

Article XXVIII. — DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME LARVÆ  
OF THE GENUS CATOCALA.

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PLATE LII.

In advance of a contemplated monograph of the species of *Catocala* found in America, north of Mexico, the following descriptions of larvæ of the genus are presented.

Some of the larvæ of this interesting genus present structural characters by which they may be divided into two groups: I. With a process or elevation on the eighth abdominal segment. II. Without a process or elevation on the eighth segment. To the first group belong *C. cara*, *hermia*, *amatrix*, *palægama*, *innubens*, *parta*, etc., all of these having an elevation on the eighth segment, while *C. grynea*, *cratægi*, and *ultronia* have an elongated thorn-like process on that segment. To the second group belong *C. consors*, *badia*, *muliercula*, *antinympha*, *amestris*, *illecta*, *piatrix*, *serena*, *habilis*, *judith*, *viduata*, *neogama*, etc.

The shape and markings of the head afford good specific characters, as may be seen from the accompanying figures.

In raising *Catocala* larvæ, I would recommend wrapping a wet rag, sponge, or cotton around the stems of the food-plant, by which means they can be kept fresh for a considerable length of time. This method is far preferable to putting the stems in wet sand or water. In the latter case the larvæ are apt to get drowned, especially night-feeders which leave their food-plants at dawn, to seek a hiding place at or near the base of the plant. The larvæ of *C. consors*, *badia*, *muliercula*, *antinympha*, and probably others are day-feeders.

*Catocala minuta* *Edw.*

*Before the last Moul.* — Head with stripes, which are more confluent on top and at the sides than in front. Body gray, with numerous blackish irrorations. Longitudinal lines very narrow and much broken, sometimes hardly traceable, with the intervening spaces somewhat paler. Eighth segment with the summit of the elevation

whitish. Posterior half of seventh and anterior half of eighth segments at the sides pale gray. Fringes at sides fleshy white. Warts black. Underside white, with a black patch on each segment, between the abdominal legs. Thoracic feet translucent white, with black marks on the outside. Abdominal legs with an inverted, black loop on the outside of each. Length, 25 mm.

*Mature Larva.* — Head semitranslucent, lilac gray, with whitish dots; sides and top of head black. Body sordid gray, densely covered with minute black dots, giving it a gray appearance. Warts small, with the summits orange. Eighth segment with a rather prominent elevation, black, summit pale. Dorsal warts on the last three segments larger than on the others. Fringes at sides pink. Posterior parts of the segments between the longitudinal lines darker than the anterior half. Underside white, with a large black patch on each segment. Thoracic feet bluish white, each with two black dots outside. Length, 40 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Honey locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).

### **Catocala micronympha** *Guen.*

FIG. 1.

A description of the larva of this species was published by Mr. D. W. Coquillett in 'Papilio,' Volume I, p. 7.

