (Walk.).
496. ralla Grote.
Xanthia ralla G. & R.
497. euroa Grote.
Xanthia euroa G. & R.
Xanthia euroa G. & R.
498. perpura Morr.—
499. differta Morr.—
500. disticha Grote.
501. posticata Harvey.
502. infumata Grote.
503. Belangeri Morr.—
504. insciens Walk.—
505. chloropa (Hubn.).—
Glaea Hubn.
506. viatica Grote.
507. decliva Grote.
508. jullata Grote.
509. olivata Harvey.
510. tremula Harvey.
511. apiata Grote.
512. venustula Grote.
513. sericea Morr.—
514. pastillicans Morr.—
515. anchocelloides (Guen.).—
Jodia Hubn.
516. rufago Hubn.16
Ecchrodea Grote.
517. pampina (Guen.).
Xanthia Hubn.
518. togata (Exp.).
Noctua sihago Hubn.
519. aurantiago Guen.—
Scopelesoma Curt.
520. Pettiti Grote.
521. ceromotica Grote.
522. Graefiana Grote.
523. devia Grote.
524. Morrisoni Grote.
525. Walkeri Grote.
526. virulenta Grote.
?sidus Guen.
Scoliopteryx Germ.
527. libatrix Germ.
Noctua lib. Linn.
Lithophane Hubn.
528. disposita Morr.
529. petulea Grote.
Xylina petrificata † Guen.
530. ferralis Grote.
531. signosa Grote.
Xylina sign. Walk.

15 Cerastis adulta Guen. cannot be properly identified, being described from an unpublished figure.
16 Hoporina hesperidago Guen., cannot be identified from published data.
532. oriunda Grote.
533. Bethunei Grote.
   Xylina Beth. G. & R.
534. seminata Grote.
535. fagina Morr.
536. Georgii Grote.
537. cinerea (Riley). 
538. laticephala Grote.
539. tepida Grote.
540. pexata Grote.
541. querquera Grote.
542. Thaxteri Grote.  

ANTITUS Grote.
543. sculptus Grote.
544. capax (G. & R.).

CALOCAMPA Steph.
545. nupera Lintu.
546. cinerita Grote.  
547. curvimacula Morr.

LITHOMIA Hubn.
548. germana Grote.

LITHOLUMA Grote.
549. napaea Grote.

XYLOMIGES Guen.
550. carialis Grote.
551. crucialis Harvey.
552. hiemalis Grote.
553. patalis Grote.
554. confusa (Hubn.).
555. mucens (Hubn.).
556. phyltaccae (Abb. & Sm.).

CLEOPHANA Briz.
557. montana Grote.  
558. Calypsis Grote.
559. Cuculla Sörp.

560. convexitennis G. & R.
559. asteroides Guen.
560. postera Guen.
561. florea Guen.
562. intermedia Spey.
   Cae. umbratica Guen.
563. Speyeri Lintu.
564. laetifica Lintu.
565. serraticornis Lintu.
566. Inna Morr.—

ADIPSONIANES Grote.
567. miscellus Grote.

CRAMBODES Guen.
568. talidiformis Guen.

NOLAPHANA Grote.
569. Zelleri Grote.
570. malana Grote.
   Brachytaenia mal. Fitch.

ANOMIS Hubn.  
571. corosa Hubn.
   Guleida Guen.
572. luridula Guen.—

PTERAETHOLIX Grote.
573. bullula Grote.

ALETIA Hubn.
574. argillacea Hubn.
   Xocana xylina Say.
   Anomis bipunctata Guen.
   Anomis grandipuncta Guen.

17 The following names are not recognisable from published data: Xylina multifaria, infructuosa, patefacta, solitaria, commoda, "elanaeta, of the British Museum Lists.
18 This genus resembles Encirroedio in the color and cut of the wings. With the two following, to which it is allied in the prominent eyes and palpi and the fusiform, pyralidiform body, it appears to interrupt the continuity of the genera and its present position is provisional.
LITOPROSOPUS Grote.
575. funtilis Grote.

