More than 100 new records of moths and butterflies (Lepidoptera) from Tobago, West Indies, with a new synonym in Crambidae

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ABSTRACT

Details of six new butterfly and 128 new moth records from Tobago are presented, including species of Batrachedridae (1), Castniidae (1), Crambidae (20), Erebidae (49), Euteliidae (1), Geometridae (15), Hesperiidae (2), Immidae (2), Lasiocampidae (1), Lycaenidae (2), Noctuidae (12), Notodontidae (11), Nymphalidae (1), Oecophoridae (3), Pyralidae (7), Riodinidae (1), Sesiidae (2), Sphingidae (1), Tineidae (1) and Uraniidae (1). Three of the new butterfly records are based on voucher specimens, but the other three and all the moths are based solely on photographs from life, and representative images are included as vouchers. A duplicate record of Hedylidae is pointed out, previously overlooked records of Gelechiidae and Saturniidae are added, the previously unrecognized female of *Metria* sp. nr. *demera* Schaus (Erebidae) is associated with the male, and *Hemiceras egregia* Dognin (Notodontidae) is newly identified. The total number of Lepidoptera species known from Tobago is now 653 moths and 165 butterflies. All newly reported species except four are also known from Trinidad (although some have not been previously published as from Trinidad). Species associated with economic crops include *Batrachedra nuciferae* Hodges (Batrachedridae), *Haritalodes pharaxalis* (Druce), *Maruca vitrata* (Fabricius) and *Palpita persimilis* Munroe (Crambidae), *Cerconota anonella* (Sepp) (Oecophoridae), *Rupela albina* Becker & Solis (Pyralidae), and *Eichlinia pulchripes* (Walker) (Sesiidae), while *Achroia grisella* (Fabricius) (Crambidae) and *Galleria mellonella* (Linnaeus) (Pyralidae) are pests of honeybee hives. *Leucochroma analytica* Dyar, 1914 is a **new synonym** of *Leucochroma trinitensis* Rothschild, 1912.

Key words: Trinidad, Tobago, butterflies, moths, Lepidoptera, new records, Leucochroma

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INRODUCTION

Trinidad and Tobago are two small islands off the northeast coast of South America with a combined land area of about 5100 km² and a maximum elevation slightly below 1000 m. Together with some smaller associated islands, they make up the country Trinidad & Tobago. As continental islands, they have a biota that is a subset of that of the nearby South American mainland. The fauna of Trinidad is the better known of the two, and Tobago being further offshore has a biota that is largely a subset of that of Trinidad (Starr 2009, Cock 2017a, 2017b). Here, we use Trinidad & Tobago to refer to the country, whereas Trinidad and Tobago refer to the two separate islands.

The butterflies of Tobago are relatively well known, and an updated checklist of 150 species was quite recently published (Cock 2017a). Since then, nine species have been added to this total (Cock 2021b, Cock *et al.* 2022, 2023), and six more recorded in 2023 are added here. In contrast, the moths of Tobago are not so well known, and only in 2017

was a preliminary checklist of 355 species published (Cock 2017b). Cock and Kelly (2020) added 45 new records, Deo et al. (2020) pointed out an old literature record, Cock (2021b) added a further 11 moths based on images posted on iNaturalist (www.iNaturalist.org), Cock et al. (2022) added a further 49 moths and removed one misidentified species, and Cock et al. (2023) added 66 records. Here we add new records of 128 moths recorded up to the end of 2023, add previously overlooked literature records (Gelechiidae and Saturniidae), remove a duplicate record (Hedylidae), identify the previously unrecognized female of Metria sp. nr. demera Schaus (Erebidae), and Hemiceras egregia Dognin (Notodontidae), previously reported from Tobago as H. rufula Dognin (Cock 2017b) is reidentified. The total number of Lepidoptera species now known from Tobago is 653 moths and 165 butterflies. Thus, the number of species of moths known from Tobago has almost doubled from 355 in 2017 to 653, approaching the 742 species of moths extrapolated by Cock (2003), whereas the number of butterflies shows only a 10% increase compared to the 2017 total. Many more moth species are expected to occur in Tobago, particularly those of smaller size, and we have images representing about 100 species that are yet to be authoritatively identified.

Nearly all the new records reported here are based on the photographs of the coauthors CM, AED, RND, MK and DRWP, together with a small number of observations by citizen scientists on iNaturalist (www.iNaturalist.org; as noted in text and acknowledgements). Since July 2023, CM has been documenting the moths attracted to external fluorescent tubes left on by night at his house near Mason Hall, in an area of the Courland River watershed at about 170m. The house is within an old estate with cacao, coffee, mahogany, cypre and immortelle trees. This half-year of observations has yielded by far the largest proportion of the new records reported here. AED and MK photographed moths attracted to house lights while they were staying near Englishman's Bay. RND made observations as part of the TTFNC Buccoo Bioblitz 2023 (Deacon 2023), using light to attract moths, as well as making night walks (Deo et al. 2020) and using drying uprooted Heliotropium indicum L. (Heliotropiaceae) as an attractant for some Arctiinae (Beebe 1955). DRWP photographed his observations at Corbin Local Wildlife, a nature reserve and rehabilitation centre near Mason Hall, Tobago, where significant effort has been made to increase Lepidoptera biodiversity on the site by establishing native wildflower-rich pasture and planting food plants. As a result, 80 butterfly species have been recorded from the reserve, including species that have not been recorded for many years and new island records, some of which are documented below. Almost all species newly recorded here from Tobago are also known to occur in Trinidad, although not all have been previously published as occurring in Trinidad. However, four species reported here are not known from Trinidad at this time: Coxina cinctipalpis (Smith), Dyomyx egista Bar, D. ocala Schaus, and Eulepidotis persimilis (Guenée).

We refer to material examined in the following collections: Matthew J.W. Cock research collection (MJWC), The Natural History Museum, London, UK (NHMUK), National Museums of Scotland (NMS), Oxford University Museum of Natural History (OUMNH), United States National Museum (USNM), and the University of the West Indies Zoology Museum, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago (UWIZM). Identifications were made by comparison with the first author's collection of Trinidad Lepidoptera (MJWC), which have been named primarily in the context of the collections of NHMUK and USNM. In selected cases, we also refer to species' barcode index numbers (BINs) (Ratnasingham and Hebert 2013) as used in the Barcode of Life database

(Hebert et al. 2003, https://www.boldsystems.org/).

Species are arranged by family alphabetically, and alphabetically within families; subfamilies (where used) are included in parentheses after each species heading. To facilitate navigation each entry is numbered and lists of entries by numbers, genera and species appear at the end of the article. The taxonomy and basis of identification of each species are the work of the first author. Similarly, comments on the status of each species in Trinidad are based on the first author's unpublished compilation of records; these indicate how commonly and in which habitats these species may occur in Tobago. Trinidad records were collected by the first author and the specimens are in his collection (MJWC) except when otherwise stated. The figures show photographs taken in Tobago, except as indicated. C in the figure legend refers to the photographer. Abbreviations include MVL = mercury vapour light; TL = type locality. As the photographs are without any indication of scale, the forewing length (F = base of forewing - wing tip) is provided in the figure legends based on photographs taken with a scale, Trinidad material in MJWC, or estimated from published descriptions or images.

BATRACHEDRIDAE

1. Batrachedra nuciferae Hodges, 1966

Cock and Burris (2013) and Cock (2013) studied this species in Trinidad, where they considered it an indigenous minor pest of palm inflorescences, including coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.) and palmiste, *Roystonea oleracea* (Jacq.) O.F. Cook (Arecaceae). Trinidad material was identified by comparison of the genitalia with those of the type series, and Trinidad specimens have since been sequenced for their DNA barcodes, which form BIN BOLD:ACR6105. CM's photograph from Mason Hall (Fig. 1) was identified by comparison with the material studied from Trinidad.



Fig. 1. Batrachedra nuciferae, Mason Hall, 28 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 175467103]; F 4-5 mm.

CASTNIIDAE

2. Castnia invaria Walker, 1854 ssp. trinitatis Lathy 1925 (Castniinae)

In their synopsis of the Castniidae of Trinidad, Gonzalez and Cock (2004) were aware of only two records of this species from Trinidad, dating back to 1925. We are not aware of any subsequent records, so the photograph by DRWP (as corbinlocalwildlife) from Corbin Local Wildlife (Fig. 2), is an unexpected first record for Tobago.



Fig. 2. Castnia invaria trinitatis, Corbin Local Wildlife, 14 March 2023, Pandey D.R.W. [iNaturalist 152836985]; F 40 mm.

CRAMBIDAE

3. Apilocrocis cephalis (Walker, 1859) (Spilomelinae)

This is a new record for both Trinidad and Tobago, identified by comparison with the NHMUK series. Trinidad records are from Asa Wright Nature Centre, Curepe, Morne Bleu, Parrylands, and Port of Spain (NHMUK, MJWC, iNaturalist). CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 3), and Mark Hulme photographed one at Englishman's Bay on 15 December 2023 [iNaturalist 194112484].



Fig. 3. Female *Apilocrocis cephalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 6 December 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 193267123]; F 12–13 mm.

4. Desmia ploralis (Guenée, 1854) (Spilomelinae)

As pointed out by Landry (2016) Desmia is a complicated, mostly Neotropical, sometimes sexually dimorphic genus, with many species described and undescribed. Trinidad specimens from the Arima Valley and Parrylands were identified as this species by comparison with the lectotype (NHMUK, *A* French Guiana) and NHMUK series. Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded D. ploralis from Trinidad, based on a specimen from Palmiste, 12 February 1921 (N. Lamont). This specimen is in NMS; it resembles the Trinidad specimens MJWC identified as D. ploralis, but the white hindwing spot has a distal lobe and the lobe of the hindwing tornus is stronger; it may be D. clarkei Amsel, described from Venezuela (Amsel 1956) or some other species. Based on the specimens in MJWC, the male photographed by AED (Fig. 4) is D. ploralis, but this should be considered a provisional identification until the genus is better understood and Tobago specimens have been examined in the context of genitalia diagnostics and DNA barcodes.



Fig. 4. Male *Desmia ploralis*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 9 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 154217800]; F 11 mm.

5. *Desmia tages* (Cramer, 1777) (Spilomelinae)

Desmia tages was described from Surinam (Cramer 1777-1779) and has been reported from Trinidad by Kaye (1901) and Kaye and Lamont (1927), the latter referring to specimens from Tabaquite (W.J. Kaye) and without locality (F.W. Jackson). The former has not been located in NHMUK, but there are two females collected by F.W. Jackson in NHMUK and OUMNH which may represent this record. Trinidad specimens were compared to Cramer's plate (Cramer 1777-1779, pl. 97D, \bigcirc) and the NHMUK series based on habitus. This material is also compatible with BIN BOLD: AAA0433 identified as D. tages in BOLD, with sequences from USA (5), Mexico (1), Costa Rica (61), and Argentina (1). However, until the genus is revised based on genitalia and genetics and a neotype designated for D. tages, this identification cannot be rigorously confirmed. Desmia tages is a common and widespread species in Trinidad, and CM has photographed males (20 July 2023 [iNaturalist 174193155]; Fig. 5) and a female (Fig. 6) at Mason Hall.



Fig. 5. Male *Desmia tages*, Mason Hall, at light, 13 January 2024, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 196629977]; F 12 mm.



Fig. 6. Female *Desmia tages*, Mason Hall, at light, 22 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 184473048]; F 12 mm.

6. *Goniorhynchus salaconalis* (Druce, 1895) (Spilomelinae) This identification was suggested by alexandre_laporte on iNaturalist. *Goniorhynchus salaconalis* was described from Panama by Druce (1881–1900); his figure (Plate 62, Fig. 16) is similar to the Tobago moths shown here (Figs. 7, 8) but the costa is only narrowly dark, and the hindwing has no discal spot. Accordingly, this name is used provisionally, pending further study. There are photographic records from Trinidad (Bush Bush, 18 October 2014, K. Sookdeo; South Oropouche, Mon Desir, 1 February 2022, T.P. Maharaj [iNaturalist 106013567]) and Chacachacare (18 February 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 149304223]), as well as photographs of two males and a female from Tobago, at Englishman's Bay (Figs. 7, 8; ♂ 1 December 2021, M. Kelly).

7. Haritalodes pharaxalis (Druce, 1895) (Spilomelinae)

This species is a minor leaf-eating pest of cacao, known as the cacao leaf tier in Trinidad. Until recently, it was referred to as *Sylepta prorogata* Hampson (Lamont and Callan 1950, Kirkpatrick 1953, Laurence 2000, Robinson *et al.* 2023), but Becker (2023) showed that this is a synonym of



Fig. 7. Male *Goniorhynchus salaconalis*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 10 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 1544056120]; F 11 mm (estimate).



Fig. 8. Female *Goniorhynchus salaconalis*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 15 July 2022, M. Gibson [iNaturalist 126414497]; ©, with permission.

Haritalodes pharaxalis. Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the holotype of *S. prorogata* (NHMUK, ♂ Surinam) and the NHMUK series. CM's photographs from Mason Hall (Fig. 9; ♂ 3.xii.2023 [iNaturalist 192997542]) are the first records of this pest from Tobago.



Fig. 9. Male *Haritalodes pharaxalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 9 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 182579379]; F 13 mm.

8. Hoterodes ausonia (Cramer, 1777) (Spilomelinae)

Trinidad material of this distinctive species was identified by comparison with the NHMUK and USNM series. It superficially resembles *Syllepte laticalis* (Lederer) (Fig. 24), but that species is more robust and has an extensive white area on the hindwing. This new record for Tobago is based on three photographic records from Idlewild Recreation Ground, above Scarborough ($\stackrel{\circ}{O}$ 27 August 2023, N. Vaughan [iNaturalist 180791130]), near Mason Hall ($\stackrel{\circ}{O}$, 10 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 182745113]), and Black Rock (Fig. 10).



Fig. 10. Male *Hoterodes ausonia*, Black Rock, 23 September 2023, L. Wheeler [iNaturalist 184638748]; F 18 mm.

9. Lamprosema lunulalis Hübner, 1823 (Spilomelinae)

Like *Desmia*, this is another difficult genus with many similar described and undescribed species. Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded *L. lunulalis* from St. Joseph, in March 1922 (F.W. Jackson). This specimen was examined in NHMUK and other Trinidad specimens were identified as this species based on the NHMUK series. Nevertheless, the genus needs revision before this name can be used with confidence. This seems to be an occasional and widespread species in Trinidad. CM photographed two females at Mason Hall (22 July 2023 [iNaturalist 174383583] and 10 September 2023, Fig. 11), and AED photographed a possible male in poor condition at Englishman's Bay (8 April 2023 [iNaturalist 154045219]).

10. Leucochromodes trinitensis (Hampson, 1912) (Spilomelinae)

Hampson (1912) described *Leucochroma trinitensis* from Trinidad (\bigcirc type examined in NHMUK). Two years later, Dyar (1914) described the same species as *Leucochroma analytica* (\bigcirc type examined in USNM) also from Trinidad. Munroe (1995) transferred both species to *Leucochromodes*. Based on MJWC's examination of the types, *Leucochroma analytica* Dyar, 1914 is a **new synonym** of *Leucochroma trinitensis* Rothschild, 1912.

