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**Revision of Lepidoptera of Egypt, Superfamily Noctuoidea
Part II: Erebidae, Nolidae and Euteliidae**

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ABSTRACT

Noctuoidea is one of the largest subfamilies of moths (about 70,000 species around the world). In recent years the classification of Noctuoidea has been the subject of permanent classification change. In Egypt, Noctuoidea is the richest superfamily of Lepidoptera, 359 species belonging to four families were recorded (Noctuidae, with 206 species, Erebidae, with 140 species; Nolidae with 12 species and Euteliidae, with two species). Family Noctuidae was revised before and in this paper, we revised the other three families (Erebidae, Nolidae and Euteliidae).

Erebidae is a family belonging to Superfamily Noctuoidea. This family is among the largest families of moths by species count and contains a wide variety of well-known macro-moth groups. Based on material collected from different Egyptian regions, from the main reference collections in Egypt, light traps collections, National museums and other references, we found 12 subfamilies (Anobinae; Arctiinae; Boletobiinae; Calpinae; Erebiniae; Eublemminae; Hypeninae; Lymantriinae; Phytometrinae; Rivulinae; Scoliopteryginae and Toxocampinae), 140 species and two subspecies belonging to 55 genera. Subfamily Erebiniae is the largest subfamily represented by 26 genera and 61 species); while there are 3 subfamilies represented by one genus and one species only (Anobinae; Phytometrinae and Scolecocampinae). Taxonomic position, synonyms and types are included, in addition to the photographs for available species are provided. This subfamily according to the new taxonomy of superfamily Noctuoidea and it is the first time to review in Egypt.

In Egypt family Nolidae represented by 3 subfamilies (Nolinae Bruand, 1846, Chloephorinae Stainton, 1859; Eariadinae Hampson, 1912), while family Euteliidae represent by one subfamily (Subfamily Euteliinae Grote, 1882) has two species under one genus.

INTRODUCTION

The need to recognize the Erebidae as a separate family from the Noctuidae began in the 1990s when the results from molecular research provided increasingly strong support for a close relationship between the Arctiidae and the quadrid subfamilies of the Noctuidae. after the revision of the subfamilies Herminiinae, Hypeninae, Calpinae, Catocalinae, Euteliinae and Stictopterinae are united into the family Erebidae. In addition,

the Rivulinae, Boletobiinae, Hypenodinae, Phytometrines, Scolecocampinae, and Erebininae are reinstated as subfamilies of the Erebidae. Eublemininae is transferred from the Noctuidae and treated as a subfamily of the Erebidae. Phylogenetic studies have helped to clarify the relationships between the structurally diverse lineages within the Noctuoidea and within the Erebidae. A new phylogeny for Erebidae has shown that it contains 18 moderates to strongly supported subfamilies: Aganainae, Anobinae, Arctiinae, Boletobiinae, Calpinae, Erebininae, Herminiinae, Hypeninae, Hypenodinae, Hypocalinae, Eulepidotinae, Lymantriinae, Pangraptinae, Rivulinae, Scolecocampinae, Scoliopteryginae, Tinoliinae, Toxocampinae. Recently both tribes Eublemini and Phytometrini separated from subfamilies Boletobiinae and Calpinae, respectively and become subfamilies (Eublemininae and Phytometrines). By this separation, the total number of subfamilies increased to 20 subfamilies.

After the Revision of Superfamily Noctuoidea in Egypt, we found family Erebidae is the 2nd large family (after Noctuidae) with 12 subfamilies (Anobinae, Arctiinae, Boletobiinae, Calpinae, Erebininae, Eublemininae, Hypeninae, Lymantriinae, Phytometrines, Rivulinae, Scoliopteryginae and Toxocampinae) and based on material from the main reference collections in Egypt, light traps collections, National museums and other references, 140 species, 2 subspecies and 55 genera were listed. Some further taxonomic changes are proposed. Taxonomic position, synonyms and types are included and photographs for available species are provided. This subfamily according to the new taxonomy of Noctuidae and it is the first time to review in Egypt.

Subfamily Erebininae is the largest subfamily represented by 26 genera and 61 species and one subspecies) followed by Eublemininae (2 genera and 28 species) and Toxocampinae (5 genera and 15 species); while there are 3 subfamilies represented by one genus and one species only (Anobinae; Phytometrines and Scolecocampinae). While Lymantriinae represented by 6 genera and 10 species, followed by Arctiinae (5 genera and 7 species in addition to one subspecies); Hypeninae (3 genera and 6 species); Calpinae (2 genera and 4 species); Boletobiinae (2 genera and 3 species), and finally Rivulinae with one genus and 3 species.

Family Nolidae is a family of moths formerly, was included in the Noctuidae. Worldwide with about nine subfamilies, 308 genera, and 1,400 species. They are mostly small with dull coloration, the main distinguishing feature being a silk cocoon with a vertical exit slit. The group is sometimes known as tuft moths, after the tufts of raised scales on the forewings of two subfamilies (Nolinae and Collomeninae). Larvae usually in webbing or a folded leaf, and also tend to have muted colors and tufts of short hairs. Cocoon double-walled and 'boat-shaped' with a ventral keel.

In Egypt, up to date, three subfamilies (Nolinae, Chloephorinae & Eariadinae) were recorded with 12 species and 3 subspecies under 6 genera. Subfamily Nolinae represented by 7 species and 2 subspecies under 2 genera; Subfamily Chloephorinae represented by 2 species under 2 genera; while subfamily Eariadinae represents by one genus only and 3 species (one of them is 1st record in Egypt, *Earias biplaga* Walker, 1866).

During this study, we found that Family Euteliidae was represented by two species under one genus.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data presented is collected from collected specimens, insect collections [The main five reference insect collections in Egypt: Collection of Ministry of Agriculture, Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRI); Collection of Faculty of Science, Cairo University (CUC); Collection of Faculty of Science, Ein Shams University (ESUC); Collection of El

Alfieri, Al Azhar University, Faculty of Agriculture (ALUC) and Collection of Egyptian Entomological Society (EESC)], Natural museums [Data from the Collections of International Museums (BMNH, London; USNM, Smithsonian, USA; ZI, Leningrad; MNHU, Berlin; MNHN, Paris, ...etc.)], published papers and thesis in Egypt and all published checklists and monographs of Lepidoptera concerning the Egyptian fauna. Larval host-plants are taken from the literature, collections (data under each specimen) and during collecting specimens. The Geographic names of sites are according to official maps. More The nomenclature of all systematic categories is based on the new classification.

Survey and collecting of the lepidopterous insects from different localities of the Egyptian Governorates. The collected specimens covered most Egyptian regions. Dry mounts of some specimens representing each species were pinned to help in the identification.

Acronomy

ALUC: Collection of El Alfieri, Al Azhar University, Faculty of Agriculture.

BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom.

CUC: Collection of Faculty of Science, Cairo University.

EESC: Collection of Egyptian Entomological Society.

ESUC: Collection of Faculty of Science, Ein Shams University.

HNHM: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary.

LNK: Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe, Germany.

LS: Linnean Society, London, United Kingdom.

MCZR: Museo Civico di Zoologica, Rome, Italy.

MNGH: National Museum of Natural History Grigore Antipa, Bucharest, Romania.

MNHN: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

MNHU: Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany.

NHMW=HNHM: Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria.

NHRM: Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.

NM: National Museum in Prague.

OUNH: Oxford University Museum Natural History.

PPRI: Plant Protection Research Institute, Ministry of Agricultural, Cairo, Egypt.

USNM: National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington,

U.S.A. ZI=ZIN: Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, Russia.

ZSM: Zoologische Staatssammlung, Münchhausenstr. Munich, Germany.

ZMHB: Zoologisches Institut und Museum, Universität Hamburg, Germany.

ZMUC: Zoologisk Museum, Universitetsparken, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Geomorphological and Ecological Regions of Egypt:

In general view, the Nile valley divides Egypt into two geomorphological regions: The eastern dissected plateau and the western flat expanse which form an extension of the Libyan Desert. Although the land to the east of the Nile forms one geomorphological region, it is divided geographically into the Eastern Desert and the Peninsula of Sinai, separated by the Gulf of Suez. Three areas of the Egyptian desert may therefore be distinguished:

- The Eastern Desert
- The Western Desert
- The Sinai Peninsula

For the purposes of analyzing the distribution of Egyptian fauna, the country may be divided into seven main geomorphological and ecological regions (Larsen, 1990); and in this study, we separate Fayoum Region from the Delta (Lower Nile Valley) due to its special characters; it is a depression area and contact with the Delta is only by a small area

(Bahr Yousif) only, so it has its own geomorphological and meteorological characteristics (Fig.1).

1. The Mediterranean Coastal Strip (Coastal Strip)
2. The Lower Nile Valley and Delta (Lower Egypt)
3. The Upper Nile Valley (Upper Egypt)
4. The Eastern Desert
5. The Western Desert
6. The Sinai Peninsula
7. Gebel Elba
8. Fayoum

1. The Mediterranean Coastal Strip (Coastal Strip):

The Mediterranean Coastal Strip extends from Damietta to the Libyan border and expands south about 65 km from the coast, and is characterized by more rainfall than the rest of the country.

2. The Lower Nile Valley and Delta (Lower Egypt):

After passing Cairo, the River Nile pursues a northwesterly direction for about 20-km and then divides into two branches, each of which meanders separately through the Delta to the Mediterranean Sea.

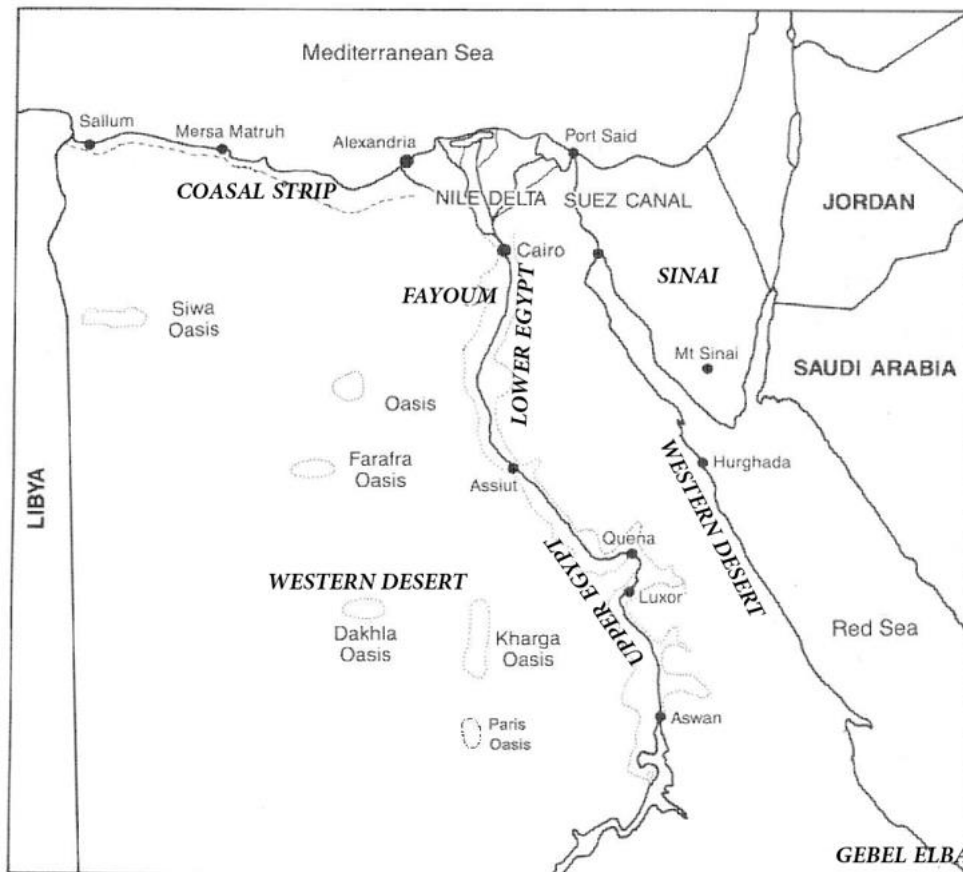


Fig.1: Map of Egypt shown the eight geomorphological and ecological regions

3. The Upper Nile Valley (Upper Egypt):

The Upper Nile Valley begins at Assiut (28° North) until the southern boundaries of Egypt. It is very similar to Lower Nile and Delta in most aspects.

4. The Eastern Desert:

The Eastern Desert stretches from the Nile Valley to the Suez Canal and Red Sea, covering an area of 223.000 km². It consists essentially of a backbone of high and rugged

mountains running parallel to the Red Sea. These mountains do not form a continuous range, but rather a series of mountain groups with some detached masses and peaks, and are flanked to the north and west by intensively dissected sedimentary limestone plateaus. The formation of these limestone plateaus is mainly Upper and Middle Eocene.

5. The Western Desert:

The Western Desert or “Libyan Desert” extends between the River Nile Valley until the Libyan borders and embraces an area, exclusive of Fayoum, of about 681.000 km². It is a barren expanse of stony or sandy wastes with no mountains, hardly any rain, with extreme heat in summer and occasional frost in winter.

The Western Desert contains a number of oases: Siwa, Bahariya, Farafra, Dakhla, Kharga and Paris.

6. The Sinai Peninsula:

Sinai Peninsula covers an area of 61.000 km². It is continuous with the Asiatic continent for a distance of over 200 km between Rafah on the Mediterranean Sea in the north and the head of the Gulf of Aqaba in the south. Sinai Peninsula is biogeographically rather complex. The northern coast is a Saharo-Sindian area with strong Mediterranean realms. The western coast, on the Gulf of Suez is mostly an alluvial plain with a little vegetation. The coastal area on the Gulf of Aqaba is also very dry, but the limited vegetation has a much stronger tropical flavor. Central Sinai is the best developed Saharo-Sindian habitat in the country. The flora is mainly Irano-Turanian, but there is a large number of Mediterranean plants and a high degree of endemism. The vegetation cover is much richer than elsewhere in the country and the main flowering season appears during late April and early May. A great northward draining limestone plateau that rises from the Mediterranean Coast occupies the northern two-thirds of the Peninsula. The southern part of Sinai is a mountainous region and is classified as a very arid region. A large section of the area has recently been declared a National Park, centered upon the town of St. Catherine (altitude 1600 m).

7. Gebel Elba:

Gebel Elba lies in the extreme southeastern corner of Egypt at the border between Egypt and Sudan. This massif mountain has a much more profuse and much more tropical vegetation than the mountains north of them, such as at Hurghada. Gebel Elba represents the northernmost extension of the dry savannas of Sudan.

8. Fayoum:

Fayoum area is a depression in the Western desert which is attached to the main valley trunk by a narrow neck connection. It occupies a circular deep depression in the limestone plateau at the northern part of the western desert between longitude 30° 23' and 30° 05' E and between latitude 29° 05' and 26° 35' N. It has an area of 1700 km² and lies at about 96 km to the southwest of Cairo, and about 10-25 km to the west of the River Nile. It is separated from the Nile Valley by limestone cliffs of the Upper Eocene age and is connected to the Nile by Bahr Yousef which brings water to the Fayoum depression.

The Fayoum depression floor is mainly covered with Nile alluvium deposits. The Aeolian deposits are essentially covering the area at Wadi El-Rayan and the slopes bounding the Fayoum depression near the southern and western sides, also dune formations are composed essentially of the loose well-sorted quartz grains mixed with some heavy minerals.

Note:

In this study we did not put all recorded places for each species, but we put only the region(s).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- * It is the 1st time in Egypt to do a complete comprehensive study of family Erebidae, as all previous studied used to place it with family Noctuidae together as one family (Family Noctuidae); but in 2017, 1st study was published to revise the new taxonomy of superfamily Noctuoidea “Revision of Higher Classification of Superfamily Noctuoidea (Lepidoptera) in Egypt” by Abdel Fattah M. Amer and Ashraf M. El-Torkey, during this study Family Noctuidae was separated and the new structure was presented.
- * In old Egyptian publication Family Nolidae and Family Eutellidae classified as subfamilies under Noctuidae; but in recent documents, under the molecular study, the two subfamilies are recorded as families.
- * *Plecoptera* transfer from Catocalinae (Previously Noctuidae) to the new subfamily Anobinae (Erebidae)
- * Subfamily Arctiinae was previously classified as a separate family (Arctiidae) of the superfamily Noctuoidea and is a monophyletic group. Recent phylogenetic studies have shown that this group is most closely related to family Erebidae.
- * *Autoba* was previously classified within the Noctuidae, subfamily Eustrotiinae, but the redefinition of this genus has reclassified and transfer it to subfamily Boletobiinae (Erebidae).
- * Subfamily Caplinae transfer from Noctuidae to Erebidae
- * The Erebiniae, as defined today, comprises a large portion of the former noctuid subfamily Catocalinae. Based on recent molecular phylogenetic studies, Erebiniae and relatives were transferred from the Noctuidae to the Erebidae, and reinstated Erebiniae as a subfamily.
- * The two genera in Eubleminae (Eublema & Metachrostis) were previously belonging to subfamily Acontiinae and also in some classification it is under subfamily Boletobiinae.
- * Subfamily Hypeninae was previously under Noctuidae and transfer to Erebidae.
- * Lymantriinae (formerly recorded as family Lymantriidae) was transferred and became a subfamily of Erebidae.
- * Phytometrinae was previously included into Hypeninae or Catocalinae for the beak-like labial palpi and oblique transverse line in the fore wing, that is why in some references it becomes as tripe in subfamily Boletobiinae. But in this study, it was removed and treated as a separate subfamily.
- * Subfamily Rivulinae was previously under Noctuidae and transfer to Erebidae.
- * The Scoliopteryginae previously belonging to subfamily Calpinae, Noctuidae but transfer as a subfamily under Erebidae.
- * Most genera belonging to subfamily Toxoxampinae were previously belonging to subfamilies, Acontiinae, Catocalinae and Amphipyriinae.
- * Since Egypt and Sudan were one country, there are some references that recorded some types as recorded from Egypt, but in fact, and they were recorded from Sudan; after reviewing their collection localities, the correction was made (Such these types recorded from Shendi; Shendi is a town in Sudan, not Egypt).
- * *Nola aegyptiaca* transfer from genus *Nola* to genus *Mecothrix* which recorded for the 1st time in Egypt.
- * One species recorded as a new record of Egypt; *Earias biplaga* Walker, 1866 which collect from Fayoum.
- * Seven species (Types) recorded from Egypt only (Endemic species); six-under family Erebidae and one under family Nolidae, these species are:
 - *Autoba beraudi* (Joannis, 1909); “Subfamily Boletobiinae” Holotype from Minia.

- *Grammodes latifera* Walker, 1870; “Subfamily Erebinæ” Holotype from Sinai.
 - *Eublemma amygdrosana* Rebel, 1947; “Subfamily Eublemminæ” Holotype from Gebel Elba.
 - *Arrada parva* Bethune-Baker, 1894; “Subfamily Hypeninae” Holotype from Alexandria.
 - *Orgyia obsoletus* Klug. “Subfamily Lymantriinae” Holotype from Luxor
 - *Orgyia ochrodorsalis* Rebel, 1948; Subfamily Lymantriinae” Syntype from Gebel Elba
 - *Meganola gallicola* (Wiltshire, 1949); “Subfamily Nolinae” Holotype from Cairo (Ezbet El-Nakhl).
- * There are 31 Types (Types, Holotypes, Syntypes, Paratypes, lectoparatypes) recorded collected from 6 main regions (Only Fayoum region not represented by any type), Lower Egypt (8 records); Upper Egypt (6 records); Sinai (6 records); Gebel Elba (6 records); Coastal Strip (4 records); Eastern Desert (only 1 record). (Annex II).
- * These 25 Types belonging to 8 subfamilies, the highest subfamily is Erebinæ with 7 species followed by subfamily Eublemminæ with 6 species; followed by subfamily Lymantriinae with 4 species, while subfamilies Boletobiinae, Hypeninae and Toxocampinae had 2 species for each; the last 2 subfamilies (Calpinae and Rivulinae had only one species).
- * The complete checklist for the three families added as Annex I.
- * The complete list of types added in Annex II.

Family Erebidæ Leach, 1815

1. Subfamily Anobinæ Holloway, 2005; (Plate 1)

Anobinæ is a subfamily belonging to the family Erebidæ described by Jeremy Daniel Holloway in 2005. Common morphological characteristics of Anobinæ include a dark head and prothoracic collar, lighter color on the thorax, and either bipectinate antennae or antennae with flagellomeral setae in males. The classification of subfamily Anobinæ is poorly understood. It appears that none of the genera is shared by the New World and Old-World faunas, in spite of strikingly similar appearances among some species and current generic assignments. In the New World, the generic classification is very confused. Four genera are associated with Anobinæ in the New World: *Anoba* Walker, *Baniana* Walker, *Deinopa* Walker, and *Lephana* Walker. All of the Old-World species need to be relegated to Old World genera. In Africa, there are 6 genera and 174 species. In Egypt there is one species under genus *Plecoptera*.

1. *Plecoptera* Guenée, 1852:

1. *Plecoptera reflexa* Guenée, 1852

1. *Plecoptera* Guenée, 1852

1. *Plecoptera reflexa* Guenée, 1852 (Plate 1)

Trigonodes gammoides Walker, 1858.