Diptera funtilis G. & R.

EUTELIA Hubn.
576. pulcherrina Grote.

MARASMALUS Grote.
577. ventilator Grote.
578. histrion Grote.

INGERA Guen.
579. abrostoloides Guen.

?Eilema producta Walk.
580. delineata Guen.—
581. praepiliata Grote.
582. occulatrix Guen.

CALPE Ty.
583. canadensis Beth.

Plusiodonta?; purpurascensWalk.

Orasiska sobria Walk.

PLISIODONTA Guen.
584. compressipalpis Guen.

BASILODES Guen.
585. pepilia Guen.

HEMICERAS Guen.
586. cadmia Guen.—

HYPSOROPHA Hubn.
587. hormos Hubn.
588. marginis (Fabr.).

PHYPROSOPUS Grote.
589. caritrichoides Grote.

Sudariophora 19 nasutaria Zell.
Dorycnos acutalis Walk.

TELESILLA H.-S.
590. navia Harvey.

591. cinerea Grote.

Plucoodes cin. Guen.
592. vesca Mor. —

REHESIA Grote.
593. conchiformis Grote.

AOSTOLAI Oschs.
594. ovalis Guen.
595. surrentis Guen.—

PLUSIA Hubn.
596. purpurigera Grote.

Devra purp. Walk.
597. aereoides Grote.
598. aerea Guen.

Agropha aerea Hubn.
599. ballula Guen.

Dyachrisia ball. Gey.

600. metallica Grote.

Pl. braecea G. Grote.
601. contexta Grote.
602. Putnamii Grote.
603. striptella Grote.
604. thyatiroides Guen.
605. formosa Mor. 20

Leptina form. Grote.
606. mappa G. & R.
607. bimaculata Steph.

Pl. u-brevis Guen.

608. biloba Steph.
609. verruca (Fabr.).
610. Dyans Grote.
611. precationis Guen.

19 This name is now shown by Prof. Zeller, to be derived from a character which is erroneously attributed to the species.
20 Unknown to me since I described the species in 1865, when I indicated the difference in the length of the palpi; both this species and thyatiroides are apparently mimetic of the Bombycidae.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>612</td>
<td>latichavia</td>
<td>Morr.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>613</td>
<td>labrosa</td>
<td>Grote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>614</td>
<td>monodon</td>
<td>Grote.</td>
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<td>615</td>
<td>gamma (Linn.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>616</td>
<td>pseudogamma</td>
<td>Grote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>617</td>
<td>on Guen.</td>
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<td>618</td>
<td>fratella</td>
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<td>619</td>
<td>u-aurum Boisd.</td>
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<td>620</td>
<td>8-scripta Sand.</td>
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<td>621</td>
<td>viridisignata</td>
<td>Grote.</td>
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<td>622</td>
<td>brassicae Riley.</td>
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<td>Pl. ni † Grote.</td>
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<td>624</td>
<td>mortuarum Guen.</td>
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<td>epigaea Grote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>626</td>
<td>ampla Walk.</td>
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<td>627</td>
<td>diasema Dubn.</td>
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<td>628</td>
<td>pas-iphaea Grote.</td>
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<td>629</td>
<td>parllis (Hubn.).</td>
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<td>630</td>
<td>simplex Guen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>alticola Walk.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pl. ni † Grote.</td>
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<td>632</td>
<td>Hochenwarthi (Hoch.).</td>
<td></td>
<td>N. divergens Fabr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>633</td>
<td>devergens (Hubn.).</td>
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<td>— 21</td>
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</table>