Kaye (1901) identified this species as Leucochroma



Fig. 11. Female *Lamprosema lunulalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 10 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 182739951]; F 10 mm.

melusinalis Walker, referring to a specimen that he collected at Tabaquite. Kaye and Lamont (1927) referred to it as *L. trinitatis* and reported 'Type only in NHM. Tabaquite (W.J. Kaye)'; the type is only labelled 'Trinidad', but it is almost certainly the Tabaquite specimen referred to. The only specimen seen with location data more detailed than 'Trinidad' is a female that MJWC collected at Morne Bleu Textel Installation, on 4 February 1979. AED photographed a female at Englishman's Bay (Fig. 12).



Fig. 12. Female *Leucochromodes trinitensis*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 10 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 154405631]; F 9 mm.

11. Maruca vitrata (Fabricius, 1787) (Spilomelinae)

Maruca vitrata is a pantropical pest of the flowers and pods of Fabaceae, including pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan* L.) (Sharma 1998). It has been reported from 'Trinidad & Tobago', but although Kaye and Lamont (1927) and IIE (1996) reported it from Trinidad, no sources specifically refer to it being present in Tobago. As it also occurs through the Lesser and Greater Antilles (IIE 1996), its presence in Tobago might be assumed, but CM's photographic record (Fig. 13) is the first clear confirmation of the presence of the species in Tobago.



Fig. 13. Maruca vitrata, nr. Mason Hall, 5 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176871420]; F 11 mm.

12. *Mesocondyla dardusalis* (Walker, 1859) (Spilomelinae) Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the NHMUK and USNM series and confirmed by comparison with an image of the type in OUMNH (2023a). Although it has not previously been reported from Trinidad, this is an occasional species with records from Morne Bleu, Arima Valley, Manzanilla, Freeport (Wa Samaki Ecosystems), Pepper Village, South Oropouche, and Inniss Field (MJWC, OUMNH, UWIZM, iNaturalist). A photograph by CM (Fig. 14) shows that it also occurs in Tobago.



Fig. 14. Male *Mesocondyla dardusalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 17 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 183789480]; F 16 mm.

13. *Neoleucinodes alegralis* (Schaus, 1920) (Spilomelinae) Schaus (1920) described this species (as *Lipocosma alegralis*) from French Guiana (TL Cayenne), Panama, and Guatemala. This is a new record for both Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad records from Morne Bleu, Upper Guanapo Valley, Brasso Seco and Parrylands (MJWC, iNaturalist) were identified from an initial suggestion by alexandre_laporte on iNaturalist, and supported by examination of material from Costa Rica posted on BOLD forming BIN BOLD:AAK7892. RD's photograph on the Main Ridge (Fig. 15) and CM's from near Mason Hall (15 September 2023 [iNaturalist 183442419]) are the first observations from Tobago.



Fig. 15. Neoleucinodes alegralis, Main Ridge, 11.29 -60.61, 30 August 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 181251678]; F 8 mm.

14. Omiodes humeralis Guenée, 1854 (Spilomelinae)

Specimens of this species from Trinidad were initially identified by M. Shaffer (NHMUK) and subsequently confirmed using the key in Gentili and Solis (1998). It has not previously been reported from Trinidad, but there are records from Grand Riviere, Santa Cruz Valley, Caura, Morne Bleu, Arima Valley, Upper Guanapo Valley, Cumaca Road, Valencia Forest, Brasso, South Oropouche and Concord (MJWC, NHMUK, UWIZM, K. Sookdeo photo, iNaturalist). CM has photographed this species several times near Mason Hall (21 July 2023, Fig. 16; 28 July 2023 [iNaturalist 175456286]; 9 September 2023 [iNaturalist 182579756]).



Fig. 16. Male *Omiodes humeralis*, Mason Hall, 21 July 2023, C. Meijas [iNaturalist 174196895]; F 14 mm.

15. Palpita persimilis Munroe, 1959 (Spilomelinae)

This is the species that Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported from Trinidad as Margaronia quadristigmalis, referring to a specimen from St. Ann's (W.J. Kaye), which MJWC examined in NHMUK. Munroe (1959) described Palpita persimilis from Brazil (TL Sta. Catharina), Venezuela and Guadeloupe, so its presence in Trinidad and Tobago is not unexpected. MJWC identified a dissected Trinidad male from Munroe (1959), and there are records from Point Gourde, Port of Spain (St. Ann's - the specimen referred to by Kaye and Lamont (1927)), Morne Bleu, Arima Valley, Cumaca Road, Curepe, Brigand Hill, Point Fortin, South Oropuche and Inniss Field (MJWC, NHMUK, UWIZM, iNaturalist). A DNA barcode from a Trinidad specimen (Point Fortin, MC 364) forms part of BIN BOLD:AAF2122, together with material from Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, and Panama, although none of these are identified to species. Given this lack of precision, the Trinidad and Tobago records for this species should be considered provisional. The caterpillars are reported to be pests of olive trees in Brazil, feeding on shoots and leaves (Chiaradia and Croce 2008). CM photographed this species near Mason Hall (Fig. 17).



Fig. 17. Female *Palpita persimilis*, Mason Hall, 2 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176363465]; F 13 mm.

16. Phaedropsis fuscicostalis (Hampson, 1895) (Spilomelinae) This species has not previously been reported from Trinidad or Tobago. Trinidad material (Curepe, 19-22 October 1980; St. Benedict's, 16 January 2004) was identified by comparison with the type (NHMUK, \bigcirc Grenada). Having been recorded from Grenada and Trinidad it was expected to occur in Tobago, and CM's photograph (Fig. 18) confirms this.

17. *Phostria metalobalis* (Hampson, 1912) (Spilomelinae) This species was described from Fort George, Trinidad (Hampson 1912), and Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the holotype in NHMUK. It is an uncommon species in Trinidad with further records from Curepe (MJWC, UWIZM) and Wa Samaki Ecosystems



Fig. 18. Female *Phaedropsis fuscicostalis*, nr. Mason Hall, 20 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174033836]; F 8 mm.

(iNaturalist). The male has a distinctive concave margin to the hindwing, but in the female, this is only slightly sinuous (Fig. 19), so images of the female might be confused with other similar species. RND photographed a male on the Main Ridge of Tobago (Fig. 20).



Fig. 19. Male (below) and female *Phostria metalobalis*, Wa Samaki Ecosystems, by night, 2 May 2021, R. Deo [iNaturalist 76514809]; F ♂ 19 mm.



Fig. 20. Male *Phostria metalobalis*, Main Ridge, 11.29 -60.61, 30 August 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 181252421]; F 19 mm.

18. Piletosoma novalis (Walker, [1866]) (Spilomelinae)

Lamont and Callan (1950) listed this species from Trinidad, but any without comment on the source of this record. Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the type (NHMUK, d Brazil), NHMUK series and USNM series. However, this is a rather undistinguished species and there are other similar species, e.g. P. guianalis Schaus, 1924 (TL Guyana), so this identification should be considered provisional. In addition to its size (F 13 mm), note that in the male the antennae are slightly thickened in the third quarter, the tegulae extend to the back of the thorax, there are tufts of hair-like setae laterally on the abdomen, a purple sheen to the dorsal forewings at certain light angles, a slightly concave area on the costa at two-thirds, and a dense group of black hairs at the tornus of the hindwing. There are Trinidad records from Port of Spain (< 15 miles), St. Benedicts, Morne Bleu and Palmiste (MJWC, NMS, OUMNH), but AED's photograph from Englishman's Bay (\mathcal{E} , at light, 9 April 2023 [iNaturalist 154217837]), RND's from the Main Ridge (at light, 30 August 2023 [iNaturalist 181255240]) and CM's from Mason Hall (Fig. 21) are the first from Tobago.



Fig. 21. Male *Piletosoma novalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 8 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 182409710]; F 13 mm.

19. *Portentomorpha xanthialis* (Guenée, 1854) (Pyraustinae) Kaye and Lamont (1927) Reported this species from Trinidad (as *Lamprosema xanthialis*), listing a specimen from Port of Spain (1889, J.H. Hart). This is most likely an old female specimen in NHMUK labelled 'Trinidad'. Other Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the cotypes (NHMUK, Cuba) and NHM series. CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 22).

20. *Rupela albina* Becker & Solis, **1990** (Schoenobiinae) Kaye (1901) and Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species from Trinidad as *Rupela albinella* (Cramer). However, this is an unavailable preoccupied name, and the replacement name *Rupela albina* Becker and Solis (1990) should be used. Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded it from



Fig. 22. *Portentomorpha xanthialis*, Mason Hall, 1 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176214762]; F 12 mm.

Tabaquite (W.J. Kaye), Guaico (18 April 1915, N. Lamont) and Palmiste (25 November 1915, 25 October 1918, 27 December 1921, N. Lamont). Lamont's specimens in RSM were examined and their identity was confirmed by comparison with the NHMUK series. For his Diploma in Tropical Agriculture, Harris (1956) made a detailed study of the rice stem borers, R. albina (as R. albinella) and Diatraea saccharalis (Fabricius) (Crambidae) in Trinidad, but unfortunately, this does not seem to have been published in a journal. CPPC (1972) listed *R. albina* (= *R. albinella*) as a rice pest present in Trinidad & Tobago, but this refers to the country as a whole and not to the two islands and so. until now there have been no records of this species from Tobago. Rupela albina is widespread in lowland areas of Trinidad, but apart from the report in CPPC (1972) does not seem to have entered the applied entomology literature for the island. There are several superficially similar species present in Trinidad & Tobago, such as Agylla spp. (Erebidae, Arctiinae, Lithosiini), but R. albina has longer legs which are normally obvious in images of the living moth, and a tuft of long white hairs at the base of the forewing (also seen in Norape plumosa (Butler) (Megalapygidae), but that is a more robust species with broader wings). CM photographed a specimen of this rice pest at Mason Hall (Fig. 23).

21. *Syllepte laticalis* (Lederer, 1863) mispl. (Spilomelinae) Munroe (1995) lists this species in *Syllepte* but points out that it is misplaced in that genus, which Becker (2023) and Solis *et al.* (2023) confirm. Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded a specimen from Palmiste (July 1915, N. Lamont), which was examined in RSM. The identity of Trinidad specimens was confirmed by comparison with the NHMUK series. This is a fairly common and widespread species in Trinidad (MJWC, RSM, USNM, UWIZM, iNaturalist), but CM's photograph at Mason Hall (Fig. 24) is the first record from Tobago.



Fig. 23. Rupela albina, Mason Hall, at light, 14 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178479355]; F rest 11-16 mm, ho 14-23 mm.



Fig. 24. Female *Syllepte laticalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 19 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 184073978]; F 17 mm.

22. *Symphysa amoenalis* (Walker, 1862) (Evergestiinae) This is a new record for Trinidad and Tobago, which was identified by comparing Trinidad specimens with the USNM series. Trinidad records are from Curepe [MJWC] and South Oropouche (1 February 2023, T.P. Maharaj [iNaturalist 147878234]), and now CM has photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 25).

EREBIDAE

23. Amabela carsinodes Hampson, 1924 (Erebinae)

Hampson (1924) described this species from Trinidad (Port of Spain). Further Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the male type in NHMUK; it is an occasional species, widespread in forested areas. CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 26).



Fig. 25. Symphysa amoenalis, Mason Hall, at light, 4 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 181848545]; F ♂ 5 mm, ♀ 6 mm.



Fig. 26. Female *Amabela carsinodes*, Mason Hall, at light, 17 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178935996]; F 14 mm.

24. *Anomis editrix* (Guenée, 1852) (Scoliopteryginae) Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species from Trinidad based on specimens from Palmiste (28 December 1917, N. Lamont) and without locality (1922, F.W. Jackson). Lamont's specimen in NMS was examined and its identity was confirmed by comparison with the type (NHMUK, Haiti) and NHMUK series. MJWC considered this a rare species in Trinidad, until Tarran P. Maharaj photographed several at Mon Desir, South Oropouche, suggesting it may be a local species with particular requirements. CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 27).



Fig. 27. Anomis editrix, Mason Hall, at light, 5 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176879342]; F 15 mm (estimate).

25. *Antiblemma mundicola* (Walker, 1865) (Eulepidotinae) A new record for both Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the type (OUMNH 2023b), but there are several similar species, so this identification should be considered provisional until the group is revised using genitalia and genetics. In Trinidad, this seems to be a fairly common and widespread species, with records from Curepe, St Benedict's, Arima Valley, Morne Bleu, Las Lappas Lookout, Brasso Seco, Grande Riviere, Cumaca Road, Parrylands, Inniss Field (MJWC, UWIZM, iNaturalist). CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 28), and MK one at Englishman's Bay (4 December 2023).



Fig. 28. Antiblemma mundicola, Mason Hall, at light, 4 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 181848708]; F ♂9 mm, ♀ 10 mm.

26. *Antiblemma patifaciens* (Walker, 1858) (Eulepidotinae) Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded a specimen from Caparo (October 1904, F. Birch), which was examined in NHMUK and compared with the type (NHMUK, \bigcirc , Brazil). There are three more specimens from Caparo in NHMUK from 1906, but since then the only Trinidad observation has been near Rushville, Guayaguayare (14 March 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 151262007]). Recently, CM photographed three individuals at Mason Hall (5 August 2023, Fig. 29; 11 August 2023 [iNaturalist 177921212]; 12 August 2023 [iNaturalist 178104377]).



Fig. 29. Antiblemma patifaciens, Mason Hall, at light, 5 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176891316]; F 16 mm (estimate).

27. *Antiblemma rufinans* (Guenée, 1852) (Eulepidotinae) This species was recorded from Trinidad based on a specimen from Palmiste (14 April 1921, N. Lamont) (Kaye and Lamont 1927), which MJWC examined in UWIZM, and confirmed the identification by comparison with the NHMUK series. There are additional records from Arima Valley and Morne Bleu (MJWC), and now CM has photographed this species at Mason Hall (Fig. 30).



Fig. 30. Antiblemma rufinans, Mason Hall, 15 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178671953]; F 15 mm.

28. Antiblemma sufficiens (Walker, 1858) (Eulepidotinae) A specimen from Caparo, October 1904 (F. Birch) was the basis for Kaye and Lamont (1927) to include this species in their catalogue of Trinidad moths. This specimen was examined in NHMUK and other Trinidad specimens identified by comparison with the NHMUK series. At this time, all Trinidad specimens that MJWC has examined are female. There are scattered records from lowland forested areas in Trinidad (Fort George, Port of Spain, Maraval, Rampanalgas, Caparo, Parrylands, Guayaguayare (MJWC, NHMUK, RSM, iNaturalist), and now from Tobago (Mason Hall, Fig. 31).



Fig. 31. Antiblemma sufficiens, Mason Hall, 4 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176796577]; F 16 mm.