Poaphila simplex Walker, 1858.

Poaphila hamifera Walker, 1865.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 11-13 mm.

Host records: Gramineae, *Dalbergia sissoo*.

Geographical Records: India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Somalia, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: India, Central.

Type Specimens:

Holotype: Male, (OUMNH, Oxford).

2. Subfamily Arctiinae Leach, [1815]; (Plate 1)

This subfamily was previously classified as the family Arctiidae of the superfamily Noctuoidea and is a monophyletic group. Recent phylogenetic studies have shown that the group is most closely related to litter moths Herminiinae and the Old World Aganainae, which are subfamilies of the family Erebidae. The Arctiidae as a whole has been reclassified to represent this relationship. The family was lowered to subfamily status as the Arctiinae within the Erebidae. The subfamilies and tribes of Arctiidae were lowered to tribes and subtribes, respectively, of this new Arctiinae to preserve the internal structure of the group. It is a large and diverse subfamily of moths with around 11,000 species found all over the world. This group includes the groups commonly known as tiger moths (or tigers), which usually have bright colours, footmen, which are usually much drabber, lichen moths, and wasp moths. Many species have "hairy" caterpillars that are popularly known as woolly bears or woolly worms.

In Egypt, it is represented by 7 species and one subspecies belonging to 5 genera under one tribe (Arctiini) and two subtribes (subtribe Callimorphina with 2 genera, three species and one subspecies; the subtribe Spilosomina which recorded with three genera and 4 species).

Tribe Arctiini Leach, [1815]

Subtribe Callimorphina Walker, [1865]

1. *Euplagia* Hübner, 1820.

1. *Euplagia quadripunctaria* Poda, 1761.

2. *Utetheisa* Hübner, [1819].

2. *Utetheisa lotrix* (Cramer, [1777]).

Sub. *Utetheisa lotrix lepida* Rambur, 1866.

3. *Utetheisa pulchella* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Subtribe Spilosomina Seitz, 1910

3. *Epilacydes* Butler, 1875.

4. *Epilacydes simulans* Butler, 1875.

4. *Creataloum* Dubatolov, 2004.

5. *Creataloum arabicum* Hampson, (1896).

5. *Ocnogyna* Lederer, 1853.

6. *Ocnogyna loewii* (Zeller, 1846).

7. *Ocnogyna mutabilis* Turati, 1924.

Tribe Arctiini Leach, [1815]

Subtribe Callimorphina Walker, [1865]

1. *Euplagia* Hübner, 1820

1. *Euplagia quadripunctaria* (Poda, 1761) (Plate 1)

Phalaena quadripunctaria Poda, 1761.

Euplagia quadripunctata (Thurner, 1916).

Euplagia quadripunctaria (Linnaeus, 1767).

Euplagia hera (Linnaeus, 1767).

Euplagia typhlothrisa (Draudt, 1932).

Callimorpha quadripunctaria Poda, 1761.

Callimorpha quadripunctaria ab. *brunescens* Spuler, 1910.

Callimorpha quadripunctata ab. *latefasciata* Bubacek, 1915.

Callimorpha quadripunctaria ab. *tristis* Sterzl, 1919.

Callimorpha quadripunctaria ab. *typhlotheisa* Buholzer & Pfeiffer, 1920.

Callimorpha hera Linnaeus, 1767.

Callimorpha hera ab. *nigricans* Kempny, 1882.

Callimorpha hera var. *lutea* Mabille, 1883.
Callimorpha hera saturnina Oberthür, 1896.
Callimorpha hera ab. *luctuosa* Oberthür, 1911.
Callimorpha venus Prittwitz, 1867; TL. Himalayas.
Phalaena quadripunctaria Poda, 1761.
Phalaena hera Linnaeus, 1767.
Noctua tripunctaria Walker, 1855.

Common name: Jersey tiger, Spanish flag.

Wingspan: 44-54 mm.

Host records: Polyphagous; lettuces, plantains and many other herbaceous plants (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

Geographical Records: Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Poland, Portuguese, Romania, Russia, Sicily, Spain, Syria, Switzerland, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Belgium.

2. *Utetheisa* Hübner, [1819]

2. *Utetheisa lotrix* (Cramer, 1777) (Plate 1)

Geometra lotrix Cramer, [1777].
Utetheisa rubra Rothschild, 1914; TL. New Caledonia.
Utetheisa lutescens Roepke, 1941.
Utetheisa indica Roepke, 1941.
Utetheisa stigmata Rothschild, 1910.
Utetheisa socotrensis Jordan, 1939.
Utetheisa pulchella tenuella Seitz, 1910.

Common name: Salt-and-pepper moth.

Wingspan: 30-37 mm.

Host Records: Fabaceae (*Crotalaria* sp.), *Crotalaria incana*, *Crotalaria juncea*, *Crotalaria laburnifolia*, *Crotalaria micans*, *Dahlia*, *Heliotropium indicum*, *Oryza sativa*.

Geographical Records: Australia, Benin, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Oman, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Western Desert, Gebel Elba.

Type locality: India.

Type specimens:

Syntype: (BMNH, London), probably lost.

Subspecies: *Utetheisa lotrix lepida* (Rambur, 1866) (Plate 1)

Deiopeia lepida Rambur, 1866.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 30-36 mm.

Host Records: *Crotalaria* sp.

Geographical Records: Benin, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Oman, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Fayoum.

Type locality: Reunion, Ile de Bourbon.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Male, (MNHN, Paris).

3. *Utetheisa pulchella* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Plate 1)

Noctua pulchra [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775.

Lithosia amabilis Trost, 1801.

Deiopeia thyter Butler, 1877; TL. Punjab, Cambellpur.

Utetheisa thytea Rothschild, 1914.

Utetheisa nigromaculata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa rubrior Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa rufomarginata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa designata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa confluens Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa delunulata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa duplolunulata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa albosignata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa separata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa ochreomaculata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa brunneomarginata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa rubrogrisea Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa albociliata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa depuncta Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa unipunctata Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa brunneocephala Stetter-Stättermayer, 1939.

Utetheisa shyama Bhattacherjee & Gupta, 1969.

Utetheisa menoni Bhattacherjee & Gupta, 1969.

Common name: The little beauty, Crimson-speckled Moth.

Wingspan: 29-42 mm.

Host Records: Boraginaceae (*Trichodesma zeylanicum*, *Lithospermum callosum*, *Heliotropium* sp.), Musaceae (*Musa* sp.), Malvaceae (*Gossypium* sp.).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, DR Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Portugal, Rwanda, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Fayoum.

Type locality: Mauritania.

Type specimens:

Lectotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

Subtribe Spilosomina Seitz, 1910

3. *Epilacydes* Butler, 1875

4. *Epilacydes simulans* Butler, 1875 (Plate 1)

Amsacta unistriga Grünberg, 1910.

Estigmene simulans var. *rachis* Strand, 1915; TL. Cameroon.

Estigmene simulans ab. *furcula* Strand, 1919; TL. Sudan, White Nile.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 28 mm.

Host Records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Cameroon, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia, Sudan.

Distribution of Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Equatorial Guinea, Bioko.

Type specimens:**Holotype:** Male, (BMNH, London).**4. *Creataloum* Dubatolov, 2004****5. *Creataloum arabicum* Hampson, (1896) (Plate 1)***Spilosoma arabica* Hampson, 1896; TL. Aden.*Spilosoma arabicum* Hampson, 1896.*Spilosoma gracilis* Staudinger, 1900; TL. Palestine, Holotype ♂, ZMHB.*Cretonotos arabica* ab. *pedunculata* Strand, 1919; TL. Yemen, Holotype ♂, BMNH.*Cretonotos gracilis* Hampson, 1920.*Cretonotos arabica* Hampson, 1901.**Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** 27-32 mm.**Host Records:** Polyphagous.**Geographical Records:** Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.**Distribution of Egypt:** Sinai**Type locality:** Yemen, Aden.**Type specimens:****Holotype:** Female, (BMNH, London).**5. *Ocnogyna* Lederer, 1853****6. *Ocnogyna loewii* (Zeller, 1846) (Plate 1)***Ocnogyna rosacea* Bang-Hass, 1934.*Ocnogyna maculata* Bang-Hass, 1934.*Ocnogyna immaculata* Bang-Hass, 1934.*Trichosoma loewii* Zeller, 1846.*Ocnogyna loewii* f. *andresi* Draudt, 1931.*Ocnogyna loewii daghestana* Dubatolov, 1996.**Common name:** spring web-worm.**Wingspan:** 25-28 mm.**Host records:** radishes, grapes, shrubs, ornamental plants, tobacco, *Vicia* sp., field crops, *Achillea*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Cirsium*, *Onopordum* and *Trifolium* sp.**Geographical Records:** Afghanistan, Armenia, Cyprus, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Palestine.**Distribution in Egypt:** Lower Egypt, Coastal Strip.**Type locality:** Asia minor, Istenas Valley.**7. *Ocnogyna mutabilis* Turati, 1924***Ocnogyna fuscipuncta* Turati, 1934.**Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** about 27mm.**Host records:** polyphagous.**Geographical Records:** Libya.**Distribution in Egypt:** Coastal Stripe.**Type locality:** Libya.**3. Subfamily Boletobiinae Guenée, [1858]; (Plate 1)**

The Boletobiinae is a subfamily belonging to the family Erebidae, containing about 956 species. The taxon was described by Achille Guenée in 1858. Phylogenetic analysis has determined that the subfamily Boletobiinae is a strongly supported clade as an aggregated subfamily in the family Erebidae. The tribe-level groupings of genera within this expanded subfamily still in the study.

In Egypt, we recorded 3 species under 2 genera.

1. *Autoba* (Walker, 1863)

1. *Autoba beraudi* (Joannis, 1909).
2. *Autoba teilhardi* (Joannis, 1909).

Tribe: Araeopteronini

2. *Araeopteron* Hampson, 1893.

3. *Araeopteron ecphaea* (Hampson, 1914).

1. *Autoba* (Walker, 1863)

1. *Autoba beraudi* (Joannis, 1909) (Plate 1)

Eublemma beraudi Joannis, 1909.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 12mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: endemic.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Stripe, Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Egypt, Alexandria.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (MNHN, Paris).

2. *Autoba teilhardi* (Joannis, 1909) (Plate 1)

Eublemma teilhardi Joannis, 1909; TL. Egypt, Cairo.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 13mm.

Host records: *Acacia nilotica*, Fig Tree.

Geographical Records: Mauritania, South Sudan, Sudan.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Egypt, Minia (Naga Hamadi) & Cairo.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Female, (MNHN, Paris), Minia, Naga Hamadi.

Paratype: Female, (MNHN, Paris), Minia, Naga Hamadi.

Syntype: Female, (MNHN, Paris), Cairo

Tribe: Araeopteronini

2. *Araeopteron* Hampson, 1893

3. *Araeopteron ecphaea* (Hampson, 1914) (Plate 1)

Araeoptera ecphaea Hampson, 1914.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 9- 12 mm.

Host records: Asteraceae and Malvaceae.

Geographical Records: Bulgaria, Corsica, Crete, DR Congo, France, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Sicily, Spain, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Nigeria, Baro.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

4. Subfamily Calpinae Boisduval, 1840 (Plate 1)

Calpinae includes many species of moths that have pointed and barbed proboscis adapted to piercing the skins of fruit to feed on juice. Some genera in tropical regions are well-known fruit-piercers; others suck liquids like blood or tears. Mature larvae are semi-

looping due to partly reduced prolegs. Recent phylogenetic studies have greatly revised this subfamily. The subfamily was previously classified within the Noctuidae, but the redefinition of that family has reclassified many of that family's subfamilies, including Calpinae, into the family Erebidae. The tribes Anomini and Scoliopterygini, previously included in the Calpinae, were found to be distantly related and were reclassified into a separate subfamily as the Scoliopteryginae. the status of the former composition of the Calpinae was somewhat disputed; it was sometimes merged into the Catocalinae. The status of the former composition of the Calpinae was somewhat disputed; it was sometimes merged into the Catocalinae. Most of the Calpinae genera were not further classified. The phylogenetic structure of this group was essentially unresolved, and in many cases, it was even doubtful whether the genera were indeed correctly placed in this subfamily. Species of this group were earlier grouped inside Catocalinae, and many tropical genera are still awaiting separation from Catocalinae.

So far, in Egypt, we record four species only under 2 genera belonging to one trip

Tribe Calpini Boisduval, 1840

1. *Africalpe* Krüger, 1939.

1. *Africalpe intrusa* Krüger, 1939.
2. *Africalpe nubifera* (Hampson, 1907).
3. *Africalpe vagabunda* (Swinhoe, 1884).

2. *Lophotavia* Berio, 1938.

4. *Lophotavia globulipes* (Walker, 1865).

Tribe Calpini Boisduval, 1840

1. *Africalpe* Krüger, 1939

1. *Africalpe intrusa* Krüger, 1939 (Plate 1)

Oraesia intrusa (Krüger, 1939).

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 28mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Libya, Western Sirtica, Uadi Merdum; Uadi Gobin.

Type specimen:

Holotype: (BMNH, London).

2. *Africalpe nubifera* (Hampson, 1907) (Plate 1)

Calpe nubifera Hampson, 1907.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 29-34 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: India.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Sinai.

Type locality: India, Rajahmanhendri.

Type specimen:

Type: (BMNH, London).

3. *Africalpe vagabunda* (Swinhoe, 1884) (Plate 1)

Oraesia vagabunda Swinhoe, 1884, TL. Pakistan.

Pseudocalpe anubis Rebel, 1947; TL. Egypt, W. Aideb, G. Elba.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 29-34 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Chad, India, Libya, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Gebel Elba.

Type locality: Egypt, W. Aideb, Gebel Elba as *Pseudocalpe anubis* Rebel, 1947

Pakistan, Kurrachee (Karachi) as *Oraesia vegabunda* Swinhoe, 1884.

Type specimen:

Type: (BMNH, London) as *Oraesia vegabunda* Swinhoe, 1884.

Syntypes: Male and Female (BMNH, London) as *Pseudocalpe Anubis* Rebel, 1947.

2. *Lophotavia* Berio, 1938

4. *Lophotavia globulipes* (Walker, 1865) (Plate 1)

Homoptera globulipes Walker, 1865.

Lophotavia chalybescens (Guenee, 1852).

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 36-42 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa Swaziland, Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality:

Type specimen: Sierra Leone as *Lophotavia globulipes*.

Holotype: (BMNH, London) as *Lophotavia globulipes*.

Lectotypes: Female, (MNHN, Paris) as *Lophotavia chalybescens* (Guenee, 1852).

5. Subfamily Erebinae Leach, [1815] (Plate 2)

Erebidae is one of the most diverse families within the order Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths), with nearly 25,000 described species. The nominal subfamily Erebinae is among the most species-rich and taxonomically complex. It reaches its highest diversity in the tropics, where much of the fauna remains undescribed. Species in this subfamily feed on a broad range of host plants, with associated radiations on grasses and legumes, and some species are pests of agriculture and forestry. The Erebinae, as defined today, comprises a large portion of the former noctuid subfamily Catocalinae. However, many lineages have a tenuous or uncertain systematic placement. Based on recent molecular phylogenetic studies, Erebinae and relatives were transferred from the Noctuidae to the Erebidae and reinstated Erebinae as a subfamily. Later, Catocalinae was synonymized with Erebinae in the classifications. On the basis of consistent molecular support, there are several potential morphological synapomorphies for the subfamily: proboscis with smooth apex and sensilla styloconica dorsally, modified seventh abdominal sternite in the female, divided into two lobes surrounding the ostium bursae (female copulatory opening). In the larvae, dorsolateral tubercles on segment A8, and pupae often with a waxy bloom.

Up to date, in Egypt, this subfamily is represented by 11 tribes, 61 species and one subspecies under 26 genera.

Tribe 1 *Acantholipini* Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005

1. *Acantholipes* Lederer, 1857

1. *Acantholipes circumdata* (Walker, 1858).

Tribe 2 *Audeini* Wiltshire, 1990

2. *Crypsotidia* Strand, 1909

2. *Crypsotidia maculifera* (Staudinger, 1898).
3. *Crypsotidia mesosema* Hampson, 1913.
4. *Crypsotidia poss wollastoni* Rothschild, 1901.
5. *Crypsotidia postfusca* Kuhne, 2005.

Tribe 3 Pandesmini Guenée, 1854

3. *Pandesma* Guenée, 1852

6. *Pandesma anysa* Guenée, 1852.
7. *Pandesma quenavadi* Guenée, 1852.
8. *Pandesma robusta* (Walker, [1858]).

4. *Polydesma* Boisduval, 1833

9. *Polydesma umbricola* Boisduval, 1833.

Tribe 4 Pericymini Wiltshire, 1976

5. *Pericyma* Herrich-Schäffer, 1851

10. *Pericyma albidentaria* (Freyer, 1842).
11. *Pericyma squalens* Lederer, 1855.

Tribe 5 Catocalini Boisduval, [1828]

6. *Catocala* Schrank, 1802

12. *Catocala editarevayae* Kravchenko *et al.*, 2008.
13. *Catocala lesbia* Christoph, 1887
14. *Catocala olgaorlovae* Kravchenko *et al.*, 2008.
15. *Catocala puerpera* (Giorna, 1791).

7. *Cyligramma* Boisduval, 1833

16. *Cyligramma latona* (Cramer, 1779).
17. *Cyligramma limacina* (Guerin-Meneville, 1832).

8. *Sphingomorpha* Guenée, 1852

18. *Sphingomorpha chlorea* (Cramer, 1777).

9. *Ulotrichopus* Wallengren, 1860

19. *Ulotrichopus tinctipennis* (Hampson, 1902).

10. *Hypotacha* Hampson, 1913

20. *Hypotacha ochribasalis* (Hampson, 1896).

Tribe 6 Melipotini Grote, 1895

11. *Drasteria* Hübner, 1818

21. *Drasteria flexuosa* (Ménétriés, 1847).
22. *Drasteria habibazel* Dumont, 1922.
23. *Drasteria herzi* (Alphéraky, 1895).
- Subs. *Drasteria herzi judaica* (Hampson, 1926).
24. *Drasteria kabyalaria* (Bang-Hass, 1906).
25. *Drasteria oranensis* Rothschild, 1920.
26. *Drasteria philippina* (Austaut, 1800).
27. *Drasteria picta* (Christoph, 1877).

Tribe 7 Euclidiini Guenée, 1852

12. *Mocis* Hübner, 1823

28. *Mocis frugalis* (Fabricius, 1775).
29. *Mocis proverai* Zilli, 2000.

13. *Scodionyx* Staudinger, 1900

30. *Scodionyx mysticus* Staudinger, 1900.

Tribe 8 Poaphilini Guenée, 1852

14. *Achaea* Guenée, 1852

31. *Achaea catella* (Guenée, 1852).
32. *Achaea lienardi* (Boisduval, 1833).

Tribe 9 Ophiusini Guenée, 1837**15. Cerocala Boisduval, 1829**

- 33. *Cerocala algiriae* Oberthür, 1876.
- 34. *Cerocala insana* (Herrick-Schäffer, [1858]).
- 35. *Cerocala sana* Staudinger, 1901.
- 36. *Cerocala scapulosa* (Hübner, 1808).

16. Clytei Hübner, [1823]

- 37. *Clytie infrequens* (Swinhoe, 1884).
- 38. *Clytie haifa* (Habich, 1905).
- 39. *Clytie illunaris* (Hübner, [1813]).
- 40. *Clytie sabaea* Wiltshire, 1947.
- 41. *Clytie sancta* (Staudinger, 1898).
- 42. *Clytie scotorrhiza* Hampson, 1913).
- 43. *Clytie syriaca* (Bugnion, 1837).

17. Dysgonia Hübner, [1823]

- 44. *Dysgonia algira* (Linnaeus, 1767).
- 45. *Dysgonia torrida* (Guenée, 1852).

18. Gnamptonyx Hampson, 1894

- 46. *Gnamptonyx innexa* (Walker, 1858).

19. Grammodes Guenée, 1852

- 47. *Grammodes bifasciata* (Petagna, 1738).
- 48. *Grammodes boisdeffrii* (Oberthür, 1876).
- 49. *Grammodes geometrica* (Fabricius, 1775).
- 50. *Grammodes latifera* Walker, 1870.
- 51. *Grammodes stolidia* (Fabricius, 1775).

20. Heteropalpia Berio, 19039

- 52. *Heteropalpia acrosticta* (Püngeler, 1904).

21. Ophiusa Ochsenheimer, 1816

- 53. *Ophiusa tirhaca* (Cramer, [1777]).

22. Rhabdophera Staudinger, 1897

- 54. *Rhabdophera arefacta* (Swinhoe, 1884).
- 55. *Rhabdophera hansali* (Felder R. & Rogenhofer, 1875).

23. Trigonodes Guenée, 1852

- 56. *Trigonodes hyppasia* (Cramer, 1779).

24. Tytroca Wiltshire, 1970

- 57. *Tytroca dispar* (Püngeler, 1904).
- 58. *Tytroca fasciolata* (Warren & Rothschild, 1905).
- 59. *Tytroca metaxantha* (Hampson, 1902).

