

A Field Guide to the Common

Moths of Bhutan

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FOREWORD



This publication on the “Common Moths of Bhutan” is one of the first effort in documenting the moth diversity in the country in a systematic way. Therefore, it gives me immense pleasure to see this diverse and economically important yet under studied group being documented and studied. Around 825 species of moths currently recorded through this publication sets a national baseline and provides insights into the diversity of moth fauna and the subsequent research needs on other aspects of moths and moth diversity. As this publication contains a checklist of the entire moth diversity recorded in the country and pictures and description of the common moths, it will serve as a useful resource for the field staff working in the area of biodiversity and agriculture pest management as well as for the general public interested in Moths. However, the number of moth species are expected to increase with every field work. I hope that this publication as well as the national invertebrate repository developed at National Biodiversity Centre, Serbithang as part of this initiative will inspire many more people to take this kind of studies further in the near future.

It also give me great joy to note that this publication is an output of a collaboration between national and international institutions, namely the Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environmental Research (UWICER), Bumthang and Naturalis Biodiversity Centre in the Netherlands, under the coordination of National Biodiversity Centre (NBC), Serbithang. This kind of effort exemplifies the potential and mutual benefits of collaboration and working together for a common goal and good. Therefore, I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to the collaborating partners for their dedication and commitment to this collaboration.

It is also motivating to see a number of Bhutanese professionals developing their capacities through this collaboration. I hope this publication and the national invertebrate repository at the National Biodiversity Centre, which currently houses the specimens of moths, molluscs, bees and wasps, dragonflies and damselflies, and lady beetles, collected through this collaborative work, will be put to good use by one and all.

Once again, with great pleasure I congratulate the NBC and the collaborators and the funding partner, Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC) for coming out with this valuable publication and wish you all the best for your continued efforts in understanding the diversity of the country’s biodiversity.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yeshey Dorji'.

. Yeshey Dorji
Minister

Ministry of Agriculture & Forests



PREFACE

The National Biodiversity Centre (NBC), Serbithang under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is mandated to coordinate conservation initiatives in the country. Cognizant of the huge information gap in the lesser known groups of biodiversity in the country, the NBC, with strong support from the Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, the Netherlands coordinated the collaborative initiative to document the invertebrates of Bhutan, in partnership with Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, the Netherlands, Sherubtse College, Kanglung, College of Natural Resources, Lobeysa, Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environmental Research (UWICER), Bumthang, and the National Plant Protection Centre (NPPC), Thimphu as early as 2012.

The program matured into implementation phase in 2014 when Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BT FEC) funded a project to document five prioritized groups of lesser known invertebrates namely moths, dragonflies and damselflies, bees and wasps, molluscs, and lady beetles. It is therefore with great pride and pleasure that NBC presents the outputs of this collaborative initiative in the form of field guides and updated checklists of respective groups of invertebrates.

This field guide book on “Common Moths of Bhutan” based on systematic survey and documentation as well as scientific publications, contains an updated checklist, photographs, and brief information on the distribution and descriptions of common moths found in the country. It is sincerely hoped that this publication will strengthen scientific baseline data in the country in order to guide further studies in this area of work.

This publication also signifies an exemplary effort between many institutions to generate biodiversity information and knowledge and is a positive indication of the willingness and dedication of partners in the field of biodiversity conservation to work together in order to enrich science and strengthen conservation efforts.

As a coordinating agency, NBC appreciates the support and enormous efforts put in by all the collaborating institutions, authors and the project managers. We are also very grateful to BT FEC for the funding support for this project and Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, Netherlands for supporting their scientists in carrying out this project work.

Dr. Tashi Yangzome Dorji
National Biodiversity Centre, Ministry of Agriculture & Forests

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The study of moths has been made possible by the valuable support of the National Biodiversity Centre (NBC) at Serbithang, Thimphu, Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environmental Research, Lamai Goempa Dzong, Bumthang, and the Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands.

We sincerely thank the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BTFEC) and the Uyttenboogaart Eliassen Foundation, The Netherlands, for the funding support.

INTRODUCTION

Lepidoptera is the collective name for butterflies (Rhopalocera) and moths (Heterocera). Whereas butterflies tend to fly during day time, moths as a rule fly at night. The butterflies of Bhutan have been relatively well studied and several field guides are available (Karma 2012; 2015). The moths of Bhutan, however, received little attention and relatively little has been published on them.

Many of the publications regarding moths of Bhutan are scientific papers often over a hundred years old. Only during the last couple of years a number of papers were published which deal with some species or a small species group, these papers are however of little use when starting studying moths. With this field guide we hope to make information on moths available to a wider public and to interest people to start studying them. There are too many species to make a book covering all moths known from Bhutan and for this reason this guide focuses on some common or noticeable species.

Bhutan offers an incredible variety of landscapes from lowland tropical forest to Alpine meadows on high mountain slopes. These landscapes are intersected by deep river valleys which are fed with countless small rivers and streams. Further contributing to the diversity of habitats is the climate which shows strong regional or even local differences in temperature, sunshine and precipitation. All these niches results in a rich and varied plant life, with a myriad of species all adapted to their specific circumstances. And with a high diversity of plants comes a high diversity of moths. Moths, as you will see in this guide, can be colourful. However many of them lack the bright colours displayed by butterflies but if you look closer you will see that there colours and patterns are just more subtle but no less beautiful.



Biology

Like butterflies, moths start their life as egg. From the egg a caterpillar hatches which feeds on plants or in a small number of species on mosses, ferns, plant detritus or animal remains. The caterpillar will grow and, as its skin cannot grow, needs to shed its skin from time to time. The old skin will break open and the larva will leave the skin behind. Being in contact with air the new soft skin will harden, but not before the larva has increased its body volume by blowing itself up with air, inhaled through the spiracles, at its side of the abdomen and thorax, and pumping into the tracheal tubes. After the caterpillar has reached its final size it will seek a place to pupate. Pupation may take place in various places, and is depending on the involved species. Some larvae creep into the soil and just pupate, remaining a barren pupa. Others make a cocoon spun around them to pupate inside. This may take place in the soil, or on the surface spinning the cocoon in the dead leaves or detritus, in cracks in the rocks, on the bark of trees, etcetera. Inside the pupa the body of the caterpillar is broken down and rebuilt into the adult shape.

After this process is completed the pupa will break open and the new moth will appear. Adult moths feed by using their tongue. The main food is nectar, for energy, but also water or other liquids, containing minerals and other essential components, are ingested. Two families of primitive moths have no tongue, but biting jaws. These families feed on pollen from flowering plants. Reproduction in most moths is sexual, although in some families, like Psychidae (Bagworms), parthenogenetic reproduction is very common. Females of many species produce pheromones when they are ready to mate. The males will smell these pheromones often from a large distance using their antennae and will be directed towards the female after which mating takes place. After mating the female will search for a place to lay her eggs (oviposit). Finding the good place to deposit the eggs strongly determines the changes of survival of the offspring. She therefore has to find a place with the good climate, with not too many predators and with the correct type of food for the caterpillars.



Diversity

The world wide diversity of moths is incredible and it is estimated that about 500,000 species occur worldwide (Kristensen et al. 2007). An initial literature survey has been under taken to find publications on the moth fauna of Bhutan. As a result of these surveys it has become evident that in the published literature approximately 675 species of moths have been described or mentioned to occur in Bhutan. During almost four weeks of sampling across Bhutan in 2016 a similar number of species were noted. The identification of the specimen collected during the survey is currently taken place, and in time the results will be published.

Based on the literature from Bhutan, the literature from surrounding countries and the experiences during the survey in 2016, we estimate that the total number of species of Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) in Bhutan will count minimally 4000. This means that several thousand still await discovery. Among these are likely many species which are undescribed and are new to science. Little is known on how the diversity of moths is distributed over Bhutan but a few general rules can already be stated. As the caterpillars of most species feed on plants and many moths are for their food depending on a limited number of plants. A higher diversity of plants therefore often results in a higher diversity of moths. Also the diversity in cities is lower than that of rural areas and the diversity of rural areas is lower than that of natural grasslands or forest. The diversity also changes with altitude, the places with the highest diversity probably are found below 2000 m., although areas at higher altitude, for instance alpine meadows, can still be very rich. Above 4000 m the diversity of moths gets impoverished; however some of the species found there might be restricted to high altitude and may only occur in the Himalaya. Studying and starting to understand the patterns of diversity will be one of the main challenges for the next years.

How to Recognise a Moth

Butterflies and moths share common characteristics; they all have their wings and body covered with microscopic small scales. Butterflies are on average larger and more colourful than moths and can further be separated from the moths by the club-like shape of their antennae. Recognising a moth is easy but determining to which family it belongs, and their identification, is far more difficult. Up to the 21st to determine in which family a specimen belongs, and to find out which species it is one depended on external visible characteristics. Important are the shape of the antennae, palps, scaling of the head, presence or absence of hair-brushes on the abdomen or at the legs, wing shape, wing pattern and wing venation, although the latter is often difficult to see. In addition to these external characters are the internal anatomical structures are important and often examined, like the presence and shape of a tympanal organ (a kind of insect ear) and internal genital structures.

What should not be forgotten is the importance of the anatomy of the larvae (the family of the Geometridae can be identified by the missing of pseudo-legs in caterpillars), or their feeding behaviour (bagworms eating from a larval case, or leaf mining species). For anatomical features it is often necessary to make microscopic preparations. The veins on the wing can be made visible by descaling the wing. It is obvious these techniques are beyond the scope of this book. After 2000 an increase in the examination of the DNA-sequences, and the storing of the information obtained in a world-wide operating database, resulted in different views on the classification of moths and moth families. Also with this technique, specimens from different locations, often far apart and described under different names, turned out to belong to one species. It will take a long time, before all known species are processed, and species can be recognized on DNA-sampling alone. At present we have to rely on the classic methods.

Because many characteristics are not just occurring in one family, but often occurs in several groups of species, dispersed in more than one family, a simple key to identify moths on family level is in practice hardly possible to perform. Box 1 gives a short description of characteristics of the families. Reference and examples of these families are illustrated.



How to Find Moths

When walking through nature, it is unavoidable that you from time to time notice butterflies. They can be found virtually everywhere, except for the extreme high altitudes in mountains and on the continent of Antarctica. Moths however are less conspicuous as they tend to hide during the day time only to become active at dusk. Most species of moths are also less colourful and smaller than butterflies. Nonetheless they can be found anywhere from tropical rainforest to alpine meadows and from pristine forests to the suburbs of cities. If you take time to start looking for moths you will discover that they are fairly easy to find and that in most places a wide diversity of species can be found.

A good way to start looking for moths is by simply walking around your house. If you look carefully you will discover that many species can be found on the walls of buildings especially at spots which are lighted throughout the night. Moths attracted by the light will settle there during the night and remain sitting on the walls during daytime. With slightly more effort you will probably also be able to find moths sitting in the vegetation. The same tactics works also at night time. Walking around and looking at spots with are lit by a lamp will often result in a dozen or more moth species being found. If you are getting more serious about finding moths, there are two good methods to try: attract them with light or attract them by smell. By placing a light close to a white wall or a white cloth (Fig. 1), the specimens will be attracted to the light and will rest on the lit surface. The best place to do so is a spot where the light can be seen from the surrounding forest.

The best nights are those were there is no competition from the moon and when the weather is warm and the sky slightly clouded. A slight drizzle can be good for the numbers of moths attracted to the light but a downpour will mean that the number of moths flying drop consequently. Another way to attract moths is by making a mixture of sugar syrup, beer, bananas and ethanol 70%. After stirring the mixture well, it can be applied to tree trunks, at eye-level, in the late afternoon. After dark the trees can be inspected using a torch, to see what insects have been attracted.



