



## Diagnoses and remarks on the genera of Tortricidae (Lepidoptera). Part 3. Archipini

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Abstract. Comparative diagnoses, redescrptions, and remarks are presented on the genera of the tribe Archipini. Original references, type species, synonyms, numbers of known species, and zoogeographic regions are provided. *Merophyas* COMMON, 1964, is synonymized with *Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Archipini, genera, comparative diagnoses.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

The number of genera of Tortricidae has increased dramatically over last 50 years; by 2007 there were over 1630 described genera, including synonyms. Many of the older descriptions are scattered throughout the literature, and because there are few larger synthetic treatments of the tortricids for most major biogeographic regions, this large number of taxa complicates considerably the work of taxonomists on the faunas of poorly known regions of the planet. In addition, characters that define many of the genera are not clearly articulated. The distribution of many genera is still insufficiently known, and this shortcoming frequently results in unexpected findings, e.g., the discovery of Afrotropical genera in the Neotropics. These types of discoveries may cause confusion for specialists that focus on the fauna of a single geographic region.

The literature abounds with re-descriptions and diagnoses of tortricid genera, but many are rather short, frequently lacking comparisons with similar or related taxa. Detailed comparative diagnoses are not only useful in systematic work but are required by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999) for descriptions of new taxa.

In this series of papers on the tortricid genera, diagnoses are based on features provided in the original description, augmented by comments from subsequent papers. My own diagnoses are proposed when no earlier ones are available. Other characteristics of the genera are included when necessary or relevant.

Morphological features that define many genera require revision and/or augmentation. Also, definitions of some genera require brief comments. Some original diagnoses are quoted verbatim, especially when no subsequent evaluation has been done. On the other hand the older diagnoses are occasionally omitted because of their limited importance.

The goal of this series of papers is to present a compilation of the existing data on tortricid genera and to identify what is known and where information is incomplete or lacking.

The account for each genus consists of the original reference, type-species (t. sp.) with the countries of origin (in case of large countries also with their provinces, or large islands), the number of species included originally (e.g., monotypic), and the number of species known at present, the latter often based on the catalogue by BROWN (2005). The acronyms of the zoogeographic regions are added. The synonymies are treated in a similar way; the older, well known synonymies easily found in the literature are cited in a shortened form, i.e., without references. The references refer to re-descriptions and diagnoses. The genera are arranged alphabetically which simplifies the index to include only synonyms.

The parts of this series will be published in non-systematic order, depending on the sequence of completion of each group. The two parts are already published are RAZOWSKI (2009c) for Phricanthini, Tortricini, and Schoenotenini, and Razowski (2011) for Cochylini.

Epitymbiini shall be treated separately in another part of this series based on the interpretation of HORAK (1999) and RAZOWSKI (2008b). Until the systematic position of the tribe is resolved, I am treating Epitymbini in a traditional sense despite its inclusion as a “Basal Archipini group” by DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013).

The Australian genera placed by COMMON (1963) and HORAK (1996) in Cnephasiini and Cnephasiini s.lat., respectively, are provisionally included in Archipini; however, they were previously (e.g. BROWN, 2005) regarded as belonging to the “new tribe 1”.

Abbreviations for the zoogeographic regions are as follows: AFR – Afrotropical, AU – Australian, HOL – Holarctic, NEA – Nearctic, NEO – Neotropical, OR – Oriental, PAL – Palaearctic.

Only the references to comments are included in the literature cited; those to original descriptions of the taxa are omitted, as well as those that represent the generic or specific names and the names of their authors and dates of publication. All of the latter are to be found in the monographs and/or catalogues (e.g., BROWN, 2006).

## II. DIAGNOSES

### *Acropolitis* MEYRICK, 1881

*Acropolitis* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **6**: 432; t. sp.: *Acropolitis walkeri* RAZOWSKI, 1977 replacement name for *Tortrix magnana* WALKER 1863, homonym. **OR, AU**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** MEYRICK wrote that “*Acropolitis* together with *Adoxophyes*, *Thrincochophora* and *Pyrgotis*, and less intimately with *Aristocosma*” form one group. From *Adoxophyes* and *Aristocosma* it differs in the crested thorax; from *Thrincochophora* in the straight, porrect labial palpi. MEYRICK, 1881 adds that it is very near *Pyrgotis* and “differs only in the oblong forewing and separation of veins 6 and 7 of hindwings.”

**R e m a r k s.** HORAK (1996) proposed *Sciaphila rudisana* WALKER, 1863 as the type species of this genus. However, DIAKONOFF (1939) earlier selected *Tortrix magnana* WALKER, 1863 as the type species, and RAZOWSKI (1977d) proposed the replacement name *Acropolitis walkeri* for the latter. NYE & FLETCHER (1991) provided additional explanations. DIAKONOFF (1952) illustrated some species under *Thrincochophora* MEYRICK.

I am unable to separate *Acropolitis* and *Thrincoptera* until their type species are re-examined. See also *Thrincoptera* MEYRICK and *Aoupinieta* RAZOWSKI; also mentioned under *Adoxophyes*, *Catamacta*, and *Pyrgotis*.

***Abrepagoge* RAZOWSKI, 1992**

*Abrepagoge* RAZOWSKI, 1992, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **20**(80): 368; t.sp.: *Tortrix treitschkeana* TREITSCHKE, 1835, Europe. Monotypic. **PAL**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Abrepagoge* was originally compared to *Epagoge*, *Periclepsis*, and *Ramapesia* (= *Paramesia*). The presence of the sclerotized comb of the valva, the membranous transtilla, and a reduction of the basal lobes of the latter were given as putative autapomorphies for *Abrepagoge*. The less specialized aedeagus and plesiomorphic non-deciduous cornuti are also characteristic of the genus. RAZOWSKI (2002) provided a similar diagnosis and illustrations of the type species.

***Acroceuthes* MEYRICK, 1881**

*Acroceuthes* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **6**: 458; t. sp.: *Cacoecia metaxanthana* WALKER, 1863, Australia: N.S. Wales. Two species known. **AU**.

*Axioprepes* TURNER, 1945, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., **69**: 51; t. sp.: *Axioprepes leucozancla* TURNER, 1945, Australia: Queensland.

**D i a g n o s i s.** Originally, MEYRICK (1881) compared this genus with *Capua* auct. (the female is “distinguishable from *Capua*”). TURNER (op. cit.) did not provide any comparative diagnosis.

**R e m a r k s.** The genus requires a re-description.

***Adoxophyes* MEYRICK, 1881**

*Adoxophyes* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, **6**: 429; t. sp.: *Adoxophyes heteroidana* MEYRICK, 1881, Australia: Queensland, monotypic. About 70 species included. **PAL, OR, AFR, AU**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), DIAKONOFF (1939), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**D i a g n o s i s.** Originally, MEYRICK (1881) compared it to *Acropolitis* MEYRICK from which it differs in the absence of a thoracic crest; later MEYRICK (1883) compared it with *Pyrgotis* MEYRICK (“differing in absence of the thoracic crest”).

*Adoxophyes* is closely related to *Dichelopa* LOWER, but *Adoxophyes* has hindwing vein M2 present whilst in *D. dichroa* LOWER, the type species of *Dichelopa*, M2 is absent. In known females, the signum is posterior with a strongly curved blade.

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (1987) did not find any autapomorphy of *Adoxophyes*, but subsequently RAZOWSKI (2002) presumed the shape and the posterior situation of the signum at base of ductus bursae may represent a symapomorphy. These characters, however, are either variable or not correlated (see CLARKE, 1971 with *Dichelopa*), and the characteristics of this genus need re-consideration.

Also mentioned with *Borboniella*, *Choanograptis*, *Cuspidata*, *Dichelopa*, *Phaenacropista*, *Procalyptis*, *Ptycholoma*, *Ptycholomoides*, *Scotiophyes*, *Snodgrassia*, *Spheterista*, *Viettea*, and *Zacorisca*.

***Allodemis* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

*Allodemis* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **204**: 76; t. sp.: *Allodemis fulva* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Sumatra. Six species included. **OR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** Originally described as nearest to *Ulodemis* MEYRICK, but *Allodemis* has a male forewing costal fold; DIAKONOFF (1983) wrote that “besides it is very distinct by the male genital characters; these are already discussed above for *Ulodemis* [there is only a description of latter]”.

**R e m a r k s.** In the genitalia *Allodemis* is similar to *Pandemis* HÜBNER.

#### ***Anaphelia* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

*Anaphelia* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov., **25**: 366; t. sp.: *Tortrix Heterogonon aglossana* KENNEL, 1899, Kazakhstan. Two species included. **PAL**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Anaphelia* differs from *Aphelia* chiefly by the presence of a finely thorned lobe on the dorsomedian part of the transtilla.

**R e m a r k s.** *Anaphelia* was described as a subgenus of *Aphelia* HÜBNER. DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013) elevated *Anaphelia* to generic rank.

#### ***Ancyroclepsis* DIAKONOFF, 1976**

*Ancyroclepsis* DIAKONOFF, 1976, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **144**: 94; t. sp.: *Ancyroclepsis rhocodonia* DIAKONOFF, 1976, monotypic. Three species included. **PAL, OR**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** In genitalia, *Ancyroclepsis* shows some similarities to both the *Archips*-group of genera and the *Clepsis*-group. Provisionally, it could be placed near *Isotenes* MEYRICK (elongate, brachiola-like distal part of the valva, specialized transtilla (labides), aedeagus, and plate-shaped proximal end of cestum but very broad lateral parts of uncus and slender lateral parts of sterigma) and some *Clepsis* GUENÉE (similar valva, labides).

**R e m a r k s.** In the original description we (DIAKONOFF 1976) found only that this is “a peculiar form with novel shape of gnathos. Belongs to the large *Clepsis* group of genera”. RAZOWSKI (1987) suggested that the putative autapomorphies for *Ancyroclepsis* are the shape and size of the socius and presence of strong, dorsal process from the terminal portion of gnathos. Its systematic position remains unclear.

#### ***Aneuxanthis* LE MARCHAND, 1933**

*Aneuxantis* LE MARCHAND, 1933, Amat. Papillons, **6**: 243; t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *locupletana* HÜBNER, 1819; monobasic, Europe. **PAL**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** RAZOWSKI (1987, 2004).

**D i a g n o s i s.** RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned only that the genitalia of this genus are similar to those of *Egogepa* RAZOWSKI, *Gnorismoneura* ISSIKI & STRINGER, *Synochoneura* OBRAZTSOV and *Terthreutis* MEYRICK. According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the only putative autapomorphy of *Aneuxanthis* is the silver ground colour of the forewing.

#### ***Anisotenes* DIAKONOFF, 1952**

*Anisotenes* DIAKONOFF, 1952, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet., (2)**49**(1): 100; t. sp.: *Anisotenes leucophthalma* DIAKONOFF, 1952, New Guinea. 20 species known. **OR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** Original diagnosis indicates that *Isotenes* is closely related to *Anisotenes* DIAKONOFF, but *Anisotenes* lacks corethrogyne scaling. For further characteristics, see diagnosis and remarks for *Isotenes*. Differences from *Parachorista* DIAKONOFF [= *Battalia* KOÇAK] are “much greater size, the broader wing, and a different facies, the pres-

ence of the thoracic crest, and the distinctly different type of the male genitalia...” (DIAKONOFF, 1952).

**Remarks.** The above mentioned genital differences are, in fact, slight. The genus is also mentioned with *Battalia*, *Harmologa* and *Isotenes*.

#### *Anthophrys* DIAKONOFF, 1960

*Anthophrys* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 121; t. sp.: *Anthophrys spectabilis* Diakonoff, 1960, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR**.

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1960) mentioned that *Anthophrys* is “very distinct by the male genitalia which suggest a relationship with *Ptycholoma*... and also with *Metamesia* but widely differing from both by the absence of any armature of the transtilla and by minor structural differences.”

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (2004) wrote that *Anthophrys* certainly belongs to the *Clepsis* group of genera and that a reduction of transtilla is known in the specialized Archipini and may be of a convergent importance.

#### *Antiphrastis* MEYRICK, 1930

*Antiphrastis* MEYRICK, 1930, [in] JOANNIS, Anns Soc. Ent. Fr., 98 (Suppl.): 475, t. sp.: *Antiphrastis galenopa* MEYRICK, 1930, Vietnam. Monotypic. **OR**.

**Diagnosis.** No comparative diagnosis.

**Remarks.** DIAKONOFF (1939) reported the original description, e.g., characteristics of the wing venation of the type species. The type species has never been re-examined.

#### *Aoupinieta* RAZOWSKI, 2012

*Aoupinieta* RAZOWSKI, 2012, Polish J. Entomol., 81(1): 88; t. sp.: *Aoupinieta hollowai* RAZOWSKI, 2012, New Caledonia; five species included. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** *Aoupinieta* was originally compared to *Williella* HORAK, but *Aoupinieta* has a short, broad uncus, the gnathos without a median plate, and the transtilla fully developed, thorny. The signum of this genus resembles that of *Arotrophora* MEYRICK but is transverse, shorter and situated in the posterior part of the corpus bursae.

**Remarks.** Until the problem of *Acropolitis* MEYRICK and *Thrincochora* MEYRICK is definitely solved (see the comments to the former), the status of this genus remains questionable.

#### *Aphelia* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816

*Aphelia* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 390; t. sp.: *Tortrix viburnana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Europe: Austria; over 30 species known. **PAL, NEA, AFR**.

*Amelia* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 390; t. sp.: *Tortrix rhombana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Europe = *Tortrix viburniana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Europe. (Explanation of synonymy by NYE & FLETCHER, 1991).

*Xenotemna* POWELL, 1964, Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., 22: 145 (in key); t. sp.: *Tortrix pallorana* ROBINSON, 1869, U.S.A.: Illinois.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1981, 1987).

**Diagnosis.** *Aphelia* may be compared to *Lozotaenia* STEPHENS and some other genera listed by DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013). From *Lozotaenia* it differs chiefly in having a simple transtilla and the presence of thorny lobes of the gnathos.

**Remarks.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) and RAZOWSKI (1987) discussed and characterized all subgenera of *Aphelia* and suggested that the shapes of the gnathos, sterigma, and signum may be treated as autapomorphies for this subgenus. OBRAZTSOV (1959) and DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013) elevated the subgenera (*Anaphelia*, *Aphelia*, *Sacaphelia*, *Zelotherses*) to genera.

The name *Xenotemma* was proposed for *Tortrix pallorana* ROBINSON, but the description is invalid (not intended description in the key, the type species not designated; however, it was regarded as valid by NYE & FLETCHER, 1991). RAZOWSKI (1981) placed *pallorana* in *Aphelia*, and DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013) “chose to maintain *X. pallorana* in its monotypic genus.” The latter species differs from the representatives of *Zelotherses* chiefly by the broad uncus, processes of the gnathos, a comb of small thorns in the disc of valva, the sterigma and the ovipositor. The molecular data and the above mentioned morphological characters allow the separation of *pallorana* into a distinct genus closely related to *Aphelia*.

*Aphelia* is also mentioned with *Anaphelia*, *Cryptomelaena*, *Dichelia*, *Droceta*, *Exorstaenia*, *Hectaphelia*, *Lozotaenia*, *Neocalyptis*, *Sacaphelia*, *Syndemis* and *Zelotherses*.

#### *Aphthonocosma* DIAKONOFF, 1953

*Aphthonocosma* DIAKONOFF, 1953, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)49(3): 42; t. sp.: *Aphthonocosma plutarcha* DIAKONOFF, 1953, New Guinea. One species. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1953) wrote: “A peculiar form, structurally nearest to *Enoditis* MEYRICK, 1912, from eastern Siberia, but in fact not related to it.” *Enoditis* belongs to Sparganothini.

**Remarks.** The genus was described from one female; there are insufficient characters to draw any additional conclusion.

#### *Archips* HÜBNER, [1822]

*Archips* HÜBNER, [1822], Syst.-aphab. Verz.: 58; t. sp.: *Phalaena oporana* LINNAEUS, 1758, Europe; 90 species included. **PAL, OR, NEA**.

*Cacoecia* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett., 1758: 388; t. sp.: *Phalaena xylosteana* LINNAEUS, 1758, Europe. *Cacoesia* LLEWELLYN, 1939 – inc. subs. spell.

*Archiceps* WEISS & DICKERSON, 1921, J. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 29: 142 – inc. subs. spell. of *Archips*.

*Archippus* FREEMAN, 1958, Can. Ent., 90, Suppl., 7: 15; t. sp.: *Tortrix packardiana* FERNALD, 1886, Canada.

*Pararchips* KUZNETZOV, 1970, Ent. Obozr., 49(2): 448; t. sp.: *Ariola pulchra* BUTLER, 1879, Japan. Described as a subgenus of *Archips*.

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1939, *Cacoecia*), OBRAZTSOV (1954), POWELL (1964), RAZOWSKI (1977a, 1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1939) wrote: “*Cacoecia* [= *Archips*] is very nearly related to *Homona*, and is its precursor” and that it is “a far offspring of the *Cnephasia*-group.”

**Remarks.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), probable autapomorphies are the presence of a costal hindwing scent organ and the shape of the subgenital sclerite of the female. DIAKONOFF (1939) included in his *Cacoecia* a few remote genera and gave rather generalized comments, and in 1982, he compared *Homona* with *Archips*. RAZOWSKI (1977) commented on the infrageneric system of the genus.

According to DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013), three Nearctic species grouped in *Archippus* constitute a clade closer to *Homona* WALKER than to *Archips*. *A. podanus* (SCO-

POLI) was shown as a sister to the former group, but this species is different morphologically (see RAZOWSKI 1977).

Archips is also mentioned under *Argyrotaenia*, *Cacoecimorpha*, *Chiraps*, *Choristoneura*, *Arctephora*, *Dentisociaria*, *Homona*, *Megalomacha*, *Meridemis*, *Neocalyptis*, *Panaphelix*, *Pandemis*, *Syndemis*, and *Tosirips*.

#### *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS, 1852

*Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS, 1852, List Specimens Br. Anims Br. Mus., **10**: 67; t. sp.: *Tortrix politana* HAWORTH, [1811] = *Tortrix pulchellana* HAWORTH, [1811], British Islands = *Tortrix ljungiana* THUNBERG, 1797 [Sweeden]. *Argyrothaenia* DIAKONOFF, 1939 – misspelling. About 100 species known. **PAL, NEA, NEO.**

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), POWELL (1964), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002), RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000).

**Diagnosis.** There is no comparative diagnosis of *Argyrotaenia*, and only FREEMAN (1958) mentioned that it has “Venation as in *Choristoneura*”. The male genitalia are similar to those of *Archips* HÜBNER (especially the vestigial socii, uncus, and transtilla), the female genitalia (in *Archips* the ductus bursae is long without a proximal sclerite, the cestum is strong, usually present) and the facies are different.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987) wrote that the only autapomorphy for *Argyrotaenia* is the presence of the proximal sclerite of the ductus bursae. DOMBROSKE & SPERLING (2013) presented two main distinctly separated clades and commented on the status of *Diedra* RUBINOFF & POWELL. For other comments see the latter genus.

This genus is also mentioned with *Ceritaenia*, *Claduncaria*, *Cunucus*, *Diedra*, *Furcataenia*, *Idolatteria*, *Neocalyptis*, *Ochrotaenia*, *Saetotaenia*, *Spinotaenia*, and *Tacertaenia*.

#### *Aristocosma* MEYRICK, 1881

*Aristocosma* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **6**: 427; t. sp.: *Cacoecia chrysophilana* WALKER, 1863, Australia: New South Wales. Monotypic. **AU.**

**Remarks.** No comparative diagnosis.

#### *Arizelana* DIAKONOFF, 1953

*Arizelana* DIAKONOFF, 1953, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet., (2)**49**(3): 38; t. sp.: *Arizelana margaritobola* DIAKONOFF, 1953, New Guinea. Two species known. **AU.**

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1953) wrote: “Perhaps nearest *Aristocosma* MEYRICK, but differing in absence of thoracic crest, little ciliated antennae and broad hind wings, with vein 3 from only slightly before angle”.

**Remarks.** The sclerotized costa of the valva is probably developed (in the description of the type species the author mentions that it is “somewhat concave”). The signum is in the form of a transverse plate. Not re-examined by me.

#### *Arotrophora* MEYRICK, 1881

*Arotrophora* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **6**: 419; t. sp.: *Scopula arcuatalis* WALKER, 1865, Australia: N. S. Wales, twenty-six species included. **OR, AU.**

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1939), COMMON (1963), RAZOWSKI (2009a).

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1939) wrote that this genus is associated with *Tortrix* [Tortricini]; COMMON (1963) did not compare *Arotrophora* to any other genus.