Tribe 10 Aediini Beck, 1960**25. Aedia Hübner [1823]**

- 60. *Aedia pericyma* (Hampson, 1916).

Tribe 11 Anydrophilini**26. Anydrophila John, 1909**

- 61. *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla 1891).

Tribe 1: Acantholipini Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005**1. Acantholipes Lederer, 1857****1. Acantholipes circumdata (Walker, 1858) (Plate 2)**

Docela affinis Butler, 1880, TL. Pakistan, Karachi; Holotype, BMNH

Acantholipes flavisigna Moore, 1881, TL. India, Bombay; Holotype ♀, BMNH

Hydrelia circumdata Walker, 1858.

Acantholipes circumdatus (Walker, 1858).

Acantholipes nigrisigna Moore, 1881, TL. India, Bombay; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Acantholipes vetustalis (Walker, 1865), TL. DR Congo; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 18-22mm.

Host records: Malvaceae (*Tavemiera sparteae*).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Congo, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, India, Iran, Israel, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, United Arab Emirate, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Western Desert, Sinai, Gebel Elba, Fayoum.

Type locality: DR Congo.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Female, (BMNH, London).

Tribe 2: Audeini Wiltshire, 1990

2. *Crypsotidia* Strand, 1909

2. *Crypsotidia maculifera* (Staudinger, 1898) (Plate 2)

Crypsotidia maculate Tams, 1926; TL. Egypt, Aswan; Paratype & Lectotype (BMNH)

Hydrilla maculifera Staudinger, 1898; TL. Palestine, Type, (MNHU, Berlin)

Crypsotidia conifera Hampson, 1913; TL. Malawi, Holotype, (BMNH).

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 21-26mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp.

Geographical Records: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type Locality: Egypt, Aswan as *Crypsotidia maculate* Tams, 1926.

Palestine, Jaffa as *Crypsotidia maculifera* (Staudinger, 1898).

Type Specimen:

Lectotype: Male (BMNH, London) as *Crypsotidia maculate* Tams, 1926.

Female, (MNHU, Berlin); as *Crypsotidia maculifera* (Staudinger, 1898).

Paralecotype: Male (BMNH, London) as *Crypsotidia maculate* Tams, 1926.

Female, (MNHU, Berlin); as *Crypsotidia maculifera* (Staudinger, 1898).

3. *Crypsotidia mesosema* Hampson, 1913 (Plate 2)

Crypsotidia griseola Rothschild, 1921, TL. Niger, Zinder; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wing Span: 21-26mm.

Host records: *Acacia albida*.

Geographical Records: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Sudan, Khartoum.

Type specimen:

Lectotype: Male (BMNH, London).

Paralecotype: Male (BMNH, London).

4. *Crypsotidia poss wollastoni* Rothschild, 1901 (Plate 2)

Crypsotidia woolastoni Hampson, 1913.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 24-28 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Sudan, Shendi.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male (BMNH, London).

5. *Crypsotidia postfusca* Kühne, 2005 (Plate 2)

Crypsotidia mesosema ab. *Postfusca* Strand, 1913.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 27-30 mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp.

Geographical Records: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Tanzania, Usa River.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (HNHM, Vienna).

Paratype: Male, (BMNH, London; HNHM, Vienna).

Tribe 3: Pandesmini Guenée, 1854

3. *Pandesma* Guenée, 1852

6. *Pandesma anysa* Guenée, 1852 (Plate 2)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 37-44 mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp., *Pithecellobium*, *Prosopis*.

Geographical Records: Chad, DR Congo, Eritria, Ethiopia, Hawaii, India, Kenya, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan.

Distribution in Egypt: Costal Stripe, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt.

Type Locality: India, Inde Centrale.

Type Specimens:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

7. *Pandesma quenavadi* Guenée, 1852 (Plate 2)

Pandesma jubra Swinhoe, 1889.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 48mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp.

Geographical Records: Australia, DR Congo, Gambia, India, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Myanmar, Namibia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type Locality: India, Silhet.

Type Specimens:

Syntype: Male, (BMNH, London).

8. *Pandesma robusta* (Walker, [1858]) (Plate 2)

Pandesma distincta Rothschild, 1920, TL. Algeria, Syntypes 3♂, 2♀, BMNH.

Pandesma opposita Wallengren, 1863, TL. Namibia; Holotype ♂, SNHM.

Pandesma sennaarensis Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874, TL. South Africa, Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Pandesma grandis (Staudinger, 1877).

Pandesma terrigena (Christoph, 1877).

Pandesma fugitiva (Walker, 1858), TL. India, Punjab; Syntypes, BMNH.

Pandesma similata Moore, 1883, TL. India NW, Allahabad; Syntypes, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 35-45 mm.

Host records: (Fabaceae, Salicaceae, Polygonaceae) Grasses, *Acacia* sp., *Oryza sativa*.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Djibouti, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Chad, Crete, Ethiopia, Gambia, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Portugal, Saint Helena, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sicily, South Africa, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirate, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: South Africa.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

4. *Polydesma* Boisduval, 1833

9. *Polydesma umbricola* Boisduval, 1833 (Plate 2)

Coenipeta collutrix Geyer, 1837.

Polydesma landula Guenée, 1852.

Polydesma determinata Wallengren, 1865.

Common name: Monkeypod Moth, Large tabby.

Wingspan: 48-53 mm.

Host records: Fabaceae (*Albizia lebeck*, *Pithecollobium dulce*).

Geographical Records: Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, DE Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Mauritius.

Type specimens:

Neotype: Female (BMNH, London).

Tribe 4: Pericymini Wiltshire, 1976

5. *Pericyma* Herrich-Schäffer, 1851

10. *Pericyma albidentaria* (Freyer, 1842) (Plate 2)

Acidalia albidentaria Freyer, [1841].

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 26-30mm.

Host records: Fabaceae (*Alhagi* sp.); *Ulex* sp. *Genista* sp.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Armenia, China, Cyprus, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Russia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Russia (Steppe).

Type specimens:

Type: USSR.

11. *Pericyma squalens* Lederer, 1855 (Plate 2)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 27-32mm.

Host records: *Alhagi* sp.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Armenia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Coastal Strip, Fayoum.

Type locality: Lebanon, near Beirut.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Female, (MNHU, Berlin).

Tribe 5: Catocalini Boisduval, [1828]

6. *Catocala* Schrank, 1802

12. *Catocala editarevayae* Kravchenko et al., 2008 (Plate 2)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 87-90 mm.

Host records: *Populus* sp.

Geographical Records: Israel, Lebanon, Palestine.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai

Type locality: Egypt (Sinai, St. Kathrine) & Jordan, Israel and Palestine, Central Negev (En Avdad).

Type specimens:

Holotype: Jordan.

Paratype: Egypt, Sinai.

13. *Catocala lesbia* Christoph, 1887 (Plate 2)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 81-86 mm.

Host records: *Populus euphratica*, *P. alba*.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Turkey, Turkmenistan.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Turkmenistan, near Germob.

Type specimens:

Syntype: male & female (ZI, Leningrad).

14. *Catocala olgaorlovae* Kravchenko et al., 2008 (Plate 2)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 81-86 mm.

Host records: *Populus* sp., *Salix* sp.

Geographical Records: Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Palestine.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Egypt (Sinai, St. Kathrine) & Israel and Palestine, Central Negev (En Avdad).

Type specimens:

Holotype: Jordan, Israel.

Paratype: Egypt, Sinai (St. Kathrine).

15. *Catocala puerpera* (Giorna, 1791) (Plate 2)

Phalaena puerpera Giorna, 1791.

Phalaena amasia Esper, 1804.

Catocala syriaca Schultz, 1909.

Noctua pellex Hübner, [1809].

Catocala puerpera orientalis Staudinger, 1877.

Catocala puerpera var. *pallida* Alphéraky, 1887.

Catocala tarbagata Schultz, 1909.

Catocala puerpera centralasiae Sheljuzhko, 1943.

Catocala pudica Moore 1879.

Catocala rosea Austaut 1884.

Common name: Mini-licheneum.

Wingspan: 48-54 mm.

Host records: Salicaceae (*Populus* sp., *Salix* sp.).

Geographical Records: Austria, France, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Romania, Spain, Russia, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Italy, Torino.

7. *Cyligramma* Boisduval, 1833

16. *Cyligramma latona* (Cramer, 1775) (Plate 2)

Noctua troglodyta Fabricius, 1794; TL. Guinea; Syntypes, ZMUC.

Phalaena latona Cramer, 1775; TL. Cote de la Guinee.

Noctua latona Cramer, 1775.

Cyligramma troglodyte (Fabricius, 1794).

Common name: Cream-Striped Owl Moth.

Wingspan: 75-100mm.

Host records: Fabaceae (*Acacia* sp.); *Entada abyssinica*.

Geographical Records: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt, Sinai.

Type locality: Guinea, Coast.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Probably lost.

17. *Cyligramma limacina* (Guerin-Meneville, 1832) (Plate 2)

Erebus limacina Guerin-Meneville, 1832.

Cyligramma acutior Guenée, 1852.

Cyligramma argillosa Guenée, 1852; TL. Senegal, Mauritius; Syntypes 2♀, MNHN, BMNH.

Brujas bisignata Walker, 1858; TL. Madagascar; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Cyligramma importuna Keferstein, 1870; TL. Madagascar; Syntypes, Martin Luther Univ.

Cyligramma intellecta Keferstein, 1870; TL. Madagascar.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 60-63 mm.

Host records: Fabaceae (*Acacia* sp.).

Geographical Records: Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Comoros, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Reunion, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Senegal.

8. *Sphingomorpha* Guenée, 1852

18. *Sphingomorpha chlorea* (Cramer, 1777) (Plate 2)

Phalaena chlorea Cramer, [1777].

Noctua rapta Fabricius, 1787, TL. India.

Sphingomorpha sipyla Guenée, 1852, TL. India; Syntypes, MNHN.

Sphingomorpha monteironis Butler, 1875, TL. Angola.

Common name: Sundowner moth.

Wingspan: 60-80 mm.

Host records: Fabaceae (*Acacia* sp.); Malvaceae (*Azanza* sp.), Rutaceae (*Citrus* sp.); Rosaceae (*Malus pumila*); Verbenaceae (*Lantana camara*).

Geographical Records: Angola, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African R., DR Congo,

Cote d'Ivoire, Eretria, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai, Gebel Elba, Fayoum.

Type locality: Suriname.

9. *Ulotrichopus* Wallengren, 1860

19. *Ulotrichopus tinctipennis* (Hampson, 1902) (Plate 2)

Audea tinctipennis Hampson, 1902.

Audea arabica Rebel, 1907, TL. Yemen, Aden; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Ulotrichopus arabica Rebel 1907.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 32-40mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Jordan, Israel, Kenya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Gebel Elba.

Type locality: Botswana (N'Gamiland); Namibia (Damarland Kuisip).

Type specimen:

Holotype: Female, (BMNH, London).

10. *Hypotacha* Hampson, 1913

20. *Hypotacha ochribasalis* (Hampson, 1896) (Plate 2)

Pseudophia ochribasalis Hampson, 1896..

Common name: Unknown

Wingspan: about 35mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp.

Geographical Records: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Palestine, Mauritania, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tanzania, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Yemen, Aden.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

Tribe 6: Melipotini Grote, 1895

11. *Drasteria* Hübner, 1818

21. *Drasteria flexuosa* (Ménétriés, 1849) (Plate 2)

Ophiusa singularis Kollar, 1849, TL. Iran.

Thyria inepta Butler, 1881, TL. Afghanistan; Holotype in bad condition, BMNH.

Leucanitis flexuosa var. *mongolica* Staudinger, 1896.

Leucanitis flexuosa var. *caspiaca* Staudinger, & Rebel 1901.

Syneda (= *Aleucanitis*) *flexuosa* Ménétriés, 1847.

Ophiusa flexuosa Ménétriés, 1849.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 32-40mm.

Host records: Fabaceae (*Alhagi sparsifolia*, *Al. graecorum*; *Prosopis sarcta*).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Caucasus, China, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Palestine, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Uzbekistan.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Uzbekistan (Bokhara).

Type specimen:

Type: (ZI, Leningrad).

22. *Drasteria habibazel* Dumont, 1922

Leucanitis habibazel Dumont, 1922.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 32-40mm.

Host records: *Atriplex* sp., *Caligonum comosum*.

Geographical Records: Tunisia.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Eastern Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Tunisia, Tozeur.

Type specimen:

Syntype: Male, (MNHN, Paris).

23. *Drasteria herzi* (Alphéraky, 1895) (Plate 2)

Drasteria herzi angustifasciata Amsel, 1935, TL Palestine, Holotype ♀, LNK.

Leucanitis herzi Alphéraky, 1895.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 32-40mm.

Host records: *Atriplex halimus*, *A. leucoclada* and *Suaeda fruticose*.

Geographical Records: China, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Palestine, Kirghizia, Turkey, Turkmenistan.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Turkmenistan, Ashkhabad.

Type specimen:

Syntype: Male & Female, (ZI, Leningrad).

Subspecies. *Drasteria herzi judaica* (Hampson, 1926) (Plate 2)

Syneda judaica Hampson, 1926.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 32-40mm.

Host records: *Atriplex halimus*, *A. leucoclada* and *Suaeda fruticose*.

Geographical Records: Israel, Palestine.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Palestine.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male (BMNH, London).

24. *Drasteria kabyllaria* (Bang-Hass, 1906) (Plate 2)

Drasteria kabyllaria columbina Brandt, 1941, TL. Iran, Bender Tchahbahar.

Leucanitis kabyllaria A. Bang-Haas, 1906.

Leucanitis kabyllaria Hampson, 1913.

Leucanitis columbina Brandt, 1941.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 27-32mm.

Host records: *Tamarix* sp., *Haloxylon persicum*, *Atriplex* sp.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirate, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Sinai.

Type locality: Tunisia, Gasfa, Dehibat.

Type specimen:

Syntype: Males & Female (MNHU, Berlin).

25. *Drasteria oranensis* Rothschild, 1920 (Plate 2)**Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** 26-33mm.**Host records:** *Calligonum comosum*.**Geographical Records:** Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia.**Distribution in Egypt:** Sinai.**Type locality:** Algeria, Ain Sefra.**Type specimen:****Syntype:** Male & female (BMNH, London).**26. *Drasteria philippina* (Austaut, 1800) (Plate 2)***Leucanitis philippina* Austaut, 1800.**Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** 31-37mm.**Host records:** L.T.**Geographical Records:** Algeria, Canary Islands, Israel, Libya, Morocco, Palestine.**Distribution in Egypt:** Sinai.**Type locality:** Algeria, Oran.**Type specimen:****Syntype:** Male, (MNHN, Paris).**27. *Drasteria picta* (Christoph, 1877) (Plate 2)***Lucanitis cailino* var. *picta* Christoph, 1877.*Leucanitis radapicata* Staudinger, 1901.*Leucanitis austera* John, 1921.*Leucanitis picta radapicta* Staudinger & Rebel, 1901.**Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** 32-35mm.**Host records:** L.T.**Geographical Records:** Dagestan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, Syria, Tunisia.**Distribution in Egypt:** Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai.**Type locality:** Iran.**Type specimen:****Type:** (ZI, Leningrad).**Tribe 7: Euclidiini Guenée, 1852****12. *Mocis* Hübner, 1823****28. *Mocis frugalis* (Fabricius, 1775) (Plate 2)***Chalciope lycopodia* Geyer, 1837.*Remigia translata* Walker, 1865.*Remigia nigripunctata* (Warren, 1913).*Noctua frugalis* Fabricius, 1775.**Common name:** Sugarcane Looper.**Wingspan:** 32-35mm.**Host records:** Sugarcane, Grasses, Oats.**Geographical Records:** Australia, Bahrain, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Sao Tome & Principe, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.**Distribution in Egypt:** Upper Egypt.**Type locality:** India.**Type specimen:**

Type: India.

29. *Mocis proverai* Zilli, 2000 (Plate 3)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 32-35mm.

Host records: Sugarcane, Grasses, Oats, Poaceae (*Panicum maximum*).

Geographical Records: Bahrain, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Sao Tome & Principe, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Ghana, Aburi.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (MCZR, Rome).

Paratype: Males & Females (ZSM, Munich).

13. *Scodionyx* Staudinger, 1900

30. *Scodionyx mysticus* Staudinger, 1900 (Plate 3)

Scodionyx balboi Krüger, 1939, TL. Libya, Western Sirtica.

Scodionyx lepineyi RUNGS, 1942, TL. Morocco.

Hypotacha boursini (Warnecke, 1937), TL. Yemen, Sana'a.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 36-40 mm.

Host records: *Acacia raddiana*.

Geographical Records: Chad, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirate, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Jordan, W. bank of Dead Sea.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (MNHU, Berlin).

Tribe 8: Poaphilini Guenée, 1852

14. *Achaea* Guenée, 1852

31. *Achaea catella* (Guenée, 1852) (Plate 3)

Ophiusa catella Guenée, 1852.

Common name: Banded Achaea.

Wingspan: 57-64 mm.

Host records: (Combretaceae, Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Myrtaceae, Fabaceae) *Citrus*, *Ricinus communis*, apples, Castor oil, *Lonchocarpus*, *Tamarindus*, *Tamarindus*.

Geographical Records: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Emirate, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt, Gebel Elba.

Type locality: Senegal.

Type specimen:

Lectotype: Male, (MNHN, Paris).

32. *Achaea lienardi* (Boisduval, 1833) (Plate 3)

Ophiusa lienardi Boisduval, 1833.

Ophiusa cerbera Guenée, 1852, TL. Guinea.

Achaea chamaeleon Guenée, 1852, TL. South Africa, Western Cape; Syntypes, MNHN.

Ophisma externesignata Saalmüller, 1880, TL. Madagascar; Holotype ♂, SNMF.

Achaea hilaris Plötz, 1880, TL. Cameroon; Holotype ♂, ZMHB.

Achaea locra Plötz, 1880.

Achaea ophisoides Walker, 1869, TL. DR Congo; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Achaea partita Walker, 1869, TL. DR Congo; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Achaea spectatura Walker, 1858, TL. South Africa, Natal; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Ophiusa zabulon Guenée, 1852.

Achaea intermedia Wallengren, 1856, TL. South Africa, Natal; Syntypes, SNHM.

Common name: fruit-piercing moth.

Wingspan: 58-62 mm.

Host records: (Capparidaceae, Fabaceae, Rutaceae, Anacardiaceae, Fabaceae) *Citrus*, *Ricinus communis*, apples, Castor oil, *Lonchocarpus*, *Tamarindus*, *Tamarindus*, *Acacia* sp., *Citrus* sp.

Geographical Records: Angola, Cameroon, Comoros, DR Congo, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Reunion, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt, Gebel Elba.

Type locality: Senegal.

Type specimen:

Lectotype: Male, (MNHN, Paris).

Tribe 9: Ophiusini Guenée, 1837

15. *Cerocala* Boisduval, 1829

33. *Cerocala algiriae* Oberthür, 1876 (Plate 3)

Cerocala insana subs. *machadoi* Bacallado, 1974; TL. Spain, Lanzarote; Holotype ♀, MUNA; Paratypes 20♂, 21♀, MUNA.

Cerocala scapulosa machadoi, Culot, 1915; TL. Algeria, Biskra.

Cerocala scapulosa biskrensis Culot, 1915, TL. Algeria, Biskra; Holotype ♂, MNHN.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 25-32 mm.

Host records: *Helianthemum* sp. (Cistaceae).

Geographical Records: Algeria, Canary Island, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Algeria, Bou-Saada.

Type specimen:

Type: BMNH, London.

34. *Cerocala insana* (Herrick-Schäffer, [1858]) (Plate 3)

Grammodes insana Herrick-Schäffer, [1858].

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 28-31 mm.

Host records: *Helianthemum* sp., Cistaceae.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Canary Island, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Coastal Strip, Sinai.

Type locality: Libya, Cyrenaica.

Type specimen:

Type: (MNHU, Berlin).

35. *Cerocala sana* Staudinger, 1901 (Plate 3)

Cerocala scapulosa albifusa Joannis, 1910 TL. Egypt, Alexandria; Holotype ♂, MNHN.

Cerocala perorsorum Turati, 1924, TL. Libya, Cirenaica; Syntypes ♂, ♀, MSNM.

Cerocala rothschildi Turati, 1924, TL. Libya, Cirenaica.

Cerocala perorsorum autumnalis Turati, 1926, TL. Libya, Cirenaica; Syntypes ♂, ♀, MSNM

Cerocala fulgens Berio, 2002.

Cerocala turatii Berio, 2002.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 26-34 mm.

Host records: *Helianthemum* sp., Cistaceae.

Geographical Records: Bahrain, Cyprus, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Coastal Strip, Sinai.

Type locality: Turkey.

Type specimen:

Type: (MNHU, Berlin).

36. *Cerocala scapulosa* (Hübner, 1808) (Plate 3)

Noctua scapulosa Hübner, [1808].

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 34-38 mm.

Host records: *Halimium halimifolium*, Cistaceae.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Spain.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Europe.

Type specimen:

Type: Europe.

16. *Clytie* Hübner, [1823]

37. *Clytie haifae* (Habich, 1905) (Plate 3)

Clytie haifa Habich, 1905.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 33-37 mm.

