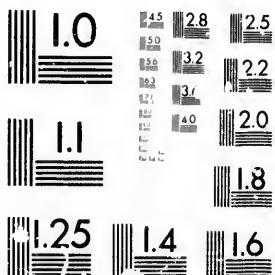
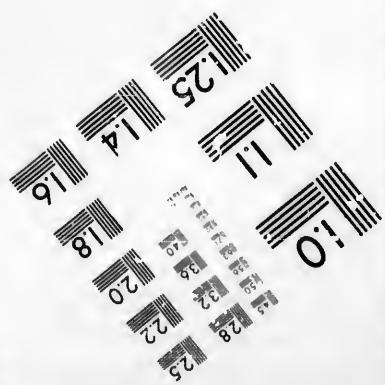
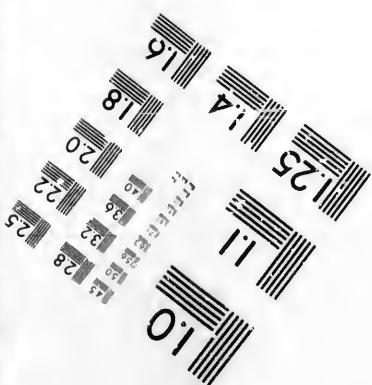
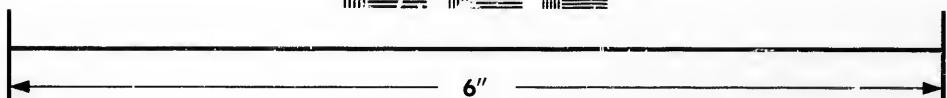


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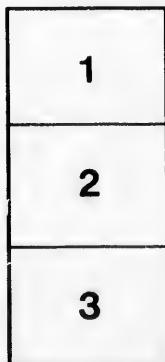
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1876

# CHECK LIST

OF THE

## NOCTUIDAE

OF

America, North of Mexico,

BY

A. R. GROTE, A. M.

II.

Noctuelitae (Fasciatae), Deltoides and Noctuo-Phalaenidi.

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Reinecke & Zesch, Printers, 500 Main Street, near Mohawk,

Publishers "Buffalo Freie Presse".

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## PREFACE.

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The present Part completes the enumeration of the North American *Noctuae*. It is paged continuously with Part 1, which contained the *Bombyciae* and *Noctuelitae non fasciatae*, and was published in October, 1875. The Species are numbered for the convenience of students who are referred to my List, published in the Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences in April to May 1874, for the citations. Although the present List contains the names of all species described since that time, I have not thought it best to change my plan for the purpose of introducing references to the different scientific publications in which these additional species are described. They will be found chiefly in the Canadian Entomologist, the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, as well as in the Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. The student is especially referred to Dr. Speyer's very valuable papers in the Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung for 1875. I have been criticised for my course in regard to my preference for the authority of the combined generic and specific name. In reply I re-state that I have merely followed the method adopted by Dr. Le Conte in his List of Coleoptera, as well as the practice in many of the other branches of the Natural Sciences. I am not responsible for the method beyond my use of it.

One of my critics, who not unfrequently misrepresents me, charges me among other things with following Mr. Scudder blindly. And, although the language used by my critic is unreasonably strong, there seems at first sight some probability that it is in the main true. And in this case the question is whether Mr. Scudder is not an Entomologist whom one can afford to follow, not exactly blindly, but in matters where one's own especial information gives out. And, while for my part I have fully satisfied myself that this is the case, I wish here to show, with regard to the Noctuidae, what I have in fact done. Obviously this criticism refers to the multiplicity of genera adopted by Mr. Scudder in the Diurnals. But it can be easily shown that I have used an already sufficiently tested class of characters for my genera in the Noctuidae. I have simply tried to bring our Noctuidae into generic correspondence with the conceptions of Lederer. So that the European Lepidopterist, for instance, may be sure that my Mamestras have hairy eyes, unarmed tibiae and a tufted body, my Agrotis armed tibiae, naked eyes and untofted

body, and so on Genera in my List not represented in Lederer, are considered, in the absence, perhaps, some times of more accurate information, to be peculiarly American, and these genera are founded on variations of structural characters recognised by the best authorities as of generic value. In other words these genera would for the most part be accepted as valid did European authors, who in the main were governed by the ruling classificatory ideas, discuss them. And this seemed important to me because I am chiefly impressed with the value of the results to be obtained from a comparison of our Moths with those of Europe, for I have elsewhere said that any question which tends to throw light on the origin of species is the one to be discussed and the one for which sacrifices are to be brought by scientific men. And for my general procedure I have already seen some gratifying results, gratifying to one who works for such results as a sufficient reward. While an uninterrupted sequence of form seems to be necessarily contradicted by the conditions of the evolutionary hypothesis itself, we may still expect that a comparison of two separate faunae, once connected in geological time, will throw some light on the origination of species belonging to the same structural group.

And again, my idea that we should respect priority, has been construed into a "blindly following of Mr. Scudder". But my mind has undergone no change on this score since the time when I first wrote, which was before Mr. Scudder took up the public study of the Lepidoptera. The fact remains that I recognised Hubner's authority so soon as I became acquainted with his works, and I adopted his genus *ANISOTA* in 1864. I have, however, followed Mr. Scudder in adopting the "Tentamen" as authority; and since doing so I am confirmed in it, because the case of those who wish to make out that it should be thrown on one side, seems to be a bad one. They have to prove first that the best way to treat a man who deliberately prints an entirely new system, with entirely new names, in themselves entirely unobjectionable, is to ignore him on technical grounds. In other words the desire is to adopt Hubnerian ideas and give the credit to other writers. This is in so far as Hubner's ideas are consonant with the ideas of these latter. And where the multiplicity of genera comes into question, I freely concede that those who admit but few genera may advance their own argument on its merits as against Hubner and any one else. But I deprecate their mixing up of the two sets of ideas. I should prefer to hear arguments first against recognising Hubner as having any right to be quoted for any names of genera (or for species for that matter); and then arguments against his ideas as to classification and as to what constitutes genera or species. Hubner's species seem to be generally recognised, thanks to the manner in which they are portrayed; and to a defect in his manner of defining genera we are in some degree to attribute the fact that the same general recognition has been withheld from these. Since, as I have elsewhere urged, what we want is information on the subject of Entomology, and not a confusion of ideas, the test of Hubner must be ultimately his ability to assist us, and as to whether we cannot use his generic terms by applying to them the existing Canons of nomenclature. That the Hubnerian ideas as to genera being in reality far more numerous than was recognised at the time they