Not all moths are active throughout the year and in many places in Bhutan you will not find moths during the winter season. There is little known on the seasonality of moths in Bhutan. Below a 1000 meter moths can probably be commonly encountered throughout the year. Between a 1000 and 2000 meter the species will be more seasonal being absent in winter and mostly on the wing from March to November. The monsoon period is likely to affect the activity also and some species will be absent during that period (will be there as egg, caterpillar, pupae or as inactive adult) while there are probably others which are more common as adult during this season. Checking one spot during several periods in the year is the best way to start learning about the seasonality of moths.

Studying Moths

The diversity of moths in Bhutan is such that you will never learn them all, let alone see them all. Nonetheless with time you will be able to see to which family a species belongs and start to recognise the commoner ones. The best thing to do when you start, is first take time to enjoy them, to learn where they can be found and to become acquainted with their colours, patterns and shapes. A second step would be to start making pictures. These can be shared with others using Facebook or be uploaded to the Bhutan Biodiversity Portal.

From others you will probably get comments on their names and after a while you start learning which species are common and which are rare. It is important that you and organize your pictures correctly and note where you have taken them and on which date. When you start photographing moths you will probably get to like certain families more than others. If that happens it is time to contact others interested in moths, such as the authors of this guide, and ask them for more information on the identification of that particular family. Some families, such as the small or micro-moths, are particularly difficult and no good to start with. Others are attractive and not too difficult. Good examples of families which are not too difficult to identify are: Sphingidae (Hawkmoths) and Saturniidae.



For some families it will be necessary to collect the moths in order to study them properly. If you are serious about your moths and want to start collecting, it is advisable to contact someone else, who is already doing this and to learn from him or her, the tricks of the trade. When starting to collect moths you will probably do so at night. You than can carefully place a vial over a moths so that it flies inside. After this you can place the vial in a dark and cool environment, where the moths will relax and not damage itself. The next morning a further study of these specimens can be performed. If the specimen turns out to be of special interest, it may be taken for the reference collection. Specimens which are designated to be placed in a collection have to be killed. This is done by placing the specimen in a jar with cotton connected to the cover. On the cotton a few drops of Aethylacetate are deposited, and the cover is placed on the jar. The specimen will be killed in a few minutes. The killed specimen will be pinned with an insect pin through the thorax (Insect-pins are made of stainless steel, have a length of 38 mm., and are available in various thicknesses), and has to be mounted on spreading boards (fig. 2). In order their entire surface can be examined the wings are positioned in such a manner the hind margin of the fore wing is rectangular to the body. A specimen selected for a collection and further examination should be labelled with a cardboard label which contains the information where, when, at what altitude, and who has collected the specimen (fig. 3). This makes information reproducible, and is of utmost importance. Not properly processing and labelling of a specimen is a waste, and the specimen has been killed for nothing.

Caterpillars are moths and butterflies in a larval stage. The study of moths can also be started with the collecting and breeding of caterpillars. To find them, look carefully to the vegetation. Another method to obtain larvae is with a white umbrella, which is held up-side-down under a branch or a shrub, followed by beating the branch or shrub above the umbrella with a stick. All insects in the vegetation will drop and fall into the umbrella. The content can be examined careful now, and material for further breeding or study can be selected. In the vegetation the larvae tend to feed themselves with leaves, which will get damaged, and show the feeding pattern of these larvae. A close inspection of the leaves in the vicinity of the feeding patterns may reveal the caterpillar. This is important information, because the life-cycle of many species are not known yet.



The collected larvae and the breeding of them has to be recorded by writing notes and illustrations, and if possible by making photographs. The hostplants are established, the methods of feeding of the caterpillar, the shape and colour pattern of the larvae is recorded in the successive stages, the pupa and the way in which pupation takes place. Also the locality, date, and altitude is recorded.

A bred which, at valuable information, often unknown for science. The identification of a bred specimen may be difficult, but the total picture enhances knowledge which is often worth publishing, when a specimen has been collected and is identified. An important condition for having reference specimens, is the presence of a museum collection, which holds these specimens, and is accessible to investigators, working on moths.



Box 1: Short description of moth families found in Bhutan

Eriocranidae & Micropterigidae: Very small moths with bright shining scales on the wings. These moths have jaws, to eat pollen from flowers. All other moth families miss the jaws, and may only have a tongue for feeding. Not yet confirmed for Bhutan.

Hepialidae: Moderate to large sized moths with exceptional short antennae. Fore- and hind wings almost similar shaped. Larvae of most species live subterranean, and feed on roots.

Nepticulidae: Very small, 4 to 10 mm. wingspan. Eyes covered by an eye-cap, shaped by the enlarged first antennal segment, which is covered with scales. Not yet confirmed for Bhutan.

Adelidae: Small species, with extremely long antennae in the male (up to 6x wing length). Not yet confirmed for Bhutan.

Psychidae or Bagworms: Very small to medium sized species. Wings relative broad. Larvae live in, and feed themselves from, a case. This larval case has an inner lining of silk, on which plant particles, small branches, and dirt particles are glued. The shape of the often diagnostic for the species.

Tineidae or Clothes worms: Small to medium sized moths. Head covered with rough brushes of scales. Larvae feed on detritus, animal remains, hairs, feathers, rotting wood.

Gracillariidae: Small moths. Antennae often as long as fore wing length. Larvae feed mining leaves and young shoots. Pupation occurs in the mimes.

Yponomeutidae or Small Ermine-moths: Small to medium sized moths. Fore wings in some species white with numerous small black dots, which are arranged in a linear pattern.

Plutellidae: Small moths of which larvae can be a pest on cabbage.

Argyresthiidae: Small moths with rough scaled frons. Many species have on the fore wing a distinct semi-transverse line, reaching the dorsal wing margin.

Tortricidae or Leaf-roller moths: Small to medium sized, broad winged moths. Palps short. Larvae feed in leaves rolled together, and other species bore in young branches or fruits. Many species in this family are agricultural pests in fruits like apple, plumes, grapes, walnut, hazelnut, or vegetables like peas, beans and corn.



Sesiidae or Wasp-moths: Small to medium sized moths. Characteristic is the mimic of bees and wasps, with wings which are partly transparent. Larvae often feed within branches, or in the roots of plants.

Cossidae: Medium to large sized. Larvae often in branches or stems of scrubs and trees. Development may take several years.

Gelechiidae: Small to medium sized moths. The moths are best recognized by the shape of the tip of the hind wing, which is extended in a sharp tip outward.

Coleophoridae or Case-bearers: Small moths with narrow, lanceolate wings. Larvae live in a self-made case, often cut from the side-rim of a leaf of the hostplant. Hostplants include apple, and other fruit trees, but also peas and other vegetables, but there is mentioned hardly damage to the food production.

Pterophoridae or Plume moths: The species are defined by the presence of rows of pronounced scales (called venous-scales) on the underside of the hind wings. However, most species are best recognized by the indentations in fore and hind wing: once in the termen of the fore wing, and twice in the termen of the hind wing.

Pyralidae and Crambidae or Deltoid moths: Very variable groups of moths, which have been considered to belong to a single family up to recent years. Many have the deltoid wing shape, but broad winged species are not uncommon.

Drepanidae: Medium sized moths, slender built with relative broad wings. The apex of the fore wings often have a curved out tip.

Lasiocampidae: Medium to large sized moths. Often covered with numerous scales and hairs.

Saturniidae or Silkmoths and Brahmaeidae: Large, broad winged moths, often with an eye mimicking spots on each wing.

Sphingidae or Hawkmoths: Medium to large sized moths, with deltoid, slender wing shape. Fore wing larger than hind wing. The name is derived from the resting position of the larva, mimicking a sphinx-figurine. Larvae carry on the last abdominal segment a characteristic thorn-like process.



Geometridae or Footman: Small to large moths. In general the species are slender, but broad winged built. Some species are compact, and heavily covered with scales and hairs. All share a larval characteristic, the absence of the abdominal pseudo-legs, which causes the larvae to move on the three pairs of normal legs at the thoracic segments and the pseudo-legs on the last abdominal segment, as if it measures the distance it covers.

Notodontidae or Tooth-moths: Most species in this family have a distinct small extension at the dorsal margin of the fore wing, the tooth.

Erebidae or Bear-moths: Small to large moths. Larvae of these moths tend to be covered by dense fur-like hairs. Also many of the moths are densely covered by numerous scales and hairs.

Nolidae: Small to medium sized moths. Often the grey wings show a delicate blackish pattern of lines and dots. Many species feed as larvae on lichens on trees and rocks.

Noctuidae or Owl-moths: Small to large moths. Very diverse in shape and size, but in a great number of species the fore wings show a small round, and a slightly bigger renal-shaped spot.



Illustrations

*Species marked with * are recorded for the first time in Bhutan
cf. – Conform (= closely resembling).*



Fig. 1. Lamp lit sheet to attract moths and other insects.

Photographs are taken by:

Cees Gielis: 1-3, 5-33, 35, and 37-71.

Karma Wangdi: 4, 34, and 36.

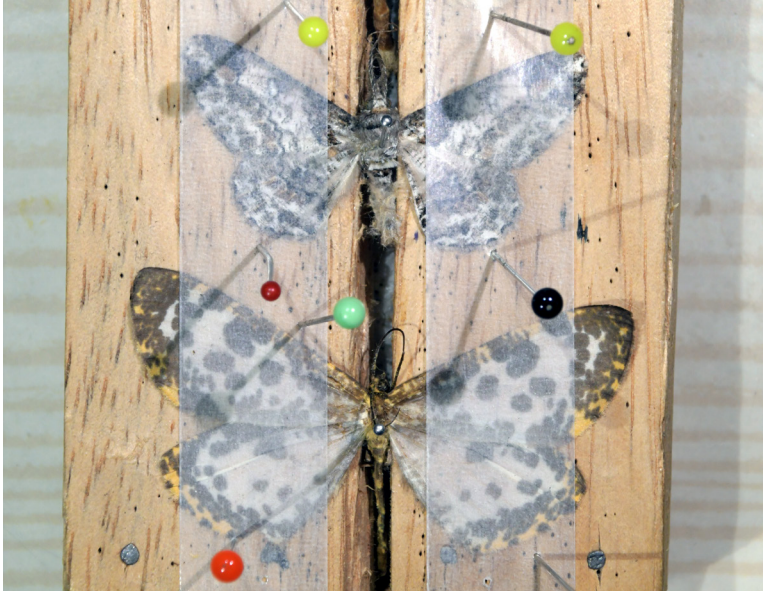


Fig. 2. Spreading board with two pinned moths, with the wings spread, and fixated by transparent paper and large headed pins.

10	1760 m, 18.viii.2016	1760
27	leg. C. Gielis, sta. 27	leg. C.
e	BHUTAN, Yangtse	BHU
	Trashi Yangtse	Tras
'34"E	27°36'49"N 91°29'34"E	27°3
16	1760 m, 18.viii.2016	1760
27	leg. C. Gielis, sta. 27	leg. C.
e	BHUTAN, Yangtse	BHU

Fig. 3. Data label, with the following information: Country, region, locality, geographical locality, altitude, collecting date, collector (leg. or legit = collector in latin), and collecting station (refers to description in notes) with number.





Family: Hepialidae



4. *Nevina aboe* (Moore, [1860])*

Locality: Punakha.
Altitude: 1650 m.
Wingspan: 120 mm.





Family: Psychidae



5. *Psychidae spec.*

Caterpillar feeding on leaf from tubular case.

Locality: Thimphu.

Altitude: 2235 m.





Family: Tineidae



6. *Tineidae* spec.*

Locality: Trashigang.

Altitude: 1850 m.

Wingspan: 24 mm.





Family: Gracillariidae



7. *Lithocolletis spec.*

Caterpillar mining the underside of apple leaf.

Locality: Thimphu.

Altitude: 2750 m.





Family: Plutellidae



8. *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Locality: Chhukha, Samdrup Jongkhar.

Altitude: 250 – 2000 m.

Wingspan: 12 mm.





Family: Yponomeutidae



9. *Yponomeuta spec.**

Locality: Wangdi Phodrang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 26 mm.





