

#\$k The Generic Names of Moths of the World

Edited by I.W.B.Nye

Volume 2

Noctuoidea (part);

Arctiidae	Lymantriidae
Cocyiidae	Notodontidae
Ctenuchidae	Strepsimanidae
Dilobidae	Thaumetopoeidae
Diptidae	Thyretidae

**by Allan Watson, D.S. Fletcher
and I.W.B. Nye**

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Volume 2

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Editor's preface

In the whole of the Animal Kingdom about 290,000 genus-group names have been used and of these nearly 10% have been applied to moths and butterflies. It is intended to catalogue all of the 24,000 moth names in the following volumes which have either already been published or are in preparation.

The Generic Names of Moths of the World

VOLUME 1

Edited by I.W.B. Nye (published 11th December 1975)

Superfamily NOCTUOIDEA (part)	AGARISTIDAE	NOLIDAE
	NOCTUIDAE	

VOLUME 2

by A. Watson, D.S. Fletcher and I.W.B. Nye [published 30th October 1980]

Superfamily NOCTUOIDEA (part)	ARCTIIDAE	LYMANTRIIDAE
	COCYTHIDAE	NOTODONTIDAE
	CTENUCHIDAE	STREPSIMANIDAE
	DILOBIDAE	THAUMETOPOEIDAE
	DIOPTIDAE	THYRETIDAE

VOLUME 3

by D.S. Fletcher (published 3rd December 1979)

Superfamily GEOMETROIDEA	AOPROGONIDAE	EIPLEMIDAE
	AXIIDAE	GEOMETRIDAE
	CALLIDULIDAE	PTEROTHYSANIDAE
	CYCLIDIIDAE	SEMATURIDAE
	DREPANIDAE	THYATIRIDAE
	EPICOPEIIDAE	URANIIDAE

VOLUME 4

by D.S. Fletcher and I.W.B. Nye (in press) [published 17th June 1982]

Superfamily BOMBYCOIDEA	ANTHELIDAE	EUPTEROTIDAE
	APATELODIDAE	LASIOCAMPIDAE
	BOMBYCIDAE	LEMONIIDAE
	BRAHMAEIDAE	MIMALLONIDAE
	CARTHAEIDAE	OXYTENIDAE
	CERCOPHANIDAE	SATURNIIDAE
	ENDROMIDAE	SPHINGIDAE

Superfamily CASTNIOIDEA	CASTNIIDAE	
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Superfamily COSSOIDEA	CHRYSOPELOMIDAE	MEGALOPYGIDAE
	COSSIDAE	METARBELIDAE
	DALCERIDAE	PYROMORPHIDAE
	LIMACODIDAE	RATARDIDAE

Superfamily ZYGAENOIDEA	ANOMOEOTIDAE	HETEROGYNIDAE
	CYCLOTORNIDAE	HIMANTOPTERIDAE
	EPIPYROPIDAE	ZYGAENIDAE

Superfamily SESIOIDEA	CHOREUTIDAE	SESIIDAE
	DUDGEONEIDAE	

VOLUME 5

(in preparation by D.S.Flecher, I.W.B.Nye and S.H.Halsey) [by D.S. Fletcher and I.W.B. Nye, published 30th August 1984]

Suborder DITRYSIA (part)	Superfamilies	PYRALOIDAE
		ALUCITOIDEA

VOLUME 6

(in preparation by I.W.B.Nye, D.S.Fletcher and S.H.Halsey) [by I.W.B. Nye and D.S. Fletcher, published 1991]

Suborder DITRYSIA (part)	Superfamilies	GELECHIOIDAE
		YPONOMEUTOIDEA
		TINEOIDEA
		TORTRICOIDEA

Suborder INCURVARIINA	Superfamily	INCURVARIOIDEA
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Suborder NANNOLEPIDOPTERA	Superfamily	NEPTICULOIDEA
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Suborder EXOPORIA	Superfamilies	HEPIALOIDEA
		MNESARCHAEOIDEA

Suborder DACNONYPHA	Superfamilies	ERIOCRANOIDEA
		NEOPSUSTOIDEA

Suborder AGLOSSATA	Superfamily	AGATHIPHAGOIDEA
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Suborder ZEUGLOPTERA	Superfamily	MICROPTERYGOIDEA
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Synopsis

The genus-group names of the families Cocytiidae, Arctiidae, Ctenuchidae, Lymantriidae, Notodontidae, Strepsimanidae, Thaumetopoeidae, Dioptidae, Thyretidae and Dilobidae are listed with their type-species and original bibliographical references. The means of fixation of each type-species together with its type-locality is given. The catalogue includes among its 3650 entries, 93 noctuid and agaristid names supplementary to volume 1 of this series. New genus-group names are established for 46 junior homonyms for which no replacement name could be found and two new nominal genera are established. One new replacement name is established for a type-species. Type-species are designated for 24 genera for which no previous type-species fixation could be found, and 27 genera have been transferred to other families.

