

Checklist of the  
**LEPIDOPTERA**  
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
CANADA

Entomological Society of British Columbia  
Occasional Paper No. 3



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GEOFFREY G. E. SCUDDER



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Cover photograph: *Epimartyria bimaculella* (Micropterigidae)

*Epimartyria bimaculella* Davis & Landry, 2012 is a tiny moth (forewing 4.6–5.3 mm long) in the family Micropterigidae, an ancient lineage that retains the ancestral use of functional mandibles. The species was chosen to represent British Columbia Lepidoptera on the cover of the Checklist for several reasons — it is rare and unusual, and in Canada is known only from British Columbia; it is a member of the first family in the list; it was collected by several early resident lepidopterists but only recently described by one of the authors of this list (Jean-François Landry: Davis and Landry 2012) and was photographed by another of the authors (David Holden).

Micropterigid adults are diurnal and feed on fern spores and flower pollen, which they crush with their mandibles. Larvae feed on liverworts. The specimen pictured on the cover flew and perched along a shaded seepage where leafy liverworts grew in a forest of Douglas-fir and Western Redcedar at Belcarra, near Vancouver. *Epimartyria bimaculella* lives from northwestern Washington into southern BC. Most of the BC specimens are from southwestern coastal forests, although a record from Glacier National Park in the Selkirk Mountains suggests the species also lives in the wet Columbia-region forests. Records are from April to August, with most in June.

Photograph details: by David Holden, Belcarra, BC, 24 May 2009.

# Abstract

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This list documents 2832 Lepidoptera species reported for the province of British Columbia, Canada. It is based on examination of the major public insect collections in the province and the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes, Ottawa, Ontario. Records from relevant literature sources and online databases have also been examined and reliable ones have been included. The entry for each species includes the scientific name, the author and year of publication of the original description, and occurrence status. Taxonomic, distributional and biological notes are provided for selected species, and 134 species are flagged as introduced from outside North America. An additional 27 species which probably occur in British Columbia are included in the list. A list of 322 species erroneously reported from British Columbia in previous works is provided. Introductory sections provide an overview of the order Lepidoptera, review the province's ecozones, and discuss the history of lepidopterology in British Columbia and its current state of knowledge. Each of the 70 families occurring in the province is briefly reviewed, along with information on its distinguishing features, general appearance and biology and diversity. An index of higher taxonomic names, genera, species, and common names is included.

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# Part I: Introduction

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This list compiles information about all Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) species known or deemed likely to occur in the province of British Columbia (BC), Canada. We provide notes on biology, taxonomy, nomenclature, distribution, and pertinent literature for selected species. We also include a list of species that have been reported in error from BC, with details on their true identities when known.

This publication owes a huge debt to previous lepidopterists in BC, particularly to E. H. Blackmore and J. R. J. Llewellyn Jones, the early compilers of Lepidoptera species lists in BC. Far from being complete, our list is a further resolution of the incompletely known fauna. Undoubtedly, the present work contains errors and omissions, which we hope will be rectified by future workers.

## **General Overview of the Lepidoptera**

The insect Order Lepidoptera contains the butterflies and moths. As adults, they are distinguished from other insects by the dense covering of overlapping scales on the head, body and appendages, including the two pairs of membranous wings. Wingspans range from about 3 mm to 280 mm. A few species have reduced, non-functional wings; these are usually females, but in some species both sexes are flightless. The scales are coloured and arranged in innumerable patterns, from subtle and cryptic to bright and showy.

Mouthparts are almost always the sucking type. A proboscis formed from the elongate, grooved galeae of the maxillae is usually present. This feeding tube is normally long and coiled under the head when not in use. The most primitive moths use mandibles for eating pollen and have not evolved a proboscis for sucking fluids.

The wings are the most prominent lepidopteran attribute. They are usually covered on both the veins and membrane with two layers of minute, socketted, flattened setae (scales). These normally contain colour pigments, are finely ridged, and usually are hollow and microscopically perforated. Iridescent colours, caused by the refraction of light, are the result of scale structure. Many males have specialised scent scales that help spread pheromones produced by associated glands. Scent scales may be scattered among other scales or are concentrated in patches, tufts or wing folds.

Butterflies usually rest with their wings held together above the body; moths usually hold their wings outstretched against the substrate, overlapped and flat—roof-like—over the body, or rolled around the body.

Lepidopterous larvae are commonly called caterpillars. Usually cylindrical, they have a well-developed head, thorax and a 10-segmented abdomen. The top of the prothorax is usually sclerotised. Three pairs of five-segmented legs are attached to the thorax, and usually five pairs of prolegs (segments 3 to 6 and segment 10) are attached to the abdomen. Prolegs are short and fleshy, and their tips usually have tiny hooks (crochets). In some groups, the thoracic legs and/or prolegs may be reduced or lost.

Silk is spun from modified salivary glands that open under a caterpillar's mouth. The silk is used mainly to make cocoons or other shelters, and aids in transportation. Many larvae pupate in cocoons; others make none. Butterflies usually do not make cocoons; the naked pupa of a butterfly is often called a chrysalis.

About 157 000 species of living Lepidoptera have been described in 134 families (van Nieukerken et al. 2011). At the species level, this is about 17% of the world's known insect fauna. However, estimates suggest that there may be two or three times this number of species in the order. The Lepidoptera comprise the largest lineage of plant-eating organisms, rivalled only by the huge clade of phytophagous beetles. Angiosperm plants are the main hosts. The fossil record of Lepidoptera is sparse and is best represented by amber inclusions and leaf mines in fossil leaves. Although the first-known moth fossils are from the early Jurassic, 190 million years ago, the order largely diversified in the Cretaceous Period and early Tertiary, alongside flowering plants.

Contrary to the popular belief that butterflies and moths are two disparate groups in the Lepidoptera, butterflies represent a small branch emerging from the midst of the phylogenetic tree of all Lepidoptera. They are more closely related to some moths than many moths are to each other. Butterflies are simply a distinctive group of colourful, day-flying Lepidoptera that have been given a name in many languages. Moths, on the other hand, is the catch-all name for the remaining diverse group of “non-butterfly Lepidoptera”.

Lepidoptera species use all parts of plants—roots, trunk, bark, branches, twigs, leaves, buds, flowers, fruits, seeds, galls and fallen material. Larvae feeding in concealed situations—wood borers, leaf and bark miners, case-bearers, leaf tiers and leaf rollers—usually belong to more primitive families. Exposed feeders, especially those that feed by day, belong to more recent lineages.

Some caterpillars are carnivorous and eat egg masses of other Lepidoptera (some Pyralidae) or spiders (some Oecophoridae). Others kill ant larvae (some Lycaenidae) or scale insects (some Batrachedridae, Oecophoridae, Noctuidae). Still others (Epipyropidae) are ectoparasites on planthoppers and leafhoppers. Some groups—e.g., Tineidae—feed on material of animal origin such as wool and keratin. The family Pyralidae is especially diverse in its diet. In addition to plants and fresh and decaying plant material of all sorts, their foods range from the wax combs of bees to caterpillar spines and processed grains, from scale insects to sloth and bat dung. Among the Crambidae, several hundred species have aquatic larvae that feed on water plants.

Adults feed mainly on nectar and other liquid food such as fermenting tree sap, insect honeydew, and food-rich fluids in mud and dung. Adult moths in the Southeast Asian noctuid genus *Calyptra* have tearing hooks on the proboscis: they suck juice from thick-skinned fruit and blood from mammals. In some lepidopteran groups, adults do not feed.

The natural enemies of Lepidoptera are many and varied. Eggs are parasitised by wasps in the Chalcidoidea and Platygastroidea; larvae are killed by mites, spiders, wasps (especially Vespidae and Sphecidae) and vertebrates (mainly birds). Larvae and pupae are heavily parasitised by nematodes, hymenopterous parasitoids in the Chalcidoidea, Braconidae and Ichneumonidae, and by flies in the Tachinidae. Bacterial and viral diseases

kill huge numbers of Lepidoptera. Adults are preyed on by predaceous plants, insects and spiders, birds, bats, and many other organisms.

To defend against these attacks, members of the order are masters of concealment and deception. Some larvae live in silken cases or webs, others roll or tie leaves and hide in them. Many adults and immatures are amazingly camouflaged as bark, lichen, leaves, and twigs. Some even mimic dangerous vertebrates, such as snakes, using eyespots and other markings. Adult sesiids, especially, can be convincing mimics of stinging wasps. Many larvae and adults sequester distasteful or poisonous chemicals to discourage vertebrate predation. Hundreds of diurnal species, distasteful or otherwise, gain some protection from predators by mimicking poisonous species or by exhibiting bright, warning colours. Most adult moths avoid bird predators by flying at night, but bats pose a serious problem for them. Many groups have tympanal organs that allow moths to hear bat sonar pulses and take evasive actions; some tiger moths emit counter pulses to confuse attacking bats.

The Lepidoptera is a major group of plant-eating organisms and thus is immensely economically important in agriculture, horticulture and forestry. Agricultural pests of grains and vegetables are numerous and include the armyworms and cutworms of the Noctuidae. The list of orchard-crop pests is headed by the tortricid *Cydia pomonella* (Linnaeus), the Codling Moth. Many forest defoliators also exist. Among the most damaging are *Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clemens) (Spruce Budworm) and its western relative *C. freemani* Razowski (Western Spruce Budworm), the geometrid *Lambdina fiscellaria lugubrosa* (Hulst) (Western Hemlock Looper), *Orgyia pseudotsugata* (McDunnough) (Douglas-fir Tussock Moth) and the tent caterpillars of the Lasiocampidae. Several introduced, cosmopolitan moths are serious pests of stored goods in households and warehouses; e.g., the clothes moths of the Tineidae and the meal moths of the Pyralidae.

Lepidoptera species are overwhelmingly herbivorous, but only a few have been used successfully in the biological control of weeds. An example is *Tyria jacobaeae* (Linnaeus), introduced into BC to control Tansy Ragwort.

Many moths and butterflies frequently visit flowers for nectar, and they are probably important pollinators. In some cases, the relationship is so specific that some plant species can be pollinated by only certain moth species; e.g., yucca species and yucca moths of the Prodoxidae.



## **Ecozones of British Columbia**

The most useful summaries of British Columbia's environment are found in Meidinger and Pojar (1991), BC Ministry of Forests and Range (2013), Demarchi (1996), and Cannings and Cannings (2015). The following details are mostly taken from these publications.

Large and diverse, BC is exceptionally variable, physically and biologically. Covering almost 950 000 km<sup>2</sup>, the province spans 11 degrees of latitude and 25 degrees of longitude. The province extends about 1300 km, from the southern tip of Vancouver Island to the northern boundary at 60° N. Along this latitude, the boundary with the Yukon and the Northwest Territories stretches almost 1100 km. Mountains and an island-studded coastline epitomise BC. The region is mostly cool, moist, forested, and mountainous.

Such generalities fail to capture the province's diversity. Wet and dry forests, grasslands, wetlands, scrub, and alpine tundra form complex habitat mosaics across the vast plateaus, valleys and plains. These lie between and among several northwest–southeast-trending mountain ranges. Climates range from semi-arid and Mediterranean to subarctic and alpine. The complex interaction of geology, physiography, climate and glaciations, along with subsequent colonisation by organisms and competition among them, has produced ecosystems that support a tremendous variety of life.

The Pacific Ocean and the mountains shape BC's climates. The ocean acts as a reservoir of heat and moisture. In winter, frontal systems from the North Pacific move eastwards. They encounter successive mountain barriers. These mountains determine the general distribution of precipitation and the balance between oceanic and continental air masses in the province's different regions. British Columbia's wettest climates occur along the coast, especially on the windward slopes of the mountains of Vancouver Island, Haida Gwaii and the mainland coast. As water-laden air climbs the mountains, it drops large quantities of rain and snow, but as the drier air descends over the eastern slopes, it warms by compression.

These high Coast Mountains produce a rain shadow that creates the province's driest climates in the bottoms of Southern Interior valleys, especially the Fraser, Thompson and Okanagan valleys. More moisture is released as the air continues its journey eastwards, ascending ranges such as the

Skeena, Cassiar, Columbia and others before encountering the most massive of the BC mountain barriers, the Rocky Mountains.

The mountains also restrict the westward flow of cold continental Arctic air masses from east of the Rocky Mountains. Except in northeastern BC's Great Plains region, the province has a more moderate winter climate than most of western and central Canada. In summer, the prevailing westerlies weaken, and the climate is controlled by a strong high-pressure centre in the northeast Pacific that greatly reduces the frequency and intensity of Pacific storms.

There have been several major attempts to capture the essence of BC's physical and biological diversity through the identification and mapping of ecosystems, including Munro and Cowan's (1947) biotic-areas concept developed for birds, the detailed botanical biogeoclimatic zone concept (Meidinger and Pojar 1991), and Demarchi's (1996) ecoregion scheme. A useful summary of BC's geological and glacial history is given in Cannings et al. (2011). The wetlands of BC are classified by MacKenzie and Moran (2004). No distribution patterns of Lepidoptera have yet been correlated with the wetland associations defined in this classification, although this has been done for dragonflies (Cannings et al. 2008).

In this Checklist, we use the ecozone treatment for Canada that was published by the Ecological Stratification Working Group (1995). It is allied to the Demarchi scheme. The Ecological Stratification Working Group divides Canada into 15 separate terrestrial ecozones, which are discrete systems resulting from interplay of geologic, landform, soil, vegetation, climatic, water and human factors. There are five ecozones in BC (Fig. 1). They, and the biogeoclimatic zones that each contains, are described below.

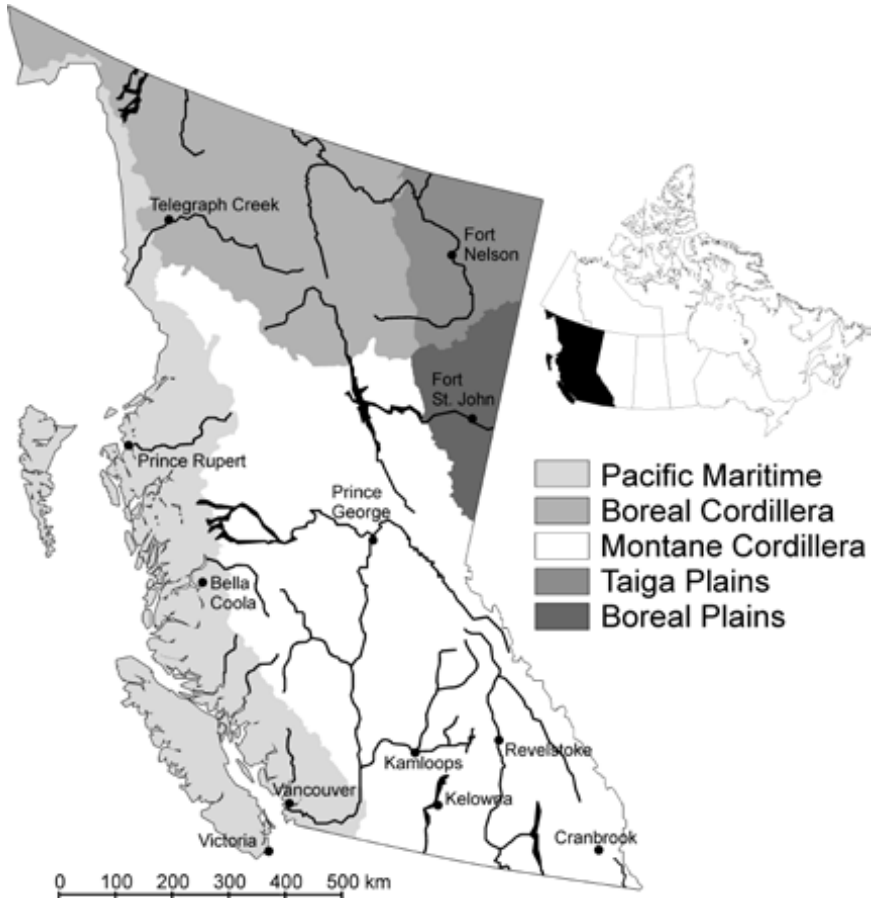


Figure 1. Eozones of British Columbia (adapted from Ecological Stratification Working Group 1995).

***Pacific Maritime Ecozone***

The Pacific Maritime Ecozone borders the Pacific Ocean. Two parallel mountain belts (the discontinuous St. Elias–Insular Mountains and the Coast–Cascade Mountains) and a central, mostly submerged coastal trough, form this ecozone. In the west, it includes the coastal islands; the eastern boundary lies along the height of land in the massive Coast Mountains. Covering more than 195 000 km<sup>2</sup>, in BC, the Pacific Maritime Ecozone runs virtually the entire north–south length of the province, from southern Vancouver Island almost to the 60<sup>th</sup> parallel. To the north, a small piece of Yukon Territory is also included in the ecozone. The Coast Mountains, capped by glaciers at the highest elevations, dominate much of the landscape, rising steeply from the fiords and channels that indent the

coastline. Mount Waddington (4019 m) is the highest point in the ecozone and is the highest mountain completely within BC.

The main biogeoclimatic zone here is the **Coastal Western Hemlock** (CWH) zone, which occurs at low to middle elevations, up to 900 m on windward slopes in the south and mid-coast, and up to 300 m in the north, mostly west of the Coast Mountains. On average, this is the wettest biogeoclimatic zone in BC, and experiences cool summers and mild winters. Mean annual temperature in the zone is about 8° C, with a mean monthly temperature above 10° C for half the year, and a mean temperature of 0.2° C during the coldest month. Mean annual precipitation for the zone as a whole averages about 2230 mm, with less than 15% of the total falling as snow in the south, but up to 50% falling as snow in the north.

Characteristic features are the predominant Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg.) and a sparse herb layer. The most common wetter maritime forests are dominated by mixtures of Western Hemlock, Western Redcedar (*Thuja plicata* Donn ex D. Don), Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis* (Bong.) Carr.), and variable amounts of Yellow-cedar (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* (D. Don) Spach.) and Amabilis Fir (*Abies amabilis* (Douglas ex Loudon)), the latter two species being most abundant in wetter areas. This vegetation type features a well-developed shrub layer of ericaceous species, such as Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium* Sm.) and Salal (*Gaultheria shallon* Pursh). Bogs are abundant in much of the hypermaritime landscape, especially on the coastal lowlands.

The other lowland biogeoclimatic zone is the **Coastal Douglas-fir** (CDF) zone, limited to small regions of southeastern Vancouver Island, some islands in the Gulf of Georgia, and a narrow strip of the nearby mainland, where it lies mostly below 150 m elevation. The zone experiences warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The mean annual temperature ranges from 9.2 to 10.5° C. Mean annual precipitation varies from about 650 to 1250 mm; only about 5% of this falls as snow.

Most modern forests in the CDF have regenerated after logging, and old growth is rare. Douglas-fir is the most common tree species in upland forests. Western Redcedar, Grand Fir (*Abies grandis* (Douglas ex D. Don) Lindley), Arbutus (*Arbutus menziesii* Pursh), Garry Oak (*Quercus garryana* Douglas ex Hook.) and Red Alder (*Alnus rubra* Bong.) are common species. The tree-species composition of forest stands varies considerably

as a result of widespread human disturbance. The Garry Oak meadows and associated ecosystems contain many rare plant species; e.g., Deltoid Balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza deltoidea* Nutt.) and Golden Paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta* Greenm.).

The subalpine elevations of the coastal mountains fall in the **Mountain Hemlock** (MH) zone, occurring all along the BC coast, from 900 to 1800 m in the south and from 400 to 1000 m in the north. The coastal subalpine climate is characterised by short, cool summers and long, cool, wet winters. Mean annual temperature varies from 0 to 5° C. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 1700 to 5000 mm, of which up to 70% comprises snow. The result is a long-lasting snowpack and a short growing season.

Mountain Hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana* (Bong.) Carr.), Amabilis Fir and Yellow-cedar are the most common tree species. Lodgepole Pine (*Pinus contorta* Douglas ex Loudon) thrives on very dry sites and Subalpine Fir (*Abies lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt.) and Whitebark Pine (*Pinus albicaulis* Engelm.) grow near timberline. Forests are largely confined to lower elevations in the zone. With increasing elevation, trees grow in patches, forming a mosaic with subalpine heath, meadow and fen vegetation. The predominance of ericaceous shrubs is characteristic of the zone.

The **Alpine Tundra** (AT) zone occurs on high mountains in the ecozone above about 2250 m in the south and above about 1000 m in the north. The AT has recently been split into three zones (MacKenzie 2006): the AT zone that occurs in the mountains of the Pacific Maritime Ecozone is now called the **Coastal Mountain–Heather Alpine** (CMA) zone. Low temperatures during the growing season and a very short frost-free period characterise the harsh alpine climate here. Mean annual temperature usually ranges from –4 to 0° C, and the average temperature remains below 0° C for seven to eleven months. Mean annual precipitation is 700 to 3000 mm; 70 to 80% of this falls as snow. Huge areas at the higher elevations comprise rock, snow and ice.

Although the CMA zone is, by definition, treeless, it supports stunted, shrub-like tree species such as Mountain Hemlock and Whitebark Pine at lower elevations. Important dwarf shrubs include mountain heathers (*Cassiope* spp. and *Phyllodoce* spp.). Herb meadows dominated by broad-leaved forbs are also common, especially at middle and lower elevations. They grow on sites with deep soils, in seepage areas, or along alpine streams. Few species of vascular plants have adapted to the extreme

conditions in the highest parts of the alpine zone, and those that have are mostly cushion- or mat-formers. Some mosses, liverworts and numerous lichens persist at the upper limits of vegetation.

Characteristic Lepidoptera species that are more or less restricted in Canada to the Pacific Maritime Ecozone include Sara's Orangetip (*Anthocharis sara* Lucas) and the underwing moth, *Catocala aholibah* Strecker, whose caterpillar eats the foliage of Garry Oak. Many other species that are monophagous on plants such as Garry Oak and Arbutus are restricted to the ecoregion. *Xanthorhoe clarkeata* Ferguson and *Mompha nancyae* Clarke are globally endemic to Haida Gwaii. Several species and subspecies are considered "species at risk" in the region, including Taylor's Checkerspot (*Euphydryas editha taylori* (W.H. Edwards)), Johnson's Hairstreak (*Callophrys johnsoni* (Skinner)), which feeds on mistletoe (*Arceuthobium* spp.) growing on Western Hemlock; and the Sand-verbena Moth (*Copablepharon fuscum* Troubridge & Crabo), which inhabits some coastal dune localities. The mild winters of the zone allow many species to fly in the coldest months of the year. The holarctic geometrid *Triphosa haesitata* (Guenée) appears on many mid-winter days in the region, and the introduced *Operophtera brumata* (Linnaeus) (Winter Moth)—a pest of many trees and shrubs, including Garry Oak and various tree fruits—is active in low temperatures.

The Pacific Maritime Ecozone has an unusually high number of alien Lepidoptera species, many of which were first introduced into North America in the region; e.g., the sphingid *Deilephila elpenor* (Linnaeus), the oecophorid *Oecophora bractella* (Linnaeus), and the tortricids *Acleris variegana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller]) and *Pandemis cerasana* (Hübner). Other species that were introduced first into eastern North America have colonised the West independently, from Eastern Asia, or secondarily, from eastern North America, through the Vancouver area (e.g., *Noctua pronuba* (Linnaeus)). Some have been purposefully introduced as biological control agents; e.g., *Tyria jacobaeae* (Linnaeus), a day-flying tiger moth that feeds on Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaeae* Linnaeus).

The Lepidoptera of the Pacific Maritime Ecozone have been studied since the early days of entomological activity on Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland. Early publications include Taylor (1884), Danby (1894) and Harvey (1904). Most other published information is found in subsequent provincial lists and systematic or behavioural studies on specific genera or species (e.g., Blackmore 1927; Hardy 1959; R. Guppy 1956; C. Guppy

1998; Shepard 1977; Miskelly 2009), and much useful information on economically important species has been documented by the Canadian Forest Service (e.g., Duncan 2006), Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, and other agencies. Beginning in the 1990s, considerable research for conservation purposes has occurred, at least in the southern coastal region (Shepard unpublished report A; COSEWIC 2000, 2003; Miskelly 2004).

### ***Montane Cordillera***

The Montane Cordillera Ecozone in BC stretches from the eastern slopes of the Coast and Cascade mountains eastwards to the Rocky Mountains, and from the USA border at 49° N northwards to about 57° N. It also includes the eastern slopes of the Rockies in Alberta and, altogether, covers an area of 473 000 km<sup>2</sup>. It is the largest and most diverse ecozone in BC, with ecosystems ranging from alpine tundra and cold conifer forests to riparian woodland, dry sagebrush steppes, and arid grasslands. The Montane Cordillera Ecozone is mountainous around the edges, especially in the southeast quadrant. Its centre contains an extensive system of plateaus, about 300 km wide and 650 km long, lying at altitudes of 600 to 1200 m. The Fraser River and its major tributaries bisect the southern region; other large rivers, such as the Skeena, which flows west, and the tributaries of the Peace, which flow east, drain relatively smaller areas in the north.

The mountain systems along the eastern parts of the ecozone consist of ranges that trend north–south and are separated by large valleys. There are two main mountain units: the Cassiar–Columbia mountains, with the Rocky Mountain Trench immediately to their east; and the Rocky Mountains on the eastern boundary of the ecozone. The highest mountain elevations generally occur in the south, where summits can reach 3000 m. The highest point is Mt. Robson, at 3954 m. Between latitudes 54° N and 56° N, the mountains are less rugged, and the peaks usually are below 2000 m.

This complex topography produces large differences in temperature and precipitation. Much of the ecozone has an interior continental climate dominated by easterly moving air masses. These produce cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers. In the rain shadow of the Coast Mountains, the Interior Plateau has less than 300 mm mean annual precipitation in some areas. However, in the Selkirk Mountains, precipitation reaches 2500 to 3500 mm, and 1500 to 2500 mm falls in the Rocky Mountains. Most of interior BC is strongly influenced by both continental and maritime air masses, with the latter more prevalent in the south. The southern interior valleys thus

experience warmer winter temperatures than those in the north. The valley bottoms are characterised by hot, dry summers and moderately cold winters with little snowfall. Summer temperatures above 30° C are common. In the South Okanagan, the mean July daily temperature is above 22° C.

The Montane Cordillera Ecozone is vast and variable, and contains 11 biogeoclimatic zones. The **Bunchgrass** (BG) biogeoclimatic zone is confined to lower elevations of the driest and hottest valleys of the southern parts of the ecozone. Bluebunch Wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata* (Pursh) A. Löve) is the dominant bunchgrass on undisturbed sites. At lower elevations, Big Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* Nutt.) is common, particularly in overgrazed areas.

The **Ponderosa Pine** (PP) biogeoclimatic zone is confined to a narrow band in the driest and warmest valleys. It usually borders the Bunchgrass Zone. Ponderosa Pine is the dominant tree, but Douglas-fir is common on cooler and moister sites. Where not overgrazed, the understory includes abundant grasses such as Bluebunch Wheatgrass and Rough Fescue (*Festuca scabrella* Rydb.).

The **Interior Douglas-fir** (IDF) biogeoclimatic zone is the second warmest forest zone of the ecozone. Douglas-fir is the dominant tree. Fires have resulted in even-aged Lodgepole Pine stands at higher elevations in many areas. Ponderosa Pine is the common seral tree at lower elevations. Pinegrass (*Calamagrostis* spp.) dominates the understory.

The **Engelmann Spruce–Subalpine Fir** (ESSF) biogeoclimatic zone occurs over most of the Montane Cordillera Ecozone's mountains. The climate is severe, with short, cool growing seasons and long, cold winters. At upper elevations, the forest is open parkland, with trees clumped and interspersed with meadow, heath and grassland. Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmannii* Parry ex Engelm.), Subalpine Fir and Lodgepole Pine are the dominant trees.

The adjacent Alpine Tundra zone is designated the **Boreal Altai Fescue Alpine** (BAFA) biogeoclimatic zone in the northern Rocky Mountains and along the lee side of the Coast Mountains as far south as the Chilcotin. Vegetation here consists primarily of dwarf willows, grasses, sedges and lichens.



The **Interior Mountain-Heather Alpine** (IMA) biogeoclimatic zone occupies the Columbia Mountains, the southern Rocky Mountains, and the lee side of the southern Coast Mountains and Cascade Mountains, where it lies above 2500 m in the south and above 1800 m in the north. Vegetation is variable, depending on snow depth, with mountain heather (*Phyllodoce* spp.) typical in the snowier climates, and mountain avens (*Dryas* spp.) typical in the driest climates.

The **Sub-boreal Pine–Spruce** (SBPS) biogeoclimatic zone occurs mostly in the Chilcotin, the high plateau of the west–central region of the Montane Cordillera Ecozone, in the rain shadow of the Coast Mountains. Many even-aged Lodgepole Pine stands characterise the zone, the result of extensive fire history. Pinegrass and Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng.) are also common. These forests and those of the **Sub-boreal Spruce** (SBS) biogeoclimatic zone have been badly damaged by recent Mountain Pine Beetle outbreaks.

The SBS zone occurs in the central plateau, centred around Prince George. Although the climate is severe, winters here are shorter and the growing season longer than in the boreal zones. Hybrid Engelmann–White Spruce and Subalpine Fir are the dominant trees, although extensive stands of Lodgepole Pine grow in the drier parts of the zone.

The **Boreal White and Black Spruce** (BWBS) biogeoclimatic zone occupies the valleys in the extreme northern part of the ecozone; e.g., in the Omineca Mountains. Winters here are long and cold, and growing seasons are short, with the ground remaining frozen for much of the year. Where flat, the landscape is typically a mosaic of Black Spruce (*Picea mariana* (Mill.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.), White Spruce (*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss) and Trembling Aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.) stands.

The **Montane Spruce** (MS) biogeoclimatic zone occurs in the south–central interior of BC at middle elevations, and is most extensive on plateau areas. Winters are cold, and summers are moderately short and warm. Engelmann and hybrid spruce and varying amounts of Subalpine Fir are the characteristic tree species. Because of past wildfires, successional forests of Lodgepole Pine, Douglas-fir and Trembling Aspen are common.

In southeastern BC, the **Interior Cedar–Hemlock** (ICH) biogeoclimatic zone predominates at lower to middle elevations. This is often called the

Interior Wet Belt: winters are cool and wet, and summers are generally warm and dry. Western Hemlock and Western Redcedar are characteristic climax trees, but spruce (White–Engelmann hybrids) and Subalpine Fir are common. Western Larch (*Larix occidentalis* Nutt.), Douglas-fir and Western White Pine are common seral species in the central and southern portions of the zone, and usually occur on mesic and drier sites. The ICH zone also occurs in the farthest reaches of the northwestern part of the Montane Cordillera Ecozone, in the coastal-influenced, central-to-upper Skeena and Nass river drainages. The ESSF is the subalpine zone above the ICH.

The Lepidoptera of the Montane Cordillera in Canada are discussed in some detail by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011). Characteristic species usually not found in other ecozones in BC include *Danaus plexippus* (Linnaeus), the Monarch; *Papilio multicaudata* Kirby, a large swallowtail typical of the southern valleys; *Papilio machaon oregonia* Edwards, a species of southern grasslands; and *Papilio indra* Reakirt, primarily a Great Basin montane swallowtail that reaches the northern limits of its range in Manning Provincial Park. Moths include *Hypercompe permaculata* (Packard), an aridland tiger moth of the Great Plains known in BC only in the Columbia Valley, and *Acronicta cyanescens* (Hampson), a noctuid that feeds on *Ceanothus* from BC, south to New Mexico. Most of the threatened and endangered species in the ecozone are Great Basin species that are associated with grasslands in the southern valleys, especially the Okanagan. Much of this habitat has been converted to agriculture or urban environments. Butterflies are better known than moths in this context. Guppy et al. (1994) listed 52 species and subspecies of conservation concern in BC; 17 of these occur in the Montane Cordillera Ecozone (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011). Species most at risk are probably the Mormon Metalmark (*Apodemia mormo* (Felder & Felder)), Behr's Hairstreak (*Satyrium behrii* (Edwards)), the Sagebrush Sooty Hairstreak (*Satyrium semiluna* Klots), the Grey Copper (*Lycaena dione* (Scudder)), the Sonoran Skipper (*Polites sonora* (Scudder)) and the California Hairstreak (*Satyrium californica* (Edwards)).

The Montane Cordillera Ecozone is now home to many alien Lepidoptera. A significant number of these are agricultural pests—particularly those associated with fruit trees and grapes—that have been introduced into the ecozone, probably with host plants or their fruit. Examples of pests of apples include Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella* (Linnaeus)) and Apple Clearwing Moth (*Synanthedon myopaeiformis* (Borkhausen)).

A notable characteristic of the flora and fauna of the Montane Cordillera Ecozone is the presence of Boreal and Cordilleran species pairs. A Boreal species often ranges across the northern forests of the continent and south into the western mountains for varying distances, frequently meeting a closely related Montane Cordilleran species in central regions of the ecozone. Hybrids often occur where the species overlap. Some Lepidoptera species show this pattern, a result of post-glacial recolonisation of the west. Examples of Boreal–Cordilleran species pairs are the White Admiral (*Limenitis arthemis* (Drury)) and Lorquin’s Admiral (*Limenitis lorquini* Boisduval), and the Canadian Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio canadensis* Rothschild & Jordan) and Western Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio rutulus* Lucas).

The highly diverse fauna of the ecozone has been well documented. Some of the earliest collectors and compilers include Danby and Green (1893), who worked in the Kootenay and Okanagan regions, among other places, and published an early BC list. Dyar and Cockle documented early material from the Kootenay region (Dyar 1904). Phair (1919) and McDunnough (1927a) collected extensively around Lillooet. Molliet (1947) collected in the North Thompson area, and Buckell in the Shuswap region (Buckell 1947). As in other parts of BC, much useful information on economically important species in the ecozone has been documented by Canadian Forest Service entomologists (e.g., Ross and Evans 1954, 1956a, 1956b, 1957a, 1957b, 1957c, 1958, 1959, 1961, Sugden 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, and Sugden and Ross 1963). Other reports of studies in the Montane Cordillera include Threatful (1989) in Mount Revelstoke and Glacier national parks, Kondla (1999) in the Pend d’Oreille Valley, and Fischer et al. (unpublished report) in the Chilcotin.

### ***Boreal Cordillera***

The Boreal Cordillera Ecozone occupies northern BC from about 56° N northwards to the Yukon border and from the crest of the Coast Mountains eastwards to the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. It also extends into the southern Yukon. In BC, the Skeena, Cassiar, Ominica, and northern Rocky mountains are included; these ranges are lower and less rugged than the Coast Mountains and the systems of southeastern BC. Most associated plateaus, such as the Stikine, show well-eroded, moderate relief. Basins, such as the Liard, have low-lying, gentle topography. Major rivers include the Stikine, Dease, and Ketchika; the latter flows north in the Rocky Mountain Trench.

Three main biogeoclimatic zones occur in the Boreal Cordillera Ecozone. At the lowest elevations, the **Boreal White and Black Spruce** (BWBS) zone

occupies the major river and lake valleys, from about 1000 to 1100 m. The majority of the zone lies above 600 m. Forests cover the better-drained sections of the BWBS zone, where mixed Trembling Aspen and White Spruce forests dominate. Relatively open pine-and-lichen forests occur on the driest sites, which are usually on rapidly drained outwash deposits. Mixed pine and Black Spruce stands are common on north-facing sites on moraines or lacustrine soils. Dense Black Spruce and moss communities develop on poorly drained sites. Grassland and scrub communities occur on steep, south-facing slopes above many of the major rivers. Forest fires occur frequently throughout the zone, maintaining most of the forests in various successional stages.

In the mid-elevation **Spruce–Willow–Birch** (SWB) biogeoclimatic zone, winters are long and cold, and summers are brief and cool. Mean annual temperature ranges from  $-0.7$  to  $-0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; average temperatures usually rise above  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  for only one month a year. Mean annual precipitation is 460 to 700 mm, with 35 to 60% of this falling as snow. Moist Pacific air produces frequent summer storms; more stable air prevails in winter.

The SWB zone is the most northerly subalpine zone in BC. Here, it occupies the middle elevations of the northern Rocky Mountains, the Cassiar and northernmost Omineca and Skeena mountains, the part of the St. Elias Mountains that extends into the Haines Triangle, and much of the Stikine and Liard plateaus. Elevations of the SWB in northern BC range from 900 to 1700 m. It usually occurs in the subalpine above the BWBS zone over most of its range in northern BC, occupying a position comparable to that of the ESSF zone above the lower-elevation biogeoclimate zones farther south. In the far western edge of the ecozone—on the eastern slopes of the Coast Mountains—the SWB is replaced in some valleys by the **Sub-boreal Spruce** (SBS) zone, and subalpine slopes are in the ESSF zone.

The SWB zone is generally forested with White Spruce and variable amounts of pine and aspen in the valley bottoms and on lower slopes, with Subalpine Fir growing higher on the slopes. Upper elevations of the SWB—which form a scrub–parkland subzone—are dominated by fairly tall deciduous shrubs, mainly Scrub Birch (*Betula glandulosa* Michx.) and several willows. Subalpine grasslands are frequent but not extensive in this zone, especially on steep south-facing slopes: *Festuca altaica* Trin. is typical.

The **Alpine Tundra** biogeoclimatic zone in the Boreal Cordillera Ecozone has been designated since 2006 as the **Boreal Altai Fescue** biogeoclimatic zone. It is extensive on the landscape above 1000 m elevation, and lies above treeline. It is characterised by dwarf willows (especially *Salix reticulata* L. and *S. polaris* Wahlenb.), grasses (especially *Festuca altaica*), sedges, and lichens.

Characteristic butterfly species more or less restricted in BC to the Boreal Cordillera Ecozone are mostly species of the alpine tundra. They include *Parnassius phoebus* (Fabricius), *Pieris angelika* Eitschberger, *Colias hecla* Lefèbvre, *Boloria polaris* (Boisduval), *Erebia rossii* (Curtis), and *E. pawloiskii* Ménétriés. *Euchloe naina* Kozhantshikov, *Boloria natazhati* (Gibson), *Erebia mackinleyensis* Gunder, and *Oeneis philipi* Troubridge & Parshall are Beringian species; i.e., they occur mainly in unglaciated regions of the far northwest. *Parnassius eversmanni* Ménétriés and *Papilio machaon alaska* Scudder are typically northern species with more widespread ranges; the former also lives in some areas of the northern Montane Cordillera Ecozone, and the latter also occurs east of the Rockies in BC. Little is known of the moth fauna in this region.

A few early naturalists made collections in the ecozone; e.g., E. M. Anderson brought back specimens to the Provincial Museum from a trip to Atlin in 1914 (Provincial Museum 1916). However, most records from the ecozone were documented after World War II, when roads such as the Alaska Highway opened up much of the North. At this time, the Northern Insect Survey (Canadian National Collection) made surveys across northern BC, from Atlin to Summit Lake and Fort Nelson (the last locality is in the Taiga Plains Ecozone). Lepidopterists such as C. Guppy, J. Shepard, N. Kondla, J. Troubridge and others have collected in the ecozone, looking especially for seldom-observed northern endemics and Beringian species at places such as Pink Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlin, and the Haines Road.

### ***Taiga Plains***

The Taiga Plains Ecozone is a low-lying region centered on the Mackenzie River and its many tributaries. The Northwest Territories contains about 90% of the Taiga Plains Ecozone; relatively small sections lie in northeastern BC and northern Alberta. In BC, the ecozone is bounded by the Rocky Mountains to the west and the Boreal Plains Ecozone to the south. About 10% of BC lies east of the Rockies, and the Taiga Plains roughly comprises the northern half of this region. The ecozone is a northern extension of the

interior plains that characterise the Prairie provinces. Its typically subdued relief includes broad lowlands and plateaus crossed by numerous rivers, particularly the Liard River and its large tributary, the Fort Nelson River. Extensive wetlands, especially peatlands, are common in the lowland areas. Differences in drainage, precipitation and fire history create complex mosaics of wetlands and forest types.

The subarctic climate is characterised by short, cool summers and long, cold winters. Mean annual temperature is  $-2.9$  to  $2^{\circ}$  C. Although daily maximum temperatures can be high in mid-summer, monthly averages remain below  $0^{\circ}$  C for about half the year. Annual precipitation averages between 330 and 570 mm, with 35 to 55% falling as snow. The ground freezes deeply for much of the year, and discontinuous permafrost is common in the northeastern parts of the zone.

The **Boreal White and Black Spruce** (BWBS) zone is the sole biogeoclimatic zone in BC's Taiga Plains Ecozone. In northeastern BC, this lowland-to-montane zone ranges from about 230 to 1300 m. White Spruce, Trembling Aspen, Lodgepole Pine, Black Spruce, Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera* L.), Tamarack (*Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch), Subalpine Fir and Common Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera* Marshall) are the major tree species in forested areas. Forest fires occur frequently, maintaining most of the forests in various successional stages. The poorly drained lowlands are characterised by accumulations of peat that insulate frozen ground, resulting in lenses of permafrost. Black Spruce and occasionally Tamarack are the main trees on organic terrain. On better drained sites at higher elevations, mixed Trembling Aspen–White Spruce forests dominate. The most productive forests—White Spruce and Balsam Poplar—occur on rich alluvial sites, and Tamarack forms pure stands only in minerotrophic fens. Common plant species growing in these fens are Scrub Birch, Swamp Birch (*Betula pumila* L.), Leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata* (L.) Moench), Sweet Gale (*Myrica gale* L.), and Labrador Tea (*Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder).

Butterflies characteristic of BC's Taiga Plains Ecozone are boreal or more widespread species that mainly occur east of the Rocky Mountains. Examples include *Callophrys niphon* (Hübner), whose larvae feed on pines, and *Phyciodes batesii* (Reakirt), a denizen of aspen woodland. *Plebejus optilete* (Knoch) feeds on *Vaccinium* and lives in peatlands at lower elevations; in the Boreal Cordillera, it is also found in higher-elevation meadows. *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, the Old World Swallowtail,

is widespread in northern BC; it is a typical inhabitant of openings in the boreal forest of the Taiga Plains Ecozone.

### ***Boreal Plains***

The Boreal Plains Ecozone consists of low-lying valleys and plains stretching across the northern Great Plains from Manitoba to northeastern BC. It contains much of the huge boreal forests in western Canada. The Saskatchewan, Beaver, Athabasca, Slave and Peace river watersheds drain this region from west to east. In BC, the ecozone occupies the southern half of the region east of the Rocky Mountains, an area largely drained by the Peace River and its tributaries. The region's continental climate is determined by the Rocky Mountains to the west, which block moisture from the Pacific and leave the region vulnerable to Arctic air masses in the winter. General descriptions of climate and vegetation are similar to those of the adjacent Taiga Plains Ecozone (see above), although the BC part of the Boreal Plains Ecozone usually has milder temperatures. Mean annual temperature is about 0.5° C; mean summer temperature is 13° C, and mean winter temperature is -14° C. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 350 to 600 mm.

As in the Taiga Plains Ecozone, the **Boreal White and Black Spruce** (BWBS) zone is the sole biogeoclimatic zone in the BC section of the Boreal Plains Ecozone. In addition to the diverse boreal forest mosaic of the BWBS, with White Spruce and Trembling Aspen typically dominant, distinctive grassland and scrub communities occur in patchwork on steep, south-facing slopes above rivers, most notably the Peace River. Common shrubs include Prickly Rose (*Rosa acicularis* Lindl.), Wood's Rose (*Rosa woodsii* Lindl.), Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia* Nutt.) and Western Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis* Hook.). Herbs and grasses include Pasture Sage (*Artemisia frigida* Willd.), Northern Wormwood (*Artemisia campestris* L.), Western Wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii* (Rydb.) Á. Löve), Junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha* (Ledeb.) Schult.) and Needle-and-Thread Grass (*Hesperostipa comata* (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth).

In BC, several butterfly taxa are more or less restricted to the dry habitats of the Peace River Valley. *Papilio machaon pikei* Sperling flies on the dry grassland slopes along the Peace River near the Alberta boundary. Along the south-facing banks of the Peace River, *Satyrium liparops* (LeConte) feeds on *Amelanchier*, and *Hesperia assiniboia* (Lyman) feeds on grasses. *Phyciodes batesii* (Reakirt) is typical of Trembling Aspen woods and associated meadows, and *Oeneis alberta* Elwes flies in bunchgrass grasslands.

The main documentation of the Lepidoptera of the Boreal Plains Ecozone is by Kondla et al. (1994) and Shepard (unpublished report B), who focused on the fauna of the Peace River region.

## **History and Current State of Lepidoptera Research in British Columbia**

The collection and study of BC Lepidoptera has a lengthy history. Hatch (1949) described the early years of entomological research in the Pacific Northwest. Guppy and Shepard (2001) described in detail the history of butterfly research. Short summaries of surveys and systematic studies are given in Cannings et al. (2001) and Cannings and Scudder (2001). We present a brief overview here.

The first known scientific worker on BC Lepidoptera was John Keast Lord, who collected specimens from 1858 to 1862 in his role as Naturalist on the British North American Boundary Commission. His specimens were sent to F. Walker, of the British Museum of Natural History, for description. Other travelers and explorers, including Samuel Scudder in the 1860s, George R. Crotch in the 1870s, and George M. Dawson in the 1880s, collected specimens, primarily butterflies, in the second half of the 1800s.

The first resident lepidopterist was Reverend George W. Taylor (1851–1912), who settled on Vancouver Island in 1882. He collected and published on butterflies and moths and became the leading North American authority on geometrids. In 1887, he was appointed as Honorary Provincial Entomologist by the BC Department of Agriculture. Another important early collector was J. William Cockle, who moved to Kaslo in the 1890s and collected and published extensively.

By 1900, a number of amateur collectors had settled in the province, primarily on Vancouver Island and in the Lower Mainland. These collectors were very active, and some of them formed the Entomological Society of British Columbia (ESBC) in 1902.

In 1903, E. M. Anderson was hired as assistant curator of Natural History at the Provincial Museum of Natural History and Anthropology at Victoria. In 1904, he published the first comprehensive list of BC Lepidoptera (Anderson 1904), with 1128 species. The list was updated and corrected by members of the ESBC in 1906, to include 1061 species (ESBC 1906). Other significant collectors of this time included Ernest Henry Blackmore (1882–1929) of Victoria,



Abdiel William Hanham (1857–1944) and George O. Day (1854–1942) of Duncan, Lindsay Edgar Marmont (1860–1949) of Maillardville (Coquitlam), and Theodor Albert Moillet (1883–1935) of Vavenby. Blackmore, Marmont and Moillet were all avid microlepidoptera collectors.

In 1911, the first professional entomological laboratory was established by Canada's federal government at Agassiz, with Reginald Charles Treherne of the Dominion Entomological Service in charge. Within a few years, entomologists were also stationed at Vernon, where Edward Ronald Buckell (1889–1951) dealt with fruit crops and Ralph Hopping (1868–1941) studied forest insects. In 1919, the University of British Columbia began offering entomology courses; in 1924, George Johnson Spencer (1888–1966) joined the faculty as the university's first dedicated entomologist.

The early period of resident collectors culminated in the publication of a checklist of butterflies and macromoths by Blackmore (1927). By about 1930, many of the first generation of resident collectors had passed away or retired. The subsequent generation was smaller, although work continued in the laboratories and at the University of British Columbia. The most notable worker was James Rushton John Llewellyn Jones (1894–1956), who lived at Mill Bay. He collected extensively on southern Vancouver Island and exchanged specimens and information with many others. In 1951, he compiled and published the next checklist of BC butterflies and macromoths: it included 1585 species and subspecies (Llewellyn Jones 1951). He was active in the ESBC and willed his estate to the society as a permanent publication fund. Richard Guppy (1910–1980) of Wellington, and later Thetis Island, energetically collected on Vancouver Island during this period. George Hardy of the Provincial Museum carefully studied the butterflies and moths of southern Vancouver Island and published many papers on the larval stages and life histories of various species (e.g., Hardy 1957). A history of the entomological activities at the Provincial Museum (called the Royal BC Museum since 1986), including those of Hardy, Anderson and Blackmore, is documented in Cannings (2010).

The second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was a relatively quiet period for BC lepidopterology, although work continued at the University of British Columbia and at the government laboratories at Agassiz, Vernon and Victoria. The work of a small number of dedicated amateurs also continued. In 2001, Crispin Guppy and Jon Shepard published a comprehensive work on the butterflies of BC (Guppy and Shepard 2001). In 2007, Robert Cannings and

Geoff Scudder compiled the first Lepidoptera list to include micromoths in more than a century (Cannings and Scudder 2007).

In the past decade, a small number of workers both professional and amateur have continued to collect and document the province's Lepidoptera. Aided by modern communications, collecting equipment and advances in DNA analysis, they are ushering in the next era of BC Lepidoptera research. The *E-Fauna BC* website (Klinkenberg 2013) contains excellent images of hundreds of BC moth and butterfly species, and is vetted by experts. A new website on Pacific Northwest macromoths recently became available online (Crabo et al. 2015): it provides a huge amount of information, including photographs, biological information and range maps for many macromoth species occurring in the province. As well, the websites of the Moth Photographers Group (2015), and the Biodiversity Institute of Ontario (Ratnasingham and Hebert 2007) contain records, photos and information about many species that occur in BC.

The list we publish here includes 2832 species in 70 families reported in BC (Table 1). Of these, 2761 species are considered "confirmed" in the province, and 71 remain "unconfirmed". The latter are species for which a plausible published record exists, but no vouchers can be found, or they are species represented by specimens in collections for which we have been unable to confirm identities. An additional 27 species are listed as likely to be found in BC; this is far from an exhaustive list of all the species that may yet be found, but it includes some of the likelier ones.

The number of confirmed records includes nine species that are regular migrants and 15 that are strays—none of which complete their life cycle in the province. The list also includes six species that persist in BC only indoors in human environments. Species that have been intercepted in BC in trade goods or luggage from abroad, with no evidence of a wild or breeding population, are not included in the list.

A total of 134 of the listed species are thought to be introduced from outside North America, and another 11 species are suspected introductions. These aliens represent between 4.7% and 5.1% of the known Lepidoptera fauna of the province.

The 2832 species reported here from BC represent 1.80% of the approximately 157 000 world species of Lepidoptera, 22.3% of the approximately

12 700 species known in North America north of Mexico, and 52.9% of the approximately 5350 species known from Canada (GRP, unpublished data). This total is greater than for any other province of Canada, although 2902 species are reported from Quebec (QC) and Labrador combined (Handfield et al. 1997; Handfield 2011), the vast majority of which certainly occur in QC. The fauna of ON may also rival that of BC, although a definitive list has not been published. Adjacent to BC, Alberta (AB) has 2465 reported species (Pohl 2014; Pohl et al. 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013). The Northwest Territories (NT) has 600 (GRP, unpublished data), and Yukon Territory (YT) has 518 (Lafontaine and Wood 1997). A total of 710 species were reported from Alaska (AK) by Ferris et al. (2012). Species lists are not available for the adjacent USA states of Washington (WA), Idaho (ID), and Montana (MT).

**Table 1. Diversity of Lepidoptera species in British Columbia by family. Worldwide numbers of species are modified from van Nieukerken et al. (2011); numbers of North American species are from Pohl (unpublished data).**

family:	World	North America	BC			
			confirmed	uncon- firmed	total reported	expected
Micropterigidae	160	3	2		2	
Eriocraniidae	29	13	1		1	
Hepialidae	630	19	8		8	1
Acanthopteroctetidae	8	4	1		1	
Nepticulidae	850	107	12	2	14	
Opostegidae	200	10	2		2	
Prodoxidae	100	64	14		14	
Incurvariidae	50	5	2		2	
Heliozelidae	120	30	2		2	
Adelidae	300	18	6		6	
Tischeriidae	110	46	3		3	
Psychidae	1350	28	6	1	7	
Tineidae	2300	187	26	1	27	
Bucculatricidae	300	103	12		12	1
Gracillariidae	1850	302	54	4	58	
Yponomeutidae	360	34	14		14	
Ypsolophidae	160	39	11	2	13	
Plutellidae	150	16	6		6	
Glyphipterigidae	535	48	4		4	
Argyresthiidae	150	54	16	3	19	

family:	World	North America	BC			
			confirmed	uncon- firmed	total reported	expected
Lyonetiidae	200	15	8		8	
Praydidae	50	3	1		1	
Heliodinidae	70	31	1		1	
Bedelliidae	16	2	1		1	
Douglasiidae	29	9	2		2	
Autostichidae	650	24	3		3	
Oecophoridae	3400	40	12		12	
Depressariidae	2300	196	47		47	
Cosmopterigidae	1730	188	9		9	
Gelechiidae	4700	900	155	7	162	
Elachistidae	830	156	14	1	15	
Coleophoridae	1400	157	38		38	
Batrachedridae	90	25	2	1	3	
Scythrididae	670	44	6		6	
Blastobasidae	430	71	8	1	9	
Momphidae	60	46	11		11	
Pterolonchidae	30	4	1		1	
Lypusidae	150	1	1		1	
Alucitidae	200	3	2		2	
Pterophoridae	1300	157	52	2	54	
Copromorphidae	40	5	2		2	
Carposinidae	283	11	1		1	
Schreckensteiniidae	8	3	2		2	
Epermeniidae	126	12	3		3	
Urodidae	66	2	1		1	
Choreutidae	400	33	11		11	
Tortricidae	10400	1390	427	13	440	1
Cossidae	970	46	4		4	
Sesiidae	1400	133	21	5	26	
Limacodidae	1670	49	1		1	
Thyrididae	940	12	2		2	
Papilionidae	570	40	11		11	
Hesperiidae	4100	300	30		30	
Pieridae	1160	77	28		28	
Riodinidae	1500	29	1		1	
Lycaenidae	5200	160	43		43	3

family:	World	North America	BC			
			confirmed	unconfirmed	total reported	expected
Nymphalidae	6150	225	74	1	75	4
Pyrilidae	5900	679	127	5	132	
Crambidae	9650	850	129	2	131	
Drepanidae	660	21	11		11	
Lasiocampidae	1950	35	4		4	
Saturniidae	2350	74	7		7	
Sphingidae	1450	130	23	2	25	1
Uraniidae	700	10	1		1	
Geometridae	23000	1425	358	4	362	6
Notodontidae	3800	139	24	1	25	
Erebidae	24500	960	121	4	125	1
Euteliidae	520	18	1		1	
Nolidae	1700	40	7		7	
Noctuidae	11800	2525	710	9	719	9
(non-BC families)	6029	86	0		0	
Grand Total	157000	12721	2761	71	2832	27

The number of Lepidoptera species known from BC has more than doubled in the past 100 years (Table 2). However, the most active period of collecting was in the early part of the 1900s, and many “new” records are recently recognised species that are represented in older museum material. The previous list (Cannings and Scudder 2007) was based primarily on a list of CNC holdings, augmented by selected taxonomic and faunistic works. The list of butterflies and macromoths by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011), although not published formally until 2011, was completed in 1998 and thus precedes Cannings and Scudder (2007) in its content. Our list is based on a thorough survey of taxonomic literature from the past 65 years, and on extensive inventory work in the UBC, RBCM, and CFS collections in the province, as well as at the CNC. Pohl and Cannings (2013) describe in more detail the process of compiling and preparing this list. To the best of the authors’ knowledge, the records and information presented here was complete and accurate up to the end of June, 2015.

Although the current list of Lepidoptera includes 2832 species, the actual number of species that occur in BC is certainly much higher. The southern half of the province has been studied for more than 100 years, but many

species undoubtedly remain to be discovered there, particularly among the microlepidoptera. The northern regions of the province are poorly known for almost all moths. In particular, the Peace River region of northeastern BC is expected to yield many new provincial records of boreal species.

**Table 2. Numbers of species in historical lists and the current list of BC Lepidoptera.**

Lepidoptera group	ESBC (1906)*	Blackmore (1927)*	Llewellyn Jones (1951)*	Cannings and Scudder (2007)	current list
<b><i>micromoths:</i></b>					
Gelechiidae	15	–	–	81	162
Tortricidae	83	–	–	331	440
other groups	96	–	–	293	492
<b><i>micromoths subtotal</i></b>	<b>194</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>1094</b>
<b><i>butterflies</i></b>	<b>135</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>188</b>
<b><i>macromoths:</i></b>					
Pyralidae, Crambidae	86	–	–	191	263
Geometridae	215	379	425	340	362
Noctuidae ( <i>sensu lato</i> )	465	745	825	806	852
other groups	53	81	85	67	73
<b><i>macromoths subtotal</i></b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>1550</b>
<b>overall total</b>	<b>1148</b>	<b>1434</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>2299</b>	<b>2832</b>

\*Note: Numbers in these columns include all names reported in the lists, including subspecies and varieties.

## Format of the Checklist

### ***Sources of Information***

The list of species occurring in BC was obtained by compiling data from specimens and from published works. Specimen data were obtained from reliably identified specimens in the following public collections:

BIO – Biodiversity Institute of Ontario, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON

CNC – Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes,  
Ottawa, Ontario

NFRC – Northern Forestry Centre Research Collection, Canadian Forest  
Service, Natural Resources Canada, Edmonton, Alberta

NSPM – Nova Scotia Provincial Museum, Halifax, NS

PFC – Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Pacific Forestry Centre Collection, Victoria, BC.

RBCM – Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, BC

UASM – University of Alberta, E. H. Strickland Entomological Museum, Edmonton, Alberta

UBC – University of British Columbia, Beaty Biodiversity Museum, Vancouver, BC.

Selected records have been extracted from other public and private collections, as noted. Identities of specimens in the CNC have been determined by CNC lepidopterists, as well as by visiting researchers. Identities of problematic specimens in other collections were confirmed primarily by GRP, although some specimens were sent to other experts. In cases where we have not been able to confirm questionable determinations, we have flagged the records as uncertain. We hope these uncertainties will be cleared up by future workers.

The list also incorporates extensive published records of Lepidoptera in BC. We have extracted records from previous provincial lists by ESBC (1906), Blackmore (1927), Llewellyn Jones (1951), Arnott (1960), Cannings and Scudder (2007), and Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011). Unfortunately, we could not locate a copy of the first published BC Lepidoptera list (Anderson 1904); however, the list by ESBC (1906) is an updated and corrected version of the records presented therein. Our data include records from significant publications of local scope, including Blackmore (1921, 1922a, 1923, 1924), Busck (1904), deWaard et al. (2009, 2010), Duncan (2006), Dyar (1904), Guppy and Shepard (2001), Pyle (2002), Ross (1956), and Taylor (1908a, 1908b), as well as the “Forest Insects of BC” series by Ross and Evans (1954, 1956a, 1956b, 1957a, 1957b, 1957c, 1958, 1959, 1961), Sugden (1964, 1966, 1968, 1970) and Sugden and Ross (1963). We have also extracted records from works of wider geographic scope, including Belton (1988), Powell and Opler (2009) and the “Forest Lepidoptera of Canada” series by McGugan (1958) and Prentice (1962, 1963, 1965). Additionally, we have drawn upon a large dataset of Canadian distribution records extracted from published taxonomic works that deal with North American moths (GRP, unpublished data). That dataset incorporates records from more than 1000 papers, including virtually all pertinent works published after 1950 and many from earlier. Records were also extracted from the Barcode of Life database of BIO (Ratnasingham and Hebert 2007); these were thoroughly vetted to remove unverified and uncertain records.

The Pacific Northwest Moths website (Crabo et al. 2015) was scanned for BC records of species not represented in Canadian collections. Although we do not generally include sources that are not supported by voucher material, we have extracted records from The Lepidopterists' Society Annual Season Summaries, 2002–2014 (Lepidopterists' Society 2015), as well as a few photo records from *E-Fauna BC* (Klinkenberg 2013).

### ***Higher Taxonomy***

The classification presented here follows the scheme of van Nieukerken et al. (2011) at the family level and above. For subfamilies, we follow Kristensen (1999), and for tribes, Hodges et al. (1983). Exceptions where newer works supercede the aforementioned are as follows:

- Arrangement of primitive superfamilies and families follows Regier et al. (2015).
- Classification of the Tineoidea follows Regier et al. (2014).
- Removal of the Douglasiidae from Gracillarioidea follows Kawahara et al. (2011);
- Classification of the Yponomeutoidea follows Sohn et al. (2013);
- Classification of the Gelechioidea families follows Heikkilä et al. (2014); subfamilies within Gelechioidea follows Karsholt et al. (2013). Classification of the Gelechiidae below the subfamily level follows Lee et al. (2009);
- Tribal arrangement of the Sesiidae follows Eichlin and Duckworth (1988);
- Classification of the Pterophoridae follows Gielis (2003);
- Classification of the Tortricidae follows Brown (2005);
- Tribal arrangement of the Thyrididae follows Whalley and Heppner (1995);
- Nomenclature of the butterflies follows Pelham (2008);
- Classification of the Crambidae follows Munroe et al. (1995);
- The higher classification of the Geometridae follows Young (2006) and Ferguson (2008), and;
- Classification of the Noctuoidea follows Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010, 2011, 2013).

Deviations from accepted nomenclature are detailed in the notes.



### ***Family-Level Introductory Paragraphs***

In the introductory paragraph for each family, we provide a brief summary of the defining features, general appearance and general biological information for the group. The common names of the family and other higher-level taxonomic groups are primarily from Heppner (1998).

We also provide a brief overview of the global and North American diversity of the group. Our use of the term “North America” applies to the portion of the continent north of Mexico; this corresponds roughly to the Nearctic faunal region and equates to the region as treated in most taxonomic works. This information on family diversity comes from Arnett (1993), Cannings and Scudder (2007), Kristensen (1999), and Scoble (1995), as well as from family-level works cited in the individual family treatments.

### ***Species Entries***

Species are listed in the order they were presented in the most recently published taxonomic work for the group in question, deferring to the order of Hodges et al. (1983) where no such revisions exist.

Each species entry comprises: a species number, occurrence status if other than “confirmed resident”, genus, species, author, and year of description. Species introduced to North America are indicated with an “I” at the far right of the species entry. Notes on the species appear below the species entry, indented and in smaller type.

### ***Species Number***

All confirmed and unconfirmed species records are given whole numbers in the list. Species that probably occur in BC are given decimal numbers.

### ***Occurrence Status***

Species not considered confirmed residents of BC are indicated as follows:

- H (human-associated) – Occurs in BC only indoors or in close association with humans, either as a pest or in culture. No established populations of the species exist outside of human situations. Species known only from interceptions on foreign goods and at ports of entry are excluded from the list.
- M (migrant) – Regularly collected in the wild in BC, but the entire life cycle is not completed here. This category includes species that

naturally migrate regularly into BC, such as the Monarch (*Danaus plexippus* (Linnaeus)).

- P (probable occurrence) – Not yet reported from BC, but the species likely occurs here, based on records from adjacent areas and suitable habitat being present in BC. These species are given a decimal number in the list.
- S (stray) – Occasionally collected in the wild in BC, but with no evidence of established breeding populations in the wild, nor part of a regular migration.
- U (unconfirmed or uncertain) – Records that are plausible, but voucher specimens either cannot be located or their identity has not been confirmed.

### *Scientific Name, Author and Date of Original Description*

The valid or accepted scientific name of each species is presented in italics, followed by the author and date of the published description (the taxonomic authority). Throughout this list, we have distinguished taxonomic authorities from literature references as follows:

- For a taxonomic authority, the date of description is separated from the author's name by a comma and a space;
- For references to the literature, the year of publication is separated from the author name by a space alone, or the year is enclosed in parentheses if the author's name forms an integral part of the sentence structure.

In taxonomic authorities, parentheses (round brackets) around the author and date indicate that the species was described in a genus other than that in which it is currently placed. Square brackets around the author and/or date indicate attributed authorship and/or publication date that is different from that stated in the work itself.

### *Introduced Species*

Species thought to be introduced to North America are indicated with an "I" at the far right of the species name; native North American species that have been introduced to BC are indicated with a lowercase "i".

### *Notes*

These entries beneath species names include selected pertinent information on taxonomy, nomenclature, and status of the species in BC. If

occurrence of the species in BC is uncertain, probable, or has been reported erroneously, the note presents those details. We also list the region of origin, if known, for introduced species.

The assignment and delimitation of subspecies is often uncertain and highly contentious, particularly for butterflies. Rather than passing judgment on the merits of such names, we simply list all the valid subspecific names that, as far as we know, have been applied to BC populations in published works.

Common names are given for a few conspicuous species with an accepted frequently used common name. Common names of moths come primarily from the official Canadian list of common names (Entomological Society of Canada Common Names Committee 2007). Following Pohl et al. (2010), common names of animals and plant species are capitalised to distinguish them from common names that refer collectively to several species; e.g., to distinguish the Diamondback Moth, *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus), from species of moths in the family Plutellidae, which are collectively referred to as “diamondback moths”).

We have not listed the synonyms of BC Lepidoptera species. However, some commonly used or very recently used synonyms are mentioned in the notes under selected species. Most synonyms can be found in Poole (1995).

### *Excluded Taxa*

The “Excluded Taxa” section lists 322 species that have been reported in a published source as occurring in BC, but are rejected herein because they are deemed by the authors to have not ever occurred naturally or to have not become established here. These species are not considered part of the BC fauna in any of the tables in the current list. Some of these records are based on errors or misidentifications, and many are due to changes in taxonomic status that resulted in valid species names that no longer apply to BC populations. Details of such reports and taxonomic changes are given in the text accompanying each species entry in the excluded species list.

### *Abbreviations Used in the List*

Besides the abbreviations defined above in the section entitled “Occurrence Status”, we use the standard two-letter postal abbreviation for the provinces of Canada and the states of the United States of America (USA). We also use the collection acronyms listed above, and the initials of the authors of this work.

# Part II: The Checklist

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## Section 1: Micromoths

### Superfamily Micropterigoidea

#### 1. Family Micropterigidae (*mandibulate moths*)

Mandibulate moths are very small moths with large and functional mandibles that have well-developed articulation on the head capsule. Their wings are narrow and lanceolate, held roof-like over the body when at rest; the upper surface of the wings is often covered with iridescent scale patches. Adult moths are usually diurnal and are attracted to flowers and feed on pollen, which they crush with their mandibles. Larvae feed on moss and liverworts, and can occur in soil.

Worldwide, 160 species of micropterigids exist, as well as many undescribed species. Three species are known in North America; two occur in BC. The family was recently revised, and a new BC species described, by Davis and Landry (2012).

0001      *Epimartyria auricrinella* Walsingham, 1898

This species is known in BC from a specimen in the NSPM, collected at Prince George BC by B. and G. Wright on 9 July 1984. A second specimen was collected in 2015 near 100 Mile house by DH.

0002      *Epimartyria bimaculella* Davis & Landry, 2012

This species is illustrated on the cover of this publication.

### Superfamily Eriocranioidea

#### 2. Family Eriocraniidae (*sparkling archaic sun moths*)

Eriocraniid moths are very small, often with iridescent wings that are covered with long, hairlike scales, and are usually held like a tent over the body when at rest. This group can be distinguished from most other moths

by its vestigial mandibles. Adults are diurnal, and most species fly early in the spring. Larvae are leaf-blotch miners.

Twenty-nine species of eriocraniids are known worldwide, 13 of which occur in North America. Only one species is known from BC. The family was revised by Davis (1978).

0003 *Eriocrania semipurpurella* (Stephens, 1834)  
BC populations are subspecies *pacifica* Davis.

## Superfamily Hepialoidea

### 3. Family Hepialidae (ghost moths)

Ghost moths are medium-sized to very large and bronze or ash-grey, with wingspans in North American species ranging from 25 to 100 mm. Adult moths are fast flying, and are diurnal, crepuscular or nocturnal. Some species form mating swarms, called leks, with oscillatory flight. Eggs are small and are produced in abundance and broadcast over the ground by flying females. Larvae bore into stems or roots, or tunnel in the ground.

Worldwide, about 630 species of ghost moths are known. Of the 19 species that occur in North America, eight are reported from BC (another species is expected here). Nielsen et al. (2000) provided a global catalogue and bibliography.

0003.1 P *Gazoryctra hyperboreus* (Möschler, 1862)

This species was reported in error from BC by ESBC (1906); an old specimen from Duncan in the RBCM has been redetermined as *G. matthewi* (Edwards). Although no BC records are currently known, this species is known from boreal habitat in AB and likely occurs in BC's Peace River region.

0004 *Gazoryctra confusus* (Edwards, [1885])

0005 *Gazoryctra roseicaput* (Neumögen & Dyar, 1893)

0006 *Gazoryctra matthewi* (Edwards, 1874)

0007 *Gazoryctra novigannus* (Barnes & Benjamin, [1926])

0008 *Phymatopus behrensii* (Stretch, 1872)

0009 *Phymatopus californicus* (Boisduval, 1868)

0010 *Sthenopis argenteomaculatus* (Harris, 1841)

Confirmed records from Atlin, BC, exist of this otherwise eastern species.

0011 *Sthenopis purpurascens* (Packard, 1863)

Includes *Gorgopis quadriguttatus* Grote, a recent synonym (Nielsen et al. 2000).

## Superfamily Neopseustoidea

### 4. Family Acanthopteroctetidae

These are very small moths that resemble caddisflies, but may be brightly marked. They can be separated from most other moths by the vestigial mandibles, and from the Eriocraniidae by the absence of ocelli. Little is known of the biology of this group; one CA species is a leafminer on *Ceanothus* spp. (Rhamnaceae).

Eight species of acanthopteroctetids are known worldwide; four of these occur in North America. One species is known from BC. The family was revised by Davis (1978).

0012      *Acanthopteroctetes aurulenta* Davis, 1984

This species was discovered at Sparrow Grasslands in the Okanagan Valley recently by DH.

## Superfamily Nepticuloidea

### 5. Family Nepticulidae (pygmy eye-cap moths)

Nepticulids are extremely small moths, with wingspans typically reaching 3 to 5 mm. The wings are slender and lanceolate, usually with predominantly dark coloration. The head has erect seta-like scales; the vertex is rough; the antennal scape is enlarged and covers the eye. Females have a short, non-piercing ovipositor. Nepticulid larvae are normally leafminers, but can occur in woody twigs, fruit or galls. Hosts are usually members of the Betulaceae, Fagaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae or Salicaceae. Most nepticulid species are highly host specific.

Worldwide, about 850 species have been described, with many more remaining to be discovered. So far, 107 species have been reported in North America; 14 of these are known in BC. The Canadian Nepticulidae were revised by Wilkinson and Scoble (1979), although some parts of their work have been superseded by newer works.

## Subfamily Nepticulinae

### Tribe Nepticulini

0013      *Stigmella corylifoliella* (Clemens, 1861)

0014 U    *Stigmella ostryaefoliella* (Clemens, 1861)

Reported from BC by Forbes (1923), but no voucher specimens are known in Canadian collections.

- 0015 *Stigmella macrocarpae* (Freeman, 1967)  
British Columbia records from Garry Oak are probably an undescribed species, but they are filed under this name (an eastern North American species that feeds on oaks) pending taxonomic clarification (E. van Nieukerken, personal communication). This taxon was listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *latifasciella* (Chambers), a synonym.
- 0016 U *Stigmella diffasciae* (Braun, 1910)  
Reported from Victoria by Blackmore (1924), although no BC vouchers are known in Canadian collections.
- 0017 *Stigmella rhoifoliella* (Braun, 1912)  
Collected at Vaseux Lake, reared from poison ivy in 1988 by E. van Nieukerken (personal communication).
- 0018 *Stigmella stigmaciella* Wilkinson & Scoble, 1979
- 0019 *Stigmella crataegifoliella* (Clemens, 1861)
- 0020 *Stigmella pomivorella* (Packard, 1870)
- 0021 *Stigmella populetorum* (Frey & Boll, 1878)
- 0022 *Stigmella alba* Wilkinson & Scoble, 1979

### ***Tribe Trifurculini***

- 0023 *Ectoedemia canutus* Wilkinson & Scoble, 1979  
This recent record for western North America was collected 29 April 2007 at Vancouver by J. deWaard.
- 0024 *Ectoedemia marmaropa* (Braun, 1925)
- 0025 *Ectoedemia canadensis* (Braun, 1914)
- 0026 *Ectoedemia sericopeza* (Zeller, 1839) I  
An introduced species collected in the Vancouver area in 2010 by DH.

## **6. Family Opostegidae (white eye-cap moths)**

Opostegids are very small, with wingspans typically reaching 6 to 12 mm. The wings are slender, lanceolate and predominantly white. The head has erect seta-like scales; the vertex is rough; the antennal scape is enlarged and covers the eye. Larvae are leafminers.

Almost 200 species of Opostegidae are known worldwide, with many undescribed species expected to be found. Ten species are known from North America, two of which are known from BC. Davis and Stonis (2007) published a monograph of the New World fauna.

### **Subfamily Opostegoidinae**

- 0027 *Opostegoides scioterma* (Meyrick, 1920)

### **Subfamily Oposteginae**

- 0028 *Pseudopostega cretea* (Meyrick, 1920)

## Superfamily Adeloidea

### 7. Family Prodoxidae (*yucca moths and allies*)

Prodoxids are small moths, with wingspans between 10 and 30 mm. Their head vestiture is usually rough, with dense seta-like scales. The adults are usually diurnal and often have white or golden wings. Females have an elongate, compressed ovipositor.

Larvae are endophagous, boring into fruit, leaves or shoots. None are case bearers. They overwinter as larvae, with the last-instar larvae in some cases diapausing for many years.

Worldwide, about 100 species of Prodoxidae exist, with most occurring in the Nearctic region. Sixty-four species have been recorded from North America, 14 of which have been reported from BC. The species of *Tegeticula* (not present in BC) are the well-known yucca moths, which have a well-studied interdependent relationship with yucca plants.

#### Subfamily Lamproniinae

0029 *Lampronia oregonella* Walsingham, 1880

0030 *Lampronia capitella* (Clerck, 1759)

0031 *Lampronia corticella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

0032 *Lampronia taylorella* (Kearfott, 1907)

0033 *Lampronia aenescens* (Walsingham, 1888)

0034 *Lampronia sublustris* Braun, 1925

#### Subfamily Prodoxinae

0035 *Greya punctiferella* (Walsingham, 1888)

0036 *Greya piperella* (Busck, 1904)

0037 *Greya obscuromaculata* (Braun, 1921)

0038 *Greya politella* (Walsingham, 1888)

0039 *Greya enchrysa* Davis & Pellmyr, 1992

0040 *Greya variabilis* Davis & Pellmyr, 1992

0041 *Greya variata* (Braun, 1921)

0042 *Greya subalba* Braun, 1921

### 8. Family Incurvariidae (*leafcutter moths*)

Leafcutter moths are very small, with wingspans between 6 and 10 mm. Their forewings are usually iridescent. They have a scaled proboscis, and females have a piercing ovipositor. Larvae are leafminers in the early instar stages; later, they construct cases using silk and cut pieces of leaf, from which they skeletonize leaves.



Approximately 50 species of leafcutter moths are known worldwide. Five species are known from North America, two of which occur in BC. The family has not been revised for many years, but one of the species that occurs in BC was treated by Pohl et al. (2015).

0043 *Paraclemensia acerifoliella* (Fitch, 1854)

Historical records of this species in BC by Busck (1904) and others were long thought to be erroneous, but its' presence in BC was confirmed by Pohl et al. (2015).

0044 *Phylloporia bistrigella* (Haworth, 1828)

Known in BC from a single specimen collected at Revelstoke National Park, by BIO.

### **9. Family Heliozelidae (shield-bearer moths)**

Heliozelids are extremely small moths, with wingspans usually under 8 mm. The head has a vertex that is typically smooth, with broad, laminate, iridescent scales directed downward over the smooth frons; the antennae are shorter than the wings, with the scape entirely covered by iridescent scales. The wings are held roof-like at rest. Females have an elongated, piercing ovipositor.

Adults are diurnal, and fly in sunshine near the host. All larvae except the last instar are leafminers. They construct a flat, oval case by cutting sections from the upper and lower epidermis of the mine, and join these together with silk, forming a lenticular-shaped case. The case gives these moths their common name. Hosts are usually woody trees or shrubs.

Worldwide, about 120 species are known, with 30 species reported from North America. Two species are recorded from BC.

0045 *Antispila freemani* Lafontaine, 1973

0046 *Coptodisca arbutiella* Busck, 1904

### **10. Family Adelidae (fairy moths)**

Fairy moths are very small moths, with wingspans up to 14 mm. The antennae are usually much longer than the forewing, but are short in the genus *Cauchas*. Forewings are slender and often metallic with transverse white stripes. Females have a long, piercing ovipositor.

Males of many species swarm near host plants. Eggs are inserted singly into plant tissue. The first-instar larvae of adelids may mine leaves of the

host; later-instar larvae are case bearers and feed on the lower or fallen leaves of the host.

Worldwide, about 300 species of fairy moths are described. Of the 18 species recorded in North America, six occur in BC.

### **Subfamily Adelinae**

- 0047 *Cauchas cockerelli* (Busck, 1915)
- 0048 *Cauchas simpliciella* (Walsingham, 1880)
- 0049 *Nemophora bellela* (Walker, 1863)
- 0050 *Adela septentrionella* Walsingham, 1880
- 0051 *Adela trigrapha* Zeller, 1876
- 0052 *Adela purpurea* Walker, 1863

### **Superfamily Tischerioidea**

#### **11. Family Tischeriidae (trumpet leafminer moths)**

Most tischeriids are extremely small, with 5- to 9-mm wingspans. The head has a smooth frons; the vertex is somewhat rough with slender or broad scales that are directed forwards; the antennal scape has a prominent tuft of slender scales projecting over the eye. Forewings are lanceolate and generally unicoloured. Females have a short, non-piercing ovipositor. The larvae are leafminers, forming either trumpet-shaped or blotch mines in leaves of deciduous trees and shrubs.

There are about 110 known species of tischeriids worldwide; 46 species are reported from North America, three of which are recorded from BC. The North American species were revised by Braun (1972).

- 0053 *Astrotischeria occidentalis* (Braun, 1972)
- 0054 *Coptotriche malifoliella* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0055 *Coptotriche splendida* (Braun, 1972)

### **Superfamily Tineoidea**

#### **12. Family Psychidae (bagworm moths)**

Bagworm moths are very small to small moths, with wingspans from 8 to 25 mm. Males are fully winged; some females are winged, but many are brachypterous, apterous or wormlike, with all body appendages vestigial or absent. Some species exist only as parthenogenetic females, and are best recognized by the larval cases.

Larvae of psychids are leaf or lichen feeders and form portable bags or cases made of pieces of twigs, leaves or other material, which they carry around with them as they feed. Bags or cases are usually open at both ends, the top opening being used for feeding and the lower for waste discharge. Pupation takes place within the larval bags or cases. Males leave the bag on emergence, departing from the lower end, but females spend all or most of their lives within. Males, if present, fertilise the female in the bag, through one end of the case.

Worldwide, 1350 species of psychids are known, with 85% occurring in the Old World. Of the 28 species known from North America, seven have been reported from BC. Davis (1964) revised the North American species.

#### **Subfamily Naryciinae**

- 0056 *Dahlica triquetrella* (Hübner, 1812) I  
 0057 *Dahlica lichenella* (Linnaeus, 1761) I  
 This introduced species is known from the Vancouver area. Identification was confirmed by P. Hättenschwiler.

#### **Subfamily Taleporiinae**

- 0058 U *Taleporia walshella* (Clemens, 1862)  
 This species was reported from BC, based on material in PFC. That material could not be located by GRP in 2010, but there is no reason to doubt that this species occurs in BC: it is known from Jasper National Park in AB, very close to the BC border.

#### **Subfamily Psychinae**

- 0059 *Psyche casta* (Pallas, 1767) I  
 This introduced Palearctic species was collected recently in the Vancouver area by DH and by J. deWaard.  
 0060 *Hyaloscotes fragmentella* Edwards, 1877  
 0061 *Hyaloscotes pithopoera* (Dyar, 1923)

#### **Subfamily Oiketiciinae**

- 0062 *Apterona helicoidella* (Vallot, 1827) I  
 This European species was abundant around Osoyoos beginning in about 2002, but apparently disappeared about 2008 (GGES, unpublished data). However, it was abundant near Merritt in 2009.

### **13. Family Tineidae (fungus moths and clothes moths)**

Tineid moths are very small to medium sized, most with wingspans of 8 to 14 mm. The wings are usually dull and brownish in colour, and typically are moderately broad and generally subovate in shape. The head has erect piliform scales. Adults move with a characteristic scuttling run. Most tineid larvae are fungivorous, some feed on detritus, and a few are pests of stored

food products or fabrics, feeding on wool, fur and feathers. Many tineid larvae build portable cases, from which they feed.

Worldwide, about 2300 species of tineids occur; 187 are known from North America. Twenty-seven of these have been reported from BC. Little taxonomic work has been done on the family in the past 100 years, other than the higher-level taxonomic work of Regier et al. (2014).

### **Subfamily Acrolophinae**

0063 *Amydria curvistrigella* Dietz, 1905

### **Subfamily Nemapogoninae**

0064 *Triaxomera parasitella* (Hübner, 1796) |  
This introduced European species was discovered in North America on the Lower Mainland by DH in 2011.

0065 *Nemapogon acapnopennella* (Clemens, 1863)

0066 *Nemapogon auropulvella* (Chambers, 1873)

0067 *Nemapogon cloacella* (Haworth, 1828) |  
Recently discovered in North America by Landry et al. (2013).

0068 *Nemapogon granella* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
The European Grain Moth, introduced from the Palaearctic (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).

0069 *Nemapogon tylodes* (Meyrick, 1919)  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).

0070 *Nemapogon variatella* (Clemens, 1859)  
Western Canadian material is probably a new species near *N. variatella*, but they are provisionally listed here.

### **Subfamily Tineinae**

0071 *Tinea columbariella* Wocke, 1877 |

0072 *Tinea irrepta* Braun, 1926

0073 *Tinea niveocapitella* Chambers, 1875  
Known in BC from a specimen in the UBC collection, collected at Saanichton on 1 June 1922 by J. G. Colville.

0074 *Tinea pellionella* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
This Palaearctic species is known as the Casemaking Clothes Moth.

0075 *Niditinea fuscella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

0076 *Niditinea orleansella* (Chambers, 1873)  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).

0077 *Trichophaga tapetzella* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
The Carpet Moth, introduced from the Palaearctic (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).

0078 *Monopis crocicapitella* (Clemens, 1859)

0079 *Monopis laevigella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

0080 *Monopis weaverella* (Clemens, 1859) |

- 0081 *Monopis dorsistrigella* (Clemens, 1859)  
Collected recently in BC by DH.
- 0082 *Monopis spilotella* Tengström, 1848
- 0083 *Elatobia carbonella* (Dietz, 1905)  
British Columbia material in the CNC has been labelled with unpublished manuscript names by D. R. Davis.
- 0084 *Elatobia montelliella* (Schantz, 1951)
- 0085 *Tineola bisselliella* (Hummel, 1823) I  
This Palaearctic species is known as the Webbing Clothes Moth.

### Subfamily Scardiinae

- 0086 *Morophagoides burkerella* (Busck, [1904])
- 0087 *Scardia anatomella* (Grote, 1881)
- 0088 *Amorphaga cryptophori* (Clarke, 1940)

### Subfamily unassigned

- 0089 U *Homosetia costisignella* (Clemens, 1863)  
Uncertain record from deWaard et al. (2009).

## Superfamily Gracillarioidea

### 14. Family Bucculatricidae

These are extremely small to very small moths, with wingspans of 4 to 11 mm. The head is usually elongate, with the vertex usually large and bearing an erect tuft of piliform scales. Most species have larvae in which the first two instars are leafminers, and the third instar emerges to feed externally on leaves. The fourth-instar larva constructs a flattened moulting cocoon under the leaf used by the third instar. The fifth-instar larva, before pupation, constructs a silken, longitudinally ribbed cocoon, which is typical for the family.

Worldwide, about 300 species of bucculatricids exist, most of which occur in the Nearctic. One genus, *Bucculatrix*, with 103 species, is known from North America; 12 species are recorded from BC, and another is expected here. Braun (1963) revised the North American species.

- 0090 *Bucculatrix eurotiella* Walsingham, 1907
- 0091 *Bucculatrix divisa* Braun, 1925
- 0092 *Bucculatrix saluatoria* Braun, 1925
- 0093 *Bucculatrix arnicella* Braun, 1925
- 0094 *Bucculatrix tridenticola* Braun, 1963
- 0095 *Bucculatrix seorsa* Braun, 1963
- 0096 *Bucculatrix angustisquamella* Braun, 1925
- 0097 *Bucculatrix columbiana* Braun, 1963

- 0098 *Bucculatrix zophopasta* Braun, 1963  
 0099 *Bucculatrix canadensisella* Chambers, 1875  
 0100 *Bucculatrix ainsliella* Murtfeldt, 1905  
 0101 *Bucculatrix pomifoliella* Clemens, 1860  
 0101.1 P *Bucculatrix frigida* Deschka, 1992

This species was described from Jasper, and likely occurs in adjacent BC.

### **15. Family Gracillariidae (leafblotch miner moths)**

Gracillariids are extremely small to small moths, with wingspans of 4 to 21 mm. The head is usually smooth scaled; the antennae are filiform and are about as long as the forewings. The wings are slender to lanceolate, with a broad fringe; the cilia are longer than the width of the hind wing; the forewings are often brightly coloured.

Larvae are leaf, bark or fruit miners, with a hypermetamorphosis. Larvae typically form blotch mines on leaves, hence the common name. Early larval instars are flattened sap feeders, while later instars feed on leaf parenchyma. Most are strongly host specific. Pupation takes place in the mines.

Worldwide, about 1850 species of gracillariids are known; 302 species are known from North America, and 58 species have been reported from BC. There are no comprehensive taxonomic works on the group, but De Prins and De Prins (2005) published a world species catalogue.

#### **Subfamily Gracillariinae**

- 0102 *Caloptilia acerifoliella* (Chambers, 1875)  
 0103 *Caloptilia agrifoliella* Opler, 1971  
 0104 *Caloptilia alnicolella* (Chambers, 1875)  
 0105 *Caloptilia alnivorella* (Chambers, 1875)  
 0106 *Caloptilia burgessiella* (Zeller, 1873)  
 0107 U *Caloptilia coroniella* (Clemens, 1864)

This species is known in BC only from some old specimens in the PFC collection that were reared from *Populus tremuloides* and determined as "*Caloptilia nr. coroniella*". The host plant is correct, and there is no reason to doubt the record, as the species is known from adjacent AB. However, the determination requires confirmation.