Family: Tortricidae



10. *Archips limatus* Razowski, 1977*

Locality : Haa, Wangdi Phodrang, Bumthang,
Trashigang.

Altitude : 1750 – 2900 m.

Wingspan : 18 mm.





Family: Tortricidae



11. *Epiblema charadrias* Diakonoff. 1977

Locality: Haa.
Altitude: 2700 m.
Wingspan: 20 mm.





Family: Tortricidae



12. *Lumaria probolias* Walsingham, 1900*

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 13 mm.





Family: Sesiidae



13. *Sesia spec.**

Locality: Thimphu.

Altitude: 2250 m.

Wingspan: 28 mm.





Family: Cossidae



14. *Zeuzera multistrigata* Moore, 1888

Locality: Chhukha.

Altitude: 2025 m.

Wingspan: 63 mm.





Family: Lecithoceridae



15. *Lecithocera spec.**

Locality: Thimphu.

Altitude: 2750 m.

Wingspan: 17 mm.





Family: Coleophoridae



16. *Coleophora* spec.*

Locality: Haa.
Altitude: 2700 m.
Wingspan: 10 mm.





Family: Pterophoridae



17. *Platyptilia sedata* Meurick, 1932

Locality: Bumthang, Mongar.

Altitude: 1850 - 2900 m.

Wingspan: 24 mm.





Family: Pterophoridae



18. *Gypsochares catharotes* Meyrick, 1908

Locality: Haa, Trashigang.

Altitude: 1750 – 4000 m.

Wingspan: 20 mm.





Family: Crambidae



19. *Chrysoteuchia divisella* Snellen, 1890*

Locality: Wangdi Phodrang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 25 mm.





Family: Crambidae



20. *Nomophila noctuella* Denis & Schiffermüller, 1785*

Locality: Wangdi Phodrang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 30 mm.





Family: Crambidae



21. *Scoparia spec.*

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2910 m.

Wingspan: 19 mm.





Family: Crambidae



22. *Maruca vitrata* (Fabricius, 1787).

Locality: Bumthang, Samdrup Jongkhar.

Altitude: 850 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 27 mm.





Family: Crambidae



23. *Crambinae* spec.

Locality: Wangdi Phodrang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 28 mm.





Family: Crambidae



24. *Palpita spec.*

Locality: Thimphu, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2700 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 30 mm.





Family: Crambidae



25. *Hyalobathra miniosalis* Guenee, 1854

Locality: Haa, Chhukha.

Altitude: 450 – 2700 m.

Wingspan: 27 mm.





Family: Crambidae



26. *Parotis marginata* Hampson, 1893

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 42 mm.





Family: Crambidae



27. *Dichocrocis zebralis* Moore, 1867

Locality: Samdrup Jongkhar.

Altitude: 875 m.

Wingspan: 27 mm.





Family: Crambidae



28. *Crambidae* spec.

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 48 mm.





Family: Pyralidae



29. *Ephestia spec.*

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 22 mm.





Family: Drepanidae



30. *Drepana grisearipennis* Strand, 1912*

Locality: Chhukha.

Altitude; 2275 m.

Wingspan: 40 mm.





Family: Drepanidae



31. *Cyclidia rectifaciata* Walker, 1862

Locality: Chhukha, Wangdi Phodrang.

Altitude: 2275 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 84 mm.





Family: Lasiocampidae



32. *Odonestis pruni oberthueri* Tams, 1935

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 48 mm.





Family: Saturniidae



33. *Archaeoattacus edwardsii* White, 1859

Locality: Samdrup Jongkhar.

Altitude: 875 m.

Wingspan: 174 mm.





Family: Saturniidae



34. *Saturniidae* spec.

Locality: Punakha.

Altitude: 1600 m.

Wingspan: 90 mm.





Family: Saturniidae



35. *Loepa miranda* Atkinson in Moore, 1865.

Locality: Chhukha.
Altitude: 2275 m.
Wingspan: 104 mm.





Family: Saturniidae



36. *Salassa spec.*

Locality: Bumthang.
Altitude: 2900 m.
Wingspan: 85 mm.





Family: Sphingidae



37. *Sphingidae* spec.

Locality: Samdrup Jongkhar.

Altitude: 875 m.

Wingspan: 120 mm.





Family: Sphingidae



38. *Theretra nesus* Drury, 1773

Locality: Samdrup Jongkhar.

Altitude: 875 m.

Wingspan: 115 mm.



Family: Sphingidae



39. *Rhagastis* spec.

Locality: Chhukha, Samdrup Jongkhar.

Altitude: 875 – 2050 m.

Wingspan: 70 mm.





Family: Geometridae



40. *Ourapteryx spec.*

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 46 mm.



Family: Geometridae



41. *Arichanna spec.*

Locality: Haa, Thimphu, Wangdi Phodrang, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2700 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 52 mm.





Family: Geometridae



42. *Biston spec.*

Locality: Haa, Wangdi Phodrang, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2700 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 48 mm.





Family: Geometridae



43. *Abraxas spec.*

Locality: Chukha, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2050 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 62 mm.





Family: Geometridae



44. *Abraxas spec.*

Locality: Haa, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2700 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 45 mm.





Family: Geometridae



45. *Macaria spec.*

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 38 mm.





Family: Geometridae



46. *Timandra spec.*

Locality: Chhukha, Wangdi Phodrang.

Altitude: 2275 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 31 mm.





Family: Geometridae



47. *Iotaphora iridicolor* (Butler, 1880)*

Locality: Haa.
Altitude: 2700 m.
Wingspan: 48 mm.





Family: Geometridae



48. *Geometridae* spec.

Locality: Chhukha.

Altitude: 2225 m.

Wingspan: 24 mm.





Family: Notodontidae



49. *Besaia cf. tamurensis* Nakamura, 1974.

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 45 mm.





Family: Erebidae



50. *Asota caricae* (Fabricius, 1775)*

Locality: Wangdi Phodrang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan 58 mm.





Family: Erebidae



51. *Spilosoma casigneta* (Kollar, 1884)

Locality: Chhukha, Wangdi Phodrang, Bumthang.

Altitude: 400 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 47 mm.





Family: Erebidae



53. *Cretonotus transiens* (Walker, 1855)

Locality: Chhukha.

Altitude: 450 m.

Wingspan: 43 mm.





Family: Erebidae



54. *Aglaomorpha plagiata* (Walker, 1855)

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 72 mm.



Family: Erebidae



55. *Chrysorabdia bivitta* (Walker, 1856)*

Locality: Chhukha.

Altitude: 2050 m.

Wingspan: 40 mm.





Family: Erebidae



56. *Cyana signa* (Walker, 1854)*

Locality: Haa, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2700 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 35 mm.





Family: Erebidae



57. *Miltochrista* spec.

Locality: Chhukha.

Altitude: 450 m.

Wingspan: 19 mm.





Family: Erebidae



58. *Eressa spec.*

Locality: Chhukha.

Altitude: 2275 m.

Wingspan: 21 mm.





Family: Erebidae



59. *Amata spec.*

Locality: Wangdi Phodrang.
Altitude: 1300 m.
Wingspan: 27 mm.





Family: Erebidae



60. *Hypena spec.*

Locality: Haa.
Altitude: 2700 m.
Wingspan: 32 mm.





Family: Erebidae



61. *Eudocima salaminia* (Cramer, [1777])*

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 90 mm.





Family: Erebidae



62. *Eudocima phalonia* (Linnaeus, 1763)

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 91 mm.





Family: Nolidae



63. *Nolidae* spec.

Locality: Wangdi Phodrang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 18 mm.





Family: Noctuidae



64. *Ischyja hemiphaea* Hampson, 1924*

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 90 mm.





Family: Noctuidae



65. *Olivenebula pulcherrima* (Moore, 1867)*

Locality: Wangdi Phodrang, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2700 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 46 mm.





Family: Noctuidae



66. *Moma champa* (Moore, 1879)

Locality: Haa, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2700 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 37 mm.





Family: Noctuidae



67. *Actinotia intermedia* (Bremer, 1861)*

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 33 mm.





Family: Noctuidae



68. *Ochropleura cf. plecta* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Locality: Haa, Wangdi Phodrang, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2700 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 33 mm.





Family: Noctuidae



69. *Catocala cf. nupta* (Linnaeus, 1767)*

Locality: Bumthang.

Altitude: 2900 m.

Wingspan: 82 mm.





Family: Noctuidae



70. *Chrysodeixis acuta* (Walker, 1858)

Locality: Thimphu, Bumthang.

Altitude: 2700 – 2900 m.

Wingspan: 31 mm.





Family: Noctuidae



71. *Trichoplusia orichalcea* (Fabricius, 1775)

Locality: Samdrup Jongkhar.

Altitude: 8275 m.

Wingspan: 33 mm.



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Provisional checklist of moths of Bhutan

(Status by 1st March 2017)

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Bombycoidea	Brahmaeidae	Brahmaeinae	<i>Brahmaea</i>	<i>harseyi</i> White, 1862
Bombycoidea	Brahmaeidae	Brahmaeinae	<i>Brahmaea</i>	<i>wallichii</i> Gray, 1831
Bombycoidea	Endromidae	Prismostictinae	<i>Mustilia</i>	<i>castanea</i> Moore, 1979
Bombycoidea	Endromidae	Prismostictinae	<i>Mustilia</i>	<i>falcipennis</i> Walker, 1865
Bombycoidea	Eupterotidae		<i>Mallarctus</i>	<i>glaucescens</i> (Walker, 1855)
Bombycoidea	Eupterotidae		<i>Palirisa</i>	<i>lineosa</i> Walker, 1855
Bombycoidea	Eupterotidae	Eupterotinae	<i>Apha</i>	<i>subdives</i> (Walker, 1855)
Bombycoidea	Eupterotidae	Eupterotinae	<i>Eupterote</i>	<i>fabia</i> Cramer, 1779
Bombycoidea	Eupterotidae	Eupterotinae	<i>Eupterote</i>	<i>undata</i> Blanchard, 1853
Bombycoidea	Eupterotidae	Eupterotinae	<i>Ganisa</i>	<i>pandya</i> Moore, 1865
Bombycoidea	Eupterotidae	Eupterotinae	<i>Ganisa</i>	<i>postica</i> (Walker, 1855)
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Salassinae	<i>Salassa</i>	<i>belinda</i> Witt & Pugaev, 2007
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Salassinae	<i>Salassa</i>	<i>bhutanensis</i> Brechlin, 2009
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Salassinae	<i>Salassa</i>	<i>iris</i> Jordan, 1910
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Salassinae	<i>Salassa</i>	<i>lola</i> (Westwood, 1847)
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Salassinae	<i>Salassa</i>	<i>mesosa</i> Jordan, 1910
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Salassinae	<i>Salassa</i>	<i>royi</i> Elwes, 1887
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Actias</i>	<i>parasinensis</i> Brechlin, 2009
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Actias</i>	<i>selene</i> Hübner, 1806
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Antheraea</i>	<i>assamensis</i> Helfer, 1837
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Antheraea</i>	<i>castanea</i> Jordan, 1910
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Antheraea</i>	<i>frithi</i> Moore, 1859
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Antheraea</i>	<i>helferi</i> Moore, 1859
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Antheraea</i>	<i>roylei</i> Moozzre, 1859
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Antheraea</i>	<i>rubicunda</i> Brechlin, 2009
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Archaeoattacus</i>	<i>edwardsii</i> White, 1859
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Attacus</i>	<i>atlas</i> Linnaeus, 1758
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Cricula</i>	<i>trifenstrata</i> Helfer, 1837
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Loepa</i>	<i>diffundata</i> Naumann, N & L, 2008
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Loepa</i>	<i>katinka</i> Westwood, 1847
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Loepa</i>	<i>miranda</i> Atkinson in Moore, 1865
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Loepa</i>	<i>newara</i> (Moore, 1872)
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Loepa</i>	<i>sikkima</i> Moore, 1865
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Samia</i>	<i>canningii</i> Hutton, 1859
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Saturnia (Rinaca)</i>	<i>anna</i> Moore, 1865
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Saturnia (Rinaca)</i>	<i>bonita</i> Jordan, 1911
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Saturnia (Rinaca)</i>	<i>cachara</i> Moore, 1872
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Saturnia (Rinaca)</i>	<i>cidosa</i> Moore, 1865
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Saturnia (Rinaca)</i>	<i>grotei</i> Moore, 1859
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Saturnia (Rinaca)</i>	<i>simla</i> Westwood, 1847
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Saturnia (Rinaca)</i>	<i>thibeta</i> Westwood, 1853
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Saturnia (Rinaca)</i>	<i>witti</i> Brechlin, 1997
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturniinae	<i>Saturnia (Rinaca)</i>	<i>zuleika</i> Hope, 1843
Bombycoidea	Saturniidae	Saturninae	<i>Actias</i>	<i>maenas</i> Doubleday, 1847
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Acosmeryx</i>	<i>anceus</i> subdentata Rothschild & J, 1903
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Acosmeryx</i>	<i>montivaga</i> Kernbach, 1966