**Anarta Oehs.**

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>634</td>
<td>crocea Hy. Edw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>635</td>
<td>myrtilli (Linn.).</td>
<td></td>
<td>An. acadiensis Beth.</td>
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<td>636</td>
<td>cordigera (Thum.).</td>
<td></td>
<td>An. lutetia G. &amp; R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>637</td>
<td>melaeluca (Thum.).</td>
<td></td>
<td>An. bicycla Pack.</td>
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<tr>
<td>638</td>
<td>Kelloggii Hy. Edw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>639</td>
<td>melonapa (Thum.).</td>
<td></td>
<td>An. nigrobrunata Pack.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**4-lunata Grote.**

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<th>No.</th>
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<td>640</td>
<td>subfuscata Grote.</td>
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<td>641</td>
<td>Schoenherri Zett.</td>
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<td>An. lunecycla Stand.</td>
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<td>642</td>
<td>Richardsoni (Curt.).</td>
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<td>An. algida Lef.</td>
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<td>644</td>
<td>nivaria Grote.</td>
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<td>membranacea Morr.</td>
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<td>la, unica (Thuab.).</td>
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<td>An. amissa Lef.</td>
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<td>647</td>
<td>Zetterstedtii Stand.22</td>
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**Agrotiphia Grote.**

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<td>649</td>
<td>Lepipolyx Guen.</td>
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<td>perscripta Guen.</td>
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<td>651</td>
<td>Acopa Harvey.</td>
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<td>652</td>
<td>Agerea Grote.</td>
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<td>653</td>
<td>ptycochromus Grote.</td>
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<td>654</td>
<td>spumosum Grote.</td>
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<td>655</td>
<td>Fala Grote.</td>
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<td>656</td>
<td>Schinia Hubn.</td>
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<td>trissica Hubn.</td>
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<td>rectissica Grote.</td>
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<td>graciona Hubn.</td>
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<td>660</td>
<td>bifascia Hubn.</td>
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21 The following species cannot be identified from published data: Plusia flagellum, indulsa, scicta, seeedens, of the British Museum Lists; Plusia indata and rectangular-florida Kirby; Noctua omileron of Linn.

22 The following species cannot be identified from published data: Anarta impingens, constricta, septentrionalis, rigida, of the British Museum Lists.
Polenta Morr.
661. Tepperi Morr.

Chloridea Weste.
662. rhexiae Weste.
Phalacna rhex. Abb. & Sm.
663. subflexa (Guen.).—

Porrima Grote. 23
664. sanguinea.
Oria sang. Geyer.
?Alaria volupia Fitch.

Alaria Weste.
665. gauae Weste.
Phalacna gau. Abb. & Sm.

Rhodophora Guen.
666. florida Guen.

Dekrima Walk.
667. stellata Walk.
668. Henrietta Grote.

Pippona Harv.
669. binatris Harv.

Tricops Grote.
670. alenesis Harv.
671. chrysella Grote.

Eclideantera Grote.
672. cinnamitis Grote.

Tamia Guen.
673. Meadi Grote.
674. nudina Guen.
Not. nudina Drury.
675. tertia Grote.

Heliohochia Grote.
676. mollicella Grote.

Heliphana Grote.
677. mitis Grote.

Heliosea Grote.
678. picetipennis Grote.

Adonisca Grote
679. pulchripennis Grote.

Lygranthoea G. & R.
680. lynx Grote.
Antheoea lynx Gauen.

681. bina (Guen.).—
682. brevis Grote.
682a. atriates Grote.
683. limbalis Grote.
684. arcifera Grote.
Antheoea arc. Gauen.

685. Spraguei Grote.
686. Packardi Grote.
686a. nobilis Grote.
686b. mortua Grote.
687. jaguarina Grote.
Antheoea jug. Gauen.

688. Meskeana Grote.
689. tuberculatum (Hubn.).—
690. rosicineta Harvey.
691. coloris (Grote).
692. saturna Grote.
693. Thoreauti G. & R.
694. marginata G. & R.

Pyralis margin. Haw.
Anthr. rivescosa Gauen.
Antheophila divergens Walk.
Deltidea designata Walk.
Micropis contracta Walk.