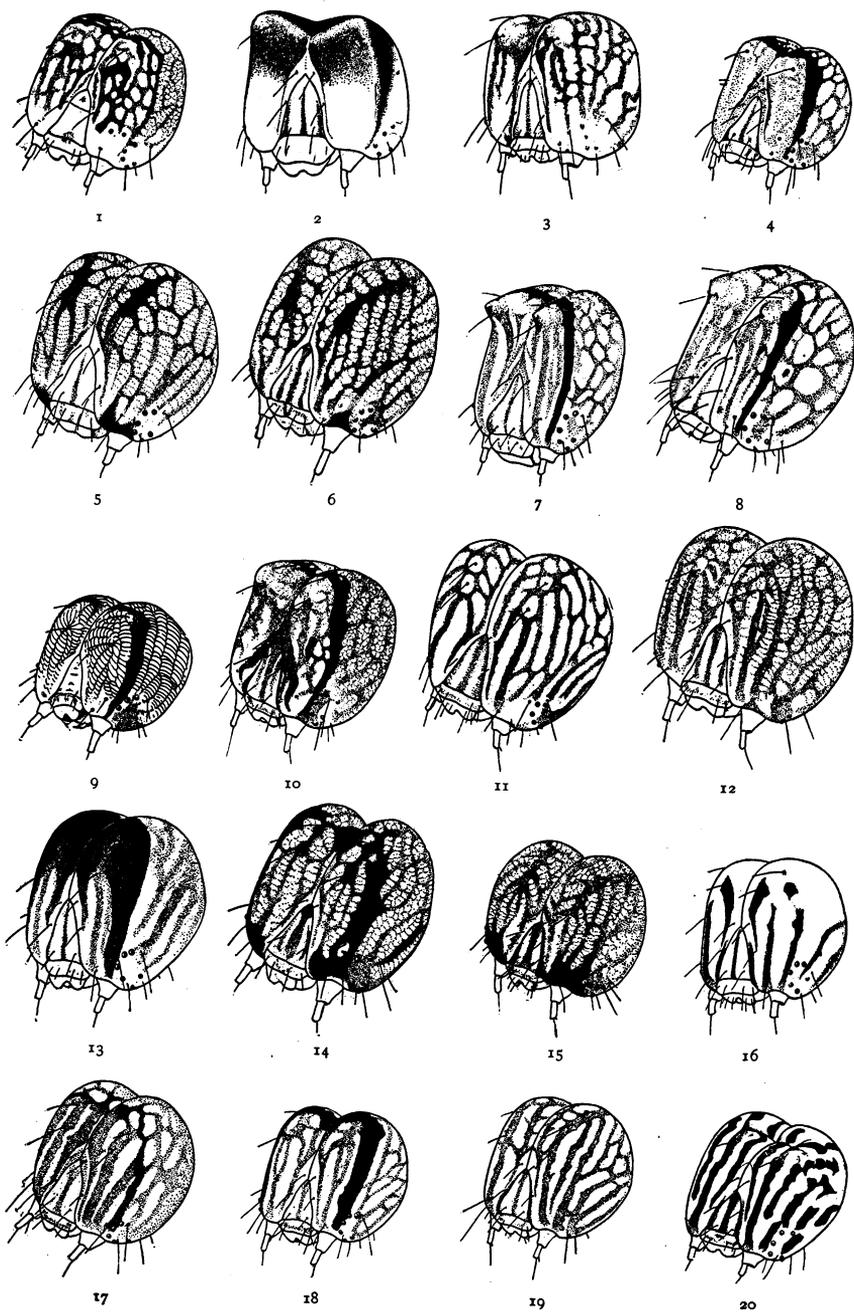
The figure of the head was drawn from an inflated example in the U. S. National Museum.

### **Catocala grynea** *Cram.*

FIG. 2.

*Mature Larva.* — Head flattened in front, swollen at sides, deeply incised at the middle on top, each lobe forming a prominent elevation. Pinkish gray, ocher brown on top, including the elevated parts; the triangular frontal piece with three black stripes; mouth-parts pale. Body pale pinkish gray, sparsely covered with minute black dots, which are more numerous on the eighth segment; this segment has a very prominent thorn-like process 1.25 mm. long, red-brown, and directed backwards. Dorsal warts red-brown; the lateral ones obsolete and not visible without a lens. Extreme sides of body pink. Fringes along the sides white. Underside greenish with a large black patch on each of the sixth, seventh, and eighth segments and a smaller one on each of the fourth and fifth segments. First to third segments without patches. Thoracic feet translucent greenish white, pinkish outside and marked with black. Abdominal legs greenish, slightly pinkish outside. Length, 34 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Apple, thorn (*Crataegus*).



HEADS OF LARVÆ OF CATOCALA.

***Catocala amica* Hübner.**

FIG. 3.

*Mature Larva.* — Head sordid greenish white, inclining to grayish, with confluent, irregular, line-like markings on each side; middle of front without markings. Body dirty grayish white with a somewhat brownish tint, and with numerous black dots, giving the larva a dark appearance. Dorsal warts from the first to fifth segments, black; from the sixth to last segments dull orange on the inner sides. Eighth segment without a prominent elevation or tubercular process, but with a black shade on the junction of the eighth and ninth segments. Warts on the sides pale dull orange. On the subdorsum and sides along the spiracles, the black dots are in form of indistinct shade lines. The last two dorsal warts on the eleventh segment are considerably longer than the rest. Thoracic feet sordid white, translucent, marked with black at the tips. Abdominal legs dirty white, with a blackish loop-like mark on each on the outside. Fringes along sides white. Underside greenish white, with a small black spot on each of the first, second, and third segments, and larger ones on the fourth to seventh segments. Each wart has a short black hair. Spiracles black. Length, 30 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Oak.