Aim, Scope and Style

The aim, scope and style of this catalogue are closely similar to those defined in the first volume of this series. However, it has now been possible to include all relevant names contained in the *Zoological Record* up to and including volume 112 published in 1979, together with names from recent works that have come to our notice up to the end of 1979.

Each nomenclaturally available generic name has been objectively defined by linking it with its valid type-species designation, determined according to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Edn 2), 1964, with amendments, 1974, Bull. zool. Nom. 31: 77-89. Invalid and incorrect designations of type-species which antedate the valid designation are listed and the reasons for their rejection are given.

Subjective synonymy of genus-group names has not been included, except in the case of : (a) a junior homonym having no objective replacement name, or (b) two or more genera having type-species which are subjectively synonymous; such genus-group names have been cross-referenced by the phrase 'See also *Genus* Author, date'. Where the type-species of a genus is a junior subjective synonym, its senior subjective synonym and reference are also included.

Several cases of generic homonymy and objective synonymy have been revealed during the course of this study, such as the use of identical generic names for different taxa in the Diptera and Lepidoptera (*Anthomyza* Fallen, 1810, and *Anthomyza* Swainson, 1833). Hitherto wrongly accepted type-species have resulted in, for example, the association of the generic name *Antarctia* Hübner, [1820], with species of Arctiidae although the originally included species lacked a single arctiid. It is hoped that disentanglement of problems such as these will contribute towards stability in the nomenclature of the Lepidoptera.

Form of Entries

SEQUENCE

The catalogue is arranged alphabetically. Junior homonyms, junior objective synonyms and names not nomenclaturally available are listed chronologically under their potentially valid name, and are also cross-referenced in the main alphabetic sequence.

REFERENCES

The bibliographical source of every generic and specific name has been checked. Abbreviations of journals follow those of the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* (Edn 4), 1963-1965. The titles of books and other works are abbreviated as though they were journals, using the 'Select List of Abbreviations Used' in volume 3 of the *World List*.

The term Commission refers to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and the term Code refers to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Edn 2), 1964, with amendments 1974, Bull. zool. Nom. 31 : 77-89.

DATES

Following Recommendation 22A of the *Code*, dates of publication have been cited in square brackets if they have been determined from external evidence, and in parenthesis if determined from evidence in the volume itself. These dates have usually been followed by those printed on the title-page to assist in finding the work in library catalogues.

Dates of publication given in Sherborn's *Index Animalium* and in the *Catalogue of Books, Manuscripts, Maps and Drawings in the British Museum (Natural History)* have been followed unless bibliographical research has shown that changes should be made.

TYPE-LOCALITIES

The stated place of origin of the type-material is that given in the original description of a type-species. Minor misspellings have been corrected, and where foreign spelling differ little from the English spelling, e.g., Brasil (Portuguese spelling) and Brazil (English spelling), these also have been cited in their English form. In all other instances square brackets have been used to enclose the present correct name for a locality, which is then followed by the originally cited name of the locality, for example, '[Ambon I.] Amboina' or '[Sulawesi] Celebes', but modern interpretations have not been given for originally stated localities such as 'Congo' which comprise more than one present-day African state. Square brackets are used also to add information not stated in the original description, for example in the entry '[MALAWI] : Fwambo' where we have located the originally cited Fwambo as a village or town in the African state of Malawi. When localities such as 'Rio Grande' have been given in the original description and there is no indication in the paper or book as a whole as to the country of origin of the type-series, inferences have been drawn from the place of capture of specimens judged to be non-specific with the type-series or from the known distribution of species congeneric with the type-species. Such localities are cited, for example, as '[SOUTH AMERICA] : tropical' or other appropriate entry. A type-locality originally given as 'E. Indiis' presents a particular problem because the type-species in question may occur both in eastern India and in the islands of South East Asia (the East Indies). The spellings of modern names follow those used in *The Times Atlas of the World* (Edn 5), 1975.

UNAVAILABLE NAMES

Unavailable names (names that are not nomenclaturally available under the *Code*) are preceded by a double dagger (‡) and reasons for their rejection are given.