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Acosmeryx</i>	<i>naga</i> (Moore, 1857)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Acosmeryx</i>	<i>omissa</i> Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Acosmeryx</i>	<i>sericeus</i> (Walker, 1856)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Acosmeryx</i>	<i>shervilii</i> Boisduval, 1875
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Acosmeryx</i>	<i>socrates</i> Boisduval, 1875
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Ampelophaga</i>	<i>rubiginosa</i> Bremer & Grey, 1852
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Cechenena</i>	<i>lineosa</i> Walker, 1856
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Cechenena</i>	<i>minor</i> (Butler, 1875)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Cechenena</i>	<i>scotii</i> Rothschild, 1920
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Cephonodes</i>	<i>hylas</i> (Linnaeus, 1771)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Chaerocampa</i>	<i>variolosa</i> Walker, 1856
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Dahira</i>	<i>sinyaevorum</i> Brechlin, 2014
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Deilephila</i>	<i>hypothous</i> (Cramer, 1780)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Elibia</i>	<i>dolichus</i> (Westwood, 1848)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Eurypteryx</i>	<i>bhaga</i> (Moore, 1865)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Gurelca</i>	<i>hyas</i> (Walker, 1856)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Hippotion</i>	<i>boerhaviae</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Hippotion</i>	<i>celerio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Macroglossum</i>	<i>belis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Macroglossum</i>	<i>bombylans</i> Boisduval, 1875
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Macroglossum</i>	<i>corythus luteata</i> (Butler, 1875)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Macroglossum</i>	<i>insipida</i> Butler, 1875
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Macroglossum</i>	<i>pyrrhosticta</i> (Butler, 1875)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Panacra</i>	<i>perfecta</i> Butler, 1875
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Pergesa</i>	<i>elpenor macromera</i> (Butler, 1875)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Rhagastis</i>	<i>acuta</i> (Walker, 1856)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Rhagastis</i>	<i>castor aurifera</i> Walker, 1856
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Rhagastis</i>	<i>gloriosa</i> (Butler, 1875)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Rhagastis</i>	<i>olivacea</i> (Moore, 1872)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Rhagastis</i>	<i>velata</i> (Walker, 1866)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Rhodosoma</i>	<i>triopus</i> (Westwood, 1848)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Rhopalopsyche</i>	<i>nycteris</i> (Kollar, 1848)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Rhyncholaba</i>	<i>acteus</i> (Cramer, 1779)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Theretra</i>	<i>alecto</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Theretra</i>	<i>clotho</i> (Drury, 1773)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Theretra</i>	<i>nessus</i> (Drury, 1773)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Macroglossinae	<i>Theretra</i>	<i>oldenlandiae</i> Fabricius, 1775
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Ambulyx</i>	<i>bhutana</i> Brechlin, 2014
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Ambulyx</i>	<i>junonia</i> Butler, 1881
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Ambulyx</i>	<i>ochracea</i> Butler, 1885
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Ambulyx</i>	<i>substrigilis</i> Westwood 1848
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Amphypterus</i>	<i>panopus</i> Cramer, 1779
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Anambulyx</i>	<i>elwesi</i> (Druce, 1882)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Callambulyx</i>	<i>poecilus</i> Rothschild, 1898
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Callambulyx</i>	<i>rubricosa</i> (Walker, 1856)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Callambulyx</i>	<i>sichangensis</i> Chu & Wang, 1980
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Clanis</i>	<i>hyperion bhutana</i> Brechlin, 2014
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Clanis</i>	<i>titan</i> Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Clanis</i>	<i>undulosa gigantea</i> Rothschild, 1894
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Marumba</i>	<i>cristata</i> Butler, 1875
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Marumba</i>	<i>dentatus</i> Cramer, 1780
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Marumba</i>	<i>dyras</i> Walker, 1856

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Marumba</i>	<i>sperchius gigas</i> Butler, 1875
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Smerinthinae	<i>Sataspes</i>	<i>infernalis</i> Westwood, 1848
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Sphinginae	<i>Acherontia</i>	<i>lachesis</i> (Fabricius, 1798)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Sphinginae	<i>Acherontia</i>	<i>styx</i> (Westwood, 1848)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Sphinginae	<i>Agrius (Herse)</i>	<i>convolvuli</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Sphinginae	<i>Apocalypsis</i>	<i>velox</i> Butler, 1876
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Sphinginae	<i>Hyloicus</i>	<i>oberthueri</i> Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Sphinginae	<i>Psilogramma</i>	<i>menephron</i> Cramer, 1780
Bombycoidea	Sphingidae	Sphinginae	<i>Sphinx</i>	<i>bhutana</i> Brechlin, 2015
Calliduloidea	Callidulidae	Callidulinae	<i>Pterodecta</i>	<i>anchora</i> Butler, 1877
Calliduloidea	Callidulidae	Callidulinae	<i>Pterodecta</i>	<i>anchora</i> Pagenstecher, 1887
Carposinoidea	Carposinidae		<i>Commatarcha</i>	<i>palaeosema</i> Meyrick, 1935
Carposinoidea	Carposinidae		<i>Meridarchis</i>	<i>trapeziella</i> Zeller, 1867
Cossoidea	Cossidae	Zeuzerinae	<i>Xyleutes</i>	<i>mineus</i> Cramer, 1777
Cossoidea	Cossidae	Zeuzerinae	<i>Xyleutes</i>	<i>persona</i> Le Guillou, 1864
Cossoidea	Cossidae	Zeuzerinae	<i>Zeuzera</i>	<i>multistrigata</i> Moore, 1888
Cossoidea	Cossidae	Cossinae	<i>Catoptra</i>	<i>cashmirensis</i> (Moore, 1879)
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Cyclidiinae	<i>Cyclidia</i>	<i>rectifasciata</i> (Walker, 1862)
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Drepaninae	<i>Auzata</i>	<i>semipavonaria</i> Walker, 1862
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Drepaninae	<i>Canucha</i>	<i>duplexa</i> (Moore, 1879)
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Drepaninae	<i>Drepana</i>	<i>grisearipennis</i> Satrand, 1912
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Drepaninae	<i>Drepana</i>	<i>rufofasciata</i> Hamson, 1892
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Drepaninae	<i>Macrocilix</i>	<i>mysticata</i> (Walker, 1862)
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Drepaninae	<i>Macrocilix</i>	<i>orbiferata</i> Walker, 1862
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Drepaninae	<i>Oreta</i>	<i>sanguinea</i> Moore, 1879
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Drepaninae	<i>Paralbara</i>	<i>muscularia</i> (Walker, 1866)
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Thyatirinae	<i>Gaurena</i>	<i>argentisparsa</i> Hampson, 1891
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Thyatirinae	<i>Habrosyne</i>	<i>conscripta nepalensis</i> Werny, 1966
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Thyatirinae	<i>Habrosyne</i>	<i>indica</i> (Moore, 1867)
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Thyatirinae	<i>Habrosyne</i>	spec.
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Thyatirinae	<i>Horithyatira</i>	<i>decorata</i> (Moore, 1881)
Drepanoidea	Drepanidae	Thyatirinae	<i>Spica</i>	<i>luteola</i> Swinhoe, 1889
Gelechioidea	Autostichidae	Symmocinae	<i>Symmoca</i>	<i>anaphracta</i> (Meyrick, 1907)
Gelechioidea	Cosmopterigidae	Cosmopteriginae	<i>Stagmatophora</i>	<i>drosophanes</i> Meyrick, 1921
Gelechioidea	Depressariidae	Ethmiinae	<i>Ethmia</i>	<i>ermineella</i> Walsingham, 1880
Gelechioidea	Gelechiidae	Gelechiinae	<i>Phthorimaea</i>	<i>operculella</i> (Zeller, 1873)
Gelechioidea	Gelechiidae	Pexicopiinae	<i>Pectinophora</i>	<i>gossypiella</i> (Saunders, 1843)
Gelechioidea	Gelechiidae	Pexicopiinae	<i>Sitotroga</i>	<i>cerealella</i> (Olivier, 1819)
Geometroidea	Epicopiidae		<i>Epicopia</i>	<i>polydora</i> Westwood, 1841
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Abraxas</i>	<i>scripturaria</i> Walker, 1866
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Boarmia</i>	<i>transcissa</i> Walker, 1860
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Caberodes</i>	<i>costinotata</i> Warren, 1893
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Dalima</i>	<i>intricata</i> Warren, 1893
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Dalima</i>	<i>apicata</i> Moore, 1867
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Eurytaphria</i>	<i>pachyceras</i> Hampson, 1896
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Gnophus</i>	<i>albigularis</i> Warren, 1893
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Heteromiza</i>	<i>argentina</i> Moore, 1867
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Hypochrosis</i>	<i>festivaria</i> Fabricius, 1794
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Hypochrosis</i>	<i>quadraria</i> Warren, 1893
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Lomographa</i>	<i>distans</i> (Warren, 1894)
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Macaria</i>	<i>fumipennis</i> Hampson, 1895