Described from a specimen received from O. C. Poling.

***Catocala ultronia* Hübner.**

FIG. 4.

*Mature Larva, Dark Form.* — Head bilobed on top, flattened in front, pale slaty gray, with paler dots in front and at sides; these dots form clusters at the sides; in front on each side is a broad black band connected on the vertex. Body slaty gray, with numerous blackish dots, hardly visible on the dark ground color. Warts slaty gray, with the tips pinkish; eighth segment with a long, fleshy, thorn-like process, directed backwards. Fringes or filaments along the sides of the body pink. Thoracic feet translucent, greenish, with black marks. Abdominal legs semitransparent, greenish gray with a black, hook-like mark outside of each, the open part downwards. Underside bright rose color with a large black patch on the fourth to the eighth segments inclusive; on the ninth to last segments the patches are dull, rose color. Length, 45 mm.

*Pale Form.* — Head as in the preceding form. Body dirty whitish gray, covered with numerous black dots or irrorations giving the larva a gray appearance. Along each side of the dorsum is a broad, darker gray longitudinal line, and one on each side along the spiracles. This line is wavy and very much broken. Fringes or fila-

ments pink. On each side of the fourth segment is a pale area, somewhat subtriangular in shape. Process on the eighth segment directed backwards, dirty flesh color. Warts black with pink tips. The pair on the eleventh segment larger than the others, and with a short oblique line directed forwards. Underside bright rose-colored with large black patches. Length, 45 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*).

The larvæ vary from light to dark gray. Described from specimens received from W. Wassmuth, collected on Long Island, N. Y.

### *Catocala neogama* A. & S.

FIG. 5.

*Mature Larva.* — Head rounded, bilobed; purplish brown with irregular, whitish, contiguous dots and reticulated black lines. The black lines run together on each side of the face below the summit of each lobe, and form a small black patch. On each side above the antennæ is also a small black patch. Body gray with numerous black dots and black markings. Along each side of the dorsum is a broad smoky black line, narrowing and expanding, and enclosing along the dorsum subdiamond-shaped markings, the anterior half of these being somewhat smoky brown gray and the posterior half grayish, crossed by a transverse fold on each segment. On each side along the spiracles is a broad, smoky brown, wavy band. Warts pinkish gray, not prominent. Dorsal pair on the eleventh segment longer than the rest, and on a somewhat ridge-like elevation, directed backwards. Warts along the sides smaller than those on the dorsum. No elevation on the eighth segment. Fringes or filaments along the sides pinkish. Underside rather bright pink, with a black patch on the fourth to seventh segments inclusive, and one on each of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth segments. Thoracic feet gray-white with black marks. Abdominal legs grayish with dark dots. All the feet and legs are much expanded. Length, 60–70 mm.

*Food-plants.* — Walnut and hickory.

In the two stages before the last, the caterpillar is somewhat pinkish gray, with the markings and pattern much the same as in the last stage. It may be known readily by the checker-like or subdiamond-shaped markings along the back, caused by the expansion and contraction of the bands. Described from specimens received from W. Wassmuth, collected on Long Island, N. Y.

### *Catocala viduata* Guen.

FIG. 6.

*Mature Larva.* — Head longer than broad, bilobed, pale dirty white with irregular brown lines, more or less connected. On each

side of the face below the summit the markings become confluent, forming a small brown patch. Body light gray with numerous black dots, giving the larva a dark appearance. On each side of the dorsum is a brown longitudinal band, more or less marked with black on the outer parts. A similar wavy band is situated along the sides, and there are indications of another along the subdorsal region. The warts are small and pale, except the posterior pair on the eleventh segment, which are considerably larger. Eighth segment not elevated. Fringes or filaments along the sides pale. Underside pale, whitish, with a reddish patch on each segment. The patches between the abdominal legs are much larger than the remaining ones, and the patches on the fourth to seventh segments inclusive enclose a black mark anteriorly. Thoracic feet rather long, whitish, marked with red. Abdominal and anal legs pale with brown dots and a whitish corneous patch on the outside of each, marked with reddish. Claspers black. Length, 65-70 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Pecan hickory, and probably other species of hickory.