29. Athyrma adjutrix (Cramer, 1780) (Erebinae)

This is a widespread but occasional species in Trinidad. Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported specimens from St. Ann's and Caparo, but there are two very similar species in Trinidad, *A. adjutrix* and *A. dormitrix* Guenée (Adams and McCabe 2022), so these specimens will need to be reexamined to check their identity. AED's photograph from Englishman's Bay (Fig. 32) is the first record of the genus from Tobago and was identified using Adams and McCabe (2022).



Fig. 32. Female *Athyrma adjutrix*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 9 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 154217840]; F 21 mm.

30. Carteris lineata (Druce, 1898) (Herminiinae)

Lamont and Callan (1950) reported Trinidad specimens from Palmiste (9 February 1932, 27 February, N. Lamont). These two specimens were examined in NMS and their identity was confirmed by comparison with the type (NHMUK, Mexico) and NHMUK series. This is an occasional species in Trinidad, mostly in forested areas. CM has photographed this species several times at Mason Hall (\bigcirc 23 July 2023, Fig. 33); \bigcirc 5 August 2023 [iNaturalist 176890067]); \bigcirc 13 August 2023 [iNaturalist 178288503]; \bigcirc 16 August 2023 [iNaturalist 178768295]).



Fig. 33. Male Carteris lineata, Mason Hall, 23 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174589356]; F 11 mm.

31. Chamyna homichlodes Hübner, 91821] (Calpinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported a specimen of this species from Caigual (9 September 1917, A. Lickfold), which was examined in OUMNH, and confirmed by comparison with the NHMUK series. This is an occasional species in Trinidad, primarily in forested areas. CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 34).



Fig. 34. Chamyna homichlodes, Mason Hall, at light, 2 October 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 186077971]; F 20 mm.

32. *Clemensia trinotata* **Gibeaux**, **1988** (Arctiinae, Lithosiini) A male Trinidad specimen from Simla (MVL, 12 February 1982) was identified by comparison with the type (MNHN 2023). There are no other Trinidad records. CM's photograph from Mason Hall (Fig. 35) is the only record from Tobago.



Fig. 35. *Clemensia trinotata*, Mason Hall, 24 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174787994]; F 6 mm.

33. Coenipeta bibitrix (Hübner, 1823) (Erebinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species (as *Acolasis bibitrix*) from Trinidad based on specimens collected at Palmiste, on 24 March 1918 and 3 May 1919 by Sir Norman Lamont. The first of these was examined in RSM. This is a common and variable species in Trinidad, particularly in disturbed and suburban habitats. Observations in Trinidad by V.S. Gosula (pers. comm. and iNaturalist) indicate that saman tree, *Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr. (Fabaceae) is probably a food plant. RND photographed this species on a night walk near Patience Hill (Fig. 36) (Deacon 2023). As *C. bibitrix* also occurs through the Lesser Antilles (e.g. Silva and Horrocks 2022), it was expected to occur in Tobago.



Fig. 36. *Coenipeta bibitrix*, Patience Hill, by night, 2 June 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 165689387]; F 13–15 mm.

34. Coeriana funerea (Warren, 1889) (Erebinae)

Specimens from Caparo (October 1904, F. Birch), Palmiste (23 February 1921, 29 December 1921, 23 April 1922, N. Lamont) and 'Trinidad' (W.J. Kaye) were the basis for Kaye and Lamont (1927) recording this species from Trinidad. The specimens collected by F. Birch and N. Lamont were examined in NHMUK, RSM and UWIZM, and the identity of this variable species was confirmed by comparison with the type (NHMUK, Panama). The forewing length of C. funerea is typically about 14 mm. There is a very similar, but smaller, and as yet unidentified species also found in Trinidad, with a forewing length typically of 9 mm, which means that photographs without scale or other means of estimating size cannot be reliably separated. This smaller species has been collected in Tobago (& Charlotteville, at light, 15-19.vi.1998, Roger Hammond and Piers Meynell [MJWC]). Now C. funerea has been photographed in Tobago with a scale: Mason Hall, at light, 9 August 2023, C. Mejias (iNaturalist 182560422), and on the Main Ridge (Fig. 37).



Fig. 37. *Coeriana funerea*, Main Ridge, 11.29 -60.61, 30 August 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 181255240]; F 14 mm.

35. Coxina cinctipalpis (Smith, 1899) (Erebinae)

This species is not known from Trinidad. Images from Tobago were identified from the plates in Bernal and Martinez (2023) and MPG (2023). Tobago seems to be a significant expansion of the known range of this species, which is variable in the development of the white spots on the medial forewing and posterior thorax (MPG 2023; Figs. 38, 39). This new record is based on photographs from Englishman's Bay (Fig. 38), Black Rock (Fig. 39) and Coral Gardens (12 April 2023, T. Lennard [iNaturalist 154556501]).



Fig. 38. *Coxina cinctipalpis*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 19 June 2022, M. Gibson [iNaturalist 122582596]; F 13 mm (estimate); © with permission.



Fig. 39. *Coxina cinctipalpis*, Black Rock, 19 November 2022, A. Wheeler [iNaturalist 142483305]; F 13 mm (estimate); ©, under CC-BY-NC.

36. Diagrapta lignaria (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874) (Calpinae)

This species has not previously been recorded from Trinidad or Tobago. A male from Curepe (3 March 1979) was identified by comparison with the type (NHMUK, \bigcirc Brazil). There have been two subsequent photographic records from the Arima Valley: Asa Wright Nature Centre (22 July 2019, R.J. Auguste [iNaturalist 29930452]), and Temple Village (30 June 2022, S. Tran [iNaturalist 119578464]). AED photographed a male at Englishman's Bay (Fig. 40), and Mark Hulme photographed another nearby the following night (iNaturalist 154643461]).

37. Dyomyx egista Bar, 1876 (Erebinae)

This species is not known from Trinidad, and CM's photographs at Mason Hall (Fig. 41, and 12 September



Fig. 40. Male *Diagrapta lignaria*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 10 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 154405659]; F 14 mm.

2023 [iNaturalist 183021231]) are the only Tobago records. They were identified by comparison with the NHMUK series and the original description (Bar 1875-1876). In the NHMUK, this species is treated as *Eulepidotis egista* (Eulepidotinae) (Beccaloni *et al.* 2003), but while this combination is probably correct, it has not been published, and has not been investigated here. There is a similar species in Trinidad, currently unidentified, but closely resembling *E. merricki* Holland (described from Pennsylvania, USA). In this species, the white dash on the forewing dorsum is against the outer edge of the medial line, whereas in *D. egista* there is a clear gap between the two.



Fig. 41. Dyomyx egista, Mason Hall, at light, 15 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178616111]; F 15–17 mm (Bar 1875-1876).

38. Dyomyx ocala Schaus, 1911 (Erebinae)

This species is not known from Trinidad, although expected to occur there. It is a distinctive species (note for example, the white spot near the dorsum at one-third). It was identified from internet images (e.g. Cahurel 2023) but has not yet been compared with the type (USNM, Costa Rica) or a major reference collection. Beccaloni *et al.* (2003) listed this species as a synonym of *D. megalops* Guenée, described from Brazil, Pernambuco, but this change has not been published and may be incorrect, since the species treated here does not seem to be *D. megalops*. CM photographed it at Mason Hall on 30 July 2023 (Fig. 42) and 2 August 2023 (iNaturalist 17635911).



Fig. 42. *Dyomyx ocala*, Mason Hall, at light, 30 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 175865056).

39. Dyomyx ora Dyar, 1914 (Eulepidotinae)

This is a new record for both Trinidad and Tobago. It was identified by comparison with the NHMUK series (Amazonas – Fonte Boa, Peru, Bolivia), although given that the type locality is Mexico, the possibility of cryptic species exists. The NHMUK series includes specimens both with and without a white spot before the premedial line. RND photographed one at light on the Caura to Lopinot trail, Trinidad, 12 March 2023 (iNaturalist 151023988), and another on the Tobago Main Ridge (Fig. 43).



Fig. 43. *Dyomyx ora*, Main Ridge, 11.29 -60.61, 30 August 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 181246407]; F 17 mm.

40. Eugoniella sapota (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874) (Herminiinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded a specimen of this species from Trinidad collected by F.W. Urich, which was examined in NHMUK. Since then, we are aware of only two further records from Trinidad: Caura Valley (24 September 1978) and Brasso Seco (9 January 2022, R. Deo [iNaturalist 104676109]). Now CM has photographed a specimen at Mason Hall (Fig. 44).



Fig. 44. *Eugoniella sapota*, Mason Hall, at light, 5 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176898041]; F 9 mm.

41. *Eulepidotis addens* (Walker, 1858) (Eulepidotinae)

Although this species has not previously been reported from Trinidad, it is an occasional species with records from Curepe and Morne Bleu [MJWC, NHMUK, UWIZM], which were identified by comparison with the NHMUK series. This species was described from the Dominican Republic and also occurs in the Lesser Antilles (Zagatti *et al.* 1995-2001, Silva and Horrocks 2022), so it was no surprise when CM photographed it at Mason Hall (Fig. 45).



Fig. 45. *Eulepidotis addens*, Mason Hall, at light, 20 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 179481525]; F 13 mm.

42. Eulepidotis ezra (Druce, 1898) (Eulepidotinae)

Lamont and Callan (1950) recorded this species from Trinidad based on a specimen from Palmiste, 5 March 1930, collected by Sir Norman Lamont. This specimen was examined in NMS and the identity was confirmed by comparison with the NHMUK series. This is an occasional species in Trinidad, most often seen in forested areas but also found in suburban areas. RND photographed one on a night walk near Patience Hill (Fig. 46) (Deacon 2023).



Fig. 46. Eulepidotis ezra, Patience Hill, by night, 2 June 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 165640341]; F 12 mm.

43. *Eulepidotis persimilis* (Guenée, 1852) (Eulepidotinae) The only Tobago record is CM's photograph from Mason Hall (Fig. 47), which was identified by comparison with the type (NHMUK, Brazil). This species has not been reported from Trinidad, although it might have been overlooked for the fairly common and similar species *E. santarema* (Walker) (Fig. 48). They can be separated by the brown forewing margin in *E. persimilis*, which is narrowly white in *E. santarema*, as well as the wider medial bar and narrower marginal brown in *E. santarema*.



Fig. 47. *Eulepidotis persimilis*, Mason Hall, 6 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 177110972]; F 16 mm (estimate).

44. Glenopteris oculifera Hübner, 1821 (Calpinae)

There are two similar species of *Glenopteris* found in Trinidad: *G. herbidalis* Guenée and *G. oculifera*. In *G. herbidalis* the forewing ocellus is partly green, but in *G*.



Fig. 48. Eulepidotis santarema, Trinidad, Brasso Seco, 7 January 2022, R. Deo [iNaturalist 116209267]; F 16 mm.

oculifera it is entirely black (based on NHMUK specimens). Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported *G. oculata* (Stoll) from Trinidad from a specimen in NHMUK and one collected at Palmiste (7 January 1922, N. Lamont). *Glenopteris oculata* is an unavailable synonym of *G. oculifera* (Poole 1989), but these two specimens, in NHMUK and RSM respectively, are actually *G. herbidalis*. However, there is a further Lamont specimen in UWIZM, which Lamont identified as *G. oculata* (Palmiste 17 March 1930), and is indeed this species – i.e. *G. oculifera*. There is one further Trinidad record from Mt. St Benedict (26 May 1981) and here we report a photographic record from Tobago, Mason Hall, by CM (Fig. 49).



Fig. 49. *Glenopteris oculifera*, Mason Hall, 27 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 175303183]; F 17 mm.

45. Goniapteryx servia (Stoll, 1782) (Hypocalinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species (as *Rhescipha servia*) from Palmiste (30 September 1917, 31 May 1921, N. Lamont). The first of these is in UWIZM, but the second has not been located. The identity of Trinidad specimens was confirmed by comparison with the NHMUK series.

In Trinidad, this is an occasional species mostly found in forested areas. RND photographed a specimen on a night walk near Patience Hill (Fig. 50) (Deacon 2023), and CM photographed another at Mason Hall (9 December 2023 [iNaturalist 193560594]), as well as one more grey in colour (Fig. 51).



Fig. 50. *Goniapteryx servia*, Patience Hill, by night, 2 June 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 165638739]; F 19 mm.



Fig. 51. *Goniapteryx servia*, nr. Mason Hall, 21 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174196051]; F 19 mm

46. Gonodonta aequalis Walker, [1858] (Calpinae)

Todd (1959) revised this genus and recorded *G. aequalis* from 'Trinidad'. Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the NHMUK series and using Todd (1959). It is a common and widespread species in Trinidad, but CM's photographs from Mason Hall (4 August 2023, Fig. 52; 6 August 2023 [iNaturalist 177087108]) are the first records from Tobago.



Fig. 52. *Gonodonta aequalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 4 August 2023, C. Mejias (Naturalist 176699891); F 16 mm.

47. Gonodonta bidens (Geyer, 1832) tenebrosa Todd, 1959 (Calpinae)

This species was identified using Todd (1959) and by comparison with the type (USNM, ♂ Costa Rica). It is a new record for Trinidad with specimens from Arima-Blanchisseuse Road (milestone 9.75), Cumaca Road (4.6 miles), Morne Bleu Textel Installation (MJWC, UWIZM). CM has photographed it at Mason Hall at light (27 July 2023, Fig. 53, [iNaturalist 175305349]; 2 August 2023 [iNaturalist 176361180]).



Fig. 53. *Gonodonta bidens*, Mason Hall, 27 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 175288806]; F 18 mm.

48. *Gonodonta latimacula* **Guenée, 1852 (Calpinae)** Todd (1959) recorded this species from 'Trinidad', and MJWC has noted a female specimen in UWIZM: Arima-Blanchisseuse Road, mile 11, 21 December 1950 E. McC. Callan (UWIZM.2014.9.268 (ICTA 14831), as *G. amianta*). This is the only Trinidad record apart from two males from 'Trinidad' in USNM. CM has photographed it at Mason Hall: 20 July 2023 (Fig. 54), 18 August 2023 (Fig. 55); 19 August 2023 [iNaturalist 179255407]); 5 December 2023 [iNaturalist 193172785]. The first of these (Fig. 54) had the dorsal areas noticeably darker.



Fig. 54. Gonodonta latimacula dark form, Mason Hall, 20 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174036748]; F 17-21 mm (Todd 1959).



Fig. 55. Gonodonta latimacula, Mason Hall, 18 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 179065258]; F 17-21 mm (Todd 1959).

49. Gorgone ortilia (Stoll, 1781) (Calpinae)

Kaye (1901) listed a specimen of '*Apistis eulalia* Stoll' from Trinidad in NHMUK. Subsequently, Kaye and Lamont (1927) treated *eulalia* as a synonym of *G. ortilia*, and added a record from Caparo (1904, F. Birch). Both specimens are in the NHMUK series of *G. ortilia* and are the basis of the identification of other specimens from Trinidad and now photographs from Tobago at Mason Hall (Fig. 56) and Englishman's Bay (20 December 2023, M. Kelly).



