

Review of the genera of Afrotropical Tortricidae (Lepidoptera)

Józef RAZOWSKI

Received: 15 Aug., 2004

Accepted for publication: 20 Sept., 2004

RAZOWSKI J. 2004. Review of the genera of Afrotropical Tortricidae (Lepidoptera). *Acta zoologica cracoviensia*, 47(3-4): 167-210.

Abstract. 143 genera of Afrotropical Tortricidae are listed along with their included species and comments. Only species confidently assigned to the particular genera are cited, and the distributions of the genera are based on these species. One genus, *Cirriphora* OBRAZTSOV, 1951 is synonymized with *Coccothera* MEYRICK, 1914. Several new combinations are introduced. *Clepsodes* DIAKONOFF, 1957 is restituted.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, genera, Afrotropical, comments.

Józef RAZOWSKI, Institute of the Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Sławkowska 17, 31-016 Kraków, Poland.

E-mail: Razowski@isez.pan.krakow.pl

I. INTRODUCTION

The tortricid fauna of the Afrotropical region is the most poorly known of any major biogeographic realm on the planet. Although HEPPNER (1991, 1998) cited 250 tortricid species from the Ethiopian region, the cumulative work of DIAKONOFF includes descriptions of more species than that for Madagascar alone. Studies on the Afrotropical fauna began in the 19th century with the description of *Eccopsis* ZELLER, 1852. Most species from this vast region were described in genera proposed for the European fauna, i.e., *Tortrix* LINNAEUS, 1758, *Cochylis* TREITSCHKE, 1829, and *Cnephasia* CURTIS, 1826, with which they have little in common. However, a few Afrotropical species are correctly placed in Palearctic genera. The majority of the genera described specifically for the Afrotropical fauna were proposed by A. DIAKONOFF, who devoted numerous papers to the tortricids of this region (cf. references).

No list of genera or species of the Afrotropical tortricid fauna has been published except for a catalogue of Tortricini, Cochylini, and Chlidanotini (RAZOWSKI 1995), and these three tribes constitute only a small portion of the fauna.

The bulk of Afrotropical genera and species were described from Madagascar. Other areas are substantially less explored or completely unknown. Therefore our knowledge of the distributions of Afrotropical species is extremely superficial.

On the other hand, some unexpected relationships of the Afrotropical fauna with other faunas recently have been demonstrated, particularly at the generic level. For example, RAZOWSKI (2002) found as many as eight genera common to the Afrotropical and Palearctic regions. Several other Palearctic genera already had been recorded from the Afrotropical region; however, in some cases

their occurrence requires confirmation. A few other Afrotropical genera are widespread, especially in the tropical portions of the Oriental and Australian regions.

The majority of the genera listed in this paper have not been re-examined. Therefore, in many cases comments that accompany their original descriptions are included for comparison, even though the comments may be superficial and/or incorrect. It is believed that such information will stimulate further studies. Only those species that can be assigned confidently to each particular genus are listed, and the distributions of genera are based exclusively upon those species. Because of our fragmentary knowledge, in some cases it is impossible to determine if genera mentioned in the literature are actually represented in this fauna. Some of them, however, are retained, and comments are provided about them.

There is no systematic arrangement or classification for Afrotropical Tortricinae; the only broader taxonomic view was provided by DIAKONOFF (1960) who proposed relationships among the Madagascan Tortricinae. However, a systematic arrangement of several genera is included in the catalogue of Chlidanotinae and Tortricinae: Tortricini and Cochylini (RAZOWSKI 1995). All other papers, which have dealt primarily with descriptions of new taxa, provide little insight into relationships among genera. Their authors based hypothesized relationships on similarities of particular taxa, not on morphological systems. Hence, for the time being an alphabetical arrangement of the genera is the most convenient.

Synonymies are limited to the taxa described from the Afrotropical region, with a few exceptions. Because the Afrotropical fauna is still very poorly known, and because many taxa remain to be discovered and described, the present review is considered preliminary.

A c k n o w l e d g m e n t s. I wish to thank Dr. Leif AARVIK, Ås, Norway for checking the index of the genera for completeness and Dr. John W. BROWN, the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. who kindly edited the introduction and Mr. Kevin R. TUCK, The Natural History Museum London for a help in getting some literature data.

II. SYSTEMATICS

Tortricinae

Phricanthini

Phricanthes MEYRICK, 1881

Phricanthes MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 6: 636. Type-species: *Phricanthes asperana* MEYRICK, 1881, Australian – designated by monotypy.

Australacleris DIAKONOFF, 1970, Annls Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.) 6(4): 995, fig 1. Type-species: *Australacleris memorabilis* DIAKONOFF, 1970, Seychelles = *Sciaphila flexilineana* WALKER, 1863 – by original designation.

Synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1995.

In the male genitalia uncus absent, socius bifid, broad and hairy proximally, extending dorsally at base; gnathos arms usually expanding terminally where minutely spiny, more or less firmly connected apically; transtilla and aedeagus simple; vinculum extending ventro-proximally. Female: Sterigma broadening distally, with dense micropines; signum present.

Species included: *P. flexilineana* (WALKER, 1863), Sri Lanka = *P. memorabilis* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), Seychelles.

Distribution. Australian, Oriental and Afrotropical regions (Seychelles).

Schoenotenini

DIAKONOFF (1960) described in this tribe his four new genera (*Bactrostoma*, *Diactora*, *Furnicula*, *Xenophylla*) which, in fact, are transferable to Archipini (DIAKONOFF 1972).

Tortricini

The tribe is treated in the catalogue of Afrotropical species (RAZOWSKI 1995). Numerous species were described in *Tortrix* auct. not LINNAEUS 1758. This genus is, however, exclusively Palaearctic.

Accra RAZOWSKI, 1964

Accra RAZOWSKI, 1964, Acta zool. cracov.,9(5): 402. Type-species: *Argyrotoxa viridis* WALSINGHAM, 1891, Ghana – by original designation.

The following characters are regarded as the putative autapomorphies of *Accra*: The very slender, arch-shaped transtilla; the spiny cucullus; the elongate distal part of valva probably representing brachiola; the horn like cornutus; the presence of a sac situated just before ostium bursae; the very broad ostium bursae.

Species included: *A. viridis* (WALSINGHAM, 1891), Ghana, Nigeria; *A. wittei* RAZOWSKI, 1964, Belgian Congo; *A. rubrothicta* RAZOWSKI, 1986, Nigeria; *A. plumbeana* RAZOWSKI, 1966, East Africa; *A. tanzanica* RAZOWSKI, 1990, Tanzania; *A. ornata* RAZOWSKI, 1966, W Africa (“Ogove”); *A. erythrocyta* (MEYRICK, 1900), Cameroon.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Belgian Congo, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania.

Acleris HÜBNER, [1825]1816

Acleris HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 384. Type-species; [*Tortrix*] *aspersana* HÜBNER, [1817], by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1987, 2002; catalogue of Afrotropical species: RAZOWSKI 1995.

Several species were described in *Argyrotoxa* STEPHENS, 1829 which is synonymous with *Acleris*.

The supposed autapomorphies of *Acleris* are the presence of strong apical lobes of tegumen armed with dorsal or lateral prominences or processes and the development of ventro terminal process of tuba analis. Occasionally, the genitalia are similar to those of *Spatalistis* MEYRICK, 1907 (known from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions) but *Acleris* differs from it in having a rather triangular brachiola and in the venation (veins M3-CuA1 never stalked).

Species included: *A. chloroma* RAZOWSKI, 1993, Uganda; *A. kinangopana* RAZOWSKI, 1966, Kenya; *A. malagassana* DIAKONOFF, 1973, Madagascar; *A. phanero crypta* DIAKONOFF, 1973, Madagascar; *A. thylacitis* (MEYRICK, 1920), Kenya, Uganda/Congo, Cameroon.

Distribution. All the regions but Australian. Afrotropical region: Cameroon, Kenya, Congo, Uganda, Madagascar.

Anaccra RAZOWSKI, 1990

Anaccra RAZOWSKI, 1990, Acta zool. cracov.,33: 579. Type-species: *Accra limitana* RAZOWSKI, 1966, Cameroon – by original designation.

The genus was erected for two species known from females only; the supposed autapomorphy for *Anaccra* is the shape of sterigma which is small, rounded proximally. Externally the species differ from *Accra* in having plesiomorphic colouration devoid red markings.

Species included: *Accra camerunica* and *A. limitana* both described by RAZOWSKI 1966 from Cameroon.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Cameroon.

Apotoforma BUSCK, 1934

Apotoforma BUSCK, 1934, Ent. Am. (N.S.),13: 153. Type-species: *Oxygrapha rotundipennis* WALSINGHAM, 1897, Neotropical – by original designation.

Emeralda DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. kon. ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 190. Type-species: *Emeralda cimelia* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Redescriptions: RAZOWSKI 1960, 1993.

The putative autapomorphies for this genus are the presence of lateral lobes of sterigma, the reduction or an absence of apophyses anteriores and the development of the rod-like sclerite of tuba analis. All, these characters are, however, inconstant. The synapomorphies with other genera of the *Eboda*-group are the membranous division of the papilla analis into two parts, the desclerotization of the upper part of aedeagus and the absence of the hindwing vein M2.

Species included: *A. algoana* (FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1875), South Africa; *A. cimelia* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), Madagascar; *A. fustigera* RAZOWSKI, 1986, Nigeria; *A. uncifera* RAZOWSKI, 1964, South Africa.

Distribution. Neotropical and Afrotropical (Nigeria, South Africa, Madagascar) regions.

***Brachiolia* RAZOWSKI, 1964**

Brachiolia RAZOWSKI, 1964, Acta zool. cracov.,9(5): 383. Type-species: *Tinea egenella* WALKER, 1864, Oriental – by original designation.

Redescription: RAZOWSKI 1960.

The supposed autapomorphies: The large, strongly sclerotized, bifurcate unncus; the large, free termination of sacculus armed with a group of spines; the presence of a hairy process of sacculus situated anteriorly to group of spines; the presence of a large, sharp process of edge of ostium bur-sae.

Species included: *B. amblopis* (MEYRICK, 1911), Seychelles, Comoro I., Mauritius; *B. obscurana* RAZOWSKI, 1966, South Africa; *B. woftusiaki* RAZOWSKI, 1986, Nigeria.

Distribution. Oriental region; Afrotropical region: Nigeria, South Africa, Seychelles, Comoro I., Mauritius.

***Cornesia* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Cornesia RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov.,25(14): 328. Type-species: *Cornesia ormoperla* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria – by original designation.

The genus is known of two species described from females; the type species characterizes by the very long blade of signum and the cup-shaped proximal part of sterigma. Colouration is quite distinct from that in other species of this group, however, plesiomorphic, without red markings.

Species included: *C. ormoperla* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria; *C. molytes* RAZOWSKI, 1993, Kenya.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Nigeria, Kenya.

***Nephograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Nephograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov.,25(14): 330. Type-species: *Nephograptis necropina* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria – by original designation.

A monotypical Nigerian genus showing the following supposed autapomorphies: The minutely spined tuba analis; the long valva narrowing postbasally, and the long sacculus terminating in a claw.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Nigeria.

***Panegyra* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Panegyra DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. K. ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 204. Type-species: *Panegyra cosmophora* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Heterograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov.,25(14): 326. Type-species: *Heterograptis sectatrix* RAZOWSKI, 1981 – by original designation.

Supposed autapomorphies for *Panegyra* are the presence of setae of costa of valva, the latero-terminal position of socius, the vedge-shaped or strongly elongate well sclerotized socius and the rod like distal process of subscaphium.

Species included: *P. cosmophora* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar; *P. sectatrix* (RAZOWSKI, 1981), Nigeria; *P. flavicostana* (WALSINGHAM, 1891), Gambia.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Nigeria, Gambia, Madagascar.

***Plinthograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Plinthograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov.,**25**(14): 324. Type-species: *Plinthograptis rhytisma* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria – by original designation.

The supposed autapomorphies for this genus are the presence of minute dorso-terminal spines of socius and the double prominence of the top of tegumen. Transtilla is membraneous except for the basal portions.

Species included: *P. clostos* RAZOWSKI, 1990; *P. clyster* RAZOWSKI, 1990; *P. pleroma* RAZOWSKI, 1981; *P. rhytisma* RAZOWSKI, 1981; *P. sipalia* RAZOWSKI, 1981; *P. seladonia* RAZOWSKI, 1981 – all from Nigeria.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Nigeria.

***Psedeboda* RAZOWSKI, 1964**

Psedeboda RAZOWSKI, 1964, Acta zool. cracov.,**9**(5): 380. Type-species: *Psedeboda africana* RAZOWSKI, 1964, South Africa – by original designation.

Redescription: RAZOWSKI 1960.

The genus characterizes with the following supposed autapomorphies: The rounded uncus fused with slender socii; the large, thorny sacculus; the slender antero-lateral processes of sterigma. The synapomorphy with *Brachiolia* is the presence of large, slender brachiolia and that with *Apotofoma* the development of the processes of transtilla.

Species included: *P. africana* RAZOWSKI, 1964, South Africa; *P. gambiae* RAZOWSKI, 1964, Gambia.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Gambia, South Africa.

***Rubrograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Rubrograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov.,**25**(14): 328. Type-species: *Rubrograptis recrudescens* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria – by original designation.

Monotypical genus characterized by the following supposed autapomorphies: The tuba analis very large, with numerous short setae; the valva very short; the presence of slender process at base of disc of valva accompanied by a small hairy patch; the broad caudal lobe of valva; the coecum penis strongly curved distally. This last character may prove a synapomorphy with *Plinthograptis* and *Russograptis*.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Nigeria.

***Rubidograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Rubidograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov.,**25**(14): 324. Type-species: *Rubidograptis regulus* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria – by original designation.

Monotypical; characterized by the slender socius provided with median base and knife like sclerite of vesica replacing the cluster of cornuti (an autapomorphy?).

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Nigeria.

***Russograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Russograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov.,**25**(14): 322. Type-species: *Russograptis solaris* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria – by original designation.

The putative autapomorphies are the boad cluster of short, fused basally cornuti and the presence of minutely spined anellus ventrad to bases of socii.

Species included: *R. solaris* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria; *R. medleri* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria; *R. callopista* (DURRANT, 1913), Congo; *R. canthararcha* (MEYRICK, 1937), Belgian Congo; *R. praeconia* (MEYRICK, 1937), Belgian Congo.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Congo, Nigeria.

***Rutilograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Rutilograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov.,**25**(14): 321. Type-species: *Rutilograptis cornesi* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria – by original designation.

Supposed autapomorphies: The dentate ventral edge of cucullus; the presence of a concave sclerite in subcostal part of valva and the hairy patch (a transformed pulvinus?) situated above caudal angle of sacculus. A presence of large sclerite of ductus ejaculatorius is a putative synapomorphy for *Rutilograptis*, *Rubidograptis*, and *Russograptis*.

Species included: *R. cornesi* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria; *R. couteauxi* (GHESQUIÈRE, 1940), Congo.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Congo and Nigeria.

***Sanguinograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Sanguinograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov.,**25**(14): 328. Type-species: *Sanguinograptis obtrecator* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria – by original designation.

Supposed autapomorphies: The socius very slender distally, broad postbasally; the concave terminal edge of tegumen; the large tuba analis (similar and probably sunapomorphic with that in *Rubrograptis*) free of setae; the submembranous, rather triangular caudal part of valva; the very short postzonal part of aedeagus; the arch-shaped, slender transtilla.

Species included: *S. obtrecator* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria; *S. ochrolegnia* RAZOWSKI, 1986, Nigeria; *S. albardana* (SNELLEN, 1872), Guinea = *Cochylis tricolor* WALSINGHAM, 1891, Gambia.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Guinea, Gambia.

Cochylini

This tribe is treated in the catalogue of Afrotropical Tortricidae (RAZOWSKI 1995) in which four genera and 25 species are listed. Now completed with two genera.

Several species described in *Cochylis* auct. not TREITSCHKE, 1829 are transferable to other genera of Tortricidae mainly Tortricinae (one species probably belongs in Carposinidae). This tribe is rather poorly represented in the Tropical Africa. The systematic position of several species is obscure.

***Actihema* RAZOWSKI, 1993**

Actihema RAZOWSKI, 1993, Acta zool. cracov.,**36**(1): 147. Type-species: *Hysterosia hemiacta* MEYRICK, 1920, Kenya – by original designation.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Kenya.

Monotypical. The venation and shape of socii as in *Eugnosta*; the presence of very strong spiny dorso-posterior process of juxta, the very slender distal part of aedeagus and the broad caulis are the supposed autapomorphies for this genus.

***Chloanohieris* DIAKONOFF, 1989**

Chloanohieris DIAKONOFF, 1989, Anns Soc. ent. Fr.,(N.S.),17(1): 432, fig.6. Type-species: *Chloanohieris comastes* DIAKONOFF, 1989, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical; originally characterized as “a novel genus. It is of uncertain relationship, its autapomorphies being the combination of the absence of an uncus and socii and the presence of a kind of subscaphium + gnathos.” Gnathos develod. Systematic position obscure.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Eugnosta* HÜBNER, [1825]1816**

Eugnosta HÜBNER, 1816[1825], Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 394. Type-species: [*Tortrix*] *lathoniana* HÜBNER, [1800] – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1970, 2002.

No autapomorphy for this genus is found. The majority of the species characterize with long, erect socii. However, this character is shared with some other genera especially the Neotropical ones.

Species included: *E. anxifera* RAZOWSKI, 1993, South Africa; *E. assecula* (MEYRICK, 1909), South Africa; *E. chalasma* RAZOWSKI, 1993, Congo Republic; *E. feriata* (MEYRICK, 1913), South Africa; *E. heteroclita* RAZOWSKI, 1993, South Africa; *E. matengana* RAZOWSKI, 1993, Tanzania; *E. misella* RAZOWSKI, 1993; *E. replicata* (MEYRICK, 1913); *E. stigmatica* (MEYRICK, 1909); *E. trimeni* (FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1875); *E. vecorda* RAZOWSKI, 1993; *E. umbraculata* (MEYRICK, 1918), South Africa; *E. xanthochroma* RAZOWSKI, 1993 – last seven species from South Africa.

Distribution. Nearctic, Palaearctic and Afrotropical (Congo Republic, Tanzania, South Africa) regions.

***Eupoecilia* STEPHENS, 1828**

Eupoecilia STEPHENS, 1828, Syst. Cat. Br. Insects,2: 1900. Type-species: [*Tortrix*] *angustana* HÜBNER, [1796-99], Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (WESTWOOD 1840).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1970, 2002.

The putative autapomorphies of *Eupoecilia* are the shape of socius, the development of its dorsal lobe armed with minute spines or thorns and the presence of posterior group of cornuti forming a wreath. The Afrotropical species were placed in *Eupoecilia* on the basis of great similarity of their female genitalia; their males remain unknown.

Species included: *E. aburica* RAZOWSKI, 1993, Gold Coast; *E. kruegeriana* RAZOWSKI, 1993, South Africa.

Distribution. Holarctic, Neotropical, Australian, Oriental and Afrotropical (South Africa, Gold Coast) regions.

***Oligobalia* DIAKONOFF, 1988**

Oligobalia DIAKONOFF, 1988, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., N.S.,24(2): 162. Type-species: *Oligobalia viettei* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical; originally compared with *Trachybyrsis* from which it differs in the shape of labial palpus and venation. Based on the description and illustration it might be said that the transtilla is vestigial and the valva provided with groups of bristles.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Trachybyrsis* MEYRICK, 1927**

Trachybyrsis MEYRICK, 1927, Exotic Microlepid.,3: 368. Type-species: *Trachybyrsis euglypta* MEYRICK, 1927, Rwanda, Congo/Uganda.

No autapomorphic character is found. The genus is insufficiently known. Some characters of genitalia remind those of *Cochylis* TREITSCHKE, 1829 (the tegumen, socii) but the female genitalia are quite different. The systematic position remains obscure despite both male and female genitalia are known.

Species included: *T. euglypta* (MEYRICK, 1927), Rwanda, Congo/Uganda; *T. hypsitropha* BRADLEY, 1965, Congo/Uganda.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Congo/Uganda.

Cnephasiini

The species described in *Cnephasia* auct. not CURTIS, 1826 are referable to other tribes. Cnephasiini and the genus *Cnephasia* are distributed mainly in the Holarctic region, a few taxa only are Oriental.

Archipini

Some genera in which the Afrotropical species have been described or placed in Archipini belong to other taxa. Thus they must be excluded from the discussed fauna. These are: *Batodes* GUENÉE, 1845 and *Capua* STEPHENS, 1834, *Epagoge* HÜBNER, [1825]1816 and *Homona* WALKER, 1863.

Adoxophyes MEYRICK, 1881

Adoxophyes MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 6: 429. Type-species: *Adoxophyes heteroidana* MEYRICK, 1881, Australian – designated by monotypy.

Redescriptions: RAZOWSKI 1987, 2003.

The only probable autapomorphy is the shape and situation of signum in a concavity at the base of ductus bursae; all other differing genital characters are widely distributed in this group or, probably, convergent. However, the representatives of *Adoxophyeas* are usually easily distinguished.

Species included: *A. microptycha* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Reunion; *A. perangusta* DIAKONOFF, 1960; *A. peritoma* MEYRICK, 1918; – both Madagascar; *A. ergatica* MEYRICK, 1911, Seychelles.

Distribution. All regions but Neotropical; Afrotropical: Madagascar, Seychelles.

Anthophrys DIAKONOFF, 1960

Anthophrys DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 121, text fig. 74. Type-species: *Anthohrys spectabilis* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation.

Monotypical. After the original description it is “very distinct by the male genitalia which suggest a relationship with *Ptycholoma* STEPHENS, 1829 and also with *Metamesia* but widely differing from both by the absence of any armature of the transtilla and by minor structural differences”. It certainly belonging in the *Clepsis* group of genera. A reduction of transtilla is known in the specialized Archipini and may be of a convergent importance.

Bactrostoma DIAKONOFF, 1960

Bactrostoma DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 193, text fig. 86. Type-species: *Bactrostoma cinis* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation.

A monotypical genus treated originally as “nearest to *Schoenotenes* MEYR. [...] but distinct by the pointed gnathos and very long palpi in the two sexes”.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Balioxena MEYRICK, 1912

Balioxena MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., 1: 12. Type-species: *Balioxena iospila* MEYRICK, 1912, Madagascan – designated by monotypy.

MEYRICK placed it originally near *Peteliacma*, DIAKONOFF (1960) realized that this affinity is slight. *Balioxena* is characterized by long sacculus and apomorphic horn like sclerite of disc of valva. Transtilla is simple, rod like; coecum penis very small. This last character is common of *Peteliacma* and *Balioxena* but also it was occasionally found in other Archipini.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Borboniella* DIAKONOFF, 1957**

Borboniella DIAKONOFF, 1957, Mem. Inst. sci. Madag.,(E)8: 242, text figs 5-7. Type-species: *Borboniella viettei* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Reunion – by original designation.

DIAKONOFF supposed that it is “a development of the *Clepsis* stock, and the subgenus *Clepsodes*....might represent a transitional form from one genus to the other.” *Borboniella* is closely related with *Adoxophyes* and differs from it in the plesiomorphic presence of median part of transtilla and a minor character, a prominence of dorsal part of sacculus. Also there are some differences in the shapes and situation of the signum.