Described from two specimens kindly sent me by Prof. Glenn W. Herrick, Agricultural College, Mississippi, and from an inflated specimen in the U. S. National Museum, kindly loaned to me by Mr. Dyar. In general appearance the larva of *C. viduata* resembles that of *C. neogama*.

#### *Catocala cara* Guen.

FIG. 7.

*Mature Larva.* — Head purplish, with pale testaceous streaks and spots composed of clusters of small confluent dots or granulations. On each lobe, near the top is a very prominent conical protuberance, giving the head a very striking appearance. On each side of the face is a broad black band, the two meeting at the vertex. Body varying from light to dark clay or wood brown. On each side of the back is a dark, smoky, brown-black, longitudinal band, and a wavy broken one on each side along the spiracles. Warts on the dorsum quite prominent, the posterior pairs more so than the anterior, dull carmine. Eighth segment with a rather prominent, blunt, tubercle-like elevation. Fringes at side sparse, pale. Underside deep orange red, with a large patch between the first, second, and third abdominal legs. Thoracic feet pinkish. Length, 70 mm.

*Food-plants.* — Willow and poplar.

May be known readily by the two very large protuberances on the head.

#### *Catocala amatrix* Hübner.

FIG. 8.

*Mature Larva.* — Head rather small, wood brown with sordid white, broken lines in front, and spots at the sides. A broad black line on

each side in front, scarcely reaching the summit; face flattened, with a short, blunt, tubercle-like prominence on each side near the top. Sides rounded. Body smooth, wood brown, more or less suffused with ocherous, giving the larva a variegated appearance. It is covered with minute black dots, forming a wavy, longitudinal band, along each side of the back and one along each side of the spiracles and another less distinct band below the latter. The second pair of warts on each segment on the back rather prominent, the others small. Eighth segment with a rounded, smooth elevation. Eleventh segment elevated with the two tubercles prominent. Sides densely beset with pinkish fringes. Underside orange with a black patch on each segment; the patches between the abdominal legs larger than the others. Length, 75-80 mm.

*Food-plants.* — Poplar and willow.

The larva varies from light to dark wood brown. It may be known readily by the suffusion of ocherous shades on the body, which gives it a variegated appearance. Described from many specimens received from W. Wassmuth. Collected on Long Island, N. Y.

### *Catocala parta* Guen.

FIG. 9.

*Mature Larva.* — Head rather small, flattened in front, granular, and with a broad black band on each side, the two meeting at the summit; face and sides varying from pale to dark brown, densely covered with pale dirty whitish patches, composed of clusters of elevated dots or granulations. Body varying from pale to dark wood brown, more or less shaded with black, granulated, and with the segments transversely wrinkled posteriorly. On the eighth segment is a short, blunt, rough elevation. On each side of the back is a more or less distinct, blackish, irregular, broad, wavy band, and there is a similar one on each side along the spiracles. Along the middle of the back is a blackish shade line. In pale larvæ the black bands on the back are darker on the posterior parts of the segments. The first, second, and third segments are transversely wrinkled. Last pairs of warts on dorsum rather prominent, blunt. First pairs very small and obsolete as are also those along the sides. Eleventh segment with a flat ridge-like elevation, directed backwards, and shaded with black at the sides. Fringes at sides pale. Underside rose-colored, with a large black patch on each segment. Thoracic feet translucent, whitish, with pale brown marks. The abdominal legs are the color of the body, with black dots. Length, 70 mm.

*Food-plants.* — Willow and poplar.

***Catocala hermia Hy. Edw.***

FIG. 10.

Dr. H. G. Dyar described the larva of this species from a rather poorly inflated example in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, and from which the figure of the head has been made. Additional fresh material is necessary to give a good description of the color and markings of the larva.

***Catocala innubens Guen.***

FIG. 11.