Host records: (Urticaceae) *Urtica* sp. (Tamaricaceae) *Tamarix* sp.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Israel, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Coastal Strip, western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type locality: Palestine, Israel (Haifa).

Type specimen:

Type: Palestine.

38. *Clytie illunaris* (Hübner, [1813]) (Plate 3)

Pseudophia illunaris var. *gracilis* Bang-Haas, 1907, TL. Egypt, Cairo Syntype.

Noctua illunaris Hübner, [1813].

Clytie canaris Pinker, 1974, TL. Spain, Holotype ♂, NHMW; Paratypes 10♂, 10♀, NHMW.

Common name: Trent Double-Stripe.

Wingspan: 37-42 mm.

Host records: (Tamaricaceae) *Tamarix* sp., *Armoracia rusticana*, *Myricagale*.

Geographical Records: Algeria, England, France, Israel, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Portugal, Sicily, Spain, Tunisia, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt.

Type locality: France, Pattavays as *Clytie illunaris* (Hübner, [1813]).

Egypt, Cairo, as *Pseudophia illunaris* var. *gracilis* Bang-Haas, 1907.

Type specimen:

Syntype: Egypt, as *Pseudophia illunaris* var. *gracilis* Bang-Haas, 1907.

Neotype: Male, (ZSM, Munich).

39. *Clytie infrequens* (Swinhoe, 1884) (Plate 3)

Clytie benenotata Warren, 1888 TL. India; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Hypoglaucistis mores Staudinger, (1895) TL. Egypt, Syntype, Cairo (MNHU, Berlin).

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 26-31 mm.

Host records: *Tamarix* sp. (Tamaricaceae).

Geographical Records: Algeria, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, fayoum.

Type locality: Pakistan, Sin, Kurrachee (Karachi) as *Clytie infrequens* (Swinhoe, 1884)
Egypt, Cairo as *Hypoglaucistis mores* Staudinger, (1895).

Type specimen:

Holotype: Female (BMNH, London) as *Clytie infrequens* (Swinhoe, 1884).

Syntype: Egypt, (MNHU, Berlin) as *Hypoglaucistis mores* Staudinger, (1895).

40. *Clytie sabaea* Wiltshire, 1947 (Plate 3)

Clytie bernardi Rungs, 1958, TL. Algeria; Holotype ♂, MNHN; Allotype ♀, MNHN.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 30mm.

Host records: (Tamaricaceae) *Tamarix* sp.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Eritrea, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Sinai.

Type locality: Saudi Arabia, Asir, Sobyia.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

41. *Clytie sancta* (Staudinger, 1898) (Plate 3)

Noctua illunaris Hübner, [1813].

Clytie sancta subs. *canaria* Pinker (1974).

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 36-42 mm.

Host records: (Tamaricaceae) *Tamarix* sp.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Chad, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type locality: Jordan (Jordan Valley) Dead sea.

Type specimen:

Lectotype: Male (MNHU, Berlin).

Paralectotype: Male & Female (MNHU, Berlin).

42. *Clytie scotorrhiza* Hampson, 1913 (Plate 3)

Clytie scotorrhiza orthomelaina Wiltshire 1986, TL. Saudi Arabia, Holotype ♂, NHMB; Paratypes 1♂, 8♀, NHMB, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 34-38 mm.

Host records: *Tamarix* sp.

Geographical Records: Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Jordan.

Type specimen:**Holotype:** (MNHU, Berlin).**43. *Clytie syriaca* (Bugnion, 1837) (Plate 3)***Ophiusa syriaca* Bugnion, 1837; TL. Syria.*Ophiusa gentilitia* Freyer 1848.*Clytie syrdaia* Hampson, 1913.**Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** 38-41 mm.**Host records:** *Tamarix* sp.**Geographical Records:** Albania, Crete, Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon, Mongolia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey.**Distribution in Egypt:** Western Desert, Sinai.**Type locality:** Syria.**Type specimen:****Holotype:** Syria.**17. *Dysgonia* Hübner, [1823]****44. *Dysgonia algira* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Plate 3)***Phalaena algira* Linnaeus, 1767; TL. Algeria.*Phalaena achatina* Sulzer, 1776; TL. Near Mobengoo.*Noctua triangularis* Hübner, [1803].*Ophiusa albivitta* Guenée, 1852; TL. Central India.*Ophiusa festina* Walker, 1858; TL. Congo.*Ophiusa olympia* Swinhoe, 1885; TL. India, Poona.*Grammodes algira* var. *europa* Schawerda, 1912; TL. Herzegowina, Dalmatia.*Grammodes algira* f. *defecta* Stauder, 1923; TL. Yugoslavia, Istria.*Parallelia algira sinica* Bryk, 1949; TL. China, Chekiang.*Dysgonia achatina* Sulzer, 1776.*Dysgonia defecta* (Stauder, 1923).**Common name:** The Passenger.**Wingspan:** 38-46 mm.**Host records:** Euphorbiaceae (*Ricinus*), Rosaceae (*Rubus*), Salicaceae (*Salix*), Fabaceae (*Genista*), Lythraceae (*Lythrum*).**Geographical Records:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, DR Congo, England, Eritrea, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Palestine, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.**Distribution in Egypt:** Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Western Desert.**Type locality:** Algeria.**Type specimen:****Type:** (LS, London).**45. *Dysgonia torrida* (Guenée, 1852) (Plate 3)***Ophiusa torrida* Guenée, 1852; TL. Mauritius.*Dysgonia albivitta* (Guenée, 1852), TL. India.*Dysgonia festina* (Walker, 1858), TL. DR Congo; Holotype ♀, BMNH.**Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** 42-50 mm.**Host records:** Caster oil, *Polygonum* sp., Poaceae (*Zea mays*), Euphorbiaceae (*Ricinus communis*).**Geographical Records:** Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde,

Comoros, DR Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine, Reunion, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Sinai.

Type locality: Mauritius.

Type specimen:

Lectotype: Male (MNHN, Paris).

Paralectotype: Male (MNHN, Paris).

18. *Gnamptonyx* Hampson, 1894

46. *Gnamptonyx innexa* (Walker, 1858) (Plate 3)

Alamis innexa Walker, 1858.

Homoptera vilis Walker, 1865, TL. India, Punjab, Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Alamis rufomixta Mabile, 1890, TL. Senegal; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Gnamptonyx obsoleta Hampson, 1913, TL. Yemen, Perim Island; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 28-32 mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp. (Fabaceae).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Bahrein, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Sinai.

Type locality: Cape Verde, ST. Vincent.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

19. *Grammodes* Guenée, 1852

47. *Grammodes bifasciata* (Petagna, 1738) (Plate 3)

Phalaena Noctua linearis Hübner, 1790; TL. Augsburg region.

Phalaena chalciptera Borkhausen, 1792; TL. Southern Italy.

Noctua parallelaris Hübner, [1803].

Noctua bifasciata Petagna, 1787; TL. Italy, Calabria.

Grammodes parallela (Cyrillo, 1787), TL. Italy, Sicily.

Common name: Unknown.

Wing Span: 37-40 mm.

Host records: (Rosaceae) *Rubus* sp., (Cistaceae) *Cistus* sp., (Smilacaceae) *Smilax* sp.,

Oryza sativa, (Polygonaceae) *Polygonum* sp.

Geographical Records: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, DR Congo, Crete, Cyprus, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, , Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Palestine, Portugal, Reunion, Romania, Senegal, Seychelles, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Syria, São Tomé & Príncipe, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type locality: Italy (Calabria).

Type specimen:

Syntype: Italy (not found).

48. *Grammodes boisdeffrii* (Oberthür, 1876) (Plate 3)

Prodotis boisdeffrei Oberthür, 1867.

Grammodes palaestinensis Staudinger 1897, TL. Palestine, Ghôr-el-Sueme Syntypes, ZMHB

Ophiusa boisdeffrii Oberthür, 1876.

Common name: Unknown.

Wing Span: 25-35 mm.

Host records: *Atriplex halimus* and *Suaeda asphaltica*.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai

Type locality: Algeria (Biskra).

Type specimen:

Syntype: (BMNH, London).

49. *Grammodes geometrica* (Fabricius, 1775) (Plate 3)

Phalaena ammonia Cramer, [1779], TL. India.

Grammodes bifulvata Warren, 1913.

Grammodes orientalis Warren, 1913, TL. India.

Noctua geometrica Fabricius, 1775.

Common name: Unknown

Wingspan: 32-45 mm.

Host records: *Ricinus*, *Oryza*, *Polygonum* sp. (Polygonaceae), grasses, *Tamarix*.

Geographical Records: Australia, Botswana, Comoros, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, India, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Reunion, Sicily, South Africa, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sudan, São Tomé & Príncipe, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: India.

Type specimen:

Type: Museum Tottianum.

50. *Grammodes latifera* Walker, 1870

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 38 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Endemic.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai

Type locality: Egypt, Mount Sinai.

Type specimen:

Type: Egypt (Lost).

51. *Grammodes stolidia* (Fabricius, 1775) (Plate 3)

Noctua cingularis Hübner, [1808], TL. Europe.

Euclidia stupida Herrich-Schäffer, [1851].

Grammodes curvilinea Walker, 1869, TL. DR. Congo, Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Grammodes attenuata Warren, 1913.

Grammodes incompleta Buresch, 1914.

Grammodes odontota Turner, 1925.

Prodotis stolidia (Fabricius, 1775).

Noctua stolidia Fabricius, 1775.

Common name: Stolid Lines, The Geometrician.

Wingspan: 33-44 mm.

Host records: *Sesbania bisinosa*, flax, *Paliurus*, *Rubus*, *Coriaria*, *Quercus*.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, DR Congo, England, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Reunion, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Sinai.

Type locality: India.

Type specimen:

Type: Mus. Tottianum", not found.

20. *Heteropalpia Berio, 19039*

52. *Heteropalpia acrosticta* (Püngeler, 1904) (Plate 3)

Coryta acrosticta Püngeler, 1904.

Pericyma acrosticta Püngeler, 1904.

Common name: Unknown.

Wing Span: about 31mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp. (Fabaceae).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen,

Distribution in Egypt: Eastern Desert, Sinai, Red Sea.

Type locality: Jordan, High Engeddi, Ain-Dschidi (En Gedi).

Type specimen:

Syntype: 3Males & 3Females (MNHU, Berlin).

21. *Ophiusa Ochsenheimer, 1816*

53. *Ophiusa tirhaca* (Cramer, [1777]) (Plate 3)

Phalaena tirhaca Cramer, 1777.

Noctua tirrhaea Fabricius, 1781.

Noctua vesta Esper, 1789, TL. Italy, Lectotype ♀, MWNH; Paralectotypes 2♀, MWNH.

Noctua auricularis Hübner, 1803.

Ophiodes hottentota Guenée, 1852, TL. South Africa, Western Cape; Holotype ♂, MNHN

Ophiodes separans Walker, 1858.

Anua absens Warren, 1913.

Anua pura Warren, 1913

Anua clementi Swinhoe, 1918, TL. Australia, Syntypes 3♀, BMNH

Ophiusa auricularis (Hübner, 1803).

Ophiusa separans (Walker, 1858), TL. India; Syntypes, BMNH.

Ophiusa tirrhaea (Fabricius, 1781).

Ophiusa demarginata Heydemann et al., 1963.

Ophiusa obscura Pinker & Bacallado, 1978, TL. Spain; Holotype ♂; Paratypes 4♂, 5♀

Ophiusa whitei Wiltshire, 1977m TL. Oman; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Common name: Green Drab.

Wing Span: 50-65 mm.

Host records: fruit crops pierced by adults including grapes, pomegranates, *Citrus*, *Rosa indica*, *Rubus*, *Pelargonium zonale*, *Cistus*, *Erica*, *Osyris*, *Viburnum*, *Schimus molle*, *Punica granate*, *Psidium guajava*, Caster oil.

Geographical Records: Australia, Algeria, Cape Verde, DR Congo, Cyprus, Eritrea, France, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Korea Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Saint Helena, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Tanzania,

Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type locality: South Africa, Western Cape.

Type specimen:

Type: in coll. C. van Lennep, probably lost.

22. *Rhabdophera* Staudinger, 1897

54. *Rhabdophera arefacta* (Swinhoe, 1884) (Plate 3)

Rhabdophera messrae, Staudinger, 1897, TL. Jordan, Syntypes ♂, ♀, ZMHB.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 28mm.

Host records: *Acacia*, *Prosopis stephaniana*.

Geographical Records: Burkina Faso, Gambia, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Pakistan, Palestine.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Pakistan, Sind, Karachi as *Rhabdophera arefacta* (Swinhoe, 1884).
Jordan, Dead Sea as *Rhabdophera messrae*, Staudinger, 1897.

Type specimen:

Type: male, (BMNH, London) as *Rhabdophera arefacta* (Swinhoe, 1884).

Syntype: (MNHU, Berlin) as *Rhabdophera messrae*, Staudinger, 1897.

55. *Rhabdophera hansali* (Felder R. & Rogenhofer, 1875) (Plate 3)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 30mm.

Host records: *Acacia*,

Geographical Records: Burkina Faso, Burundi, DR Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Eritrea.

Type specimen:

Holotype: male, (BMNH, London).

23. *Trigonodes* Guenée, 1852

56. *Trigonodes hyppasia* (Cramer, 1779) (Plate 3)

Phalaena deliana Stoll, 1790, TL. India; Type in coll. L. F. Holthuisen [probably lost].

Ophiusa anfractuosa Boisduval, 1833, TL. Madagascar, Syntypes, BMNH.

Trigonodes acutata Guenée, 1852, TL. Senegal; Syntypes, MNHN.

Trigonodes compar Walker, 1858. TL. China, Syntypes 2♂, BMNH.

Chalciope bougainvillensis Strand, 1917.

Chalciope hyppasiana Strand, 1917.

Chalciope hyppasia Cramer, 1779.

Common name: Semi-looper, Triangles.

Wingspan: 30-46 mm.

Host records: *Phaseolus*, Fabaceae, *Medicago sativa*.

Geographical Records: Angola, Botswana, Cape Verde, China, Cameroon, Comoros, DE. Congo, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Réunion, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Western Desert, Fayoum.

Type locality: India, Coromandel.

Type specimen:

Holotype: India.

24. *Tytroca* Wiltshire, 1970

57. *Tytroca dispar* (Püngeler, 1904) (Plate 4)

Cortyta sabulifera Warren, 1916, TL. Egypt, Lower Egypt, Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Tytroca dallonii (Le Cerf, 1936), TL. Chad, Tibesti; Holotype ♀, MNHN.

Tytroca margarita (Powell & Rungs, 1943), TL. Morocco, Oued Khrouf.

Tytroca puengeleri Wiltshire, 1970, TL. Sudan Kassala; Syntypes, BMNH.

Tytroca puengleri (Rothschild, 1915), TL. Algeria, Holotype ♀, BMNH; Paratype 1♀, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 21-25 mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp. (Fabaceae).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: as *Tytroca dispar*: Jordan, Dead Sea, Ain-Dschidi.

As *Cortyta sabulifera*: Egypt, Lower Egypt.

Type specimen:

Syntype: (MNHU, Berlin) as *Tytroca dispar*.

Holotype ♀, BMNH: As *Cortyta sabulifera*.

58. *Tytroca fasciolata* (Warren & Rothschild, 1905) (Plate 4)

Tytroca eremochroa (Hampson, 1912), TL. India, Deesa; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Tytroca impar (Hampson, 1913), TL. India, Punjab; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Tytroca subsimilis (Warren, 1913), TL. Algeria; Syntypes ♂, ♀, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wing Span: 18-22 mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp. (Fabaceae).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, India, Iran, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Sudan, Nakheila, River Atbara.

Type specimen:

Syntype: Male & Female (BMNH, London).

59. *Tytroca metaxantha* (Hampson, 1902) (Plate 4)

Chalciope metaxantha Hampson, 1902.

Common name: Unknown.

Wing Span: 18-25 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Seaziland, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: South Africa, Cape Town.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

Syntype: Male & Female (BMNH, London),

Tribe 10 Aediini Beck, 1960

25. *Aedia* Hübner [1823]

60. *Aedia pericyma* (Hampson, 1916) (Plate 3)

Catephia pericyma Hampson, 1916.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 32 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Ethiopia, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Somalia, Somaliland, Mandera.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

Paratype: Female, (BMNH, London).

Tribe 11 Anydrophilini

26. *Anydrophila* John, 1909

61. *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla 1891) (Plate 4)

Anydrophila fouadi Wiltshire 1947, TL. Egypt, S. Sinai, Karm Alam; Holotype ♂, coll. Alfieri; Allotype ♀, coll. Alfieri; Paratypes ♂, ♀.

Anydrophila grisea Wiltshire 1949; TL. Iran, Holotype & paratype (BMNH, London).

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 29mm.

Host records: *Calligonum comosum* (Polygonaceae).

Geographical Records: Algeria, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Egypt, N. Sinai, Al Arish as *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla 1891).

Egypt, N. Sinai, Karm Alam as *Anydrophila fouadi* Wiltshire 1947.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (ZMHB, Hamburg) as *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla 1891).

(USNM, Washington) as *Anydrophila fouadi* Wiltshire 1947.

Paratype: Male & Female, (BMNH, London) as *Anydrophila fouadi* Wiltshire 1947.

6. Subfamily Eublemminae Forbes, 1954

This subfamily was previously trib belonging to subfamily Acontiinae and also in some classification it is under subfamily Boletobiinae. Acontiinae in the old, broad concept is actually polyphyletic, and are currently subdivided into Acontiinae s.str., Eustrotiinae and Eublemminae. The larvae are feeding oligophagous on various Asteraceae (Compositae); in some species, in all stages, prey on Coccidae (Coccoidea), which are pests of various shrubs and trees including *Tamarix aphylla*, *Acacia raddiana*, *A. tortilis*, *Oleander* and *Yucca*.

In Egypt, the Eublemminae is, to date, represented by two genera with 28 species, most of them belonging to the genus *Eublemma*.

Tribe Eublemmini Forbes, 1954

1. *Eublemma* Hübner, [1821]

1. *Eublemma albivestalis* Hampson, 1910.
2. *Eublemma amydrozana* Rebel, 1947.
3. *Eublemma cochylionides* (Guenée, 1852).
4. *Eublemma cynerea* (Turati, 1924).
5. *Eublemma deserti* Rothschild, 1909.
6. *Eublemma ecthaemata* Hampson, 1896.
7. *Eublemma exanimis* Hampson, 1918.
8. *Eublemma gayneri* (Rothschild, 1901).
9. *Eublemma himmighoffeni* (Millière, 1867).
10. *Eublemma kruegeri* (Wiltshire, 1970).

11. *Eublemma mesophaea* Hampson, 1910.
 12. *Eublemma nives* (Brandt, 1938).
 13. *Eublemma ostrina* (Hübner, [1808]).
 14. *Eublemma parva* (Hübner, [1808]).
 15. *Eublemma scitula* (Rambur, 1833).
 16. *Eublemma siticulosa* (Lederer, 1858).
 17. *Eublemma straminea* (Staudinger, 1892).
 18. *Eublemma subvenata* (Staudinger, 1892).
 19. *Eublemma suppura* (Staudinger, 1891).
 20. *Eublemma thermobasis* Hampson, 1910.
 21. *Eublemma tomentalis* Rebel, 1948.
 22. *Eublemma uniformis* (Staudinger, 1878).
 23. *Eublemma virginalis* (Oberthür, 1881).
 24. *Eublemma wollastoni* Rothschild, 1901.
 25. *Eublemma wutzdorffi* (Püngeler, 1907).
- 2. *Metachrostis* Hübner, [1820]**
26. *Metachrostis costiplaga* Warren, 1903.
 27. *Metachrostis griseimargo* (Warren, 1912) .
 28. *Metachrostis velox* (Hübner, [1813]).

Tribe Eublemmini Forbes, 1954

1. *Eublemma* Hübner, [1821]

1. *Eublemma albivestalis* Hampson, 1910 (Plate 4)

Thalpochares vestalis Staudinger, 1899.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 17-22 mm.

Host records: Grasses.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Jordan, Dead sea.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male, (MNHU, Berlin).

2. *Eublemma amydrosana* Rebel, 1947

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 15 mm.

Host records: Grasses

Geographical Records: Endemic.

Distribution in Egypt: Gebel Elba.

Type locality: Egypt, Gebel Elba, W. Cansisrob & W. Aideb.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male, (MNHU, Berlin), NM Vienna.

3. *Eublemma cochylioides* (Guenée, 1852) (Plate 4)

Micra cochylioides Guenée, 1852, TL. Reunion.

Micra rosita Guenée, 1852, TL. Australia; Holotype ♂, MNHN.

Thalpochares phoenissa Lederer, 1855, TL. Cyprus.

Micra derogata Walker, [1858], TL. Australia, Sydney; Syntypes, BMNH.

Thalpochares phoenissa var. *calida* Staudinger, 1894, TL. Lebanon.

Porphyrinia confusata Warren, 1913, TL. Australia, Queensland; Syntypes 2♂, BMNH.

Eublemma acarodes Swinhoe, 1907, TL. Angola; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Eublemma postrosea Gaede, 1935, TL. Madagascar; Holotype ♂, ZMHB.

Common name: Pink-barred.

Wingspan: 13- 20 mm.