were put forth, are proved correct, admits of hardly a doubt to those who have studied the progress of science. That his practical application of these ideas in his *Verzeichniss* was incomplete, is admitted. But I have shown that from the very nature of that work it could not well have been different. For Hubner did not know many of the species he classified and the true criticism to be applied is to see how he treated those genera which he presumably was well acquainted with, viz: the European. And, as a whole, his incongruous genera are largely those in which he has attempted to intercalate extra-European forms. And if this is so, it will detract much from the argument of those who criticise Hubner's genera on account of their want of homogeneity. But in some degree also Hubner's genera are criticised by those who can be plainly shown to have no facility in recognizing or describing structure in Entomology; and indeed this criticising of Hubner is seen to come perhaps mainly from such sources. So that after all the question comes up as to the value of the critics that reject Hubner, and since we must desire to know the best written on any subject and not the worst, it may happen that Hubner will still be recognised when some of his critics are forgotten in this particular; for the test of Hubner is his real value on his subject and not the artificial value conferred by the law of priority in nomenclature, and which still obliges us to study incompetent writers whose works may, perhaps, finally lead to the modification of the law.

But we are asked to ignore Hubner because Treitschke and Boisduval have done so. And here again, the true question is as to whether these authors were right in appropriating, misapplying or rejecting Hubner's names; and this question must be answered satisfactorily before we may join them. Finally with regard to the *Tentamen*, it has been urged that Hubner himself discarded it. But this is a mistaken criticism; Hubner's *Verzeichniss* rests on the *Tentamen*, but it seems that afterwards Hubner used the names of the *Tentamen* for divisions higher than genera, and if these divisions cannot be accepted, his names must stand in their original significance.

A fatal want of discernment has allowed Mr. W. H. Edwards, in the Can. Ent. for March of this year, to compare Hubner's catalogues with those of vendors of flower seeds, whereas Hubner's works take their value not from their form, but their contents. And in regard to the "peritis ad inspicendum et dijudicandum," what is all scientific work but tentative? Whether we call our works *Tentamens* or not, they are, perhaps all, "communicated to skilled persons to be examined and pronounced upon." So that it is unreasonable to detract from Hubner's work on the ground that he regarded it as provisional and suggestive rather than final. Nor can Hubner's modest attitude prevent our using of his work what we may, and certainly it should afford no excuse for our ignoring his labors *in toto*. And we can see that Hubner's descriptions of genera are at least no worse than that of the genus *AENIGMA* Strecke, which is based upon a "very large number of sub-costal nervules" an impossible character, and a mistake to which none of Hubner's works offer a parallel. Nor did Hubner misrepresent any one, for purposes of personal envy and malice; he is singular for his devotion to his subject, and for his consistency in his presentation of it. And

we may contrast Hubner's consistency with that of Mr. W. H. Edwards, who adopts all of Mr. Scudder's genera in the Hesperiidae, but rejects the same ideas in other families. Again Dr. Hagen says that "the Tentamen was not known to the chief Lepidopterologist of his day for ten years or more, after it was printed, though he was in communication with Hubner, and that he did not know it shows clearly that Hubner did not think it of importance enough to be communicated to him".

One may admire this conclusion without appreciating the critical power that brings it out. In the first place it is assumed that Ochsenheimer was the "chief Lepidopterologist of his day." One may, indeed, and reasonably prefer Hubner, since Ochsenheimer at best, while conservative, was at the same time provincial from the limit of his studies. Ochsenheimer's third volume was printed in 1810, and not in 1816 as Mr. Edwards asserts. So that Dr. Hagen's ten years of Ochsenheimer's ignorance are reduced to four. Again why, in his fourth Volume does Ochsenheimer adopt genera from the Tentamen such as "COSMIA" and "XYLENA"? And why does he throughout quote Hubner's Tentamen in the synonymy if he did not recognise the Tentamen as of authority? Information spread slowly in those days and the true criticism of Hubner's course in the delay is probably not Dr. Hagen's idea that he considered the Tentamen worthless. For, otherwise, Hubner would not have printed it; or, printing it, he would not have communicated it to Ochsenheimer *at all*, neither would he have used it himself, which he clearly did, as the basis of all his subsequent work. And then again we can see that Mr. W. H. Edwards quotes Ochsenheimer to suit himself and his side of the case. For Mr. Edwards italicises Ochsenheimer's remark: This sheet (the Tentamen) I saw long after the printing of my 3rd Vol. was done," and comes to a stop. *But Ochsenheimer comes to no stop!* He goes right on: "therefore I could not earlier have adopted anything out of it" (daher konnte ich frueher nichts davon aufnehmen). And this unfair omission of Ochsenheimer's apology, for a previous neglect of Hubner, must be rectified before we can understand that the blame does not rest with Ochsenheimer, for rejecting Hubner's work. No, it is with Treitschke, Ochsenheimer's narrower disciple, and with Boisduval, who afterwards wrote of "mon genre" at Habner's expense. For Ochsenheimer adopts the Tentamen in great part, although he misapplies certain names such as *GRAPHIPHORA*, which he makes synonymous with *AGROTIS* in part. And we see that all the criticism which excuses our rejection of Hubner because Ochsenheimer refused him, is false, and must fall away, together with Mr. Edwards' erroneous dates. And with it will go all of Dr. Hagen's reasoning as to Hubner's Tentamen not being cited in certain Booksellers' Catalogues; unless, again, the refusal or the failure of a bookseller to advertise a work is to be considered to invalidate its publication.

So that we shall have reason to reject a criticism which is founded on a misconception alike of Hubner's work and of the circumstances attending its publication, a criticism to which Dr. Hagen supplies the literary information, Mr. W. H. Edwards the legal argument, and Mr. Strecker the bad language. As the sum

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and substance of the foregoing and elsewhere published remarks we claim: That Hubner never rejected the Tentamen, but used it as the basis of his subsequent classifications, and that he communicated it to his fellow students of that day. That Ochsenheimer adopted the Tentamen as of authority, and that he had a copy, not ten years, as Dr. Hagen states, but about four years after its publication. And finally that the only way to secure a basis for our nomenclature under the law of priority is to adopt all of Hubner's tenable genera. The idea of injustice to subsequent writers, mooted by Mr. W. H. Edwards, has no basis in fact, there is in reality no personality involved in the matter of bestowing names beyond what we perforce import into it. And whoever has renamed any of Hubner's genera should in equity be the first to desire to reinstate the authority he has either endeavored to set aside, or whom he has ignorantly replaced for the moment.