In genitalia, *Arotrophora* is most similar to *Taeniarchis* MEYRICK, having usually long uncus and socii, and a simple gnathos, but the former has a scobinate dorsum of the transtilla and the scobinate signum.

**Remarks.** COMMON (1963) and HORAK (1996) placed *Arotrophora* in Cnephasiini and BROWN (2005) and RAZOWSKI (2009a) in "Tortricinae: New Tribe 1". RAZOWSKI (2009a) revised and redescribed this genus and described several new Oriental species. The genus is also mentioned under *Aoupinieta*, *Peraglyphis*, *Syllomatia*, *Taeniarchis* and *Tanychaeta*.

#### *Ascerodes* MEYRICK, 1905

*Ascerodes* MEYRICK, 1905, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1905**: 234; t. sp.: *Ascerodes prochlora* MEYRICK, 1905: 234, New Zealand. Monotypic. **AU**.

**Redescription.** PHILPOTT (1928).

**Diagnosis.** In the original diagnosis MEYRICK (1905) wrote: "apparently most allied to *Harmologa*, from which it differs by the absence of the costal fold; separable from *Proselena* and *Prothelymna* by veins 6 and 7 of hindwings not being stalked."

**Remarks.** The male genitalia of *A. prochlora* are similar to those of *Zelothereses* LEDERER and *Hectaphelia* RAZOWSKI. *Ascerodes* has a broad uncus and simple arms of the gnathos and no subcostal sclerite of the dorsal part of the valva.

The genus is also mentioned under *Planotortrix*.

#### *Asteriognatha* DIAKONOFF, 1983

*Asteriognatha* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **204**: 86; t. sp.: *Asteriognatha cyclocentra* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Sumatra. Two species known. **OR**.

**Diagnosis.** No original comparative diagnosis.

**Remarks.** DIAKONOFF (1983) wrote: "A novel, peculiar form, of a problematic generic affinity, although distinctly belonging to the Archipini."

**Remarks.** The female genitalia of *Asteriognatha* are unknown. The male genitalia are similar to those of *Isotenes* MEYRICK especially in the shape of the uncus, socii, and valva. These species distinctly differ in the shape of gnathos (simple in *Isotenes*).

*Asteriognatha* is also mentioned under *Planotortrix*.

#### *Atelodora* MEYRICK, 1881

*Atelodora* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **6**: 426; t. sp.: *Atelodora pelochytana* MEYRICK, 1881, South Australia. Two species included. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** In the original description *Atelodora* was compared with the American *Amorbia* CLEMENS, but the latter belongs to a different tribe [Sparganothini].

#### *Authomaema* TURNER, 1916

*Authomaema* Turner, 1916, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., **40**: 507; t. sp.: *Anatropia pentacosma* LOWER, 1900, Australia. *Automaema* LOWER, 1900, misspelling of *Authomaema* TURNER. Three species. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** The original diagnosis states: "A development of *Capua*, distinguished by the stalking of 3 and 4 of forewings".

#### *Avaria* KOÇAK, 1981

*Avaria* KOÇAK, 1981, Priamus, **1**: 117; replacement name for *Hastula*. Two species included. **PAL**.

*Hastula* MILLIÈRE, 1858, Anns Soc. Ent. Fr., (3)**5**: 799; t. sp.: *Hastula hyerana* MILLIÈRE, 1858, preoccupied by *Hastula* ADAMS, 1853, Mollusca, South Europe. Monotypic.



**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) wrote that *Hastula* [= *Avaria*] is related to *Philedone* HÜBNER.

**Remarks.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) supported his diagnosis chiefly by the genital characters. RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that the supposed autapomorphies for *Hastula* are the shape and position of the transtilla and the fusion of the pulvinus and structure of the gnathos. The genus is also mentioned with *Philedone*.

#### ***Bactrostoma* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Bactrostoma* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verk. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 193; t. sp.: *Bactrostoma cinis* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR.**

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF, (1960) stated "nearest to *Schoenotenes* MEYRICK, 1908, [Schoenotenini] but distinct by pointed gnathos and very long palpi in the two sexes".

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (2004) placed *Bactrostoma* in Archipini. Judging from the shape of the transtilla and aedeagus, *Bactrostoma* is similar to *Pandemis* HÜBNER but has a specialized gnathos with a long posterior processes of the arm, and a brachiola-like distal part of the valva. The labial palpi, however, are quite different – very large and broad.

#### ***Balioxena* MEYRICK, 1912**

*Balioxena* MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., 1: 12; t. sp.: *Balioxena iospila* MEYRICK, 1912, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR.**

**Redescription.** DIAKONOFF (1960).

**Diagnosis.** *Balioxena* originally was placed near *Peteliaema* but without a comparative diagnosis; DIAKONOFF (1960) concluded that the supposed affinity was very slight.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (2004) stated that *Balioxena* is characterized by a long sacculus and apomorphic horn-shaped sclerite of disc of valva, a simple transtilla, and a small coecum penis. The latter character is common to *Peteliaema* and *Balioxena* but occasionally is found in other Archipini.

#### ***Battalia* KOÇAK, 1981**

*Battalia* KOÇAK, 1891, Priamus, 1: 119, replacement name for *Parachorista* DIAKONOFF, 1952. 20 species included. **AU.**

*Parachorista* DIAKONOFF, 1952, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)49(1): 122; t. sp.: *Parachorista cricophora* DIAKONOFF, 1952, New Guinea. Junior homonym.

**Diagnosis.** Diakonoff (1952) stated that *Anisotenes* "which is nearest relative of *Anisotenes* DIAKONOFF" are "much greater size, the broader wing, and a different facies, the presence of the thoracic crest, and the distinctly different type of the male genitalia..."

**Remarks.** The importance of the above characters should be re-examined. In genitalia, the socii of *Battalia* are larger than those of *Anisotenes*, and the cestum shows a tendency toward reduction, but both features are variable.

#### ***Borboniella* DIAKONOFF, 1957**

*Borboniella* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madag., (E)8: 242; t. sp.: *Borboniella viettei* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Reunion Island. Sixteen species included. **AFR.**

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI (2004).

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1957) originally compared *Borboniella* with the *Clepsis*-group of genera and *Clepsodes*, stating “a development of the *Clepsis* stock and the subgenus *Clepsodes* ...might represent a transitional form from one genus to the other.” RAZOWSKI (2004) compared *Borboniella* with *Adoxophyes* from which it differs by the presence of a plesiomorphic median part of the transtilla and a prominence of the dorsal part of the sacculus; further differences are of less importance.

The genus is also mentioned under *Clepsodes*, *Cornusaccula*, *Niphothixa*, *Panaphelix* and *Procrica*.

#### ***Borneogena* DIAKONOFF, 1941**

*Borneogena* DIAKONOFF, 1941, Treubia, **18**: 403; t. sp.: *Borneogena antigrapha* DIAKONOFF, 1941, Borneo. Two species. **OR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original paper, the genus is characterized as follows: “An interesting, novel form, probably a development of *Epagoge*. Genitalia show consirable specialisation.”

**R e m a r k s.** DIAKONOFF (1983) provided additional illustrations of the genitalia but did not comment on the systematic position of the genus.

#### ***Brachyvalva* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Brachyvalva* DIAKONOFF 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet., (2)**53**(2): 179; t. sp.: *Brachyvalva inoffensa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Brachyvalva* was originally described in Cnephasiini as a genus of obscure affinity and was compared with the Papuan *Paradichelia* and the Madagascan *Metamesia* with a note that this similarity is incidental.

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (2004) mentioned that *Brachyvalva* is characterized by a long sacculus with a spined termination, the socii and uncus resembling some *Choristoneura*. The aedeagus, however, is different than in the latter and *Pandemis*. Judging from the original drawing, the transtilla is absent.

#### ***Bradleyella* ZIMMERMAN, 1978**

*Bradleyella* Zimmerman, 1978, Insects Hawaii, **9**(1): 507; t. sp.: *Tortrix chlorocalla* WALSINGHAM, 1907, Hawaii. Five species included. **AU.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** ZIMMERMAN (1978) did not find any allied genus and mentioned only that “it has certain features which recall *Pararrhaptica*, but the genitalia differ”.

**R e m a r k s.** ZIMMERMAN’s supposition that the genus is allied to *Pararrhaptica* may be correct, at least on the basis of wing venation and genitalia. The two genera most probably belong to the same group of archipines which are characterized by a strongly reduced costa of the valva. Males of *Bradleyella* differ from those of *Pararrhaptica* chiefly in the shape of the transtilla and in the presence of a terminal abdominal scent organ consisting of strong spines and scales (a similar scent organ is found in the Afrotropical *Metamesia octogona* BRADLEY, 1965); females are more similar in the two genera.

#### ***Cacoecimorpha* OBRAZTSOV, 1954**

*Cacoecimorpha* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97** (3): 182; t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *pronubana* HÜBNER, [1796-99], Europe. Monotypic. **PAL.**

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original description, OBRAZTSOV (1954) mentioned several characters in common to *Cacoecimorpha* and *Choristoneura* LEDERER and one with *Archips* HÜBNER. Based on the larval characters, SWATSCHEK (1958) supposed that *Cacoecimorpha* is very closely related to *Archips*.

**R e m a r k s.** The characters described by OBRAZTSOV are not particularly convincing. RAZOWSKI (1987) wrote that the presence of the collar-shaped sclerite of aedeagus protecting ductus ejaculatorius is the only autapomorphy of *Cacoecimorpha* and later (Razowski 2002) wrote that there is no autapomorphy. Molecular studies shows a close relation of this genus to *Choristoneura*, from which the main morphological difference is the shape of the transtilla.

*Cacoecimorpha* is also mentioned under *Syndemis*.

### ***Callibryastis* MEYRICK, 1912**

*Callibryastis* MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., 1: 13; t. sp.: *Callibryastis pachnota* MEYRICK, 1912, India: Assam. Monotypic. **OR.**

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** DIAKONOFF (1939), RAZOWSKI (1992, illustrations of genitalia).

**D i a g n o s i s.** There is no original comparative diagnosis. The male genitalia of *Callibryastis* resemble those of *Leontochroma* WALSINGHAM chiefly in having similar valvae, but the signum in the female genitalia of *Callibryastis* is plate-shaped, thorny, and has very small blade.

**R e m a r k s.** On basis of the present material, I am unable to propose a correct comparative diagnosis. The genus certainly belongs to the group of archipines with a more or less distinct costa of the valva.

### ***Capua* STEPHENS, 1834**

*Capua* STEPHENS, 1834, Illustr. Br. Ent., Haustellata, 4: 171; t. sp.: *Capua ochraceana* STEPHENS, 1834 = *Tortrix vulgana* FRÖLICH, 1928, Europe; ca 10 species included. **PAL, OR.**

*Teratodes* GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc.Ent. Fr., (2)3: 168; t. sp.: *Tortrix vulgana* FRÖLICH, 1928, Europe. Homonym of *Teratodes* BRULLÉ, [1837], Orthoptera.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), Razowski (1978a – revision, 1987, 2002).

**D i a g n o s i s.** MEYRICK (1883) wrote that *Capua* differs from *Ditula* [auct.] only by the presence of a costal fold in the forewing of the male. *Capua* belongs to the group of genera with a fairly well developed costa of the valva and may be related to *Philedonides* OBRAZTSOV as the structures of the genitalia suggest (the valvae, aedeagus, sterigma). MEYRICK (1881) diagnosed *Capua* by comparing its Australian species with two Sparganothini genera.

**R e m a r k s.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), putative autapomorphies for *Capua* are the shape of the aedeagus and the presence of a finger-shaped process in the concavity of the sterigma; the shapes of the juxta, sacculus and sterigma seem constant within the genus but are probably of a convergent importance. The above diagnosis cannot be treated as definite.

*Capua* is mentioned with *Acroceuthes*, *Ditula*, *Epagoge*, and *Metamesia*.

### ***Carphomigma* DIAKONOFF, 1953**

*Carphomigma* DIAKONOFF, 1953, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet., (2)49(3): 35; t. sp.: *Carphomigma leontodes* DIAKONOFF, 1953, New Guinea. One species. **AU.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1953) wrote “Closely allied to *Pyrgotis* MEYRICK and *Catamacta* MEYRICK, differs from both by palpus, absence of costal fold and short-stalked

veins 3 and 4 in hind wing in male, from last named genus also by presence of a double thoracic crest and subascending palpi. Also closely allied to the preceding genus [*Hiceteria*”].

**Remarks.** According to the original drawing and description, the valva is broadly elongate; the transtilla complete with broad, thorny lateral parts; and the terminal plate of the gnathos is bifurcate. There is no description of the dorsal part of the valva (probably the costa is well developed), hence a correct interpretation of the systematic position of *Carphomigma* is impossible. The genus is unknown to me.

#### ***Catamacta* MEYRICK, 1911**

*Catamacta* MEYRICK, 1911, Trans. New Zealand Inst., **43**: 81; t. sp.: *Pandemis gavisana* WALKER, 1863, New Zealand. Six species. **AU**.

**Redescriptions.** PHILPOTT (1928), DIAKONOFF (1939), OBRAZTSOV (1954, after original description).

**Diagnosis.** In the original description, MEYRICK (1911) mentioned that some of the included species had been wrongly referred to *Adoxophyes* MEYRICK; TURNER (1916) compared *Catamacta* with *Acropolitis* and *Paraselena*, which differ from it in wing venation. DIAKONOFF (1939) wrote “An offspring of the *Epagoge* branch, and closely allied to this genus”.

**Remarks.** *Catamacta* is also mentioned under *Carphomigma*, *Choanograptis*, *Ctenopseustis*, *Hiceteria*, and *Planotortrix*.

#### ***Ceramea* DIAKONOFF, 1951**

*Ceramea* DIAKONOFF, 1951, Ark. Zool.,(2)**3**: 61; t. sp.: *Ceramea singularis* DIAKONOFF, 1951, Burma, monotypic. Two species known. **OR**.

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI (2008).

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1951) compared *Ceramea* with *Dicellitis* MEYRICK, noting that it was similar to the latter “except for remote vein 5 in hind wing” and a few other external characters, and with quite different genitalia, which are “somewhere near the type of the male genitalia of *Adoxophyes* MEYR., while the position of *Dicellitis*, though somewhat obscure...; perhaps the vicinity of *Drachmobola* MEYR.”

RAZOWSKI (2008) wrote that *Ceramea* is related to *Terthreutis* MEYRICK, having a similar shaped valva, gnathos, and aedeagus, and the shared presence and similar shape of the poststrial lobes of the sterigma. *Ceramea* differs from *Terthreutis* chiefly in the markings of forewing (except for its pale edged basal blotch), the presence of well sclerotized medio-lateral parts of transtilla, lateral lobes at the ostium bursae, and the strongly sclerotized, submedian signum.

#### ***Ceritaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

*Ceritaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Acta zool. cracov., **43**(3-4): 207; t. sp.: *Ceritaenia ceria* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Rio Grange do Sul, Brazil. Monotypic. **NEO**.

**Diagnosis.** *Ceritaenia* was compared to *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS (the two genera share a similar uncus, gnathos, transtilla, etc.) and *Furcataenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER (the two sharing a similar, probably synapomorphic spiny termination of the sacculus and the absence of a median process of transtilla).

***Chamaepsichia* RAZOWSKI, 2009**

*Chamaepsichia* RAZOWSKI, 2009, Polish J. Entomol., **78**(3): 243; t. sp.: *Mictopsichia durranti* WALSINGHAM, 1914; Brazil: Pará. Two species known. **NEO**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Chamaepsichia* was compared to *Rubropsichia* RAZOWSKI from which it differs in having a rod-like uncus and the complete atrophy of the socii.

**R e m a r k s.** Other differing characters are in RAZOWSKI (2009) for *Rubropsichia*.

***Chiraps* DIAKONOFF & RAZOWSKI, 1971**

*Chiraps* DIAKONOFF & RAZOWSKI, 1971, Ent. Berichten, **31**: 36; t. sp.: *Cacoecia alloica* DIAKONOFF, 1948, Java; Four species included. **PAL, OR**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** There is no original comparative diagnosis (“apparently it belongs in the large *Archips* HB. group of genera”). RAZOWSKI (1987) wrote that *Chiraps* has highly specialized male genitalia showing some characters in common with the *Archips*-group of genera and that the shapes of wings and vinculum recall those of *Archips* HÜBNER.

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that the supposed autapomorphies for *Chiraps* are the bifurcate uncus and the plate-shaped parts of the transtilla.

***Choanograptis* MEYRICK, 1938**

*Choanograptis* MEYRICK, 1938, Trans. R. Ent. Soc. London, **87**: 504; type species: *Choanograptis didyma* MEYRICK, 1938, New Guinea. 15 species. **OR, AU**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** DIAKONOFF (1939, 1953).

**D i a g n o s i s.** MEYRICK (1938) supposed that *Choanograptis* is allied to *Pyrgotis* MEYRICK and placed it near *Catamacta* MEYRICK “from which it only differs by the shape of palpi”. Later DIAKONOFF (1953) wrote “Correlated with the Asiatic *Leontochroma* WALSINGHAM and perhaps also with *Ulodemis* MEYRICK, and judging by the male genitalia, also with *Adoxophyes* MEYRICK.”

**R e m a r k s.** The genitalia of the type species remain unknown (the holotype abdomen is missing). DIAKONOFF (1953) described *C. paragrapha* as nearest to *didyma*; the former has a large, broad uncus, minute socii, a finely thorned end of the arm of gnathos, and slightly expanding bases of the transtilla. *Choanograptis* is also mentioned with *Mersa*.

***Choristoneura* LEDERER, 1859**

*Choristoneura* LEDERER, 1859, Wien. Ent. Mschr., **3**: 246; t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *diversana* HÜBNER, [1817], Europe; ca 40 species included. **PAL, OR, AFR, NEA**.

*Cornicacoecia* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97**(3): 172, t. sp.: *Tortrix lafaurana* RAGONOT, 1875, Europe.

*Hoshinoa* Kawabe, 1965, Trans. Lepid. Soc. Japan, **16**: 30, t. sp.: *Archips longicellanus* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Japan: Honsyu.

*Cudonigera* OBRAZTSOV & POWELL, 1977 [in] POWELL & OBRAZTSOV, J. Lepid. Soc., **31**: 119; t. sp.: *Tortrix houstonana* GROTE, 1873, U.S.A.: Texas.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), POWELL (1964), RAZOWSKI (1987, 1998 – *Cudonigera*, 2002, 2004, 2008 – remarks).

**D i a g n o s i s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) compared *Choristoneura* to *Archips* HÜBNER mentioning chiefly characters of limited importance. RAZOWSKI (1987) compared *Choristoneura* to *Meridemis* DIAKONOFF with the comment “if [the latter] is distinct.” KAWABE (1965) distinguished *Hoshinoa* from *Archippus* and *Archips* HÜBNER by the forewing ve-

nation “and male genitalia, but shares the common structures with *Choristoneura adumbratana* ...; when the male genitalia of this resembles rather *Homona* than *Archips* and *Archippus*, differs from it in the separating of M5 and M4.”

**Remarks.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the shape of the dorsal part of uncus is the putative autapomorphy for *Choristoneura*. RAZOWSKI (2004) mentioned that this character, redescribed as the dorso-terminal position of the uncus, is more widely distributed in the subfamily as it was found in Asian *Meridemis*. *Cornicacoecia* was described as closely related to *Choristoneura* and the diagnostic characters are presented in a redescription, which RAZOWSKI (1987) recognized as the shape of the sacculus. KAWABE (1965) diagnosed *Hoshinoa* as follows: “While the male genitalia of this [*Hoshinoa*] resembles rather *Homona* than *Arhips* and *Archippus*, differs from it in the separating of M5 and M4. In addition it is easily distinguished from other Tortricid genera by the hollowed head..” KAWABE mentioned that *Hoshinoa* is also related to *Planostocha* MEYRICK and *Choristoneura*. The recent discovery of some species of *Homona* WALKER similar to both *Homona* and *Choristoneura* suggests that the problem of *Hoshinoa* can be solved by additional studies such as molecular analyses.

**Diagnosis** of *Cudonigera*. In the original paper, *Cudonigera* was compared to *Choristoneura* and distinguished based on small differences in the venation and male genitalia, and the presence of a helmet-shaped eighth abdominal tergite. DOMBROSKE & SPERLING (2013) synonymized *Cudonigera* with *Choristoneura* on basis of molecular data and supposed that *Choristoneura* is polyphyletic.

#### ***Claduncaria* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

*Cladotaenia* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Acta zool. cracov., **42**: 312; t. sp.: *Cladotaenia ochrochlaena* RAZOWSKI, 1999, preoccupied by *Cladotaenia* COHN, 1901 in Cestoda; Dominican Republic.