- 0108 *Caloptilia invariabilis* (Braun, 1927)  
 0109 *Caloptilia melanocarpae* (Braun, 1925)  
 0110 *Caloptilia murtfeldtella* (Busck, 1904)  
 0111 *Caloptilia pulchella* (Chambers, 1875)  
 0112 *Caloptilia rhoifoliella* (Chambers, 1876)

- 0113 *Caloptilia sanguinella* (Beutenmüller, 1888)
- 0114 *Caloptilia serotinella* (Ely, 1910)
- 0115 *Caloptilia stigmatella* (Fabricius, 1781)
- 0116 *Caloptilia strictella* (Walker, 1864)
- 0117 *Caloptilia suberinella* (Tengström, 1848)  
Recently discovered in North America by Landry et al. (2013).
- 0118 *Gracillaria syringella* (Fabricius, 1794) I  
This species, known as the Lilac Leaf Miner, was introduced from Europe. It was first found in North America in ON in 1923 and in WA in 1927.
- 0119 *Micrurapteryx salicifoliella* (Chambers, 1872)
- 0120 U *Parectopa albicostella* Braun, 1925  
This taxon is probably conspecific with *P. occulta* Braun, but it is listed separately pending taxonomic work.
- 0121 *Parectopa occulta* Braun, 1922
- 0122 *Callisto denticulella* (Thunberg, 1794)
- 0123 *Parornix alta* (Braun, 1925)
- 0124 *Parornix arbutifoliella* (Dietz, 1907)
- 0125 *Parornix betulae* (Stainton, 1854)  
Recently discovered in North America by Landry et al. (2013).
- 0126 *Parornix conspicuella* (Dietz, 1907)
- 0127 *Parornix spiraeifoliella* (Braun, 1918)
- 0128 *Acrocercops astericola* (Frey & Boll, 1873)  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton and Sicamous by deWaard (2010).
- 0129 *Acrocercops pnosmodiella* (Busck, 1902)
- 0130 *Marmara arbutiella* Busck, [1904]
- 0131 *Marmara oregonensis* Fitzgerald, 1975

### Subfamily Lithocolletinae

- 0132 *Protolithocolletis lathyri* Braun, 1929  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).
- 0133 U *Phyllonorycter alnicolella* (Walsingham, 1889)  
Identity of specimens in the PFC collection requires confirmation.
- 0134 *Phyllonorycter apicinigrella* (Braun, 1908)
- 0135 *Phyllonorycter apparella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)  
This species has often been misidentified as *P. salicifoliella* (Chambers) (Davis and Deschka 2001).
- 0136 *Phyllonorycter arbutusella* (Braun, 1908)
- 0137 *Phyllonorycter basistrigella* (Clemens, 1859)
- 0138 *Phyllonorycter blancardella* (Fabricius, 1781) I
- 0139 *Phyllonorycter elmaella* Doganlar & Mutuura, 1980
- 0140 *Phyllonorycter erugatus* Davis & Deschka, 2001
- 0141 *Phyllonorycter fitchella* (Clemens, 1860)

- 0142 U *Phyllonorycter fragilella* (Frey & Boll, 1878)  
This species was reported from BC by Blackmore (1924), and is represented in the UBC collection by an old voucher specimen. However, its identity requires confirmation. This species is otherwise not known in western North America.
- 0143 *Phyllonorycter incanella* (Walsingham, 1889)
- 0144 *Phyllonorycter ledella* (Walsingham, 1889)
- 0145 *Phyllonorycter maestingella* (Müller, 1764) I?  
Recently discovered in North America by Landry et al. (2013).
- 0146 *Phyllonorycter martiella* (Braun, 1908)
- 0147 *Phyllonorycter mespilella* (Hübner, [1805]) I
- 0148 *Phyllonorycter nipigon* (Freeman, 1970)  
This species has often been misidentified as *P. salicifoliella* (Chambers) (Davis and Deschka 2001).
- 0149 *Phyllonorycter salicifoliella* (Chambers, 1875)  
Most records of this species on *Populus* are misidentified *P. apparella* (Herrich-Schäffer), *P. nipigon* (Freeman), and perhaps other species (Davis and Deschka 2001). British Columbia specimens require verification.
- 0150 *Phyllonorycter scudderella* (Frey & Boll, 1873)
- 0151 *Macrosaccus robiniella* (Clemens, 1859)
- 0152 *Cameraria agrifoliella* (Braun, 1908)  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).
- 0153 *Cameraria gaultheriella* (Walsingham, 1889)
- 0154 *Cameraria guttiferitella* (Clemens, 1859)  
Collected at Vaseux Lake, reared from poison ivy in 1988 by E. van Nieukerken (unpublished data).
- 0155 *Cameraria hamadryadella* (Clemens, 1859)
- 0156 *Cameraria lobatiella* Opler & Davis, 1981
- 0157 *Cameraria nemoris* (Walsingham, 1889)  
Collected recently by DH on Hornby Island.
- 0158 *Cameraria pentekes* Opler & Davis, 1981

### Subfamily Phyllocnistinae

- 0159 *Phyllocnistis populiella* Chambers, 1875

## Superfamily Yponomeutoidea

### 16. Family Yponomeutidae (ermine moths and allies)

Yponomeutids are small moths, with rather narrow, often brightly coloured wings. Wingspans range from 5 to 30 mm. No morphological characters unequivocally define this family. Larvae have diverse feeding habits, including as leafminers and leaf tiers.

As currently delimited, the family Yponomeutidae contains about 360 named species worldwide; 34 species are known in North America. The group, as well as the superfamily Yponomeutoidea, was redefined recently,



following molecular analyses by Sohn et al. (2013). Fourteen species are recorded in BC; many of these have been introduced.

### **Subfamily Yponomeutinae**

#### **Tribe Yponomeutini**

- |      |   |    |
|------|---|----|
| 0160 | <i>Ocnerostoma piniariella</i> Zeller, 1847   | I  |
|      | The European Needle Miner. This species was introduced from Europe, and was first found in North America in NY in 1882 and in BC in 1922. |    |
| 0161 | <i>Swammerdamia caesiella</i> (Hübner, 1796)  | I? |
|      | Origin of this species is uncertain: it may have been introduced from Eurasia.  |    |
| 0162 | <i>Swammerdamia pyrella</i> (Villers, 1789)   | I  |
| 0163 | <i>Swammerdamia beirnei</i> Doganlar, 1979  |    |
| 0164 | <i>Paraswammerdamia lutarea</i> (Haworth, 1828)   | I  |
| 0165 | <i>Paraswammerdamia albicapitella</i> (Scharfenberg, 1805)  | I  |
|      | Introduced from Europe; first found in North America in BC in 2006, but not identified until 2013 (Landry et al. 2013).                   |    |
| 0166 | <i>Paraswammerdamia nebulella</i> (Goeze, 1783)   | I  |
| 0167 | <i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i> (Hübner, 1813)   | I  |
| 0168 | <i>Yponomeuta padella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)  | I  |
|      | The Ermine Moth; introduced from Europe.  |    |
| 0169 | <i>Yponomeuta malinellus</i> Zeller, 1838   | I  |
| 0170 | <i>Zelleria haimbachi</i> Busck, 1915   |    |
| 0171 | <i>Zelleria pyri</i> Clarke, 1942   |    |
|      | A recent collection in BC by DH and L. Humble, reared from ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> sp.).  |    |
| 0172 | <i>Euhyponomeutoides gracilariella</i> (Busck, 1904)  |    |

#### **Subfamily Saridoscelinae**

- |      |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| 0173 | <i>Eucalantica polita</i> (Walsingham, 1881) |  |
|------|--|--|

### **17. Family Ypsolophidae (sickle-winged moths)**

Ypsolophids are small moths, with no metallic markings and, in some *Ypsolopha* species, the wings are hooked at the tip. *Ypsolopha* larvae live in open webs on the leaves of plants.

The family Ypsolophidae is a small family with about 160 known species, primarily from the temperate Northern Hemisphere; 39 species live in North America. Thirteen species have been reported from BC.

#### **Subfamily Ypsolophinae**

- |      |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| 0174 | <i>Eucерatia castella</i> Walsingham, 1881     |  |
| 0175 | <i>Eucерatia securella</i> Walsingham, 1881    |  |
| 0176 | <i>Ypsolopha canariella</i> (Walsingham, 1881) |  |

- 0177 *Ypsolopha cervella* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0178 *Ypsolopha dentella* (Fabricius, 1775) I
- 0179 *Ypsolopha dentiferella* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0180 *Ypsolopha dorsimaculella* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0181 *Ypsolopha falciferella* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0182 *Ypsolopha rubrella* (Dyar, 1902)
- 0183 *Ypsolopha senex* (Walsingham, 1889)
- 0184 U *Ypsolopha schwarziella* (Busck, 1903)  
Reported from BC by Blackmore (1923), and represented by old specimens in the UBC collection; however, the determination requires verification. It is otherwise unknown in Canada.
- 0185 U *Ypsolopha sublucella* (Walsingham, 1881)  
Reported from BC by ESBC (1906), but no vouchers are known. The species is otherwise unknown in Canada.
- 0186 *Ypsolopha walsinghmiella* (Busck, 1903)

### **18. Family Plutellidae (diamondback moths)**

Plutellid moths have wingspans of about 10 to 50 mm (under 30 mm in our fauna); the forewings are often brightly patterned, but normally are not metallic. Larvae are solitary leaf-rollers or live in loose webs and skeletonise leaves; most pupate in a characteristic, open-mesh cocoon. Adult moths hold their antennae forward when at rest. *Plutella*, a cosmopolitan genus with more than 40 species, feeds largely on plants of the mustard family; the Diamondback Moth, *P. xylostella* (Linnaeus), is a worldwide pest and one of the few micro-moths that migrates long distances.

The family Plutellidae is worldwide but small, with about 150 known species. Sixteen species occur in North America, six of which are recorded in BC. The genus *Plutella* was split into several genera by Baraniak (2007), but that classification has not been widely adopted and we do not follow it here.

- 0187 *Plutella armoraciae* Busck, 1912  
This species is known in BC from several old records in the CNC. As well, it has recently been collected and barcoded from Kelowna and Merritt by DH.
- 0188 *Plutella vanella* Walsingham, 1881
- 0189 *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
The Diamondback Moth, an important pest of canola and other crucifers. Most individuals found in Canada arrive each spring on winds from the south, but some likely overwinter, particularly in warmer regions.
- 0190 *Plutella porrectella* (Linnaeus, 1758) I
- 0191 *Rhigognostis interrupta* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0192 *Rhigognostis poulella* (Busck, 1904)

### **19. Family Glyphipterigidae (sedge moths)**

Sedge moths have wingspans ranging from 4 to 30 mm, but most are very small, with wingspans of about 10 mm. The adults are frequently strikingly marked, usually with transverse bands or lines, and often with metallic marks. The forewing is often rather square tipped or even concave, and is broader than the hind wing. Larvae bore in stems and leaves, mainly in monocots such as grasses, rushes, sedges and arums.

The family Glyphipterigidae contains about 535 described species, and the worldwide genus *Glyphipterix* contains about two-thirds of them. In North America, 48 species are known, four of which have been recorded from BC. North American members of the family were revised by Heppner (1985).

#### **Subfamily Glyphipteriginae**

- 0193 *Glyphipterix bifasciata* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0194 *Glyphipterix haworthana* (Stephens, 1834)
- 0195 *Glyphipterix sistes* Heppner, 1985
- 0196 *Diploschizia impigitella* (Clemens, 1863)

### **20. Family Argyresthiidae (needleminer moths)**

Argyresthiid moths are extremely small to very small, with narrow, usually golden wings that span about 5 to 15 mm. The group is defined by details of the genitalia. The larvae are bud, fruit, leaf and twig miners. This family has often been placed as a subfamily within the Yponomeutidae.

The family Argyresthiidae includes about 150 species worldwide, all in the genus *Argyresthia*. There are 54 species known in North America, 19 of which have been reported from BC.

- 0197 *Argyresthia abies* Freeman, 1972
- 0198 *Argyresthia columbia* Freeman, 1972
- 0199 *Argyresthia conjugella* Zeller, 1839 I  
The Apple Fruit Moth, introduced from Europe in 1897 (Covell 1984).
- 0200 *Argyresthia cupressella* Walsingham, 1890  
The Cypress Tip Moth. Originally from CA, this species has spread northwards to BC in recent years.
- 0201 *Argyresthia flexilis* Freeman, 1960
- 0202 *Argyresthia freyella* Walsingham, 1890
- 0203 *Argyresthia goedartella* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 0204 *Argyresthia laricella* Kearfott, 1908

- 0205 U *Argyresthia mesocausta* Meyrick, 1913  
Reported from BC by Blackmore (1924). There are old voucher specimens in the UBC collection, but their identity requires verification; this species is otherwise unknown in Canada.
- 0206 *Argyresthia monochromella* Busck, 1921
- 0207 *Argyresthia oreasella* Clemens, 1860
- 0208 U *Argyresthia pallidella* Braun, 1918  
Represented in BC by old voucher specimens in the UBC collection, but their identity requires verification, as this species is otherwise unknown in Canada.
- 0209 U *Argyresthia pedmontella* Chambers, 1877  
Reported from BC by Blackmore (1924), and represented by old voucher specimens in the UBC collection. However, their identity requires verification, as this species is otherwise unknown in Canada.
- 0210 *Argyresthia picea* Freeman, 1972
- 0211 *Argyresthia pruniella* (Clerck, 1759) I
- 0212 *Argyresthia pseudotsuga* Freeman, 1972
- 0213 *Argyresthia pygmaeella* (Hübner, [1813])
- 0214 *Argyresthia quadristrigella* Zeller, 1873  
Reported from BC by Blackmore (1924), and represented by old voucher specimens in the UBC collection.
- 0215 *Argyresthia tsuga* Freeman, 1972

## 21. Family Lyonetiidae

Lyonetiids are extremely small moths, usually with wingspans of 5 to 10 mm. The face is smooth scaled, and the base of the antenna forms an eye cap. The wings are very narrow, with reduced venation. The larvae are leaf, and occasionally twig, miners, almost always in dicot families.

The family Lyonetiidae is cosmopolitan and consists of about 200 described species. There are 15 named species in North America; eight of these are recorded from BC. The group requires taxonomic work.

### Subfamily Lyonetiinae

- 0216 *Lyonetia candida* Braun, 1916
- 0217 *Lyonetia saliciella* Busck, 1904
- 0218 *Lyonetia prunifoliella* (Hübner, 1796)
- 0219 *Lyonetia pulverulentella* Zeller, 1839

### Subfamily Cemiostominae

- 0220 *Paraleucoptera albella* (Chambers, 1871)
- 0221 *Leucoptera laburnella* (Stainton, 1851)
- 0222 *Leucoptera pachystimella* Busck, 1904
- 0223 *Leucoptera spartifoliella* (Hübner, [1813])

## **22. Family Praydidae**

Praydids are very small moths, with approximately 10- to 15-mm wingspans that are relatively broad and variously marked. This group was recently split from the Yponomeutidae, and are defined by details of the male and female genitalia.

The family Praydidae contains about 50 species worldwide, mostly in the Old World. Three species are known from North America, one of which has been recently collected in BC.

0224      *Prays fraxinella* (Bjerkander, 1784)      I

## **23. Family Heliodinidae**

Heliodinids are very small moths, with metallic markings on the forewings and a wingspan of about 8 to 15 mm. The head is completely covered in smooth scales; males often have thickened antennae. Larvae of most species are leafminers or stem and fruit borers.

About 70 species of heliodinids are known worldwide. There are 31 species known from North America, one of which occurs in BC.

0225      *Aetole extraneella* (Walsingham, 1881)

## **24. Family Bedelliidae**

The Bedelliidae are very small grey moths, with elongate wings spanning 10 mm or less. They are defined by several wing and larval characteristics. The larvae mine the leaves of plants in the families Poaceae, Liliaceae, Urticaceae and Convolvulaceae. Young larvae make a linear mine, and later instars create blotch mines.

The family Bedelliidae contains 16 species, all in the genus *Bedellia*, in all regions except the Neotropical. Only two species occur in North America; one of these occurs in BC.

0226      *Bedellia somnulentella* (Zeller, 1847)      I

## **Superfamily unassigned**

### **25. Family Douglasiidae**

Douglasiidae are very small moths, with wingspans of 8 to 12 mm. The forewings are bicoloured, and hind wings are narrow. These moths have

short, drooping palps, and the head is covered with a smooth layer of scales. Larvae are stem borers and flower-petiole miners of Rosaceae and other plants.

Twenty-nine species of Douglasiidae are known worldwide—all but one from the Holarctic. Nine species are known from North America, two of which are recorded from BC. Gaedike (1990) revised the Nearctic species (in German); the descriptions and genitalia illustrations therein are inadequate to make reliable determinations.

0227 *Tinagma obscurolasciella* (Chambers, 1881)

0228 *Tinagma giganteum* Braun, 1921

## Superfamily Gelechioidea

### 26. Family Autostichidae

Autostichids are very small to small moths, with wingspans of 10 to 20 mm and relatively broad wings. The adults superficially resemble oecophorids or gelechiids, and are not easily distinguished from other gelechioid groups. As currently defined (Heikkilä et al. 2014), the Autostichidae comprise a diverse group of several subfamilies that had previously been placed in their own families or in the Elachistidae, Oecophoridae and Blastobasidae. Larvae of species in this family are poorly known, but most Glyphidocerinae are saprophagous.

As presently defined, approximately 650 species of autostichids are known worldwide; 24 are known from North America, and three occur in BC.

#### Subfamily Oegoconiinae

0229 *Oegoconia novimundi* (Busck, 1915)

North American populations have often been reported under the name *O. quadri-puncta* (Haworth), a Palearctic species (Landry et al. 2013).

#### Subfamily Symmocinae

0230 *Gerdana caritella* Busck, 1908

#### Subfamily Glyphidocerinae

0231 *Glyphidocera septentrionella* Busck, 1904

Described from Kaslo, BC by Dyar (1904).

### 27. Family Oecophoridae

Most Oecophorids are small to medium-sized, broad-winged moths with long, upcurved palps. Most characters are extremely variable, and many

groups have recently been moved to other families in the Gelechioidea, including the speciose group *Depressariidae* now treated as a separate family (Heikkilä et al. 2014).

Larvae of many oecophorid species feed on fungi and detritus in leaf litter and bark; some tie leaves or make cases from twigs or bits of leaves. Some have become pests of stored food and household goods.

The family *Oecophoridae* is distributed nearly worldwide, with approximately 3400 described species. The family is especially well represented in Australia and South America. Forty species are known from North America; 12 of these have been reported from BC. Most species currently placed in the family were treated in revisions by Clarke (1941) and Hodges (1974).

### **Subfamily *Oecophorinae***

- 0232 *Decantha boreasella* (Chambers, 1873)  
Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) as *D. borkhausenii* (Zeller), a Palaearctic name.
- 0233 *Decantha tistra* Hodges, 1974  
Known in BC from three specimens in the UASM.
- 0234 *Decantha stonda* Hodges, 1974
- 0235 *Batia lunaris* (Haworth, 1828) |  
Introduced from Europe to western North America (Hodges 1974).
- 0236 *Brymblia quadrimaculella* (Chambers, 1875)
- 0237 *Denisia haydenella* (Chambers, 1877)
- 0238 *Polix coloradella* (Walsingham, 1888)
- 0239 *Hofmannophila pseudospretella* (Stainton, 1849) |  
The Brown House Moth, introduced from Europe.
- 0240 *Endrosis sarcitrella* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
The White-shouldered House Moth, introduced from Europe.
- 0241 *Eido trimaculella* (Fitch, 1856)
- 0242 *Oecophora bractella* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
Introduced from Europe, discovered recently in the BC Lower Mainland by DH.

### **Subfamily *Pleurotinae***

- 0243 *Pleurota albastrigulella* (Kearfott, 1907)

## **28. Family *Depressariidae* (flat moths)**

Flat moths are small moths, with wingspans of about 10 to 25 mm and upturned palps. The group is united by abdominal and pupal features. The wings are broad; the hind wings are often broadly fringed, and the head

is usually smooth scaled. Some recent classifications place this group as a subfamily of the Elachistidae.

Larvae of Depressariinae are leaf tiers, stem borers and seed feeders of many plant families. Species of Ethmiinae mainly feed beneath light webbing on Boraginaceae and Hydrophyllaceae.

The Depressariidae are distributed worldwide, with about 2300 described species. There are 196 species known in North America; 47 of these have been reported from BC. The Depressariinae were revised by Hodges (1974); the Ethmiinae were revised by Powell (1973), and most Stenommatinae were revised by Duckworth (1964).

### Subfamily Depressariinae

- 0244 *Agonopterix gelidella* (Busck, 1908)
- 0245 *Agonopterix conterminella* (Zeller, 1839)  
Recently discovered in North America by Landry et al. (2013).
- 0246 *Agonopterix nubiferella* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0247 *Agonopterix oregonensis* Clarke, 1941
- 0248 *Agonopterix clarkei* (Keifer, 1936)
- 0249 *Agonopterix fusciterminella* Clarke, 1941
- 0250 *Agonopterix sabulella* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0251 *Agonopterix alstroemeriana* (Clerck, 1759) I
- 0252 *Agonopterix rosaciliella* (Busck, 1904)
- 0253 *Agonopterix canadensis* (Busck, 1902)
- 0254 *Agonopterix arnicella* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0255 *Agonopterix flavicomella* (Engel, 1907)  
Clarke's (1941) record is not mentioned by Hodges (1974), who considers *A. flavicomella* to be an eastern species ranging only as far west as MB. However, it was reported from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) based on a specimen from BC in the CNC.
- 0256 *Agonopterix thelmae* Clarke, 1941
- 0257 *Agonopterix argillacea* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0258 *Agonopterix antennariella* Clarke, 1941
- 0259 *Agonopterix nervosa* (Haworth, 1811) I  
Introduced from Europe to southern Vancouver Island between 1915 and 1920; it was redescribed from Victoria, under the synonyms *Agonopterix blackmori* Busck and *Depressaria dryadoxena* Meyrick.
- 0260 *Agonopterix posticella* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0261 *Agonopterix arenella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) I  
Introduced from Europe, first collected in North America is southern ON in 2005.
- 0262 *Depressariodes canella* (Busck, 1904)



- 0263 *Depressariodes umbraticostella* (Walsingham, 1881)
- 0264 *Depressariodes sordidella* (Clarke, 1941)
- 0265 *Depressariodes nivalis* (Braun, 1921)
- 0266 *Depressariodes ciniflonella* (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)
- 0267 *Depressariodes fulva* (Walsingham, 1882)
- 0268 *Bibarrambra allenella* (Walsingham, 1882)
- 0269 *Semioscopis packardella* (Clemens, 1863)
- 0270 *Semioscopis merricella* Dyar, 1902
- 0271 *Semioscopis inornata* Walsingham, 1882
- 0272 *Semioscopis megamicrella* Dyar, 1902
- 0273 *Semioscopis aurorella* Dyar, 1902
- 0274 *Semioscopis mcdunnoughi* Clarke, 1941  
 Until recently, this species was known globally only from the type from Bellingham, WA, and two specimens from Coquitlam, BC, all collected before 1941. However, E. Avis collected four specimens at Port Alberni, BC, in 2011.
- 0275 *Depressaria artemisiae* Nickerl, 1864
- 0276 *Depressaria pastinacella* (Duponchel, 1838) I  
 This species is known as the Parsnip Webworm. It was introduced from Europe and first detected in North America in ON in 1869, and in Victoria, BC, in 1927. By 1938, it was a pest of parsnip seed in Armstrong, BC. Larvae feed on seed heads of a variety of native umbellifers, such as *Heracleum lanatum* Mischaux and species of *Angelica*.
- 0277 *Depressaria daucella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) I
- 0278 *Depressaria alienella* Busck, 1904
- 0279 *Depressaria artemisiella* McDunnough, 1927
- 0280 *Depressaria togata* Walsingham, 1889
- 0281 *Depressaria angustata* Clarke, 1941
- 0282 *Nites atropitella* (McDunnough, 1944)
- 0283 *Nites betulella* (Busck, 1902)
- Subfamily Ethmiinae**
- 0284 *Pyramidobela quinquecristata* (Braun, 1921)
- 0285 *Ethmia coquilletella* Busck, 1907  
 In Powell (1973), the BC records are not illustrated on the map, but they are mentioned in the text (Oliver; Keremeos).
- 0286 *Ethmia albistrigella* (Walsingham, 1880)
- 0287 *Ethmia monticola* (Walsingham, 1880)
- 0288 *Ethmia marmorea* (Walsingham, 1888)
- Subfamily Stenomatinae**
- 0289 *Antaeotricha manzanitae* Keifer, 1937
- Subfamily unassigned**
- 0290 *Carcina quercana* (Fabricius, 1775) I  
 Introduced from Europe to Victoria, BC, in 1920 (Blackmore 1921; Hodges 1974).

### **29. Family *Cosmopterigidae* (cosmet moths)**

Cosmopterigid moths are very small to small moths, with 8- to 20-mm wingspans and smooth-scaled heads. The forewing is narrow and often pointed. The larvae feed in mines in leaves or bark, bore in stems, roots and seeds, make galls, scavenge dead organic matter, or parasitise homopterans.

The family *Cosmopterigidae* is distributed worldwide and contains almost 1730 described species; 188 species are recorded for North America. The family is mainly southern in the Nearctic. Only nine species have been reported from BC. The family was revised by Hodges (1978).

#### **Subfamily *Chrysopeliinae***

0291 *Walshia miscecolorella* (Chambers, 1875)

0292 *Sorhagenia nimbosea* (Braun, 1915)

#### **Subfamily *Cosmopteriginae***

0293 *Cosmopterix molybdina* Hodges, 1962 I?

Introduced? Collected recently in BC by DH.

0294 *Cosmopterix montisella* Chambers, 1875

Known in BC from two specimens collected at Langford by the CFS Forest Insect and Disease Survey and deposited at PFC.

0295 *Cosmopterix abdita* (Hodges, 1962)

0296 *Cosmopterix fernaldella* Walsingham, 1882

0297 S *Eteobalea intermediella* (Riedl, 1966) I

Released in BC for biocontrol; it may not be established.

0298 S *Eteobalea serratella* (Treitschke, 1833) I

Released in BC for biocontrol; it may not be established.

0299 *Limnaecia phragmitella* Stainton, 1851

### **30. Family *Gelechiidae***

Gelechiid moths, in North America at least, are very small to small moths, with wingspans of 6 to 25 mm, and are usually brown or grey. The forewing is often narrowly rounded or pointed at the apex, and the hind wing usually has a prolonged tip and a concave margin behind.

Gelechiid larvae roll or mine leaves, bore in stems and roots, produce galls, or feed on seed heads or dried seeds in more than 80 plant families. Some are economically important pests.

The family *Gelechiidae* is cosmopolitan and diverse, with about 4700 described species. About 900 species are known in North America; 162

of these have been reported in BC. Significant taxonomic works have been published on the Dichomeridinae (Hodges 1986) and on the genus *Chionodes* (Hodges 1999b). The family is generally poorly known, and many species await discovery and description. A checklist of North American species was published by Lee et al. (2009). The higher-level taxonomy of the group has been the subject of several recent studies; the scheme employed here follows Karsholt et al. (2013) and Heikkilä et al. (2014).

### **Subfamily Anacampsinae**

#### **Tribe Chelariini**

- 0300 *Anarsia lineatella* Zeller, 1839 I  
 Introduced from Asia.

#### **Tribe Anacampsini**

- 0301 *Battaristis concinnusella* (Chambers, 1877)  
 This species name has often been misspelled as “*concinusella*”.
- 0302 *Battaristis nigratomella* (Clemens, 1863)
- 0303 *Anacampsis conclusella* (Walker, 1864)
- 0304 *Anacampsis fragariella* Busck, 1904
- 0305 *Anacampsis innocuella* (Zeller, 1873)
- 0306 *Anacampsis niveopulvella* (Chambers, 1875)

### **Subfamily Dichomeridinae**

- 0307 *Helcystogramma fernaldella* (Busck, 1903)
- 0308 *Helcystogramma casca* (Braun, 1925)
- 0309 *Helcystogramma badia* (Braun, 1921)
- 0310 *Helcystogramma melanocarpa* (Meyrick, 1929)
- 0311 *Dichomeris ligulella* Hübner, 1818 I
- 0312 *Dichomeris marginella* (Fabricius, 1781) I  
 Introduced from Palaeartic; first found in North America in NY in 1910 and in BC near Victoria in 1934.
- 0313 *Dichomeris stipendiaria* (Braun, 1925)
- 0314 *Dichomeris bilobella* (Zeller, 1873)
- 0315 U *Dichomeris purpureofusca* (Walsingham, 1882)  
 Uncertain BC record in Hodges (1986).
- 0316 U *Dichomeris simpliciella* (Busck, 1904)  
 Uncertain BC record in Hodges (1986), but there is no reason to doubt that the species occurs here: it was described from Pullman, WA.
- 0317 *Dichomeris gnoma* Hodges, 1986
- 0318 *Dichomeris levisella* (Fyles, 1904)
- 0319 *Dichomeris leuconotella* (Busck, 1904)
- 0320 *Dichomeris offula* Hodges, 1986

## Subfamily Apatetrinae

### Tribe Apatetrini

- 0321 *Chrysoesthia drurella* (Fabricius, 1775) I  
0322 *Chrysoesthia lingulacella* (Clemens, 1860)

### Tribe Pexicopiini

- 0323 *Sitotroga cerealella* (Olivier, 1789) I

## Subfamily Anomologinae

- 0324 *Metzneria lappella* (Linnaeus, 1758) I

- 0325 *Metzneria paucipunctella* Zeller, 1839 I  
European species released for biocontrol of knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.) (Weeden et al. 2002). This species may not be established.

- 0326 *Isophrictis trimaculella* (Chambers, 1874)

- 0327 *Monochroa fragariae* (Busck, 1919)

- 0328 *Monochroa harrisonella* (Busck, 1904)

- 0329 *Monochroa placidella* (Zeller, 1874)

- 0330 *Enchrysa dissectella* Zeller, 1873

- 0331 *Aristotelia devexella* Braun, 1925

- 0332 *Aristotelia fungivorella* (Clemens, 1864)

- 0333 *Aristotelia isopelta* Meyrick, 1929

Reported by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *A. nigrobasiella* Clarke, now a synonym.

- 0334 *Aristotelia roseosuffusella* (Clemens, 1860)

- 0335 *Aristotelia rubidella* (Clemens, 1860)

- 0336 *Bryotropha plantariella* (Tengström, 1848)

- 0337 *Bryotropha gemella* Rutten & Karsholt, 2004

This widespread and common species was first collected in BC near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).

- 0338 *Bryotropha similis* (Stainton, 1854)

- 0339 *Bryotropha hodgesi* Rutten & Karsholt, 2004

## Subfamily Gelechiinae

### Tribe Litini

- 0340 *Agnippe prunifoliella* (Chambers, 1873)

- 0341 *Recurvaria nanella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) I  
Introduced from Europe; first found in North America in the 1700s (Gillespie and Gillespie 1982).

- 0342 U *Coleotechnites apictripunctella* (Clemens, 1860)  
Uncertain BC record by Duncan (2006).

- 0343 *Coleotechnites atrupictella* (Dietz, 1900)

- 0344 *Coleotechnites blastovora* (McLeod, 1962)

- 0345 *Coleotechnites canusella* (Freeman, 1957)

- 0346 U *Coleotechnites coniferella* (Kearfott, 1907)  
Uncertain record by deWaard et al. (2009).

- 0347 *Coleotechnites floriae* (Freeman, 1960)  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).
- 0348 *Coleotechnites gibsonella* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0349 *Coleotechnites granti* (Freeman, 1965)
- 0350 *Coleotechnites huntella* (Keifer, 1936)
- 0351 U *Coleotechnites macleodi* (Freeman, 1965)  
Uncertain record by Duncan (2006).
- 0352 *Coleotechnites occidentis* (Freeman, 1965)
- 0353 *Coleotechnites piceaella* (Kearfott, 1903)
- 0354 *Coleotechnites pinella* (Busck, 1906)
- 0355 *Coleotechnites quercivorella* (Chambers, 1872)
- 0356 *Coleotechnites starki* (Freeman, 1957)
- 0357 *Coleotechnites thujaella* (Kearfott, 1903)
- 0358 *Exoteleia dodecella* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
Known as the Pine Bud Moth, this species was introduced from Europe. It was first reported in BC from the Vancouver area by Adamski et al. (2011).
- 0359 *Exoteleia pinifoliella* (Chambers, 1880)
- 0360 *Telphusa longifasciella* (Clemens, 1863)
- 0361 *Telphusa sedulitella* (Busck, 1910)
- 0362 *Neotelphusa praefixa* (Braun, 1921)
- 0363 *Xenolechia velatella* (Busck, 1907)
- 0364 *Carpatolechia belangerella* (Chambers, 1875)
- 0365 *Carpatolechia notatella* (Hübner, 1813)
- Tribe Gelechiini**
- 0366 *Athrips rancidella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) I
- 0367 *Prolita sexpunctella* (Fabricius, 1794)
- 0368 *Prolita variabilis* (Busck, 1903)
- 0369 *Prolita recens* (Hodges, 1966)
- 0370 *Prolita princeps* (Busck, 1910)
- 0371 *Rifseria fuscotaeniaella* (Chambers, 1878)
- 0372 *Gelechia dromicella* Busck, 1910  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).
- 0373 *Gelechia lynceella* Zeller, 1873
- 0374 *Gelechia mandella* Busck, 1904
- 0375 *Gelechia monella* Busck, 1904
- 0376 *Gelechia panella* Busck, 1903
- 0377 *Gelechia ribesella* Chambers, 1875
- 0378 *Gelechia sabinella* Zeller, 1839
- 0379 *Gelechia versutella* Zeller, 1873
- 0380 *Chionodes abitus* Hodges, 1999
- 0381 *Chionodes abella* (Busck, 1903)

- 0382 *Chionodes sabiniana* Powell, 1959  
0383 *Chionodes periculella* (Busck, 1910)  
0384 *Chionodes salicella* Sattler, 1967  
0385 *Chionodes obscurusella* (Chambers, 1872)  
0386 *Chionodes acerella* Sattler, 1967  
0387 *Chionodes metoecus* Hodges, 1999  
0388 *Chionodes occidentella* (Chambers, 1875)  
0389 *Chionodes mediofuscella* (Clemens, 1863)  
0390 *Chionodes terminimaculella* (Kearfott, 1908)  
0391 *Chionodes trichostola* (Meyrick, 1923)  
0392 *Chionodes restio* Hodges, 1999  
0393 *Chionodes pinax* Hodges, 1999  
0394 *Chionodes pseudofondella* (Busck, 1908)  
0395 *Chionodes petalumensis* Clarke, 1947  
0396 *Chionodes lugubrella* (Fabricius, 1794)  
0397 *Chionodes ceanothiella* (Busck, 1904)  
0398 *Chionodes chlorocephala* (Meyrick, 1932)  
0399 *Chionodes retiniella* (Barnes & Busck, 1920)  
0400 *Chionodes grandis* Clarke, 1947  
0401 *Chionodes dolo* Hodges, 1999  
0402 *Chionodes praeclarella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)  
0403 *Chionodes psiloptera* (Barnes & Busck, 1920)  
0404 *Chionodes agriodes* (Meyrick, 1927)  
0405 *Chionodes occlusa* (Braun, 1925)  
0406 *Chionodes boreas* Hodges, 1999  
0407 *Chionodes viduella* (Fabricius, 1794)  
0408 *Chionodes continuella* (Zeller, 1839)  
0409 *Chionodes sattleri* Hodges, 1999  
0410 *Chionodes fictor* Hodges, 1999  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).  
0411 *Chionodes histon* Hodges, 1999  
0412 *Chionodes lictor* Hodges, 1999  
0413 *Chionodes praecia* Hodges, 1999  
0414 *Chionodes nigrobarbata* (Braun, 1925)  
0415 *Chionodes praetor* Hodges, 1999  
0416 *Chionodes braunella* (Keifer, 1931)  
0417 *Chionodes permacta* (Braun, 1925)  
0418 *Filatima abactella* (Clarke, 1932)  
0419 *Filatima albicostella* Clarke, 1942  
0420 *Filatima aulaea* (Clarke, 1932)

- 0421 *Filatima demissae* (Keifer, 1931)
- 0422 *Filatima epulatrix* Hodges, 1969
- 0423 *Filatima vaccinii* Clarke, 1947
- 0424 *Filatima xanthuris* (Meyrick, 1927)
- 0425 *Aroga websteri* Clarke, 1942

**Tribe Gnorimoschemini**

- 0426 *Gnorimoschema albangulatum* Braun, 1926
- 0427 *Gnorimoschema assimile* Povolný, 2003
- 0428 *Gnorimoschema bacchariselloides* Povolný & Powell, 2001
- 0429 *Gnorimoschema brachiatum* Povolný, 1998
- 0430 *Gnorimoschema contrarium* Braun, 1921
- 0431 *Gnorimoschema dudiella* Busck, 1903
- 0432 *Gnorimoschema foliatum* Povolný, 2003
- 0433 *Gnorimoschema gallaeasterella* (Kellicott, 1878)
- 0434 *Gnorimoschema gallaesolidaginis* (Riley, 1869)
- 0435 *Gnorimoschema lateritium* Povolný, 2003
- 0436 *Gnorimoschema ligulatum* Povolný, 1998
- 0437 *Gnorimoschema nanulum* Povolný, 1998
- 0438 *Gnorimoschema octomaculella* (Chambers, 1875)
- 0439 *Gnorimoschema pedmontella* (Chambers, 1877)
- 0440 *Gnorimoschema septentrionella* Fyles, 1911
- 0441 *Gnorimoschema sheperdiae* Priest, 2014
- 0442 *Gnorimoschema signatum* Povolný, 2003
- 0443 *Gnorimoschema subterraneum* Busck, 1911
- 0444 U *Gnorimoschema triocellella* (Chambers, 1877)  
Historical records of this species in western Canada are uncertain.
- 0445 *Phthorimaea operculella* (Zeller, 1873) I  
This pest, known as the Potato Tuberworm, was introduced from Australia and found in CA by 1856. It was a minor problem in coastal BC in the 1950s and 1960s, but subsequently has not been reported in the province.
- 0446 *Scrobipalpula henshawiella* (Busck, 1903)
- 0447 *Scrobipalpula lutescella* (Clarke, 1934)
- 0448 *Scrobipalpula manierreorum* Priest, 2014
- 0449 *Scrobipalpula psilella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1853)
- 0450 *Scrobipalpula radiatella* (Busck, 1904)
- 0451 *Scrobipalpa atriplicella* (von Röslerstamm, 1839) I
- 0452 *Scrobipalpa macromaculata* (Braun, 1925)
- 0453 *Caryocolum cassella* (Walker, 1864)
- 0454 *Caryocolum marmorea* (Haworth, 1828)
- 0455 *Caryocolum nearcticum* Huemer, 1988
- 0456 *Caryocolum proxima* (Haworth, 1828)

- 0457 U *Caryocolum pullatella* (Tengström, 1848)  
 Reported by deWaard (2010) from near Hazelton; determination is uncertain.
- 0458 *Scrobipalopsis arnicella* (Clarke, 1942)
- 0459 *Scrobipalopsis interposita* Povolný & Powell, 2001
- 0460 *Scrobipalopsis petrella* (Busck, 1915)
- 0461 *Scrobipalopsis tetradymiella* (Busck, 1903)

### **31. Family Elachistidae (grass moths)**

Elachistids are extremely small to small moths, with wingspans of about 6 to 15 mm and upturned palps. The group is united by abdominal and pupal features. The wings are narrow; the hind wings are often broadly fringed, and the head is usually smooth scaled.

Larvae of Elachistinae are leafminers, mostly of monocots such as grasses, sedges and rushes. Larvae of Agonoxeninae are borers or miners on a variety of plant families.

The Elachistidae are distributed worldwide, with about 830 described species. There are 156 species known in North America; 15 of these have been reported from BC. Most North American species of the subfamily Elachistinae have been revised recently by Kaila (1995a, 1995b, 1996, 1997, 1999a, 1999b).

#### **Subfamily Elachistinae**

- 0462 *Perittia cygnodiella* (Busck, 1921)
- 0463 *Annettenia eremonoma* (Braun, 1948)
- 0464 *Elachista subalbidella* Schläger, 1847
- 0465 *Elachista aurocristata* Braun, 1921
- 0466 *Elachista hololeuca* Braun, 1948
- 0467 *Elachista lamina* Braun, 1948
- 0468 *Elachista apina* Kaila, 1997
- 0469 *Elachista epimicta* Braun, 1948
- 0470 U *Elachista dagnirella* Kaila, 1999  
 This species was reported from across western North America by Powell and Opler (2009), from YT and AK to WA, SD and CA. British Columbia was not specifically mentioned, but it almost certainly occurs there.
- 0471 *Elachista morwenella* Kaila, 1999
- 0472 *Elachista cana* Braun, 1920
- 0473 *Elachista amrodella* Kaila, 1999



## Subfamily Agonoxeninae

### Tribe Blastodacnini

- 0474 *Chrysoclista cambiella* (Busck, 1915)  
0475 *Chrysoclista villella* (Busck, 1904)  
0476 *Chrysoclista linneella* (Clerck, 1759)

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## 32. Family Coleophoridae (casebearer moths)

Coleophorid moths are very small to small moths that usually have narrow, strongly pointed wings that span less than 20 mm. Most species have pale yellow, golden, or metallic-green forewings.

Most coleophorid larvae are leafminers in the first instar, then build cases out of silk, excrement, pieces of leaves or other plant parts. These cases are usually cryptic and resemble bits of rolled leaf, buds, seeds, twigs, thorns or bird droppings. Many larvae feed between the upper and lower surfaces of leaves without fully exiting their cases; others feed on seeds or flowers.

The family Coleophoridae ranges worldwide and contains about 1400 species. In North America, the family has 157 described species, all in the genus *Coleophora*. The group is poorly known, and probably hundreds more species await description. Thirty-eight species have been reported in BC. Baldizzone et al. (2006) published a world catalogue of the family.

- 0477 *Coleophora multipulvella* Chambers, 1878  
This species has historically been referred to as *C. malivorella* Riley, a synonym (Baldizzone et al. 2006).
- 0478 *Coleophora sacramenta* Heinrich, 1914  
0479 *Coleophora elaeagnisella* Kearfott, 1908  
0480 *Coleophora rosaefoliella* Clemens, 1864  
0481 *Coleophora vancouverensis* McDunnough, 1944  
0482 *Coleophora annulicola* Braun, 1925  
0483 *Coleophora wyethiae* Walsingham, 1882  
0484 *Coleophora pruniella* Clemens, 1861  
0485 *Coleophora cretaticostella* Clemens, 1860  
0486 *Coleophora rupestrella* McDunnough, 1955  
Known in BC from a single specimen in the PFC collection, collected at Langford and determined by D. Wright.
- 0487 *Coleophora accordella* Walsingham, 1882  
0488 *Coleophora kearfottella* Barnes & Busck, 1920  
0489 *Coleophora cornella* Walsingham, 1882

- 0490 *Coleophora alnifoliae* Barasch, 1934  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).
- 0491 *Coleophora glaucella* Walsingham, 1882  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).
- 0492 *Coleophora spinella* (Schrank, 1802) |
- 0493 *Coleophora serratella* (Linnaeus, 1761) |  
Introduced from Europe; first found in North America in ON in 1885.
- 0494 *Coleophora irroratella* Walsingham, 1882
- 0495 *Coleophora laricella* (Hübner, [1817]) |  
Known as the Larch Casebearer, this species was introduced from Europe. It was first detected in North America in MA in 1886; it was recorded in BC in 1966.
- 0496 *Coleophora rosaevorella* McDunnough, 1946
- 0497 *Coleophora acutipennella* Walsingham, 1882
- 0498 *Coleophora seminella* McDunnough, 1946
- 0499 *Coleophora simulans* McDunnough, 1961
- 0500 *Coleophora duplicis* Braun, 1921
- 0501 *Coleophora intermediella* McDunnough, 1940
- 0502 *Coleophora sparsipulvella* Chambers, 1875  
Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).
- 0503 *Coleophora atriplicis* Meyrick, 1928  
Recently discovered in North America by Landry et al. (2013).
- 0504 *Coleophora sparsiatomella* McDunnough, 1941
- 0505 *Coleophora cratipennella* Clemens, 1864
- 0506 *Coleophora brunneipennis* Braun, 1921
- 0507 *Coleophora bidentella* McDunnough, 1941
- 0508 *Coleophora glaucicolella* Wood, 1892
- 0509 *Coleophora maritella* McDunnough, 1941
- 0510 *Coleophora mayrella* (Hübner, [1813]) |  
Introduced from Europe in 1897 (Covell 1984).
- 0511 *Coleophora trifolii* (Curtis, 1832) |
- 0512 *Coleophora deauratella* Lienig & Zeller, 1846 |  
This introduced species was collected recently in the Vancouver area by both DH and J. deWaard.
- 0513 *Coleophora klimeschiella* Toll, 1952 |  
Recent BC record from the Sicamous area by deWaard (2010).
- 0514 *Coleophora granulatella* Zeller, 1849  
Recently discovered in North America by Landry et al. (2013).

### 33. Family *Batrachedridae*

Previously placed in the Coleophoridae, batrachedrids are very small moths; in Canada, they are mostly grey–brown, with narrow wings spanning 7 to 17 mm.

Batrachedrid larvae feed on a wide variety of plant material, from fern sporangia to *Juncus* seeds. Some prey on scale insects. Canadian species live on aspen catkins and as inquilines in the galls of *Pontania* sawfly larvae on willow leaves.

A small but worldwide family, the Batrachedridae has about 90 named species, with 25 species known from North America. Three species are recorded in BC. The New World species were revised by Hodges (1966).

0515 *Batrachedra praeangusta* (Haworth, 1828)

0516 U *Batrachedra striolata* Zeller, 1875

The recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010) is based on an uncertain DNA barcode determination.

0517 *Batrachedra curvilineella* (Chambers, 1872)

This species was erroneously listed by Hodges (1983) in both *Batrachedra* and the elachistid genus *Blastodacna*.

### **34. Family Scythrididae (teardrop moths)**

Scythridids are defined mainly by characters of the larva and the adult genitalia. North American species are generally very small and are teardrop shaped, with dark, narrow wings spanning 10 to 18 mm. Larvae feed externally on buds, flowerheads and leaves, or mine inside leaves. Many scythridids, especially northern and montane species, fly in the daytime.

There are about 670 species of scythridids known around the world. In North America, the family is poorly known, with 44 described species, but the true diversity is probably much higher. Six species have been reported from BC. Landry (1991) revised the known North American fauna.

0518 *Scythris eboracensis* (Zeller, 1855)

0519 *Scythris inspersella* (Hübner, [1817])

0520 *Scythris noricella* Zeller, 1843

0521 *Scythris immaculatella* Chambers, 1875

0522 *Scythris trivinctella* (Zeller, 1873)

0523 *Landryia impositella* (Zeller, 1855)

### **35. Family Blastobasidae**

Blastobasids are very small to small narrow-winged moths, with 8- to 15-mm wingspans and upturned palps. They are defined by obscure wing and larval characteristics. The wings of most species are grey with black

marks. Larvae of most species are scavengers; a few feed on living plants or are opportunistic predators.

The family Blastobasidae comprises about 430 described species and is particularly diverse in the New World. A total of 71 species are known from North America; nine species have been reported from BC. The family requires taxonomic work. The last comprehensive work was by Dietz (1910); Adamski and Hodges (1996) published a nomenclature review and a checklist for the North American species.

### **Subfamily Holcocerinae**

- 0524 *Asaphocrita aphidiella* (Walsingham, 1907)
- 0525 *Asaphocrita irenica* (Walsingham, 1907)
- 0526 *Holcocera chalcofrontella* Clemens, 1863
- 0527 *Holcocera concolor* Adamski & Maier, 2003
- 0528 *Holcocera immaculella* McDunnough, 1930

### **Subfamily Blastobasinae**

- 0529 U *Blastobasis glandulella* (Riley, 1871)  
British Columbia record is based on material in the PFC collection that is not identified with certainty.
- 0530 *Hypatopa simplicella* (Dietz, 1910)
- 0531 *Hypatopa titanella* McDunnough, 1961  
This taxon may be conspecific with the European *H. binotella* Thunberg.
- 0532 *Pigritia murtfeldtella* (Chambers, 1874)

## **36. Family Momphidae**

This group of very small to small moths is defined by characters of the genitalia. They are narrow-winged, with wingspans of 6 to 18 mm. Many species have black wings with transverse white marks. The larvae eat buds, seeds and flowers, or are stem borers or gall makers. Many species feed on the plant family Onagraceae.

There are 60 described species of Momphidae worldwide, mostly in the genus *Mompha*. Forty-six species are known from North America, 11 of which have been recorded from BC.

- 0533 *Mompha circumscriptella* (Zeller, 1873)
- 0534 *Mompha conturbatella* (Hübner, [1819])  
This Old World name is provisionally applied to specimens from western Canada, pending taxonomic review.
- 0535 *Mompha deceptella* (Braun, 1921)

- 0536 *Mompha eloisella* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0537 *Mompha idaei* (Zeller, 1839)  
This species is often referred to as *M. tricristatella* (Chambers), a synonym.
- 0538 *Mompha murtfeldtella* (Chambers, 1875)  
Reported from BC by Blackmore (1924) and known in BC from specimens in the UBC collection.
- 0539 *Mompha raschkiella* (Zeller, 1839)  
This holarctic or possibly introduced species was discovered recently in North America (Pohl et al. 2010). It is known in BC from a specimen photographed by S. Gilmore at Lantzville, on 18 June 2013 (Klinkenberg 2013). Its identity was confirmed by GRP.
- 0540 *Mompha sturnipennella* (Treitschke, 1833)
- 0541 *Mompha sexstrigella* (Braun, 1921)  
Recent BC record near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).
- 0542 *Mompha nancyae* Clarke, 1990  
This species is endemic to Haida Gwaii.
- 0543 *Mompha unifasciella* (Chambers, 1876)

### **37. Family Pterolonchidae**

This small group of very small moths has recently been split from the Coleophoridae (Hodges 1999a). It is defined primarily by obscure structural details and wing venation.

About 30 species of Pterolonchidae are known worldwide. Four pterolonchids are known from North America, one of which has been introduced to BC.

#### **Subfamily Pterolonchinae**

- 0544 *Pterolonche dispersa* Staudinger, 1859 I  
Introduced from Europe for biocontrol of knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.).

### **38. Family Lypusidae**

As a family, lypusid moths are difficult to recognise without dissection of the genitalia and other structures. The wings are rather broad and rounded, and the ocelli, when present, are far from the eyes. Unlike in some related families, the tops of the abdominal segments of adults lack spiny setae. In larvae, the hind tibia and tarsus are swollen. Larvae feed on a range of plant families, from Betulaceae to Rosaceae and Ericaceae.

The family Lypusidae is a Palaearctic group that has recently been given family status, containing about 150 species. In older literature, the Chimabachinae was usually placed within the Oecophoridae, and the Lypusinae were

associated with the Tineoidea. One species has been introduced to North America, in BC's Lower Mainland. It was treated by Hodges (1974).

### **Subfamily Chimabachinae**

- 0545      *Cheimophila salicella* (Hübner, 1796)      I  
This pest is known as the Blueberry Leafroller. It was introduced from Europe to the BC Lower Mainland in 1955; in North America, it remains restricted to that region (Hodges 1974).

### **Superfamily Alucitoidea**

#### **39. Family Alucitidae (many-plumed moths)**

Alucitids are very small moths that have characteristic, deeply divided wing membranes: the forewing has six narrow, scale-edged feather-like lobes, and the hind wings may be six- or seven-plumed. A few tropical species have wings that are only partly or hardly divided.

Alucitid larvae are concealed feeders: they bore in flowers, buds, shoots and fruits, or make galls. Host plants include Caprifoliaceae, Rubiaceae and Asteraceae. The larvae of all three North American species feed on members of the honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae). Adults are nocturnal or crepuscular, and often hibernate in sheds and basements.

Over 200 species of Alucitidae are known worldwide, but only three species are known in North America. Two of these have been recorded from BC. For many years, all North American *Alucita* were considered to be *A. hexadactyla* Linnaeus, but three species were recognised by Landry and Landry (2004) in their revision of North American species. Gielis (2003) published a world catalogue of Alucitoidea.

- 0546      *Alucita montana* Barnes & Lindsey, 1921  
Referred to in older literature as *A. hexadactyla* Linnaeus or *A. huebneri* Wallengren; both are Old World species that do not occur in North America (Landry and Landry 2004).
- 0547      *Alucita adriendenisi* Landry & Landry, 2004

### **Superfamily Pterophoroidea**

#### **40. Family Pterophoridae (tee moths; plume moths)**

Tee Moths are slender, usually brown or grey moths with long, narrow wings. The forewing is normally notched into two to four lobes (two in our fauna), the hind wing into three more deeply cut, feather-like plumes. Most BC species are small, with wingspans of about 12 to 30 mm. The wings

are rolled and held outstretched horizontally at rest, forming a T-shape with the body.

Pterophorid larvae are usually leaf rollers or borers in plant stems, buds and roots. Many are specific to particular plants, mostly herbaceous dicots, but some feed on woody species.

The family Pterophoridae occurs worldwide, with over 1300 described species; 157 species are recorded in North America. Fifty-four species have been reported from BC. The family was revised by Barnes and Lindsey (1921), but is in need of modern work. Gielis (2003) published a checklist of the world Pterophoroidea.

### **Subfamily Pterophorinae**

#### ***Tribe Platyptiliini***

- 0548 *Platyptilia tesseradactyla* (Linnaeus, 1761)
- 0549 *Platyptilia carduidactylus* (Riley, 1869)
- 0550 *Platyptilia percnodactylus* (Walsingham, 1880)
- 0551 *Platyptilia comstocki* Lange, 1939
- 0552 *Platyptilia ardua* McDunnough, 1927
- 0553 *Platyptilia albicans* (Fish, 1881)
- 0554 *Gillmeria pallidactyla* (Haworth, 1811)
- 0555 *Gillmeria albertae* (Barnes & Lindsey, 1921)
- 0556 U *Anstenoptilia marmarodactyla* (Dyar, 1902)  
Report of BC material by Blackmore (1924) is questionable. British Columbia vouchers in the UBC collection and the AAFC collection in Lethbridge, AB, require verification.
- 0557 *Stenoptilodes antirrhina* (Lange, 1939)
- 0558 *Stenoptilia mengeli* Fernald, 1898
- 0559 *Stenoptilia exclamationis* (Walsingham, 1880)
- 0560 *Stenoptilia coloradensis* Fernald, 1898
- 0561 *Stenoptilia columbia* McDunnough, 1927
- 0562 *Paraplatyptilia edwardsii* (Fish, 1881)
- 0563 *Paraplatyptilia albiciliatus* (Walsingham, 1880)
- 0564 *Paraplatyptilia albidus* (Walsingham, 1880)
- 0565 *Paraplatyptilia shastae* (Walsingham, 1880)  
The record by ESBC (1906) was declared erroneous by Blackmore (1921): it referred to *Oidaematophorus cineraceus* Fish. However, Blackmore (1923) and McDunnough (1927b) later reported *P. shastae* from BC.
- 0566 *Paraplatyptilia nana* (McDunnough, 1927)
- 0567 *Paraplatyptilia albidorsellus* (Walsingham, 1880)

0568 *Paraplatyptilia fragilis* (Walsingham, 1880)  
This species was listed by ESBC (1906) and Blackmore (1923), based on material of *P. shastae* (Walsingham) and *P. albidus* (Walsingham), which Barnes and Lindsey (1921) considered to be synonyms of *P. fragilis* at that time. However, the species was confirmed from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) and Powell and Opler (2009), and is supported by vouchers in the CNC and UBC.

0569 *Paraplatyptilia maea* (Barnes & Lindsey, 1921)

0570 *Amblyptilia pica* (Walsingham, 1880)

### **Tribe Oxyptilini**

0571 *Geina tenuidactylus* (Fitch, 1854)

0572 U *Capperia ningoris* (Walsingham, 1880)

No vouchers are known to support historical records of this species from BC; they may refer to *C. evansi* (McDunnough).

0573 *Capperia evansi* (McDunnough, 1923)

0574 *Oxyptilus delawaricus* Zeller, 1873

0575 *Dejongia lobidactylus* (Fitch, 1854)

The ESBC (1906) record of this species was declared erroneous by Blackmore (1921), who stated that the specimens are actually *O. delawaricus* Zeller. However, it was confirmed from BC by Landry (1987), and BC vouchers exist in the CNC.

0576 *Trichoptilus pygmaeus* Walsingham, 1880

### **Tribe Oidaematophorini**

0577 *Hellinsia gratiosus* (Fish, 1881)

0578 *Hellinsia fieldi* (Wright, 1921)

0579 *Hellinsia phoebus* (Barnes & Lindsey, 1921)

0580 *Hellinsia helianthi* (Walsingham, 1880)

0581 *Hellinsia homodactylus* (Walker, 1864)

0582 *Hellinsia pectodactylus* (Staudinger, 1859)

0583 *Hellinsia kelicottii* (Fish, 1881)

0584 *Hellinsia lacteodactylus* (Chambers, 1873)

0585 *Hellinsia costatus* (Barnes & Lindsey, 1921)

0586 *Hellinsia corvus* (Barnes & Lindsey, 1921)

0587 *Hellinsia inconditus* (Walsingham, 1880)

0588 *Oidaematophorus occidentalis* Walsingham, 1880

0589 *Oidaematophorus balsamorrhizae* McDunnough, 1939

0590 *Oidaematophorus downesi* McDunnough, 1927

0591 *Oidaematophorus mathewianus* (Zeller, 1874)

0592 *Oidaematophorus eupatorii* (Fernald, 1891)

The ESBC (1906) record was declared erroneous by Blackmore (1921), who stated that BC specimens are actually *O. guttatus* Walsingham and/or *O. mathewianus* (Zeller). However, there is a BC specimen of *O. eupatorii* in the CNC.

0593 *Oidaematophorus phaceliae* McDunnough, 1938

0594 *Oidaematophorus grisescens* Walsingham, 1880

0595 *Oidaematophorus cineraceus* Fish, 1881



- 0596 *Oidaematophorus rileyi* (Fernald, 1898)  
 0597 *Oidaematophorus castor* Barnes & Lindsey, 1921  
 0598 *Oidaematophorus brucei* (Fernald, 1898)  
 The ESBC (1906) record (repeated by Barnes and Lindsey 1921) was declared erroneous by Blackmore (1921), who stated that BC specimens are actually *O. mathewanus* (Zeller). However, there are BC specimens of *O. brucei* in the CNC.  
 0599 *Emmelina monodactyla* (Linnaeus, 1758) I?  
 0600 *Adaina montanus* (Walsingham, 1880)  
 0601 *Adaina cinerascens* (Walsingham, 1880)

## Superfamily Carposinoidea

### 41. Family Copromorphidae

The Copromorphidae is a small, weakly defined family whose present make-up may not stand up to future taxonomic study. Most species are small, with wingspans from 12 to 20 mm. They have more-or-less rounded wing tips and are coloured for camouflage. The larvae tunnel in fruit, leaf veins, twigs or flower inflorescences, or feed between joined leaves.

Copromorphids are represented by about 40 species, and occur in all regions except the Palaearctic. The family is mainly Asian and Australian. Five species are known in North America; two occur in BC.

- 0602 *Lotisma trigonana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
 0603 *Ellabella editha* Busck, 1925

### 42. Family Carposinidae (fruitworm moths)

Carposinids are very small to small moths with broad, lanceolate wings; wingspans in North American species range from 10 to 20 mm. Males frequently have raised scale tufts on the forewings. Larvae are modified for living inside plants. They bore in leaf and flower buds, shoots, fruits, living bark, galls and tree wounds.

The family Carposinidae contains 283 named species, mostly in Asia and the Australo–Pacific region. Eleven species are recorded in North America; one of these occurs in BC.

- 0604 *Bondia crescentella* (Walsingham, 1882)

## Superfamily Schreckensteinoidea

### 43. Family Schrecksteiniidae (*bristle-legged moths*)

Schrecksteiniids are very small, narrow-winged moths, with wingspans usually of 8 to 12 mm. They are characterised by stiff spines on the upper margin of the hind tibiae. Larvae are external feeders on various plants; pupation takes place in a mesh cocoon.

The family Schrecksteiniidae contains only eight species. Three species are known in North America, two of which are recorded from BC.

0605 *Schrecksteinia felicella* (Walsingham, 1880)

0606 *Schrecksteinia festaliella* Hübner, [1819]

## Superfamily Epermenioidea

### 44. Family Epermeniidae (*fringe-tufted moths*)

Epermeniids are very small to small moths, with narrow, fringed wings spanning 6 to 20 mm. The forewings usually have one or more tufts of erect scales on the trailing margin. Known larvae begin life as concealed feeders, but feed externally in later instars.

Worldwide, 126 species occur in all regions; 12 are known from North America. Three species are recorded from BC. These moths are rarely encountered and poorly known. The North American members of the family were revised by Gaedike (1977), in German.

0607 *Epermenia alba punctella* Busck, 1908

0608 *Epermenia cicutaella* Kearfott, 1903

0609 *Ochromolopis ramapoella* (Kearfott, 1903)

## Superfamily Urodoidea

### 45. Family Urodidae (*false burnet moths*)

Urodids are small to medium-sized moths, with wings spanning about 15 to 40 mm. The front margin of the male hind wing has a pencil of hairs; the antennae of males are lamellate. The few known larvae of the Urodidae feed on broadleaved trees.

This small family consists of 66 described species, most of which are Neotropical. Two species live in North America; one occurs in BC.

0610 *Wockia asperipunctella* (Bruand, 1852)

## Superfamily Choreutoidea

### 46. Family Choreutidae (*metalmark moths*)

The Choreutidae are extremely small to small moths, with wingspans of 5 to 20 mm. The wings are usually broad, frequently with metallic markings or contrasting patterns. The species now placed in the Choreutidae had been placed in various other families, and often had been incorrectly associated with the Glyphipterigidae.

Choreutids fly during the day or at dusk. They often swarm over host plants or perch on flowers; many have a characteristically jerky walk. The larvae are mainly leaf webbers or skeletonisers, but a few species bore in flower inflorescences. Pupae are encased in a lace-like, often double, cocoon in folded leaves.

About 400 species of Choreutidae are known worldwide. There are 33 species in North America; 11 species are known in BC.

### Subfamily Choreutinae

0611 *Anthophila alpinella* (Busck, 1904)

0612 *Prochoreutis inflatella* (Clemens, 1863)

0613 *Prochoreutis pernivalis* (Braun, 1921)

0614 *Caloreas multimarginata* (Braun, 1925)

0615 *Caloreas leucobasis* (Dyar, 1900)

Older determinations likely refer to undescribed species, but are retained under this name as a 'placeholder'; CNC material was labelled with unpublished manuscript names by J. B. Heppner in the 1990s.

0616 *Tebenna balsamorrhizella* (Busck, 1904)

0617 *Tebenna piperella* (Busck, 1904)

0618 *Tebenna onustana* (Walker, 1864)

0619 *Choreutis pariana* (Clerck, 1759)

Introduced from Eurasia. First found in North America in NY in 1917 and in BC in 1937 (Doganlar and Bierne 1981).

0620 *Choreutis diana* (Hübner, [1822])

0621 *Choreutis betuliperda* (Dyar, 1902)

## Superfamily Tortricoidea

### 47. Family Tortricidae (*bell moths and leafroller moths*)

Tortricids are very small to medium-sized moths. Their wingspans range from about 7 to 35 mm, rarely to 60 mm. The forewings are broad and usually square tipped, giving the adult a characteristic bell or shield shape when the wings are folded tent-like at rest. The moths are usually cryptically

coloured—tan, brown or grey, and striped, spotted or marbled— but some have shiny, metallic markings.

Tortricid larvae feed upon a vast array of plant families. Many species are leafrollers, but larvae of many species have other habits: as leaftiers, as feeders in buds, flowers, shoots and seeds, and as borers in plant parts. Leafrolling larvae often pupate in silk-tied shelters on the food plant; many boring larvae pupate in the ground. Most adults are nocturnal, but there are several brightly coloured day-flying groups. The Tortricidae contains many agricultural and forest pests.

The family Tortricidae is a large group with about 10 400 named species. In North America, about 1390 species are described, with 440 reported in BC (and one more species listed as “expected”), making it the second-largest family of Lepidoptera in the province. The subfamily Olethreutinae has historically been given separate family status. The Subtribe Cochyliina, here placed in the Tortricinae, has also historically been considered a family (Cochylidae). Despite the importance of many tortricid species as pests, many groups within the family are not well known. Some major published works cover the Tortricini (Razowski 1966), Archipini (Freeman 1958), Sparganothini and Atteriini (Powell and Brown 2012), and most of the Olethreutinae (Heinrich 1923, 1926). Brown (2005) recently published a world catalogue. Recently, Gilligan et al. (2014) redefined the large genera *Phaneta* and *Eucosma*, and moved several species from *Eucosma* to the new genus *Eucopina*. Wright and Gilligan (2015) reviewed the North American species of *Eucosma*.

## Subfamily Tortricinae

### Tribe Tortricini

0622	<i>Acleris forsskaleana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	I
0623	<i>Acleris albicomana</i> (Clemens, 1865)	
0624	<i>Acleris curvalana</i> (Kearfott, 1907)	
0625	<i>Acleris holmiana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	I
	Introduced from Eurasia; first found in North America in BC in 1977.	
0626	<i>Acleris comariana</i> (Zeller, 1846)	I
	The Strawberry Tortrix was introduced from Europe and first detected in North America in BC in 1972 (Gillespie and Gillespie 1982).	
0627	<i>Acleris caliginosana</i> (Walker, 1863)	
0628	<i>Acleris ptychogrammos</i> (Zeller, 1875)	
0629	<i>Acleris nivisellana</i> (Walsingham, 1879)	

- 0630 *Acleris rhombana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) I
- 0631 *Acleris cervinana* (Fernald, 1882)
- 0632 *Acleris subnivana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0633 *Acleris braunana* (McDunnough, 1934)
- 0634 *Acleris fuscana* (Barnes & Busck, 1920)
- 0635 *Acleris semiannula* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0636 *Acleris implexana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0637 *Acleris cornana* (McDunnough, 1933)
- 0638 *Acleris forbesana* (McDunnough, 1934)
- 0639 *Acleris schalleriana* (Linnaeus, 1761)
- 0640 *Acleris okanagana* (McDunnough, 1940)
- 0641 *Acleris oxycoccana* (Packard, 1869)
- 0642 *Acleris variegana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) I  
 Introduced from Eurasia; first detected in North America in Victoria in 1922 (Blackmore 1923).
- 0643 *Acleris hastiana* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 0644 *Acleris fragariana* Kearfott, 1904
- 0645 *Acleris celiana* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0646 *Acleris arctica* (Guenée, 1845)
- 0647 *Acleris robinsoniana* (Forbes, 1923)
- 0648 *Acleris britannia* Kearfott, 1904
- 0649 *Acleris logiana* (Clerck, 1759)  
 Subspecies *placidana* (Robinson) has been reported from BC (Obraztsov 1963).
- 0650 *Acleris senescens* (Zeller, 1874)
- 0651 *Acleris maculidorsana* (Clemens, 1864)
- 0652 *Acleris minuta* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0653 *Acleris paracinderella* Powell, 1964
- 0654 *Acleris gloveranus* (Walsingham, 1879)  
 Western Black-headed Budworm.
- 0655 *Acleris variana* (Fernald, 1886)  
 Eastern Black-headed Budworm. Report of this species from western BC by Blackmore (1921) refers to *A. gloveranus* (Walsingham), but *A. variana* occurs in BC's Peace River region.
- 0656 *Acleris maccana* (Treitschke, 1835)
- 0657 *Acleris inana* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0658 *Acleris scabrana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
- 0659 *Acleris bowmanana* (McDunnough, 1934)
- 0660 *Acleris aenigmana* Powell, 1964
- 0661 *Acleris nigrolinea* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0662 *Acleris maximana* (Barnes & Busck, 1920)

0663 *Acleris effractana* (Hübner, 1822)  
Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) as *A. emargana* (Fabricius), an Old World species. North American specimens have recently been recognised as distinct (Karsholt et al. 2005).

0664 *Acleris foliana* (Walsingham, 1879)

0665 *Acleris hudsoniana* (Walker, 1863)

### **Tribe Cnephasiini**

0666 *Cnephasia longana* (Haworth, 1811) I  
Known as the Omnivorous Leaf-tier, this species was introduced from Europe; it was first found in North America in OR in 1929.

0667 *Cnephasia stephensiana* (Doubleday, 1849) I

0668 *Eana argentana* (Clerck, 1759)

0669 U *Eana georgiella* (Hulst, 1887)  
Identity of Canadian material identified as this species is uncertain.

0670 U *Eana osseana* (Scopoli, 1763)  
Most material previously identified as this species in western Canada has been re-determined as *E. idahoensis* Obratzsov, although true *E. osseana* is known from the Rocky Mountains in AB and probably also occurs in BC (J. J. Dombroskie, personal communication). The subspecies *niveosana* (Packard) has been reported from BC.

0671 *Eana idahoensis* Obratzsov, 1963

0672 *Decodes fragariana* (Busck, 1919)

0673 *Decodes horariana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
Powell (1980) claimed this species is restricted to WA–OR, and that northern Rocky Mountain specimens are *D. macdunnoughi* Powell. However, the relationship and boundaries between the two species in western Canada remain uncertain.

0674 *Decodes macdunnoughi* Powell, 1980

### **Tribe Euliini**

#### **Subtribe Cochlina**

0675 *Phtheochroa aegrana* (Walsingham, 1879)

0676 *Phtheochroa aureoalbida* (Walsingham, 1895)

0677 *Phtheochroa baracana* (Busck, 1907)  
Reported from BC by J. J. Dombroskie (personal communication).

0678 *Phtheochroa canariana* (Barnes & Busck, 1920)  
Reported from BC by J. J. Dombroskie (personal communication).

0679 *Phtheochroa cartwrightana* (Kearfott, 1907)

0680 *Phtheochroa fulvuplicana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
Records by Razowski (1997) include *P. canariana* (Barnes & Busck), treated therein as a synonym.

0681 *Phtheochroa riscana* (Kearfott, 1907)

0682 U *Phtheochroa villana* (Busck, 1907)

0683 *Phtheochroa vitellinana* (Zeller, 1875)

0684 *Phtheochroa vulneratana* (Zetterstedt, 1839)

0685 *Phtheochroa waracana* (Kearfott, 1907)

0686 *Henricus contrastana* (Kearfott, 1907)

- 0687 *Henricus fuscodorsana* (Kearfott, 1904)
- 0688 *Henricus infernalis* (Heinrich, 1920)  
Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *H. brevipalpata* McDunnough, a synonym.
- 0689 *Platphalonia lavana* (Busck, 1907)
- 0690 *Agapeta zoegana* (Linnaeus, 1767) |  
European species released for biocontrol of knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.) (Weeden et al. 2002).
- 0691 *Aethes biscana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
Reported from BC by J. J. Dombroskie (personal communication).
- 0692 *Aethes deutschiana* (Zetterstedt, 1840)
- 0693 *Aethes monera* Razowski, 1986
- 0694 *Aethes promptana* (Robinson, 1869)  
Although most historical records of this species in western Canada are actually *A. razowskii* Sabourin & Miller, two BC specimens barcode consistently with true *A. promptana*.
- 0695 *Aethes razowskii* Sabourin & Miller, 2002
- 0696 *Aethes rutilana* (Hübner, 1818)
- 0697 *Aethes smeathmanniana* (Fabricius, 1781)
- 0698 *Thyraylia bunteana* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0699 *Thyraylia nana* (Haworth, 1811)
- 0700 *Cochylis atricapitana* (Stephens, 1852) |  
Introduced from Europe for biocontrol of Tansy Ragwort (De Clerck-Floate & Carcamo 2011).
- 0701 *Cochylis dubitana* (Hübner, 1799)
- 0702 *Cochylis hoffmanana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
Recently collected in BC by DH.
- 0703 "*Cochylis*" *voxcana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- Subtribe Euliina**
- 0704 *Eulia ministrana* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 0705 *Anopina ednana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0706 *Anopina arizonana* (Walsingham, 1884)
- 0707 *Apotomops wellingtoniana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- Tribe Archipini**
- 0708 *Pandemis cerasana* (Hübner, 1786) |  
Introduced from Eurasia; first found in North America in BC in 1964.
- 0709 *Pandemis heparana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) |  
Introduced from Eurasia; first found in North America in BC in 1978.
- 0710 *Pandemis lamprosana* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0711 *Pandemis limitata* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0712 *Pandemis canadana* Kearfott, 1905
- 0713 *Pandemis pyrusana* Kearfott, 1907
- 0714 *Pandemis coniferana* Mutuura, 1978

- 0715 U *Argyrotaenia velutinana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0716 U *Argyrotaenia pinatubana* (Kearfott, 1905)
- 0717 *Argyrotaenia tabulana* Freeman, 1944
- 0718 *Argyrotaenia gogana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0719 *Argyrotaenia occultana* Freeman, 1942
- 0720 *Argyrotaenia provana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0721 H *Argyrotaenia franciscana* (Walsingham, 1879) I  
 The Orange Tortrix. This species was introduced from Europe; in BC, it occurs only in greenhouses (Freeman 1958). It has often been referred to as *A. citrana* (Fernald) but that is now treated as a subspecies of *A. franciscana*.
- 0722 *Argyrotaenia dorsalana* (Dyar, 1903)
- 0723 U *Choristoneura fractivittana* (Clemens, 1865)
- 0724 *Choristoneura zapulata* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0725 *Choristoneura rosaceana* (Harris, 1841)
- 0726 *Choristoneura albaniana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0727 *Choristoneura conflictana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0728 *Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clemens, 1865)  
 This species is known as the Eastern Spruce Budworm; it is a serious pest of conifers east of the Rocky Mountains.
- 0729 *Choristoneura freemani* Razowski, 2008  
 This species, the Western Spruce Budworm, has historically been known as *C. occidentalis* Freeman, but a taxonomic rearrangement has rendered that name an unavailable homonym. That has not been universally accepted, but it is the valid name following the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Razowski 2008, Gilligan and Brown 2014).
- 0730 *Choristoneura biennis* Freeman, 1967  
 The Two-year-cycle Budworm.
- 0731 *Choristoneura orae* Freeman, 1967
- 0732 *Choristoneura pinus* Freeman, 1953  
 The Jack Pine Budworm.
- 0733 *Choristoneura lambertiana* (Busck, 1915)
- 0734 *Archips packardiana* (Fernald, 1886)
- 0735 *Archips striana* Fernald, 1905
- 0736 *Archips alberta* (McDunnough, 1923)
- 0737 U *Archips dissitana* (Grote, 1879)  
 Recently collected in BC near Hazelton, by deWaard (2010), but the record requires verification.
- 0738 *Archips tsuganus* (Powell, 1962)
- 0739 S *Archips oporana* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
 This species was introduced from Eurasia. It may not be established; a few specimens have been collected at Vancouver, BC, and Font Hill, ON (Freeman 1958). The identity of FIDS specimens collected at Hope, BC, in 1959 in the PFC requires verification.



- 0740 *Archips rosana* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
The European Leafroller. Introduced from Europe.
- 0741 *Archips podana* (Scopoli, 1763) I  
Introduced from Europe in 1897 (Covell 1984).
- 0742 *Archips argyrospila* (Walker, 1863)  
Subspecies *columbiana* (McDunnough), type locality Salmon Arm, occurs in BC.
- 0743 *Archips mortuana* Kearfott, 1907
- 0744 *Archips eleagnana* (McDunnough, 1923)
- 0745 *Archips negundana* (Dyar, 1902)
- 0746 U *Archips grisea* (Robinson, 1869)  
Recently collected in BC near Sicamous by deWaard (2010). This species is otherwise not known from western North America, and the record requires confirmation.
- 0747 *Archips cerasivorana* (Fitch, 1856)
- 0748 *Archips fervidana* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0749 *Archips purpurana* (Clemens, 1865)
- 0750 *Syndemis afflictana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0751 *Lozotaenia rindgei* Obraztsov, 1962
- 0752 *Aphelia alleniana* (Fernald, 1882)
- 0753 *Aphelia koebelei* Obraztsov, 1959
- 0754 *Dichelia histrionana* (Frölich, 1828) I
- 0755 *Clepsis fucana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0756 *Clepsis spectrana* (Treitschke, 1830) I
- 0757 *Clepsis persicana* (Fitch, 1856)  
Subspecies *forbesi* Obraztsov (described from Wellington, BC) occurs in southern BC.
- 0758 *Clepsis consimilana* (Hübner, 1822) I  
Introduced from Europe in 1897 (Covell 1984).
- 0759 *Clepsis clemensiana* (Fernald, 1879)
- 0760 *Clepsis moeschleriana* (Wocke, 1862)
- 0760.1 P *Clepsis melaleucana* (Walker, 1863)  
No BC records are known for this species, but it almost certainly occurs in BC's Peace River region.
- 0761 *Clepsis peritana* (Clemens, 1860)  
The Garden Tortrix.
- 0762 *Clepsis penetralis* Razowski, 1979  
A specimen was collected on 19 August 2011 from Port Alberni, BC, by L. Avis, and was identified via DNA barcoding. This species was described from UT and was recently found in the Rocky Mountains of AB (Pohl et al. 2011), so this represents a western range extension for the species.
- 0763 *Clepsis virescana* (Clemens, 1865)
- 0764 *Ditula angustiorana* (Haworth, 1811) I  
Introduced from Europe. First found in North America in BC in 1924 (Gillespie and Gillespie 1982).
- 0765 *Xenotemna pallorana* (Robinson, 1869)

### **Tribe Sparganothini**

- 0766 *Amorbia cuneana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
0767 *Amorbia humerosana* Clemens, 1860  
0768 *Sparganothis sulfureana* (Clemens, 1860)  
This otherwise eastern species may occur naturally in BC's Peace River region. However, it has appeared recently in the Lower Mainland, where it feeds on commercial blueberry crops.  
0769 *Sparganothis unifasciana* (Clemens, 1864)  
Reported from BC by J. J. Dombroskie (personal communication).  
0770 *Sparganothis violaceana* (Robinson, 1869)  
0771 *Sparganothis xanthoides* (Walker, 1863)  
0772 *Sparganothis senecionana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
0773 *Sparganothis tunicana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
0774 *Sparganothis vocaridorsana* Kearfott, 1905  
0775 *Sparganothis striata* (Walsingham, 1884)  
0776 *Cenopis reticulatana* (Clemens, 1860)  
Reported from the Vancouver area by Powell and Brown (2012).  
0777 *Platynota idaeusalis* (Walker, 1859)  
0778 H *Platynota stultana* Walsingham, 1884 i  
The Omnivorous Leafroller. This species is native to Mexico, but has been introduced to CA and the eastern USA. It has been reported in BC, but appears to occur here only in greenhouses.

### **Subfamily Olethreutinae**

#### **Tribe Olethreutini**

- 0779 *Endothenia hebesana* (Walker, 1863)  
0780 *Endothenia nubilana* (Clemens, 1865)  
0781 *Taniva albolineana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
0782 *Bactra lancealana* (Hübner, [1799])  
0783 *Bactra furfurana* (Haworth, 1811)  
0784 *Bactra verutana* Zeller, 1875  
0785 *Episimus argutanus* (Clemens, 1860)  
0786 *Paralobesia piceana* (Freeman, 1941)  
0787 *Lobesiodes euphorbiana* (Freyer, 1842) I  
Introduced to BC for biocontrol of Leafy Spurge.  
0788 *Apotomis funerea* (Meyrick, 1920)  
0789 *Apotomis removana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
0790 *Apotomis apateticana* (McDunnough, 1922)  
0791 *Apotomis tertiana* (McDunnough, 1922)  
0792 *Apotomis bifida* (McDunnough, 1938)  
Collected recently in BC near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).  
0793 *Apotomis capreana* (Hübner, [1817])  
0794 *Apotomis deceptana* (Kearfott, 1905)

- 0795 *Apotomis frigidana* (Packard, 1867)
- 0796 *Apotomis spinulana* (McDunnough, 1938)
- 0797 *Apotomis infida* (Heinrich, 1926)
- 0798 *Pseudosciaphila duplex* (Walsingham, 1905)
- 0799 *Orthotaenia undulana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
- 0800 *Olethreutes olivaceana* (Fernald, 1882)
- 0801 *Olethreutes punctanum* (Walsingham, 1903)
- 0802 *Olethreutes quadrifidum* (Zeller, 1875)
- 0803 *Olethreutes baccatana* (McDunnough, 1942)
- 0804 *Olethreutes permundana* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0805 *Olethreutes appendiceum* (Zeller, 1875)
- 0806 *Olethreutes fasciatana* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0807 *Olethreutes albiciliana* (Fernald, 1882)
- 0808 *Olethreutes siderana* Treitschke, 1834  
Subspecies *chalybeana* (Walsingham) has been reported from BC.
- 0809 *Olethreutes galaxana* Kearfott, 1907  
The nominate subspecies and subspecies *glitrana* Kearfott have been reported from BC.
- 0810 *Olethreutes astrologana* (Zeller, 1875)
- 0811 U *Olethreutes coruscana* (Clemens, 1860)  
Most historical records under this name in western Canada refer to *O. metallica* (Hübner). True *O. coruscana* is known only as far west as SK, but it may also occur in AB and BC (Miller 1985).
- 0812 *Olethreutes metallica* (Hübner, 1796)
- 0813 *Olethreutes nordeggana* (McDunnough, 1922)
- 0814 *Olethreutes heinrichana* (McDunnough, 1927)
- 0815 *Olethreutes minaki* (McDunnough, 1929)
- 0816 *Olethreutes deprecatorius* Heinrich, 1926
- 0817 *Olethreutes carolana* (McDunnough, 1922)
- 0818 *Olethreutes polluxana* (McDunnough, 1922)
- 0819 *Olethreutes glaciana* (Möschler, 1860)
- 0820 *Olethreutes bipartitana* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0821 *Olethreutes trinitana* (McDunnough, 1931)
- 0822 *Olethreutes schulziana* (Fabricius, 1777)
- 0823 *Olethreutes turfosana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)
- 0824 *Olethreutes septentrionana* (Curtis, 1831)
- 0825 *Olethreutes mengelana* (Fernald, 1894)
- 0826 *Olethreutes costimaculana* (Fernald, 1882)
- 0827 *Olethreutes buckellana* (McDunnough, 1922)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 0828 *Celypha cespitana* (Hübner, [1817])

- 0829 *Argyroploce dalecarliana* (Guenée, 1845)  
 0830 *Hedya separatana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
 0831 *Hedya ochroleucana* (Frölich, 1828)  
 0832 *Hedya nubiferana* (Haworth, 1811) I  
 Introduced from Europe; first found in North America in NS in 1913 and in BC in 1914.

**Tribe Enarmoniini**

- 0833 *Ancylis nubeculana* (Clemens, 1860)  
 0834 *Ancylis subaequana* (Zeller, 1875)  
 Subspecies *kincaidiana* (Fernald) has been reported from BC.  
 0835 *Ancylis discigerana* (Walker, 1863)  
 0836 *Ancylis metamelana* (Walker, 1863)  
 0837 *Ancylis tenebrica* (Heinrich, 1929)  
 0838 *Ancylis semiovana* (Zeller, 1875)  
 0839 *Ancylis columbiana* (McDunnough, 1955)  
 0840 *Ancylis simuloides* (McDunnough, 1955)  
 0841 *Ancylis laciniana* (Zeller, 1875)  
 0842 *Ancylis burgessiana* (Zeller, 1875)  
 0843 *Ancylis mira* Heinrich, 1929  
 0844 *Ancylis comptana* (Frölich, 1828) I?  
 Introduced from Eurasia?  
 0845 *Ancylis apicana* (Walker, 1866)  
 0846 U *Ancylis muricana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
 This species was reported from BC by ESBC (1906) as subspecies *cornifolia* Riley, but no vouchers are known. This species is otherwise unknown in western Canada.  
 0847 *Ancylis diminutana* (Haworth, 1811)  
 Reported by ESBC (1906) and other early authors under the names "*diminuatana* Kearfott", a misspelling or unjustified redescription, and "*biarcuana* (Stephens)", a synonym of the similar Palearctic *A. geminana* (Donovan) (see Heinrich 1923).  
 0848 *Ancylis unguicella* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
 0849 *Ancylis pacificana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
 0850 *Ancylis mediofasciana* (Clemens, 1864)  
 0851 *Ancylis tineana* (Hübner, [1799])  
 0852 *Hystrichophora paradisiae* Heinrich, 1923  
 0853 *Hystrichophora stygiana* (Dyar, 1903)  
 The subspecies *californiae* Heinrich has been reported from BC.  
 0854 *Hystrichophora asphodelana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
 0855 *Enarmonia formosana* (Scopoli, 1763) I

**Tribe Eucosmini**

- 0856 *Rhyacionia buoliana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) I  
 Introduced from Europe. Found in North America in NY in 1913 and in BC in 1938.  
 0857 *Rhyacionia pasadenana* (Kearfott, 1907)

- 0858 *Rhyacionia zozana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0859 *Rhyacionia busckana* Heinrich, 1923
- 0860 *Rhyacionia subcervinana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0861 *Retinia albicapitana* (Busck, 1914)
- 0862 *Retinia metallica* (Busck, 1914)
- 0863 *Retinia burkeana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
Collected recently in BC by DH; determined by E. Lagasa.
- 0864 *Retinia picicolana* (Dyar, 1906)
- 0865 *Barbara colfaxiana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
Subspecies *coloradensis* (Heinrich) and *taxifoliella* (Busck) have been reported from BC. Blackmore (1924) reported it as subspecies *siskiyouana* (Kearfott), now recognised as a valid species in the genus *Eucopina*.
- 0866 *Barbara mappana* Freeman, 1941
- 0867 *Spilonota ocellana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) I  
Introduced from Eurasia; first found in North America in MA in 1841.
- 0868 *Eucosma awemeana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0869 *Eucosma indeterminana* (McDunnough, 1925)
- 0870 *Eucosma umbrastriana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0871 *Eucosma altana* (McDunnough, 1927)
- 0872 *Eucosma corculana* (Zeller, 1874)
- 0873 *Eucosma verna* (Miller, 1971)
- 0874 *Eucosma formosana* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0875 *Eucosma marmontana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0876 *Eucosma oregonensis* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0877 *Eucosma parmatana* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0878 *Eucosma modernana* (McDunnough, 1925)
- 0879 *Eucosma fasciculatana* (McDunnough, 1938)
- 0880 *Eucosma latens* (Heinrich, 1929)
- 0881 *Eucosma columbiana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0882 *Eucosma apacheana* (Walsingham, 1884)
- 0883 *Eucosma influana* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0884 *Eucosma lapidana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0885 *Eucosma elongana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0886 *Eucosma rupestrana* (McDunnough, 1925)
- 0887 *Eucosma transversa* (Walsingham, 1895)
- 0888 *Eucosma tarandana* (Möschler, 1874)
- 0889 *Eucosma nepotinana* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0890 *Eucosma complicana* (McDunnough, 1925)  
This species is known only from the holotype, collected at Osoyoos on 19 May 1923 by C. B. Garrett.