The result of the continued rejection of Hubner, upon the synonymy of the Lepidoptera, will be constantly to confuse it still more, for there must succeed Authors who will see that under the law of priority Hubner's names must be reinstated in their undoubted right. And the successors to the present *lumpers* (as we have called them) tempted to tend more and more to become *splitters* by our ever increasing knowledge, may retain sufficient tradition to continue to fight against Hubner and thus may re-name more of his genera. So that there will be more entanglement and dissonance than ever and we may be induced, as Professor Morse has been in his First Book of Zoology, to fall back on English names for our species. And this alternative is not a pleasant one, nor is the other, that the law of priority may be altered so as to apply it against certain authors rather than against certain epochs; for then it would assuredly be brought to bear inimically against Mr. Strecker and other incompetent writers, and so it may well happen that the Story of Haman be repeated, with writers of Mr. Strecker's stamp themselves hanging on the gallows, they have been at so much pains to erect for Hubner. But for us the claims of all writers on Entomology continue subservient to the good of the science, and if this latter is threatened we will drop even Hubner and, in the same way, we would drop all further assertion of ourselves. But to convince us of this, some other arguments must be used than Dr. Hagen's statement, that booksellers of his time did not advertise the Tentamen, than Mr. W. H. Edwards' fatal period in the middle of Ochsenheimer's famous sentence with regard to Hubner's Tentamen, than Mr. Strecker's undoubted capacity for abuse and for misunderstanding the simplest facts of structure in insects.

However it may eventuate with the Tentamen, it is clear that, if we reject the Verzeichniss, we shall have to re-name many genera established under Hubner's names, unless we agree that the adoption of any of Hubner's names is optional, in which case we can adopt his names (as Guenee has done for instance with regard to *Anthracia*) without the slightest reference to the species composing his genera. The confusion would only be heightened by such procedure. And clearly to such generic titles we cannot quote Hubner as authority.

Certain of the following names are used in this Check List and are taken from the Tentamen, and are here given with Ochsenheimer's use of them, in 1816. Ochsenheimer quotes the Tentamen, not the Verzeichniss. For the argument as to the probable issue of the latter I refer the reader to Mr. Scudder's Historical Sketch of the Generic Names proposed for Butterflies pp. 97—8. I have elsewhere noted a want of correspondence between the Zutrage and the Verzeichniss.

DIPHTHERA.

1806. Hubn., Tent.: *aprilina* (*Orion*). Only species and therefore type.  
This name is since incorrectly credited to Ochsenheimer, though the latter quotes Hubner, correcting at the same time Hubner's mistaken identification of *aprilina*. *Orion* must be taken as the type. For *ludifica*, referred to *Diphthera* by Lederer, *Trichosea Gr.*, must be used.
1816. Ochs., 4, 63, *coenobita*, *ludifica*, *orica* (*aprilina*).

MOMA.

1816. Hubn., Verz. 203, *ludifica*, *aprilina* (*orion*), *astur*. *Astur* is the type, since the restriction to *orion* by Herrich-Schaeffer and Lederer cannot be followed.

APATELA.

1806. Hubn., Tent.: *aceris*; sole species and therefore type.  
1816. Ochs., 4, 62, refers *aceris* (Fam. B.) with 13 other species to the genus *Acroneicta*, and cites Hubner's *Apatelae* as synonymous. Afterwards the name *Apatela* is credited to Stephens or Ochsenheimer.  
1875. Grote, Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci., 2, 213. Refers the N. Am. species, hitherto placed under *Aeronycta* to *Apatela*, with *aceris* as type.

ACRONYCTA.

1816. Ochs., 4, 62: *leporina*, with 13 other species. This name must be credited to Ochsenheimer.  
1816. Hubn. Verz., 201. Restricts the term to *leporina* and *bradyoporina*.  
1874. Grote, List Noct., 7: takes *leporina* as the type. Afterwards shows that, in case of a disintegration of *Apatela*, this type must be retained for *Acronycta*.

JASPIDIA.

1806. Hubn. Tent.: *Spoliatrieula* (*algae*), only species and therefore type.  
1816. Ochs., 4, 63. Adopts *Poecilia* Schr., for *glandifera* and eight other species including Hubner's type, and cites Hubner's name as synonymous. The term is afterwards incorrectly used by Boisduval for *celsia*.  
1874. Grote, 6th Peab. Rep., 24, states, on Treitschke's authority, that *Poecilia* is preoccupied (Tr., 5, 1, 57, for a genus of fishes), and adopts *Jaspidia*, over the later *Bryophila* Tr., criticises Boisduval's use of "Jaspidea" for *celsia*, which latter is the sole species and therefore type of *Diacope* Hubn. Verz. 204.

AGROTIS.

1806. Hubn., Tent.: segetum. Only species and therefore type.  
1816. Ochs., 4, 66: rectangula, and 42 other species, among them Hubner's type. The name is afterwards erroneously credited to Ochsenheimer or Treitschke and even to Boisduval.  
1874. Grote, List Noct., 9: takes segetum as type and credits the name, as Ochsenheimer does, to Hubner.

GRAPHIPHORA.

1806. Hubn., Tent.: gothica. Only species and therefore type.  
1816. Ochs., 4: 68: ravidia, and 46 species not separable from Agrotis. Henceforward the name is credited to Ochsenheimer, who apparently includes Hubner's type incorrectly under Episema with dissimilar species, but cites Hubner to Graphiphora. Unless it can be shown, which I think it cannot, that Hubner's identification is erroneous, this name must stand instead of Taeniocampa Guen.  
1875. Grote, Bull. Buff. Soc. N. S., 217: adopts Graphiphora for the N. Am. species hitherto referred to *Taeniocampa*, with gothica as type.

GOPTYNA.