*Claduncaria* RAZOWSKI, [in] RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Acta zool. cracov., **43**(3-4): 208; t. sp.: *Cladotaenia ochrochlaena* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Three species included. **NEO**.

**Diagnosis.** *Claduncaria* was compared (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000a) to *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS, from which it differs in having a very large, well sclerotized uncus, a strong gnathos provided with a distinct processes, and dorsolateral process of the transtilla.

#### ***Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845**

*Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (2)**3**: 168; t. sp.: *Tortrix rusticana* TREITSCHKE, 1830 = [*Tortrix senecionana* HÜBNER, [1819], Europe. Over 60 species included. **PAL, OR, AFR, NEA, NEO**.

*Smicrotes* CLEMENS, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., [**12**]: 355; t. sp.: *Smicrotes peritana* CLEMENS, 1860, Canada, U.S.A.

*Siclobola* DIAKONOFF, 1947, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, (A)**4**: 25; t. sp.: *Tortrix unifasciana* DUPONCHEL, 1843 = [*Tortrix consimilana* HÜBNER, [1814-17], Europe.

*Pseudamelia* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97**: 196; t. sp.: *Tortrix unicolorana*: OBRAZTSOV, 1954 not DUPONCHEL, 1835 = *Tortrix rogana* GUENÉE, 1845, Europe.

*Mochlopyga* DIAKONOFF, 1955, Veröff. Zool. Samml. München, **8**: 44; t. sp.: *Tortrix humana* MEYRICK, 1912, India.

*Merophyas* COMMON, 1964, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **88**: 298; t.sp.: *Conchylis divulsana* WALKER, 1863, Australia: Queensland. **Syn. n.** Ten species included.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), POWELL (1964), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** No comparative diagnosis; the genus requires a thorough revision.

**Remarks.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) stated that *Siclobola* is only a subgenus of *Clepsis*, and RAZOWSKI (1979) synonymized three of the above mentioned genera, except for *Pseudamelia*; RAZOWSKI (1987) later commented on the subgenera and suggested that there is no autapomorphy for *Clepsis*.

*Merophyas* has no external and genital differences to the species related to *C. unicolorana* (DUPONCHEL, not OBRAZTSOV). COMMON (1964) provided the following diagnosis of *Merophyas* comparing it to *Epiphyas* TURNER: similar valva but that of latter has usually “membranous terminal lobe, poorly differentiated from the valvula. The transtilla is replaced by spined basal process of the valva [labis], and the mensis ventralis is present.” It may be “at once distinguished from *Epiphyas* in the female by the colliculum, and in the male by the roughened sacculus and series of external thorns on the aedeagus, and the strongly arched, very spiny basal process of the valva.”

A molecular study by DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013) has not solved the problem but has placed *Epiphyas* TURNER within *Clepsis* close to *C. fucana* (WALSINGHAM), which is most probably related to *Merophyas*. Five species forming the sister group for the former are closely related to *Smicrotes peritana* CLEMENS.

*Clepsis* is also mentioned under *Ancyroclepsis*, *Anthophrys*, *Borboniella*, *Clepsodes*, *Epichoristodes*, *Epiphyas*, *Ericodesma*, *Eurytheca*, *Homonoides*, *Leontochroma*, *Leptochroptila*, *Orilesa* and *Paramesia*.

#### ***Clepsodes* DIAKONOFF, 1957**

*Clepsodes* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, (E)8: 240; t. sp.: *Clepsis tetraplegma* DIAKONOFF, 1957, monotypic: Reunion Island. Monotypic. **AFR.**

**Diagnosis.** There is no diagnosis in the original description. RAZOWSKI (2004) compared *Clepsodes* with *Borboniella* DIAKONOFF as follows: male genitalia similar to the latter with separate lateral parts of the transtilla (the labides) known in *Clepsis* GUENÉE and without a small dorsal prominence of the median portion of the sacculus. He also suspected that *Clepsodes* is synonymous with *Clepsis*.

**Remarks.** *Clepsodes* was described as a subgenus of *Clepsis*, without any comparison. Most probably, *Clepsodes* is a synonym of *Borboniella*. RAZOWSKI (2004) removed *Clepsodes* from the synonymy of *Clepsis*.

#### ***Coeloptera* TURNER, 1945**

*Coeloptera* TURNER, 1945, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., 69: 54; t. sp.: *Coeloptera castaniana* TURNER, 1845, Australia: New South Wales = *Capua vulpina* TURNER, 1845. Three species. **AU.**

**Diagnosis.** In the original diagnosis TURNER (1945) wrote: “A derivative of *Capua* with peculiarly shaped forewings.”

**Remarks.** In male genitalia, *Coeloptera vulpinae* (TURNER, 1916) is similar to *Heterochorista* DIAKONOFF especially in the shape of the socii, transtilla, and valve, but *Coeloptera* has quite different facies and female genitalia (sterigma, antrum). Only the above species was examined by me.

#### ***Cornips* RAZOWSKI, 2010**

*Cornips* RAZOWSKI, 2010, Zootaxa, 2469: 9; t. sp.: *Tortrix dryocausta* MEYRICK, 1938, Democratic Republic of Congo. Five species includes. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** RAZOWSKI (2010) compared *Cornips* to *Choristoneura* LEDERER, indicating that the two have similar wing venation. *Cornips* is distinct by the autapomorphic transtilla which has a pair of strongly sclerotized curved processes, and by the presence of a tooth medially on the sacculus.

#### ***Cornuclepsis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

*Cornuclepsis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Acta zool. cracov., **43**(3-4): 208; t. sp.: *Cornuclepsis semivea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Costa Rica. Monotypic. **NEO**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Cornuclepsis* was compared to the *Clepsis*-group of genera. It is characterized by two putative autapomorphies: the presence of a long, specialized labis and a slender process of the zone.

#### ***Cornusaccula* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Cornusaccula* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Koninkl. Ned. Akad. Wetent., (2)**53**(2): 93; t. sp.: *Cornusaccula periopa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, monotypic; Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) stated that *Cornusaccula* “Belongs to the *Borboniella* group of genera” and based on the key, shares a transtilla in the form of “a denticulate narrow band”. However, this character is often found in Archipini, and the male genitalia of *Cornusaccula* are extremely similar to those of *Clepsodes* and *Borboniella* DIAKONOFF. *Cornusaccula* may be a synonym of the latter, from which it differs only in the stalked forewing veins R4- R5 (separate in *Borboniella*) and the setose distal half of the sacculus.

#### ***Cosmiophrys* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Cosmiophrys* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wetent., (2)**53**(2): 124; t. sp.: *Cosmiophrys stigma* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar, monotypic. Two species included. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) originally stated that *Cosmiophrys* belongs to the *Epagoge* group of genera and is perhaps nearest to *Anthophrys* DIAKONOFF from which it is “very distinct by the large uncus, the transtilla and the venation.”

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (2004) commented that the shape of the transtilla is a probable autapomorphy for this genus; however, a similarly shaped transtilla is observed in other genera.

#### ***Cryptomelaena* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

*Cryptomelaena* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **204**: 99; t. sp.: *Cryptomelaena dynastes* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Indonesia: Sumatra. One species. **OR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1983) concluded “Male with *Homona*-like genitalia, but an almost Cochylid robust and simple, heavily armed aedeagus; and the female with a characteristic dentate signum, reminding one rather of Palaearctic *Aphelia*, but with an unusual sclerotic corpus bursae, again resembling a cochylid!”

#### ***Cryptoptila* MEYRICK, 1881**

*Cryptoptila* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales, **6**: 481; t. sp.: *Teras immersana* WALKER, 1865, Australia: New South Wales. *Cryptoptyla* DIAKONOFF, 1939, misspelling of *Cryptoptila*. Four species known. **AU**.

*Arctephora* DIAKONOFF, 1953, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wetent., (2)**49**(3): 47; t. sp.: *Arctephora iubata* DIAKONOFF, 1953, New Guinea.



**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original diagnosis, MEYRICK (1881) wrote “nearly allied to *Tortrix* [Tortricini];...differing in large costal tuft of scales of the hindwings; superficially it has more appearance of *Cacoecia*.”

DIAKONOFF's (1953) diagnosis of *Arctephora* states “Nearest to *Ctenopseustis* MEYRICK, 1885, from New Zealand and South America, differing by ascending palpus, thoracic crest and very long tegulae. Judging by the male genitalia also correlated with *Carphomigma* and *Nikolaia*.” Earlier DIAKONOFF (1939) treated *Cryptoptila* as a synonym of *Cacoecia* (= *Archips* HÜBNER).

### ***Ctenopseustis* MEYRICK, 1885**

*Ctenopseustis* MEYRICK, 1885, New Zealand J. Sci., 2: 348; t. sp.: *Teras obliquana* WALKER, 1863, New Zealand. Six species known. **AU.**

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** PHILPOTT (1928), GREEN & DUGDALE (1982), DUGDALE (1990).

**D i a g n o s i s.** Originally diagnosed by the following: “Characters of *Cacoecia*, but lower median of hindwings pectinated.” DUGDALE (1990) wrote “The *Ctenopseustis* & *Planotortrix* subgroup is most closely approached in facies by the alpine genus *Gelophaula* (which has thickened antennae, and an entire forewing termen) and by *Catamacta* (which has forewing veins R4, R5 stalked).” The genus was also compared with *Xenothictis* MEYRICK (with “eversible lobes of the ovipore chamber”).

**R e m a r k s.** *Ctenopseustis* is also mentioned under *Catamacta*, *Cryptoptila*, *Epalxiphora*, *Leucotenes*, and *Williella*.

### ***Cununcus* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

*Cununcus* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000a, Acta zool. cracov., 43(3-4): 200; t. sp.: *Cununcus phylarchus* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Paraná, Brazil. Monotypic. **NEO.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** The genus was originally compared to *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS; the two genera share similar shapes of the uncus, valva, transtilla, juxta and aedeagus. Supposed autapomorphies of *Cununcus* include the configuration of the uncus and gnathos, and the sclerotization of the socii.

### ***Cuspidata* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Cuspidata* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 77; t. sp.: *Cuspidata oligosperma* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Ten species included. **AFR.**

*Pilophorica* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 89; t. sp.: *Cuspidata (Pilophorica) leptozona* DIAKONOFF, 1960; two species included originally. Madagascar.

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) stated that “this natural group might represent a connection between *Parapandemis* and *Epichoristos* group of genera. The genus is probably related to *Lozotaenia*.” RAZOWSKI (2004) commented that the genus is very close to *Pandemis* and *Niphothixa* and differs from them in the presence of at least one small dorsal thorn of the lateral part of the transtilla (a probable autapomorphy), which in the subgenus *Pilophorica* is absent or cuspidate. The aedeagus and cornuti in these genera are similarly shaped. The subgenera differ in wing venation and some minor genital characters, which may be of lesser importance (e.g., the absence of the signum). The original diagnosis of *Pilophorica* is as follows: “the neurulation seems to point to a relation of the genus *Cuspidata* with *Adoxophyes*”. Additional remarks on this genus are found in RAZOWSKI (2004).

***Daemilus* YASUDA, 1972**

*Daemilus* YASUDA, 1972, Bull. Univ. Osaka Pref., (B)**24**: 81; t. sp.: *Cacoecia fulva* FILIPJEV, 1962, Russia: Primorsk; monotypic. Four species known. **PAL, OR.**

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**Diagnosis.** No original comparative diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that *Daemilus* is similar to the *Archips*- and *Clepsis*-groups of genera. Judging from the male genitalia, *Daemilus* is related to *Epiphyas* TURNER, but the female genitalia differ from the latter in having a well developed cup-shaped part of the sterigma.

***Dentisociaria* KUZNETZOV, 1970**

*Dentisociaria* KUZNETZOV, 1970, Ent. Obozr., **49**:449; t. sp.: *Dentisociaria armata* KUZNETZOV, 1970, Russia: Primorsk. Monotypic. **PAL.**

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**Diagnosis.** Originally this genus was compared to *Syndemis* HÜBNER, but according to RAZOWSKI (1987), the shapes of the disc of the valva and transtilla show a closer relationship to *Archips*. RAZOWSKI (1987) also suggested that the only autapomorphy for *Dentisociaria* is the shape and sclerotization of the socii.

***Diactora* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Diactora* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet., (2)**53**(2): 202; t. sp.: *Diactora oxymorpha* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR.**

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1960) compared *Diactora* to the Asian *Diactenis* MEYRICK, 1907 and placed it at the end of Schoenotenini after *Furnicula* DIAKONOFF.

**Remarks.** DIAKONOFF (1972) and RAZOWSKI (2004) placed *Diactora* in Archipini.

***Dicanticinta* YASUDA & RAZOWSKI, 1991**

*Dicanticinta* YASUDA & RAZOWSKI, 1991, Nota lepid., **14**(2): 180; t. sp.: *Tortrix ditinctana* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Japan. One species. **PAL.**

**Diagnosis.** In original paper YASUDA & RAZOWSKI (1991) compared *Dicanticinta* to *Pseudargyrotoza* OBRAZTSOV (similar shape of the valva), but the former differs in having a small group of minute spines in the dorsobasal part of the valve, which is a probable synapomorphy with *Drachmobola* MEYRICK.

**Remarks.** In genitalia, *Dicanticinta* is also similar to *Taeniarchis* MEYRICK (type species *T. periorma* (MEYRICK, 1931) from Australia, but the latter has long, rigid socii, proximal lobes of the transtilla, and a simple, long ductus bursae without an accessory bursa. *Dicanticinta* is also mentioned under *Kanikehia*.

***Dicellitis* MEYRICK, 1908**

*Dicellitis* MEYRICK, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **18**: 616; t. sp.: *Dicellitis nigrifula* MEYRICK, 1908, India. Three species. **OR.**

**Redescription.** DIAKONOFF (1939).

**Diagnosis.** MEYRICK (1908) provided no comparative diagnosis; however, DIAKONOFF (1939) suggested that MEYRICK regarded it "as a probable derivation of *Spatalistis* [Tortricini]." Judging by the genitalia and venation, *Dicellitis* belongs to the group of *Epagoge* HÜBNER and is closely related to *Gnorismoneura* ISSIKI & STRINGER (revised by

RAZOWSKI, 1977). The type species of *Dicellititis* differs from the type species of *Gnorismoneura* by having a simple gnathos and transtilla, and a large signum.

**Remarks.** The two above mentioned genera require reconsideration (RAZOWSKI, 1977).

#### ***Dichelia* GUENÉE, 1845**

*Dichelia* GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc. Ent. Fr., (2)3: 141; t. sp.: *Tortrix histrionana* FRÖLICH, 1828, Germany. Three species known. **PAL.**

*Parasyndemis* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., 97(3): 185; t. sp.: *Tortrix histrionana* FRÖLICH, 1828, Germany.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954, *Parasyndemis*), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) compared *Parasyndemis* to *Choristoneura* LEDERER, describing external and genital characters.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002) suggested that the shape of the gnathos and the presence of a submedian process of the sacculus are putative autapomorphies for *Dichelia*. It was placed near *Aphelia* HÜBNER, but this was a provisional assignment. This point of view was confirmed by the molecular study by DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013), but *Dichelia* was more closely related to *Syndemis* HÜBNER than to *Aphelia*.

#### ***Dichelopa* LOWER, 1901**

*Dichelopa* LOWER, 1901, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., 25: 76; t. sp.: *Dichelopa dichroa* LOWER, 1901, monotypic; Australian. Over 50 species included.

**Diagnosis.** LOWER (1901) mentioned *Cheimatophila* Stph. and stated that “Its resemblance to *Dichelia* is superficial only.”

*Dichelopa* is closely related to *Adoxophyes* MEYRICK but differs from it in the absence of hindwing vein M2 and the absence of the signum.

**Remarks.** CLARKE (1971, 1986) described and illustrated numerous Oceanian species all with the signum missing and many with hindwing vein M2 absent. In the forewing, the two last radial veins are stalked to various degrees, or they originate from one point. For further remarks see comments under *Adoxophyes* MEYRICK.

#### ***Diedra* RUBINOFF & POWELL, 1999**

*Diedra* RUBINOFF & POWELL, 1999, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am., 92(4): 479; t. sp.: *Tortrix cockerellana* KEARFOTT, 1907, California, U.S.A. Five species included. **NEA.**

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000b).

**Diagnosis.** Originally (RUBINOFF & POWELL 1999) *Diedra* was compared to *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS and diagnosed as having “heavily sclerotized genitalia; uncus large,...; aedeagus elongate, slender,...; cornuti absent; a pronounced, distinct dorsally flattened flange ...”

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000b) commented on the above characters. Based on molecular analyses, DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013) found deep division between the clade of *Diedra* and the remaining clades of *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS. They indicated that they could either add to this clade three other morphological rather dissimilar species or “maintain the nomenclatorial status quo.” RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000b) shared the same point of view, preserving this genus.

***Digitosa* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Digitosa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Ned. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 22; t. sp.: *Digitosa leptographa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Six species included. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** The genus was originally characterized “by the remarkable transtilla. Apparently the group represents a moderately specialized branch of *Parapandemis* stock.”

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (2004) mentioned that *Digitosa* is closely related to *Pandemis* HÜBNER. He concluded that a putative autapomorphy is the presence of a series of rounded terminally processes of the lateral parts of the transtilla and that other characters seem to be of convergent importance.

***Diplocalyptis* DIAKONOFF, 1976**

*Diplocalyptis* DIAKONOFF, 1976, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **144**: 108; t. sp.: *Diplocalyptis apona* DIAKONOFF, 1976, Nepal. Now six species included. **PAL, OR**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1976) originally compared *Diplocalyptis* to *Neocalyptis* DIAKONOFF, stating “differing chiefly by the furcate uncus and modified, extended vinculum portion”.

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (1987) supposed that this genus may be synonymous with *Neocalyptis*. Some genital characters of *Diplocalyptis* are rather variable.

***Ditula* STEPHENS, 1829**

*Ditula* STEPHENS, 1829, Nom. Br. Insects: 46; t. sp.: *Tortrix angustiorana* HAWORTH, 1811, Europe: Great Britain. *Diluta* RAZOWSKI (1977), incorrect subs. spell. Two species known. **PAL**.

*Batodes* GUENÉE, 1845, Anns. Soc. Ent. Fr., (2)3: 174; t. sp.: *Paedisca dumeriliana* DUPONCHEL, 1836 = *Tortrix angustiorana* HAWORTH, [1811], British Islands. Monotypic. **PAL**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954, *Batodes*), POWELL (1964, *Batodes*), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2004, *Batodes*).

**D i a g n o s i s.** GUENÉE’s (1845) diagnosis is superficial. OBRAZTSOV (1954) mentioned that the antenna is indetical to that of *Capua*. RAZOWSKI (1987) compared *Batodes* to *Geogepa*, mentioning that the external position of the brachiola is a probable synapomorphy.

***Doridostoma* DIAKONOFF, 1973**

*Doridostoma* DIAKONOFF, 1973, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. nat., Zool., **82**: 135; t. sp.: *Doridostoma denotata* DIAKONOFF, 1973, Madagascar. Two species included. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1973) described *Doridostoma* as “apparently nearest to *Pandemis* HB., but with a complicated gnathos, thorny transtilla and small valva. These characters and also indefinite sacculus separate this form from *Parapandemis*. The species has the appearance, rather, of *Epichoristodes* but the genitalia are widely different.”

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (2004) basically reiterated the original diagnosis.

***Drachmobola* MEYRICK, 1907**

*Drachmobola* MEYRICK, 1907, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., **17**: 978; t. sp.: *Drachmobola periastra* MEYRICK, 1907, India, monotypic. Five species included. **PAL, OR, AU**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** DIAKONOFF (1939), COMMON (1963), YASUDA & RAZOWSKI (1991).

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original description MEYRICK (1907) states “Allied to *Epagoge* and to the following genus [*Spatalistis* MEYRICK, Tortricini].” DIAKONOFF (1939) realized that *Drachmobola* is externally similar to *Spatalistis* [Tortricini] but is “remote from it”. COMMON (1963) wrote that the “presence of metallic scales near the tornus of the hindwing suggests that the genus is allied to *Taeniarchis*.” In addition, YASUDA & RAZOWSKI (1991) compared the female genitalia of this genus to those of *Dicaticinta diticinctana* (WALSINGHAM, 1900). *Drachmobola* is also mentioned under *Dicaticinta* and *Minutargyrotoza*.