Host records: *Lactuca sativa*, *Vigna sinensis*, castor oil, mango flower, maize, *Acacia arabica*, clover.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Crete, Cyprus, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Holland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Portuguese, Réunion, Saudi Arabia, Sicily, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type locality: Réunion, Ile Bourbon.

Type Specimen:

Syntype: (MNHN, Paris).

4. *Eublemma cyrenaica* (Turati, 1924) (Plate 4)

Porphyria cyrenaica Turati, 1924.

Eublemma cyrenaica samhara Hacker & Saldaitis, 2016, TL. Yemen; Holotype ♂, ZSM; Paratypes 5♂, ZSM.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 13 mm.

Host records: predacious on the coccid margarodes.

Geographical Records: Israel, Jordan, Libya, Palestine, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Libya, Cyrenaica: Berca.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Female, ♀, MSNM.

5. *Eublemma deserti* Rothschild, 1909 (Plate 4)

halpochares debilis var. *deleta* Staudinger, 1901.

Talpochares deserti Rothschild, 1909.

Eublemma deleta (Staudinger, 1901).

Porphyria deserti (Rothschild, 1909).

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 16 mm.

Host records: predacious on the coccid margarodes.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Djibouti, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Niger, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Upper Egypt, Sinai.

Type locality: Algeria, Mraier.

Type Specimen:

Syntype: female (BMNH, London).

6. *Eublemma ecthaemata* Hampson, 1896 (Plate 4)

Eublemma spirogramma Rebel, 1921, TL. Egypt, Mokattam.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 14-17 mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp.

Geographical Records: Cape Verde, Central Africa R., Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Mauritania, Namibia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt (Cairo, Maadi, Mokattam); Eastern Desert.

Type locality: Egypt, Mokattam (Cairo) as *Eublemma spirogramma* Rebel, 1921

Saudi Arabia, Shaik Othman as *Eublemma ecthaemata* Hampson, 1896.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male BMNH, London as *Eublemma ecthaemata* Hampson, 1896.

Syntype: female (BMNH, London) as *Eublemma spirogramma* Rebel, 1921.

7. *Eublemma exanimis* Hampson, 1918

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 11-14 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Malawi.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Malawi.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

8. *Eublemma gayneri* (Rothschild, 1901) (Plate 4)

Mestleta gayneri (Rothschild, 1901).

Eublemma beraudi de Joannis, 1909.

Common name: semi-looper worm.

Wingspan: about 17 mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp. *Mangifera indica*, *Phenacoccus hirsutus*, *Asterolecanium pustulans*, sorghum, castor oil, *Zizyphus sativa*, *Psidium guajava*, *Citrus aurantium*, *Acacia* sp.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Gambia, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe,

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type locality: Egypt, Aswan.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Aswan, Male, (BMNH, London); Alexandria, (MNHN, Paris).

9. *Eublemma himmighoffeni* (Millière, 1867) (Plate 4)

Micra himmighoffeni Millière, 1867.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 18-19 mm.

Host records: *Helichrysum italicum*.

Geographical Records: Albania, Belgium, Croatia, France, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert.

Type locality: Spain, Barcelona.

Type Specimen:

Syntype: (Male & Female) MNHN.

10. *Eublemma kruegeri* (Wiltshire, 1970) (Plate 4)

Porphyria kruegeri Wiltshire, 1970.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 10-14 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Israel, Jordan, Libya, Palestine, Sudan.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Sudan, Kassala.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male (ZSM, Munich).

Alloptype: Female (ZSM, Munich).

Paratype: Male & Female, (ZSM, Munich & BMNH, London).

11. *Eublemma mesophaea* Hampson, 1910 (Plate 4)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 14-18 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: South Africa, Transvaal, Johannesburg.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male BMNH, London.

Paratype: Female, BMNH, London.

12. *Eublemma nives* (Brandt, 1938) (Plate 4)

Porphyria nives Brandt, 1938.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 17-20 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Iran.

Distribution in Egypt: Eastern Desert.

Type locality: Iran, Fort Sine-Sefid.

Type Specimen:

Syntype: (NR, Stockholm).

13. *Eublemma ostrina* (Hübner, [1808]) (Plate 4)

Noctua ostrina (Hübner, [1808]); TL. Europe.

Anthophila porphyria Freyer, 1845.

Anthophila numida Lucas, 1849; TL. Algeria, Lacalle; Syntypes, MNHN.

Micra carthami Herrich-Schäffer, [1851]; TL. Hungary.

Micra ostrina var. *aestivalis* Guenée, 1852; TL. Sierra Nevada, Spain.

Eublemma ostrina thasia Koutsaftikis, 1973; TL. Greece, Limon; Holotype ♂, GNHM.

Eublemma albivestalis Hampson, 1910, TL. Palestine, Dead Sea, Holotype ♂, ZMHB.

Eublemma pseudostrina Rothschild, 1914, TL. Algeria, Guelt-es-Stel; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Common name: Purple Marbled.

Wingspan: 18 – 25 mm.

Host records: *Carlina*, *Helichrysum* spp., *Echinops spinosual*, *Trifolium alexandrinum*.

Geographical Records: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, England, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Sicily, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Western Desert, Sinai, Gebel Elba, Fayoum.

Type locality: Europe.

Type Specimen:

Type: Europe.

14. *Eublemma parva* (Hübner, [1808]) (Plate 4)

Noctua parva Hübner, [1808]; TL. Europe.

Eublemma nymphodora Meyrick, 1902, TL. Australia; Syntypes, BMNH.

Micra chalybea Swinhoe, 1884; TL. Pakistan, Karachi; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Micra parva var. *rubefacta* Mabilille, 1869; TL. Corsica, France.

Porphyrinia lactescens Turati, 1924, TL. Libya; Lectotype ♂, MSNM.

Thalpochares parvula Moore, 1881, TL. India, Bombay; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Common name: Small Marbled.

Wingspan: 14 - 18 mm.

Host records: *Xanthium*, sofflower, *Inula*, *Centaurea*, *Helichrysum*, *Gnaphalium*.

Geographical Records: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Crete, Croatia, Cyprus, Eswatini, Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type locality: Europe.

Type Specimen:

Type: Europe.

15. *Eublemma scitula* (Rambur, 1833) (Plate 4)

Erastria scitula Rambur, 1833, TL. France.

Coccidiphaga scitula Rambur, 1833.

Nola exasperata Lederer, 1855, TL. Cyprus; Holotype ♀, ZMHB.

Agrophila gibbosa Snellen, 1872, TL. DR Congo; Holotype ♂, RMNH.

Erastria futilis Swinhoe, 1884, TL. Pakistan; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Eulocastria cretacea Hampson, 1893, TL. Sri Lanka, Ceylon; Syntypes 2♀, BMNH.

Eublemma scitula augusta (Guenée, 1862), TL. Reunion; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Eublemma scitula atrimedia Hampson, 1914, TL. Nigeria; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Eublemma scitula almaviva Berio, 1947, DR Congo; Holotype ♂, MSNM.

Common name: Grey Eublemma.

Wingspan: about 12 mm.

Host records: *Acacia nilotica*, *Tamarix articulata*, *Cajanus indicus*, *Saissetia oleae*, *Disdemococcus unifasciatus*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *Udinia catoris*, *Gascardis mimosae*, *Ceroplastes si nensis*, *Coccus hesperidum*, Predator of coccids.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, DR Congo, Crete, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Red Sea.

Type locality: France, Corsica.

Type Specimen:

Type: France.

16. *Eublemma siticulosa* (Lederer, 1858) (Plate 4)

Thalpochares siticulosa Lederer, 1858; TL. Syria, Demask.

Thalpochares siticulosa[sic?] var. *albina* Staudinger, 1897; TL.: Palestine, Jerusalem.

Eublemma rushi (Wiltshire, 1961), TL. Bahrain; Holotype ♂, BMNH; Allotype ♀, BMNH;

Paratypes 1♂, 2♀, BMNH, ZSM.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 16 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Syria, Damask.

Type Specimen:

Syntype: (MNHU, Berlin).

17. *Eublemma straminea* (Staudinger, 1892) (Plate 4)

Thalpochares straminea Staudinger, 1892, TL. Turkey.

Eublemma maraschensis (Osthelder, 1933), TL. Turkey; Syntypes 1♂, 2♀, ZMHB.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 20-28 mm.

Host records: *Echinops* sp. (Asteraceae).

Geographical Records: Armenia, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Turkey, Hadjin.

Type Specimen:

Lectotype: Male, (MNHU, Berlin, ZMHB).

Paralectotype: Male, (MNHU, Berlin, ZMHB).

18. *Eublemma subvenata* (Staudinger, 1892) (Plate 4)

Thalpochares subvenata Staudinger, 1892.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 12-16 mm.

Host records: *Echinops* sp. (Asteraceae).

Geographical Records: Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai, Taba.

Type locality: Tunisia, Tunis.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male, (MNHU, Berlin, ZMHB).

19. *Eublemma suppura* (Staudinger, 1891) (Plate 4)

Thalpochares suppura Staudinger, 1891.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 16-22 mm.

Host records: *Echinops spinosus*.

Geographical Records: Cyprus, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert.

Type locality: Lebanon, Beirut.

Type Specimen:

Syntype: Beirut (MNHU, Berlin).

20. *Eublemma thermobasis* Hampson, 1910 (Plate 4)

Eublemma thermobasis thermobasis Hampson, 1910, TL. Yemen, Aden; Syntypes ♂, ♀, BMNH.

Eublemma thermobasis lehmanni Hacker & Stadie, 2016, TL. Oman; Holotype ♂, ZMHB.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 11-14 mm.

Host records: Fig Tree, *Acacia nilotica*.

Geographical Records: Djibouti, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Yemen, Aden.

Type Specimen:

Syntype: Male & Female, (BMNH, London).

21. *Eublemma tomentalis* Rebel, 1948 (Plate 4)

Eublemma bulla (Swinhoe, 1884), TL Egypt, Gebel Elba.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 11-14 mm.

Host records: Grasses, Fig tree.

Geographical Records: Israel, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Eastern Desert, Gebel Elba.

Type locality: Egypt, Gebel Elba, W. Cansisrob.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male, (MNHU, Berlin, ZMHB).

(*Comment:* this species had been synonymized with *Eublemma bulla* Swinhoe, 1884 by Wiltshire (1961); recalled from synonymy by Fibiger & Hacker (2004: 702).

22. *Eublemma uniformis* (Staudinger, 1878) (Plate 4)

Thalpochares uniformis Staudinger, 1878, TL. Iran, North Persia.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 18-22 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Iran.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Iran, North Persia.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: (MNHU, Berlin).

23. *Eublemma virginalis* (Oberthür, 1881) (Plate 4)

Anthophila virginalis Oberthür, 1881, TL. Algeria, Sebdou.

Anthophila caid Oberthür, 1881, TL. Algeria, Sebdou; Holotype ♂, MNHN.

Eublemma subterminalis Rothschild, 1914, TL. Algeria, Guelt-es-Stel; Syntypes ♂, ♀, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 19-23 mm.

Host records: Margarodes.

Geographical Records: Algeria.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Algeria, Sebdou.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

24. *Eublemma wollastoni* Rothschild, 1901

Eublemma wollastoni Hampson, 1910.

Eublemma bipuncta (Warren & Rothschild, 1905), Sudan; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Eublemma minima (Warren & Rothschild, 1905), Sudan; Syntypes 2♂, 1♀, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 17mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Sudan.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt.

Type locality: Sudan, Shendi.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

25. *Eublemma wutzdorffi* (Püngeler, 1907) (Plate 4)

Euxestis wutzdorffi Püngeler, 1907, TL. Palestine.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 17mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Jordan, Jordan Valley.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Male, (ZMHB, Hamburg).

2. *Metachrostis* Hübner, [1820]

26. *Metachrostis costiplaga* Warren, 1903 (Plate 4)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 14-18 mm.

Host records: Grasses.

Geographical Records: Endemic.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Western Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Egypt, W. Natroun, Bir Victoria.

Type Specimen:

Syntype: Male & Female, (BMNH, London).

27. *Metachrostis griseimargo* (Warren, 1912) (Plate 4)

Leptosia griseimargo Warren, 1912; TL. Algeria.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 16-20 mm.

Host records: Grasses.

Geographical Records: Algeria.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Gebel Elba.

Type locality: Algeria.

Type Specimen:

Syntype: Female, (BMNH, London).

28. *Metachrostis velox* (Hübner, [1813]) (Plate 4)

Noctua velox Hübner, [1813].

Larentia caliginata Treitschke, 1829; TL: Dalmatia.

Hercyna mendaculalis Treitschke, 1829; TL: Dalmatia.

Noctua anomala Rambur, 1829; TL: France, Montpellier.

Leptosia velocissima Turati, 1926, TL. Libya; Syntypes, MSNM.

Leptosia tarda Turati, 1926.

Eublemma velox f. *rubescens* Schwingenschuss, 1930; TL: Andalusia.

Eublemma velox var. *vinacea* Joannis, 1931; TL: Morocco, Safi.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 16-20mm.

Host records: Grasses, *Asparagus*, *Drimia maritima*, *Ornithogalum*.

Geographical Records: Albania, Bulgaria, Crete, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Sicily, Spain, Syria, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip.

Type locality: Europe.

7. Subfamily Hypeninae Herrich-Schäffer, [1851]

The subfamily was previously classified in the family Noctuidae. Several genera that were previously classified in the subfamily have been moved to the Rivulinae and Boletobiinae subfamilies of Erebidae, leaving the Hypeninae as a group of genera closely

related to the type genus *Hypena*. The position of *Zekelita* is uncertain and disputed, sometimes assigned to Ophiderinae (now Erebidae, Calpinae), but has been recently accepted in Hypeninae. Recently Hypeninae is removed from the Noctuidae and placed in the family Erebidae and in some publishers, it is treated as a family of its own, 'Hypenidae'. This subfamily contains about 500 described species worldwide, predominately in the tropics. Many species are very similar to one another (excluding the genus *Zekelita*), therefore species discrimination can sometimes be difficult. Consequently, there may be a large number of undescribed species.

Up to date, 6 species recorded in Egypt belonging to 3 genera.

1. *Arrade* Walker, 1863

1. *Arrade parva* Bethune-Baker, 1894.

2. *Hypena* Schrank, 1802

2. *Hypena lividalis* (Hübner, 1790).

3. *Hypena obsitalis* (Hübner, 1813).

4. *Hypena senialis* Guenée, 1854.

3. *Zekelita* Walker, 1863

5. *Zekelita ravalis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851).

6. *Zekelita sagittalis* (Rebel, 1947).

1. *Arrade* Walker, 1863

1. *Arrade parva* Bethune-Baker, 1894

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 20 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Endemic.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip.

Type locality: Egypt (Alexandria).

Type Specimen:

Holotype: (BMNH, London).

2. *Hypena* Schrank, 1802

2. *Hypena lividalis* (Hübner, 1796) (Plate 5)

Pyralis lividalis Hübner, 1796.

Hypena abjuralis Walker, [1859], TL. Unknown; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Hypena simplicialis Zeller, 1852.

Hypena scissalis Walker, [1866], TL. Dominican R., Santo Domingo; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Hypena perna Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874.

Anespischetos bipartita Smith, 1900, TL. USA, Florida; Lectotype ♂, USNM.

Hypena diagonalis (Fabricius, 1794), TL. India; Holotype ♂, in bad condition, ZMUC.

Hypena dimeralis (Rossi, 1794), TL. Italy.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 18 - 24 mm

Host records: *Parietaria* sp., *Urtica* sp.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Oman, Palestine, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, USA, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Europe, Mazzola.

Type Specimen:**Neotype:** Male (NHMW, Wien).**3. *Hypena obsitalis* (Hübner, 1813) (Plate 5)***Pyralis obsitalis* Hübner, 1813.*Pyralis cholericus* Schawerda, 1921.**Common name:** Bloxworth Snout.**Wingspan:** 25 - 31 mm**Host records:** *Parietaria* sp., *Urtica* sp.**Geographical Records:** Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, DR Congo, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.**Distribution in Egypt:** Lower Egypt, Sinai.**Type locality:** Croatia, Dalmatia meridionalis, Gravosa.**Type Specimen:****Neotype:** Male (NHMW, Wien).**4. *Hypena senialis* Guenée, 1854 (Plate 5)***Hypena potamistis* Hampson, 1902. TL: Kenya, Kikuyu, Nairobi, Female, BMNH.**Common Name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** 27 - 33 mm.**Host records:** *Parietaria* sp., *Urtica* sp.**Geographical Records:** Angola, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.**Distribution in Egypt:** Sinai.**Type Locality:** Namibia.**Type Specimen:****Holotype:** Female, BMNH, London.**3. *Zekelita* Walker, 1863****5. *Zekelita ravalis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851) (Plate 5)***Rhynchina ravalis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851).*Hypena revolutalis* Zeller, 1852; 10; TL: Caffraria, Limpoponis River; S. Africa;

Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Rhynchina eremialis Swinhoe, 1889; TL: Pakistan, Hydarabd; Lectotype ♂, BMNH; Paralectotypes 3♂, 8♀, BMNH.*Hypena ravalis* var. *centralis* Staudinger, [1892]; TL: Margelan; Lectotype ♂, ZMHB; Paralectotype 1♂, ZMHB.*Hypena ravalis* var. *syriacalis* Staudinger, [1892]; TL: Lebanon, Beirut; Lectotype ♂, ZMHB; Paralectotype ♀, ZMHB.*Rhynchodontodes ravalis extorris* Warren, 1913; TL: Cyprus, Larnaca; Lectotype ♂, BMNH; Paralectotypes 2♂, BMNH.*Rhynchodontodes separata* Warren, 1913; TL: Samarkand, Holotype ♀, BMNH.*Rhynchodontodes pallida* (Schawerda, 1929), TL. Iraq, Mosul; Lectotype ♀, NHMW; Paralectotypes 2♀, NHMW.*Rhynchodontoses ravalis f. transcaspica* Brandt, 1941, TL. Iran;**Common Name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** about 23mm.**Host records:** *Alhagi* spp.**Geographical Records:** Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahrain, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type Locality: Turkey, Amasia.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: probably lost.

6. *Zekelita sagittalis* (Rebel, 1947) (Plate 5)

Rhynchodontodes sagittalis Rebel, 1948; TL. Egypt Gaba Elba.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 21-24 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Saudi Arabia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Gabal Elba (W. Rabdet).

Type Locality: Egypt, Gabal Elba, W. Rabdet.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Female, (NHMW, Vienna).

8. Subfamily Lymantriinae Hampson, [1893]

Lymantriinae (formerly recorded as family Lymantriidae) are transferred and become now a subfamily of moths of the family Erebidae. It, commonly referred to as tussock moths, contains more than 2500 described species placed in approximately 360 genera, but the phylogenetic affinities within the group are very poorly understood. The subfamily is cosmopolitan in distribution with most species' diversity in the Old World. Species of the subfamily are predominantly arboreal defoliators in the larval stage and frequently polyphagous. Some are major forest and agricultural pests such as the gypsy moth *Lymantria dispar* Linnaeus, *Orgyia antiqua* Linnaeus (vapourer or rusty tussock moth), and others. The caterpillar, or larval, stage of these species often has a distinctive appearance of alternating bristles and haired projections. Many tussock moth caterpillars have urticating hairs (often hidden among longer, softer hairs). such as in tribe Nygmiini, (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea* Linnaeus, brown-tail moth and *Sphrageidus similis* Fuessly, yellow-tail moth), possess urticating setae that can be hazardous to human health. In total, 154 species were listed as economically important.

Up to date, 10 species belonging to 6 genera under 2 tribes were recorded.

Tribe Nygmiini Holloway, 1999

1. *Euproctis* Hübner, [1819]

1. *Euproctis chrysophaea* Walker, 1865.

2. *Euproctis susanna* Staudinger, 1894.

2. *Knappetra* Nye, 1980

3. *Knappetra fasciata* (Walker, 1855).

3. *Polymona* Walker, 1855

4. *Polymona rubescens* Rebel, 1948.

Tribe Orgyiini Wallengren, 1861

4. *Albarracina* Staudinger, 1883

5. *Albarracina baui* Standfuss, 1890.

5. *Casama* Walker, 1865

6. *Casama innotata* (Walker, 1855).

6. *Orgyia* Ochsenheimer, 1810

7. *Orgyia dubia* (Tauscher, 1806).

8. *Orgyia josephina* Austaut, 1880.

9. *Orgyia obsoletus* (Klug).

10. *Orgyia ochrodorsalis* Rebel, 1948.

Tribe Nygmiini Holloway, 1999**1. *Euproctis* Hübner, [1819]****1. *Euproctis chrysophaea* (Walker, 1865) (Plate 5)**

Orgyia chrysophaea Walker, 1865; TL: Abyssinia.

Artaxa charmetanti Vuillot, 1890; TL: Algeria, Hassi-bou-Kouba.

Euproctis boulifa Dumont, 1922; TL: Tunisia.

Euproctis rorida Hering, 1926; TL: Abyssinia.

Orgyia durandi Lucas, 1926; TL: Morocco.

Common name: Brown-Tail.

Wingspan: Male 22-30mm, Female 32-40mm.