Eutricops Morr.
695. nesilis Morr.—

Melaporphyria Grote.
696. immortua Grote.

Melicleptia Hubn.
697. villosa Grote.
M. pusilla Grote.

698. diminutiva Grote.
699. persimilis Grote.
700. aneta Grote.

23 Oria Hubner, is used only for muscosa, originally, in the Verzeichniss. Geyer could not then use it for a species structurally distinct, nor Gauen restrict it to Geyer's species.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>701.</td>
<td>californiensis Grote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702.</td>
<td>prorupta Grote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>703.</td>
<td>venusta Hy. Edw. —</td>
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<tr>
<td>704.</td>
<td>oregonica Hy. Edw.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>705.</td>
<td>vaccinia Hy. Edw.—</td>
</tr>
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<td>706.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>708.</td>
<td>spinosae Guen.</td>
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<td>Crotchii Hy. Edw.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710.</td>
<td>philogophaqus G. &amp; R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711.</td>
<td>intellexitus Grote.21</td>
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<td>712.</td>
<td>armiger Hubn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713.</td>
<td>lapatus Grote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>714.</td>
<td>enpes Grote.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>717.</td>
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<tr>
<td>718.</td>
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<td>illiterata Grote.</td>
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<td>721.</td>
<td>arvalis Grote.</td>
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<td>722.</td>
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<td>amplus Hy. Edw —</td>
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<td>726.</td>
<td>decia Grote.</td>
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<td>727.</td>
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<td>728.</td>
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<td>germana Hy. Edw.—</td>
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<td>730.</td>
<td>mera Harvey.</td>
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<td>732.</td>
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<td>733.</td>
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<td>734.</td>
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<tr>
<td>740.</td>
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<td>743.</td>
<td>lactipennis Grote.</td>
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<td>745.</td>
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<tr>
<td>746.</td>
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<td>747.</td>
<td>erastroides G. &amp; R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>748.</td>
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<td>751.</td>
<td>(?) patula Morr.—</td>
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21 Size of philogophaqus and with the same ornamentation. It differs by the hind wings being clear yellow and having a very coarse discal humule; the terminal band is black, interrupted as usual by the yellow ground color. Beneath yellow with the markings black and prominent, and with the terminal band on secondaries narrower than usual and faintly marked, being black only in a blotch above vein 1. Kansas, Prof. Snow, No. 51.

25 This form differs by the fore tibiae being provided with two stout terminal inner spines succeeded by three spinules; and four shorter outer spines. The term "claw" has been heretofore apparently incorrectly used by me in this group. To distinguish the chelate appendages the term "claw" should be confined to those broad at the base, stout and curved, the stouter simple processes may be termed "spines"; the finer ones "spinules".
The following genera have been omitted on Page 10:

**HYSSOPA** Dup.

3254. xylinoides Guen.

Xylinia contraria Walk.

Hadena anisocoonionis Morr.

**MORRISONIA** Grote.

3521. evicta Grote.

3523. vomerina Grote.

3525. peracuta Morr.

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36 This genus is indicated by myself in January, 1873, when describing certain species now referred to Prothymia. At that time I restricted Xanthoptera to nigro-

bra, as the type, thus excluding the species now referred to Esyra.


I.

On the Structural Characters of the Noctuae.

Recent studies on the Noctuae have shown that a number of structural characters exist, which may be used to divide the species into genera. Some of these characters are noticed by Stephens in 1830; but we owe to Julius Lederer, in 1867, the more complete classification of the Family, and one which has become the basis of our knowledge on this subject. In May, 1874, I published a list of the North American species, classifying them as nearly as I could according to Lederer's method, which I had applied to many of the species in a number of papers previously published in various scientific journals.