***Droceta* RAZOWSKI, 2006**

*Droceta* RAZOWSKI, 2006, Polish J. Entomol., **75**(3): 418; t. sp.: *Tortrix cedrota* MEYRICK, 1908, South Africa. Monotypic. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** RAZOWSKI (2006) originally compared the facies of *Droceta* with those of *Hectaphelia hectaea* (MEYRICK, 1911); in *Droceta* the forewing is slender with the basal markings well developed; the male genitalia differ from all known tortricine genera. The supposed autapomorphies for *Droceta* are the complete atrophy of the gnathos, the presence of latero-terminal lobes and the median process of terminal part of tegumen, the shape of the basal process of costa of the valva, and the termination of the aedeagus. *Droceta* is also mentioned under *Phalarotortrix* and *Nkandla*.

***Durangarchips* POWELL, 1995**

*Durangarchips* POWELL, 1995 [in] HEPPNER, Atlas Neotropical Lepid., Checklist, **2**: 148; t. sp.: *Tortrix druana* WALSINGHAM, 1914, Mexico: Durango; nomen nudum. One species included. **NEA**.

**R e m a r k s.** *Durangarchips* was cataloged by POWELL & al. (1995) and BROWN (2005), but it never was formally described. [Gilligan and Brown, in press, formally describe a new genus for *Tortrix druana* and a new species from Costa Rica.]

***Dynatocephala* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

*Dynatocephala* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **204**: 112; t. sp.: *Homona cruenta* DIAKONOFF, 1976, Nepal = *Harmologa omophaea* MEYRICK, 1926, Borneo. One species known. **OR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original description DIAKONOFF (1983) states *Dynatocephala* is similar to *Homona* WALKER “but with characteristic aberrant male genitalia: with a broad not narrowed tegumen, uncus broad and depressed, rounded-triangular, strongly bristled at the basis, without separate socii, gnathos with long point, as long as arms, transtilla with a median process...”

***Ecclitica* MEYRICK, 1923**

*Ecclitica* MEYRICK, 1923, Trans. New Zealand Inst., **54**: 164; t. sp.: *Dipterina hemiclista* MEYRICK, 1905, New Zealand. Four species known. **AU**.

*Curvisaccula* DUGDALE, 1966, New Zealand J. Sci., **9**(4): 772; t. sp.: *Tortrix encausta* PHILPOTT, 1930, preocc. n. = *Curvisaccula philpotti* DUGDALE, 1978, New Zealand.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** PHILPOTT (1928).

**D i a g n o s i s.** There is no original comparative diagnosis. DUGDALE’s (1966b) diagnosis of *Curvisaccula* is as follows: “The genus resembles particularly the Australian *Paraphyas* COMMON (Cnephasiini) in shape of the uncus, and in a complex gnathos, but can be distinguished by the sacculus structure. It is distinguished from *Ochetarcha* by the absence of a U-shaped fultura superior and by the form of the sacculus. From *Laciniella* it is readily distinguished by the course of vein R5.”

***Egogepa* RAZOWSKI, 1977**

*Egogepa* RAZOWSKI, 1977, Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. (Sci. biol.), **25**(5): 323; t. sp.: *Egogepa zosta* RAZOWSKI, 1977, China: Chekiang. Monotypic. **PAL**.

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**Diagnosis.** In the original description *Egogepa* is compared to *Gnorismoneura* ISSIKI & STRINGER and *Epagoge* HÜBNER, from which *Egogepa* differs by the atrophy of the coecum penis and the absence of a signum, and from *Gnorismoneura* chiefly by the shape of the aedeagus and transtilla.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987) compared *Egogepa* to *Gnorismoneura*, and concluded that features of the aedeagus (i.e., a completely reduced coecum penis and the presence of proximal opening for ductus ejaculatorius) are the only supposed autapomorphies for this genus.

***Elaeodina* MERICK, 1926**

*Elaeodina* MEYRICK, 1926, Sarawak Mus. J., **3**: 149; t. sp.: *Elaeodina refragrans* MEYRICK, 1926, one species. **OR**.

**Diagnosis.** In the original description MEYRICK hypothesized that this genus is intermediate between *Argyrotoxa* and *Spatalipsis*.

**Remarks.** DIAKONOFF (1939) reiterated the original description of the genus. The type-specimen is in the Sarawak Museum and was not examined by me. The species requires re-description.

***Electraglaia* DIAKONOFF, 1976**

*Electraglaia* DIAKONOFF, 1976, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **144**: 114; t. sp.: *Tortrix isozona* MEYRICK, 1908, India: Assam. Five species included. **OR**.

**Diagnosis.** In the original description DIAKONOFF (1976) mentioned only its "relationship with *Clepsis* group of genera".

**Remarks.** In male genitalia, *Electraglaia* resembles *Ulodemis* MEYRICK especially in the shape of the costa of the valva, the gnathos, and the basal part of cornutus. Females of the two genera have similar signa but differ strongly in the shape of the cup-like part of the sterigma.

***Epagoge* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816**

*Epagoge* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 389; t. sp.: *Tortrix fulvana* HÜBNER, [1799] = *Pyralis grotiana* FABRICIUS, 1781; Central Europe. Two species included. **PAL**.

**Descriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) compared *Epagoge* to *Capua* STEPHENS and mentioned some earlier interpretations of the genus. *Epagoge* is probably related to *Paramesia* STEPHENS and *Abrepagoge* RAZOWSKI, but *Epagoge* has a strongly reduced sclerotized part of the costa of the valva and a complete transtilla.

**Remarks.** DIAKONOFF (1939) based his redescription on *E. grotiana* but included in the synonymy of *Epagoge* some remote genera. RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that the only putative autapomorphy for *Epagoge* is the shape of the dorsal part of the valva (a short sclerotized base and long submembranous remaining part).

***Epalxiphora* MEYRICK, 1881**

*Epalxiphora* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. N. S. Wales, **6**: 647; t. sp.: *Epalxiphora axenana* MEYRICK, 1881, New Zealand. One species. **AU**.

**Redescription.** PHILPOTT (1928).

**Diagnosis.** MEYRICK (1881) wrote that it is “rather uncertain to what group it is most allied, but it agrees in its main characters with *Penthina* ...”

DUGDALE (1990) compared *Ctenopseustis* MEYRICK to *Epalxiphora* which “differ in wing shape...” *Ctenopseustis* has “unmodified patagia, modified scales on the male hindwing, notable uncus and socii structure” etc. In *E. axenana* (examined by me) the costa of the valva is weakly sclerotized, the transtilla simple, the ductus bursae is mostly strongly sclerotized, and the signum has a distinct capitulum like species of *Ctenopseustis* and *Leucotenes* DUGDALE. *E. axenana* has long, rigid socii; composite cornuti; and well sclerotized lateroterminal parts of tegumen which may prove characteristic of this genus.

***Epichorista* MEYRICK, 1909**

*Epichorista* MEYRICK, 1909, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **2**: 5; t. sp.: *Proselena hemionana* MEYRICK, 1883, New Zealand. Fourteen species included. **AU**.

**Redescriptions.** PHILPOTT (1928), DIAKONOFF (1939).

**Diagnosis.** MEYRICK (1909) compared *Epichorista* with *Tortrix* auct. stating the former “is distinguished from *Tortrix* by the separation of veins 3 and 4 of hindwings ....”; and MEYRICK (1911) stated that “This genus is a development of *Tortrix*.”

**Remarks.** PHILPOTT (1928) illustrated the male genitalia of 12 species. The uncus is well developed, the socius small, the aedeagus simple, the costa of valva sclerotized, and the transtilla usually membranous medially. I have examined *E. emphanes* (MEYRICK, 1902) the genitalia of which resemble the Palearctic *Paramesia*-species. *Epichorista* is also mentioned under *Paramesia* and *Paranepsia*.

***Epichoristodes* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Epichoristodes* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)**53**(2): 166; t. sp.: *Cacoecia leucocymba* MEYRICK, 1912, Madagascar. About 50 species included **AFR**.

**Redescriptions.** RAZOWSKI (2002, 2004).

**Diagnosis.** Originally DIAKONOFF regarded this genus as “intermediate between two large groups, at one hand, *Goniotorna* MEYR., through its subgenus *Tenuisaccula* nov., with similarly serrate transtilla, but with a broader uncus and a modified valva – and the very extensive *Clepsis* group of genera.... from this latter group *Epichoristodes* differs by very large socii, slender uncus and characteristic, simple valva.”

**Remarks.** Based on DIAKONOFF’s illustrations, RAZOWSKI (2004) concluded that the transtilla is variable and extends ventrad and fuses with the pulvinus, similar to that found in *Pandemis* and some closely related genera. Therefore, RAZOWSKI (2002) placed *Epichoristodes* in the *Pandemis*-group of genera.

The genus was divided into two subgenera, the nominotypical subgenus and *Tubula*.

***Tubula* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Tubula* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)**53**(2): 174; t. sp.: *Proselena ionephela* MEYRICK, 1909 = *Depressaria acerbella* WALKER, 1864, South Africa. Monotypic. **AFR** (introduced to **PAL**).

**Description.** RAZOWSKI (2004).

**Diagnosis.** *Tubula* was described as a subgenus of *Epichoristodes* from which it differs chiefly by the shape of the transtilla.

**Remarks.** *Tubula* was originally characterized as follows: “males without labis. Females with lamella postvaginalis weak. Colliculum long. Signum smooth, obtuse.” Based on the examination of the type-species, RAZOWSKI (2002, 2004) found that *Tubula* weakly differs from the nominotypical subgenus (transtilla is indistinctly expanded laterally not forming the typical labis, and differences in the female genitalia are even smaller). In the nominotypical subgenus there is a well developed transtilla, but it is strongly constricted in middle and its lateral parts are convex, thorny dorsally.

### ***Epiphyas* TURNER, 1927**

*Epiphyas* TURNER, 1927, Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasm., **1926**: 125; t. sp.: *Epiphyas eucyrta* TURNER, 1927, Australia: Tasmania. Forty species known. **AU, PAL**(Europe, introduced).

*Austrotortrix* BRADLEY, 1956, Bull. ent. Res., **47**: 101; t. sp.: *Teras postvittana* WALKER, 1863, Australia: New South Wales. *Austerotortrix* RAZOWSKI, 1977, misspelling.

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**Diagnosis.** In his description of *Austrotortrix*, BRADLEY (1956) wrote that it should be placed near *Isotenes* MEYRICK and *Harmologa* MEYRICK.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002) suggested that *Epiphyas* is related to *Clepsis* GUENÉE, especially to the *peritana*-group of species (*Smicrotes* CLEMENS) which has an identical abdominal male scent organ. Based on molecular data, DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013) realized that *Epiphyas* may be subordinate within *Clepsis* GUENÉE.

### ***Ericodesma* DUGDALE, 1971**

*Ericodesma* DUGDALE, 1971, Pacif. Insects Monogr., **27**: 158; t. sp.: *Tortrix melanosperma* MEYRICK, 1916, New Zealand. Fourteen species included. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** DUGDALE (1971) wrote: “*Ericodema* is distinguished by the shape of the valval costal sclerite in the male, and in the female, by the presence of a cestum (absent in *Epiphyas* TURNER and *Merophyas* COMMON), and a signum (absent in *Eurythecta*, *Merophyas*, and undescribed genus).”

**Remarks.** This genus is allied to *Clepsis* GUENÉE or some of its synonyms which require a thorough revision. In the genitalia, *E. melanosperma* is very similar to the Palaearctic *Clepsis coriacana* (REBEL, 1894) from the Canary Islands (see RAZOWSKI, 1979).

### ***Eurythecta* MEYRICK, 1883**

*Eurythecta* MEYRICK, 1883, Trans. New Zealand Inst., **15**: 36, 54; t. sp.: *Zelotherses robusta* BUTLER, 1887, New Zealand. *Eurythecta*: RAZOWSKI, 1977, incorrect subs. spell. Eight species included. **AU**.

**Redescription.** PHILPOTT (1928).

**Diagnosis.** MEYRICK wrote that *Eurythecta* “appear ancestral, but rather as an eccentric development of *Tortrix* [Torticini].”

**Remarks.** The type species of *Eurythecta* is closely related to the species of the genera (or their synonyms) of the *Clepsis*-group, e.g., *Epiphyas* TURNER.

### ***Exorstaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

*Exorstaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Acta zool. cracov., **43**(3-4): 203; t. sp.: *Exorstaenia festiva* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Two species included. **NEO**.



**D i a g n o s i s.** *Exorstaenia* was originally compared to *Aphelia* HÜBNER; the putative autapomorphy for *Exorstaenia* is the presence of a minutely spined membrane surrounding the gnathos. From *Aphelia* it differs in the shape of the gnathos, the lack of a discal sclerite of the valva, and the presence of the sclerotized area near the base of the transtilla.

***Furcataenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

*Furcataenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000a, Acta zool. cracov., **43**(3-4): 200; t. sp.: *Furcataenia bifida* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Federal District. Five species included. **NEO**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Furcataenia* was originally compared to *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS; putative synapomorphies for *Furcataenia* are the shape of the uncus, the reduction of the socii, and the shape of the valva in the male genitalia, and the shape of the signum in the female. The putative autapomorphies for *Furcataenia* are the presence of a very large, slender, median process of the transtilla, the configuration of the sacculus, the large lobes of the anellus extending from caulis, the shape of the sterigma, and the presence of lobes of the subgenital sternite.

***Furnicula* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Furnicula* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet.,(2)**53**(2): 198; t. sp.: *Furnicula punctulata* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Two species known. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) suggested that *Furnicula* is closely related to *Diactenis* MEYRICK; the two genera have a similar furcate uncus and an H-shaped gnathos. DIAKONOFF mentioned that “the hairy lobi anales are typically Schaenoteninae”, and that adults have “raised scale tufts of the fore wing, and thickened veins on the under side of wings, fringed by rows of dense scales.”

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (2004) listed the following supposed autapomorphies for *Furnicula*: the presence of large lateroterminal parts of the uncus and the spined lobes of the gnathos; other characters of uncertain significance include the completely reduced costa of valva and the broad dorsolateral lobes of the transtilla, which are known in several other genera of this tribe.

***Gelophaula* MEYRICK, 1923**

*Gelophaula* MEYRICK, 1923, Trans. New Zealand Ins., **54**: 163; t. sp.: *Harmologa trisulca* MEYRICK, 1916, New Zealand. Nine species included. **AU**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** PHILPOTT (1928).

**D i a g n o s i s.** There is no original comparative diagnosis.

**R e m a r k s.** In genitalia, *Gelophaula* is similar to the Afrotropical *Hectaphelia* RAZOWSKI from which it differs chiefly by a lack of the dorsoterminal lobe of the costal sclerite of the valva. Also see *Ctenopseustis* MEYRICK for a comparison by DUGDALE (1990).

***Geogepa* RAZOWSKI 1977**

*Geogepa* RAZOWSKI, 1977, Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. (Sci. biol.), **25**(5): 325; t. sp.: *Geogepa zeuxidia* RAZOWSKI, 1977, China. Six species included. **PAL, OR**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original description, *Geogepa* was compared to *Gnorismoneura* ISSIKI & STRINGER and *Epagoge* HÜBNER; all share a similar transtilla, valva, and signum. The supposed autapomorphies for *Geogepa* are the distally curved coecum penis and the swollen broadening of the median part of ductus bursae.

***Gephyraspis* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Gephyraspis* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 105; t. sp.: *Gephyraspis lutescens* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar, monotypic. Three species included. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Gephyraspis* was originally compared to *Parapandemis* [= *Pandemis* HÜBNER] with the following note: “considerably [distinct] by the median rising process of the transtilla. Perhaps allied with *Homonoides*, in which a similar process is paired and lateral.”

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (2004) supposed that the presence of the median slender process of transtilla is the autapomorphy for this genus and also mentioned its other characters, e.g., the shape of the valva complex, which is found in other Archipini genera.

***Glyphidoptera* TURNER, 1916**

*Glyphidoptera* TURNER, 1916, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., **40**: 505; t. sp.: *Glyphidoptera polymita* TURNER, 1916, Australia: New South Wales. Two species included. **AU.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original diagnosis TURNER wrote “A development of *Capua* differing in the strongly notched forewings...” etc.

**R e m a r k s.** I examined only *G. insignata* MEYRICK, 1881 from New South Wales which strongly resembles *Thrincochora* MEYRICK (see comments under *Acropolitis*).

***Gnorismoneura* ISSIKI & STRINGER, 1932**

*Gnorismoneura* ISSIKI & STRINGER, 1932, Stylops, **1**(6): 134; t. sp.: *Gnorismoneura exulis* ISSIKI & STRINGER, 1932, Taiwan, monotypic. Twenty-five species included. **PAL, OR.**

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1977, 1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** According to the original description *Gnorismoneura* is allied to *Leontochroma* WALSINGHAM from which “it differs in the separation of veins 6 and 7 in the hind-wings, in the absence of the fringe of scales on vein 1b, and in the genitalia.”

**R e m a r k s.** No autapomorphy was found (RAZOWSKI 1987). *Gnorismoneura* is also mentioned with *Aneuxanthis*, *Egogepa*, *Geogepa* and *Leontochroma*.

***Gongylotypa* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

*Gongylotypa* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Proc. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (C)**86**: 487; t. sp.: *Gongylotypa anaetia* DIAKONOFF, 1984, Indonesia: Sulawesi. One species known. **AU.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF diagnosed *Gongylotypa*, mentioning only (except for the statement that “but with so peculiar genitalia, that the separation in a new genus is necessary”) “the coremata and the dense hairing of the valva are rather similar to *Snodgrassia* DIAKONOFF, but this similarity is purely incidental, for the male genitalia is proper and very characteristic.”

***Goniotorna* MEYRICK, 1933**

*Goniotorna* MEYRICK, 1933, Exotic Microlepid., **4**: 423; t. sp.: *Goniotorna chersopis* MEYRICK, 1933, Madagascar. Thirty-three species included. **AFR.**

*Oestophyes* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)**53**(2): 132; t. sp.: *Goniotorna (Oestophyes) illustra* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar.

*Tenuisaccula* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)**53**(2): 152; t. sp.: *Goniotorna (Tenuisaccula) rhodoptila* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar.

*Serruligera* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)**53**(2): 164; t. sp.: *Goniotorna (Serruligera) melanoconis* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s:** DIAKONOFF (1960), RAZOWSKI (2004, remarks).

**D i a g n o s i s.** MEYRICK (1933) provided no comparative diagnosis. For a provisional diagnosis see the remarks below.

**R e m a r k s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) divided *Goniotorna* into four subgenera. He concluded that it is characterized by a large tornal lobe of the male hindwing, which according to him independently developed several times within this family and “therefore it is of little use as a generic character.”

According to RAZOWSKI (2004) the characters found by DIAKONOFF seem rather insufficient to retain the system of the subgenera. BROWN (2005) synonymized the above listed subgenera.

There is only one genital character in common to the majority of the species which may characterize *Goniotorna*: the anterior part of pedunculus is strongly narrowed whilst its main part is very broad. However, this character may be a synapomorphy for *Goniotorna*, *Digitosa*, and its allies. *Goniotorna* is also mentioned under *Epichoristodes*.

### ***Harmologa* MEYRICK, 1882**

*Harmologa* MEYRICK, 1882, New Zealand Jl. Sci. Dunedin, **1**: 277; t. sp.: *Teras oblongana* WALKER, 1863, New Zealand; 1883, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst., **15**: 44 (second description). Over 10 species included. **AU**.

*Trachybathra* MEYRICK, 1907, Trans. New Zealand Inst., **39**: 114; t. sp.: *Trachybathra scoliastis* MEYRICK, 1907, New Zealand.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** PHILPOTT (1928), DIAKONOFF (1939).

**D i a g n o s i s.** In his description of *Harmologa*, MEYRICK (1882) wrote “Characters of *Proselena*, but with costal fold, from *Cacoecia*; antennae in male ciliated.” According to DIAKONOFF (1939) it is “closely allied to *Homona* and *Cacoecia* and not to *Cnephasia* and *Tortrix* as was supposed by MEYRICK.” DIAKONOFF (1952) mentioned that “Structurally *Anisotenes* is almost congruent with *Harmologa*”. The original diagnosis of *Trachybathra* states “Allied to *Capua* from which it differs by the rough basal scales of forewings, and the absence of vein 4 of hindwings.”

**R e m a r k s.** The type species is characterized by a well developed costa of the valva similar to that in some genera closely related to *Epagoge* HÜBNER, but *Harmologa* has a large uncus, a lobate arm of the gnathos, and a long, slender median part of transtilla; the female has a broad sterigma with protruding proximal corners, a strong median sclerite of ductus bursae, and a minute, non-capitate signum. *Harmologa* is also mentioned under *Epiphyas*, *Homona*, *Isotenes*, *Paradichelia*, *Philocryptica*, and *Planostocha*.