Species included: *B. allomorpha* (MEYRICK, 1922), Reunion = *B. bifracta* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Madagascar; *B. viettei* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Madagascar, Reunion; *B. allomorpha*; *B. chrysorrhoea*, *B. cubophora*; *B. leucaspis*; *B. marmaromorpha*; *B. montana*; *B. octops*; *B. pelecys*; *B. spudaea*; *B. vulpicolor* – all described by DIAKONOFF, 1957 from Reunion; *B. conflatalis* DIAKONOFF, 1977, Reunion; *B. octops* DIAKONOFF, 1977, Reunion; *B. discrucitata* (MEYRICK, 1930), Mauritius; *B. rosacea* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius.

***Brachyvalva* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Brachyvalva DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 179, text figs 28,29,81. Type-species: *Brachyvalva inoffensa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical; described in Cnephasiini as having an obscure affinity. Compared with the Papuan *Paradichelia* DIAKONOFF, 1952 and Madagascan *Metamesia* with a note that this resemblance probably is incidental. It is characterized by long sacculus provided with a spined free termination. Its uncus and socii reminds rather some *Choristoneura*. The aedeagus is quite different than in that genus and the *Pendemis* group of genera. Judging from the original drawing the transtilla is absent.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Choristoneura* LEDERER, 1859**

Choristoneura LEDERER, 1859, Wien. Ent. Mschr.,3: 242. Type-species: [*Tortrix*] *diversana* HÜBNER, [1817], Palearctic – by monotypy.

Redescriptions: RAZOWSKI 1987, 2002.

The putative autapomorphy for this genus is the dorso-terminal position of uncus. This character is, however, more widely distributed as it was found in East Asian *Meridemis* DIAKONOFF, 1976. Other examined characters are rather variable. Affinities of *Choristoneura* require further study. It seems obvious that it is closely related with some Palearctic or Oriental genera, e.g. *Homona* WALKER, 1863.

Species included: *C. africana* RAZOWSKI, 2002, Cameroon.

Distribution. Holarctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical regions.

***Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845**

Clepsis GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc. ent. Fr.,(2)3: 168. Type-species: *Tortrix rusticana* TREITSCKE, 1830 = [*Tortrix*] *senecionana* HÜBNER, [1817-19], Palearctic: Europe – designated by monotypy.

Siclobola DIAKONOFF, 1948, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madagascar,(A)1: 25. Type-species: *Tortrix unifasciana* DUPONCHEL, 1843, Palaearctic. DIAKONOFF (1960) placed here *placida*, a subspecies of *unifasciana* described probably from a specimen imported to Madagascar.

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1987, 2003.

No autapomorphy was found; the species characterize with a dentate labis and atrophied median portion of transtilla which, however, are similarly developed in some other genera; other parts of genitalia, e.g. uncus, gnathos, valva and sterigma are characteristic for some groups of species or those in other advanced Archipini. Some of those groups were described as distinct genera (cf. RAZOWSKI 1979, 2002).

Species included: *C. stenophora* (BRADLEY, 1965), Belgian Congo/Uganda.

Distribution. Holarctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Afrotropical regions.

***Clepsodes* DIAKONOFF, 1957 gen. rest.**

Clepsodes DIAKONOFF, 1957, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madagascar, (E)8: 240. Type-species: *Clepsis tetraplegma* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Reunion – by original designation. Described as subgenus of *Clepsis*.

Monotypical. Male genitalia as in *Borboniella*, e.a. with distinct median rod of transtilla and not with separate lateral parts (labides) known in *Clepsis* and without a small dorsal prominence of median portion of sacculus. Probably it is synonymous with the afore mentioned genus.

Distributin. Afrotropical region: Reunion.

***Cornusaccula* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Cornusaccula DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 93, fig. 68. Type-species: *Cornusaccula periopa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical genus; after the original description it “belongs to the *Borboniella* DIAK. group of genera.” It was, however, compared with that genus only in the key in which the most important character is the transtilla (“a denticulate narrow band”). In fact this type of transtilla is often found in Archipini. In the male genitalia *Cornusaccula* is extremely similar to the former genus.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Cosmiophrys* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Cosmiophrys DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 124, text fig. 75. Type-species: *Cosmiophrys stigma* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation.

A monotypical genus. After original description it “belongs to the *Epagoge* group of genera and is perhaps nearest to *Anthophrys* but very distinct by the large uncus, the armed transtilla and the neuration.” The shape of transtilla is a probable autapomorphy for this genus, however, similar shapes are observed in other genera.

Species included: *C. chrysobola* DIAKONOFF, 1970, *C. stigma* DIAKONOFF, 1960 – both from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Cuspidata* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Originally stated that “this natural group might represent a connection between *Parapandemis* and the *Epichoristodes* group of genera. The genus is probably also related with *Lozotaeniodes* OBRAZTSOV 1954.” Very close to *Pandemis* and *Niphothixa*, differing in the presence of at least one small dorsal thorn of lateral portion of transtilla (a probable autapomorphy) which in *Pilophorica* is absent and serrilate. Venation differing in possession of stalked forewing veins R4-R5 and connate hindwing M3-CuA1. Aedeagus and cornuti of all these genera are similar in shape. The subgenera differ in venation and some minor genital characters which may be of lesser importance (e.g. absence of signum in *Cuspidata* s.str.).

Distributed in the Afrotropical region: only Madagascar.

Subgenus 1: *Cuspidata* s.str.

Cuspidata DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 88, text figs 54,55. Type-species: *Cuspidata oligosperma* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Species included: *C. anthracitis*; *C. castanea*; *C. ditoma* (and its ssp. *peratra* DIAKONOFF, 1973); *C. hypomelas*; *C. obscura* *C. oligosperma*; *C. viettei* – all described by DIAKONOFF, 1960; *C. micaria* DIAKONOFF, 1973 – all from Madagascar.

Subgenus 2: *Pilophorica* DIAKONOFF, 1960

Pilophorica DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 89, text figs 7, 8, 67a. Type-species: *Cuspidata (Pilophorica) leptozona* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

DIAKONOFF noted in the original description of this subgenus: “the neurulation seems to point to a relation of the genus *Cuspidata* with *Adoxophyes* MEYR.” The subgenus requires re-examination.

Species included: *C. bidens*; *C. leptozona* DIAKONOFF, 1960 – both described from Madagascar.

Diactora DIAKONOFF, 1960

Diactora DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 202, text fig. 89. Type species: *Diactora oxymorpha* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical, originally compared with Asian *Diactenis* MEYRICK, 1907. DIAKONOFF placed it at the end of the review of Schoenotenini, after *Furnicula*. Described from a single female. Certainly belonging in Archipini (cf. DIAKONOFF 1972).

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Digitosa DIAKONOFF, 1960

Digitosa DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 22, figs 13, 17, 18. Type-species: *Digitosa leptographa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Described to comprise five Madagascan species characterized “by the remarkable transtilla. Apparently the group represents a moderately specialized branch of *Parapandemis* stock”.

Digitosa is closely related to *Pandemis* and its putative autapomorphy is the presence of a series of rounded terminally processes of lateral parts of transtilla. Other characters seem of convergent importance.

Species included: *D. elliptica*, *D. gnesia*, *D. leptographa*, *D. metaxantha*, *D. vulpina* – described by DIAKONOFF in 1960, and *D. stenographa* DIAKONOFF, 1970 – all from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Doridostoma DIAKONOFF, 1973

Doridostoma DIAKONOFF, 1973, Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat., Zool., 82(108): 135, figs 57-60. Type-species: *Doridostoma denotata* DIAKONOFF, 1973, Madagascan – by original designation.

Described to locate two species; after the original paper “apparently nearest to *Pandemis* HB., but with a complicated gnathos, thorny transtilla and small valva. These characters and also indefinite sacculus separate this form also from *Parapandemis*. The species has the appearance, rather, of an *Epichoristodes* but the genitalia are widely different.”

Species included: *D. denotata* DIAKONOFF and *D. stenomorpha* DIAKONOFF, both described in 1973 from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Epichoristodes DIAKONOFF, 1960

DIAKONOFF distinguished two subgenera. The differences between them are, however, rather slight (cf. RAZOWSKI 2002 and below). Until a revision of this group of genera is done I am following the DIAKONOFF's interpretation.

Subgenus 1: *Epichoristodes* DIAKONOFF, 1960

Epichoristodes DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 166, text fig. 78. Type-species: *Caecocia leucocymba* MEYRICK, 1912, Madagascan – by original designation.

Originally characterized as having “well developed labides” and with “lamella postvaginalis developed; colliculum of diverse length, tubular or semitubular; signum serrate and pointed, moderate.” Based on the illustrations in that paper one can realize that the transtilla is variable, usually expanding basally. The ventro-basal part of transtilla which we hardly can describe as a labis (c.f. that in *Clepsis* and its allies) extends ventrad and fuses with pulvinus similarly as in *Pandemis* and some other genera. Therefore, I (RAZOWSKI 2002) placed *Epichoristodes* in the *Pandemis*- group of genera.

Species included: *E. apileticum*; *E. ypsilon*; *E. goniopa* and *E. incertum* described by DIAKONOFF, 1960; *E. leucocymba* (MEYRICK, 1912), *E. macrosema* DIAKONOFF, 1970, *E. canonicum* and *E. atricaput* described by DIAKONOFF in 1973 - all from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Subgenus 2: *Tubula* DIAKONOFF, 1960

Tubula DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 174, pl. 34A, figs 226a-d. Type-species: *Proselena ionephela* MEYRICK, 1909 = *Depressaria acerbella* WALKER, 1864, Republic of South Africa – by original designation.

Described as monotypical; characterized as follows: “males without labides. Females with lamella postvaginalis weak. Colliculum long. Signum smooth, obtuse.” Based on the examination of the type-species it could be realized that this subgenus weakly differs from the nominotypical one; the transtilla is indistinctly expanding laterad, not forming typical labides; the differences in the female genitalia are even weaker.

Species included: *E. acerbella* (WALKER, 1864) = *Tortrix iocoma* (MEYRICK, 1908) = *Proselena ionephela* MEYRICK, 1909, South Africa = *E. geleata* MEYRICK, 1921, South Africa; *G. incertum* DIAKONOFF, 1960 = *E. nervosum* DIAKONOFF, 1970 – both Madagascar.

Distribution: South Africa, Madagascar, Reunion. Introduced to the Palaearctic region (chiefly W Europe).

Furnicula DIAKONOFF, 1960

Furnicula DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 198, text fig. 88. Type-species: *Furnicula punctulata* DIAKONOFF, Madagascan – by original designation.

Described as close to *Diactenis* MEYRICK; the two have similar furcate uncus and H-shaped gnathos. DIAKONOFF mentions also that “the hairy lobi anales are typically Schoenoteniine” and have “raised scale tufts of the fore wing, and thickened veins on the under side of wings, fringed by rows of dense scales.”

Supposed autapomorphies: The presence of large latero-terminal parts of uncus and the spined lobes of gnathos. Other characters: The completely reduced costa of valva and the broad dorso-lateral lobes of transtilla are known in several genera of Archipini.

Species included: *F. perizoma* and *F. punctulata* both described by DIAKONOFF in 1960 from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Gephyraspis* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Gephyraspis DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 105. Type-species: *Gephyraspis lutescens* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation.

Originally monotypical, compared with *Parapandemis* but stated to be distinct “considerably by the median rising process of the transtilla. Perhaps allied with *Homonoïdes*, in which a similar process is paired and lateral”. The autapomorphy for this genus is the presence of the median slender process of transtilla; other characters especially the shapes of valva complex are to be found in other species of this group of genera.

Species included: *G. contranota*; *G. insolita* both described by DIAKONOFF, 1973, and *G. lutescens* DIAKONOFF, 1960 – all from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Goniotorna* MEYRICK, 1933**

The genus characterizes with large tornal lobe of the male hindwing which after DIAKONOFF (1960) developed independently in several genera of Tortricinae and Olethreutinae and “therefore it is of little use as a generic character”. Nethertheles he divided it into four subgenera. Other character reported below seem rather slight and probably insufficient to retain this system. A revision of the groups of species of this genus is required. The anterior part of pedunculus is strongly narrowed whilst the median part is very broad. This character is worth reconsideration as it could represent a synapomorphy for this genus, *Digitosa* and its allies.