1806. Hubn., Tent.: micacea. Only species and therefore type.  
1816. Ochs., 4, 82: Without citing Hubner, uses it for micacea and flavago. Afterwards the name is credited to Ochsenheimer or Treitschke. Guenee afterwards designates micacea as the type of *Hydroecia* which must fall. In the Verz. Hubner proposes Ochria for flavago alone, and this name has precedence over Lederer's restriction of Gortyna to the same type.

GLAEA.

1806. Hubn., Tent.: vaccinii. Only species and therefore type. This name is afterwards adopted by Stephens.  
1816. Ochs., 4, 84: includes Hubner's type under Cerastis (preocc.?) and refers to Glaea in synonymy.

XYLENA.

1806. Hubn., Tent.: lithoxylea, only species and therefore type. The name falls before Hadena  
1816. Ochs., 4, 85: vetusta and 29 other species. Cites Hubner in adopting name and includes his type. The genus is now perhaps more incongruous than any of Hubner's, in the Noctuidae, e. g. it includes species of Lithoxylia, Calocampa, Hadena, Actinotia, Dipterygia, Chariclea, Calophasia, Asterescopus, Scotochrosta. Afterwards the name is credited as "Xylina" to Ochsenheimer or Treitschke, and by restriction comes to be used for a genus of which socia (potrificata) may be considered a type, and falls before Lithophane.

LITHOPHANE.

1816. Hubn., Verz. 242: petrificata and four other species.  
1874. Grote, 6th Peab. Rep. 31: takes socia (petrificata) as type and refers  
Graptolitha Hubn. as synonymous or to be used in a subgeneric sense  
only.
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I return my thanks to Mr. Lintner, Mr. Meske, Mr. Behrens, Prof. Peabody, Prof. Snow, Mr. Hy. Edwards, Mr. Roland Thaxter, Mr. Graef, Mr. Saunders, Prof. Packard and others who have kindly helped me in my studies. Mr. Burgess has been so good as to consult for me the Library of the Boston Society of Natural History. Mr. Chas. A. Blake has been of great assistance to me and Mr. Scudder and Prof. Riley have my thanks. I am glad to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor P. C. Zeller, Dr. A. Speyer and Mr. H. B. Moeschler for suggestions and specimens.

*The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences,*

A. R. GROTE.

May 1st, 1876.



# CHECK LIST

OF

*North American*

Noctuelitae (Fasciatae), Deltoides and Noctuo-Phalaenidi,

BY

AUG. R. GROTE, A. M.

## NOCTUAE.

### Noctuelitae Latr.

#### FASCIATAE Borkh.

##### DRASTERIA Hubn.

g 787. *erecthea* Hubn.

*Phalaena erecthea* Cram.

♀ *Phalaena spadix* Cram.

♀ *Drastreria mundula* G. & R.

*Ophiusa crassiuscula* Wood.

*Microphysa sobria* Walk.

*Poaphila narrata* Walk.

*Poaphila amplissima* Walk.

var. *agricola* G. & R.

var. *ochrea* Grote.

summer brood (gen. II).

787a. *erictio* Guen.

spring brood (gen. I).

788. *caerulea* Grote.

##### LITOSEA Grote.

789. *convalescens* Grote.

*Drastreria conv.* Guen.

790. *adversa* Grote.

#### EUCLIDIA Hubn.

g 791. *cuspidea* Guen.

*Drastreria cusp.* Hubn

792. *capiticola* Walk.—

793. *petricola* Walk.—

#### GRAMMODES Guen.

794. *Smithii* (Guen.).—

795. *similis* (Bois.).—

796. *consobrina* (Guen.).—

#### PANULA Guen.

797. *ineconstans* Guen.

798. *remigipila* Guen.—

#### LITOCALA Harvey.

g 799. *sexsignata* Harvey.

*Lita* ♀ *sexs.* Harv.

#### SYNEDA Guen.<sup>1</sup>

g 800. *graphica* (Hubn.).

var. *media* Morr.—

<sup>1</sup> *Syneda graphica* has spinules at the extremity of the fore tibiae and must be considered the type of the genus. Hubner's figure has the hind wings too highly colored.

801. *hudsonica* *G. & R.*  
802. *divergens* *Behr.*  
803. *adumbrata* *Behr*  
804. *Howlandii* *Grote.*  
    *S. Stretchii* *Behr.*  
805. *ingeniculata* *Morr.*—  
806. *socia* *Behr.*  
807. *ochracea* *Behr.*  
808. *Edwardsii* *Behr.*  
809. *tejonica* *Behr.*—  
810. *nubicola* *Behr.*—  
811. *maculosa* *Behr.*—

CIRRHOBOLINA *Grote.*

812. *deducta* (*Morr.*).  
    *♀ S. pavilensis* *Morr.*  
813. *incandescens* *Grote.*

MELIPODIS *Hubn.*<sup>2</sup>

814. *jucunda* *Hubn.*  
    *Bolina cinis* *Guen.*  
815. *agrotipennis* *Harvey.*  
816. *limbolaris* *Geyer.*  
817. *pallescens* (*G. & R.*).  
818. *nigrescens* (*G. & R.*).  
819. *ochreipennis* *Harvey.*  
820. *fasciolaris* *Hubn.*<sup>3</sup>  
821. *hadeniformis* *Behr.*—

EUBOLINA *Harvey.*

822. *impartialis* *Harvey.*

STICTOPTERA *Guen*

823. *divaricata* *Grote.*

PARTHENOS *Hubn.*

824. *nubilis* *Hubn.*<sup>6</sup>

CATOCALA *Schrank.*

825. *epione* *Westw.*  
*Noctua epione* *Drury.*

826. *sappho* *Streck.*—

827. *agrippina* *Streck.*

828. *lacrymosa* *Guen.*

829. *viduata* *Guen.*

830. *desperata* *Guen.*<sup>4</sup>  
*vidua* *Sm. & Abb.*

831. *reecta* *Grote.*

832. *flebilis* *Grote.*<sup>5</sup>

833. *Robinsoni* *Grote.*<sup>3</sup>

834. *Levettei* *Grote.*

*C. Judith* *Streck.*<sup>4</sup>

835. *insolabilis* *Guen.*<sup>3</sup>

836. *residua* *Grote.*<sup>2</sup>

837. *obscura* *Streck.*

- 837a. *simulatilis* *Grote.*

838. *tristis* *Edw.*

839. *relicta* *Walk.*<sup>3</sup>

840. *californica* *Edw.*

841. *nebraskae* *Dodge.*

842. *Meskei* *Grote.*

843. *Walshii* *Edw.*

844. *semirelicta* *Grote.*

<sup>2</sup> The type of *Bolina* is the European *Caiulino*, which is said by Lederer to have the middle tibine spinose. Our species of *Melipotis* have them unarmed. But *Bolina* is also preoccupied by Montfort. The type of *Melipotis* is *jucunda*. *Aedia* is used by Lederer for a different genus (*leucomelas*).