The compound eyes are either naked (Agrotis, Hadena etc.) or their surface is studded with hair (Mamestra, Anarta, Heliothis etc.). They are sometimes provided on the upper margin with long hairs (Wimpfin); I have expressed this character by the translation "lashes". These lashes are easily confounded with the usually discolorous scales lying back of the compound eye, and, on occasion, I have made the mistake myself. The ocelli, or simple eyes, are present with but one exception in the North American Noctuae i.e., Feralia jecsan, but as they are absent in two or three European genera, according to Authors, they are not an invariable character of the group; they are wanting in the small group Noctua–Phalaenidi. The tibiae or shanks are either without spines over the joint, or they are provided with them; sometimes (Adita, Oeneocnemis, Dicopia etc.) there is a terminal long claw at the end of the front tibia; again there is a succession of spines ending in a claw, as in the genera allied to Heliothis. The vestiture of the thorax is sometimes massive in tufts in front and behind (Mamestra), sometimes plain (Graphiptera etc.), sometimes there is a small tuft behind the collar (Cecilyographa, Xanthia etc.); there is also a ridge of scales in some species now classed under Agrotis. The dorsum of the abdomen is often bare of tufts (Agrotis), or has merely a basal tuft; and again a succession of tufts (Mamestra etc.). The collar in front of the thorax is occasionally puffed up medially (Cucullia), but usually only feebly projected. The tuftings take on different shapes; Pluta has a spreading 'Vacantia', Bephesia a fan-shaped one on the abdomen centrally. Perfect specimens are needed to observe these characters and their full value is perhaps not yet established. The wings have the outer margin sometimes even (e.g. Pluta) sometimes uneven (Scopelosoma), rarely angulated (Scotiopygza). The neuration is subject to feeble modifications. The primary cell is undivided, vein 5 usually nearer 4 than 6; there is almost always a small accessory cell, and there is a certain amount of variation in the position of veins 7 and 8. In the males of Heliothis and Pieracothrix the neuration is aberrant. On the hind wings vein 7 has a peculiar position in the Bombyxidae. In the male the secondaries are provided with a simple bristle, which in the opposite sex is compound; I have suspected that this bristle is a specialized vein. The clypeus or front of the head is smooth, sometimes with a projection (Ochria, Arzana), again with a cup-shaped depression (Sibaudium, Playleomusica), in the genus Pala, these characters are apparently united; again the surface is roughened or tuberculate. The vestiture of the thorax is either scaley (Jaspiadea, Tarache), or hairly (Anarta, etc.), or again consists of scales and hair; I have used this character to distinguish otherwise related genera as Tamia and Heliothis. As a rule the clothing of the body is more appressed and thinner in the Southern forms, more shaggy in the Northern. The three-jointed labial palp show a slight variation in position, sufficient to give at times a generic character; in the sub-group Fasciatae the third joint is usually elongated; in the sub-group Deltioidea the pulpi are occasionally thrown backward over the thorax and disproportionately long. The antennae are setose or brush-like, simple, subpectinate or feathered, especially in the males;
in a few genera (Renia etc.) they possess a single tuft or coil of hair; in Sylestra they have a peculiar structure. The spiral tongue varies in relative length and stoutness. The ovipositor is sometimes extended (Dianthocia, Parastichis, Graphiphora), usually concealed.

II.

On the Geographical Distribution of the Noctuae.

Out of about twelve hundred North American species of Noctuae, less than thirty (if we except a few Arctic species) are considered identical with European forms. The degree of relationship is variously expressed. Some species are very nearly alike, so that a practiced eye is needed to distinguish the forms from the remote localities. Again the distances are more or less evident, while the great mass of the species admit of no very near comparison. These facts seem to point to a nearer common or " root" for certain American and European Noctuae, and it has even been suggested that the faunas have become separated by the submergence of an Atlantis. I think that the European and North American Noctuae are in part descended from species living over a common territory and that the Glacial Epoch has separated the stocks and, perhaps, induced local modification on either side of the Atlantic. The climate of the northern portions of the two continents is shown to have been much hotter during the Tertiary than it is at present. The species, not introduced by commerce, which are shown to be the same on both sides of the Atlantic, are, then, the unmodified descendants of pre-glacial species; just as I have suggested that the Alpine faunas of the White and Rocky Mountains are the relics of a fauna which followed the ice-wave back to the North during the opening of the Quaternary. The time may come when a phylegnetic sketch of the species will be possible; at present we are only beginning to entertain the idea that species are phenomena of succession.