Host records: *Vicia faba*, *Citrullus* sp., *Gossypium*, *Pelargonium hederifolium*, *Colocynthis vulgaris*.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Austria, England, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Morocco, Poland, Sudan, Swed, Tunisia, Ukraine, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert.

Type locality: Ethiopia.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

2. *Euproctis susanna* (Staudinger, 1894) (Plate 5)

Artaxa (Euproctis) susanna Staudinger, 1894.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 25-37 mm.

Host records: *Ochradenus baccatus* (Resedaceae).

Geographical Records: Israel, Jordan, Palestine.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Palestine, Jordan Valley.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, BMNH.

2. *Knappetra* Nye, 1980**3. *Knappetra fasciata* (Walker, 1855) (Plate 5)**

Euproctis fasciata, Walker 1855.

Dulichia fasciata Walker, 1855; TL: Sierra Leone.

Artaxa squamiplaga Walker, 1869; TL: Congo.

Euproctis torrida Distant, 1897; TL: Transvaal, Barberton; Zoutspansberg; Pretoria.

Euproctis fasciata var. *angolae* Bethune-Baker, 1911; TL: N'Dalla Tando.

Knappetra fasciata (Walker, 1855).

Nygmyia fasciata Swinhoe, 1922.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 22-38 mm.

Host records: *Ochradenus baccatus*, Fabaceae (*Acacia* sp.); Myrtaceae (*Eucalyptus* sp.); Sterculiaceae (*Theobroma* sp.); Araucariaceae (*Araucaria* sp.).

Geographical Records: Angola, Congo, DR Congo, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Israel, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert.

Type locality: Sierra Leone.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, BMNH.

3. *Polymona* Walker, 1855**4. *Polymona rubescens* Rebel, 1948 (Plate 5)****Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** about 30 mm.**Host records:** *Ochradenus baccatus*.**Geographical Records:** Saudi Arabia, Yemen.**Distribution in Egypt:** Gebel Elba.**Type locality:** Egypt, Gebel Elba, W. Canisrob.**Type specimen:****Holotype:** (ZSM, Munchin).**Tribe Orgyiini Wallengren, 1861****4. *Albarracina* Staudinger, 1883****5. *Albarracina baui* Standfuss, 1890****Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** 31-34 mm.**Host records:** L.T.**Geographical Records:** Israel, Palestine, Syria, Saudi Arabia.**Distribution in Egypt:** Sinai.**Type locality:** Syria, Jaffa.**Type specimen:****Holotype:** BMNH, London.**5. *Casama* Walker, 1865****6. *Casama innotata* (Walker, 1855) (Plate 5)***Spilosoma innotata* Walker, 1855; TL: Egypt, Holotype (BMNH).*Ocneria flavipalpata* Staudinger, 1895; TL: Jordan.*Ocneria uniformis* Rothschild, 1913; TL: Algeria; Syntypes 2♀, BMNH.*Casama leporina* Zerny, 1935; TL: Morocco.*Ocneria alfierii* Krüger, 1939; TL: Libya, Gebel-es-Soda, S of Tripoli.**Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** 29-34 mm.**Host records:** *Acacia* sp. (*A. tortilis*, *A. nilotica*).**Geographical Records:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Chad, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.**Distribution in Egypt:** Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Western Desert, Sinai, Gebel Elba, Fayoum.**Type locality:** Egypt, Galala plateauxm.**Type specimen:****Holotype:** Male, (BMNH, London).**6. *Orgyia* Ochsenheimer, 1810****7. *Orgyia dubia* (Tauscher, 1806) (Plate 5)***Bombyx seleniaca* Fischer De Waldheim, 1824.*Orgyia obliterella* Strand, 1910.*Bombyx dubia* Tauscher, 1806; TL: South Russia.*Orgyia dubia interrupta* Grum-Grshimailo, 1890.*Orgyia dubia* var. *transcaspica* Krulikovsky, 1906; TL: Aschabad.*Orgyia dubia* f. *isolatella* Strand, 1910; TL: Algeria.*Orgyia dubia* ab. *umbripennis* Strand, 1910.*Orgyia dubia deserticola* Powell, 1916; *Etud. Lep. Comp.* **12**: 266.

Orgyia dubia orana Powell, 1916; TL: Algeria?

Orgyia splendida var. *aurea* Oberthür, 1922; TL: Moyen-Atlas.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 20-25 mm.

Host records: polyphagous, Chenopodiaceae.

Geographical Records: Armenia, Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Palestine, Portugal, Russia, Sicily, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip.

Type locality: South Russia.

8. *Orgyia josephina* Austaut, 1880 (Plate 5)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 20-25 mm.

Host records: Chenopodiaceae.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Cyprus, Israel, Palestine, Tunisia.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal strip, Sinai.

Type locality: Algeria, near Oran.

Type Spacemen:

Syntypes: Male.

9. *Orgyia obsoletus* (Klug)

Notolophus obsoletus (Klug).

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 22 mm.

Host records: *Acacia* sp.

Geographical Records:

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt (Luxor).

10. *Orgyia ochrodorsalis* Rebel, 1948

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 20 mm.

Host records: polyphagous.

Geographical Records:

Distribution in Egypt: Gebel Elba (W. Chab).

Type locality: Egypt, Gebel Elba (W. Chab).

Type Spacemen:

Syntypes: Male (BMNH, London).

9. Subfamily Phytometrinae Hampson, 1913

Phytometrinae was previously included into Hypeninae or Catocalinae for the beak-like labial palpi and oblique transverse line in the fore wing. Then, it removed and treat is as a separate subfamily, so each group can be defined on derived charater states. In some references it is become as tripe in subfamily Boletobiinae. Recent phylogenetic studies did not discover a close relationship with the Hypeninae or Catocalinae but keep it as separate subfamily within in the Erebiidae. Larvae feed on living vascular plant foliage, not as fungi as in subfamilies Boletobiinae, Hypenodiniinae, Herminiinae and Scolecocampinae. The subfamily contains only a few genera worldwide.

In Egypt, this subfamily is represented by one species.

1. *Raparna* Moore, 1882

1. *Raparna conicephala* (Staudinger, 1870).

1. *Raparna* Moore, 1882**1. *Raparna conicephala* (Staudinger, 1870) (Plate 5)**

Thalpochares conicephala Staudinger, 1870; TL: Spain, Malaga.

Micra barcinonensis Milliére, 1872; 56, pl. 113, f. 10-11; TL: Spain, Barcelona.

Thalpochares fumicollis Rogenhofer, 1873; TL: Taurus, near Gülek.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 15-22mm.

Host records: Tamarisk.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Armenia, Bulgaria, Crete, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Gambia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Western Desert, Gebel Elba.

Type locality: Spain.

Type specimen:

Syntype: (MNHU, Berlin).

10. Subfamily Rivulinae Grote, 1895

Rivulinae was previously classified as part of the subfamily Hypeninae of Erebidae or within Noctuidae. Recent phylogenetic studies did not discover a close relationship with the Hypeninae but keep it as a separate subfamily within the Erebidae. Based on the rudimentary of the tympanum, treats *Rivula* is the most primitive genus of Rivulinae and as the most primitive genus of the Noctuidae or Erebidae. In the recent phylogeny, *Rivula* shows as being basal to a branch leading to the remaining Rivulinae and another branch leading to the Herminiinae. It is a small subfamily with about 20 species worldwide. Two genera, *Rivula* Grote, 1895 and *Zebeeba* Kirby, 1892, both occur mainly in the Holarctic. They are characterized by their unique fine structure of the tip of the proboscis separating them from all other 'noctuid' subfamilies.

In Egypt, Rivulinae represented by 3 species under one genus.

1. *Rivula* Guenée, [1854]

1. *Rivula pallida* Moore, 1882.

2. *Rivula sericealis* (Scopoli, 1763).

3. *Rivula tanitalis* Rebel, 1912.

1. *Rivula* Guenée, [1845]**1. *Rivula pallida* Moore, 1882 (Plate 5)**

Pasira renalis Moore, [1885]; TL: Ceylon.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 20 mm.

Host records: Grasses.

Geographical Records: India, Taiwan, Germany.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: India, (West. Bengal), Calcutta.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: (MNHU, Berlin); (BMNH, London).

2. *Rivula sericealis* (Scopoli, 1763) (Plate 5)

Phalaena sericealis Scopoli, 1763; TL: "Carniola"

Phalaena munda Hufnagel, 1766 .

Pasira ochracea Moore, 1882; TL: Calcutta.

Rivula barbipennis Hampson, 1898; TL: Khasis; Ceylon, Puttalam.

Rivula dubitatrix Bryk, 1949; TL: Korea, Shuotsu.

Phalaena oenipontana Hellweger, 1908.

Common name: Straw Dot.

Wingspan: 18-22 mm.

Host records: Graminaea (*Elytrigia repens*), Poaceae, Grasses, *Convolvulus* sp., Cyperaceae.

Geographical Records: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sicily, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Yugoslavia, Carniola.

3. *Rivula tanitalis* Rebel, 1912 (Plate 5)

Rivula sericealis tanitalis Rebel, 1912; TL: Alexandria; Egypt.

Phalaena sericealis tanitalis Rothschild, 1920; TL: Oued Hamidou; Algeria.

Rivula distincta Rothschild, 1920, TL. Algeria; Oued Hamidou, Syntypes 4♂, 1♀, BMNH.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 16 mm.

Host records: Gramineae, *Elytrigia repens*, *Phenacoccus hirsutus*.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Crete, Cyprus, Greece, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Egypt, Alexandria.

Type Specimen:

Holotype: Female, (NHMW, Vienna).

11. Subfamily Scoliopteryginae Herrich-Schäffer, 1852

The Scoliopteryginae are a subfamily of moths in the family Erebidae (previously belonging to subfamily Calpinae, Noctuidae). Phylogenetic studies have shown that this subfamily is a strongly supported, monophyletic group containing the tribes Anomini and Scoliopterygini. Larvae have distinctive, extra setae on the first through seventh abdominal segments. Many adult moths in the subfamily have proboscis adapted to pierce fruit skin, allowing consumption of the juice in the fruit. Larvae feed on fungi in decaying vegetation.

In Egypt, Rivulinae represented by one species under one genus.

Tribe Scoliopterygini Herrich-Schäffer, [1852]

49. *Scoliopteryx* Germar, 1810

120. *Scoliopteryx libetrix* Hampson, 1926.

Tribe Scoliopterygini Herrich-Schäffer, [1852]

1. *Scoliopteryx* Germar, 1810

1. *Scoliopteryx libetrix* Hampson, 1926 (Plate 6)

Phalaena libatrix Linnaeus, 1758.

Bombyx libatricus Haworth, 1803.

Common name: Herald Moth.

Wingspan: 40-46 mm.

Host records: Salicaceae, *Salix* spp.; cottonwood (*Populus* spp.); Rosaceae, Oleaceae.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Austria, Denmark, England, Georgia, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Switzerland, Tunisia.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Europe.

Type Specimens:

Type: Europe.

12. Subfamily Toxocampinae Guenée, 1852

The Toxocampinae are a subfamily of moths in the family Erebidae. Morphological analysis previously classified the subfamily as the tribe Toxocampini of the former subfamily Catocalinae. Phylogenetic analysis supports the subfamily as a clade within Erebidae but outside the Catocalinae. Moths in the subfamily typically have a primitive form of genital claspers similar to those of some subfamilies of the Noctuidae.

In Egypt, Toxocampinae is the 3rd big subfamily and is represented by 15 species under five genera belonging to the tribe Toxicampini.

Tribe Toxocampini Guenée, 1852

1. *Anumeta* Walker, 1858

1. *Anumeta atrosignata* Walker, 1858.
2. *Anumeta hilgerti* (Rothschild, 1909).
3. *Anumeta sabulosa* Rothschild, 1913.
4. *Anumeta spilota* Rothschild, 1913.
5. *Anumeta straminea* (Bang-Haas, 1906).

2. *Anydrophila* John, 1909

6. *Anydrophila fouadi* Wiltshire, 1947.
7. *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla, 1891).

3. *Apopestes* Hübner, [1823]

8. *Apopestes spectrum* (Esper, 1787).

4. *Autophila* Hübner, [1823]

9. *Autophila cerealis* (Staudinger, 1871).
10. *Autophila cymaenotaenia* Boursin, 1940.
11. *Autophila dilucida* (Hübner, 1808).
12. *Autophila libanotica* (Staudinger, 1901).
13. *Autophila pauli* Boursin, 1940.
14. *Autophila rosea* (Staudinger, 1888).

5. *Tathorhynchus* Hampson, 1894

15. *Tathorhynchus exsicatus* (Ledrerer, 1855).

Tribe Toxocampini Guenée, 1852

1. *Anumeta* Walker, 1858

1. *Anumeta atrosignata* Walker, 1858 (Plate 6)

Leucanitis henkei Staudinger, 1877.

Anumeta arenosa Brandt, 1939; TL. Iran.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 32-37 mm.

Host records: *Colligonum comosum* (Polygonaceae).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, USSR, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: India, North Hindostan.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Female, (BMNH, London).

2. *Anumeta hilgerti* (Rothschild, 1909) (Plate 6)

Palpangula hilgerti Rothschild, 1909; TL. Algeria.

Anumeta hilgerti subs. *popovi* Wiltshire 1982, TL. Yemen, Holotype ♂, BMNH; Paratypes ♂, ♀, BMNH.

Anumeta comosa Dumont, 1920, TL. Algeria.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 27-33 mm.

Host records: (Polygonaceae) *Colligonum comosum*.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Canary Islands, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Algeria, Sahara Desert, bordj Ferjan.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

3. *Anumeta sabulosa* Rothschild, 1913 (Plate 6)

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 30-32 mm.

Host records: Grasses.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Algeria, South Oued Mya.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

4. *Anumeta spilota* (Erschoff, 1874) (Plate 6)

Leucanitis spilota Erschoff, 1874; TL. Kisil-kum desert.

Anumeta henkei harterti Rothschild, 1913; TL. Algeria, El Golea; Holotype ♂, BMNH.

Palpangula spilota Erschoff, 1874.

Anumeta spilota mugshinensis Wiltshire, 1990, TL. Oman; Holotype ♂, BMNH; Paratypes 4♂, BMNH.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 30-32 mm.

Host records: (Polygonaceae) *Colligonum comosum*.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, India, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Kazakhstan (Kizil-kum Desert).

Type specimens:

Holotype: (ZI, Leningrad).

5. *Anumeta straminea* (Bang-Haas, 1906) (Plate 6)

Eremonoma straminea Bang-Haas, 1906.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 36 mm.

Host records: (Polygonaceae) *Colligonum comosum*.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Bahrain, Israel, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai

Type locality: Tunisia, Tunis, Gafsa.

Type specimens:

Type: (MNHU, Berlin).

2. *Anydrophila* John, 1909

6. *Anydrophila fouadi* Wiltshire, 1947

Anydrophila fouadi subsp. *fouadi* Wiltshire, 1949, TL. Egypt, S. Sinai.

Anydrophila fouadi subsp. *grisa* Wiltshire, 1949.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 40 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: endemic.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai

Type locality: Egypt, (S. Sinai, Karm Alam).

Type specimens:

Holotype: Male, (Coll. Alfieri, not found); Male, (USNM, Washington).

Allotype: Female, (Coll. Alfieri, not found).

Paratype: Males & Females, (Coll. Alfieri, not found); & (BMNH, London).

7. *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla, 1891) (Plate 6)

Drasteria stuebeli (Calberla, 1891).

Syneda stuebeli (Calberla, 1891).

Palpangula stuebeli (Calberla, 1891).

Aleucanitis stuebeli (Calberla, 1891).

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 42 mm.

Host records: *Rumex* sp., *Calligonum comosum* (Polygonaceae).

Geographical Records: Algeria, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Egypt, N. Sinai, El-Arish.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Male, (ZMHB, Hamburg).

3. *Apopestes* Hübner, [1823]

8. *Apopestes spectrum* (Esper, 1787) (Plate 6)

Noctua spectrum Esper, 1787; TL. S. Italy.

Phalaena genistae Viller, 1789; TL. France.

Phalaena socrus Giorna, 1791; TL. Italy, Turin.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 74-82 mm.

Host records: Papilionaceous shrubs.

Geographical Records: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Crete, Croatia, France, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romaina, Sicily, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Eastern Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Italy (S. Italy).

Type specimens:

Type: Italy.

4. *Autophila* Hübner, [1823]

9. *Autophila cerealis* (Staudinger, 1871) (Plate 6)

Spintherops cerealis Staudinger, 1871.

Autophila cerealis amseli Draudt, 1936, TL. Turkey.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 40 mm.

Host records: Papilionaceous plants, Lamiaceae (*Salvia* sp.).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Armenia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Eastern Desert; Western Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Syria.

Type specimens:

Type: (MNHU, Berlin).

10. *Autophila cymaenotaenia* Boursin, 1940

Autophila cymaenotaenia sups. *orthotaenia* Wiltshire, 1944; TL. Iraq, Kerbela, BMNH.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 40 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Tunisia, Maknassy.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Male, (MNHN, Paris).

Allotype: Female, (MNHN, Paris).

Paratype: Male & Female, (MNHN, Paris).

11. *Autophila dilucida* (Hübner, 1808) (Plate 6)

Noctua dilucida Hübner, 1808.

Apopestes dilucida argentea Caradja, 1930.

Autophila dilucida troniceki Reisser, 1958.

Autophila dilucida ptolemies Svendsen, Nilsson & Fibiger, 1999.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 37-42 mm.

Host records: Medicago, Onobrychis, Genista, Hedysarum.

Geographical Records: Albania, Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Crete, Cyprus, France, Germain, Israel, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Portugal, Romania, Sardinia, Spain, Turkey.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Europe.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Europe.

12. *Autophila libanotica* (Staudinger, 1901) (Plate 6)

Apopestes dilucida libanotica Staudinger, 1901; TL. Lebanon.

Autophila osthelderi libnopsis Boursin, 1962, TL. Lebanon; Holotype ♂, ZSM.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 44 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Greece, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

Distribution in Egypt: Sinai.

Type locality: Lebanon.

Type specimens:

Holotype: (MNHU, Berlin).

13. *Autophila pauli* Boursin, 1940 (Plate 6)

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 44 mm.

Host records: Papilionaceous plants.

Geographical Records: Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Syria, United Arab Emirates.

Distribution in Egypt: Eastern Desert, Sinai.

Type locality: Jordan, Dead Sea Area.

Type specimens:

Holotype: Male, (LN, Karlsruhe).

Paratype: Male, (BMNH; ZMHB).

14. *Autophila rosea* (Staudinger, 1888) (Plate 6)

Spintherops dilucida var. *rosea* Staudinger, 1888.

Common Name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 42-45 mm.

Host records: L.T.

Geographical Records: Algeria, Canary Islands, Greece, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Sicily, Tunisia.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Stripe, Sinai.

Type locality: Algeria, Biskra.

Type specimens:

Syntype: (MNHU, Berlin).

5. *Tathorhynchus* Hampson, 1894

15. *Tathorhynchus exsiccata* (Lederer, 1855) (Plate 6)

Spintherops exsiccata Lederer, 1855; TL. Lebanon, Beirut.

Lygephila exsiccata (Lederer, 1855).

Scopula vinctalis Walker, [1866]; TL. S. Hindostan, India; Syntypes ♂, ♀, BMNH.

Platysenta angustiorata Grote, 1882; TL. Colorado, USA; Holotype ♂, USNM.

Tathorhynchus greuteri Koutsafikis, 1973; Greece, Samothranki, Holotype ♂, GNHM.

Common Name: Levant Black neck, Alfalfa Looper Moth.

Wingspan: 28-34mm.

Host records: Fabaceae (*Medicago sativa*, *Spartium junceum*, *Indigofera tinctorial*).

Geographical Records: Algeria, Australia, Botswana, Cape Verde, Cyprus, England, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, India, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab, USA, Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert.

Type locality: Lebanon, Beirut.

Type specimens:

Holotype: (MNHU, Berlin).

Family Nolidae Bruand, 1846

Nolidae is a family of moths formerly, was included in the Noctuidae. Worldwide with about nine subfamilies, 308 genera, and 1,400 species. They are mostly small with dull coloration, the main distinguishing feature being a silk cocoon with a vertical exit slit. The group is sometimes known as tuft moths, after the tufts of raised scales on the forewings of two subfamilies (Nolinae and Collomeninae). Larvae usually in webbing or a folded leaf, and also tend to have muted colors and tufts of short hairs. Cocoon double-walled and 'boat-shaped' with a ventral keel.

In Egypt, up to date, three subfamilies (Nolinae, Chloephorinae & Eariadinae) were recorded with 12 species and 2 subspecies under 6 genera. Subfamily Nolinae represented by 7 species and 2 subspecies under 2 genera; Subfamily Chloephorinae represented by 2 species under 2 genera; while subfamily Eariadinae represent by one genus only and 3 species (one of them 1st record in Egypt, *Earias biplaga* Walker, 1866).

Subfamily 1: Nolinae Bruand, 1846**1. *Meganola* Dyar, 1898**

1. *Meganola gallicola* (Wiltshire, 1949).

2. *Nola* Leach, [1815]

2. *Nola chlamitulalis* (Hübner, 1813).

3. *Nola harouni* (Wiltshire, 1951).