*Mature Larva.* — Head somewhat bilobed, pale lilac-white, with numerous irregular, violet-brown lines more or less connected by transverse streaks, especially on top. Lines at the sides oblique; mouth-parts pale, whitish. Body lilac-brown, varying from light to dark, with numerous minute black dots and irrorations. There are also traces of three longitudinal pinkish lines on the back, which become conspicuous and bright on the posterior part of the eighth and anterior part of the ninth segments, which are black on these parts, including the elevation on the eighth segment. At the sides the black dots become confluent and form a broad band on each side of the pink band situated below the spiracles. Anal plates pinkish. Thoracic feet rusty brown, semitranslucent. Abdominal legs violet-brown, with a square rusty brown corneous patch on each. Under-side light yellow with a small black spot between each pair of thoracic feet, and a very large patch between each of the abdominal legs. Remaining segments with a small patch on each. No fringes along the sides. Length, 55 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Honey locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).

The larvæ are subject to considerable variation, from light to dark, and the red color between the black stripes on the eighth and ninth segments is sometimes pale flesh-color, and the red line along the sides very pale and hardly traceable. The top of the eighth segment is sometimes yellow. Described from specimens received from O. C. Poling, Quincy, Illinois.

***Catocala palæogama Guen.***

FIG. 12.

*Mature Larva.* — Head lilac-gray, with whitish gray stripes. Body dark lilac-gray covered with numerous black dots tending to form a black longitudinal line on each side of the dorsum, but very irregularly. Warts rather prominent, red, and white on the sides of the bases. Tenth segment with the dorsal warts more prominent than the rest

and directed backwards, chestnut brown. Warts on the second and third segments white. Warts on the first segment black with white bases. Posterior half of eighth, and anterior half of ninth segments, including the elevation, black; the latter is rugose. Thoracic feet dull pinkish, marked with blackish outside. Abdominal legs pinkish with a black horseshoe mark outside of each. Underside of body dull dirty yellow, with a large black patch on each of the first to seventh segments, and a large dull orange patch on each of the eighth and ninth segments. Tenth and eleventh segments with a small pale brown spot. Fringes along the sides of the body whitish. Length, 55 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Hickory.

The lilac color of the body is not contrasting, owing to the numerous black dots, giving the larva a blackish gray appearance. The warts are prominent, especially the dorsal ones on the eleventh segment. Described from a specimen received from O. C. Poling, Quincy, Illinois.

### *Catocala piatrix* Gr.

FIG. 13.

*Mature Larva.* — Head rather small, rounded on top, narrower at the mouth; black on top in front on upper half of face, this color running downwards on each side in form of a band; remaining parts of head dull ochreous with paler lines and streaks. Antennæ pinkish. Body somewhat tapering at each end, the middle segments being considerably broader than the rest; smoky brown, more or less varied with ochreous, and covered with numerous black dots. Along the middle of the back is a rather broad, dark band, composed of black dots, a broader one on each side, two similar lines along the spiracles, and a shade band along the abdominal legs. In dark individuals the bands are indistinct but traceable. Eighth segment without elevation. Warts white, distinct, but not prominent, all of equal size. Underside bright salmon-pink with a large black patch on each segment. The patches are connected on the last three segments by a narrow black line. Thoracic feet translucent, white, tinged with rufous outside. Abdominal legs smoky brown outside. Length, 75–80 mm.

*Food-plants.* — Walnut, hickory, and butternut.

A very characteristic larva, readily known by the predominance of black on the head. Described from specimens received from F. E. Watson, and from others collected by me at Fort Lee, New Jersey.

### *Catocala serena* Edw.

FIG. 14.

\* *Mature Larva.* — Head rather large, depressed in front, shining lilac-brown, with clusters of granular spots and brown streaks. A  
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broad black irregular band on each side in front, becoming broken before reaching the summit of the head. Body smooth, pinkish gray, with numerous black dots, giving it a gray appearance. On each side of the back is a broad blackish line, narrowing at the junctions of the segments, the space between paler. On each side along the spiracles is a broad black line, below which is a pinkish shade with darker dots. Warts very small, scarcely visible without a lens. Eighth segment without an elevation. Underside dirty white, very faintly pink along the middle. Thoracic feet translucent, grayish white, with pinkish marks. Abdominal legs translucent, grayish white; claspers pinkish. Sides without fringes. Length, 58 mm.

*Food-plant*. — Hickory.

Described from an example kindly sent me by S. M. Dodge, Louisiana, Missouri.

### *Catocala judith Strk.*

FIG. 15.