- 0891 *Eucosma misturana* (Heinrich, 1923)  
Heinrich's (1923) report of this species from "White Pass AK" is actually from BC.
- 0892 *Eucosma fertoriana* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0893 *Eucosma crassana* (McDunnough, 1938)
- 0894 *Eucosma alatana* (McDunnough, 1938)
- 0895 *Eucosma indagatricana* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0896 *Eucosma dorsiatomana* (Kearfott, 1905)
- 0897 *Eucosma striatana* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0898 *Eucosma occidentalis* (Heinrich, 1923)  
Raised from a subspecies of *E. striatana* (Clemens) to full species status by Wright and Gilligan (2015).
- 0899 *Eucosma implicata* (Heinrich, 1931)
- 0900 *Eucosma pallidarcis* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0901 *Eucosma pallidicostana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0902 *Eucosma perangustana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0903 *Eucosma kiscana* (Kearfott, 1905)
- 0904 *Eucosma artemisiana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
No BC vouchers are known for this species, reported from BC by ESBC (1906), but it occurs in WA. There is no reason to doubt that it occurs in BC.
- 0905 *Eucosma infimbriana* (Dyar, 1904)
- 0906 *Eucosma octopunctana* (Walsingham, 1895)
- 0907 *Eucosma youngi* (McDunnough, 1925)
- 0908 *Eucosma setonana* (McDunnough, 1927)
- 0909 *Eucosma montanana* (Walsingham, 1884)
- 0910 *Eucosma griseocapitana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0911 *Pelochrista crambitana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0912 *Pelochrista canariana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0913 *Pelochrista ridingsana* (Robinson, 1869)
- 0914 *Pelochrista caniceps* (Walsingham, 1884)
- 0915 *Pelochrista optimana* (Dyar, 1893)
- 0916 *Pelochrista ragonoti* (Walsingham, 1895)
- 0917 *Pelochrista serpentana* (Walsingham, 1895)
- 0918 *Pelochrista morrisoni* (Walsingham, 1884)
- 0919 *Pelochrista agricolana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0920 *Pelochrista smithiana* (Walsingham, 1895)
- 0921 *Pelochrista watertonana* McDunnough, 1925
- 0922 *Pelochrista louisana* (McDunnough, 1944)
- 0923 *Pelochrista subflavana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0924 *Pelochrista lolana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0925 *Pelochrista dodana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0926 *Pelochrista biplagata* (Walsingham, 1895)

- 0927 *Pelochrista nandana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0928 *Pelochrista dorsisignatana* (Clemens, 1860)
- 0929 *Pelochrista juncticiliana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0930 *Pelochrista derelicta* (Heinrich, 1929)
- 0931 *Pelochrista excusabilis* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0932 *Pelochrista hohana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0933 *Pelochrista biquadrana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0934 *Pelochrista cataclystiana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0935 *Pelochrista conspiciendana* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0936 *Pelochrista argenteana* (Walsingham, 1895)
- 0937 *Pelochrista scintillana* (Clemens, 1865)
- 0938 *Pelochrista mediotriata* (Walsingham, 1895)
- 0939 *Pelochrista kingi* Wright, 2008  
This species was reported as *Eucosma occipitana* (Zeller) by Cannings and Scudder (2007), prior to the description of *P. kingi* as a distinct species.
- 0940 *Pelochrista rorana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0941 *Pelochrista metariana* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0942 *Pelochrista comatulana* (Zeller, 1875)
- 0943 *Pelochrista medullana* (Staudinger, 1879) I  
Introduced from biocontrol of knapweed.
- 0944 *Eucopina sonomana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0945 *Eucopina bobana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0946 *Eucopina ponderosa* (Powell, 1968)
- 0947 *Eucopina rescissoriana* (Heinrich, 1920)
- 0948 *Eucopina siskiyouana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0949 *Epiblema hirsutana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0950 U *Epiblema radicana* (Walsingham, 1879)  
No specimens are known to support the BC record by Blackmore (1924; as *E. gratuitana* Heinrich, a synonym), but the species is known from WA and likely occurs in BC as well.
- 0951 *Epiblema periculosana* Heinrich, 1923
- 0952 *Epiblema brightonana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0953 *Epiblema resumptana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0954 *Notocelia rosaecolana* (Doubleday, 1850) I  
Recent collection in BC by DH.
- 0955 *Notocelia cynosbatella* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
Introduced from Europe; first found in North America in BC in 1978.
- 0956 *Notocelia purpurissatana* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0957 *Notocelia illotana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0958 *Notocelia culminana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0959 *Gypsonoma fasciolana* (Clemens, 1864)

- 0960 *Gypsonoma haimbachiana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0961 *Gypsonoma substitutionis* Heinrich, 1923
- 0962 *Gypsonoma salicicolana* (Clemens, 1864)
- 0963 *Gypsonoma adjuncta* Heinrich, 1924
- 0964 *Gypsonoma aceriana* (Duponchel, 1842) I  
This introduced species was collected in BC recently by DH; determined by E. Lagasa.
- 0965 *Proteoteras aesculana* Riley, 1881
- 0966 *Proteoteras willingana* (Kearfott, 1904)
- 0967 *Proteoteras arizonae* Kearfott, 1907
- 0968 U *Proteoteras obnigrana* Heinrich, 1923
- 0969 *Zeiraphera pacifica* Freeman, 1966
- 0970 *Zeiraphera canadensis* Mutuura & Freeman, [1967]  
The Spruce Bud Moth. Prior to its description in 1967, this species was referred to under the Palaearctic name *Z. ratzeburgiana* (Saxesen).
- 0971 *Zeiraphera improbana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0972 *Zeiraphera fortunana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0973 *Zeiraphera unfortunana* Ferris & Kruse, 2008  
The authority for the name *unfortunana* is often cited as “Powell (1983)”, but Powell (in Hodges et al. 1983) proposed the name without a description, making it a *nomen nudum*. The species *Z. unfortunana* was formally described by Ferris and Kruse (2008).
- 0974 *Zeiraphera hesperiana* Mutuura & Freeman, [1967]
- 0975 *Zeiraphera vancouverana* McDunnough, 1925
- 0976 *Pseudexentera oregonana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0977 *Pseudexentera maracana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0978 *Rhopobota naevana* (Hübner, [1817])
- 0979 *Epinotia radicana* (Heinrich, 1923)
- 0980 *Epinotia trigonella* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Also listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *indecorana* Zetterstedt, a recent synonym.
- 0981 *Epinotia solandriana* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 0982 *Epinotia pulsatillana* (Dyar, 1903)
- 0983 *Epinotia castaneana* (Walsingham, 1895)
- 0984 *Epinotia johnsonana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0985 *Epinotia madderana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0986 *Epinotia albicapitana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0987 *Epinotia hopkinsana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
Subspecies *cupressi* Heinrich has been reported from BC.
- 0988 *Epinotia subviridis* Heinrich, 1929
- 0989 *Epinotia subplicana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0990 *Epinotia rectiplicana* (Walsingham, 1879)



- 0991 *Epinotia sollicitana* (Walker, 1863)
- 0992 *Epinotia nisella* (Clerck, 1759)
- 0993 *Epinotia cinerea* (Haworth, 1811)  
This species was previously known as *E. criddleana* (Kearfott), which was recently synonymised by Mutanen et al. (2012) and shown to be Holarctic.
- 0994 *Epinotia albangulana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0995 *Epinotia transmissana* (Walker, 1863)  
Early reports of this species in BC refer to *E. digitana* Heinrich (Blackmore 1924).
- 0996 *Epinotia momonana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
Recently collected in BC near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).
- 0997 *Epinotia terracoctana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 0998 *Epinotia miscana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 0999 *Epinotia silvertoniensis* Heinrich, 1923
- 1000 *Epinotia digitana* Heinrich, 1923
- 1001 *Epinotia nigralbana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 1002 *Epinotia sagittana* McDunnough, 1925
- 1003 *Epinotia emarginana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 1004 *Epinotia columbia* (Kearfott, 1904)  
Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) and many others as *E. crenana* (Hübner), an Old World species. North American specimens have recently been recognised as distinct (Brown 2005).
- 1005 *Epinotia bigemina* Heinrich, 1923
- 1006 *Epinotia arctostaphylana* (Kearfott, 1904)
- 1007 *Epinotia normanana* Kearfott, 1907
- 1008 *Epinotia nanana* (Treitschke, 1835) I  
This species was introduced from Europe and first recorded in North America in MA in 1907. It was present in BC before 1965 (Gillespie and Gillespie 1982).
- 1009 *Epinotia tsugana* Freeman, 1967
- 1010 *Epinotia meritana* Heinrich, 1923
- 1011 *Epinotia lomonana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 1012 *Epinotia medioplagata* (Walsingham, 1895)
- 1013 *Epinotia cruciana* (Linnaeus, 1761)
- 1014 *Epinotia plumbolineana* Kearfott, 1907
- 1015 *Epinotia vagana* Heinrich, 1923
- 1016 *Epinotia seorsa* Heinrich, 1924
- 1017 *Epinotia kasloana* McDunnough, 1925
- 1018 *Epinotia signiferana* Heinrich, 1923
- 1019 *Epinotia lindana* (Fernald, 1892)
- 1020 *Epinotia trossulana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 1021 *Epinotia biangulana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 1022 *Epinotia salicicolana* Kuznetsov, 1968 I?  
Introduced from Eurasia?

- 1023 *Catastega timidella* Clemens, 1861 i?  
Probably introduced to BC from eastern North America, according to Brown (1986).
- Tribe Grapholitini**
- 1024 *Dichrorampha simulana* (Clemens, 1860)
- 1025 *Dichrorampha vancouverana* McDunnough, 1935
- 1026 *Dichrorampha radicolana* Walsingham, 1879
- 1027 *Dichrorampha piperana* (Busck, 1900)
- 1028 *Dichrorampha sedatana* (Busck, 1906)
- 1029 *Pammene felicitana* Heinrich, 1923
- 1030 *Pammene perstructana* (Walker, 1863)  
Reported from BC by J. J. Dombroskie (personal communication).
- 1031 *Grapholita libertina* Heinrich, 1926
- 1032 *Grapholita packardi* Zeller, 1875
- 1033 U *Grapholita prunivora* (Walsh, 1868)  
Reported from BC by Belton (1988), but no vouchers are known.
- 1034 *Grapholita caeruleana* Walsingham, 1879
- 1035 *Grapholita vitrana* Walsingham, 1879  
Reported from BC by J. J. Dombroskie (personal communication).
- 1036 *Grapholita conversana* Walsingham, 1879
- 1037 *Grapholita imitativa* Heinrich, 1926
- 1038 *Grapholita lunatana* Walsingham, 1879
- 1039 *Grapholita edwardsiana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 1040 *Grapholita lana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 1041 *Cydia coniferana* (Ratzeburg, 1840) I  
Introduced from Europe to eastern North America; this species reached BC from WA after 2000.
- 1042 *Cydia bracteatana* (Fernald, 1880)
- 1043 *Cydia laricana* (Busck, 1916)
- 1044 *Cydia rana* (Forbes, 1924)
- 1045 *Cydia inopiosa* (Heinrich, 1926)
- 1046 *Cydia confusana* (McDunnough, 1935)
- 1047 *Cydia obnisa* (Heinrich, 1926)
- 1048 *Cydia youngana* (Kearfott, 1907)  
North American populations have recently been recognised as a distinct species, separate from the Palearctic *C. strobilella* (Linnaeus).
- 1049 *Cydia populana* (Busck, 1916)
- 1050 *Cydia flexiloqua* (Heinrich, 1926)

- 1051 *Cydia nigricana* (Fabricius, 1794) I  
 Known as the Pea Moth, this species was introduced from Europe. It was first found in North America in eastern Canada in 1893 and in BC in 1933. It was responsible for the elimination of the dried-pea and pea-seed industry in BC. This species was also listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *C. rusticella* (Clerck), a recent synonym.
- 1052 *Cydia pseudotsugae* (Evans, 1969)
- 1053 *Cydia prosperana* (Kearfott, 1907)
- 1054 *Cydia lautiuscula* (Heinrich, 1926)
- 1055 *Cydia americana* (Walsingham, 1879)
- 1056 *Cydia toreuta* (Grote, 1873)
- 1057 *Cydia piperana* Kearfott, 1907
- 1058 *Cydia miscitata* (Heinrich, 1926)
- 1059 *Cydia pomonella* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
 This species, known as the Codling Moth, was introduced from Europe very early, perhaps in the 1600s. It was first reported in BC in 1900. The larva is the proverbial “worm in the apple”: it damages apples by feeding in the core and tunneling out when fully grown. It is a serious pest in the fruit-growing regions of BC.
- 1060 *Cydia latiferreana* (Walsingham, 1879)

### Subfamily Chlidanotinae

#### Tribe Hilarographini

- 1061 *Thaumatographa youngiella* (Busck, 1922)  
 Reared in BC recently by DH, from the bark of Douglas-fir.

### Superfamily Cossoidea

#### 48. Family Cossidae (carpenterworm moths; goat moths)

Most Cossidae are medium-sized to large heavy-bodied moths; their wingspans range from about 10 to 240 mm (usually from 25 to 100 mm in North American species). The forewings usually are long and narrow, and the abdomen extends beyond the hind wing. The antennae are usually bipectinate in males and thread-like in females. There is no proboscis.

Cossid larvae are woodborers or, in a few cases, tunnel in the soil and feed externally on roots. Many are smelly, a characteristic that has given the family one of its English names: goat moths. The larvae of some species may take up to four years to mature. Many species can seriously damage trees.

The family Cossidae contains about 970 described species throughout the world. Forty-six species are recorded in North America; four occur in BC.

### Subfamily Hypoptinae

- 1062 *Civira cornelia* (Neumögen & Dyar, 1893)

### Subfamily Cossinae

- 1063 *Acosus centerensis* (Lintner, 1877)  
1064 *Acosus populi* (Walker, 1856)  
Subspecies *orc* (Strecker) has been reported from BC.  
1065 *Prionoxystus robiniae* (Peck, 1818)

### 49. Family Sesiidae (clearwing moths)

Clearwing moths are mostly medium-sized moths of striking wasp-like appearance. The wingspan in North American species ranges from about 13 to 70 mm. The body is stout, elongate, and frequently marked and banded with white, yellow, orange or red. The scales often are iridescent. The wings are long and narrow, with wasp-like proportions, and have extensive areas, at least on the hind wing, that lack scales.

Clearwing moths are diurnal, swift-flying, usually brightly coloured insects that often mimic stinging Hymenoptera. Some species visit flowers and feed on nectar, but others do not eat. The pale, unpatterned larvae bore in roots, trunks and branches of trees, or in the stems and roots of herbaceous plants.

The Sesiidae consists of about 1400 named species worldwide; in North America, 133 species are recorded. Twenty-six species have been reported from BC. The family was revised by Eichlin and Duckworth (1988).

### Subfamily Tinthiinae

#### Tribe Tinthiini

- 1066 U *Zenodoxus sidalceae* Engelhardt, 1946  
Uncertain BC record in Eichlin and Duckworth (1988), but there is no reason to doubt this species occurs in BC: it was described from Pullman, WA.

#### Tribe Pennisetiini

- 1067 *Pennisetia marginatum* (Harris, 1839)

### Subfamily Sesiinae

#### Tribe Paranthrenini

- 1068 *Paranthrene robiniae* (Edwards, 1880)  
1069 U *Paranthrene tabaniformis* (Rottemburg, 1775)  
Uncertain BC record in Eichlin and Duckworth (1988). That record may be based on an AB specimen (also determination unconfirmed) in the RBCM. This is an eastern species that is not thought to reach BC, but it was recently confirmed to occur in central AB (Pohl et al. 2011). It may occur in BC's Peace River region.  
1070 *Albuna pyramidalis* (Walker, 1856)

### **Tribe Sesiini**

- 1071 *Sesia tibiale* (Harris, 1839)  
1072 *Sesia spartani* Eichlin & Taft, 1988

### **Tribe Synanthedonini**

- 1073 *Synanthedon scitula* (Harris, 1839)  
1074 *Synanthedon tipuliformis* (Clerck, 1759) I?  
Probably introduced from Europe.  
1075 *Synanthedon bolteri* (Edwards, 1883)  
1076 *Synanthedon canadensis* Duckworth & Eichlin, 1973  
1077 *Synanthedon culiciformis* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
1078 *Synanthedon saxifragae* (Edwards, 1881)  
1079 *Synanthedon albicornis* (Edwards, 1881)  
1080 *Synanthedon bibionipennis* (Boisduval, 1869) I?  
Introduced from Eurasia?  
1081 U *Synanthedon chrysidipennis* (Boisduval, 1869)  
Reported from BC by Eichlin and Duckworth (1988), but no confirmed BC vouchers are known.  
1082 *Synanthedon mellinipennis* (Boisduval, 1836)  
1083 *Synanthedon polygona* (Edwards, 1881)  
1084 *Synanthedon resplendens* (Edwards, 1881)  
1085 *Synanthedon exitiosa* (Say, 1823)  
The Peach Tree Borer.  
1086 *Synanthedon novaroensis* (Edwards, 1881)  
1087 *Synanthedon sequoiae* (Edwards, 1881)  
1088 *Synanthedon myopaeformis* (Borkhausen, 1789) I  
Introduced from Europe to BC; first discovered in the Cawston area in 2005.  
1089 *Podosesia syringae* (Harris, 1839)  
1090 U *Carmenta giliae* (Edwards, 1881)  
Reported from BC by Eichlin and Duckworth (1988), but no confirmed BC vouchers are known.  
1091 U *Penstemonia clarkei* Engelhardt, 1946  
Reported from BC by Powell and Opler (2009), but no confirmed BC vouchers are known.

## **Superfamily Zygaenoidea**

### **50. Family Limacodidae (slug caterpillar moths)**

Limacodid adults are small to medium-sized moths. They are mostly richly coloured in browns, and marked with green, silver or other colours. The body is stout, and the wings are broadly rounded.

Most limacodids are nocturnal and have fast and erratic flight. Larvae feed on diverse trees, shrubs and grasses; some are pests. The larvae are short

and sluglike, smooth or spiny; many bear stinging hairs or spines that make contact with them painful. Abdominal prolegs are highly reduced; specialised suckers and semifluid silk help the insect cling to foliage.

The family Limacodidae contains about 1670 described species worldwide, but is most diverse in the tropics. There are 49 named species in North America, one of which occurs in BC.

### **Subfamily Limacodinae**

1092 *Tortricidia testacea* Packard, 1864

Subspecies *crypta* Dyar has been reported from BC.

### **Superfamily Thyridoidea**

#### **51. Family Thyrididae (window-winged moths)**

Thyridid moths are small to rather large, with wingspans of 12 to 72 mm. North American species usually are small and dark. The wings are often patterned in reticulated rows of spots, frequently with translucent patches.

The larvae burrow in twigs and stems, or feed in rolled or tied leaves of diverse host plants. Adults rest distinctively with the front of the body strongly raised and wings outstretched or swept back. Many mimic dead leaves, but some day-flying Afrotropical species have metallic warning colours.

The family Thyrididae consists of about 940 described species; most are from tropical and subtropical lowland forests. Twelve species are recorded in North America; two occur in BC.

### **Subfamily Thyridinae**

1093 *Thyris maculata* Harris, 1839

1094 *Pseudothyris sepulchralis* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1832)

## **Section 2: Butterflies**

The butterflies are well known and have been treated in detail in other works, including Guppy and Shepard (2001) for BC species, Pyle (2002) for the Pacific Northwest, including southern BC, and by Layberry et al. (1998) for all of Canada. Pelham (2008) provides a full taxonomic catalogue of North American species. Our main goal here is to list the names of BC species; the aforementioned works should be consulted for more detailed information.

## Superfamily Papilionoidea

### 52. Family *Papilionidae* (swallowtails and apollos)

Papilionids are large butterflies with hairless eyes, short antennae and three fully developed pairs of legs. British Columbia species range from about 40 to 105 mm in wingspan and include some of the province's largest Lepidoptera. All BC species are yellow or white, with black markings. All BC members of the subfamily Papilioninae (swallowtails) have tails on the hind wings, whereas those in the subfamily Parnassiinae (apollos) do not—characteristics that do not hold for the world fauna of the family.

Larvae of papilionids eat a variety of food plants. Some species feed on poisonous plants and sequester the chemicals for protection against predators. This has resulted in brilliant warning colours and elaborate mimicry by non-poisonous butterfly species. Swallowtails are strong fliers, and males of some species often search out mates by hilltopping, a mating strategy where individuals fly uphill until they meet in concentrations at the height of land.

The family Papilionidae contains about 570 species worldwide. Most swallowtails are tropical, and are especially diverse in the Old World. Most apollos live in Eurasian temperate regions. About 40 papilionid species occur in North America; 11 of these occur in BC.

### Subfamily Parnassiinae

#### Tribe Parnassiini

- 1095     *Parnassius eversmanni* Ménétrés, [1850]  
          Subspecies *thor* Edwards occurs in BC.
- 1096     *Parnassius clodius* Ménétrés, 1855  
          Subspecies *altaurus* Dyar, *claudianus* Stichel, and *pseudogallatinus* Bryk occur in BC.
- 1097     *Parnassius phoebus* (Fabricius, 1793)  
          Subspecies *apricatus* Stichel occurs in BC.
- 1098     *Parnassius smintheus* Doubleday, 1847  
          Subspecies *magnus* Wright, *olympiana* Burdick, *smintheus* Doubleday, and *yukonensis* Eisner occur in BC. Llewellyn Jones (1951) also reported subspecies *sayii* Edwards from BC.

## Subfamily Papilioninae

### Tribe Papilionini

- 1099 *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, 1758  
Subspecies *alaska* Scudder, *bairdii* Edwards, *dodi* McDunnough, *hudsonianus* Clark, *oregonia* Edwards, and *pikei* Sperling have been reported from BC. The taxon *bairdii* was treated as a full species by Guppy and Shepard (2001), with *oregonius*, *pikei*, and *dodi* as subspecies
- 1100 *Papilio zelicaon* Lucas, 1852
- 1101 *Papilio indra* Reakirt, 1866  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1102 *Papilio canadensis* Rothschild & Jordan, 1906  
Canadian Tiger Swallowtail.
- 1103 *Papilio rutulus* Lucas, 1852  
Western Tiger Swallowtail.
- 1104 *Papilio eurymedon* Lucas, 1852
- 1105 *Papilio multicaudata* Kirby, 1884  
Subspecies *multicaudata* Kirby and *pusillus* Austin & Emmel occur in BC.

### 53. Family Hesperiidae (skippers)

Skippers get their English name from their characteristic rapid and darting flight. They are small to medium-sized butterflies, with BC specimens having wingspans of 20 to 50 mm. Most have dull brown, grey or orange colours and, with their stout muscular bodies and short wings, resemble moths. The head is broad, and the antennae are usually clubbed or hooked at the tip.

Hesperiid larvae live in silk-lined nests that they construct on the food plant by cutting and folding leaves or by binding several leaves together. Some species build a cover of leaf bits or debris and carry this around while they feed. A few bore into plant tissue. They feed on a variety of flowering plants. A few species, especially in the tropics, may be economically important: some eat the leaves of rice, sugarcane, palms and bananas.

The family Hesperiidae contains over 4100 species worldwide. There are almost 300 species in North America; 30 of these occur in BC. The BC species are placed in three subfamilies, following Pelham (2008) and Warren et al. (2008). The Pyrginae (Spread-wing Skippers) hold their wings out flat. Most BC species are mottled black, grey or brown, and some are checkered with white. The larvae feed on dicotyledonous plants. The Subfamily Hesperinae, called the Grass Skippers because many of their larvae feed on grasses, are sometimes termed “branded skippers”: the



males are marked with a dark patch of scent scales on the forewing. At rest, they hold the forewings almost vertically and the hind wings horizontally. The Heteropterinae were included in the Hesperiinae in historical works.

### **Subfamily Pyrginae**

#### ***Tribe Eudamini***

- 1106 *Epargyreus clarus* (Cramer, 1775)  
Subspecies *californicus* MacNeil and *clarus* (Cramer) occur in BC.
- 1107 *Thorybes pylades* (Scudder, 1870)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.

#### ***Tribe Carcharodini***

- 1108 *Pholisora catullus* (Fabricius, 1793)

#### ***Tribe Erynnini***

- 1109 *Erynnis icelus* (Scudder & Burgess, 1870)
- 1110 *Erynnis propertius* (Scudder & Burgess, 1870)
- 1111 *Erynnis pacuvius* (Lintner, 1878)  
Subspecies *callidus* (Grinnell) and *lilius* (Dyar) occur in BC.
- 1112 *Erynnis afranius* (Lintner, 1878)
- 1113 *Erynnis persius* (Scudder, 1863)  
Subspecies *fredericki* Freeman occurs in BC.

#### ***Tribe Pyrgini***

- 1114 *Pyrgus centaureae* (Rambur, [1842])  
Subspecies *freija* (Warren) and *loki* Evans occur in BC.
- 1115 *Pyrgus ruralis* (Boisduval, 1852)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1116 *Pyrgus communis* (Grote, 1872)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.

### **Subfamily Heteropterinae**

- 1117 *Carterocephalus palaemon* (Pallas, 1771)  
Subspecies *magnus* (Mattoon & Tilden) and *skada* (Edwards) occur in BC.
- 1118 *Carterocephalus mandan* (Edwards, 1863)  
Pohl et al. (2010) raised *C. mandan* to full species status; it was previously treated as a subspecies of the Holarctic *C. palaemon* (Pallas).

### **Subfamily Hesperiinae**

#### ***Tribe Thymelicini***

- 1119 *Oarisma garita* (Reakirt, 1866)
- 1120 *Thymelicus lineola* (Ochsenheimer, 1808) |  
The European Skipper. This species was introduced from Europe; it was first found in ON in 1910 and in BC in 1960. The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.

#### ***Tribe Moncini***

- 1121 *Amblyscirtes vialis* (Edwards, 1862)

### **Tribe Hesperini**

- 1122 *Hesperia juba* (Scudder, 1874)
- 1123 *Hesperia manitoba* (Scudder, 1874)  
Referred to in most works as *H. comma manitoba*; however, Pohl et al. (2010) raised *H. manitoba* to full species status, distinct from the European/Beringian *H. comma* (Linnaeus).
- 1124 *Hesperia assiniboia* (Lyman, 1892)  
Treated as a subspecies of *H. comma* (Linnaeus) by Guppy and Shepard (2001)
- 1125 *Hesperia colorado* (Scudder, 1874)  
Reported by Guppy and Shepard (2001) as subspecies *harpalus* (Edwards) and *oregonia* (Edwards) within the concept of the species *H. comma* (Linnaeus); these taxa are now considered to be subspecies of *H. colorado*. Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Pyle (2002) also report subspecies *idaho* (Edwards) from BC.
- 1126 *Hesperia nevada* (Scudder, 1874)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1127 *Polites peckius* (Kirby, 1837)
- 1128 *Polites sabuleti* (Boisduval, 1852)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC. Pyle (2002) also reports subspecies *alkaliensis* Austin from BC.
- 1129 *Polites draco* (Edwards, 1871)
- 1130 *Polites themistocles* (Latreille, [1824])  
Subspecies *themistocles* (Latreille) and *turneri* Freeman occur in BC.
- 1131 *Polites mystic* (Edwards, 1863)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1132 *Polites sonora* (Scudder, 1872)  
Sonora Skipper. Subspecies *siris* (Edwards) and *sonora* (Scudder) occur in BC. This species is listed federally as “special concern” (COSEWIC 2011) and provincially as “S1S2” (critically imperiled–imperiled) (BC Ministry of Environment 2012).
- 1133 *Atalopedes campestris* (Boisduval, 1852)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1134 *Ochlodes sylvanoides* (Boisduval, 1852)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1135 *Euphyes vestris* (Boisduval, 1852)  
The Dun Skipper. Subspecies *metacomet* (Harris) and *vestris* (Boisduval) occur in BC. This species is federally and provincially listed as “threatened” in BC (COSEWIC 2011; BC Ministry of Environment 2012).

### **54. Family Pieridae (whites, marbles, and sulphurs)**

Pierids are mostly medium-sized butterflies (30- to 60-mm wingspans in BC species), and are generally white, yellow, orange or greenish, and marked in black and frequently other colours. Males and females are often strikingly different in appearance. The larvae are cylindrical, striped and covered in fine, short hair.

Most BC whites (subfamily Pierinae) and marbles (subfamily Anthocharinae) feed on cruciferous plants (Family Brassicaceae), whereas most sulphurs (subfamily Coliadinae) feed on legumes (Family Fabaceae). A couple of species are economically important. The introduced European *Pieris rapae* (Linnaeus) (Cabbage White) now occurs all over the world where cabbage, broccoli, mustards and other crucifers are cultivated.

The family Pieridae contains about 1160 named species; 77 species are recorded in North America. British Columbia has 28 species, and is the centre of diversity in North America for the sulphur genus *Colias*, with 13 species in the province.

### Subfamily Coliadinae

- 1136 *Colias philodice* Godart, 1819  
Subspecies *eriphyle* Edwards, *philodice* Godart, and *vitabunda* Hovanitz have been reported from BC.
- 1137 *Colias eurytheme* Boisduval, 1852
- 1138 *Colias occidentalis* Scudder, 1862  
Subspecies *chrysomelas* Edwards and *occidentalis* Scudder have been reported from BC.
- 1139 *Colias christina* Edwards, 1863  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1140 *Colias alexandra* Edwards, 1863  
Subspecies *columbiensis* Ferris and *pseudocolumbiensis* Guppy & Shepard occur in BC. Llewellyn Jones (1951) also reported subspecies *edwardsii* Edwards from BC.
- 1141 *Colias elis* Strecker, 1885  
Previously treated as a subspecies of *C. meadii* Edwards, but raised to full species status by Pohl et al. (2010).
- 1142 *Colias hecla* Lefebvre, 1836  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1143 *Colias canadensis* Ferris, 1982
- 1144 *Colias nastes* Boisduval, [1834]  
Subspecies *aliaska* Bang-Haas and *streckeri* Grum-Grshimailo occur in BC.
- 1145 *Colias gigantea* Strecker, 1900  
Subspecies *gigantea* Strecker, *harroweri* Klots, and *mayi* Chermock & Chermock have been reported from BC.
- 1146 *Colias pelidne* Boisduval & LeConte, [1830]  
Subspecies *skinneri* Barnes occurs in BC. Guppy and Shepard (2001) also used the name *mira* Verity as a subspecies; it is currently considered a synonym (Pelham 2008).
- 1147 *Colias interior* Scudder, 1862
- 1148 *Colias palaeno* Linnaeus, 1761  
Subspecies *chippewa* Edwards occurs in BC. That taxon was treated as a full species by Guppy and Shepard (2001).

## Subfamily Anthocharinae

- 1149 *Anthocharis sara* Lucas, 1852  
Subspecies *alaskensis* Gunder and *flora* Wright occur in BC.
- 1150 *Anthocharis stella* Edwards, 1879  
Treated by many workers as a subspecies of *A. sara* Lucas, but recognised as distinct by Layberry et al. (1998) and Guppy and Shepard (2001). Pelham (2008) continued to treat *A. stella* as a subspecies of *A. sara* without providing justification.
- 1151 *Euchloe ausonides* (Lucas, 1852)  
Subspecies *ausonides* (Lucas), *insulanus* Guppy & Shepard, *mayi* Chermock & Chermock, *ogilvia* Back, and *transmontana* Austin & Emmel have been reported from BC. The Vancouver Island subspecies *insulanus* is considered extinct in Canada, and is listed as such by COSEWIC (2011) and the BC Ministry of Environment (2012).
- 1152 *Euchloe naina* Kozhantchikov, 1923
- 1153 *Euchloe creusa* (Doubleday, 1847)
- 1154 *Euchloe lotta* (Beutenmüller, 1898)  
Reported as a subspecies of *E. hyantis* (Edwards) by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Cannings and Scudder (2007), but now treated as a distinct species.

## Subfamily Pierinae

### Tribe Pierini

#### Subtribe Aporiina

- 1155 *Neophasia menapia* (Felder & Felder, 1859)  
Subspecies *menapia* (Felder & Felder) and *tau* (Scudder) have been reported from BC.

#### Subtribe Pierina

- 1156 *Pieris angelika* Eitschberger, 1981
- 1157 *Pieris marginalis* Scudder, 1861  
Subspecies *guppyi* Eitschberger, *marginalis* Scudder, *pseudobryoniae* Fruhsdorfer, *reicheli* Eitschberger, *tremblayi* Eitschberger, and *venosa* Scudder have been reported from BC.
- 1158 *Pieris oleracea* Harris, 1829  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC. Early reports refer to this species as *P. napi* (Linnaeus), an Old World name.
- 1159 *Pieris rapae* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
The Cabbage Butterfly. Introduced, and first found in North America in QC in 1860. The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1160 *Pontia beckerii* (Edwards, 1871)
- 1161 *Pontia protodice* (Boisduval & LeConte, [1830])
- 1162 *Pontia occidentalis* (Reakirt, 1866)  
Subspecies *nelsoni* Edwards and *occidentalis* (Reakirt) occur in BC.
- 1163 *Pontia sisymbrii* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Subspecies *beringiensis* Guppy & Kondla and *flavincta* (Comstock) occur in BC.

### **55. Family Riodinidae (metalmarks)**

The metalmarks are closely related to the Lycaenidae and have historically been included as a subfamily therein. They are small to medium-sized; North American species seldom have wingspans over 50 mm. Most are coloured in browns, orange and black, and sometimes are checkered in white. Some species have metallic, coloured marks on the wings; these give the family its English name.

Riodinid butterflies often rest with their wings spread flat or held angled at 45 degrees. Many species, especially neotropical ones, typically land on the undersides of leaves. Many species have mutualistic relationships with ants.

About 1500 described species of metalmarks occur worldwide, but about 90% of these live in the New World tropics. There are 29 species in North America; one species occurs in BC.

#### **Subfamily Riodiniinae**

##### ***Tribe Emesiini***

1164 *Apodemia mormo* (Felder & Felder, 1859)

The Mormon Metalmark. The nominate subspecies occurs in BC. This species is restricted in BC to the South Okanagan and Similkameen valleys, and is listed federally and provincially as “endangered” (COSEWIC 2011; BC Ministry of Environment 2012).

### **56. Family Lycaenidae (gossamer-wings; coppers, hairstreaks and blues)**

Lycaenid butterflies are usually small to medium-sized, with wingspans of about 20 to 50 mm. They are often brightly coloured, frequently in iridescent blues, greens, and coppery tones. Many have small, hair-like tails on the hind wings. The forelegs of male adults are reduced in length (the tarsal segments are fused) and lack claws, but the forelegs of females have a normal structure and are fully functional. The larvae are oval, flattened and grub-like; many have glands that produce sweet liquids.

Many lycaenid larvae are symbiotic with ants, which protect them from predators in exchange for the honeydew from their abdominal glands. Most species have four larval stages, one less than other butterflies. They feed on many groups of dicotyledonous plants, often eating only the buds, flowers and seeds. Some are carnivorous; e.g, the eastern North American *Feniseca tarquinius* (Fabricius) eats woolly aphids.

The family contains about 5200 named species worldwide. There are about 160 North American species; 43 of these occur in BC, and another three species are likely to be found in the province.

The subfamily Lycaeninae (coppers) contains 10 species in BC, all in the genus *Lycaena*. The larvae feed on plants in the family Polygonaceae. The subfamily Theclinae (hairstreaks) is largely tropical, but is well represented in BC with 18 species. Fifteen species of subfamily Polyommatainae (blues) occur in BC.

### **Subfamily Lycaeninae**

#### **Tribe Lycaenini**

- 1165 *Lycaena phlaeas* (Linnaeus, 1761)  
Subspecies *arethusae* (Dod) occurs in BC.
- 1166 *Lycaena cupreus* (Edwards, 1870)  
Subspecies *snowi* (Edwards) occurs in BC. Guppy and Shepard (2001) also used the name *henryae* (Cadbury), now considered a synonym (Pelham 2008).
- 1167 *Lycaena dione* (Scudder, 1868)
- 1168 *Lycaena editha* (Mead, 1878)  
Recent collection in BC by B. C. Schmidt (Kondla 2007).
- 1169 *Lycaena heteronea* Boisduval, 1852  
Subspecies *gravenotata* Klots and *heteronea* Boisduval have been reported from BC.
- 1170 *Lycaena hyllus* (Cramer, 1775)
- 1171 *Lycaena dorcas* Kirby, 1837  
Subspecies *arcticus* (Ferris), *dorcas* Kirby, and *florus* (Edwards) have been reported from BC. The latter was treated as a full species distinct from *L. dorcas* by Kondla and Guppy (2002), but was retained as a subspecies by Pelham (2008).
- 1172 *Lycaena helloides* (Boisduval, 1852)
- 1173 *Lycaena nivalis* (Boisduval, 1869)  
Subspecies *browni* Dos Passos occurs in BC.
- 1174 *Lycaena mariposa* (Reakirt, 1866)  
Subspecies *charlottensis* (Holland), *mariposa* (Reakirt), and *penroseae* Field have been reported from BC.

### **Subfamily Theclinae**

#### **Tribe Eumaeini**

##### **Subtribe Eumaeina**

- 1175 *Satyrium semiluna* Klots, 1930  
Half-moon Hairstreak. Reported from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Guppy and Shepard (2001) as a subspecies of *S. fuliginosa* (Edwards); *S. semiluna* is now recognised as a full species. It is protected federally and provincially as “endangered”.

- 1176 *Satyrium behrii* (Edwards, 1870)  
Behr's Hairstreak. Subspecies *columbia* (McDunnough) has been reported from BC. This species is restricted to the shrinking Antelope-brush steppe of the South Okanagan. It is federally protected by COSEWIC (2011) as "threatened" and is ranked provincially as "S1" (critically imperiled) by the BC Ministry of Environment (2012).
- 1177 *Satyrium californica* (Edwards, 1862)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1178 *Satyrium sylvinus* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Subspecies *nootka* Fisher and *putnami* (Edwards) have been reported from BC.
- 1179 *Satyrium titus* (Fabricius, 1793)  
Subspecies *immaculosus* (Comstock) and *titus* (Fabricius) occur in BC.
- 1180 *Satyrium liparops* (LeConte, 1833)  
Subspecies *aliparops* Michener & Dos Passos and *fletcheri* Michener & Dos Passos have been reported from BC.
- 1181 *Satyrium saepium* (Boisduval, 1852)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC. Guppy and Shepard (2001) and Pyle (2002) referred to BC populations as subspecies *okanagana* (McDunnough), which is now considered a synonym (Pelham (2008).
- 1182 *Callophrys affinis* (Edwards, 1862)  
Subspecies *washingtonia* Clench occurs in BC.
- 1183 *Callophrys sheridanii* (Carpenter, 1877)  
This species was misidentified by Llewellyn Jones (1951) as *C. dumetorum* (Boisduval). Subspecies *neoperplexa* Barnes & Benjamin and *newcomeri* Clench have been reported from BC.
- 1184 *Callophrys gryneus* (Hübner, [1819])  
Subspecies *nelsoni* (Boisduval), *plicataria* (Johnson), *rosneri* (Johnson), and *siva* (Edwards) have been reported from BC. Both *nelsoni* and *rosneri* have been treated as distinct species until recently. The names *acuminata* Johnson and *barryi* Johnson have also been used as subspecies for *C. gryneus* recently (e.g., by Layberry et al. 1998); both names are currently considered synonyms (Pelham 2008).
- 1185 *Callophrys spinetorum* (Hewitson, 1867)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1186 *Callophrys johnsoni* (Skinner, 1904)  
Johnson's Hairstreak. This species occurs only on the south coast of BC and is considered "endangered" (COSEWIC 2011; BC Ministry of Environment 2012).
- 1187 *Callophrys augustinus* (Westwood, 1852)  
Subspecies *augustinus* (Westwood) and *iroides* (Boisduval) have been reported from BC. The latter is treated as a full species, distinct from *C. augustinus*, by Guppy and Shepard (2001); it is considered a subspecies by Pelham (2008).
- 1188 *Callophrys mossii* (Edwards, 1881)  
Subspecies *mossii* (Edwards) and *schryveri* (Cross) have been reported from BC.
- 1189 *Callophrys polios* (Cook & Watson, 1907)  
Subspecies *obscura* (Ferris & Fisher) and *polios* (Cook & Watson) have been reported from BC.
- 1190 *Callophrys niphon* (Hübner, [1819])  
Subspecies *clarki* (Freeman) has been reported from BC.

1191 *Callophrys eryphon* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Subspecies *eryphon* (Boisduval) and *sheltonensis* (Chermock & Frechin) have been reported from BC.

1192 *Strymon melinus* Hübner, 1818  
Subspecies *atrofasciata* McDunnough and *setonia* McDunnough occur in BC.

## Subfamily Polyommatainae

### Tribe Polyommadini

1193 *Cupido comyntas* (Godart, [1824])

The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.

1194 *Cupido amyntula* (Boisduval, 1852)

Subspecies *albrighti* (Clench) and *amyntula* (Boisduval) have been reported from BC.

1195 *Celastrina lucia* (Kirby, 1837)

Reported under the name *C. ladon* (Cramer) by Layberry et al. (1998) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.

1196 *Celastrina echo* (Edwards, 1864)

Reported under the name *C. ladon* (Cramer) by Layberry et al. (1998); *C. echo* is now considered to be a distinct species. Subspecies *echo* (Edwards) and *nigrescens* (Fletcher) occur in BC.

1197 *Euphilotes glaucon* (Edwards, 1871)

Treated by Layberry et al. (1998) and Guppy and Shepard (2001) as a subspecies of *E. battoides* (Behr), *Euphilotes glaucon* is now considered to be a distinct species. The nominate subspecies and subspecies *oregonensis* (Barnes & McDunnough) have been reported from BC.

1197.1 P *Euphilotes columbiae* (Mattoni, 1955)

This species is known from the Okanogan Valley of WA, very close to the BC border: it may also occur in BC (Guppy and Shepard 2001). It was treated by Guppy and Shepard (2001) as a subspecies of *E. ancilla* (Barnes & McDunnough).

1197.2 P *Euphilotes ancilla* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1918)

This species is known from MT, very close to the BC border: it may also occur in BC (Guppy and Shepard 2001). The nominate subspecies occurs in the area.

1198 *Glaucopsyche piasus* (Boisduval, 1852)

Subspecies *toxseuma* Brown and *sagittera* (Felder & Felder) have been reported from BC.

1199 *Glaucopsyche lygdamus* (Doubleday, 1842)

Subspecies *columbia* (Skinner), *couperi* Grote, and *oro* (Scudder) have been reported from BC.

1200 *Plebejus idas* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Subspecies *alaskensis* (Chermock), *atrpraetextus* (Field), *ferniensis* (Chermock), and *scudderii* (Edwards) have been reported from BC.

1201 *Plebejus anna* (Edwards, 1861)

Subspecies *anna* (Edwards), *ricei* (Cross), and *vancouverensis* (Guppy & Shepard) have been reported from BC. This taxon was treated as a subspecies of *P. idas* (Linnaeus) by many, including Layberry et al. (1998).

1202 *Plebejus melissa* (Edwards, 1873)

The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.



- 1203 *Plebejus saepiolus* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Subspecies *aehaja* (Behr), *amica* (Edwards), *insulanus* Blackmore, and *rufescens* (Boisduval) have been reported from BC. The Vancouver Island subspecies *insulanus* is federally listed as “endangered” by COSEWIC (2011); it is provincially listed as “SH” (“historical”) by the BC Ministry of Environment (2012).
- 1204 *Plebejus icarioides* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Subspecies *blackmorei* (Barnes & McDunnough), *montis* (Blackmore), and *pembina* (Edwards) occur in BC.
- 1204.1 P *Plebejus shasta* (Edwards, 1862)  
This species is known from the Crowsnest Pass area of AB, very close to the BC border: it may also occur in BC (Guppy and Shepard 2001). The subspecies *minnehaha* (Scudder) occurs in the area.
- 1205 *Plebejus lupini* (Boisduval, 1869)  
Layberry et al. (1998) and Guppy and Shepard (2001) treated this taxon (as subspecies *lutzi* Dos Passos) as part of *P. acmon* (Westwood), now considered to be a separate species that does not occur in BC.
- 1206 *Plebejus optilete* (Knoch, 1781)  
Subspecies *yukona* (Holland) occurs in BC.
- 1207 *Plebejus glandon* (de Prunner, 1798)  
Subspecies *megalos* (McDunnough) and *rustica* (Edwards) have been reported from BC. This species has often been referred to as “*P. aquilo* Boisduval”, an invalid name (Pelham 2008). Many workers have treated *megalos* as a full species, with subspecies *lacustris* (Freeman) and *bryanti* (Leussler).

### **57. Family Nymphalidae (brush-footed butterflies)**

Most North American brush-footed butterflies are medium-sized to large (with 40- to 70-mm wingspans), and many are orange or brown with dark markings. However, size and colour vary greatly. Both sexes have forelegs reduced in length and covered in long brush-like hairs, thus the common name of the group. These legs are useless for walking or perching, but are used as sense organs. The face is broad, the eyes are not indented adjacent to the antennae, and the antennae usually have prominent clubs. The larvae commonly have branched spines; the pupae are often strongly angled, bear thorn-like projections and lack a silk girdle.

Many nymphalids are strong fliers, and some species are migratory and number among the most cosmopolitan of insects (*Vanessa*, *Danaus*). Others, such as members of the subfamily Melitaeinae, fly only short distances and live in small, local colonies.

The Nymphalidae is the largest family of butterflies, with about 6150 species worldwide. North America has about 225 species; 75 species have been reported from BC, and another four species are likely to be found in the province. The family, as now defined, is composed of several

subfamilies, some of which have long been treated as separate families (e.g., Danaidae, Satyridae and Heliconiidae). The subfamily Danainae (milkweed butterflies) contains one species in BC, the famous Monarch. The subfamily Limenitidinae (admirals) has three species in the province. The subfamily Heliconiinae (fritillaries) are typically orange, with black markings on the upper surface. The subfamily Nymphalinae (anglewings and relatives) contains 26 BC species; all four *Vanessa* species represented are migratory and lack permanent, year-round populations in the province. The subfamily Satyrinae (satyrs) contains 23 species in the province, all of which feed on grasses and sedges.

### **Subfamily Danainae**

#### ***Tribe Danaini***

##### ***Subtribe Danaina***

1208 M *Danaus plexippus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

The Monarch. The nominate subspecies occurs in BC. This species migrates as far north as southern BC, and flies south in late summer to winter on the CA coast. The conservation status of this species federally and provincially is “special concern” (COSEWIC 2011; BC Ministry of Environment 2012).

### **Subfamily Limenitidinae**

#### ***Tribe Limenitidini***

##### ***Subtribe Limenitidina***

1209 *Limenitis arthemis* (Drury, 1773)

The White Admiral. Subspecies *rubrofasciata* (Barnes & McDunnough) occurs in BC.

1210 *Limenitis lorquini* Boisduval, 1852

Lorquin’s Admiral. Subspecies *burrisonii* Maynard and *ilgae* Guppy occur in BC. Guppy and Shepard (2001) also described *itelkae* as a BC subspecies, but it is now considered a synonym (Pelham 2008).

1211 *Limenitis archippus* (Cramer, 1776)

The Viceroy. Subspecies *archippus* (Cramer) and *idaho* Austin have been reported in BC, but the species has been extirpated, apparently by pesticide spraying to control Codling Moths (*Cydia pomonella* (Linnaeus)). The last report of a Viceroy in BC was from Lillooet in 1930 (Guppy and Shepard 2001).

### **Subfamily Heliconiinae**

#### ***Tribe Argynnini***

##### ***Subtribe Euptoietina***

1212 M *Euptoietia claudia* (Cramer, 1776)

### **Subtribe *Boloriina***

- 1213 *Boloria alaskensis* (Holland, 1900)  
Treated by many workers, including Layberry et al. (1998) and Cannings and Scudder (2007), as a subspecies of *B. napaea* (Hoffmansegg), an Old World species. North American material is now considered to be a distinct species. The ESBC (1906) report of “*Brenthis andersonii* Dyar” and Blackmore’s (1927) listing of “*Brenthis euphrosyne andersoni* Dyar” likely refer to this species. The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1214 *Boloria eunomia* (Esper, 1800)  
Subspecies *dawsoni* (Barnes & McDunnough), *nichollae* (Barnes & Benjamin), and *tricularis* (Hübner) have been reported from BC.
- 1215 *Boloria myrina* (Cramer, 1777)  
This species was historically treated as a subspecies of *B. selene* ([Denis & Schiffermüller]) under a holarctic concept of that species, but was raised to full species status by Pohl et al. (2010), with *B. selene* considered to be restricted to Eurasia. Subspecies *atrocotalis* (Huard) and *tollandensis* (Barnes & Benjamin) have been reported from BC.
- 1216 *Boloria bellona* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Subspecies *jenistae* Stallings & Turner and *toddi* (Holland) occur in BC.
- 1217 *Boloria frigga* (Thunberg, 1791)  
Subspecies *saga* (Staudinger) occurs in BC.
- 1218 *Boloria improba* (Butler, 1877)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1219 *Boloria epithore* (Edwards, 1864)  
Subspecies *chermocki* Perkins & Perkins and *sigridae* (Shepard) occur in BC. Layberry et al. (1998) used the name *uslui* Koçak, which was not mentioned in Pelham (2008).
- 1220 *Boloria polaris* (Boisduval, 1828)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1221 *Boloria alberta* (Edwards, 1890)
- 1222 *Boloria astarte* (Doubleday, 1847)  
Subspecies *astarte* (Doubleday) and *distincta* (Gibson) occur in BC. The Old World name *B. tritonia* (Boeber) has sometimes been applied to this species (e.g., by Guppy and Shepard 2001).
- 1223 *Boloria freija* (Thunberg, 1791)  
The nominate subspecies and subspecies *tarquinis* (Curtis) have been reported from BC.
- 1224 *Boloria natazhati* (Gibson, 1920)  
Subspecies *nabokovi* Stallings & Turner occurs in BC.
- 1225 *Boloria chariclea* (Schneider, 1794)  
Subspecies *butleri* (Edwards), *grandis* (Barnes & McDunnough), and *rainieri* (Barnes & McDunnough) have been reported from BC.

### **Subtribe *Argynnina***

- 1226 *Speyeria cybele* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Subspecies *pseudocarpenleri* (Chermock & Chermock) occurs in BC.

- 1227 *Speyeria leto* (Behr, 1862)  
Treated historically as a subspecies of *C. cybele* (Fabricius), this taxon was raised to full species status by Pohl et al. (2010), in accordance with works prior to Dos Passos and Grey (1947).
- 1228 *Speyeria aphrodite* (Fabricius, 1787)  
Subspecies *columbia* (Edwards), *manitoba* (Chermock & Chermock), and *whitehousei* (Gunder) occur in BC.
- 1228.1 P *Speyeria edwardsii* (Reakirt, 1866)  
This species is known from the foothills of AB, within 50 km of the BC border: it may also occur in BC (Guppy and Shepard 2001).
- 1229 U *Speyeria coronis* (Behr, 1864)  
This species was reported by Llewellyn Jones (1951) under the name *S. snyderi* (Skinner), now considered to be a subspecies of *S. coronis*. His record was based on a single specimen from Vernon, which cannot be located and is flagged therein as rare or doubtful. This species is known from central WA, very close to the BC border (Guppy and Shepard 2001), so it likely also occurs in BC. Blackmore's (1927) report of "*Dryas halcyone picta* McDunnough" probably refers to *S. zerene* (Boisduval), of which *halcyone* (Edwards) is a subspecies (*picta* is now considered a subspecies of *S. coronis*).
- 1230 *Speyeria zerene* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Subspecies *behrensii* (Edwards), *bremnerii* (Edwards), *picta* (McDunnough), and *platina* (Skinner) have been reported from BC. The name *garretti* (Gunder) was also used as a subspecies name by Guppy and Shepard (2001), but that name is now considered a synonym (Pelham 2008).
- 1231 *Speyeria callippe* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Subspecies *chilcotinensis* Guppy & Shepard and *semivirida* (McDunnough) occur in BC. Subspecies *nevadensis* (Edwards) was reported from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951).
- 1231.1 P *Speyeria egleis* (Behr, 1862)  
This species is known from MT and WA, very close to the BC border: it may occur in BC also (Guppy and Shepard 2001). The subspecies *macdunnoughi* (Gunder) occurs in the area.
- 1232 *Speyeria atlantis* (Edwards, 1862)  
Subspecies *hollandi* (Chermock & Chermock) occurs in BC.
- 1233 *Speyeria hesperis* (Edwards, 1864)  
Subspecies *beani* (Barnes & Benjamin), *brico* (Kondla et al.), *electa* (Edwards), and *helena* Dos Passos have been reported from BC.
- 1234 *Speyeria hydaspae* (Boisduval, 1869)  
Subspecies *rhodope* (Edwards) occurs in BC. The names *minor* (McDunnough) and *sakuntala* (Skinner) have also been applied as subspecies of *S. hydaspae* in BC by Guppy and Shepard (2001), but those names are currently considered synonyms (Pelham 2008).
- 1235 *Speyeria mormonia* (Boisduval, 1869)  
Subspecies *bischoffii* (Edwards), *erinna* (Edwards), *eurynome* (Edwards), *opis* (Edwards), and *washingtonia* (Barnes & McDunnough) have been reported from BC.

## Subfamily Nymphalinae

### Tribe Nymphalini

- 1236 M *Vanessa virginiensis* (Drury, 1773)
- 1237 M *Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
The Painted Lady.
- 1238 M *Vanessa annabella* (Field, 1971)  
This species was historically treated as *V. caryae* (Hübner), an Old World name.
- 1239 M *Vanessa atalanta* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
The Red Admiral. Subspecies *rubria* (Fruhstorfer) occurs in BC.
- 1240 *Aglais milberti* (Godart, 1819)  
Subspecies *milberti* (Godart) and *subpallida* (Cockerell) occur in BC.
- 1241 *Nymphalis j-album* (Boisduval & LeConte, 1833)  
This species has been treated by many workers, including Cannings and Scudder (2007) and Layberry et al. (1998), under the name “*N. vaualbum* ([Denis & Schiffermüller])”, a nomen nudum, or as *N. l-album* (Esper), a Palaearctic species. *Nymphalis j-album* was recognised as distinct from the Eurasian *N. l-album* by Pohl et al. (2010). Subspecies *watsoni* (Hall) occurs in BC.
- 1242 *Nymphalis californica* (Boisduval, 1852)
- 1243 *Nymphalis antiopa* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
The Mourning Cloak. The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1244 *Polygonia satyrus* (Edwards, 1869)  
Subspecies *neomarsyas* Dos Passos has been reported from BC.
- 1245 *Polygonia progne* (Cramer, 1776)
- 1246 *Polygonia oreas* (Edwards, 1869)  
Subspecies *silenus* (Edwards) and *threatfuli* Guppy & Shepard have been reported from BC.
- 1247 *Polygonia gracilis* (Grote & Robinson, 1867)  
Subspecies *gracilis* (Grote & Robinson) and *zephyrus* (Edwards) occur in BC. Guppy and Shepard (2001) treated *zephyrus* as a full species.
- 1248 *Polygonia faunus* (Edwards, 1862)  
Subspecies *hylas* (Edwards) and *rusticus* (Edwards) have been reported from BC.

### Tribe Melitaeini

#### Subtribe Euphydryina

- 1249 *Euphydryas gillettii* (Barnes, 1897)
- 1250 *Euphydryas editha* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Edith's Checkerspot. Subspecies *beani* (Skinner), *colonia* (Wright), *nubigena* (Behr), and *taylori* (Edwards) have been reported from BC. The latter is listed federally and provincially as “endangered” (COSEWIC 2011; BC Ministry of Environment 2012).
- 1251 *Euphydryas colon* (Edwards, 1881)  
Inclusion of this name in the BC fauna follows Pelham (2008), who considers *paradoxa* McDunnough to be subspecies of *E. colon*, and *perdiccas* (Edwards) to be a synonym. Those taxa were considered by previous workers, including Layberry et al. (1998) and Guppy and Shepard (2001), to be subspecies of *E. chalcedona* (Doubleday).

- 1252 *Euphydryas anicia* (Doubleday, [1847])  
 Subspecies *anicia* (Doubleday), *helvia* (Scudder), *hopfingeri* Gunder, and *howlandi* Stallings & Turner have been reported from BC. *Euphydryas anicia* and subspecies *helvia* were treated as subspecies of *E. chalcedona* (Doubleday) by Layberry et al. (1998).
- 1252.1 P *Chlosyne gorgone* (Hübner, 1810)  
 This species is known from the foothills of AB, within 50 km of the BC border: it may occur in BC also (Guppy and Shepard 2001). The subspecies *carlotta* (Reakirt) occurs in the area.
- 1253 *Chlosyne hoffmanni* (Behr, 1863)  
 Subspecies *manchada* (Bauer) occurs in BC.
- 1254 *Chlosyne palla* (Boisduval, 1852)  
 Subspecies *calydon* (Strecker) occurs in BC.
- 1255 *Chlosyne damoetas* (Skinner, 1902)  
 The nominate subspecies occurs in BC. This taxon was treated as a subspecies of *C. whitneyi* (Behr) by Guppy and Shepard (2001).

### **Subtribe Phyciodina**

- 1256 *Phyciodes pallida* (Edwards, 1864)  
 Subspecies *barnesi* Skinner occurs in BC.
- 1257 *Phyciodes mylitta* (Edwards, 1861)  
 The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1258 *Phyciodes cocyta* (Cramer, [1777])  
 Subspecies *cocyta* (Cramer), *pascoensis* Wright, and *selenis* (Kirby) have been reported from BC. Guppy and Shepard (2001) included this taxon within a broader concept of *P. tharos* (Drury).
- 1259 *Phyciodes batesii* (Reakirt, 1865)  
 Subspecies *lakota* Scott occurs in BC.
- 1260 *Phyciodes pulchella* (Boisduval, 1852)  
 Treated by many workers, including Layberry et al. (1998), Guppy and Shepard (2001) and Cannings and Scudder (2007), under the name "*P. pratensis* (Behr)", now considered a synonym (Pelham 2008). Subspecies *owimba* Scott has been reported from BC.

### **Subfamily Satyrinae**

#### **Tribe Satyrini**

#### **Subtribe Coenonymphina**

- 1261 *Coenonympha tullia* (Müller, 1764)  
 Contrary to Pohl et al. (2010), we revert to the holarctic concept of this species, rather than using the name *C. inornata* Edwards, 1861, for North American populations. Although North American populations are genetically distinct from European populations (Kodandaramaiah and Wahlberg 2009), the taxonomy is far from settled. The subspecies *ampelos* Edwards, *benjamini* McDunnough, *columbiana* McDunnough, *insulanus* McDunnough, *kodiak* Edwards, and *yukonensis* Holland have been reported from BC, and more than one of these may prove to be separate species. The latter was treated as a full species by Guppy and Shepard (2001). Kondla (2007) reported *C. sweadneri* Chermock & Chermock from southeastern BC and provides an argument for its treatment as a separate species; Pelham (2008) considers it to be a synonym of *C. tullia*.

### **Subtribe Maniolina**

- 1262 *Cercyonis pegala* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Subspecies *alope* (Fabricius), *ariane* (Boisduval), *boopis* (Begr), *incana* (Edwards), *ino* Hall, and *nephele* (Kirby) have been reported from BC.
- 1263 *Cercyonis sthenele* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Subspecies *paulus* (Edwards) and *sineocellata* Austin & Emmel occur in BC. The subspecies *silvestris* (Edwards) was reported from BC in error by Layberry et al. (1998), prior to the description of *sineocellata*.
- 1264 *Cercyonis oetus* (Boisduval, 1869)  
Subspecies *charon* (Edwards) and *phocus* (Edwards) have been reported from BC.

### **Subtribe Erebiina**

- 1265 *Erebia vidleri* Elwes, 1898
- 1266 *Erebia rossii* (Curtis, 1835)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1267 *Erebia mancinus* Doubleday & Hewitson, 1849
- 1268 *Erebia magdalena* Strecker, 1880  
Subspecies *hilchie* Kemal & Koçak occurs in BC. The name *hilchie* is a replacement name for *saxicola* Hilchie, a junior homonym. The latter was used by Layberry et al. (1998) and Guppy and Shepard (2001).
- 1269 *Erebia mackinleyensis* Gunder, 1932
- 1270 *Erebia epipsodea* Butler, 1868  
Subspecies *epipsodea* Butler, *remingtoni* Ehrlich, and *sineocellata* Skinner have been reported from BC. Pyle (2002) used the name *hopfingeri* Ehrlich as a subspecies for some BC populations, but that name is now considered a synonym (Pelham 2008).
- 1271 *Erebia discoidalis* (Kirby, 1837)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC. Layberry et al. (1998) used the name *mc-dunnoughi* Dos Passos as a subspecies for BC populations, but that name is now considered a synonym (Pelham 2008).
- 1272 *Erebia pawloskii* Ménétriés, 1859  
Subspecies *alaskensis* Holland and *canadensis* Warren have been reported from BC. The Palaearctic name *E. theano* (Tauscher) has also been used for BC populations, based on a previous taxonomic arrangement, e.g., by Layberry et al. (1998). True *E. theano* is restricted to the Old World.
- 1272.1 P *Neominois ridingsii* (Edwards, 1865)  
This species is known from the foothills of AB, within 50 km of the BC border: it may occur in BC also (Guppy and Shepard 2001). The subspecies *minus* Austin occurs in the area.
- 1273 *Oeneis philipi* Troubridge & Parshall, 1988  
Treated by Layberry et al. (1998) and Cannings and Scudder (2007) as *O. rosovi* Kurentzov, an Old World species. North American populations are *O. philipi*.
- 1274 *Oeneis polixenes* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Subspecies *beringianus* Kurentzov occurs in BC. Guppy and Shepard (2001) used the name *luteus* Troubridge & Parshall as a subspecies name for BC populations, but that name is currently considered a synonym (Pelham 2008).

- 1275 *Oeneis jutta* (Hübner, [1806])  
Subspecies *alaskensis* Holland, *chermocki* Wyatt, *reducta* McDunnough, and *ridingiana* Chermock & Chermock have been reported from BC. For consistency, we follow Pelham's (2008) interpretation of *O. jutta* as a holarctic species. However, Pohl et al. (2010) explain why use of the name *O. balderi* (Geyer) is a superior taxonomic concept for northern North American populations, as a species distinct from *O. jutta*.
- 1276 *Oeneis melissa* (Fabricius, 1775)  
Subspecies *atlinensis* Guppy & Shepard and *beanii* Elwes occur in BC. Layberry et al. (1998) also reported subspecies *gibsoni* Holland from BC, prior to the description of *atlinensis*.
- 1277 *Oeneis bore* (Schneider, 1792)  
Subspecies *edwardsi* Dos Passos, *hanburyi* Watkins, *mckinleyensis* Dos Passos, and *taygete* Geyer have been reported from BC.
- 1278 *Oeneis chryxus* (Doubleday & Hewitson, 1849)  
Subspecies *caryi* Dyar and *chryxus* (Doubleday & Hewitson) occur in BC.
- 1279 *Oeneis alberta* Elwes, 1893  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1280 *Oeneis nevadensis* (Felder & Felder, 1866)  
Subspecies *gigas* Butler and *nevadensis* (Felder & Felder) occur in BC.
- 1281 *Oeneis macounii* (Edwards, 1885)
- 1282 *Oeneis uhleri* (Reakirt, 1866)  
Subspecies *varuna* (Edwards) occurs in BC.

## Section 3: Macromoths

### Superfamily Pyraloidea

#### 58. Family Pyralidae

Pyralids are mostly small to medium-sized moths, with wingspans ranging from about 10 to 55 mm. They are defined by the unique arrangement of their tympanal organs, which are on the ventral part of the abdomen base and include a narrow opening that faces forward towards the thorax.

The family has some of the most diverse feeding habits among Lepidoptera. Many pyralids are leaf rollers, but some bore in buds, shoots, stems, cones, fruits, galls or under bark. Several species are serious pests of stored food products. A few species live asinquilines in galls and the nests of Hymenoptera. Still others have predatory larvae that hunt down Homoptera. Some tropical species live in sloth fur and eat algae off the fur; others are specialists in sloth dung.

The family Pyralidae is a large group of cosmopolitan moths. There are about 5900 described species; 679 are found in North America and 132



are reported from BC. The subfamily Phycitinae is fairly well known, with significant revisions published by Heinrich (1956) and Neunzig (1986, 1990, 1997, 2003). The other subfamilies are generally poorly known and require taxonomic work.

### **Subfamily Chrysauginae**

- 1283 *Acallis gripalis* (Hulst, 1886)  
 1284 *Arta statalis* Grote, 1875  
 1285 *Arta epicoenalis* Ragonot, 1891

### **Subfamily Galleriinae**

#### **Tribe Galleriini**

- 1286 *Galleria mellonella* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
 Greater Wax Moth. Introduced from Europe.  
 1287 *Achroia grisella* (Fabricius, 1794) |  
 Introduced from Europe in 1897 (Covell 1984).

#### **Tribe Tirathabini**

- 1288 *Paralipsa gularis* (Zeller, 1877)  
 1289 H *Corcyra cephalonica* (Stainton, 1866) |  
 This species was introduced to North America from the West Indies. It was collected from a honeybee hive in Victoria in 1994, but may not be established in the province.

#### **Tribe Cacotherapini**

- 1290 *Cacotherapia leucocope* (Dyar, 1917)

### **Subfamily Pyralinae**

#### **Tribe Pyralini**

- 1291 *Pyralis farinalis* Linnaeus, 1758 |  
 This species, known as the Meal Moth, was introduced from the Palearctic (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).  
 1292 *Aglossa cacamica* (Dyar, 1913)  
 1293 *Aglossa pinguinalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
 This introduced species is known from a few localities in BC, including Kamloops (J. deWaard, personal communication), Quamichan (RBCM material), Port Alberni and Williams Lake (L. Avis, personal communication).  
 1294 *Aglossa caprealis* (Hübner, [1809]) |  
 1295 *Hypsopygia costalis* (Fabricius, 1775)  
 1296 *Dolichomia thymetusalis* (Walker, 1859)  
 1297 *Pseudasopia cohortalis* (Grote, 1878)

### **Subfamily Epipaschiinae**

- 1298 *Macalla zelleri* (Grote, 1876)  
 1299 *Toripalpus trabalis* Grote, 1881  
 1300 *Pococera aplastella* (Hulst, 1888)  
 1301 *Pococera asperatella* (Clemens, 1860)

- 1302 *Pococera expandens* (Walker, 1863)  
 1303 *Pococera provoella* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1924)  
 1304 *Pococera thoracicella* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1924)

### Subfamily Phycitinae

#### Tribe Phycitini

- 1305 *Acrobasis vaccinii* Riley, 1884 i  
 1306 U *Acrobasis indigenella* (Zeller, 1848)  
 Uncertain BC record reported in Neunzig (1986).  
 1307 *Acrobasis tricolorella* Grote, 1878  
 1308 *Acrobasis rubrifasciella* Packard, 1873  
 1309 *Acrobasis betulella* Hulst, 1890  
 1310 *Trachycera suavella* (Zincken, 1818) I  
 This species was introduced from Europe. However, the synonym *T. supposita* (Heinrich) was described from BC.  
 1311 *Cuniberta subtinctella* (Ragonot, 1887)  
 1312 *Myelopsis minutularia* (Hulst, 1887)  
 1313 *Myelopsis subtetricella* (Ragonot, 1889)  
 1314 *Myelopsis alatella* (Hulst, 1887)  
 1315 *Apomyelois bistriatella* (Hulst, 1887)  
 1316 *Euzophera semifuneralis* (Walker, 1863)  
 1317 *Euzophera habrella* Neunzig, 1990  
 1318 *Euzophera vinnulella* Neunzig, 1990  
 1319 *Eulogia ochrifrontella* (Zeller, 1876)  
 1320 *Ephesiodes gilvescentella* Ragonot, 1887  
 1321 *Ephesiodes erythrella* Ragonot, 1887  
 1322 *Ephesiodes griseus* Neunzig, 1990  
 Recently collected from BC's Lower Mainland by DH; the identity was confirmed by E. LaGasa.  
 1323 *Vitula edmandsii* (Packard, 1864)  
 1324 *Vitula serratilineella* Ragonot, 1887  
 1325 *Vitula broweri* (Heinrich, 1956)  
 Recent BC record collected near Sicamous by deWaard (2010).  
 1326 *Vitula setonella* (McDunnough, 1927)  
 1327 *Plodia interpunctella* (Hübner, [1813]) I  
 The Indian Meal Moth. This cosmopolitan pest of stored food products originates in temperate regions of the New World, but has been introduced to BC and elsewhere.  
 1328 H *Ephestia elutella* (Hübner, 1796) I  
 Introduced from the Old World tropics (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011). However, the synonym *E. amarella* Dyar was described from Kaslo, BC.  
 1329 H *Ephestia kuehniella* Zeller, 1879 I  
 The Mediterranean Flour Moth. Introduced from the southern USA, it occurs only in association with humans in BC.

- 1330 H *Cadra cautella* (Walker, 1863) I  
 Introduced from the tropics (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- 1331 *Bandera binotella* (Zeller, 1872)
- 1332 *Bandera virginella* Dyar, 1908
- 1333 *Eurythmia angulella* Ely, 1910
- 1334 *Eurythmia spaldingella* Dyar, 1905
- 1335 *Pima fosterella* Hulst, 1888
- 1336 *Pima boisduvaliella* (Guenée, 1845)
- 1337 *Pima occidentalis* Heinrich, 1956
- 1338 *Pima fulvirugella* (Ragonot, 1887)  
 Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *P. vividella* (McDunnough),  
 a recent synonym.
- 1339 *Pima albocostialis* (Hulst, 1886)
- 1340 *Interjectio columbiella* (McDunnough, 1935)
- 1341 *Interjectio denticulella* (Ragonot, 1887)
- 1342 *Ambesa laetella* Grote, 1880
- 1343 *Ambesa walsinghami* (Ragonot, 1887)
- 1344 *Catastia actualis* (Hulst, 1886)
- 1345 *Oreana unicolorella* (Hulst, 1887)
- 1346 U *Psorosina hammondi* (Riley, 1872)  
 This species was reported as an occasional pest of apple in BC by Belton (1988);  
 no BC vouchers are known, and it is otherwise thought to be restricted to eastern  
 and central North America. It may have occurred here, or the record may refer to  
 another apple pest, perhaps *Choreutis pariana* (Clerck).
- 1347 *Ortholepis pasadamia* (Dyar, 1917)
- 1348 U *Polopeustis arctiella* (Gibson, 1920)  
 Known in BC from a single female specimen in the UBC collection from Chilcotin,  
 collected 25 April 1920 by E. R. Buckell. The identification is tentative; therefore,  
 the species is listed as unconfirmed in BC.
- 1349 *Meroptera pravella* (Grote, 1878)
- 1350 *Meroptera abditiva* Heinrich, 1956
- 1351 *Sciota basilaris* (Zeller, 1872)
- 1352 *Sciota levigatella* (Hulst, 1892)
- 1353 *Sciota yuconella* (Dyar, 1925)  
 A specimen in the PFC collection from Quesnel River, BC, that had been identified  
 as *S. terminalis* (Hulst) was redetermined as *S. yuconella* by GRP. This is the only  
 known specimen outside of the type locality at Ft. Yukon, AK.
- 1354 *Sciota fraudifera* (Heinrich, 1956)
- 1355 *Sciota fernaldi* (Ragonot, 1887)
- 1356 *Tulsa umbripennis* (Hulst, 1895)

- 1357 *Tulsa oregonella* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1918)  
A specimen of this species in the PFC, collected in flight at Errington, BC, by D. Evans on 15 May 1973, is the only known record outside the type locality of Crater Lake, OR. The identity was confirmed by GRP.
- 1358 *Telethusia ovalis* (Packard, 1873)
- 1359 *Phobus brucei* (Hulst, 1895)
- 1360 *Phobus funerellus* (Dyar, 1905)
- 1361 *Phobus incertus* Heinrich, 1956
- 1362 *Pyla fasciolalis* (Hulst, 1886)
- 1363 *Pyla impostor* Heinrich, 1956
- 1364 *Pyla aequivoca* Heinrich, 1956
- 1365 *Pyla insinuatix* Heinrich, 1956
- 1366 *Pyla aenigmatica* Heinrich, 1956
- 1367 *Pyla criddlella* Dyar, 1907
- 1368 *Pyla fusca* (Haworth, 1828)
- 1369 *Pyla hypochalciella* (Ragonot, 1887)
- 1370 *Pyla hanhamella* Dyar, 1904
- 1371 *Pyla scintillans* (Grote, 1881)
- 1372 *Pyla serrata* Neunzig, 2003
- 1373 *Pyla rainierella* Dyar, 1904  
Reported by Blackmore (1921, 1923) from Mt. Cheam and Lillooet. A voucher specimen in the UBC from Mt. Cheam was dissected and largely fits the description of *P. rainierella*. However, that specimen and the published figures of *P. rainierella* are at the edge of the range of variation in the highly variable sister species, *P. scintillans* (Grote), as illustrated in Heinrich (1956) and Neunzig (2003). These taxa may represent one variable species; further taxonomic and genetic work would shed light on the relationship between them. *Pyla rainierella* was thought by Heinrich (1956) and Neunzig (2003) to be restricted to Mt. Rainier, WA.
- 1374 *Pyla aeneoviridella* Ragonot, 1887
- 1375 *Dioryctria abietivorella* (Grote, 1878)
- 1376 *Dioryctria reniculelloides* Mutuura & Munroe, 1973  
The Spruce Coneworm. Prior to its description in 1973, this species was known in North America under the Old World name *D. abietella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller]).
- 1377 *Dioryctria pseudotsugella* Munroe, 1959
- 1378 *Dioryctria auranticella* (Grote, 1883)
- 1379 *Dioryctria rossi* Munroe, 1959
- 1380 *Dioryctria ponderosae* Dyar, 1914
- 1381 *Dioryctria okanaganella* Mutuura, Munroe & Ross, 1969
- 1382 *Dioryctria pentictionella* Mutuura, Munroe & Ross, 1969
- 1383 *Dioryctria vancouverella* Mutuura, Munroe & Ross, 1969

- 1384 U *Dioryctria zimmermani* (Grote, 1877)  
 Neunzig (2003) reported this species only from eastern North America, and reports from BC by Ross and Evans (1957a), Munroe (1959), and Prentice (1965) were thought to refer to *D. cambiicola* (Dyar). However, confirmed material reared from Jack Pine is now known from as far west as AB. The species may well occur in northeastern BC.
- 1385 *Dioryctria cambiicola* (Dyar, 1914)
- 1386 *Dioryctria banksiella* Mutuura, Munroe & Ross, 1969
- 1387 *Dioryctria tumicolella* Mutuura, Munroe & Ross, 1969
- 1388 *Dioryctria contortella* Mutuura, Munroe & Ross, 1969
- 1389 *Dioryctria monticolella* Mutuura, Munroe & Ross, 1969
- 1390 *Sarata nigrifasciella* Ragonot, 1887
- 1391 *Sarata edwardsialis* (Hulst, 1886)
- 1392 *Sarata pullatella* (Ragonot, 1887)
- 1393 *Macrorrhinia dryadella* (Hulst, 1892)
- 1394 *Promylea lunigerella* Ragonot, 1887
- 1395 *Dasypyga alternosquamella* Ragonot, 1887
- 1396 *Etiella zinckenella* (Treitschke, 1832) I  
 This species was introduced from the Palaearctic; it was present in North America by 1917.
- 1397 *Eumysia maidella* (Dyar, 1905)
- 1398 *Staudingeria albipenella* (Hulst, 1887)
- 1399 *Hulstia undulatella* (Clemens, 1860)
- 1400 *Honora mellinella* Grote, 1878
- 1401 *Honora subsciurella* Ragonot, 1887
- 1402 *Honora montinatatella* (Hulst, 1887)  
 The identity of voucher specimens in the UBC collection was confirmed via dissection by GRP.
- 1403 *Honora perdubiella* (Dyar, 1905)  
 Known from a single female specimen in the UBC collection, from Mt. McLean, 7500 feet, collected 13 August 1921 by A. W. Hanham. The identity was confirmed via dissection by GRP.
- 1404 *Zophodia grossulariella* (Hübner, [1809])
- 1405 *Melitara dentata* (Grote, 1876)
- 1406 *Rhagea packardella* (Ragonot, 1887)
- 1407 *Homoeosoma electella* (Hulst, 1887)
- 1408 U *Homoeosoma phaeoboreas* Goodson & Neunzig, 1993  
 Reported as an uncertain record in BC by Neunzig (1997).
- 1409 *Homoeosoma oslarellum* Dyar, 1905
- 1410 *Homoeosoma albescetella* Ragonot, 1887
- 1411 *Homoeosoma impressale* Hulst, 1886
- 1412 *Phycitodes mucidella* (Ragonot, 1887)

### **Tribe Anerastiini**

- 1413 *Ragonotia dotalis* (Hulst, 1886)  
1414 *Coenochroa californiella* Ragonot, 1887

### **59. Family Crambidae (snout moths and grass moths)**

Crambids are very small to large moths, with wingspans ranging from about 10 to 100 mm, but seldom exceeding 30 mm in BC species. They were historically placed within the Pyralidae. Like pyralids, they have tympanal chambers on the abdomen; however, they can be separated from pyralids by details of the tympanal opening.

Larvae of most crambid species are borers or concealed feeders of plants. Many species feed on primitive plants such as mosses, rushes and grasses. Several species are pests of cereal crops or turf grass. Many species in the subfamily Pyraustinae (e.g., species in the genera *Pyrausta*, *Loxostege*, and *Achyra*) are defoliating pests of pasture and field crops; others are borers in stems and fruits of various crops. Larvae of the subfamily Acentropinae are almost all aquatic as immatures: some feed on vascular plants in standing water, and others live in rapid streams under webs on rocks and feed on algae there. These larvae are either air breathers living in air-filled cases, or lack functional spiracles and take in dissolved oxygen through tracheal gills.

The family Crambidae is distributed around the world and contains about 9650 described species. About 850 species are known in North America, 131 of which are reported from BC. The arrangement of subfamilies, tribes and genera presented here follows Munroe et al. (1995). Several major subgroups of crambids have been revised by Munroe (1972a, 1972b, 1973, 1976a, 1976b), but other groups are poorly known.

### **Subfamily Scopariinae**

- 1415 *Gesneria centuriella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)  
The subspecies *beringiella* Munroe and *caecalis* (Walker) have been reported from BC.
- 1416 *Cosipara tricoloralis* (Dyar, 1904)
- 1417 *Scoparia palloralis* Dyar, 1906
- 1418 *Scoparia biplagiialis* Walker, 1866  
Subspecies *fernaldalis* Dyar and *pacificalis* Dyar occur in BC; both were described from BC.
- 1419 U *Scoparia basalis* Walker, 1866  
Western records are unconfirmed; they may refer to *S. biplagiialis* Walker.

- 1420 *Eudonia rectilinea* (Zeller, 1874)  
 1421 *Eudonia commortalis* (Dyar, 1921)  
 1422 *Eudonia expallidalis* (Dyar, 1906)  
 1423 *Eudonia torniplagalis* (Dyar, 1904)  
 1424 *Eudonia albertalis* (Dyar, 1929)  
 1425 *Eudonia vivida* Munroe, 1972  
 Recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).  
 1426 *Eudonia spaldingalis* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1912)  
 1427 *Eudonia spenceri* Munroe, 1972  
 1428 *Eudonia leucophthalma* (Dyar, 1929)  
 1429 *Eudonia echo* (Dyar, 1929)  
 1430 *Eudonia alpina* (Curtis, 1850)  
 This species has historically been referred to under the name *E. lugubralis* (Walker),  
 now considered a synonym.

## Subfamily Crambinae

### Tribe Haimbachiini

- 1431 *Occidentalia comptulatalis* (Hulst, 1886)

### Tribe Crambini

- 1432 *Euchromius californicalis* (Packard, 1873)  
 1433 *Catoptria trichostomus* (Christoph, 1858)  
 1434 *Catoptria maculalis* (Zetterstedt, 1840)  
 1435 *Catoptria latiradiellus* (Walker, 1863)  
 1436 *Catoptria oregonica* (Grote, 1880)  
 1437 *Chrysoteuchia topiarius* (Zeller, 1866)  
 Subspecies *vachellellus* (Kearfott) has been reported from BC.  
 1438 *Crambus pascuella* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
 The subspecies *floridus* Zeller is applicable to BC populations.  
 1439 *Crambus hamella* (Thunberg, 1794)  
 1440 *Crambus alienellus* (Zincken, 1817)  
 Subspecies *labradoriensis* Christoph and *dissectus* Grote have been reported  
 from BC.  
 1441 *Crambus bidens* Zeller, 1872  
 1442 *Crambus perllella* (Scopoli, 1763)  
 1443 *Crambus unistriatellus* Packard, 1867  
 1444 *Crambus whitmerellus* Klots, 1942  
 The subspecies *browni* Klots is applicable to BC populations.  
 1445 *Crambus tutillus* McDunnough, 1921  
 1446 *Crambus cockleellus* Kearfott, 1908  
 1447 *Crambus ainsliellus* Klots, 1942  
 1448 *Crambus praefectellus* (Zincken, 1821)  
 1449 *Crambus leachellus* (Zincken, 1818)

- 1450 *Crambus cypridalis* Hulst, 1886  
 1451 *Crambus occidentalis* Grote, 1880  
 1452 *Raphiptera argillaceellus* (Packard, 1867)  
 1453 *Agriphila straminella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)  
 1454 *Agriphila plumbifimbriellus* (Dyar, 1904)  
 1455 *Agriphila ruricolellus* (Zeller, 1863)  
 1456 *Agriphila vulgivagellus* (Clemens, 1860)  
 1457 *Agriphila attenuatus* (Grote, 1880)  
 1458 *Neodactria luteolellus* (Clemens, 1860)  
 1459 *Neodactria caliginosellus* (Clemens, 1860)  
 1460 *Neodactria murellus* (Dyar, 1904)  
 1461 *Pediasia aridella* (Thunberg, 1788)  
 Subspecies *edmontellus* (McDunnough) has been reported from BC.  
 1462 *Pediasia truncatellus* (Zetterstedt, 1840)  
 1463 *Pediasia browerellus* (Klots, 1942)  
 1464 *Pediasia trisecta* (Walker, 1856)  
 1465 *Pediasia dorsipunctellus* (Kearfott, 1908)  
 1466 *Tehama bonifatella* (Hulst, 1887)  
 1467 *Thaumatoopsis pexellus* (Zeller, 1863)  
 Subspecies *coloradella* Kearfott has been reported from BC.  
 1468 *Thaumatoopsis repandus* (Grote, 1880)

### **Subfamily Schoenobiinae**

- 1469 *Donacaula melinellus* (Clemens, 1860)  
 Subspecies *albicostellus* (Fernald) has been reported from BC.

### **Subfamily Acentropinae**

#### **Tribe Nymphulini**

- 1470 *Elophila icciusalis* (Walker, 1859)  
 1471 *Elophila oblitalis* (Walker, 1859)  
 1472 *Elophila occidentalis* (Lange, 1956)  
 1473 *Parapoynx maculalis* (Clemens, 1860)  
 1474 *Parapoynx allionealis* Walker, 1859

#### **Tribe Argyractini**

- 1475 *Petrophila kearfottalis* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1917)  
 1476 *Petrophila confusalis* (Walker, 1866)  
 1477 *Eoparargyrectis floridalis* Lange, 1956

### **Subfamily Odontiinae**

#### **Tribe Odontiini**

- 1478 *Microtheoris ophionalis* (Walker, 1859)  
 The subspecies *occidentalis* Munroe (type locality: BC) is applicable to BC populations.  
 1479 *Anatralata versicolor* (Warren, 1892)



### **Tribe Eurrhypini**

- 1480 *Mimoschinia rufofascialis* (Stephens, 1834)  
Subspecies *novalis* (Grote) and *nuchalis* (Grote) have been reported from BC.

### **Subfamily Evergestinae**

- 1481 *Evergestis pallidata* (Hufnagel, 1767) I?  
Introduced from Eurasia?
- 1482 *Evergestis simulatilis* (Grote, 1880)
- 1483 *Evergestis vinctalis* Barnes & McDunnough, 1914  
The subspecies *muricoloralis* Munroe (type locality: BC) is applicable to BC populations.
- 1484 *Evergestis obscuralis* Barnes & McDunnough, 1914  
Subspecies *palousalis* Munroe occurs in BC.
- 1485 *Evergestis funalis* (Grote, 1878)  
Subspecies *columbialis* Munroe and *insulalis* Barnes & McDunnough occur in BC; both were described from BC.
- 1486 *Evergestis subterminalis* Barnes & McDunnough, 1914
- 1487 *Prorasea simalis* Grote, 1878
- 1488 *Prorasea praeia* (Dyar, 1917)
- 1489 *Orenaia trivialis* Barnes & McDunnough, 1914
- 1490 *Orenaia pallidivittalis* Munroe, 1956

### **Subfamily Glaphyriinae**

- 1491 *Stegia salutalis* (Hulst, 1886)
- 1492 *Dicymolomia metalliferalis* (Packard, 1873)
- 1493 *Chalcoela iphitalis* (Walker, 1859)

### **Subfamily Pyraustinae**

#### **Tribe Pyraustini**

- 1494 *Saucrobotys fumoferalis* (Hulst, 1886)
- 1495 *Saucrobotys futilalis* (Lederer, 1863)  
Subspecies *inconcinna* (Lederer) has been reported from BC.
- 1496 *Ostrinia penitalis* (Grote, 1876)
- 1497 U *Ostrinia marginalis* (Walker, 1866)  
Munroe (1976b) reported this species from across Canada and north to Dawson, YT, but BC was not specifically mentioned and no BC vouchers are known.
- 1498 *Fumibotys fumalis* (Guenée, 1854)
- 1499 *Perispasta caeculalis* Zeller, 1875
- 1500 *Eurrhypara hortulata* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
Introduced from Eurasia; it was first found in NS in 1907 and in BC in 1977 (Gillespie and Gillespie 1982).
- 1501 *Anania tertialis* (Guenée, 1854)  
This species has historically been referred to under the name *coronata tertialis*. It has recently been shown to be a distinct species from *A. coronata* (Hufnagel), which is restricted to the Palearctic (Yang et al. 2012).
- 1502 *Anania mysippusalis* (Walker, 1859)

- 1503 *Anania funebris* (Ström, 1768)  
Subspecies *glomeralis* (Walker) has been reported from BC.
- 1504 *Sitochroa chortalis* (Grote, 1873)
- 1505 *Loxostege sticticalis* (Linnaeus, 1761)
- 1506 *Loxostege anartalis* (Grote, 1877)  
Subspecies *albertalis* Barnes & McDunnough occurs in BC.
- 1507 *Loxostege thrallophilalis* (Hulst, 1886)
- 1508 *Loxostege sierralis* Munroe, 1976  
The nominal subspecies (type locality BC) and subspecies *internationalis* Munroe occur in BC.
- 1509 *Loxostege commixtalis* (Walker, 1866)
- 1510 *Loxostege cereralis* (Zeller, 1872)
- 1511 *Pyrausta nicalis* (Grote, 1878)
- 1512 *Pyrausta signatalis* (Walker, 1866)
- 1513 *Pyrausta californicalis* (Packard, 1873)
- 1514 *Pyrausta orphisalis* Walker, 1859
- 1515 *Pyrausta tuolumnalis* Barnes & McDunnough, 1918
- 1516 *Pyrausta subsequalis* (Guenée, 1854)  
Subspecies *plagalis* Haimbach occurs in BC.
- 1517 *Pyrausta borealis* Packard, 1867
- 1518 *Pyrausta perrubralis* (Packard, 1873)  
Subspecies *saanichalis* Munroe, described from Vancouver Island, is applicable to at least some BC populations.
- 1519 *Pyrausta semirubralis* (Packard, 1873)
- 1520 *Pyrausta unifascialis* (Packard, 1873)
- 1521 *Pyrausta fodinalis* (Lederer, 1863)  
Subspecies *septentrionicola* Munroe occurs in BC.
- 1522 *Pyrausta socialis* (Grote, 1877)
- Tribe Spilomelini**
- 1523 *Diastictis ventralis* (Grote & Robinson, 1867)  
Subspecies *seamansi* Munroe occurs in BC.
- 1524 *Herpetogramma pertextalis* (Lederer, 1863)
- 1525 *Herpetogramma thestealis* (Walker, 1859)
- 1526 *Choristostigma plumbosignalis* (Fernald, 1888)
- 1527 *Choristostigma disputalis* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1917)
- 1528 *Udea rubigalis* (Guenée, 1854)
- 1529 *Udea profundalis* (Packard, 1873)
- 1530 *Udea washingtonalis* (Grote, 1882)  
Subspecies *hollandi* Munroe was described from BC.
- 1531 *Udea inquinatalis* (Zeller, 1846)
- 1532 *Udea nordeggensis* (McDunnough, 1930)
- 1533 *Udea saxifragae* (McDunnough, 1935)

- 1534 *Udea derasa* Munroe, 1966  
 1535 *Udea livida* Munroe, 1966  
 1536 *Udea turmalis* (Grote, 1881)  
 1537 *Udea itysalis* (Walker, 1859)  
 British Columbia populations have been referred to as subspecies *kodiakensis* Munroe and *tillialis* (Dyar), the latter described from BC (Munroe 1966).  
 1538 *Udea abstrusa* Munroe, 1966  
 1539 *Udea radiosalis* (Möschler, 1883)  
 1540 *Desmia funeralis* (Hübner, 1796)  
 1541 *Desmia maculalis* Westwood, 1831  
 1542 *Palpita magniferalis* (Walker, 1861)  
 1543 *Diacme adipaloides* (Grote & Robinson, 1867)  
 This species has historically been misidentified in western Canada as *D. elealis* (Walker).  
 1544 *Mecyna mustelinalis* (Packard, 1873)  
 1545 *Nomophila nearctica* Munroe, 1973

## Superfamily Drepanoidea

### 60. Family Drepanidae (*lutestring moths and hooktip moths*)

Drepanids are medium-sized moths, ranging in size from about 35 to 45 mm. In North America, this group includes two superficially dissimilar subfamilies that have been treated as separate families in the past; they and a third Asian subfamily are united, based on the unique structure of the tympanum. In the subfamily Drepaninae, the adults resemble geometrids. In many species, forewing tips are sickle-shaped, thus the name “hooktips”. In the Thyatirinae, adult moths resemble noctuids.