Names recorded in Neave, *Nomenclator zoologicus* as '(Pro *A-us* Author, date)' usually lack positive indication as to whether the names are misspellings without nomenclatural availability or whether they

are emendations with nomenclatural availability. All such entries have been checked and the correct status given.

Homonymy

Names that have been proposed expressly to replace junior homonyms, and junior objective synonyms that have been used for the same purpose, are referred to in this catalogue as objective replacement names. Junior subjective synonyms used to replace preoccupied senior synonyms are referred to as subjective replacement names. Generic names that are junior homonyms have been placed, wherever possible, under their objective replacement names. Some generic homonyms were found to have no objective synonyms but it has been possible to place these as subjective synonyms of other genera by finding, in each case, a genus whose type-species we consider to be congeneric with that of the homonymous genus. There remained, however, 46 for which there was neither an objective nor a subjective replacement name; new names have therefore been proposed for these homonyms. A list of the new names has been included in a 'Summary of new names and new taxa established'.

Misidentified Type-species

Under Article 70 of the *Code* it is to be assumed that an author has correctly identified the nominal species that he

- (1) referred to a new genus when he established it, or
- (2) designated as type-species of a new or established genus.

In this catalogue there are several genera having type-species now known to be based on misidentified specimens. Under Article 70 such cases should be referred to the Commission to designate whichever species would promote nomenclatural stability. The authors of this catalogue have provisionally chosen type-species that they consider will fulfil this objective.

Family Group Names

A conservative approach has been taken towards family and subfamily classification. When discussing the subfamily classification of the Arctiidae, Watson (1975, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)* Suppl. 25) commented that a reclassification that reflects the degree of similarity of only the type-genera and a few of their allies is not a great improvement on the existing classification. The same comments apply at the family level. Areas where comparative work is needed include parts of the Ctenuchidae, for example those which resemble the arctiid genera *Eucereon* Hübner, *Nelphe* Herrich-Schäffer and *Galethalea* Butler. In the Arctiidae, Forbes' (1960, *Lepid. N. Y. & neighbouring States* 4) subdivision of the family into subfamilies (but termed "tribes" by Forbes) reflects the phylogenetic structure fairly well but is an over-simplification. Most Old World genera were not dealt with either in 1960 or in an earlier paper by Forbes (1939, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.* 85) and several genera do not appear to fit into any of his seven subfamilies. The Old World Aganainae, the New World Pericopinae and the more cosmopolitan Lithosiinae each seem to be fairly homogeneous, but the genera now lumped under the present conception of the Arctiinae comprise a much less homogeneous unit and will probably prove to include, not only Forbes' Arctiinae, Callimorphinae, Phaegopterinae and Utetheisinae, but other currently unrecognised taxa to accommodate genera not discussed by Forbes.

The names used in this catalogue are the oldest available family-group names applied to a particular taxon, except in the case of Lymantriidae discussed below.

Arctiidae Leach, [1815], in Brewster, *Edinburgh Encycl.* 9 : 133 (as Arctides) has had almost universal usage during this century, as also has Lithosiinae Stephens, 1829, *Illust. Br. Ent. (Haustellata)* 2 : 88, and Pericopinae Walker, 1869, *Characters undescr. Lepid. Heterocera* : 1 (as Pericopidae).

Aganainae Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Anns Mus. Paris* 2 : 244 (as Aganaides) has had some usage this century but it is unfortunate that its junior synonym Hypsidiae Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 : 3 was used by Hampson [1893], *Fauna Br. India (Moths)* 1) and throughout the volumes edited by Seitz (see table).

Cocytidae Rothschild, 1915, *Lepid. Br. Ornith. Union and Wollaston Expedns Snow Mts S. Dutch New Guinea* : 57 (as Cocytianae) was established as a subfamily of the Noctuidae. Rothschild stated 'Sir George Hampson has raised it to the rank of a family, Cocytiadae, and places it after the Lymantriidae just before the Hysidae'. This must have been an unpublished personal communication, as Hampson, 1918, *Novit. zool.* 25 : 366, cited Rothschild, 1915, as the origin of this family name, and at the same time replaced it by a new name Eucocytidae Hampson, 1918, as Hampson considered that *Cocytia* Boisduval was a junior homonym of *Cocytus* Hübner.

Ctenuchidae Kirby, 1837, in Richardson, *Fauna Boreali-Am.* 4 : 305 is earlier than the family-group names Syntomidae or Amatidae and has had general acceptance in North and South America except by Forbes, who used the name Euchromiidae while admitting that he should have used the earlier name Ctenuchidae. The subfamily classification of the Ctenuchidae is accepted (see table) but its genus-group names have not been placed into subfamilies in this catalogue.

