

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

Volume 1

Noctuoidea (part); Noctuidae, Agaristidae, and Nolidae

By Ian W B Nye

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Dedicated to the memory of the late Reginald J. Collins who, with the indefatigable assistance of Mrs Elsa B. Cummins, compiled the comprehensive card indexes to the names of the Lepidoptera, upon which this work is based.

Acknowledgements

Many specialists have contributed either with information or by helping during my visits to their museums to verify the type-material in the collections under their care. In particular I would like to thank Mons. L. A. Berger, Tervuren; Dr E. Berio, Genoa; Dr I. F. B. Common, Canberra; Mr E. C. Dahms, Brisbane; Dr W. Dierl, Munich; Herr G. Ebert, Karlsruhe; Prof. J. G. Franclemont, Ithaca; Dr G. Friese, Eberswalde; Dr L. A. Gozmány, Budapest; Mr B. Gustafsson, Stockholm; Dr H. J. Hannemann, Berlin; Dr H. Inoue, Fujisawa; Dr F. Kasy and Herr R. Imb, Vienna; Dr P. Köhler, Buenos Aires; Dr N. P. Kristensen, Copenhagen; Mr I. Lansbury, Oxford; Dr E. G. Matthews, Adelaide; Mr A. Neboiss, Melbourne; Dr U. Roesler, Karlsruhe; Dr H. Schröder, Frankfurt-am-Main; Dr S. Sugi, Tokyo; Mrs I. L. Sukhareva, Leningrad; Mr E. Taylor, Oxford; Dr E. L. Todd, Washington; Dr L. Vári, Pretoria; Dr P. Viette, Paris; and Dr N. L. Wolff, Copenhagen. I greatly appreciated the comments given to me from time to time by the late Mons. C. Boursin, Paris.

In addition to those to whom this catalogue is dedicated, I wish to thank my colleagues Mr D. S. Fletcher, Mr A. H. Hayes, Mr A. Watson, Mr P. E. S. Whalley and Dr K. Sattler for their helpful discussion and constructive criticism on the many complex problems which continually developed. Mr W. H. T. Tams, my most able and generous mentor, was unstinting with his encyclopaedic knowledge and time whenever I needed to draw upon them. Our librarians, in particular Mr B. J. Clifton and Miss P. M. Gilbert were always most helpful and cheerfully traced some very cryptic references which had

Volume 1

\$ Volume 1

k Volume 1

defeated me. Mr W. G. Tremewan and the staff of the Indexing Section are continually updating our records and have greatly contributed to the completeness of this work.

My special thanks are given to Mr P. Hurworth, Mrs B. A. Carter (née Spark), Mr M. A. K. Habershon and Mr R. M. Rowden who in succession over the years have so willingly assisted me in the many tedious stages in the preparation of this work, culminating in the excellent and accurate typescript produced by Mrs S. D. M. Knapp from the 6400 often complex manuscript entries.

Finally I wish to express my appreciation to my wife, Mary, for her assistance in so many ways throughout this enterprise, which was so much more extensive than I had anticipated.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
SYNOPSIS	3
INTRODUCTION	4
AIM, SCOPE AND STYLE	5
FORM OF ENTRY	5
ARRANGEMENT	5
REFERENCES	5
DATES	6
COUNTRY AND PLACE NAME	7
TYPE-MATERIAL	8
UNAVAILABLE NAMES	8
HOMONYMY	9
MISIDENTIFIED TYPE-SPECIES	9
FAMILY-GROUP NAMES	10
PUBLISHED AND FORTHCOMING CATALOGUES OF THE GENUS-GROUP NAMES OF LEPIDOPTERA	14
ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE OF GENUS-GROUP NAMES	15
SUMMARY OF NEW GENUS-GROUP NAMES PROPOSED	513
SUMMARY OF NEW SPECIES-GROUP NAMES PROPOSED	514
INDEX TO SPECIES-GROUP NAMES	514

Synopsis

The 5300 genus-group names of the lepidopterous families Noctuidae, Agaristidae and Nolidae are listed alphabetically, with their type-species and relevant references. For each nomenclaturally available name the type-locality of the type-species is given, and for the majority the depository of the type or type-material. The family or subfamily placement of each name is indicated. New genus-group names are proposed for 55 junior homonyms for which no other replacement names are available. Two new species-group names are proposed for junior primary homonyms. Three type-species based on misidentifications are described as new.