Fig. 56. Gorgone ortilia, Mason Hall, 3 August 2023, C. Mejias, [iNaturalist 176524618]; F 23 mm.

50. Hypena broda (Schaus, 1904) (Hypeninae)

Schaus (1904) described *Boana broda* from Trinidad, and further Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the type (USNM, ♂ Trinidad) and USNM series. This species was placed in *Ogoas* Druce by Poole (1989), but that genus is now a synonym of *Hypena* (Lödl 2000). It is an occasional species in Trinidad, mainly from forested areas. CM photographed it at Mason Hall on 21 August 2023 (iNaturalist 179623763), 6 September 2023 (iNaturalist 182136801), and 7 September 2023 (Fig. 57).



Fig. 57. *Hypena broda*, Mason Hall, at light, 7 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 179623763]; F 14 mm.

51. Hypena fufialis Schaus, 1913 (Hypeninae)

This is a new record for both Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the type (USNM, \circlearrowleft Costa Rica) and USNM series. Although the type is darker than Trinidad material, the USNM series includes specimens which match the Trinidad ones. A

specimen from Trinidad has been DNA barcoded and is the only member of BIN BOLD:AFJ0586. This is an occasional species in forested areas of the Northern Range of Trinidad. CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 58).



Fig. 58. Hypena fufialis, Mason Hall, 2 September 2023, C. Mejias, [iNaturalist 181498973]; F 12 mm.

52. Hypena glumalis Schaus, 1904 (Hypeninae)

This is a new record for both Trinidad and Tobago. There is a Trinidad male with no further data in USNM, MJWC collected a male at Morne Bleu Textel (30 August 1978) which he compared with the type (USNM, \checkmark Venezuela, rubbed) and USNM series (males only). More recently, Scott Alston-Smith collected a female at Point Gourde (December 2022) and RND has photographed a specimen at Morne Catherine (5 May 2022 [iNaturalist 115727477]). New Tobago records are RND's photograph from a night walk near Patience Hill (Fig. 59) (Deacon 2023), and CM's of a male and two females at light at Mason Hall, 6 September 2023 (iNaturalist 182120327; 182136695, Fig. 60; 182136747).



Fig. 59. Male *Hypena glumalis*, Patience Hill, by night, 3 June 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 165689521]; F 14 mm.



Fig. 60. Female *Hypena glumalis*, Mason Hall, 6 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 182136695]; F 13 mm.

53. Hypena mactatalis Walker, [1859] (Hypeninae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species from Trinidad as *Phanaspa philomedia* Druce, based on a record from Caparo, December 1904 (F. Birch). *Phanaspa philomedia* is a synonym of *H. mactatalis* (Schaus 1916). Birch's specimen was examined in NHMUK. Lamont and Callan (1950) recorded the same specimen as *Ophiuche mactatalis*, but do not mention that this is the senior name for the species recorded by Kaye and Lamont (1927). This is an occasional species in forested areas of Trinidad, which CM photographed at Mason Hall (Fig. 61).



Fig. 61. Male *Hypena mactatalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 21 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 179627001]; F 16 mm.

54. *Massala abdara* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1869]) (Eulepidotinae) Although this species has not been recorded from Trinidad or Tobago before, MJWC has a Trinidad specimen (Morne Bleu, 29 March 1979) which was identified by comparison with the USNM series. Recently, there have been eight records of this moderately variable species from Tobago: Cuffie River Nature Resort, at guava bait, 29 August 2023, R. Deo (Fig. 62); Englishman's Bay, at light, 29 November 2022, A. Deacon (iNaturalist 143320847, 143469858); Mason Hall, at light, 31 July 2023, C. Mejias (iNaturalist 176033482); 8 August 2023, C. Mejias (iNaturalist 177447031); d 14 August 2023, C. Mejias (iNaturalist 178479084); d 18 August 2023, C. Mejias (iNaturalist 179083034); d 23 August 2023, C. Mejias (iNaturalist 179919756); 6 September 2023, C. Mejias (iNaturalist 182135191); 8 December 2023, C. Mejias (iNaturalist 193452801).



Fig. 62. Male Massala abdara, Cuffie River Nature Resort, at guava bait, 29 August 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 180868609]; F 17 mm.

55. Melipotis januaris (Guenée, 1852) (Erebinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species (as *Gerespa januaris*) from Caparo, Guaico and Palmiste, and Cock (2017c) recorded it from the Five Islands. It is a common and widespread species in Trinidad, but although it is widespread in the Caribbean, CM's photograph (Fig. 63) is the first record for Tobago.



Fig. 63. Female, *Melipotis januaris*, Mason Hall, 3 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176538563]; F 19-22 mm.

56. Metria bidens (Kaye, 1901) (Erebinae)

Kaye (1901) described this species from Tabaquite, Trinidad, and the holotype is in the NHMUK. It is an occasional and widespread species in Trinidad. Recent photographs by MK (above Englishman's Bay, 26 February 2023) and CM (Mason Hall, Fig. 64 and 13 December 2023 [iNaturalist 193921375]) are the first records from Tobago.



Fig. 64. Male *Metria bidens*, Mason Hall, 21 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174195509]; F 18 mm.

57. Metria sp. nr. demera Schaus (Erebinae)

This is the name used by Cock (2017b) for this species from Tobago, Trinidad and French Guiana, known to him only from the male. RND photographed a mating pair near Patience Hill (Fig. 65), which reveals that this is a sexually dimorphic species. Photographs from Tobago by Aaron Wheeler (Black Rock, 8.vi.2021 [iNaturalist 83033552]), RND (Arnos Vale, 11 June 2022 [iNaturalist 121387485]) and CM (Mason Hall, 1 September 2023 [iNaturalist 183788492]) can now be recognized as the female of this as yet unidentified species.

58. Mursa phtisialis (Guenée, 1854) (Herminiinae)

Kaye (1901) and Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species from Trinidad based on a specimen from Tabaquite (W.J. Kaye). Further specimens from northern Trinidad were identified by comparison with the NHMUK series, but CM's photograph (Fig. 66) is the first record from Tobago.



Fig. 65. Mating *Metria* sp. (female at top), Patience Hill, by night, 2 June 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 165769060]; ♂ F 22 mm.



Fig. 66. *Mursa phtisialis*, Mason Hall, 4 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176819096]; F 8-9 mm.

59. *Napata terminalis* (Walker, 1854) (Arctiinae, Arctiini, Ctenuchina)

This species is well documented from Trinidad (Kaye and Lamont 1927, Fleming 1959), and recently Chin *et al.* (2023) documented aspects of the adult biology, and early stages on sedges, *Kyllinga pumila* and *Cyperus laxus* (Cyperaceae). Here we report the first record from Tobago, photographed near Mason Hall (Fig. 67).

60. *Nelphe setosa* (Sepp, 1830) (Arctiinae, Arctiini, Ctenuchina)

Fleming (1959) first recorded this species from Trinidad (as *Eucereon setosa*), based on a male from Simla. Trinidad material was subsequently identified by comparison with the NHMUK series; Cock and Laguerre (in prep.) will treat the issues regarding the identity of this species in their account of the Trinidad Ctenuchina. In Trinidad, this is an uncommon species found in forested areas, and all records have been at light. There are two specimens in USNM from Roxborough, 6.5 miles North on Bloody Bay Road (at UV light, 21 March 1979, D. Hardy & W. Rowe), which were overlooked in Cock's (2017b) preliminary catalogue



Fig. 67. Napata terminalis, Mason Hall, 3 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176523783]; F 12 mm.

of Tobago moths. Recently, RND photographed a male attracted to drying *Heliotropium indicum* by night near Patience Hill (Fig. 68). That this is the first record from *H. indicum* bait for Trinidad & Tobago may reflect that this species is seldom attracted, or that the bait has been little used in forested areas of Trinidad by night in the past.



Fig. 68. Male *Nelphe setosa*, Patience Hill, to *Heliotropium indicum* by night, 2 June 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 165639453]; F 17–19 mm.

61. Obroatis ocellata (Butler, 1879) (Calpinae)

This is a new record for both Trinidad and Tobago. A specimen from Curepe (\bigcirc , MVL, 4 August 1978) was compared with the type (NHMUK, \bigcirc Amazons) and NHMUK series. The only other Trinidad record is RND's photograph from near Rushville, Guayaguayare (21 March 2023 [iNaturalist 152121057]). The only Tobago record is CM's at Mason Hall (Fig. 69).



Fig. 69. Male *Obroatis ocellata*, Mason Hall, at light, 11 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 177926630]; F 18 mm.

62. *Phycoma marcellina* (Stoll, 1780) (insertae sedis, probably Calpinae)

The only Trinidad records of this species are two males that MJWC collected at Parrylands, 25 July 1981, and compared with the NHMUK series (a variable species) and the type of *retardens* Walker, which is treated as a synonym in NHMUK, but not in Poole (1989). At this time, we cannot trace that this monotypic genus has been placed in a modern subfamily, although it appears to belong in Calpinae). CM photographed a male at Mason Hall (Fig. 70).



Fig. 70. Male *Phycoma marcellina*, Mason Hall, at light, 15 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 183442938]; F 17 mm.

63. Physula limonalis (Schaus, 1913) (Herminiinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species from Trinidad based on a F.W. Urich specimen, which was examined in NHMUK. Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the type (USNM, \bigcirc Costa Rica). It is an occasional species in lowland forested areas of Trinidad. CM's photograph at Mason Hall (Fig. 71) is the first observation from Tobago.

64. Pseudbarydia japeta (Stoll, 1782) (Calpinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported this species from Trinidad based on a specimen from Caparo in NHMUK.



Fig. 71. *Physula limonalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 3 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 181681239]; F 13 mm.

This specimen was examined in NHMUK, and additional Trinidad material was identified by comparison with the NHMUK series. It is an uncommon species in Trinidad, widespread in forested areas. CM photographed one near Mason Hall (Fig. 72).



Fig. 72. *Pseudbarydia japeta*, Mason Hall, at light, 4 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176691413]; F 29 mm.

65. *Purius pilumnia* (Stoll, [1780]) (Arctiinae, Arctiini, Phaegopterina)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) listed this species from Trinidad only on the basis of a male and a female in the 'Miller collection'. There are a male and a female with no locality or collector data from the Sir Norman Lamont collection in NMS, which we assume are these two specimens. We are not aware of any other records from Trinidad, but given its wide distribution on the mainland, there seems no reason why it should not occur. RND photographed a male attracted to drying *Heliotropium indicum* bait by night near Patience Hill (Fig. 73) during the TTFNC Buccoo Bioblitz 2023.



Fig. 73. Male *Purius pilumnia*, Patience Hill, at *Heliotropium indicum* by night, 3 June 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 165454835]; F 18 mm (estimate).

66. Schiraces mopsus Schaus, 1916 (Herminiinae)

This is a fairly common and widespread species in Trinidad but has not previously been reported, perhaps because it is small and easily overlooked. It was identified by comparison with the type (USNM, ♂ French Guiana) and USNM series, and there are records from Curepe, Arima Valley (Simla, Temple Village), Cumaca Road, Valencia Forest (Long Stretch), Wa Samaki Ecosystems, and Parrylands (MJWC, NHMUK, UWIZM, iNaturalist). CM's photograph (Fig. 74) is the first record from Tobago.



Fig. 74. Schiraces mopsus, Mason Hall, 22 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174384642]; F 8 mm.

67. Scolecocampa atrosignata (Walker, 1858) (Scolecocampinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported this species as *Herminodes atrosignata* from Tabaquite (W.J. Kaye) and Palmiste (27 February 1921, 12 March 1921, 13 March 1921, N. Lamont). Two of Lamont's specimens were examined in RSM and the identification confirmed by comparison with the NHMUK series. This is a common and widespread species in Trinidad, but CM's photographs from Mason Hall (7 August 2023 [iNaturalist 177309998]; 9 August 2023,

Fig. 75) are the first records from Tobago. Subsequently, Mark Hulme has photographed one at Englishman's Bay (15 December 2023 [iNaturalist 194112484]).



Fig. 75. Scolecocampa atrosignata, Mason Hall, at light, 9 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 177605460]; F 17 mm.

68. Selenisa lanipes Guenée, 1777 (Erebinae)

There are three species of *Selenisa* known from Trinidad: S. suero (Cramer), S. sueroides Guenée and S. lanipes Guenée. The last named differs from the other two in being larger, the forewing costa is yellow-brown with a dark basal mark and a white arc towards the end of the cell, as opposed to smaller, with the costa whitish grey-brown, no dark basal mark, and the small white arc does not contrast with the pale costa. Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported a specimen of S. lanipes from Caparo (xi.1904, F. Birch), which was examined in NHMUK. Additional Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the NHMUK series, showing that this is an occasional species in forested areas of Trinidad. Although S. lanipes has not previously been reported from Tobago, we are aware of a male collected at Parlatuvier, January 2009, by Zheludev (2023) and photographs at Englishman's Bay (1 July 2022, Mark Gibson [iNaturalist 180895279]), Cuffie River Nature Resort (Fig. 76) and Mason Hall (at light, 14 September 2023, C. Meijias [iNaturalist 183302355]).



Fig. 76. Male Selenisa lanipes, Cuffie River Nature Resort, 29 August 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 180895279]; F 16 mm.

69. Selenisa suero (Cramer, 1777) (Erebinae)

This species might be confused with S. sueroides (see also comments under the last species). Both species are known from Trinidad, but hitherto neither has been reported from Tobago. The pale area of the forewing costa of S. sueroides has a more pronounced bulge at the end of the cell than S. suero (Figs. 77, 78). Furthermore, S. sueroides has dark premedial and postmedial lines on the dorsal hindwing, whereas in S. suero these lines are present as short contrasting streaks on the veins. Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported Selenis suero from Trinidad based on one or more specimens in NHMUK collected by F.W. Jackson in NHMUK. The NHMUK collection includes three F.W. Jackson specimens of S. suero with no further data (as well as one of S. sueroides). Kaye and Lamont (1927) also recorded S. sueroides from Palmiste (common, 16.iv.1922, N. Lamont), and there is a specimen with this date in RSM. Both species are occasional and widespread in suburban and forested habitats in Trinidad. CM's photographs from Mason Hall (Fig. 77; 30 November 2023 [iNaturalist 192685233]; 28 December 2023 [iNaturalist 195133872]) are the first records of S. suero from Tobago.



Fig. 77. Selenisa suero, Mason Hall, at light, 20 November 2023, C. Meijias [iNaturalist 191633019]; F 13 mm.



Fig. 78. Selenisa sueroides, Brigand Hill, at light, 28 December 2022, R. Deo, [iNaturalist 145313773]; F 13 mm.