<sup>3</sup> This species is represented by a specimen before me in coll. Am. Ent. Soc., corresponding precisely with Ilbnius's figure. It has the forewings of a deep chocolate-brown, with a gray-brown terminal space. There is a large ovate pale-yellowish extra-discal spot, below, and continuous with the inner edge of which, the t. p. line, sinuate, shaded outwardly with black, runs to internal margin. It is not toothed as in *nigrescens* etc. Beyond and above the extra-discal spot is a curved line inclosing a brown sub-apical costal patch. The oblique ochaceous band is narrow and of even width. Hind wings with pearly white base and broad black borders. The forewings are narrow at base and produced apically with oblique terminal margin. I have already elsewhere exposed Mr. Morrison's error in confounding Hubner's species with *nigrescens* or *ochreipennis*.

<sup>4</sup> The earliest date on which I can find that any copy of Mr. Strecker's Number 11 was received is Nov. 12, 1874. His date of "August" can have no relation in fact to a question of priority. Bull. B. S. N. S., 2, 222.

845. unijuga Walk. /  
846. junctura Walk.—  
847. briseis Edw.  
848. irene Behr.—  
849. mariana Hy. Edw.  
850. cleopatra Hy. Edw.  
851. concumbens Walk.  
852. amatrix (Hubn.).  
    *C. selecta* Walk.  
    *C. nurus* Walk.  
    *C. editha* Edw.  
853. arizonae Grote.  
854. aspasia Streck.—  
855. cora Guen. 6  
856. coccinata Grote.  
856a. circé Streck.  
857. ultronia Guen.  
    *Eunetis ult* Hubn.  
858. Verrilliana Grote.  
859. Stretchii Behr.—  
860. parta Guen. 7  
    *C. amatrix* † Walk.  
    *C. perplexa* Streck.  
861. faustina Streck.  
862. adultera Hinze.—  
863. perdita Hy. Edw.—  
864. luciana Hy Edw.—  
865. hippolyta Hy. Edw.—  
866. abolibah Streck.  
867. marmorata Edw.  
868. ilia Guen. 3  
    *Phalaena ilia* Cram.  
    ? *C. uxoris* Guen.  
869. Snowiana Grote.<sup>5</sup>  
870. zoe Behr.—  
871. innubens Guen. 3  
    var. *flavidalis* Grote.
- 871a. scintillans G. & R.  
872. adoptiva Grote.  
    *C. Delilah* Streck.  
873. cereogama Guen. 4  
874. neogama Guen. 7  
    *C. communis* Grote.  
    ? *Phal. neogama* Abb. & Sm.<sup>6</sup>  
875. subnata Grote. 1  
876. piatrix Grote. 5  
877. palaeogama Guen. 5  
    var. *phalanga* Grote.  
878. habilis Grote.  
879. nebulosa Edw.  
    *C. ponderosa* G. & R.  
880. muliercula Guen. 2  
881. consors Guen.  
    *Phalaena consors* Abb. & Sm.  
882. coelebs Grote.  
883. antinympha (Hubn.).  
    *paranympha* † Drury.  
    *C. affinis* Westw.  
    *C. melanynpha* Guen.  
884. badia G. & R.  
885. serena Edw.  
886. anna Grote.  
    *C. amestris* Streck.  
887. Clintonii Grote.  
888. illecta Walk.  
    *C. magdalena* Streck.  
889. nuptialis Walk.  
    *C. myrrha* Streck.  
890. abbreviatella Grote.  
891. Whitneyi Dodge.  
892. Frederici Grote.  
893. micronympha Guen.—

<sup>5</sup> Size of *ilia*, or perhaps a little smaller. Forewings like *ilia*, t. u. line thick; black shading in submedian space. Hindwings buffyellow with the inner margin of the exterior band without the sinns of *ilia*. Median band broad at costa with an extension towards the disc, superior constriction marked, the band tapers irregularly to internal margin; beneath it is abbreviated; the hindwings resemble *palaeogama* but the band is broader and the insect is stouter. Kansas, Prof. Snow.

<sup>6</sup> Texan specimens collected by Mr. Belfrage differ from northern *communis*, by having less brown on forewings, basal dash distinct, lines blacker and a brighter tint of hind wings. It is possible that they should be separated as the true *neogama* of Abb. & Smith. *Catocala connubialis*, Guen., (described from Abbot's drawings, can not be identified.

894. *polygama* Guen.  
895. *erataegi* Saund.  
896. *amasia* Westw.  
*Phalaena amasia* Abb. & Sm.  
897. *formula* G. & R.  
*Phal. amasia* Abb. & Sm.  
(upper flg.)  
*O. aholah* Streck.  
898. *alabamae* Grote.  
899. *grynea* (Oram.).  
*C. nuptula* Walk.  
900. *praeclara* G. & R.  
901. *fratercula* G. & R.  
*O. atarah* Streck.  
902. *minuta* Edw.  
*O. parvula* Edw.  
903. *gracilis* Edw.  
*C. similis* Edw.  
904. *amica* (Hubn.).  
*C. androphila* Guen.  
905. *lineella* Grote.  
906. *messalina* Guen.—  
907. *BcTragiana* Harvey.  
*C. jocaste* Streck.
- ALLOTRIA* Hubn.  
908. *clonymphä* Hubn.
- OPHIDERES* Boisd.  
909. *materna* (Linn.). *Florida!*
- TOXOCAMPA* Guen.  
910. *Victoria* Grote.
- SPILOLOMA* Grote.  
911. *lunilinea* Grote.
- HARVEYA* Grote.  
912. *aureipennis* Grote.
- PANOPODA* Guen.  
913. *rufimargo* (Hubn.).  
*Pan. rubricosta* Guen.  
*Pan. cressonii* Grote.  
914. *roseicosta* Guen.  
915. *carneicosta* Guen.
- PLEONECTYPTERA* Grote.  
916. *pyralis* (Hubn.).  
917. *geometralis* Grote.  
918. *phalaenalis* Grote.  
919. *immaculalis* Harvey.
- REMIGIA* Guen.  
920. *hexastylus* Harvey.  
921. *latipes* Guen.  
*var. texana* Morr.  
*var. indentata* Harv.
- PHOBERIA* Hubn.  
922. *atomaris* Hubn.  
*Lysia orthosiooides* Guen.
- HOMOPHOBERIA* Morr.  
923. *cristata* Morr.—  
*?Gonodontis peplaria* Geyer.
- CELIPTERA* Guen. ♂  
924. *frustulum* Guen.  
*Litomitus elongatus* Grote.
- PSEUDOLIMACODES* Grote.  
925. *niveicostatus* Grote.  
926. *glans* Grote.
- PHURYS* Guen.  
927. *vinclum* Guen.  
928. *lima* Guen.
- PARALLELIA* Hubn.  
929. *bistriaris* Hubn.
- AGNOMONIA* Hubn.  
930. *anilis* (Drury).  
*Ag. sesquistriaris* Hubn.
- POAPHILA* Guen.  
931. *quadrifilaris* Guen.  
*Agnomoria quadr.* Hubn.  
931a. *obsolete* Grote.  
*var. A.* Guen. No. 1750.
932. *sylvarum* Guen.  
933. *deleta* Guen.  
934. *erasa* Guen.  
935. *herbicola* Boisd.