Introduction

Card indexes are important individual tools for systematists, and over the decades those left by specialists have accumulated at this museum. During the period from 1955 up to his death in 1969, Mr R. J. Collins set himself the task of amalgamating those indexes relating to Lepidoptera into one systematic arrangement of 5"x3" cards of reasonably standard format, each bearing bibliographical data for one name. Every name was additionally cross-referenced by means of a second card filed in alphabetic order. Concurrently, other works, journals, catalogues and the *Zoological Record* were scanned, new cards added and old cards retyped. This operation has continued, and there now exists for the Lepidoptera a virtually complete file of over 280 000 genus-group, species-group and infrasubspecific names with original references, forming the raw data on which to work.

In addition to the above Herculean task a supplementary Generic Index for each of the 26,400 genus-group names of the Lepidoptera was started. Each card carries the genus-group name and basic bibliographic reference; a list of the species-group names originally included when it was proposed; the type-species and mode of type-fixation; the references to subsequent type-species designations; and the family or subfamily in which the name is placed.

Once 'The Generic Names of the Butterflies and their Type-species' by Hemming, 1967, *Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Ent.)* Suppl. 9 : 509 pp. had been published, Reg Collins hoped that generic catalogues of the moths would soon follow as companion volumes. However, at the time of his pre-retirement death, the Generic Index, although it contained the vast majority of genus-group names, still lacked much of the detail and all of the checking required before any part of it could be published.

Among other things, D. S. Fletcher and I have searched more literature for type-species designations and have checked the entire Generic Index against Neave, 1939-1966, *Nomenclator Zoologicus* 1-6 to ensure that all names marked as 'Lep.' have been included and placed to family and in the majority of cases to subfamily level. Additionally, all genus-group names have been checked for homonymy, and the reference of the senior homonym entered on each of the relevant 1600 cards.

Aim and Scope

The aim of this work has been to compile as complete a catalogue as possible of all the genus-group names in the Noctuidae, Agaristidae and Nolidae and to objectively define each of the nomenclaturally available names by linking it with its type-species determined according to *The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (Edn 2). To this has been added the family or subfamily placement of each name, the type-locality and in the majority of cases the depository of the type or type-material.

This catalogue contains all genus-group names of the appropriate families occurring in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* 1-6; together with additions gleaned from the Systematic Index described in the Introduction; and from *the Zoological Record* including volume 108 for 1971, published in 1975. More recent relevant names that have come to my notice from journals and separates have been included up to the time of going to press.

No subjective synonymy of genus-group names has been attempted, except in the case of

- (a) junior homonyms having no objective replacement name
- (b) two or more genera having type-species which are subjectively synonymous; the genus-group names have then been cross-referenced by the phrase : 'See also *Genus* Author, date'.

In the case of a genus having a type-species which is a junior subjective synonym, then the senior synonym and reference is also included.

Form of entry

ARRANGEMENT

This catalogue is alphabetically arranged with junior homonyms, junior objective synonyms, and names not nomenclaturally available grouped together chronologically under their nomenclaturally available name. In every case these names are cross-referenced in the main alphabetic sequence.

REFERENCES

Titles of journals have been abbreviated as in *The World List of Scientific Periodicals* (Edn 4) or, if not included therein, according to the methods used in that edition. Nouns always start with a capital letter and adjectives with a small letter, unless it is customary in the country of origin of the journal for the

word to begin with a capital, for example, *Bull. mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon* but *J. Proc. Linn. Soc.* Similarly, *Annl. Mus. r. Hist. nat. belg.* but *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* Abbreviations are followed by a full stop but contractions are not, for example, *Coll.* for College, but *Colln* for Collection; *Stettin.* for Stettiner, but *Stettin* for Stettin itself; *univl.* for universalis, but *univl* for universal. One other irritation, *J.* is for Journal, except in those references in which it is followed by a one letter abbreviation; it is then cited in the World List as *Jl*, for example, *Jl N.Y. en. Soc.*

Titles of books and other works have been abbreviated as though they were journals, using the 'Select List of Abbreviations Used' in volume 3 of the World List.