### ***Hectaphelia* RAZOWSKI, 2006**

*Hectaphelia* RAZOWSKI, 2006, Polish J. Entom., **75**: 430, t. sp.: *Hectaphelia periculosus* Razowski, 2006, Soth Africa. Six species included. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Hectaphelia* is closely related to *Aphelia* HÜBNER based on the similar shapes of the valvae and transtilla, and a tendency of formation of basal sclerites of the transtilla; however, *Hectaphelia* has a subdorsal sclerite of the valva and a plicate lobe of the gnathos.

### ***Heterochorista* DIAKONOFF, 1952**

*Heterochorista* DIAKONOFF, 1952, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet., (2)**49**(1): 144, t. sp.: *Heterochorista dispersa* Diakonoff, 1952, New Guinea. 20 species. **AU**.

*Nikolaia* DIAKONOFF, 1953, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)49(3): 44, t. sp.: *Nikolaia melanopsigma* Diakonoff, 1953, New Guinea.

**Redescription.** HORAK (1984).

**Diagnosis.** The diagnosis (DIAKONOFF, 1952) in the original description states "A development of *Isochorista* MEYRICK, 1881. Differs from *Lamyrodes* MEYRICK, 1910 by dilated palpus, with terminal segment exposed, and by stalked veins 6 and 7 in hind wing." DIAKONOFF (1953) wrote that *Nikolaia* is "structurally nearest to *Enoditis* MEYRICK...[Sparganothini]" and "judging by the male genitalia closely correlated with *Lophoprora* MEYRICK [Polyorthini], and, less closely, with *Carphomigma* gen. nov."

**Remarks.** HORAK (1984) provided a diagnosis but did not specifically compare *Heterochorista* to any other genus. She also redescribed *Heterochorista* and transferred it to *Sparganothini*. *Heterochorista* was described from a single female and *Nikolaia* from a male. The male genitalia of this genus show some sparganothine characters, but the females have a typical archipine signum with a well developed capitulum; thus DIAKONOFF correctly described it in Archipini.

#### ***Hiceteria* DIAKONOFF, 1953**

*Hiceteria* DIAKONOFF, 1953, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)49(3): 31; t. sp.: *Hiceteria heptatoma* DIAKONOFF, 1953, New Guinea. Three species included. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** According to the original diagnosis, *Hiceteria* is "intermediate between *Pyrgotis* MEYRICK and *Catamacta* MEYRICK, nearest to the first named, distinct by absence of costal fold in male, and not crested or but slightly crested thorax"; from *Aeolostoma* [in fact belonging to Epitymbiini] "it can be discriminated by subascending palpus in male and by vein 2 in fore wing originating distinctly before middle of lower edge of cell..." also closely allied to the following genus [*Carphomigma*] but differing by the shape of palpi... and absence of well developed double thoracic crest."

**Remarks.** Judging from the original drawings of genitalia, *Hiceteria* has a complete transtilla with broad, finely thorny bases similar to those in many species of the *Epagoge*-group of genera, e.g., *Paramesia* STEPHENS, but *Hiceteria* has a broad, rounded uncus, and a signum with a well developed blade. Unfortunately the description does not mention whether the costa of valva is developed. Not re-examined by me.

#### ***Homona* WALKER, 1863**

*Homona* WALKER, 1863, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus., **28**: 424; t. sp.: *Homona fasiculana* WALKER, 1863 = *Tortrix coffearia* NIETNER, 1861, Sri Lanka. Over 30 species. **OR, AU**.

*Godana* WALKER, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus., **28**: 1800; t. sp.: *Godana simulana* WALKER, 1866, Indonesia: Java.

*Ericia* WALKER, 1866, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus., **28**: 1802; t. sp.: *Ericia aestivana* WALKER, 1866, New Guinea.

*Ericiana* STRAND, 1910, Societas Ent., **25**: 34 [replacement name for *Ericia*].

*Rhapsodica* MEYRICK, 1927, Exotic Microlep., **3**: 363; t. sp.: *Rhapsodica antitona* MEYRICK, 1927, Sumatra. (*Rhapsidoca* MEYRICK, 1927 – misspelling).

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1939), OBRAZTSOV (1954).

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1939) wrote that *Homona* is "correlated with *Cacoecia* [= *Archips*], nearly related to it and forming with it, *Epagoge*, *Harmologa*, *Pandemis* and *Ulodemis* a natural group." OBRAZTSOV (1954) wrote that *Homona* is externally similar to *Archips* HÜBNER and in structure of genitalia to *Choristoneura* LEDERER.

**Remarks.** *Homona* is certainly a polyphyletic genus and requires further molecular study. DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013) examined two species closely related to the type-species and placed them as a sister taxon of *Ptycholomoides* + *Ptycholoma*. Four other species morphologically rather remote from the type-species of the genus but closer to North American group named *Archippus* FREEMEN (= *Archips*), were placed in the *Archips* group. *Rhapsodica* was described in Xyloryctidae.

#### ***Homonoides* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Homonoides* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wetens., (2)53(2): 102; t. sp.: *Batodes euryplaca* MEYRICK, 1933, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR**.

**Diagnosis.** *Homonoides* was originally described as a “very distinct genus ... related with *Parapandemis* and also has affinities to the large *Clepsis* group, but stands otherwise rather isolated.”

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (2004) commented that the lateral processes of the transtilla are certainly of autapomorphic importance; other characters are widely distributed in this group of Archipini. *Homonoides* rather belongs in the group of *Pandemis* in which the median part of transtilla is preserved.

#### ***Homonopsis* KUZNETZOV, 1964**

*Homonopsis* KUZNETZOV, 1964, Ent. Obozr., 43(4): 873; t. sp.: *Dichelia illotana* KENNEL, 1901, East Russia: Ussuri Territory. Four species included. **PAL**.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1967), RAZOWSKI (1987).

**Diagnosis.** The genus was originally compared to *Homona* and *Anisogona* [Epitymbini], indicating that the two are similar in venation and genitalia, but differ in venation, valva and uncus, and the absence of socii.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987) supposed that the shapes of the uncus and transtilla and the presence of the spined part of the inner surface of valva are putative autapomorphies for *Homonopsis*.

#### ***Idolatteria* WALSINGHAM, 1914**

*Idolatteria* WALSINGHAM, 1914, Biol. Centr.-Am. Lepid. Heterocera, 4: 270; t. sp.: *Idolatteria simulatrix* WALSINGHAM, 1914, Guatemala. Eleven species included. **NEO**.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1966).

**Diagnosis.** WALSINGHAM (1914) originally compared this genus with *Atteria* WALKER, 1863, Atteriini “in having F[ore]W[ing]:7-8 separate, not stalked; and from *Pseudatteria* WALSM. [Polyorthini] in FW 7 going to the termen ...” OBRAZTSOV (1966) compared it with *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS, stating “very distinct appearance, similar wing venation and very similar genitalia...”

**Remarks.** Apart from its telochromatic appearance, *Idolatteria* differs from *Argyrotaenia* and some other genera in the shape of the valva, the valval fold, and scent scales grouped dorsobasally; *Idolatteria* also is separated from *Argyrotaenia* by the absence of the basal sclerite of ductus bursae.

#### ***Isochorista* MEYRICK, 1881**

*Isochorista* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 6: 424; t. sp.: *Isochorista ranulata* MEYRICK, 1881, Australia. Ten species included. **OR, AU**.

**Redescription.** DIAKONOFF (1939).

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original paper, *Isochorista* is compared to *Proselena* MEYRICK; it has different venation (forewing veins 7 and 8 are stalked) and males have a costal fold. MEYRICK (1881) stated *Isochorista* "resemble smaller species of *Capua* and *Dichelia*." DIAKONOFF (1939) wrote that MEYRICK characterized it as a probable derivation of *Epagoge*.

**R e m a r k s.** Affinities of *Isochorista* are still unclear; it has some characters similar to the group of genera related to *Epagoge* HÜBNER, [1825] (e.g., the male of *E. grotiana* (FABRICIUS, 1781); the female to *Paramesia diffusana* (KENNEL, 1899)). The type species of *Isochorista* has a weak costa of the valva and a strongly spinose dorsum of the transtilla, and the female has a very long ductus bursae, and a small sterigma and signum.

#### ***Isodemis* DIAKONOFF, 1952**

*Isodemis* DIAKONOFF, 1952, Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basal, **63**: 147; t. sp.: *Batodes serpentiana* WALKER, 1863, Indonesia: Borneo. Ten species included. **OR, AU.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1952) provided no comparative diagnosis, but wrote that the type species "and *Syndemis montivola* DIAKONOFF, 1941 form a natural unit characterized by the facies..."

**R e m a r k s.** *Isodemis* belongs to the advanced Archipini characterized by a reduced costa of the valva. The males have a large uncus, small pending socii, and a small transtilla. The valva is almost entirely membranous and has a large, plicate fold of the disc and a well defined sacculus. Females have a broad sterigma, a short antrum, a broad ductus bursae provided with sclerites, and strong, capitate signum.

#### ***Isotenes* MEYRICK, 1938**

*Isotenes* MEYRICK, 1938, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond., **87**: 507; t. sp.: *Isotenes melanoclera* MEYRICK, 1938, New Guinea. Twenty-five species known. **OR, AU.**

*Piliscophora* DIAKONOFF, 1939, Zool. Meded. Leiden, **21**: 143; t. sp.: *Piliscophora grisea* DIAKONOFF, 1939 = *Harmologa croblyota* MEYRICK, 1910, New Guinea.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** DIAKONOFF (1939).

**D i a g n o s i s.** MEYRICK (1938) compared *Isotenes* to *Schoenotenes* MEYRICK [Schoenotenini]. DIAKONOFF (1939) realized that *Isotenes* is "closely related to *Leptochroptila* and *Chresmarcha*. *Piliscophora* was characterized originally as "a link between the present [Chresmarchidii] and the following [Cacoecidii = Archipini] subfamily, superficially reminding *Harmologa*. According to the genitalia *Isotenes* is closely related to *Chresmarcha holantha* MEYRICK."

According to DIAKONOFF (1952), *Isotenes* is closely related to *Anisotenes* DIAKONOFF, but *Anisotenes* does not possess corethrogyne and was placed by DIAKONOFF in Cacoecini and not in his Zacoriscini. Other differences are rather slight. On the other hand, the genitalia of the two genera are similar.

According to the original description, *Isotenes* differs from *Chionothenemma* by having a "rough scaled forewing, often ciliated costa, rough [labial] palpus, modest colouring and dorsal corethrogyne."

**R e m a r k s.** *Piliscophora*, erected on the basis of the presence of a "large frontal tuft", was subsequently synonymized by DIAKONOFF (1952). The interpretation of the differing characters of *Isodemis* and *Anisodemis* requires a further study.

***Jozefrazowskia* KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2008**

*Jozefrazowskia* KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2008, Centre Entomol. Studies, Misc. Papers, Nr. 138: 9. Replacement name for *Worcesteria*. **AFR.**

*Worcesteria* RAZOWSKI, 2006, Polish J. Entomol., **75**(3): 419; t. sp.: *Worcesteria recondita* RAZOWSKI, 2006, South Africa. Monotypic. nom. praeocc.

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original description, RAZOWSKI (2006) mentioned that *Worcesteria* is similar to *Metamesia*, but in *Worcesteria* the costa of the valva and the transtilla are well developed.

***Kanikehia* RAZOWSKI, 2013**

*Kanikehia* RAZOWSKI, 2013, Acta zool. cracov., **56**(2): 39; t. sp.: *Kanikehia kanikehiana* RAZOWSKI, 2013, Seram. Monotypic. **OR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** RAZOWSKI (2013) mentioned that the male genitalia of *Kanikehia* are somewhat similar to those of *Dicantincinta* YASUDA & RAZOWSKI, but those of *Kanikehia* differ from the latter in having a simple transtilla, a strong aedeagus, and broad uncus; the two also differ in venation (forewing veins R4-R5 and M3-CuA1 are stalked in *Kanikehia*).

**R e m a r k s.** *Kanikehia* is also mentioned under *Dicantincinta*.

***Labidosa* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Labidosa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)**53**(2): 17; t. sp.: *Labidosa sogai* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Seven species included. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) supposed that *Labidosa* is “a considerably specialized off-shoot of the *Homona* stock”.

**R e m a r k s.** *Labidosa* certainly belongs to the advanced Archipini with an atrophied costa of valva, but it is not related to *Homona* which is distributed chiefly in the Oriental and Australian regions.

***Leontochroma* WALSINGHAM, 1900**

*Leontochroma* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7)**5**: 466; t. sp.: *Leontochroma aurantiacum* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Sikkim, India; four species known. **PAL, OR.**

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** DIAKONOFF (1939, 1976), OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1939) wrote that *Leontochroma* is “allied to *Homona* and *Cacoecia* [= *Archips*],... and correlated with *Homona*.” OBRAZTSOV (1954) mentioned that the genus connects *Homona* WALKER and *Philedone* HÜBNER. DIAKONOFF (1976) wrote “As to the systematic position of *Leontochroma* WALS., together with *Mochlopyga* DIAK. [synonym of *Clepsis* GUENÉE] it forms a small natural group within the Archipini, characterized by the strongly sclerotic, large and spherical male genitalia.”

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (1987) could not identify any autapomorphy for *Leontochroma*. *Leontochroma* is also mentioned under *Gnorismoneura* ISSIKI & STRINGER.

***Leptochroptila* DIAKONOFF, 1939**

*Leptochroptila* DIAKONOFF, 1939, Zool. Meded., **21**: 148; t. sp.: *Leptochroptila daratua* DIAKONOFF, 1939, New Guinea. Monotypic. **AU.**

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** DIAKONOFF (1939).

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1939) wrote that this genus is “related to Chresmarchidii and approaches Ceracinii by the venation; it approaches *Cacoecia* [= *Archips*] by the neuration, but shows a considerably advanced specialisation.”

**Remarks.** Judging from the original illustration, *Leptohroptila* is related to *Clepsis* GUENÉE. The female is unknown.

#### ***Leucotenes* DUGDALE, 1990**

*Leucotenes* DUGDALE, 1990, New Zealand J. Zool., **17**: 452; t. sp.: *Planotortrix coprosmae* DUGDALE, 1988, New Zealand. One species. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** In the original description DUGDALE (1990) wrote “*Leucotenes* is distinguished from *Planotortrix* by the lack of strongly-scaled axillary cord and spatulate tufts, the reduced socii, the spear-like aedeagus apex, and the form of the cestum. From *Ctenopseustis* (which it resembles in colour pattern and facies) *Leucotenes* is distinguished by the absence of a hindwing cubital pecten and the forewing costal fold, the reduced socii, lack of spines on aedeagus apex, one or more stout cornuti, rather than several fine cornuti, lack of basal lobe on the vesica, the reduced signum, the straight cestum invagination, and cestum extending to four-fifths ductus bursae length. The combination of facies, colour pattern and aedeagus shape suggest a relationship with *Ctenopseustis*.”

#### ***Lozotaenia* STEPHENS, 1829**

*Lozotaenia* STEPHENS, 1829, Syst. Cat. Br. Insects, **2**: 46; t. sp.: *Pyralis forsterana* FABRICIUS, 1781; *Izotaenia* Yasuda, 1975; *Loxotaenia* Harris, 1841; *Losotaenia* Neave, 1939 – incorrect subs. spell. Sixteen species known (according to BROWN 2005). **PAL, AFR**

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** According to OBRAZTSOV (1954), *Lozotaenia* is rather closely related to *Syndemis* HÜBNER, differing from it in the venation, serrate basal parts of transtilla, and lack of a ‘lamella postvaginalis.’ RAZOWSKI (1987) compared *Lozotaenia* with *Aphelia* HÜBNER as the two genera share a similar shape of the sacculus, the sclerite of the disc of the valva fused with base of the transtilla, and a similar shape of the transtilla.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987) did not find any autapomorphy for *Lozotaenia*; the shapes of some parts of male genitalia are shared with *Aphelia* HÜBNER and some other genera.

#### ***Lozotaeniodes* OBRAZTSOV, 1954**

*Lozotaeniodes* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97**(3): 201; t. sp.: *Tortrix cupressana* DUPONCHEL, 1836, Europe: South France. Three species included. **PAL**.

**Redescriptions.** RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) wrote that in facies *Lozotaeniodes* is close to *Lozotaenia* but differs from it by “venation, palpi and structure of genitalia...and more strongly so from *Eulia*...” RAZOWSKI (1987) wrote that *Lozotaeniodes* is closely related to *Clepsis* GUENÉE and the supposed autapomorphy for *Lozotaeniodes* is the presence of the ventral convexity of the aedeagus with its ventral invagination.

#### ***Lumaria* DIAKONOFF, 1976**

*Lumaria* DIAKONOFF, 1976, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **144**: 110; t. sp.: *Capua minuta*: WALSINGHAM, 1900 [sensu DIAKONOFF, 1976]= *Epagoge probolias* MEYRICK, 1907, India. Nine species included. **PAL, OR, AFR**.

**Description.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**Diagnosis.** Originally, this genus was compared to the *Epagoge* group of genera and distinguished by the shape of the dentate sacculus (this character has not yet been found in any other genus).



**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (2004) found no autapomorphy for *Lumaria* and realized that all differing characters could be found in other Archipini. The genus needs revision and re-evaluation.

***Mantua* ZIMMERMAN, 1978**

*Mantua* ZIMMERMAN, 1978, *Insects of Hawaii*, 9(1): 503; t. sp.: *Dipterina fulvosericata* WALSINGHAM, 1907 [in] SHARP, Hawaii. Monotypic. **AU**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** According to ZIMMERMAN (1978) *Mantua* externally resembles *Panaphelix* but has distinctive genitalia.

**R e m a r k s.** Based on the figure by ZIMMERMAN, *Mantua* is characterized by a broad uncus the distal part of which extends into a pair of lateral lobes; a well developed gnathos; small, hairy socii; an atrophied costa of the valva; and the constricted median part of the transtilla. The female is distinct by the strongly sclerotized proximal processes of the sterigma.

***Megalomacha* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Megalomacha* DIAKONOFF, 1960, *Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet.*, (2)53(2): 20; t. sp.: *Megalomacha tigripes* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) mentioned that *Megalomacha* is “of uncertain affinity” and that it “may be confound with *Archips*...”

**R e m a r k s.** The genus is known only from a female.

***Meridemis* DIAKONOFF, 1976**

*Meridemis* DIAKONOFF, 1976, *Zool. Verh. Leiden*, 144: 100; t. sp.: *Meridemis furtiva* DIAKONOFF, 1976, Nepal. Six species included. **PAL, OR**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Meridemis* was originally compared to *Epagoge* HÜBNER and *Homona* WALKER. DIAKONOFF (1976) wrote “the male genitalia are remarkably close to those in *Homona* WALKER, except for a much slender built corresponding with these small insects.”

**R e m a r k s.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the characters mentioned by DIAKONOFF are of convergent importance and that the connection of the uncus to the dorsum of the tegumen is very similar to that in *Choristoneura* LEDERER.

***Mesocalyptis* DIAKONOFF, 1953**

*Mesocalyptis* DIAKONOFF, 1953, *Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet.*, (2)49(3): 72; t. sp.: *Mesocalyptis morosa* DIAKONOFF, 1953, New Guinea. Two species. **AU**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** The original diagnosis is as follows: “Closely allied to *Tremophora* gen. n. but without any trace of abdominal organs. Superficially approaches *Arizelana* gen. n., but without costal fold and with slender palpi; also approaches *Procalyptis* MEYRICK (both genera in the tribe Cacoecini) but with longer palpi, without costal fold in fore wing, and with 6 and 7 stalked in hind wing. Forms together with the preceding genus [*Tremophora*] and with *Taeniarchis* MEYRICK a natural group with the genitalia of a very similar type.”

***Mersa* RAZOWSKI, 2013**

*Mersa* RAZOWSKI, 2013, Acta zool. cracov., **56**(2): 40; t. sp.: *Mersa metohia* RAZOWSKI, 2013, Seram. Monotypic. **OR**.

**Diagnosis.** RAZOWSKI wrote "In facies, *Mersa* is similar to species of *Williella* HORAK, 1985, but *Mersa* has a broader uncus, a minute socius, a bifid transtilla, and a very strong gnathos. From *Choanograptis* MEYRICK, 1938 the new genus differs chiefly in its simple or scobinate arm of gnathos and its bifurcate median part of transtilla."

***Metamesia* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Metamesia* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Ned. Akad. Weten., (2)**53**(2): 107; t. sp.: *Metamesia nolens* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. About twenty species included. **AFR**.