Subgenus 1: *Oestophyes* DIAKONOFF, 1960

Oestophyes DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 132. Type-species: *Goniotorna (Oestophyes) illustra* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation. Established as a subgenus of *Goniotorna*.

DIAKONOFF differentiates this subgenus on basis of “usually arrow-shaped uncus. Labis either absent, or slender and as in *Goniotorna*. Valva higher than broad. Sacculus slender.” That author also mentions that “the group apparently represents a transition from the forms without labides to those with labides”.

Species included, all Madagascan: *G. angusta*; *G. decipiens*; *G. irresoluta* = *G. mesostena* DIAKONOFF, 1963 (with ssp. *taeniata*); *G. micrognatha*; *G. praerupta*; *G. vadoni*; *G. verticillata*; *G. vinacea*; *G. vulpicolor* – all described by DIAKONOFF, 1960 from Madagascar. *G. benevolens* DIAKONOFF, 1963. *G. deinozona* *G. illustra*; *G. trigodes* – all the four by DIAKONOFF 1973.

Subgenus 2: *Goniotorna* MEYRICK, 1933 s. str.

Goniotorna MEYRICK, 1933, Exotic Microlepid., 4: 423. Type-species: *Goniotorna chersopis* MEYRICK, 1933, Madagascan – designated by monotypy.

After the key by DIAKONOFF (1960) the subgenus characterizes with “uncus slender. Labis long, densely spined at the top. Aedeagus with a short simple subapical thorn.” Other characters are even smaller; DIAKONOFF adds that “several species with a large tornal lobe in hindwing of male, rolled longitudinally into a tube.”

Species included: *G. erratica* DIAKONOFF, 1947, Madagascar. *G. megalogonia*; *G. micrognatha*; *G. insatiata*; *G. mucida* – all described by DIAKONOFF in 1960 from Madagascar.

Subgenus 3: *Tenuisaccula* DIAKONOFF, 1960

Tenuisaccula DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 152, pl. 29, fig. 195. Type-species: *Goniotorna (Tenuisaccula) rhodoptila* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation. Established as a subgenus of *Goniotorna*.

The representatives of this subgenus differ from *Goniotorna Goniotorna* in having “a spatulate uncus, moderately long labis crowned with theeth. Aedoeagus with a variably shaped but usually aciculate thorn. Sacculus slender.”

Species included: *G. leucophrys*; *G. heteropa*; *G. niphotoma*; *G. suspiciosa*; *G. lacrimosa*; *G. polyops*; *G. iecoricolor*; *G. rhodolemma* *G. rhodoptila*; *G. praeornata* – all described by DIAKONOFF, 1960 from Madagascar; *G. chondrocentra*; *G. mianta*; *G. trignoma* – all described by DIAKONOFF in 1973 from Madagascar.

Subgenus 4: *Serruligera* DIAKONOFF, 1960

Serruligera DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 164. Type-species: *Goniotorna (Serruligera) melanoconis* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation. Established as a subgenus of *Goniotorna*.

Monotypical subgenus. After the original description it is very close to *Epichoristodes* “but the facies and the armature of the aedoeagus are entirely different.” As the female remains unknown the author prefers “to keep the present subgenus separated from *Epichoristodes*.” That difference is expressed in possession of the median process of aedeagus, a character very often occurring in other genera of Archipini.

Homonoides DIAKONOFF, 1960

Homonoides DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 102, fig. 70. Type-species: *Batodes euryplaca* MEYRICK, 1933 – by original designation.

Monobasic. Oryginally described as a “very distinct genus... related with *Parapandemis* and also has affinities to the large *Clepsis* group, but stands otherwise rather isolated.” The lateral processes of the transtilla are certainly of autapomorphic importance; other characters are widely distributed in this group of Archipini. It rather belongs in the group of *Pandemis* in which the median part of transtilla is preserved.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Labidosa DIAKONOFF, 1960

Labidosa DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 17, figs 10. Type-species: *Labidosa sogai* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation.

A monotypical genus. Originally supposed to be “a considerably specialized off-shoot of the *Homona* stock.” It certainly belongs to the advanced Archipini (with atrophied costa of valva) but is directly not related with *Homona* WALKER, 1863 known the from Oriental and Australian regions.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Lumaria DIAKONOFF, 1976

Lumaria DIAKONOFF, 1976, Zool. Verh. Leiden, 144: 110. Type-species: *Capua minuta* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Oriental – by original designation.

Redescription: RAZOWSKI 1987.

No autapomorphy was found; all differing characters could be found in other Archipini. Originally it was compared with *Epagoge* group of genera and distinguished by the shape of a dentate sacculus. The last mentioned character is found only in the type species of *Lumaria*.

Species included: *L. afrotropica* RAZOWSKI, 2002, Cameroon.

Distribution. Oriental and SE part of Palaearctic region; Afrotropical region: Cameroon.

Mabilleodes DIAKONOFF, 1960

Mabilleodes DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 181, text fig. 82. Type-species: *Tortrix rubrostrigana* MABILLE, 1898, Madagascan – by original designation.

Monotypical, originally described in *Cnephasiini* and regarded as “a specialized group of uncertain affinity” its author mentions also that it is “perhaps allied with *Vialonga*.”

Mabilleodes certainly represents *Archipini* and characterizes with an apomorphic strongly spined sacculus (especially in its terminal part). Vinculum with broad lateral lobes as in many genera e.g. *Archips*. Transtilla with lateral broad, spiny plates connected by median rod. Female not illustrated; after the original description with long, coiled ductus bursae, with cestum and without specialized signum; corpus bursae provided with “a pair of parallel streaks of fine aciculae and a pair of small groups of aciculae.”

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Megalomacha* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Megalomacha DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 20, figs 11,12. Type-species: *Megalomacha tigripes* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Described to comprise a single Madagascan species “of uncertain affinity” which “may be confounded with *Archip* HÜBNER”, [1825]1816. The male genitalia are still unknown thus the systematic position of this genus remains unclear.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Metamesia* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Metamesia DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 109, text fig. 72. Type-species: *Metamesia nolens* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

After original description male genitalia of *Metamesia* “suggest some connection with *Ptycholoma* STEPHENS, 1829” and the species have the general appearance of “*Capua*”.

However, the shapes of uncus, valva, transtilla and aedeagus reminiscent of those in the *Clepsis* group of genera (transtilla is very similar to that in *Neocalyptis* DIAKONOFF from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions). The subgenital sternite and the characters of female genitalia are also similar.

Species included: *M. ametria*; *M. dilucida*; *M. episema*; *M. leucophyes*; *M. leucomitra*; *M. metacroca*; *M. nolens*; *M. peracuta*; *M. phanerops*; *M. ptychophora*; *M. retrocitra* – all Madagascan, described by DIAKONOFF, 1960; *M. physetopa* (MEYRICK, 1932), Abyssinia; *M. prona* (MEYRICK, 1911), South Africa; *M. leptodelta* and *M. synclysa* both described by DIAKONOFF in 1973 from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Abyssinia, South Africa, Madagascar.

***Niphothixa* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Niphothixa DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 75, fig. 53. Type-species: *Niphothixa amphibola* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Described to comprise two new Madagascan species and compared with *Parapandemis* and “with a distinct affinity towards *Borboniella* from Reunion.” No autapomorphy was mentioned originally. However, in the male genitalia strong bristles arising from large warts occur along dorsal edge of valva may represent the autapomorphies. Closely related to *Pandemis*, with somewhat different venation (in forewing R4-R5 and in hindwing M3-CuA1 stalked).

Species included: *N. niphadacra* and *N. amphibola* – both described by DIAKONOFF, 1960, and *N. atava* DIAKONOFF, 1970 - all from Madagascar.

Distribution: Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Pandemis* HÜBNER, [1825]1816**

Pandemis HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 388. Type-species: [*Tortrix*] *textana* HÜBNER, [1796-99] = *Pyralis corylana* FABRICIUS, 1794 – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Parapandemis OBRAZTSOV, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., **97**: 166, figs, 7, 8, 32-35. Type-species: *Lozotaenia chondrilla* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1860, Palaearctic – by original designation.

Redescriptions, synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1987, 2002.

The putative autapomorphies of *Pandemis* are the presence of abdominal scent organs situated in basal part of abdomen, the notched pedunculus of male antenna, the sclerite at ventro-proximal part of terminal plate of gnathos and the scobinate sclerotized areas of corpus bursae. However, these characters are variably distributed and inconstant. DIAKONOFF (mainly 1960) included the Afrotropical species in *Parapandemis*.

Species included: *P. metallochroma* (DIAKONOFF, 1947), **comb.n.**; *P. caryocentra* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb. n.**; *P. regalis* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. niphostigma* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. stalagmographa* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. dispersa* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. griveaudi* (DIAKONOFF, 1960) **comb.n.**; *P. refracta* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), with ssp. *dormitans* and *borealis* **comb.n.**; *D. plutosema* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. crocograpt* (MEYRICK, 1933), **comb.n.**; *P. retroflua* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. marginumbra* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *D. rotundata* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. capnobathra* (MEYRICK, 1930), **comb.n.**; *P. euphana* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. sclerophylla* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. stipulaceana* (MABILLE, 1899), **comb.n.** with ssp. *hoplophora* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. pauliani* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. xylophytes* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. xanthacra* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. croceotacta* (DIAKONOFF, 1960); *P. straminocula* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**, with ssp. *plecopa* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.**; *P. oculos* (DIAKONOFF, 1960); *P. minuta* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), **comb.n.** – all from Madagascar; *P. prispersa* (DIAKONOFF, 1970), **comb.n.**; *P. electrochroa* (DIAKONOFF, 1977), **comb.n.** – both Reunion; *P. lichenosema* (DIAKONOFF, 1970), **comb.n.**; *P. perispersa* (DIAKONOFF, 1970), **comb.n.**; *P. ianus* (DIAKONOFF, 1970), **comb.n.**; *P. subovata* (DIAKONOFF, 1970), **comb.n.**; *P. diotoma peratra* (DIAKONOFF, 1973), **comb.n.**; *P. tarda* (DIAKONOFF, 1963), **comb.n.**; *P. crocograpt* (MEYRICK, 1933) – all Madagascar.

Distribution: Holarctic, Oriental and Afrotropical (South Africa, Madagascar, Reunion) regions.

Paramesiodes DIAKONOFF, 1960

Paramesiodes DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)**53**(2): 127, text fig. 76. Type-species: *Paramesiodes longirostris* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Originally supposed to be “intermediate between *Epagoge* HÜBNER, 1816 and *Paramesia* STEPHENS, 1829 but closer to the latter.” Slightly differnig from other genera of this group (*Antophrys*, *Cosmiophrys*). The shape of valva is somewhat similar to that in *Epagoge* HÜBNER [1825]1816 but with anterior third of costa preserved and the trastilla is quite differnt, fully developed. In *Paramesia* the costa of valva is fully developed, whilst the uncus and transtilla somewhat similar.

Species included: *P. longirostris* and *P. minor* DIAKONOFF, 1960 – both Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Peteliacma MEYRICK, 1912

Peteliacma MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., **1**: 12. Type-species: *Peteliacma torrescens* MEYRICK, 1912, Madagascar – by monotypy.