70. Strathocles parvipulla Dognin, 1914 (Herminiinae) This species has not previously been reported from Trinidad or Tobago. Specimens from Morne Bleu, Textel Installation $(\Im, \text{ at light}, 9 \text{ November 1978})$ and Lalaja Ridge (\Im, MVL , 3 September 1982) were identified by comparison with the type (USNM, \Im French Guyana). More recently, RND photographed a male attracted to guava bait at Brasso Seco (Deo and Cock 2024). Now CM has photographed a female at Mason Hall (Fig. 79). The metallic purple sheen is variable depending upon the lighting.



Fig. 79. Female *Strathocles parvipulla*, Mason Hall, at light, 11 eptember 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 182897282]; F 15 mm.

71. *Thursania grandirenalis* **Schaus, 1916 (Herminiinae)** Kaye and Lamont (1927) did not list this species from Trinidad, although there is a male from Palmiste (3 March 1919, N. Lamont) in RSM, which Lamont had misidentified as *Phlyctaina irrigualis* Möschler. Trinidad specimens (Simla, Parrylands) were identified by comparison with the type (USNM, $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ Venezuela) and USNM series. CM's photograph of a male at Mason Hall (Fig. 80) is the only Tobago record to date.



Fig. 80. Male *Thursania grandirenalis*, Mason Hall, 22 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174377761]; F 12 mm.

72. Veraneacerea discalis (Druce, 1905) (Arctiinae, Arctiini, Ctenuchina)

Fleming (1959) recorded 13 males as *Delphyre discalis* from Simla, Trinidad. Further Trinidad specimens were identified from Fleming (1959) and by comparison with the type (NHMUK, Venezuela) and NHMUK series. Cerda (2020) transferred it to his new genus *Veraneacerea* and illustrated the male genitalia. It is an occasional species in Trinidad, all records so far being from the north, with none from south of Bush Bush; most records are at light, but it may also be attracted to drying *Heliotropium indicum*. MK photographed a male at Englishman's Bay (Fig. 81).



Fig. 81. Male *Veraneacerea discalis*, above Englishman's Bay, 26 February 2023, M. Kelly; F 16 mm.

EUTELIIDAE

73. Paectes lunodes (Guenée, 1852) (Euteliinae)

Cock (2023) provided a recent overview of this family in Trinidad and Tobago. This is a rare species in Trinidad with only two records: Caparo (October 1904, F. Birch) and Palmiste (4 November, N. Lamont, UWIZM), so CM's photograph from Mason Hall (Fig. 82) is an interesting addition to the Tobago fauna.

GELECHIIDAE

74. *Mesophleps adustipennis* (Walsingham, 1897) (Anacampsinae)

Li and Sattler (2012) reported this species as widespread



Fig. 82. Paectes lunodes, Mason Hall, 22 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174381956]; F 13 mm.

in the Americas from southern USA to southern Brazil, including both Trinidad and Tobago, the later based on a specimen MJWC collected at Marden House (9 January 1982). This record was overlooked in Cock's (2017b) checklist of Tobago moths, but came to light when AED photographed a specimen at Englishman's Bay (Fig. 83). Subsequently, CM photographed specimens at Mason Hall 2 August 2023 (iNaturalist 176361123) and 16 August 2023 (iNaturalist 178775093). Our identification was initially made from Silva and Horrocks (2022) and confirmed from Li and Sattler (2012). The caterpillars feed on seeds in pods of Fabaceae, for example MJWC reared it from pods of Dioclea guianensis Benth. in Trinidad (Maracas Valley, March 1979). F.W. Urich reared it in Trinidad from pods of Crotalaria (adults 21 May 1910) and based on these specimens, Busck (1910) described Lipatia crotalariella, which Li and Sattler (2012) made a synonym of M. adustipennis.



Fig. 83. *Mesophleps adustipennis*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 10 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 154405648]; F 6 mm.

GEOMETRIDAE

75. Bagodares rectisignaria (Herrich-Schäffer, 1870)

Lamont and Callan (1950) first recorded this species from Trinidad as *B. pallidicosta* Guenée (Tl Amazons), based on a specimen that Lamont collected at St. Patricks [Estate], Arima [Valley], 26 January 1930. This specimen is in UWIZM, and the identification was confirmed by comparison with the type (NHMUK, \mathcal{S} , Ecuador) and NHMUK series. However, Pitkin (2002) made *pallidicosta* a synonym of *B. trilva* (Schaus, 1901) (TL Mexico) and Becker (2002) made *B. trilva* a synonym of *B. rectisignaria* (Herrich-Schaffer, 1893) (TL Cuba), so this name should be used now. This is an occasional species in Trinidad, mainly from forested areas. CM photographed one near Mason Hall (Fig. 84). This observation is of a female; males are similar but have strongly bipectinate antennae.



Fig. 84. Female *Bagodares rectisignaria*, Mason Hall, at light, 30 December 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 195333021]; F 14 mm.

76. Eois apyraria (Guenée, [1858]) (Larentiinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) listed this species from Trinidad (as *Cambogia apyraria*), referring to specimens from Palmiste (21 February 1921, 15 December 1921, N. Lamont). We have not located either of these specimens but were able to identify Trinidad specimens by comparison with the type (NHMUK French Guyana) and NHMUK series. This is a common and widespread species in lowland areas of Trinidad, but rarely recorded from forests. CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 85).

77. Epimecis matronaria (Guenée, [1858]) (Ennominae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) stated that there is a specimen of this species in NHMUK, but we failed to locate it there. Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the type (NHMUK, \bigcirc Cayenne) and NHMUK series. A DNA barcode from Trinidad (EJS-TRIN-008) forms part of BIN BOLD:AAA6719, which occurs from USA to Argentina, but shows a high degree of internal variability. This is a common



Fig. 85. Male *Eois apyraria*, Mason Hall, 5 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176879044]; F 8 mm.

and widespread species in Trinidad, more commonly seen in forested areas. CM photographed a female at Mason Hall on 13 August 2023 (Fig. 86) and a male 20 September 2023 (iNaturalist 184208892).



Fig. 86. Female *Epimecis matronaria*, Mason Hall, 13 August 2023. C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178279261]; F 35 mm.

78. *Hydata translucidaria* (Herrich-Schäffer) (Geometrinae) Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded a specimen of this species captured at Caigual (13 September 1917, A. Lickfold), which was examined in OUMNH. This and other Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the type of its synonym *H. sordida* Schaus (USNM, \bigcirc Brazil), and the USNM and NHMUK series. This seems to be an uncommon species in Trinidad, with scattered records showing no clear habitat association. A photograph by CM at Mason Hall (Fig. 87) is the first Tobago observation.

79. Macaria carpo (Druce, 1893) (Ennominae)

This species has not previously been reported from Trinidad, but material from Arima Valley (Simla) and Curepe has been identified by comparison with the lectotype (Mexico, NHMUK) and NHMUK series. Based on this MJWC



Fig. 87. Female *Hydata translucidaria*, Mason Hall, 13 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178289933]; F 10 mm.

identified iNaturalist images from Arima Valley (Temple Village), Maracas Valley, Mt. Hope, Penal, South Oropouche (Mon Desir), St Augustine (UWI) and St Joseph. However, given that *M. carpo* was described from Central America, dissections or DNA barcodes are needed to confirm just one species is involved. RND photographed one on a night walk near Patience Hill (Fig. 88) during the TTFNC Buccoo Bioblitz 2023 (Deacon 2023).



Fig. 88. Male *Macaria carpo*, Patience Hill, by night, 3 June 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 165461618]; F. 9–11 mm.

80. Leptostales terminata terminata (Guenée, [1858]) (Sterrhinae)

This small species has not previously been recorded from Trinidad or Tobago, and MJWC found no examples in the historical collections examined. However, MJWC found it fairly common coming to light in his garden in Curepe and identified specimens by comparison with the type (NHMUK, ♂ Colombia) and NHMUK series. Prout (1933-1938) treated this species as widespread from Central America to Brazil and the West Indies, in several subspecies. Photographic records on iNaturalist etc. have shown that this is a common and widespread species in disturbed areas of Trinidad. Apart from the dark costa and narrowly dark wing margins, the thickening of the very diffuse postmedian band into a small postmedian spot is often distinctive and helpful for recognition. Kris Parag's photograph from near Speyside (Fig. 89) is the first we have seen from Tobago.



Fig. 89. *Leptostales terminata*, near Speyside, Balteaux Bay, 5 January 2023, K. Parag [iNaturalist 146009005]; F 8 mm; ©, with permission.

81. Obila ruptiferata (Walker, 1862) (Larentiinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported three species of Obila from Trinidad (as *Pterocypha* spp.): O. celerata (Walker) from Palmiste (N. Lamont), O. pannosata (Guenée) from Trinidad (NHMUK) and O. albifasciata (Dognin) from Palmiste (26 June 1918, N. Lamont). Obila albifasciata is currently considered to be a synonym of O. celerata (Scoble 1999). Unfortunately, we have failed to locate specimens that are unequivocally vouchers for any of these records. There is a male from Trinidad (F.W. Jackson) in NHMUK, curated as O. ruptiferata, which may represent the record of O. pannosata, and there is a female from Palmiste (21 May 1936) in UWIZM which Lamont identified as P. albifasciata. These two specimens, two females collected by MJWC (Curepe, MVL, 18 December 1979; Mt. St. Benedict, at light 10-16 July 1996) and a specimen photographed by CM at Mason Hall (Fig. 90) all appear to represent a single



Fig. 90. Female *Obila ruptiferata*, Mason Hall, 23 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174587711]; F 17-19 mm.

variable species. Provisionally, this is referred to as *O. ruptiferata*, to reflect the curation of the Trinidad specimen in NHMUK. We suggest that all three species reported by Kaye and Lamont (1927) may be the same entity, but further research is needed to better understand this genus.

82. Patalene acuta Kaye, 1901 (Ennominae)

This is a sexually dimorphic, variable species, which has probably been described several times, but also comprises at least two BINs in BOLD: BOLD:AAA7956 found from Mexico to Argentina to French Guiana, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; and 2.08% different BOLD:ABY9807 from French Guiana, Brazil (Para, Rio Grande do Sul), and Argentina. A priori, Trinidad and Tobago specimens are more likely to belong to the first common and widespread BIN, BOLD:AAA7956, but this cannot be assumed, and the possibility of two species in Trinidad cannot be ruled out. There are several names available which match forms from one or both BINs, including P. quatuormacula (Verloren, 1837) (TL Surinam, = maculata Stoll, [1790]), P. hamulata (Guenée, [1858]) (TL Brazil), P. abbrasiata (Guenée, [1858]) (TL Amazonas), P. inunculata Guenée [1858] (TL Brazil?, currently a synonym of P. quatuormaculata), P. impensata Walker ($\stackrel{\frown}{\bigcirc}$ type Venezuela), and *P. acuta* (Kaye, 1901) (TL Trinidad). Clearly this group needs a comprehensive revision before any names can be authoritatively applied. As an interim measure, we use the name *P. acuta* as it was described from Trinidad, and we assume until we know otherwise that only one species of this appearance is present in Trinidad. Nevertheless, we expect that P. acuta will prove to be a synonym of one of the above-mentioned taxa when this group is properly worked out. This is a common and widespread species in Trinidad, and now MK and CM have taken the first photographs of this species in Tobago, the former at Englishman's Bay (Fig. 91), and the latter at Mason Hall: \bigcirc 3 August 2023 (Fig. 92); \bigcirc 7 August 2023 (iNaturalist 177310027); ♀ 8 August 2023 (iNaturalist 177439589); 👌 20 August 2023, (iNaturalist 179481939).



Fig. 91. Male *Patalene acuta*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 19 February 2023, M. Kelly; F 18 mm.



Fig. 92. Female *Patalene acuta*, Mason Hall, at light, 3 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176538400]; F 19 mm.

83. Pero fusaria (Walker, 1860) (Ennominae)

This is an occasional species in Trinidad (Poole 1987), associated with forested areas. It was treated as *P. egens* Dognin (a synonym of *P. fusaria*) by Kaye and Lamont (1927) and misidentified as *P. stolidata* (Guenée) by Lamont and Callan (1950) based on Lamont's voucher specimen (St. Patrick's, Arima, 27 January 1938) in NMS. MK's photograph from Englishman's Bay (Fig. 93) is the first record from Tobago. It is of a female, which in Trinidad is infrequently encountered at light compared to males.



Fig. 93. Female *Pero fusaria*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 6 March 2022, M. Kelly; F 20 mm (estimate).

84. *Phrudocentra pupillata* Warren, 1897 (Geometrinae) This species has been reported from Trinidad (Kaye and Lamont 1927, Pitkin 1996). Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the type (NHMUK, ♂ Guyana) and NHMUK series. It is a fairly common species in forested areas of Trinidad. AED's photograph at Englishman's Bay (Fig. 94) is the first Tobago record.



Fig. 94. Male *Phrudocentra pupillata*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 10 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 154405657]; F 14 mm.

85. Phrygionis polita (Cramer, 1780) (Ennominae)

The first published record of this species from Trinidad was by Scoble (1994), which included a Trinidad record from Guiaco (April 1915, NHMUK). This is part of a series that Lamont collected at Guiaco, on 15 April 1915, and Kaye and Lamont (1927) misidentified as *P. privignaria* (Guenée). However, *P. privignaria* is also a Trinidad species, based on a male from Palmiste (July 1915) which Kaye and Lamont (1927) also listed, and it has also recently been recorded from Tobago (Cock *et al.* 2023). There have been no further records of *P. polita* from Trinidad since Lamont's 1915 collection, but CM photographed two individuals at Mason Hall (Fig. 95; 21 July 2023 [iNaturalist 174197705]).



Fig. 95. *Phrygionis polita*, Mason Hall, 21 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174197640]; F 17 mm (estimate).

86. Prochoerodes tetragonata tetragonata (Guenée, [1858]) (Ennominae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species (as *Choerodes tetragonata*) from Trinidad, based on a specimen collected by W.E. Broadway, which has not been located. Kirkpatrick (1954) found the caterpillars of what he referred to as *Aeschropteryx sectata* (Guenée) feeding on cacao. *Aeschropteryx sectata* is treated as a synonym of *P. tetragonata* by Scoble (1999). There is a series of Kirkpatrick specimens reared on cocoa in UWIZM as *Aeschropteryx sectata*. They match Trinidad material identified as *P. tetragonata* by comparison with the type (NHMUK, \bigcirc , Brazil). In BOLD, a DNA barcode from

Trinidad (MJC_SMT-022) forms part of the widespread BIN BOLD:AAB6010 found from Costa Rica to the Guianas to Argentina. This species is variable in colour and the strength of the lines on the wings; it is common and widespread in old cocoa plantations and forested areas of Trinidad. CM's photograph at Mason Hall (Fig. 96) is the first observation from Tobago.



Fig. 96. Male *Prochoerodes tetragonata*, Mason Hall, 17 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178881814]; F 26 mm.

87. Scopula apparitaria apparitaria (Walker, 1861) (Sterrhinae)

Sookdeo and Cock (2017) reported this species from Huevos Island, documenting that it is also present in Trinidad, where it is common and widespread. CM's photograph at Mason Hall (Fig. 97) is the first record for Tobago, and Mark Hulme's at Englishman's Bay is the second (17 December 2023 [iNaturalist 194112484]).