A full bibliography has not been included in this catalogue. It would amount to over 1500 references. If necessary full titles of journals may be found from the *World List* or from the *List of serial Publications in the British Museum (Natural History) Library*. Similarly nearly all the other works cited are already in the *Catalogue of Books, Manuscripts, Maps and Drawings in the British Museum (Natural History)*.

DATES

Following the *Code*, Recommendation 22A, dates of publication have been cited in square brackets if they have been determined from external evidence, and in parentheses if determined by evidence from the volume concerned. This has been followed in many cases by the better known title-page date to assist in finding the work in library catalogues, for example, [1825] 1816, *Verz. bekannter Schmett.*

For the dates of publication, Sherborn's *Index Animalium* and the *Catalogue of Books, Manuscripts, Maps and Drawings in the British Museum (Natural History)* have been accepted except where subsequent bibliographical research has shown that changes should be made. Hemming's classical work on the dates of Hubner has been followed. In the case of Seitz's *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, the English edition *The Macrolepidoptera of the World* was sometimes published ahead of the German; as an extreme example *Plagideicta* Warren was proposed in volume 11, page 339, and the part which contained it was dated 29 June 1914 in the English, and as 20 July 1937 in the German edition. I have cited in each case the edition having the earlier date printed at the top of the first page of each part. Although these dates indicated the intended rather than the actual date of publication, I have accepted them in preference to the date of receipt of the parts in London as listed by Griffin (1936, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* 85: 243-280). The dates of issue of the parts of Walker, F., 1854-1866, *List of the Specimens of lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum*, have not hitherto been published. In the table below, the date on the title page is compared with the date on which each printed part was submitted to and approved by the Trustees of the British Museum. It should be noted that parts 10, 12, 13, 16, 26, 31 and 34 actually appeared in the year after that printed on the title page.

Part			Date on title page			Date on which available for issue
1			1854			11 Feb. 1854
2			1854			13 May 1854
3			1855			9 Jun. 1855
4			1855			11 Aug. 1855
5			1855			10 Nov. 1855
6			1855			8 Dec. 1855
7			1856			10 May 1856
8			1856			9 Aug. 1856
9			1856			22 Nov. 1856
10			1856			14 Feb. 1857
11			1857			9 May 1857
12			1857			9 Jan. 1858
13			1857			9 Jan. 1858
14			1858			22 May 1858
15			1858			9 Oct. 1858

16			1858			22 Jan. 1859
17			1859			14 May 1859
18			1859			8 Oct.1859
19			1859			10 Dec.1859
20			1860			10 Mar.1860
21			1860			10 Nov.1860
22			1861			18 May 1861
23			1861			14 Dec.1861
24			1862			8 May 1862
25			1862			11 Oct.1862
26			1862			14 Feb.1863
27			1863			18 Apr.1863
28			1863			19 Dec.1863
29			1864			19 Mar.1863
30			1864			10 Dec.1864
31			1864			11 Feb.1865
32			1865			29 Apr.1865
33			1865			14 Oct.1865
34			1865			13 Jan.1865
35			1866			4 Aug.1866

COUNTRY AND PLACE NAMES

Country and place names are quoted from the original description, not from type specimens. Names of countries in their current English form are given additionally in square brackets when they differ from or are lacking in the original description. *The Times Atlas of the World* (Edn 2) has been used as a standard except for some recently changed names such as Zaire for what was formerly Belgian Congo, and Bangladesh for East Pakistan. In general, geographical names are used for islands and island groups. Place names are usually quoted unaltered from the original description unless they may be misleading out of context, for example, Wienergegend is cited as Vienna district. Added information is given in square brackets. Where the type-locality is not known or not stated in the original description, the country, or some of the countries, from which there are specimens in the BMNH collection is cited in square brackets after the depository, if known.