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Macaria</i>	<i>xanthonora</i> Walker, 1861
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Menophra</i>	<i>pallescens</i> Inoue, 1990
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Ourapteryx</i>	<i>multistrigaria</i> (Walker, 1866)
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Spilopera</i>	<i>obliquilinea</i> Moore, 1888
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Spilopera</i>	<i>ochreifusca</i> Hampson, 1895
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Ennominae	<i>Stegania</i>	<i>micans</i> Hampson, 1896
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Actenogroma</i>	<i>muscoloraria</i> Walker, 1863
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Comostola</i>	<i>hauensteini</i> Smetacek, 2004
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Comostola</i>	<i>pyrrhogona</i> Walker, 1866
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Dindica</i>	<i>purpurata</i> Bastelberger, 1911
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Gelasma</i>	<i>glaucaria</i> Walker, 1866
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Gelasma</i>	<i>prasina</i> Warren, 1896
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Hemithea</i>	<i>distinctaria</i> Walker, 1866
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Hemithea</i>	<i>ochrolauta</i> Warren, 1894
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Iotaphora</i>	<i>iridicolor</i> (Butler, 1880)
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Pseudoterpna</i>	<i>subopalina</i> Warren, 1894
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Thalassodes</i>	<i>acutissima</i> Walker, 1861
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Geometrinae	<i>Thalassodes</i>	<i>dissimulate</i> Walker,
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Chloroclystis</i>	<i>chlorophilata</i> Walker, 1863
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Chloroclystis</i>	<i>costalis</i> Moore, 1887
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Cidaria</i>	<i>aurata</i> Moore, 1867
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Cidaria</i>	<i>griseiviridis</i> Hampson, 1895
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Cryptoloba</i>	<i>subusta</i> Warren, 1893
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eubolia</i>	<i>roseicilia</i> Hampson, 1895
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>chlorophora</i> Swinhoe, 1895
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>falkenbergi</i> Ratzel, 2011
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>leamariae</i> Ratzel, 2011
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>liberata</i> (Inoue, 2000)
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>marmorea</i> (Vojnits, 1983)
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>melanolopha</i> (Swinhoe, 1895)
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>rubidorsata</i> (Hampson, 1895)
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>sola</i> (Vojnits, 1983)
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>tenisquama</i> (Warren, 1896)
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Larentiinae	<i>Eupithecia</i>	<i>utae</i> Ratzel, 2011
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Oenochrominae	<i>Debos</i>	<i>iratus</i> Swinhoe, 1885
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Orthostixinae	<i>Naxa</i>	<i>obliterata</i> Warren, 1893
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Orthostixinae	<i>Naxa</i>	<i>orthostrigialis</i> Warren, 1893
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Orthostixinae	<i>Naxa</i>	<i>seriaria</i> Motschhagen, 1866
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Sterrhinae	<i>Acidalia</i>	<i>pyonopoda</i> Hampson, 1895
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Sterrhinae	<i>Craspedia</i>	<i>aspilataria</i> Walker, 1861
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Sterrhinae	<i>Craspedia</i>	<i>butyrosa</i> Warren, 1893
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Sterrhinae	<i>Craspedia</i>	<i>fibulata</i> Guenee, 1858
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Sterrhinae	<i>Craspedia</i>	<i>linearis</i> Hampson, 1891
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Sterrhinae	<i>Rhodostrophia</i>	<i>semipurpurascens</i> Hampson, 1896
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Sterrhinae	<i>Scopula</i>	<i>cleoraria</i> Walker, 1861
Geometroidea	Geometridae	Sterrhinae	<i>Scopula</i>	spec.
Geometroidea	Geometridae		<i>Chiorodna</i>	<i>pallidularia</i> Moore, 1867
Geometroidea	Geometridae		<i>Combibaena</i>	<i>chalybeate</i> Moore, 1867
Geometroidea	Geometridae		<i>Combibaena</i>	<i>delineata</i> Warren, 1894
Geometroidea	Uraniidae	Epipleminae	<i>Epiplema</i>	<i>argentisparsa</i> Hampson, 1896
Geometroidea	Uraniidae	Epipleminae	<i>Epiplema</i>	<i>pectinicornis</i> Hampson, 1896

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Gracillarioidea	Gracillariidae	Gracillariinae	<i>Conopomorpha</i>	<i>sinensis</i> Bradley, 1986
Gracillarioidea	Gracillariidae	Lithocolletinae	<i>Phyllonorycter</i>	spec.
Gracillarioidea	Gracillariidae	Phyllocnistinae	<i>Phyllocnistis</i>	<i>citrella</i> (Stainton, 1856)
Gracillarioidea	Gracillariidae	Phyllocnistinae	<i>Phyllocnistis</i>	spec.
Hepialoidea	Hepialidae		<i>Palpifer</i>	<i>sexnotatus</i> (Moore, 1879)
Hepialoidea	Hepialidae		<i>Nevina</i>	<i>aboe</i> (Moore, [1860])
Hepialoidea	Hepialidae		<i>Thitarodes</i>	<i>caligophilus</i> Maczey et al., 2010
Hepialoidea	Hepialidae		<i>Thitarodes</i>	<i>namnai</i> Maczey et al., 2010
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Alompra</i>	<i>ferruginea</i> Moore, 1872
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Amarilla</i>	<i>subpurpurea</i> (Butler, 1881) ssp. <i>dharma</i> Hauenstein et al., 2011
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Argonestis</i>	<i>flammans</i> (Hampson, 1892)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Arguda</i>	<i>thaica</i> Zolotuhin, 2005
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Arguda</i>	<i>vinata nepalina</i> Kishida, 1992
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Baodera</i>	<i>hasiana</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Bharetta</i>	<i>cinnamomea</i> Moore, [1866]1865
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Crinocraspeda</i>	<i>torrida</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Dendrolimus</i>	<i>himalayanus</i> Tsai & Liu, 1964
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Estigena</i>	<i>pardale</i> (Walker, 1855)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Estigena</i>	<i>philippinensis swanni</i> (Tams, 1935)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Eteinopla</i>	<i>signata</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Euthrix</i>	<i>fossa</i> (Swinhoe, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Euthrix</i>	<i>inobtrusa</i> (Walker, 1862)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Euthrix</i>	<i>isocyma</i> (Hampson, 1892)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Euthrix</i>	<i>laeta</i> (Walker, 1855)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Euthrix</i>	<i>vulpes</i> Zolotuhin, 2001
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Gastropacha</i>	<i>moorei</i> Zolotuhin, 2005
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Kosala</i>	<i>kadoi</i> Hauenstein et al., 2011
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Kunugia</i>	<i>ampla</i> Walker, 1855
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Kunugia</i>	<i>burmensis</i> Gaede, 1932
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Kunugia</i>	<i>dzong</i> Hauenstein et al., 2011
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Kunugia</i>	<i>fulgens</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Kunugia</i>	<i>lineata</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Kunugia</i>	<i>placida</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Kunugia</i>	<i>vulpina</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Lebeda</i>	<i>nobilis</i> (Walker, 1855)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Lenodora</i>	<i>castanea</i> (Hampson, 1892)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Metanastris</i>	<i>hyrtica</i> (Cramer, 1779)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Micropacha</i>	<i>lidderdalii</i> (Druce, 1899)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Odonestis</i>	<i>pruni</i> Oberthueri Tams, 1935
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Paradoxopla</i>	<i>sinuata</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Paralebed</i>	<i>femorata karmata</i> Zolotuhin, 1996
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Paralebeda</i>	<i>plagifera</i> (Walker, 1855)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Pyrosis</i>	<i>hreblyi</i> Zolotuhin & Witt, 2000
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Radhica</i>	<i>flavovittata</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Radhica</i>	<i>puana</i> Zolotuhin, 1995
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Suana</i>	<i>concolor</i> (Walker, 1855)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Syrastrena</i>	<i>lajonquierei</i> Holloway, 1982
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Syrastrena</i>	<i>minor</i> (Moore, 1879)
Lasiocampoidea	Lasiocampidae	Lasiocampinae	<i>Trabala</i>	<i>vishnou</i> (Lefebvre, 1827)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Aganainae	<i>Mecodina</i>	<i>ferrugineiceps</i> Hampson, 1896

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Anobinae	<i>Plecoptera</i>	<i>holostoma</i> Swinhoe, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Anobinae	<i>Plecoptera</i>	<i>resistens</i> Walker,
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Agylla</i>	<i>beema</i> Moore, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Agylla</i>	<i>prasena</i> Moore, 1859
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Agylla</i>	<i>ramelana</i> Moore, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Agylla</i>	<i>rufifrons</i> Moore, 1878
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Alphaea</i>	<i>flavohirta</i> Walker
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Amata</i>	<i>bicincta</i> (Kollar, 1844)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Amata</i>	<i>diaphana</i> (Kollar, 1844)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Amata</i>	<i>grotei</i> (Moore, 1871)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Amata</i>	<i>lucina</i> (Butler, 1867)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Asota</i>	<i>caricae</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Asura</i>	<i>conjunctana</i> Walker
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Asura</i>	<i>dasara</i> Moore, 1859
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Asura</i>	<i>humilis</i> Walker, 1858
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Asura</i>	<i>inflexa</i> Moore, 1878
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Asura</i>	<i>obsoleta</i> Moore, 1878
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Asura</i>	<i>roseogrisea</i> Rothschild, 1913
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Asura</i>	<i>undulosa</i> Walker, 1854
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Callimorpha</i>	<i>nyctemerata</i> Moore, 1879
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Callimorpha</i>	<i>principalis</i> Kollar, 1844
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Callimorpha</i>	<i>plagiata</i> (Walker, 1855)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Callimorpha</i>	<i>similis</i> Moore, 1860
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Callitomis</i>	<i>multifasciata</i> Hampson, 1892
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Ceryx</i>	<i>imaon</i> (Cramer, 1780)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Chionaema</i>	<i>adita</i> Moore, 1859
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Chionaema</i>	<i>bianca</i> Walker, 1856
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Chionaema</i>	<i>obliquineata</i> Hampson
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Chionsema</i>	<i>alborosea</i> Walker, 1864
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Cretonotus</i>	<i>gangis</i> Linnaeus, 1765
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Cretonotus</i>	<i>transiens</i> (Walker, 1855)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Cyana</i>	<i>signa</i> (Walker, 1854)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Deilemera</i>	<i>arctata</i> Walker, 1856
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Diacrisia</i>	<i>obliqua</i> Walker, 1855
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Eilema</i>	<i>fasciata</i> Moore, 1882
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Eilema</i>	<i>postfusca</i> Hampson, 1894
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Eilema</i>	<i>vagesa</i> Moore, 1859
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Eressa</i>	<i>aperiens</i> (Walker, 1864)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Eressa</i>	<i>confinis</i> (Walker, 1854)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Eressa</i>	<i>multiguttata</i> (Walker, 1864)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Eucyclopera</i>	<i>plagidisca</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Garudinia</i>	<i>biplagiata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Idopterum</i>	<i>anomalum</i> Elwood, 1890
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Lemyra</i>	<i>obliquivitta</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Lithosia</i>	<i>distorta</i> Moore, 1872
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Lithosia</i>	<i>nigripes</i> Hampson, 1910
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Lobobasis</i>	<i>niveimaculata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Macrobrochis</i>	<i>gigas</i> Walker, 1854
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Macrobrochis</i>	<i>metaxantha</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Miltochrista</i>	<i>cuneonotata</i> Walker, 1855
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Miltochrista</i>	<i>gratiosa</i> Gu.,rin, 1843

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Miltochrista</i>	<i>hololeuca</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Miltochrista</i>	<i>linga</i> Moore, 1859
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Miltochrista</i>	<i>nigriradiata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Mithuna</i>	<i>quadriplaga</i> Moore, 1878
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Nyctemera</i>	<i>plagifera</i> Walker, 1870
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Pericallia</i>	<i>galactina</i> Hoev., 1840
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Spilosoma</i>	<i>casigneta seriatopunctata</i> Motschulsky
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Spilosoma</i>	<i>comma wittmeri</i> Toulgot, 1975
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Spilosoma</i>	<i>flavens</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Spilosoma</i>	<i>heylaerti</i> Rotschild, 1914
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Spilosoma</i>	<i>melanostigma</i> Erschoff, 1872
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Spilosoma</i>	<i>rubilinea</i> Moore, 1866
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Spilosoma</i>	<i>stigmata</i> Moore, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Syntomoides</i>	<i>godartii</i> Boisduval, 1829
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Syntomoides</i>	<i>newara</i> Moore, 1879
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Arctiinae	<i>Trichaeta</i>	<i>teneiformis</i> Walker, 1856
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Boletobiinae	<i>Amyna</i>	<i>distigmata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Boletobiinae	<i>Eublemma</i>	<i>crenulata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Boletobiinae	<i>Eublemma</i>	<i>ragusana</i> Freyer, 1844
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Boletobiinae	<i>Eublemma</i>	<i>rubiginea</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Boletobiinae	<i>Oruza</i>	<i>decorate</i> Swinhoe, 1903
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Catephia</i>	<i>lichenea</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Eudocima</i>	<i>salaminia</i> (Cramer, [1777])
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Eudocima</i>	<i>phalonia</i> (Linnaeus, 1763) (= <i>fullonia</i> (Clerck, 1764))
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Haritalopha</i>	<i>biparticolor</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Lithosiopsis</i>	<i>torsivena</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Mecistopectera</i>	<i>velifera</i> Swinhoe, 1885
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Nagadeba</i>	<i>curvilineata</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Nagadeba</i>	<i>pictalis</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Plotheia</i>	<i>nigralba</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Zethes</i>	<i>apicinota</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Zethes</i>	<i>partita</i> Guenee, 1858
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Zethes</i>	<i>vaga</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Calpinae	<i>Zethes</i>	<i>rufipennis</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Erebinae	<i>Mocis</i>	<i>frugalis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Erebinae	<i>Mocis</i>	spec. (larva)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Erebinae	<i>Nyctipao</i>	<i>gemmans</i> Gu,n,e, 1852
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Eustrotiinae	<i>Autoba</i>	<i>rubriginea</i> Hampson,
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hermiiniinae	<i>Falcimala</i>	<i>ochrealis</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hermiiniinae	<i>Nodaria</i>	<i>erythropoda</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hermiiniinae	<i>Nodaria</i>	<i>mundiferalis</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hypeninae	<i>Dichromia</i>	<i>triplicalis</i> Walker, 1859
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hypeninae	<i>Hypena</i>	<i>acypera</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hypeninae	<i>Hypenagonia</i>	<i>leucosticta</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hypeninae	<i>Perciana</i>	<i>fuscobrunnea</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hypeninae	<i>Phytometra</i>	<i>dudgeoni</i> Hampson, 1913
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hypenodinae	<i>Anachrostis</i>	<i>hypomelas</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Hypenodinae	<i>Tolpia</i>	<i>bhutani</i> Fibiger, 2007
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Cispia</i>	<i>punctifascia</i> Walker, 1855

