

- 2329 (9759) Confused *Apamea furva* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)
 ssp. *britannica* Cockayne, 1950
 2330 (9766) Dusky Brocade *Apamea remissa* (Hübner, 1809)

Local
 Common

Diagnostic external characters

Within these two species, the typical form of *remissa* is quite distinctive and should not be confused with *furva*, but *remissa* f. *obscura* can be very similar to it. Diagnostic characters given by Waring *et al.* (2009), Skinner (2009) and Heath and Emmet (1983) are reasonably reliable and will enable the correct identification of the majority. However, *remissa* is highly variable and *furva* varies in the detail of the markings, although to a lesser extent. Also, some features are subtle or small and easily lost or altered due to wear, and the scale tuft on the dorsum of the forewing of *furva* (absent in *remissa*) can become worn and may be flattened on set specimens. Therefore, several characters should be compared and if doubt remains, the genitalia should be examined. Those of both the males and the females show clear differences.

Diagnostic morphological characters of the males

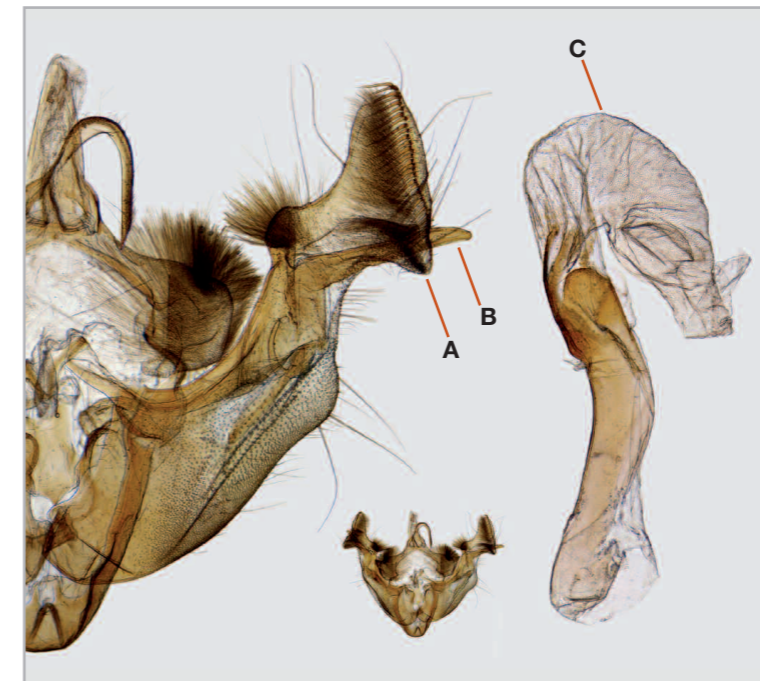
Cucullus narrower than in *remissa*, with anal angle shorter and more pointed (Fig. 100, A).
 Harpe much broader, straighter and less pointed (B). Aedeagus lacking cornuti (C).....*furva*

Cucullus broad and wide, with long, rounded anal angle (Fig. 102, A). Harpe very long, thin,
 curved and pointed (B). Aedeagus when everted shows two cornuti, one long and pointed
 and one broad and serrated (C).....*remissa*

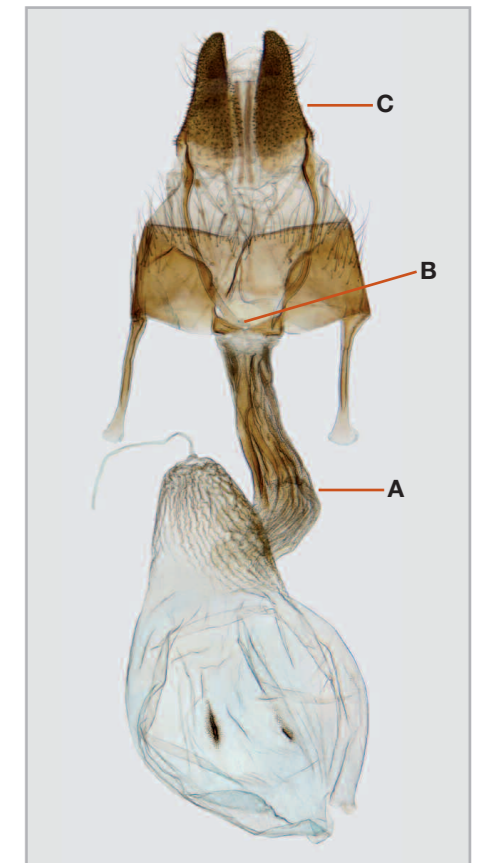
Diagnostic morphological characters of the females