Dilobidae Aurivillius, 1889, *Nordens Fjärilar* : 79, 95 was established as a subfamily of the Arctiidae and was placed, as Dilobinae, on the *Official List of Family-group Names in Zoology with Name Number* 198. Kiriakoff, 1970, *NachrBl. bayer. Ent.* 19 : 101, considered that on the basis of the tympanal characters of its type-species, *Diloba* Boisduval, [1837], should be placed in a separate family and raised the Dilobinae to family rank.

Dioptidae Walker, [1865], *List Specimens Lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus.* 31 : 146 has had almost universal use during this century. Josiidae Piepers & Snellen, 1900, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 43 : 26 has not been used since its proposal. A useful summary of the Dioptidae was published by Seitz & Hering, 1925, in Seitz, *Gross-Schmett. Erde* 6 : 499-501.

Lymantriidae Hampson, [1893], *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 1 : 432. This family was first separated under the name Lariidae Newman, 1832, *Sphinx vespiformis*, an essay : 40, 44 (as Lariae), based on the nominal genus *Laria* Schrank, 1802, a junior homonym of *Laria* Scopoli, 1763. The next name established for this family was Liparidae Boisduval, 1834, *Icon. hist. Lepid. nouv. ou peu connus* 2 : 134 (as Liparides), based on the nominal genus *Liparis* Ochsenheimer, 1810, a junior homonym of *Liparis* Scopoli, 1777. Neither of these family-group names may be used as a valid name, the type-genus in each case being a junior homonym.

The following names have also been established for the family

(a) Orgyiidae Wallengren, 1861, *K. svenska Fregatten Eugenes Resa . . . C.A. Virgin aren 1851-1853* (Zool.) 1 (10, Lepidoptera) : 369 (as Orgyides), based on the nominal genus *Orgyia* Ochsenheimer, 1810;

(b) Dasychiridae Packard, 1864, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* 3 : 331 (as Dasychirae), based on the nominal genus *Dasychira* Hübner, [1809];

(c) Lymantriidae Hampson, [1893], *Fauna Br. India* (Moths) 1 : 432, based on the nominal genus *Lymantria* Hübner, [1819];

(d) Leucomidae Grote, 1895, *Mitt. Roermus. Hildesh.* 1 : 3, based on the nominal genus *Leucoma* Hübner, 1822;

(e) Ocneriidae Meyrick, 1895, *Handbk Br. Lepid.* : 169 (as Ocneriidae), based on the nominal genus *Ocneria* Hübner, [1819];

(f) Hypogymnidae Grote, 1896, *Mitt. Roermus. Hildesh.* 7 : 3, based on the nominal genus *Hypogymna* Billberg, 1820.

Of the family-group names listed in the last paragraph Liparidae was the most widely used during the nineteenth century; Orgyiidae and Dasychiridae had minor usage, but neither name became widely adopted. During the present century Orgyiidae has been used occasionally in contrast with Lymantriidae, which has been used many hundreds of times throughout the world. In North America the use of Liparidae has continued until, in the most recent revision of the family by Ferguson, 1978, in Dominick et al., *Moths Am. N. of Mexico* 22 (2), the family name Lymantriidae has been adopted.

Because of the overwhelming worldwide use of the name Lymantriidae an application has been submitted by D. S. Fletcher, I. W. B. Nye and D. C. Ferguson to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature requesting them to rule that the family-group name Lymantriidae Hampson [1893] is to be given nomenclatural precedence over the family-group names Orgyiidae Wallengren, 1861, and Dasychiridae Packard, 1864, when applied to the same taxon.

Notodontidae Stephens, 1829, *The Nomenclature of British Insects* : 39 has had almost universal use during this century.

Strepsimanidae Meyrick, 1930, *Exot. Microlepid.* 4 : 10 was established for a small oriental family originally placed in the Microlepidoptera. It has been transferred to the Noctuoidea by Hodges, 1978, in Dominick et al., *Moths Am. N. of Mexico* 6 : (1) : 11.

Thaumetopoeidae Aurivillius, 1889, *Nordens Fjärilar* : 68, 75 was established as a subfamily of the Notodontidae and was raised to family rank by Staudinger, 1901, in Staudinger & Rebel, *Cat. Lepid. palaeart. Faunengeb.* (1) : 113. Cnethocampinae Turner, 1922, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 47 : 362, a family-group name not used outside Australia, is a junior objective synonym of Thaumetopoeidae, both family-group names being based on the same type-species, *Phalaena processionea* Linnaeus, 1758. Thaumetopoeidae has had wide use and was adopted by Kiriakoff, 1970, in Wytzman, *Genera Insect.* 219 (E).