TYPE- MATERIAL

The use of the expression 'Type(s)' means that the author did not indicate whether his description was based on one or more than one specimen.

Other information on type-material has been taken from the original description, except for the depository which is only included if I have seen the type or been reliably informed of its presence. The depositories have been added as a useful bonus to over half the type-species where the information was fairly readily available from my own studies or from overseas colleagues. It has not been possible in the time available to make prolonged searches for types, and because no information is given it must not be assumed that the type is not in the British Museum (Natural History), or in any other museum. Similarly, in the case of syntypes when a depository is given, there may also be other syntypes in other collections.

The abbreviations used for depositories are listed here in alphabetical order of the town in which they are situated.

(SAM, Adelaide)	South Australian Museum.
(MNHU, Berlin)	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität.
(MAK, Bonn)	Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig
(MCZ, Boston)	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.
(QM, Brisbane)	Queensland Museum.

(IRSNB, Brussels)	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique.
(TM, Budapest)	Természettudományi Múzeum.
(Univ. Buenos Aires)	University of Buenos Aires.
(ANIC, Canberra)	Australian National Insect Collection, C.S.I.R.O.
(UZM, Copenhagen)	Universitetets Zoologiske Museum.
(DEI, Eberswalde)	Deutsches Entomologisches Institut.
(SNG, Frankfurt)	Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, Frankfurt-am-Main
(MCSN, Genoa)	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
(Colln E. Berio, Genoa)	Dr E. Berio, c/o Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
(MZC, Havana)	Museo Zoológico Cubano.
(CU, Ithaca)	Cornell University.
(Colln J. G. Franclemont, Ithaca)	Professor J. G. Franclemont, Cornell University.
(LN, Karlsruhe)	Landessammlungen für Naturkunde.
(RNH, Leiden)	Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie.
(ZI, Leningrad)	Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
(UZI, Lund)	Universitetets Zoologiska Institution.
(BMNH)	British Museum (Natural History), London.
(Colln E. P. Wiltshire, London)	Mr E. P. Wiltshire, c/o British Museum (Natural History).
(LS, London)	Linnean Society.
(NMV, Melbourne)	National Museum of Victoria.
(ZSBS, Munich)	Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates.
(AMNH, New York)	American Museum of Natural History.
(CNC, Ottawa)	Canadian National Collection, Entomology Research Institute
(UM, Oxford)	University Museum.
(MNHN, Paris)	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle.
(CM, Pittsburgh)	Carnegie Museum.
(TM, Pretoria)	Transvaal Museum.
(EIHU, Sapporo)	Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University.
(Ehime Univ. Shikoku)	Ehime University, Shikoku I., Japan.
(NR, Stockholm)	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet.
(AM, Sydney)	Australian Museum.
(MRAC, Tervuren)	Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale.
(Colln H. Inoue, Tokyo)	Dr H. Inoue, Otsuma Woman's University.
(Colln S. Sugi, Tokyo)	Dr S. Sugi, 14-12, Omori-Kita 4, Otaku, Tokyo.
(IZUU, Uppsala)	Institute of Zoology, University of Uppsala.
(NM, Vienna)	Naturhistorisches Museum.
(USNM, Washington)	National Museum of Natural History, formerly United States National Museum.
(SM, Wiesbaden)	Städtisches Museum.

UNAVAILABLE NAMES

Unavailable names, i.e. names which are not nomenclaturally available under the provisions of the Code, are preceded by a double dagger and the reason why they must not be used is given.

Names were often recorded in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* as '(pro *A-us* Author, date)' without positive indication as to whether they were misspellings having no nomenclatural availability or whether they were emendations having nomenclatural availability. They were usually misspellings, but all have been checked. Other misspellings have been included if they have come to my notice, but no deliberate search has been made for them.

Some manuscript names have been included as '*B-us* Author, no published reference found'. The majority consist of about 80 genus-group names placed in the BMNH collection of Hypeninae by Hampson for genera which he intended to describe as new. Some of these names, for example *Eugoniella* Kaye & Lamont, 1927, have been unintentionally made available by authors who did not know that they were at that time unpublished.