Monotypical. Redescribed by DIAKONOFF (1960) and placed in Cnephasiini. In my opinion *Peteliacma* is a representative of Archipini as the shapes of uncus, transtilla and sterigma show. Its putative autapomorphies are the minute, bristled socius, the shape of arm of gnathos, and the large, dentate transtilla. Aedeagus different than in the genera close to *Pandemis*, with small, not angulate coecum penis. The venation also very characteristic. The systematic position of *Peteliacma* remains unclear.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Phlebozemia* DIAKONOFF, ULENBERG et VÁRI, 1985**

Phlebozemia DIAKONOFF [in] DIAKONOFF, ULENBERG et VÁRI, 1985, Tijdschr. Ent., **127**(10): 226, figs 1-18. Type-species: *Phlebozemia sandrinae* DIAKONOFF in DIAKONOFF, ULENBERG et VÁRI, 1985, South Africa (Natal) – by original designation.

Monotypical, originally compared with *Epichoristodes* showing the following autapomorphies: “The loss of vein 4 in both the fore and hindwing, strongly sclerotic entire basal edge of valva (with a crown-shaped, dentate labis. Strongly sclerotic, in middle well dilated sacculus, and a short, semioval disc of valva, [...]”

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Platysemaphora* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Platysemaphora DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)**53**(2): 119, text fig. 173. Type-species: *Platysemaphora rubiginosa* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation.

Monotypical. DIAKONOFF supposes that it “probably belongs in the vicinity of *Epagoge* group of genera. Known from female only.” Based on the original description and drawing one cannot find any autapomorphy for this genus nor, as the author writes, to indicate closely its exact position.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Procrica* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Procrica DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)**53**(2): 96, fig. 69. Type-species: *Procrica semilutea* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Originally described as “a natural group of closely allied species.” Not compared with any other genus but placed near *Borboniella*. Close to *Choristoneura*. The supposed autapomorphy is the shape of valva whose dorsal part is somewhat concave, free of the minute folds of disc area diagonally running from above base of sacculus to apex.

Species included: *P. camerunica* RAZOWSKI, 2002, Cameroon; *P. imitans* (DIAKONOFF, 1947), Madagascar; *P. intrepida* (MEYRICK, 1912), Comoro Is with ssp. *obscura* Diakonoff, 1960, Madagascar; *P. ochrata* RAZOWSKI, 2002, Cameroon; *P. ophiograpta* (MEYRICK, 1932), Abyssinia; *P. parva* RAZOWSKI, 2002, Kenya; *P. semilutea* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Abyssinia, South Africa, Comoro Is; Palaearctic region: Saudi Arabia.

***Tuckia* RAZOWSKI, 2001**

Tuckia RAZOWSKI, 2001, Polskie Pismo entomol., **70**: 87. Type-species: *Tuckia zuluana* RAZOWSKI, 2001, South Africa – by original designation.

This genus belongs in rather generalized Archipini as having well developed costa of valva. Its supposed autapomorphy is the structure of transtilla whose whole median part is very large, armed with thorns. Not comparable with any Afrotropical genus, reminding, however, some Palaearctic ones, e.g. *Philedone* HÜBNER, [1825]1816.

Species included: *T. africana* (WALSINGHAM, 1881); *T. zuluana* RAZOWSKI, 2001, both from South Africa.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: South Africa.

***Viettea* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Viettea DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)**53**(2): 9, figs 1,2. Type-species: *Viettea spectabilis* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical, originally mentioned as simialar to *Ptycholomoides* OBRAZTSOV, 1954 and also resembling some Asian *Adoxophyes*.

Judging from the original drawing the putative autapomorphy for *Viettea* is the structure of socius whose ventral edge develops a sclerotized hook; transtilla with two submedian prominences dorsally; valva and uncus as in several other genera of the *Pandemis* group to which it belongs.

***Vialonga* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Vialonga DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 184, text figs. 83. Type-species: *Vialonga polyantha* DIAKONOFF, 1960, Madagascan – by original designation.

Originally placed in Cnephasiini, separated thanks to the remarkable female genitalia; male remains unknown. DIAKONOFF suggests that it perhaps is allied with *Mabilleodes*. Certainly belonging to Archipini.

Species included: *V. pallior* and *V. polyantha* – both described by DIAKONOFF in 1960 from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region only (Madagascar).

***Xenophylla* DIAKONOFF, 1960**

Xenophylla DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. k. Ned. Akad. Wet., (2)53(2): 196, text fig. 87. Type-species: *Cacoezia megalogona* DIAKONOFF, 1947, Madagascan – by original designation.

Monotypical. Not compared with any genus but treated in the key to genera of Schoenotenini and placed near *Bactrostoma*. Male genitalia characterize with broad terminal part of uncus, strong sacculus and transtilla; this last broadening and spiny laterally, somewhat resembling that in *Paramesiodes*; aedeagus certainly more similar to that in *Paramesiodes* than in *Pandemis* group of genera. Sterigma with broad, scobinate postostial part; signum typical of Archipini.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Chlidanotinae

Polyorthini

***Ebodina* DIAKONOFF, [1968]**

Ebodina DIAKONOFF, [1968], Bull. U.S. Natn. Mus., 257(1967): 34. Type-species: *Ebodina simplex* DIAKONOFF, 1968, Oriental (Philippines) – by original designation.

Redescription: RAZOWSKI et TUCK, 2000.

In the genitalia somewhat resembling Neotropical *Biclonuncaria* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993. It characterizes with atrophy of scent organs, a very long aedeagus and the absence of linking sclerites of juxta.

Species included: *E. lagoana* RAZOWSKI et TUCK, 2000, Nigeria; *E. lithoptila* (DIAKONOFF, 1960), Madagascar.

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Nigeria, Madagascar) regions.

***Xeneboda* RAZOWSKI et TUCK, 2000**

Xeneboda RAZOWSKI et TUCK, 2000, Polskie Pismo entomol., 69(1): 83. Type-species: *Xeneboda kumasi-ana* RAZOWSKI et TUCK, 2000, W Africa – by original designation.

Monotypical. Closely related to *Ebodina* as indicated by the shapes of the aedeagus, transtilla and valva. Its putative autapomorphies are the presence and shape of the terminal lobes of gnathos and the broadening of the ductus bursae.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Western Africa.

Chlidanotini

DIAKONOFF (1960) included in this tribe two species one placed in his new genus *Panegyra* actually belonging to Tortricini, the other is cited below.

***Trymalitis* MEYRICK, 1905**

Trymalitis MEYRICK, 1905, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., **16**: 590. Type-species: *Trymalitis margarias* MEYRICK, 1905, Oriental – designated by monotypy.

Synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1995.

The genus is distinct by subtriangular, broad forewing, its whitish ground colour, broad hindwing and long hamuli, slender vinculum, broad transtilla and convex postostial sterigma.

Species included: *T. scalifera* MEYRICK, 1912, South Africa (DIAKONOFF 1960 recorded it as *T. optima* MEYRICK 1911).

Distribution. Oriental, Australian, and Afrotropical (Tanzania, Madagascar, South Africa) regions.

Hilarographini***Mictocommosis* DIAKONOFF, 1977**

Mictocommosis DIAKONOFF, 1977, Zool. Ver. Leiden, **158**: 8. Type-species: *Simaethis nigromaculata* ISSIKI, 1930, Palaearctic – by original designation.

Redescription: RAZOWSKI 1987.

The supposed autapomorphies of *Mictocommosis* are the presence of spines of uncus, the presence and the shape of spines of socii and probably the development of dorsal process of sacculus. Hamuli absent; transtilla with median part; signum with long blade and basal part.

Species included: *M. argus* (WALSINGHAM, 1897), Gabon, Cameroon; *M. microctenota* (MEYRICK, 1933), Sierra Leone.

Distribution. Palaearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical (Sierra Leone, Gabon, Cameroon) regions.

***Idiothauma* WALSINGHAM, 1897**

Idiothauma WALSINGHAM, 1897, Trans. ent. Soc. London, **1897**: 33. Type-species: *Idiothauma africanum* WALSINGHAM, 1897, Gabon – by original designation.

Not revised by me.

Species included: *I. africanum* WALSINGHAM, 1897, Gabon, Cameroon; *I. rigatiellum* (GHESQUIÈRE, 1940), Zaire; *I. malgassicellum* VIETTE, 1958, Madagascar.

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Gabon, Cameroon, Zaire, Madagascar) region.

Olethreutinae**Bactrini*****Bactra* STEPHENS, 1834**

The putative autapomorphies for the genus are the structure of uncus, the arrangement of its lateral spines, and the spherical form of the saccular part of valva. Five subgenera are distinguished; four ones occur in the Afrotropical region.

Subgenus 1: *Spinobactra* DIAKONOFF, 1963

Spinobactra DIAKONOFF, 1963, Tijdschr. Entomol., **106**(7): 291. Type-species: *Bactra (Spinobactra) spinosa* DIAKONOFF, 1963, South Africa – by original designation.

Redescription: RAZOWSKI 1989.

Monotypical. From the nominotypical subgenus differing chiefly in the sacculus which is “not swollen”, slightly broader than base of cucullus, armed with very dense long spines.

Subgenus 2: *Bactra* STEPHENS, 1834 s.str.

Bactra STEPHENS, 1834, Illustr. Br. Ent., Haustellata, 4: 124. Type-species: *Tortrix plagana* HAWORTH, [1811] = [*Tortrix*] *lancealana* HÜBNER, [1796-99], Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (CURTIS 1836).

Redescriptions and synonymies: DIAKONOFF 1963, RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003).

Saccular part of valva marked with a few spines in ventral part of its concavity; cucullus usually ovate. Otherwise as mentioned for the genus.

Species included: *B. scrupulosa* MEYRICK, 1911; *B. tradens*; *B. confusa* DIAKONOFF, 1963 – both described by DIAKONOFF 1963 from South Africa; *B. graminivora* MEYRICK, 1912, French Congo, Gambia, Sudan, Nubia; *B. crithopa* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Reunion; *B. pythonia* MEYRICK, 1909 = *B. hebetata* MEYRICK, 1911, South Africa, Madagascar.

Distribution. All the regions. In Afrotropical region: French Congo, Gambia, Sudan, South Africa, Madagascar, Reunion.

Subgenus 3: *Chiloides* BUTLER, 1881

Chiloides BUTLER, 1881, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (5)7: 392. Type-species: *Chiloides straminea* BUTLER, 1881, Hawaii – designated by monotypy.

Redescription: RAZOWSKI 1989.

Characterized by the presence of strong process extending from posterior edge of basal cavity of valva armed with a group of spines terminally; sacculus spiny ventrally or subventrally, without a concave punctulate area. Sterigma with broad lateral lobes.

Species included: *B. adelpha*; *B. dolia*; *B. jansei*; *B. nesiotis*; *B. rhabdonoma*; *B. salpictris*; *B. sordidata*; *B. triceps*; *B. trimera*; *B. tylophora* – all described by DIAKONOFF 1963 from South Africa; *B. aletha* DIAKONOFF, 1963, West Africa; *B. endea* DIAKONOFF, 1963, Gambia, Nyassa; *B. sinassula* DIAKONOFF, 1963, South Africa, Tanganyika, Comoro Is; *B. adelographa*; *B. ametra* both by DIAKONOFF, 1983 from Madagascar; *B. venosana* (ZELLER, 1847), Sudan; *B. stagnicolana* ZELLER, 1852, Angola, South Africa, East Africa, Comoro Is, Mauritius, Madagascar; *B. punctistrigana* MABILLE, 1900, Madagascar; *B. tornastis* MEYRICK, 1909, Sudan.

Distribution. All the regions. Afrotropical region: West Africa, Gambia, Nyassa, Tanganyika, Sudan, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoro Is.

Subgenus 4: *Nannobactra* DIAKONOFF, 1956

Nannobactra DIAKONOFF, 1956, Zool. Verh., No. 29: 52. Type-species: *Bactra straminea phaulopa* MEYRICK, 1911 – by original designation. Established as a subgenus of *Bactra* STEPHENS, 1834.

Redescriptions: DIAKONOFF 1963, RAZOWSKI 1989.

From *Chiloides* this subgenus differs chiefly by the absence of the very strong marginal spines of ventral margin of sacculus.