Thyretidae Kirby, 1892, *Synonymic Cat. Lepid. Heterocera* 1 : 99 (as Thyretinae) was established as a subfamily of the Zygaenidae. The genus *Thyretes* Boisduval, 1847, was included in the Syntomidae, now Ctenuchidae, by Hampson, 1895, *Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Br. Mus.* 1 : 137. Thyretidae was unnecessarily proposed as a new family name by Kiriakoff, 1948, *Bull. Anns Soc. ent. Belg.* 84 : 271

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF FAMILY-GROUP NAME USAGES: ARCTIIDAE AND CTENUCHIDAE

Hampson 1898-1920 <i>Cat. Lepid. Phalaenae Br. Mus.</i> 1-3, Suppls 1, 2	Seitz/Draudt/ Rothschild/Gaede 1909-1934 <i>in Seitz, Gross-Schmett. Erde</i> 2, 6, 10, 14	Zerny/Strand/ Bryk/Gaede 1912-1937 <i>Lepid. Cat.</i> 7, 22, 24, 26, 45, 52, 82	Forbes 1939 <i>Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv.</i> 85	Forbee 1960 <i>Lepid. New neighboring</i>
ARCTIADAE (2, 3, Suppl. 1) (Included Nolidae) LITHOSIADAE (Suppl. 2) (Included Nolidae)	ARCTIIDAE	ARCTIIDAE	ARCTIIDAE	ARCTIIDAE
Arctianae	Arctiinae Callimorphinae Micrarctiinae Nyctemerinae Spilosominae (Included Nolidae and Cocytiidae)	Arctiinae Callimorphinae Nyctemerinae (Included Nolidae)	Arctiinae	Arctiini Callimorph Phegopterini Utetheisini
-	Pericopinae	Pericopinae	PERICOPIDAE	Pericopinae
-	Hypsinae	AGANAIDAE	HYPSIDAE	Hypsinae
Lithosianae	Lithosiinae	Lithosiinae	Lithosiinae	LITHOSIINI
-	-	-	EUCHROMIIDAE (included Amatinae Ctenuchinae Euchrominae)	EUCHROMIINI

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Additions to The Generic Names of Moths of the World, Volume 1

The Generic Names of Moths of the World, volume 1, published on 11th December 1975, contained the genus-group names of the families Noctuidae, Agaristidae, and Nolidae. The following genus-group names of Noctuidae and Agaristidae are mostly additions to those in volume 1. There are no additional genus-group names in the Nolidae. The names, references, type-species and other information have been included in the present catalogue.

Acanthopolia Boursins, 1943	Noctuidae, Hadeninae	India
Agoma Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae	South Africa
Antigodasa Kiriakoff, 1974	Agaristidae	Madagascar
Antoculeora Ichinose, 1973	Noctuidae, Plusiinae	India
Arattatha Janse, 1917	Noctuidae, Catocalinae	South Africa
Arboricornis Hampson, 1908	Noctuidae, Emendation, see Arboricornus Hampson, 1894	
‡ Aretype; Hampson, 1926	Noctuidae, Misspelling, see Aretypa Smith, 1903	
‡ Astephana; Agenjo, 1946	Unavailable	
‡ Austrocareia; Holloway, 1976	Noctuidae. Unavailable, see Austrocareia Holloway, 1977	
Austrocareia Holloway, 1977	Noctuidae, Chloepharinne	Australia
Batuana Laporte, 1976	Noctuidae, Hadeninae	Ethiopia
Bifrontipta Berio, 1974	Noctuidae, Noctuinae	Ethiopia
Bracharthrum Hampson, 1895	Noctuidae. Emendation, see Bracharthron Hampson, 1891	
Brandtaxia Boursin, 1943	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Iran
Callicereon Butler, 1882	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Madagascar
Cerviplusia Chou & Lu, 1974	Noctuidae, Plusiinae	China
Chazaria Moore, 1881	Noctuidae, Noctuinae	Turkey
Chichimeca Hogue, 1963	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	U.S.A.
Cladocera Rambur, 1858	Noctuidae. Junior homonym, see Episema Ochsenheimer, 1816	
Codalithia Holloway, 1979	Noctuidae, Acontiinae	New Caledonia
Cofimpacia Holloway, 1979	Noctuidae, Hypeninae	New Caledonia
Colnettia Holloway, 1979	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	New Caledonia
Cuahtemoca Hogue, 1963	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Mexico
Cyphocampa Harris, 1869	Agaristidae	U.S.A.
Cyptonychia Druce, 1899	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Mexico
Cyptonychia Hampson, 1900	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Mexico
Dargeochaeta Laporte, 1973	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Cameroun
Deinhugia Laporte, 1974	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	Cameroun