Most drepanid larvae feed on the foliage of trees or shrubs. Some are gregarious when young. The larvae of many drepanids have abdomens that taper to a point; many larvae rest with the head and tail raised.

The family Drepanidae contains about 660 described species. Twenty-one species are known in North America; BC has 11 species.

### Subfamily Thyatirinae

#### Tribe Habrosynini

- 1546 *Habrosyne scripta* (Gosse, 1840)  
 Subspecies *chatfieldii* Grote has been reported from BC.  
 1547 *Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides* (Guenée, 1852)

#### Tribe Macrothyatirini

- 1548 *Euthyatira pudens* (Guenée, 1852)

- 1549 *Euthyatira semicircularis* (Grote, 1881)  
Subspecies *griseor* (Barnes & McDunnough) has been reported from BC.

**Tribe Ceranemotini**

- 1550 *Ceranemota improvisa* (Edwards, 1873)  
1551 *Ceranemota fasciata* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1910)  
1552 *Ceranemota albertae* Clarke, 1938

**Subfamily Drepaninae**

**Tribe Drepanini**

- 1553 *Drepana arcuata* Walker, 1855  
Subspecies *siculifer* Packard has been reported from BC.  
1554 *Drepana bilineata* (Packard, 1864)  
1555 *Eudeilinia herminiata* (Guenée, [1858])

**Tribe Oretini**

- 1556 *Oreta rosea* (Walker, 1855)

**Superfamily Lasiocampoidea**

**61. Family Lasiocampidae (tent caterpillars and lappet moths)**

Lasiocampids are medium-sized to very large (25 to 120 mm), stout-bodied, hairy moths. British Columbia species are at the lower end of the size range, with wingspans ranging from about 25 to 35 mm; they are also predominantly brown, yellow or grey. The mouthparts are nonfunctional, the eyes are often hairy, and the antennae are somewhat feathery, especially in males. Tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma*) larvae are hairy and often colourful, with stripes and spots of white, blue, orange and other colours. Lappet moth larvae (*Tolyte*, *Phyllodesma*) are softly hairy and have a small lobe or lappet on either side of each segment.

Lasiocampid larvae feed mostly on deciduous trees and shrubs. The tent caterpillars live in silken colonies and often cause severe defoliation during cyclical outbreaks.

The family Lasiocampidae is practically cosmopolitan, but is best represented in the tropics; it includes about 1950 species worldwide. In North America, 35 species are known; four of these occur in BC. The family in North America was revised by Franclemont (1973).

**Subfamily Lasiocampinae**

**Tribe Gastropachini**

- 1557 *Phyllodesma americana* (Harris, 1841)

### **Tribe Lasiocampini**

1558 *Malacosoma disstria* Hübner, 1820

The Forest Tent Caterpillar. This species is a destructive pest of *Populus* trees in the boreal forest.

1559 *Malacosoma californica* (Packard, 1864)

The Western Tent Caterpillar. Subspecies *pluvialis* (Dyar) occurs in BC.

### **Subfamily Macromphaliinae**

1560 *Tolyte dayi* Blackmore, 1921

Crabo et al. (2015) treat *T. dayi* as a synonym of *T. distincta* French, and list records in the Pacific Northwest, including BC, under the latter name.

## **Superfamily Bombycoidea**

### **62. Family Saturniidae (giant silk moths)**

Giant silk moths are medium-sized to very large moths, with wingspans of about 30 to 280 mm. British Columbia species have wingspans ranging from about 60 mm (small *Hemileuca* specimens) to 140 mm (large *Antheraea*). The body is heavy and covered in hair-like scales. The mouthparts are reduced and non-functional. Larvae often have tubercles or spines on the body; the pupae usually are enclosed in silken cocoons, often incorporating leaves.

Adults are usually nocturnal, although some Saturniinae and many Hemileucinae fly in the daytime. The larvae are frequently polyphagous; some species eat dozens of plant genera. Most are solitary, but Hemileucinae larvae are gregarious, feeding in tight clusters. Hemileucinae larvae also bear tubercles with poisonous spines. Although the main commercial production of silk comes from *Bombyx mori* (Linnaeus) in the family Bombycidae, some silk is commercially produced by saturniid species.

The family Saturniidae is cosmopolitan and is absent from only the most northerly and southerly regions. It is best represented in the tropics, especially in the New World. There are about 2350 species worldwide, with 74 species recorded for North America. Seven species are recorded from BC. North American saturniids were treated in detail by Ferguson (1971, 1972) and Tuskes et al. (1996).

## Subfamily Hemileucinae

### Tribe Hemileucini

1561 S *Coloradia pandora* Blake, 1863

Reported by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) under the name *C. lindseyi* Barnes & Benjamin, now considered a subspecies of *C. pandora*. The record is based on one specimen from Victoria, BC, "probably accidentally introduced". That is likely the case, although presumably naturally occurring strays have been collected on the west coast as far north as WA (L. G. Crabo, personal communication).

1562 *Hemileuca eglanterina* (Boisduval, 1852)

The nominal subspecies occurs in BC; however Dyar (1904) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) erroneously reported subspecies *shastaensis* (Grote) from BC.

1563 *Hemileuca nuttalli* (Strecker, 1875)

1564 *Hemileuca hera* (Harris, 1841)

The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.

## Subfamily Saturniinae

### Tribe Saturniini

1565 *Antheraea polyphemus* (Cramer, 1776)

The Polyphemus Moth.

### Tribe Attacini

1566 *Hyalophora gloveri* (Strecker, 1872)

Glover's Silk Moth. Tuskes et al. (1996) treated *H. gloveri* as a subspecies of *H. columbia* (Smith), but western populations were reinstated as a full species by Pohl et al. (2010).

1567 *Hyalophora euryalus* (Boisduval, 1855)

Populations in southeastern BC exhibit some *gloveri* (Strecker) traits that are indicative of past hybridisation (Tuskes et al. 1996) and have been historically referred to under the name *kasloensis* (Cockerell).

## 63. Family Sphingidae (sphinx moths; hornworms)

Sphinx moths are medium-sized to large (30 to 180 mm), heavy-bodied moths with long, narrow forewings and relatively small hind wings; in BC species, wingspans range from about 40 to 140 mm. Most larvae lack obvious hairs and usually have a spine or button-like process near the end of the body, thus giving them the name hornworms. Most species pupate in the soil or in leaf litter; the sheath of the developing proboscis is sometimes separate from the rest of the body, resembling the handle of a jug.

Sphinx moths fly strongly with rapidly beating wings; many can hover like hummingbirds, and feed on flower nectar by probing tubular blooms with the proboscis. Larvae of some species damage commercial crops. Larvae often rear up when disturbed and, in this position, have reminded some imaginative people of the Sphinx of Egypt.

About 1450 species of Sphingidae are known worldwide. North America has approximately 130 species; 25 species are reported from BC, and one more is expected to be found. Hodges (1971) and Tuttle (2007) covered the North American Sphingidae; Kitching and Cadiou (2000) provided a complete world catalogue.

### **Subfamily Sphinginae**

#### ***Tribe Acherontiini***

1568 S *Agrius cingulata* (Fabricius, 1775)

#### ***Tribe Sphingini***

1569 *Manduca quinquemaculata* (Haworth, 1803)

1570 *Sphinx chersis* (Hübner, 1823)

1571 *Sphinx vashti* Strecker, 1878

1572 *Sphinx perelegans* Edwards, 1874

1573 *Sphinx poecila* Stephens, 1828

1574 *Sphinx luscitiosa* Clemens, 1859

1575 *Sphinx drupiferarum* Smith, 1797

1576 U *Lapara bombycoides* Walker, 1856

Reported from BC by Smith (1994), but no BC voucher specimens are known. The species was not reported from BC by Tuttle (2007), but it could occur in the boreal forests of northeastern BC.

### **Subfamily Smerinthinae**

#### ***Tribe Smerinthini***

1577 *Smerinthus jamaicensis* (Drury, 1773)

1578 *Smerinthus cerisyi* Kirby, 1837

1579 *Smerinthus ophthalmica* Boisduval, 1855

This name was raised from synonymy with *S. cerisyi* Kirby by Pohl et al. (2010). It occurs across southern BC and west of the Coast Ranges, north to AK.

1580 *Paonias excaecata* (Smith, 1797)

1581 *Paonias myops* (Smith, 1797)

1582 *Pachysphinx modesta* (Harris, 1839)

### **Subfamily Macroglossinae**

#### ***Tribe Dilophonotini***

1583 *Hemaris thysbe* (Fabricius, 1775)

1584 *Hemaris diffinis* (Boisduval, 1836)

Historical BC records under this name are actually *H. thetis* (Boisduval) (Schmidt 2009); however, true *H. diffinis* was recently discovered in the Peace River region of northeastern BC by J. H. Shepard.

1585 *Hemaris thetis* (Boisduval, 1855)

This species was listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) and Tuttle (2007) as *H. senta* (Strecker), a recent synonym (Schmidt 2009).

### **Tribe Macroglossini**

- 1585.1 P *Proserpinus lucidus* (Boisduval, 1852)  
This species is reported as “probable” for BC by Tuttle (2007).
- 1586 *Proserpinus clarkiae* (Boisduval, 1852)
- 1587 *Proserpinus flavofasciata* (Walker, 1856)
- 1588 U *Darapsa choerilus* (Cramer, [1780])  
Listed as uncertain for BC by Tuttle (2007). The only known BC record is from Ucluelet; it is likely mislabelled. However, this species probably occurs in BC’s Peace River region.
- 1589 S *Hyles euphorbiae* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
This species was introduced to BC for biological control of *Euphorbia* beginning in 1966 (Harris and Alex 1971); it has not yet become established in the province, but it is expected to do so via dispersal from populations in AB.
- 1590 *Hyles gallii* (Rottemburg, 1775)
- 1591 M *Hyles lineata* (Fabricius, 1775)
- 1592 *Deilephila elpenor* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
Introduced from Europe to BC; known only from the Lower Mainland (Pitt Meadows, Maple Ridge, Langley). According to F. A. H. Sperlberg (personal communication), this species was intentionally released by a sphingid collector near Vancouver before 1995.

## **Superfamily Geometroidea**

### **64. Family Uraniidae (swallowtail moths)**

Uraniids are small to large, usually slender-bodied moths. North American species have wingspans of 15 to 20 mm. Some tropical species are brilliantly iridescent and tailed like papilionid butterflies, but most are cryptically coloured. The family is defined by characters of the abdominal tympanum and wing venation. Some species, including the BC species, have notched hind wings.

Larvae of Epipleminae, including the North American species, are social when young, making webs that they abandon as they mature. Adults hold their wings outspread or rolled, often with the forewings and hind wings widely separated.

The family Uraniidae consists of about 700 described species, mostly in the tropics. Ten species are known in North America, one of which occurs in BC.

### **Subfamily Epipleminae**

- 1593 *Callizzia amorata* Packard, 1876



## **65. Family Geometridae (inchworm moths; loopers)**

Geometrid moths are small to very large (with wingspans of about 10 to 50 mm in BC, but up to more than 100 mm elsewhere), and typically slender bodied, with broad, delicate wings. In our fauna, colours are usually subdued, with browns, greys, whites and rusts predominating; some are green, yellow, or black and white. Delicate transverse lines or bands may cross both pairs of wings. In some species, the females have short wings or are wingless; wing loss is more common in the Geometridae than in any other lepidopteran family. Adult geometrids are mostly nocturnal, and many are attracted to lights. When resting, they typically hold the cryptically coloured wings outspread, but some species fold their wings tightly over the abdomen. Some species are diurnal; some of these are brightly coloured.

Most larvae have lost the front three of the usual five pairs of prolegs, but some species have retained more than two pairs (with some prolegs reduced). The loss of prolegs results in the looping habit of the moving larva; the name “Geometridae” is derived from this “earth-measuring” motion.

Characteristically, many geometrid larvae are beautifully camouflaged and, when disturbed, may stand erect on the prolegs, strikingly resembling a little twig. The larvae usually are externally feeding defoliators, although some attack fruits, dead leaves and stored food products; a few are carnivorous. Many are serious pests, especially of fruit-bearing shrubs and trees and of ornamental and forest trees. Adults of some *Scopula* species in Southeast Asia imbibe blood from wounds in mammals, or sip sweat and tears.

The family Geometridae is huge, containing about 23 000 species globally. About 1425 species are described in North America; 362 species have been reported from BC, and a further six species are expected to be found, making the family the third-most diverse group of moths in the province. Most Canadian species of geometrids were treated by McGuffin (1967, 1972, 1977, 1981, 1987, 1988) and Bolte (1990), but many genera in the subfamily Larentiinae remain poorly known. Other significant North American works are by Ferguson (1985, 2008). A global catalogue of the Geometridae was published by Scoble (1999).

### **Subfamily Larentiinae**

#### ***Tribe Cidariini***

1594     *Dysstroma citrata* (Linnaeus, 1761)

- 1595 *Dysstroma sobria* Swett, 1917
- 1596 *Dysstroma suspectata* (Möschler, 1874)  
This species is known in BC from a single specimen from Kootenay Park, verified via DNA barcode (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- 1597 *Dysstroma ochrofuscaria* Ferguson, 1983
- 1597.1 P *Dysstroma infuscata* (Tengström, 1869)  
This species is known from YT and AB, and likely occurs in BC also.
- 1598 *Dysstroma truncata* (Hufnagel, 1767)  
Subspecies *transversata* (Kellcott) has been reported from BC.
- 1599 *Dysstroma pseudimmanata* (Heydemann, 1929)  
Historical reports of *D. walkerata* (Pearsall) refer to this species (Pohl et al. 2010).
- 1600 *Dysstroma hersiliata* (Guenée, [1858])  
Subspecies *cervinifascia* (Walker) and *manitoba* McDunnough have been reported from BC.
- 1601 *Dysstroma formosa* (Hulst, 1896)  
Subspecies *occidentata* (Taylor) has been reported from BC.
- 1602 *Dysstroma colvillei* Blackmore, 1926
- 1603 *Dysstroma brunneata* (Packard, 1867)  
Subspecies *ethela* (Hulst) has been reported from BC.
- 1604 *Dysstroma mancipata* (Guenée, [1858])  
Subspecies *decorata* (Taylor) has been reported from BC.
- 1605 *Eulithis propulsata* (Walker, 1862)
- 1606 *Eulithis testata* (Linnaeus, 1761)
- 1607 *Eulithis destinata* (Möschler, 1860)  
Subspecies *harveyata* (Taylor) has been reported from BC.
- 1608 *Eulithis flavibrunneata* (McDunnough, 1943)
- 1609 U *Eulithis explanata* (Walker, 1862)  
The record from BC by Forbes (1948) probably refers to *E. xyлина* (Hulst), as no BC vouchers are known and this species has otherwise not been reported from BC. However, it lives in adjacent northwestern AB, and almost certainly occurs in BC's inadequately studied Peace River region.
- 1610 *Eulithis xyлина* (Hulst, 1896)  
Subspecies *speciosa* (Hulst) has been reported from BC.
- 1611 *Eurhinosea flavaria* Packard, 1873
- 1612 *Antepirrhoe semiatrata* (Hulst, 1881)
- 1613 *Antepirrhoe fasciata* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1918)
- 1614 *Antepirrhoe atrifasciata* (Hulst, 1888)
- 1615 *Ecliptopera silaceata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)  
Subspecies *albolineata* (Packard) has been reported from BC.
- 1616 *Colostygia circumvallaria* (Taylor, 1906)  
This species has been reported from BC by various authors, including Canning and Scudder (2007), as *C. turbata* Hübner, a Palaearctic species.
- 1617 *Plemyria georgii* Hulst, 1896  
Subspecies *benesignata* (Barnes & McDunnough) has been reported from BC.

- 1618 *Thera juniperata* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
 1619 *Thera otisi* (Dyar, 1904)  
 1620 *Ceratodalia gueneata* Packard, 1876  
 1621 *Lampropteryx suffumata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)  
 A holarctic species, newly discovered in North America by deWaard et al. (2008).

**Tribe Hydrimenini**

- 1622 *Hydriomena tuolumne* Barnes & McDunnough, 1917  
 Known in BC from specimens in the RBCM from Wellington and Thetis Island.  
 1623 *Hydriomena exculpata* Barnes & McDunnough, 1917  
 1624 *Hydriomena expurgata* Barnes & McDunnough, 1918  
 Subspecies *nicolensis* McDunnough occurs in BC.  
 1625 *Hydriomena irata* Swett, 1910  
 Subspecies *quaesitata* Barnes & McDunnough has been reported from BC.  
 1626 *Hydriomena perfracta* Swett, 1910  
 1627 *Hydriomena marinata* Barnes & McDunnough, 1917  
 Subspecies *exasperata* Barnes & McDunnough and *marinata* Barnes & McDunnough  
 have been reported from BC.  
 1628 *Hydriomena edenata* Swett, 1909  
 Subspecies *grandis* Barnes & McDunnough has been reported from BC.  
 1629 *Hydriomena divisaria* (Walker, 1860)  
 1630 *Hydriomena renunciata* (Walker, 1862)  
 Subspecies *columbiata* Taylor and *pernigrata* Barnes & McDunnough have been  
 reported from BC.  
 1631 *Hydriomena albimontanata* McDunnough, 1939  
 1632 *Hydriomena nevadae* Barnes & McDunnough, 1917  
 1633 *Hydriomena californiata* (Packard, 1871)  
 1634 *Hydriomena crokeri* Swett, 1910  
 1635 *Hydriomena ruberata* (Freyer, [1831])  
 1636 *Hydriomena macdunnoughi* Swett, 1918  
 1637 *Hydriomena furcata* (Thunberg, 1784)  
 The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.  
 1638 *Hydriomena quinquefasciata* (Packard, 1871)  
 1639 *Hydriomena albifasciata* (Packard, 1874)  
 Subspecies *reflata* Grote and *victoria* Barnes & McDunnough occur in BC.  
 1640 *Hydriomena speciosata* (Packard, 1874)  
 1641 *Hydriomena morosata* Barnes & McDunnough, 1917  
 1642 *Hydriomena nubilofasciata* (Packard, 1871)  
 1643 *Hydriomena manzanita* Taylor, 1906  
 1644 *Triphosa haesitata* (Guenée, [1858])  
 1645 *Coryphista meadii* (Packard, 1874)  
 The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.  
 1646 *Rheumaptera undulata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
 Subspecies *bluff* (Bryk) occurs in BC.

- 1647 *Rheumaptera hastata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Subspecies *gothicata* (Guenée) has been reported from BC.
- 1648 *Rheumaptera subhastata* (Nolcken, 1870)  
Subspecies *confusa* (McDunnough) has been reported from BC.
- 1649 *Entephria kidluidata* (Munroe, 1951)
- 1650 *Entephria multivagata* (Hulst, 1881)
- 1651 *Entephria takuata* Taylor, 1908
- 1652 *Entephria lagganata* Taylor, 1908
- 1653 *Mesoleuca ruficillata* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1654 *Mesoleuca gratulata* (Walker, 1862)  
Subspecies *latialbata* Barnes & McDunnough has been reported from BC.
- 1655 *Spargania magnoliata* Guenée, [1858]  
Subspecies *pernotata* (Hulst) has been reported from BC.
- 1656 *Spargania luctuata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)  
Subspecies *obductata* (Möschler) has been reported from BC.
- 1657 *Perizoma basaliata* (Walker, 1862)
- 1658 *Perizoma grandis* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1659 *Perizoma curvilinea* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1660 *Perizoma costiguttata* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1661 *Perizoma custodiata* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1662 *Anticlea vasiliata* Guenée, [1858]
- 1663 *Anticlea multiferata* (Walker, 1863)
- Tribe Stannodini**
- 1664 *Stannodes blackmorei* Swett, 1915
- 1665 *Stannodes topazata* (Strecker, 1899)  
Subspecies *albida* Barnes & McDunnough has been reported from BC.
- 1666 *Stannodes marmorata* (Packard, 1871)
- 1667 *Stannoctenis morrisata* (Hulst, 1887)
- 1668 *Stannoctenis pearsalli* (Swett, 1914)
- Tribe Xanthorhoini**
- 1669 *Xanthorhoe labradorensis* (Packard, 1867)  
This species was referred to in early reports under the Palaearctic name *X. designata* (Hufnagel).
- 1670 *Xanthorhoe packardata* McDunnough, 1945
- 1671 *Xanthorhoe abrasaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1855])  
Subspecies *aquilonaria* Cassino & Swett (type locality Atlin BC) and *congregata* (Walker) have been reported from BC.
- 1672 *Xanthorhoe iduata* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1673 *Xanthorhoe macdunnoughi* Swett, 1918

- 1673.1 P *Xanthorhoe ramaria* Swett & Cassino, 1920  
Historical records of this species from BC are erroneous; populations west of the Rocky Mountains are now *X. delectaria* Cassino & Swett, which was until recently treated as a subspecies of *X. ramaria* (Pohl et al. 2010). However, *X. ramaria* is known from the boreal forests of AB, and likely occurs in BC's Peace River region (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- 1674 *Xanthorhoe delectaria* Cassino & Swett, 1920  
This taxon, described from Atlin, BC, was historically treated as a subspecies of *X. ramaria* Swett & Cassino, but was raised to species status by Pohl et al. (2010).
- 1675 *Xanthorhoe lagganata* Swett & Cassino, 1920  
This species was previously reported from BC under the name *X. incurсата* (Hübner), a Palaearctic species. All North American material is *X. lagganata* Swett (Pohl et al. 2010).
- 1676 *Xanthorhoe baffinensis* McDunnough, 1939
- 1677 *Xanthorhoe algidata* (Möschler, 1874)  
Reported by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *X. dodata* Swett & Cassino, which was synonymized with *X. algidata* by Pohl et al. (2010).
- 1678 *Xanthorhoe pontiaria* Taylor, 1906
- 1679 *Xanthorhoe fossaria* Taylor, 1906  
Subspecies *atlinensis* Swett and *blackmorei* Swett were both described from BC material.
- 1680 *Xanthorhoe decoloraria* (Esper, [1806])  
Until recently this species was known in North America by the name *X. munitata* (Hübner), but that taxon was recently synonymised with *decoloraria* (Esper) (Scoble 1999). Subspecies *convalaria* (Guenée) has been reported from BC.
- 1681 *Xanthorhoe alticolata* Barnes & McDunnough, 1916
- 1682 *Xanthorhoe defensaria* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1683 *Xanthorhoe ferrugata* (Clerck, 1759)  
The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.
- 1684 *Xanthorhoe clarkeata* Ferguson, 1987
- 1685 *Xanthorhoe borealis* Hulst, 1896
- 1686 *Xanthorhoe lacustrata* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1687 *Epirrhoe alternata* (Müller, 1764)
- 1688 *Epirrhoe plebeculata* (Guenée, [1858])  
Subspecies *vivida* Barnes & McDunnough has been reported in BC.
- 1689 *Epirrhoe sperryi* Herbulot, 1951  
This species was historically reported from BC under the name *E. tristata* (Linnaeus), a Palaearctic species.
- 1690 *Euphyia intermediata* (Guenée, [1858])  
Reported by Llewellyn Jones (1951) as *E. unangulata* (Haworth), an Old World name.
- 1691 *Enchoria lacteata* (Packard, 1876)
- 1692 U *Zenopheps lignicolorata* (Packard, 1874)  
Canadian populations traditionally treated as *Z. lignicolorata* may be *Z. alpinata* Cassino (Pohl et al. 2010). British Columbia populations have been referred to as subspecies *victoria* Taylor.

- 1693 *Zenophleps alpinata* Cassino, 1927  
 1694 *Psychophora phocata* (Möschler, 1862)  
 1695 *Psychophora suttoni* Heinrich, 1942  
 A recent BC record by B. C. Schmidt at Pink Mountain is provisionally listed here; this actually represents a new species near *P. suttoni* that awaits a formal description.  
 1696 *Costacovexa centrostrigaria* (Wollaston, 1858)

**Tribe Asthenini**

- 1697 *Hydrelia albifera* (Walker, 1866)  
 1698 *Hydrelia brunneifasciata* (Packard, 1876)  
 1699 *Venusia cambrica* Curtis, 1839  
 1700 *Venusia duodecemlineata* (Packard, 1873)  
 This species is known in BC (and Canada) from one specimen in the PFC, identified via DNA barcode (deWaard et al. 2011).  
 1701 *Venusia obsoleta* (Swett, 1916)  
 1702 *Venusia pearsalli* (Dyar, 1906)  
 1703 *Trichodezia albovittata* (Guenée, [1858])  
 Subspecies *tenuifasciata* Barnes & McDunnough has been reported in BC.  
 1704 S *Minoa murinata* (Scopoli, 1763)  
 Introduced to control Leafy Spurge in 1994; it may not be established in the province (McClay et al. 1995).

**Tribe Operophterini**

- 1705 *Epirrita autumnata* (Borkhausen, 1794)  
 Subspecies *henshawi* (Swett) and *omissa* (Harrison) have been reported from BC.  
 1706 *Epirrita undulata* (Harrison, 1942)  
 1707 *Epirrita pulchraria* (Taylor, 1907)  
 1708 *Operophtera brumata* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
 Known as the Winter Moth, this alien species was first reported in North America in NS in 1949, but it may have been already present for more than 30 years by that time (Gillespie and Gillespie 1982). It was first found in BC in 1976.  
 1709 *Operophtera bruceata* (Hulst, 1886)  
 1710 *Operophtera danbyi* (Hulst, 1896)

**Tribe Eudulini**

- 1711 *Eubaphe mendica* (Walker, 1854)

**Tribe Eupitheciini**

- 1712 *Horisme intestinata* (Guenée, [1858])  
 1713 *Horisme incana* Swett, 1918  
 Subspecies *columbia* McDunnough has been reported from BC.  
 1714 *Eupithecia palpata* Packard, 1873  
 1715 *Eupithecia ornata* (Hulst, 1896)  
 1716 *Eupithecia columbiata* (Dyar, 1904)  
 1717 *Eupithecia maestosa* (Hulst, 1896)

- 1718 *Eupithecia pusillata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) I  
This is a Palearctic species that was first collected in BC at Port Moody in 1976 and in North Vancouver in 1986. It is likely established on ornamental juniper in BC's Lower Mainland. Previous reports of this species in North America refer to *E. interruptofasciata* Packard, which was once considered a subspecies of *E. pusillata* (deWaard et al. 2010).
- 1719 *Eupithecia interruptofasciata* Packard, 1873  
Historically, this species was variously reported from BC as a subspecies under the Palearctic names *E. sobrinata* (Hübner) and *E. pusillata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller]).
- 1720 *Eupithecia longipalpata* Packard, 1876
- 1721 *Eupithecia placidata* Taylor, 1908
- 1722 *Eupithecia unicolor* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1723 *Eupithecia pseudotsugata* MacKay, 1951
- 1724 *Eupithecia misturata* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1725 *Eupithecia pygmaeata* (Hübner, [1799])  
Subspecies *obumbrata* Taylor occurs in BC.
- 1726 *Eupithecia bryanti* Taylor, 1906
- 1727 *Eupithecia regina* Taylor, 1906
- 1728 *Eupithecia borealis* (Hulst, 1898)
- 1729 *Eupithecia subfuscata* (Haworth, 1809)
- 1730 *Eupithecia tripunctaria* Herrich-Schäffer, 1852
- 1731 *Eupithecia harrisonata* MacKay, 1951
- 1732 *Eupithecia casloata* (Dyar, 1904)
- 1733 *Eupithecia rotundopuncta* Packard, 1871
- 1734 *Eupithecia intricata* (Zetterstedt, [1839])  
Subspecies *taylorata* Swett occurs in BC.
- 1735 *Eupithecia satyrata* (Hübner, [1813])  
Subspecies *dodata* Taylor occurs in BC.
- 1736 *Eupithecia nimbicolor* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1737 *Eupithecia cretaceata* (Packard, 1874)
- 1738 *Eupithecia behrensata* Packard, 1876
- 1739 *Eupithecia sharronata* Bolte, 1990
- 1740 *Eupithecia gelidata* Möschler, 1860
- 1741 *Eupithecia multistrigata* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1742 *Eupithecia perfusca* (Hulst, 1898)  
Llewellyn Jones (1951) reported this species from BC under the Palearctic name *E. innotata* (Hufnagel).
- 1743 *Eupithecia annulata* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1744 *Eupithecia olivacea* Taylor, 1906
- 1745 *Eupithecia lachrymosa* (Hulst, 1900)
- 1746 *Eupithecia lafontaineata* Bolte, 1990
- 1747 *Eupithecia lariciata* (Freyer, 1841)

- 1748 *Eupithecia niphadophilata* (Dyar, 1904)  
 1749 *Eupithecia subcolorata* (Hulst, 1898)  
 1750 *Eupithecia assimilata* Doubleday, 1856  
 1751 *Eupithecia tenuata* Hulst, 1880  
 1752 *Eupithecia agnesata* Taylor, 1908  
 1753 *Eupithecia niveifascia* (Hulst, 1898)  
 1754 *Eupithecia johnstoni* McDunnough, 1946  
 Known in BC from a single specimen from Okanagan Falls, in the RBCM.  
 1755 *Eupithecia albicapitata* Packard, 1876  
 1756 *Eupithecia mutata* Pearsall, 1908  
 1757 *Eupithecia columbrata* McDunnough, 1940  
 1758 *Eupithecia spermaphaga* (Dyar, 1917)  
 1759 *Eupithecia gilvipennata* Cassino & Swett, 1922  
 1760 *Eupithecia absinthiata* (Clerck, 1759)  
 1761 *Eupithecia anticaria* Walker, 1862  
 1762 *Eupithecia graefii* (Hulst, 1896)  
 1763 *Eupithecia nevadata* Packard, 1871  
 The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.  
 1764 *Eupithecia ravocostaliata* Packard, 1876  
 1765 *Prorella leucata* (Hulst, 1896)  
 1766 *Prorella mellisa* (Grossbeck, 1908)  
 1767 *Pasiphila rectangularata* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
 Introduced from Europe, this species was first detected in North America in NS in 1970 (Ferguson and Mello 1996).

### **Tribe Lobophorini**

- 1768 *Carsia sororiata* (Hübner, [1813])  
 Subspecies *alpinata* Packard, *columbiata* McDunnough, and *thaxteri* Swett have been reported from BC.  
 1769 *Aplocera plagiata* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
 Introduced from Europe in 1967 to control St. John's Wort (Gillespie and Gillespie 1982), this species has subsequently become established in the southern Interior (deWaard 2010).  
 1770 *Acasis viridata* (Packard, 1873)  
 1771 *Cladara limitaria* (Walker, 1860)  
 Subspecies *nigroangulata* (Strecker) has been reported from BC.  
 1772 *Cladara atroliturata* (Walker, [1863])  
 1773 *Lobophora nivigerata* Walker, 1862  
 1774 *Lobophora montanata* Packard, 1874  
 Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) correctly reported this species from BC. They also erroneously report in their Appendix 3 that BC records represent a misidentification, and that the species is known only from the southern Rockies.  
 1775 *Lobophora simsata* Swett, 1920  
 1776 *Lobophora magnoliatoidata* (Dyar, 1904)



1777 *Lobophora canavestita* (Pearsall, 1906)

### **Subfamily Sterrhinae**

#### **Tribe Sterrhini**

1778 *Idaea demissaria* (Hübner, [1831])

Subspecies *columbia* (McDunnough) has been reported from BC.

1779 *Idaea rotundopennata* (Packard, 1876)

1780 *Idaea dimidiata* (Hufnagel, 1767)

#### **Tribe Cosymbiini**

1781 *Cyclophora dataria* (Hulst, 1887)

1782 *Cyclophora pendulinaria* (Guenée, [1858])

#### **Tribe Timandrini**

1783 *Haematopis grataria* (Fabricius, 1798)

#### **Tribe Scopulini**

1783.1 P *Scopula limboundata* (Haworth, 1809)

This species has not been found in BC, but it likely occurs in the boreal forest of BC's Peace River region.

1784 *Scopula ancellata* (Hulst, 1887)

1785 *Scopula fuscata* (Hulst, 1887)

1786 *Scopula junctaria* (Walker, 1861)

The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.

1787 *Scopula quinquelinearia* (Packard, 1871)

This taxon was historically treated as a subspecies of *S. junctaria* (Walker), but was raised to species status by Pohl et al. (2010).

1788 *Scopula frigidaria* (Möschler, 1860)

1789 *Scopula siccata* McDunnough, 1939

1790 *Scopula cajanderi* (Herz, 1903)

1791 *Scopula inductata* (Guenée, [1858])

Reported from BC by Shepard (unpublished report B); it is known from several specimens in the CNC and RBCM (deWaard 2010).

1792 *Scopula luteolata* (Hulst, 1880)

1793 *Scopula sideraria* (Guenée, [1858])

1794 *Scopula sentinaria* (Geyer, 1837)

1795 *Leptostales rubromarginaria* (Packard, 1871)

1796 U *Leptostales ferruminaria* (Zeller, 1872)

Reported from BC by Shepard (unpublished report B); vouchers have not been confirmed, but this rare moth is known from the Peace River parkland of adjacent AB: it likely occurs in BC.

### **Subfamily Geometrinae**

#### **Tribe Nemoriini**

1797 *Chlorosea nevadaria* Packard, 1873

1798 *Chlorosea banksaria* Sperry, 1944

The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.

- 1799 *Nemoria unitaria* (Packard, 1873)  
 1800 *Nemoria darwiniata* (Dyar, 1904)  
 The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.  
 1801 *Nemoria glaucomarginaria* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1917)  
 1802 *Dichorda rectaria* (Grote, 1877)  
 Reported from BC by deWaard (2010) based on three specimens in the Smithsonian Institution. Ferguson (1985) listed this species as “uncertain” in BC, as subspecies *cockerelli* Sperry.

### **Tribe Synchronini**

- 1803 *Synchlora aerata* (Fabricius, 1798)  
 Subspecies *liquoraria* Guenée occurs in BC.  
 1804 *Synchlora bistrifaria* (Packard, 1876)  
 Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) mistakenly reported that western Canadian records of this species are erroneous. It is known across western Canada.

### **Tribe Hemitheini**

- 1805 *Chlorochlamys triangularis* Prout, 1912  
 1806 *Hemitheia aestivaria* (Hübner, [1799]) I  
 Introduced from Eurasia; this species was first found in North America in BC in 1978 (Gillespie and Gillespie 1982).  
 1807 *Mesothea incertata* (Walker, [1863])  
 The nominate subspecies and subspecies *viridipennata* (Hulst) have been reported in BC.

### **Subfamily Archiearinae**

- 1808 *Archiearis infans* (Möschler, 1862)  
 Subspecies *oregonensis* (Swett) occurs in BC.  
 1809 *Leucobrephos brephoides* (Walker, 1857)

### **Subfamily Ennominae**

#### **Tribe Alsophilini**

- 1810 *Alsophila pometaria* (Harris, 1841)

#### **Tribe Cassymini**

- 1811 *Nematocampa resistaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1856])  
 1812 *Protitame virginalis* (Hulst, 1900)  
 1813 *Protitame subalbaria* (Packard, 1873)  
 Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *P. matilda* (Dyar), a recent synonym.

#### **Tribe Macariini**

- 1814 *Eumacaria madopata* (Guenée, [1858])  
 Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *E. latiferrugata* (Walker), a synonym that was overlooked prior to Ferguson (2008).  
 1815 *Speranza brunneata* (Thunberg, 1784)  
 1816 *Speranza amboflava* (Ferguson, 1953)  
 The BC record in Ferguson (2008) is listed as uncertain, but this species certainly occurs in BC and is supported by vouchers in the CNC. It was historically reported under the name *S. sulphurea* (Packard).

- 1817 *Speranza boreata* Ferguson, 2008
- 1818 *Speranza exauspicata* (Walker, 1861)
- 1819 *Speranza bitactata* (Walker, 1862)
- 1820 *Speranza decorata* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1821 *Speranza colata* (Grote, 1881)  
Subspecies *correllatum* (Hulst) occurs in BC.
- 1822 *Speranza occiduaria* (Packard, 1874)  
Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *andersoni* (Swett) (type locality: Atlin, BC), a recent synonym (Pohl et al. 2010).
- 1823 *Speranza simplex* (Dyar, 1907)
- 1824 *Speranza lorquinaria* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1825 *Speranza loricaria* (Eversmann, 1837)
- 1826 *Speranza plumosata* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1917)
- 1827 *Speranza quadrilinearia* (Packard, 1873)
- 1828 *Epelis truncataria* (Walker, 1862)
- 1829 *Macaria notata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) and others under the name *M. ulsterata* (Pearsall), a recent synonym. The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1830 *Macaria aemulataria* Walker, 1861  
Listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *M. perplexata* (Pearsall), a recent synonym.
- 1831 *Macaria masquerata* Ferguson, 2008  
Previously considered to be conspecific with *M. bicolorata* (Fabricius), this species was recently described by Ferguson (2008).
- 1832 *Macaria adonis* Barnes & McDunnough, 1918
- 1833 *Macaria sexmaculata* Packard, 1867  
Subspecies *incololata* Dyar occurs in BC.
- 1834 *Macaria signaria* (Hübner, [1809])  
Includes *unipunctaria* (Wright), *marmorata* (Ferguson), and *submarmorata* Walker, all recent synonyms since Ferguson (2008).
- 1835 *Digrammia californiaria* (Packard, 1871)
- 1836 *Digrammia sexpunctata* (Bates, 1886)  
This species was reported by Llewellyn Jones (1951), but no BC vouchers could be located by Ferguson (2008), who reported it only from the adjacent northwestern USA, as far north as Boise, ID. Recent collections from southern BC by J. deWaard and B. C. Schmidt have been confirmed as this species (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- 1837 *Digrammia delectata* (Hulst, 1887)
- 1838 *Digrammia ubiquitata* Ferguson, 2008  
Prior to Ferguson (2008), this species was often confused with *D. denticulata* (Grote) and *D. sexpunctata* (Bates) in collections.
- 1839 *Digrammia denticulata* (Grote, 1883)
- 1840 *Digrammia nubiculata* (Packard, 1876)
- 1841 *Digrammia curvata* (Grote, 1880)

- 1842 *Digrammia triviata* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1917)
- 1843 *Digrammia setonana* (McDunnough, 1927)  
Doubtfully distinct from *D. continuata* (Walker) (Ferguson 2008); see note under that species in the Excluded Taxa list.
- 1844 *Digrammia muscariata* (Guenée, [1858])  
Also listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) as *D. respersata* (Hulst), which is now considered to be a subspecies of *D. muscariata*. British Columbia material previously identified as "*D. respersata*" is a mix of two taxa: Garry Oak feeders from Vancouver Island are *D. muscariata* subspecies *teucaria* (Strecker), but material from the southern mainland have been redetermined as *D. extenuata* Ferguson, which was not described until 2008 (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- 1845 *Digrammia extenuata* Ferguson, 2008
- 1846 *Digrammia rippertaria* (Duponchel, 1830)  
Reported by many workers, including Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Ross and Evans (1958), as *D. hebetata* (Hulst) under a previous taxonomic arrangement.
- 1847 *Digrammia decorata* (Grossbeck, 1907)
- 1848 *Digrammia subminiata* (Packard, 1873)
- 1849 *Digrammia neptaria* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1850 *Digrammia irrorata* (Packard, 1876)  
Subspecies *venosata* (McDunnough) occurs in BC.
- Tribe Boarmiini**
- 1851 *Dasyfidonia avuncularia* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1852 *Orthofidonia tinctaria* (Walker, 1860)  
All BC *Orthofidonia* were erroneously reported by Cannings and Scudder (2007) as *O. exornata* (Walker); see note in the Excluded Taxa list.
- 1853 *Hesperumia sulphuraria* Packard, 1873
- 1854 *Hesperumia latipennis* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1855 *Nealcis californiaria* (Packard, 1871)
- 1856 *Glena nigricaria* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1913)
- 1857 *Stenoporpia pulmonaria* (Grote, 1881)  
Subspecies *albescens* (Hulst) and *satisfacta* (Barnes & McDunnough) have been reported from BC.
- 1858 *Stenoporpia separataria* (Grote, 1883)
- 1859 *Stenoporpia excelsaria* (Strecker, 1899)
- 1860 *Aethalura intertexta* (Walker, 1860)  
Subspecies *fumata* (Barnes & McDunnough) has been reported from BC.
- 1861 *Iridopsis clivinaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
Subspecies *profanata* (Barnes & McDunnough) has been reported from BC.
- 1862 *Iridopsis larvaria* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1863 *Iridopsis emasculatum* (Dyar, 1904)  
This species was described from Kaslo, BC, as a variety of *I. humaria* (Guenée); it is now recognised as a distinct species (Scoble 1999).
- 1864 *Anavitrinella pampinaria* (Guenée, [1858])
- 1865 *Anavitrinella addendaria* (Grossbeck, 1908)

- 1866 *Gnophos macguffini* Smiles, 1978  
 1867 *Ectropis crepuscularia* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)  
 1868 *Protoboarmia porcelaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
 Subspecies *indicataria* (Walker) has been reported from BC.

***Tribe Melanolophiini***

- 1869 *Melanolophia imitata* (Walker, 1860)  
 1870 *Eufidonia convergaria* (Walker, 1860)  
 1871 *Eufidonia discospilata* (Walker, 1862)

***Tribe Bistonini***

- 1872 *Biston betularia* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
 Subspecies *cagnataria* (Guenée) has been reported from BC.  
 1873 *Lycia ursaria* (Walker, 1860)  
 1874 *Lycia rachelae* (Hulst, 1896)  
 1875 *Hypagyrtis unipunctata* (Haworth, 1809)  
 1876 *Hypagyrtis piniata* (Packard, 1870)  
 1877 *Phigalia plumogeraria* (Hulst, 1888)  
 1878 *Erannis tiliaria* (Harris, 1841)  
 Historical records of this species in BC refer to *E. vancouverensis* Hulst, long considered a subspecies of *E. tiliaria*. However, *E. tiliaria* was long suspected to occur in BC's Peace River region, and was recently confirmed there, in the Fort St. John area (L. Avis, personal communication).  
 1879 *Erannis vancouverensis* Hulst, 1896

***Tribe Baptini***

- 1880 *Lomographa semiclarata* (Walker, 1866)

***Tribe Caberini***

- 1881 *Sericosema juturnaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
 1882 *Sericosema wilsonensis* Cassino & Swett, 1922  
 1883 *Cabera exanthemata* (Scopoli, 1763)  
 Subspecies *bryantaria* (Taylor) occurs in BC.  
 1884 *Cabera erythemaria* Guenée, [1858]  
 1885 *Cabera variolaria* Guenée, [1858]  
 1886 *Cabera borealis* (Hulst, 1896)  
 1887 *Eudrepanulatrix rectifascia* (Hulst, 1896)  
 The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.  
 1888 *Drepanulatrix unicalcararia* (Guenée, [1858])  
 1889 *Drepanulatrix quadraria* (Grote, 1882)  
 1890 *Drepanulatrix foeminaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
 1891 *Drepanulatrix carnearia* (Hulst, 1888)  
 Subspecies *columbiaria* McDunnough has been reported from BC.  
 1892 *Drepanulatrix falcataria* (Packard, 1873)  
 1893 *Drepanulatrix secundaria* Barnes & McDunnough, 1916

- 1894 *Drepanulatrix monicaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
Records of this species in BC and AK by Rindge (1949) were missed by McGuffin (1981) and many subsequent Canadian workers.
- 1895 *Apodrepanulatrix litaria* (Hulst, 1887)
- 1896 *Ixala desperaria* (Hulst, 1887)

### **Tribe Angeronini**

- 1897 *Aspitates aberrata* (Edwards, 1884)
- 1897.1 P *Aspitates orciferaria* (Walker, [1863])  
Dyar's (1904) report of a specimen from Kaslo, BC, (repeated by ESBC 1906) is assumed to be erroneous; the species is otherwise known from AK, YT and NT (McGuffin 1981). However, it could possibly be found in the northern part of the province.
- 1897.2 P *Aspitates taylori* (Butler, 1893)  
This species is known from YT and northern AB, where it occurs in open Black Spruce bogs. It is likely to be found in BC's Peace River region.
- 1898 *Euchlaena johnsonaria* (Fitch, 1869)
- 1899 *Euchlaena mollisaria* (Hulst, 1886)  
Genetic barcode data suggests this may be merely a form of *E. johnsonaria* (Fitch), as it was historically treated, but we continue to list it pending formal synonymy.
- 1900 *Euchlaena madusaria* (Walker, 1860)  
Subspecies *ochrearia* McDunnough has been reported in BC.
- 1901 *Euchlaena marginaria* (Minot, 1869)
- 1902 *Euchlaena tigrinaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
Subspecies *sirenaria* (Strecker) occurs in BC.
- 1903 *Xanthotype urticaria* Swett, 1918
- 1904 *Xanthotype sospeta* (Drury, 1773)

### **Tribe Azelinini**

- 1905 *Pero honestaria* (Walker, 1860)
- 1906 *Pero morrisonaria* (Edwards, 1881)
- 1907 *Pero mizon* Rindge, 1955
- 1908 *Pero behrensaria* (Packard, 1871)
- 1909 *Pero occidentalis* (Hulst, 1896)

### **Tribe Nacophorini**

- 1910 *Phaeoura mexicanaria* (Grote, 1883)
- 1911 *Gabriola dyari* Taylor, 1904

### **Tribe Campaeini**

- 1912 *Campaea perlata* (Guenée, [1858])

### **Tribe Ennomini**

- 1913 *Ennomos magnaria* Guenée, [1858]
- 1914 *Ennomos alniaria* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### **Tribe Epirranthini**

1914.1 P *Spodolepis substriataria* Hulst, 1896

Known records in BC from as far north and east as Prince George all are *S. danbyi* (Hulst), raised from its previous status as a subspecies of *S. substriataria* by Pohl et al. (2010). However, *S. substriataria* likely does occur in the boreal forest habitat of BC's Peace River region.

1915 *Spodolepis danbyi* (Hulst, 1898)

Historically treated as a subspecies of *S. substriataria* Hulst, but raised to species status by Pohl et al. (2010).

### **Tribe Lithinini**

1916 *Philedia punctomaculata* (Hulst, 1888)

1917 *Thallopaha taylorata* (Hulst, 1896)

1918 *Thallopaha hyperborea* (Hulst, 1900)

### **Tribe Anagogini**

1919 *Selenia alciphearia* Walker, 1860

1920 *Selenia kentaria* (Grote & Robinson, 1867)

1921 *Metanema inatomaria* Guenée, [1858]

1922 *Metanema determinata* Walker, 1866

1923 *Metarranthis duaria* (Guenée, [1858])

1924 *Probole alienaria* Herrich-Schäffer, [1855]

1925 *Probole amicaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1855])

North American material historically assigned to this species may in fact be part of a variable species, *P. alienaria* Herrich-Schäffer. However, *P. amicaria* is retained separately herein, pending further analysis.

1926 *Plagodis phlogosaria* (Guenée, [1858])

Subspecies *approximaria* Dyar and *iris* Rupert have been reported from BC.

1927 *Plagodis pulveraria* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Subspecies *occiduaria* (Walker) occurs in BC and the rest of North America; it has historically been treated as a species distinct from a Palearctic concept of *P. pulveraria*.

### **Tribe Ourapterygini**

1928 *Neoterpes trianguliferata* (Packard, 1871)

The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.

1929 *Caripeta divisata* Walker, [1863]

1930 *Caripeta aequaliaria* Grote, 1883

Included here is a new species near *C. aequaliaria*, flagged via DNA barcoding and not yet described (deWaard 2010).

1931 *Caripeta angustiorata* Walker, [1863]

1932 *Meris suffusaria* McDunnough, 1940

1933 *Besma quercivoraria* (Guenée, [1858])

1934 *Lambdina fiscellaria* (Guenée, [1858])

Known as the Hemlock Looper, this species is a serious forest pest in BC. The nominate subspecies and subspecies *lugubrosa* (Hulst) (Western Hemlock Looper) and *somnaria* (Hulst) (Western Oak Looper) occur in the province.

- 1935 *Nepytia umbrosaria* (Packard, 1873)  
Subspecies *nigrovenaria* (Packard) occurs in BC.
- 1936 U *Nepytia canosaria* (Walker, [1863])  
Early reports of this species from BC are confused with *N. freemani* Munroe, which was not described until 1963. Reports of this species in BC remain unconfirmed as vouchers are not known; it is known from the boreal forest of AB and could occur in northeastern BC.
- 1937 *Nepytia phantasmaria* (Strecker, 1899)
- 1938 *Nepytia freemani* Munroe, 1963
- 1939 *Sicya crocearia* Packard, 1873
- 1940 *Sicya macularia* (Harris, 1850)
- 1941 *Plataea trilinearia* (Packard, 1873)
- 1942 *Tetracis crocallata* Guenée, [1858]
- 1943 *Tetracis cachexiata* Guenée, [1858]
- 1944 *Tetracis cervinaria* (Packard, 1871)
- 1945 *Tetracis pallulata* Hulst, 1887
- 1946 *Tetracis jubararia* Hulst, 1886  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 1947 *Tetracis formosa* (Hulst, 1896)
- 1948 *Tetracis pallidata* Ferris, 2010
- 1949 *Prochoerodes amplicineraria* (Pearsall, 1906)
- 1950 *Prochoerodes forficaria* (Guenée, [1858])  
Subspecies *catenulata* Grote and *combinata* McDunnough have been reported from BC.
- 1951 *Prochoerodes lineola* (Goeze, 1781)  
Reported from BC's Peace River region by Shepard (unpublished report B) under the name *P. transversata* (Drury), a recent synonym.
- 1952 *Sabulodes edwardsata* (Hulst, 1886)
- 1953 *Enypia venata* (Grote, 1883)
- 1954 *Enypia griseata* Grossbeck, 1908
- 1955 *Enypia packardata* Taylor, 1906

## Superfamily Noctuoidea

### 66. Family Notodontidae (prominents)

Notodontid moths are mostly robust and medium-sized, with wingspans reaching about 25 to 60 mm in BC species. Their colouration is brown, grey, olive or yellow, and spotted or streaked with darker or lighter tones. Many are strongly hairy and often bear backwards-projecting tufts on the hind margins of the forewings that protrude when the wings are folded. These, along with the large tubercles and processes on the backs of many larvae, give the family its scientific name, which means “back tooth”. The common name, “prominents” also refers to these projections.



Most notodontids feed on the foliage of trees and shrubs. Many adults and larvae are cryptic in form, pattern and posture: twig, bark, lichen and dead-leaf mimics are found throughout the family. Some larvae produce defensive secretions when disturbed, and others flaunt warning colours of red or yellow, sometimes raising the front and rear of the body or extruding long tails. Some larvae are gregarious when young, but become solitary as they mature.

Approximately 3800 notodontid species are known from all world regions except the Pacific islands and New Zealand. The Neotropical fauna is especially diverse. There are 139 species known in North America; 25 of these have been reported in BC. Despite the prominence of this group, there are no recent taxonomic works on the North American fauna.

### **Subfamily Pygaerinae**

- 1956 *Clostera albosigma* Fitch, 1856
- 1957 *Clostera strigosa* (Grote, 1882)
- 1958 *Clostera brucei* (Edwards, 1885)
- 1959 *Clostera apicalis* (Walker, 1855)

### **Subfamily Notodontinae**

#### **Tribe Notodontini**

- 1960 *Pheosia rimosa* Packard, 1864  
True *P. rimosa* occurs in BC only in the Peace River region; specimens from elsewhere in BC are a new species that has been referred to as *P. portlandia* Edwards (e.g., by Cannings and Scudder 2007), but is in fact a new species awaiting description (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- 1961 *Odontosia elegans* (Strecker, 1885)
- 1962 *Notodonta scitipennis* Walker, 1862
- 1963 *Notodonta pacifica* Behr, 1892
- 1964 *Notodonta torva* (Hübner, 1803)  
Subspecies *simplaria* Graef occurs in BC and the rest of North America; it was synonymised with the otherwise Palaearctic *N. torva*, a recently designated but often-overlooked synonym (Schintlmeister [1984]).

#### **Tribe Dicranurini**

- 1965 *Gluphisia septentrionis* Walker, 1855  
Subspecies *quinquelinea* Dyar has been reported from BC.
- 1966 *Gluphisia avimacula* Hudson, 1891
- 1967 U *Gluphisia lintneri* (Grote, 1877)  
Reported from BC by ESBC (1906) and Blackmore (1927), but not in more recent lists. These earlier records are probably based on misidentifications of *G. severa* Edwards. However, a specimen collected at Quesnel by C. S Guppy on 15 April 1994 has been tentatively identified as this species. It is known from the boreal forest of AB adjacent to BC, and is expected in BC's Peace River region.
- 1968 *Gluphisia severa* Edwards, 1886

- 1969 *Furcula cinerea* (Walker, 1865)  
Subspecies *paradoxa* (Dyar) has been reported from BC.
- 1970 *Furcula occidentalis* (Lintner, 1878)  
Subspecies *gigans* (McDunnough) has been reported from BC.
- 1971 *Furcula scolopendrina* (Boisduval, 1869)
- 1972 *Furcula modesta* (Hudson, 1891)
- 1973 *Cerura scitiscrupta* Walker, 1865

#### **Subfamily Phalerinae**

- 1974 *Datana ministra* (Drury, 1773)  
Subspecies *californica* Dyar has been reported from BC.
- 1975 *Nadata gibbosa* (Smith, 1797)

#### **Subfamily Heterocampinae**

- 1976 *Schizura ipomoeae* Doubleday, 1841
- 1977 *Schizura unicornis* (Smith, 1797)  
Subspecies *conspicua* (Edwards) occurs in BC. Crabo et al. (2015) treat *conspicua* as a full species.
- 1978 *Schizura concinna* (Smith, 1797)
- 1979 *Oligocentria semirufescens* (Walker, 1865)
- 1980 *Oligocentria pallida* (Strecker, 1899)

### **67. Family Erebidae (tussock moths, tiger moths, underwings and relatives)**

The Noctuidae sensu lato has been split recently into several families, with the “Nolinae” and “Euteliinae” becoming full families, the “quadrifine noctuids” becoming the Erebidae, and the “trifine noctuids” remaining as the true Noctuidae (Zahiri et al. 2011). As well, the “Arctiidae” (tiger moths) and “Lymantriidae” (tussock moths) have been relegated to sub-family rank within the Erebidae. This classification scheme better reflects our understanding of the evolutionary relationships among these groups, but will no doubt cause confusion in the short term. As a result of this rearrangement, the Erebidae are a large and diverse assemblage of moths with few consistent external features. The family is defined mainly by the state of vein M2 in the forewing, which lies in the lower part of the discal cell, so that the cubital vein appears to have four branches. The erebids range in size from very small to very large; BC species cover the entire range, with wings spanning 10 to 160 mm. Most are medium-sized moths, with 20- to 50-mm wingspans. Most species have forewings coloured in dull grey-and-brown patterns, but many Arctiinae are brightly coloured to warn potential predators of the poisonous chemicals they sequester from their food plants.

Most eravid larvae feed on living plants, but a few—including most members of the Herminiinae, Hypenodinae and Boletobinae—feed on dead leaves, fungi, lichens, dried fruit, or dung. Some eravids are serious forest and agricultural pests, particularly among the tussock moths (subfamily Lymantriinae). Most eravid adults feed on nectar or sap; a few (Scoliopteryginae) have mouthparts modified for piercing fruit. Some adult tiger-moth species produce clicking sounds with their tymbal organs when they detect bats nearby, warning the bats of the moths' distastefulness. Some species can make sounds that subvert the bats' echolocation system and confuse the bats as to the moths' locations.

The Erebididae are the most speciose Lepidoptera family in the world, with more than 24 500 described species. In North America, about 960 species are known; 125 have been recorded from BC, and another is listed as "expected". The only comprehensive revision of an eravid group is by Ferguson (1978) for the Lymantriinae, but many species are covered and illustrated in field guides and other popular works. A checklist (and errata) of valid North American species and recent taxonomic changes appears in Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010, 2011, 2013); a more complete catalogue of the Arctiinae, including all synonyms, was published by Schmidt and Opler (2008). Most Erebididae as currently defined are included in the world catalogue of the Noctuidae by Poole (1989).

## Subfamily Lymantriinae

### Tribe Lymantriini

#### Subtribe Lymantriina

- 1981 S *Lymantria dispar* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
 This European pest species known as the Gypsy Moth was first brought to North America to MA in 1869 for experimental silk production; it escaped and has been a major pest of hardwood forests ever since. It was first found in BC in 1911. It is currently considered by the CFIA to be extirpated from the province, although it is occasionally intercepted at ports of entry. Females of the European strain cannot fly, but females of the Asian strain are capable of flight.

#### Subtribe Orgyiina

- 1982 *Gynaephora rossii* (Curtis, 1835)  
 Recent provincial record by B. C. Schmidt.
- 1983 *Dasychira vagans* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1913)  
 Subspecies *grisea* (Barnes & McDunnough) occurs in BC.
- 1984 U *Dasychira plagiata* (Walker, 1865)  
 According to B. C. Schmidt (personal communication), BC records are probably misidentified *D. griseifacta* (Dyar). Confirmed *D. plagiata* is known only as far west as central AB; putative BC material requires confirmation.

- 1985 *Dasychira grisefacta* (Dyar, 1911)  
Subspecies *ella* Bryk (type locality: Duncan, BC) and *grisefacta* (Dyar) occur in BC.
- 1986 *Orgyia antiqua* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Subspecies *badia* Edwards (type locality: Victoria, BC) and perhaps *nova* Fitch occur in BC.
- 1987 *Orgyia pseudotsugata* (McDunnough, 1921)  
The Douglas-fir Tussock Moth. The nominate subspecies and subspecies *morosa* Ferguson occur in BC.

### **Tribe Leucomini**

#### **Subtribe Leucomina**

- 1988 *Leucoma salicis* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
The Satin Moth. This species was introduced from Eurasia, and was first found in Canada at New Westminster, BC, by Blackmore (1921).

### **Subfamily Arctiinae**

#### **Tribe Lithosiini**

##### **Subtribe Cisthenina**

- 1989 *Hypoprepia miniata* (Kirby, 1837)
- 1990 *Bruceia pulverina* Neumögen, 1893
- 1991 *Clemensia albata* Packard, 1864

##### **Subtribe Lithosiina**

- 1992 *Eilema bicolor* (Grote, 1864)
- 1993 *Crambidia casta* (Packard, 1869)

#### **Tribe Arctiini**

##### **Subtribe Arctiina**

- 1994 *Holarctia sordida* (McDunnough, 1921)
- 1995 *Neoarctia beanii* (Neumögen, 1891)
- 1996 *Neoarctia brucei* (Edwards, 1888)
- 1997 *Holarctia obliterated* (Stretch, 1885)
- 1998 *Grammia doris* (Boisduval, 1869)
- 1999 *Grammia virgo* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 2000 *Grammia parthenice* (Kirby, 1837)
- 2001 *Grammia virguncula* (Kirby, 1837)
- 2002 *Grammia speciosa* (Möschler, 1864)
- 2003 *Grammia quenseli* (Paykull, 1793)
- 2004 *Grammia margo* Schmidt, 2009  
Reported until recently under the name *G. celia* (Saunders), a synonym of *G. figurata* (Drury).
- 2005 *Grammia nevadensis* (Grote & Robinson, 1866)  
The nominate subspecies, and subspecies *geneura* (Stretch) and *superba* (Stretch) have been reported from BC.
- 2006 *Grammia williamsii* (Dodge, 1871)  
Subspecies *tooele* (Barnes & McDunnough) has been reported from BC.

- 2007 *Grammia elongata* (Stretch, 1885)
- 2008 *Grammia ornata* (Packard, 1864)
- 2009 *Grammia complicata* (Walker, 1865)
- 2010 *Parasemia plantaginis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 2011 *Pararctia yarrowii* (Stretch, 1873)
- 2012 *Platarctia parthenos* (Harris, 1850)
- 2013 *Platyprepia virginialis* (Boisduval, 1852)
- 2014 *Arctia caja* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Subspecies *americana* Harris, *utahensis* (Edwards), and *waroi* Barnes & Benjamin have been reported from BC.
- 2015 *Arctia opulenta* (Edwards, 1881)
- 2016 U *Virbia aurantiaca* (Hübner, [1831])  
British Columbia material is probably a new species near *V. aurantiaca*; it is listed here provisionally, pending taxonomic work (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- 2017 *Virbia ferruginosa* (Walker, 1854)
- Subtribe Spilosomina**
- 2018 *Spilosoma congrua* Walker, 1855
- 2019 *Spilosoma vagans* (Boisduval, 1852)  
Subspecies *kasloa* (Dyar) occurs in BC.
- 2020 *Spilosoma pteridis* Edwards, 1874
- 2021 *Spilosoma danbyi* (Neumögen & Dyar, 1893)  
This species is likely a synonym of *S. pteridis* Edwards, but this has not been formalised.
- 2022 *Spilosoma virginica* (Fabricius, 1798)
- 2023 *Estigmene acrea* (Drury, 1773)
- 2024 *Hyphantria cunea* (Drury, 1773)
- 2025 *Hypercompe permaculata* (Packard, 1872)
- 2026 *Phragmatobia fuliginosa* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Subspecies *rubricosa* (Harris) has been reported from BC.
- 2027 *Phragmatobia assimilans* Walker, 1855
- 2028 *Pyrrharctia isabella* (Smith, 1797)
- 2029 *Leptarctia californiae* (Walker, 1855)
- Subtribe Callimorphina**
- 2030 *Dodia albertae* Dyar, 1901
- 2031 *Tyria jacobaeae* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
Introduced and established for biocontrol of Tansy Ragwort.
- Subtribe Pericopina**
- 2032 *Gnophaela vermiculata* (Grote, 1864)  
Reported by Dyar (1904) and other early workers as a subspecies of *G. latipennis* (Boisduval).

### **Subtribe Phaegopterina**

- 2033 *Lophocampa roseata* (Walker, 1866)  
2034 *Lophocampa argentata* (Packard, 1864)  
Subspecies *subalpina* (French) has been reported from BC.  
2035 *Lophocampa maculata* Harris, 1841  
2036 *Cycnia tenera* Hübner, 1818  
2037 *Cycnia oregonensis* (Stretch, [1874])  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.

### **Subtribe Ctenuchina**

- 2038 *Ctenucha virginica* (Esper, 1794)  
2039 *Cisseps fulvicollis* (Hübner, [1818])

### **Subfamily Herminiinae**

- 2040 *Idia americalis* (Guenée, 1854)  
2041 *Idia aemula* Hübner, 1814  
2042 *Idia concisa* auct., not Walker, 1860  
This name is applied here merely as a placeholder for a new species near *I. aemula* Hübner that has been referred to in early literature as *I. concisa*.  
2043 U *Idia suffusalis* (Smith, 1899)  
This species was reported from BC by Crabo et al. (2015), but those records have not been verified; this species is otherwise unknown from Canada, but it has been reported from northwestern USA.  
2044 *Idia lubricalis* (Geyer, 1832)  
2045 *Idia occidentalis* (Smith, 1884)  
2046 *Zanclognatha jacchusalis* (Walker, 1859)  
This species was known as *Z. litalba* (Smith) until very recently; *litalba* is now treated as the eastern subspecies of *Z. jacchusalis*. Subspecies *bryanti* Barnes occurs in BC (Lafontaine and Schmidt 2013) and was listed as a full species by Cannings and Scudder (2007).  
2047 *Chytolita morbidalis* (Guenée, 1854)  
Includes *C. petrealis* Grote, a recent synonym (Crabo et al. 2013)  
2048 *Phalaenostola metonalis* (Walker, 1859)  
2049 *Phalaenostola hanhami* (Smith, 1899)  
This species is known in BC from a specimen in the CNC collected at Agassiz by J. Troubridge.  
2050 *Tetanolita palligera* (Smith, 1884)  
2051 *Bleptina caradrinalis* Guenée, 1854  
2052 *Palthis angulalis* (Hübner, 1796)

### **Subfamily Hypeninae**

- 2053 *Hypena bijugalis* Walker, 1859  
2054 *Hypena palparia* Walker, 1861  
2055 *Hypena abalienalis* Walker, 1859  
2056 *Hypena atomaria* (Smith, 1903)  
2057 *Hypena edictalis* Walker, 1859

- 2058 *Hypena humuli* Harris, 1841  
 2059 *Hypena californica* Behr, 1870  
 2060 *Hypena decorata* Smith, 1884

**Subfamily Rivulinae**

- 2061 *Rivula propinqualis* Guenée, 1854

**Subfamily Scoliopteryginae**

**Tribe Scoliopterygini**

- 2062 *Scoliopteryx libatrix* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Subfamily Scolecocampinae**

- 2063 *Phobolusia anfracta* (Edwards, 1881)

**Subfamily Hypenodinae**

- 2064 U *Hypenodes caducus* (Dyar, 1907)

The recent BC record of this species, collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010), is probably a new species near *H. caducus*. It is listed here pending formal description of the new species.

- 2065 *Hypenodes fractilinea* (Smith, 1908)

A recent BC record, collected at Port Coquitlam by DH and confirmed via DNA barcoding.

- 2066 *Hypenodes sombrus* Ferguson, 1954

A recent BC record collected near Hazelton by deWaard (2010).

**Subfamily Boletobinae**

**Tribe Boletobiini**

- 2067 *Mycterophora inexplicata* (Walker, [1863])

Recently discovered in BC independently by D. Nicholson, J. Shepard, and E. Avis.

- 2068 *Mycterophora longipalpata* Hulst, 1896

**Tribe Phytometrini**

- 2069 *Hemeroplanis historialis* (Grote, 1882)

A specimen from the Central Kootenay district of southeastern BC was reported by Crabo et al. (2015); it requires verification.

- 2070 *Spargaloma sexpunctata* Grote, 1873

**Subfamily Toxocampinae**

- 2071 *Lygephila victoria* (Grote, 1874)

**Subfamily Erebininae**

**Tribe Thermesiini**

- 2072 S *Ascalapha odorata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

The Black Witch. This neotropical stray is occasionally reported as far north as Canada.

**Tribe Catocalini**

- 2073 *Catocala aholibah* Strecker, 1874

- 2074 *Catocala relictata* Walker, [1858]

- 2075 *Catocala unijuga* Walker, [1858]

- 2076 *Catocala faustina* Strecker, 1873

- 2077 *Catocala allusa* Hulst, 1884  
The taxon *allusa* was relegated to a subspecies of *C. faustina* Strecker by Gall and Hawks (2010), but we follow Crabo et al. (2015) and continue to recognise it as a full species, based on morphological and ecological differences and no indication of intergradation with *C. faustina*.
- 2078 *Catocala hermia* Edwards, 1880
- 2079 *Catocala californica* Edwards, 1864
- 2080 *Catocala briseis* Edwards, 1864
- 2080.1 P *Catocala grotiana* Bailey, 1879  
This species is known from ID and from Waterton Lakes National Park, AB: it likely occurs in adjacent BC (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- 2081 *Catocala semirelictica* Grote, 1874
- 2082 *Catocala meskei* Grote, 1873
- 2083 *Catocala junctura* Walker, [1858]
- 2084 *Catocala ultronia* (Hübner, 1823)
- Tribe Melipotini**
- 2085 *Cissusa indiscreta* (Edwards, 1886)
- 2086 S *Melipotis jucunda* Hübner, 1818
- 2087 S *Bulia deducta* (Morrison, 1875)
- 2088 *Drasteria hastingsii* (Edwards, 1878)  
The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.
- 2089 *Drasteria sabulosa* (Edwards, 1881)
- 2090 *Drasteria ochracea* (Behr, 1870)
- 2091 *Drasteria pallescens* (Grote & Robinson, 1866)  
Known in BC only from old material in the USNM collected at Kaslo by H. G. Dyar.
- 2092 *Drasteria divergens* (Behr, 1870)  
Reported from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) as *D. divergens* and also under the name *D. socia* (Behr), a synonym.
- 2093 *Drasteria petricola* (Walker, 1858)  
Subspecies *athabasca* (Neumögen) has been reported from BC.
- 2094 *Drasteria hudsonica* (Grote & Robinson, 1865)
- 2095 *Drasteria adumbrata* (Behr, 1870)  
Subspecies *alleni* (Grote) has been reported from BC.
- 2096 *Drasteria howlandii* (Grote, 1865)
- Tribe Euclidiini**
- 2097 *Caenurgina annexa* (Edwards, 1890)
- 2098 *Caenurgina caerulea* (Grote, 1873)
- 2099 *Caenurgina crassiuscula* (Haworth, 1809)
- 2100 *Caenurgina erechtea* (Cramer, [1780])
- 2101 *Euclidia cuspidata* (Hübner, 1818)  
Some early BC records refer to *E. arditata* Franclemont, described in 1957. Both species are now known to occur in BC.
- 2102 *Euclidia arditata* Franclemont, 1957



### **Tribe Omopterini**

- 2103 *Zale lunata* (Drury, 1773)  
2104 *Zale minerea* (Guenée, 1852)  
Subspecies *norda* (Smith) has been reported from BC.  
2105 *Zale duplicata* (Bethune, 1865)

### **68. Family Euteliidae (rolled-wing moths)**

Euteliids are medium-sized moths, with wingspans of about 30 mm. The group is defined by internal abdominal structures. They usually have brightly coloured wings.

The larvae of most North American species feed on sumacs and poison ivy (*Rhus* spp.). Adults have an unusual resting posture, with the wings rolled and held out from the body.

This is a small group of mainly tropical moths with 520 species worldwide, mostly in arid regions of the tropics. Eighteen species occur in North America, one of which is found in BC.

### **Subfamily Euteliinae**

- 2106 *Marathyssa inficita* (Walker, 1865)

### **69. Family Nolidae (tuft moths)**

Nolid moths are difficult to define simply, as most consistent characters are not easily observed. Many North American species have tufts of raised scales on the upper surfaces of the forewings, and the ocelli are usually absent. Basal abdominal tymbal organs occur in many members of the family.

Larvae of Nolidae feed on green plants or lichens; a few are pests of sorghum or cotton. Adults of some species feed on animal tears, and have been implicated in the transmission of diseases.

Approximately 1700 species of nolids are known worldwide. It is primarily a group of the Old World tropics. Forty species are known from North America, seven of which have been recorded from BC.

### **Subfamily Nolinae**

- 2107 *Meganola minuscula* (Zeller, 1872)  
2108 *Nola cilicoides* (Grote, 1873)  
Collected recently in BC by D. W. Knight.

- 2109 *Nola minna* Butler, 1881  
 2110 *Nola cucullatella* (Linnaeus, 1758) |  
 This is a new North American and BC record for this introduced species, collected in 2009 by DH.

**Subfamily Chloephorinae**

**Tribe Sarrothripini**

- 2111 *Nycteola frigidana* (Walker, 1863)  
 Subspecies *britana* McDunnough has been reported from BC.  
 2112 *Nycteola columbiana* (Edwards, 1873)  
 2113 *Nycteola cinereana* Neumögen & Dyar, 1893

**70. Family Noctuidae (owlet moths)**

The Noctuidae, in the modern, more restricted sense, vary in size and coloration; however, at least in North America, most are medium-sized to large, heavy-bodied moths, with wingspans ranging from 20 to 80 mm (up to at least 150 mm in some tropical species). The forewings are usually finely mottled or figured in browns and greys, and the hind wings are pale and more unicolourous. A few species defy this pattern, however.

Most noctuid larvae are naked or clothed in fine, sparse hairs; a few, such as some *Acronicta* and *Panthea*, are more densely hairy.

Noctuid larvae feed on a huge variety of plants. Included in the family are the cutworms, which rest in the soil during the day and emerge at night to feed on the bases of young plants or to climb higher to eat shrub and tree foliage. Many are stem and root borers. Others feed openly on leaves and stems, or eat fruits, buds and flower heads. Some become gregarious and migratory at high densities (armyworms); these are among the most destructive moth pests.

Adults of this diverse group are largely nocturnal and strongly attracted to light; their eyes brightly reflect the light as they flutter or rest nearby. “*Noctua*” in Latin means “owl”—thus the family common name, “owlet moths”. The normally strong proboscis enables adults to feed extensively on plant nectar, sap and fermenting fruit. Some tropical species pierce thick-skinned fruits to feed on juices, and the Southeast Asian *Calyptra eustrigata* Hampson and some close relatives use their piercing proboscis to suck blood from mammals.

The family Noctuidae, as defined by Zahiri et al. (2011), consists of about 11 800 described species. About 2525 species are recognised in North America; in BC, 719 have been recorded and a further nine species are expected, making it our most speciose family. A world catalogue of Noctuidae was published by Poole (1989). Other comprehensive works include Lafontaine and Poole (1991; Plusiinae), Poole (1995; Cuculliinae), Hardwick (unpublished report; Heliiothinae), and (Lafontaine 1987, 1998, 2004; Noctuinae).

### **Subfamily Plusiinae**

#### **Tribe Abrostolini**

2114 *Abrostola urentis* Guenée, 1852

#### **Tribe Argyrogrammatini**

2115 *Trichoplusia ni* (Hübner, [1803])

2116 S *Chrysodeixis chalcites* (Esper, [1798])

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This species was temporarily established in a greenhouse in Delta, BC, with specimens collected as far as 40 km away. It has since been eradicated from BC. It was originally confused with *C. eriosoma* (Doubleday), but was diagnosed via DNA barcode (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).

#### **Tribe Plusiini**

##### **Subtribe Euchalciina**

2117 *Diachrysia aereoides* (Grote, 1864)

2118 *Euchalcia borealis* Lafontaine & Poole, 1991

2119 *Polychrysia esmeralda* (Oberthür, 1880)

2120 *Pseudeva purpurigera* (Walker, 1858)

Reported from BC's Peace River region by Shepard (unpublished report B).

2121 *Pseudeva palligera* (Grote, 1881)

2122 *Eosphoropteryx thyatyroides* (Guenée, 1852)

##### **Subtribe Plusiina**

2123 *Autographa californica* (Speyer, 1875)

2124 *Autographa mappa* (Grote & Robinson, 1868)

2125 *Autographa buratica* (Staudinger, 1892)

2126 *Autographa pseudogamma* (Grote, 1875)

2127 *Autographa v-alba* Ottolengui, 1902

2128 *Autographa speciosa* Ottolengui, 1902

2129 *Autographa bimaculata* (Stephens, 1830)

2130 *Autographa corusca* (Strecker, 1885)

2131 *Autographa metallica* (Grote, 1875)

2132 *Autographa ampla* (Walker, [1858])

2133 *Autographa rubidus* Ottolengui, 1902

2134 *Autographa sansoni* Dod, 1910

- 2135 *Autographa flagellum* (Walker, [1858])
- 2136 M *Megalographa biloba* (Stephens, 1830)
- 2137 *Syngrapha octoscripta* (Grote, 1874)
- 2138 *Syngrapha viridisigma* (Grote, 1874)
- 2139 *Syngrapha selecta* (Walker, [1858])  
 Most older records of *S. selecta* actually refer to *S. viridisigma* (Grote) (Lafontaine and Poole 1991). However, deWaard (2010) confirmed the presence of this species from near Hazelton, BC.
- 2140 *Syngrapha epigaea* (Grote, 1875)
- 2141 *Syngrapha interrogationis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 2142 *Syngrapha surena* (Grote, 1882)
- 2143 *Syngrapha diasema* (Boisduval, 1828)
- 2144 *Syngrapha borea* (Aurivillius, 1890)
- 2145 *Syngrapha orophila* (Hampson, 1908)
- 2146 *Syngrapha ignea* (Grote, 1863)
- 2147 *Syngrapha abstrusa* Eichlin & Cunningham, 1978
- 2148 *Syngrapha alias* (Ottolengui, 1902)
- 2149 *Syngrapha rectangula* (Kirby, 1837)
- 2150 *Syngrapha angulidens* (Smith, 1891)
- 2151 *Syngrapha celsa* (Edwards, 1881)
- 2152 *Syngrapha microgamma* (Hübner, 1823)
- 2153 *Syngrapha alticola* (Walker, [1858])
- 2154 *Syngrapha parilis* (Hübner, [1809])
- 2155 *Anagrapha falcifera* (Kirby, 1837)
- 2156 *Plusia venusta* Walker, 1865
- 2157 *Plusia putnami* Grote, 1873
- 2158 *Plusia nichollae* (Hampson, 1913)
- 2158.1 P *Plusia magnimacula* Handfield & Handfield, 2006  
 Known from the Rocky Mountains of central AB, and expected in adjacent BC (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).

### Subfamily Eustrotiinae

- 2159 *Deltote bellicula* (Hübner, 1818)
- 2160 *Protodeltote albidula* (Guenée, 1852)

### Subfamily Acontiinae

#### Tribe Acontiini

- 2161 *Ponometia semiflava* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2162 *Ponometia tortricina* (Zeller, 1872)
- 2163 *Ponometia fumata* (Smith, 1905)
- 2164 *Ponometia elegantula* (Harvey, 1876)  
 This species has been reported historically under the name *Conochares arizonae* (Edwards), a recently designated synonym.

- 2165 *Tarache areli* (Strecker, 1898)  
 2166 *Tarache augustipennis* Grote, 1875  
 2167 *Tarache major* (Smith, 1900)

### Subfamily Pantheinae

- 2168 *Panthea gigantea* (French, 1890)  
 2169 *Panthea furcilla* (Packard, 1864)  
 Treated until recently, including by Cannings and Scudder (2007), as *P. pallescens* (McDunnough), a recently designated synonym (Anweiler 2009).  
 2170 *Panthea acronyctoides* (Walker, 1861)  
 Subspecies *nigra* Anweiler occurs in BC.  
 2171 *Panthea virginarius* (Grote, 1880)  
 2172 *Colocasia propinquilinea* (Grote, 1873)  
 Collected recently in BC by D. W. Knight and by L. Janzen.

### Subfamily Raphiinae

- 2173 *Raphia frater* Grote, 1864  
 Cannings and Scudder (2007) and others also reported this species under the name *R. coloradensis* Putnam-Cramer, a recent synonym (Lafontaine and Schmidt 2010).

### Subfamily Acronictinae

- 2174 *Acronicta dactylina* (Grote, 1874)  
 2175 *Acronicta lepusculina* (Guenée, 1852)  
 Subspecies *felina* (Grote) has been reported from BC.  
 2176 *Acronicta cyanescens* (Hampson, 1909)  
 2177 *Acronicta vulpina* (Grote, 1883)  
 Listed by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and others as *A. leporina* (Linnaeus), an Old World name. Subspecies *moesta* (Dyar) has been reported from BC.  
 2178 *Acronicta innotata* (Guenée, 1852)  
 2179 *Acronicta radcliffei* (Harvey, 1875)  
 Subspecies *vancouverensis* Strand occurs in BC.  
 2180 *Acronicta grisea* (Walker, 1856)  
 Subspecies *revellata* (Smith) has been reported from BC.  
 2181 *Acronicta mansueta* (Smith, 1897)  
 Crabo et al. (2015) use the name *A. parallela* (Grote) for western Canadian populations traditionally treated as *A. mansueta*. That may indeed be correct, but we retain them under the latter name, pending publication of taxonomic work currently underway by B. C. Schmidt and G. G. Anweiler.  
 2182 *Acronicta funeralis* (Grote & Robinson, 1866)  
 2183 *Acronicta quadrata* (Grote, 1874)  
 2184 *Acronicta hasta* (Guenée, 1852)  
 This species was also listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *A. furcifera* (Guenée), a recently designated synonym (Lafontaine and Schmidt 2010).  
 2185 *Acronicta strigulata* (Smith, 1897)  
 2186 *Acronicta fragilis* (Guenée, 1852)  
 Subspecies *fragiloides* (Barnes & Benjamin) and *minella* (Dyar) have been reported from BC.

- 2187 *Acronicta marmorata* (Smith, 1897)  
 2188 *Acronicta impleta* (Walker, 1856)  
 Subspecies *illita* (Smith) has been reported from BC.  
 2189 *Acronicta impressa* (Walker, 1856)  
 2190 *Acronicta perdita* (Grote, 1874)  
 2191 *Acronicta oblinita* (Smith, 1797)  
 2192 *Acronicta lanceolaria* (Grote, 1875)  
 Known in BC from a single record near Trail (G. G. Anweiler, personal communication).  
 2193 *Acronicta lupini* (Grote, 1873)  
 2194 *Simyra insularis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1868)

### Subfamily Cucullinae

- 2195 *Cucullia montanae* Grote, 1882  
 2196 *Cucullia similaris* Smith, 1892  
 2197 *Cucullia omissa* Dod, 1916  
 2198 *Cucullia florea* Guenée, 1852  
 Also reported from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *C. obscurior* Smith, a recently designated synonym.  
 2199 *Cucullia postera* Guenée, 1852  
 2200 *Cucullia intermedia* Speyer, 1870  
 Subspecies *cinderella* Smith has been reported from BC.  
 2201 *Cucullia speyeri* Lintner, 1874  
 2202 *Cucullia dorsalis* Smith, 1892  
 This species was not reported north of southern WA (Poole 1995), but it has recently been collected in BC.  
 2203 *Cucullia antipoda* Strecker, 1878  
 2204 *Cucullia eulepis* (Grote, 1876)  
 2205 *Cucullia mcdunnoughi* (Henne, 1940)  
 2206 *Cucullia strigata* (Smith, 1892)  
 2206.1 P *Cucullia albida* Smith, 1894  
 This species was reported from BC by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011), based on misidentified material of *C. strigata* (Smith). However, *C. albida* occurs in the mountains of AB: it likely occurs in BC also.  
 2207 *Cucullia pulla* (Grote, 1881)

### Subfamily Amphipyridae

#### Tribe Amphipyridini

- 2208 *Amphipyra pyramidoides* Guenée, 1852  
 2209 *Amphipyra tragopoginis* (Clerck, 1759) I?  
 Introduced from the Palaearctic.  
 2210 *Amphipyra glabella* (Morrison, 1874)

## **Tribe Psaphidini**

### **Subtribe Psaphidina**

2211 *Brachionycha borealis* (Smith, 1899)

### **Subtribe Feraliina**

2212 *Feralia jocosa* (Guenée, 1852)

2213 *Feralia deceptiva* McDunnough, 1920

2214 *Feralia comstocki* Grote, 1874

### **Subtribe Triocnemidina**

2215 *Acopa perpallida* Grote, 1878

## **Tribe Stiriini**

### **Subtribe Annaphilina**

2216 *Annaphila danistica* Grote, 1873

2217 *Annaphila arvalis* Edwards, 1875

2218 *Annaphila decia* Grote, 1875

2219 *Annaphila diva* Grote, 1873

### **Subfamily Oncocnemidinae**

2220 *Catabena lineolata* Walker, 1865

2221 *Calophasia lunula* (Hufnagel, 1766)

Introduced from the Palaearctic for the control of toadflax (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).

2222 *Behrensia conchiformis* Grote, 1875

2223 *Pleromelloida conserta* (Grote, 1881)

2224 *Pleromelloida bonuscula* (Smith, 1898)

2225 *Pleromelloida cinerea* (Smith, 1904)

2226 *Sympistis coprocolor* (Troubridge & Crabo, 1998)

Listed by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) as "*Oncocnemis* sp. nr. *terminalis* Smith".

2227 *Sympistis albifasciata* (Hampson, 1906)

2228 *Sympistis occata* (Grote, 1875)

2229 *Sympistis umbrifascia* (Smith, 1894)

2230 *Sympistis tenuifascia* (Smith, 1888)

Reported by Cannings and Scudder (2007) as *S. mus* (Troubridge & Crabo), a recently designated synonym. The species was listed by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) as "*Oncocnemis* sp. nr. *tenuifascia* Smith".

2231 *Sympistis parvanigra* (Blackmore, 1923)

2232 *Sympistis stabilis* (Smith, 1895)

2233 *Sympistis badistriga* (Grote, 1872)

The historical BC record by ESBC (1906) is erroneous. However, the species occurs in BC's Peace River region, where it was discovered by J. H. Shepard in 1999.

2234 *Sympistis fifia* (Dyar, 1904)

2235 *Sympistis dinalda* (Smith, 1908)

- 2236 *Sympistis glennyi* (Grote, 1873)  
This species was also listed from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *S. phairi* (McDunnough), a recently designated synonym.
- 2237 *Sympistis levis* (Grote, 1880)
- 2238 U *Sympistis incubus* Troubridge, 2008  
The sole known Canadian specimen, from Fort Steele, BC, was provisionally determined as this species by Crabo et al. (2015), but it may be the closely related species *S. seth* Troubridge. The two species appear to intergrade in the Pacific Northwest.
- 2239 *Sympistis poliochroa* (Hampson, 1906)
- 2240 *Sympistis cibalis* (Grote, 1880)
- 2241 *Sympistis augustus* (Harvey, 1875)
- 2242 *Sympistis sandaraca* (Buckett & Bauer, 1967)
- 2243 *Sympistis pudorata* (Smith, 1893)
- 2244 *Sympistis acheron* Troubridge, 2008
- 2245 *Sympistis cocytus* Troubridge, 2008
- 2246 *Sympistis riparia* (Morrison, 1875)
- 2247 *Sympistis amun* Troubridge, 2008
- 2248 *Sympistis chons* Troubridge, 2008
- 2249 *Sympistis columbia* (McDunnough, 1922)
- 2250 *Sympistis cherti* Troubridge, 2008
- 2251 *Sympistis youngi* (McDunnough, 1922)
- 2252 *Sympistis chionanthi* (Smith, 1797)
- 2253 *Sympistis barnesii* (Smith, 1899)
- 2254 *Sympistis chalybdis* (Troubridge & Crabo, 1998)  
Reported from BC by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) as "*Oncocnemis* sp. nr. *piffardi* (Walker)".
- 2255 *Sympistis funebris* (Hübner, [1809])  
Subspecies *cocklei* (Dyar) has been reported from BC.
- 2256 *Sympistis dentata* (Grote, 1875)
- 2257 *Sympistis anweileri* Troubridge & Lafontaine, 2008
- 2258 *Sympistis californiae* (McDunnough, 1946)
- 2259 *Sympistis lacticollis* (Smith, 1908)
- 2260 *Sympistis extremis* (Smith, 1890)
- 2261 *Sympistis dunbari* (Harvey, 1876)
- 2262 *Sympistis wilsoni* Barnes & Benjamin, 1924
- 2263 *Sympistis heliophila* (Paykull, 1793)
- 2264 *Sympistis zetterstedtii* (Staudinger, 1857)  
Subspecies *kolthoffi* (Aurivillius) occurs in BC.
- 2265 *Sympistis figurata* (Harvey, 1875)
- 2266 *Sympistis pallidior* (Barnes, 1928)



2267 *Sympistis greyi* (Troubridge & Crabo, 1998)  
Reported from BC by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) as "*Oncocnemis* sp. nr. *figurata* (Harvey)".