*Mature Larva*. — Head rough, light gray, with brown, irregular striæ, black on the face about the mouth-parts. Body grayish with numerous black dots, forming a rather broad black shade-line along the spiracles. Eighth segment without elevation. Sides without fringes. Underside of body whitish with a reddish brown patch on each segment; the patches on the eighth to tenth segments paler, and in form of a pinkish line on the first, second, and third segments. Thoracic feet amber brown. All the warts are very minute and hardly visible without a lens. Length, 35 mm.

*Food-plant*. — Hickory.

### *Catocala illecta Walk.*

FIG. 16.

This larva was described by G. H. French (Can. Ent., XXIV, 1892, p. 307), S. M. and E. A. Dodge (Can. Ent., XXXIII, 1901, p. 300), and Dr. Harrison G. Dyar (Proc. Ent. Soc., Washington, IV, p. 327), and by me (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., IX, p. 189).

The head here figured was drawn from specimens sent to me by O. C. Poling, Quincy, Illinois.

### *Catocala muliercula Guen.*

*Stage V*. — Head with alternate black and white lines in front; on top and sides the lines are broken. Antennæ red-brown. Body rather bright violet-gray along the dorsum, somewhat paler along the subdorsum; covered with numerous black dots, which form a very broad band along the sides. Warts slightly elevated, pure white.

Underside yellowish white, with a pure white stripe along each side, limited by a very narrow purplish line outside. A deep black line along the middle, expanding into large patches between the abdominal legs. Thoracic feet rufous. Abdominal legs reddish with a square black mark on the outer side of the last two. No fringes at sides of body, and eighth segment without elevation.

*Stage VI.* (Fully Grown Larva.) — Head orange with white stripes, broken at the sides and on top. Body with a rather broad orange stripe along the back with numerous black dots; on each side of the back is a rather broad black band, followed by a broad orange space covered with numerous black dots. Sides velvety black with slight traces of orange dots. Posterior half of last segment light brown, with a short white line on each side on the top. Warts clear white. Cervical shield brownish with a white line on each side. Sides without fringes. Underside pale orange-yellow with black dots; a black line along each side, and broad black connected patches along the middle. Thoracic feet dull orange. Abdominal legs dull purplish, with two white lines on each outwardly. Length, 63 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*).

### *Catocala badia* G. & R.

FIG. 17.

*Mature Larva.* — Head orange-brown with or without a deep black band on each side, meeting on the vertex, where it is widest. Face with whitish vertical stripes; sides with oblique stripes. Body pale gray-brown, pinkish-gray, or orange-brown, with numerous minute black dots. Warts pure white, conspicuous. No elevation on eighth segment and without fringes at sides. Underside pale yellowish white, with a conspicuous black line expanding into large patches at the middle of each segment, between the abdominal legs. Abdominal legs pinkish or orange-brown outside, ochreous inside. Thoracic feet reddish or reddish brown. Length, 55 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) and sweet-fern (*Myrica asplenifolia*).

### *Catocala consors* A. & S.

FIG. 18.

*Mature Larva.* — Head rather small, lilaceous, with a deep black prominent band on each side in front, meeting on the top of the head; sides and front with darker irregular lines; those on the sides oblique. Body smooth, tapering, without prominence on the eighth segment and without fringes at the sides; purplish gray, varying somewhat from light to dark, and covered with numerous black irrorations and

dots which form vague lines, giving the larva the appearance of being very indistinctly striped. Warts pure white, contrasting. Underside whitish, with a faint pink tinge and a black line along the middle, expanding into large patches on the middle of each segment, especially between the abdominal legs, which are pinkish. Thoracic feet pinkish. Length, 60 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Hickory.

Collected at Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y., by Mr. Wassmuth and myself.

### *Catocala antinympha* Hübner.

FIG. 19.

*Stage I.* — Head small, shining, very pale amber-yellow-brown; ocelli black, with a few blackish hairs. Body smooth, pale amber-yellow-brown, with longitudinal whitish lines. Anterior parts of body greenish caused by the transparency of the skin showing the food in the crop. First two pairs of abdominal legs absent; the following two pairs well developed, as is also the last pair. Warts black, minute, each with a short, pale hair. Underside of body pale, translucent, whitish, with an amber brown line along the middle. Length, 6 mm. Getting ready to moult June 22; moulted June 23.