Diphteramoma Berio, 1961	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Netherlands
Dorstiana Laporte, 1974	Noctuidae, Hadeninae	Ethiopia
Dufayella Capuse, 1972	Noctuidae, Sarothripinae	U.S.S.R.
Dusponera Dognin, 1914	Noctuidae, Hypeninae	Ecuador
Epischausia Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae	Kenya
Epithisanotia Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae	America tropical
‡ Epysteme; Hübner, [1831]	Agaristidae Misspelling, see Episteme Hübner, [1820]	
Eriopana Kiriakoff, 1974	Agaristidae Objective synonym, see Pristoceraea Karsch, 1895	
‡ Focillistis; Nye, 1975	Noctuidae. Misspelling, see Focillistis Hampson, 1926	
Godasa Walker, [1865]	Agaristidae	Sierra Leone
Gonepterona Kenrick, 1917	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	Madagascar
Hemituerta Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae	Somali Republic
‡ Hoplopseustis; Swinhoe, 1923	Misspelling, see Haplopseustis Meyrick, 1902	
‡ Hoplopseustrias; Swinhoe, 1923	Misspelling, see Haplopseustis Meyrick, 1902	
‡ Hypolachna; Walker, 1865	Noctuidae Misspelling, see Hypolochma Felder, 1861	
Hypolochma Felder, 1861	Noctuidae Sarothripinae	Indonesia
Hyphilara Kirby, 1897	Noctuidae Emendation, see Hyphilara Hübner, [1821]	
Hypotuerta Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae	Nigeria
Iranada Wiltshire, 1977	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	U.S.S.R.
Kara Matsumura, 1925	Noctuidae Junior homonym, see Parascotia Hübner, [1825]	
‡ Kerasia; Pagenstecher, 1909	Misspelling, see Kerala Moore, 1881	
Kofloleania Laporte, 1977	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Ethiopia
Mafana Viette, 1979	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	Madagascar
Marcipalina Pelletier, 1978	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	Gabon
Matarum Viette, [1976]	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Re'nion
Medlerana Laporte, 1973	Noctuidae, Noctuinae	Nigeria
Mekrania Brandt, 1941	Noctuidae, Hypeninae	Iran
Michelliana Laporte, 1976	Noctuidae, Hadeninae	Ethiopia
Neotuerta Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae	U.S.A.
Nesaegocera Kiriakoff, 1974	Agaristidae	Madagascar
Nocthadena Laporte, 1976	Noctuidae, Hadeninae	Ethiopia
Pachycerma Van Duzee, 1897	Noctuidae Objective synonym, see Cerma Hübner, 1818	
Palaeocoleus Robinson, 1975	Noctuidae, Hypeninae	Fiji
Palpidia Dyar, 1898	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	U.S.A.
Pararothia Kiriakoff, 1974	Agaristidae	Madagascar
Parathisanotia Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae. Objective synonym, see Cyphocampa Harris, 1869	
Pectinidia Holloway, 1977	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	Norfolk Island
‡ Pemphigostola; Hampson, 1918	Agaristidae. Misspelling, see Pemphigostola Strand, 1909	
Pemphigostola Strand, 1909	Agaristidae	Madagascar
Pentelia Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae. Junior homonym, see Sergiusia Nye nom.n.	
Philareta Moore, 1881	Noctuidae, Noctuinae	Turkey
Pseudagoma Kiriakoff, 1975	Agaristidae	Mozambique
Pseudocoarica Holloway, 1979	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	New Caledonia
Pseudotuerta Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae	Uganda
Ptochosiphla Meyrick, 1933	Noctuidae, Hypeninae	Fiji
Puriphusia Chou & Lu, 1974	Noctuidae, Plusiinae	Japan
Rougeotia Laporte, 1974	Noctuidae, Hadeninae	Ethiopia
Rougeotiana Laporte, 1974	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	Ghana
Sarbissa Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae	Fiji
‡ Schausiana; Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae Misspelling, see Schausilla Kiriakoff, 1974	
Schausilla Kiriakoff, 1974	Agaristidae	Madagascar
Sciatta Walker, 1869	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	Zaire
Sclerogenia Ichinosé, 1973	Noctuidae, Plusiinae	Japan
Scotogramma Edwards, 1887	Noctuidae, Hadeninae	U.S.A.
Sergiusia Nye nom. n.	Agaristidae	Mozambique
Shensiplusia Chou & Lu, 1974	Noctuidae, Plusiinae	China
‡ Sideridia; Nye, 1975	Noctuidae. Misspelling, see Sideridis Hübner, [1821]	
Steneugoa Hampson, 1914	Noctuidae, Sarothripinae	New Caledonia
Synalamis Dognin, 1912	Noctuidae, Ophiderinae	Colombia
Synorthodes Franclemont, 1976	Noctuidae, Hadeninae	U.S.A.
Syrusoides Laporte, 1972	Noctuidae, Acronictinae	Madagascar
Tholocoleus Robinson, 1975	Noctuidae, Hypeninae	Fiji
Thysanoplusia Ichinose, 1973	Noctuidae, Plusiinae	China
Trichofeltia Barnes & Benjamin,	Noctuidae. Objective synonym, see Trichofeltia McDunnough, [1929 April] 1929 September	
Tuertella Kiriakoff, 1976	Agaristidae	Tanzania