936. *contempta* *Boisd.*—  
937. *flavistriaria* (*Hubn.*).—  
938. *perplexa* *Boisd.*—  
939. *bistrigata* *Guen.*—  
    *Ptichodes bistr.* *Hubn.*  
940. *herbarum* *Guen.*—<sup>7</sup>
- TRAMA Harvey.**  
941. *arrosa* *Harvey.*  
942. *binna* (*Geyer*).
- EUTOREUMA Grote.**  
943. *tenuis* *Grote.*
- ISOGONA Guen.**  
944. *natatrix* *Guen.*—
- ANTICARSIA Hubn.**  
945. *gembatalis* *Hubn.*
- ANTIBLEMMA Hubn.**  
946. *canalis* *Grote.*
- AGASSIZIA Behr.**  
947. *urbicola* *Behr.*—
- CAPNODES Guen.**  
948. *californica* *Behr.*—
- EREBUS Latr.**  
3  
949. *odora* *Linn.*
- THYSANIA Dalman.**  
950. *zenobia* (*Cram.*) <sup>8</sup>—
- ZALE Hubn.**  
951. *horrida* *Hubn.*  
    *Homoptera calycanthata* †  
    Walk., Beth.
- PHEOCYMA Hubn.**  
952. *lunifera* *Hubn.*
- HOMOPTERA Boisd.**  
5  
953. *edusa* (*Drury*).  
954. *Saundersii* *Beth.*  
2  
955. *nigricans* *Beth.*—  
956. *lunata* (*Drury*).  
    *Hom. rosae* *Behr.*
957. *minerea* *Guen.*  
958. *calycanthata* (*Abb. & Sm.*).  
959. *albofasciata* *Beth.*  
960. *edusina* *Harvey.*  
961. *atrichta* *Harvey.*  
962. *galbanata* *Morr.*—  
963. *uniformis* *Morr.*—  
964. *cinerea* *Morr.*—  
965. *penna* *Morr.*—  
966. *unilineata* *Grote.*  
967. *stylobata* *Harvey.*  
968. *mima* *Harvey.*  
969. *obliqua* *Guen.*  
970. *duplicata* *Beth.*  
    (præc. dist.?)  
971. *benesignata* *Harvey.*
- YPSIA Guen.**  
972. *aeruginosa* *Guen.*  
973. *umbripennis* *Grote.*  
974. *undularis* *Drury.*
- PSEUDANTHROECIA Grote.**  
975. *coracias* (*Guen.*).  
    ?*squamularis* *Drury.*  
976. *cornix* (*Guen.*).—
- MATIGRAMMA Grote.**  
977. *pulverilinea* *Grote.*  
978. *laena* *Harvey.*
- ARGILLOPHORA Grote.**  
979. *furcilla* *Grote.*

<sup>7</sup> The following can hardly be identified from published descriptions: *Poaphila patibilis*, *revoluta*, *ingenua*, *obversa*, *porrigens*, *puculls*, *Phurys perlata*. *Poaphila?* *detrahrens?* *turbata?* *revoluta* (p. 185), of the British Museum Lists. Also *Hypogramma andromedae* *Guen.*, described from Abbot's drawings:

<sup>8</sup> Professor Riley informs me that this species occurred at Davenport.

<sup>9</sup> I do not feel satisfied as to the value of the genera separated by Guenée from Homoptera, but nothing is here altered. It is evident that Guenée should have used *Anthracia* instead of *Ypsia*, but since his notion the former must be left for the species *ephilutes* *Hubn.*

SPARGALOMA Grote.

980. *sexpunctata* Grote.  
981. *umbrifascia* Grote.

HEXERIS Grote.

982. *enhydryis* Grote.

SYLECTRA Hubn.

983. *erycata* Grote.

*Phalaena erycata* Cram.

*Syl. mirandalis* Hubn.

*Teralocera ericata* Guen.

PANGRAPTA Hubn.

984. *decoralis* Hubn.

*Marmorinia epinoides* Guen.

*Marm. geometroides* Guen.

*Hypena elegantalis* Fitch.

PHALAENOSTOLA Grote.

985. *larentioides* Grote.

986. *citima* Grote.

HOMOPYRALIS Grote.

987. *tactus* Grote.

988. *tantillus* Grote.

Deltaoides Latr.

PSEUDOGLOSSA Grote.

989. *lubricalis* Grote.

*Epizeuxis lubricalis* Geyer.

*Helia || phaealis* Guen.

*Eleptina surrectalis* Walk.

990. *denticulalis* Harvey.

EPIZEUXIS Hubn.

991. *aemula* Hubn.

*Helia || aemulalis* Guen.

*Hormisa absorptalis* Walk.

*Microphysa ? mollifera* Walk.

992. *americanus* (Guen.).

*Microphysa scriptipennis* Walk.

MEGACHYTA Grote.

993. *lituralis* (Hubn.).

994. *deceptricalis* Zell.

LITOGNATHA Grote.