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Cispia</i>	<i>punctifusca</i> Walker,
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Dasychira</i>	<i>cinctata</i> Moore, 1879
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Dasychira</i>	<i>complicata</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Dasychira</i>	<i>flavimacula</i> Moore, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Dasychira</i>	<i>lineata</i> (Walker, 1855)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Dasychira</i>	<i>virescens</i> Moore, 1879
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Euproctis</i>	<i>dispersa</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Euproctis</i>	<i>divisa</i> (Walker, 1855)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Euproctis</i>	<i>fraterna</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Euproctis</i>	<i>marginata</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Euproctis</i>	<i>sulphurescens</i> (Moore, 1888)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Euproctis</i>	<i>uniformis</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Euproctis</i>	<i>varia</i> Walker, 1855
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Euzora</i>	<i>costalis</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Euzora</i>	<i>sericea</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Ilema</i>	<i>chrysochleps</i> (Hampson, 1895)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Ilema</i>	<i>conformis</i> Walker, 1854
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Ilema</i>	<i>protuberans</i> Moore, 1878
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Ilema</i>	<i>bhana</i> Moore, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Laelia</i>	<i>litura</i> (Walker, 1855)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Leucoma</i>	<i>diaphana</i> Moore, 1879
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Leucoma</i>	<i>subvitrea</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Lymantria</i>	<i>ascetria</i> Hübner, 1824
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Lymantria</i>	<i>mathura</i> Moore, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Lymantria</i>	<i>obfusca</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Lymantria</i>	<i>similis</i> Moore, 1859
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Malachitis</i>	<i>melanochlora</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Mardara</i>	<i>calligramma</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Mardara</i>	<i>ruficeps</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Manes</i>	<i>patrana</i> Moore, 1859
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Pantana</i>	<i>bicolor</i> (Walker, 1855)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Porthesia</i>	<i>limbata</i> (Butler, 1881)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Porthesia</i>	<i>stigmatifera</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Psalis</i>	<i>pennatula</i> (Fabricius, 1793)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Aroa</i>	<i>pyrrhochroma</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Rivulinae	<i>Rivula</i>	<i>atimeta</i> (Swinhoe, 1905)
Noctuoidea	Erebidae		<i>Chrysirabdia</i>	<i>aurantiaca</i> Hampson, 1898
Noctuoidea	Erebidae		<i>Maenas</i>	<i>venosa</i> Moore, 1879
Noctuoidea	Euteliidae	Euteliinae	<i>Chlumetia</i>	<i>transversa</i> (Walker, 1863)
Noctuoidea	Euteliidae	Euteliinae	<i>Eutelia</i>	<i>diapera</i> Hampson, 1902
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Cerynea</i>	<i>plagiostola</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Corgatha</i>	<i>argenticosta</i> Hampson, 1910
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Corgatha</i>	<i>zonalis</i> Walker, 1858
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Cretonia</i>	<i>flocifera</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Hiccoda</i>	<i>plebeia</i> Butler, 1899
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Hyposada</i>	<i>fasciosa</i> Moore, 1888
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Hyposada</i>	<i>junctionalis</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Ozarba</i>	<i>hypenoides</i> Butler, 1889
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Ozarba</i>	<i>incondita</i> Butler, 1889
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Penisa</i>	<i>inversa</i> Warren, 1913
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acontiinae	<i>Silda</i>	<i>rubricilia</i> Hampson, 1902

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Acronictinae	<i>Diphtherocome</i>	<i>discibrunnea</i> Moore, 1867
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Agaristinae	<i>Eusemia</i>	<i>dentatrix</i> Westwood, 1898
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Agaristinae	<i>Scrobigeria</i>	<i>amatrix</i> Westwood, 1848
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Agaristinae	<i>Seudyra</i>	<i>transiens</i> Walker, 1862 (= <i>aegoceroicles</i> Felder)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Amphiperinae	<i>Amphipyra</i>	<i>cupreipennis</i> Moore, 1882
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Amphiperinae	<i>Athetis</i>	<i>delecta</i> (Moore, 1881)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Amphiperinae	<i>Callopietria</i>	<i>variegata</i> Swinhoe, 1895
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Amphiperinae	<i>Sesamia</i>	<i>inferens</i> (Walker, 1856)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Amphiperinae	<i>Spodoptera</i>	<i>mauritica</i> (Boisduval, 1833)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Amphiperinae	<i>Spodoptera</i>	spec. (larva)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Bryophilinae	<i>Bryophila</i>	<i>obliquifascia</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Agonista</i>	<i>hypoleuca</i> Guenee, 1852
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Blepharidia</i>	<i>griseirufa</i> Hampson, 1894
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Ischyja</i>	<i>hemiphaea</i> Hampson, 1926
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Catocala</i>	<i>nupta</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Capnodes</i>	<i>caustiplaga</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Catocalinae	<i>Capnodes</i>	<i>pusulifera</i> Walker, 1864
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Chloephorinae	<i>Carea</i>	<i>obsolescens</i> Moore, 1884
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Cuculliinae	<i>Mniotype</i>	<i>dubiosa amitayus</i> Volynkin & Han, 2014
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Cuculliinae	<i>Trichoridia</i>	<i>dentata</i> Hampson, 1894
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Cuculliinae	<i>Trichoridia</i>	<i>endroma</i> Swinhoe, 1893
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Dyopsinae	<i>Moma</i>	<i>champa</i> Moore, 1879
Noctuoidea	Erebidae	Erebinae	<i>Fodina</i>	<i>stola</i> Guenee, 1852
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Eriopiinae	<i>Callopietria</i>	<i>imparata</i> (Walker, 1865)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Eustrotiinae	<i>Catoblemma</i>	<i>rosealis</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Eustrotiinae	<i>Catoblemma</i>	<i>umbrifera</i> Hampson, 1910
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Eustrotiinae	<i>Eustrotia</i>	<i>flavifrons</i> Moore, 1887
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Eustrotiinae	<i>Naranga</i>	<i>diffusa</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Cirphis</i>	spec.
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Hyphilare</i>	<i>albicosta</i> Moore, 1881
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Hyphilare</i>	<i>decisissima</i> Walker, 1862
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Mamestra</i>	<i>brassicae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Mythimna</i>	<i>loreyi</i> (Duponchel, 1827)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Mythimna</i>	<i>separata</i> (Walker, 1865)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Mythimna</i>	<i>venalba</i> (Moore, 1867)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Propsalta</i>	<i>subalbida</i> Warren, 1937
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Sideridis</i>	<i>rubrisecta</i> Hampson, 1909
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Hadeninae	<i>Tyracona</i>	<i>obliqua</i> Moore, 1882
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Heliothentinae	<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>armigera</i> (Hubner, 1808)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Heliothentinae	<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>assulta</i> (Guen., e, 1852)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Agrotis</i>	<i>ippsilon</i> (Hufnagel, 1766)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Agrotis</i>	<i>segetum</i> (Denis & Schiffermuller, 1775)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Diarsia</i>	<i>nigrosigna</i> (Moore, 1881)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Euxoa</i>	<i>intracta</i> (Walker, 1856)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Hermonassa</i>	<i>consignata</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Hermonassa</i>	<i>stigmatica</i> Warren, 1912
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Neurois</i>	<i>atrovirens</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Actinotia</i>	<i>intermediata</i> (Bremer, 1861)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Peridroma</i>	<i>saucia</i> (Hubner, 1803)

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Polymixis</i>	<i>albiorbis</i> Hreblay & Ronkay, 1998
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Rhyacia</i>	<i>basistriga</i> Moore, 1867
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Rhyacia</i>	<i>homochroma</i> Hampson, 1903
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Rhyacia</i>	<i>rubricilia</i> Moore
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Rhyacia</i>	<i>sikkima</i> Moore, 1865
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Noctuinae	<i>Xestia</i>	<i>c-nigrum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pantheinae	<i>Trisula</i>	<i>dudgeoni</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Acanthoplusia</i>	<i>tarassota</i> (Hampson, 1913)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Autographa</i>	<i>nigrisigna</i> (Walker, 1857)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Chrysodeixis</i>	<i>acuta</i> (Walker, 1857)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Ctenoplusia</i>	<i>albostriata</i> (Bremer & Grey, 1853)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Ctenoplusia</i>	<i>fuscifera</i> (Walker, 1857)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Macdunnoughia</i>	<i>crassigna</i> (Warren, 1913)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Macdunnoughia</i>	<i>ornatissima</i> (Walker, 1858)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Macdunnoughia</i>	<i>tetragona</i> (Walker, 1857)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Trichoplusia</i>	<i>orichalcea</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Trichoplusia</i>	<i>intermixta</i> (Warren, 1913)
Noctuoidea	Noctuidae	Pluisiinae	<i>Sudiva</i>	<i>nigrogrisea</i> Moore,
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Chloephorinae	<i>Ariolica</i>	<i>superba</i> Moore, 1867
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Chloephorinae	<i>Barasa</i>	<i>costalis</i> Dudgeon, 1895
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Chloephorinae	<i>Carea</i>	<i>diagona</i> Hampson, 1912
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Chloephorinae	<i>Cletharra</i>	<i>punctate</i> Swinhoe, 1890
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Chloephorinae	<i>Orthocraspis</i>	<i>rectimarginata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Celama</i>	<i>distincta</i> Hampson, 1900
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Celama</i>	<i>duplicilinea</i> Hampson, 1900
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Celama</i>	<i>erythrostigmata</i> Hampson, 1894
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Celama</i>	<i>squalida</i> Staudinger, 1870
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Cyphotopsyche</i>	<i>ustipennis</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>argentalis</i> (Moore, 1867)
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>denticulata</i> Moore, 1888
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>distributa</i> (Walker, 1862)
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>laticincta</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>major</i> Hampson, 1891
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>marginata</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>microphasma</i> Butler, 1885
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>nigrisparsa</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>punctilineata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>tenebrosa</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nola</i>	<i>tristicta</i> Hampson, 1900
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Nycteola</i>	<i>diplographa</i> (Hampson, 1905)
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Pisara</i>	<i>mediozonata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Poecilonola</i>	<i>seminigra</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Selca</i>	<i>ruficostata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Nolinae	<i>Tyana</i>	<i>chloroleuca</i> Walker, 1866
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Risobinae	<i>Risoba</i>	<i>flavipennis</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Nolidae	Westermanniinae	<i>Westermannia</i>	<i>coelisigna</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Besaia</i>	<i>dochula</i> Schilmeister, 2004
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Besaia</i>	<i>tamurensis</i> Nakamura, 1974
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Damata</i>	<i>longipennis</i> Walker, 1855
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Euhampsonia</i>	<i>niveiceps</i> (Walker, 1865)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Eutornopera</i>	<i>argentifascia</i> Hampson, 1895