Fig. 97. *Scopula apparitaria*, Mason Hall, 23 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174593868]; F 9 mm.

88. Synchlora pulchrifimbria (Warren, 1907) (Geometrinae)

Pitkin (1996) reported this species from Trinidad, and there are records from Caura Valley, Arima Valley and Penal (MJWC, NHMUK, K. Sookdeo photo, iNaturalist), the first of which was identified by comparison with the type (NHMUK, \bigcirc Surinam) and NHMUK series. AED's photograph from Englishman's Bay (Fig. 98) is the first record from Tobago.



Fig. 98. Female *Synchlora pulchrifimbria*, Englishman's Bay, 8 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 154045218]; F 6 mm.

89. *Tachyphyle undilineata* Warren, **1900** (Geometrinae) This species was identified by comparison with the type (NHMUK, \bigcirc Guyana) and NHMUK series. It seems to be a rare species in Trinidad, with only three records: Cumaca Road, 4.6 miles, MVL, 18 July 1981; Curepe, MVL, 1-8 January 1982; Asa Wright Nature Centre, 19 December 2018, N. Norman (iNaturalist 19098985). RND photographed a male attracted to light on the Main Ridge of Tobago (Fig. 99).



Fig. 99. Male *Tachyphyle undilineata*, Main Ridge, 30 August 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 181249677]; F 14 mm.

HEDYLIDAE

90. Macrosoma rubedinaria (Walker, 1862)

Cock (2017b) first reported this species from Tobago, but Cock *et al.* (2022) overlooked this when they reported it again as a new record from Tobago.

HESPERIIDAE

91. Artonia artona (Hewitson, 1868) (Hesperiinae)

Cock (2009) treated this species in Trinidad under the name *Vettius artona*, but the present combination is taken from Cong *et al.* (2019). In Trinidad, it is a widespread and regularly encountered species in forests. DRWP (as wildlife_tobago) photographed the first Tobago record near Mason Hall (Fig. 100).



Fig. 100. Artonia artona, Mason Hall, 68 Belmont Farm Road, 10 August 2023, Pandey D.R.W. [iNaturalist 1777585670; F 16 mm.

92. *Naevolus orius orius* (Mabille, 1883) (Hesperiinae) Cock (2009) treated this species in Trinidad, where it is common and widespread in lowland forests, disturbed situations and gardens. Fig. 101 shows one photographed at Argyle Falls by DRWP (as wildlife_tobago), who has also photographed this species near Mason Hall (16 August 2023 [iNaturalist 178781034, 178784584]).



Fig. 101. *Naevolus orius*, Roxborough, Argyle Falls, 14 August 2023, Pandey D.R.W. [iNaturalist 178453865]; F 20 mm.

IMMIDAE

93. Imma sp. nr. confluens Meyrick, 1932

This name is based on a comparison of Trinidad specimens with a short series in USNM thus labeled. MJWC collected males in Trinidad, at Simla (18 April 1981) and St. Benedicts (25 March 2003). MK (8 March 2022) and AED (Fig. 102) photographed what appears to be the same species at Englishman's Bay, and CM photographed it at Mason Hall (20 July 2023 [iNaturalist 174140578]).



Fig. 102. *Imma* sp. nr. *confluens*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 10 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 154405632]; F 9 mm.

94. Moca aphrodora (Meyrick, 1922)

This is a new record for both Trinidad and Tobago. Specimens from Curepe, were compared with the type (NHMUK, ♂ Brazil, Parana). A female from Curepe (November 1980) was reared from a pupa on a leaf of *Piper marginatum* Jacq. (Piperaceae), which may be a food plant. An individual photographed by Bryan Ramdeen at Buccoo (Fig. 103) during the TTFNC Buccoo Bioblitz 2023 (Deacon 2023) matches the Trinidad examples and is the first record from Tobago. This identification is considered provisional until male genitalia dissections can be compared with the type.



Fig. 103. *Moca aphrodora*, Buccoo, 3 June 2022, B. Ramdeen [iNaturalist 165390994]; F 6–8 mm; ©, under CC-BY-NC.

LASIOCAMPIDAE

95. *Euglyphis larunda* (Druce, 1887) complex (Poecilocampinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species from Trinidad (as *Claphe larunda*) based on a male from Verdant Vale (19 April 1919, N. L[amont]) and a female from Manzanilla (1922, F.W. Jackson). The former is in NMS, but the latter has not been located. Lamont's specimen falls within the range of material that MJWC has collected in Trinidad and treats as this species. This species was identified by comparison with the type (NHMUK, \bigcirc Costa Rica) and NHMUK series. However, as Forbes (1942) pointed out, there are several extremely close species in this group. Hence, the use of the name *E. larunda* at this time is provisional, pending further research, but provides continuity with Kaye and Lamont's (1927) record. It occurs in two male forms in Trinidad, one with a pale brown patch in the basal area of the forewing, and the other without. It is widespread and not uncommon in both forested and suburban areas of Trinidad. CM has photographed males twice at Mason Hall (Fig 104; 13 August 2023 [iNaturalist 178289626]), both are the form with a pale brown patch in the basal area of the forewing.



Fig. 104. Male *Euglyphis larunda*, Mason Hall, at light, 12 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178109123]; F 15 mm.

LYCAENIDAE

96. *Allosmaitia strophius* (Godart, [1824]) (Theclinae, Eumaeini)

This species is known from Trinidad (Cock and Robbins 2016) but has not previously been reported from Tobago. John Morrall caught a male at Bloody Bay, on 6 October 2018, which is now in his collection.

97. *Hemiargus huntingtoni huntingtoni* (Rindge and Comstock, 1953) (Polyommatinae)

This inconspicuous small butterfly was described from Trinidad (Cock and Robbins 2016), where it seems less common and more localized than the common and widespread *Hemiargus hanno hanno* (Stoll, 1790), which also occurs in Tobago (Cock 2017a). In ventral view, the two are not readily distinguishable, but in dorsal view, the pale hindwing margin and more developed spots of the hindwing submargin, especially in the female, are diagnostic for *H. huntingdoni* (Fig. 105). John Morrall caught a female *H. huntingdoni* at Lowlands, on 19 June 2016; the specimen is in his collection.



Fig. 105. Hemiargus spp., Trinidad. Left *H. hanno*, right, *H. huntingtoni*. Top row, males; middle row, females; bottom row ventral views. **a**, South Oropouche, 12 June 2021, T.P. Maharaj [iNaturalist 82700687]; ©, under CC-BY-NC. **b**, Haleland Park, 17 February 2013, R. Ali [iNaturalist 149000607]; ©, with permission. **c**, as a, 20 January 2023 [iNaturalist 146980159]. **d**, as b, 21 March 2023 [iNaturalist 151836631]. **e**, \bigcirc , Crescent Gardens, 23 December 2022, W.P. Griffith [iNaturalist 144942806]; ©, with permission. **f**, \bigcirc , as d; F *H. hanno* \bigcirc 7-9 mm, \bigcirc 8-10 mm; *H. huntingtoni* \bigcirc 8-10 mm, \bigcirc 7.5-10 mm.

NOCTUIDAE

MJWC is preparing an account of the Noctuidae of Trinidad and Tobago, which should be published soon and may usefully be read in conjunction with the following treatment.

98. Agrapha ahenea Hübner, [1821] (Plusiinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) listed *Phytometra longicornis* (Druce) from Trinidad based on a specimen from Palmiste, in July 1915 (N. Lamont). This specimen is in NMS and was misidentified by Lamont; it matches material identified as *A. ahenea* by comparison with the NHMUK series. In Trinidad, this is an occasional species, mostly found in forested areas. CM photographed one near Mason Hall in Tobago (Fig. 106).



Fig. 106. Agrapha ahenea, Mason Hall, 20 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174032997]; F 17 mm.

99. Condica abida (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874) (Condicinae)

Hampson (1908) noted a specimen from 'Cuparo (Kaye)' (as Perigea abida) in NHMUK. The only specimen from Caparo in NHMUK was collected in November 1904 by F. Birch, and Kaye and Lamont (1927) cited this data. Kaye and Lamont (1927) also reported C. subornata (Walker) (as P. subornata) from Trinidad based on a specimen from Caigual, collected 22 August 1917 (A. Lickfold). This specimen, a male in OUMNH, is C. abida. Finally, Lamont and Callan (1950) reported C. albolades (Grote) (as P. albolabes, TL USA, Arizona) from Palmiste, 12 March 1930 (N. Lamont). This specimen is a male C. abida, which was examined in NMS. This identification is based on a comparison with the NHMUK series (including the Trinidad specimen reported by Hampson (1908). This is the only member of this genus from Trinidad & Tobago with purple-brown forewings and pale yellow markings. It is an occasional species from scattered localities in Trinidad. CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 107).



Fig. 107. *Condica abida*, Mason Hall, at light, 8 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 177451316]; F 14 mm.

100. Condica albigera (Guenée, 1852) (Condicinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species from Trinidad based on one or more specimens from Palmiste without date (N. Lamont) and specimens from 'Trinidad' collected by F.W. Jackson and A. Lickfold. Lamont's specimen is a male in NMS, Jackson's is a male in NHMUK and Lickfold's are a male and two females from Caigual in OUMNH, one of which bears Kaye and Lamont's identification label. All these specimens are comparable with the NHMUK series. This is an occasional species in disturbed habitats of Trinidad, and here reported from Tobago (Fig. 108).



Fig. 108. *Condica albigera*, Mason Hall, at light, 9 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 177608776]; F 12 mm.

101. Condica cupentia (Cramer, 1780) (Condicinae)

This is one of four species of similar appearance from Trinidad: C. cupentia, C. imitata (Druce), C. mimica (Hampson) and C. simulatrix (Hampson). Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded it from Trinidad (as Perigea cupentia) based on specimens from Caparo (October 1904, F. Birch) and Arima Valley, Verdant Vale (31 December 1921, N. Lamont), but we have not located either of these specimens in NHMUK, NMS or UWIZM. Two specimens in Lamont's collection (UWIZM) as this species are C. imitata and C. simulatrix, so Kaye and Lamont may have misinterpreted this species. However, Lamont did later collect a specimen at Palmiste (17 February 1930, in NMS), and MJWC collected specimens which he confirmed by comparison with the NHMUK series. This is a fairly common and widespread species in Trinidad. Deo et al. (2020) documented adults attracted to a flowering jamoon tree, Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae) near the Caroni Swamp Visitor Centre. A female photographed by CM at Mason Hall (Fig. 109) is the first record from Tobago.

102. Deltote minuta (Druce, 1889) (Eustrotiinae)

A specimen from Curepe is the only record of this small but distinctive species from Trinidad. It was identified by



Fig. 109. Female *Condica cupentia*, Mason Hall, at light, 9 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 177604108]; F 16 mm.

comparison with the type (NHMUK, Guatemala). CM has twice photographed it at Mason Hall (Fig. 110; 2 October 2012 [iNaturalist 181480878]).



Fig. 110. *Lithacodia minuta*, Mason Hall, 24 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174788730]; F 9 mm.

103. Dyops chromatophila (Walker, 1858) (Dyopsinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) reported *Dyops ocellata* (Stoll) from Trinidad referring to a specimen from Caparo, November 1904, F. Birch, in NHMUK. *Dyops ocellata* is an unavailable synonym of *D. chromatophila*. This specimen was examined in NHMUK and the identification of additional specimens was confirmed by comparison with the type (NHMUK, ♂ Brazil) and NHMUK series. *Dyops chlorargyra* Hampson is a similar species found in Trinidad (Cock 2017c), easily separated in ventral view, which has yet to be reported from Tobago. *Dyops chromatophila* is an occasional and widespread species in Trinidad and is now recorded from Tobago (Fig. 111).



Fig. 111. Dyops chromatophila, Mason Hall, at light, 14 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178464598]; F 16-18 mm.

104. Elaphria isse (Schaus, 1914) (Noctuinae)

MJWC identified his only Trinidad specimen by comparison with the type (USNM, ♂ Surinam), but considered this provisional because his specimen was in poor condition. However, RND photographed one in Trinidad (iNaturalist 84821253) which is a good match to the type, and more recently CM photographed three in Tobago at Mason Hall (Fig. 112; 16 August 2023 [iNaturalist 178773339]; 30 August 2023 [iNaturalist 180986570]), and MK photographed another at Englishman's Bay (30 December 2023).



Fig. 112. *Elaphria isse*, Mason Hall, 26 July 2023, C. Mejias, [iNaturalist 175128593]; F 8 mm.

105. Heterodelta nea Druce, 1898 (Noctuinae)

Cock (2021a) included a figure of this species from Trinidad as an example of a moth that might be mistaken for a Notodontidae. It was identified by comparison with the NHMUK series. This is an occasional species from diverse habitats in Trinidad, and now recorded from Mason Hall by CM (Fig. 113; 28 September 2023 [iNaturalist 185367743]).



Fig. 113. *Heterocampa nea*, Mason Hall, at light, 8 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 177452225]; F 19 mm.

106. Leucania senescens Möschler, 1890 (Noctuinae)

Leucania is a difficult genus that still needs to be worked out for the Trinidad fauna. Leucania senescens has not been documented from Trinidad or Tobago before although it is common 'over much of its range from north-eastern South America ... and the Antilles' (Adams 2001). Our identification of Trinidad specimens (Morne Bleu Textel, \bigcirc 3 August 1978, \bigcirc 9 November 1978) is based on Adams' (2001) revision of the Leucania of the West Indies, and Zagatti *et al.* (1995–2001). The latter emphasized the presence of small black tufts on the dorsal surface of the first abdominal segments; this seems to be the only species in Trinidad with this feature, and clearly visible in Aaron Wheeler's photograph from Black Rock (Fig. 114).



Fig. 114. Leucania senescens, Black Rock, 10 July 2023, A. Wheeler [iNaturalist 172252758]; F 14-15 mm; ©, under CC-BY-NC.

107. *Ozarba melanodonta* **Hampson, 1910 (Eustrotiinae)** This species was described from Trinidad (Hampson 1910), based on a specimen in NHMUK collected by W.J. Kaye (Kaye and Lamont 1927). Trinidad specimens were identified by comparison with the unique type in NHMUK (Trinidad). This is a common and widespread species in Trinidad, and here we report the first two Tobago records, photographed at Mason Hall by CM (Fig. 115; 3 August 2023 [iNaturalist 176538099]).



Fig. 115. Ozarba melanodonta, Mason Hall, 21 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174189866]; F 8.5-10 mm.

108. Pararcte schneideriana (Stoll, 1782) (Dyopsinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded a male from St. Joseph, i.1922 (F.W. Jackson), and at least one more specimen in NHMUK. We have not specifically examined these specimens but identified Trinidad material of this large distinctive species by comparison with the NHMUK series. CM photographed one at Mason Hall (Fig. 116).



Fig. 116. *Pararcte schneideriana*, Mason Hall, 6 December 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 193266880]; F 35 mm.