Species included: *B. aciculata* and *B. dasioma* DIAKONOFF, 1963; – both described by DIAKONOFF, 1963 from South Africa; *B. legitima* MEYRICK, 1911, Seychelles; *B. sardonis* (MEYRICK, 1908), South Africa.

Distribution. Holarctic, Neotropical and Afrotropical (South Africa, Seychelles) regions.

Olethreutini**Endotheniina*****Endothenia* STEPHENS, 1852**

Endothenia STEPHENS, 1852, List specimens Br. Animals Colln Br. Mus., **10**: 28. Type-species: [*Tortrix*] *gentianana* HÜBNER, [1809-10] = [*Tortrix*] *gentianaeana* HÜBNER, [1796-99], Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions, synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The putative autapomorphies of this genus are the connection of tegumen with aedeagus by means of slender sclerite, the shape of the aedeagus complex, the shape of spiny process of valva and its situation near distal edge of basal cavity.

Species included: *E. alpigena* BRADLEY, 1965, Belgian Congo/ Uganda (not re-examined by me).

Distribution. Most probably cosmopolitan, the majority of species are Palaearctic. Afrotropical region: Belgian Congo/ Uganda.

Lobesiina***Lobesia* GUENÉE, 1845**

Lobesia GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (2)**3**: 297. Type-species: *Asthenia reliquana* HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The putative autapomorphies of *Lobesia* are the fusion of the anterior part of sterigma with posterior edge of subgenital sternite and the shape of this last sclerite. This note concerns the nominal subgenus. The other subgenera do not occur in this region.

Species included: *L. vanillana* (DE JOANNIS, 1900), Reunion, Madagascar = *L. triancanthis* DIAKONOFF, 1992; *L. harmonia* (MEYRICK, 1908), South Africa and Madagascar; *L. rapta* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Reunion; *L. archaetypa* DIAKONOFF, 1992; *L. semosa* DIAKONOFF, 1992; *L. xenosema* DIAKONOFF, 1983, all Madagascar; *L. embrithes* DIAKONOFF, 1961, Mauritius; *L. quadratica* (MEYRICK, 1912), South Africa.

Distribution. Holarctic, Australian and Afrotropical (South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion) regions.

***Dasybregma* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

Dasybregma DIAKONOFF, 1983, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), **19**(3): 301. Type-species: *Dasybregma gypsodoxa* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical, originally supposed to be “possibly related to *Lobesia* GUENÉE, but distinct by the male genitalia, with a transverse harpe and hooded and hairy uncus and by the neuriation.” Until the female genitalia are studied the systematic position of this genus remains unclear. The structure of uncus and situation of the sacculus part of valva are rather similar to those in *Olethreutina*. For the time being I am following the original interpretation.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Olethreutina***Acantheucosma* DIAKONOFF, 1988**

Acantheucosma DIAKONOFF, 1988, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), **24**(3): 328. Type-species: *Acantheucosma trachyptila* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical genus described as an: “apparently primitive form, with a reduced uncus and a partly grapholittine aspect, but actually with so strongly armed valva, especially at the base and apex, that the genus must be attributed to the Olethreutini; the female genitalia support this fully by the strongly developed, even more olethreutine characters, chiefly the strongly developed sterigma.” The systematic position of *Acantheucosma* is completely obscured by strong reductions in the male genitalia which somewhat remind those in Eucosmini; however, the sterigma is typical olethreutine.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Argyroploce* HÜBNER, [1825]1816**

Argyroploce HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 379. Type-species: *Phalaena Tinea arbutella* LINNAEUS, 1758, Palearctic – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions, synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The supposed autapomorphy of this genus is the very large sterigma. Other characters are certainly of convergent or plesiomorphic importance; some other ones are shared with several genera. Many Afrotropical species have been described in this genus; most of them belong to other genera, some require re-examination.

***Astronauta* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

Astronauta DIAKONOFF, 1983, Annls Soc. ent. Fr.,(N.S.)**19**(3): 304. Type-species: *Argyroploce stellans* MEYRICK, 1922, Uganda – by original designation.

Monotypical. After the original paper this genus is “nearest to the Oriental *Neopotamia* differing strongly by the single, bicornute signum and also by the absence of a pedunculate, furcate uncus.” Male genitalia characterize with rather short uncus and moderately large socii. Neck of valva distinct; ventral angle of cucullus with a sharp process; bunch of long setae at angle of sacculus; distinct setose process at dorsum of distal edge of basal cavity similar to that in *Eccopsis* (cf. CLARKE 1958).

Species included: *A. stellans* (MEYRICK, 1922) = *Argyroploce cassiterastris* MEYRICK, 1931, Uganda = *A. astrogenes* MEYRICK, 1934, Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Uganda and Madagascar.

***Aterpia* GUENÉE, 1845**

Aterpia GUENÉE, 1845, Annls Soc. ent. Fr., (2)**3**: 161. Type-species: *Aterpia anderreggana* GUENÉE, 1845 – designated by monotypy.

Leptocera DIAKONOFF, 1983, Annls. Soc. ent. Fr. (N.S.),**19**(3): 307. Type-species: *Gnathmocerodes (Leptocera) microchlamys* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Madagascar; erected as a subgenus of *Gnathmocerodes* – by original designation.

Redescription and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 2003.

There are no certain autapomorphy for this genus. The presence of gnathos is plesiomorphic but the shape of its distal part may be of apomorphic importance. The presence of henion is certainly convergent but the position of its distal (dorsal) base could be apomorphic. Also the arrangement of the groups of ventral vestiture of valva is worth re-consideration. *Leptocera* was described as a monotypical subgenus of *Gnathmocerodes* on basis of some slight differences but then (DIAKONOFF 1993) synonymized with *Aterpia*. *Gnathmocerodes* in which the subgenus *Leptocera* was described is the Oriental genus.

This genus is close to *Asaphistis* MEYRICK, 1909 and *Proschistis* MEYRICK, 1907 resembling them mainly in the shapes of uncus, cucullus and the vestiture of valva. For other comments see RAZOWSKI 1989.

Species included: *A. anaclina* MEYRICK, 1921; *A. microchlamys* (DIAKONOFF, 1983) = *A. niphoclasma* DIAKONOFF, 1992, Madagascar.

Distribution. Palaearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

***Basigonia* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

Basigonia DIAKONOFF, 1983, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.),**19**(3): 300. Type-species: *Basigonia anisoscia* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical, compared externally with *Olethreutes*. DIAKONOFF states that the genitalia are “quite characteristic: without an uncus and with peculiar rigid, porrect and blade-like, pointed socii, and the aedeagus is long and curved;...” The shape of socius and valva may represent the autapomorphies of this genus. The cucullus extends dorsad, the sacculus is broad somewhat resembling that in the Palaearctic *Argyroploce arbutella* (LINNAEUS, 1758) but is not armed with any spines, and the costa of valva is peculiarly curved. Systematic position unclear.

***Bucephalacra* DIAKONOFF, 1970**

Bucephalacra DIAKONOFF, 1970, Mém. ORSTOM,**37**: 147, text fig. 39. Type-species: *Bucephalacra scoliosema* DIAKONOFF, 1970, Madagascar – by original designation.

Hedyostena DIAKONOFF, 1981, Anns Soc. ent. Fr.,(N.S.),**17**(1): 21, fig. 19. Type-species: *Hedyostena duplex* DIAKONOFF, 1981, Madagascar – by original designation.

DIAKONOFF described it as “a specialized genus with uncertain affinity”. It characterizes with broad, latero-terminal, setose socii and very large lobe of the terminal part of valva followed by a spinose dorso-basal portion, and a tuft of long hair just beyond end of sacculus, caudally. Its very long caulis reminds that in *Enarmoniini*. The presence of a setose or spiny lobe situated in posterior portion of valva may prove of autapomorphic importance (cf. *Eccopsis*, *Megalota*). *Hedyostena* was erected as a monotypical genus “allied to *Hedya* group, probably nearest to the sub-genus *Dolychohedya* [sic!] DIAK., but very distinct by the furcate uncus and the absence of socii.” Synonymized by DIAKONOFF (1992).

Species included: *B. duplex* (DIAKONOFF, 1981); *B. scoliosema* DIAKONOFF, 1970, both from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Celypha* HÜBNER, [1825]1816**

Celypha HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 382. Type-species: *Tortrix striana* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions, synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The putative autapomorphies of *Celypha* are the shape of anterior part of valva and the presence of a slender cluster of hair on sacculus. The original illustration of the female genitalia of *perfracta* show quite different signum never found in this genus (a conspecific example?).

Species included: *C. perfracta* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Madagascar.

Distribution. Holarctic and Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Cosmopoda* DIAKONOFF, 1981**

Cosmopoda DIAKONOFF, 1981, Anns Soc. ent. Fr.,(N.S.),**17**(1): 28, fig. 26. Type-species: *Cosmopoda aenopus* DIAKONOFF, 1981, Madagascar – by original designation.

Described as monobasic “in the subtribe *Olethreutae*.” No other original comment. Male genitalia characterized by bristled end of uncus and asymmetrical valvae; left valva with large ventral incision and strong process at ventral base of cucullus, right one with weaker incision and an additional more anterior process. Signum a transverse scobinate fold.

Species includes: *C. aenopus* and *C. molybdopa* both described by DIAKONOFF 1981 from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Cosmorrhyncha* MEYRICK, 1913**

Cosmorrhyncha MEYRICK, 1913, Ann. Transv. Mus.,**3**: 276. Type-species: *Tortrix ocellata* MABILLE, 1898, Madagascar.

Redescription: DIAKONOFF 1981.

DIAKONOFF (1981) compared it with *Eccopsis* to which it is similar externally. After that author *Cosmorrhyncha* differs from *Eccopsis* in having “hardly bilobed uncus and a narrow valva, without an excision of the sacculus, when the ultimate spines of the cucullus are becoming short teeth and are continued in an oblique series across the disc of valva...” There also is a distinct similarity between *Cosmorrhyncha* and *Dudua*.

Species included: *C. ocellata* (MABILLE, 1900), Madagascar = *Eccopsis acrocosma* MEYRICK, 1908, South Africa.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: South Africa, Madagascar, Comoro Is.

***Crimnologa* MEYRICK, 1920**

Crimnologa MEYRICK, 1920, Voyage Ch. Alluad et R. Jeannel Afr. or. (Lépid.): 62. Type-species: *Crimnologa perspicua* MEYRICK, 1920 – by original designation.

Uncus long; socii well sclerotized, long, curved; cucullus slender; broad spiny process at distal edge of basal cavity, subdorsally; broad lobe in distal part of neck. Sterigma short; colliculum sclerite present; group of specialized scales near distal edge of subgenital sclerite, medially; signum absent. Systematic position unclear. The above description is based on the photographs of the genitalia of *fletcheri* by BRADLEY 1965. The type-species of *Crimnologa* is known of unexamined single female.

Species included: *C. perspicua* MEYRICK, 1920, E. Africa; *C. fletcheri* BRADLEY, 1965, Uganda.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Uganda and E Africa.

***Dolichohedya* DIAKONOFF, 1970**

Dolichohedya DIAKONOFF, 1970, Mém. ORSTOM,**37**: 146, text fig. 38. Type-species: *Dolichohedya tripila* DIAKONOFF, 1970, Madagascan – by original designation. *Dolychoheya* [sic!] DIAKONOFF, 1983.

Described as monobasic, nearest to *Hedya* HÜBNER, [1825]1816 “but with unusually long aedeagus and correspondingly long colliculum, and with peculiar, characteristic neuration.” Of the mentioned characters probably only the venation is different than in *Hedya*. However, the signum of *tripila* differs from that in all *Hedya* species examined by me.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Dudua* WALKER, 1864**

Dudua WALKER, 1864, List Spec. lepidopt. Insects Colln Br. Mus.,**30**: 1000. Type-species: *Dudua hesperialis* WALKER, 1864, Oriental – designated by monotypy.