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 that have been used to replace preoccupied senior synonyms are referred to as subjective replacement names.

Out of the 4800 nomenclaturally available generic names covered in this catalogue 280 were found to be junior homonyms, and of these, objective replacement names were available for 150. Each of the remaining 130 homonymous generic names was studied and wherever it was possible to find a genus whose type-species was congeneric with that of the homonym then the latter has been placed as a synonym of it. There remained, however, 55 for which there were neither objective nor subjective replacement names and new names have been proposed for these. A summary of the new names is given towards the end of the catalogue on page 513.

During the preparation of his *Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum* from 1898 to 1920, Hampson placed in the collection labels bearing the manuscript names of genera which he intended to describe as new. He also used these names on his determination labels on specimens returned to collectors or curators. As a result of this, some of the names were used in works by authors who did not realise that they were at that time unpublished. Such genus-group names, if associated with nomenclaturally available species-group names and published before 1931 are thereby made nomenclaturally available and have to be attributed to the author who first published them. Collins (1962, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (13) 5 : 121-126) has published notes on 56 of Hampson's generic names which were made available by other authors who anticipated him. The 27 which belong to families relevant to this catalogue have been treated as junior homonyms.

Misidentified Type-species

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

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

In the present catalogue there are several genera having type-species considered to be misidentifications. Under the *Code*, Article 70, these cases should be referred to the Commission to designate as the type-species whichever species will in its judgement best serve stability and uniformity of nomenclature. In the catalogue I have suggested the species that appears to fulfil these conditions.

In three genera the nominal species which have been designated as type-species have been shown to be misidentifications of hitherto unnamed species. In these instances I have described them as new species. This will enable cases to be submitted to the Commission. The genera and new specific names are summarised towards the end of the catalogue on page 514.

Family-group Names

No serious study of the family-group names associated with the Noctuidae and related families has yet been published, and considerable confusion at present exists. It is exceptional to find any two authors who use the same combination of subfamily names within the Noctuidae. Having started a study with the intention of basing the family-group names for this catalogue on unassailable foundations of priority I rapidly found myself in a predicament. The universally used names of the two large worldwide subfamilies Hadeninae and Cuculliinae certainly do not have priority and would have to be changed to Orthosiinae and Xylininae respectively. To do so would merely add to the confusion as in all probability neither of these names has been used for decades. It will be necessary to invoke the recently amended Articles 23 (a-b) and 79, as published in 1972 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* 29 : 185) but although many more than the required ten usages of the well known junior names could be quoted, it is

not possible with the very scattered literature on the Noctuidae to know that the senior names have not been applied at all in the last 50 years.

In the hope of attaining acceptable stability for the family-group names, I have studied each and have tried to select the one having the greatest current usage. The Comparative Table of Family-Group Name Usages summarises the classification in three standard works of the first half of the century, and, a further six, more recent works representing various parts of the world.

No problem arises with the usage of Nolidae and Agaristidae. These names have been consistently applied for many years to groups considered to be either subfamilies of the Arctiidae and Noctuidae respectively, or families in the Noctuoidea.

The Noctuidae have in the past also been known as Phalaenidae, Caradrinidae and Agrotidae, but under a ruling of the Commission (1957, *Opin. Decl. int. Commn zool. Nom.* 15: Opinion 450) the family name Noctuidae and the nominate subfamily Noctuinae are now stabilized and almost universally used.

The Heliothinae though recognized as a subfamily have not been separated from the Noctuinae in this catalogue. The name is sometimes spelled as Heliothiinae or Heliothidinae, but under the amended *Code*, Article 29(d), as it was based on Heliothidi Boisduval, 1828, the stem Helioth- should not be changed. In any case, it is customary in the Lepidoptera to avoid the clumsy -ididae termination, for example, *Pyralis*, family Pyralidae (Opinion 450) not Pyralididae; *Pieris*, family Pieridae (Opinion 500). The name Heliothinae has priority over Melicleptriinae, used in parts of Europe.

The Hadeninae and Cuculliinae have been mentioned above and so far as I am aware are universally used.