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Fentonia</i>	<i>viridinota</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Gangarides</i>	<i>roseus</i> Walker, 1865
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Metaschalis</i>	<i>disrupta</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Neopheosia</i>	<i>fasciata</i> (Moore, 1888)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Pseudofentonia</i>	<i>argentifera</i> (Moore, 1865)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Pseudoteleclita</i>	<i>centristicta</i> (Hampson, 1898)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Quadricalcarifera</i>	<i>perdix</i> (Moore, 1879)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Stenadonta</i>	<i>cyttarrosticta</i> Hampson, 1895
Noctuoidea	Lymantriidae	Lymantriinae	<i>Zaranga</i>	<i>pannosa</i> Moore, 1884
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Dudusiinae	<i>Poncetia</i>	<i>bhutanica</i> Banziger, 1988
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Heterocampinae	<i>Hybocampa</i>	<i>microsticta</i> (Hampson, 1892)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Hypeninae	<i>Acidon</i>	<i>paradoxa</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Notodontinae	<i>Cerura</i>	<i>birmanica</i> (Bryk, 1949)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Notodontinae	<i>Notodonta</i>	<i>dedmazai</i> Schintlmeister, 2013
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Phalerinae	<i>Phalera</i>	<i>bilineata</i> Hampson, 1896
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Phalerinae	<i>Phalera</i>	<i>sangana</i> Moore, 1859
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Pygaerinae	<i>Clostera</i>	<i>pallida</i> (Walker, 1855)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Pygaerinae	<i>Micromelalopha</i>	<i>cinereibasis</i> Kiriakoff, 1963
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae	Thaumetopoeinae	<i>Gazalina</i>	<i>antica</i> (Walker, 1855)
Noctuoidea	Notodontidae		<i>Mimopydina</i>	<i>sikkima</i> (Moore, 1879)
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Ochyroticinae	<i>Ochyrotica</i>	<i>connexiva</i> (Walsingham, 1891)
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Pterophorinae	<i>Gypsochares</i>	<i>catharotes</i> (Meyrick, 1908)
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Pterophorinae	<i>Amblyptilia</i>	<i>fibigeri</i> Gielis, 1999
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Pterophorinae	<i>Hellinsia</i>	<i>aruna</i> Arenberger, 1991
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Pterophorinae	<i>Hellinsia</i>	<i>bhutanensis</i> Arenberger, 1995
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Pterophorinae	<i>Oxyptilus</i>	<i>causodes</i> Meyrick, 1905
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Pterophorinae	<i>Crombrugghia</i>	<i>distans</i> (Zeller, 1847)
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Pterophorinae	<i>Xyoptila</i>	<i>oenophanes</i> Meyrick, 1908
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Pterophorinae	<i>Platyptilia</i>	<i>sedata</i> Meyrick, 1932
Pterophoroidea	Pterophoridae	Pterophorinae	<i>Stenoptilia</i>	<i>caroli</i> Arenberger, 1988
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Crambinae	<i>Calamotropha</i>	<i>argenticilia</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Crambinae	<i>Calamotropha</i>	<i>latellus</i> (Snellen, 1890)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Crambinae	<i>Chilo</i>	<i>auricilius</i> Dudgeon, 1905
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Crambinae	<i>Chrysoteucha</i>	<i>divisella</i> (Snellen, 1890)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Crambinae	<i>Chilo</i>	<i>dichromellus</i> Walker, 1866
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Crambinae	<i>Chilo</i>	<i>partellus</i> (Swinhoe, 1885)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Crambinae	<i>Chilo</i>	<i>polychrysus</i> (Meyrick, 1932)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Crambinae	<i>Chilo</i>	<i>suppressalis</i> (Walker, 1863)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Crambinae	<i>Glaucococharis</i>	<i>minutalis</i> (Hampson, 1893)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Cybalomiinae	<i>Erpis</i>	<i>macularis</i> Walker, 1863
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Cybalomiinae	<i>Trichophysetis</i>	<i>gracilentalis</i> (Swinhoe, 1890)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Evergestinae	<i>Crocidolomia</i>	<i>luteolalis</i> Hampson, 1893
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Musotiminae	<i>Drosophantis</i>	<i>caeruleata</i> (Hampson, 1893)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Musotiminae	<i>Neurophyseta</i>	<i>irrectalis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Musotiminae	<i>Uthinia</i>	<i>albisignalis</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Nymphulinae	<i>Eoophyla</i>	<i>peribocalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Nymphulinae	<i>Eoophyla</i>	<i>sejunctalis</i> (Snellen, 1876)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Nymphulinae	<i>Eristena</i>	<i>auropunctalis</i> (Hampson, 1903)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Nymphulinae	<i>Eristena</i>	<i>bifuscalis</i> (Pryer, 1877)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Nymphulinae	<i>Gargela</i>	<i>renatusalis</i> (Walker, 1859)

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Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Nymphulinae	<i>Paraponyx</i>	<i>fluctuosalis</i> (Zeller, 1852)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Nymphulinae	<i>Paraponyx</i>	<i>stagnalis</i> (Zeller, 1852)
				(= <i>Nymphula depunctalis</i> Guénee 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Nymphulinae	<i>Strepsinoma</i>	<i>croesusalis</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Odontiinae	<i>Autocharis</i>	<i>essalis</i> (Swinhoe, 1886)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Odontiinae	<i>Heortia</i>	<i>vitessoides</i> (Moore, 1885)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Odontiinae	<i>Hyalinarcha</i>	<i>hyalinalis</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Circobotys</i>	<i>limbata</i> Moore, 1888
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Circobotys</i>	<i>occultilinea</i> (Walker, 1863)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Conogethes</i>	<i>haemactalis</i> Snellen, 1890
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Conogethes</i>	<i>punctiferalis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Crocidophora</i>	<i>fasciata</i> (Moore, 1888)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Crocidophora</i>	<i>lutusalis</i> Snellen, 1890
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Crypsiptya</i>	<i>coclesalis</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Dolicharthria</i>	<i>paediusalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Epiparbattia</i>	<i>gloriosalis whalleyi</i> Munroe & M, 1971
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Haritalodes</i>	<i>derogata</i> Fabricius, 1775 (= <i>Sylepta derogata</i> Fabricius, 1775)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Hyalobathra</i>	<i>minosalis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Hyaloplaga</i>	<i>pulchralis</i> (Moore, 1867)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Limbobotys</i>	<i>limbolalis</i> (Moore, 1877)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Marasmia</i>	<i>exigua</i> (Butler, 1879)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Nacoleia</i>	<i>chrysorycta</i> (Meyrick, 1884)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Nacoleia</i>	<i>commixta</i> (Butler, 1879)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Orthospila</i>	<i>orissusalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Ostrinia</i>	<i>funacalis</i> (Guen, e, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Pagyda</i>	<i>salvalis</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Paliga</i>	<i>damastesalis</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Paratalant</i>	<i>aureolalis</i> (Lederer, 1863)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Patania</i>	<i>caletoralis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Peribona</i>	<i>venosa</i> (Butler, 1889)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Poliobotys</i>	<i>ablactalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Pyrausta</i>	<i>silhetalis</i> Guenee, 1854
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Rhagoba</i>	<i>octomaculalis</i> (Moore, 1867)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Pyraustinae	<i>Uncobotyodes</i>	<i>patulalis</i> (Walker, 1866)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Schoenobiinae	<i>Brihaspa</i>	<i>atrostigmella sinensis</i> Caradja, 1933
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Schoenobiinae	<i>Ramila</i>	<i>angustifimbrialis</i> (Swinhoe, 1890)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Schoenobiinae	<i>Scirpophaga</i>	<i>auristrigella</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Schoenobiinae	<i>Scirpophaga</i>	<i>excerptalis</i> (Walker, 1863) (= <i>monostigma</i> Zeller, 1863)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Schoenobiinae	<i>Scirpophaga</i>	<i>flavidorsalis</i> (Hampson, 1919)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Schoenobiinae	<i>Scirpophaga</i>	<i>incertulas</i> Walker, 1863
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Aethaloessa</i>	<i>calidalis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Agathodes</i>	<i>ostentalis</i> (Geter, 1833)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Agrioglypta</i>	<i>naralis</i> (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Agrioglypta</i>	<i>zelimalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Agrotera</i>	<i>basinotata</i> Hampson, 1891
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Agrotera</i>	<i>discinotata</i> Swinhoe, 1894
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Arthroschista</i>	<i>hilaralis</i> (Walker, 1859)

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Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Bocchoris</i>	<i>inpersalis</i> (Zeller, 1852)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Botyodes</i>	<i>asialisma</i> Guenee, 1854
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Botyodes</i>	<i>caldusalis</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Botyodes</i>	<i>crocopteralis</i> Hampson, 1899
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Bradina</i>	<i>diagonalis</i> Guenee, 1852
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Bradina</i>	<i>subpurpurescens</i> (Warren, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Cirrhochrista</i>	<i>brizoalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Cirrhochrista</i>	<i>fumipalpis</i> Felder & Roggenhofer, 1875
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Cirrhochrista</i>	<i>fusca</i> Chen atal., 2006
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Cirrhochrista</i>	<i>semibrunnea</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Cnaphalocrocis</i>	<i>medinalis</i> Guenee, 1854
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Cotachena</i>	<i>nepalensis</i> Yamanaka, 2000
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Cotachena</i>	<i>pubescens</i> (Warren, 1892)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Cydalima</i>	<i>conchylalis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Daulia</i>	<i>afra</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Diaphania</i>	<i>indica</i> Saunders, 1851
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Diathrausta</i>	<i>profundalis</i> Lederer, 1863
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Dichocrocis</i>	<i>bistrigalis</i> (Walker, 1866)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Dichocrocis</i>	<i>definite</i> (Butler, 1889)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Dichocrocis</i>	<i>evaxalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Dichocrocis</i>	<i>rigidalis</i> (Snellen, 1890)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Dichocrocis</i>	<i>zebralis</i> (Moore, 1867)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Filodes</i>	<i>fulvidorsalis</i> (Hubner, 1832)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Glyphodes</i>	<i>bivitalis</i> Guenee, 1854
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Glyphodes</i>	<i>canthusalis</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Glyphodes</i>	<i>crithealis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Glyphodes</i>	<i>harutai</i> Yamanaka, 1998
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Glyphodes</i>	<i>onychinalis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Glyphodes</i>	<i>stolalis</i> Guenee, 1854
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Leucinodes</i>	<i>orbonalis</i> Guenee, 1854
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Maruca</i>	<i>vitratata</i> (Fabricius, 1787)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Massepha</i>	(= <i>M. testulalis</i> (Geyer, 1832))
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Mimudea</i>	<i>absolutalis</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Mimudea</i>	<i>phoenicistis</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Nausinoe</i>	<i>geometralis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Nausinoe</i>	<i>pueritia</i> (Cramer, 1780)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Neadeloides</i>	<i>glaucoptera</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Nevrina</i>	<i>procopia</i> (Stoll in Cramer & Stoll, 1781)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Nosophora</i>	<i>glyphodalis</i> (Walker, 1866)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Nosophora</i>	<i>semitritalis</i> (Lederer, 1863)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Nomophila</i>	<i>noctuella</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1785)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Omiodes</i>	<i>noctescens</i> (Moore, 1888)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Omphisa</i>	<i>anastomosalis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Orphnophanes</i>	<i>eucersalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Pachynoa</i>	<i>sabelialis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Pachynoa</i>	<i>xanthochyta</i> (Turner, 1933)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Palpita</i>	<i>annulifer</i> Inoue, 1996