2268 *Sympistis semicollaris* (Smith, 1909)

### **Subfamily Agaristinae**

2269 *Alypia langtoni* Couper, 1865

2270 *Alypia ridingsii* Grote, 1865

2271 *Androloma maccullochii* (Kirby, 1837)

### **Subfamily Condicinae**

#### **Tribe Condicini**

2272 *Condica discistriga* (Smith, 1894)

2273 *Condica mersa* (Morrison, 1875)

Known in BC (and Canada) from a single specimen, collected near Nicola, on 21 August 1993 by L. G. Crabo and J. T. Troubridge (Crabo et al. 2015).

### **Subfamily Heliothinae**

2274 *Eutricopsis nexilis* Morrison, 1875

2275 *Pyrrhia exprimens* (Walker, 1857)

2276 *Helicoverpa zea* (Boddie, 1850)

The Corn Earworm, a serious agricultural pest.

2277 *Heliiothis phloxiphaga* Grote & Robinson, 1867

2278 *Heliiothis ononis* (Fabricius, 1787)

2279 *Heliiothis oregonica* (Edwards, 1875)

2280 *Heliiothis borealis* (Hampson, 1903)

Recently collected in the BC southern Interior by D. Nicholson.

2281 *Heliocheilus paradoxus* Grote, 1865

2282 *Protoschinia nuchalis* (Grote, 1878)

2283 S *Schinia biundulata* Smith, 1891

Reported by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) as probably an accidental introduction; it is likely either that or a stray, as no further records of this species have been found in BC (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011). However, this species may occur naturally in the extreme southern Okanagan Valley in BC (L. G. Crabo, personal communication).

2284 *Schinia suetus* (Grote, 1873)

2284.1 P *Schinia meadi* (Grote, 1873)

This species occurs in WA and in AB, and may occur in BC.

2285 *Schinia honesta* (Grote, 1881)

2286 *Schinia villosa* (Grote, 1864)

2287 *Schinia intermontana* Hardwick, 1958

2288 *Schinia persimilis* (Grote, 1873)

2289 *Schinia acutilinea* (Grote, 1878)

2290 *Schinia walsinghamsi* (Edwards, 1881)

2291 *Schinia cumatilis* (Grote, 1865)

### **Subfamily Bryophilinae**

2292 *Cryphia olivacea* (Smith, 1891)

2293 *Cryphia cuerva* (Barnes, 1907)

### **Subfamily Noctuinae**

#### **Tribe Prodeniini**

2294 S *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner, [1808])

2295 S *Spodoptera praefica* (Grote, 1875)

#### **Tribe Elaphriini**

2296 *Elaphria alapallida* Pogue & Sullivan, 2003

2297 *Galgula partita* Guenée, 1852

2298 *Chytonix palliatricula* (Guenée, 1852)

#### **Tribe Caradrinini**

##### **Subtribe Caradrinina**

2299 *Protoperigea anotha* (Dyar, 1904)

2300 *Protoperigea posticata* (Harvey, 1875)

2301 *Protoperigea umbricata* Mustelin, 2006  
Collected in BC by L. G. Crabo.

2302 *Caradrina morpheus* (Hufnagel, 1766) |  
Introduced from Europe; first found in North America in BC in 1944.

2303 *Caradrina meralis* Morrison, 1875

2304 *Caradrina camina* (Smith, 1894)

2305 *Caradrina montana* Bremer, 1861

##### **Subtribe Athetiina**

2306 *Proxenus miranda* (Grote, 1873)

2307 *Proxenus mindara* Barnes & McDunnough, 1913

2308 *Proxenus mendosa* McDunnough, 1927

#### **Tribe Actinotiini**

2309 *Alastria chico* Lafontaine & Troubridge, 2004

#### **Tribe Phlogophorini**

2310 *Euplexia benesimilis* McDunnough, 1922

2311 *Phlogophora periculosa* Guenée, 1852

#### **Tribe Apameini**

2312 *Apamea vultuosa* (Grote, 1875)  
Subspecies *multicolor* (Dyar) occurs in BC.

2313 *Apamea plutonia* (Grote, 1883)

2314 *Apamea alia* (Guenée, 1852)

2315 *Apamea unanimitis* (Hübner, [1813])  
Reported recently from BC by L. Avis; the determination was confirmed by L. G. Crabo and via DNA barcoding.

- 2316 *Apamea indocilis* (Walker, 1856)  
This species has been referred to in some historical lists under the name *A. remissa* (Hübner), which is the Old World/Beringian sister species to *A. indocilis* that occurs in North America only in AK (Mikkola et al. 2009).
- 2317 *Apamea impulsiva* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2318 *Apamea cuculliformis* (Grote, 1875)
- 2319 *Apamea sordens* (Hufnagel, 1766)  
Subspecies *finitima* Guenée occurs in BC.
- 2320 *Apamea inordinata* (Morrison, 1875)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 2321 *Apamea spaldingi* (Smith, 1909)
- 2322 *Apamea cinefacta* (Grote, 1881)
- 2323 *Apamea atriclava* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1913)
- 2324 *Apamea antennata* (Smith, 1891)
- 2325 *Apamea sora* (Smith, 1903)
- 2326 *Apamea commoda* (Walker, 1857)  
Subspecies *commoda* and *parcata* (Smith) occur in BC.
- 2327 *Apamea centralis* (Smith, 1891)
- 2328 *Apamea occidens* (Grote, 1878)
- 2329 *Apamea amputatrix* (Fitch, 1857)
- 2330 *Apamea maxima* (Dyar, 1904)
- 2331 *Apamea acera* (Smith, 1900)
- 2332 *Apamea longula* (Grote, 1879)
- 2333 *Apamea scoparia* Mikkola, Mustelin & Lafontaine, 2000  
Reported until recently as *A. lateritia* (Hufnagel), an Old World name. The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 2334 *Apamea cogitata* (Smith, 1891)
- 2335 *Apamea inficita* (Walker, 1857)  
Subspecies *indela* (Smith) and *inficita* (Walker) have been reported from BC.
- 2336 *Apamea lutosa* (Andrews, 1877)
- 2337 *Apamea devastator* (Brace, 1819)
- 2338 *Apamea zeta* (Treitschke, 1825)  
Subspecies *nichollae* (Hampson) was described from Simpson River, BC. The Palaearctic name *A. maillardi* (Geyer) was historically applied in North America to *A. zeta*.
- 2339 *Apamea contradicta* (Smith, 1895)
- 2340 *Apamea niveivenosa* (Grote, 1879)  
Subspecies *niveivenosa* (Grote) and *obscuroides* Poole occur in BC.
- 2341 *Lateroligia ophiogramma* (Esper, 1793) |
- 2342 U *Resapamea venosa* (Smith, 1903)  
This species is virtually indistinguishable from *R. passer* (Guenée); the BC determination is uncertain.
- 2343 *Resapamea passer* (Guenée, 1852)

- 2344 *Eremobina claudens* (Walker, 1857)
- 2345 "*Oligia*" *tusa* (Grote, 1878)
- 2346 "*Oligia*" *violacea* (Grote, 1881)  
Subspecies *columbia* (McDunnough) has been reported from BC.
- 2347 "*Oligia*" *rampartensis* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1923)
- 2348 "*Oligia*" *obtusa* (Smith, 1902)
- 2349 "*Oligia*" *divesta* (Grote, 1874)
- 2350 *Neoligia subjuncta* (Smith, 1898)
- 2351 *Neoligia tonsa* (Grote, 1880)
- 2352 *Neoligia invenusta* Troubridge & Lafontaine, 2002
- 2353 *Neoligia albirena* Troubridge & Lafontaine, 2002
- 2354 *Neoligia lancea* Troubridge & Lafontaine, 2002
- 2355 *Neoligia lillooet* Troubridge & Lafontaine, 2002
- 2356 U *Xylomoia chagnoni* Barnes & McDunnough, 1917  
Records reported from southeastern BC by Crabo et al. (2015) require verification; this species is otherwise known from eastern North America only as far west as SK.
- 2357 *Xylomoia indirecta* (Grote, 1875)
- 2358 *Photedes inops* (Grote, 1881)  
Known in BC from recent collections near Cranbrook, by D. Nicholson (Crabo et al. 2015).
- 2359 *Photedes defecta* (Grote, 1874)
- 2360 *Hypocoena inquinata* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2361 *Hypocoena basistriga* (McDunnough, 1933)
- 2362 *Hypocoena rufostrigata* (Packard, 1867)
- 2363 *Benjaminiola colorada* (Smith, 1900)
- 2364 *Capsula oblonga* (Grote, 1882)
- 2365 *Capsula subflava* (Grote, 1882)
- 2366 *Helotropha reniformis* (Grote, 1874)
- 2367 *Amphipoea interoceanica* (Smith, 1899)  
This species was reported from BC by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951), but Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) excluded it from their BC list, stating that the BC material had been redetermined as *A. americana* (Speyer). However, a specimen in the CNC from Duncan, BC, has recently been confirmed via genitalic dissection as *A. interoceanica* (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- 2368 *Amphipoea americana* (Speyer, 1875)
- 2369 *Hydraecia medialis* (Smith, 1892)
- 2370 *Hydraecia obliqua* (Harvey, 1876)
- 2371 *Hydraecia perobliqua* (Hampson, 1910)
- 2372 *Papaipema birdi* (Dyar, 1908)
- 2373 *Papaipema pertincta* Dyar, 1920
- 2374 *Papaipema insulidens* (Bird, 1902)

## **Tribe Arzamini**

2375 *Bellura obliqua* (Walker, 1865)

Also reported by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under the name *B. gargantua* (Dyar), now considered to be a subspecies, which probably does not occur in BC. The name *gargantua* was inadvertently left out of Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010). The subspecies *pallida* Barnes & Benjamin occurs in the BC Interior.

## **Tribe Xylenini**

### **Subtribe Xylenina**

2376 *Xylena nupera* (Lintner, 1874)

2377 *Xylena curvimacula* (Morrison, 1874)

2378 *Xylena thoracica* (Putnam-Cramer, 1886)

2379 *Xylena cineritia* (Grote, 1875)

Subspecies *mertena* (Smith) has been reported from BC.

2380 *Xylena brucei* (Smith, 1892)

2381 *Lithomoia germana* (Morrison, 1875)

The Palaearctic name *L. solidaginis* (Hübner) has historically been misapplied to this species.

2382 *Homoglaea californica* (Smith, 1891)

2383 *Homoglaea hircina* Morrison, 1876

2384 *Homoglaea dives* Smith, 1907

2385 *Homoglaea carbonaria* (Harvey, 1876)

2386 *Litholomia napaea* (Morrison, 1874)

Subspecies *umbriefasciata* Blackmore was described from Victoria, BC.

2387 *Lithophane innominata* (Smith, 1893)

2388 *Lithophane petulca* Grote, 1874

2389 U *Lithophane disposita* Morrison, 1874

This occasional pest of fruit trees was reported from BC by Belton (1988). No BC vouchers are known, but it is known from WA and MT and from across much of the rest of Canada, including AB, so it may occur in BC.

2390 *Lithophane amanda* (Smith, 1900)

2391 *Lithophane pexata* Grote, 1874

Subspecies *washingtonia* Grote has been reported from BC.

2392 *Lithophane dilatocula* (Smith, 1900)

2393 *Lithophane thaxteri* Grote, 1874

2394 *Lithophane fagina* Morrison, 1874

2395 *Lithophane baileyi* Grote, 1877

Also reported from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) and others under the name *L. vivida* (Dyar), now considered a synonym.

2395.1 P *Lithophane tepida* Grote, 1874

Historical reports of this species in western BC as subspecies *atincta* (Smith) refer to *L. baileyi* Grote. However, this species may occur in BC's Peace River region.

2396 *Lithophane atara* (Smith, 1909)

2397 *Lithophane ponderosa* Troubridge & Lafontaine, 2003

- 2398 *Lithophane itata* (Smith, 1899)
- 2399 *Lithophane contenta* Grote, 1880
- 2400 *Lithophane georgii* Grote, 1875  
Subspecies *ancilla* (Smith), *holocinerea* (Smith), *oregonensis* Harvey, and *vertina* (Smith) have been reported from BC.
- 2401 *Lithophane pertorrída* (McDunnough, 1942)
- 2402 *Eupsilia tristigmata* (Grote, 1877)
- 2403 *Eupsilia fringata* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1916)
- 2404 *Eupsilia devia* (Grote, 1875)
- 2405 *Eucirroedia pampina* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2406 *Mesogona olivata* (Harvey, 1874)
- 2407 *Mesogona subcuprea* Crabo & Hammond, [1998]
- 2408 *Agrochola purpurea* (Grote, 1874)
- 2409 *Agrochola pulchella* (Smith, 1900)
- 2410 U *Sunira bicolorago* (Guenée, 1852)  
This species has been placed on various historical BC lists, but no confirmed vouchers are known. Historical records likely refer to similar species *S. decipiens* (Grote) or *Agrochola purpurea* (Grote) (L. G. Crabo, personal communication). However, *S. bicolorago* may occur in BC, as it is known from nearby AB.
- 2411 *Sunira decipiens* (Grote, 1881)
- 2412 *Sunira verberata* (Smith, 1904)
- 2413 *Anathix puta* (Grote & Robinson, 1868)  
Subspecies *dusca* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2414 *Anathix aggressa* (Smith, 1907)
- 2415 *Xanthia tatago* Lafontaine & Mikkola, 2003  
Prior to the description of *X. tatago*, this species was historically reported in western North America under the name *X. togata* (Esper), which does not occur in the area.
- 2416 *Hillia maida* (Dyar, 1904)
- 2417 *Hillia iris* (Zetterstedt, 1839)
- 2418 *Parastichtis suspecta* (Hübner, [1817])
- 2419 *Aseptis fumosa* (Grote, 1879)
- 2420 *Aseptis binotata* (Walker, 1865)  
Subspecies *curvata* (Grote) has been reported from BC.
- 2421 *Aseptis adnixa* (Grote, 1880)
- 2422 *Aseptis characta* (Grote, 1880)
- 2423 *Epidemas cinerea* Smith, 1894  
This species is known from BC, based on a specimen from the Cariboo region (Doc English Gulch) collected by A. I. Fisher in 1996.
- 2424 *Epidemas obscurus* Smith, 1903  
Reported by Cannings and Scudder (2007) as *E. melanographa* Hampson, a dark morph of *E. obscurus* that was synonymised by Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010).
- 2425 *Brachylomia populi* (Strecker, 1898)
- 2426 *Brachylomia algens* (Grote, 1878)

- 2427 *Brachylomia discinigra* (Walker, 1856)
- 2428 *Brachylomia cascadia* Troubridge & Lafontaine, 2007
- 2429 *Brachylomia thula* (Strecker, 1898)
- 2430 *Hyppa contrasta* McDunnough, 1946  
Reported as *H. xylinoides* (Guenée) by early workers under a previous taxonomic arrangement.
- 2431 *Hyppa brunneicrista* Smith, 1902
- 2432 *Hyppa indistincta* Smith, 1894
- Subtribe Cosmiina**
- 2433 *Cosmia praeacuta* (Smith, 1894)
- 2434 *Cosmia elisae* Lafontaine & Troubridge, 2003
- 2435 *Cosmia calami* (Harvey, 1876)
- 2436 *Zothea tranquilla* Grote, 1874
- 2437 *Enargia infumata* (Grote, 1874)
- 2438 *Enargia fausta* Schmidt, 2010
- 2439 *Enargia decolor* (Walker, 1858)
- 2440 *Ipimorpha nanaimo* Barnes, 1905
- 2441 *Ipimorpha viridipallida* Barnes & McDunnough, 1916
- 2442 *Ipimorpha pleonectusa* Grote, 1873
- Subtribe Antitypina**
- 2443 *Andropolia diversilineata* (Grote, 1877)
- 2444 *Andropolia contacta* (Walker, 1856)  
Subspecies *pulverulenta* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2445 *Andropolia aedon* (Grote, 1880)
- 2446 *Andropolia theodori* (Grote, 1878)  
Subspecies *epichysis* (Grote) and *vancouvera* McDunnough have been reported from BC. Cannings and Scudder (2007) reported this species under the name *A. epichysis*.
- 2447 *Fishia discors* (Grote, 1881)
- 2448 *Fishia yosemitae* (Grote, 1873)
- 2449 *Fishia illocata* (Walker, 1857)  
Moved from *Oligia* (tribe Apameini) by Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010).
- 2450 *Platypolia anceps* (Stephens, 1850)
- 2451 *Platypolia contadina* (Smith, 1894)  
The nominal subspecies and subspecies *albertae* McDunnough have been reported from BC.
- 2452 *Platypolia loda* (Strecker, 1898)
- 2453 *“Platypolia” mactata* (Guenée, 1852)  
Subspecies *allecto* (Guenée) has been reported from BC. This species was moved from *Oligia* (tribe Apameini) by Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010).
- 2454 *Xylotype arcadia* Barnes & Benjamin, 1922  
This species name has been misspelled as *“arcadia”* in many works, including Hodges et al.’s (1983) checklist.

- 2455 *Dryotype opina* (Grote, 1878)  
 2456 *Mniotype pallescens* McDunnough, 1946  
 2457 *Mniotype ducta* (Grote, 1878)  
 2458 *Mniotype tenera* (Smith, 1900)  
 2459 *Sutyna privata* (Walker, 1857)  
 Reported until recently, including by Cannings and Scudder (2007), under the name *S. profundus* (Smith), now considered a synonym (Pohl et al. 2010).

**Subtribe Ufeina**

- 2460 *Ufeus satyricus* Grote, 1873  
 Subspecies *sagittarius* Grote occurs in BC (Lafontaine and Walsh 2013). Cannings and Scudder (2007) listed *sagittarius* as a separate species.  
 2461 *Ufeus hulstii* Smith, 1908

**Tribe Xylenini-unplaced**

- 2462 *Properigea albimacula* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1912)  
 2463 *Properigea niveirena* (Harvey, 1876)  
 2464 *Pseudobryomima muscosa* (Hampson, 1906)  
 2465 *Pseudanarta crocea* (Edwards, 1875)  
 2466 *Pseudanarta flava* (Grote, 1874)

**Tribe Orthosiini**

- 2467 *Acerra normalis* Grote, 1874  
 2468 *Stretchia plusiaeformis* Edwards, 1874  
 2469 *Stretchia muricina* (Grote, 1876)  
 2470 *Orthosia pulchella* (Harvey, 1876)  
 Subspecies *achsha* (Dyar) and *pulchella* (Harvey) have been reported from BC.  
 2471 *Orthosia transparens* (Grote, 1882)  
 2472 *Orthosia praeses* (Grote, 1879)  
 2473 *Orthosia mys* (Dyar, 1903)  
 Subspecies *caloramica* (Barnes & McDunnough) has been reported from BC.  
 2474 *Orthosia ferrigera* (Smith, 1894)  
 2475 *Orthosia revicta* (Morrison, 1876)  
 2476 *Orthosia segregata* (Smith, 1893)  
 2477 *Orthosia pacifica* (Harvey, 1874)  
 2478 *Orthosia hibisci* (Guenée, 1852)  
 Subspecies *quinquefasciata* (Smith) has been reported from BC.  
 2479 *Egira variabilis* (Smith, 1891)  
 2480 *Egira hiemalis* (Grote, 1874)  
 2481 *Egira simplex* (Walker, 1865)  
 2482 *Egira crucialis* (Harvey, 1875)  
 2483 *Egira cognata* (Smith, 1894)



- 2484 *Egira curialis* (Grote, 1873)  
Subspecies *indurata* (Smith) has been reported from BC; the taxon *candida* (Smith) from Vancouver Island, currently treated as a junior synonym, may be a geographic subspecies, as well (L. G. Crabo, personal communication).
- 2485 *Egira dolosa* (Grote, 1880)
- 2486 *Egira rubrica* (Harvey, 1878)  
Subspecies *mustelina* (Smith) and *pulchella* (Smith) have been reported from BC.
- 2487 *Egira perlubens* (Grote, 1881)
- 2488 *Admetovis oxymorus* Grote, 1873
- 2489 *Admetovis similaris* Barnes, 1904
- Tribe Tholerini**
- 2490 *Tholera americana* (Smith, 1894)
- 2491 *Nephelodes minians* Guenée, 1852  
The subspecies *pectinatus* Smith and *tertialis* Smith have been reported from BC.
- Tribe Hadenini**
- 2492 *Hadenella pergentilis* Grote, 1883
- 2493 *Anarta nigrolunata* Packard, 1867  
This species was traditionally reported in North America under the name *A. melanopa* (Thunberg). However, as currently defined, *A. nigrolunata* is the Nearctic species and *A. melanopa* is restricted to the Palaearctic. The subspecies *laerta* Smith has been reported from BC.
- 2494 *Anarta trifolii* (Hufnagel, 1766)  
Subspecies *albifusa* (Walker) has been reported from BC.
- 2495 *Anarta mutata* (Dod, 1913)
- 2496 *Anarta hamata* (McDunnough, 1930)
- 2497 *Anarta oregonica* (Grote, 1881)
- 2498 *Anarta inconcinna* (Smith, [1888])  
Until recently, this species was known as *A. montanica* (McDunnough), a recently designated synonym.
- 2499 *Anarta columbica* (McDunnough, 1930)
- 2499.1 P *Anarta alta* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1924)  
This species is known from western AB and likely occurs in BC's Peace River region (L. G. Crabo, personal communication).
- 2500 *Anarta farnhami* (Grote, 1873)
- 2501 *Anarta crotchii* (Grote, 1880)
- 2502 *Anarta edwardsii* (Smith, 1888)
- 2503 *Anarta decepta* (Grote, 1883)
- 2504 *Coranarta luteola* (Grote & Robinson, 1865)
- 2505 *Coranarta macrostigma* (Lafontaine & Mikkola, 1987)
- 2506 *Polia discalis* (Grote, 1877)  
Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) list this species from BC, but also state that BC material has been revised to *P. piniae* Buckett & Bauer; the latter is incorrect.
- 2507 *Polia piniae* Buckett & Bauer, 1967

- 2508 *Polia nimbosa* (Guenée, 1852)  
Subspecies *mystica* (Smith) and *mysticoides* Barnes & Benjamin have been reported from BC.
- 2509 *Polia imbrifera* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2510 *Polia rogenhoferi* (Möschler, 1870)
- 2511 *Polia propodea* McCabe, 1980
- 2512 *Polia richardsoni* (Curtis, 1834)
- 2513 *Polia purpurissata* (Grote, 1864)
- 2514 *Polia nugatis* (Smith, 1898)
- 2515 *Melanchra adjuncta* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2516 *Melanchra picta* (Harris, 1841)
- 2517 *Melanchra pulverulenta* (Smith, 1888)
- 2518 *Melanchra assimilis* (Morrison, 1874)
- 2519 *Lacanobia nevadae* (Grote, 1876)
- 2520 *Lacanobia atlantica* (Grote, 1874)
- 2521 *Lacanobia radix* (Walker, [1857])
- 2522 *Lacanobia subjuncta* (Grote & Robinson, 1868)  
Subspecies *eleanora* (Barnes & McDunnough) and *subjuncta* (Grote & Robinson) have been reported from BC.
- 2523 *Lacanobia grandis* (Guenée, 1852)  
Moved from *Spiramater* by Lafontaine and Schmidt 2010.
- 2524 *Spiramater lutra* (Guenée, 1852)  
Subspecies *glaucopis* (Hampson) has been reported from BC.
- 2525 *Trichordestra tacoma* (Strecker, 1900)
- 2526 *Trichordestra dodii* (Smith, 1904)
- 2527 *Trichordestra lilacina* (Harvey, 1874)
- 2528 *Trichordestra liquida* (Grote, 1881)  
Subspecies *meodana* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2529 *Papestra quadrata* (Smith, 1891)  
Subspecies *ingravis* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2530 *Papestra biren* (Goeze, 1781)
- 2531 *Papestra cristifera* (Walker, 1858)
- 2532 *Papestra brenda* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1916)
- 2533 *Papestra invalida* (Smith, 1891)
- 2534 *Hada sutrina* (Grote, 1881)
- 2535 *Mamestra configurata* Walker, 1856
- 2536 *Mamestra curialis* (Smith, 1888)
- 2537 *Sideridis fuscolutea* (Smith, 1892)
- 2538 *Sideridis uscripta* (Smith, 1891)
- 2539 *Sideridis rosea* (Harvey, 1874)
- 2540 *Sideridis maryx* (Guenée, 1852)

- 2541 *Hadena variolata* (Smith, 1888)  
The nominate subspecies and subspecies *dealbata* (Staudinger) occur in BC (Troubridge and Crabo 2002).
- 2542 *Hadena capsularis* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2543 *Hadena caelestis* Troubridge & Crabo, 2002
- 2544 *Hadena ectrapela* (Smith, 1898)
- 2545 *Dargida procinctus* (Grote, 1873)
- 2546 *Dargida diffusa* (Walker, 1856)
- 2547 *Dargida terrapictalis* (Buckett, 1969)

**Tribe Leucaniini**

- 2548 *Mythimna oxygala* (Grote, 1881)  
Subspecies *luteopallens* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2549 *Mythimna yukonensis* (Hampson, 1911)
- 2550 *Mythimna unipuncta* (Haworth, 1809)
- 2551 *Leucania farcta* (Grote, 1881)
- 2552 *Leucania oregona* Smith, 1902
- 2553 *Leucania anteroclara* Smith, 1902  
This species name has often been misspelled “*anteoclara*”.
- 2554 *Leucania multilinea* Walker, 1856
- 2555 *Leucania commoides* Guenée, 1852
- 2556 *Leucania insueta* Guenée, 1852  
Subspecies *heterodoxa* Smith and *megadia* Smith have been reported from BC.
- 2557 *Leucania dia* (Grote, 1879)  
For many years, this taxon was considered a synonym or western subspecies of *L. insueta* Guenée. However, it was formally recognised as a distinct species by Pohl et al. (2010).

**Tribe Eriopygini**

- 2558 *Lasionycta taigata* Lafontaine, 1988
- 2559 *Lasionycta secedens* (Walker, [1858])  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 2560 *Lasionycta fergusonii* Crabo & Lafontaine, 2009  
This is a recently recognised name for populations previously included within *L. conjugata* (Smith); the type locality is Pavilion, BC.
- 2561 *Lasionycta mutilata* (Smith, 1898)
- 2562 *Lasionycta haida* Crabo & Lafontaine, 2009
- 2563 *Lasionycta luteola* (Smith, 1893)
- 2564 *Lasionycta leucocycla* (Staudinger, 1857)  
Subspecies *albertensis* (McDunnough) occurs in BC. Subspecies *hampa* (Smith) was reported from BC by Blackmore (1922a), but that is erroneous: *hampa* is restricted to the White Mountains of NH.
- 2565 *Lasionycta poca* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1923)
- 2566 *Lasionycta illima* Crabo & Lafontaine, 2009

- 2567 *Lasionycta perplexa* (Smith, 1888)  
This species now includes the synonym *marloffi* (Dyar), listed as a separate species by Cannings and Scudder (2007). It was synonymised with *L. perplexa* by Crabo and Lafontaine (2009).
- 2568 *Lasionycta perplexella* Crabo & Lafontaine, 2009
- 2569 *Lasionycta subfuscata* (Grote, 1874)  
Subspecies *livida* Crabo & Lafontaine occurs in BC.
- 2570 U *Lasionycta quadrilunata* (Grote, 1874)  
This species was not specifically reported from BC by Crabo and Lafontaine (2009), but it was reported from AK, YT, NT, AB and MT, and almost certainly occurs in BC.
- 2571 *Lasionycta lagganata* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1924)
- 2571.1 P *Lasionycta carolynae* Crabo, 2009  
Known from YT on Montana Mountain, very close to the BC border; this species may occur in BC.
- 2572 *Lasionycta uniformis* (Smith, 1893)  
Subspecies *multicolor* Crabo & Lafontaine (type locality: Gott Peak, BC) and *uniformis* (Smith) occur in BC.
- 2573 *Lasionycta brunnea* Crabo & Lafontaine, 2009
- 2574 *Lasionycta caesia* Crabo & Lafontaine, 2009
- 2575 *Lasionycta gelida* Crabo & Lafontaine, 2009
- 2576 *Lasionycta promulsa* (Morrison, 1875)
- 2577 *Lasionycta macleani* (McDunnough, 1927)
- 2578 *Lasionycta silacea* Crabo & Lafontaine, 2009
- 2579 *Lasionycta impingens* (Walker, 1857)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 2580 *Psammopolia arietis* (Grote, 1879)
- 2581 *Psammopolia wyatti* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1926)
- 2582 *Lacinipolia meditata* (Grote, 1873)  
Subspecies *columbia* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2583 *Lacinipolia lustralis* (Grote, 1875)
- 2584 *Lacinipolia cuneata* (Grote, 1873)
- 2585 *Lacinipolia anguina* (Grote, 1881)  
Subspecies *larissa* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2586 *Lacinipolia stenotis* (Hampson, 1905)
- 2587 *Lacinipolia vicina* (Grote, 1874)  
Subspecies *acutipennis* (Grote) has been reported from BC.
- 2588 *Lacinipolia pensilis* (Grote, 1874)  
The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.
- 2589 *Lacinipolia renigera* (Stephens, 1829)
- 2590 *Lacinipolia stricta* (Walker, 1865)  
Subspecies *cinnabarina* (Grote) has been reported from BC.
- 2591 *Lacinipolia lorea* (Guenée, 1852)

- 2592 *Lacinipolia olivacea* (Morrison, 1874)  
Subspecies *altua* (Smith), *lucina* (Smith), and *petita* (Smith) have been reported from BC.
- 2593 *Lacinipolia bucketti* Selman & Leuschner, 2001  
This coastal species is known in BC from an individual photographed by L. Avis near Port Alberni, and identified by L. Crabo (Crabo et al. 2015).
- 2594 *Lacinipolia davena* (Smith, 1901)
- 2595 *Lacinipolia comis* (Grote, 1876)
- 2596 *Lacinipolia rectilinea* (Smith, 1888)
- 2597 *Lacinipolia strigicollis* (Wallengren, 1860)
- 2598 *Lacinipolia patalis* (Grote, 1873)  
Subspecies *fletcheri* (Grote) has been reported from BC.
- 2599 *Trichocerapoda oblita* (Grote, 1877)
- 2600 *Anhimella perbrunnea* (Grote, 1879)
- 2601 *Anhimella contrahens* (Walker, 1860)
- 2602 *Anhimella pacifica* McDunnough, 1943
- 2603 *Homorthodes furfurata* (Grote, 1875)  
Subspecies *uniformis* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2604 *Homorthodes communis* (Dyar, 1904)
- 2605 *Homorthodes fractura* (Smith, 1906)  
Subspecies *mecrona* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2606 *Homorthodes discreta* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1916)
- 2607 *Homorthodes hanhami* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1911)
- 2608 *Homorthodes carneola* McDunnough, 1943
- 2609 *Protorthodes curtica* (Smith, 1890)  
Subspecies *bostura* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2610 *Protorthodes oviduca* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2611 *Protorthodes rufula* (Grote, 1874)
- 2612 *Pseudorthodes irrorata* (Smith, 1888)
- 2613 "*Orthodes*" *goodelli* (Grote, 1875)  
Subspecies *acutermis* (Grote) has been reported from BC.
- 2614 "*Orthodes*" *obscura* (Smith, 1888)
- 2615 "*Orthodes*" *noverca* (Grote, 1878)  
Until recently this species was known as *Orthodes delecta* (Barnes & McDunnough), a recently designated synonym.
- 2616 "*Orthodes*" *detracta* (Walker, 1857)  
Subspecies *neoterica* (Smith) has been reported from BC.
- 2617 *Zosteropoda hirtipes* Grote, 1874

### ***Tribe Noctuini***

#### ***Subtribe Agrotina***

- 2618 *Peridroma saucia* (Hübner, [1808])  
The Variegated Cutworm, a serious agricultural pest.
- 2619 *Anicla exuberans* (Smith, 1898)

- 2620 *Anicla tepperi* (Smith, 1888)
- 2621 *Actebia fennica* (Tauscher, 1806)
- 2622 *Actebia balanitis* (Grote, 1873)  
Reported by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) from BC as *A. squalida* (Guenée), a Palaearctic name historically applied to this species.
- 2623 *Dichagyris variabilis* (Grote, 1874)
- 2624 *Copablepharon spiritum* Crabo & Fauske, 2004
- 2625 *Copablepharon absidum* (Harvey, 1875)
- 2626 *Copablepharon fuscum* Troubridge & Crabo, 1996
- 2627 *Copablepharon viridisparsa* (Dod, 1916)  
Known from a single BC specimen in the CNC, collected at Brilliant (near Castlegar), 8 July 1946, by H. R. Foxlee. Subspecies *hopfingeri* Franclemont occurs in BC; it was listed by Cannings and Scudder (2007) as a separate species.
- 2628 *Euxoa bochus* (Morrison, 1874)
- 2629 *Euxoa adumbrata* (Eversmann, 1842)  
This species has been historically included within the concept of *E. lidia* (Cramer), including by Lafontaine (1987). However, *E. adumbrata* has since been recognised as a distinct species. *Euxoa lidia* is restricted to the Old World. Subspecies *thanatologia* (Dyar) has been reported from BC.
- 2630 *Euxoa auxiliaris* (Grote, 1873)
- 2631 *Euxoa shasta* Lafontaine, 1975  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 2632 *Euxoa biformata* Smith, 1910
- 2633 *Euxoa intermontana* Lafontaine, 1975
- 2634 *Euxoa mimallonis* (Grote, 1873)  
Subspecies *gagates* (Grote) occurs in BC.
- 2635 *Euxoa septentrionalis* (Walker, 1865)
- 2636 *Euxoa olivia* (Morrison, 1876)
- 2637 *Euxoa messoria* (Harris, 1841)
- 2638 *Euxoa divergens* (Walker, [1857])
- 2639 *Euxoa edictalis* (Smith, 1893)
- 2640 *Euxoa westermanni* (Staudinger, 1857)
- 2641 *Euxoa quebecensis* (Smith, 1900)
- 2642 *Euxoa vallus* (Smith, 1900)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 2643 *Euxoa macleani* McDunnough, 1927
- 2644 *Euxoa apopsis* Troubridge & Lafontaine, 2010
- 2645 *Euxoa lewisi* (Grote, 1873)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 2646 *Euxoa altens* McDunnough, 1946
- 2647 *Euxoa extranea* (Smith, 1888)
- 2648 *Euxoa tristicula* (Morrison, 1876)
- 2649 *Euxoa vetusta* (Walker, 1865)

- 2650 *Euxoa atomaris* (Smith, 1890)  
Subspecies *esta* Smith (type locality: Wellington, BC) occurs in coastal BC, and subspecies *detesta* (Smith) occurs inland.
- 2651 *Euxoa pleuritica* (Grote, 1876)
- 2652 *Euxoa pestula* Smith, 1904
- 2653 *Euxoa simona* McDunnough, 1932
- 2654 U *Euxoa medialis* (Smith, 1888)  
Reported from BC by ESBC (1906), but not by subsequent workers. No BC vouchers are known, but the species occurs in southwestern AB, and may also occur in southeastern BC.
- 2655 *Euxoa perexcellens* (Grote, 1875)
- 2656 *Euxoa rufula* (Smith, 1888)  
Subspecies *basiflava* (Smith) was described from BC.
- 2657 *Euxoa intrita* (Morrison, 1874)
- 2658 *Euxoa terrenus* (Smith, 1900)
- 2659 *Euxoa scotogrammoides* McDunnough, 1932
- 2660 *Euxoa pluralis* (Grote, 1878)
- 2661 *Euxoa setonia* McDunnough, 1927
- 2662 *Euxoa pallidimacula* Lafontaine, 1987
- 2663 *Euxoa declarata* (Walker, 1865)
- 2664 *Euxoa campestris* (Grote, 1875)
- 2665 *Euxoa rockburnei* Hardwick, 1973
- 2666 *Euxoa silens* (Grote, 1875)
- 2667 *Euxoa simulata* McDunnough, 1946
- 2668 *Euxoa punctigera* (Walker, 1865)
- 2669 *Euxoa pallipennis* (Smith, 1888)
- 2670 *Euxoa tessellata* (Harris, 1841)
- 2671 *Euxoa plagigera* (Morrison, 1874)
- 2672 *Euxoa albipennis* (Grote, 1876)
- 2673 *Euxoa hollemani* (Grote, 1874)
- 2674 *Euxoa subandera* Lafontaine, 1987
- 2675 *Euxoa catenula* (Grote, 1879)  
Subspecies *lindseyi* Blackmore (type locality: Goldstream, BC) occurs on Vancouver Island, and subspecies *catenula* occurs inland in BC.
- 2676 *Euxoa comosa* (Morrison, 1876)  
Subspecies *lutulenta* (Smith) and *ontario* (Smith) have been reported from BC.
- 2677 *Euxoa occidentalis* Lafontaine & Byers, 1982
- 2678 *Euxoa infausta* (Walker, 1865)
- 2679 *Euxoa satis* (Harvey, 1876)
- 2680 *Euxoa brunneigera* (Grote, 1876)
- 2681 *Euxoa excogita* (Smith, 1900)
- 2682 *Euxoa bicollaris* (Grote, 1878)

- 2683 *Euxoa satiens* (Smith, 1890)
- 2684 *Euxoa ochrogaster* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2685 *Euxoa nostra* (Smith, 1890)
- 2686 *Euxoa choris* (Harvey, 1876)
- 2687 *Euxoa obeliscoides* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2688 *Euxoa lillooet* McDunnough, 1927
- 2689 *Euxoa basalis* (Grote, 1879)  
Known in BC from a single specimen from Mt. Kobau, in the CNC.
- 2690 *Euxoa costata* (Grote, 1876)
- 2691 *Euxoa castanea* Lafontaine, 1981
- 2692 *Euxoa idahoensis* (Grote, 1878)
- 2693 *Euxoa furtivus* (Smith, 1890)
- 2694 *Euxoa brevipennis* (Smith, 1888)
- 2695 *Euxoa servitus* (Smith, 1895)
- 2696 *Euxoa auripennis* Lafontaine, 1974
- 2697 *Euxoa olivalis* (Grote, 1879)
- 2698 *Euxoa agema* (Strecker, 1899)
- 2699 *Euxoa oblongistigma* (Smith, 1888)
- 2700 *Euxoa tronellus* (Smith, 1903)  
Recently collected by D. Nicholson in the Cranbrook, BC, area; the determination was confirmed by J. D. Lafontaine.
- 2701 *Euxoa difformis* (Smith, 1900)
- 2702 *Euxoa murdocki* (Smith, 1890)
- 2703 *Euxoa infracta* (Morrison, 1875)
- 2704 *Euxoa laetificans* (Smith, 1894)
- 2705 *Euxoa quadridentata* (Grote & Robinson, 1865)  
Subspecies *flutea* Smith and *quadridentata* (Grote & Robinson) occur in BC.
- 2706 *Euxoa dargo* (Strecker, 1898)
- 2707 *Euxoa cicatricosa* (Grote & Robinson, 1865)
- 2708 *Euxoa aequalis* (Harvey, 1876)  
Subspecies *alko* (Strecker) occurs in BC.
- 2709 *Euxoa munis* (Grote, 1879)
- 2710 *Euxoa atristrigata* (Smith, 1890)
- 2711 *Euxoa nevada* (Smith, 1900)
- 2712 *Euxoa cinereopallidus* (Smith, 1903)
- 2713 *Euxoa mitis* (Smith, 1894)
- 2714 *Euxoa aberrans* McDunnough, 1932
- 2715 *Euxoa nomas* (Erschov, 1874)
- 2716 *Euxoa macrodentata* Hardwick, 1965
- 2717 *Euxoa perolivalis* (Smith, 1905)
- 2718 *Euxoa perpolita* (Morrison, 1876)



- 2719 *Euxoa taura* Smith, 1905  
 2720 *Euxoa flavicollis* (Smith, 1888)  
 2721 *Euxoa maimes* (Smith, 1903)  
 2722 *Euxoa ridingsiana* (Grote, 1875)  
 2723 *Euxoa wilsoni* (Grote, 1873)  
 2724 *Feltia mollis* (Walker, [1857])  
 2725 *Feltia nigrita* (Graeser, 1892)  
 2726 *Feltia jaculifera* (Guenée, 1852)  
 2727 *Feltia herilis* (Grote, 1873)  
 2728 *Agrotis vetusta* (Walker, 1856)  
 2729 *Agrotis ruta* (Eversmann, 1851)  
 2730 *Agrotis venerabilis* Walker, [1857]  
 2731 *Agrotis vancouverensis* Grote, 1873  
 2732 *Agrotis gravis* Grote, 1874  
 2732.1 P *Agrotis volubilis* Harvey, 1874  
 Reports from BC by Dyar (1904) and other historical workers are erroneous. All known BC material is actually *A. obliqua* (Smith) or *A. antica* Crabo & Lafontaine (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011). However, *A. volubilis* is known from AB's Peace River region and may yet be found in adjacent northeastern BC.
- 2733 *Agrotis obliqua* (Smith, 1903)  
 2734 *Agrotis antica* Crabo & Lafontaine, 2004  
 2735 M *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel, 1766)
- Subtribe Noctuina**
- 2736 *Ochropleura implecta* Lafontaine, 1998  
 This species has historically been reported in North America under the Palearctic name *O. plecta* (Linnaeus).
- 2737 *Diarsia esurialis* (Grote, 1881)  
 2738 *Diarsia calgary* (Smith, 1898)  
 2739 *Diarsia dislocata* (Smith, 1904)  
 2740 *Diarsia rubifera* (Grote, 1875)  
 2741 *Diarsia rosaria* (Grote, 1878)  
 The nominate subspecies occurs in BC. deWaard (2010) also reported the subspecies *freemani* Hardwick, but that may be a result of a barcoding misidentification; *freemani* was considered by Lafontaine (1998) to be restricted to east of the Rocky Mountains.
- 2742 *Cerastis enigmatica* Lafontaine & Crabo, 1997  
 Reported by historical workers as *C. cornuta* (Grote) before the recognition of *C. enigmatica* as a distinct species.
- 2743 *Cerastis salicarum* (Walker, 1857)  
 2744 *Paradiarsia littoralis* (Packard, 1867)  
 The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.
- 2745 *Lycophotia phyllophora* (Grote, 1874)  
 2746 *Rhyacia clemens* (Smith, 1890)  
 2747 *Chersotis juncta* (Grote, 1878)

- 2748 *Noctua pronuba* (Linnaeus, 1758) I  
Introduced from Europe to NS in about 1979, it quickly spread across North America.
- 2749 *Noctua comes* Hübner, [1813] I  
Introduced from Europe to BC in about 1982, and to ON in 2006.
- 2750 *Cryptocala acadensis* (Bethune, 1870)
- 2751 *Spaelotis clandestina* (Harris, 1841)
- 2752 *Spaelotis bicava* Lafontaine, 1998  
This species has been treated historically under the Palearctic name *S. havilae* Grote before the description of *S. bicava* by Lafontaine (1998).
- 2753 *Eurois occulta* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 2754 *Eurois astricta* Morrison, 1874  
Subspecies *subjugata* (Dyar) (type locality: Kaslo, BC) occurs in BC.
- 2755 *Eurois nigra* (Smith, 1892)  
The nominate subspecies has been reported from BC.
- 2756 *Graphiphora augur* (Fabricius, 1775)
- 2757 *Anaplectoides prasina* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
- 2758 *Anaplectoides pressus* (Grote, 1874)
- 2759 *Aplectoides condita* (Guenée, 1852)
- 2760 *Eueretagrotis perattentus* (Grote, 1876)
- 2761 *Xestia xanthographa* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) I
- 2762 *Xestia smithii* (Snellen, 1896)
- 2763 *Xestia normanianus* (Grote, 1874)  
Reported from BC's Peace River region by Shepard (unpublished report B).
- 2764 *Xestia oblata* (Morrison, 1875)
- 2765 *Xestia plebeia* (Smith, 1898)
- 2766 *Xestia mustelina* (Smith, 1900)
- 2767 *Xestia vernilis* (Grote, 1879)  
Historical records of this species from the BC coast refer to *X. verniloides* Lafontaine, described in 1998. However, at least some records from the BC Interior ("southern interior; Kootenays" (Blackmore 1927); Salmon Arm, Vavenby, Enderby, Canoe (UBC collection)) are correct, as are recent records by D. Nicholson. Lafontaine (1998) did not report this species from BC, but reported it from adjacent AB, ID and MT.
- 2768 *Xestia verniloides* Lafontaine, 1998
- 2769 *Xestia infimatis* (Grote, 1880)
- 2770 *Xestia finatimis* Lafontaine, 1998
- 2771 *Xestia praevia* Lafontaine, 1998
- 2772 U *Xestia dilucida* (Morrison, 1875)  
This taxon includes *X. youngii* (Smith), synonymised by Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010). It was reported from BC by Crumb (1956), but that record is likely based on material of a related species such as *X. praevia* Lafontaine, which was not described at that time. However, *X. dilucida*, previously considered to be strictly eastern, was recently discovered in boreal AB and may occur in northeastern BC.

- 2773 *Xestia c-nigrum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 2774 *Xestia maculata* (Smith, 1893)
- 2775 *Xestia speciosa* (Hübner, [1813])  
Subspecies *apropitia* (Benjamin) occurs in BC.
- 2776 *Xestia mixta* (Walker, 1856)
- 2777 *Xestia imperita* (Hübner, [1831])
- 2778 *Xestia atrata* (Morrison, 1874)  
The nominate subspecies and probably subspecies *yukona* (McDunnough) occur in BC (Lafontaine 1998).
- 2779 *Xestia ursae* (McDunnough, 1940)
- 2779.1 P *Xestia tecta* (Hübner, [1808])  
This species is known from YT on Montana Mountain, very close to the BC border; it likely occurs in adjacent BC.
- 2780 *Xestia okakensis* (Packard, 1867)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 2781 *Xestia perquiritata* (Morrison, 1874)  
Subspecies *partita* (McDunnough) and *perquiritata* (Morrison) occur in BC.
- 2782 *Xestia fabulosa* (Ferguson, 1965)
- 2783 *Xestia homogena* (McDunnough, 1921)  
The nominate subspecies occurs in BC.
- 2784 *Xestia intermedia* (Kononenko, 1981)  
Recent BC record by B. C. Schmidt.
- 2785 *Xestia bryanti* (Benjamin, 1933)
- 2785.1 P *Xestia lyngei* (Rebel, 1923)  
This species is known from YT on Montana Mountain, very close to the BC border; it likely occurs in adjacent BC.
- 2786 *Xestia lupa* Lafontaine & Mikkola, 1998
- 2787 *Coenophila opacifrons* (Grote, 1878)
- 2788 *Prognorisma substrigata* (Smith, 1895)
- 2789 *Agnorisma bugrai* (Koçak, 1983)
- 2790 *Pseudohermonassa tenuicula* (Morrison, 1874)
- 2791 *Pseudohermonassa flavotincta* (Smith, 1892)
- 2792 *Setagrotis pallidicollis* (Grote, 1880)  
This species was historically treated under the name *S. cinereicollis* (Grote), which is now considered a synonym of *S. vocalis* (Grote).
- 2793 *Tesagrotis atrifrons* (Grote, 1873)
- 2794 *Tesagrotis piscipellis* (Grote, 1878)
- 2795 *Tesagrotis corrodera* (Smith, 1907)
- 2796 *Adelphagrotis stellaris* (Grote, 1880)
- 2797 *Adelphagrotis indeterminata* (Walker, 1865)
- 2798 *Parabagrotis formalis* (Grote, 1874)
- 2799 *Parabagrotis insularis* (Grote, 1876)
- 2800 *Parabagrotis cupidissima* (Grote, 1875)

- 2801 *Parabagrotis exsertistigma* (Morrison, 1874)
- 2802 *Parabagrotis sulinaris* Lafontaine, 1998
- 2803 *Protolampra rufipectus* (Morrison, 1875)
- 2804 *Protolampra brunneicollis* (Grote, 1865)  
Collected recently in BC near Okanagan Falls by deWaard (2010) and confirmed via DNA barcoding.
- 2805 *Abagrotis erratica* (Smith, 1890)
- 2806 *Abagrotis trigona* (Smith, 1893)
- 2807 *Abagrotis apposita* (Grote, 1878)
- 2808 *Abagrotis vittifrons* (Grote, 1864)
- 2809 *Abagrotis mirabilis* (Grote, 1879)
- 2810 *Abagrotis glenni* Buckett, 1968
- 2811 *Abagrotis pulchrata* (Blackmore, 1925)
- 2812 *Abagrotis nefascia* (Smith, 1908)
- 2813 *Abagrotis reedi* Buckett, 1969
- 2814 *Abagrotis duanca* (Smith, 1908)
- 2815 *Abagrotis nanalis* (Grote, 1881)
- 2816 *Abagrotis discoidalis* (Grote, 1876)
- 2817 *Abagrotis turbulenta* McDunnough, 1927
- 2818 *Abagrotis hermina* Lafontaine, 1998
- 2819 *Abagrotis dodi* McDunnough, 1927
- 2820 *Abagrotis dickeli* Lafontaine, 1998
- 2821 *Abagrotis placida* (Grote, 1876)
- 2822 *Abagrotis orbis* (Grote, 1876)
- 2823 *Abagrotis baueri* McDunnough, 1949
- 2824 *Abagrotis variata* (Grote, 1876)
- 2825 *Abagrotis scopeops* (Dyar, 1904)
- 2826 U *Abagrotis alternata* (Grote, 1864)  
Report of this species in BC by ESBC (1906) is unconfirmed and probably erroneous. However, it is known from southwestern AB (Lafontaine 1998) and may well occur in BC.
- 2827 *Abagrotis forbesi* (Benjamin, 1921)
- 2828 *Abagrotis brunneipennis* (Grote, 1875)
- 2829 *Abagrotis cupida* (Grote, 1865)
- 2830 *Pronoctua typica* Smith, 1894
- 2831 *Pronoctua peabodyae* (Dyar, 1903)  
Historically reported under the name *P. pyrophiloides* (Harvey) under a previous concept of that species.
- 2832 *Pronoctua craboi* Lafontaine, 1998

## Part III: Excluded Taxa

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The following 322 species have been erroneously reported in published literature as occurring in BC. Some of the entries in this list reflect cases that are deemed to be errors or misidentifications, but many others result from recent taxonomic interpretations shifting the historical divisions between species and subspecies. Many are due to the recognition of separate Palaearctic and Nearctic species that were once considered conspecific. A few may be due to mislabelled material. One collection in particular, the “Bush-Wilson” collection of approximately 100 years ago was made up of eastern North American material that was mistakenly labelled as being from “Vancouver, BC” (the collection may once have been housed there), and has caused confusion about species ranges. There may still be mislabelled “Bush-Wilson” material (particularly bombycoids) deposited in collections (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication). Details of current species and subspecies assignments are provided for each entry. Species are listed here in the most recent taxonomic order, similar to the main checklist.

### Micropterigidae

E001 *Epimartyria pardella* Walsingham, 1880. This species was listed by Blackmore (1923) based on an old record at Fraser Mills. Those specimens are the very recently described *E. bimaculella* Davis & Landry, 2012.

### Hepialidae

E002 *Gazoryctra pulcher* (Grote, [1865]). Reported from BC as “*Hepialus pulcher macglashani* Edwards” by Blackmore (1921). *Gazoryctra mcglashani* Edwards is now a valid species; neither *G. mcglashani* or *G. pulcher* occur in BC.

- E003 *Gazoryctra mcglashani* (Edwards, 1886). Early records of this species in BC are based on specimens of *G. novigannus* (Barnes & Benjamin), which was not described until 1926.

### **Tineidae**

- E004 *Morophagoides tessulatellus* (Zeller, 1846). This Palaearctic species was reported by Dietz (1905) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. All records of this species in North America refer to *M. burkerella* (Busck).

### **Gracillariidae**

- E005 *Caloptilia elongella* (Linnaeus, 1761). This Palaearctic species was reported by ESBC (1906) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American records refer to *C. alnivorella* (Chambers).
- E006 *Caloptilia glutinella* (Ely, 1915). The record from Prentice (1965) for BC and YT is considered to be erroneous: no authentic voucher material could be found. This species is otherwise known only from CT.
- E007 *Marmara pomonella* Busck, 1915. Reported as a pest in BC by Belton (1988) but that is deemed erroneous as no vouchers are known.
- E008 *Phyllonorycter populiella* (Chambers, 1878). This species was not reported from the West by Davis and Deschka (2001). British Columbia material cited by ESBC (1906) and other early works is assumed to be another species.

### **Yponomeutidae**

- E009 *Zelleria hepariella* Stainton, 1849. This Palaearctic species was reported in error by Cannings and Scudder (2007), based on misidentified specimens of *Z. pyri* Clarke.

### **Ypsolophidae**

- E010 *Ypsolopha ustella* (Clerck, 1759). Historical reports of this species in BC are incorrect; it is restricted to the Palaearctic (J. Sohn, personal communication).

### **Argyresthiidae**

- E011 *Argyresthia calliphanes* Meyrick, 1913. The identity of this species has long been confused with *A. goedartella* (Linnaeus). Forbes (1923) claims that most North American reports of the latter actually

refer to *A. calliphanes*. Until this matter is resolved, we list known BC material under *A. goedartella*, and treat *A. calliphanes* as an erroneous record.

### Oecophoridae

- E012 *Decantha borkhausenii* (Zeller, 1839). This Palearctic species was reported by Cannings and Scudder (2007). North American material is *D. boreasella* (Chambers).
- E013 *Endrosis lacteella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). The report from BC by ESBC (1906) refers to *E. sarcitrella* (Linnaeus). *Endrosis lacteella* is restricted to the Old World.

### Cosmopterigidae

- E014 *Walshia amorphella* Clemens, 1864. Western Canadian specimens once identified as this species are actually *W. miscecolorella* (Chambers), long considered a synonym of *W. amorphella*.

### Gelechiidae

- E015 *Dichomeris flavocostella* (Clemens, 1860). Reported as an uncertain record from BC by Hodges (1986). No BC voucher material is known, and the species is otherwise unknown west of MB; the report is considered erroneous. Two specimens in the RBCM with no locality information may be the basis of Hodges' record.
- E016 *Chrysoesthia hermanella* (Fabricius, 1781). The report by Blackwelder (1923) is erroneous and refers to *C. drurella* (Fabricius). *Chrysoesthia hermanella* is restricted to the Old World.
- E017 *Coleotechnites nigrinus* (Hodges, 1983). The BC record by Cannings and Scudder (2007) is based on a misidentified specimen in the CNC. This species is not known to occur in Canada.
- E018 *Carpatolechia proximella* (Hübner, 1796). The report by Cannings and Scudder (2007) is erroneous; it is based on misidentified material that is actually *C. belangerella* (Chambers).
- E019 *Chionodes trophella* (Busck, 1903). Reported from BC by Blackmore (1924), but this species is not known north of UT and CO (Hodges 1999b). The BC report is probably based on the very similar *C. restio* Hodges, which is a recently-described Garry Oak feeder in southwestern BC.
- E020 *Aroga paraplutella* (Busck, 1910). The report by Cannings and Scudder (2007) was based on misidentified material.

## Elachistidae

- E021 *Elachista stramineola* Braun, 1921. Misidentification by Braun (1948); this is *E. morwenella* Kaila, according to Kaila (1999b).

## Coleophoridae

- E022 *Coleophora tenuis* (Walsingham, 1882). The record of this species in BC by ESBC (1906) is deemed erroneous as no vouchers are known and it is otherwise unknown from Canada.

## Momphidae

- E023 *Mompha albapalpella* (Chambers, 1875). Historical records of this species in Canada are based on misidentified material of *M. conturbatella* (Hübner).
- E024 *Mompha decorella* (Stephens, 1835). Historical records of this Palearctic species in North America refer to *M. unifasciella* (Chambers).

## Alucitidae

- E025 *Alucita hexadactyla* Linnaeus, 1758. Historical application of this name to North American material is incorrect; known BC specimens have been redetermined as *A. montana* Barnes & Lindsey.
- E026 *Alucita huebneri* Wallengren, 1859. Like *A. hexadactyla* Linnaeus, the name *A. huebneri* was sometimes applied to *Alucita* material in North America. In BC, these records refer to *A. montana* Barnes & Lindsey.

## Pterophoridae

- E027 *Stenoptilia islandicus* (Staudinger, 1857). This Palearctic species was reported by Landry (1987) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American material is *S. mengeli* Fernald.
- E028 *Paraplatyptilia grandis* (Walsingham, 1880). The ESBC (1906) record was declared erroneous by Blackmore (1922b). British Columbia specimens are *Platyptilia carduidactylus* (Riley). Barnes and Lindsey (1921) repeated the BC report as a questionable record.
- E029 *Paraplatyptilia modesta* (Walsingham, 1880). The ESBC (1906) record was declared erroneous by Blackmore (1922b). British Columbia specimens are *Platyptilia carduidactylus* (Riley).
- E030 *Amblyptilia cosmodactyla* (Hübner, [1819]). This Palearctic species was reported by ESBC (1906) following a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American material is *A. pica* (Walsingham).



- E031 *Amblyptilia punctidactyla* (Haworth, 1811). This Palearctic species was reported by several early workers following a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American material is *A. pica* (Walsingham).
- E032 *Geina periscelidactyla* (Fitch, 1854). The ESBC (1906) record was declared erroneous by Blackmore (1922b). British Columbia specimens are *Amblyptilia pica* (Walsingham).
- E033 *Dejongia californicus* (Walsingham, 1880). An uncertain record by Barnes & Lindsey (1921), who reported that *D. lobidactylus* (Fitch) records from BC (reported by ESBC 1906) likely referred to this species. However, Landry (1987) confirmed the presence of *D. lobidactylus* in BC. *Dejongia californicus* is otherwise unknown from Canada so we consider Barnes & McDunnough's conclusion erroneous.
- E034 *Hellinsia fishii* (Fernald, 1893). Reported by McDunnough (1923, 1927b) from BC to ON, but no Canadian voucher specimens are known so that is deemed erroneous.
- E035 *Hellinsia paleaceus* (Zeller, 1873). The BC record by ESBC (1906) and Barnes and Lindsey (1921) was declared erroneous by Blackmore (1922b). British Columbia specimens are *H. corvus* (Barnes & Lindsey).
- E036 *Oidaematophorus guttatus* Walsingham, 1880. The record by McDunnough (1927b) without current vouchers is considered to be a misidentification. This species is otherwise unknown in Canada and the northwestern USA.

### **Tortricidae – Tortricinae**

- E037 *Acleris bergmanniana* (Linnaeus, 1758). This Palearctic species was reported by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American material is *A. albicomana* (Clemens).
- E038 *Acleris permutana* (Duponchel, 1836). Report of this Palearctic species by Forbes (1923) follows a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American material is *A. fragariana* Kearfott.
- E039 *Acleris lipsiana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). According to Clarke (1987), all reports of *A. lipsiana* in North America refer to *A. inana* (Robinson). *Acleris lipsiana* is strictly Palearctic.
- E040 *Acleris emargana* (Fabricius, 1775). Historical application of this Palearctic name to North American material is erroneous. All

North American populations have recently been recognised as a distinct species, *A. effractana* (Hübner) (Karsholt et al. 2005).

- E041 *Cnephasia asseclana* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775. This introduced species was reported from BC in error by Smith (1994) under the name *C. interjectana* (Haworth), a synonym (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E042 *Phalonidia felix* (Walsingham, 1895). No vouchers are known for the Cannings & Scudder (2007) BC record; it presumably originated with CNC material that has since been redetermined as another species, so the BC record is deemed erroneous.
- E043 *Argyrotaenia ljugiana* (Thunberg, 1797). This Palearctic species was reported by ESBC (1906) as "*Eulia politana* Haworth", a synonym. It is assumed to refer to the very similar *A. occultana* Freeman, which had not been described at the time.
- E044 *Sparganothis pilleriana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). The record by ESBC (1906) is thought to be erroneous, as no BC vouchers are known and this species is otherwise unknown in North America (Powell and Brown 2012).

### **Tortricidae – Olethreutinae**

- E045 *Apotomis albeolana* (Zeller, 1875). The BC report by Blackmore (1923) is considered erroneous and refers to another species of *Apotomis*. *Apotomis albeolana* is not known west of ON in Canada.
- E046 *Olethreutes electrofuscum* (Heinrich, 1923). The report from BC by deWaard (2010), based on a barcoded specimen, is deemed erroneous. Barcodes are not reliable for diagnosis in this genus, and this species is otherwise known only in eastern North America.
- E047 *Olethreutes versicolorana* (Clemens, 1860). The report from BC by Blackmore (1922a) was erroneous and was corrected to *O. appendiceum* (Zeller) (Blackmore 1923).
- E048 *Ancylys geminana* (Donovan, [1806]). Reported in error by ESBC (1906) and other early authors as *A. biarcuana* (Stephens), a synonym of this Palearctic species (see Heinrich 1923). North American records refer to *A. diminutana* (Haworth).
- E049 *Spilonota laricana* (Heinemann, 1863). The report of this species in BC by Blackmore (1921) refers to *S. ocellana* ([Denis & Schiffermüller]); *S. laricana* is strictly Palearctic.
- E050 *Eucosma refusana* (Walker, 1863). This species was reported from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) on the basis of misidentified specimens of *E. verna* (Miller) in the CNC.

- E051 *Eucosma circulana* Hübner, 1823. The record by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906) is assumed to be a misidentification; this species is otherwise unknown in western North America.
- E052 *Eucosma salmicolorana* (Heinrich, 1923). Report of this species from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) is erroneous, it occurs in Canada only in the southern prairies east of the Rocky Mountains.
- E053 "*Eucosma*" *occipitana* (Zeller, 1875). Reported by Cannings and Scudder (2007) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. All known Canadian records of *E. occipitana* refer to *Pelochrista kingi* Wright. "*Eucosma*" *occipitana* is not known to occur north of CO. The generic placement of this species is uncertain (Gilligan et al. 2014).
- E054 *Pelochrista similiana* (Clemens, 1860). Reported from BC by Dyar (1904). This record is erroneous, and refers to *P. dorsisignatana* (Clemens). *Pelochrista similiana* is not known to occur west of MB (Wright 2011).
- E055 *Pelochrista atomosana* (Walsingham, 1879). The record by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906) is assumed to be a misidentification; this species is otherwise unknown in western North America.
- E056 *Pelochrista lathamii* (Forbes, 1937). Western records of this species refer to *E. morrisoni* (Walsingham).
- E057 *Pelochrista passerana* (Walsingham, 1879). This species was reported from BC by Blackmore (1923) but the record is deemed erroneous; no BC vouchers are known and the species is otherwise unknown north of CA.
- E058 *Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana* (Saxesen, 1840). Historical application of this Palearctic name in North America is based on a previous taxonomic concept. All North American material is *Z. canadensis* Mutuura & Freeman.
- E059 *Zeiraphera diniana* (Guenée, 1845). Records of this Palearctic species by Prentice (1965) and others are erroneous. North American material is *Z. improbana* (Walker).
- E060 *Epinotia crenana* (Hübner, [1817]). This Palearctic name has been used for many years for North American material now recognised as a distinct species, *E. columbia* (Kearfott).
- E061 *Dichrorampha alpinana* (Treitschke, 1830). This Palearctic species was reported by ESBC (1906) under a previous taxonomic concept. North American material is *D. simulana* (Clemens) (Heinrich 1926).
- E062 *Grapholita molesta* (Busck, 1916). This exotic pest species, known as the Oriental Fruit Moth, was reported by Cannings and Scudder

(2007). It was intercepted at Summerland, BC, in 1956 on fruit imported from WA for canning. An eradication campaign was carried out at the cannery and in an adjacent orchard as a precautionary measure (Touzeau and Nielson 1957, 1958). However, it has never been collected in the wild in the province, so is hereby removed from the BC list.

- E063 *Cydia strobilella* (Linnaeus, 1758). Historical records of this European species in North America are now recognised as a distinct species, *Cydia youngana* (Kearfott), which was raised from synonymy with *C. strobilella* by Svensson et al. (2012).
- E064 *Cydia gallaesaliciana* (Riley, 1881). The BC record by Dyar (1904) and other early workers was based on a determination by Kearfott that is assumed to be erroneous. No vouchers are known, and the species is otherwise unknown west of MB.

## Papilionidae

- E065 *Papilio polyxenes* Fabricius, 1775. This Holarctic species was reported in error by Smith (1994), as *P. polyxenes asterius* Stoll, in a list of exotic species introduced to BC. It does not occur west of MB.
- E066 *Papilio glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758. Reported in error from BC by Dyar (1904) and other early workers based on a previous taxonomic arrangement. British Columbia records refer to *P. canadensis* Rothschild & Jordan.

## Hesperiidae

- E067 *Pyrgus albescens* Plötz, 1884. A report of "*Urbanus tessellata occidentalis* Skinner" from BC by Blackmore (1927) has been misinterpreted as a record of this species. *Hesperia tessellata* Scudder is a synonym of *Pyrgus communis* (Grote), which occurs in BC. However, *P. occidentalis* is now considered a synonym of *P. albescens*, which does not occur in Canada.
- E068 *Pyrgus oileus* (Linnaeus, 1767). Report of this species by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906) under the name *montivagus* Reakirt, a synonym, is considered to be erroneous. This species does not occur in Canada or the Pacific Northwest.
- E069 *Hesperia comma* (Linnaeus, 1758). North American specimens south of Beringia are *H. manitoba* (Scudder), long considered to be a subspecies of *H. comma* (Pohl et al. 2010).
- E070 *Ochlodes agricola* (Boisduval, 1852). Historical records of this species are assumed to be erroneous. It has not been listed as occurring

in Canada since Llewellyn Jones (1951), and no Canadian vouchers are known.

## Pieridae

- E071 *Colias meadii* Edwards, 1871. Canadian records historically referred to as *C. meadii* are *C. elis* Strecker, which was long treated as a subspecies of *C. meadii*, but was raised to species status by Pohl et al. (2010). *Colias meadii* is restricted to the USA.
- E072 *Euchloe hyantis* (Edwards, 1871). Reported from BC by various workers, including Cannings and Scudder (2007), but these records refer to *E. lotta* (Beutenmüller), considered a subspecies of *E. hyantis* until recently.
- E073 *Pieris napi* (Linnaeus, 1758). Historical records of this Palearctic species from North America are erroneous, due to a previous taxonomic arrangement. All North American populations are *P. oleracea* Harris.

## Lycaenidae

- E074 *Lycaena epixanthe* (Boisduval & LeConte, [1835]). Reported from BC in error by Belton (1988). This is an eastern species.
- E075 *Satyrium fuliginosa* (Edwards, 1861). Reports of this species in BC by Layberry et al. (1998) and others all refer to *S. semiluna* Klots, then considered a subspecies of *S. fuliginosa*, but now considered a full species, following Warren (2005).
- E076 *Satyrium acadica* (Edwards, 1862). The report of this species from southeastern BC by Ferris and Brown (1981) is incorrect, it refers to *S. sylvinus* (Boisduval).
- E077 *Callophrys dumetorum* (Boisduval, 1852). The reports of this species in BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and earlier workers refer to *C. sheridanii* (Carpenter).
- E078 *Callophrys xami* Reakirt, [1867]. The record by ESBC (1906), as "*Thecla blenina* Hewitson", a synonym, is erroneous. This species does not occur in northwestern North America.
- E079 *Callophrys irus* (Godart, [1824]). The report by ESBC (1906) is erroneous, and refers to another *Callophrys* species. *Callophrys irus* is not known to occur in northwestern North America.
- E080 *Celastrina ladon* (Cramer, [1780]). Reported from BC by Layberry et al. (1998), Guppy and Shepard (2001) and others going back to ESBC (1906). However, these records refer to *C. lucia* (Kirby) and *C. echo* (Edwards), once treated within the concept of a widespread

Holarctic "*C. ladon*", but now considered to be separate species. True *C. ladon* is restricted to eastern North America.

- E081 *Celastrina argiolus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Reports of this Palearctic species in North America are based on a previous taxonomic arrangement. Western North American populations are now treated as *C. lucia* (Kirby) and *C. echo* (Edwards). In the east, they are *C. ladon* (Cramer).
- E082 *Euphilotes battoides* (Behr, 1867). Reports of this species in BC by Layberry et al. (1998), Guppy and Shepard (2001) and others refer to *E. glaucon* (Edwards), then considered to be a subspecies of *E. battodes*.
- E083 *Plebejus acmon* (Westwood, 1852). Records in Layberry et al. (1998), Guppy and Shepard (2001) and others going back to ESBC (1906) refer to *P. lupini* (Boisduval), recently raised to species status.
- E084 *Plebejus podarce* (Felder & Felder, 1865). Reported from BC in error by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906), this taxon was until recently considered to be a subspecies of *P. glandon* (de Prunner). It is now recognised as a full species, and is restricted to OR and CA (Layberry et al. 1998).

### **Nymphalidae – Heliconiinae**

- E085 *Boloria napaea* (Hoffmansegg, [1826]). This Palearctic name has been used for North American populations under a previous taxonomic arrangement. They are now treated as *B. alaskensis* (Holland), following Pelham (2008).
- E086 *Boloria selene* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). This Palearctic name has been used for North American populations under a previous taxonomic arrangement. They are now treated as *B. myrina* (Cramer), following Pelham (2008).
- E087 *Boloria tritonia* (Boeber, 1812). This Palearctic name has been used for North American populations under a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are now treated as *B. astarte* (Doubleday), following Pelham (2008).

### **Nymphalidae – Nymphalinae**

- E088 *Vanessa caryae* (Hübner, 1812). Reports of this Palearctic species in BC by ESBC (1906) and Blackmore (1927) are based on a previous taxonomic arrangement. All North American material is *V. annabella* (Field).

- E089 *Nymphalis l-album* (Esper, 1781). This Palearctic species was reported by Guppy and Shepard (2001) and Pyle (2002), following a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are *N. j-album* (Boisduval & LeConte).
- E090 *Polygonia marsyas* Edwards, 1870. ESBC (1906) reported “variety *marsyas* Edwards” from BC in error; *marsyas* was described from mislabelled Old World material (see Pelham 2008: Appendix II).
- E091 *Euphydryas chalcedona* (Doubleday, 1847). Records of this species in BC refer to *E. colon* (Edwards), long considered a subspecies of *E. chalcedona*, but treated as distinct by Pelham (2008). True *E. chalcedona* does not occur north of the USA.
- E092 *Chlosyne whitneyi* (Behr, 1863). Reported in BC by Guppy and Shepard (2001) and others as *C. whitneyi damoetas* (Skinner), now considered to be a separate species.
- E093 *Chlosyne acastus* (Edwards, 1874). Layberry et al. (1998) reported “*C. palla sterope* (Edwards)” from the southern Okanagan of BC, but those populations are actually *C. palla* (Boisduval), subspecies *calydon* (Strecker). The taxon *sterope* is now regarded as a subspecies of *C. acastus* (Edwards), which occurs in central WA and in the grasslands of AB, but is unknown from BC (Pyle 2002).
- E094 *Phyciodes tharos* (Drury, 1773). British Columbia records of *P. tharos* refer to *P. cocyta* (Cramer), which was recently split from *P. tharos*. Guppy and Shepard (2001) continued to treat *P. cocyta* as a subspecies of *P. tharos*.

### **Nymphalidae – Satyrinae**

- E095 *Cercyonis sylvestris* (Edwards, 1861). The report by ESBC (1906) as “*Cercyonis sylvestris* Edwards variety *charon* (Edwards)” is erroneous. The taxon *charon* is a valid subspecies of *C. oetus* (Boisduval) that occurs in BC; however, *C. sylvestris* is strictly Palearctic.
- E096 *Erebia disa* (Thunberg, 1791). The BC records by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) refer to *E. mancinus* Doubleday & Hewitson, which was considered a synonym of *E. disa* at that time. *Erebia disa* is otherwise known only from YT, NT and NU near the Arctic Ocean.
- E097 *Erebia theano* (Tauscher, 1809). This Palearctic name was applied to North American populations by Layberry et al. (1998) and others, following a previous taxonomic arrangement. The North American taxon is now known as *E. pawloskii* Ménétrés.

- E098 *Oeneis rosovi* Kurentzov, 1960. This Palearctic species was reported by Layberry et al. (1998) and Cannings and Scudder (2007) following a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American material is *O. philipi* Troubridge & Parshall.
- E099 *Oeneis norna* (Thunberg, 1791). Listed from BC by ESBC (1906) as "*Oeneis norna* Thunberg variety *beanii* Elwes". The taxon *beanii* is now recognised as a subspecies of *O. melissa* (Fabricius). It occurs in BC. However, *O. norna* is strictly Palearctic.

## Pyralidae

- E100 *Aglossa electalis* (Hulst, 1886). The historical records by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906) refer to *A. cacamica* (Dyar), which had not been described at that time. *Aglossa electalis* does not occur in northwestern North America.
- E101 *Euzophera aglaeella* Ragonot, 1887. Reported by Blackmore (1923), but now assumed to be erroneous. No vouchers are known, and this species was not reported from Canada or the northern USA by Neunzig (1990).
- E102 *Pima albiplagiata* (Packard, 1874). All records west of QC refer to *P. occidentalis* Heinrich, which was considered a subspecies of *P. albiplagiata* prior to Neunzig (2003).
- E103 *Sciota termitalis* (Hulst, 1886). The BC record by Heinrich (1956), repeated by Cannings and Scudder (2007), is considered erroneous. Earlier western determinations were thought by Neunzig (2003) to refer to *S. levigatella* (Hulst), which Heinrich (1956) considered to be a synonym of *S. termitalis*.
- E104 *Sciota inconditella* (Ragonot, 1893). Reported by Blackmore (1923, 1924) as "*S. virgatella* subspecies *inconditella* Ragonot", from Shawnigan Lake and Duncan, BC. Only two purported BC vouchers exist, both in the UBC collection. They were redetermined by GRP: one is *S. fraudifera* (Heinrich), and the other is a *Sciota* species, but definitely not *S. virgatella* (Clemens) or *S. inconditella*. *Sciota inconditella* is not known from western North America (Neunzig 2003).
- E105 *Sciota subcaesiella* (Clemens, 1860). Reported by Blackmore (1922a) as a subspecies of *S. virgatella* (Clemens) from Goldstream, BC. This is assumed to be a misidentification; the species is known only from eastern North America.
- E106 *Sciota virgatella* (Clemens, 1860). Reported by Blackmore (1923, 1924) as "*S. virgatella* subspecies *inconditella* Ragonot". Purported



- vouchers have been redetermined as other *Sciota* species (see note above on *S. inconditella*). *Sciota virgatella* is not known from western North America (Neunzig 2003).
- E107 *Pyla aeneella* Hulst, 1895. Canadian records, including from BC by Cannings & Scudder 2007, are erroneous: no confirmed vouchers are known, and the species is reported only from CO and UT by Neunzig 2003.
- E108 *Dioryctria abietella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). This Palearctic name was used in North America before 1973 when Nearctic populations were described as a separate species, *D. reniculelloides* Mutuura & Munroe.
- E109 *Sarata atrella* (Hulst, 1890). Erroneous BC record by ESBC (1906) and Blackmore (1922a). Vouchers in the RBCM were redetermined as *S. pullatella* (Ragonot) by GRP.
- E110 *Zophodia convulutella* (Hübner, 1796). This Palearctic species was reported in error by Heinrich (1956) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are *Z. grossulariella* (Hübner).
- E111 *Phycitodes reliquella* (Dyar, 1904). Historical records of this species in western North America refer to *P. mucidella* (Ragonot), a closely related species. As defined by Neunzig (1997), *P. reliquella* is restricted to eastern North America.

## Crambidae

- E112 *Euchromius ocellus* (Haworth, 1811). Reports of this species from western Canada, including from BC by Blackmore (1924), refer to *E. californicalis* (Packard). *Euchromius ocellus* is not known from the area.
- E113 *Crambus dumetellus* Hübner, 1813. This Palearctic species was reported by various authors prior to Klots (1942) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are *C. whitmerellus* Klots.
- E114 *Crambus gausapalis* Hulst, 1886. Reported from BC by ESBC (1906), but not by subsequent authors. The record is assumed to be erroneous, because the species is not known to occur in northern North America.
- E115 *Stegea eripalis* (Grote, 1878). The BC record by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906) is considered to be erroneous and likely refers to *S. salutalis* (Hulst). *Stegea eripalis* is otherwise unknown west of the Great Lakes region.

- E116 *Anania coronata* (Hufnagel, 1767). This Palaearctic name was used in North America until very recently. North American populations are now recognised as a distinct species, *A. tertialis* (Guenée) (Yang et al. 2012).
- E117 *Anania terrealis* (Trietschke, 1829). This Palaearctic species was reported by early workers up to Forbes (1923). North American populations are *A. mysippusalis* (Walker).
- E118 *Pyrausta generosa* (Grote & Robinson, 1867). Report of this species from BC by ESBC (1906) refers to *P. orphisalis* Walker. The two species were historically confused. *Pyrausta generosa* does not occur west of southern AB.
- E119 *Herpetogramma aeglealis* (Walker, 1859). BC record by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906) is assumed erroneous: no BC vouchers are known, and this species is otherwise unknown in western Canada.
- E120 *Udea ferrugalis* (Hübner, 1796). This Palaearctic species was reported by ESBC (1906) following a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are *U. rubigalis* (Guenée).
- E121 *Nomophila noctuella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). North American records of this Palaearctic species are erroneous, due a previous taxonomic concept. North American populations are *N. nearctica* Munroe.

## Drepanidae

- E122 *Euthyatira lorata* (Grote, 1881). Erroneous BC record by deWaard (2010) based on a misidentification of *E. pudens* (Guenée). *Euthyatira lorata* does not occur in Canada.
- E123 *Ceranemota tearlei* (Edwards, 1886). The record from Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) is erroneous and refers to *C. albertae* Clarke (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011). Crabo et al. (2015) treat *C. albertae* as a synonym of *C. tearlei*, and list records in the Pacific Northwest, including BC, under the latter name.

## Lasiocampidae

- E124 *Phyllodesma occidentis* (Walker, 1855). Erroneous record by Franclemont (1973) under a previous concept of this species. Western Canadian populations are now considered to be *P. americana* (Harris). *Phyllodesma occidentis* does not occur in northwestern North America.
- E125 *Malacosoma americana* (Fabricius, 1793). This otherwise eastern North American species was reported as an uncertain record by

Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Forbes (1954); the specimen is either mislabelled or misidentified.

- E126 *Tolyte laricis* (Fitch, 1856). Historical records of this species, including by Franclemont (1973), are considered to be misidentifications of *T. dayi* Blackmore. No confirmed *T. laricis* material is known west of MB (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).

### **Saturniidae**

- E127 *Ormiscodes ribesii* Edwards, 1875. This species was described from a reared female from “Esquimault”, BC, by Edwards (1874). The ESBC (1906) subsequently listed it as a questionable record for BC. This is the only known report of this tropical species from North America; Ferguson (1971) presumed it was either mislabelled or an accidental introduction.
- E128 *Hyalophora columbia* (Smith, 1865). British Columbia records of *H. columbia* refer to *H. gloveri* (Strecker), historically treated as a subspecies or synonym, but recognised as distinct by Pohl et al. (2010). True *H. columbia* does not occur west of MB.

### **Sphingidae**

- E129 *Sphinx gordius* Cramer, 1780. Reported from BC by Shepard (unpublished report B), but that record refers to *S. poecila* Stephens. *Sphinx gordius* is an eastern species, occurring only as far west as SK.
- E130 *Smerinthus saliceti* Boisduval, 1875. Erroneous record by Llewellyn Jones (1951). Specimens from western Canada that are similar in appearance to *S. saliceti* are currently considered to be *S. ophthalmica* Boisduval (Pohl et al. 2010). However, these may in fact represent another biological entity. More taxonomic work is required on this group in western Canada (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- E131 *Deidamia inscripta* (Harris, 1839). This introduced species was reported in error from BC by Smith (1994).

### **Geometridae – Larentiinae**

- E132 *Dysstroma walkerata* (Pearsall, 1909). This species has been reported from BC by many workers; however, all BC material is *D. pseudimmanata* (Heydemann). *Dysstroma walkerata* is a species of the eastern boreal forest (Pohl et al. 2010).
- E133 *Eulithis populata* (Linnaeus, 1758). Reported from BC by Dyar (1904). Nevertheless, he thought the specimens may be *E. propulsata*

(Walker) (as *packardata* (Lintner), a synonym), a view reiterated by Taylor (1908a).

- E134 *Colostygia turbata* Hübner, [1799]. Records of this Palaeartic species by various authors, including Cannings and Scudder (2007), are based on a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are *C. circumvallaria* (Taylor).
- E135 *Thera contractata* (Packard, 1873). The BC record by Fischer et al. (unpublished report) is based on a misidentification; this species is restricted to eastern North America.
- E136 *Hydriomena impluviata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). This Palaeartic species was reported by ESBC (1906), under the name *Geometra autumnalis* Ström, a synonym. The report likely refers to *H. renuciata* (Walker), a very similar species.
- E137 *Hydriomena pluviata* (Guenée, [1858]). Llewellyn Jones' (1951) BC record is assumed to be a misidentification: this species is otherwise known in Canada only from QC.
- E138 *Entephria aurata* (Packard, 1867). The report of this species in BC by Forbes (1948) is considered erroneous. Western populations are *E. multivagata* (Hulst) (Troubridge 1997).
- E139 *Stamnodes gibbicostata* (Walker, 1862). The report of this species in BC by ESBC (1906) is erroneous, based on a previous taxonomic interpretation. British Columbia populations were described as *S. blackmorei* by Swett (1915).
- E140 *Xanthorhoe designata* (Hufnagel, 1767). Historical records of this Palaeartic species, up to and including Llewellyn Jones (1951), are based on a previous taxonomic concept. North American populations are now known as *X. labradorensis* (Packard).
- E141 *Xanthorhoe incursata* (Hübner, [1813]). North American populations previously treated under this Palaeartic name have recently been recognised as distinct, under the name *X. lagganata* Swett & Cassino (Pohl et al. 2010).
- E142 *Epirrhoe tristata* (Linnaeus, 1758). This Palaeartic species was reported by historical workers under a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are now recognised as *E. sperryi* Herbulot.
- E143 *Euphyia unangulata* (Haworth, 1809). Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) used this Palaeartic name following a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are now known as *E. intermediata* (Guenée).

- E144 *Epirrita dilutata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). This Palearctic species was reported from BC by ESBC (1906) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are *E. autumnata* (Borkhausen).
- E145 *Eubaphe unicolor* (Robinson, 1869). This species has been reported on historical BC lists, but no vouchers are known north of the southwestern USA. Those reports are deemed erroneous.
- E146 *Horisme vitalbata* ([Denis and Schiffermüller], 1775). Historical use of this Palearctic name is incorrect; North American populations were recognised as a distinct species, *E. incana* Swett, in 1918.
- E147 *Eupithecia subvirens* Dietze, 1875. The report of this species from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951)—under the name *E. laisata* Strecker, a synonym—is assumed to be erroneous. It was not reported from Canada by Bolte (1990).
- E148 *Eupithecia chiricahuata* McDunnough, 1944. Report by Llewellyn Jones (1951) is assumed to be a misidentification. It is otherwise known only from AZ (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E149 *Eupithecia sobrinata* (Hübner, [1817]). This species was reported from BC by Prentice (1963) as “*E. sobrinata niphadophilata* (Dyar)”, and by Llewellyn Jones (1951) as “*E. sobrinata interruptofasciata* Packard”. Both *E. niphadophilata* and *E. interruptofasciata* are now recognised as distinct species in North America. *Eupithecia sobrinata* is restricted to the Palearctic.
- E150 *Eupithecia fletcherata* Taylor, 1907. BC records reported by Forbes (1948) and Prentice (1963) refer to *E. sharronata* Bolte, which was not described until 1990.
- E151 *Eupithecia arceuthata* (Freyer, 1842). This Palearctic name was used by Prentice (1963); North American populations are *E. intricata* (Zetterstedt). The name *arceuthata* was omitted from the world Geometridae catalogue of Scoble (1999).
- E152 *Eupithecia multistripta* (Hulst, 1896). The report of this species from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) is assumed to be erroneous; it was not reported from Canada by Bolte (1990). It may be based on non-BC material in the RBCM.
- E153 *Eupithecia innotata* (Hufnagel, 1767). Llewellyn Jones (1951) used this Palearctic name for what is now known as *E. perfusca* (Hulst).
- E154 *Eupithecia togata* (Hübner, [1817]). This Palearctic name was used by early workers up to Llewellyn Jones (1951). North American populations are now known as *E. columbrata* McDunnough.

- E155 *Eupithecia abietaria* (Goeze, 1781). Erroneous BC record by Forbes (1948), who reported *E. pini* Retzius, a synonym of this Palearctic species. This record refers to *E. columbrata* McDunnough.
- E156 *Eupithecia scabrogata* Pearsall, 1912. Reports of this species from BC by various workers, beginning with Blackmore (1921) and up to Llewellyn Jones (1951), are assumed to be erroneous. The species was not reported from Canada by Bolte (1990).
- E157 *Eupithecia subapicata* Guenée, [1858]. Reported from BC by ESBC (1906), but no BC vouchers are known, and the species was not reported from BC by subsequent authors. It is assumed to be erroneous.
- E158 *Eupithecia implorata* (Hulst, 1896). The report of this species from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) is assumed to be erroneous; it was not reported from Canada by Bolte (1990).
- E159 *Eupithecia cestata* (Hulst, 1896). The report of this species from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) is assumed to be erroneous; it was not reported from Canada by Bolte (1990).

### **Geometridae – Sterrhinae**

- E160 *Lobocleta quaesitata* (Hulst, 1880). Report of this species in BC and the rest of Canada by Llewellyn Jones (1951), McGuffin (1967), and Cannings and Scudder (2007) is erroneous (Pohl et al. 2010, deWaard 2010).
- E161 *Scopula quadrilineata* (Packard, 1876). This species was listed in error by Cannings and Scudder (2007) and deWaard (2010); no vouchers are known west of SK.
- E162 *Leptostales hepaticaria* (Guenée, [1858]). Reports from BC by Dyar (1904) and other early workers are assumed to be erroneous. No BC voucher material is known, and the species is otherwise known only from the southeastern USA. These historical records probably refer to *L. rubromarginaria* (Packard).