**Diagnosis.** In the original description DIAKONOFF (1960) wrote that male genitalia of *Metamesia* "suggest some connection with *Ptycholoma*...and the species have the general appearance of *Capua*."

**Remarks.** According to RAZOWSKI (2004), the shapes of the uncus, transtilla and aedeagus are reminiscent of those in the *Clepsis* group of genera; its transtilla is very similar to that of *Neocalyptis*, and the subgenital sternite and the female genitalia are also similar to the latter.

***Mictoneura* MEYRICK, 1881**

*Mictoneura* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., **6**: 419; *Mictoneura flexanimana* MEYRICK, 1881, Australia: New South Wales. Monotypic. **AU**.

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1939), COMMON (1963).

**Diagnosis.** In the original description MEYRICK (1881) wrote that *Mictoneura* is perhaps nearest to the group of which *Dichelopa* is the type. DIAKONOFF (1939) and COMMON (1963) compared this genus with *Parastranga* based on the venation (forewing R3-R4 stalked) and mentioned "that the genitalia in both sexes of *Mictoneura* are diagnostic."

***Mitocommosis* DIAKONOFF, 1977**

*Mitocommosis* DIAKONOFF, 1977, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **158**: 8; t. sp.: *Simaethis nigromaculata* ISSIKI, 1930, Japan. Five species included. **PAL, AFR, NEO**.

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1986), RAZOWSKI (2009).

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1977) provided no comparative diagnosis. DIAKONOFF (1986) wrote "The present genus is allied with *Thaumatographa* [WALSINGHAM, 1897, Hilarographini] judging from many features." RAZOWSKI (2009) wrote that *Mitocommosis* is closely related to *Mictopsichia* HÜBNER as the presence of the submedian belt of disc of valva, the shape of gnathos and aedeagus show."

**Remarks.** *Mitocommosis* was described in Glyphipterigidae. It is also mentioned under *Mictopsichia*.

***Mictopsichia* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816**

*Mictopsichia* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 374; t. sp.: *Phalaena Tortrix hubneriana* STOLL, 1787, Surinam. Twenty-four species included. **NEO**.

*Mictopsichia* AGASSIZ, 1848; *Micropsychia* AGASSIZ, 1848; *Mictopsychia* RILEY, 1889; *Mictropsychia* HEPPNER, 1978 – misspellings of *Mictopsichia*.

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1977), RAZOWSKI (2009).

**D i a g n o s i s.** RAZOWSKI (2009) wrote that *Mictocommosis* “is closely related to *Mictopsichia* as the presence of the submedian belt of disc of valva, the shape of gnathos and aedeagus show.”

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (2009) included in this group *Mictocommosis* DIAKONOFF, *Chamaepsichia* RAZOWSKI and *Rubropsichia* RAZOWSKI, and placed them in Archipini. *Mictopsichia* is also mentioned under *Mictocommosis*.

#### ***Midaellobes* VIETTE, 1990**

*Mabilleodes* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 181, t. sp.: *Tortrix rubros-trigana* MABILLE, 1900, Madagascar. Preoccupied by *Mabilleodes* MARION & VIETTE, 1956, Pyralidae.

*Midaellobes* VIETTE, 1990, Faune Madagascar, Suppl., 1: 23, replacement name for *Mabilleodes*. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) wrote “A specialized form of uncertain affinity. The lamina dentata type of the signum indicates the Cnephasiinae character of the species. Perhaps allied with *Vialonga* gen. n.”

**R e m a r k s.** Described in Cnephasiini, *Mabilleodes* was transferred to Archipini by RAZOWSKI (2004), who stated that it is characterized by an apomorphic, strongly spined sacculus, a vinculum with broad lateral lobes as in *Archips* HÜBNER and related genera; and a transtilla with broad, lateral, spiny plates connected by a median rod. The female was not illustrated, but according to the original description it has a long, coiled ductus bursae with a cestum, lacks a specialized signum, and the corpus bursae is provided with “a pair of parallel streaks of fine aciculae and a pair of small groups of aciculae.”

#### ***Minutargyrotoza* YASUDA & RAZOWSKI, 1991**

*Minutargyrotoza* YASUDA & RAZOWSKI, 1991, Nota lepid., 14(2): 188; t. sp.: *Capua minuta* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Japan. Two species known. **PAL.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** No original comparative diagnosis was provided. *Minutargyrotoza* is similar to *Drachmobola* MEYRICK, but *Minutargyrotoza* has a simple, basally broadening transtilla and proximal (apical) opening for the ductus ejaculatorius, and lacks an accessory bursa.

#### ***Neocalyptis* DIAKONOFF, 1941**

*Neocalyptis* DIAKONOFF, 1941, Treubia, 18: 407; t. sp.: *Neocalyptis telutanda* DIAKONOFF, 1941, Java. About 20 species included. **PAL, OR.**

*Clepsimorpha* DIAKONOFF, 1971, Veröff. Zool. Statsamml. München, 15: 172; t. sp.: *Clepsimorpha pigra* MEYRICK, 1921, Nepal. Monotypic.

*Calala* YASUDA, 1972, Bull. Univ. Osaka Pref., (B)24: 82; t. sp.: *Argyrotaenia angustilineata* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Sumatra. Described as a subgenus of *Argyrotaenia*.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** DIAKONOFF (1953), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2005).

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1953) wrote that “the genus is intermediate between *Epagoge* HÜBNER and *Syndemis* HÜBNER and possibly is also related to *Procalyptis* MEYRICK. Structurally it approaches *Cnephasia* CURTIS, but can be separated by rather short palpi, and stalked veins 3 and 4 in hind wing.” RAZOWSKI (1987) compared *Neocalyptis* to *Diplocalyptis* and recognized three synapomorphies for the two: the presence of a large, membranous sack-shaped outer wall of the valva strengthened by a small rod-like sclerite which extends from base of sacculus; the shape of labis (transtilla); and the structure of the ventral portion of the vinculum. Further similarities are mentioned by RAZOWSKI (2005)

who compared *Neocalyptis* to *Aphelia* and *Archips*. YASUDA (1972) described *Calala* as a subgenus of *Argyrotaenia*, differing from it by venation and the absence of forewing costal fold in the male.

*Neocalyptis* is also mentioned under *Diplocalyptis*, *Notiocalyptis*, *Paramesia*, and *Spheterista*.

#### ***Niphothixa* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Niphothixa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 75; t. sp.: *Niphothixa amphibola* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Five species known. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** This genus was originally compared with *Parapandemis* [*Pandemis*]; Diakonoff (1960) commented “with a distinct affinity towards *Borboniella* from Reunion.”

**R e m a r k s.** No autapomorphy was mentioned. *Niphothixa* is closely related to *Pandemis* HÜBNER from which it differs slightly in the venation, which is variable. Additional remarks are given by RAZOWSKI (2004). *Niphotixa* may prove a synonym of *Pandemis*.

#### ***Nkandla* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2009**

*Nkandla* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2009, SHILAP Revta Lepid., 37(147): 372; t. sp.: *Cnephasia flavisecta* MEYRICK, 1918, South Africa. Monotypic. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** Originally, this genus was compared to *Droceta* RAZOWSKI, 2006 and *Worcesteria* RAZOWSKI, 2006 (= *Jozefrazowskia*); *Nkandla* can be distinguished from them by having a small, subtriangular, weakly sclerotized uncus, which in *Droceta* has a large semicircular excavation distally and that of *Jozefrazowskia* is broadly rectangular. Putative autapomorphies for *Nkandla* include the slender submedian socii and the very large process of the postmedian part of the valva.

#### ***Notiolepsis* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

*Notiolepsis* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Zool. Verh. Leiden, 204: 90; t. sp.: *Notiolepsis synnoa* Diakonoff, 1983, Sumatra. Monotypic. **OR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** In his original description DIAKONOFF wrote “A rather puzzling form, apparently nearest allied to the Holarctic *Clepsis* GUENÉE, but the male genitalia are too different for allowing inclusion in that genus.”

**R e m a r k s.** In genitalia, *Notiolepsis* is very similar to *Neocalyptis* DIAKONOFF, but the lateral lobes of the transtilla of *Neocalyptis* are broad, not extending proximally, and the socii are vestigial.

#### ***Ochetarcha* MEYRICK, 1924**

*Ochetarcha* MEYRICK, 1924, Trans. New Zealand Inst., 55: 661; t. sp.: *Olindia miraculosa* MEYRICK, 1917, New Zealand. Monotypic. **AU.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original diagnosis MEYRICK commented “Hence the species cannot be referred to *Olindia* [Polyorthini], and requires a new genus.”

#### ***Ochrotaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

*Ochrotaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000a, Acta zool. cracov., 43(3-4): 204; t. sp.: *Ochrotaenia flexa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Minas Gerais. Monotypic. **NEO.**

**Diagnosis.** *Ochrotaenia* was compared to *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS; the two share similar shapes of the transtilla, aedeagus, and antrum. The supposed autapomorphies for *Ochrotaenia* are the shapes of the gnathos and sacculus.

***Orilesa* RAZOWSKI, 2006**

*Orilesa* RAZOWSKI, 2006, Polish J. Entomol., **75**(3): 421; t. sp.: *Cnephasia olearis* MEYRICK, 1912, RSA: Transvaal. Six species included. **AFR.**

**Diagnosis.** *Orilesa* was originally compared to *Clepsis* GUENÉE and *Metamesia* DIAKONOFF. *Orilesa* is distinguished by a band-shaped transtilla accompanied by a basal process of the costa of valva; whereas in the two other genera there are distinct labides, occasionally connected by a slender band. *Orilesa* also differs from *Clepsis* and *Metamesia* by the following supposed autapomorphies: the presence of large lobes of the subterminal part of the gnathos, the long terminal plate of the gnathos, and a small sclerite at base of the transtilla.

***Panaphelix* WALSINGHAM, 1907**

*Panaphelix* WALSINGHAM, 1907 [in SHARP], Fauna Hawaiiensis or Zool. Sandwich (Hawaiian) Isles, **1**(5): 695, t. sp.: *Panaphelix marmorata* WALSINGHAM, 1907, Hawaiian Island, monotypic. Two species included. **AU.**

**Redescription.** ZIMMERMAN (1978).

**Diagnosis.** ZIMMERMAN considered *Panaphelix* to be closely related to *Mantua* ZIMMERMAN and mentioned that it “resembles the complex of genera which includes *Pandemis* HÜBNER, 1825; *Parapandemis* OBRAZTSOV, 1954; and *Borboniella* DIAKONOFF, 1957, and associates, as well as some *Archips*...but it may be a development of Holarctic *Archips*.”

**Remarks.** *Panaphelix* is a distinct, endemic Hawaiian genus not closely related to *Archips* HÜBNER. It is characterized by the bipectinate male antenna; broad, medially expanding transtilla; reduced colliculum (without a proximal sack); simple ductus bursae.

***Pandemis* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816**

*Pandemis* HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 388; t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *textana* HÜBNER, [1796-99] [= *Pyralis corylana* FABRICIUS, 1794], Europe. About 50 species included. **PAL, OR, NEA.**

*Pandemia* STEPHENS, 1834; *Pandennis* MOFFAT, 1886 – incorrect subs. spell. of *Pandemis* HÜBNER.

*Parapandemis* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97**(3): 166; t. sp.: *Lozotaenia chondrillana* HERICH-SCHAEFFER, 1860, Mongolia.

*Archebandemis* MUTUURA, 1978, Can. Ent., **110**: 569; t. sp.: *Parapandemis borealis* FREEMAN, 1965, Canada: Ontario.

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1939), POWELL (1964), OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1939) characterized *Pandemis* as “a peculiar genus closely related to *Cacoecia*, probably an off-spring of the *Tortrix* – *Peronea* [= *Acleris*] group [Tortricini].”

**Remarks.** In the original description *Parapandemis* was compared to *Pandemis* HÜBNER, but *Parapandemis* has a simple [plesiomorphic] pedicellus of the antenna. Other characters provided are of convergent importance, hence *Parapandemis* was regarded as a

subgenus of *Pandemis* by KUZNETSOV (1978) and synonymized with it by RAZOWSKI (1987).

According to RAZOWSKI (1987) the putative autapomorphies for *Pandemis* are the presence of the male scent organs veloped in basal and distal parts of abdomen and the notched pedicellus of antenna in males, the structures of transtilla, the termination of gnathos, and scobinate areas (usually sclerotized) of corpus bursae.

Some remarks are by RAZOWSKI (1978b, 2004).

*Archepandemis* was synonymized with *Pandemis* on basis of molecular and morphological data by DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013).

Mentioned also under: *Panaphelix*, *Peteliacma*, *Viettea* and *Xenophylla*.

### ***Paradichelia* DIAKONOFF, 1952**

*Paradichelia* DIAKONOFF, 1952a, Proc. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (C)55: 38; t. sp.: *Paradichelia ros-trata* DIAKONOFF, 1952, New Guinea. About 10 species. **AU**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** Original comparative diagnosis: “Nearest to *Harmologa* MEYRICK, 1882 described from New Zealand, differing by... the much shorter uncus which is dilated at the base (in *Harmologa* the uncus is shaped as a long hook, with dilated top); the smaller socii, the differently shaped transtilla, and the plictae valva (in *Harmologa* the valva is simple, without any folds in the disc); the female genitalia have a more complicated ostium than in *Harmologa*, a longer colliculum, and a quite different cestum while in the latter genus the long signum is supported by sclerotized ribs of the wall of the bursa copulatrix.”

**R e m a r k s.** The male genitalia illustrated by DIAKONOFF (1952, 1953) are similar to those of *Clepsis*; all are characterized by a well-developed, terminally spined labis, a broad round uncus, small or vestigial socii, and other characters often occurring in Palaearctic species of *Clepsis*. Not re-examined by me.

### ***Paramesia* STEPHENS, 1829**

*Paramesia* STEPHENS, 1829, Nom. Br. Insects: 48; t. sp.: *Phalaena gnomana* CLERCK, 1759, Europe. Four species included. **PAL**.

*Rapamesia* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Monogr. Fauny Polski, 10: 208; t. sp.: *Phalaena gnomana* CLERCK, 1759. *Rapamezia*, 1981: 226 – unnecessary new name.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) stated that *Paramesia* is quite distinct from *Epagoge* HÜBNER and compared it to *Neocalyptis* DIAKONOFF; he also found some similarities to *Clepsis* GUENÉE and other genera, but those similarities seem very superficial.

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that the swollen lateral parts of the transtilla are the only supposed autapomorphy for this genus.

*Paramesia* is also mentioned under *Paramesiodes*, *Paraphasis*, *Periclepsis*, and *Pyrgotis*.

### ***Paramesiodes* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Paramesiodes* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 127; t. sp.: *Paramesiodes longirostris* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Three species included. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original diagnosis, DIAKONOFF mentioned that *Paramesiodes* is “intermediate between *Epagoge* HÜBNER and *Paramesia* STEPHENS but closer to the later.”

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (2004) mentioned that it differs slightly from other genera of this group (e.g., *Anthophrys*, *Cosmiophrys*). The shape of the valva of *Paramesiodes* is somewhat similar to that in *Epagoge*, but the anterior third of the costa is preserved and the transtilla is quite different, fully developed. In *Paramesia* the costa of the valva is fully developed, whilst the uncus and transtilla are somewhat similar to *Paramesiodes*.

*Paramesiodes* is also mentioned under *Xenophylla*.

#### ***Paranepsia* TURNER, 1916**

*Paranepsia* TURNER, 1916, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., **40**: 520; t. sp.: *Paranepsia amydra* TURNER, 1916, Australia. Monotypic. **AU**.

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1939), COMMON (1963).

**Diagnosis.** In the original description TURNER (1916) wrote “Differs from *Epichorista* only by the raised scales on forewings, but really belongs to the *Peronea* group.”

**Remarks.** COMMON (1963) retained in *Paranepsia* only the type species as the other earlier included species, *P. phaulopa* TURNER, 1916 is not closely related to it.

#### ***Paraphasis* WALSINGHAM, 1907**

*Paraphasis* WALSINGHAM, 1907 [in SHARP], Fauna Hawaiiensis or Zool. Sandwich (Hawaiian) Isles, **1**(5): 730; t. sp.: *Paraphasis perkinsi* WALSINGHAM, 1907, Hawaiian Islands. Monotypic. **AU**.

**Redescription.** ZIMMERMAN (1978).

**Diagnosis.** *Paraphasis* is comparable to some archipine genera with a well developed costa of the valva, especially to the Palaearctic *Paramesia* STEPHENS. However, *Paraphasis* has a band-shaped, dorsally thorny transtilla, bipectinate male antenna, and hindwing veins Rs and M1 distinctly separate from each another.

**Remarks.** *Paraphasis* was described in Tineidae from a single male.

#### ***Paraphyas* TURNER, 1927**

*Paraphyas* TURNER, 1927, Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasmania, **1926**: 121, t. sp.: *Paraphyas callixena* TURNER, 1927, Tasmania. Monotypic. **AU**.

**Redescription:** COMMON (1963).

**Diagnosis.** The original diagnosis states “Directly developed from *Capua*, from which it differs in the very long palpi, and stalking of 9 of forewings.” COMMON (1963) provided no comparative diagnosis, but from his illustrations one can see that *Paraphyas* resembles *Symphygus* but differs from it in its slender vinculum, simple gnathos (without any processes), weaker transtilla, and paired signum.

*Paraphyas* is also mentioned in the diagnosis of *Symphygus* COMMON.

#### ***Pararrhaptica* WALSINGHAM, 1907**

*Pararrhaptica* WALSINGHAM [in SHARP], 1907, Fauna Hawaiiensis or Zool. Sandwich (Hawaiian) Isles, **1**(5): 689; t. sp.: *Pararrhaptica perkinsana* WALSINGHAM, 1907, monotypic, Hawaiian Islands.. Nineteen species described. **AU**.

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1939), ZIMMERMAN (1978).

**Diagnosis.** ZIMMERMAN (1978) compared *Pararrhaptica* superficially with *Epiphyas* TURNER and *Spheterista* MEYRICK but realized that its valvae are “unusual.”

**Remarks.** In genitalia, *Pararrhaptica* somewhat resembles the Afrotropical *Procricea* DIAKONOFF, especially in the shapes of valva and signum (if present), but *Parar-*

*rhaptica* has the 'lateral part of the transilla' (=labis) developed in the form of minutely thorny plates, the uncus is large and broad, and the socii are ill-defined.

***Parastranga* MEYRICK, 1910**

*Parastranga* MEYRICK, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **35**: 289; t. sp.: *Parastranga macrogona* MEYRICK, 1910, W. Australia. Monotypic. **AU**.

**Redescription.** COMMON (1963).

**Diagnosis.** According to COMMON (1963), this genus is closely related to *Peraglyphis* "differing from that genus by the stalking of veins R3 and R4 of the forewing and by the genitalia. The gnathos ... is very similar to that in some species of *Peraglyphis* although the elbowing of the gnathos arms is even more accentuated. However, the uncus is simple, not bifurcate as in *Peraglyphis*."

*Parastranga* is also mentioned in the diagnosis of *Symphygas* COMMON.

***Peraglyphis* COMMON, 1963**

*Peraglyphis* COMMON, 1963, Austral. J. Zool., **11**(1): 106; t. sp.: *Arotrophora hemerana* Merick, 1882, Tasmania. Fifteen species included. **OR, AU**.

**Diagnosis.** In the original description, *Peraglyphis* is included in Cnephasiini and compared with *Arotrophora* MEYRICK, as "apparently derived from" it. It was characterized by the loss of the M-stem and specialized genitalia especially the bifurcate uncus, the heavily sclerotized and variously modified gnathos, and a partial sclerotization and ornamentation of the sacculus in some species.

*Peraglyphis* is mentioned in the diagnosis of *Symphygas* COMMON and under *Parastranga*, *Pteridoporthis*, and *Symphygas*.

***Periclepsis* BRADLEY, 1977**

*Paraclepsis* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97**(3): 209; t. sp.: *Tortrix cinctana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER] 1775; nom. praeocc. by *Paraclepsis* HARDING, 1924, in Vermes. Two species included. **PAL**.

*Periclepsis* BRADLEY, 1977, Entomologist's Gaz., **28**: 84, replacement name for *Paraclepsis*.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) wrote that *Paraclepsis* differs from *Clepsis* GUENÉE by venation, labis, and signum.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987) realized that the sack-shaped basal lobes of the transtilla are the putative autapomorphies for *Periclepsis*. *Periclepsis* belongs to the group of genera with a well developed costa of valva, e.g., *Paramesia* STEPHENS. *Periclepsis* is also mentioned under *Abrepagoge*.

***Peteliacma* MEYRICK, 1912**

*Peteliacma* MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., **1**: 12; t. sp.: *Peteliacma torrescens* MEYRICK, 1912, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR**.