Platyeplus WALSINGHAM, [1887]1884-7 [in] MOORE, Lepid. Ceylon,**3**: 495. Type-species: *Eccopsis apobola* MEYRICK, 1886, Australian – designated by monotypy. – *Platyeplus* WALSINGHAM, 1899, Indian Mus. Notes,**4**: 105 – nom. emend.

Redescriptions, synonymies: DIAKONOFF 1973, RAZOWSKI 1989.

This genus is very close to *Hedya* as illustrated and discussed by RAZOWSKI (1989). DIAKONOFF (1968a) treated *Platyeplus* as a subgenus of *Hedya* but then (DIAKONOFF 1971) re-

stored it. He separated *Dudua* from *Hedya* on basis of the presence of the aciculate medio-proximal process of basal area of tuba analis only and synonymized *Platypeplus* with *Dudua*.

Dudua is closely related with *Eccopsis*. DIAKONOFF (1961) states that it differs from this genus by the absence of a sclerotized complex of gnathos-socii.

Species included: *D. adocima* DIAKONOFF, 1981, *D. hemitypa* DIAKONOFF, 1983 – both from Madagascar; *D. aprobola* (MEYRICK, 1886), Australian, Oriental, Afrotropical region = *Temnolopha metallota* Lower, 1901, Australia, Tonga, Samoa, Tahiti, New Guinea, Java, India, Sri Lanka, S China, New Guinea, Seychelles; *D. hemitypa* (DIAKONOFF, 1983), Madagascar.

Distribution. Australian, Oriental, Afrotropical (Madagascar, Seychelles) regions.

Eccopsis ZELLER, 1852

Eccopsis ZELLER, 1852, Kongl. Svensk. Vetensk. Ak.: 79. Type-species: *Eccopsis wahlbergiana* ZELLER, 1852, South Africa – designated by monotypy.

Redescription: DIAKONOFF 1981.

The genus characterizes with strong concave apically uncus, rigid porrect socii, valva armed with a dorsal lobe or process arising from posterior edge of basal cavity. DIAKONOFF (op. cit.) observed a considerable modifications of cucullus and asymmetry in some spine clusters of valva. The genital differences between some species are slight in the males; in the females the signa are bilobed, flattened, and less specialized. He also states that the type-species of *Eccopsis* is the least specialized and closely related to South Asian *Dactyliographa* DIAKONOFF, 1966. DIAKONOFF (1973) placed this genus in *Statherotides*.

Species included: *E. incultana* (WALKER, 1863) = *E. trixiphias* MEYRICK, 1939, Belgian Congo, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles; *E. praecedens* WALSINGHAM, 1897, French Congo, Reunion, and Madagascar; *E. aegidia* (MEYRICK, 1932), *E. maschalista* (MEYRICK, 1932), both from Abyssinia; *E. wahlbergiana* ZELLER, 1852, South Africa = *E. fluctuatana* WALSINGHAM, 1881, South Africa; *E. heterodon* DIAKONOFF, 1881, Comoro Is; *E. ptilonota* MEYRICK, South Africa; *E. undosa* DIAKONOFF, 1981, Madagascar.

Distribution. A pantropical genus; one species, *E. wahlbergiana* ZELLER, 1852, was found in the Palaearctic region (Saudi Arabia). Afrotropical region: Congo, Abyssinia, South Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles, Reunion, Comoro Is.

Episimoides DIAKONOFF, 1957

Episimoides DIAKONOFF, 1957, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madagascar,(E)8: 274. Type-species: *E. erythraea* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Madagascar – by original designation.

After original diagnosis very close to *Episimus* Walsingham, 1891 but with different arrangement of setal groups of valva.

Species included: *E. erythraea* DIAKONOFF, 1957, Madagascar, Reunion; *E. incultana* (WALKER, 1863), Mauritius = *Polychrosis incultana* MEYRICK, 1911, Principe Is.

Distribution. Afrotropical region (Seychelles, Mauritius, Principe Is.).

Episimus WALSINGHAM, 1882

Episimus WALSINGHAM, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1891: 501. Type-species: *Carpocapsa transferreana* WALKER, 1863, Neotropical – by original designation.

Revision (Nearctic species): HEPPNER 1994.

Uncus slender bristled terminally; socii elongate, setose; remnants of gnathos present; cucullus long, slender; neck of valva usually with ventral, setose lobe. Female: Sterigma broad, rather weakly sclerotized; both colliculum sclerite and cingulum present; two signa of the eucosmine type developed. Tribal position requiring re-consideration.

Species included: *E. selenosema* DIAKONOFF, 1963, Madagascar.

Distribution. Nearctic, Neotropical and Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

***Eudemis* HÜBNER, [1825]1816**

Eudemis HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 382. Type-species: [*Tortrix*] *porphyrana* HÜBNER, [1796-99], Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The supposed autapomorphy of *Eudemis* is the elaborate shape of sterigma. The other characters are plesiomorphic or synapomorphic with *Sorolopha* LOWER, 1901 and *Eudemopsis* FALKOVITSH, 1962.

Species included: *E. polychroma* DIAKONOFF, 1981, Madagascar.

Distribution. Palaearctic, Oriental and Afrotropical (Madagascar only) regions.

***Hilaroptila* DIAKONOFF, 1970**

Hilaroptila DIAKONOFF, 1970, Mém. ORSTOM, 37: 144, text fig. 37. Type-species: *Hilaroptila mimetica* DIAKONOFF, 1970, Madagascan – by original designation.

Monobasic. As mentioned originally it is externally very similar to the type species of *Dolichohedya* but is distinct “by the unusual position of forewing vein 2”. The terminal part of tegumen reminds that in *Lobesia* but the shape of the valva is different. From *Dolichohedya* it differs chiefly in the absence of uncus and the strongly reduced socii, on the other hand its subscaphium is distinctly sclerotized. Certainly not directly related to *Dolichohedya*. Because I did not examine *H. mimetica* and the female genitalia remain unknown I am preserving the DIAKONOFF’s opinion on the systematic position of this genus.

***Hopliteccopsis* DIAKONOFF, 1963**

Hopliteccopsis DIAKONOFF, 1963, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 74(1) 139, fig. 2. Type-species: *Hopliteccopsis amemorpha* DIAKONOFF, 1963, Madagascan – by original designation. *Hopliteccopsis* RAZOWSKI, 1977, Acta zool. cracov., 22(6): 251 – incorrect subsequent spelling.

Originally stated that it is allied to *Eccopsis*. It characterizes with strong uncus armed with two rows of spines, large rigid socius and a presence of transtilla; valva with broad, hairy postbasal lobe fringed with spines dorsally; small pollex developed. Female with large lobate sterigma and sclerotized colliculum.

Species included: *H. amemorpha* DIAKONOFF, 1963; *H. crocostoma* DIAKONOFF, 1992 – both from Madagascar; *E. praecedens* WALSINGHAM, 1897, French Congo, Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: French Congo, Madagascar.

***Megalota* DIAKONOFF, 1966**

Megalota DIAKONOFF, 1966, Zool. Verh. Leiden, 85: 52. Type-species: *Polychrosis fallax* MEYRICK, 1909, Oriental – by original designation.

Redescription: DIAKONOFF 1973.

This genus characterizes with broad distal part of tegumen, very broad, bilobed and heavily bristled uncus, drooping hairy socius (at least in the African species), slender cucullar part of valva and well sclerotized, spiny process situated at distal border of basal cavity. Sterigma consists of moderately large postostial lobes; colliculum sclerite elongate; signum a transverse sclerite armed with a few thorns.

Species included: *M. antefracta* DIAKONOFF, 1981, Madagascar. A few further species seen.

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical region: South Africa, Madagascar.

***Mesocharis* DIAKONOFF, 1981**

Mesocharis DIAKONOFF, 1981, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.) **17**(1): 26. Type-species: *Mesocharis centrifuga* DIAKONOFF, 1981, Madagascar – by original designation.

Described as monobasic close to *Dudua*. It differs from that genus in having bristled anterior part of subscaaphium and a lack of thick scales of the posterior tibia. The shape of the bristled areas is a probable autapomorphy of *Mesocharis*.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Metendothenia* DIAKONOFF, 1973**

Metendothenia DIAKONOFF, 1973, Zool. Monogr. Rikjmus. Nat. Hist., **1**: 445. Type-species: *Metendothenia emmilita* DIAKONOFF, 1973, Australian/Oriental – by original designation.

Redescriptions: RAZOWSKI 1987, 2003.

No autapomorphy found; the presence of the dorso-median hairy or spiny lobe situated beyond basal cavity of valva is probably of convergent importance and was found in other genera. Originally stated as closely allied to *Eccopsis* (also compared with other not directly related groups of Olethreutini).

Species included: *M. fulvoflua* DIAKONOFF, 1983; *M. plecta* DIAKONOFF, 1983; *M. heterophenga* DIAKONOFF, 1992 – all Madagascar.

Distribution. Australian, Oriental, Holarctic, and Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

***Niphadophylax* DIAKONOFF, 1992**

Niphadophylax DIAKONOFF, 1992, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), **28**(1): 63. Type-species: *Niphadophylax hemicycla* DIAKONOFF, 1992, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monobasic, compared with *Scoliographa* DIAKONOFF, 1975 (= *Emrahia* KOÇAK, 1981) of Bactriini. It characterizes by “down-curved uncus, based with dense marginal bristles along its pointed apical half, combined with relatively simple valvae and therefore quite different from other genera with laterally bristled uncus.”

The shape of valva is, however, quite distinct from that in all known Bactriini and the female genitalia and the facies are rather similar to those in many Olethreutini. Judging from the original drawing there is no inner process of pedunculus. Systematic position unclear. For a time being, as concerns the tribal position of *Niphadophylax*, I am following the opinion by DIAKONOFF who, in fact, placed it between the genera of Olerthreutini.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Olethreutes* HÜBNER, [1822]**

Olethreutes HÜBNER, [1822], Syst.-alphab. Verz.: 58-67, 69, 72. Type-species: *Phalaena Tortrix arcuana* LINNAUS, 1761 = [*Phalaena*] *arcuella* CLERCK, 1759, Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (WALSINGHAM 1895).

Redescriptions, synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

Some Afrotropical species have been described in or transferred to this genus but proved not congeneric with its type species; several species require re-examination thus *Olethreutes* is tentatively preserved in the present review.

***Penestostoma* DIAKONOFF, 1992**

Penestostoma DIAKONOFF, 1992, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), **28**(1): 47, fig. 16. Type-species: *Penestostoma compsa* DIAKONOFF, 1992, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical, originally defined as “of uncertain affinity, but possibly related to *Niphadophylax* DIAKONOFF, 1992. Differing from it by slender labial palpus, simple uncus, unarmed valvae, and by

olethreutine fascies.” The two genera characterize with the presence of dense spines of terminal part of uncus similar to that in *Bactra*. All other characters are different, and, moreover, the inner edge of pedunculus is provided with strong process (an attachment for muscle m4) known in *Enarmoniini*.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Phaecasiophora GROTE, 1873

Phaecasiophora GROTE, 1873, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci., **1**: 90. Type-species: *Sericoris mutabilana* CLEMENS, 1865, Nearctic = *Sciaphila confligana* WALKER, 1863 – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions: DIAKONOFF 1973, RAZOWSKI 1989.

The genus characterizes with a reduced uncus, broad socius and the remnants of gnathos and inner process of pedunculus; the shape of valva with gradually tapering cucullus and a lack of neck are of taxonomic importance; costa of valva is distinctly convex postbasally but this may be convergent. No autapomorphy is found.

DIAKONOFF (1959) distinguished two subgenera, the nominotypical and *Megasycra* DIAKONOFF, 1959 (with subrigid socii) known from East Asia.

Species included: *P. auroraegera* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Madagascar.

Distribution. Holarctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

Potiosa DIAKONOFF, 1963

Potiosa DIAKONOFF, 1965, Entomol. Ber. Amsterdam, **25**: 133, replacement name for *Sociosa* DIAKONOFF, 1963.