### **Geometridae – Ennominae**

- E163 *Speranza sulphurea* (Packard, 1873). This species is restricted to eastern North America as far west as MB; western material is *S. amboflava* (Ferguson), which was historically considered a subspecies of *S. sulphurea* (Ferguson 2008).
- E164 *Speranza anataria* (Swett, 1913). According to Ferguson (2008), all Canadian specimens west of ON are *S. boreata* Ferguson.

- E165 *Speranza denticulodes* (Hulst, 1896). Erroneous record by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and other early workers. British Columbia records refer to *S. bitactata* (Walker). *Speranza denticulodes* is restricted to the southwestern USA (Ferguson 2008).
- E166 *Speranza flavicaria* (Packard, 1876). Reported from BC by ESBC (1906) under the name "*Diastictis subfalcata* Hulst", a synonym, but no vouchers or other BC reports exist. According to Forbes (1948), early reports of this species were confused with *S. occidentaria* (Packard).
- E167 *Speranza pustularia* (Guenée, [1858]). The BC record by Blackmore (1922a) is erroneous; this eastern North American species is known to occur only as far west as the Great Plains of southern SK (Ferguson 2008).
- E168 *Psamatodes atrimaculata* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1913). This species was erroneously reported from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007); it is restricted to southern TX (Ferguson 2008).
- E169 *Macaria regulata* (Fabricius, 1775). Erroneous record by ESBC (1906) under the name "*Philobia enotata* Guenée", a synonym of this Palearctic species. The record probably refers to *M. notata* (Linnaeus), which is similar in appearance.
- E170 *Macaria bicolorata* (Fabricius, 1798). Records from BC by historical workers, beginning with ESBC (1906), are erroneous; this species occurs only in the eastern USA. These records refer to *M. masquerata* Ferguson, although Ferguson (2008) did not report that species from BC.
- E171 *Macaria minorata* Packard, 1873. Reported by ESBC (1906) and Forbes (1948) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. Their records refer to *M. sexmaculata* Packard. *Macaria minorata* is not known to occur west of ON and MN.
- E172 *Macaria granitata* Guenée, [1858]. Historical reports of this species from BC, beginning with Dyar (1904), are erroneous; this species is restricted to eastern North America (Ferguson 2008).
- E173 *Digrammia continuata* (Walker, 1862). Historical reports of this species from BC (Dyar 1904; Ross and Evans 1958) refer to *D. setonana* (McDunnough) (Ferguson 2008). However, *D. setonana* is doubtfully distinct from *D. continuata* (Ferguson 2008; B. C. Schmidt, personal communication). If future research proves that to be the case, then *D. setonana* would become a synonym of *D. continuata*, the older name.

- E174 *Digrammia atrofasciata* (Packard, 1876). The report from Osoyoos, BC, by ESBC (1906) is considered to be erroneous, as the species is known only from the southwestern USA. The record likely refers to *D. setonana* (McDunnough), which was not described until 1927.
- E175 *Digrammia ordinata* (Walker, 1862). The record by deWaard (2010) and deWaard et al. (2011) is a misidentification; this species is not known to occur west of MB and ND (Ferguson 2008). These specimens likely are *D. sexpunctata* (Bates).
- E176 *Digrammia hebetata* (Hulst, 1881). Erroneous record under a previous taxonomic arrangement. British Columbia material is *D. ripperitaria* (Duponchel). *Digrammia hebetata* is restricted to the southwestern USA, occurring only as far north as CO and UT (Ferguson 2008).
- E177 *Orthofidonia exornata* (Walker, 1862). Report of this species from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) and others is incorrect. Recent genetic barcode work indicates that all western Canadian *Orthofidonia* are *O. tinctaria* (Walker) (B. C. Schmidt personal communication).
- E178 *Ematurga amitaria* (Guenée, [1858]). This species was reported from “AK to NS” by Powell and Opler (2009), erroneously implying that it occurs in BC. It does not occur as far west as BC or AK (Ferris et al. 2012).
- E179 *Hypomecis umbrosaria* (Hübner, [1813]). Reported from BC by Dyar (1904). The record is assumed to be erroneous, as there are no vouchers or other BC or Canadian records. His record most likely refers to *Protoboarmia porcelaria* (Guenée).
- E180 *Stenoporpia dissonaria* (Hulst, 1896). Report of this species in BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) is considered to be erroneous: it is otherwise not known north of CO and UT (Rindge 1968).
- E181 *Iridopsis vellivolata* (Hulst, 1881). The BC record by Llewellyn Jones (1951) is considered erroneous. This species is otherwise known from eastern North America only as far west as central SK (Rindge 1966; McGuffin 1977).
- E182 *Iridopsis humaria* (Guenée, [1858]). Reported from BC by Dyar (1904) as “*Selidosema humarium emasculatum* Dyar” under a previous taxonomic arrangement. British Columbia specimens are *I. emasculatum*, which is now recognised as a full species.
- E183 *Eufidonia notataria* (Walker, 1860). Reports of this species from BC by various authors (initially by Blackmore 1923) are considered to



- be erroneous; it is otherwise known from eastern Canada only as far west as MB (McGuffin 1977).
- E184 *Erannis defoliaria* (Clerck, 1759). Reported from BC by ESBC (1906) under a previous taxonomic arrangement as "*E. defoliaria* Clerck variety *vancouverensis* Hulst". *Erannis vancouverensis* is now recognized as a distinct species; *E. defoliaria* is strictly Palaearctic.
- E185 *Drepanulatrix bifilata* (Hulst, 1880). Report of this species in BC by various early authors, beginning with ESBC (1906), under the name "*Deilinia perpallidaria* Grote", a synonym, is considered erroneous. This species occurs in the southwestern USA only as far north as northern CA (Rindge 1949).
- E186 *Euchlaena effecta* (Walker, 1860). The BC record by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) is based on a misidentification (McGuffin 1981).
- E187 *Euchlaena amoenaria* (Guenée, [1858]). Report of this species from BC by early workers (as *E. astylusaria* (Walker), now a subspecies) is erroneous, due to a previous taxonomic arrangement. The record refers to *E. madusaria* (Walker), which at that time was considered a synonym of *E. astylusaria* (McDunnough 1938).
- E188 *Euchlaena pectinaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). Dyar's (1904) report of this species from Kaslo refer to *E. tigrinaria* (Guenée), subspecies *sirenaria* (Strecker). Dyar considered *sirenaria* to be a synonym of *E. pectinaria*.
- E189 *Pero ancetaria* (Hübner, 1806). Erroneous record by ESBC (1906) and Taylor (1908b) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. This name was mistakenly applied to *P. honestaria* (Walker) (Poole 1987). True *P. ancetaria* is not known to occur in Canada.
- E190 *Pero giganteus* Grossbeck, 1910. Records of this species in BC by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) refer to *P. mizon* Rindge (Rindge 1955).
- E191 *Ennomos subsignaria* (Hübner, [1823]). No vouchers are known of this species in BC; Llewellyn Jones' (1951) record is assumed to be erroneous. *Ennomos subsignaria* is not known west of eastern AB.
- E192 *Thallopaga nigroseriata* (Packard, 1874). Report from BC by ESBC (1906) is considered erroneous; the record probably refers to *T. hyperborea* (Hulst).
- E193 *Nepytia semiclusaria* (Walker, [1863]). Report of this species by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) is assumed to be erroneous: it is otherwise unknown from Canada.

- E194 *Nepytia pellucidaria* (Packard, 1873). Report of this species by Blackmore (1927), as a subspecies of *N. semiclusaria* (Walker), is assumed to be erroneous: it is not otherwise known from Canada.

### **Notodontidae**

- E195 *Pheosia dimidiata* Herrich-Schäffer, 1856. This is a Palearctic name used by ESBC (1906) following an old taxonomic concept. North American material has since been recognised as *P. rimosa* Packard.
- E196 *Nadata oregonensis* Butler, 1881. Erroneous BC record by Blackmore (1927); a purported voucher specimen in the UBC collection is *N. gibbosa* (Smith). *Nadata oregonensis* is not known from Canada.
- E197 *Oligocentria perangulata* (Edwards, 1882). Historical reports of this species in BC are assumed to be erroneous, as no BC voucher specimens are known, it has not been reported since Blackmore (1924), and the species is otherwise unknown in Canada.

### **Erebidae – Lymantriinae**

- E198 *Orygia leucostigma* (Smith, 1797). The BC record by Forbes (1948) is considered to be erroneous: this species is known from eastern Canada only as far west as MB.
- E199 *Euproctis chrysorrhoea* (Linnaeus, 1758). The record of this species in BC by Smith (1994) is erroneous and refers to *E. similis* (Feussly). Historically, there was confusion as to the application of the name *E. chrysorrhoea* to either the Browntail Moth or the Goldtail Moth. This was clarified by Ferguson (1978), but misapplication of the name continued. The Browntail Moth, *E. chrysorrhoea*, was introduced to eastern North America in 1897, but it did not spread beyond New England and the Canadian Maritime provinces.
- E200 *Euproctis similis* (Feussly, 1775). A single specimen of this European species, known as the Goldtail Moth, was collected in 1948 at Wellington, BC, and more recently several specimens were collected at Delta, BC. These are treated herein as unestablished interceptions, and the species is hereby excluded from the resident BC fauna.

### **Erebidae – Arctiinae**

- E201 *Crambidia impura* Barnes & McDunnough, 1913. Reports of this species from western Canada are based on misidentified *C. casta* (Packard). True *C. impura* is restricted to the southwestern USA (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).

- E202 *Grammia figurata* (Drury, 1773). Earlier reports of *G. figurata* (as *G. celia* (Saunders), a synonym) refer to the recently described *G. margo* Schmidt. The taxon *celia* is now considered to be a synonym of *G. figurata* (Drury), an eastern species that does not occur in BC.
- E203 *Grammia blakei* (Grote, 1865). Blackmore (1927) reported this species from BC under a different taxonomic arrangement, as “*Apantesis blakei superba* Stretch” and “*Apantesis blakei elongata* Stretch”. The taxon *superba* is now regarded as a subspecies of *G. nevadensis* (Grote & Robinson), and *G. elongata* is recognised as a full species. *Grammia blakei* does not occur in BC.
- E204 *Virbia fragilis* (Strecker, 1878). Records of *V. fragilis* from BC refer to *V. ferruginosa* (Walker). True *V. fragilis* does not occur north of WY (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- E205 *Virbia lamae* (Freeman, 1941). The report of this species from BC by Shepard (unpublished report B) is considered to be erroneous. It probably refers to an undescribed *Virbia* species near *aurantiaca* (Hübner), which is provisionally placed under the name *V. aurantiaca* in the BC list.
- E206 *Virbia immaculata* (Reakirt, 1864). Report of this species in BC by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) is assumed to be erroneous and probably refers to *V. ferruginosa* (Walker). *Virbia immaculata* is not known from western Canada. This record may be based on non-BC material in the RBCM.
- E207 *Gnophaela latipennis* (Boisduval, 1852). British Columbia records by Dyar (1904) and other early workers refer to *G. vermiculata* (Grote), which was then considered a subspecies of *G. latipennis*.
- E208 *Ciseps packardii* (Grote, 1865). The records by Dyar (1904) and other early workers refer to *C. fulvicollis* (Hübner); *C. packardii* is not known to occur in Canada.

### **Erebidae – Hypeninae**

- E209 *Hypena modestoides* Poole, 1989. Specimens that have been identified as *H. modestoides* in Canada and the Pacific Northwest are actually a plain form of *H. decorata* Smith. True *H. modestoides* is a small gray species confined to southwestern CA.
- E210 *Hypena scabra* (Fabricius, 1798). This species was reported from BC by ESBC (1906), but no BC vouchers are known. It is otherwise unknown west of central AB, and the record is considered erroneous. However, there is a slight chance it could occur in BC's Peace River region.

## Erebidae – Erebininae

- E211 *Catocala clintonii* Grote, 1864. Reported from BC by ESBC (1906), but no BC vouchers are known so the record is deemed erroneous. The species is otherwise known from eastern North America only as far west as MB.
- E212 *Bulia mexicana* (Behr, 1870). Reported in error by ESBC (1906) and Blackmore (1927) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. These records refer to *B. deducta* (Morrison). *Bulia mexicana* does not occur north of Mexico.
- E213 *Drasteria mirifica* (Edwards, 1878). Erroneous record by Llewellyn Jones (1951) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. His record refers to *D. hastingsii* (Edwards), then considered a subspecies of *D. mirifica*, but now elevated to full species status. *Drasteria mirifica* does not occur in BC.
- E214 *Drasteria graphica* Hübner, 1818. Erroneously reported in Llewellyn Jones (1951). This is strictly an eastern species (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E215 *Zale calycanthata* (Smith, 1797). This species was reported from BC by early workers, but Blackmore (1923) noted that these reports referred to *Z. norda* (Smith) (now *Z. minerea norda*). *Zale calycanthata* is strictly an eastern species (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).

## Nolidae

- E216 *Nycteola revayana* (Scopoli, 1772). Historical records of this Palearctic species in North America refer to *N. cinereana* Neumögen & Dyar.

## Noctuidae – Plusiinae

- E217 *Syngrapha u-aureum* (Guenée, 1852). Reports of this species from BC by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906) refer to *S. interrogatio-nis* (Linnaeus). True *S. u-aureum* is not known to occur west of Churchill, MB (Lafontaine and Poole 1991).
- E218 *Syngrapha hochenwarthi* (Hochenwarth, 1785). Reports of this Palearctic species by early workers up to Crumb (1956) refer to *S. ignea* (Grote).

## Noctuidae – Pantheinae

- E219 *Colocasia flavicornis* (Smith, 1884). This species was reported from BC by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951), but

those records are assumed to be erroneous. No voucher material is known west of SK (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).

- E220 *Charadra deridens* (Guenée, 1852). Report of this species “from NS to BC (not yet recorded from AB)” by Schmidt and Anweiler (2010) is incorrect; the species occurs in eastern Canada only as far west as southeastern SK (G. G. Anweiler, personal communication 2012). Other reports from BC (Cannings and Scudder 2007; Powell and Opler 2009) are also incorrect.

### **Noctuidae – Acronictinae**

- E221 *Acronicta leporina* (Linnaeus, 1758). This Palearctic species has been reported by many authors following a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American populations are *A. vulpina* (Grote).
- E222 *Acronicta interrupta* (Guenée, 1852). Reported in error by Llewellyn Jones (1951). This species does not occur west of CO and UT (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E223 *Acronicta ovata* (Grote, 1873). Reported in error by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951). This is strictly an eastern species (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).

### **Noctuidae – Cuculliinae**

- E224 *Cucullia serraticornis* Lintner, 1874. This species was erroneously reported from BC by Blackmore (1927) under the name *C. solidaginis* Strecker, a synonym. The error is likely based on a misidentification of *C. strigata* (Smith). *Cucullia serraticornis* occurs only in CA and AZ (Poole 1995).

### **Noctuidae – Oncocnemidinae**

- E225 *Sympistis saundersiana* (Grote, 1876). The record by Forbes (1954) of this species from BC is assumed to be erroneous, as no BC vouchers are known and it is otherwise unknown west of east–central AB.
- E226 *Sympistis viridincta* (Smith, 1894). The ESBC (1906) and Forbes (1954) records of this species from BC are assumed to be erroneous, as no BC vouchers are known and it is otherwise unknown west of east–central AB.
- E227 *Sympistis infixa* (Walker, 1856). All historical BC records of this species refer to *S. dinalda* (Smith).
- E228 *Sympistis simplex* (Smith, 1888). Report of this species in BC by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) is considered to be erroneous.

It was not reported by CBIF (2003), and is otherwise unknown in Canada.

- E229 *Sympistis chandleri* (Grote, 1873). Erroneous record by earlier workers based on a previous taxonomic arrangement. These BC records refer to *S. poliochroa* (Hampson), at that time considered to be a synonym of *S. chandleri*.
- E230 *Sympistis hayesi* (Grote, 1873). Western Canadian material previously identified as *S. hayesi* are *S. sandaraca* (Buckett & Bauer), not described until 1967.
- E231 *Sympistis major* (Grote, 1881). Historical reports of this species in BC refer to *S. amun* Troubridge and *S. chons* Troubridge. True *S. major* is restricted to the southwestern USA (Troubridge 2008). Crabo et al. (2015) consider *S. chons* and *S. amun* to be synonyms of *S. major*.
- E232 *Sympistis homogena* (Grote, 1877). Reports of this species in BC by Blackmore (1927) and others refer to *S. cherti* Troubridge (Troubridge 2008).
- E233 *Sympistis piffardi* (Walker, 1862). Historical records of this species from BC refer to *S. chalybdis* (Troubridge & Crabo). *Sympistis piffardi* occurs only east of the Rocky Mtns. (G. G. Anweiler, personal communication).
- E234 *Sympistis chorda* (Grote, 1880). The BC record of this species by Llewellyn Jones (1951) refers to *S. extremis* (Smith), then considered to be a subspecies of *S. chorda*.
- E235 *Sympistis definita* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1912). Reported in error from BC by Powell and Opler (2009) prior to their knowledge of work by Troubridge (2008) describing many new species in the group. This record probably refers to *S. dunbari* (Harvey), a similar species (L. G. Crabo, personal communication).
- E236 *Sympistis lapponica* (Thunberg, 1791). Historical reports of this species in BC, beginning with Dyar (1904), are erroneous and probably refer to *S. wilsoni* Barnes & Benjamin, which was described in 1924.

## **Noctuidae – Condicinae**

- E237 *Ogdoconta cinereola* (Guenée, 1852). Reports of this species in BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Cannings and Scudder (2007) are based on Bush-Wilson material in the CNC that is presumed to be eastern material that was mislabelled as “Vancouver”. This species is not known to occur in western North America (L. G. Crabo, personal communication).

## Noctuidae - Heliiothinae

- E238 *Pyrrhia umbra* Hufnagel, 1766. Reported in error in Llewellyn Jones (1951) and other historical lists as well as in Crumb (1956). *Pyrrhia umbra* is strictly Palaearctic; records of it in North America generally refer to *P. cilisca* (Guenée), but that species does not occur west of MB. These western records are a further misidentification applicable to *P. exprimens* (Walker).
- E239 *Protoschinia scutosa* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). Reports of this Palaearctic species by early workers, up to and including Llewellyn Jones (1951), refer to *P. nuchalis* (Grote).
- E240 *Schinia perminuta* (Edwards, 1881). No BC vouchers are known of this species, and the BC record originating with Blackmore (1923) is presumed to be erroneous. It is likely a misidentification of *S. villosa* (Grote) (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011) or of *S. intermontana* Hardwick (L. G. Crabo, personal communication).
- E241 *Melaporphyria immortua* Grote, 1874. This species was reported specifically from BC by Forbes (1954), but despite an exhaustive search for Canadian material to include in a report commissioned by COSEWIC on this enigmatic species, no specimens were found west of Edmonton, AB (Schmidt and Anweiler unpublished report). Forbes' report is therefore deemed erroneous. It may have originated with two specimens from MB at the RBCM.

## Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Elaphriini

- E242 *Elaphria georgei* (Moore & Rawson, 1939). Misidentification reported in Llewellyn Jones (1951). This is strictly an eastern species (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E243 *Elaphria festivoidea* (Guenée, 1852). Historical reports of this species in BC going back to Dyar (1904) refer to *E. allapallida* Pogue & Sullivan, which was not described at that time.
- E244 *Elaphria grata* Hübner, 1818. Reported in error by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and others, based on a misidentification. This is strictly an eastern species (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).

## Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Caradrinini

- E245 *Caradrina multifera* Walker, [1857]. Historical reports of this species from BC are based on dark specimens of *C. montana* Bremer. True *C. multifera* does not occur west of MB (L. G. Crabo, personal communication).

## Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Phlogophorini

E246 *Euplexia lucipara* (Linnaeus, 1758). Historical reports of this Palaeartic species in North America refer to *E. benesimilis* McDunnough.

## Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Apameini

E247 *Apamea apamiformis* (Guenée, 1852). Erroneous record by ESBC (1906); this species occurs in eastern North America only as far west as MB. The BC record probably refer to *A. vultuosa* (Grote), which is similar in appearance.

E248 *Apamea remissa* (Hübner, [1809]). This species is now considered to reside only in Beringia. All North American material outside of Beringia that has previously been referred to under this name, e.g., by Cannings and Scudder 2007, is now treated under the name *A. indocilis* (Walker).

E249 *Apamea lignicolora* (Guenée, 1852). Historical reports of this species in BC refer to *A. atriclava* (Barnes & McDunnough), which was once thought to be a subspecies of *A. lignicolora*; true *A. lignicolora* is not known to occur west of AB (Mikkola et al. 2009).

E250 *Apamea auranticolor* (Grote, 1873). Canadian material historically referred to as *A. auranticolor* (often under the synonym *barnesii* (Smith)) is now treated under the name *A. sora* (Smith).

E251 *Apamea genialis* (Grote, 1874). The record by ESBC (1906) is assumed to be erroneous, as this species is restricted to CA. British Columbia records probably refer to *A. commoda* (Walker), which can look very similar (Mikkola et al. 2009) and was not reported by ESBC (1906).

E252 *Apamea albina* (Grote, 1874). The record by ESBC (1906) is assumed to be erroneous, as this species is restricted to CA and southern OR. The record probably refers to *A. amputatrix* (Fitch), which can look very similar (Mikkola et al. 2009) and was not reported by ESBC (1906).

E253 *Apamea relicina* (Morrison, 1875). Records by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906) are considered to be erroneous; no BC vouchers are known, and this species is otherwise unknown in northwestern North America.

E254 *Apamea lateritia* (Hufnagel, 1766). Reports of this Palaeartic species in North America refer to *A. scoparia* Mikkola, Mustelin & Lafontaine, described in 2000.



- E255 *Apamea dubitans* (Walker, 1856). Reports by Llewellyn Jones (1951), Crumb (1956) and others refer to *A. cogitata* (Smith), then considered to be a subspecies of *A. dubitans* but now treated as a full species. True *A. dubitans* does not occur in western North America.
- E256 *Apamea maillardi* (Geyer, [1834]). Historical reports of this Palaearctic species in North America refer to *A. zeta* (Treitschke).
- E257 *Loscopia velata* (Walker, 1865). Forbes' (1954) report from BC based on "a single specimen seen from Vancouver; determination uncertain" is deemed erroneous, due to mislabelling. The specimen (in the CNC) was once part of the Bush-Wilson collection that is known to contain mislabelled material. This species is otherwise restricted to eastern NA only as far west as MB (Mikkola et al. 2009).
- E258 *Eremobina leucoscelis* (Grote, 1874). This species was reported "from the west coast" by Forbes (1954) as "race *hanhami* Barnes & Benjamin" under a previous taxonomic arrangement. The taxon *hanhami* (described from Duncan, BC) is now a synonym of *E. claudens* (Walker).
- E259 "*Oligia*" *modica* (Guenée, 1852). Report of this species in BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) is considered erroneous. It is not known to occur west of Saskatoon SK (Pohl et al. 2010; B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- E260 "*Oligia*" *egens* (Walker, [1857]). The report of this species from BC by ESBC (1906) (as "*Hadena transfrons* Neumögen", a synonym) is deemed erroneous. It is a Great Plains species that does not occur near BC.
- E261 *Macronoctua onusta* Grote, 1874. This species was reported from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007) based on a single specimen that was brought in with eastern plant material (L. G. Crabo, personal communication). It has never become established in BC and it is hereby excluded from the BC fauna.
- E262 *Amphipoea oculea* (Linnaeus, 1761). This species was reported from BC (as *A. nictitans* (Linnaeus), a synonym) by Blackmore (1927) and Jones (1951) under a previous taxonomic arrangement. The North American species is now known as *A. americana* (Speyer). It was considered to be a subspecies of *A. nictitans* prior to Forbes (1954). *Amphipoea oculea* is strictly Palaearctic.
- E263 *Amphipoea pacifica* (Speyer, 1875). This species was reported from BC by Cannings and Scudder (2007), based on misidentified material. All BC *Amphipoea* has been redetermined as *A. americana*

(Speyer), except for the sole specimen of *A. interoceanica* (Smith) (L. G. Crabo and B. C. Schmidt, personal communications). See note under the latter species in the main list.

- E264 *Hydraecia micacea* (Esper, 1789). This introduced species was reported in error from BC by Smith (1994). It is not known to occur west of ON (Belton 1988).

### **Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Arzamini**

- E265 *Bellura gortynoides* Walker, 1865. Reported by ESBC (1906) from BC, but Llewellyn Jones (1951) considered it a doubtful record. It probably refers to *B. obliqua* (Walker).

### **Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Xylenini**

- E266 *Lithomoia solidaginis* (Hübner, [1803]). Historical reports of this species in North America refer to *L. germana* (Morrison).
- E267 *Lithophane patefacta* (Walker, 1858). This eastern species was reported on several previous BC checklists, but no authentic BC material is known (L. G. Crabo, personal communication). These erroneous reports likely refer to the very similar *L. innominata* (Smith) (B. C. Schmidt, personal communication).
- E268 *Lithophane lamda* (Fabricius, 1787). Reports of this species in North America refer to *L. fagina* Morrison and *L. thaxteri* Grote; *L. lamda* is strictly Palaearctic.
- E269 *Lithophane lepida* Grote, 1878. Report of this species by Prentice (1962) from Cherryville, BC, (on Ponderosa Pine) refers to *L. ponderosa* Troubridge & Lafontaine, described in 2003. *Lithophane lepida* does not occur outside of eastern North America.
- E270 *Lithophane antennata* (Walker, 1858). This pest of apple trees was reported from BC by Belton (1988), who described an infestation in apple orchards at Kamloops in the 1940s. However, no BC vouchers are known, and this species is otherwise unknown in Canada west of MB. That report is assumed to be a misidentification referable to *L. georgii* Grote.
- E271 *Lithophane torrida* (Smith, 1899). Reported from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and other early workers. The BC material has been redetermined as *L. pertorrida* (McDunnough) (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E272 *Eupsilia sidus* (Guenée, 1852). Report of this species by Prentice (1962) from the BC Interior, and repeated by Belton 1988, is considered erroneous. This species is not known to occur west of ON.

- E273 *Epiglaea apiata* (Grote, 1874). Report of this species in BC by Forbes (1954) was based on a misidentified specimen of *Mesogona olivata* (Harvey) (L. G. Crabo, personal communication).
- E274 *Agrochola lota* (Clerck, 1759). Reported from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Crumb (1956) under a previous taxonomic arrangement, as "*Nephelodes emmedonia pectinata* Smith". Although *emmedonia* Cramer is now a synonym of *A. helvola* (Linnaeus), which does not occur in the Nearctic, that name has generally been applied to *Agrochola lota* Clerck in North America. However, BC material is currently treated under the name *Nephelodes minians* Guenée (Noctuidae: Tholerini), of which *pectinatus* is a subspecies.
- E275 *Agrochola helvola* (Linnaeus, 1758). This species was indirectly reported from BC if one logically follows the synonym trail. Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Crumb (1956) erroneously reported *Nephelodes emmedonia pectinata* (Smith) from BC; *pectinatus* is now a subspecies of *Nephelodes minians* Guenée. However, *emmedonia* Cramer is now a synonym of *A. helvola*, which does not occur in North America.
- E276 *Xanthia togata* (Esper, 1788). This Palaearctic name was widely used in North America under a previous taxonomic arrangement. North American material was recently described as a distinct species, *X. tatago* Lafontaine & Mikkola.
- E277 *Aseptis perfumosa* (Hampson, 1918). Reports by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and Crumb (1956) are based on a misidentification. This species is known only from CA (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E278 *Brachylomia curvifascia* (Smith, 1891). Reported from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and others based on an earlier taxonomic concept of the species. British Columbia records refer to other *Brachylomia* species.
- E279 *Brachylomia rectifascia* (Smith, 1891). Reported from BC by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and others based on an earlier taxonomic concept. Western Canadian specimens are *B. cascadia* Troubridge & Lafontaine. True *B. rectifascia* does not occur north of central CA (Troubridge and Lafontaine 2007). Crabo et al. (2015) continue to use the name *B. rectifascia* for BC populations, considering *B. cascadia* to be a subspecies.
- E280 *Hyppa xylinoides* (Guenée, 1852). Records by Llewellyn Jones (1951) and other early workers refer to *H. contrasta* McDunnough.

- E281 *Cosmia epipaschia* (Grote, 1883). Reports from BC by Blackmore (1927) and Crumb (1956) are erroneous; known BC voucher specimens are *C. praeacuta* (Smith).
- E282 *Enargia paleacea* (Esper, 1788). The report of this Palearctic species by ESBC (1906) refers to *E. decolor* (Walker).
- E283 *Xylotype capax* (Grote, 1868). Reported in error by Dyar (1904) and other early workers under a different taxonomic concept. The BC records refer to *X. arcadia* Barnes & Benjamin.
- E284 *Ufeus plicatus* Grote, 1873. Historical reports of this species in BC refer to *U. hulstii* Smith, recently recognised as distinct (Lafontaine and Schmidt 2011).

### **Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Orthosiini**

- E285 *Perigonica pectinata* (Smith, 1888). Reports of this species from BC by ESBC (1906) and Blackmore (1927), and from the Peace River region of northeastern BC by Shepard (unpublished report B), are considered erroneous. No verified BC vouchers are known and the species is otherwise unknown in Canada.

### **Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Hadenini**

- E286 *Anarta melanopa* (Thunberg, 1791). This Palearctic name was used for many years in North America following a previous taxonomic concept. As currently defined, *A. nigrolunata* Packard is the Nearctic species.
- E287 *Scotogramma densa* Smith, 1893. Historical reports of this species from BC by Dyar (1904) and other early workers are deemed incorrect as no vouchers are known.
- E288 *Scotogramma ptilodonta* (Grote, 1883). This species was reported by Llewellyn Jones (1951) as subspecies *nevada* Barnes & McDunnough, but Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) considered that a misidentification. *Scotogramma ptilodonta* is a Great Basin and southern Rockies species.
- E289 *Coranarta cordigera* (Thunberg, 1792). The report of this Palearctic species by Llewellyn Jones (1951) refers to *C. luteola* (Grote & Robinson).
- E290 *Trichordestra legitima* (Grote, 1864). The record by Llewellyn Jones (1951) from Vernon is considered to be erroneous. Crumb (1956) repeated the Llewellyn Jones (1951) record, but listed it as uncertain. No voucher specimens of this species are known in BC, and it is widely believed to occur only in eastern Canada. However,

a specimen has recently been collected from the boreal forest of northeastern AB (Pohl et al. 2010), so it may yet be found in BC, perhaps in the Peace River region.

- E291 *Dargida albilinea* (Hübner, [1821]). The report of this Palearctic species by Llewellyn Jones (1951) refers to *D. diffusa* (Walker).

### **Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Eriopygini**

- E292 *Lasionycta conjugata* (Smith, 1899). This species was reported in error by Cannings and Scudder (2007), based on a previous taxonomic concept. Crabo and Lafontaine (2009) described northern populations as *L. fergusonii* Crabo & Lafontaine. *Lasionycta conjugata* is restricted to the southern Rocky Mountains, only as far north as WY.
- E293 *Lasionycta phoca* (Möschler, 1864). This is a historical misidentification going back to Blackmore (1924). *Lasionycta phoca* is strictly an eastern species (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E294 *Lasionycta discolor* (Smith, 1899). Records of this species in western Canada refer to *L. uniformis* (Smith) (Crabo and Lafontaine 2009).
- E295 *Lacinipolia buscki* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1927). The uncertain record by deWaard (2010) is deemed erroneous, this species is otherwise restricted to southwestern USA.
- E296 *Homorthodes mania* (Strecker, 1899). Report by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) is considered to be a misidentification. This species is otherwise known only from the southwestern USA (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E297 *Orthodes cynica* Guenée, 1852. Report of this species in BC by Blackmore (1922a) is assumed to be erroneous. No BC vouchers are known, and it is otherwise unknown west of central SK.
- E298 "*Hexorthodes*" *senatoria* (Smith, 1900). Report of this species in BC by Dyar (1904) and other early workers is erroneous. It occurs only in the southwestern USA (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).
- E299 "*Hexorthodes*" *nipana* (Smith, 1910). Misidentification by Llewellyn Jones (1951), under the name "*Polia montana* Smith", a synonym; this species is otherwise known only from the southern USA (Lafontaine and Troubridge 2011).

### **Noctuidae – Noctuinae – Noctuini**

- E300 *Actebia squalida* (Guenée, 1852). This Palearctic species was reported in error from BC by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011). The BC record refers to *A. balanitidis* (Grote).

- E301 *Euxoa lidia* (Cramer, 1782). This Palearctic species has been reported for many years in North America under a previous taxonomic concept. North American material has recently been recognised as distinct, *E. adumbrata* (Eversmann).
- E302 *Euxoa dissona* (Möschler, 1860). The report from Field, BC, by Llewellyn Jones (1951) is assumed to be a misidentification, as no vouchers are known. This is a subarctic species known only as far west as Churchill, MB.
- E303 *Euxoa trifasciata* (Smith, 1888). Reported by Dyar (1904) and ESBC (1906), but not by subsequent workers. No BC vouchers are known; this is assumed to be a misidentification. However, the species is known from south–central WA and could occur in BC.
- E304 *Euxoa fuscigerus* (Grote, 1874). This species was reported from BC by Blackmore (1923, 1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951) as *Euxoa feniseca* (Harvey), a synonym. No vouchers are known, and it is otherwise unknown north of CA, so the record is assumed to be a misidentification.
- E305 *Euxoa stigmatalis* (Smith, 1900). Reported from BC by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951), as *E. stigmatalis* and *E. stigmatalis atrofusca* (Smith). *Euxoa atrofusca* is now considered a full species, which occurs in BC. The record of *E. stigmatilis* is deemed erroneous. No BC vouchers of true *E. stigmatalis* are known, and it is otherwise not known to occur as far north as Canada. It is either *E. atrofusca* or, possibly, *E. punctigera* (Walker).
- E306 *Euxoa velleripennis* (Grote, 1874). This species was reported from BC by ESBC (1906), but not by subsequent workers. The BC record is considered erroneous, as the species is known from eastern Canada only as far west as MB (Lafontaine 1987).
- E307 *Euxoa redimicula* (Morrison, 1874). Erroneous record by Dyar (1904) and other early workers up to Llewellyn Jones (1951); their records refer to *E. auripennis* Lafontaine, which had not been described at that time.
- E308 *Euxoa teleboa* (Smith, 1890). This species was reported in error by Lafontaine (1998); it is restricted to the Great Plains (Lafontaine 1987). A specimen from BC in the CNC is assumed to be mislabelled or an unestablished introduction.
- E309 *Euxoa latro* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1927). The BC record by Lafontaine and Troubridge (2011) was based on a misidentification.
- E310 *Feltia subgothica* (Haworth, 1809). Historical reports of this species from BC are erroneous, based on a previous taxonomic concept.

- British Columbia material is *F. jaculifera* (Guenée), which was considered a synonym of *F. subgothica* at the time.
- E311 *Agrotis buchholzi* (Barnes & Benjamin, 1929). The uncertain BC record by deWaard (2010) is deemed erroneous, this species occurs only in eastern USA (Lafontaine 2004).
- E312 *Ochropleura plecta* (Linnaeus, 1761). This Palaeartic species has historically been reported in North America under a previous taxonomic concept. North American material has been described recently as a distinct species, *O. implecta* Lafontaine.
- E313 *Cerastis cornuta* (Grote, 1874). This species has been reported in error by historical workers going back to ESBC (1906). British Columbia records refer to the recently described *C. enigmatica* Lafontaine & Crabo.
- E314 *Spaelotis unicava* Lafontaine, 1998. The BC record by deWaard (2010) is a misidentification; this species is restricted to the southwestern USA, only as far north as southern OR (Lafontaine 1998).
- E315 *Spaelotis havilae* Grote, 1881. This Palaeartic species was reported from North America prior to the description of Nearctic material as a distinct species, *S. bicava* Lafontaine.
- E316 *Xestia baja* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). Historical records of this Palaeartic species in North America, e.g. by Forbes (1954), refer to *X. smithii* (Snellen) which was once considered to be a race of *X. baja*. True *X. baja* does not occur in North America.
- E317 *Xestia elimata* (Guenée, 1852). Erroneous record by Blackmore (1927) and Llewellyn Jones (1951). Those records refer to *X. praevia* Lafontaine, which had not been described at that time.
- E318 *Xestia laetabilis* (Zetterstedt, 1839). This Palaeartic species was reported from North America prior to the description of Nearctic material as a distinct species, *X. lupa* Lafontaine & Mikkola.
- E319 *Pseudohermonassa bicarnea* (Guenée, 1852). The report from BC by Forbes (1954) is deemed erroneous. This species is strictly eastern, occurring only as far west as SK.
- E320 *Setagrotis vocalis* (Grote, 1879). Reported from BC by various historical workers, often under the name *S. cinereicollis* (Grote), a synonym. These records refer to *S. pallidicollis* (Grote), of which *cinereicollis* was once considered a synonym. *Setagrotis vocalis* has recently been recognised as a distinct species by Lafontaine (1998); it is known from the Great Basin as far north as southern MT and is replaced by *S. pallidicollis* to the northwest.

- E321 *Abagrotis anchocelioides* (Guenée, 1852). Historical reports of this species from BC going back to Dyar (1904) are assumed to be erroneous; no BC vouchers are known, and the species is otherwise not known to occur West of MB (Lafontaine 1998).
- E322 *Pronoctua pyrophiloides* (Harvey, 1876). Reports of this species from BC by various historical workers refer to *P. peabodyae* (Dyar). Northern specimens of the latter were historically considered to be *P. pyrophiloides* until Lafontaine (1998) clarified the matter. True *P. pyrophiloides* is restricted to CA and southern OR.



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# Appendix

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**All entries are listed by species numbers, not page numbers.** All higher taxa, genera, species and common names listed in the BC checklist, and in the excluded species list, are included below. Species-level names (including subspecies and synonyms) are followed by the author, and then by the current genus placement in square brackets. Whole numbers and decimal numbers indicate the species number in the BC checklist; numbers preceded by an “E” indicate excluded species list numbers. Higher taxa and genus entries refer to the first mention of the taxon in the BC checklist and in the excluded list. Species numbers in regular font refer to primary entries for that name; entries in italics indicate where that taxon is mentioned within the note on another species. Insect species mentioned only in the introductory sections, and all plant species mentioned throughout the text, are not included in the index.

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annulicola Braun [ <i>Coleophora</i> ]	482	aplastella (Hulst) [ <i>Pococera</i> ]	1300
Anomologinae	324	Aplectoides	2759
Anopina	705	Aplocera	1769
anotha (Dyar) [ <i>Protoperigea</i> ]	2299	Apodemia	1164
Anstenoptilia	556	Apodrepanulatrix	1895
Antaeotricha	289	Apomyeloides	1315
antennariella Clarke [ <i>Agonopterix</i> ]	258	apopsis Troubridge & Lafontaine	
antennata (Smith) [ <i>Apamea</i> ]	2324	[ <i>Euxoa</i> ]	2644
antennata (Walker) [ <i>Lithophane</i> ]	E270	Aporiina	1155
<i>antoclara of authors</i> [ <i>Leucania</i> ]	2553	Apotomis	788, E045
Antepirrhoe	1612	Apotomops	707
anteroclara Smith [ <i>Leucania</i> ]	2553	apparella (Herrich-Schäffer)	
Antheraea	1565	[ <i>Phyllonorycter</i> ]	135
Anthocharinae	1149	appendiceum (Zeller)	
Anthocharis	1149	[ <i>Olethreutes</i> ]	805, E047
Anthophila	611	Apple Fruit Moth	199
antica Crabo & Lafontaine		apposita (Grote) [ <i>Abagrotis</i> ]	2807
[ <i>Agrotis</i> ]	2732.1, 2734	<i>approximaria</i> Dyar [ <i>Plagodis</i> ]	1926
anticaria Walker [ <i>Eupithecia</i> ]	1761	<i>apricatus</i> Stichel [ <i>Parnassius</i> ]	1097
Anticlea	1662	<i>apropitia</i> (Benjamin) [ <i>Xestia</i> ]	2775
antiopa (Linnaeus) [ <i>Nymphalis</i> ]	1243	Apteronia	62

<i>aquilo</i> Boisduval [ <i>Plebejus</i> ]	1207	arietis (Grote) [ <i>Psammopolia</i> ]	2580
<i>aquilonaria</i> Cassino & Swett		Aristotelia	331
[ <i>Xanthorhoe</i> ]	1671	<i>arizonae</i> (Edwards) [ <i>Conochoares</i> ]	2164
arbutiella Busck [ <i>Coptodisca</i> ]	46	<i>arizonae</i> Kearfott [ <i>Proteoteras</i> ]	967
arbutiella Busck [ <i>Marmara</i> ]	130	arizonana (Walsingham) [ <i>Anopina</i> ]	706
arbutifoliella (Dietz) [ <i>Parornix</i> ]	124	armoraciae Busck [ <i>Plutella</i> ]	187
arbutusella (Braun) [ <i>Phyllonorycter</i> ]	136	arnicella (Clarke) [ <i>Scrobipalopsis</i> ]	458
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[Xylotype]	2454, E283	arnicella Braun [ <i>Bucculatrix</i> ]	93
arceuthata (Freyer) [ <i>Eupithecia</i> ]	E151	Aroga	425, E020
Archearinae	1808	Arta	1284
Archearis	1808	artemisiae Nickerl [ <i>Depressaria</i> ]	275
Archipini	708	artemisia (Walsingham) [ <i>Eucosma</i> ]	904
archippus (Cramer) [ <i>Limenitis</i> ]	1211	artemisiella McDunnough	
Archips	734	[ <i>Depressaria</i> ]	279
Arctia	2014	arthemis (Drury) [ <i>Limenitis</i> ]	1209
arctica (Guenée) [ <i>Acleris</i> ]	646	arvalis Edwards [ <i>Annaphila</i> ]	2217
<i>arcticus</i> (Ferris) [ <i>Lycaena</i> ]	1171	Arzamini	E265
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Arctiina	1994	Asaphocrita	524
Arctiinae	1989, E201	Ascalapha	2072
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arctostaphylana (Kearfott) [ <i>Epinotia</i> ]	1006	asperatella (Clemens) [ <i>Pococera</i> ]	1301
arcuata Walker [ <i>Drepana</i> ]	1553	asperipunctella (Bruand) [ <i>Wockia</i> ]	610
ardita Franclemont [ <i>Euclidia</i> ]	2101, 2102	asphodelana (Kearfott)	
ardua McDunnough [ <i>Platyptilia</i> ]	552	[ <i>Hystrichophora</i> ]	854
areli (Strecker) [ <i>Tarache</i> ]	2165	Aspitates	1897
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[ <i>Agonopterix</i> ]	261	[ <i>Cnephasia</i> ]	E041
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argentana (Clerck) [ <i>Eana</i> ]	668	assimilata Doubleday [ <i>Eupithecia</i> ]	1750
argentata (Packard) [ <i>Lophocampa</i> ]	2034	assimile Povolný [ <i>Gnorimoschema</i> ]	427
argenteana (Walsingham) [ <i>Pelochrista</i> ]	936	assimilis (Morrison) [ <i>Melanchra</i> ]	2518
argenteomaculatus (Harris) [ <i>Sthenopsis</i> ]	10	assiniboia (Lyman) [ <i>Hesperia</i> ]	1124
argillacea (Walsingham) [ <i>Agonopterix</i> ]	257	astarte (Doubleday) [ <i>Boloria</i> ]	1222, E087
argillaceellus (Packard) [ <i>Raphiptera</i> ]	1452	astericola (Frey & Boll) [ <i>Acrocercops</i> ]	128
argiolus (Linnaeus) [ <i>Celastrina</i> ]	E081	<i>asterius</i> Stoll [ <i>Papilio</i> ]	E065
argutanus (Clemens) [ <i>Episimus</i> ]	785	Asthenini	1697
Argynnina	1226	astricta Morrison [ <i>Eurois</i> ]	2754
Argynnini	1212	astrologana (Zeller) [ <i>Olethreutes</i> ]	810
Argyractini	1475	Astrotischeria	53
Argyresthia	197, E011	<i>astylusaria</i> (Walker) [ <i>Euchlaena</i> ]	E187
Argyresthiidae	197, E011	atalanta (Linnaeus) [ <i>Vanessa</i> ]	1239
Argyrogrammatini	2115	Atalopedes	1133
Argyroploce	829	atara (Smith) [ <i>Lithophane</i> ]	2396
argyrospila (Walker) [ <i>Archips</i> ]	742	<i>athabasca</i> (Neumögen) [ <i>Drasteria</i> ]	2093
Argyrotaenia	715, E043	Athetiina	2306
<i>ariane</i> (Boisduval) [ <i>Cercyonis</i> ]	1262	Athrips	366
aridella (Thunberg) [ <i>Pediasia</i> ]	1461	<i>atincta</i> (Smith) [ <i>Lithophane</i> ]	2395.1

atlantica (Grote) [Lacanobia]	2520	Autographa	2123
atlantis (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1232	Autostichidae	229
<i>atlinensis</i> Cuppy & Shepard [Oeneis]	1276	<i>autumnalis</i> Ström [Geometra]	E136
<i>atlinensis</i> Swett [Xanthorhoe]	1679	autumnata (Borkhausen)	
atomaria (Smith) [Hypena]	2056	[Epirrita]	1705, E144
atomaris (Smith) [Euxoa]	2650	auxiliaris (Grote) [Euxoa]	2630
atomosana (Walsingham)		avimacula Hudson [Gluphisia]	1966
[Pelochrista]	E055	avuncularia (Guenée) [Dasyfidonia]	1851
<i>atrapraetextus</i> (Field) [Plebejus]	1200	awemeana (Kearfott) [Eucosma]	868
atrata (Morrison) [Xestia]	2778	Azelinini	1905
atrella (Hulst) [Sarata]	E109	baccatana (McDunnough)	
atricapitana (Stephens) [Cochylis]	700	[Olethreutes]	803
atriclava (Barnes & McDunnough)		bacchariselloides Povolný & Powell	
[Apamea]	2323, E249	[Gnorimoschema]	428
atrifasciata (Hulst) [Antepirrhoe]	1614	Bactra	782
atrifrons (Grote) [Tesagrotis]	2793	badia (Braun) [Helcystogramma]	309
atrimacularia (Barnes & McDunnough)		<i>badia</i> Edwards [Orgyia]	1986
[Psamatodes]	E168	badistriga (Grote) [Sympistis]	2233
atriplicella (von Röslerstamm)		baffinensis McDunnough	
[Scrobipalpa]	451	[Xanthorhoe]	1676
atriplicis Meyrick [Coleophora]	503	baileyi Grote [Lithophane]	2395, 2395.1
atristrigata (Smith) [Euxoa]	2710	<i>bairdii</i> Edwards [Papilio]	1099
atrocipitella (McDunnough) [Nites]	282	baja ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
<i>atrocotalis</i> (Huard) [Boloria]	1215	[Xestia]	E316
atrofasciata (Packard) [Digrammia]	E174	balanitis (Grote) [Actebia]	2622, E300
<i>atrofasciata</i> McDunnough [Strymon]	1192	<i>balderi</i> (Geyer) [Oeneis]	1275
<i>atrofusca</i> (Smith) [Euxoa]	E305	balsamorrhizae McDunnough	
atroliturata (Walker) [Cladara]	1772	[Oidaematophorus]	589
atrupictella (Dietz) [Coleotechnites]	343	balsamorrhizella (Busck) [Tebenna]	616
Attacini	1566	Bandera	1331
attenuatus (Grote) [Agriphila]	1457	banksaria Sperry [Chlorosea]	1798
augur (Fabricius) [Graphiphora]	2756	banksiella Mutuura, Munroe & Ross	
augustinus (Westwood) [Callophrys]	1187	[Dioryctria]	1386
augustipennis Grote [Tarache]	2166	Baptini	1880
augustus (Harvey) [Sympistis]	2241	baracana (Busck) [Phtheochroa]	677
aulaea (Clarke) [Filatima]	420	Barbara	865
aurantiaca (Hübner) [Virbia]	2016, E205	<i>barnesi</i> Skinner [Phyciodes]	1256
auranticella (Grote) [Dioryctria]	1378	<i>barnesii</i> (Smith) [Apamea]	E250
auranticolor (Grote) [Apamea]	E250	barnesii (Smith) [Sympistis]	2253
aurata (Packard) [Entephria]	E138	<i>barryi</i> Johnson [Callophrys]	1184
aureoalbida (Walsingham)		basaliata (Walker) [Perizoma]	1657
[Phtheochroa]	676	basalis (Grote) [Euxoa]	2689
auricrinella Walsingham [Epimartyria]	1	basalis Walker [Scoparia]	1419
auripennis Lafontaine [Euxoa]	2696, E307	<i>basilava</i> (Smith) [Euxoa]	2656
aurocristata Braun [Elachista]	465	basilaris (Zeller) [Sciota]	1351
auropulvella (Chambers) [Nemapogon]	66	basistriga (McDunnough)	
aurorella Dyar [Semioscopis]	273	[Hypocoena]	2361
aurulenta Davis [Acanthopteroctetes]	12	basistrigella (Clemens) [Phyllonorycter]	137
ausonides (Lucas) [Euchloe]	1151	batesii (Reakirt) [Phyciodes]	1259

Batia	235	bicarnea (Guenée)	E319
Batrachedra	515	[Pseudohermonassa]	
Batrachedridae	515	bicava Lafontaine [Spaelotis]	2752, E315
Battaristis	301	bicollaris (Grote) [Euxoa]	2682
battoides (Behr) [Euphilotes]	1197, E082	bicolor (Grote) [Eilema]	1992
baueri McDunnough [Abagrotis]	2823	bicolorago (Guenée) [Sunira]	2410
<i>beani</i> (Barnes & Benjamin) [Speyeria]	1233	bicolorata (Fabricius) [Macaria]	1831, E170
<i>beani</i> (Skinner) [Euphydryas]	1250	bidens Zeller [Crambus]	1441
beanii (Neumögen) [Neoarctia]	1995	bidentella McDunnough [Coleophora]	507
<i>beanii</i> Elwes [Oeneis]	1276, E099	biennis Freeman [Choristoneura]	730
beckerii (Edwards) [Pontia]	1160	bifasciata (Walsingham) [Glyphipterix]	193
Bedellia	226	bifida (McDunnough) [Apotomis]	792
Bedelliidae	226	bifilata (Hulst) [Drepanulatrix]	E185
behrensaria (Packard) [Pero]	1908	biformata Smith [Euxoa]	2632
behrensata Packard [Eupithecia]	1738	bigemina Heinrich [Epinotia]	1005
Behrensia	2222	bijugalis Walker [Hypena]	2053
<i>behrensii</i> (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1230	bilineata (Packard) [Drepana]	1554
<i>behrensii</i> (Stretch) [Phymatopus]	8	biloba (Stephens) [Megalographa]	2136
behrii (Edwards) [Satyrium]	1176	bilobella (Zeller) [Dichomeris]	314
Behr's Hairstreak	1176	bimaculata (Stephens) [Autographa]	2129
beirnei Doganlar [Swammerdamia]	163	bimaculella Davis & Landry	
belangerella (Chambers)		[Epimartyria]	2, E001
[Carpatolechia]	364, E018	binotata (Walker) [Aseptis]	2420
bellela (Walker) [Nemophora]	49	binotella (Zeller) [Bandera]	1331
bellicula (Hübner) [Deltote]	2159	<i>binotella</i> Thunberg [Hypatopa]	531
bellona (Fabricius) [Boloria]	1216	bipartitana (Clemens) [Olethreutes]	820
Bellura	2375, E265	biplagata (Walsingham) [Pelochrista]	926
<i>benesignata</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)		biplagialis Walker [Scoparia]	1418, 1419
[Plemyria]	1617	biquadrana (Walsingham) [Pelochrista]	933
benesimilis McDunnough		birdi (Dyar) [Papaipema]	2372
[Euplexia]	2310, E246	biren (Goeze) [Papestra]	2530
<i>benjamini</i> McDunnough		biscana (Kearfott) [Aethes]	691
[Coenonympha]	1261	<i>bischoffii</i> (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1235
Benjaminiola	2363	bisselliella (Hummel) [Tineola]	85
bergmanniana (Linnaeus) [Acleris]	E037	Biston	1872
<i>beringianus</i> Kurentzov [Oeneis]	1274	Bistonini	1872
<i>beringiella</i> Munroe [Gesneria]	1415	bistriaria (Packard) [Synchlora]	1804
<i>beringiensis</i> Guppy & Kondla [Pontia]	1163	bistriatella (Hulst) [Apomyelois]	1315
Besma	1933	bistrigella (Haworth) [Phylloporia]	44
betulae (Stainton) [Parornix]	125	bitactata (Walker) [Speranza]	1819, E165
betularia (Linnaeus) [Biston]	1872	biundulata Smith [Schinia]	2283
betulella (Busck) [Nites]	283	Black Witch	2072
betulella Hulst [Acrobasis]	1309	<i>blackmorei</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)	
betuliperda (Dyar) [Choreutis]	621	[Plebejus]	1204
biangulana (Walsingham) [Epinotia]	1021	blackmorei Swett [Stammnodes]	1664, E139
<i>biarcuana</i> (Stephens) [Ancyliis]	847, E048	<i>blackmorei</i> Swett [Xanthorhoe]	1679
Bibarrambla	268	<i>blackmori</i> Busck [Agonopterix]	259
bibionipennis (Boisduval)		blakei (Grote) [Grammia]	E203
[Synanthedon]	1080		



blancardella (Fabricius)		braunana (McDunnough) [Acleris]	633
[Phyllonorycter]	138	braunella (Keifer) [Chionodes]	416
Blastobasidae	524	<i>bremnerii</i> (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1230
Blastobasinae	529	brenda (Barnes & McDunnough)	
Blastobasis	529	[Papestra]	2532
<i>Blastodacna</i>	517	<i>Brenthis</i>	1213, 1213
Blastodacnini	474	brepoides (Walker) [Leucobrepheos]	1809
blastovora (McLeod) [Coleotechnites]	344	<i>brevipalpata</i> McDunnough [Henricus]	688
<i>blenina</i> (Hewitson) [Thecla]	E078	brevipennis (Smith) [Euxoa]	2694
Bleptina	2051	<i>brico</i> (Kondla et al.) [Speyeria]	1233
Blueberry Leafroller	545	brightonana (Kearfott) [Epiblema]	952
<i>bluff</i> (Bryk) [Rheumaptera]	1646	briseis Edwards [Catocala]	2080
Boarmiini	1851	<i>britannia</i> McDunnough [Nycteola]	2111
bobana (Kearfott) [Eucopina]	945	britannia Kearfott [Acleris]	648
bochus (Morrison) [Euxoa]	2628	browerellus (Klots) [Pediastia]	1463
boisduvaliella (Guenée) [Pima]	1336	broweri (Heinrich) [Vitula]	1325
Boletobiini	2067	Brown House Moth	239
Boletobinae	2067	<i>browni</i> Dos Passos [Lycaena]	1173
Boloria	1213, E085	<i>browni</i> Klots [Crambus]	1444
Boloriina	1213	Browntail Moth	E199
bolteri (Edwards) [Synanthedon]	1075	bruceata (Hulst) [Operophtera]	1709
Bombycoidea	1561	brucei (Edwards) [Clostera]	1958
bombycoides Walker [Lapara]	1576	brucei (Edwards) [Neoarctia]	1996
Bondia	604	brucei (Fernald) [Oidaematophorus]	598
bonifatella (Hulst) [Tehama]	1466	brucei (Hulst) [Phobus]	1359
bonuscula (Smith) [Pleromelloida]	2224	brucei (Smith) [Xylena]	2380
<i>boopis</i> (Begr) [Cercyonis]	1262	Bruceia	1990
bore (Schneider) [Oeneis]	1277	brumata (Linnaeus) [Operophtera]	1708
borea (Aurivillius) [Syngrapha]	2144	brunnea Crabo & Lafontaine	
borealis (Hampson) [Heliolithis]	2280	[Lasionycta]	2573
borealis (Hulst) [Cabera]	1886	brunneata (Packard) [Dysstroma]	1603
borealis (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1728	brunneata (Thunberg) [Speranza]	1815
borealis (Smith) [Brachionycha]	2211	brunneicollis (Grote) [Protolampra]	2804
borealis Hulst [Xanthorhoe]	1685	brunneicrista Smith [Hyppa]	2431
borealis Lafontaine & Poole		brunneifasciata (Packard) [Hydrelia]	1698
[Euchalcia]	2118	brunneigera (Grote) [Euxoa]	2680
borealis Packard [Pyrausta]	1517	brunneipennis (Grote) [Abagrotis]	2828
boreas Hodges [Chionodes]	406	brunneipennis Braun [Coleophora]	506
boreasella (Chambers)		<i>bryantaria</i> (Taylor) [Cabera]	1883
[Decantha]	232, E012	bryanti (Benjamin) [Xestia]	2785
boreata Ferguson [Speranza]	1817, E164	<i>bryanti</i> (Leussler) [Plebejus]	1207
borkhausenii (Zeller) [Decantha]	232, E012	<i>bryanti</i> Barnes [Zanclognatha]	2046
<i>bostura</i> (Smith) [Protorthodes]	2609	bryanti Taylor [Eupithecia]	1726
bowmanana (McDunnough) [Acleris]	659	Brymbliia	236
brachiatum Povolný [Gnorimoschema]	429	Bryophilinae	2292
Brachionycha	2211	Bryotropha	336
Brachyloimia	2425, E278	Bucculatricidae	90
bracteatana (Fernald) [Cydia]	1042	Bucculatrix	90
bractella (Linnaeus) [Oecophora]	242		

buchholzi (Barnes & Benjamin)		<i>californiae</i> Heinrich [ <i>Hystriochphora</i> ]	853
[Agrotis]	E311	californiaria (Packard) [Digrammia]	1835
buckellana (McDunnough)		californiaria (Packard) [Neoalcis]	1855
[Olethreutes]	827	californiata (Packard) [Hydriomena]	1633
bucketti Selman & Leuschner		californica (Boisduval) [Nymphalis]	1242
[Lacinipolia]	2593	californica (Edwards) [Satyrium]	1177
bugrai (Koçak) [Agnorisma]	2789	californica (Packard) [Malacosoma]	1559
Bulia	2087, E212	californica (Smith) [Homoglaea]	2382
bunteana (Robinson) [Thyrylia]	698	californica (Speyer) [Autographa]	2123
buoliana ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		californica Behr [Hypena]	2059
[Rhyacionia]	856	<i>californica</i> Dyar [ <i>Datana</i> ]	1974
buratica (Staudinger) [Autographa]	2125	californica Edwards [Catocala]	2079
burgessiana (Zeller) [Ancylis]	842	californicalis (Packard)	
burgessiella (Zeller) [Caloptilia]	106	[Euchromius]	1432, E112
burkeana (Kearfott) [Retinia]	863	californicalis (Packard) [Pyrausta]	1513
burkerella (Busck)		californicus (Boisduval) [Phymatopus]	9
[Morphogoides]	86, E004	californicus (Walsingham) [Dejongia]	E033
<i>burrisonii</i> Maynard [ <i>Limenitis</i> ]	1210	<i>californicus</i> MacNeil [ <i>Epargyreus</i> ]	1106
busckana Heinrich [Rhyacionia]	859	californiella Ragonot [Coenochroa]	1414
buscki (Barnes & Benjamin)		caliginosana (Walker) [Acleris]	627
[Lacinipolia]	E295	caliginosellus (Clemens) [Neodactria]	1459
<i>butleri</i> (Edwards) [ <i>Boloria</i> ]	1225	<i>callidus</i> (Grinnell) [ <i>Erynnis</i> ]	1111
Cabbage Butterfly	1159	Callimorphina	2030
Cabera	1883	calliphanes Meyrick [Argyresthia]	E011
Caberini	1881	callippe (Boisduval) [Speyeria]	1231
cacamica (Dyar) [Aglossa]	1292, E100	Callisto	122
cachexiata Guenée [Tetracis]	1943	Callizzia	1593
Cacotherapia	1290	Callophrys	1182, E077
Cacotherapini	1290	Calophasia	2221
Cadra	1330	Caloptilia	102, E005
caducus (Dyar) [Hypenodes]	2064	<i>caloramica</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)	
<i>caecalis</i> (Walker) [ <i>Gesneria</i> ]	1415	[ <i>Orthosia</i> ]	2473
caeculalis Zeller [Perispasta]	1499	Caloreas	614
caelestis Troubridge & Crabo		calycanthata (Smith) [Zale]	E215
[Hadena]	2543	<i>calydon</i> (Strecker) [ <i>Chlosyne</i> ]	1254, E093
Caenurgina	2097	cambiella (Busck) [Chrysoclista]	474
caerulea (Grote) [Caenurgina]	2098	cambiicola (Dyar) [Dioryctria]	1384, 1385
caeruleana Walsingham [Grapholita]	1034	cambrica Curtis [Venusia]	1699
caesia Crabo & Lafontaine		Cameraria	152
[Lasionycta]	2574	camina (Smith) [Caradrina]	2304
caesiella (Hübner) [Swammerdamia]	161	Campaea	1912
cagnagella (Hübner) [Yponomeuta]	167	Campaeini	1912
<i>cagnataria</i> (Guenée) [ <i>Biston</i> ]	1872	campestris (Boisduval) [Atalopedes]	1133
caja (Linnaeus) [Arctia]	2014	campestris (Grote) [Euxoa]	2664
cajanderi (Herz) [Scopula]	1790	cana Braun [Elachista]	472
calami (Harvey) [Cosmia]	2435	canadana Kearfott [Pandemis]	712
calgary (Smith) [Diarsia]	2738	canadensis (Braun) [Ectoedemia]	25
californiae (McDunnough) [Sympistis]	2258	canadensis (Busck) [Agonopterix]	253
californiae (Walker) [Leptarctia]	2029		

<i>canadensis</i> (Mutuura & Freeman) [Zeiraphera]	E058	carneola McDunnough [Homorthodes]	2608
<i>canadensis</i> Duckworth & Eichlin [Synanthedon]	1076	carolana (McDunnough) [Olethreutes]	817
<i>canadensis</i> Ferris [Colias]	1143	carolynae Crabo [Lasionycta]	2571.1
<i>canadensis</i> Mutuura & Freeman [Zeiraphera]	970	Carpatolechia	364, E018
<i>canadensis</i> Rothschild & Jordan [Papilio]	1102, E066	Carpet Moth	77
<i>canadensis</i> Warren [Erebia]	1272	Carposinidae	604
<i>canadensisella</i> Chambers [Bucculatrix]	99	Carposinoidea	602
Canadian Tiger Swallowtail	1102	Carsia	1768
<i>canariana</i> (Barnes & Busck) [Phtheochroa]	678, 680	Carterocephalus	1117
<i>canariana</i> (Kearfott) [Pelochrista]	912	cartwrightana (Kearfott) [Phtheochroa]	679
<i>canariella</i> (Walsingham) [Ypsolopha]	176	caryae (Hübner) [Vanessa]	1238, E088
<i>canavestita</i> (Pearsall) [Lobophora]	1777	<i>caryi</i> Dyar [Oeneis]	1278
<i>candida</i> (Smith) [Egira]	2484	Caryocolum	453
<i>candida</i> Braun [Lyonetia]	216	casca (Braun) [Helcystogramma]	308
<i>canella</i> (Busck) [Depressariodes]	262	cascadia Troubridge & Lafontaine [Brachyloimia]	2428, E279
<i>caniceps</i> (Walsingham) [Pelochrista]	914	Casemaking Clothes Moth	74
<i>canosaria</i> (Walker) [Nepytia]	1936	casloata (Dyar) [Eupithecia]	1732
<i>canusella</i> (Freeman) [Coleotechnites]	345	cassella (Walker) [Caryocolum]	453
<i>canutus</i> Wilkinson & Scoble [Ectoedemia]	23	Cassymini	1811
<i>capax</i> (Grote) [Xylotype]	E283	casta (Packard) [Crambida]	1993, E201
<i>capitella</i> (Clerck) [Lampronia]	30	casta (Pallas) [Psyche]	59
Capperia	572	castanea Lafontaine [Euxoa]	2691
<i>caprealis</i> (Hübner) [Aglossa]	1294	castaneana (Walsingham) [Epinotia]	983
<i>capreana</i> (Hübner) [Apotomis]	793	castella Walsingham [Eucercatia]	174
Capsula	2364	castor Barnes & Lindsey [Oidaematophorus]	597
<i>capsularis</i> (Guenée) [Hadena]	2542	Catabena	2220
Caradrina	2302, E245	cataclystiana (Walker) [Pelochrista]	934
<i>caradrinalis</i> Guenée [Bleptina]	2051	Catastega	1023
Caradrinina	2299	Catastia	1344
Caradrinini	2299, E245	catenula (Grote) [Euxoa]	2675
<i>carbonaria</i> (Harvey) [Homoglaea]	2385	<i>catenulata</i> Grote [Prochoerodes]	1950
<i>carbonella</i> (Dietz) [Elatobia]	83	Catocala	2073, E211
Carcharodini	1108	Catocalini	2073
Carcina	290	Catoptria	1433
<i>cardui</i> (Linnaeus) [Vanessa]	1237	catullus (Fabricius) [Pholisora]	1108
<i>carduidactylus</i> (Riley) [Platyptilia]	549, E028, E029	Cauchas	47
Caripeta	1929	cautella (Walker) [Cadra]	1330
<i>caritella</i> Busck [Gerdana]	230	ceanothiella (Busck) [Chionodes]	397
<i>carlotta</i> (Reakirt) [Chlosyne]	1252.1	Celastrina	1195, E080
Carmenta	1090	<i>celia</i> (Saunders) [Grammia]	2004, E202
<i>carnearia</i> (Hulst) [Drepanulatrix]	1891	celiana (Robinson) [Acleris]	645
		celsa (Edwards) [Syngrapha]	2151
		Celypha	828
		Cemistominae	220
		Cenopis	776
		centaureae (Rambur) [Pyrgus]	1114

centerensis (Lintner) [Acossus]	1063	chico Lafontaine & Troubridge	
centralis (Smith) [Apamea]	2327	[Alastria]	2309
centrostrigaria (Wollaston)		<i>chilcotinensis</i> Guppy & Shepard	
[Costaconvexa]	1696	[ <i>Speyeria</i> ]	1231
centuriella ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		chionanthi (Smith) [Sympistis]	2252
[Gesneria]	1415	Chionodes	380, E019
cephalonica (Stainton) [Corcyra]	1289	<i>chippewa</i> Edwards [ <i>Colias</i> ]	1148
Ceranemota	1550, E123	chiricahuata McDunnough	
Ceranemotini	1550	[Eupithecia]	E148
cerasana (Hübner) [Pandemis]	708	Chlidanotinae	1061
cerasivorana (Fitch) [Archips]	747	Chloephorinae	2111
Cerastis	2742, E313	chlorocephala (Meyrick) [Chionodes]	398
Ceratodalia	1620	Chlorochlamys	1805
Cercyonis	1262, E095	Chlorosea	1797
cerealella (Olivier) [Sitotroga]	323	Chlosyne	1252.1, E092
cereralis (Zeller) [Loxostege]	1510	choerilus (Cramer) [Darapsa]	1588
cerisyi Kirby [Smerinthus]	1578, 1579	chons Troubridge [Sympistis]	2248, E231
Cerura	1973	chorda (Grote) [Sympistis]	E234
cervella (Walsingham) [Ypsolopha]	177	Choreutidae	611
cervinana (Fernald) [Acleris]	631	Choreutinae	611
cervinaria (Packard) [Tetracis]	1944	Choreutis	619, 1346
<i>cervinifascia</i> (Walker) [ <i>Dysstroma</i> ]	1600	Choreutoidea	611
cespitana (Hübner) [Celypha]	828	choris (Harvey) [Euxoa]	2686
cestata (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	E159	Choristoneura	723
chagnoni Barnes & McDunnough		Choristostigma	1526
[Xylomoia]	2356	chortalis (Grote) [Sitochroa]	1504
chalcedona (Doubleday)		christina Edwards [ <i>Colias</i> ]	1139
[Euphydryas]	1251, 1252, E091	Chrysauginae	1283
chalcites (Esper) [Chrysodeixis]	2116	chrysidipennis (Boisduval)	
Chalcoela	1493	[Synanthedon]	1081
chalcofrontella Clemens [Holcocera]	526	Chrysoclista	474
chalybdis (Troubridge & Crabo)		Chrysodeixis	2116
[Sympistis]	2254, E233	Chrysoesthia	321, E016
<i>chalybeana</i> (Walsingham)		<i>chrysomelas</i> Edwards [ <i>Colias</i> ]	1138
[ <i>Olethreutes</i> ]	808	Chrysopeliinae	291
chandleri (Grote) [Sympistis]	E229	chrysorrhoea (Linnaeus) [Euproctis]	E199
characta (Grote) [Aseptis]	2422	Chrysoteuchia	1437
Charadra	E220	chryxus (Doubleday & Hewitson)	
chariclea (Schneider) [Boloria]	1225	[Oeneis]	1278
<i>charlottensis</i> (Holland) [ <i>Lycaena</i> ]	1174	Chytolita	2047
<i>charon</i> (Edwards) [ <i>Cercyonis</i> ]	1264, E095	Chytonix	2298
<i>chatfieldii</i> Grote [ <i>Habrosyne</i> ]	1546	cibalis (Grote) [Sympistis]	2240
Cheimophila	545	cicatricosa (Grote & Robinson)	
Chelariini	300	[Euxoa]	2707
<i>chermocki</i> Perkins & Perkins [ <i>Boloria</i> ]	1219	cicutaella Kearfott [Epermenia]	608
<i>chermocki</i> Wyatt [ <i>Oeneis</i> ]	1275	Cidariini	1594
chersis (Hübner) [Sphinx]	1570	cilicoides (Grote) [Nola]	2108
Chersotis	2747	<i>cilisca</i> (Guenée) [ <i>Pyrrhia</i> ]	E238
cherti Troubridge [Sympistis]	2250, E232	<i>cinderella</i> Smith [ <i>Cucullia</i> ]	2200

cinefacta (Grote) [Apamea]	2322	c-nigrum (Linnaeus) [Xestia]	2773
cineraceus Fish		Cochylinea	675
[Oidaematophorus]	565, 595	Cochylis	700
cinerascens (Walsingham) [Adaina]	601	cockerelli (Busck) [Cauchas]	47
cinerea (Smith) [Pleromelloida]	2225	<i>cockerelli</i> Sperry [Dichorda]	1802
cinerea (Walker) [Furcula]	1969	cockleellus Kearfott [Crambus]	1446
cinerea Smith [Epidemas]	2423	<i>cocklei</i> (Dyar) [Sympistis]	2255
cinereana (Haworth) [Epinotia]	993	cocyta (Cramer) [Phyciodes]	1258, E094
cinereana Neumögen & Dyar		cocytus Troubridge [Sympistis]	2245
[Nycteola]	2113, E216	Codling Moth	1059
<i>cinereicollis</i> (Grote) [Setagrotis]	2792, E320	Coenochroa	1414
cinereola (Guenée) [Ogdoconta]	E237	Coenonympha	1261
cinereopallidus (Smith) [Euxoa]	2712	Coenonymphina	1261
cineritia (Grote) [Xylena]	2379	Coenophila	2787
cingulata (Fabricius) [Agrius]	1568	cogitata (Smith) [Apamea]	2334, E255
ciniflonella (Lienig & Zeller)		cognata (Smith) [Egira]	2483
[Depressariodes]	266	cohortalis (Grote) [Pseudasopia]	1297
<i>cinnabarina</i> (Grote) [Lacinipolia]	2590	colata (Grote) [Speranza]	1821
circulana Hübner [Eucosma]	E051	Coleophora	477, E022
circumscriptella (Zeller) [Mompha]	533	Coleophoridae	477
circumvallaria (Taylor)		Coleophoridae	E022
[Colostygia]	1616, E134	Coleotechnites	342, E017
Cisseps	2039, E208	colfaxiana (Kearfott) [Barbara]	865
Cissusa	2085	Coliadinae	1136
Cisthenina	1989	Colias	1136, E071
<i>citrana</i> (Fernald) [Argyrotaenia]	721	Colocasia	2172, E219
citrata (Linnaeus) [Dysstroma]	1594	colon (Edwards) [Euphydryas]	1251, E091
Cladara	1771	<i>colonia</i> (Wright) [Euphydryas]	1250
clandestina (Harris) [Spaelotis]	2751	colorada (Smith) [Benjaminiola]	2363
clarkeata Ferguson [Xanthorhoe]	1684	coloradella (Walsingham) [Polix]	238
clarkei (Keifer) [Agonopterix]	248	<i>coloradella</i> Kearfott [Thaumatopsis]	1467
clarkei Engelhardt [Penstemonia]	1091	<i>coloradensis</i> (Heinrich) [Barbara]	865
<i>clarki</i> (Freeman) [Callophrys]	1190	coloradensis Fernald [Stenoptilia]	560
clarkiae (Boisduval) [Proserpinus]	1586	<i>coloradensis</i> Putnam-Cramer [Raphia]	2173
clarus (Cramer) [Epargyreus]	1106	Coloradia	1561
claudens (Walker) [Eremobina]	2344, E258	colorado (Scudder) [Hesperia]	1125
claudia (Cramer) [Euptoieta]	1212	Colostygia	1616, E134
<i>claudianus</i> Stichel [Parnassius]	1096	columbriella Wocke [Tinea]	71
clemens (Smith) [Rhyacia]	2746	<i>columbia</i> (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1228
Clemensia	1991	columbia (Kearfott) [Epinotia]	1004, E060
clemensiana (Fernald) [Clepsis]	759	<i>columbia</i> (McDunnough) [Idaea]	1778
Clepsis	755	<i>columbia</i> (McDunnough) [Oligia]	2346
clintonii Grote [Catocala]	E211	<i>columbia</i> (McDunnough) [Satyrium]	1176
clivinaria (Guenée) [Iridopsis]	1861	columbia (McDunnough) [Sympistis]	2249
cloacella (Haworth) [Nemapogon]	67	<i>columbia</i> (Skinner) [Glaucopsyche]	1199
clodius Ménétrés [Parnassius]	1096	columbia (Smith) [Hyalophora]	1566, E128
Clostera	1956	<i>columbia</i> (Smith) [Lacinipolia]	2582
Cnephasia	666, E041	columbia Freeman [Argyresthia]	198
Cnephasiini	666	<i>columbia</i> McDunnough [Horisme]	1713

columbia McDunnough [Stenoptilia]	561	conclusella (Walker) [Anacamptis]	303
columbiae (Mattoni) [Euphilotes]	1197.1	concolor Adamski & Maier	
<i>columbialis</i> Munroe [Evergestis]	1485	[Holcocera]	527
columbiana (Edwards) [Nycteola]	2112	Condica	2272
columbiana (McDunnough) [Ancyliis]	839	Condicinae	2272, E237
<i>columbiana</i> (McDunnough) [Archips]	742	Condicini	2272
columbiana (Walsingham) [Eucosma]	881	condita (Guenée) [Aplectoides]	2759
columbiana Braun [Bucculatrix]	97	configurata Walker [Mamestra]	2535
<i>columbiana</i> McDunnough		conflictana (Walker) [Choristoneura]	727
[ <i>Coenonympha</i> ]	1261	<i>confusa</i> (McDunnough)	
<i>columbiaria</i> McDunnough		[ <i>Rheumaptera</i> ]	1648
[ <i>Drepanulatrix</i> ]	1891	confusalis (Walker) [Petrophila]	1476
columbiata (Dyar) [Eupithecia]	1716	confusana (McDunnough) [Cydia]	1046
<i>columbiata</i> McDunnough [Carsia]	1768	confusus (Edwards) [Gazoryctra]	4
<i>columbiata</i> Taylor [Hydriomena]	1630	<i>congregata</i> (Walker) [Xanthorhoe]	1671
columbica (McDunnough) [Anarta]	2499	congrua Walker [Spilosoma]	2018
columbiella (McDunnough)		coniferana (Ratzeburg) [Cydia]	1041
[Interjectio]	1340	coniferana Mutuura [Pandemis]	714
<i>columbiensis</i> Ferris [Colias]	1140	coniferella (Kearfott) [Coleotechnites]	346
columbrata McDunnough		conjugata (Smith) [Lasionycta]	2560, E292
[Eupithecia]	1757, E154, E155	conjugella Zeller [Argyresthia]	199
colvillei Blackmore [Dysstroma]	1602	<i>Conochoares</i>	2164
comariana (Zeller) [Acleris]	626	conserta (Grote) [Pleromelloida]	2223
comatulana (Zeller) [Pelochrista]	942	consimilana (Hübner) [Clepsis]	758
<i>combinata</i> McDunnough		<i>conspecta</i> (Edwards) [Schizura]	1977
[ <i>Prochoerodes</i> ]	1950	conspiciendana (Heinrich)	
comes Hübner [Noctua]	2749	[Pelochrista]	935
comis (Grote) [Lacinipolia]	2595	conspicuenta (Dietz) [Parornix]	126
comma (Linnaeus)		contacta (Walker) [Andropolia]	2444
[Hesperia]	1123, 1124, 1125, E069	contadina (Smith) [Platypolia]	2451
commixtalis (Walker) [Loxostege]	1509	contenta Grote [Lithophane]	2399
commoda (Walker) [Apamea]	2326, E251	conterminella (Zeller) [Agonopterix]	245
commoides Guenée [Leucania]	2555	continuata (Walker)	
commortalis (Dyar) [Eudonia]	1421	[Digrammia]	1843, E173
communis (Dyar) [Homorthodes]	2604	continuella (Zeller) [Chionodes]	408
communis (Grote) [Pyrgus]	1116, E067	contortella Mutuura, Munroe & Ross	
comosa (Morrison) [Euxoa]	2676	[Dioryctria]	1388
complicana (McDunnough) [Eucosma]	890	contractata (Packard) [Thera]	E135
complicata (Walker) [Grammia]	2009	contradicta (Smith) [Apamea]	2339
comptana (Frölich) [Ancyliis]	844	contrahens (Walker) [Anhimella]	2601
comptulatalis (Hulst) [Occidentalia]	1431	contrarium Braun [Gnorimoschema]	430
comstocki Grote [Feralia]	2214	contrasta McDunnough	
comstocki Lange [Platyptilia]	551	[Hyppa]	2430, E280
comyntas (Godart) [Cupido]	1193	contrastana (Kearfott) [Henricus]	686
conchiformis Grote [Behrensia]	2222	conturbatella (Hübner)	
concinna (Smith) [Schizura]	1978	[Mompha]	534, E023
concinusella (Chambers) [Battaristis]	301	<i>convalaria</i> (Guenée) [Xanthorhoe]	1680
<i>concinusella</i> of authors [Battaristis]	301	convergaria (Walker) [Eufidonia]	1870
concosa of authors [Idia]	2042	conversana Walsingham [Grapholita]	1036

convolutella (Hübner) [Zophodia]	E110	craboi Lafontaine [Pronoctua]	2832
Copablepharon	2624	Crambidae	1415, E112
coprocolor (Troubridge & Crabo)		Crambida	1993, E201
[Sympistis]	2226	Crambinae	1431
Copromorphidae	602	Crambini	1432
Coptodisca	46	crambitana (Walsingham) [Pelochrista]	911
Coptotriche	54	Crambus	1438, E113
coquilletella Busck [Ethmia]	285	crassana (McDunnough) [Eucosma]	893
Coranarta	2504, E289	crassiuscula (Haworth) [Caenurgina]	2099
corculana (Zeller) [Eucosma]	872	crataegifoliella (Clemens) [Stigmella]	19
Corcyra	1289	cratipennella Clemens [Coleophora]	505
cordigera (Thunberg) [Coranarta]	E289	crenana (Hübner) [Epinotia]	1004, E060
Corn Earworm	2276	crepuscularia ((Denis & Schiffermüller))	
cornana (McDunnough) [Acleris]	637	[Ectropis]	1867
cornelia (Neumögen & Dyar) [Givira]	1062	crescentella (Walsingham) [Bondia]	604
cornella Walsingham [Coleophora]	489	cretacea (Packard) [Eupithecia]	1737
<i>cornifoliata</i> Riley [Ancyliis]	846	cretaticostella Clemens [Coleophora]	485
cornuta (Grote) [Cerastis]	2742, E313	cretea (Meyrick) [Pseudopostega]	28
coronata (Hufnagel) [Anania]	1501, E116	creusa (Doubleday) [Euchloe]	1153
coroniella (Clemens) [Caloptilia]	107	<i>criddleana</i> (Kearfott) [Epinotia]	993
coronis (Behr) [Speyeria]	1229	criddlella Dyar [Pyla]	1367
<i>correllatum</i> (Hulst) [Speranza]	1821	crisifera (Walker) [Papestra]	2531
corrodera (Smith) [Tesagrotis]	2795	crocallata Guenée [Tetracis]	1942
corticella (Linnaeus) [Lampronia]	31	crocea (Edwards) [Pseudanarta]	2465
corusca (Strecker) [Autographa]	2130	crocearia Packard [Sicya]	1939
coruscana (Clemens) [Olethreutes]	811	crocicapitella (Clemens) [Monopis]	78
corvus (Barnes & Lindsey)		crokeri Swett [Hydriomena]	1634
[Hellinsia]	586, E035	crotchii (Grote) [Anarta]	2501
corylifoliella (Clemens) [Stigmella]	13	crucialis (Harvey) [Egira]	2482
Coryphista	1645	cruciana (Linnaeus) [Epinotia]	1013
Cosipara	1416	Cryphia	2292
Cosmia	2433, E281	<i>crypta</i> Dyar [Tortricidia]	1092
Cosmiina	2433	Cryptocala	2750
cosmodactyla (Hübner) [Amblyptilia]	E030	cryptophori (Clarke) [Amorophaga]	88
Cosmopterigidae	291, E014	Ctenucha	2038
Cosmopteriginae	293	Ctenuchina	2038
Cosmopterix	293	cucullatella (Linnaeus) [Nola]	2110
Cossidae	1062	Cucullia	2195, E224
Cossinae	1063	cuculliformis (Grote) [Apamea]	2318
Cossoidea	1062	Cuculliinae	E224
Costaconvexa	1696	Cuculliinae	2195
costalis (Fabricius) [Hypsopygia]	1295	cuerva (Barnes) [Cryphia]	2293
costata (Grote) [Euxoa]	2690	culciformis (Linnaeus) [Synanthedon]	1077
costatus (Barnes & Lindsey) [Hellinsia]	585	culminana (Walsingham) [Notocelia]	958
costiguttata (Hulst) [Perizoma]	1660	cumatilis (Grote) [Schinia]	2291
costimaculana (Fernald) [Olethreutes]	826	cunea (Drury) [Hyphantria]	2024
costisignella (Clemens) [Homosetia]	89	cuneana (Walsingham) [Amorbia]	766
Cosymbiini	1781	cuneata (Grote) [Lacinipolia]	2584
<i>couperi</i> Grote [Glaucopsyche]	1199	Cuniberta	1311

cupida (Grote) [Abagrotis]	2829	Dasychira	1983
cupidissima (Grote) [Parabagrotis]	2800	Dasyfidonia	1851
Cupido	1193	Dasypyga	1395
cupressella Walsingham [Argyresthia]	200	Datana	1974
<i>cupressi</i> Heinrich [Epinotia]	987	dataria (Hulst) [Cyclophora]	1781
cupreus (Edwards) [Lycaena]	1166	daucella ((Denis & Schiffermüller)	
curialis (Grote) [Egira]	2484	[Depressaria]	277
curialis (Smith) [Mamestra]	2536	davena (Smith) [Lacinipolia]	2594
curtica (Smith) [Protorthodes]	2609	<i>dawsoni</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)	
curvalana (Kearfott) [Acleris]	624	[ <i>Boloria</i> ]	1214
<i>curvata</i> (Grote) [Aseptis]	2420	dayi Blackmore [Tolype]	1560, E126
curvata (Grote) [Digrammia]	1841	<i>dealbata</i> (Staudinger) [Hadena]	2541
curvifascia (Smith) [Brachyloimia]	E278	deauratella Lienig & Zeller	
curvilinea (Hulst) [Perizoma]	1659	[Coleophora]	512
curvilineella (Chambers) [Batrachedra]	517	Decantha	232, E012
curvimacula (Morrison) [Xylena]	2377	decepta (Grote) [Anarta]	2503
curvistrigella Dietz [Amydria]	63	deceptana (Kearfott) [Apotomis]	794
cuspeida (Hübner) [Euclidia]	2101	deceptella (Braun) [Mompha]	535
custodiata (Guenée) [Perizoma]	1661	deceptiva McDunnough [Feralia]	2213
cyanescens (Hampson) [Acronicta]	2176	decia Grote [Annaphila]	2218
cybele (Fabricius) [Speyeria]	1226, 1227	deciens (Grote) [Sunira]	2410, 2411
Cyclophora	1781	declarata (Walker) [Euxoa]	2663
Cycnia	2036	Decodes	672
Cydia	1041, 1211, E063	decolor (Walker) [Energia]	2439, E282
cygnodiella (Busck) [Perittia]	462	decoloraria (Esper) [Xanthorhoe]	1680
cymatophoroides (Guenée)		decorata (Grossbeck) [Digrammia]	1847
[Pseudothyatira]	1547	decorata (Hulst) [Speranza]	1820
cynica Guenée [Orthodes]	E297	<i>decorata</i> (Taylor) [Dysstroma]	1604
cynosbatella (Linnaeus) [Notocelia]	955	decorata Smith [Hypena]	2060, E209
Cypress Tip Moth	200	decorella (Stephens) [Mompha]	E024
cypridalis Hulst [Crambus]	1450	deducta (Morrison) [Bulia]	2087, E212
dactylina (Grote) [Acronicta]	2174	defecta (Grote) [Photedes]	2359
dagnirella Kaila [Elachista]	470	defensaria (Guenée) [Xanthorhoe]	1682
Dahlia	56	definita (Barnes & McDunnough)	
dalecarliana (Guenée) [Argyroploce]	829	[Sympistis]	E235
damoetas (Skinner) [Chlosyne]	1255, E092	defoliaria (Clerck) [Erannis]	E184
Danaina	1208	Deidamia	E131
Danainae	1208	Deilephila	1592
Danaini	1208	<i>Deilinia</i>	E185
Danaus	1208	Dejongia	575, E033
danbyi (Hulst) [Operophtera]	1710	delawaricus Zeller [Oxyptilus]	574, 575
danbyi (Hulst) [Spodolepis]	1914.1, 1915	<i>delecta</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)	
danbyi (Neumögen & Dyar)		[ <i>Orthodes</i> ]	2615
[Spilosoma]	2021	delectaria Cassino & Swett	
danistica Grote [Annaphila]	2216	[Xanthorhoe]	1673.1, 1674
Darapsa	1588	delectata (Hulst) [Digrammia]	1837
Dargida	2545, E291	Deltote	2159
dargo (Strecker) [Euxoa]	2706	demissae (Keifer) [Filatima]	421
darwiniata (Dyar) [Nemoria]	1800	demissaria (Hübner) [Idaea]	1778