Summary of Inter-family Transferences

The following nominal genera are transferred from one family to another.

Nominal Genus	From	To
<i>Abella</i> Walker, 1862	Lymantriidae	Lasiocampidae
<i>Antarctia</i> Hübner, [1820]	Arctiidae	Saturniidae
<i>Belemniastis</i> Hampson, 1901	Arctiidae	Ctenuchidae
<i>Caridarctia</i> Hampson, 1901	Noctuidae	Arctiidae
<i>Chatrarcharta</i> Walker, 1862	Lasiocampidae	Lymantriidae
<i>Corticomis</i> van Eecke, 1924	Lymantriidae	Anthelidae
<i>Cymaroa</i> Hampson, 1905	Lymantriidae	Arctiidae
<i>Cyptonychia</i> Druce, 1899	Arctiidae	Noctuidae
<i>Cyptonychia</i> Hampson, 1900	Arctiidae	Noctuidae
<i>Dactylorhyncha</i> Hampson, [1893]	Lymantriidae	Limacodidae
<i>Dasychirinula</i> Hering, 1926	Lymantriidae	Lasiocampidae
<i>Diospage</i> Walker, 1854	Arctiidae	Ctenuchidae
<i>Godasa</i> Walker, [1865]	Arctiidae	Agaristidae
<i>Hypolochma</i> Felder, 1861	Lymantriidae	Noctuidae
<i>Kawiella</i> Roepke, 1943	Lymantriidae	Pyralidae
<i>Lasioceros</i> Bethune-Baker, 1904	Arctiidae	Notodontidae
<i>Lymphorta</i> Walker, [1858]	Noctuidae	Notodontidae
<i>Microstola</i> Lower, 1920	Xyloryctidae	Arctiidae
<i>Nesotropha</i> Turner, 1926	Arctiidae	Glyphipterigidae
<i>Pachylaelia</i> Butler, 1874	Lymantriidae	Arctiidae
<i>Palpidia</i> Dyar, 1898	Arctiidae	Noctuidae
<i>Pernambis</i> Schaus, 1920	Cossidae	Pyromorphidae
<i>Piesta</i> Billberg, 1820	Arctiidae	Oecophoridae
<i>Ptochosiphla</i> Meyrick, 1933	Pyralidae	Noctuidae
<i>Pyralopsis</i> Boisduval, 1870	Arctiidae	Pyralidae
<i>Sciatta</i> Walker, 1869	Arctiidae	Noctuidae
<i>Trichromia</i> Hübner, [1819]	Ctenuchidae	Arctiidae

Summary of New Names and New Taxa Established

The following list summarizes the junior homonyms for which new objective replacement names have been proposed in this catalogue.