995. *nubilifascia* Grote.

996. *litophora* Grote.

CHYTOLITA Grote.

997. *morbidalis* (Guen.).

PITYOLITA Grote.

998. *pedipilalis* (Guen.).

ZANCLOGNATHA Led.

999. *laevigata* Grote.

1000. *ochreipennis* Grote.

1001. *cruralis* Grote.

*Herminia cruralis* Guen.

1002. *marcidilinea* Grote.

1003. *obscuripennis* Grote.<sup>10</sup>

CLEPTOMITA Grote.

1004. *atrrilineella* Grote.

COPTOCNEMIA Zell.

1005. *floccalis* Zell.—

PHILOMETRA Grote

1006. *longilabris* Grote.

1007. *serraticornis* Grote.

SALIA Hubn.

1008. *interpuncta* Grote.

*Colobochila saligna* Zell.

RIVULA Guen.

1009. *propinqualis* Guen.

PALTIS Hubn.

1010. *angulalis* Hubn.

1011. *asopialis* (Guen.).

PHALAENOPHANA Grote.

1012. *rurigena* Grote.

<sup>10</sup> The following cannot be satisfactorily determined: *contracta* and *herminiaoides* Walk., in Can. Nat. & Geol. 5. One of these is supposed to be *Epizeuxis aemula*. Also *lineosa*, *involuta*, *plenipennis*, *cingulifera*, *declarans*, *integerima*, of the British Museum Lists. (Refer to No. 471, page 48.)

<sup>11</sup> The following species cannot be recognized: *Herminia jacechusalis*, *protumnusalis*, *eumelusalis*, *clonusalis*, *pyramusalis* (gyasalis), *phalerosalis*, *salusalis*, *heliusalis*, *clitosalis* of the British Museum Lists.

PSEUDORGYIA Harvey.

1013. versuta Harvey.

SISYRHYPENA Grote.

1014. pupillaris Grote.

RENIA Guen.

1015. discoloralis Guen.

*Hypena fallacialis* Walk.

1016. brovirostralis Grote.

1017. alutalis Grote.

1018. restrictalis Grote.

1019. centralis Grote.

1020. Belfragei Grote.

*R. pastorialis* Grote.

TETANOLITA Grote.

1021. lixalis Grote.

1022. ?plenilinealis Grote.

BLEPTINA Guen.

1023. caradrinalis Guen.

1024. inferior Grote.

HYPENULA Grote.

1025. opacalis Grote.

LOMANALTES Grote.

1026. laetus Grote.

BOMOLOCHIA Hbnn.

1027. baltimorealis Guen.

*Hypena laciniosa* Zell.

*Hypena benignalis* Walk.

1028. scutellaris Grote.

*Coremia palparia* || Walk.!

1029. manalis (Walk.).

1030. bijugalis (Walk.).

*Hypena pallialis* Zell.

1031. abalienalis (Walk.).

1032. annularis Grote.<sup>12</sup>

1033. achatinalis (Zell.).

?*Hypena madefactalis* Guen.

1034. trituberalis (Zell.).—

1035. citata (Grote).

§Euhypena Grote.

1036. toreuta Grote.

*Hypena internalis* || Rob.

*Hypena albesignalis* Zell.

1037. sordidula Grote.

§Mucrhypena Grote.

1038. protecta Grote.

1039. deceptalis Walk.

1040. perangulalis Harvey.

§Meghypena Grote.

1041. vellifera Grote.

1042. lentiginosa Grote.

HYPENA Fabr.

1043. humuli Harris.

?*Hyp. evanidalis* Robs.

1043a. olivacea Grote.

1044. californica Behr.<sup>13</sup>

PLATHYPENA Grote.

1045. scabra (Fabr.).

*Crambus crassatus* Haw.

*Hypena obsoalis* Steph.

?*Hypena cretalis* Guen.

var. subrufulis Grote.

HETEROGRAMMA Guen.

1046. indivisalis Grote.

TORTRICODES Guen.

1047. bifidalis Grote.

NOCTUO - PHALAENIDI Boisd.

BREPHOS Hbnn.

1048. infans Moeschl.

*Brephos hamadryas* Harr.

1049. californicum Boisd.—

1050. melanis Boisd.—

LEUCOBREPHOS Grote.

1051. brephoides (Walk.).

*Archiearis resoluta* Zell.

<sup>12</sup> This brown and light purple Texan species differs by the sagittate pale s. t. line, becoming white at apexes, and followed by dark marks. A fine white line bordering inwardly the dark line on the terminal margin. A dark diffuse shade from the disc crossing the s. t. line and extending upwardly to apex. T. a. line dentate; t. p. line continuous and nearly even. Beneath the apical pale dots are prominent. Belfrage No. 213, expanse 36 mil.

<sup>13</sup> The following cannot be identified: *Hypena habitalis*, *caenminialis*, *factiosalis*, *eductalis*, *cacealis*, *germanalis*, *cuducalis*, *edictalis*, *dannosalis*, *generalis*, of the British Museum Lists.

# Corrections to Part First

*and omitted Species.*

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*BOMBYCIA Hubn.*

2. *improvisa* (*Hy. Edw.*).

*APATELA Hubn.*

36½. *connecta* *Grote.*

*AGROTIS Hubn.*

139 *mimallonis* *Grote.*

*A. rufipennis* *Grote* (138).

190. *clandestina* (*Harris*).

*Noctua clandestina* *Harr.*

*Mamestra unicolor* *Walk.*

*MAMESTRA Ochs.*

214. *imbrifera* *Grote.*

*Aplecta imb.* *Guen.*

223½. *teligera* *Morr.*

235. *trifolii* (*Esp.*).

*Mam. albifusa* (234).

*ONCOCNEMIS Led.*

340½. *occata* *Grote.* (557).

*ARSILONCHE Led.*

415. *henrici* *Grote.*

var. *evanidum* *Grote.* (416)

acc. ab. *fumosum* *Morr.* (417)

418. *absidum* (*Harvey*).

418½. *album* *Harvey.*

*ACERRA Grote.*

477½. *normalis* *Grote.* (652)

*CLEOPHANA Boisd.*

557. *eulepis* *Grote.* n. s.

*STIRIA Grote*

652. *rugifrons* *Grote.*

*PLAGIOMIMICUS Grote.*

653. *pityochromus* *Grote.*

*chinia media* *Morr.* (659)

*RHODODIPSA Grote.*

666½. *volnpia* (*Fitch.*) (Colorado!)