On the whole the species East of the Rocky Mountains and as far as Texas, have a common facade, nevertheless there is a gradual replacement as we go southward where the sub-groups Functiae and Deltoideas become more prevalent. In the different genera there is room for interesting remarks already on the subject of their distribution; but the data are everywhere imperfect, the authority frequently doubtful, so that an exposition of the facts recorded as yet does not seem to offer probable conclusions. One interesting fact is here restated. All of the Eastern species referred to in this List, I believe correctly, to Gortyna Hubn. (non Lest.), have a smooth front and are therefore not eocentric with the European Ochrid flavago Hubn., which has a clypeal protuberance, and is the sole European species of its genus. But in California there is a second L. of Ochrid, with a horned clypeus, named by me Ochrid Scutalata, and discovered by my friend Mr. James Beihens. This Californian species resembles in ornamentation the Eastern species of Gortyna with smooth fronts, and does not resemble in this respect its European congener. And there is a single North American Gortyna from the East, with a smooth front, Gortyna catahara, which resembles in ornamentation the European Ochrid flavago which has a horned clypeus. This opens up the questions of the value of structural characters, and the relation of structure to habit; for the horned clypeus doubtless is correlated with the habits of the moth. Is it possible that the hornless Gortyna cataharae is genetically more immediately connected with the horned Ochrid flavago, than is the horned Californian species which we now more intimately associate with the European form?

Such inquiries are beyond the limits of my present space, nor can I suggest us yet but few of them. But I am glad to show there are questions of general import suggested by these smaller animals, and that the study of Entomology is wider than the mere whims of collectors of insects.
III.

Notes and Descriptions.

Trityonophora V-brunnceu n. s.

This is Guenee's var. A of periculosa. It differs by the median v-shaped space being of an intense, contrasting, velvety brown and also somewhat broader in figure. The transverse posterior line is denticle on vein 3, and submedian fold, where it is straighter in periculosa. Beneath the line on hind wings is more uneven. Else very similar, while darker than its ally; the subterminal line more even, with a darker preceding shade about vein 7. Hab. Canada, Mr. Norman, Mr. Kuetzing; New York.

Pachytopila acutissima n. s.

5. Antennae shortly pectinate; eyes naked, tibha unarmed; dorsum of the abdomen feebly tufted at base. Resembles in appearance Mamestra imbrifera Grote, or rather Pachytopila africana Grote, but differs from all the large black and white Noctuidae known to me as well as from two of Mr. Morrison's descriptions under Polia, by the medially finely, acutely and deeply dentate transverse posterior line. Black and white. Lines black edged with pure white; ground of the wing blackish; no other shades. A fine basal black dash and one below it. T. a. line with the terminal inflexion acutely prolonged. Claviform a broad space surrounded by a fine, somewhat rounded black line. Orbicular oblique, large, white with dark centre, projected inferiorly towards the reniform; the latter upright, of the usual shape, like the orbicular in color. T. a. line perpendicular, geminate, narrow superiorly, black with white center, acutely and deeply dentate opposite the cell, with a marked projection inwardly on submedian fold. Subterminal line white, its inward dentations preceded by black marks. Subterminal space and terminal space before the margin shaded with whitish, gray in appearance. Fringe fuscous, dotted with white at the tips of the veins. Hind wings and abdomen dark fuscous; beneath pale, somewhat ochery; on hind wings an irregular dentate line and an outer even shade line; discal spots minute, black; fore wings mostly fuscous with a reflection of the dentate t. p. line. Collar and front with a black line; tegulae obsolescently black lined; legs dotted. Wider winged than P. africana Grote. Expanse 41 mm., Mr. Kuetzing, Montreal, from whence also I have Agrotis pressa Grote (Eurola pressa).