Preoccupied name	Replacement name
<i>Acutia</i> Kaye, 1919	<i>Atucia</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Alope</i> Walker, 1855	<i>Olepa</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Antongila</i> Kiriakoff, 1958	<i>Exantongila</i> Fletcher nom. n.
<i>Baeomorpha</i> Turner, 1940	<i>Hobapromea</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Blacodes</i> Kiriakoff, 1959	<i>Neoblacodes</i> Fletcher nom. n.
<i>Breyeria</i> Janse, 1920	<i>Eubreyeria</i> Fletcher nom. n.
<i>Calosoma</i> Geyer, 1832	<i>Osmacola</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Chlorostola</i> Hampson, 1898	<i>Euchlorostola</i> Watson- nom. n.
<i>Closteroides</i> Kiriakoff, 1977	<i>Closterellus</i> Fletcher nom. n.
<i>Coniortodes</i> Collenette, 1955	<i>Melgona</i> Nye nom. n.
<i>Conosia</i> Hampson, 1900	<i>Euconosia</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Crinola</i> Leech, 1890	<i>Halseyella</i> Nye nom. n.
<i>Cymella</i> Felder, 1874	<i>Mycelela</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Diplonyx</i> Hampson, 1900	<i>Didymonyx</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Dulichia</i> Walker, 1855	<i>Knappetra</i> Nye nom. n.
<i>Empodisma</i> Kiriakoff, 1964	<i>Boscawenia</i> Fletcher nom. n.
<i>Gymnopoda</i> Felder, 1874	<i>Apeplopoda</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Heliocaea</i> Turner, 1940	<i>Cheliocaea</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Ira</i> Neumoegen, 1890	<i>Cubira</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Jacksonia</i> Collenette, 1937	<i>Jacksoniana</i> Nye nom. n.
<i>Jorgensenia</i> Schaus, 1924	<i>Geriojenssa</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Lavinia</i> Kiriakoff, 1962	<i>Eulavinia</i> Fletcher nom. n.
<i>Libyssa</i> Dognin, 1911	<i>Eudognina</i> Fletcher nom. n.

<i>Mardara</i> Walker, 1865	<i>Ramadra</i> Nye. nom. n.
<i>Micragra</i> Hampson, 1898	<i>Micragrella</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Microdota</i> Dognin, 1906	<i>Trocodima</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Mirobriga</i> Walker, 1864	<i>Birgorima</i> Waatson nom. n.
<i>Ocneropsis</i> Kozhanchikov, 1950	Gissarus Nye nom. n.
<i>Paraplocia</i> Aurivillius, 1909	<i>Calpoparia</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Pareugoa</i> Daniel, 1951	<i>Apogurea</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Pectinophora</i> Janse, 1920	<i>Eujansea</i> Fletcher nom. n.
<i>Pentelia</i> Kiriakot, 1976	<i>Sergiusia</i> Nye nom. n.
<i>Phara</i> Walker, 1854	<i>Aphra</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Pinheya</i> Kiriakoff, 1973	<i>Pinheyata</i> Nye nom. n.
<i>Pseudoscolia</i> Hampson, 1914	<i>Parascolia</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Pterygopterus</i> Butler, 1876	<i>Timalus</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Pydna</i> Walker, 1856	<i>Eupydna</i> Fletcher nom. n.
<i>Sankurua</i> Collenette, 1960	Kunusara Nye nom. n.
<i>Sarapus</i> Walker, 1855	<i>Asparus</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>cyrale</i> Felder, 1874	<i>Clystea</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Sphenoptera</i> Felder, 1874	Asphenoptera Watson nom. n.
<i>Spilarctia</i> Staudinger, 1891	<i>Nebrarctia</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Taeniopteryx</i> Janse, 1920	<i>Metopteryx</i> Fletcher nom. n.
<i>Thyone</i> Walker, 1854	<i>Euthyone</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Tricholepis</i> Hampson, 1891	<i>Chirerolpis</i> Watson nom. n.
<i>Zama</i> Walker, 1865	<i>Zamana</i> Fletcher nom. n.

In addition to the 46 objective replacement names listed above, the following two new nominal genera have been established for species previously combined with genus-group names proposed after 1930, which, although described, contained more than one species and were not accompanied by a definite fixation of a type-species; such genus-group names are unavailable under Article 13(b) of the *Code*. As these names have not been made available since they were proposed, the authors were contacted and the requirements of the Code have been fulfilled in the relevant entries in this catalogue.

Unavailable name	New nominal genus
‡ <i>Neobourquinia</i> Köhler, 1943	<i>Neobourquinia</i> Köhler gen. n.
‡ <i>Pseudohyaleucerea</i> Rego Barros & Machado, 1971	<i>Pseudohyaleucerea</i> Rego Barros & Machado gen. n.

One type-species was found to be a primary homonym and, as there is neither an objective nor a subjective synonym that could be used as a replacement name, a new name has been established for this species.

Preoccupied name	Replacement name
<i>Dasychira pumila</i> Butler, 1882	<i>Noliproctis milupa</i> Nye nom. n.

Alphabetical Catalogue of Genus-group Names

[The catalogue (pages 1-205) is not reproduced here as all data are included in the database.]

Index to Species-group Names

[The index to species-group names is not reproduced here as all data are included in the database.]