*TARACHE Hubn.*

743. *binocula* *Grote.* n. s.

*EUSTROTTIA Hubn.*

762. *concinnimacula* (*Guen.*).

*THALPOCHARES Led.*

762½. *patruelis* (*Grote.*) (743)

*GALGULA Guen.*

*783. subpartita Guen.*

*Galg. partita Guen.*

*Telesilla vesca* *Morr.* (592)

*Henry F. A.*

*Species published since the issue  
of Part First of this List.*

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*APATELA Hubn.*

1052. *spinea Grote.*

*JASPIDEA Hubn.*

1053. *viridata Harvey.*

*AGROTIS Hubn.*

1054. *turris Grote.*

*Cinereomacula* ♀ *Grote.*

1055. *opaca Harvey.*

1056. *Milleri Grote.*

1057. *cinereicollis Grote.*

1058. *costata Grote.*

1059. *brunneigera Grote.*

1060. *albibennis Grote.*

1061. *vapularis Grote.*

1062. *aeneipennis Grote.*

1063. *hortulana Morr.* —

1064. *strigilis Grote.*

1065. *recula Harvey.*

1066. *aequalis Harvey.*

1067. *satis Harvey.*

1068. *choris Harvey.*

1069. *pyrophiloides Harvey.*

1070. *sierrae Harvey.*

1071. *insularis Grote.*

1072. *emarginata Grote.*

1073. *faula Grote.*

1074. *discoidalis Grote.*

1075. *varlata Grote.*

1076. *varix Grote.*

1077. *orbis Grote.*

1078. *laetula Grote.*

1079. *peri polita Morr.* —

1080. *fauna Morr.* —

1081. *olivia Morr.* —

1082. *comosa Morr.* —

1083. *hero Morr.* —

1084. *orthogonia Morr.* —

1085. *personata Morr.* —

1086. *pleuritica Grote.*<sup>14</sup>

§ *Anicia Grote.*

1087. *nigrovittata Grote.*

§ *Ammoconia Led.*

1088. *aratrix Harvey.*

§ *Pachnobia Guen.*

1089. *alaskae Grote.*

§ *Eurois Hubn.*

1090. *Fernaldi Morr.*

1091. *tristicula Morr.* —

<sup>14</sup> ♂ Allied in structure and color to *Pitychrous*, larger (40 mil.), without the costal or other pale shading, of a uniform gray with a yellow brown staining. Orbicular spherical, gray, black-ringed, with dark center, larger than in its ally; claviform short, narrow, without the continuous streak; t. p. less faintly indicated; all the lines geminate; terminal space darker than the wing. Hind wings whitish at base, with broad vague border; fringes white tipped, interlined, whereas in *pitychrous* they are pure white. Thorax concolorous with primaries; patagia marked with white on the shoulder. Beneath pale with faint outer lines and discal marks; a common dark terminal marked line, more distinct on hind wings. There are no cuneiform or vein markings before the s. t. line of primaries in this species, which is as large as *messoria* and resembles dark specimens of *pitychrous* in color. Canada, (Mr. Saunders).

MAMESTRA *Ochs.*

1092. *brachiolum* *Harvey.*  
1093. *orobia* *Harvey.*  
1094. *quadranunnata* *Morr.*—  
1095. *nevadae* *Grote.*  
1096. *comis* *Grote.*  
1097. *alboguttata* *Grote.*

HADENA *Schrink.*

1098. *olorina* *Grote.*  
1099. *quaesita* *Grote.*  
1100. *illata* (*Walk.*).  
    *Agrotis insignata* || *Walk.*  
    *Agrotis illata* *Walk.*  
1101. *Dunbari* *Harvey.*  
1102. *chlorostigma* *Harvey.*

METAHADENA *Morr.*

1103. *atrifasciata* *Morr.*—

PERIGEA *Guen.*

1104. *nivelvena* *Harvey.*  
1105. *iole* *Grote.*  
1106. *proxima* (*Morr.*).—

ONCOCNEMIS *Led.*

1107. *Augustus* *Harvey.*  
1108. *Saundersiana* *Grote.*

GORTYNA *Hubn.* (*non Led.*).

1109. *appassionata* *Harvey.*  
1110. *necopina* *Grote.*  
1111. *obliqua* *Harvey.*

TAPINOSTOLA *Led.*

1112. *variana* *Morr.*—

HELIOPHILA *Hubn.*

1113. *pilipalpis* *Grote.*

CARADRINA *Ochs.*

1114. *flavimaculata* *Harvey.*  
1115. *conviva* *Harvey.*

GRAPHIPHORA *Hubn.*

1116. *puschella* *Harvey.*  
1117. *vegeta* (*Morr.*).—  
1118. *revicta* (*Morr.*).—

ACERRA *Grote.*

1119. *muricina* *Grote.*

PSEUDOGLEA *Grote.*

1120. *tuedata* *Grote.*  
1121. *blanda* *Grote.*

HOMOGLAEA *Morr.*

1122. *hircina* *Morr.*—

CALYMNIA *Hubn.*

1123. *calami* *Harvey.*

ORTHOSIA *Ochs.*

1124. *americana* *Morr.*—  
1125. *immaculata* *Morr.*—

LITHOPHANE *Hubn.*

1126. *oregonensis* *Harvey.*  
1127. *carbonaria* *Harvey.*

ALETIA *Hubn.*

1128. *hostia* *Harvey.*

LYGRANTHOECIA *G. & R.*

1129. *scissa* *Grote.*

EUSTROTIA *Hubn.*

1130. *caduca* *Grote.*

THALPOCHARES *Led.*

1131. *elegantula* *Harvey.*  
1132. *carmelita* *Morr.*<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> As impossibly to be identified, I omit Mr. Strecker's descriptions of unfigured species, e. g. of *Heliothis* etc. The synonymous notes given in his work I have neglected as unreliable and in no way explained. It is not clear that Mr. Strecker knows the species he sometimes cites, and the proof of his correctness must be established by independent evidence to be accepted.

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**ERRATA.**—No. 926 belongs under the succeeding genus PHURYS.

Page 43 — for "Pseudanthrocia" read "Pseudanthracia."

" 47 — for "Jaspidea" read "Jaspidia."

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