Dryobota stigmata n. s.

5. Color of subjuncta, and with a resemblance to thalassina and didyma of Europe. Eyes naked and distinctly lashed. Head and thorax blackish brown with a black line on the front and collar; tufts and thorax touched with a red brown. A black basal line and a faint line on submedian fold across the median space. T. a. line even, with a tooth on submedian vein. Claviform small; orbicular angulate, concolorous, a black line above it to collar. Reniform contrasting, greenish white, vague, with an inner dark annulus; t. p. line dentate opposite the cell, curved inwardly below vein 3; s. t. line faint, pale, without W-mark, terminal space blackish. Median space shaded with red brown. Hind wings dark fuscous; be-
neath paler with faint double lines and on primaries an annulus in place of the usual solid spot; on hind wings the spot is small and solid. **Expanse 35 m. m.** Montreal. Mr. C. W. Pearsons.

I have examined the unset specimens sent me as the type of *Drychota fibrinata* by Mr. Morrison. The eyes are unlined and I would refer the species to *Hadena*; however I could find no essential differences between it and my *teucсотelis*, which I have originally, very probably incorrectly, referred to *Pilia*.

**Hadena interna** n. s.

5. Closely allied to *derasa'triz*, and resembling some of the darker suffused specimens of that species, but smaller, and distinct by the coarse of the pale, yellowish subterminal line which runs strongly obliquely inwardly above internal angle, forming a well marked suins. Blackish, all the markings obscured. The pale s. t. line preceded by a black interrupted linear shade; terminal black dots large inferiorly. Hind wings very dark, blackish, paler at base with indistinct lunule and median shade; the pale interruption at anal angle unusually prominent. Beneath with a broad black discal mark and double exterior shades on hind wings; the color is blackish with internal region of primaries and two of hind wings paler. Thorax and head and appendages blackish; abdomen fuscous above, blackish beneath. **Expanse 35 m. m.** Chicago, Prof. Westcott, No. 434.

**Hadena ceculliformis** n. s.

5. Allied to *verbascoidea*, and especially like *Cecullia* in the black tuftings of the center of the thorax descending over the dorsum of abdomen, and in the shape of the wings which are narrower than in any of the allied species. Pale brown with obliterative markings and the interspaces of deeper brown shadings paler than usual. The t. p. line is visible above internal margin as a white, sinuate (not inwardly arcuate as in *verbascoidea*) streak, followed with a dark shade. No traces of subterminal line. Hind wings and under surface paler than its ally. *Paetagia* deep brown with shaded margins; head and collar paler, latter with a dark line. The moth expands 42 m. m. and has been sent to me by my kind friend Mr. James Behrens, as taken at Sauzalito, Cal., May 11th, (No. 106).

**Hadena anciosconensis** Morrison.

The unset 4 type of this species, described as from "Glen Valley, Mt. Washington, N. H.", has been sent to me by Mr. Morrison for examination. It is the common *Hyppa xylinoides* of Queneau, already redescribed by Walker as *Xylina contraria*. The extraordinary specific name, taken from Harris' *Clivendela ancio*, is irrelevant. In different papers, regarding the White Mountain faunus, I have taken the ground that it was "unsafe" for Mr. Morrison, with his knowledge of the subject, to describe new species from that region. I instanced *Agri. islandica*, redescribed by him as *opipara* Morr. The present instance additionally vindicates my expression and justifies my criticism.