109. *Spragueia apicalis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1868) (Acontiinae) This species is here newly recorded from both Trinidad and Tobago. Male specimens from Curepe (MJWC, NHMUK) were identified by comparison with the NHMUK series of *Heliocontia apicella* (Grote), which is a synonym (Lafontaine and Poole 2010). CM photographed another male at Mason Hall (Fig. 117).



Fig. 117. Male *Spragueia apicalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 14 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178451538]; F 7 mm.

NOLIDAE

110. Iscadia furcifera (Walker, 1865) (Eligminae)

Cock (2024) treated this family from Trinidad and Tobago, and included this species as a new record from Tobago, photographed at Mason Hall by CM several times (e.g. Fig. 118) and once by RND at Cuffie River Nature Resort ($\stackrel{\frown}{\bigcirc}$ 29 August 2023 [iNaturalist 180896697]).



Fig. 118. Male *Iscadia furcifera*, Mason Hall, 25 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174974410]; F 18 mm.

NOTODONTIDAE

Cock (2021a) treated the Notodontidae of Trinidad and Tobago, and here we document eleven additional records for Tobago:

- **111.** *Apela divisa* **Walker, 1855 (Hemiceratinae)** (Fig. 119);
- **112.** *Calledema jocasta* **Schaus, 1901 (Nystaleinae)** (Fig. 120); a second by CM at Mason Hall (4 August 2023 [iNaturalist 178478084]);
- **113.** *Calledema plusia* (Felder, 1874) (Nystaleinae) (Fig. 121);
- **114.** *Elasmia pronax* **Dognin, 1908 (Nystaleinae)** (Fig. 122); a second by CM at Mason Hall (26 December 2023 [iNaturalist 194944457]);
- **115.** *Hemiceras sabis* Guenée, **1862** (Hemiceratinae) (Fig. 123);
- **116.** *Nystalea marmorea* **Schaus, 1901 (Nystaleinae)** (Fig. 124);
- 117. *Nystalea nyseus* (Cramer, 1777) (Nystaleinae) (Fig. 125);
- **118.** *Rifargia xylinoides* Walker, **1862** (Heterocampinae) (Fig. 126);
- 119. Rosema demorsa C. Felder and R. Felder, 1874 ssp. aruga Schintlmeister, 2019 (Hemiceratinae) (Fig. 127);
- **120.** *Rosema intermedia* **Thiaucourt, 2015** (Hemiceratinae) (Fig. 128); a second by MK at Englishman's Bay (28 December 2023); and
- **121**. *Skaphita cubana* (Grote, 1865) (Heterocampinae) (Fig. 129)

• **122.** *Hemiceras egregia* **Dognin, 1901 (Hemiceratinae).** Further, the species listed from Tobago as *Hemiceras rufula* Dognin in Cock (2017b) and as *H.* sp. not *rufula* in Cock (2021a) is now identified as *H. egregia* Dognin, 1901 from Schintlmeister (2022).



Fig. 119. *Apela divisa*, Mason Hall, at light, 14 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178479127]; F 15-17 mm.



Fig. 120. Calledema jocasta, Englishman's Bay, 10 April 2022, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 154257179, 154405660]; F 21 mm.



Fig. 121. Male *Calledema plusia*, Mason Hall, at light, 13 August 2023. C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178302512]; F 18-19 mm.



Fig. 122. Female *Elasmia pronax*, Mason Hall, at light, 12 October 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 187321350]; F 22 mm.



Fig. 123. *Hemiceras sabis*, Mason Hall, at light, 23 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 179763818]; F 19-21 mm.



Fig. 124. Female *Nystalea marmorea*, Mason Hall, at light, 17 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178931235]; F 25 mm.



Fig. 125. Male *Nystalea nyseus*, Mason Hall, at light, 7 October 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 186634327]; F 21-23 mm.



Fig. 126. Female *Rifargia xylinoides*, Mason Hall, at light, 6 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 182117095]; F 18 mm.



Fig. 127. Rosema demorsa aruga, Mason Hall, 22 Jul 2023. C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174399209]; F $\stackrel{<}{_{\sim}}$ 14-17 mm, $\stackrel{<}{_{\sim}}$ 16-18 mm (Schintlmeister 2019).



Fig. 128. Male *Rosema intermedia*, Mason Hall, 22 Jul 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174378529]; F 15 mm.



Fig. 129. Female *Skaphita cubana*, Mason Hall, at light, 11 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 177918304]; F 23-24 mm.

NYMPHALIDAE

123. Opsiphanes merianae merianae Stichel, 1902 (Satyrinae, Brassolini)

This species has been known from Trinidad as *Opsiphanes cassina merianae* (Barcant 1970, Cock 2014, Cock 2020), but in their recent revision of the genus, Piovesan *et al.* (2022) raised *merianae* to species level. No *Opsiphanes* species have been recorded from Tobago until now. Cock (2020) sets out how to separate the two species of *Opsiphanes* found in Trinidad, which in ventral view are confusingly similar. However, the photographs by DRWP (as corbinlocalwildlife) at Corbin Local Wildlife (Fig. 130) include dorsal views, which are easily identifiable due to the orange medial line being divided at the forewing costa.

OECOPHORIDAE

124. Antaeotricha tremulella (Walker, 1864) (Stenomatinae)

This species has not previously been reported from Trinidad, but S.S. & W.D. Duckworth collected five males from Simla that are now in USNM. Based on these, a further specimen from Curepe (\bigcirc 4 January 1980) and CM's photograph from Mason Hall (Fig. 131) were identified.

125. Cerconota anonella (Sepp, 1830) (Stenomatinae)

Fennah (1937) recorded this species as a pest of soursop (*Annona muricata* L. Annonaceae) in Trinidad, and some of his specimens are in USNM. This was the basis for identifying additional Trinidad specimens and CM's photograph from Mason Hall (Fig. 132). However, given that this is a pest species, confirmation based on voucher specimens would be desirable.



Fig. 130. Male *Opsiphanes merianae merianae*, Corbin Local Wildlife, 31 March 2023, Pandey D.R.W. [iNaturalist 152945288]; F 32–37 mm.



Fig. 131. Antaeotricha tremulella, Mason Hall, at light, 4 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 181850783]; F 9 mm.



Fig. 132. Cerconota anonella, Mason Hall, at light, 14 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178463596]; F 10-11 mm.

126. *Stenoma consociella* (Walker, 1864) (Stenomatinae) S.S. & W.D. Duckworth collected five specimens of this species at Simla, which are now in USNM. Based on these, photographs were identified from Brasso Seco, Wa Samaki Ecosystems, and now AED's from Englishman's Bay (7 April 2023 [iNaturalist 153929926]; \bigcirc 9 April 2023 [iNaturalist 154217878]) and CM's from Mason Hall (Fig. 133). AED collected the second moth observed; it is now in MJWC and a DNA barcode has been obtained (MJC_693), which forms part of BIN BOLD:ACO1113).



Fig. 133. Stenoma consociella, Mason Hall, 31 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 176029897]; F 10 mm.

PYRALIDAE

127. Achroia grisella (Fabricius, 1794) (Galleriinae)

The lesser wax moth, *Achroia grisella*, occurs more or less throughout the World (Clarke 1986), and is a minor pest of honeybee hives in Trinidad (Adamson 1943). Some of Adamson's specimens were examined in USNM. We do not know of any previous records from Tobago, but AED photographed one at Englishman's Bay (Fig. 134).

128. Galleria mellonella (Linnaeus, 1758) (Galleriinae)

This species is known as the greater wax moth as it is the larger of several species whose caterpillars feed on honeybee wax. It is widespread globally (Kwadha *et al.* 2017). Adamson (1943) discussed this species as a pest of honeybee hives in Trinidad, and there are scattered records from Trinidad of this occasional species. CM's photograph from Mason Hall (Fig. 135) is the first observation that we know of from Tobago.

129. Megarthria peterseni (Zeller, 1881) (Phycitinae)

This is a new record for both Trinidad and Tobago. Specimens from Curepe and Nariva Swamp, Manzanilla-Mayaro Road, milestone 46.5 were identified by comparison with the types (NHMUK, Colombia) and NHMUK series. A photograph at Mason Hall by CM (Fig. 136) shows that this is also a Tobago species.



Fig. 134. Achroia grisella, Englishman's Bay, 8 January 2022, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 104618817]; F 10 mm.



Fig. 135. *Galleria mellonella*, Mason Hall, at light, 11 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 182898049]; F ♂ 13 mm, ♀ 17 mm.



Fig. 136. *Megarthria peterseni*, Mason Hall, 25 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174976475]; F \checkmark 6 mm, \bigcirc 8 mm.

130. Pseudodivona cispha Dyar, 1919 (Phycitinae)

Trinidad specimens from Curepe (\bigcirc 19-22 November 1980, \bigcirc 6-11 December 1980) were identified by comparison with the NHMUK series. This is a new record for Trinidad and CM's photograph at Mason Hall (Fig. 137) is a new record for Tobago.



Fig. 137. *Pseudodivona cispha*, Mason Hall, 21 July 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 174196973]; F 8 mm.

131. Pyralis manihotalis Guenée, 1854 (Pyralinae)

Kaye and Lamont (1927) recorded this species from Trinidad based on one or more specimens collected by F.W. Urich. A female in USNM collected at light in Port of Spain by F.W. Urich, 27 August 1922 may be considered a voucher for this record. Trinidad material was compared with the NHMUK and USNM series. This is a common species, widespread in lowland areas of Trinidad, but CM's photograph from Mason Hall (Fig. 138) is the first from Tobago.



Fig. 138. Male *Pyralis manihotalis*, Mason Hall, at light, 1 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 181301718]; F $\stackrel{?}{_{\sim}}$ 8 mm, $\stackrel{?}{_{\sim}}$ 10 mm.

132. Ungulopsis jubatalis Amsel, 1956 (Chrysauginae) This species was described from Venezuela (Amsel 1956) but has not been reported from Trinidad or Tobago before. MJWC has Trinidad specimens from Point Gourde ($\mathcal{J}, 2 \bigcirc$ 16 May 1999) and St. Benedict's (\mathcal{J}, \bigcirc 25 March 2003), which were identified by comparison with the NHMUK series. Based on these, AED's photographs at Englishman's Bay (Fig. 139 were identified. Further specimens were collected (\mathcal{J} 9 April 2023 [MJWC, DNA MJWC-694]; \mathcal{J} 10 April 2023 [MJWC, DNA MJWC-696]).



Fig. 139. Male *Ungulopsis jubatalis*, Englishman's Bay, at light, 7 April 2023, A. Deacon [iNaturalist 153929915]; F 7 mm.

133. Zamagiria arctella (Ragonot, 1887) (Phycitinae)

A female specimen from Trinidad (Point Gourde, MVL, 16 May 1999) was identified by comparison with the NHMUK series and subsequently from Neunzig (2003). It is known from southern Florida, the Bahamas, and 'several islands in the Caribbean' (Neunzig 2003). Confirmation by examination of the male genitalia or DNA barcoding would be useful. MK's photograph from Englishman's Bay (Fig. 140) is the first from Tobago.



Fig. 140. Zamagiria arctella, Englishman's Bay, at light, 12 March 2023. M. Kelly; F 8.5 mm.

RIODINIDAE

134. Emesis ocypore (Geyer, 1837)

This species is known as the black emesis in Trinidad, where it is rare (Barcant 1970). MJWC has been aware that it is probably a Tobago species, having seen a specimen in a collection being accessioned by the Allyn Museum (now incorporated into the MacGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Florida), but having no details did not include it in his checklist of Tobago butterflies (Cock 2017a). John Morrall advises that he caught a specimen at Bloody Bay, on 6 October 2018, which is now in his collection.

SATURNIIDAE

135. *Gamelia bennetti* Cock & Rougerie, 2021 (Hemiileucinae) Cock and Rougerie (2021) described this species from Trinidad and Tobago, but Cock *et al.* (2023) did not include this species in their total for the moths of Tobago. There was an additional photographic record in 2023 from Mason Hall (Fig. 141).



Fig. 141. Male *Gamelia bennetti*, Mason Hall, at light, 20 December 2023, C. Meijias [iNaturalist 194463435]; F 30 mm.

SESIIDAE

136. Eichlinia pulchripes (Walker, 1856) (Sesiinae)

MJWC collected two males of this species at light at Curepe (21 June 1979; 7 January 1980 [NHMUK]), which were initially identified as *Melittia cucurbitae* (Harris) by comparison with the NHMUK series. Becker and Eichlin (1984) discussed the composition of the *M. cucurbitae* complex; *M. cucurbitae* is considered to be a North American species, and only *M. pulchripes* (TL Venezuela) is widespread in Central and South America and likely to be present in Trinidad. Gorbunov (2020) described *Eichlinia* as a new genus for *M. cucurbitae* and related species. The food plant(s) of *E. pulchripes* have not been documented, but they are expected to be Cucurbitaceae such as pumpkins and squash (*Cucurbita* spp., especially *C. maxima* Duschene and *C. pepo* L.), on which *E. cucurbitae* caterpillars are known stem-boring pests (Middleton 2018). Recently, a further Trinidad male was photographed near South Oropouche (2 July 2021, T.P. Maharaj [iNaturalist 85354864]), and now J.M. Fernández has photographed one at Canaan in Tobago (Fig. 142).



Fig. 142. Eichlinia pulchripes, Canaan, 17 September 2023, J.M. Fernández [iNaturalist 184291806]; F $rac{1}{3}$ 13.5 mm; © with permission.

137. *Melittia cyaneifera* Walker, **1856 or near (Sesiinae)** This species has not been reported from Trinidad or Tobago before. MJWC collected specimens at Curepe (\mathcal{O} , MVL, 13 June 1981) and Mt. Tabor (\mathcal{Q} , 1500 ft., 2 July 1978), which he compared with the type (NHMUK, \mathcal{Q} Brazil) and NHMUK series. However, this identification should be considered provisional given our poor knowledge of this family, abraded condition of the type, and the probably distant type locality. Further, the generic placement is expected to be incorrect, given that *Melittia* seems to be an Old World genus (Gorbunov 2020). RND photographed a specimen at light near Patience Hill (Fig. 143) (Deacon 2023).

SPHINGIDAE

138. Cocytius antaeus (Drury, 1773) (Sphinginae)

Cock (2018) treated this species as part of the Trinidad fauna. It has not hitherto been reported from Tobago (Cock 2017b), although it was expected to occur as it is also found through the Lesser Antilles (Schreiber 1978). Jan Marie Fernández photographed a caterpillar on sugar apple, *Annona squamosa* L. (Annonaceae) at Canaan (Fig. 144). The caterpillar was identified from Montagna *et al* (2023).

TINEIDAE

139. Erechthias zebrina (Butler, 1881) (Erechthiinae)

Although first described from Hawai'i, this seems to be a pantropical species including records from Brazil and the



Fig. 143. *Melittia cyaneifera*, Patience Hill, at light, 3 June 2023, R. Deo [iNaturalist 165689882]; F 17–18 mm.