The Acronictinae and Amphipyryinae though recognized as subfamilies have not been separated in this catalogue. The Acronictinae are known as the Apatelinae in Japan and parts of Europe.

The Acontiinae are also known as the Erastrinae and Jaspidiinae. The former is incorrect as *Erastria*, although it has in the past been wrongly used in the Noctuidae, is correctly placed in the Geometridae. The name Jaspidiinae has limited usage in parts of Europe.

The Euteliinae and Stictopterinae both have universal usage, as also has Sarrothripinae except in Japan and in limited parts of Europe.

The Chloephorinae have been known under several names none of which has gained general acceptance. The problem was discussed with Mr D. S. Fletcher and we agreed that in the circumstances priority was the best arbiter. Chloephorinae Stainton, 1859, was the earliest suprageneric usage that could be found and it has been used within the last 50 years by Gaede (1929, *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands* 14(2) : 22) and by Fletcher (1972, in Kloet & Hincks, *A Check List of British Insects* (Edn 2)).

The Pantheinae and Plusiinae have had general usage for at least 35 years; and the Catocalinae for over 70 years.

The greatest problem concerns the name of the subfamily containing the largest number of genera and species, the Ophiderinae of this catalogue (the Noctuinae of Hampson). This subfamily was separated from the Catocalinae by Hampson on the absence of spines on the mid tibiae, an admittedly poor character as in some genera both conditions occur. McDunnough (1938) and Sugi (1958) have united the two as Catocalinae, while Forbes (1954) retained the Catocalinae in a restricted sense and combined the remainder as the Erebininae which has priority dating back to 1815. In this catalogue I am retaining the traditional Hampsonian Catocalinae (having spines on mid tibiae), but recognize that they must be subdivided at least into the Catocalinae in the strict sense plus the Erebininae. Those genera without mid tibial spines are retained as Ophiderinae. An immense amount of research is required into this large and uncatalogued subfamily of over 1100 genera which must be reclassified particularly where they merge into the following two subfamilies.

The Hypeninae and Herminiinae have had general usage this century but as in this

catalogue are frequently not separated.

The Hyblaeidae, a very small group, was formerly regarded as an aberrant subfamily of the Noctuidae but has now been placed by Brock (1971, *J. nat. Hist.* 5 : 35) as a family in the Aegerioidea.

Hampson 1900-1920 Cat. Lepid. <i>Phalaenae</i> <i>Br. Mus.</i> 2-13, Suppls	Warren/Gaede/Draudt 1909-1937 <i>Gross-Schmett. Erde</i> 3, 7, 11, 15	McDunnough 1938 <i>Mem. sth. Calif. Acad. Sci.</i> 1 (check List Lepid. Canada & U.S.A.	Fornes 1954, 1961 <i>Lepid. New York & neighboring States</i> 3, 4	Inoue/Sugi 1958, 1961 Check List Lepid. <i>Japan</i> 5, 6
Nolinae	Nolinae	NOLIDAE	NOLIDAE	NOLIDAE
AGARISTIDAE	AGARISTIDAE	AGARISTIDAE	AGARISTIDAE	AGARISTIDAE
NOCTUIDAE	NOCTUIDAE (AGROTIDAE)	PHALAEINIDAE	NOCTUIDAE	NOCTUIDAE
Agrotinae	Agrotinae (Euxoinae) Melicleptriinae	Phalaeninae Heliothiinae	Agrotinae	Noctuinae Heliothidinae
Hadeninae	Hadeninae	Hadeninae	Hadeninae	Hadeninae
Cucullianae	Cucullianae	Cuculliinae	Cuculliinae	Cuculliinae
Acronyctinae (Zenobianae)	Bryophilinae (Metachrostinae) Acronyctinae (Acronictinae) Amphipyriinae (Zenobiinae)	Acronyctinae Amphipyriinae	Acronyctinae	Cryphiinae Apatelinae Amphipyriinae
Erastrinae (Eustrotiinae)	Erastrinae	Acontiinae	Acontiinae	Acontiinae
Eutelinae (Phlogophorinae)	Eutelinae	Euteliinae	Euteliinae	Euteliinae
Stictopterinae (Odontinae)	Stictopterinae	Absent from fauna	Absent from fauna	Stictopterinae
Sarrothripinae	Sarrothripinae	Sarrothripinae	Sarrothripinae	Nycteolinae
Acontianae (Vestermanniana)	Acontianae	Absent from fauna	Absent from fauna	Nycteolinae (part)
Mominae (Diptherinae)	Acronyctinae (part)	Pantheinae	Pantheinae	Pantheinae
Phytometrinae (Plusiana)	Phytometrinae	Plusiinae	Plusiinae	Plusiinae
Catocalinae	Catocalinae	Catocalinae	Catocalinae Erebinae	Catocalinae
Noctuinae	Noctuinae	Catocalinae (part) Rivulinae	Erebinae (part)	Catocalinae (part)
Hypeninae (Polypogoninae)	Noctuinae (part)	Hypeninae Herminiinae	Hypeninae Herminiinae	Hypeninae Herminiinae
Hyblaeinae	Hyblaeinae	Hyblaeinae	Absent from fauna	HYBLAEIDAE