Denisia	237	diffinis (Boisduval) [Hemaris]	1584
densa Smith [Scotogramma]	E287	difformis (Smith) [Euxoa]	2701
dentata (Grote) [Melitara]	1405	diffusa (Walker) [Dargida]	2546, E291
dentata (Grote) [Sympistis]	2256	digitana Heinrich [Epinotia]	995, 1000
dentella (Fabricius) [Ypsolopha]	178	Digrammia	1835, E173
denticulata (Grote)		dilatocula (Smith) [Lithophane]	2392
[Digrammia]	1838, 1839	Dilophonotini	1583
denticulella (Ragonot) [Interjectio]	1341	dilucida (Morrison) [Xestia]	2772
denticulella (Thunberg) [Callisto]	122	dilutata ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
denticulodes (Hulst) [Speranza]	E165	[Epirrita]	E144
dentiferella (Walsingham) [Ypsolopha]	179	dimidiata (Hufnagel) [Idaea]	1780
deprecatorius Heinrich [Olethreutes]	816	dimidiata Herrich-Schäffer [Pheosia]	E195
Depressaria	275	<i>diminuatana</i> Kearfott [Ancyliis]	847
Depressariidae	244	diminutana (Haworth) [Ancyliis]	847, E048
Depressariinae	244	dinalda (Smith) [Sympistis]	2235, E227
Depressariodes	262	diniana (Guenée) [Zeiraphera]	E059
derasa Munroe [Udea]	1534	dione (Scudder) [Lycaena]	1167
derelicta (Heinrich) [Pelochrista]	930	Dioryctria	1375, E108
deridens (Guenée) [Charadra]	E220	Diploschizia	196
designata (Hufnagel)		disa (Thunberg) [Erebia]	E096
[Xanthorhoe]	1669, E140	discalis (Grote) [Polia]	2506
Desmia	1540	discigerana (Walker) [Ancyliis]	835
desperaria (Hulst) [Ixala]	1896	discinigra (Walker) [Brachyloomia]	2427
destinata (Möschler) [Eulithis]	1607	discistriga (Smith) [Condica]	2272
determinata Walker [Metanema]	1922	discoidalis (Grote) [Abagrotis]	2816
<i>detesta</i> (Smith) [Euxoa]	2650	discoidalis (Kirby) [Erebia]	1271
detracta (Walker) [Orthodes]	2616	discolor (Smith) [Lasionycta]	E294
deutschiana (Zetterstedt) [Aethes]	692	discors (Grote) [Fisilia]	2447
devastator (Brace) [Apamea]	2337	discospilata (Walker) [Eufidonia]	1871
devexella Braun [Aristotelia]	331	discreta (Barnes & McDunnough)	
devia (Grote) [Eupsilia]	2404	[Homorthodes]	2606
dia (Grote) [Leucania]	2557	dislocata (Smith) [Diarsia]	2739
Diachrysia	2117	dispar (Linnaeus) [Lymantria]	1981
Diacme	1543	disposita Morrison [Lithophane]	2389
Diamondback Moth	189	disputalis (Barnes & McDunnough)	
diana (Hübner) [Choreutis]	620	[Choristostigma]	1527
Diarsia	2737	dissectella Zeller [Enchrysa]	330
diasema (Boisduval) [Syngrapha]	2143	<i>dissectus</i> Grote [Crambus]	1440
Diastictis	1523, E166	disstana (Grote) [Archips]	737
Dichagyris	2623	dissona (Möschler) [Euxoa]	E302
Dichelia	754	dissonaria (Hulst) [Stenoporpia]	E180
Dichomeridinae	307	distria Hübner [Malacosoma]	1558
Dichomeris	311, E015	<i>distincta</i> (Gibson) [Boloria]	1222
Dichorda	1802	<i>distincta</i> French [Tolype]	1560
Dichrorampha	1024, E061	Ditula	764
dickeli Lafontaine [Abagrotis]	2820	diva Grote [Annaphila]	2219
Dicranurini	1965	divergens (Behr) [Drasteria]	2092
Dicymolomia	1492	divergens (Walker) [Euxoa]	2638
diffasciae (Braun) [Stigmella]	16	diversilineata (Grote) [Andropolia]	2443

dives Smith [Homoglaea]	2384	duaria (Guenée) [Metarranthis]	1923
divesta (Grote) [Oligia]	2349	dubitana (Hübner) [Cochylis]	701
divisa Braun [Bucculatrix]	91	dubitans (Walker) [Apamea]	E255
divisaria (Walker) [Hydriomena]	1629	ducta (Grote) [Mniotype]	2457
divisata Walker [Caripeta]	1929	dudiella Busck [Gnorimoschema]	431
dodana (Kearfott) [Pelochrista]	925	dumetellus Hübner [Crambus]	E113
<i>dodata Swett &amp; Cassino [Xanthorhoe]</i>	1677	dumetorum (Boisduval)	
<i>dodata Taylor [Eupithecia]</i>	1735	[Callophrys]	1183, E077
dodecella (Linnaeus) [Exoteleia]	358	Dun Skipper	1135
dodi McDunnough [Abagrotis]	2819	dunbari (Harvey) [Sympistis]	2261, E235
<i>dodi McDunnough [Papilio]</i>	1099	duodecemlineata (Packard) [Venusia]	1700
Dodia	2030	duplex (Walsingham)	
dodii (Smith) [Trichordestra]	2526	[Pseudosciaphila]	798
Dolichomia	1296	duplicata (Bethune) [Zale]	2105
dolo Hodges [Chionodes]	401	duplicis Braun [Coleophora]	500
dolosa (Grote) [Egira]	2485	<i>duzca (Smith) [Anathix]</i>	2413
Donacaula	1469	dyari Taylor [Gabriola]	1911
dorcas Kirby [Lycaena]	1171	Dysstroma	1594, E132
doris (Boisduval) [Grammia]	1998	Eana	668
dorsalana (Dyar) [Argyrotaenia]	722	Eastern Black-headed Budworm	655
dorsalis Smith [Cucullia]	2202	Eastern Spruce Budworm	728
dorsiatomana (Kearfott) [Eucosma]	896	eboracensis (Zeller) [Scythris]	518
dorsimaculella (Kearfott) [Ypsolopha]	180	echo (Dyar) [Eudonia]	1429
dorsipunctellus (Kearfott) [Pediasia]	1465	echo (Edwards)	
dorsisignatana (Clemens)		[Celastrina]	1196, E080, E081
[Pelochrista]	928, E054	Ecliptopera	1615
dorsistrigella (Clemens) [Monopis]	81	Ectoedemia	23
dotalis (Hulst) [Ragonotia]	1413	ectrapela (Smith) [Hadena]	2544
Douglas-fir Tussock Moth	1987	Ectropis	1867
Douglasiidae	227	edenata Swett [Hydriomena]	1628
downesi McDunnough		edictalis (Smith) [Euxoa]	2639
[Oidaematophorus]	590	edictalis Walker [Hypena]	2057
draco (Edwards) [Polites]	1129	editha (Boisduval) [Euphydryas]	1250
Drasteria	2088, E213	editha (Mead) [Lycaena]	1168
Drepana	1553	editha Busck [Ellabella]	603
Drepanidae	1546, E122	Edith's Checkerspot	1250
Drepaninae	1553	edmandsii (Packard) [Vitula]	1323
Drepanini	1553	<i>edmontellus (McDunnough)</i>	
Drepanoidea	1546	[Pediasia]	1461
Drepanulatrix	1888, E185	ednana (Kearfott) [Anopina]	705
dromicella Busck [Gelechia]	372	edwardsata (Hulst) [Sabulodes]	1952
drupiferarum Smith [Sphinx]	1575	<i>edwardsi Dos Passos [Oeneis]</i>	1277
drurella (Fabricius)		edwardsialis (Hulst) [Sarata]	1391
[Chrysoesthia]	321, E016	edwardsiana (Kearfott) [Grapholita]	1039
dryadella (Hulst) [Macrorrhinia]	1393	edwardsii (Fish) [Paraplatyptilia]	562
<i>dryadoxena (Meyrick) [Agonopterix]</i>	259	edwardsii (Reakirt) [Speyeria]	1228.1
<i>Dryas</i>	1229	edwardsii (Smith) [Anarta]	2502
Dryotype	2455	<i>edwardsii Edwards [Colias]</i>	1140
duanca (Smith) [Abagrotis]	2814	effecta (Walker) [Euchlaena]	E186

effractana (Hübner) [Acleris]	663, E040	Energia	2437, E282
egens (Walker) [Oligia]	E260	Enarmonia	855
Egira	2479	Enarmoniini	833
eglanterina (Boisduval) [Hemileuca]	1562	Enchoria	1691
egleis (Behr) [Speyeria]	1231.1	Enchrysa	330
Eido	241	enchrysa Davis & Pellmyr [Greya]	39
Eilema	1992	Endothenia	779
Elachista	464, E021	Endrosis	240, E013
Elachistidae	462, E021	enigmatica Lafontaine & Crabo	
Elachistinae	462	[Cerastis]	2742, E313
elaeagnisella Kearfott [Coleophora]	479	Ennominae	1810, E163
Elaphria	2296, E242	Ennomini	1913
Elaphriini	E242	Ennomos	1913, E191
Elaphriini	2296	<i>enotata (Guenée) [Philobia]</i>	E169
Elatobia	83	Entephria	1649, E138
eleagnana (McDunnough) [Archips]	744	Enypia	1953
<i>elealis (Walker) [Diacme]</i>	1543	Eopargyractis	1477
<i>eleanora (Barnes &amp; McDunnough)</i>		Eosphoropteryx	2122
[ <i>Lacanobia</i> ]	2522	Epargyreus	1106
<i>electa (Edwards) [Speyeria]</i>	1233	Epelis	1828
electalis (Hulst) [Aglossa]	E100	Epermenia	607
electella (Hulst) [Homoeosoma]	1407	Epermeniidae	607
electrofuscum (Heinrich)		Epermenioidea	607
[ <i>Olethreutes</i> ]	E046	Ephestia	1328
elegans (Strecker) [Odontosia]	1961	Ephestiodes	1320
elegantula (Harvey) [Ponometia]	2164	Epiblema	949
elimata (Guenée) [Xestia]	E317	<i>epichysis (Grote) [Andropolia]</i>	2446
elis Strecker [Colias]	1141, E071	epicoenalis Ragonot [Arta]	1285
elisae Lafontaine & Troubridge		Epidemas	2423
[ <i>Cosmia</i> ]	2434	epigaea (Grote) [Syngrapha]	2140
<i>ella Bryk [Dasychira]</i>	1985	Epiglaea	E273
Ellabella	603	Epimartyria	1, E001
elmaella Doganlar & Mutuura		epimicta Braun [Elachista]	469
[ <i>Phyllonorycter</i> ]	139	Epinotia	979, E060
eloisella (Clemens) [Mompha]	536	epipaschia (Grote) [Cosmia]	E281
elongana (Walsingham) [Eucosma]	885	Epipaschiinae	1298
elongata (Stretch) [Grammia]	2007, E203	Epipleminae	1593
elongella (Linnaeus) [Caloptilia]	E005	epipsodea Butler [Erebia]	1270
Elophila	1470	Epirranthini	1914.1
elpenor (Linnaeus) [Deilephila]	1592	Epirrhoe	1687, E142
elutella (Hübner) [Ephestia]	1328	Epirrita	1705, E144
emargana (Fabricius) [Acleris]	663, E040	Episimus	785
emarginana (Walsingham) [Epinotia]	1003	epithore (Edwards) [Boloria]	1219
emasculatum (Dyar) [Iridopsis]	1863, E182	epixanthe (Boisduval & LeConte)	
Ematurga	E178	[ <i>Lycaena</i> ]	E074
Emesiini	1164	epulatrix Hodges [Filatima]	422
<i>emmedonia (Cramer)</i>		Erannis	1878, E184
[ <i>Agrochola</i> ]	E274, E275	Erebia	1265, E096
Emmelina	599	Erebidae	1981, E198

Erebiina	1265	Eudrepanulatrix	1887
Erebinae	2072, E211	Eudulini	1711
erechtea (Cramer) [Caenurgina]	2100	Eueretagrotis	2760
Eremobina	2344, E258	Eufidonia	1870, E183
eremonoma (Braun) [Annettenia]	463	Euhyponomeutoides	172
<i>erinna</i> (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1235	eulepis (Grote) [Cucullia]	2204
Eriocrania	3	Eulia	704, E043
Eriocraniidae	3	Euliina	704
Eriocranioidea	3	Euliini	675
Eriopygini	E292	Eulithis	1605, E133
Eriopygini	2558	Eulogia	1319
<i>eriosoma</i> (Doubleday) [Chrysoideixis]	2116	Eumacaria	1814
eripalis (Grote) [Stegea]	E115	Eumaeina	1175
<i>eriphyle</i> Edwards [Colias]	1136	Eumaeini	1175
Ermine Moth	168	Eumysia	1397
erratica (Smith) [Abagrotis]	2805	eunomia (Esper) [Boloria]	1214
erugatus Davis & Deschka [Phyllonorycter]	140	eupatorii (Fernald) [Oidaematophorus]	592
Erynnini	1109	Euphilotes	1197, E082
Erynnis	1109	euphorbiae (Linnaeus) [Hyles]	1589
eryphon (Boisduval) [Callophrys]	1191	euphorbiana (Freyer) [Lobesiodes]	787
erythemaria Guenée [Cabera]	1884	<i>euphrosyne</i> Linnaeus [Brenthis]	1213
erythrella Ragonot [Ephesiodes]	1321	Euphydryas	1249, E091
esmeralda (Oberthür) [Polychrysia]	2119	Euphydryina	1249
<i>esta</i> Smith [Euxoa]	2650	Euphyes	1135
Estigmene	2023	Euphyia	1690, E143
esurialis (Grote) [Diarsia]	2737	Eupithecia	1714, E147
Eteobalea	297	Eupitheciini	1712
<i>ethela</i> (Hulst) [Dysstroma]	1603	Euplexia	2310, E246
Ethmia	285	Euproctis	E199
Ethmiinae	284	Eupsilia	2402, E272
Etiella	1396	Euptoieta	1212
Eubaphe	1711, E145	Euptoietina	1212
Eucalantica	173	Eurhinosea	1611
Euceratia	174	Eurois	2753
Euchalcia	2118	European Grain Moth	68
Euchalciina	2117	European Leafroller	740
Euchlaena	1898, E186	European Needle Miner	160
Euchloe	1151, E072	European Skipper	1120
Euchromius	1432, E112	eurotiella Walsingham [Bucculatrix]	90
Eucirroedia	2405	Eurrhypara	1500
Euclidia	2101	Eurrhypini	1480
Euclidiini	2097	euryalus (Boisduval) [Hyalophora]	1567
Eucopina	944	eurymedon Lucas [Papilio]	1104
Eucosma	865, 868, 939, E050	<i>eurynome</i> (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1235
Eucosmini	856	eurytheme Boisduval [Colias]	1137
Eudamini	1106	Eurythmia	1333
Eudeilinia	1555	Eustrotiinae	2159
Eudonia	1420	Euteliidae	2106
		Euteliinae	2106

Euthyatira	1548, E122	fasciata (Barnes & McDunnough)	
Eutricopis	2274	[Ceranemota]	1551
Euxoa	2628, E301	fasciatana (Clemens) [Olethreutes]	806
Euzophera	1316, E101	fasciculatana (McDunnough)	
evansi (McDunnough) [Capperia]	572, 573	[Eucosma]	879
Evergestinae	1481	fasciolalis (Hulst) [Pyla]	1362
Evergestis	1481	fasciolana (Clemens) [Gypsonoma]	959
eversmanni Ménétrés [Parnassius]	1095	faunus (Edwards) [Polygonia]	1248
exanthemata (Scopoli) [Cabera]	1883	fausta Schmidt [Energia]	2438
exasperata Barnes & McDunnough		faustina Strecker [Catocala]	2076, 2077
[Hydriomena]	1627	felicella (Walsingham)	
exauspicata (Walker) [Speranza]	1818	[Schreckensteinia]	605
excaecata (Smith) [Paonias]	1580	felicitana Heinrich [Pammene]	1029
excelsaria (Strecker) [Stenoporpia]	1859	<i>felina</i> (Grote) [Acronicta]	2175
exclamationis (Walsingham)		felix (Walsingham) [Phalonidia]	E042
[Stenoptilia]	559	Feltia	2724, E310
excogita (Smith) [Euxoa]	2681	<i>feniseca</i> (Harvey) [Euxoa]	E304
exculpata Barnes & McDunnough		fennica (Tauscher) [Actebia]	2621
[Hydriomena]	1623	Feralia	2212
excusabilis (Heinrich) [Pelochrista]	931	Feraliina	2212
exigua (Hübner) [Spodoptera]	2294	fergusoni Crabo & Lafontaine	
exitiosa (Say) [Synanthedon]	1085	[Lasionycta]	2560, E292
exornata (Walker)		<i>fernaldalis</i> Dyar [Scoparia]	1418
[Orthofidonia]	1852, E177	fernaldella (Busck) [Helcystogramma]	307
Exoteleia	358	fernaldella Walsingham [Cosmopterix]	296
expallidalis (Dyar) [Eudonia]	1422	fernaldi (Ragonot) [Sciota]	1355
expandens (Walker) [Pococera]	1302	<i>ferniensis</i> (Chermock) [Plebejus]	1200
explanata (Walker) [Eulithis]	1609	ferrigera (Smith) [Orthosia]	2474
exprimens (Walker) [Pyrrhia]	2275, E238	ferrugalis (Hübner) [Udea]	E120
expurgata Barnes & McDunnough		ferrugata (Clerck) [Xanthorhoe]	1683
[Hydriomena]	1624	ferruginosa (Walker)	
exsertistigma (Morrison)		[Virbia]	2017, E204, E206
[Parabagrotis]	2801	ferruminaria (Zeller) [Leptostales]	1796
extenuata Ferguson		fertoriana (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	892
[Digrammia]	1844, 1845	fervidana (Clemens) [Archips]	748
extranea (Smith) [Euxoa]	2647	festaliella Hübner [Schreckensteinia]	606
extraneella (Walsingham) [Aetole]	225	festivoides (Guenée) [Elaphria]	E243
extremis (Smith) [Sympistis]	2260, E234	factor Hodges [Chionodes]	410
exuberans (Smith) [Anicla]	2619	fieldi (Wright) [Hellinsia]	578
fabulosa (Ferguson) [Xestia]	2782	fifia (Dyar) [Sympistis]	2234
fagina Morrison [Lithophane]	2394, E268	figurata (Drury) [Grammia]	2004, E202
falcataria (Packard) [Drepanulatrix]	1892	figurata (Harvey) [Sympistis]	2265, 2267
falcifera (Kirby) [Anagrapha]	2155	Filatima	418
falciferella (Walsingham) [Ypsolopha]	181	finatimis Lafontaine [Xestia]	2770
farcta (Grote) [Leucania]	2551	<i>finitima</i> Guenée [Apamea]	2319
farinalis Linnaeus [Pyralis]	1291	fiscellaria (Guenée) [Lambdina]	1934
farnhami (Grote) [Anarta]	2500	Fishia	2447
fasciata (Barnes & McDunnough)		fishii (Fernald) [Hellinsia]	E034
[Antepirrhoe]	1613	fitchella (Clemens) [Phyllonorycter]	141

flagellum (Walker) [Autographa]	2135	fragariana (Busck) [Decodes]	672
flava (Grote) [Pseudanarta]	2466	fragariana Kearfott [Acleris]	644, E038
flavaria Packard [Eurhinosea]	1611	fragariella Busck [Anacamptis]	304
flavibrunneata (McDunnough)		fragilella (Frey & Boll) [Phyllonorycter]	142
[Eulithis]	1608	fragilis (Guenée) [Acronicta]	2186
flavicaria (Packard) [Speranza]	E166	fragilis (Strecker) [Virbia]	E204
flavicollis (Smith) [Euxoa]	2720	fragilis (Walsingham) [Paraplatyptilia]	568
flavicomella (Engel) [Agonopterix]	255	<i>fragiloides</i> (Barnes & Benjamin)	
flavicornis (Smith) [Colocasia]	E219	[ <i>Acronicta</i> ]	2186
<i>flavincta</i> (Comstock) [Pontia]	1163	fragmentella Edwards [Hyaloscotes]	60
flavocostella (Clemens) [Dichomeris]	E015	franciscana (Walsingham)	
flavofasciata (Walker) [Proserpinus]	1587	[Argyrotaenia]	721
flavotincta (Smith)		frater Grote [Raphia]	2173
[Pseudohermonassa]	2791	fraudifera (Heinrich) [Sciota]	1354, E104
fletcherata Taylor [Eupithecia]	E150	fraxinella (Bjerkander) [Prays]	224
<i>fletcheri</i> (Grote) [Lacinipolia]	2598	<i>fredericki</i> Freeman [Erynnis]	1113
<i>fletcheri</i> Michener & Dos Passos		<i>freemani</i> Hardwick [Diarsia]	2741
[ <i>Satyrium</i> ]	1180	freemani Lafontaine [Antispila]	45
flexilis Freeman [Argyresthia]	201	freemani Munroe [Nepytia]	1936, 1938
flexiloqua (Heinrich) [Cydia]	1050	freemani Razowski [Choristoneura]	729
<i>flora</i> Wright [Anthocharis]	1149	freiia (Thunberg) [Boloria]	1223
florae (Freeman) [Coleotechnites]	347	<i>freiia</i> (Warren) [Pyrgus]	1114
florea Guenée [Cucullia]	2198	freyella Walsingham [Argyresthia]	202
floralis Lange [Eoparargyrectis]	1477	frigga (Thunberg) [Boloria]	1217
<i>floridus</i> Zeller [Crambus]	1438	frigida Deschka [Bucculatrix]	101.1
<i>florus</i> (Edwards) [Lycæna]	1171	frigidana (Packard) [Apotomis]	795
<i>flutea</i> Smith [Euxoa]	2705	frigidana (Walker) [Nycteola]	2111
fodinalis (Lederer) [Pyrausta]	1521	frigidaria (Möschler) [Scopula]	1788
foeminaria (Guenée) [Drepanulatrix]	1890	fringata (Barnes & McDunnough)	
foliana (Walsingham) [Acleris]	664	[Eupsilia]	2403
foliatum Povolný [Gnorimoschema]	432	fucana (Walsingham) [Clepsia]	755
forbesana (McDunnough) [Acleris]	638	fuliginosa (Edwards) [Satyrium]	1175, E075
forbesi (Benjamin) [Abagrotis]	2827	fuliginosa (Linnaeus) [Phragmatobia]	2026
<i>forbesi</i> Obratzov [Clepsia]	757	fulva (Walsingham) [Depressariodes]	267
Forest Tent Caterpillar	1558	fulvicollis (Hübner) [Ciseps]	2039, E208
forficaria (Guenée) [Prochoerodes]	1950	fulviplicana (Walsingham)	
formalis (Grote) [Parabagrotis]	2798	[Phtheochroa]	680
formosa (Hulst) [Dysstroma]	1601	fulvirugella (Ragonot) [Pima]	1338
formosa (Hulst) [Tetracis]	1947	fumalis (Guenée) [Fumibotys]	1498
formosana (Clemens) [Eucosma]	874	<i>fumata</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)	
formosana (Scopoli) [Enarmonia]	855	[ <i>Aethalura</i> ]	1860
forsskaleana (Linnaeus) [Acleris]	622	fumata (Smith) [Ponometia]	2163
fortunana (Kearfott) [Zeiraphera]	972	Fumibotys	1498
fossaria Taylor [Xanthorhoe]	1679	fumiferana (Clemens) [Choristoneura]	728
fosterella Hulst [Pima]	1335	fumoferalis (Hulst) [Saucrobotys]	1494
fractilinea (Smith) [Hypenodes]	2065	fumosa (Grote) [Aseptis]	2419
fractivittana (Clemens) [Choristoneura]	723	funalis (Grote) [Evergestis]	1485
fractura (Smith) [Homorthodes]	2605	funebri (Hübner) [Sympistis]	2255
fragariae (Busck) [Monochroa]	327	funebri (Ström) [Anania]	1503

funeralis (Grote & Robinson)		Gelechiinae	340
[Acronicta]	2182	Gelechiini	366
funeralis (Hübner) [Desmia]	1540	Gelechioidea	229
funerea (Meyrick) [Apotomis]	788	gelida Crabo & Lafontaine	
funerellus (Dyar) [Phobus]	1360	[Lasionycta]	2575
fungivorella (Clemens) [Aristotelia]	332	gelidata Möschler [Eupithecia]	1740
furcata (Thunberg) [Hydriomena]	1637	gelidella (Busck) [Agonopterix]	244
<i>furcifera</i> (Guenée) [Acronicta]	2184	gemella Rutten & Karsholt	
furcilla (Packard) [Panthea]	2169	[Bryotropha]	337
Furcula	1969	geminana (Donovan) [Ancylis]	847, E048
furfurana (Haworth) [Bactra]	783	generosa (Grote & Robinson)	
furfurata (Grote) [Homorthodes]	2603	[Pyrausta]	E118
furtivus (Smith) [Euxoa]	2693	<i>geneura</i> (Stretch) [Grammia]	2005
fusca (Haworth) [Pyla]	1368	genialis (Grote) [Apamea]	E251
fuscana (Barnes & Busck) [Acleris]	634	<i>Geometra</i>	E136
fuscata (Hulst) [Scopula]	1785	Geometridae	1594, E132
fuscella (Linnaeus) [Niditinea]	75	Geometrinae	1797
fuscigerus (Grote) [Euxoa]	E304	Geometroidea	1593
fusciterminella Clarke [Agonopterix]	249	georgei (Moore & Rawson) [Elaphria]	E242
fuscodorsana (Kearfott) [Henricus]	687	georgiella (Hulst) [Eana]	669
fuscolutea (Smith) [Sideridis]	2537	georgii Grote [Lithophane]	2400, E270
fuscotaeniaella (Chambers) [Rifseria]	371	georgii Hulst [Plemyria]	1617
fuscum Troubridge & Crabo		Gerdana	230
[Copablepharon]	2626	germana (Morrison)	
futilalis (Lederer) [Saucrobotys]	1495	[Lithomoia]	2381, E266
Gabriola	1911	Gesneria	1415
<i>gagates</i> (Grote) [Euxoa]	2634	gibbicostata (Walker) [Stamnodes]	E139
galaxana Kearfott [Olethreutes]	809	gibbosa (Smith) [Nadata]	1975, E196
Galgula	2297	gibsonella (Kearfott) [Coleotechnites]	348
gallaeasterella (Kellicott)		<i>gibsoni</i> Holland [Oeneis]	1276
[Gnorimoschema]	433	<i>gigans</i> (McDunnough) [Furcula]	1970
gallaesaliciana (Riley) [Cydia]	E064	gigantea (French) [Panthea]	2168
gallaesolidaginis (Riley)		gigantea Strecker [Colias]	1145
[Gnorimoschema]	434	giganteum Braun [Tinagma]	228
Galleria	1286	giganteus Grossbeck [Pero]	E190
Galleriinae	1286	<i>gigas</i> Butler [Oeneis]	1280
Galleriini	1286	giliae (Edwards) [Carmenta]	1090
gallii (Rottemburg) [Hyles]	1590	gillettii (Barnes) [Euphydryas]	1249
Garden Tortrix	761	Gillmeria	554
<i>gargantua</i> (Dyar) [Bellura]	2375	gilvescentella Ragonot [Ephesiodes]	1320
garita (Reakirt) [Oarisma]	1119	gilvipennata Cassino & Swett	
<i>garretti</i> (Gunder) [Speyeria]	1230	[Eupithecia]	1759
Gastropachini	1557	Givira	1062
gaultheriella (Walsingham) [Cameraria]	153	glabella (Morrison) [Amphipyra]	2210
gausapalis Hulst [Crambus]	E114	glaciana (Möschler) [Olethreutes]	819
Gazoryctra	3.1, E002	glandon (de Prunner) [Plebejus] 1207,	E084
Geina	571, E032	glandulella (Riley) [Blastobasis]	529
Gelechia	372	Glaphyriinae	1491
Gelechiidae	300, E015	glaucella Walsingham [Coleophora]	491

glaucicolella Wood [Coleophora]	508	grandis (Guenée) [Lacanobia]	2523
glaucmarginaria (Barnes & McDunnough)		grandis (Hulst) [Perizoma]	1658
[Nemoria]	1801	grandis (Walsingham) [Paraplatyptilia]	E028
glaucon (Edwards) [Euphilotes]	1197, E082	<i>grandis Barnes &amp; McDunnough</i>	
<i>glaucopis (Hampson) [Spiramater]</i>	2524	[Hydriomena]	1628
Glaucopyche	1198	grandis Clarke [Chionodes]	400
glaucus Linnaeus [Papilio]	E066	granella (Linnaeus) [Nemapogon]	68
Glena	1856	granitata Guenée [Macaria]	E172
glenni Buckett [Abagrotis]	2810	granti (Freeman) [Coleotechnites]	349
glennyi (Grote) [Sympistis]	2236	granulatella Zeller [Coleophora]	514
<i>glitrana Kearfott [Olethreutes]</i>	809	graphica Hübner [Drasteria]	E214
<i>glomeralis (Walker) [Anania]</i>	1503	Graphiphora	2756
gloveranus (Walsingham) [Acleris]	654, 655	Grapholita	1031, E062
gloveri (Strecker)		Grapholitini	1024
[Hyalophora]	1566, 1567, E128	grata Hübner [Elaphria]	E244
Glover's Silk Moth	1566	grataria (Fabricius) [Haematopis]	1783
Gluphisia	1965	gratiosus (Fish) [Hellinsia]	577
glutinella (Ely) [Caloptilia]	E006	<i>gratuitana Heinrich [Epiblema]</i>	950
Glyphidocera	231	gratulata (Walker) [Mesoleuca]	1654
Glyphidocerinae	231	<i>gravenotata Klots [Lycaena]</i>	1169
Glyphipterigidae	193	gravis Grote [Agrotis]	2732
Glyphipteriginae	193	Greater Wax Moth	1286
Glyphipterix	193	Greya	35
gnoma Hodges [Dichomeris]	317	greyi (Troubridge & Crabo)	
Gnophaela	2032, E207	[Sympistis]	2267
Gnophos	1866	gripalis (Hulst) [Acallis]	1283
Gnorimoschema	426	<i>grisea (Barnes &amp; McDunnough)</i>	
Gnorimoschemini	426	[ <i>Dasychira</i> ]	1983
goedartella (Linnaeus)		grisea (Robinson) [Archips]	746
[Argyresthia]	203, E011	grisea (Walker) [Acronicta]	2180
gogana (Kearfott) [Argyrotaenia]	718	griseata Grossbeck [Enypia]	1954
Goldtail Moth	E200	grisefacta (Dyar) [Dasychira]	1984, 1985
goodelli (Grote) [Orthodes]	2613	grisella (Fabricius) [Achoria]	1287
gordius Cramer [Sphinx]	E129	griseocapitana (Walsingham)	
gorgone (Hübner) [Chlosyne]	1252.1	[Eucosma]	910
gortynoides Walker [Bellura]	E265	<i>griseor (Barnes &amp; McDunnough)</i>	
<i>gothicata (Guenée) [Rheumaptera]</i>	1647	[ <i>Euthyatira</i> ]	1549
graciliariella (Busck)		griscens Walsingham	
[Euhypnometoides]	172	[Oidaematophorus]	594
gracilis (Grote & Robinson)		griseus Neunzig [Ephesiodes]	1322
[Polygonia]	1247	grossulariella (Hübner)	
Gracillaria	118	[Zophodia]	1404, E110
Gracillariidae	102, E005	grotiana Bailey [Catocala]	2080.1
Gracillariinae	102	gryneus (Hübner) [Callophrys]	1184
Gracillarioidea	90	gueneata Packard [Ceratodalia]	1620
graefii (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1762	gularis (Zeller) [Paralipsa]	1288
Grammia	1998, E202	<i>guppyi Eitschberger [Pieris]</i>	1157
<i>grandis (Barnes &amp; McDunnough)</i>		guttatus Walsingham	
[ <i>Boloria</i> ]	1225	[Oidaematophorus]	592, E036



guttifinitella (Clemens) [Cameraria]	154	Hedya	830
Gynaephora	1982	heinrichana (McDunnough)	
Gypsonoma	959	[Olethreutes]	814
Gypsy Moth	1981	Helcystogramma	307
habrella Neunzig [Euzophera]	1317	<i>helena</i> Dos Passos [Speyeria]	1233
Habrosyne	1546	helianthi (Walsingham) [Hellinsia]	580
Habrosynini	1546	helicoidella (Vallot) [Apterona]	62
Hada	2534	Heliconiinae	1212, E085
Hadena	2541, E260	Helicoverpa	2276
Hadenella	2492	Heliocheilus	2281
Hadenini	E286	Heliodinidae	225
Hadenini	2492	heliophila (Paykull) [Sympistis]	2263
Haematopis	1783	Heliophinae	E238
haesitata (Guenée) [Triphosa]	1644	Heliothinae	2274
haida Crabo & Lafontaine		Heliothis	2277
[Lasionycta]	2562	Heliozelidae	45
haimbachi Busck [Zelleria]	170	Hellinsia	577, E034
haimbachiana (Kearfott) [Gypsonoma]	960	helloides (Boisduval) [Lycaena]	1172
Haimbachiini	1431	Helotropha	2366
<i>halcyone</i> (Edwards) [Dryas]	1229	<i>helvia</i> (Scudder) [Euphydryas]	1252
Half-moon Hairstreak	1175	helvola (Linnaeus) [Agrochola]	E274, E275
hamadryadella (Clemens) [Cameraria]	155	Hemaris	1583
hamata (McDunnough) [Anarta]	2496	Hemeroplanis	2069
hamella (Thunberg) [Crambus]	1439	Hemileuca	1562
hammondi (Riley) [Psorosina]	1346	Hemileucinae	1561
<i>hampa</i> (Smith) [Lasionycta]	2564	Hemileucini	1561
<i>hanburyi</i> Watkins [Oeneis]	1277	Hemithea	1806
hanhamella Dyar [Pyla]	1370	Hemitheini	1805
hanhami (Barnes & McDunnough)		Hemlock Looper	1934
[Homorthodes]	2607	Henricus	686
hanhami (Smith) [Phalaenostola]	2049	<i>henryae</i> (Cadbury) [Lycaena]	1166
<i>hanhami</i> Barnes & Benjamin		<i>henshawi</i> (Swett) [Epirita]	1705
[Eremobina]	E258	henshawiella (Busck) [Scrobipalpula]	446
<i>harpalus</i> (Edwards) [Hesperia]	1125	heparana ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
harrisonata MacKay [Eupithecia]	1731	[Pandemis]	709
harrisonella (Busck) [Monochroa]	328	hepariella Stainton [Zelleria]	E009
<i>harrower</i> Klots [Colias]	1145	hepaticaria (Guenée) [Leptostales]	E162
<i>harveyata</i> (Taylor) [Eulithis]	1607	Hepialidae	3.1
hasta (Guenée) [Acronicta]	2184	Hepialidae	E002
hastata (Linnaeus) [Rheumaptera]	1647	Hepialoidea	3.1
hastiana (Linnaeus) [Acleris]	643	hera (Harris) [Hemileuca]	1564
hastingsii (Edwards) [Drasteria]	2088, E213	herilis (Grote) [Feltia]	2727
haviuae Grote [Spaelotis]	2752, E315	hermanella (Fabricius) [Chrysoesthia]	E016
haworthana (Stephens) [Glyphipterix]	194	hermia Edwards [Catocala]	2078
haydenella (Chambers) [Denisia]	237	hermina Lafontaine [Abagrotis]	2818
hayesi (Grote) [Sympistis]	E230	herminiata (Guenée) [Eudeilinia]	1555
hebesana (Walker) [Endothenia]	779	Herminiinae	2040
hebetata (Hulst) [Digrammia]	1846, E176	Herpetogramma	1524, E119
hecla Lefebvre [Colias]	1142	hersiliata (Guenée) [Dysstroma]	1600

Hesperia	1122, E069	Homoglaea	2382
hesperiana Mutuura & Freeman		Homorthodes	2603, E296
[Zeiraphera]	974	Homosetia	89
Hesperiidae	1106, E067	honesta (Grote) [Schinia]	2285
Hesperiinae	1119	honestaria (Walker) [Pero]	1905, E189
Hesperiini	1122	Honora	1400
hesperis (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1233	<i>hopfingeri</i> Ehrlich [Erebia]	1270
Hesperumia	1853	<i>hopfingeri</i> Franclemont	
Heterocampinae	1976	[ <i>Copablepharon</i> ]	2627
<i>heterodoxa</i> Smith [Leucania]	2556	<i>hopfingeri</i> Gunder [Euphydryas]	1252
heteronea Boisduval [Lycaena]	1169	hopkinsana (Kearfott) [Epinotia]	987
Heteropterinae	1117	horariana (Walsingham) [Decodes]	673
hexadactyla Linnaeus		Horisme	1712, E146
[Alucita]	546, E025, E026	hortulata (Linnaeus) [Eurrhyncha]	1500
Hexorthodes	E298	<i>howlandi</i> Stallings & Turner	
hibisci (Guenée) [Orthosia]	2478	[Euphydryas]	1252
hiemalis (Grote) [Egira]	2480	howlandii (Grote) [Drasteria]	2096
Hilarographini	1061	hudsoniana (Walker) [Acleris]	665
<i>hilchie</i> Kemal & Koçak [Erebia]	1268	<i>hudsonianus</i> Clark [Papilio]	1099
Hillia	2416	hudsonica (Grote & Robinson)	
hircina Morrison [Homoglaea]	2383	[Drasteria]	2094
hirsutana (Walsingham) [Epiblema]	949	huebneri Wallengren [Alucita]	546, E026
hirtipes Grote [Zosteropoda]	2617	Hulstia	1399
hiron Hodges [Chionodes]	411	hulstii Smith [Ufeus]	2461, E284
historialis (Grote) [Hemeroplanis]	2069	humaria (Guenée) [Iridopsis]	1863, E182
histrionana (Frölich) [Dichelia]	754	humerosana Clemens [Amorbia]	767
hochenwarthi (Hochenwarth)		humuli Harris [Hypena]	2058
[Syngnatha]	E218	huntella (Keifer) [Coleotechnites]	350
hodgesi Rutten & Karsholt		Hyalophora	1566, E128
[Bryotropha]	339	Hyaloscotes	60
hoffmanana (Kearfott) [Cochylys]	702	hyantis (Edwards) [Euchloe]	1154, E072
hoffmanni (Behr) [Chlosyne]	1253	hydaspe (Boisduval) [Speyeria]	1234
Hofmannophila	239	Hydraecia	2369, E264
hohana (Kearfott) [Pelochrista]	932	Hydrelia	1697
Holarctia	1997	Hydriomena	1622, E136
Holcocera	526	Hydriomenini	1622
Holocerinae	524	<i>hylas</i> (Edwards) [Polytonia]	1248
<i>hollandi</i> (Chermock & Chermock)		Hyles	1589
[Speyeria]	1232	hyllus (Cramer) [Lycaena]	1170
<i>hollandi</i> Munroe [Udea]	1530	Hypagyrtis	1875
hollemani (Grote) [Euxoa]	2673	Hypatopa	530
holmiana (Linnaeus) [Acleris]	625	Hypena	2053, E209
Holarctia	1994	Hypeninae	E209
<i>holocinerea</i> (Smith) [Lithophane]	2400	Hypeninae	2053
hololeuca Braun [Elachista]	466	Hypenodes	2064
homodactylus (Walker) [Hellinsia]	581	Hypenodinae	2064
Homoeosoma	1407	hyperborea (Hulst)	
homogena (Grote) [Sympistis]	E232	[Thallopaga]	1918, E192
homogena (McDunnough) [Xestia]	2783	hyperboreus (Möschler) [Gazoryctra]	3.1

Hypercompe	2025	impluviata ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
Hyphantria	2024	[Hydriomena]	E136
hypochalciella (Ragonot) [Pyla]	1369	impositella (Zeller) [Landryia]	523
Hypocoena	2360	impostor Heinrich [Pyla]	1363
Hypomecis	E179	impressa (Walker) [Acronicta]	2189
Hypoprepia	1989	impressale Hulst [Homoeosoma]	1411
Hypoptinae	1062	improba (Butler) [Boloria]	1218
Hyppa	2430, E280	improbana (Walker) [Zeiraphera]	971, E059
Hypsopygia	1295	improvisa (Edwards) [Ceranemota]	1550
Hystrichophora	852	impulsa (Guenée) [Apamea]	2317
icarioides (Boisduval) [Plebejus]	1204	impura Barnes & McDunnough	
icciusalis (Walker) [Elophila]	1470	[Crambida]	E201
icelus (Scudder & Burgess) [Erynnis]	1109	inana (Robinson) [Acleris]	657, E039
Idaea	1778	inatomaria Guenée [Metanema]	1921
idaei (Zeller) [Mompha]	537	<i>incana</i> (Edwards) [Cercyonis]	1262
idaeusalis (Walker) [Platynota]	777	incana Swett [Horisme]	1713, E146
<i>idaho</i> (Edwards) [Hesperia]	1125	incanella (Walsingham)	
<i>idaho</i> Austin [Limenitis]	1211	[Phyllonorycter]	143
idahoensis (Grote) [Euxoa]	2692	incertata (Walker) [Mesothea]	1807
idahoensis Obratzsov [Eana]	670, 671	incertus Heinrich [Phobus]	1361
idas (Linnaeus) [Plebejus]	1200, 1201	<i>incolorata</i> Dyar [Macaria]	1833
Idia	2040	inconcinna (Smith) [Anarta]	2498
iduata (Guenée) [Xanthorhoe]	1672	<i>inconcinna</i> (Lederer) [Saucrobotys]	1495
ignea (Grote) [Syngnapha]	2146, E218	inconditella (Ragonot) [Sciota]	E104, E106
<i>ilgae</i> Guppy [Limenitis]	1210	inconditus (Walsingham) [Hellinsia]	587
illima Crabo & Lafontaine		incubus Troubridge [Sympistis]	2238
[Lasionycta]	2566	incursata (Hübner)	
<i>illita</i> (Smith) [Acronicta]	2188	[Xanthorhoe]	1675, E141
illocata (Walker) [Fishia]	2449	Incurvariidae	43
illotana (Walsingham) [Notocelia]	957	indagatricana (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	895
imbrifera (Guenée) [Polia]	2509	<i>indecorana</i> Zetterstedt [Epinotia]	980
imitata (Walker) [Melanolophia]	1869	<i>indela</i> (Smith) [Apamea]	2335
imitativa Heinrich [Grapholita]	1037	indeterminana (McDunnough)	
immaculata (Reakirt) [Virbia]	E206	[Eucosma]	869
immaculatella Chambers [Scythris]	521	indeterminata (Walker)	
immaculella McDunnough		[Adelphagrotis]	2797
[Holcocera]	528	Indian Meal Moth	1327
<i>immaculosus</i> (Comstock) [Satyrium]	1179	<i>indicataria</i> (Walker) [Protoaboarmia]	1868
immortua Grote [Melaporphyria]	E241	indigenella (Zeller) [Acrobasis]	1306
imperita (Hübner) [Xestia]	2777	indirecta (Grote) [Xylomoia]	2357
impigritella (Clemens) [Diploschizia]	196	indiscreta (Edwards) [Cissusa]	2085
impingens (Walker) [Lasionycta]	2579	indistincta Smith [Hyppa]	2432
implecta Lafontaine		indocilis (Walker) [Apamea]	2316, E248
[Ochropleura]	2736, E312	indra Reakirt [Papilio]	1101
impleta (Walker) [Acronicta]	2188	inductata (Guenée) [Scopula]	1791
implexana (Walker) [Acleris]	636	<i>indurata</i> (Smith) [Egira]	2484
implicata (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	899	inexplicata (Walker) [Mycterophora]	2067
implorata (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	E158	infans (Möschler) [Archiearis]	1808
		infausta (Walker) [Euxoa]	2678

infernalis (Heinrich) [Henricus]	688	intermediella McDunnough	
inficita (Walker) [Apamea]	2335	[Coleophora]	501
inficita (Walker) [Marathyssa]	2106	intermontana Hardwick	
infida (Heinrich) [Apotomis]	797	[Schinia]	2287, E240
infimatis (Grote) [Xestia]	2769	intermontana Lafontaine [Euxoa]	2633
infimbriana (Dyar) [Eucosma]	905	<i>internationalis</i> Munroe [Loxostege]	1508
infixa (Walker) [Sympistis]	E227	interoceanica (Smith)	
inflatella (Clemens) [Prochoreutis]	612	[Amphipoea]	2367, E263
influana (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	883	interposita Povolný & Powell	
infracta (Morrison) [Euxoa]	2703	[Scrobipalpopis]	459
infumata (Grote) [Enargia]	2437	interpunctella (Hübner) [Plodia]	1327
infuscata (Tengström) [Dysstroma]	1597.1	interrogationis (Linnaeus)	
<i>ingravis</i> (Smith) [Papestra]	2529	[Syngnapha]	2141, E217
innocuella (Zeller) [Anacamptis]	305	interrupta (Guenée) [Acronicta]	E222
innominata (Smith)		interrupta (Walsingham) [Rhigognostis]	191
[Lithophane]	2387, E267	interruptofasciata Packard	
innotata (Guenée) [Acronicta]	2178	[Eupithecia]	1718, 1719, E149
innotata (Hufnagel) [Eupithecia]	1742, E153	intertexta (Walker) [Aethalura]	1860
<i>ino</i> Hall [Cercyonis]	1262	intestinata (Guenée) [Horisme]	1712
inopiosa (Heinrich) [Cydia]	1045	intricata (Zetterstedt)	
inops (Grote) [Photedes]	2358	[Eupithecia]	1734, E151
inordinata (Morrison) [Apamea]	2320	intrita (Morrison) [Euxoa]	2657
<i>inornata</i> Edwards [Coenonympha]	1261	invalida (Smith) [Papestra]	2533
inornata Walsingham [Semioscopis]	271	invariabilis (Braun) [Caloptilia]	108
inquinata (Guenée) [Hypocoena]	2360	invenusta Troubridge & Lafontaine	
inquinatalis (Zeller) [Udea]	1531	[Neoligia]	2352
inscripta (Harris) [Deidamia]	E131	iphitalis (Walker) [Chalcoela]	1493
insinuatix Heinrich [Pyla]	1365	Ipimorpha	2440
inspersa Staudinger [Pterolonche]	544	ipomoeae Doubleday [Schizura]	1976
inspersella (Hübner) [Scythris]	519	ipsilon (Hufnagel) [Agrotis]	2735
insueta Guenée [Leucania]	2556, 2557	irata Swett [Hydriomena]	1625
<i>insulalis</i> Barnes & McDunnough		irenica (Walsingham) [Asaphocrita]	525
[Evergestis]	1485	Iridopsis	1861, E181
<i>insulanus</i> Blackmore [Plebejus]	1203	iris (Zetterstedt) [Hillia]	2417
<i>insulanus</i> Cuppy & Shepard [Euchloe]	1151	<i>iris</i> Rupert [Plagodis]	1926
<i>insulanus</i> McDunnough		<i>iroides</i> (Boisduval) [Callophrys]	1187
[Coenonympha]	1261	irrepta Braun [Tinea]	72
insularis (Grote) [Parabagrotis]	2799	irrorata (Packard) [Digrammia]	1850
insularis (Herrich-Schäffer) [Simyra]	2194	irrorata (Smith) [Pseudorthodes]	2612
insulidens (Bird) [Papaipema]	2374	irroratella Walsingham [Coleophora]	494
interior Scudder [Colias]	1147	irus (Godart) [Callophrys]	E079
<i>interjectana</i> (Haworth) [Cnephasia]	E041	isabella (Smith) [Pyrrharctia]	2028
Interjectio	1340	islandicus (Staudinger) [Stenoptilia]	E027
intermedia (Kononenko) [Xestia]	2784	isopelta Meyrick [Aristotelia]	333
intermedia Speyer [Cucullia]	2200	Isophrictis	326
intermediata (Guenée)		itata (Smith) [Lithophane]	2398
[Euphyia]	1690, E143	<i>itelkae</i> Cuppy & Shepard [Limenitis]	1210
intermediella (Riedl) [Eteobalea]	297	itysialis (Walker) [Udea]	1537
		Ixala	1896

jacchusalis (Walker) [Zanclognatha]	2046	lachrymosa (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1745
Jack Pine Budworm	732	laciniana (Zeller) [Ancyliis]	841
jacobaeae (Linnaeus) [Tyria]	2031	Lacinipolia	2582, E295
jaculifera (Guenée) [Feltia]	2726, E310	lacteata (Packard) [Enchoria]	1691
j-album (Boisduval & LeConte)		lacteella ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
[Nymphalis]	1241, E089	[Endrosis]	E013
jamaicensis (Drury) [Smerinthus]	1577	lacteodactylus (Chambers) [Hellinsia]	584
<i>jenistae Stallings &amp; Turner [Boloria]</i>	1216	lacticollis (Smith) [Sympistis]	2259
jocosa (Guenée) [Feralia]	2212	lacustrata (Guenée) [Xanthorhoe]	1686
johnsonana (Kearfott) [Epinotia]	984	<i>lacustris (Freeman) [Plebejus]</i>	1207
johnsonaria (Fitch) [Euchlaena] 1898, 1899		ladon (Cramer)	
johnsoni (Skinner) [Callophrys]	1186	[Celastrina] 1195, 1196, E080, E081	
Johnson's Hairstreak	1186	<i>laerta Smith [Anarta]</i>	2493
johnstoni McDunnough [Eupithecia]	1754	laetabilis (Zetterstedt) [Xestia]	E318
juba (Scudder) [Hesperia]	1122	laetella Grote [Ambesa]	1342
jubararia Hulst [Tetracis]	1946	laetificans (Smith) [Euxoa]	2704
jucunda Hübner [Melipotis]	2086	laevigella ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
juncta (Grote) [Chersotis]	2747	[Monopis]	79
junctaria (Walker) [Scopula]	1786, 1787	lafontaineata Bolte [Eupithecia]	1746
juncticiiana (Walsingham)		lagganata (Barnes & Benjamin)	
[Pelochrista]	929	[Lasionycta]	2571
junctiona Walker [Catocala]	2083	lagganata Swett & Cassino	
juniperata (Linnaeus) [Thera]	1618	[Xanthorhoe]	1675, E141
jutta (Hübner) [Oeneis]	1275	lagganata Taylor [Entephria]	1652
juturnaria (Guenée) [Sericosema]	1881	<i>laisata Strecker [Eupithecia]</i>	E147
<i>kasloa (Dyar) [Spilosoma]</i>	2019	<i>lakota Scott [Phyciodes]</i>	1259
kasloana McDunnough [Epinotia]	1017	l-album (Esper) [Nymphalis]	1241, E089
<i>kasloensis (Cockerell) [Hyalophora]</i>	1567	lamae (Freeman) [Virbia]	E205
kearfottalis (Barnes & McDunnough)		Lambdina	1934
[Petrophila]	1475	lambertiana (Busck) [Choristoneura]	733
kearfottella Barnes & Busck		lamda (Fabricius) [Lithophane]	E268
[Coleophora]	488	lamina Braun [Elachista]	467
kellcottii (Fish) [Hellinsia]	583	Lampronia	29
kentaria (Grote & Robinson) [Selenia]	1920	Lamproniinae	29
kidluitata (Munroe) [Entephria]	1649	Lampropteryx	1621
<i>kincaidiana (Fernald) [Ancyliis]</i>	834	lamprosana (Robinson) [Pandemis]	710
kingi Wright [Pelochrista]	939, E053	lana (Kearfott) [Grapholita]	1040
kiscana (Kearfott) [Eucosma]	903	lancea Troubridge & Lafontaine	
klimeschiella Toll [Coleophora]	513	[Neoligia]	2354
<i>kodiak Edwards [Coenonympha]</i>	1261	lancealana (Hübner) [Bactra]	782
<i>kodiakensis Munroe [Udea]</i>	1537	lanceolaria (Grote) [Acronicta]	2192
koebelei Obratzsov [Aphelia]	753	Landryia	523
<i>kolthoffi (Aurivillius) [Sympistis]</i>	2264	langtoni Couper [Alypia]	2269
kuehniella Zeller [Ephestia]	1329	Lapara	1576
labradorensis (Packard)		lapidana (Walsingham) [Eucosma]	884
[Xanthorhoe]	1669, E140	lappella (Linnaeus) [Metzneria]	324
<i>labradoriensis Christoph [Crambus]</i>	1440	laponica (Thunberg) [Sympistis]	E236
laburnella (Stainton) [Leucoptera]	221	Larch Casebearer	495
Lacanobia	2519	Larentiinae	1594, E132

laricana (Busck) [Cydia]	1043	Leucomini	1988
laricella (Hübner) [Coleophora]	495	leuconotella (Busck) [Dichomeris]	319
laricella Kearfott [Argyresthia]	204	leucophthalma (Dyar) [Eudonia]	1428
laricana (Heinemann) [Spilonota]	E049	Leucoptera	221
lariciata (Freyer) [Eupithecia]	1747	leucoscelis (Grote) [Eremobina]	E258
laricis (Fitch) [Tolype]	E126	leucostigma (Smith) [Orgyia]	E198
<i>larissa</i> (Smith) [ <i>Lacinipolia</i> ]	2585	levigatella (Hulst) [Sciota]	1352, E103
larvaria (Guenée) [Iridopsis]	1862	levis (Grote) [Sympistis]	2237
Lasiocampidae	1557, E124	levisella (Fyles) [Dichomeris]	318
Lasiocampinae	1557	lewisi (Grote) [Euxoa]	2645
Lasiocampini	1558	libatrix (Linnaeus) [Scoliopteryx]	2062
Lasiocampoidea	1557	libertina Heinrich [Grapholita]	1031
Lasionycta	2558, E292	lichenella (Linnaeus) [Dahlica]	57
latens (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	880	lictor Hodges [Chionodes]	412
lateritia (Hufnagel) [Apamea]	2333, E254	lidia (Cramer) [Euxoa]	2629, E301
lateritium Povolný [Gnorimoschema]	435	lignicolora (Guenée) [Apamea]	E249
Laterologia	2341	lignicolorata (Packard) [Zenophleps]	1692
lathamii (Forbes) [Pelochrista]	E056	ligulatum Povolný [Gnorimoschema]	436
lathyri Braun [Protolithocolletis]	132	ligulella Hübner [Dichomeris]	311
<i>latialbata</i> Barnes & McDunnough		Lilac Leaf Miner	118
[ <i>Mesoleuca</i> ]	1654	lilacina (Harvey) [Trichordestra]	2527
<i>latifasciella</i> (Chambers) [ <i>Stigmella</i> ]	15	<i>lilii</i> (Dyar) [ <i>Erynnis</i> ]	1111
latiferreana (Walsingham) [Cydia]	1060	lillooet McDunnough [Euxoa]	2688
<i>latiferrugata</i> (Walker) [ <i>Eumacaria</i> ]	1814	lillooet Troubridge & Lafontaine	
latipennis (Boisduval)		[Neologia]	2355
[Gnophaela]	2032, E207	Limacodidae	1092
latipennis (Hulst) [Hesperumia]	1854	Limacodinae	1092
latiradiellus (Walker) [Catoptria]	1435	limboundata (Haworth) [Scopula]	1783.1
latro (Barnes & Benjamin) [Euxoa]	E309	Limenitidina	1209
lautiuscula (Heinrich) [Cydia]	1054	Limenitidinae	1209
lavana (Busck) [Platphalonia]	689	Limenitidini	1209
leachellus (Zincken) [Crambus]	1449	Limenitis	1209
ledella (Walsingham) [Phyllonorycter]	144	limitaria (Walker) [Cladara]	1771
legitima (Grote) [Trichordestra]	E290	limitata (Robinson) [Pandemis]	711
lepida Grote [Lithophane]	E269	Limnaecia	299
leporina (Linnaeus) [Acronicta]	2177, E221	lindana (Fernald) [Epinotia]	1019
Leptarctia	2029	<i>lindseyi</i> Barnes & Benjamin	
Leptostales	1795, E162	[ <i>Coloradia</i> ]	1561
lepusculina (Guenée) [Acronicta]	2175	<i>lindseyi</i> Blackmore [Euxoa]	2675
leto (Behr) [Speyeria]	1227	lineata (Fabricius) [Hyles]	1591
Leucania	2551	lineatella Zeller [Anarsia]	300
Leucaniini	2548	lineola (Goeze) [Prochoerodes]	1951
leucata (Hulst) [Prorella]	1765	lineola (Ochsenheimer) [Thymelicus]	1120
leucobasis (Dyar) [Caloreas]	615	lineolata Walker [Catabena]	2220
Leucobrepheos	1809	lingulacella (Clemens) [Chrysoesthia]	322
leucocope (Dyar) [Cacotherapia]	1290	linneella (Clerck) [Chrysoclista]	476
leucocycla (Staudinger) [Lasionycta]	2564	lintneri (Grote) [Gluphisia]	1967
Leucoma	1988	liparops (LeConte) [Satyrium]	1180
Leucomina	1988		

lipsiana ([Denis & Schiffermüller]) [Acleris]	E039	lucia (Kirby) [Celastrina]	1195, E080, E081
liquida (Grote) [Trichordestra]	2528	lucidus (Boisduval) [Proserpinus]	1585.1
<i>liquoraria</i> Guenée [ <i>Synchlora</i> ]	1803	<i>lucina</i> (Smith) [ <i>Lacinipolia</i> ]	2592
litaria (Hulst) [Apodrepanulatrix]	1895	lucipara (Linnaeus) [Euplexia]	E246
Lithinini	1916	luctuata ([Denis & Schiffermüller]) [Spargania]	1656
Lithocolletinae	132	<i>lugubralis</i> (Walker) [ <i>Eudonia</i> ]	1430
Litholomia	2386	lugubrella (Fabricius) [Chionodes]	396
Lithomoia	2381, E266	<i>lugubrosa</i> (Hulst) [ <i>Lambdina</i> ]	1934
Lithophane	2387, E267	lunaris (Haworth) [Batia]	235
Lithosiina	1992	lunata (Drury) [Zale]	2103
Lithosiini	1989	lunatana Walsingham [Grapholita]	1038
Litini	340	lunigerella Ragonot [Promylea]	1394
littoralis (Packard) [Paradiarsia]	2744	lunula (Hufnagel) [Calophasia]	2221
<i>livida</i> Crabo & Lafontaine [ <i>Lasionycta</i> ]	2569	lupa Lafontaine & Mikkola [Xestia]	2786, E318
livida Munroe [Udea]	1535	lupini (Boisduval) [Plebejus]	1205, E083
ljungiana (Thunberg) [Argyrotaenia]	E043	lupini (Grote) [Acronicta]	2193
lobatiella Opler & Davis [Cameraria]	156	luscitiosa Clemens [Sphinx]	1574
Lobesiodes	787	lustralis (Grote) [Lacinipolia]	2583
lobidactylus (Fitch) [Dejongia]	575, E033	<i>lutaiba</i> (Smith) [ <i>Zanclognatha</i> ]	2046
Lobocleta	E160	lutarea (Haworth) [Paraswammerdamia]	164
Lobophora	1773	luteola (Grote & Robinson) [Coranarta]	2504, E289
Lobophorini	1768	luteola (Smith) [ <i>Lasionycta</i> ]	2563
loda (Strecker) [Platypolia]	2452	luteolata (Hulst) [Scopula]	1792
logiana (Clerck) [Acleris]	649	luteolellus (Clemens) [Neodactria]	1458
<i>loki</i> Evans [ <i>Pyrgus</i> ]	1114	<i>luteopallens</i> (Smith) [ <i>Mythimna</i> ]	2548
lolana (Kearfott) [Pelochrista]	924	lutescella (Clarke) [Scrobipalpula]	447
Lomographa	1880	<i>luteus</i> Troubridge & Parshall [ <i>Oeneis</i> ]	1274
lomonana (Kearfott) [Epinotia]	1011	lutosa (Andrews) [Apamea]	2336
longana (Haworth) [Cnephasia]	666	lutra (Guenée) [Spiramater]	2524
longifasciella (Clemens) [Telphusa]	360	<i>lutulenta</i> (Smith) [ <i>Euxoa</i> ]	2676
longipalpata Hulst [Mycterophora]	2068	<i>lutzi</i> Dos Passos [ <i>Plebejus</i> ]	1205
longipalpata Packard [Eupithecia]	1720	Lycaena	1165, E074
longula (Grote) [Apamea]	2332	Lycaenidae	1165, E074
Lophocampa	2033	Lycaeninae	1165
lorata (Grote) [Euthyatira]	E122	Lycaenini	1165
lorea (Guenée) [Lacinipolia]	2591	Lycia	1873
loricaria (Eversmann) [Speranza]	1825	Lycophotia	2745
lorquinaria (Guenée) [Speranza]	1824	lygdamus (Doubleday) [Glaucopsyche]	1199
lorquini Boisduval [Limenitis]	1210	Lygephila	2071
Lorquin's Admiral	1210	Lymantria	1981
Loscopia	E257	Lymantriina	1981
lota (Clerck) [Agrochola]	E274	Lymantriinae	1981, E198
Lotisma	602	Lymantriini	1981
lotta (Beutenmüller) [Euchloe]	1154, E072	lynceella Zeller [Gelechia]	373
louisana (McDunnough) [Pelochrista]	922		
Loxostege	1505		
Lozotaenia	751		
lubricalis (Geyer) [Idia]	2044		

lyngei (Rebel) [Xestia]	2785.1	maestosa (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1717
Lyonetia	216	magdalena Strecker [Erebia]	1268
Lyonetiidae	216	magnaria Guenée [Ennomos]	1913
Lyonetiinae	216	magniferalis (Walker) [Palpita]	1542
Lypusidae	545	magnimacula Handfield & Handfield	
Macalla	1298	[Plusia]	2158.1
Macaria	1829, E169	magnoliata Guenée [Spargania]	1655
Macariini	1814	magnoliatoidata (Dyar) [Lobophora]	1776
maccana (Treitschke) [Acleris]	656	<i>magnus</i> (Mattoon & Tilden)	
maccullochii (Kirby) [Androloma]	2271	[ <i>Carterocephalus</i> ]	1117
<i>macdunnoughi</i> (Gunder) [Speyeria]	1231.1	<i>magnus</i> Wright [Parnassius]	1098
macdunnoughi Powell [Decodes]	673, 674	maida (Dyar) [Hillia]	2416
macdunnoughi Swett [Hydriomena]	1636	maidella (Dyar) [Eumysia]	1397
macdunnoughi Swett [Xanthorhoe]	1673	maillardi (Geyer) [Apamea]	2338, E256
<i>macglashlani</i> Edwards [Gazoryctra]	E002	maimes (Smith) [Euxoa]	2721
macguffini Smiles [Gnophos]	1866	major (Grote) [Sympistis]	E231
machaon Linnaeus [Papilio]	1099	major (Smith) [Tarache]	2167
mackinleyensis Gunder [Erebia]	1269	Malacosoma	1558, E125
macleani (McDunnough) [Lasionycta]	2577	malifoliella (Clemens) [Coptotriche]	54
macleani McDunnough [Euxoa]	2643	malinellus Zeller [Yponomeuta]	169
macleodi (Freeman) [Coleotechnites]	351	<i>malivorella</i> Riley [Coleophora]	477
macounii (Edwards) [Oeneis]	1281	Mamestra	2535
macrocarpae (Freeman) [Stigmella]	15	<i>manchada</i> (Bauer) [Chlosyne]	1253
macrodentata Hardwick [Euxoa]	2716	mancinus Doubleday & Hewitson	
Macroglossinae	1583	[Erebia]	1267, E096
Macroglossini	1585.1	mancipata (Guenée) [Dysstroma]	1604
macromaculata (Braun) [Scrobipalpa]	452	mandan (Edwards) [Carterocephalus]	1118
Macromphaliinae	1560	mandella Busck [Gelechia]	374
Macronoctua	E261	Manduca	1569
Macrorrhinia	1393	mania (Strecker) [Homorthodes]	E296
Macrosaccus	151	manierreorum Priest [Scrobipalpula]	448
macrostigma (Lafontaine & Mikkola)		Maniolina	1262
[Coranarta]	2505	<i>manitoba</i> (Chermock & Chermock)	
Macrothyatirini	1548	[Speyeria]	1228
mactata (Guenée) [Platypolia]	2453	manitoba (Scudder) [Hesperia]	1123, E069
maculalis (Clemens) [Parapoynx]	1473	<i>manitoba</i> McDunnough [Dysstroma]	1600
maculalis (Zetterstedt) [Catoptria]	1434	mansueta (Smith) [Acronicta]	2181
maculalis Westwood [Desmia]	1541	manzanita Taylor [Hydriomena]	1643
macularia (Harris) [Sicya]	1940	manzanitae Keifer [Antaeotricha]	289
maculata (Smith) [Xestia]	2774	mappa (Grote & Robinson)	
maculata Harris [Lophocampa]	2035	[Autographa]	2124
maculata Harris [Thyris]	1093	mappana Freeman [Barbara]	866
maculidorsana (Clemens) [Acleris]	651	maracana (Kearfott) [Pseudexentera]	977
madderana (Kearfott) [Epinotia]	985	Marathyssa	2106
madopata (Guenée) [Eumacaria]	1814	marginalis (Walker) [Ostrinia]	1497
madusaria (Walker) [Euchlaena]	1900, E187	marginalis Scudder [Pieris]	1157
maea (Barnes & Lindsey)		marginalia (Minot) [Euchlaena]	1901
[Paraplatyptilia]	569	marginatum (Harris) [Pennisetia]	1067
maestingella (Müller) [Phyllonorycter]	145	marginella (Fabricius) [Dichomeris]	312



margo Schmidt [Grammia]	2004, E202	Mediterranean Flour Moth	1329
marinata Barnes & McDunnough		medullana (Staudinger) [Pelochrista]	943
[Hydriomena]	1627	<i>megadia</i> Smith [Leucania]	2556
mariposa (Reakirt) [Lycaena]	1174	<i>megalo</i> (McDunnough) [Plebejus]	1207
maritella McDunnough [Coleophora]	509	Megalographa	2136
<i>marloffii</i> (Dyar) [Lasionycta]	2567	megamicrella Dyar [Semioscopis]	272
Marmara	130, E007	Meganola	2107
marmarodactyla (Dyar) [Anstenoptilia]	556	melaleucana (Walker) [Clepsis]	760.1
marmaropa (Braun) [Ectoedemia]	24	Melanchnra	2515
marmontana (Kearfott) [Eucosma]	875	melanocarpa (Meyrick)	
<i>marmorata</i> (Ferguson) [Macaria]	1834	[Helcystogramma]	310
marmorata (Packard) [Stamnodes]	1666	melanocarphae (Braun) [Caloptilia]	109
marmorata (Smith) [Acronicta]	2187	<i>melanographa</i> Hampson [Epidemas]	2424
marmorea (Haworth) [Caryocolum]	454	Melanolophia	1869
marmorea (Walsingham) [Ethmia]	288	Melanolophiini	1869
marsyas Edwards [Polygonia]	E090	melanopa (Thunberg) [Anarta]	2493, E286
martiella (Braun) [Phyllonorycter]	146	Melaporphyria	E241
maryx (Guenée) [Sideridis]	2540	melinellus (Clemens) [Donacaula]	1469
masquerata Ferguson [Macaria]	1831, E170	melinus Hübner [Strymon]	1192
mathewi (Edwards) [Gazoryctra]	6	Melipotini	2085
mathewianus (Zeller)		Melipotis	2086
[Oidaematophorus]	591, 592, 598	melissa (Edwards) [Plebejus]	1202
<i>matilda</i> (Dyar) [Protitame]	1813	melissa (Fabricius) [Oeneis]	1276, E099
<i>matthewi</i> (Edwards) [Gazoryctra]	3.1	Melitaeni	1249
maxima (Dyar) [Apamea]	2330	Melitar	1405
maximana (Barnes & Busck) [Acleris]	662	mellinella Grote [Honora]	1400
<i>mayi</i> Chermock & Chermock [Colias]	1145	mellinipennis (Boisduval)	
<i>mayi</i> Chermock & Chermock		[Synanthedon]	1082
[ <i>Euchloe</i> ]	1151	mellisa (Grossbeck) [Prorella]	1766
mayrella (Hübner) [Coleophora]	510	mellonella (Linnaeus) [Galleria]	1286
mcdunnoughi (Henne) [Cucullia]	2205	menapia (Felder & Felder)	
mcdunnoughi Clarke [Semioscopis]	274	[Neophasia]	1155
<i>mcdunnoughi</i> Dos Passos [Erebina]	1271	mendica (Walker) [Eubaphe]	1711
mcglashani (Edwards) [Gazoryctra]	E003	mendoza McDunnough [Proxenus]	2308
<i>mckinleyensis</i> Dos Passos [Oeneis]	1277	mengelana (Fernald) [Olethreutes]	825
meadi (Grote) [Schinia]	2284.1	mengeli Fernald [Stenoptilia]	558, E027
meadii (Packard) [Coryphista]	1645	<i>meodana</i> (Smith) [Trichordestra]	2528
meadii Edwards [Colias]	1141, E071	meralis Morrison [Caradrina]	2303
Meal Moth	1291	Meris	1932
<i>mecona</i> (Smith) [Homorthodes]	2605	meritana Heinrich [Epinotia]	1010
Mecyna	1544	Meroptera	1349
medialis (Smith) [Euxoa]	2654	merricella Dyar [Semioscopis]	270
medialis (Smith) [Hydraecia]	2369	mersa (Morrison) [Condica]	2273
mediofasciana (Clemens) [Ancyliis]	850	<i>mertena</i> (Smith) [Xylena]	2379
mediofuscella (Clemens) [Chionodes]	389	meskei Grote [Catocala]	2082
medioplagata (Walsingham) [Epinotia]	1012	mesocausta Meyrick [Argyresthia]	205
mediostriata (Walsingham)		Mesogona	2406, E273
[Pelochrista]	938	Mesoleuca	1653
meditata (Grote) [Lacinipolia]	2582	Mesothea	1807

mespilella (Hübner) [Phyllonorycter]	147	mirifica (Edwards) [Drasteria]	E213
messoria (Harris) [Euxoa]	2637	miscana (Kearfott) [Epinotia]	998
metallica (Busck) [Retinia]	862	miscicolorella (Chambers)	
metallica (Grote) [Autographa]	2131	[Walshia]	291, E014
metallicana (Hübner)		miscitata (Heinrich) [Cydia]	1058
[Olethreutes]	811, 812	misturana (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	891
metalliferalis (Packard)		misturata (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1724
[Dicymolomia]	1492	mitis (Smith) [Euxoa]	2713
metamelana (Walker) [Ancyliis]	836	mixta (Walker) [Xestia]	2776
Metanema	1921	mizon Rindge [Pero]	1907, E190
metariana (Heinrich) [Pelochrista]	941	Mniotype	2456
Metarranthis	1923	modernana (McDunnough) [Eucosma]	878
metoecus Hodges [Chionodes]	387	modesta (Harris) [Pachysphinx]	1582
metonalis (Walker) [Phalaenostola]	2048	modesta (Hudson) [Furcula]	1972
Metzneria	324	modesta (Walsingham)	
mexicana (Behr) [Bulia]	E212	[Paraplatyptilia]	E029
mexicanaria (Grote) [Phaeoura]	1910	modestoides Poole [Hypena]	E209
micacea (Esper) [Hydraecia]	E264	modica (Guenée) [Oligia]	E259
microgamma (Hübner) [Syngnapha]	2152	moeschleriana (Wocke) [Clepsis]	760
Micropterigidae	1, E001	moesta (Dyar) [Acronicta]	2177
Micropterigoidea	1	molesta (Busck) [Grapholita]	E062
Microtheoris	1478	mollis (Walker) [Feltia]	2724
Micrurapteryx	119	mollisaria (Hulst) [Euchlaena]	1899
milberti (Godart) [Aglais]	1240	molybdina Hodges [Cosmopterix]	293
mimallonis (Grote) [Euxoa]	2634	mononana (Kearfott) [Epinotia]	996
Mimoschiria	1480	Mompha	533, E023
minaki (McDunnough) [Olethreutes]	815	Momphidae	533
mindara Barnes & McDunnough		Momphidae	E023
[Proxenus]	2307	Monarch	1208
minella (Dyar) [Acronicta]	2186	Moncini	1121
minerea (Guenée) [Zale]	2104, E215	monella Busck [Gelechia]	375
minians Guenée		monera Razowski [Aethes]	693
[Nephelodes]	2491, E274, E275	monicaria (Guenée) [Drepanulatrix]	1894
miniata (Kirby) [Hypoprepia]	1989	Monochroa	327
minimus Austin [Neominois]	1272.1	monochromella Busck [Argyresthia]	206
ministra (Drury) [Datana]	1974	monodactyla (Linnaeus) [Emmelina]	599
ministrana (Linnaeus) [Eulia]	704	Monopis	78
minna Butler [Nola]	2109	montana Barnes & Lindsey	
minnehaha (Scudder) [Plebejus]	1204.1	[Alucita]	546, E025, E026
Minoa	1704	montana Bremer [Caradrina]	2305, E245
minor (McDunnough) [Speyeria]	1234	montanae Grote [Cucullia]	2195
minorata Packard [Macaria]	E171	montanana (Walsingham) [Eucosma]	909
minuscula (Zeller) [Meganola]	2107	montanata Packard [Lobophora]	1774
minuta (Robinson) [Acleris]	652	montanica (McDunnough) [Anarta]	2498
minutularia (Hulst) [Myelopsis]	1312	montanus (Walsingham) [Adaina]	600
mira Heinrich [Ancyliis]	843	montara (Smith) [Polia]	E299
mira Verity [Colias]	1146	montelliella (Schantz) [Elatobia]	84
mirabilis (Grote) [Abagrotis]	2809	monticola (Walsingham) [Ethmia]	287
miranda (Grote) [Proxenus]	2306		

monticolella Mutuura, Munroe & Ross		muscaria (Guenée) [Digrammia]	1844
[Dioryctria]	1389	muscosa (Hampson)	
montinatatella (Hulst) [Honora]	1402	[Pseudobryomima]	2464
<i>montis</i> (Blackmore) [Plebejus]	1204	<i>mustelina</i> (Smith) [Egira]	2486
montisella Chambers [Cosmopterix]	294	<i>mustelina</i> (Smith) [Xestia]	2766
<i>montivagus</i> Reakirt [Pyrgus]	E068	<i>mustelinalis</i> (Packard) [Mecyna]	1544
morbidalis (Guenée) [Chytolita]	2047	<i>mutata</i> (Dod) [Anarta]	2495
mormo (Felder & Felder) [Apodemia]	1164	<i>mutata</i> Pearsall [Eupithecia]	1756
Mormon Metalmark	1164	<i>mutata</i> (Smith) [Lasionycta]	2561
mormonia (Boisduval) [Speyeria]	1235	Mycterophora	2067
Morphagoides	86, E004	Myelopsis	1312
<i>morosa</i> Ferguson [Orgyia]	1987	<i>mylitta</i> (Edwards) [Phyciodes]	1257
morosata Barnes & McDunnough		<i>myopaeformis</i> (Borkhausen)	
[Hydriomena]	1641	[Synanthedon]	1088
morpheus (Hufnagel) [Caradrina]	2302	<i>myops</i> (Smith) [Paonias]	1581
morrisata (Hulst) [Stamnoctenis]	1667	<i>myrina</i> (Cramer) [Boloria]	1215, E086
morrisonaria (Edwards) [Pero]	1906	<i>mys</i> (Dyar) [Orthosia]	2473
morrisoni (Walsingham)		<i>mysippusalis</i> (Walker) [Anania]	1502, E117
[Pelochrista]	918, E056	<i>mystic</i> (Edwards) [Polites]	1131
mortuana Kearfott [Archips]	743	<i>mystica</i> (Smith) [Polia]	2508
morwenella Kaila [Elachista]	471, E021	<i>mysticoides</i> Barnes & Benjamin	
mossii (Edwards) [Callophrys]	1188	[Polia]	2508
Mourning Cloak	1243	Mythimna	2548
muclidella (Ragonot)		<i>rabokovi</i> Stallings & Turner [Boloria]	1224
[Phycitodes]	1412, E111	Nacophorini	1910
multicaudata Kirby [Papilio]	1105	Nadata	1975, E196
<i>multicolor</i> (Dyar) [Apamea]	2312	<i>naevana</i> (Hübner) [Rhopobota]	978
<i>multicolor</i> Crabo & Lafontaine		<i>naina</i> Kozhantchikov [Euchloe]	1152
[Lasionycta]	2572	<i>nana</i> (Haworth) [Thyrylia]	699
multifera Walker [Caradrina]	E245	<i>nana</i> (McDunnough) [Paraplatyptilia]	566
multiferata (Walker) [Anticlea]	1663	<i>nanaimo</i> Barnes [Ipimorpha]	2440
multilinea Walker [Leucania]	2554	<i>nanalis</i> (Grote) [Abagrotis]	2815
multimarginata (Braun) [Caloreas]	614	<i>nanana</i> (Treitschke) [Epinotia]	1008
multipulvella Chambers [Coleophora]	477	<i>nancyae</i> Clarke [Mompha]	542
multiscripta (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	E152	<i>nandana</i> (Kearfott) [Pelochrista]	927
multistrigata (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1741	<i>nanella</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
multivagata (Hulst) [Entephria]	1650, E138	[Recurvaria]	341
<i>munis</i> (Grote) [Euxoa]	2709	<i>nanulum</i> Povolný [Gnorimoschema]	437
<i>munitata</i> (Hübner) [Xanthorhoe]	1680	<i>napaea</i> (Hoffmansegg) [Boloria]	1213, E085
murdocki (Smith) [Euxoa]	2702	<i>napaea</i> (Morrison) [Litholomia]	2386
murellus (Dyar) [Neodactria]	1460	<i>napi</i> (Linnaeus) [Pieris]	1158, E073
muricana (Walsingham) [Ancyliis]	846	Naryciinae	56
muricina (Grote) [Stretchia]	2469	<i>nastes</i> Boisduval [Colias]	1144
<i>muricoloralis</i> Munroe [Evergestis]	1483	<i>natazhati</i> (Gibson) [Boloria]	1224
murinata (Scopoli) [Minoa]	1704	<i>nearctica</i> Munroe [Nomophila]	1545, E121
murtfeldtella (Busck) [Caloptilia]	110	<i>nearcticum</i> Huemer [Caryocolum]	455
murtfeldtella (Chambers) [Mompha]	538	<i>nebulella</i> (Goeze)	
murtfeldtella (Chambers) [Pigritia]	532	[Paraswammerdamia]	166
<i>mus</i> (Troubridge & Crabo) [Sympistis]	2230	<i>nefascia</i> (Smith) [Abagrotis]	2812

negundana (Dyar) [Archips]	745	nicalis (Grote) [Pyrausta]	1511
<i>nelsoni</i> (Boisduval) [Callophrys]	1184	<i>nichollae</i> (Barnes & Benjamin)	
<i>nelsoni</i> Edwards [Pontia]	1162	[Boloria]	1214
Nemapogon	65	<i>nichollae</i> (Hampson) [Apamea]	2338
Nemapogoninae	64	<i>nichollae</i> (Hampson) [Plusia]	2158
Nematocampa	1811	<i>nicolensis</i> McDunnough	
Nemophora	49	[Hydriomena]	1624
Nemoria	1799	<i>nictitans</i> (Linnaeus) [Amphipoea]	E262
Nemoriini	1797	Niditinea	75
nemoris (Walsingham) [Cameraria]	157	<i>nigra</i> (Smith) [Eurois]	2755
Neocalcis	1855	<i>nigra</i> Anweiler [Panthea]	2170
Neoarctia	1995	<i>nigralbana</i> (Walsingham) [Epinotia]	1001
Neodactria	1458	<i>nigratomella</i> (Clemens) [Battaristia]	302
Neoligia	2350	<i>nigrescens</i> (Fletcher) [Celastrina]	1196
<i>neomarsyas</i> Dos Passos [Polytonia]	1244	<i>nigricana</i> (Fabricius) [Cydia]	1051
Neominois	1272.1	<i>nigricaria</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)	
<i>neoperplexa</i> Barnes & Benjamin		[Glena]	1856
[Callophrys]	1183	<i>nigrifasciella</i> Ragonot [Sarata]	1390
Neophasia	1155	<i>nigrita</i> (Graeser) [Feltia]	2725
Neopseustoidea	12	<i>nigritus</i> (Hodges) [Coleotechnites]	E017
Neotelphusa	362	<i>nigroangulata</i> (Strecker) [Cladara]	1771
<i>neoterica</i> (Smith) [Orthodes]	2616	<i>nigrobarbata</i> (Braun) [Chionodes]	414
Neoterpes	1928	<i>nigrobasiella</i> Clarke [Aristotelia]	333
<i>nephele</i> (Kirby) [Cercyonis]	1262	<i>nigrolinea</i> (Robinson) [Acleris]	661
Nephelodes	2491, E274, E275	<i>nigrolunata</i> Packard [Anarta]	2493, E286
nepotiana (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	889	<i>nigroseriata</i> (Packard) [Thallopaga]	E192
neptaria (Guenée) [Digrammia]	1849	<i>nigrovenaria</i> (Packard) [Nepytia]	1935
Nepticulidae	13	<i>nimbicolor</i> (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1736
Nepticulinae	13	<i>nimbosa</i> (Braun) [Sorhagenia]	292
Nepticulini	13	<i>nimbosa</i> (Guenée) [Polia]	2508
Nepticuloidea	13	<i>ningoris</i> (Walsingham) [Capperia]	572
Nepytia	1935, E193	<i>nipana</i> (Smith) [Hexorthodes]	E299
<i>nervosa</i> (Haworth) [Agonopterix]	259	<i>niphadophilata</i> (Dyar)	
<i>nevada</i> (Scudder) [Hesperia]	1126	[Eupithecia]	1748, E149
<i>nevada</i> (Smith) [Euxoa]	2711	<i>niphon</i> (Hübner) [Callophrys]	1190
<i>nevada</i> Barnes & McDunnough		<i>nipigon</i> (Freeman)	
[Scotogramma]	E288	[Phyllonorycter]	148, 149
<i>nevadae</i> (Grote) [Lacanobia]	2519	<i>nisella</i> (Clerck) [Epinotia]	992
<i>nevadae</i> Barnes & McDunnough		Nites	282
[Hydriomena]	1632	<i>nivalis</i> (Boisduval) [Lycaena]	1173
<i>nevadaria</i> Packard [Chlorosea]	1797	<i>nivalis</i> (Braun) [Depressariodes]	265
<i>nevadata</i> Packard [Eupithecia]	1763	<i>niveifascia</i> (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1753
<i>nevadensis</i> (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1231	<i>niveirena</i> (Harvey) [Properigea]	2463
<i>nevadensis</i> (Felder & Felder) [Oeneis]	1280	<i>niveivenosa</i> (Grote) [Apamea]	2340
<i>nevadensis</i> (Grote & Robinson)		<i>niveocapitella</i> Chambers [Tinea]	73
[Grammia]	2005, E203	<i>niveopulvella</i> (Chambers)	
<i>newcomeri</i> Clench [Callophrys]	1183	[Anacampsis]	306
<i>nexilis</i> Morrison [Eutricopis]	2274	<i>niveosana</i> (Packard) [Eana]	670
<i>ni</i> (Hübner) [Trichoplusia]	2115	<i>nivigerata</i> Walker [Lobophora]	1773

nivisellana (Walsingham) [Acleris]	629	nubilofasciata (Packard)	
Noctua	2748	[Hydriomena]	1642
noctuella ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		<i>nuchalis</i> (Grote) [ <i>Mimoschinia</i> ]	1480
[Nomophila]	E121	nuchalis (Grote) [Protoschinia]	2282, E239
Noctuidae	2114, E217	nugatis (Smith) [Polia]	2514
Noctuina	2736	nupera (Lintner) [Xylena]	2376
Noctuinae	2294, E242	nuttalli (Strecker) [Hemileuca]	1563
Noctuini	2618, E300	Nycteola	2111, E216
Noctuoidea	1956	Nymphalidae	1208, E085
Nola	2108	Nymphalinae	1236, E088
Nolidae	2107	Nymphalini	1236
Nolidae	E216	Nymphalis	1241, E089
Nolinae	2107	Nymphulini	1470
nomas (Erschov) [Euxoa]	2715	Oarisma	1119
Nomophila	1545, E121	<i>obductata</i> (Möschler) [ <i>Spargania</i> ]	1656
<i>nootka</i> Fisher [ <i>Satyrrium</i> ]	1178	obeliscoides (Guenée) [Euxoa]	2687
<i>norda</i> (Smith) [ <i>Zale</i> ]	2104, E215	oblata (Morrison) [Xestia]	2764
nordeggana (McDunnough)		oblinita (Smith) [Acronicta]	2191
[ <i>Olethreutes</i> ]	813	obliqua (Harvey) [Hydraecia]	2370
nordeggensis (McDunnough) [Udea]	1532	obliqua (Smith) [Agrotis]	2732.1, 2733
noricella Zeller [Scythris]	520	obliqua (Walker) [Bellura]	2375, E265
normalis Grote [Acerra]	2467	oblita (Grote) [Trichocerapoda]	2599
normanana Kearfott [Epinotia]	1007	obliteralis (Walker) [Elophila]	1471
normanianus (Grote) [Xestia]	2763	obliterata (Stretch) [Holarctia]	1997
norna (Thunberg) [Oeneis]	E099	oblonga (Grote) [Capsula]	2364
nostra (Smith) [Euxoa]	2685	oblongistigma (Smith) [Euxoa]	2699
notata (Linnaeus) [Macaria]	1829, E169	obnigrana Heinrich [Proteoteras]	968
notataria (Walker) [Eufidonia]	E183	obnisa (Heinrich) [Cydia]	1047
notatella (Hübner) [Carpatolechia]	365	<i>obscura</i> (Ferris & Fisher) [ <i>Callophrys</i> ]	1189
Notocelia	954	obscura (Smith) [Orthodes]	2614
Notodonta	1962	obscuralis Barnes & McDunnough	
Notodontidae	1956, E195	[Evergestis]	1484
Notodontinae	1960	<i>obscurior</i> Smith [ <i>Cucullia</i> ]	2198
Notodontini	1960	obscurofasciella (Chambers) [Tinagma]	227
<i>nova</i> Fitch [ <i>Orgyia</i> ]	1986	<i>obscuroides</i> Poole [ <i>Apamea</i> ]	2340
<i>novalis</i> (Grote) [ <i>Mimoschinia</i> ]	1480	obscurumaculata (Braun) [Greya]	37
novaroensis (Edwards) [Synanthedon]	1086	obscurus Smith [Epidemas]	2424
noverca (Grote) [Orthodes]	2615	obscurusella (Chambers) [Chionodes]	385
novigannus (Barnes & Benjamin)		obsolete (Swett) [Venusia]	1701
[ <i>Gazoryctra</i> ]	7, E003	obtusa (Smith) [Oligia]	2348
novimundi (Busck) [Oegoconia]	229	<i>obumbrata</i> Taylor [ <i>Eupithecia</i> ]	1725
nubeculana (Clemens) [Ancyliis]	833	occata (Grote) [Sympistis]	2228
nubiculata (Packard) [Digrammia]	1840	occidens (Grote) [Apamea]	2328
nubiferana (Haworth) [Hedya]	832	Occidentalia	1431
nubiferella (Walsingham)		occidentalis (Braun) [Astrotischeria]	53
[ <i>Agonopterix</i> ]	246	occidentalis (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	898
<i>nubigena</i> (Behr) [ <i>Euphydryas</i> ]	1250	occidentalis (Hulst) [Pero]	1909
nubilana (Clemens) [Endothenia]	780	occidentalis (Lange) [Elophila]	1472
		occidentalis (Lintner) [Furcula]	1970

