

The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. XXII.

LONDON, JUNE, 1890.

No. 6.

THE NOCTUIDÆ OF EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA COMPARED.

(Seventh Paper.)

BY A. P. GROTE, A. M., BREMEN, GERMANY.

We have now passed in brief review the bombyciform *Noctuidæ*, or *Thyatirina*, and the typical *Noctuidæ*, or *Noctuina* (*Noctuæ nonfasciatæ*). The former group differs in certain details of the neuration, and the question comes up as to the value of this character for classification. In all other respects, this small assemblage of moths must be considered as belonging to the *Noctuidæ*. The palpi, though short, have the Noctuid form. The eyes are sometimes naked, sometimes hairy. The legs, though somewhat short, are not unlike those of other owlet moths; the fore pair have a tibial epiphysis so far as known to me. The fore wings are subtriangular with pointed apices. The resemblance to the *Notodontina* is seen in the neuration of primaries where vein five is intermediate, though this vein is sometimes wanting in the Bombycid group. But in *Nolaphana*, which Fitch considered a Tortricid, Zeller at first a Nolid, vein five seems also intermediate. This character of vein five of fore wings is, perhaps, of more value than the variations of the secondary costal veins. The difference in the position of vein seven of hind wings is, perhaps, not so important when we see that, in *Stilbia* and *Rivula*, vein eight springs from seven, the upper margin of the median cell. This is also the case with *Cerathosia*, and we may briefly consider the position of this moth. The name is derived apparently from the Greek *Keras*, a horn, in allusion to the clypeal tubercle perhaps; and *thosia*, whatever that may be, I know not. It looks like a piece of *Lithosia*, a name derived from the Greek *lithos*, a stone, so that it might seem as though Mr. Smith intended