NOTES	
Column 1	The names in parentheses are those used by Hampson as subfamily names either before or after the relevant volume of his catalogue had been published.
Column 2	The names in parentheses are those used by Warren or by Gaede as subfamily names in the earlier volumes of the work.
Column 4	The subfamily name Hypenodinae was also used. Forber applied this name to a group of four small genera placed between the Erebinae and Hypeninae, with the comment that he was doubtful whether

Published and Forthcoming Catalogues of the Genus-group Names of the Lepidoptera

The following catalogues, dealing with some of the 26,500 genus-group names of the Lepidoptera, have already been published in the *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* Entomological series.

HEMMING, F. 1967. The generic names of the butterflies and their type-species (Lepidoptera : Rhopalocera). *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)* Suppl. 9. 509 pp. [3097 genus-group names].

WHALLEY, P. E. S. 1970. A synonymic catalogue of the genera of Phycitinae (Lepidoptera : Pyralidae) of the world. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)* 25 :31-72 [673 genus-group names].

TREMEWAN, W. G. 1973. A catalogue of the genus-group names of the Zygaenidae (Lepidoptera). *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)* 28 : 111-151 [371 genus-group names].

SATTLER, K. 1973. A catalogue of the family-group and genus-group names of the Gelechiidae, Holcopogonidae, Lecithoceridae and Symmocidae (Lepidoptera). *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. Ent.)* 28 : 153-282 [31 family-group and 1103 genus-group names].

SATTLER, K. & TREMEWAN, W. G. 1974. A catalogue of the family-group and genus-group names of the Coleophoridae (Lepidoptera). *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)* 30 : 183-214. [28 family-group and 76 genus-group names].

The present volume is the first of a series of catalogues which will include the genus-group names of the following families and superfamilies:-

Noctuoidea (part) : Arctiidae and Ctenuchidae by A. Watson.

Noctuoidea (part) : Lymantriidae, Notodontidae, Thyretidae and Dioptidae by I. W.B. Nye.

Geometroidea by D. S. Fletcher.

Bombycoidea and Sphingoidea by I. W. B. Nye & A. H. Hayes.

Cossoidea and Castnioidea by I. W. B. Nye.

Alphabetical Catalogue of Genus-group Names

[The alphabetical catalogue (pages 15-513) has not been reproduced here, as all of the data are included in the database.]

Summary of New Genus-group Names Proposed

[The alphabetical list of new genus-group names proposed (pages 513-514) has not been reproduced here, as all the data are included in the database.]

Summary of New Species-group Names Proposed

[The summary list of new species-group names proposed (page 514) has not been reproduced here, as all the data are included in the database.]

Index of Species-group Names

[The index of species-group names has not been reproduced here, as all the data are included in the database.]

"Catalana". Noctuoidea (part): Noctuidae, Agaristidae, and Nolidae. The Generic Names of Moths of the World. 1. Surrey: Unwin Brothers Limited. p. 106. ISBN 0 565 00770 X. [External links\[edit\]](#). Natural History Museum Lepidoptera genus database. Taxon identifiers.