4. *Nola mesomelana* (Hampson, 1900).

5. *Nola socotrensis* (Hampson, 1901).

Subs. *Nola socotrensis dilmuna* Wiltshire, 1961.

6. *Nola squalida* Staudinger, 1870.

3. *Mecothrix* Hacker, 2012

7. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca* Snellen, 1875.

Subs. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca aegyptiaca* Snellen, 1875.

Subs. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca bischoffi* Hacker, 2012.

1. *Meganola* Dyar, 1898**1. *Meganola gallicola* (Wiltshire, 1949) (Plate 7)**

Roeselia gallicola Wiltshire, 1949.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 22mm.

Host records: *Acacia arabica*.

Geographical Records: endemic species.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Egypt, Cairo (Ezbet El-Nakhle).

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (USNM, Washington).

2. *Nola* Leach, 1815**1. *Nola chlamitulalis* (Hübner, 1813) (Plate 7)**

Pyrallis chlamitulalis Hübner, 1813.

Hercyna chlamitulalis Treitschke, 1835.

Nola chlamydulana Duponchel [1845].

Common name: Jersey Black Arches.

Wingspan: 15 - 20 mm.

Host records: *Euphrasia*, *Teucrium*, *Scabiosa*.

Geographical Records: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Crete, Cyprus, England, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Sardinia, Sicily, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Stripe.

Type locality: Europe.

3. *Nola harouni* (Wiltshire, 1951) (Plate 7)

Celama harouni Wiltshire, 1951.

Celama harouni dilmuna Wiltshire, 1961.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 13 - 17 mm.

Host records: Lichenes.

Geographical Records: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt, Coastal Stripe.

Type locality: Iraq, Basra.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

4. *Nola mesomelana* (Hampson, 1900) (Plate 7)

Celama mesomelana Hampson, 1900.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 19 mm.

Host records: *Tamarix* sp.

Geographical Records: Borneo, India, Indonesia.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt (Minia).

Type locality: India, Sikkim.

Type specimen:

Type: Male, (BMNH, London).

5. *Nola socotrensis* (Hampson, 1901) (Plate 7)

Celama socotrensis Hampson, 1901.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 12- 15 mm.

Host records: *Tamarix* sp.

Geographical Records: Bahrain, Botswana, Cameroon, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Yemen.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

Subsp. *Nola socotrensis dilmuna* Wiltshire, 1961 (Plate 7)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 12- 15 mm.

Host records: *Tamarix* sp.

Geographical Records: Bahrain, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Bahrein.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male, (BMNH, London).

Paratype: Male & Female (BMNH, London).

6. *Nola squalida* Staudinger, 1870 (Plate 7)

Nola priesneri Rebel, 1948; **TL.** Egypt, Cairo, Maadi; Holotype (Male, NHMW).

Nola mesoscia Hampson, 1914; **TL.** Egypt, Beni Suef; Holotype (Female, BMNH).

Celama squalida Staudinger, 1870.

Nola musculalis Saalmüller, 1880.

Nola turanica Staudinger, 1887.

Nola van hasseltii Heylaerts, 1892.

Nola vanhasseltii Heylaerts, 1892; **TL.** Indonesia, Java, Preanger.

Nola ceylonica Hampson, 1893, **TL.** Sri Lanka, Ceylon; Syntypes ♂, ♀, BMNH.

Manoba grisescens Rothschild, 1912; **TL.** Milne Bay, British New Guinea.

Nola parvula Chrétien, 1913; **TL.** Algeria, Biskra, Holotype ♀, MNHN.

Celama henrioti Warnecke, 1937; **TL.** France, Gironde; Holotype ♂, LNK.

Celama turanica minima Warnecke, 1938; **TL.** Lebanon, Beirut; Lectotype ♀, ZMHB; Paralectotype 1♂, ZMHB.

Nola turanica Grun-Grshimailo, 1890.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: 14- 18 mm.

Host records: *Tamarix* sp., Lichens, *Quercus calliprinos*, *Q. ithaburensis*.

Geographical Records: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, China, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Egypt, Cairo, Maadi, as *Nola priesneri*; Beni Suef as *Nola mesoscia*
Spain as *Nola squalida*.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male (NHMW, Wien) as *Nola priesneri*; Female (BMNH, London) as *Nola mesoscia*.

Male, (ZMHB, Hamburg) as *Nola squalida*.

3. *Mecothrix* Hacker, 2012

7. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca* (Snellen, 1875)

Nola aegyptiaca Snellen, 1875; **TL.** Egypt, Cairo; Holotype (MNHU).

Celama aegyptiaca Hampson, 1900.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 13mm.

Host records: Light Trap.

Geographical Records: Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Egypt, Cairo.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male (MNHU, Berlin).

Subs. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca aegyptiaca* (Snellen, 1875)

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 13mm.

Host records: Light Trap.

Geographical Records: endemic subspecies.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt (Cairo).

Type locality: Egypt, Cairo.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male (MNHU, Berlin).

Subsp. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca bischofi* Hacker, 2012 (Plate 7)

Nola aegyptiaca bischofi Hacker, 2012 Subsp. Nov.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 13mm.

Host records: Light Trap.

Geographical Records: Burkina Faso, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Yemen.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male (ZSM, Munich).

Paratype: Male & Female (ZSM, Munich).

Subfamily 2: Chloephorinae Stainton, 1859**Tribe Sarrothripini Hampson, 1894**4. *Garella* Walker, [1863]8. *Garella nilotica* (Rogenhofer, 1881).**Tribe Chloephorini Stainton, 1859**5. *Microxestis* Hampson, 19129. *Microxestis wutzdorffi* Püngeler, 1907.**Tribe Sarrothripini Hampson, 1894**4. *Garella* Walker, [1863]**8. *Garella nilotica* (Rogenhofer, 1881) (Plate 7)***Sarrothripa nilotica* Rogenhofer, 1882; TL. Egypt, Alexandria; Holotype (NHMW).*Cletharra littora* Bethune-Baker, 1894; TL. Egypt, Alexandria. Holotype (BMNH).*Characoma nilotica* (Rogenhofer, 1882).*Characoma chamaeleon* (Möschler, 1890); TL. Puerto Rico, Syntype (MNHU).*Nycteola proteella* (Walsingham, 1898); TL. North America, Ohne Fundort, Type (USNM).*Characoma nilotica nigronotata* Warren, 1913.*Characoma nilotica macula* Warren, 1913.*Characoma nilotica basibrunnea* Warren, 1913.*Characoma albifascia* Draudt, 1935.*Characoma laurea* (Druce, 1898).*Characoma proteella* (Walsingham, 1898).*Sarrothripus nilotica* Rogenhofer, 1882.*Albarracina bauri* Standfuss, 1890.*Paraxia chamaeleon* Möschler, 1890.*Thalpocharis laurea* Druce, 1898; TL. Mexico, Syntype (BMNH).**Common name:** Black Olive Caterpillar.**Wingspan:** 7-11 mm.**Host records:** Malvaceae (*Cola caricifolia*); Salix, Casuarinaceae (Casuarina); Tamaricaceae (*Tamarix articulate*, *Tamarix* sp.).**Geographical Records:** Bahrain, Brasil, Canada, Croatia, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sicily, Tanzania, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.**Distribution in Egypt:** Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Gebel Elba.**Type locality:** Egypt, Alexandria (Remleh).**Type specimen:****Holotype:** Male (NHMW, Wien).**Tribe Chloephorini Stainton, 1859****5. *Microxestis* Hampson, 1912****9. *Microxestis wutzdorffi* (Püngeler, 1907) (Plate 7)***Euxestis wutzdorffi* Püngeler, 1907.**Common name:** Unknown.**Wingspan:** about 12mm.**Host records:** Light Trap.**Geographical Records:** Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Yemen.**Distribution in Egypt:** Coastal Strip, Sinai.**Type locality:** Jordan, Jordanthal.**Type specimen:**

Holotype: Male (ZMHB, Hamburg).

Subfamily 3: Eariadinae Hampson, 1912

6. *Earias* Hübner, [1825]

10. *Earias biplaga* Walker, 1866.

11. *Earias insulana* (Boisduval, 1833).

12. *Earias nubica* (Strand, 1915).

6. *Earias* Hübner, [1825]

10. *Earias biplaga* Walker, 1866* (Plate 7)

Earias citrina Saalmüller, 1884; **TL.** Madagascar, Sambirano; Lectotype ♂, SNMF.

Earias crocea Mabilie, 1900; **TL.** Comoros, probably lost.

Earias fuscoliliana Snellen, 1872; **TL.** Guinea, Neder; Syntypes 2♂, RMNH.

Earias maculana Snellen, 1872; **TL.** Guinea, Neder; Holotype ♀, RMNH.

Earias plaga Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874; **TL.** Knysna, South Africa; Holotype ♀, BMNH.

Common name: Spiny Bollworm.

Wingspan: 18-25 mm.

Host records: Fabaceae (*Acacia* sp.); Malvaceae (*Gossypium* sp.; *Hibiscus* sp.; *Sida* sp.); Sterculiaceae (*Theobroma* sp.).

Geographical Records: Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, DR. Congo, England, Eretria, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Palestine, Rwanda, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanganyika, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt (Seds), Fayoum.

Type locality: Sierra Leone.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Male (BMNH, London).

* *New Record*

11. *Earias insulana* (Boisduval, 1833) (Plate 7)

Tortrix insulana Boisduval, 1833; **TL.** Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar.

Earias gossypii? Frauenfeld, 1967; **TL:** Egypt.

Tortrix neriana Boisduval, 1833; **TL:** Bourbon & Maurice.

Earias siliquana Herrich-Schäffer, [1851]; **TL.** Italy, Sicily (Type, Italy).

Earias smaradinana Zeller, 1852; **TL:** South Africa, Natal; Type (BMNH).

Earias frondosana Walker, 1863; **TL:** India, Punjab, Almorah; Syntype (BMNH).

Acontia xanthophila Walker, 1863; **TL:** Sarawak, Borneo; Type (UM, Oxford).

Earias chlorion Rambur, [1866].

Earias simillima Walker, 1866; **TL:** Thailand; Type (UM, Oxford).

Earias anthophilana Snellen, 1879; **TL.** Indonesia, Syntype (RNH, Leiden).

Earias tristrigosa Butler, 1881; **TL:** Pakistan, Beluchistan, Hubb River; Syntype (BMNH).

Earias insulana ab.? *dorsivitta* Staudinger, 1897.

Earias insulana ab. *rufovitta* Strand, 1917.

Common name: Spring bollworm; Egyptian Cotton Bollworm.

Wingspan: 19-25 mm.

Host records: Malvaceae (*Gossypium* sp., *Hibiscus* sp.); Cotton, Okra, *Abutilon* sp.; Fabaceae (*Ceratonia* sp.); *Zea mays*.

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, DR Congo, Crete, Croatia, Cyprus, England, Eretria, Ethiopia, France, Greece,

India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Portugal, Rwanda, Reunion, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal Strip, Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt, Eastern Desert, Western Desert, Sinai, Fayoum.

Type locality: Mauritius (Maurice); Réunion (Bourbon); Madagascar.
Egypt, as *Earias gossypii* Frauenfeld, 1967.

Type specimen:

Syntype: (BMNH, London).

12. *Earias nubica* (Strand, 1915)

Cinciana nubica Strand, 1915.

Common name: Unknown.

Wingspan: about 12mm.

Host records: Light Trap.

Geographical Records: Sudan.

Distribution in Egypt: Upper Egypt (Nuba).

Type locality: Egypt, Nuba region.

Type specimen:

Holotype: Female (ZFMK, Germany).

Family Euteliidae Grote, 1882

In the quadridid Noctuoidea, the family Euteliidae form a monophyletic group, based on a large number of synapomorphies including reduced female frenulum, modified basiconic sensilla on the proboscis, presence of a small oval plate in the ductus ejaculatorius, anal papillae modified so that their inner surfaces are directed posteriorly and the counter-tympanal hood has a unique double structure. The host plant range of this family embraces mostly lactiferous plants (KITCHING, 1987; ZAHIRI et al., 2011).

Subfamily Euteliinae Grote, 1882

1. *Eutelia* Hübner, 1823

1. *Eutelia adoratrix* (Staudinger, 1892)

2. *Eutelia adulatrix* (Hübner, 1813)

1. *Eutelia* Hübner, 1823

1. *Eutelia adoratrix* (Staudinger, 1892) (Plate 7)

Eurhipia adoratrix Staudinger, [1892].

Common name: Pistachio tape machine.

Wingspan: 27-30 mm.

Host records: Anacardiaceae (*Rhus* sp., *Pistacia* sp.).

Geographical Records: Bosna & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Jordan, Lebanon, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine, Yugoslavia.

Distribution in Egypt: Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Lebanon, Bierut.

Type specimen:

Type: Female (ZSM, Germany).

2. *Eutelia adulatrix* (Hübner, 1813) (Plate 7)

Noctua adulatrix Hübner, [1813].

Common name: Flattered Turntail, Pistacio moth.

Wingspan: 22-28 mm.

Host records: Anacardiaceae (*Schinus molle*, *Rhus* sp., *Pistacia* sp., *Cotinus coggygria*,

Searsia cilliata), *Capparaceae* (*Maerua* sp.), *Pinaceae* (*Pinus radiata*).

Geographical Records: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Crete, Croatia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Distribution in Egypt: Coastal strip, Lower Egypt.

Type locality: Europe.

Plate 1

Subfamily Anobinae Holloway, 2005



Plecoptera reflexa Guenée, 1852

Subfamily Arctiinae Leach, [1815]



Euplagia quadripunctaria Poda, 1761



Utetheisa lotrix (Cramer, 1777)



Utetheisa lotrix lepida Rambur, 1866



Utetheisa pulchella (Linnaeus, 1758)



Epilacydes simulans Butler, 1875



Creatalium arabicum Hampson, 1896



Ocnogyna loewii (Zeller, 1846)



Ocnogyna loewii (Zeller, 1846)

Subfamily Boletobiinae Guenée, [1858]



Autoba beraudi (Joannis, 1909)



Autoba teilhardi (Joannis, 1909)



Aracopteron cephaea (Hampson, 1914)

Subfamily Calpinae Boisduval, 1840



Africalpe intrusa Krüger, 1939



Africalpe nubifera (Hampson, 1907)



Africalpe vagabunda (Swinhoe, 1884)



Lophotavia globulipes (Walker, 1865)

Plate 2

Subfamily Erebinae Leach, [1815]



Acantholipes circumdata (Walker, 1858)



Crypsotidia maculifera (Staudinger, 1898)



Crypsotidia mesosema Hampson, 1913



Crypsotidia poss wollastoni Rothschild, 1901



Crypsotidia postfusca Kühne, 2005



Pandesma anysa Guenée, 1852



Pandesma quenadi Guenée, 1852



Pandesma robusta (Walker, 1858)



Polydesma umbricola Boisduval, 1833



Pericyma albidentaria (Freyer, 1842)



Pericyma squalens Lederer, 1855



Catocala editarevayae Kravchenko et al., 2008



Catocala lesbia Christoph, 1887



Catocala olgaorlovae Kravchenko et al., 2008



Catocala puerpera (Giorna, 1791)



Cyligramma latona (Cramer, 1775)



Cyligramma limacina (Guerin-Meneville, 1832)



Sphingomorpha chlorea (Cramer, 1777)



Ulotrichopus tinctipennis (Hampson, 1902)



Hypotacha ochribasalis (Hampson, 1896)



Drasteria flexuosa (Ménétriés, 1849)



Drasteria herzi (Alphéraky, 1895)



Drasteria herzi judaica (Hampson, 1926)



Drasteria kabyliana (Bang-Hass, 1906)



Drasteria oranensis Rothschild, 1920



Drasteria philippina (Austaut, 1800)



Drasteria picta (Christoph, 1877)



Mocis fragalis (Fabricius, 1775)

Plate 3

Subfamily Erebinae Leach, [1815]



Mocis proveral Zilli, 2000



Scodionyx mysticus Staudinger, 1900



Achaea catella (Guenée, 1852)



Achaea lienardi (Boisduval, 1833)



Cerocala algeriae Oberthür, 1876



Cerocala insana (Herrich-Schäffer, 1858)



Cerocala sana Staudinger, 1901



Cerocala scapulosa (Hübner, 1808)



Clytie haifae (Habich, 1905)



Clytie illumaris (Hübner, [1813])



Clytie infrequens (Swinhoe, 1884)



Clytie sabaea Wiltshire, 1947



Clytie sancta (Staudinger, 1898)



Clytie scotorrhiza Hampson, 1913



Clytie syriaca (Bagnion, 1837)



Dysgonia algeria (Linnaeus, 1767)



Dysgonia torrida (Guenée, 1852)



Gnamptonyx innexa (Walker, 1858)



Grammodes bifasciata (Petagna, 1738)



Grammodes boisdeffrii (Oberthür, 1876)



Grammodes geometrica (Fabricius, 1775)



Grammodes stollia (Fabricius, 1775)



Heteropalpia acrosticta (Püngeler, 1904)



Ophiusa tirhaca (Cramer, [1777])



Rhabdophera arefacta (Swinhoe, 1884)



Rhabdophera hansali (Felder R. & Roggenhofer, 1875)



Trigonodes hyppasia (Cramer, 1779)



Aedia pericyna (Hampson, 1916)

Plate 4

Subfamily Erebinae Leach, [1815]



Tyroca dispar (Püngeler, 1904)



Tyroca fasciolata (Warren & Rothschild, 1905)



Tyroca metaxantha (Hampson, 1902)



Anydrophila stuebeli (Calbérle, 1891)

Subfamily Eublemminae Forbes, 1954



Eublemma albivestalis Hampson, 1910



Eublemma cochylionides (Guenée, 1852)



Eublemma cynerca (Turati, 1924)



Eublemma deserti Rothschild, 1909



Eublemma echaemata Hampson, 1896



Eublemma gayneri (Rothschild, 1901)



Eublemma himmighoffeni (Millière, 1867)



Eublemma kruegeri (Wiltshire, 1970)



Eublemma mesophaea Hampson, 1910



Eublemma nives (Brandt, 1938)



Eublemma ostrina (Hübner, [1808])



Eublemma parva (Hübner, [1808])



Eublemma scitula (Rambur, 1833)



Eublemma siticulosa (Lederer, 1858)



Eublemma straminea (Staudinger, 1892)



Eublemma subvenata (Staudinger, 1892)



Eublemma suppura (Staudinger, 1891)



Eublemma thermobasis Hampson, 1910



Eublemma tomentalis Rebel, 1948



Eublemma uniformis (Staudinger, 1878)



Eublemma virginalis (Oberthür, 1881)



Eublemma watzdorffi (Püngeler, 1907)



Metachrostis costipaga Warren, 1903



Metachrostis griseimargo (Warren, 1912)



Metachrostis velox (Hübner, [1813])

Plate 5

Subfamily Hypeninae Herrich-Schäffer, [1851]



Hypena lividalis (Hübner, 1790)



Hypena obsitalis (Hübner, 1813)



Hypena senialis Guenée, 1854



Zekellia ravalis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)



Zekellia sagittalis (Rebel, 1947)

Subfamily Lymantriinae Hampson, [1893]



Euproctis chrysophaea Walker, 1865



Euproctis chrysophaea Walker, 1865



Euproctis susanna Staudinger, 1894



Knappetra fasciata (Walker, 1855)



Polymona rubescens Rebel, 1948



Casama innotata (Walker, 1855)



Orgyia dubia (Tauscher, 1806)



Orgyia josephina Austaut, 1880

Subfamily Phytometrinae Hampson, 1913



Raparna conicephala (Staudinger, 1870)

Subfamily Rivulinae Grote, 1895



Rivula pallida Moore, 1882



Rivula sericealis (Scopoli, 1763)



Rivula tanitalis Rebel, 1912

Plate 6

Subfamily Scoliopteryginae Herrich-Schäffer, 1852



Scoliopteryx libetrix Hampson, 1926 ♂

Scoliopteryx libetrix Hampson, 1926 ♀

Subfamily Toxocampinae Guenée, 1852



Anumeta atrosignata Walker, 1858

Anumeta hilgeri (Rothschild, 1909)

Anumeta sabulosa Rothschild, 1913

Anumeta spilotata Rothschild, 1913



Anumeta straminea (Bang-Haas, 1906)



Anydrophila stuebeli (Calberla, 1891)



Apopestes spectrum (Esper, 1787)



Autophila cerealis (Staudinger, 1871)



Autophila dilucida (Hübner, 1808)



Autophila libanotica (Staudinger, 1901)



Autophila pauli Boursin, 1940



Autophila rosca (Staudinger, 1888)



Tathorhynchus excisatus (Ledrerer, 1855)

Plate 7

Subfamily: Nolinae Bruand, 1846



Meganola gallicola (Wiltshire, 1949)



Nola chlamitalis (Hübner, 1813)



Nola harouni (Wiltshire, 1951)



Nola mesomelana (Hampson, 1900)



Nola socotrensis (Hampson, 1901)



Nola socotrensis dilmana Wiltshire, 1961



Nola squalida Staudinger, 1870



Mecothrix aegyptiaca Snellen, 1875

Subfamily: Chloephorinae Stainton, 1859



Garella nilotica (Rogenhofer, 1881)



Microxestis wutzdorffi Püngeler, 1907

Subfamily: Eariadinae Hampson, 1912



Earias biplaga Walker, 1866



Earias insulana (Boisduval, 1833)



Earias insulana (Boisduval, 1833)

Subfamily Euteliinae Grote, 1882



Eutelia adulatrix (Hübner, 1813)



Eutelia adoratrix (Staudinger, 1892)

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* www.funet.fi/pub/sci/bio/life/.../lepidoptera/.../noctuidae/.../calopha...