occidentalis (Reakirt) [Pontia]	1162	Oecophorinae	232
<i>occidentalis</i> (Skinner) [Pyrgus]	E067	Oegoconia	229
occidentalis (Smith) [Idia]	2045	Oegoconiinae	229
<i>occidentalis</i> Freeman [Choristoneura]	729	Oeneis	1273, E098
occidentalis Grote [Crambus]	1451	oetus (Boisduval) [Cercyonis]	1264, E095
occidentalis Heinrich [Pima]	1337, E102	offula Hodges [Dichomeris]	320
occidentalis Lafontaine & Byers		Ogdoconta	E237
[Euxoa]	2677	<i>ogilvia</i> Back [Euchloe]	1151
<i>occidentalis</i> Munroe [Microtheoris]	1478	Oidaematophorini	577
occidentalis Scudder [Colias]	1138	Oidaematophorus	565, 588, E036
occidentalis Walsingham		Oiketiciinae	62
[Oidaematophorus]	588	oileus (Linnaeus) [Pyrgus]	E068
<i>occidentata</i> (Taylor) [Dysstroma]	1601	okakensis (Packard) [Xestia]	2780
occidentella (Chambers) [Chionodes]	388	okanagan (McDunnough) [Acleris]	640
occidentis (Freeman) [Coleotechnites]	352	<i>okanagan</i> (McDunnough) [Satyrium]	1181
occidentis (Walker) [Phyllodesma]	E124	okanaganella Mutuura, Munroe & Ross	
occiduaria (Packard) [Speranza]	1822, E166	[Dioryctria]	1381
<i>occiduaria</i> (Walker) [Plagodis]	1927	oleracea Harris [Pieris]	1158, E073
occipitana (Zeller) [Eucosma]	939, E053	Olethreutes	800, E046
occlusa (Braun) [Chionodes]	405	Olethreutinae	779, E045
occulta (Linnaeus) [Eurois]	2753	Olethreutini	779
occulta Braun [Parectopa]	120, 121	Oligia	2345, 2449, 2453, E259
occultana Freeman		Oligocentria	1979, E197
[Argyrotaenia]	719, E043	olivacea (Morrison) [Lacinipolia]	2592
ocellana ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		olivacea (Smith) [Cryphia]	2292
[Spilonota]	867, E049	olivacea Taylor [Eupithecia]	1744
ocelleus (Haworth) [Euchromius]	E112	olivaceana (Fernald) [Olethreutes]	800
Ochlodes	1134, E070	olivalis (Grote) [Euxoa]	2697
ochracea (Behr) [Drasteria]	2090	olivata (Harvey) [Mesogona]	2406, E273
<i>ochrearia</i> McDunnough [Euchlaena]	1900	olivia (Morrison) [Euxoa]	2636
ochrifrontella (Zeller) [Eulogia]	1319	<i>olympiana</i> Burdick [Parnassius]	1098
ochrofuscaria Ferguson [Dysstroma]	1597	<i>omissa</i> (Harrison) [Epiprita]	1705
ochrogaster (Guenée) [Euxoa]	2684	<i>omissa</i> Dod [Cucullia]	2197
ochroleucana (Frölich) [Hedya]	831	Omnivorous Leafroller	666
Ochromolopis	609	Omnivorous Leafroller	778
Ochropleura	2736, E312	Omopterini	2103
Ocnerostoma	160	Oncocnemidinae	E225
octomaculella (Chambers)		Oncocnemidinae	2220
[Gnorimoschema]	438	<i>Oncocnemis</i>	2254, 2267
octopunctana (Walsingham)		ononis (Fabricius) [Heliolithis]	2278
[Eucosma]	906	<i>ontario</i> (Smith) [Euxoa]	2676
octoscripta (Grote) [Syngnapha]	2137	onusta Grote [Macronoctua]	E261
oculea (Linnaeus) [Amphipoea]	E262	onustana (Walker) [Tebenna]	618
Odontiinae	1478	opacifrons (Grote) [Coenophila]	2787
Odontiini	1478	operculella (Zeller) [Phthorimaea]	445
Odontosia	1961	Operophtera	1708
odorata (Linnaeus) [Ascalapha]	2072	Operophterini	1705
Oecophora	242	ophiogramma (Esper) [Laterologia]	2341
Oecophoridae	232, E012	ophionalis (Walker) [Microtheoris]	1478

ophthalmica Boisduval		ornata (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1715
[Smerinthus]	1579, E130	ornata (Packard) [Grammia]	2008
opina (Grote) [Dryotype]	2455	oro ( <i>Scudder</i> ) [ <i>Glaucoopsyche</i> ]	1199
opis ( <i>Edwards</i> ) [ <i>Speyeria</i> ]	1235	orophila (Hampson) [Syngrapha]	2145
oporana (Linnaeus) [Archips]	739	orphisalis Walker [Pyrausta]	1514, E118
Opostegidae	27	Orthodes	2613, E297
Oposteginae	28	Orthofidonia	1852, E177
Opostegoides	27	Ortholepis	1347
Opostegoidinae	27	Orthosia	2470
optilete (Knoch) [Plebejus]	1206	Orthosiini	E285
optimana (Dyar) [Pelochrista]	915	Orthosiini	2467
opulenta (Edwards) [Arctia]	2015	Orthotaenia	799
orae Freeman [Choristoneura]	731	oslarellum Dyar [Homoeosoma]	1409
Orange Tortrix	721	osseana (Scopoli) [Eana]	670
orbis (Grote) [Abagrotis]	2822	Ostrinia	1496
orc ( <i>Strecker</i> ) [ <i>Acossus</i> ]	1064	ostryaefoliella (Clemens) [Stigmella]	14
orciferaria (Walker) [Aspitates]	1897.1	otisi (Dyar) [Thera]	1619
ordinata (Walker) [Digrammia]	E175	Ourapterygini	1928
Oreana	1345	ovalis (Packard) [Telethusia]	1358
oreas (Edwards) [Polygonia]	1246	ovata (Grote) [Acronicta]	E223
oreasella Clemens [Argyresthia]	207	oviduca (Guenée) [Protorthodes]	2610
oregona Smith [Leucania]	2552	<i>owimba</i> Scott [ <i>Phycodes</i> ]	1260
oregonana (Walsingham)		oxycoccana (Packard) [Acleris]	641
[Pseudexentera]	976	oxygala (Grote) [Mythimna]	2548
oregonella (Barnes & McDunnough)		oxymorus Grote [Admetovis]	2488
[Tulsa]	1357	Oxyptilini	571
oregonella Walsingham [Lampronia]	29	Oxyptilus	574
oregonensis (Barnes & McDunnough)		Pachysphinx	1582
[Euphilotes]	1197	pachystimella Busck [Leucoptera]	222
oregonensis (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	876	pacifica (Harvey) [Orthosia]	2477
oregonensis (Stretch) [Cynia]	2037	pacifica (Speyer) [Amphipoea]	E263
oregonensis ( <i>Swett</i> ) [ <i>Archiearis</i> ]	1808	pacifica Behr [Notodonta]	1963
oregonensis Butler [Nadata]	E196	<i>pacifica</i> Davis [ <i>Eriocrania</i> ]	3
oregonensis Clarke [Agonopterix]	247	pacifica Freeman [Zeiraphera]	969
oregonensis Fitzgerald [Marmara]	131	pacifica McDunnough [Anhimella]	2602
oregonensis Harvey [ <i>Lithophane</i> ]	2400	<i>pacificalis</i> Dyar [ <i>Scoparia</i> ]	1418
oregonia ( <i>Edwards</i> ) [ <i>Hesperia</i> ]	1125	pacificana (Walsingham) [Ancyлис]	849
oregonia Edwards [ <i>Papilio</i> ]	1099	<i>packardata</i> (Lintner) [ <i>Eulithis</i> ]	E133
oregonica (Edwards) [Heliothis]	2279	packardata McDunnough	
oregonica (Grote) [Anarta]	2497	[Xanthorhoe]	1670
oregonica (Grote) [Catoptria]	1436	packardata Taylor [Enypia]	1955
Orenaia	1489	packardella (Clemens) [Semioscopis]	269
Oreta	1556	packardella (Ragonot) [Rhagea]	1406
Oretini	1556	packardi Zeller [Grapholita]	1032
Orgyia	1986, E198	packardiana (Fernald) [Archips]	734
Orgyiina	1982	packardii (Grote) [Ciseps]	E208
Oriental Fruit Moth	E062	pacuvius (Lintner) [Erynnis]	1111
orleansella (Chambers) [Niditinea]	76	padella (Linnaeus) [Yponomeuta]	168
Ormiscodes	E127	Painted Lady	1237

palaemon (Pallas)		Papilionidae	1095, E065
[Carterocephalus]	1117, 1118	Papilioninae	1099
palaeno Linnaeus [Colias]	1148	Papilionini	1099
paleacea (Esper) [Energia]	E282	Papilionoidea	1095
paleaceus (Zeller) [Hellinsia]	E035	Parabagrotis	2798
palla (Boisduval) [Chlosyne]	1254, E093	paracinderella Powell [Acleris]	653
pallescens (Grote & Robinson)		Paraclemensia	43
[Drasteria]	2091	Paradiarsia	2744
<i>pallescens</i> (McDunnough) [Panthea]	2169	paradisiae Heinrich [Hystrichophora]	852
pallescens McDunnough [Mniotype]	2456	<i>paradoxa</i> (Dyar) [Furcula]	1969
palliaticula (Guenée) [Chytonix]	2298	<i>paradoxa</i> McDunnough [Euphydryas]	1251
pallida (Edwards) [Phyciodes]	1256	paradoxus Grote [Heliocheilus]	2281
pallida (Strecker) [Oligocentria]	1980	Paraleucoptera	220
<i>pallida</i> Barnes & Benjamin [Bellura]	2375	Paralipsa	1288
pallidactyla (Haworth) [Gillmeria]	554	<i>parallela</i> (Grote) [Acronicta]	2181
pallidarcis (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	900	Paralobesia	786
pallidata (Hufnagel) [Evergestis]	1481	Paranthrene	1068
pallidata Ferris [Tetracis]	1948	Paranthrenini	1068
pallidella Braun [Argyresthia]	208	Paraplatyptilia	562, E028
pallidicollis (Grote) [Setagrotis]	2792, E320	paraplutella (Busck) [Aroga]	E020
pallidicostana (Walsingham)		Parapoynx	1473
[Eucosma]	901	Pararctia	2011
pallidimacula Lafontaine [Euxoa]	2662	Parasemia	2010
pallidior (Barnes) [Sympistis]	2266	parasitella (Hübner) [Triaxomera]	64
pallidivittalis Munroe [Oreanaia]	1490	Parastichtis	2418
palligera (Grote) [Pseudeva]	2121	Paraswammerdamia	164
palligera (Smith) [Tetanolita]	2050	<i>parcata</i> (Smith) [Apamea]	2326
pallipennis (Smith) [Euxoa]	2669	pardella Walsingham [Epimartyria]	E001
palloralis Dyar [Scoparia]	1417	Parectopa	120
pallorana (Robinson) [Xenotemna]	765	pariana (Clerck) [Choreutis]	619, 1346
pallulata Hulst [Tetracis]	1945	parilis (Hübner) [Syngnapha]	2154
<i>palousalis</i> Munroe [Evergestis]	1484	parmatana (Clemens) [Eucosma]	877
palparia Walker [Hypena]	2054	Parnassiinae	1095
palpata Packard [Eupithecia]	1714	Parnassiini	1095
Palpita	1542	Parnassius	1095
Palthis	2052	Parornix	123
Pammene	1029	Parsnip Webworm	276
pampina (Guenée) [Eucirroedia]	2405	parthenice (Kirby) [Grammia]	2000
pampinaria (Guenée) [Anavitrinella]	1864	parthenos (Harris) [Platarctia]	2012
Pandemis	708	<i>partita</i> (McDunnough) [Xestia]	2781
pandora Blake [Coloradia]	1561	partita Guenée [Galgula]	2297
panella Busck [Gelechia]	376	parvanigra (Blackmore) [Sympistis]	2231
Panthea	2168	pasadamia (Dyar) [Ortholepis]	1347
Pantheinae	E219	pasadenana (Kearfott) [Rhyacionia]	857
Pantheinae	2168	<i>pascoensis</i> Wright [Phyciodes]	1258
Paonias	1580	pascuella (Linnaeus) [Crambus]	1438
Papaipema	2372	Pasiphila	1767
Papestra	2529	passer (Guenée) [Resapamea]	2342, 2343
Papilio	1099, E065	passerana (Walsingham) [Pelochrista]	E057



pastinacella (Duponchel) [Depressaria]	276	perexcellens (Grote) [Euxoa]	2655
patalis (Grote) [Lacinipolia]	2598	perfracta Swett [Hydriomena]	1626
patefacta (Walker) [Lithophane]	E267	perfumosa (Hampson) [Aseptis]	E277
paucipunctella Zeller [Metzneria]	325	perfusca (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1742, E153
<i>paulus</i> (Edwards) [Cercyonis]	1263	pergentilis Grote [Hadenella]	2492
pawloskii Ménériés [Erebia]	1272, E097	Pericopina	2032
Pea Moth	1051	periculella (Busck) [Chionodes]	383
peabodyae (Dyar) [Pronoctua]	2831, E322	periculosa Guenée [Phlogophora]	2311
Peach Tree Borer	1085	periculosana Heinrich [Epiblema]	951
pearsalli (Dyar) [Venusia]	1702	Peridroma	2618
pearsalli (Swett) [Stamnoctenis]	1668	Perigonica	E285
peckius (Kirby) [Polites]	1127	periscelidactyla (Fitch) [Geina]	E032
pectinaria ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		Perispasta	1499
[Euchlaena]	E188	peritana (Clemens) [Clepsis]	761
pectinata (Smith) [Perigonica]	E285	Perittia	462
<i>pectinatus</i> Smith		Perizoma	1657
[ <i>Nephelodes</i> ]	2491, E274, E275	perlata (Guenée) [Campaea]	1912
pectodactylus (Staudinger) [Hellinsia]	582	perlella (Scopoli) [Crambus]	1442
Pediasia	1461	perlubens (Grote) [Egira]	2487
pedmontella (Chambers)		permacta (Braun) [Chionodes]	417
[Gnorimoschema]	439	permaculata (Packard) [Hypercompe]	2025
pedmontella Chambers [Argyresthia]	209	perminuta (Edwards) [Schinia]	E240
pegala (Fabricius) [Cercyonis]	1262	permundana (Clemens) [Olethreutes]	804
pelidne Boisduval & LeConte [Colias]	1146	permutana (Duponchel) [Acleris]	E038
pellionella (Linnaeus) [Tinea]	74	<i>pernigrata</i> Barnes & McDunnough	
pellucidaria (Packard) [Nepytia]	E194	[ <i>Hydriomena</i> ]	1630
Pelochrista	911, E053, E054	pernivalis (Braun) [Prochoreutis]	613
<i>pembina</i> (Edwards) [Plebejus]	1204	<i>pernotata</i> (Hulst) [Spargania]	1655
pendulinaria (Guenée) [Cyclophora]	1782	Pero	1905, E189
penetralis Razowski [Clepsis]	762	perobliqua (Hampson) [Hydraecia]	2371
penitalis (Grote) [Ostrinia]	1496	perolivalis (Smith) [Euxoa]	2717
Pennisetia	1067	perpallida Grote [Acopa]	2215
Pennisetiini	1067	<i>perpallidaria</i> (Grote) [Deilinia]	E185
<i>penroseae</i> Field [Lycaena]	1174	perplexa (Smith) [Lasionycta]	2567
pensilis (Grote) [Lacinipolia]	2588	<i>perplexata</i> (Pearsall) [Macaria]	1830
Penstemonia	1091	perplexella Crabo & Lafontaine	
pentekes Opler & Davis [Cameraria]	158	[Lasionycta]	2568
pentictionella Mutuura, Munroe & Ross		perpolita (Morrison) [Euxoa]	2718
[Dioryctria]	1382	perquiritata (Morrison) [Xestia]	2781
perangulata (Edwards) [Oligocentria]	E197	perrubralis (Packard) [Pyrausta]	1518
perangustana (Walsingham) [Eucosma]	902	persicana (Fitch) [Clepsis]	757
perattentus (Grote) [Eueretagrotis]	2760	persimilis (Grote) [Schinia]	2288
perbrunnea (Grote) [Anhimella]	2600	persius (Scudder) [Erynnis]	1113
percnodactylus (Walsingham)		perstructana (Walker) [Pammene]	1030
[Platyptilia]	550	pertextalis (Lederer)	
<i>perdiccas</i> (Edwards) [Euphydryas]	1251	[Herpetogramma]	1524
perdita (Grote) [Acronicta]	2190	pertincta Dyar [Papaipema]	2373
perubiella (Dyar) [Honora]	1403	pertorrida (McDunnough)	
perelegans Edwards [Sphinx]	1572	[Lithophane]	2401, E271

pestula Smith [Euxoa]	2652	Phyciodes	1256, E094
petalumensis Clarke [Chionodes]	395	Phyciodina	1256
<i>petita</i> (Smith) [Lacinipolia]	2592	Phycitinae	1305
<i>petrealis</i> Grote [Chytolita]	2047	Phycitini	1305
petrella (Busck) [Scrobipalpopsis]	460	Phycitodes	1412, E111
petricola (Walker) [Drasteria]	2093	Phyllocnistinae	159
Petrophila	1475	Phyllocnistis	159
petulca Grote [Lithophane]	2388	Phyllodesma	1557, E124
pexata Grote [Lithophane]	2391	Phyllonorycter	133, E008
pexellus (Zeller) [Thaumatopsis]	1467	phyllophora (Grote) [Lycophotia]	2745
Pexicopiini	323	Phylloporia	44
phaceliae McDunnough		Phymatopus	8
[Oidaematophorus]	593	Phytometrini	2069
Phaegopterina	2033	piasus (Boisduval) [Glaucoopsyche]	1198
phaeoboreas Goodson & Neunzig		pica (Walsingham)	
[Homoeosoma]	1408	[Amblyptilia]	570, E030, E031, E032
Phaeoura	1910	picea Freeman [Argyresthia]	210
<i>phairi</i> (McDunnough) [Sympistis]	2236	piceaella (Kearfott) [Coleotechnites]	353
Phalaenostola	2048	piceana (Freeman) [Paralobesia]	786
Phalerinae	1974	picicolana (Dyar) [Retinia]	864
Phalonidia	E042	picta (Harris) [Melanchra]	2516
phantasmaria (Strecker) [Nepytia]	1937	<i>picta</i> (McDunnough) [Speyeria]	1230
Pheosia	1960, E195	<i>picta</i> McDunnough [Dryas]	1229
Phigalia	1877	Pieridae	1136, E071
Philedia	1916	Pierina	1156
philipi Troubridge & Parshall		Pierinae	1155
[Oeneis]	1273, E098	Pierini	1155
<i>Philobia</i>	E169	Pieris	1156, E073
philodice Godart [Colias]	1136	piffardi (Walker) [Sympistis]	2254, E233
phlaeas (Linnaeus) [Lycaena]	1165	Pigritia	532
Phlogophora	2311	<i>pikei</i> Sperling [Papilio]	1099
Phlogophorini	E246	pillariana ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
Phlogophorini	2310	[Sparganothis]	E044
phlogosaria (Guenée) [Plagodis]	1926	Pima	1335, E102
phloxiphaga Grote & Robinson		pinatubana (Kearfott) [Argyrotaenia]	716
[Heliothis]	2277	pinax Hodges [Chionodes]	393
Phobolosa	2063	Pine Bud Moth	358
Phobus	1359	pinella (Busck) [Coleotechnites]	354
phoca (Möschler) [Lasionycta]	E293	pingularis (Linnaeus) [Aglossa]	1293
phocata (Möschler) [Psychophora]	1694	<i>pini</i> Retzius [Eupithecia]	E155
<i>phocus</i> (Edwards) [Cercyonis]	1264	piniae Buckett & Bauer [Polia]	2506, 2507
phoebus (Barnes & Lindsey) [Hellinsia]	579	pinariella Zeller [Ocnerostoma]	160
phoebus (Fabricius) [Parnassius]	1097	pinjata (Packard) [Hypagyrtis]	1876
Pholisora	1108	pinifoliella (Chambers) [Exoteleia]	359
Photedes	2358	pinus Freeman [Choristoneura]	732
Phragmatobia	2026	piperana (Busck) [Dichrorampha]	1027
phragmitella Stainton [Limnaecia]	299	piperana Kearfott [Cydia]	1057
Phtheochroa	675	piperella (Busck) [Gryea]	36
Phthorimaea	445	piperella (Busck) [Tebenna]	617

piscipellis (Grote) [Tesagrotis]	2794	Plutella	187
pithopoera (Dyar) [Hyaloscotes]	61	Plutellidae	187
placida (Grote) [Abagrotis]	2821	plutonia (Grote) [Apamea]	2313
<i>placidana</i> (Robinson) [Acleris]	649	<i>pluvialis</i> (Dyar) [Malacosoma]	1559
placidata Taylor [Eupithecia]	1721	pluviata (Guenée) [Hydriomena]	E137
placidella (Zeller) [Monochroa]	329	pnosmodiella (Busck) [Acrocercops]	129
<i>plagalis</i> Haimbach [Pyrausta]	1516	poca (Barnes & Benjamin)	
plagiata (Linnaeus) [Aplocera]	1769	[Lasionycta]	2565
plagiata (Walker) [Dasychira]	1984	Pococera	1300
plagigera (Morrison) [Euxoa]	2671	podana (Scopoli) [Archips]	741
Plagodis	1926	podarce (Felder & Felder) [Plebejus]	E084
plantaginis (Linnaeus) [Parasemia]	2010	Podosesia	1089
plantariella (Tengström) [Bryotropha]	336	poecila Stephens [Sphinx]	1573, E129
Plataea	1941	polaris (Boisduval) [Boloria]	1220
Platarctia	2012	Polia	2506, E299
<i>platina</i> (Skinner) [Speyeria]	1230	poliochroa (Hampson)	
Platphalonia	689	[Sympistis]	2239, E229
Platynota	777	polios (Cook & Watson) [Callophrys]	1189
Platypolia	2450	polita (Walsingham) [Eucalantica]	173
Platyprepia	2013	<i>politana</i> (Haworth) [Eulia]	E043
Platyptilia	548, E028, E029	politella (Walsingham) [Greya]	38
Platyptiliini	548	Polites	1127
plebeculata (Guenée) [Epirrhoe]	1688	Polix	238
plebeia (Smith) [Xestia]	2765	polixenes (Fabricius) [Oeneis]	1274
Plebejus	1200, E083	polluxana (McDunnough)	
plecta (Linnaeus) [Ochropleura]	2736, E312	[Olethreutes]	818
Plemyria	1617	Polopeustis	1348
pleonectusa Grote [Ipimorpha]	2442	Polychrysia	2119
Pleromelloida	2223	polygona (Edwards) [Synanthedon]	1083
pleuritica (Grote) [Euxoa]	2651	Polygonia	1244, E090
Pleurota	243	Polyommatainae	1193
Pleurotinae	243	Polyommataini	1193
plexippus (Linnaeus) [Danaus]	1208	polyphemus (Cramer) [Antheraea]	1565
<i>plicataria</i> (Johnson) [Callophrys]	1184	Polyphemus Moth	1565
plicatus Grote [Ufeus]	E284	polyxenes Fabricius [Papilio]	E065
Plodia	1327	pometaria (Harris) [Alsophila]	1810
plumbifimbriellus (Dyar) [Agriphila]	1454	pomifoliella Clemens [Bucculatrix]	101
plumbolineana Kearfott [Epinotia]	1014	pomivorella (Packard) [Stigmella]	20
plumbosignalis (Fernald)		pomonella (Linnaeus) [Cydia]	1059, 1211
[Choristostigma]	1526	pomonella Busck [Marmara]	E007
plumogeraria (Hulst) [Phigalia]	1877	ponderosa (Powell) [Eucopina]	946
plumosata (Barnes & McDunnough)		ponderosa Troubridge & Lafontaine	
[Speranza]	1826	[Lithophane]	2397, E269
pluralis (Grote) [Euxoa]	2660	ponderosae Dyar [Dioryctria]	1380
Plusia	2156	Ponometia	2161
plusiaeformis Edwards [Stretchia]	2468	Pontia	1160
Plusiina	2123	pontiaria Taylor [Xanthorhoe]	1678
Plusiinae	2114, E217	populana (Busck) [Cydia]	1049
Plusiini	2117	populata (Linnaeus) [Eulithis]	E133

populetorum (Frey & Boll) [Stigmella]	21	progne (Cramer) [Polygonia]	1245
populi (Strecker) [Brachylomia]	2425	Prognorisma	2788
populi (Walker) [Acossus]	1064	Prolita	367
populiella (Chambers)		promptana (Robinson) [Aethes]	694
[Phyllonorycter]	E008	promulsa (Morrison) [Lasionycta]	2576
populiella Chambers [Phyllocnistis]	159	Promylea	1394
porcelaria (Guenée)		Pronoctua	2830, E322
[Protoboarmia]	1868, E179	pronuba (Linnaeus) [Noctua]	2748
porrectella (Linnaeus) [Plutella]	190	Properigea	2462
<i>portlandia</i> Edwards [Pheosia]	1960	propertius (Scudder & Burgess)	
postera Guenée [Cucullia]	2199	[Erynnis]	1110
posticata (Harvey) [Protoperigea]	2300	propinqualis Guenée [Rivula]	2061
posticella (Walsingham) [Agonopterix]	260	propinquilinea (Grote) [Colocasia]	2172
Potato Tuberworm	445	propodea McCabe [Polia]	2511
poulella (Busck) [Rhigognostis]	192	propulsata (Walker) [Eulithis]	1605, E133
praeacuta (Smith) [Cosmia]	2433, E281	Prorasea	1487
praeangusta (Haworth) [Batrachedra]	515	Prorella	1765
praeacia Hodges [Chionodes]	413	Proserpinus	1585.1
praeclarella (Herrich-Schäffer)		prosperana (Kearfott) [Cydia]	1053
[Chionodes]	402	Proteoteras	965
praefectellus (Zincken) [Crambus]	1448	Protitame	1812
praefica (Grote) [Spodoptera]	2295	Protoboarmia	1868, E179
praefixa (Braun) [Neotelphusa]	362	Protodeltote	2160
praeia (Dyar) [Prorasea]	1488	protodice (Boisduval & LeConte)	
praeses (Grote) [Orthosia]	2472	[Pontia]	1161
praetor Hodges [Chionodes]	415	Protolampra	2803
praevia Lafontaine		Protolithocolletis	132
[Xestia]	2771, 2772, E317	Protoperigea	2299
prasina ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		Protorthodes	2609
[Anaplectoides]	2757	Protoschinia	2282, E239
<i>pratensis</i> (Behr) [Phyciodes]	1260	provana (Kearfott) [Argyrotaenia]	720
pravella (Grote) [Meroptera]	1349	provoella (Barnes & Benjamin)	
Praydididae	224	[Pococera]	1303
Prays	224	Proxenus	2306
pressus (Grote) [Anaplectoides]	2758	proxima (Haworth) [Caryocolum]	456
princeps (Busck) [Prolita]	370	proximella (Hübner) [Carpatolechia]	E018
Prionoxystus	1065	pruniella (Clerck) [Argyresthia]	211
privata (Walker) [Sutyna]	2459	pruniella Clemens [Coleophora]	484
Probole	1924	prunifoliella (Chambers) [Agnippe]	340
Prochoerodes	1949	prunifoliella (Hübner) [Lyonetia]	218
Prochoreutis	612	prunivora (Walsh) [Grapholita]	1033
procinctus (Grote) [Dargida]	2545	Psamatodes	E168
Prodeniini	2294	Psammopolia	2580
Prodoxidae	29	Psaphidina	2211
Prodoxinae	35	Psaphidini	2211
<i>profanata</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)		Pseudanarta	2465
[Iridopsis]	1861	Pseudasopia	1297
profundalis (Packard) [Udea]	1529	Pseudeva	2120
<i>profundus</i> (Smith) [Sutyna]	2459	Pseudexentera	976

pseudimmanata (Heydemann)		<i>pulchella</i> (Smith) [Egira]	2486
[Dysstroma]	1599, E132	pulcher (Grote) [Gazoryctra]	E002
Pseudobryomima	2464	pulchraria (Taylor) [Epirrita]	1707
<i>pseudobryoniae</i> Fruhsdorfer [Pieris]	1157	pulchrata (Blackmore) [Abagrotis]	2811
<i>pseudocarpenteri</i> (Chermock & Chermock) [Speyeria]	1226	pulla (Grote) [Cucullia]	2207
<i>pseudocolumbiensis</i> Guppy & Shepard [Colias]	1140	pullatella (Ragonot) [Sarata]	1392, E109
pseudofondella (Busck) [Chionodes]	394	pullatella (Tengström) [Caryocolum]	457
<i>pseudogallatinus</i> Bryk [Parnassius]	1096	pulmonaria (Grote) [Stenoporpia]	1857
pseudogamma (Grote) [Autographa]	2126	pulsatillana (Dyar) [Epinotia]	982
Pseudohermonassa	2790, E319	pulveraria (Linnaeus) [Plagodis]	1927
Pseudopostega	28	pulverina Neumögen [Bruceia]	1990
Pseudorthodes	2612	<i>pulverulenta</i> (Smith) [Andropolia]	2444
Pseudosciaphila	798	pulverulenta (Smith) [Melanchra]	2517
pseudospretella (Stainton)		pulverulentella Zeller [Lyonetia]	219
[Hofmannophila]	239	punctanum (Walsingham)	
Pseudothyatira	1547	[Olethreutes]	801
Pseudothyris	1094	punctidactyla (Haworth) [Amblyptilia]	E031
pseudotsuga Freeman [Argyresthia]	212	punctiferella (Walsingham) [Greya]	35
pseudotsugae (Evans) [Cydia]	1052	punctigera (Walker) [Euxoa]	2668, E305
pseudotsugata (McDunnough)		punctomacularia (Hulst) [Philedia]	1916
[Orgyia]	1987	purpurana (Clemens) [Archips]	749
pseudotsugata MacKay [Eupithecia]	1723	purpurascens (Packard) [Sthenopis]	11
pseudotsugella Munroe [Dioryctria]	1377	purpurea (Grote) [Agrochola]	2408, 2410
psilella (Herrich-Schäffer)		purpurea Walker [Adela]	52
[Scrobipalpula]	449	purpureofusca (Walsingham)	
psiloptera (Barnes & Busck)		[Dichomeris]	315
[Chionodes]	403	purpurigera (Walker) [Pseudeva]	2120
Psorosina	1346	purpurissata (Grote) [Polia]	2513
Psyche	59	purpurissatana (Heinrich) [Notocelia]	956
Psychidae	56	pusillata ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
Psychinae	59	[Eupithecia]	1718, 1719
Psychophora	1694	<i>pusillus</i> Austin & Emmel [Papilio]	1105
pteridis Edwards [Spilosoma]	2020, 2021	pustularia (Guenée) [Speranza]	E167
Pterolonche	544	puta (Grote & Robinson) [Anathix]	2413
Pterolonchidae	544	<i>putnami</i> (Edwards) [Satyrium]	1178
Pterolonchinae	544	putnami Grote [Plusia]	2157
Pterophoridae	548, E027	Pygaerinae	1956
Pterophorinae	548	pygmaeata (Hübner) [Eupithecia]	1725
Pterophoroidea	548	pygmaeella (Hübner) [Argyresthia]	213
ptilodonta (Grote) [Scotogramma]	E288	pygmaeus Walsingham [Trichoptilus]	576
ptychogrammos (Zeller) [Acleris]	628	Pyla	1362, E107
pudens (Guenée) [Euthyatira]	1548, E122	pylades (Scudder) [Thorybes]	1107
pudorata (Smith) [Sympistis]	2243	Pyralidae	1283, E100
pulchella (Boisduval) [Phyciodes]	1260	Pyralinae	1291
pulchella (Chambers) [Caloptilia]	111	Pyralini	1291
pulchella (Harvey) [Orthosia]	2470	Pyralis	1291
pulchella (Smith) [Agrochola]	2409	Pyraloidea	1283
		pyramidalis (Walker) [Albuna]	1070
		Pyramidobela	284

pyramidoides Guenée [Amphipyra]	2208	radicana (Heinrich) [Epinotia]	979
Pyrausta	1511, E118	radicana (Walsingham) [Epiblema]	950
Pyraustinae	1494	radicolana Walsingham	
Pyraustini	1494	[Dichrorampha]	1026
pyrella (Villers) [Swammerdamia]	162	radiosalis (Möschler) [Udea]	1539
Pyrginae	1106	radix (Walker) [Lacanobia]	2521
Pyrgini	1114	ragonoti (Walsingham) [Pelochrista]	916
Pyrgus	1114, E067	Ragonotia	1413
pyri Clarke [Zelleria]	171, E009	rainierella Dyar [Pyla]	1373
pyrophiloides (Harvey)		<i>rainieri</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)	
[Pronoctua]	2831, E322	[ <i>Boloria</i> ]	1225
Pyrrharctia	2028	ramapoella (Kearfott) [Ochromolopis]	609
Pyrrhia	2275, E238	ramaria Swett & Cassino	
pyrusana Kearfott [Pandemis]	713	[Xanthorhoe]	1673.1, 1674
quadraria (Grote) [Drepanulatrix]	1889	rampartensis (Barnes & Benjamin)	
quadrata (Grote) [Acronicta]	2183	[Oligia]	2347
quadrata (Smith) [Papestra]	2529	rana (Forbes) [Cydia]	1044
quadridentata (Grote & Robinson)		rancidella (Herrich-Schäffer) [Athrips]	366
[Euxoa]	2705	rapae (Linnaeus) [Pieris]	1159
quadrifidum (Zeller) [Olethreutes]	802	Raphia	2173
<i>quadriguttatus</i> (Grote) [ <i>Sthenopsis</i> ]	11	Raphiinae	2173
quadriangularia (Packard) [Speranza]	1827	Raphiptera	1452
quadriangularia (Packard) [Scopula]	E161	raschkiella (Zeller) [Mompha]	539
quadrilunata (Grote) [Lasionycta]	2570	ratzeburgiana (Saxesen)	
quadrimaculella (Chambers)		[Zeiraphera]	970, E058
[Brymblia]	236	ravocostaliata Packard [Eupithecia]	1764
<i>quadripuncta</i> (Haworth) [ <i>Oegoconia</i> ]	229	razowskii Sabourin & Miller	
quadristrigella Zeller [Argyresthia]	214	[Aethes]	694, 695
quaesitata (Hulst) [Lobocleta]	E160	recens (Hodges) [Prolita]	369
<i>quaesitata</i> Barnes & McDunnough		rectangula (Kirby) [Syngrapha]	2149
[ <i>Hydriomena</i> ]	1625	rectangulata (Linnaeus) [Pasiphila]	1767
quebecensis (Smith) [Euxoa]	2641	rectaria (Grote) [Dichorda]	1802
quenseli (Paykull) [Grammia]	2003	rectifascia (Hulst) [Eudrepanulatrix]	1887
quercana (Fabricius) [Carcina]	290	rectifascia (Smith) [Brachylomia]	E279
quercivoraria (Guenée) [Besma]	1933	rectilinea (Smith) [Lacinipolia]	2596
quercivorella (Chambers)		rectilinea (Zeller) [Eudonia]	1420
[Coleotechnites]	355	rectiplicana (Walsingham) [Epinotia]	990
quinquecristata (Braun)		Recurvaria	341
[Pyramidobela]	284	Red Admiral	1239
quinquefasciata (Packard)		redimicula (Morrison) [Euxoa]	E307
[Hydriomena]	1638	<i>reducta</i> McDunnough [ <i>Oeneis</i> ]	1275
<i>quinquefasciata</i> (Smith) [ <i>Orthosia</i> ]	2478	reedi Buckett [Abagrotis]	2813
<i>quinquelinea</i> Dyar [ <i>Gluphisia</i> ]	1965	<i>reflata</i> Grote [ <i>Hydriomena</i> ]	1639
quinquelinearia (Packard) [Scopula]	1787	refusana (Walker) [Eucosma]	E050
quinquemaculata (Haworth)		regina Taylor [Eupithecia]	1727
[Manduca]	1569	regulata (Fabricius) [Macaria]	E169
rachelae (Hulst) [Lycia]	1874	<i>reicheli</i> Eitschberger [ <i>Pieris</i> ]	1157
radcliffei (Harvey) [Acronicta]	2179	relicina (Morrison) [Apamea]	E253
radiatella (Busck) [Scrobipalpula]	450	relicta Walker [Catocala]	2074

reliquella (Dyar) [Phycitodes]	E111	rimosa Packard [Pheosia]	1960, E195
<i>remingtoni</i> Ehrlich [Erebia]	1270	rindgei Obraztsov [Lozotaenia]	751
remissa (Hübner) [Apamea]	2316, E248	Riodinidae	1164
removana (Kearfott) [Apotomis]	789	Riodiniinae	1164
reniculelloides Mutuura & Munroe		riparia (Morrison) [Sympistis]	2246
[Dioryctria]	1376, E108	rippertaria (Duponchel)	
reniformis (Grote) [Helotropha]	2366	[Digrammia]	1846, E176
renigera (Stephens) [Lacinipolia]	2589	riscana (Kearfott) [Phtheochroa]	681
renunciata (Walker)		Rivula	2061
[Hydriomena]	1630, E136	Rivulinae	2061
repandus (Grote) [Thaumatopsis]	1468	robiniae (Edwards) [Paranthrene]	1068
Resapamea	2342	robiniae (Peck) [Prionoxystus]	1065
rescissoriana (Heinrich) [Eucopina]	947	robinella (Clemens) [Macrosaccus]	151
resistaria (Herrich-Schäffer)		robinsoniana (Forbes) [Acleris]	647
[Nematocampa]	1811	rockburnei Hardwick [Euxoa]	2665
<i>respersata</i> (Hulst) [Digrammia]	1844	rogenhoferi (Möschler) [Polia]	2510
resplendens (Edwards) [Synanthedon]	1084	rorana (Kearfott) [Pelochrista]	940
restio Hodges [Chionodes]	392, E019	rosaceana (Harris) [Choristoneura]	725
resumptana (Walker) [Epiblema]	953	rosaciliella (Busck) [Agonopterix]	252
reticulatana (Clemens) [Cenopsis]	776	rosacolana (Doubleday) [Notocelia]	954
Retinia	861	rosaefoliella Clemens [Coleophora]	480
retiniella (Barnes & Busck)		rosaevorella McDunnough	
[Chionodes]	399	[Coleophora]	496
revayana (Scopoli) [Nycteola]	E216	rosana (Linnaeus) [Archips]	740
<i>revellata</i> (Smith) [Acronicta]	2180	rosaria (Grote) [Diarsia]	2741
revicta (Morrison) [Orthosia]	2475	rosea (Harvey) [Sideridis]	2539
Rhagea	1406	rosea (Walker) [Oreta]	1556
Rheumaptera	1646	roseata (Walker) [Lophocampa]	2033
Rhigognostis	191	roseicaput (Neumögen & Dyar)	
<i>rhodope</i> (Edwards) [Speyeria]	1234	[Gazoryctra]	5
rhoifoliella (Braun) [Stigmella]	17	roseosuffusella (Clemens) [Aristotelia]	334
rhoifoliella (Chambers) [Caloptilia]	112	<i>rosneri</i> (Johnson) [Callophrys]	1184
rhombana ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		rosovi Kurentzov [Oeneis]	1273, E098
[Acleris]	630	rossi Munroe [Dioryctria]	1379
Rhopobota	978	rossii (Curtis) [Erebia]	1266
Rhyacia	2746	rossii (Curtis) [Gynaephora]	1982
Rhyacionia	856	rotundopennata (Packard) [Idaea]	1779
ribesella Chambers [Gelechia]	377	rotundopuncta Packard [Eupithecia]	1733
ribesii Edwards [Ormiscodes]	E127	ruberata (Freyer) [Hydriomena]	1635
<i>ricei</i> (Cross) [Plebejus]	1201	rubidella (Clemens) [Aristotelia]	335
richardsoni (Curtis) [Polia]	2512	rubidus Ottolengui [Autographa]	2133
<i>ridingiana</i> Chermock & Chermock		rubifera (Grote) [Diarsia]	2740
[Oeneis]	1275	rubigalis (Guenée) [Udea]	1528, E120
ridingsana (Robinson) [Pelochrista]	913	rubrella (Dyar) [Ypsolopha]	182
ridingsiana (Grote) [Euxoa]	2722	<i>rubria</i> (Fruhstorfer) [Vanessa]	1239
ridingsii (Edwards) [Neominois]	1272.1	rubrica (Harvey) [Egira]	2486
ridingsii Grote [Alypia]	2270	<i>rubricosa</i> (Harris) [Phragmatobia]	2026
Rifseria	371	rubrifasciella Packard [Acrobasis]	1308
rileyi (Fernald) [Oidaematophorus]	596		

<i>rubrofasciata</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)		salmicolorana (Heinrich) [Eucosma]	E052
[ <i>Limenitis</i> ]	1209	salutalis (Hulst) [Stegea]	1491, E115
rubromarginaria (Packard)		salutatoria Braun [Bucculatrix]	92
[Leptostales]	1795, E162	sandaraca (Buckett & Bauer)	
<i>rufescens</i> (Boisduval) [ <i>Plebejus</i> ]	1203	[Sympistis]	2242, E230
ruficillata (Guenée) [Mesoleuca]	1653	sanguinella (Beutenmüller) [Caloptilia]	113
rufipectus (Morrison) [Protolampra]	2803	sansoni Dod [Autographa]	2134
rufofascialis (Stephens) [Mimoschinia]	1480	sara Lucas [Anthocharis]	1149, 1150
rufostrigata (Packard) [Hypocoena]	2362	Sarata	1390, E109
rufula (Grote) [Protorthodes]	2611	sarcitrella (Linnaeus) [Endrosis]	240, E013
rufula (Smith) [Euxoa]	2656	Saridoscelinae	173
rupestrana (McDunnough) [Eucosma]	886	Sarrothripini	211
rupestrella McDunnough [Coleophora]	1486	satiens (Smith) [Euxoa]	2683
ruralis (Boisduval) [Pyrgus]	1115	Satin Moth	1988
uricolellus (Zeller) [Agriphila]	1455	satis (Harvey) [Euxoa]	2679
<i>rustica</i> (Edwards) [ <i>Plebejus</i> ]	1207	<i>satisfacta</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)	
<i>rusticella</i> (Clerck) [ <i>Cydia</i> ]	1051	[ <i>Stenoporpia</i> ]	1857
<i>rusticus</i> (Edwards) [ <i>Polygonia</i> ]	1248	sattleri Hodges [Chionodes]	409
ruta (Eversmann) [Agrotis]	2729	Saturniidae	1561, E127
rutilana (Hübner) [Aethes]	696	Saturniinae	1565
rutulus Lucas [Papilio]	1103	Saturniini	1565
<i>saanichalis</i> Munroe [ <i>Pyrausta</i> ]	1518	satyrata (Hübner) [Eupithecia]	1735
sabinella Zeller [Gelechia]	378	satyricus Grote [Ufeus]	2460
sabinianae Powell [Chionodes]	382	Satyrinae	1261, E095
sabulella (Walsingham) [Agonopterix]	250	Satyrini	1261
sabuleti (Boisduval) [Polites]	1128	Satyrium	1175, E075
Sabulodes	1952	satyrus (Edwards) [Polygonia]	1244
sabulosa (Edwards) [Drasteria]	2089	saucia (Hübner) [Peridroma]	2618
sacramento Heinrich [Coleophora]	478	Saucrobotys	1494
saepiolus (Boisduval) [Plebejus]	1203	saundersiana (Grote) [Sympistis]	E225
saepium (Boisduval) [Satyrium]	1181	<i>saxicola</i> Hichie [ <i>Erebia</i> ]	1268
<i>saga</i> (Staudinger) [ <i>Boloria</i> ]	1217	saxifragae (Edwards) [Synanthedon]	1078
sagittana McDunnough [Epinotia]	1002	saxifragae (McDunnough) [Udea]	1533
<i>sagittarius</i> Grote [Ufeus]	2460	<i>sayii</i> Edwards [ <i>Parnassius</i> ]	1098
<i>sagittera</i> (Felder & Felder)		scabra (Fabricius) [Hypena]	E210
[ <i>Glaucopsyche</i> ]	1198	scabrana ((Denis & Schiffermüller)	
<i>sakuntala</i> (Skinner) [ <i>Speyeria</i> ]	1234	[Acleris]	658
salicarum (Walker) [Cerastis]	2743	scabrogata Pearsall [Eupithecia]	E156
salicella (Hübner) [Chimophila]	545	Scardia	87
salicella Sattler [Chionodes]	384	Scardiinae	86
saliceti Boisduval [Smerinthus]	E130	schalleriana (Linnaeus) [Acleris]	639
salicicolana (Clemens) [Gypsonoma]	962	Schinia	2283, E240
salicicolana Kuznetsov [Epinotia]	1022	Schizura	1976
saliciella Busck [Lyonetia]	217	Schoenobiinae	1469
salicifoliella (Chambers)		Schreckensteina	605
[Micrurapteryx]	119	Schreckensteiniidae	605
salicifoliella (Chambers)		Schreckensteinoidea	605
[Phyllonorycter]	135, 148, 149	<i>schryveri</i> (Cross) [ <i>Callophrys</i> ]	1188
salicis (Linnaeus) [Leucoma]	1988	schulziana (Fabricius) [Olethreutes]	822



schwarziella (Busck) [Ypsolopha]	184	semicircularis (Grote) [Euthyatira]	1549
scintillana (Clemens) [Pelochrista]	937	semiclarata (Walker) [Lomographa]	1880
scintillans (Grote) [Pyla]	1371, 1373	semiclusaria (Walker) [Nepytia] E193, E194	
Sciota	1351, E103	semicollaris (Smith) [Sympistis]	2268
scioterma (Meyrick) [Opostegoides]	27	semiflava (Guenée) [Ponometia]	2161
scitipennis Walker [Notodonta]	1962	semifuneralis (Walker) [Euzophera]	1316
scitiscrupta Walker [Cerura]	1973	semiluna Klots [Satyrium]	1175, E075
scitula (Harris) [Synanthedon]	1073	seminella McDunnough [Coleophora]	498
Scolecocampinae	2063	Semioscopis	269
Scoliopteryginae	2062	semiovana (Zeller) [Ancyliis]	838
Scoliopterygini	2062	semipurpurella (Stephens) [Eriocrania]	3
Scoliopteryx	2062	semirelicta Grote [Catocala]	2081
scolopendrina (Boisduval) [Furcula]	1971	semirubralis (Packard) [Pyrasta]	1519
Scoparia	1417	semirufescens (Walker) [Oligocentria]	1979
scoparia Mikkola, Mustelin & Lafontaine		<i>semivirida</i> (McDunnough) [ <i>Speyeria</i> ]	1231
[Apamea]	2333, E254	senatoria (Smith) [Hexorthodes]	E298
Scopariinae	1415	senecionana (Walsingham)	
scopeops (Dyar) [Abagrotis]	2825	[Sparganothis]	772
Scopula	1783.1, E161	senescens (Zeller) [Acleris]	650
Scopulini	1783.1	senex (Walsingham) [Ypsolopha]	183
Scotogramma	E287	<i>senta</i> (Strecker) [ <i>Hemaris</i> ]	1585
scotogrammoides McDunnough		sentinaria (Geyer) [Scopula]	1794
[Euxoa]	2659	seorsa Braun [Bucculatrix]	95
scripta (Gosse) [Habrosyne]	1546	seorsa Heinrich [Epinotia]	1016
Scrobipalpa	451	separatana (Kearfott) [Hedya]	830
Scrobipalopsis	458	separataria (Grote) [Stenoporpia]	1858
Scrobipalpula	446	septentrionalis (Walker) [Euxoa]	2635
scudderella (Frey & Boll)		septentrionana (Curtis) [Olethreutes]	824
[Phyllonorycter]	150	septentrionella Busck [Glyphidocera]	231
<i>scudderi</i> (Edwards) [ <i>Plebejus</i> ]	1200	septentrionella Fyles	
scutosa ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		[Gnorimoschema]	440
[Protoschinia]	E239	septentrionella Walsingham [Adela]	50
Scythrididae	518	<i>septentrionicola</i> Munroe [ <i>Pyrasta</i> ]	1521
Scythris	518	septentrionis Walker [Gluphisia]	1965
<i>seamansi</i> Munroe [ <i>Diastictis</i> ]	1523	sepulchralis (Guérin-Méneville)	
secedens (Walker) [Lasionycta]	2559	[Pseudothyris]	1094
secundaria Barnes & McDunnough		sequoiae (Edwards) [Synanthedon]	1087
[Drepanulatrix]	1893	sericopeza (Zeller) [Ectoedemia]	26
securella Walsingham [Euceratia]	175	Sericosema	1881
sedatana (Busck) [Dichrorampha]	1028	serotinella (Ely) [Caloptilia]	114
sedulitella (Busck) [Telphusa]	361	serpentana (Walsingham) [Pelochrista]	917
segregata (Smith) [Orthosia]	2476	serrata Neunzig [Pyla]	1372
selecta (Walker) [Syngrapha]	2139	serratella (Linnaeus) [Coleophora]	493
selene ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		serratella (Treitschke) [Eteobalea]	298
[Boloria]	1215, E086	serraticornis Lintner [Cucullia]	E224
Selenia	1919	serratilineella Ragonot [Vitula]	1324
<i>selenis</i> (Kirby) [ <i>Phyciodes</i> ]	1258	servitus (Smith) [Euxoa]	2695
semiannula (Robinson) [Acleris]	635	Sesia	1071
semitratora (Hulst) [Antepirrhoe]	1612	Sesiidae	1066

Sesiinae	1068	<i>silvestris</i> (Edwards) [Cercyonis]	1263
Sesiini	1071	<i>simalis</i> Grote [Prorasea]	1487
Setagrotis	2792, E320	<i>similaris</i> Barnes [Admetovis]	2489
<i>seth Troubridge</i> [Sympistis]	2238	<i>similaris</i> Smith [Cucullia]	2196
<i>setonana</i> (McDunnough)		<i>similiana</i> (Clemens) [Pelochrista]	E054
[Digrammia]	1843, E173, E174	<i>similis</i> (Feussly) [Euproctis]	E199, E200
<i>setonana</i> (McDunnough) [Eucosma]	908	<i>similis</i> (Stainton) [Bryotropha]	338
<i>setonella</i> (McDunnough) [Vitula]	1326	<i>simona</i> McDunnough [Euxoa]	2653
<i>setonia</i> McDunnough [Euxoa]	2661	<i>simplaria</i> Graef [Notodonta]	1964
<i>setonia</i> McDunnough [Strymon]	1192	<i>simplex</i> (Dyar) [Speranza]	1823
<i>severa</i> Edwards [Gluphisia]	1967, 1968	<i>simplex</i> (Smith) [Sympistis]	E228
<i>sexmaculata</i> Packard [Macaria]	1833, E171	<i>simplex</i> (Walker) [Egira]	2481
<i>sexpunctata</i> (Bates)		<i>simplicella</i> (Dietz) [Hypatopa]	530
[Digrammia]	1836, 1838, E175	<i>simpliciella</i> (Busck) [Dichomeris]	316
<i>sexpunctata</i> Grote [Spargaloma]	2070	<i>simpliciella</i> (Walsingham) [Caucasus]	48
<i>sexpunctella</i> (Fabricius) [Prolita]	367	<i>simсата</i> Swett [Lobophora]	1775
<i>sexstrigella</i> (Braun) [Mompha]	541	<i>simulana</i> (Clemens)	
<i>sharronata</i> Bolte [Eupithecia]	1739, E150	[Dichrorampha]	1024, E061
<i>shasta</i> (Edwards) [Plebejus]	1204.1	<i>simulans</i> McDunnough [Coleophora]	499
<i>shasta</i> Lafontaine [Euxoa]	2631	<i>simulata</i> McDunnough [Euxoa]	2667
<i>shastae</i> (Walsingham)		<i>simulatis</i> (Grote) [Evergestis]	1482
[Paraplatyptilia]	565, 568	<i>simuloides</i> (McDunnough) [Ancylis]	840
<i>shastaensis</i> (Grote) [Hemileuca]	1562	Simyra	2194
<i>sheltonensis</i> (Chermock & Frechin)		<i>sineocellata</i> Austin & Emmel	
[Callophrys]	1191	[Cercyonis]	1263
<i>sheperdiae</i> Priest [Gnorimoschema]	441	<i>sineocellata</i> Skinner [Erebia]	1270
<i>sheridanii</i> (Carpenter)		<i>sirenaria</i> (Strecker) [Euchlaena]	1902, E188
[Callophrys]	1183, E077	<i>siris</i> (Edwards) [Polites]	1132
<i>siccata</i> McDunnough [Scopula]	1789	<i>siskiyouana</i> (Kearfott) [Eucopina]	865, 948
<i>siculifer</i> Packard [Drepana]	1553	<i>sistes</i> Heppner [Glyphipterix]	195
Sicya	1939	<i>sisymbrii</i> (Boisduval) [Pontia]	1163
<i>sidalceae</i> Engelhardt [Zenodoxus]	1066	Sitochroa	1504
<i>siderana</i> Treitschke [Olethreutes]	808	Sitotroga	323
<i>sideraria</i> (Guenée) [Scopula]	1793	<i>siva</i> (Edwards) [Callophrys]	1184
Sideridis	2537	<i>skada</i> (Edwards) [Carterocephalus]	1117
<i>sidus</i> (Guenée) [Eupsilia]	E272	<i>skinneri</i> Barnes [Colias]	1146
<i>sierralis</i> Munroe [Loxostege]	1508	<i>smeathmanniana</i> (Fabricius) [Aethes]	697
<i>signaria</i> (Hübner) [Macaria]	1834	<i>Smerinthinae</i>	1577
<i>signatalis</i> (Walker) [Pyrausta]	1512	<i>Smerinthini</i>	1577
<i>signatum</i> Povolný [Gnorimoschema]	442	<i>Smerinthus</i>	1577, E130
<i>signiferana</i> Heinrich [Epinotia]	1018	<i>smintheus</i> Doubleday [Parnassius]	1098
<i>sigridae</i> (Shepard) [Boloria]	1219	<i>smithiana</i> (Walsingham) [Pelochrista]	920
<i>silacea</i> Crabo & Lafontaine		<i>smithii</i> (Snellen) [Xestia]	2762, E316
[Lasionycta]	2578	<i>snowi</i> (Edwards) [Lycaena]	1166
<i>silaceata</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		<i>snyderi</i> (Skinner) [Speyeria]	1229
[Ecliptopera]	1615	<i>sobria</i> Swett [Dysstroma]	1595
<i>silens</i> (Grote) [Euxoa]	2666	<i>sobrinata</i> (Hübner) [Eupithecia]	1719, E149
<i>silenus</i> (Edwards) [Polygonia]	1246	<i>socia</i> (Behr) [Drasteria]	2092
<i>silvertoniensis</i> Heinrich [Epinotia]	999	<i>socialis</i> (Grote) [Pyrausta]	1522

solandriana (Linnaeus) [Epinotia]	981	Silonota	867, E049
solicitana (Walker) [Epinotia]	991	Spilosoma	2018
solidaginis (Hübner)		Spilosomina	2018
[Lithomoia]	2381, E266	spilotella Tengström [Monopis]	82
<i>solidaginis</i> Strecker [Cucullia]	E224	spinella (Schrank) [Coleophora]	492
sombrus Ferguson [Hypenodes]	2066	spinetorum (Hewitson) [Callophrys]	1185
<i>somnariaria</i> (Hulst) [Lambdina]	1934	spinulana (McDunnough) [Apotomis]	796
somnulentella (Zeller) [Bedellia]	226	spiraefoliella (Braun) [Parornix]	127
sonomana (Kearfott) [Eucopina]	944	Spiramater	2524, 2523
sonora (Scudder) [Polites]	1132	spiritum Crabo & Fauske	
Sonora Skipper	1132	[Copablepharon]	2624
sora (Smith) [Apamea]	2325, E250	splendida (Braun) [Coptotriche]	55
sordens (Hufnagel) [Apamea]	2319	Spodolepis	1914.1
sordida (McDunnough) [Holoarctia]	1994	Spodoptera	2294
sordidella (Clarke) [Depressariodes]	264	Spruce Bud Moth	970
Sorhagenia	292	Spruce Coneworm	1376
sororiata (Hübner) [Carsia]	1768	squalida (Guenée) [Actebia]	2622, E300
sospeta (Drury) [Xanthotype]	1904	stabilis (Smith) [Sympistis]	2232
Spaelotis	2751, E314	Stamnoctenis	1667
spaldingalis (Barnes & McDunnough)		Stamnodes	1664, E139
[Eudonia]	1426	Stamnodini	1664
spaldingella Dyar [Eurythmia]	1334	starki (Freeman) [Coleotechnites]	356
spaldingi (Smith) [Apamea]	2321	statalis Grote [Arta]	1284
Spargaloma	2070	Staudingeria	1398
Spargania	1655	Stegea	1491, E115
Sparganothini	766	stella Edwards [Anthocharis]	1150
Sparganothis	768, E044	stellaris (Grote) [Adelphagrotis]	2796
sparsiatomella McDunnough		Stenomatinae	289
[Coleophora]	504	Stenoporpia	1857, E180
sparsipulvella Chambers [Coleophora]	502	Stenoptilia	558, E027
spartani Eichlin & Taft [Sesia]	1072	Stenoptilodes	557
spartifoliella (Hübner) [Leucoptera]	223	stenotis (Hampson) [Lacinipolia]	2586
speciosa (Hübner) [Xestia]	2775	stephensiana (Doubleday) [Cnephasia]	667
<i>speciosa</i> (Hulst) [Eulithis]	1610	<i>sterope</i> (Edwards) [Chlosyne]	E093
speciosa (Möschler) [Grammia]	2002	Sterrhinae	1778, E160
speciosa Ottolengui [Autographa]	2128	Sterrhini	1778
speciosata (Packard) [Hydriomena]	1640	sthenele (Boisduval) [Cercyonis]	1263
spectrana (Treitschke) [Clepsis]	756	Sthenopis	10
spenceri Munroe [Eudonia]	1427	sticticalis (Linnaeus) [Loxostege]	1505
Speranza	1815, E163	stigmaciella Wilkinson & Scoble	
spermaphaga (Dyar) [Eupithecia]	1758	[Stigmella]	18
sperryi Herbulot [Epirrhoe]	1689, E142	stigmatalis (Smith) [Euxoa]	E305
speyeri Lintner [Cucullia]	2201	stigmatella (Fabricius) [Caloptilia]	115
Speyeria	1226	Stigmella	13
Sphingidae	1568, E129	stipendiaria (Braun) [Dichomeris]	313
Sphinginae	1568	Stiriini	2216
Sphingini	1569	stonda Hodges [Decantha]	234
Sphinx	1570, E129	straminella ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
Spilomelini	1523	[Agriphila]	1453

stramineola Braun [Elachista]	E021	subminiata (Packard) [Digrammia]	1848
Strawberry Tortrix	626	subnivana (Walker) [Acleris]	632
<i>streckeri</i> Grum-Grshimailo [Colias]	1144	<i>subpallida</i> (Cockerell) [Aglais]	1240
Stretchia	2468	subplicana (Walsingham) [Epinotia]	989
striana Fernald [Archips]	735	subsciurella Ragonot [Honora]	1401
striata (Walsingham) [Sparganothis]	775	subsequalis (Guenée) [Pyrausta]	1516
striatana (Clemens) [Eucosma]	897, 898	subsignaria (Hübner) [Ennomos]	E191
stricta (Walker) [Lacinipolia]	2590	substitutionis Heinrich [Gypsonoma]	961
strictella (Walker) [Caloptilia]	116	substriataria Hulst	
strigata (Smith)		[Spodolepis]	1914.1, 1915
[Cucullia]	2206, 2206.1, E224	substrigata (Smith) [Prognorisma]	2788
strigicollis (Wallengren) [Lacinipolia]	2597	subterminalis Barnes & McDunnough	
strigosa (Grote) [Clostera]	1957	[Evergestis]	1486
strigulata (Smith) [Acronicta]	2185	subterraneum Busck [Gnorimoschema]	443
striolata Zeller [Batrachedra]	516	subtetricella (Ragonot) [Myelopsis]	1313
strobilella (Linnaeus) [Cydia]	1048, E063	subtinctella (Ragonot) [Cuniberta]	1311
Strymon	1192	subvirens Dietze [Eupithecia]	E147
stultana Walsingham [Platynota]	778	subviridis Heinrich [Epinotia]	988
sturnipennella (Treitschke) [Mompha]	540	suetus (Grote) [Schinia]	2284
stygiana (Dyar) [Hystriophora]	853	suffumata ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
suavella (Zincken) [Trachycera]	1310	[Lampropteryx]	1621
subaequana (Zeller) [Ancylis]	834	suffusalis (Smith) [Idia]	2043
subalba Braun [Greya]	42	suffusaria McDunnough [Meris]	1932
subalbaria (Packard) [Protitame]	1813	sulfureana (Clemens) [Sparganothis]	768
subalbidella Schläger [Elachista]	464	sulinaris Lafontaine [Parabagrotis]	2802
<i>subalpina</i> (French) [Lophocampa]	2034	sulphuraria Packard [Hesperumia]	1853
subandera Lafontaine [Euxoa]	2674	sulphurea (Packard) [Speranza]	E163
subapicata Guenée [Eupithecia]	E157	Sunira	2410
subcaesiella (Clemens) [Sciota]	E105	<i>superba</i> (Stretch) [Grammia]	2005, E203
subcervinana (Walsingham)		<i>suphurea</i> (Packard) [Speranza]	1816
[Rhyacionia]	860	<i>supposita</i> (Heinrich) [Trachycera]	1310
subcolorata (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1749	surena (Grote) [Syngrapha]	2142
subcuprea Crabo & Hammond		suspecta (Hübner) [Parastichtis]	2418
[Mesogona]	2407	suspectata (Möschler) [Dysstroma]	1596
suberinella (Tengström) [Caloptilia]	117	sutrina (Grote) [Hada]	2534
<i>subfalcata</i> (Hulst) [Diastictis]	E166	suttoni Heinrich [Psychophora]	1695
subflava (Grote) [Capsula]	2365	Sutyna	2459
subflavana (Walsingham) [Pelochrista]	923	Swammerdamia	161
subfuscata (Haworth) [Eupithecia]	1729	<i>sweadneri</i> Chermock & Chermock	
subfuscula (Grote) [Lasionycta]	2569	[Coenonympha]	1261
subgothica (Haworth) [Feltia]	E310	sylvanoides (Boisduval) [Ochlodes]	1134
subhastata (Nolcken) [Rheumaptera]	1648	sylvestris (Edwards) [Cercyonis]	E095
<i>subjugata</i> (Dyar) [Eurois]	2754	sylvinus (Boisduval) [Satyrium]	1178, E076
subjuncta (Grote & Robinson)		Symmocinae	230
[Lacanobia]	2522	Sympistis	2226, E225
subjuncta (Smith) [Neoligia]	2350	Synanthedon	1073
sublucella (Walsingham) [Ypsolopha]	185	Synanthedonini	1073
sublustris Braun [Lampronia]	34	Synchlora	1803
<i>submarmorata</i> Walker [Macaria]	1834	Synchlorini	1803

Syndemis	750	terminimaculella (Kearfott)	
Syngrapha	2137, E217	[Chionodes]	390
syringae (Harris) [Podosesia]	1089	terminalis (Hulst) [Sciota]	1353, E103
syringella (Fabricius) [Gracillaria]	118	terracoctana (Walsingham) [Epinotia]	997
tabaniformis (Rottemburg)		terrapictalis (Buckett) [Dargida]	2547
[Paranthrene]	1069	terrealis (Trietschke) [Anania]	E117
tabulana Freeman [Argyrotaenia]	717	terrenus (Smith) [Euxoa]	2658
tacoma (Strecker) [Trichordestra]	2525	tertialis (Guenée) [Anania]	1501, E116
taigata Lafontaine [Lasionycta]	2558	<i>tertialis</i> Smith [ <i>Nephelodes</i> ]	2491
takuata Taylor [Entephria]	1651	tertiana (McDunnough) [Apotomis]	791
Taleporia	58	Tesagrotis	2793
Taleporiinae	58	tessellata (Harris) [Euxoa]	2670
Taniva	781	<i>tessellata</i> (Scudder) [ <i>Pyrgus</i> ]	E067
tapetzella (Linnaeus) [Trichophaga]	77	tesseradactyla (Linnaeus) [Platyptilia]	548
Tarache	2165	tessulatellus (Zeller) [Morphogoides]	E004
tarandana (Möschler) [Eucosma]	888	testacea Packard [Tortricidia]	1092
<i>tarquinis</i> (Curtis) [ <i>Boloria</i> ]	1223	testata (Linnaeus) [Eulithis]	1606
tatago Lafontaine & Mikkola		Tetanolita	2050
[Xanthia]	2415, E276	Tetracis	1942
<i>tau</i> (Scudder) [ <i>Neophasia</i> ]	1155	tetradymiella (Busck) [Scrobipalopsis]	461
taura Smith [Euxoa]	2719	<i>teucaria</i> (Strecker) [ <i>Digrammia</i> ]	1844
<i>taxifoliella</i> (Busck) [ <i>Barbara</i> ]	865	Thallopaga	1917, E192
<i>taygete</i> Geyer [ <i>Oeneis</i> ]	1277	<i>thanatologia</i> (Dyar) [Euxoa]	2629
taylorata (Hulst) [Thallopaga]	1917	tharos (Drury) [Phyciodes]	1258, E094
<i>taylorata</i> Swett [ <i>Eupithecia</i> ]	1734	Thaumatographa	1061
taylorella (Kearfott) [Lampronia]	32	Thaumatopsis	1467
taylori (Butler) [Aspitates]	1897.2	thaxteri Grote [Lithophane]	2393, E268
<i>taylori</i> (Edwards) [ <i>Euphydryas</i> ]	1250	<i>thaxteri</i> Swett [ <i>Carsia</i> ]	1768
tearlei (Edwards) [Ceranemota]	E123	theano (Tauscher) [Erebia]	1272, E097
Tebenna	616	<i>Thecla</i>	E078
tecta (Hübner) [Xestia]	2779.1	Theclinae	1175
Tehama	1466	thelmae Clarke [Agonopterix]	256
teleboa (Smith) [Euxoa]	E308	themistocles (Latreille) [Polites]	1130
Telethusia	1358	theodori (Grote) [Andropolia]	2446
Telphusa	360	Thera	1618, E135
tenebrica (Heinrich) [Ancylis]	837	Thermesiini	2072
tenera (Smith) [Mniotype]	2458	thestealis (Walker) [Herpetogramma]	1525
tenera Hübner [Cyncia]	2036	thetis (Boisduval) [Hemaris]	1584, 1585
tenuata Hulst [Eupithecia]	1751	Tholera	2490
tenuicula (Morrison)		Tholerini	2490
[Pseudohermonassa]	2790	<i>thor</i> Edwards [ <i>Parnassius</i> ]	1095
tenuidactylus (Fitch) [Geina]	571	thoracica (Putnam-Cramer) [Xylena]	2378
tenuifascia (Smith) [Sympistis]	2230	thoracicella (Barnes & Benjamin)	
<i>tenuifasciata</i> Barnes & McDunnough		[Pococera]	1304
[ <i>Trichodezia</i> ]	1703	Thorybes	1107
tenuis (Walsingham) [Coleophora]	E022	thrallophilalis (Hulst) [Loxostege]	1507
tepidata Grote [Lithophane]	2395.1	<i>threatfuli</i> Guppy & Shepard	
tepperi (Smith) [Anicla]	2620	[ <i>Polygonia</i> ]	1246
<i>terminalis</i> (Smith) [ <i>Sympistis</i> ]	2226	thujaella (Kearfott) [Coleotechnites]	357

thula (Strecker) [Brachylomia]	2429	toreuta (Grote) [Cydia]	1056
Thyatirinae	1546	Toripalpus	1299
thyatyroides (Guenée)		torniplagalis (Dyar) [Eudonia]	1423
[Eosphropteryx]	2122	torrida (Smith) [Lithophane]	E271
Thymelicini	1119	Tortricidae	622, E037
Thymelicus	1120	Tortricidia	1092
thymetusalis (Walker) [Dolichomia]	1296	tortricina (Zeller) [Ponometia]	2162
Thyralia	698	Tortricinae	622, E037
Thyrididae	1093	Tortricini	622
Thyridinae	1093	Tortricoidea	622
Thyridoidea	1093	torva (Hübner) [Notodonta]	1964
Thyris	1093	<i>toxema Brown [Glaucopsyche]</i>	1198
thysbe (Fabricius) [Hemaris]	1583	Toxocampinae	2071
tibiale (Harris) [Sesia]	1071	trabalis Grote [Toripalpus]	1299
tigrinaria (Guenée) [Euchlaena]	1902, E188	Trachycera	1310
tiliaria (Harris) [Erannis]	1878	tragopoginis (Clerck) [Amphipyra]	2209
<i>tillialis (Dyar) [Udea]</i>	1537	tranquilla Grote [Zotheca]	2436
Timandrini	1783	<i>transfrons Neumögen [Hadena]</i>	E260
timidella Clemens [Catastega]	1023	transmissana (Walker) [Epinotia]	995
Tinagma	227	<i>transmontana Austin &amp; Emmel</i>	
tinctaria (Walker)		[Euchloe]	1151
[Orthofidonia]	1852, E177	transparens (Grote) [Orthosia]	2471
Tinea	71	transversa (Walsingham) [Eucosma]	887
tineana (Hübner) [Ancylis]	851	<i>transversata (Drury) [Prochoerodes]</i>	1951
Tineidae	63, E004	<i>transversata (Kellcott) [Dysstroma]</i>	1598
Tineinae	71	<i>tremblayi Eitschberger [Pieris]</i>	1157
Tineoidea	56	triangularis Prout [Chlorochlamys]	1805
Tineola	85	trianguliferata (Packard) [Neoterpes]	1928
Tinithiinae	1066	Triaxomera	64
Tinithiini	1066	Trichocerapoda	2599
tipuliformis (Clerck) [Synanthedon]	1074	Trichodezia	1703
Tirathabini	1288	Trichophaga	77
Tischeriidae	53	Trichoplusia	2115
Tischerioidea	53	Trichoptilus	576
tistra Hodges [Decantha]	233	Trichordestra	2525, E290
titanella McDunnough [Hypatopa]	531	trichostola (Meyrick) [Chionodes]	391
titus (Fabricius) [Satyrium]	1179	trichostomus (Christoph) [Catoptria]	1433
<i>toddi (Holland) [Boloria]</i>	1216	<i>tricularis (Hübner) [Boloria]</i>	1214
togata (Esper) [Xanthia]	2415, E276	tricoloralis (Dyar) [Cosipara]	1416
togata (Hübner) [Eupithecia]	E154	tricolorella Grote [Acrobasis]	1307
togata Walsingham [Depressaria]	280	<i>tricristatella (Chambers) [Mompha]</i>	537
<i>tollandensis (Barnes &amp; Benjamin)</i>		tridenticola Braun [Bucculatrix]	94
[Boloria]	1215	trifasciata (Smith) [Euxoa]	E303
Tolyte	1560, E126	trifolii (Curtis) [Coleophora]	511
tonsa (Grote) [Neoligia]	2351	trifolii (Hufnagel) [Anarta]	2494
<i>tooele (Barnes &amp; McDunnough)</i>		Trifurculini	23
[Grammia]	2006	trigona (Smith) [Abagrotis]	2806
topazata (Strecker) [Stamnodes]	1665	trigonana (Walsingham) [Lotisma]	602
topiarius (Zeller) [Chrysoteuchia]	1437	trigonella (Linnaeus) [Epinotia]	980

trigrapha Zeller [Adela]	51	tylodes (Meyrick) [Nemapogon]	69
trilinearis (Packard) [Plataea]	1941	typica Smith [Pronoctua]	2830
trimaculella (Chambers) [Isophrictis]	326	Tyria	2031
trimaculella (Fitch) [Eido]	241	u-aureum (Guenée) [Syngrapha]	E217
trinitana (McDunnough) [Olethreutes]	821	ubiquitata Ferguson [Digrammia]	1838
trioellella (Chambers)		Udea	1528, E120
[Gnorimoschema]	444	Ufeina	2460
Triocnemidina	2215	Ufeus	2460, E284
Triphosa	1644	uhleri (Reakirt) [Oeneis]	1282
tripunctaria Herrich-Schäffer		<i>ulsterata</i> (Pearsall) [Macaria]	1829
[Eupithecia]	1730	ultronia (Hübner) [Catocala]	2084
triquetrella (Hübner) [Dahlica]	56	umbra Hufnagel [Pyrrhia]	E238
trisecta (Walker) [Pediasia]	1464	umbrastriana (Kearfott) [Eucosma]	870
tristata (Linnaeus) [Epirrhoe]	1689, E142	umbraticostella (Walsingham)	
tristricula (Morrison) [Euxoa]	2648	[Depressariodes]	263
tristigmata (Grote) [Eupsilia]	2402	umbricata Mustelin [Protoperigea]	2301
tritonia (Boeber) [Boloria]	1222, E087	umbrifascia (Smith) [Sympistis]	2229
trivialis Barnes & McDunnough		<i>umbrifasciata</i> Blackmore [Litholomia]	2386
[Oreanaia]	1489	umbripennis (Hulst) [Tulsa]	1356
triviata (Barnes & McDunnough)		umbrosaria (Hübner) [Hypomecis]	E179
[Digrammia]	1842	umbrosaria (Packard) [Nepytia]	1935
trivinctella (Zeller) [Scythris]	522	unangulata (Haworth) [Euphyia]	1690, E143
tronellus (Smith) [Euxoa]	2700	unanimis (Hübner) [Apamea]	2315
trophella (Busck) [Chionodes]	E019	undulana ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
trossulana (Walsingham) [Epinotia]	1020	[Orthotaenia]	799
truncata (Hufnagel) [Dysstroma]	1598	undulata (Harrison) [Epirrita]	1706
truncataria (Walker) [Epelis]	1828	undulata (Linnaeus) [Rheumaptera]	1646
truncatellus (Zetterstedt) [Pediasia]	1462	undulatella (Clemens) [Hulstia]	1399
tsuga Freeman [Argyresthia]	215	unfortunana Ferris & Kruse	
tsugana Freeman [Epinotia]	1009	[Zeiraphera]	973
tsuganus (Powell) [Archips]	738	<i>unfortunana</i> Powell [Zeiraphera]	973
tullia (Müller) [Coenonympha]	1261	unguicella (Linnaeus) [Ancylis]	848
Tulsa	1356	unicalcararia (Guenée)	
tumicolella Mutuura, Munroe & Ross		[Drepanulatrix]	1888
[Dioryctria]	1387	unicava Lafontaine [Spaelotis]	E314
tunicana (Walsingham) [Sparganothis]	773	unicolor (Hulst) [Eupithecia]	1722
tuolumnalis Barnes & McDunnough		unicolor (Robinson) [Eubaphe]	E145
[Pyrausta]	1515	unicolorella (Hulst) [Oreana]	1345
tuolumne Barnes & McDunnough		unicornis (Smith) [Schizura]	1977
[Hydiomena]	1622	unifascialis (Packard) [Pyrausta]	1520
turbata Hübner [Colostygia]	1616, E134	unifasciana (Clemens) [Sparganothis]	769
turbulenta McDunnough [Abagrotis]	2817	unifasciella (Chambers)	
turfosana (Herrich-Schäffer)		[Mompha]	543, E024
[Olethreutes]	823	<i>uniformis</i> (Smith) [Homorthodes]	2603
turmalis (Grote) [Udea]	1536	uniformis (Smith) [Lasionycta]	2572, E294
<i>turneri</i> Freeman [Polites]	1130	unijuga Walker [Catocala]	2075
tusa (Grote) [Oligia]	2345	unipuncta (Haworth) [Mythimna]	2550
tutillus McDunnough [Crambus]	1445	<i>unipunctaria</i> (Wright) [Macaria]	1834
Two-year-cycle Budworm	730	unipunctata (Haworth) [Hypagyrtis]	1875

unistriatellus Packard [Crambus]	1443	variegana ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
unitaria (Packard) [Nemoria]	1799	[Acleris]	642
Uraniidae	1593	Variigated Cutworm	2618
urentis Guenée [Abrostola]	2114	variolaria Guenée [Cabera]	1885
Urodidae	610	variolata (Smith) [Hadena]	2541
Urodoidea	610	<i>varuna</i> (Edwards) [Oeneis]	1282
ursae (McDunnough) [Xestia]	2779	vashti Strecker [Sphinx]	1571
ursaria (Walker) [Lycia]	1873	vasiliata Guenée [Anticlea]	1662
urticaria Swett [Xanthotype]	1903	<i>vaualbum</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
uscripta (Smith) [Sideridis]	2538	[ <i>Nymphalis</i> ]	1241
<i>uslui</i> Koçak [Boloria]	1219	velata (Walker) [Loscopia]	E257
ustella (Clerck) [Ypsolopha]	E010	velatella (Busck) [Xenolechia]	363
<i>utahensis</i> (Edwards) [Arctia]	2014	velleripennis (Grote) [Euxoa]	E306
vaccinii Clarke [Filatima]	423	vellivolata (Hulst) [Iridopsis]	E181
vaccinii Riley [Acrobasis]	1305	velutinana (Walker) [Argyrotaenia]	715
<i>vachellellus</i> (Kearfott) [Chrysoteuchia]	1437	venata (Grote) [Enypia]	1953
vagana Heinrich [Epinotia]	1015	venerabilis Walker [Agrotis]	2730
vagans (Barnes & McDunnough)		venosa (Smith) [Resapamea]	2342
[Dasychira]	1983	<i>venosa</i> Scudder [Pieris]	1157
vagans (Boisduval) [Spilosoma]	2019	<i>venosata</i> (McDunnough)	
v-alba Ottolengui [Autographa]	2127	[ <i>Digrammia</i> ]	1850
vallus (Smith) [Euxoa]	2642	ventralis (Grote & Robinson)	
<i>vancouvera</i> McDunnough		[Diastictis]	1523
[ <i>Andropolia</i> ]	2446	Venusia	1699
<i>vancouverana</i> McDunnough		venusta Walker [Plusia]	2156
[Dichrorampha]	1025	verberata (Smith) [Sunira]	2412
<i>vancouverana</i> McDunnough		vermiculata (Grote)	
[Zeiraphera]	975	[Gnophaela]	2032, E207
<i>vancouverella</i> Mutuura, Munroe & Ross		verna (Miller) [Eucosma]	873, E050
[Dioryctria]	1383	vernilis (Grote) [Xestia]	2767
<i>vancouverensis</i> (Guppy & Shepard)		verniloides Lafontaine [Xestia]	2767, 2768
[ <i>Plebejus</i> ]	1201	versicolor (Warren) [Anatralata]	1479
<i>vancouverensis</i> Grote [Agrotis]	2731	versicolorana (Clemens) [Olethreutes]	E047
<i>vancouverensis</i> Hulst		versutella Zeller [Gelechia]	379
[Erannis]	1878, 1879, E184	<i>vertina</i> (Smith) [Lithophane]	2400
<i>vancouverensis</i> McDunnough		verutana Zeller [Bactra]	784
[Coleophora]	481	vestris (Boisduval) [Euphyes]	1135
<i>vancouverensis</i> Strand [Acronicta]	2179	vetusta (Walker) [Agrotis]	2728
vanella Walsingham [Plutella]	188	vetusta (Walker) [Euxoa]	2649
Vanessa	1236, E088	vialis (Edwards) [Amblyscirtes]	1121
variabilis (Busck) [Prolita]	368	Viceroy	1211
variabilis (Grote) [Dichagyris]	2623	vicina (Grote) [Lacinipolia]	2587
variabilis (Smith) [Egira]	2479	victoria (Grote) [Lygephila]	2071
variabilis Davis & Pellmyr [Greya]	40	<i>victoria</i> Barnes & McDunnough	
variana (Fernald) [Acleris]	655	[ <i>Hydriomena</i> ]	1639
variata (Braun) [Greya]	41	<i>victoria</i> Taylor [Zenophleps]	1692
variata (Grote) [Abagrotis]	2824	vidleri Elwes [Erebia]	1265
variataella (Clemens) [Nemapogon]	70	viduella (Fabricius) [Chionodes]	407
		villana (Busck) [Phtheochroa]	682



vilella (Busck) [Chrysoclista]	475	walshella (Clemens) [Taleporia]	58
villosa (Grote) [Schinia]	2286, E240	Walshia	291, E014
vinctalis Barnes & McDunnough		walsinghami (Edwards) [Schinia]	2290
[Evergestis]	1483	walsinghami (Ragonot) [Ambesa]	1343
vinnulella Neunzig [Euzophera]	1318	walsinghamiella (Busck) [Ypsolopha]	186
violacea (Grote) [Oligia]	2346	waracana (Kearfott) [Phtheochroa]	685
violaceana (Robinson) [Sparganothis]	770	<i>waroi</i> Barnes & Benjamin [Arctia]	2014
Virbia	2016, E204	washingtonalis (Grote) [Udea]	1530
virescana (Clemens) [Clepsis]	763	<i>washingtonia</i> (Barnes & McDunnough)	
virgatella (Clemens)		[Speyeria]	1235
[Sciota]	E104, E105, E106	<i>washingtonia</i> Clench [Callophrys]	1182
virginalis (Boisduval) [Platyrepia]	2013	<i>washingtonia</i> Grote [Lithophane]	2391
virginalis (Hulst) [Protitame]	1812	watertonana McDunnough	
virginarius (Grote) [Panthea]	2171	[Pelochrista]	921
virginella Dyar [Bandera]	1332	<i>watsoni</i> (Hall) [Nymphalis]	1241
virginica (Esper) [Ctenucha]	2038	weaverella (Clemens) [Monopis]	80
virginica (Fabricius) [Spilosoma]	2022	Webbing Clothes Moth	85
virginiensis (Drury) [Vanessa]	1236	websteri Clarke [Aroga]	425
virgo (Linnaeus) [Grammia]	1999	wellingtoniana (Kearfott) [Apotomops]	707
virguncula (Kirby) [Grammia]	2001	westermanni (Staudinger) [Euxoa]	2640
viridata (Packard) [Acasis]	1770	Western Black-headed Budworm	654
viridipallida Barnes & McDunnough		Western Hemlock Looper	1934
[Ipimorpha]	2441	Western Oak Looper	1934
<i>viridipennata</i> (Hulst) [Mesothea]	1807	Western Spruce Budworm	729
viridisigma (Grote) [Syngrapha]	2138, 2139	Western Tent Caterpillar	1559
viridisparsa (Dod) [Copablepharon]	2627	Western Tiger Swallowtail	1103
viriditincta (Smith) [Sympistis]	E226	White Admiral	1209
<i>vitabunda</i> Hovanitz [Colias]	1136	<i>whitehousei</i> (Gunder) [Speyeria]	1228
vitalbata ([Denis & Schiffermüller])		White-shouldered House Moth	240
[Horisme]	E146	whitmerellus Klots [Crambus]	1444, E113
vitellinana (Zeller) [Phtheochroa]	683	whitneyi (Behr) [Chlosyne]	1255, E092
vitrana Walsingham [Grapholita]	1035	williamsii (Dodge) [Grammia]	2006
vittifrons (Grote) [Abagrotis]	2808	willingana (Kearfott) [Proteoteras]	966
Vitula	1323	wilsonensis Cassino & Swett	
<i>vivida</i> (Dyar) [Lithophane]	2395	[Sericosema]	1882
<i>vivida</i> Barnes & McDunnough		wilsoni (Grote) [Euxoa]	2723
[Epirrhoe]	1688	wilsoni Barnes & Benjamin	
vivida Munroe [Eudonia]	1425	[Sympistis]	2262, E236
<i>vividella</i> (McDunnough) [Pima]	1338	Winter Moth	1708
vocalis (Grote) [Setagrotis]	2792, E320	Wockia	610
vocaridorsana Kearfott [Sparganothis]	774	wyatti (Barnes & Benjamin)	
volubilis Harvey [Agrotis]	2732.1	[Psammopolia]	2581
voxcana (Kearfott) [Cochylys]	703	wyethiae Walsingham [Coleophora]	483
vulgivagellus (Clemens) [Agriphila]	1456	xami Reakirt [Callophrys]	E078
vulneratana (Zetterstedt)		Xanthia	2415, E276
[Phtheochroa]	684	xanthographa ([Denis & Schiffermüller])	
vulpina (Grote) [Acronicta]	2177, E221	[Xestia]	2761
vultuosa (Grote) [Apamea]	2312, E247	xanthoides (Walker) [Sparganothis]	771
walkerata (Pearsall) [Dysstroma]	1599, E132	Xanthorhoe	1669, E140

Xanthorhoini	1669	zimmermani (Grote) [Dioryctria]	1384
Xanthotype	1903	zinckenella (Treitschke) [Etiella]	1396
xanthuris (Meyrick) [Filatima]	424	zoegana (Linnaeus) [Agapeta]	690
Xenolechia	363	Zophodia	1404, E110
Xenotemna	765	zophopasta Braun [Bucculatrix]	98
Xestia	2761, E316	Zosteropoda	2617
Xylena	2376	Zotheca	2436
Xylenina	2376	zozana (Kearfott) [Rhyacionia]	858
Xylenini	2376, E266	Zygaenoidea	1092
xylina (Hulst) [Eulithis]	1609, 1610		
xylinoides (Guenée) [Hyppa]	2430, E280		
Xylomoia	2356		
xylostella (Linnaeus) [Plutella]	189		
Xylotype	2454, E283		
yarrowii (Stretch) [Pararctia]	2011		
yosemitae (Grote) [Fishia]	2448		
youngana (Kearfott) [Cydia]	1048, E063		
youngi (McDunnough) [Eucosma]	907		
youngi (McDunnough) [Sympistis]	2251		
youngiella (Busck) [Thaumatographa]	1061		
<i>youngii</i> (Smith) [Xestia]	2772		
Yponomeuta	167		
Yponomeutidae	160, E009		
Yponomeutinae	160		
Yponomeutini	160		
Yponomeutoidea	160		
Ypsolopha	176, E010		
Ypsolophidae	174, E010		
Ypsolophinae	174		
yuconella (Dyar) [Sciota]	1353		
<i>yukona</i> (Holland) [Plebejus]	1206		
<i>yukona</i> (McDunnough) [Xestia]	2778		
yukonensis (Hampson) [Mythimna]	2549		
<i>yukonensis</i> Eisner [Parnassius]	1098		
<i>yukonensis</i> Holland [Coenonympha]	1261		
Zale	2103, E215		
Zanclognatha	2046		
zapulata (Robinson) [Choristoneura]	724		
zea (Boddie) [Helicoverpa]	2276		
Zeiraphera	969, E058		
zelicaon Lucas [Papilio]	1100		
zelleri (Grote) [Macalla]	1298		
Zelleria	170, E009		
Zenodoxus	1066		
Zenophleps	1692		
<i>zephyrus</i> (Edwards) [Polygonia]	1247		
zerene (Boisduval) [Speyeria]	1229, 1230		
zeta (Treitschke) [Apamea]	2338, E256		
zetterstedtii (Staudinger) [Sympistis]	2264		



**Moths and butterflies (Lepidoptera) are one of the most diverse and economically important groups of insects, with approximately 157,000 species worldwide. This book establishes a definitive list of the species that occur in BC, and clarifies erroneous records in past works. It provides a knowledge baseline that will be useful to resource and conservation managers, biodiversity researchers, taxonomists, amateur collectors, and naturalists.**