*Stage II.* — Head not glossy as in the last stage, and with whitish stripes. Body darker amber-yellow-brown with the lines yellowish white. First and second pairs of abdominal legs rudimentary, first pair shorter. Length, 10 mm. Getting ready to moult June 24; moulted June 25.

*Stage III.* — Head white with dark brown stripes. Body with two contiguous brown lines along the middle of the back; then a brown line with the intervening space broad; then equidistant pale yellowish white and honey-yellow lines, at sides where the intervening spaces are yellow. Warts black. First and second pairs of abdominal legs more developed than in the last stage. Length, 16 mm.

Getting ready to moult June 26; moulted June 27.

*Stage IV.* — Head as in the last stage. Body with six longitudinal brown lines on the back, with the intervening spaces paler. Subdorsum with two very narrow pale brown lines close together in a pale yellow field. Sides black, marked with orange and with broken white spots and lines. Length, 20 mm.

Moulted June 29.

*Stage V.* — Head as in the last stage. The lines along the back are broader, with the intervening spaces irrorate with black. Subdorsal region clear yellow-white with two narrow brown lines. Sides black, more or less marked with orange-brown and a broken white line. Warts white. Underside yellow, with the black line along the

middle broken into patches, and a narrow brown line on each side. Length, 30 mm.

*Stage VI.* — Head orange-brown with paler stripes. Body rusty orange-brown, with numerous black irrorations, a shade-line along each side of the back and along the sides. The space between the lines on the back is orange-brown on the posterior half of each segment. Below the line along the sides the body is strongly marked with orange brown. Warts pure white. No fringes or filaments at the sides, and no elevation on the eighth segment. Underside yellow with a series of black patches along the middle, and a narrow brown line along each side. Length, 50 mm.

*Food-plant.* — Sweet-fern (*Myrica asplenifolia*).

### **Catocala amestris** *Strk.*

FIG. 20.

*Mature Larva.* — Head yellowish white, with deep black vertical stripes forming irregular oblique stripes, more or less broken, at the sides. Top of head with a transverse deep impression. Body sordid yellowish white with a rufous narrow longitudinal dorsal line, and on each side are six equidistant black lines; the lower one along the spiracles much wider than the others. Sides of body below the spiracles pale yellow with a broken black line. Warts yellow. No elevation on the eighth segment and no fringes at the sides. Cervical deeply cut in the middle, yellowish, with three spots on each side. Underside velvety brown-black, broken with yellowish transverse streaks and marks. Thoracic feet black outside, yellowish inside. Abdominal legs yellowish inside and with a very broad black patch outside. Length, 55 mm.

*Food-plant.* — False indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*).

Described from an inflated example in the collection of the U. S. National Museum. Dr. H. G. Dyar also described it in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, Volume IV., p. 327.

### EXPLANATION OF PLATE LII.

- Fig. 1. Head of Larva of *Catocala micronympha*.
- Fig. 2. Head of Larva of *Catocala grynea*.
- Fig. 3. Head of Larva of *Catocala amica*.
- Fig. 4. Head of Larva of *Catocala ultronia*.
- Fig. 5. Head of Larva of *Catocala neogama*.
- Fig. 6. Head of Larva of *Catocala viduata*.
- Fig. 7. Head of Larva of *Catocala cara*.
- Fig. 8. Head of Larva of *Catocala amatrix*.
- Fig. 9. Head of Larva of *Catocala parta*.
- Fig. 10. Head of Larva of *Catocala hermia*.

- Fig. 11. Head of Larva of *Catocala innubens*.
- Fig. 12. Head of Larva of *Catocala palæogama*.
- Fig. 13. Head of Larva of *Catocala piatrix*.
- Fig. 14. Head of Larva of *Catocala serena*.
- Fig. 15. Head of Larva of *Catocala judith*.
- Fig. 16. Head of Larva of *Catocala illecta*.
- Fig. 17. Head of Larva of *Catocala badia*.
- Fig. 18. Head of Larva of *Catocala consors*.
- Fig. 19. Head of Larva of *Catocala antinympa*.
- Fig. 20. Head of Larva of *Catocala amestris*.