* www.noctuidae.de (Noctuidae, Nolidae und Pantheidae von Bernd Schacht)

Annex I

Checklist of Families Erebidae, Nolidae and Eutelidae of Egypt

Family Erebidae

1. Subfamily Anobinae Holloway, 2005

1. *Plecoptera* Guenée, 18521. *Plecoptera reflexa* Guenée, 1852

2. Subfamily Arctiinae Leach, [1815]

Tribe Arctiini Leach, [1815]

Subtribe Callimorphina Walker, [1865]

2. *Euplagia* Hübner, 18202. *Euplagia quadripunctaria* Poda, 17613. *Utetheisa* Hübner, [1819]3. *Utetheisa lotrix* (Cramer, [1777])Sub. *Utetheisa lotrix lepida* Rambur, 18664. *Utetheisa pulchella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Subtribe Spilosomina Seitz, 1910

4. *Epilacydes* Butler, 18755. *Epilacydes simulans* Butler, 18755. *Creataloum* Dubatolov, 20046. *Creataloum arabicum* Hampson, (1896)6. *Ocnogyna* Lederer, 18537. *Ocnogyna loewii* (Zeller, 1846)8. *Ocnogyna mutabilis* Turati, 1924

3. Subfamily Boletobiinae Guenée, [1858]

7. *Autoba* (Walker, 1863)9. *Autoba beraudi* (Joannis, 1909)10. *Autoba teilhardi* (Joannis, 1909)

Tribe: Araeopteronini

8. *Araeopteron* Hampson, 189311. *Araeopteron ecphaea* (Hampson, 1914)

4. Subfamily Calpinae Boisduval, 1840

Tribe Calpini Boisduval, 1840

9. *Africalpe* Krüger, 193912. *Africalpe intrusa* Krüger, 193913. *Africalpe nubifera* (Hampson, 1907)14. *Africalpe vagabunda* (Swinhoe, 1884)10. *Lophotavia* Berio, 193815. *Lophotavia globulipes* (Walker, 1865)

5. Subfamily Erebinae Leach, [1815]

Tribe 1 Acantholipini Fibiger & Lafontaine, 2005

11. *Acantholipes* Lederer, 185716. *Acantholipes circumdata* (Walker, 1858)

Tribe 2 Audeini Wiltshire, 1990

12. *Crypsotidia* Strand, 190917. *Crypsotidia maculifera* (Staudinger, 1898)18. *Crypsotidia mesosema* Hampson, 191319. *Crypsotidia poss wollastoni* Rothschild, 190120. *Crypsotidia postfusca* Kuhne, 2005

Tribe 3 Pandesmini Guenée, 1854

13. *Pandesma* Guenée, 1852

21. *Pandesma anysa* Guenée, 1852
 22. *Pandesma quenavadi* Guenée, 1852
 23. *Pandesma robusta* (Walker, [1858])
14. *Polydesma Boisduval*, 1833
 24. *Polydesma umbricola* Boisduval, 1833
Tribe 4 Pericymini Wiltshire, 1976
15. *Pericyma Herrich-Schäffer*, 1851
 25. *Pericyma albidentaria* (Freyer, 1842)
 26. *Pericyma squalens* Lederer, 1855
Tribe 5 Catocalini Boisduval, [1828]
16. *Catocala Schrank*, 1802
 27. *Catocala editarevayae* Kravchenko et al., 2008
 28. *Catocala lesbia* Christoph, 1887
 29. *Catocala olgaorlovae* Kravchenko et al., 2008
 30. *Catocala puerpera* (Giorna, 1791)
17. *Cyligramma Boisduval*, 1833
 31. *Cyligramma latona* (Cramer, 1779)
 32. *Cyligramma limacina* (Guerin-Meneville, 1832)
18. *Sphingomorpha Guenée*, 1852
 33. *Sphingomorpha chlorea* (Cramer, 1777)
19. *Ulotrichopus Wallengren*, 1860
 34. *Ulotrichopus tinctipennis* (Hampson, 1902)
20. *Hypotacha Hampaon*, 1913
 35. *Hypotacha ochribasalis* (Hampson, 1896)
Tribe 6 Melipotini Grote, 1895
21. *Drasteria Hübner*, 1818
 36. *Drasteria flexuosa* (Ménétriés, 1847)
 37. *Drasteria habibazel* Dumont, 1922
 38. *Drasteria herzi* (Alphéraky, 1895)
 Subs. *Drasteria herzi judaica* (Hampson, 1926)
 39. *Drasteria kabylaria* (Bang-Hass, 1906),
 40. *Drasteria oranensis* Rothschild, 1920
 41. *Drasteria philippina* (Austaut, 1800)
 42. *Drasteria picta* (Christoph, 1877)
Tribe 7 Euclidiini Guenée, 1852
22. *Mocis Hübner*, 1823
 43. *Mocis frugalis* (Fabricius, 1775)
 44. *Mocis proverai* Zilli, 2000
23. *Scodionyx Staudinger*, 1900
 45. *Scodionyx mysticus* Staudinger, 1900
Tribe 8 Poaphilini Guenée, 1852
24. *Achaea Guenée*, 1852
 46. *Achaea catella* (Guenée, 1852)
 47. *Achaea lienardi* (Boisduval, 1833)
Tribe 9 Ophiusini Guenée, 1837
25. *Cerocala Boisduval*, 1829
 48. *Cerocala algiriae* Oberthür, 1876
 49. *Cerocala insana* (Herrick-Schäffer, [1858])
 50. *Cerocala sana* Staudinger, 1901
 51. *Cerocala scapulosa* (Hübner, 1808)

26. *Clytei* Hübner, [1823]

- 52. *Clytie infrequens* (Swinhoe, 1884)
- 53. *Clytie haifa* (Habich, 1905)
- 54. *Clytie illunaris* (Hübner, [1813])
- 55. *Clytie sabaea* Wiltshire, 1947
- 56. *Clytie sancta* (Staudinger, 1898)
- 57. *Clytie scotorrhiza* Hampson, 1913)
- 58. *Clytie syriaca* (Bugnion, 1837)

27. *Dysgonia* Hübner, [1823]

- 59. *Dysgonia algira* (Linnaeus, 1767)
- 60. *Dysgonia torrida* (Guenée, 1852)

28. *Gnamptonyx* Hampson, 1894

- 61. *Gnamptonyx innexa* (Walker, 1858)

29. *Grammodes* Guenée, 1852

- 62. *Grammodes bifasciata* (Petagna, 1738)
- 63. *Grammodes boisdeffrii* (Oberthür, 1876)
- 64. *Grammodes geometrica* (Fabricius, 1775)
- 65. *Grammodes latifera* Walker, 1870
- 66. *Grammodes stolidata* (Fabricius, 1775)

30. *Heteropalpia* Berio, 19039

- 67. *Heteropalpia acrosticta* (Püngeler, 1904)

31. *Ophiusa* Ochseneimer, 1816

- 68. *Ophiusa tirhaca* (Cramer, [1777])

32. *Rhabdophera* Staudinger, 1897

- 69. *Rhabdophera arefacta* (Swinhoe, 1884)
- 70. *Rhabdophera hansali* (Felder R. & Rogenhofer, 1875)

33. *Trigonodes* Guenée, 1852

- 71. *Trigonodes hyppasia* (Cramer, 1779)

34. *Tyroca* Wiltshire, 1970

- 72. *Tyroca dispar* (Püngeler, 1904)
- 73. *Tyroca fasciolata* (Warren & Rothschild, 1905)
- 74. *Tyroca metaxantha* (Hampson, 1902)

Tribe 10 *Aediini* Beck, 1960**35. *Aedia* Hübner [1823]**

- 75. *Aedia pericyma* (Hampson, 1916)

Tribe 11 *Anydrophilini***36. *Anydrophila* John, 1909**

- 76. *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla 1891)

6. Subfamily *Eublemminae* Forbes, 1954**Tribe *Eublemmini* Forbes, 1954****37. *Eublemma* Hübner, [1821]**

- 77. *Eublemma albivestalis* Hampson, 1910
- 78. *Eublemma amyrosana* Rebel, 1947
- 79. *Eublemma cochylionides* (Guenée, 1852)
- 80. *Eublemma cynerea* (Turati, 1924)
- 81. *Eublemma deserti* Rothschild, 1909
- 82. *Eublemma ecthaemata* Hampson, 1896
- 83. *Eublemma exanimis* Hampson, 1918
- 84. *Eublemma gayneri* (Rothschild, 1901)
- 85. *Eublemma himmighoffeni* (Millière, 1867)

- 86. *Eublemma kruegeri* (Wiltshire, 1970)
- 87. *Eublemma mesophaea* Hampson, 1910
- 88. *Eublemma nives* (Brandt, 1938)
- 89. *Eublemma ostrina* (Hübner, [1808])
- 90. *Eublemma parva* (Hübner, [1808])
- 91. *Eublemma scitula* (Rambur, 1833)
- 92. *Eublemma siticuosa* (Lederer, 1858)
- 93. *Eublemma straminea* (Staudinger, 1892)
- 94. *Eublemma subvenata* (Staudinger, 1892)
- 95. *Eublemma suppura* (Staudinger, 1891)
- 96. *Eublemma thermobasis* Hampson, 1910
- 97. *Eublemma tomentalis* Rebel, 1948
- 98. *Eublemma uniformis* (Staudinger, 1878)
- 99. *Eublemma virginalis* (Oberthür, 1881)
- 100. *Eublemma wollastoni* Rothschild, 1901
- 101. *Eublemma wutzdorffi* (Püngeler, 1907)

38. *Metachrostis* Hübner, [1820]

- 102. *Metachrostis costiplaga* Warren, 1903
- 103. *Metachrostis griseimargo* (Warren, 1912)
- 104. *Metachrostis velox* (Hübner, [1813])

7. Subfamily Hypeninae Herrich-Schäffer, [1851]

39. *Arrade* Walker, 1863

- 105. *Arrade parva* Bethune-Baker, 1894

40. *Hypena* Schrank, 1802

- 106. *Hypena lividalis* (Hübner, 1790)
- 107. *Hypena obsitalis* (Hübner, 1813)
- 108. *Hypena senialis* Guenée, 1854

41. *Zekelita* Walker, 1863

- 109. *Zekelita ravalis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)
- 110. *Zekelita sagittalis* (Rebel, 1947)

8. Subfamily Lymantriinae Hampson, [1893]

Tribe Nygmiini Holloway, 1999

42. *Euproctis* Hübner, [1819]

- 111. *Euproctis chrysophaea* Walker, 1865
- 112. *Euproctis susanna* Staudinger, 1894

43. *Knappetra* Nye, 1980

- 113. *Knappetra fasciata* (Walker, 1855)

44. *Polymona* Walker, 1855

- 114. *Polymona rubescens* Rebel, 1948

Tribe Orgyiini Wallengren, 1861

45. *Albarracina* Staudinger, 1883

- 115. *Albarracina baui* Standfuss, 1890

46. *Casama* Walker, 1865

- 116. *Casama innotata* (Walker, 1855)

47. *Orgyia* Ochsenheimer, 1810

- 117. *Orgyia dubia* (Tauscher, 1806)
- 118. *Orgyia josephina* Austaut, 1880
- 119. *Orgyia obsoletus* (Kluo)
- 120. *Orgyia ochrodorsalis* Rebel, 1948

9. Subfamily Phytometrinae Hampson, 1913

48. *Raparna* Moore, 1882121. *Raparna conicephala* (Staudinger, 1870)**10. Subfamily Rivulinae Grote, 1895****49. *Rivula* Guenée, [1854]**122. *Rivula pallida* Moore, 1882123. *Rivula sericealis* (Scopoli, 1763)124. *Rivula tanitalis* Rebel, 1912**11. Subfamily Scoliopteryginae Herrich-Schäffer, 1852****50. *Scoliopteryx* Germar, 1810**125. *Scoliopteryx libetrix* Hampson, 1926**12. Subfamily Toxocampinae Guenée, 1852****Tribe Toxocampini Guenée, 1852****51. *Anumeta* Walker, 1858**126. *Anumeta atosignata* Walker, 1858127. *Anumeta hilgerti* (Rothschild, 1909)128. *Anumeta sabulosa* Rothschild, 1913129. *Anumeta spilota* Rothschild, 1913130. *Anumeta straminea* (Bang-Haas, 1906)**52. *Anydrophila* John, 1909**131. *Anydrophila fouadi* Wiltshire, 1947132. *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla, 1891)**53. *Apopestes* Hübner, [1823]**133. *Apopestes spectrum* (Esper, 1787)**54. *Autophila* Hübner, [1823]**134. *Autophila cerealis* (Staudinger, 1871)135. *Autophila cymaenotaenia* Boursin, 1940136. *Autophila dilucida* (Hübner, 1808)137. *Autophila libanotica* (Staudinger, 1901)138. *Autophila pauli* Boursin, 1940139. *Autophila rosea* (Staudinger, 1888)**55. *Tathorhynchus* Hampson, 1894**140. *Tathorhynchus exsicatus* (Ledrerer, 1855)**Family Nolidae Bruand, 1846****Subfamily 1: Nolinae Bruand, 1846****1. *Meganola* Dyar, 1898**1. *Meganola gallicola* (Wiltshire, 1949)**2. *Nola* Leach, [1815]**2. *Nola chlamitulalis* (Hübner, 1813)3. *Nola harouni* (Wiltshire, 1951)4. *Nola mesomelana* (Hampson, 1900)5. *Nola socotrensis* (Hampson, 1901)Subs. *Nola socotrensis dilmuna* Wiltshire, 19616. *Nola squalida* Staudinger, 1870**3. *Mecothrix* Hacker, 2012**7. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca* Snellen, 1875Subs. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca aegyptiaca* Snellen, 1875Subs. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca bischofi* Hacker, 2012**Subfamily 2: Chloephorinae Stainton, 1859**

Tribe Sarrothripini Hampson, 1894

4. *Garella* Walker, [1863]
8. *Garella nilotica* (Rogenhofer, 1881)

Tribe Chloephorini Stainton, 1859

5. *Microxestis* Hampson, 1912
9. *Microxestis wutzdorffi* Püngeler, 1907

Subfamily 3: Eariadinae Hampson, 1912

6. *Earias* Hübner, [1825]
10. *Earias biplaga* Walker, 1866
11. *Earias insulana* (Boisduval, 1833)
12. *Earias nubica* (Strand, 1915)

Family Euteliidae Grote, 1882**Subfamily Euteliinae Grote, 1882**

1. *Eutelia* Hübner, 1823
1. *Eutelia adoratrix* (Staudinger, 1892)
2. *Eutelia adulatrix* (Hübner, 1813)

Annex II**List of Egyptian Types***** Subfamily Boletobiinae Guenée, [1858]**

1. *Autoba beraudi* (Joannis, 1909); **holotype**, male from Alexandria and found in (MNHN, Paris)
2. *Autoba teilhardi* (Joannis, 1909), **Holotype**, female from Minia and found in (MNHN, Paris); **Syntype** from Cairo and also found in MNHN, Paris).

*** Subfamily Calpinae Boisduval, 1840**

3. *Africalpe vagabunda* (Swinhoe, 1884), **Syntype**, Male and Female from Gebel Elba (W. Aideb) as *Pseudocalpe anubis* Rebel, 1947 and found in (BMNH, London)

*** Subfamily Erebinæ Leach, [1815]**

4. *Crypsotidia maculifera* (Staudinger, 1898), **Lecotype**, male from Aswan, found in (BMNH, London) as *Crypsotidia maculate* Tams, 1926; **Paralecotype**, also from Aswan, male and found in (BMNH, London) as *Crypsotidia maculate* Tams, 1926;
5. *Catocala editarevayae* Kravchenko et al., 2008, **Paratype**, from Sinai (St. Kathrine);
6. *Catocala olgaorlovae* Kravchenko et al., 2008, **Paratype**, from Sinai (St. Kathrine);
7. *Clytie infrequens* (Swinhoe, 1884), **Syntype**, from Cairo and found in (MNHU, Berlin) as *Hypoglaucistis moyses* Staudinger, (1895);
8. *Clytie illunaris* (Hübner, [1813]), **Syntype**, from Cairo as *Pseudophia illunaris* var. *gracilis* Bang-Haas, 1907;
9. *Grammodes latifera* Walker, 1870, from Sinai (Mount Sinai, Convent Garden). (Lost)
10. *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla 1891), from N. Sinai (Al Arish) as *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla 1891) and also in (N. Sinai, Karm Alam) as *Anydrophila fouadi* Wiltshire 1947

*** Subfamily Eublemminæ Forbes, 1954**

11. *Eublemma amygdrosana* Rebel, 1947, from Gebel Elba (W. Cansisrob), **Holotype**, male found in (MNHU, Berlin);
12. *Eublemma ecthaemata* Hampson, 1896, from Cairo (Mokattam), **Syntype**: female found in (BMNH, London) as *Eublemma spirogramma* Rebel, 1921;

13. *Eublemma gayneri* (Rothschild, 1901), from Aswan, **Holotype**, found in (BMNH, London); **Paratype** from Alexandria and found in (MNHN, Paris);
14. *Eublemma tomentalis* Rebel, 1948, from Gebel Elba (W. Cansisrob), **Holotype**, male found in (MNHU, Berlin);
15. *Metachrostis costiplaga* Warren, 1903, from W. Natroun (Bir Victoria), **Syntype**, male & female found in (BMNH, London);
16. *Eublemma teilhardi* (Joannis, 1909), from Naga Hamadi, **Holotype**, female found in (MNHN, Paris), **Paratype**, female found in (MNHN, Paris)

* **Subfamily Hypeninae Herrich-Schäffer, [1851],**

17. *Arrade parva* Bethune-Baker, 1894, from Alexandria, **Holotype**, found in (BMNH, London)
18. *Zekelita sagittalis* (Rebel, 1947), from Gabal Elba (W. Rabdet), **Holotype**, found in (NHMW, Berlin);

* **Subfamily Lymantriinae Hampson, [1893]**

19. *Polymona rubescens* Rebel, 1948, from Gebel Elba (W. Canisrob), **Holotype**, found in (ZSM);
 20. *Casama innotata* (Walker, 1855), from Galala plateauxm, **Holotype**, male found in (BMNH, London)
 21. *Orgyia obsoletus* (Klug)
- Note: Orgyia obsoletus (Klug) recoded as Notolophus obsoletus (Klug) from Luxor in Acacia and published in Bull. Entomological Society of Egypt (February, 1909) and collect larva and adult in good condition but I do not find it in any other references.*
22. *Orgyia ochrodorsalis* Rebel, 1948; from Gebel Elba (W. Chab); **Syntype**, found in (BMNH, London)

* **Subfamily Rivulinae Grote, 1895,**

23. *Rivula tanitalis* Rebel, 1912, from Alexandria, **Holotype**, female found in (NHMW, Vienna);

* **Subfamily Toxocampinae Guenée, 1852,**

24. *Anydrophila fouadi* Wiltshire, 1947, from S. Sinai (Karm Alam), **Holotype**, male found in (USNM, Washington);
25. *Anydrophila stuebeli* (Calberla, 1891), from N. Sinai (El-Arish), **Holotype**, male found in (ZMHB, Hamburg)

* **Subfamily: Nolinae Bruand, 1846**

26. *Meganola gallicola* (Wiltshire, 1949); from Cairo (Ezbet El-Nakhl), **Holotype**, male, and preserved in (USNM, Washington) as *Roeselia gallicola* Wiltshire, 1949;
27. *Nola squalida* Staudinger, 1870; from Cairo, **Holotype**, male, and preserved in (NHMW, Wien) as *Nola priesneri* Rebel, 1948; while there is another **Holotype** female collected from Beni Suef served in (BMNH, London) as *Nola mesoscia* Hampson, 1914;
28. *Mecothrix aegyptiaca* (Snellen, 1875); from Cairo, **Holotype**, male and preserved in (MNHU, Berlin);

* **Subfamily: Chloephorinae Stainton, 1859**

29. *Garella nilotica* (Rogenhofer, 1881); from Alexandria (Ramleh), **Holotype**, and preserved in (NHMW, Wien) as *Sarrothripa nilotica* Rogenhofer, 1882; while there is another specimen preserved in (BMNH, London) as **holotype**, from the same locality (Alexandria, Ramleh) as *Clettharra littora* Bethune-Baker, 1894;

*** Subfamily: Eariadinae Hampson, 1912**

30. *Earias insulana* (Boisduval, 1833); from Cairo, **Holotype**, as *Earias gossypii* Frauenfeld, 1967;
31. *Earias nubica* (Strand, 1915); from Nuba region (Upper Egypt), **Holotype**, female and preserved in (ZFMK, Germany) as *Cinciana nubica* Strand, 1915