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Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Palpita</i>	<i>asiaticalis</i> Inoue, 1994
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Palpita</i>	<i>warrenalis</i> (Swinhoe, 1894)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Parotis</i>	<i>marginata</i> (Hampson, 1893)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Pleuroptya</i>	<i>quadrimalculalis</i> Kollar, 1844
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Polythlipta</i>	<i>cerealis</i> Lederer, 1863
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Polythlipta</i>	<i>divaricate</i> Moore, 1885
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Polythlipta</i>	<i>ossealis</i> Lederer, 1863
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Prooedema</i>	<i>inscisalis</i> (Walker, 1866)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Prophantis</i>	<i>adusta</i> Inoue, 1986
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Pycnarmon</i>	<i>abraxalis</i> (Walker, 1866)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Pycnarmon</i>	<i>cribrata</i> (Fabricius, 1794)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Pycnarmon</i>	<i>jaguaralis</i> (Guenee, 1854)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Pycnarmon</i>	<i>lctiferalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Pycnarmon</i>	<i>virgatalis</i> Moore, 1867
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Pygospila</i>	<i>tyres</i> (Cramer, 1780)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Rhimphalea</i>	<i>trogusalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Sameodes</i>	<i>cancellalis</i> (Zeller, 1852)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Spoladea</i>	<i>recurvalis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Syllepte</i>	<i>gastralis</i> (Walker, 1865)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Syllepte</i>	<i>paucistrialis</i> (Warren, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Talanga</i>	<i>sexpunctalis</i> (Moore, 1877)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Terastia</i>	<i>egialealis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Tyspanodes</i>	<i>linealis</i> (Moore, 1867)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Tyspanodes</i>	<i>nigrolinealis</i> (Moore, 1867)
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Spilomelinae	<i>Udea</i>	<i>nigrostigmalis</i> Warren, 1896
Pyraloidea	Crambidae	Wurthiinae	<i>Niphopyralis</i>	<i>albida</i> Hampson, 1893
Pyraloidea	Crambidae		<i>Endocrosis</i>	<i>flavibasalis</i> (Moore, 1867)
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Chrysauginae	<i>Macna</i>	<i>pomalis</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Coenodomus</i>	<i>dumageoni</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Kaurava</i>	<i>rufimarginella</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Lamida</i>	<i>moncusalis</i> Walker, 1859
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Lepidogma</i>	<i>rufescens</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Lista</i>	<i>ficki</i> (Christoph, 1881)
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Locastra</i>	<i>pachylepilalis</i> Hampson, 1895
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Noctuoides</i>	<i>euryptera</i> (Meyrick, 1894)
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Orthaga</i>	<i>auroviridialis</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Orthaga</i>	<i>onerata</i> Butler, 1879
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Stericta</i>	<i>asopialis</i> (Snellen, 1890)
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Stericta</i>	<i>rufescens</i> Hampson, 1895
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Stericta</i>	<i>sinuosa</i> Hampson, 1895
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Epipaschiinae	<i>Trichotophysa</i>	<i>jucundalis</i> (Walker, 1866)
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Galleriinae	<i>Cathayia</i>	<i>purpureotincta</i> Hampson, 1917
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Galleriinae	<i>Corcyra</i>	<i>cephalonica</i> Stainton, 1865
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Galleriinae	<i>Lamoria</i>	<i>virescens</i> Hampson, 1898
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Galleriinae	<i>Picrogama</i>	<i>semifoedalis</i> (Walker, 1866)
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Galleriinae	<i>Tirathaba</i>	<i>unicolorella</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Phycitinae	<i>Addyme</i>	<i>nr. ferrorubiella</i> Walker
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Phycitinae	<i>Ammatucha</i>	<i>semiirreorella</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Phycitinae	<i>Anerastia</i>	<i>castanealis</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Phycitinae	<i>Anonaepestis</i>	<i>bengalella</i> Ragonot, 1894
Pyraloidea	Pyalidae	Phycitinae	<i>Cadra</i>	<i>cautella</i> (Walker, 1863)

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Ephestia</i>	<i>aquella</i> Dennis & Schiffer müller, 1775 (= <i>elutella</i> (Hübner 1796))
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Ephestiopsis</i>	<i>bipunctalis</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Etiella</i>	<i>zinckenella</i> (Treitschke, 1832)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Faveria</i>	<i>majoralis</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Laodamia</i>	<i>eulepidella</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Maliarpha</i>	<i>separatella</i> Ragonot, 1888
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Mussidia</i>	<i>pectinicornella</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Nephoptyx</i>	<i>nocturnella</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Nephoptyx</i>	<i>ochribasalis</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Patna</i>	<i>eboricostella</i> Ragonot, 1888
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Phycita</i>	<i>jasminophaga</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Phycita pachylepidella</i>	Ragonot & Hampson, 1901
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Piesmopoda</i>	<i>semilutea</i> (Walker, 1863)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Plodia</i>	<i>interpunctella</i> (Hubner, 1832)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Protoetiella</i>	<i>venustella</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Sandrabatis</i>	<i>crassiella</i> Ragonot, 1893
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Phycitinae	<i>Volobilis</i>	<i>chloroptera</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Arctiolepis</i>	<i>rubida</i> Felder & Rogenhofer, 1862
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Endotricha</i>	<i>ardentalis</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Endotricha</i>	<i>luteogrisalis</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Endotricha</i>	<i>rufofimbrialis</i> Warren, 1891
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Endotricha</i>	<i>ruminalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Hypsopygia</i>	<i>fuscalis</i> (Hampson, 1893)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Hypsopygia</i>	<i>mauritialis</i> (Boisduval, 1833)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Hypsopygia</i>	<i>nitidicillialis</i> (Hering, 1901)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Hypsopygia</i>	<i>postflava</i> (Hampson, 1893)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Loryma</i>	<i>recusata</i> (Walker, 1863)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Omphalomia</i>	<i>accersita</i> Swinhoe, 1894
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Orybina</i>	<i>flaviplaga</i> (Walker, 1863)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Orybina</i>	<i>plangonalis</i> (Walker, 1859)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Pyralis</i>	<i>pictalis</i> (Curtis, 1834)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Sacada</i>	<i>pallescens</i> Hampson, 1896
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Sacada</i>	<i>pyraliformis</i> (Moore, 1879)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Toccolosida</i>	<i>rubriceps</i> Walker, 1863
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Vitessa</i>	<i>suradeva</i> Moore, 1860
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Zitha</i>	<i>rosealis</i> (Hampson, 1896)
Pyraloidea	Pyralidae	Pyralinae	<i>Zitha</i>	<i>torridalis</i> (Lederer, 1863)
Thyridoidea	Thyrididae	Siculodinae	<i>Rhodoneura</i>	<i>argentalis</i> Walker, 1866
Thyridoidea	Thyrididae	Siculodinae	<i>Rhodoneura</i>	<i>atristrigulalis</i> Hampson, 1896
Tineoidea	Psychidae		Gen. et sp. indet.	
Tineoidea	Tineidae	Myrmecozelinae	<i>Cephitinea</i>	<i>plasmatica</i> (Meyrick, 1911)
Tineoidea	Tineidae	Nemapogoninae	<i>Nemapogon</i>	<i>granella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Tineoidea	Tineidae	Tineinae	<i>Tinea</i>	<i>pellionella</i> Linnaeus, 1758
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Olethreutinae	<i>Epiblema</i>	<i>charadrius</i> Diakonoff, 1977
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Olethreutinae	<i>Gibberifera</i>	<i>simplana</i> Zeller, 1867
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Olethreutinae	<i>Notocelia</i>	<i>zelota</i> (Meyrick, 1916)
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Olethreutinae	<i>Rhopobota</i>	<i>naevana</i> (Hübner, 1817)
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Archips</i>	<i>asiatica</i> Walsingham, 1900
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Acleris</i>	<i>perfundana</i> Kuznetsov, 1962
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Chirapsina</i>	<i>expleta</i> (Meyrick, 1923)

Superfamily	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Archips</i>	<i>limatus</i> Razowski, 1977
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Archips</i>	<i>termias</i> (Meyrick, 1918)
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Clepsis</i>	<i>runinana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Epiblema</i>	<i>albulusana</i> Groenen, 2017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Peridaedala</i>	<i>nigrifasciana</i> Groenen, 2017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Metendothenia</i>	<i>brunneofasciana</i> Groenen, 2017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Metendothenia</i>	<i>epsilona</i> Groenen, 2017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Penthostola</i>	<i>subnigrantis</i> Groenen, 2017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Bactra</i>	<i>cophinana</i> Groenen, 2017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Borneogena</i>	<i>trashiyana</i> Groenen, 2zz017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Lumaria</i>	<i>phuntshona</i> Groenen, 2017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Eupoecilia</i>	<i>gedui</i> Groenen, 2017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Eupoecilia</i>	<i>jakarana</i> Groenen, 2017
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Microsartoris</i>	<i>bicincta</i> Diakonoff, 1976
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Lepteucosma</i>	<i>charassuncus</i> Razowski, 2006
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Crociosema</i>	<i>plebejana</i> Zeller, 1847
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Gibberifera</i>	<i>glaciata</i> Meyrick, 1907
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Lobesia</i>	<i>ambigua</i> Diakonoff, 1954
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Isodemis</i>	<i>illiberalis</i> Meyrick, 1918
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Meridemis</i>	<i>bathymorpha</i> Diakonoff, 1976
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Lumaria</i>	<i>probolias</i> (Walsingham, 1900)
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Adoxophyes</i>	<i>privatana</i> Walker, 1863
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Clepsis</i>	<i>humana</i> Meyrick, 1912
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Epagoge</i>	spec.
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Homona</i>	<i>coffearia</i> (Nietner, 1861)
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Neocalyptis</i>	<i>tricensa</i> (Meyrick, 1912)
Tortricoidea	Tortricidae	Tortricinae	<i>Ulodemis</i>	<i>trigrapha</i> Meyrick, 1907
Yponomeutoidea	Argyresthiidae		<i>Argyresthia</i>	<i>conjugella</i> Zeller, 1839
Yponomeutoidea	Plutellidae		<i>Plutella</i>	<i>xylostella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Yponomeutoidea	Praydidae		<i>Prays</i>	spec.
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae		<i>Birhamoides</i>	<i>junctura</i> (Walker, 1865)
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae		<i>Cheromettia</i>	<i>apicata</i> Moore, 1879
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae		<i>Darna</i>	<i>nemacera</i> Hampson
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae		<i>Monema</i>	<i>coralina</i> Dudgeon, 1895
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae		<i>Squamosa</i>	<i>ocellata</i> (Moore, 1879)
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae	Limacodinae	<i>Miresa</i>	<i>bracteata</i> Butler, 1880
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae	Limacodinae	<i>Miresa</i>	<i>scotopepla</i> Hampson, 1900
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae	Limacodinae	<i>Parasa</i>	<i>bicolor</i> (Walker, 1855)
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae	Limacodinae	<i>Scopelodes</i>	<i>vulpina</i> Moore, 1879
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae	Limacodinae	<i>Thosea</i>	<i>imitabilis</i> Hering, 1931
Zygaenoidea	Limacodidae	Limacodinae	<i>Thosea</i>	<i>sinensis</i> (Walker, 1855)
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Chalcosiinae	<i>Agalope</i>	<i>hyalina</i> Kollar, 1844
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Chalcosiinae	<i>Callamesa</i>	<i>midama</i> Herrich-Sch.,ffer, [1853]
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Chalcosiinae	<i>Campylotes</i>	<i>histriconius</i> Westwood, 1839
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Chalcosiinae	<i>Chalcosis</i>	<i>argentata</i> Moore, 1879
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Chalcosiinae	<i>Eterusia</i>	<i>aeda</i> (Clerck, 1759)
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Chalcosiinae	<i>Heterusia</i>	<i>alompra</i> Moore, 1879
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Chalcosiinae	<i>Isbarta</i>	<i>imitans</i> Butler, 1811
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Chalcosiinae	<i>Pidorus</i>	<i>glaucoptis</i> Drury, 1773
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Chalcosiinae	<i>Pidorus</i>	<i>miles</i> Butler, 1881
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Procridinae	<i>Araecocera</i>	<i>cyanescens</i> Hampson
Zygaenoidea	Zygaenidae	Procridinae	<i>Artona</i>	<i>zebraica</i> Butler, 1876