**Diagnosis.** MEYRICK (1912) provided no comparative diagnosis. DIAKONOFF (1960) placed *Peteliacma* in Cnephasiini. RAZOWSKI (2004) stated that *Peteliacma* belongs to Archipini as the shapes of the uncus, transtilla and sterigma show. Putative autapomorphies of *Peteliacma* are the minutely bristled socius; the shape of the gnathos; and the large, dentate transtilla. The aedaeagus is different than in the genera close to *Pandemis*



HÜBNER, with a small, not angulate coecum penis; however, the venation is very characteristic. The systematic position of *Peteliacma* remains unclear.

*Peteliacma* is also mentioned under *Balioxena* and *Pandemis*.

***Petridia* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

*Petridia* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **204**: 95; t. sp.: *Petridia latypos* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Sumatra. One species known. **OR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** The original diagnosis states “The genus is structurally allied to Palearctic *Choristoneura* LEDERER, but judging from the male genitalia, it seems to be nearer to *C. sorbiana* HB. than to the type, *C. diversana* HÜBNER. A still closer relative may be *Electraglaia* DIAKONOFF... ; these discrepancies [are chiefly the] simple hook of the gnathos and peculiar internal spikes of the aedeagus in the present genus.” According to DIAKONOFF, this genus, may be separated from *Electraglaia* and the *Clepsis* group by the absence of “armed labis and by a simple valva.”

***Phaenacropista* DIAKONOFF, 1941**

*Phaenacropista* DIAKONOFF, 1941, Treubia, **18**: 387; t. sp.: *Schoenotenes cremnotoma* MEYRICK, 1936, Indonesia: Java. Two species included. **OR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original description DIAKONOFF (1941) wrote “Correlated with *Adoxophyes* MEYR., but with veins 7 and 8 in forewings separate, and with *Cacoecia* HB., but with vein 3 in forewings from before angle, and with palpi roughly scaled above. Position of vein 8 in forewings and of vein 6 in hindwings of female is remarkable.”

**R e m a r k s.** Judging from the illustrations (DIAKONOFF 1941, CLARKE 1958), *S. cremnotoma* is similar to species of *Adoxophyes* MEYRICK (the male holotype lacks the abdomen); the female genitalia resemble those of *Archips* HÜBNER but have no cestum.

***Phalarotortrix* RAZOWSKI, 2015**

*Phalarotortrix* RAZOWSKI, 2015, Acta zool. cracov., **58**(1): 23; t. sp.: *Cnephasia phalarocosma* MEYRICK, 1937, Republic of South Africa. Two species included. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** The original comparative diagnosis is as follows: “*Phalarotortrix* is most similar to *Droceta* Razowski, 2006, but the latter has an elaborate uncus consisting of two broad, serrate lateral parts and a clasper-like median part; both genera lack a gnathos and have strongly reduced socii and rod-like sclerites from disc of valva.”

***Philedone* HÜBNER, [1825]1816**

*Philedone* HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 389; t. sp.: *Tortrix gerningana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775; Austria, Europe. Monotypic. **PAL.**

*Amphisa* CURTIS, 1828, Br. Ent., 4, expl. pl. 209; t. sp.: *Archips pectinana* HÜBNER, 1822 = *Tortrix gerningana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775. *Amphisa* GUENÉE, 1845 – misspelling).

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**D i a g n o s i s.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) wrote that *Philedone* is closely related to *Hastula* (= *Avaria* KOÇAK) and differs from it by the shape of the stalked forewing veins 1A+2A and the genitalia.

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (1987) concluded that the shape of the transtilla, aedeagus, and colliculum are autapomorphies for *Philedone*. According to SWATSCHEK (1958), the chaetotaxy of the larvae of *Philedone* and *Philedonides* is identical.

*Philedone* is also mentioned under *Avaria*, *Leontochroma*, *Philedonides*, and *Tuckia*.

***Philedonides* OBRAZTSOV, 1954**

*Philedonides* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97**(3): 222; t. sp.: *Tortrix prodromana* HÜBNER, [1816]= *Tortrix lunana* BORGSTRÖM, 1784, Sweden. Three species known. **PAL**. *Philedonoides* Razowski, 1969, incorrect subs. spell.

**Redescriptions.** RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** *Philedonides* was originally compared to *Philedone* HÜBNER (identical wing venation) and to species of *Acleris* HÜBNER and *Clepsis* GUENÉE (similar facies).

**Remarks.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the shape of the terminal portion of the gnathos is a supposed autapomorphy for this genus.

*Philedonides* is also mentioned under *Capua*, *Philedone*, and *Pseudeulia*.

***Philocryptica* MEYRICK, 1923**

*Philocryptica* MEYRICK, 1923, Trans. New Zealand Inst., **54**: 164; t. sp.: *Harmologa polypodii* WATT, 1921, New Zealand. One species. **AU**.

**Redescription.** PHILPOTT (1928).

**Diagnosis.** MEYRICK (1923) provided no comparative diagnosis. PHILPOTT (1928) stated that “the genitalia are of the same type as *Harmologa*.”

***Phlebozemia* DIAKONOFF 1985**

*Phlebozemia* DIAKONOFF, 1985 [in] DIAKONOFF, ULENBERG & VÁRI, Tijdschr. Ent., **127**(10): 226; t. sp.: *Phlebozemia sandrinae* DIAKONOFF 1985 [in] DIAKONOFF, ULENBERG & VÁRI, 1985. Madagascar. **AFR**.

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1985) originally compared *Phlebozemia* to *Epichoristodes*, stating that it differs from it by the following autapomorphies: “The loss of vein 4 in both the fore and hindwing, strongly sclerotic entire basal edge of the valva (with a crown-shaped, dentate labis), strongly sclerotic, in middle well dilated sacculus, and a short, semioval disc of valva...”

**Remarks.** *Phlebozemia* is probably a synonym of *Epichoristodes* DIAKONOFF and the characters mentioned above are of specific rather than generic importance. *Epichoristodes*, however, requires revision; hence, I refrain from sinking *Phlebozemia* into synonymy with *Epichoristodes*. Similar remarks are given by RAZOWSKI (2004).

***Planostochoa* MEYRICK, 1912**

*Planostochoa* MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., **1**: 13; t.sp.: *Cacoecia cumulata* MEYRICK, 1907, India. Four species included. **OR, AU**.

*Diadelomorpha* DIAKONOFF, 1944, Treubia (hors series), **1944**: 47; t. sp.: *Diadelomorpha undulans* DIAKONOFF, 1944, New Guinea.

**Redescription.** DIAKONOFF (1939).

**Diagnosis.** MEYRICK (1912) gave no comparative diagnosis. DIAKONOFF (1939) realized that *Planostochoa* is “perhaps related to *Eboda*” [Tortricini] and that *Diadelomorpha* “is a relative of *Cacoecia*” (DIAKONOFF 1953).

*Planostochoa* is also mentioned under *Choristoneura*.

***Planotortrix* DUGDALE, 1966**

*Planotortrix* DUGDALE, 1966a, New Zealand J. Sci., **9**(2): 392; t. sp.: *Teras excessana* WALKER, 1863, New Zealand. Seven species included. **AU**.

**Redescription.** DUGDALE (1990).

**D i a g n o s i s.** Originally, *Planotortrix* was characterized as follows: “it differs from the superficially similar genera *Harmologa* MEYRICK, *Ascerodes* MEYRICK, *Gelophaula* MEYRICK and *Epichorista* MEYRICK in antennal, aedeagal, and sterigmal characters, and from *Ctenopseustis* MEYRICK it differs in the position of the aedeagal orifice and the absence of a cubital pecten. In the length of the uncal brush patches and the wing position in repose it resembles *Catamacta* MEYRICK, but *Catamacta* has R4 + R5 stalked.” An additional diagnosis is given by DUGDALE (1990).

*Planotortrix* is also mentioned under *Asteriognatha*, *Ctenopseustis*, and *Leucotenes*.

#### ***Platysemaphora* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Platysemaphora* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)3(2): 119; t. sp.: *Platysemaphora rubiginosa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. One species. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) mentioned that this genus “probably belongs in the vicinity of *Epagoge* group of genera. Known from female only. Until males will be discovered it is not possible to indicate closely its exact position”. DIAKONOFF (1960) also wrote that *Platysemaphora* is “distinct by the peculiar flattened signum,” but this character cannot be observed in the original illustrations.

#### ***Procalyptis* MEYRICK, 1910**

*Procalyptis* MEYRICK, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **35**: 204; t. sp.: *Procalyptis oncota* MEYRICK, 1910, Western Australia. Three species included. **AU.**

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** DIAKONOFF (1939).

**D i a g n o s i s.** According to DIAKONOFF (1939), *Procalyptis* is “allied to *Adoxophyes*.”

**R e m a r k s.** In male genitalia, *Procalyptis* is similar to *Adoxophyes* MEYRICK but has a continuous median part of the transtilla and broad, thorny, lateral parts.

*Procalyptis* is also mentioned under *Procalyptis*, *Mesocalyptis*, and *Neocalyptis*.

#### ***Procrica* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Procrica* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 96; t. sp.: *Procrica semilutea* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Twelve species included. **AFR.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Procrica* was described as “a natural group of closely allied species.” Although it was not compared with any other genus, DIAKONOFF (1960) placed it near *Borboniella* DIAKONOFF.

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (2004) realized that *Procrica* is close to *Choristoneura* and mentioned its probable autapomorphy – the shape of the valva, the dorsal edge of which is somewhat concave, and free of minute folds of the disc diagonally running from above base of sacculus to apex. For additional comments see RAZOWSKI (2008c).

*Procrica* is also mentioned under *Pararhaptica*.

#### ***Protopterna* MEYRICK, 1908**

*Protopterna* MEYRICK, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **18**: 621, s. sp.: *Protopterna chalybias* MEYRICK, 1908, India: Assam. Three species. **PAL, OR.**

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** DIAKONOFF (1939), YASUDA & RAZOWSKI (1991).

**D i a g n o s i s.** MEYRICK (1908) gave no diagnosis. DIAKONOFF (1939) characterized *Protopterna* as “correlated with *Drachmobola* MEYRICK.” YASUDA & RAZOWSKI (1991)

compared *Protopterna* to *Minutargyrotoza* YASUDA & RAZOWSKI, indicating that synapomorphies for the two genera, plus *Pternozyga* MEYRICK, are the presence of a funnel-like sclerite between the juxta and the valva and the shape of the sacculus.

***Pseudargyrotoza* OBRAZTSOV, 1954**

*Pseudargyrotoza* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97**(3): 228; t. sp.: *Pyralis convagana* FABRICIUS, 1775, Europe: Great Britain. Monotypic. **PAL**.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) indirectly compared *Pseudargyrotoza* to *Argyrotoza* STEPHENS, which is similar in facies to *Pseudargyrotoza* but belongs to Tortricini.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned the following autapomorphies for *Pseudargyrotoza*: the shape of the large median part of the transtilla and the position of the accessory bursa copulatrix.

*Pseudargyrotoza* is also mentioned with *Dicanticinta*.

***Pseudeulia* OBRAZTSOV, 1954**

*Pseudeulia* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97**(3): 207; t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *asinana* HÜBNER [1796-99], Europe. One species. **PAL**.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** There is no original comparative diagnosis.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987) writes that the supposed autapomorphies for the genus are the shapes of the transtilla, aedeagus, and colliculum; however, the shape of the transtilla may be of a convergent importance, as may be the similar weakly sclerotized portion of valva and the very broad sclerite of its costal part.

SWATSCHEK (1958) stated that the chaetotaxy of *Philedonides* OBRAZTSOV does not differ from that of *Lozotaenia*. *Pseudeulia* is mentioned under *Philedonides*.

***Pteridoporthis* MEYRICK, 1937**

*Pteridoporthis* MEYRICK, 1937, Exotic Microlepid., **5**: 156; t. sp.: *Pteridoporthis euryloxa* MEYRICK, 1937; one species known. Fiji. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** In the original description MEYRICK (1937) mentioned only that *Pteridoporthis* is "allied to *Capua*". The genitalia of *Pteridoporthis* are similar to *Peraglyphis* MEYRICK, but *Pteridoporthis* has a simple terminal part of the gnathos, a membranous dorsal part of the valva, a membranous transtilla, and no proximal sclerite of the ductus bursae. In addition, *Pteridoporthis* has stalked forewing veins R4-R5 and a subtelesopic ovipositor.

***Pternozyga* MEYRICK, 1908**

*Pternozyga* MEYRICK, 1908, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **18**: 621; t.sp.: *Pternozyga haeretica* MEYRICK, 1908, Indonesia: Java. Three species. **OR, AU**.

**Resdescription.** DIAKONOFF (1939).

**Diagnosis.** There is no original comparative diagnosis. DIAKONOFF (1939) diagnosed *Pternozyga* as "closely related to *Prototerpna* MEYRICK, 1908".

**Remarks.** The female genitalia of *Pternozyga* and *Prototerpna* are very similar; the male of *Pternozyga* is unknown. However, the wing venation is different between the two. The inclusion of these genera in Archipini needs reconsideration.

*Pternozyga* is mentioned under *Protopterna*.

#### ***Ptycholoma* STEPHENS, 1829**

*Ptycholoma* STEPHENS, 1829, Nom. Br. Ins.: 47 (also Syst. Cat. Br. Insects, 2: 183; t. sp.: *Phalaena Tortrix lecheana* LINNAEUS, 1758, Europe. Five species known. **PAL**.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) mentioned only that this genus is close to *Adoxophyes*, *Clepsis*, etc.

**Remarks.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the supposed autapomorphies for *Ptycholoma* are the shape of the sterigma and the termination of the sacculus.

*Ptycholoma* is also mentioned under *Anthophrys*, *Homona*, and *Metamesia*.

#### ***Ptycholomoides* OBRAZTSOV, 1954**

*Ptycholomoides* OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., 97(3): 186; t. sp.: *Tortrix aeriferana* HER- RICH-SCHAEFFER, 1851, Europe: Germany. One species known. **PAL**.

**Redescriptions.** RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) originally compared *Ptycholomoides* to *Choristoneura* LEDERER; however, the characters in the description are mostly of little value in diagnosing the genus.

**Remarks.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the shape of the gnathos is the only putative autapomorphy for this genus.

*Ptycholomoides* is mentioned under *Homona*, *Tosirips*, and *Viettea*.

#### ***Pyrgotis* MEYRICK, 1881**

*Pyrgotis* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 6: 439; t. sp.: *Conchylis plagiatana* WALKER, 1863, New Zealand. Twelve species known. **AU**.

**Redescription.** PHILPOTT (1928).

**Diagnosis.** MEYRICK (1881) wrote “Nearly allied to *Acropolitis*, but veins 6 and 7 of hindwings are always stalked, the costa of forewings is hardly bent in the male and apex is always more or less produced ...”

**Remarks.** The male genitalia of *Pyrgotis plagiatana* resemble those of the Palaearctic *Paramesia* STEPHENS, but *Pyrgotis* has large, slender lateral parts of the transtill. The male genitalia also resemble those of *Sorensenata* SALMON & BRADLEY from the Campbell Island, but the latter has a broad median part of the transtilla.

*Pyrgotis* is also discussed under *Carphomigma*, *Choanograptis*, *Hiceteria*, and *Paramesia*.

#### ***Pysarcha* MEYRICK, 1932**

*Pysarcha* MEYRICK, 1932, Exotic Microlepid., 4: 340; t. sp.: *Pysarcha hypsicrates* MEYRICK, 1932, Kashmir. Monotypic. **OR**.

**Redescriptions.** DIAKONOFF (1939), OBRAZTSOV (1954).

**Diagnosis.** MEYRICK (1932) mentioned only that *Pysarcha* is “allied to *Batodes*”. According to DIAKONOFF (1939), *Pysarcha* is “probably correlated with *Epagoge*.”

**Remarks.** In male genitalia, *Pysarcha* differs from all genera of the *Epagoge*-group in having a broad, strongly sclerotized transtilla. The sclerotized part of dorsal portion of the valva is short, and the venation is specialized. The female genitalia are unknown. Based on the above characters, it is difficult to know the affinities of *Pysarcha*.

#### ***Rubropsichia* RAZOWSKI, 2009**

*Rubropsichia* RAZOWSKI, 2009, Polish J. Entomol., **78**(3): 240; t. sp.: *Rubropsichia brasiliana* RAZOWSKI, 2009, Brazil: São Paulo. Three species included. **NEO**.

**Diagnosis.** *Rubropsichia* was originally compared to *Mictopsichia* HÜBNER and *Mictocommosis* DIAKONOFF. *Rubropsichia* is more advanced, having a membranous proximal part of valva, which resembles the basal cavity of olethreutines, and lacks the submedian belt. The gnathos is represented by weak lateral arms not connected medially. The transtilla in the two (*Chamaepsichia* and *Mictopsichia*) genera is similar (i.e., rod-like with large lateral lobes), and the signum is belt-shaped and transverse.

*Rubropsichia* is also mentioned under *Chamaepsicia* and *Mictopsichia*.

#### ***Sacaphelia* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

*Sacaphelia* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov., **25**(15): 368; t. sp.: *Euxanthis disjuncta* FILIPJEV, 1924, Russia: Siberia. Described as a subgenus of *Aphelia* HÜBNER. One species included. **PAL**.

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**Diagnosis.** In the original description, *Sacaphelia* was compared to *Zelotherses* and *Aphelia* s.str. *Sacaphelia* is distinguished chiefly by the large, thorny lobe at the junction of the transtilla and valve, but also by the tubular proximal part of the sterigma.

**Remarks.** DOMBROSKIE and SPERLING (2013) elevated *Sacaphelia* to generic rank.

*Sacaphelia* is also discussed under *Aphelia*.

#### ***Saetotaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

*Saetotaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000a, Acta zool. cracov., **43**(3-4): 206; t. sp.: *Tortrix velitans* MEYRICK, 1923, Brazil. Monotypic. **NEO**.

**Diagnosis.** *Saetotaenia* originally was compared to *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS from which it differs chiefly by its distinct, broad, setose distal half of the sacculus. Females of *Saetotaenia* differ from *Argyrotaenia* in having a long ductus bursae with a well developed cestum.

#### ***Scotiophyes* DIAKONOFF, 1976**

*Scotiophyes* DIAKONOFF, 1976, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **144**: 74; t. sp.: *Adoxophyes faeculosa* MEYRICK, 1928, India: Ramagarh. Three species. **PAL, OR**.

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**Diagnosis.** In the original description DIAKONOFF wrote that *Scotiophyes* "is similar to *Adoxophyes* MEYRICK but has entire facies so different,... the costal fold is almost absent and the genitalia differ so markedly..."

**Remarks.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), autapomorphies for *Scotiophyes* are the presence of a cup-shaped concavity on the outer surface of valva, a rod-like sclerite strengthening the pit-shaped structure of the basal portion of valva, the shape of the attachment of the transtilla, the fusion of the transtilla and juxta, the structure of the terminal plate of gnathos, and the shape of the socii.

***Snodgrassia* DIAKONOFF, [1968] 1967**

*Snodgrassia* DIAKONOFF, [1968] 1967, Bull. U.S. Natn. Mus., **527**(1967): 32; t. sp.: *Cacoecia stenochorda* MEYRICK, 1928, Philippine Islands. Four species included. **OR**.

**Diagnosis.** DIAKONOFF (1968) indicated that *Snodgrassia* is similar to “some *Adoxophyes* species, but the neuration is quite different...the male genitalia, with a dilated and round valva and a peculiar gnathos.”

**Remarks.** Judging from the original illustration, the valva of *Snodgrassia* resembles that of *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS but the labis is a slender, pointed rod.

***Sorensenata* SALMON & BRADLEY, 1956**

*Sorensenata* SALMON & BRADLEY, 1956, Rec. Dom. Mus. Wellington, **3**: 73; t. sp.: *Sorensenata agilitata* SALMON & BRADLEY, 1956, New Zealand: Campbell Island. Monotypic. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** In the original diagnosis, the male genitalia of *Sorensenata* were compared to those of *Epagoge* HÜBNER.

**Remarks.** Based on the original illustration, *Sorensenata* has a well developed costa of the valva (like in *Paramesia* STEPHENS) and a strong dorsum of the transtilla.

***Spheterista* MEYRICK, 1912**

*Spheterista* MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., **1**: 2; t. sp.: *Capua variabilis* WALSHINGHAM, 1907 [in] SHARP, Hawaiian Islands: Molokai. Seventeen species are included (BROWN, 2005). **AU**.