Fig. 144. Final instar caterpillar of *Cocytius antaeus* on *Annona squamosa*, Canaan, 8 July 2023, J.M. Fernández [iNaturalist 171828435]; ©, with permission.

West Indies, that is thought to feed on detritus (Zimmermann 1978), and which has not previously been reported from Trinidad or Tobago. Following a suggestion by Guilherme A. Fischer on iNaturalist, images of living moths were identified from Zimmermann (1978) and De Prins and De Prins (2023). Two observations from Trinidad (Curepe, 29 March 2021, B. Ramdeen [iNaturalist 72406368]; Brasso Seco, 15 April 2022, M. Hulme [iNaturalist 112137941]) and one from Tobago (Fig. 145) indicate that this species occurs on both islands.



Fig. 145. *Erechthias zebrina*, Mason Hall, at light, 21 September 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 184334737]; F 3.5 mm (Zimmermann 1978).

URANIIDAE

140. *Molybdophora concinnaria* (Hübner, 1818) (Epipleminae)

Lamont and Callan (1950) recorded a specimen of this species at St. Patrick's [Estate], Arima [Valley], 24 November 1929 (N. Lamont), which was examined in NMS, and confirmed by comparison with the NHMUK series. In Trinidad, this is an occasional species mainly seen in forested areas and quite often encountered by day as well as being attracted to light by night. The DNA barcodes from two Trinidad specimens (MC_359, MJC_540) show that this species is part of BIN BOLD:AEC4346, along with specimens from French Guiana and Brazil. CM's photograph at light at Mason Hall (Fig. 146) is the first for Tobago.



Fig. 146. Male *Molybdophora concinnaria*, Mason Hall, 12 August 2023, C. Mejias [iNaturalist 178110955]; F 12 mm.

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List of records by numbers, genera and species.

Numbered sequence		Alphabetical by genera	Alphabetical by species
1	Batrachedra nuciferae	Achroia grisella 127	abdara, Massala 54
2	Castnia invaria	Agrapha ahenea 98	abida, Condica 99
3	Apilocrocis cephalis	Allosmaitia strophius 96	acuta, Patalene 82
4	Desmia ploralis	Amabela carsinodes 23	addens, Eulepidotis 41
5	Desmia tages	Anomis editrix 24	adjutrix, Athyrma 29
6	Goniorhynchus salaconalis	Antaeotricha tremulella 124	adustipennis, Mesophleps 74
7	Haritalodes pharaxalis	Antiblemma mundicola 25	aequalis, Gonodonta 46
8	Hoterodes ausonia	Antiblemma patifaciens 26	ahenea, Agrapha 98
9	Lamprosema lunulalis	Antiblemma rufinans 27	albigera, Condica 100
10	Leucochromodes trinitensis	Antiblemma sufficiens 28	albina, Rupela 20
11	Maruca vitrata	Apela divisa 111	alegralis, Neoleucinodes 13
12	Mesocondyla dardusalis	Apilocrocis cephalis 3	amoenalis, Symphysa 22
13	Neoleucinodes alegralis	Artonia artona 91	anonella, Cerconota 125
14	Omiodes humeralis	Athyrma adjutrix 29	antaeus, Cocytius 138
15	Palpita persimilis	Bagodares rectisignaria 75	aphrodora, Moca 94
16	Phaedropsis fuscicostalis	Batrachedra nuciferae 1	apicalis, Spragueia 109
17	Phostria metalobalis	Calledema jocasta 112	apparitaria, Scopula 87
18	Piletosoma novalis	Calledema plusia 113	apyraria, Eois 76
19	Portentomorpha xanthialis	Carteris lineata 30	arctella, Zamagiria 133
20	Rupela albina	Castnia invaria 2	artona, Artonia 91
21	Syllepte laticalis	Cerconota anonella 125	atrosignata, Scolecocampa 67
22	Symphysa amoenalis	Chamyna homichlodes 31	ausonia, Hoterodes 8
23	Amabela carsinodes	<i>Clemensia trinotata</i> 32	bennetti, Gamelia 135
24	Anomis editrix	Cocytius antaeus 139	bibitrix, Coenipeta 33
25	Antiblemma mundicola	Coenipeta bibitrix 33	bicristata, Pseudbarydia 64
26	Antiblemma patifaciens	Coeriana funerea 34	bidens, Gonodonta 47
27	Antiblemma rufinans	Condica abida 99	bidens, Metria 56
28	Antiblemma sufficiens	Condica albigera 100	broda, Hypena 50
29	Athyrma adjutrix	Condica cupentia 101	carpo, Macaria 79
30	Carteris lineata	Coxina cinctipalpis 35	carsinodes, Amabela 23
31	Chamyna homichlodes	Deltote minuta 102	cephalis, Apilocrocis 3
32	Clemensia trinotata	Desmia ploralis 4	chromatophila, Dyops 103
33	Coenipeta bibitrix	Desmia tages 5	cinctipalpis, Coxina 35
34	Coeriana funerea	Diagrapta lignaria 36	cispha, Pseudodivona 130
35	Coxina cinctipalpis	Dyomyx egista 37	concinnaria, Molybdophora 140
36	Diagrapta lignaria	Dyomyx ocala 38	confluens, Imma sp. nr. 93
37	Dyomyx egista	Dyomyx ora 39	consociella, Stenoma 126
38	Dyomyx ocala	Dyops chromatophila 103	cubana, Skaphita 121
39	Dyomyx ora	Eichlinia pulchripes 136	cupentia, Condica 101
40	Eugoniella sapota	Elaphria isse 104	cyaneifera, Melittia 137
41	Eulepidotis addens	Elasmia pronax 114	dardusalis, Mesocondyla 12
42	Eulepidotis ezra	Emesis ocypore 134	demera, Metria sp. nr. 57

Nu	mbered sequence	Alphabetical by genera	Alphabetical by species
43	Eulepidotis persimilis	Eois apyraria 76	demorsa, Rosema 119
44	Glenopteris oculifera	Epimecis matronaria 77	discalis, Veraneacerea 72
45	Goniapteryx servia	Erechthias zebrina 139	divisa, Apela 111
46	Gonodonta aequalis	Euglyphis larunda 95	editrix, Anomis 24
47	Gonodonta bidens	Eugoniella sapota 40	egista, Dyomyx 37
48	Gonodonta latimacula	Eulepidotis addens 41	egregia, Hemiceras 122
49	Gorgone ortilia	Eulepidotis ezra 42	ezra, Eulepidotis 42
50	Hypena broda	Eulepidotis persimilis 43	fufialis, Hypena 51
51	Hypena fufialis	Galleria mellonella 128	funerea, Coeriana 34
52	Hypena glumalis	Gamelia bennetti 135	furcifera, Iscadia 110
53	Hypena mactatalis	Glenopteris oculifera 44	fusaria, Pero 83
54	Massala abdara	Goniapteryx servia 45	fuscicostalis, Phaedropsis 16
55	Melipotis januaris	Goniorhynchus salaconalis 6	glumalis, Hypena 52
56	Metria bidens	Gonodonta aequalis 46	grandirenalis, Thursania 71
57	Metria sp. nr. demera	Gonodonta bidens 47	grisella, Achroia 127
58	Mursa phtisialis	Gonodonta latimacula 48	homichlodes, Chamyna 31
59	Napata terminalis	Gorgone ortilia 49	humeralis, Omiodes 14
60	Nelphe setosa	Haritalodes pharaxalis 7	huntingtoni, Hemiargus 97
61	Obroatis ocellata	Hemiargus huntingtoni 97	intermedia, Rosema 120
62	Phycoma marcellina	Hemiceras egregia 122	invaria, Castnia 2
63	Physula limonalis	Hemiceras sabis 115	isse, Elaphria 104
64	Pseudbarydia bicristata	Heterodelta nea 105	januaris, Melipotis 55
65	Purius pilumnia	Hoterodes ausonia 8	jocasta, Calledema 112
66	Schiraces mopsus	Hydata translucidaria 78	jubatalis, Ungulopsis 132
67	Scolecocampa atrosignata	Hypena broda 50	lanipes, Selenisa 68
68	Selenisa lanipes	Hypena fufialis 51	larunda, Euglyphis 95
69	Selenisa suero	Hypena glumalis 52	<i>laticalis, Syllepte</i> 21
70	Strathocles parvipulla	Hypena mactatalis 53	latimacula, Gonodonta 48
71	Thursania grandirenalis	<i>Imma</i> sp. nr. <i>confluens</i> 93	lignaria, Diagrapta 36
72	Veraneacerea discalis	Iscadia furcifera 110	limonalis, Physula 63
73	Paectes lunodes	Lamprosema lunulalis 9	lineata, Carteris 30
74	Mesophleps adustipennis	Leptostales terminata 80	lunodes, Paectes 73
75	Bagodares rectisignaria	Leucania senescens 106	lunulalis, Lamprosema 9
76	Eois apyraria	Leucochromodes trinitensis 10	mactatalis, Hypena 53
77	Epimecis matronaria	Macaria carpo 79	manihotalis, Pyralis 131
78	Hydata translucidaria	Macrosoma rubedinaria 90	marcellina, Phycoma 62
79	Macaria carpo	Maruca vitrata 11	marmorea, Nystalea 116
80	Leptostales terminata	Massala abdara 54	matronaria, Epimecis 77
81	Obila ruptiferata	Megarthria peterseni 129	melanodonta, Ozarba 107
82	Patalene acuta	Melipotis januaris 55	mellonella, Galleria 128
83	Pero fusaria	Melittia cyaneifera 137	merianae, Opsiphanes 123
84	Phrudocentra pupillata	Mesocondyla dardusalis 12	metalobalis, Phostria 17

List of records by numbers, genera and species. Continued.

Numbered sequence	Alphabetical by genera	Alphabetical by species
85 Phrygionis polita	Mesophleps adustipennis 74	minuta, Deltote 102
86 Prochoerodes tetragonata	Metria bidens 56	mopsus, Schiraces 66
87 Scopula apparitaria	Metria sp. nr. demera 57	mundicola, Antiblemma 25
88 Synchlora pulchrifimbria	Moca aphrodora 94	nea, Heterodelta 105
89 Tachyphyle undilineata	Molybdophora concinnaria 140	novalis, Piletosoma 18
90 Macrosoma rubedinaria	Mursa phtisialis 58	nuciferae, Batrachedra 1
91 Artonia artona	Naevolus orius 92	nyseus, Nystalea 117
92 Naevolus orius	Napata terminalis 59	ocala, Dyomyx 38
93 Imma sp. nr. confluens	Nelphe setosa 60	ocellata, Obroatis 61
94 Moca aphrodora	Neoleucinodes alegralis 13	oculifera, Glenopteris 44
95 Euglyphis larunda	Nystalea marmorea 116	ocypore, Emesis 134
96 Allosmaitia strophius	Nystalea nyseus 117	ora, Dyomyx 39
97 Hemiargus huntingtoni	<i>Obila ruptiferata</i> 81	orius, Naevolus 92
98 Agrapha ahenea	Obroatis ocellata 61	ortilia, Gorgone 49
99 Condica abida	Omiodes humeralis 14	parvipulla, Strathocles 70
100 Condica albigera	Opsiphanes merianae 123	patifaciens, Antiblemma 26
101 Condica cupentia	Ozarba melanodonta 107	persimilis, Palpita 15
102 Deltote minuta	Paectes lunodes 73	persimilis, Eulepidotis 43
103 Dyops chromatophila	Palpita persimilis 15	peterseni, Megarthria 129
104 Elaphria isse	Pararcte schneideriana 108	pharaxalis, Haritalodes 7
105 Heterodelta nea	Patalene acuta 82	phtisialis, Mursa 58
106 Leucania senescens	Pero fusaria 83	pilumnia, Purius 65
107 Ozarba melanodonta	Phaedropsis fuscicostalis 16	ploralis, Desmia 4
108 Pararcte schneideriana	Phostria metalobalis 17	plusia, Calledema 113
109 Spragueia apicalis	Phrudocentra pupillata 84	polita, Phrygionis 85
110 Iscadia furcifera	Phrygionis polita 85	pronax, Elasmia 114
111 Apela divisa	Phycoma marcellina 62	pulchrifimbria, Synchlora 88
112 Calledema jocasta	Physula limonalis 63	pulchripes, Eichlinia 136
113 Calledema plusia	Piletosoma novalis 18	pupillata, Phrudocentra 84
114 Elasmia pronax	Portentomorpha xanthialis 19	rectisignaria, Bagodares 75
115 Hemiceras sabis	Prochoerodes tetragonata 86	rubedinaria, Macrosoma 90
116 Nystalea marmorea	Pseudbarydia bicristata 64	rufinans, Antiblemma 27
117 Nystalea nyseus	Pseudodivona cispha 130	ruptiferata, Obila 81
118 Rifargia xylinoides	Purius pilumnia 65	sabis, Hemiceras 115
119 Rosema demorsa	Pyralis manihotalis 131	salaconalis, Goniorhynchus 6
120 Rosema intermedia	Rifargia xylinoides 118	sapota, Eugoniella 40
121 Skaphita cubana	Rosema demorsa 119	schneideriana, Pararcte 108
122 Hemiceras egregia	Rosema intermedia 120	senescens, Leucania 106
123 Opsiphanes merianae	Rupela albina 20	servia, Goniapteryx 45
124 Antaeotricha tremulella	Schiraces mopsus 66	setosa, Nelphe 60
125 Cerconota anonella	Scolecocampa atrosignata 67	strophius, Allosmaitia 96
126 Stenoma consociella	Scopula apparitaria 87	suero, Selenisa 69

Numbered sequence		Alphabetical by genera	Alphabetical by species
127	Achroia grisella	Selenisa lanipes 68	sufficiens, Antiblemma 28
128	Galleria mellonella	Selenisa suero 69	tages, Desmia 5
129	Megarthria peterseni	Skaphita cubana 121	terminalis, Napata 59
130	Pseudodivona cispha	Spragueia apicalis 109	terminata, Leptostales 80
131	Pyralis manihotalis	Stenoma consociella 126	tetragonata, Prochoerodes 86
132	Ungulopsis jubatalis	Strathocles parvipulla 70	translucidaria, Hydata 78
133	Zamagiria arctella	Syllepte laticalis 21	tremulella, Antaeotricha 124
134	Emesis ocypore	Symphysa amoenalis 22	trinitensis, Leucochromodes 10
135	Gamelia bennetti	Synchlora pulchrifimbria 88	trinotata, Clemensia 32
136	Eichlinia pulchripes	Tachyphyle undilineata 89	undilineata, Tachyphyle 89
137	Melittia cyaneifera	Thursania grandirenalis 71	vitrata, Maruca 11
138	Cocytius antaeus	Ungulopsis jubatalis 132	xanthialis, Portentomorpha 19
139	Erechthias zebrina	Veraneacerea discalis 72	xylinoides, Rifargia 118
140	Molybdophora concinnaria	Zamagiria arctella 133	zebrina, Erechthias 139

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