Ductus bursae narrow (Fig. 101, A). Ostium widely indented (B). Ovipositor broader, larger (C).....*furva*

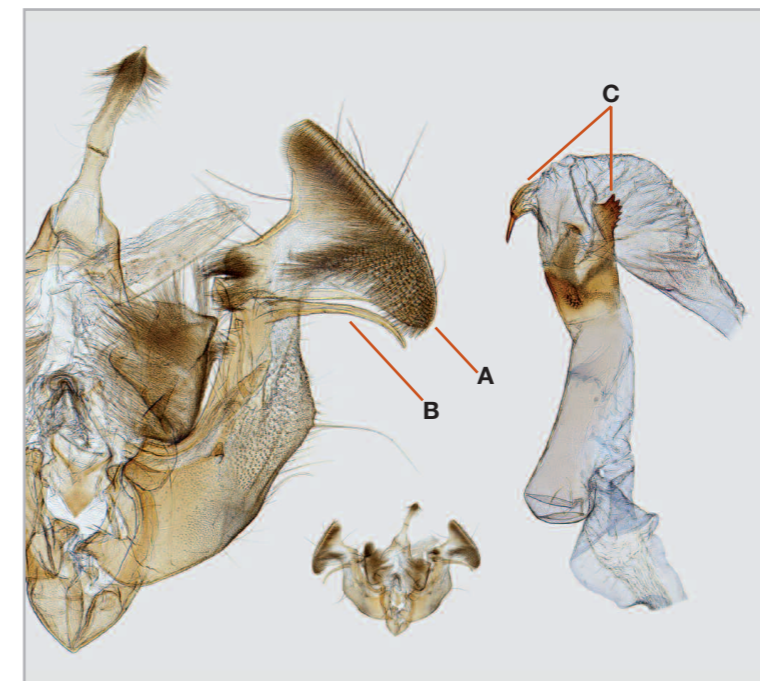
Ductus bursae broad (Fig. 103, A). Ostium not indented (B).
 Ovipositor shorter, narrower (C).....*remissa*



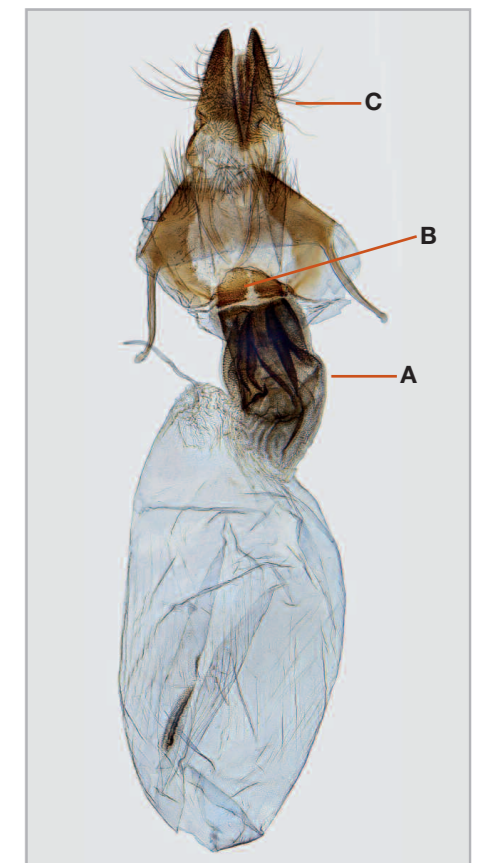
100. *Apamea furva* male



101. *Apamea furva* female



102. *Apamea remissa* male



103. *Apamea remissa* female