**Redescription.** ZIMMERMAN (1978).

**Diagnosis.** No comparative diagnosis was given by MEYRICK (1912). ZIMMERMAN (1978) compared *Spheterista* to *Dichelopa*, *Clepsis*, *Adoxophyes*, but suggested that it is most close to the Palearctic *Epagoge* HÜBNER.

**Remarks.** Judging from the illustrations by ZIMMERMAN (1978), *Spheterista* is related to *Neocalyptis* DIAKONOFF, but *Spheterista* can be distinguished by an elongate distal part of the valve and a simple colliculum, and it lacks a signum like *Dichelopa* LOWER. A few species have a bifid uncus similar to *Diplocalyptis* DIAKONOFF.

*Spheterista* is mentioned under *Adoxophyes*, *Neocalyptis*, and *Pararrhaptica*.

***Spinotaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

*Spinotaenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Acta zool. cracov., **43**(3-4): 207; t. sp.: *Spinotaenia chalcea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Paraná. Monotypic. **NEO**.

**Diagnosis.** *Spinotaenia* was compared to *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS; *Spinotaenia* is characterized by the following putative autapomorphies: the presence of spiny, dorso-lateral lobes of the transtilla and a very small median part; and a strong, spiny crest of the disc of the valva.

***Sychnovalva* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

*Sychnovalva* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Miscell. zool., **20**(1): 129; t. sp.: *Sychnovalva syrnhapta* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Five species included. **NEO**.

**Redescription.** RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000a).

**Diagnosis.** *Sychnovalva* was compared to *Isodemis* DIAKONOFF and *Homona* WALKER, all of which share a large, membranous, plicate valva, but *Sychnovalva* differs from those two genera in the shape of the transtilla, which suggests an affinity to the genera allied to *Clepsis* GUENÉE.

**Remarks.** In shape of the transtilla and valva, *Sychnovalva* resembles the Oriental-Australian *Zacorisca* MEYRICK and *Isotenes* MEYRICK, but *Sychnovalva* has a large plicate basal area of the valva and a terminal hair pencil, and females lack a signum.

### ***Syllomatia* COMMON, 1963**

*Syllomatia* COMMON, 1963, Austral. J. Zool., **11**(1): 129; t. sp.: *Tortrix pertinax* MEYRICK, 1910, Australia: Victoria. Three species included. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** According to the original diagnosis, *Syllomatia* differs from *Arotrophora* “primarily on the male genitalia, although characters of the female genitalia, and other structures, together with the habits of the larvae, support this separation. ... The socii are much smaller than in *Arotrophora*, the gnathos is more heavily sclerotized and bizarre, the sacculus end in a short projection, and the transtilla is much more heavily sclerotized and lacks the tomentum found in that genus.”

*Syllomatia* is also mentioned in the diagnosis of *Symphygas* COMMON.

### ***Symphygas* COMMON, 1963**

*Symphygas* COMMON, 1963, Austral. J. Zool., **11**(1): 129; t. sp.: *Tortrix nephaula* MEYRICK, 1910, Tasmania. Monotypic. **AU**.

**Diagnosis.** In the original diagnosis the type species is treated as “a connecting link between *Peraglyphis*, *Parastranga*, and *Paraphyas* on the one hand and *Syllomatia* on the other.” COMMON (1963) wrote that “the labial palpi in both sexes are shorter than in *Peraglyphis* and *Parastranga* and much shorter than in *Paraphyas*.” He also mentioned that the venation is similar to that of *Peraglyphis*, and that “the uncus is quite slender, with rounded apex, suggestive of that in *Parastranga*, *Paraphyas*, or *Syllomatia*, but quite unlike *Peraglyphis*. He also compared its strong transtilla, sterigma, ostium bursae, and scobinate signum (the latter “is reminiscent of some species of the more specialized species of *Peraglyphis*”).

*Symphygas* is mentioned under *Paraphyas*, *Parastranga*, and *Peraglyphis*.

### ***Syndemis* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816**

*Syndemis* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 382; t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *musculana* HÜBNER, [1797-99], Europe. Two species known. **PAL, NEA**.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

**Diagnosis.** OBRAZTSOV (1954) supposed that *Syndemis* is closely related to *Archips*, and based on larval chaetotaxy, SWATSCHEK (1958) placed it between *Cacoecimorpha* and *Parapandemis*. POWELL (1964) compared *Syndemis* to *Archips*, listing some differing characters.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987) did not find any morphological autapomorphy for *Syndemis* and placed it near *Aphelia* HÜBNER. DOMBROSKIE & SPERLING (2013) confirm this placement but realized that *Syndemis* is more closely related to *Dichelia* GUENÉE.

*Syndemis* is also mentioned under *Dentisociaria*, *Dichelia*, *Lozotaenia*, and *Neocalyptis*.

### ***Synochoneura* OBRAZTSOV, 1955**

*Synochoneura* OBRAZTSOV, 1955, Tijdschr. Ent., **98**: 151; t. sp.: *Eulia ochriclivis* MEYRICK, 1931, China: Chekiang. Four species included. **PAL, OR**.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1955), RAZOWSKI (1965, 1987).



**D i a g n o s i s.** According to OBRAZTSOV (1955), *Synochoneura* strongly differs from *Eulia ministrana* LINNAEUS, but this is not a useful comparative diagnosis. Unfortunately, there is no published diagnosis.

**R e m a r k s.** *Synochoneura* was described in Cnephasiini. RAZOWSKI (1987) suggested that shapes of the pulvinus and sterigma are putative autapomorphies for the genus. He also supposed that shape of the signum is of an uncertain importance and is probably plesiomorphic. Other characters cited are of little importance.

*Synochoneura* is also mentioned under *Aneuxanthis*.

#### ***Tacertaenia* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

*Tacertaenia* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Misc. Zool., **20**: 127; t. sp.: *Tacertaenia polonorum* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Two species. **NEO**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Tacertaenia* is closely related and externally similar to *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS but differs from it in the genitalia. The supposed autapomorphies for *Tacertaenia* are the broad, bifid uncus, the arms of the gnathos connected by membrane, and the atrophy of the terminal part of gnathos. The absence of the cornuti, the basal sclerite of the corpus bursae, and shape of the signum are all convergent within the tribe.

**R e m a r k s.** To the above characters one can add the shape of the transtilla and the degree of sclerotization of the dorsal edge of valva.

#### ***Taeniarchis* MEYRICK, 1931**

*Taeniarchis* MEYRICK, 1931, Exotic Microlep., **4**: 153; t. sp.: *Cnephasia periorma* Meyrick, 1910, Australia: Queensland. Eight species included. **AU**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** DIAKONOFF (1939), COMMON (1963).

**D i a g n o s i s.** Originally, MEYRICK (1931) compared *Taeniarchis* with *Cnephasia* CURTIS; *Taeniarchis* can be distinguished by the shape of labial palpi and venation. DIAKONOFF (1939) and COMMON (1963) included *Taeniarchis* in Cnephasiini, and the former wrote that *Taeniarchis* is “correlated with the ancestors of *Cnephasia*.” The genitalia of *Taeniarchis* are similar to those of *Arotrophora* MEYRICK, but *Taeniarchis* species have a simple transtilla and lack a signum.

**R e m a r k s.** *Taeniarchis* is mentioned under *Arotrophora*, *Dicanticinta*, *Drachmola*, *Mesocalyptis*, *Tanychaeta*, and *Tremophora*.

#### ***Tanychaeta* COMMON, 1963**

*Tanychaeta* COMMON, 1963, Austral. J. Zool., **11**(1): 135; t. sp.: *Arotrophora neanthes* TURNER, 1933. Monotypic. **AU**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** According to the original work, *Arotrophora* is not closely related to any other Australian genus. COMMON (1963) stated “it [*Tanychaeta*] probably has its origin in *Arotrophora* stock, but has become quite specialized morphologically, and unlike any other species of the *Arotrophora* group of genera...”. This hypothesis is confirmed by the large socii and weak transtilla. The female genitalia are somewhat similar to those of *Taeniarchis*, but the sterigma in *Tanychaeta* is simple.

#### ***Terricula* FALKOVITSH, 1965**

*Terricula* FALKOVITSH, 1965, Ent. Obozr., **44**(2): 418; t. sp.: *Terricula noctis* FALKOVITSH, 1965, Russia: Far East. Five species included. **OR, PAL**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Terricula* was originally compared to *Epagoge* HÜBNER from which it differs in forewing venation, having a long stalk of veins R4-R5 and connate M3-CuA1.

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (1987) wrote that the supposed autapomorphy for *Terricula* is the shape of the transtilla, which has a large, finely spined, median part. Aedeagus is characterized by a mediolateral process.

### ***Terthreutis* MEYRICK, 1918**

*Terthreutis* MEYRICK, 1918, Exotic Microlepid., **2**: 170; t. sp.: *Terthreutis sphaerocosma* Meyrick, 1918, India: Assam; monotypic. Nine species included. **PAL, OR.**

*Amniodes* MEYRICK, 1938 [in] CARADJA & MEYRICK, Dt. ent. Z. Iris, **52**: 13; t. sp.: *Amniodes xanthocycla* MEYRICK 1938, China: Yunnan; monotypic.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** DIAKONOFF (1939), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2008).

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original paper, MEYRICK (1918) supposed that *Terthreutis* might be allied to *Cnephasia*, and that proposal was accepted by DIAKONOFF (1939). RAZOWSKI (1987) transferred *Terthreutis* to Archipini. *Terthreutis* is related to *Ceramera* and differs from it by the autapomorphies listed below and by the presence of lobes lateral to the ostium bursae.

**R e m a r k s.** RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that the supposed autapomorphies for *Terthreutis* are the shapes of the transtilla and juxta and most probably the circular element of the forewing markings. RAZOWSKI (2008) later stated that the following characters may be of autapomorphic importance: the forewing markings with the oval pale edged blotch and subdivision of the other tortricine pattern elements into a series of oval or rounded pale edged blotches; the shape of the transtilla with its broad basal sclerites and its membranous median part; and the presence of a sack-shaped lobe of distal part of juxta.

### ***Thrincophora* MEYRICK, 1881**

*Thrincophora* MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **6**: 430, t.sp.: *Tortrix impletana* WALKER, 1863, Tasmania. 15 species known. **OR, AU.**

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the description of this genus MEYRICK wrote “Nearly allied to *Acropolitis* from which it only differs in the palpi which are arched upwards and appressed to face... whilst in *Acropolitis* they are straight and horizontally porrected.”

*Thrincophora* is also discussed under *Acropolitis*.

### ***Tosirips* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

*Tosirips* RAZOWSKI, 1987, Nota lepid., **10**: 87; t. sp.: *Tortrix perpulchrana* KENNEL, 1901, Russia: Primorskij Kraj. Two species included. **PAL.**

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n.** RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** Originally *Tosirips* was compared to *Ptycholomoides* OBRAZTSOV from which it differs by the less specialized terminal portion of gnathos. Its transtilla is somewhat similar to that in *Archips* HÜBNER, but the dorsal part is not expanding proximally.

**R e m a r k s.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the supposed autapomorphies for *Tosirips* are the shape of the lateral portions of transtilla and the long, weakly sclerotized socius.

***Tremophora* DIAKONOFF, 1953**

*Tremophora* DIAKONOFF, 1953, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)49(3): 65; t. sp.: *Tremophora carycina* DIAKONOFF, 1953, New Guinea. Six species. **AU**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** The original diagnosis states “Allied to *Taeniarchis* MEYRICK but with veins 7 and 8 in fore wing stalked. Differing from all other known genera of Microlepidoptera by the presence of peculiar abdominal sense organs in the two sexes.”

**R e m a r k s.** From the original figures it appears that the median process of the transtilla is consistent in all *Tremophora* species, and is similar to that of *Aeolostoma* MEYRICK [Epitymbiini], and that the valva probably has a well-sclerotized costa. Neither genus was re-examined for this paper.

***Tuckia* RAZOWSKI, 2001**

*Tuckia* RAZOWSKI, 2001, Polish J. Entomol., 70: 87; t. sp.: *Tuckia zluana* RAZOWSKI, 2001, South Africa; two species included. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** RAZOWSKI (2001) provided no comparative diagnosis in the original description. RAZOWSKI (2004) later compared *Tuckia* to *Philedone* HÜBNER, both of which are characterized by a well developed costa of the valva and a broad median lobe of transtilla, but in *Tuckia* the latter has thorns or processes.

***Utomides* MEYRICK, 1907**

*Utomides* MEYRICK, 1907, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 736; t. sp.: *Utomides trigrappa* MEYRICK, 1907, Bhotan. Four species known. **PAL, OR**.

**R e d e s c r i p t i o n s.** DIAKONOFF (1939, 1983), RAZOWSKI (1987).

**D i a g n o s i s.** In the original description MEYRICK (1907) wrote “Apparently allied to *Pandemis*.” DIAKONOFF (1939) stated that this is “a very natural genus, of which the typical characters are the armed point of the gnathos and the scaled socii.”

**R e m a r k s.** According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the spinose end part of the gnathos and the structure of the uncus are the supposed autapomorphies for the genus. The presence of scent scales of the sterigma and the brush of the uncus are convergent.

*Utomides* is mentioned under *Allodemis*, *Choanograptis*, *Electraglaia*, and *Homona*.

***Vialonga* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Vialonga* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 184; t. sp.: *Vialonga polyantha* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Two species included. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** Originally placed in Cnephasiini, DIAKONOFF (1960) stated distinguished by “the remarkable female genitalia”; the male remains unknown. DIAKONOFF supposed that it is “perhaps allied with” *Mabilleodes* in his description of the latter genus.

**R e m a r k s.** According to RAZOWSKI (2004), *Vialonga* belongs in Archipini.

***Viettea* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Viettea* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)53(2): 9; t. sp.: *Viettea spectabilis* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** DIAKONOFF (1960) compared *Viettea* to *Ptycholomoides* OBRAZTSOV, stating “a peculiar genus, judging from the male genitalia perhaps allied with *Ptycholomoides*”; DIAKONOFF also mentioned that *Viettea* resembles some Asian *Adoxophyes* MEYRICK.

**R e m a r k s.** Based on the original drawing, RAZOWSKI (2004) supposed that the putative autapomorphy for *Viettea* is the shape of the socius, the ventral edge of which is developed into a sclerotized hook. The transtilla of *Viettea* has two submedian dorsal prominences; but the valva and uncus are similar to those of several other genera of the *Pandemis*-group to which this genus belongs.

#### ***Williella* HORAK, 1985**

*Williella* HORAK, 1985, Ent. Scand., **15**(1984): 424; t. sp.: *Williella sauteri* HORAK, 1984, New Caledonia. Two species known. **AU**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** The comparative diagnosis is in the “comments” of the original description. *Williella* is externally similar to derived genera like *Choanograptis* MEYRICK, *Ctenopseustis* MEYRICK, and *Epalxiphora* MEYRICK.

*Williella* is mentioned under *Choanograptis*.

#### ***Xenophylla* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

*Xenophylla* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)**53**(2): 196; t. sp.: *Cacoecia megalogona* DIAKONOFF, 1947, Madagascar. Monotypic. **AFR**.

**D i a g n o s i s.** *Xenophylla* was not compared with any genus, but it was treated in the key to genera of Schoenotenini and placed near *Bactrostoma* DIAKONOFF. Based on the original description, RAZOWSKI (2004) deduced that the male genitalia have a broad terminal part of the uncus, and a strong sacculus and transtilla, the latter broadening and spiny laterally somewhat resembling that of *Paramesiodes* DIAKONOFF. The aedeagus is certainly more similar to *Paramesiodes* than to the *Pandemis* group of genera. In the female genitalia, the sterigma has a broad, scobinate postostial part and signum typical of Archipini.

#### ***Xenothictis* MEYRICK, 1910**

*Xenothictis* MEYRICK, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, **35**: 279; t. sp.: *Xenothictis paragona* MEYRICK, 1910, Loyalty Islands. Nine species known. **AU**.

*Barnardiella* TURNER, 1925, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., **49**: 49; t. sp.: *Barnardiella sciaphila* TURNER, 1925, Australia: Queensland.

*Xeneda* DIAKONOFF, 1961, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **130**: 64; t. sp.: *Xeneda coena* DIAKONOFF, 1961, New Caledonia. Monotypic.

**D i a g n o s i s.** MEYRICK (1910) wrote “Probably related to *Cnephasia*: it has the neuration of *Tortrix* but differs by the peculiar palpi and form of hindwings.” TURNER’s diagnosis for *Barnardiella* sounds: “A local derivative of *Tortrix* distinguished by the peculiarities of the male antennae and thorax.”

**R e m a r k s.** DIAKONOFF (1961) provided comments on *Xenothictis* in his the original description of *Xeneda*. “The genus is closely allied to *Xenothictis* MEYRICK, 1910, and differs by the remarkable additional pair of socii which are not homologous with the hami of the Chlidanotinae, because... the normal pair of socii is also rather different than in *Xenothictis*”. BROWN & al. (2003) listed the species of *Xenothictis* and *Xeneda* and RAZOWSKI (2013) synonymized *Xeneda*.

#### ***Zacorisca* MEYRICK, 1910**

*Zacorisca* MEYRICK, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **35**: 220; t. sp.: *Zacorisca holantha* MEYRICK, 1910, New Guinea. Sixty species known. **OR, AU**.

*Chresmarcha* MEYRICK, 1910, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, **35**: 219; t. sp.: *Chresmarcha sibyllina* MEYRICK, 1910, New Guinea. *Chresmarche* COCAYNE, 1924, misspelling.

*Megalodoris* MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., **1**: 5; t. sp.: *Atteria stephanitis* MEYRICK, 1910, Indonesia: Flores.

*Chionothremma* DIAKONOFF, 1952, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)**49**(1): 51; t. sp.: *Chionothremma placida* DIAKONOFF, 1952, New Guinea.

*Diphtheropyga* DIAKONOFF, 1952, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (2)**49**(1): 75, t. sp.: *Diphtheropyga niphadea* DIAKONOFF, 1952, New Guinea. *Diphtheropyga* 1969, Verh. Konink. Nederl. Akad. Weten., (C)**72**: 152, misspelling.

**Redescription.** DIAKONOFF (1952) of *Zacorisca*.

**Diagnosis.** In the original comparative diagnosis Meyrick states *Zacorisca* “appear to be a development of *Tortrix*.” There is no comparative diagnosis for *Megalodoris*.

**Remarks.** DIAKONOFF (1952) did not compare *Zacorisca* to any other genus, but in the description of *Chionothremma* he mentioned that the latter is “closely allied to *Zacorisca*, and showing the same high specialization except for the smooth head and the bright colours of the latter...” and that “...the specimens [of *Chionothremma*] are of smaller size than those in *Zacorisca*.” DIAKONOFF (1952) diagnosed *Diphtheropyga* as follows: “Closely allied to *Chionothremma* gen.n., differing by the absence of the costal fold in male, the rougher head and the structure of the anal segment in female. Intermediate between *Zacorisca* and the former [*Chionothremma*] genus.”

In his description of *Chresmarcha*, DIAKONOFF wrote that “*Chresmarcha* is correlated with *Adoxophyes*” and DIAKONOFF (1939), based on the external habit, realized that *Zacorisca* is synonymous with *Chresmarcha*.

*Zacorisca* is also mentioned under *Sychnovalva*.

### ***Zelotherses* LEDERER, 1859**

*Zelotherses* LEDERER, 1859, Wien. Entomol. Mschr., **3**: 123, 250; t. sp.: *Cochylis albociliana* HERICH-SCHAEFFER, 1851, East Europe. Seventeen species known. **PAL, NEA.**

*Djakonovia* OBRAZTSOV, 1942, Dt. ent. Z. Iris, **56**: 158; t. sp.: *Tortrix euxina* DIAKONOV, 1929, East Europe.

*Torticomorpha* AMSEL, 1955, Beitr. naturk. Forsch. SüdwDtl., **14**: 124; t. sp.: *Torticomorpha shaqlawana* AMSEL, 1955, Iraq = *Tortrix ferrugana* HÜBNER, [1793], Europe. A junior homonym of *Torticomorpha* Felder, 1861, Immidae.

**Redescriptions.** OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1981, 1987).

**Diagnosis.** *Zelotherses* is closely related to *Aphelia* HÜBNER but has a simple transtilla (in *Aphelia* the transtilla has two lateral lobes) and slender, unarmed processes of the gnathos.

**Remarks.** RAZOWSKI (1987) could find no autapomorphy for this genus, concluding that the majority of characters are of the convergent importance only. He treated it as a subgenus of *Aphelia*. Based on molecular analysis, DOMBROSKE & SPERLING (2013) proposed to raise *Zelotherses* to the generic level.

*Zelotherses* is also mentioned under *Aphelia*, *Ascerodes*, and *Sacaphelia*.

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