**Cecullia lactifica** Linnae (n. s.).

Closely allied to *C. Speyeri*. The anterior wings are narrower and less curved antepenally than in that species; they are of a paler gray shade. The subobsolete reniform and orbicular spots are marked with ochreous-yellow dus'cs; a streak of...
the same color resting on the subcostal nervure at its base and another within the inferior teeth of the anterior transverse line. This line is more acutely toothed than in Speyeri. The oblique black streak on cell lb, is faintly bordered above with ochraceous-yellow; the two small teeth of the posterior transverse band, which are divided by the median fold, are of nearly equal length, while in Speyeri the one below the fold is much the longer; between these teeth and the opposed tooth of the anterior transverse line is a white spot, resting on the fold and reaching nearly half-way to the nervure on each side. Terminal margin, lined distinctly with black, internervously by the nervures.

Posterior wings hyaline, with a very narrow hirsute brown border, and nervures covered with brown scales, cilia white.

Expanse of wings \(1.90 \text{ m.}\) Length of body exclusive of anal tuft \(0.80 \text{ m.}\).

Described from \(a \delta\) received from Bastrop, Texas, and in the collection of Mr. Otto Meske of Albany.—J. A. Listner.

Agrotis feniseca Harvey (\(n. \alpha.\)).

5. Three male specimens from California, received by the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences from Mr James Behrens, belong to a new species allied to fusciiger. The color and markings of the fore wings of the species are closely similar, but the hind wings are pure white in feniseca, reflecting the discal spot from beneath, and with white fringes and a broken black terminal line. The antennae are more lengthily ciliate, bristle-like, sub-pectinate. From Rileyana, the new species differs by the concealed stigmata.—L. F. Harvey.

Agrotis carissima Harvey (\(n. \alpha.\)).

5. Allied to formalis. Head, thorax, fore wings and body beneath stained of a reddish purple over fuscescent. Veins marked with blackish. Lines obsolete, geminate, marked by included paler tint. Stigmata obsolete. Collar with a jet black contracting band. Beneath the wings are blackish, irrorate; hind wings paler with line and small discal mark. California. Expanse \(34 \text{ m.}\).—L. F. Harvey.

Charadra decorata Morr.

I learn from the Author, that this species is incorrectly described as Californian; it is therefore excluded from this List.

Metalopsis \(n. \kappa.\).

This genus is equivalent to Pachnobia of Mr. Heineman but not of Guenee, whose type, as I have elsewhere shown, is cornuca. Eyes naked, with lasses. Fore tibiae unarmed, middle and hind tibiae spinose. Elytrea of Orthosis. The European rubricosta belongs to this genus and the type is the Californian Pachnobia cornuta Grote.

Spraguea \(n. \kappa.\).

In the European Erotyla sulphuralis veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings are fused at base, 8 out of 7 well beyond the closure of the accessory cell. Our species hitherto referred to Erotyla differ in the their narrower primaries, the costal and internal
margins nearly parallel. In the type of the new genus, *leo*, veins 7 and 8 spring independently from the extremity of the cell. I have examined the nutrition of *fasciella* and it agrees; I do not see then any ground for separating the two species *tortricina* and *fasciella* from the spotted species *dana* and *onagrus*. Named for my friend Henry S. Sprague of Buffalo.

**Exyra Gracilis.**

In this genus the cell is closed; the accessory cell elongate, 7 and 8 on a very short stalk from the extremity of the cell. The wings are bro. 1, the body hairy and the thorax moderately rough. The type is *semicocca*, the larva of which feeds on *Sarra* *centa* and has been ably studied by Professor C. V. Riley.

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**Explanation of Plate.**

Figure 1, *Apatela funeraria.*

" 2, *Apatela lithospila.*

" 3, *Lithophane Thaxteri.*

" 4, *Acerra normalis.*

" 5, *Homohadena badistigma.*

Figure 6, *Behrensia conchiformis.*

" 7, *Agrotis pressa.*

" 8, *Pachypolia atricornis.*

" 9, *Pachypolia acutissima.*

" 10, *Cucullia serraticornis.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generic Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ablepharon</td>
<td>12</td>
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