Sociosa DIAKONOFF, 1963, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, **74**(1) 137, fig. 1. Type-species: *Sociosa vapulata* DIAKONOFF, 1963, Madagascan – by original designation. Junior homonym of *Sociosa* DIAKONOFF, 1959.

Monotypical, originally compared with *Episimus* from which it “differs by the absence of a distinct uncus, and by the possession of an additional pair of hairy pads of the tegumen”. Cucullus long, slender; neck of valva reduced.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Prophaecasia DIAKONOFF, 1973

Prophaecasia DIAKONOFF, 1973, Zool. Mon., **1**: 105. Type-species: *Prophaecasia anthion* DIAKONOFF, 1973, Oriental – designated by monotypy.

In the original description DIAKONOFF mentions that it is “Apparently nearest allied to *Phaecasiophora* and a primitive off-shoot of a common ancestor.” It is distinct by absence of uncus, bristled socii and long valva densely setose from beyond angle of sacculus. After DIAKONOFF (1983, a diagnosis extended by inclusion of the African species) it “characterizes by the following unusual features: fore wing vein 7 terminating in apex, median branch in cell running into the base of vein 8; in the hindwing vein 2 originates from middle of cell, vein 8 strongly sinuate...” However, the male genitalia of the two species differ from one another (e.g. uncus in the African species is present). Females unknown.

Species included: *P. caemelionopa* DIAKONOFF, 1973, Madagascar.

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

Rhodotoxotis DIAKONOFF, 1992

Rhodotoxotis DIAKONOFF, 1992, Anns Soc. entomol. Fr., (N.S.), **28**(1): 42. Type-species: *Rhodotoxotis phylochrysa* DIAKONOFF, 1992, Madagascan – by original designation.

Originally, based on similar markings, compared with *Sycacantha* but “in spite of sometimes separate veins 3 and 4 in the hindwing” included in Eucosmini. The shape and vestiture of valva may prove of autapomorphic importance; uncus is rigid, bifid; socii reduced. Pedunculus provided with a distinct inner process similar to that in *Ancylis*. Female genitalia, especially the sterigma of

phylochrysa differ from those in *arciferana* and *plutostola*. The systematic position of the genus remains unclear.

Species included: *R. phylochrysa* DIAKONOFF, 1992; *R. plutostola* DIAKONOFF, 1992; *R. arciferana* (MABILLE, 1900) – all from Madagascar = *Argyroploce aristomorpha* MEYRICK, 1931 from Sierra Leone; *R. heteromorpha* DIAKONOFF, 1992, Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Sierra Leone and Madagascar.

Xenopotamia DIAKONOFF, 1983

Xenopotamia DIAKONOFF, 1983, Annl. Soc. ent. (N.S.), **19**(3):295. Type-species: *Xenopotamia radians* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Madagascar – by original designation.

Described as monotypical: “an interesting development of the subtribe Neopotamiae DIAKONOFF, superficially very similar to a *Neopotamia* but with the male genitalia closely approaching *Cos-tosa* except that the long horns of the uncus are lacking, while the signa are distinct, but heteromorph, as is characteristic for the two mentioned allied genera.” Not re-examined for this paper thus the original interpretation of the position of *Xenopotamia* is followed.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Enarmoniini

Aemulatrix DIAKONOFF, 1982

Aemulatrix DIAKONOFF, 1982, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **193**: 32. Type-species: *Aemulatrix aequilibra* DIAKONOFF, 1982, Oriental – by original designation.

In the original description DIAKONOFF states that it is “apparently nearest to *Herpystis* MEYRICK, but with quite different facies...” In 1988 he writes that it is closely related to *Semnostola* DIAKONOFF, 1959 from the Oriental and Palaearctic regions and also to the Palaearctic *Eucosmomorpha* OBRAZTSOV, 1951. DIAKONOFF (1988) points out that it differs from them in the shapes of tegumen and valva and mentions that he “prefers to maintain *Aemulatrix* as a distinct genus, discernable from the other two.” It might be synonymous with *Semnostola*.

Species included: *A. notognatha* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascar.

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Madagascar) region.

Ancylis HÜBNER, [1825]1816

Ancylis HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 376. Type-species: *Pyralis laetana* FABRICIUS, 1775, Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (WALSINGHAM 1907).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The putative autapomorphies of *Ancylis* are the shapes of the apical part of the forewing and the signa. The presence of uncus was a support of the subdivision of *Ancylis* into two subgenera. However, this character and some other genital characters are variable.

Species included: *A. impatiens* (MEYRICK, 1921), Mozambique.

Distribution. Holarctic, Neotropical, Oriental, Afrotropical (Mozambique) and Australian regions.

Dasodis DIAKONOFF, 1982

Dasodis DIAKONOFF, 1982, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **193**: 49. Type-species: *Dasodis microphthora* DIAKONOFF, 1982, Oriental – by original designation.

Redescription: RAZOWSKI 1989.

Very close to *Ancylis*; however, originally compared with *Rhopobota* LEDERER, 1859 and the Micronesian *Eumarissa*-group of genera. The only supposed autapomorphy of *Dasodis* is the presence of well sclerotized, sharp process terminating the socius.

Species included: *D. rimosa* (MEYRICK, 1921).

Distribution. Oriental region: Sri Lanka, Palaearctic: Saudi Arabia, and Afrotropical region: South Africa.

Syngamoneura MABILLE, 1900

Syngamoneura MABILLE, 1900, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., **68**(1899): 750. Type-species: *Syngamoneura rubronotana* MABILLE, 1900 (*S. rubronotata* [sic!] VIETTE, 1954, *ibid.*: 380), Madagascar – designated by monotypy.

Monotypical. DIAKONOFF (1970) redescribing *Syngamoneura* pointed that it is rather closely related to *Ancylis* despite its facies does not remind that genus. After that author its genitalia are characterized by “remarkable socii completely clothed with short, stiff spines.” On the other hand, the pedunculi are devoid inner processes and the sterigma is flat; only the signa are similar to those in *Ancylis*. As I did not re-examined this species I am following the opinion by DIAKONOFF.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Tetramoera DIAKONOFF, 1967

Tetramoera DIAKONOFF, 1967, Bull. U.S. Mus., **257**: 68. Type-species: *Grapholitha schistaceana* SNELLEN, 1890, Oriental/Australian – by original designation.

Uncus broad, weakly sclerotized, long hairy; socius rudimentary; sacculus strongly extending distad, neck of valva short, cucullus small, slender; sterigma small, rounded proximally; signum single, small.

Species included: *T. leptalea* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascar; *T. schistacena* (SNELLEN, 1890), Sri Lanka, Micronesia, Hawaii, South Africa, Madagascar.

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical region: South Africa, Reunion, Mauritius, Madagascar.

Eucosmini

The occurrence of four genera (*Acroclita*, *Eucosma*, *Epinotia*, *Retinia*) in the discussed region is doubtful and requires a confirmation. They are, however, included in this paper.

Acroclita LEDERER, 1859

Acroclita LEDERER, 1859, Wien. ent. Mschr., **3**: 123, 329. Type-species: *Paedisca arctana* STAUDINGER, 1859 = *Semasia subsequana* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851, Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (LEDERER 1859).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

This genus is characterized by broad top of tegumen, elongate uncus directed ventro-distally and hook shaped, sclerotic socii. Sterigma small, situated in a deep incision of subgenital sternite; sclerite of colliculum long; base of posterior apophysis thickened. The position of uncus and the structure of socii are the probable autapomorphies for this genus.

One species described in *Acroclita* (*A. pertracta* DIAKONOFF, 1989) belongs in a different genus. However, *Acroclita* may be expected in this region.

Distribution. Holarctic and Oriental regions.

Bascanecosma DIAKONOFF, 1989

Bascanecosma DIAKONOFF, 1989, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), **25**(4): 442. Type-species: *Bascanecosma magicopa* DIAKONOFF, 1989, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical. Male genitalia with completely reduced uncus and socii. Originally stated: “A genus with the typical progressive synapomorphies of the tribe Eucosmini: absence of both uncus and socii, presence of a flat subsclerotic subscaphium and rather simple, but strongly moulded, valva with a thorny cucullus and the female with the less specialized broad ostium, a little developed col-

liculum and a pair of similarly simple small horn-shaped signa. On the other hand, an interesting autapomorphy being the quite unusual approximated veins 8 and 9." Systematic position unclear.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Brachioxena* DIAKONOFF, 1968**

Brachioxena DIAKONOFF, 1968(May,17), Beaufortia, **15** (189): 74, fig.9. Type-species: *Cydia psammacta* MEYRICK, 1908, South Africa – by original designation.

Bipenicillia AMSEL, 1968(October,1), Stuttg. Beitr. Naturk.,**191**: 16. Type-species: *Bipenicillia pakistana* AMSEL, 1968, Oriental – by original designation.

Redescription and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 2004.

This genus characterizes with broad valva, small cucullus and strong club-shaped dorso-basal process of valva. In female genitalia the medio-posterior lobe of sterigma is probably of autapomorphic importance.

Species included: *B. lutrocopa* (MEYRICK, 1914), South Africa; *B. niveipalpis* (MEYRICK, 1938), Belgian Congo; *B. psammacta* (MEYRICK, 1908), South Africa; *B. sparactis* (MEYRICK, 1928), Uganda.

Distribution. Afrotropical (Congo, Uganda, South Africa) and Oriental regions.

***Charitostega* DIAKONOFF, 1988**

Charitostega DIAKONOFF, 1988, Anns ent. Soc. Fr., (N.S.),**24**(3): 320. Type-species: *Charitostega polio-cycla* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical genus described originally as “an Eucosmine with the following autapomorphies: the saccus-like apical lobe of the tegumen, with peculiar clavate socii; the spiny process of the sacculus...” Ovipositor telescopic, sterigma membranous, colliculum elongate probably fused with cingulum into a uniform sclerite. Systematic position unclear.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Coniostola* DIAKONOFF, 1961**

Coniostola DIAKONOFF, 1961, Anns Soc. entomol. Fr.,**130**: 71, figs 25,27,28. Type-species: *Eucosma stereoma* MEYRICK, 1912, Oriental region: India – by original designation.

Originally described in Grapholitini as being characteristic by the genitalia and probably close to *Cydia*, with a half-moon-shaped sclerite at base of ductus bursae; sterigma in form of double weekly sclerotized patches situated beyond ostium bursae. Then transferred (DIAKONOFF 1988b) to Eucosmini and stated that it is close to *Eucosma* from which it differs “by the following apomorphies: an elevated short costal fold in male, not too closely approximated veins 6 and 7 in the hindwing, ... and an eucosmine tegumen.” He also mentions that “the valva and the vinculum have the aspect of those in Grapholitini.” Systematic position unclear. Not re-examined.

Species included: *C. stereoma* (MEYRICK, 1912), India, Seychelles = *Eucosma eriomis* MEYRICK, 1933, India, Java, Seychelles; *C. omistus* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascar.

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Seychelles) regions.

***Cosmetra* DIAKONOFF, 1977**

Cosmetra DIAKONOFF, 1977, Anns Soc. ent. Fr.,(N. S.),**13**(1): 103. Type-species: *Cosmetra anthophaga* DIAKONOFF, 1977, Reunion – by original designation.

Redescription: DIAKONOFF 1992.

Originally described as very close to *Acroclita* LEDERER, 1859. Characterized by broad tegumen and broad uncus marked with pair of small median cusps and distinctly sclerotized, elongate socii. *Assulella* KUZNETZOV, 1973 develops a similar type of uncus and tegumen but has no rigid

socii and its gnathos is armed with a pair of distal processes. Postostial part of sterigma fuses with large subgenital sternite resembling that in *Rhopobota* LEDERER, 1859.

Species included: *C. anthophaga* DIAKONOFF, 1977, Reunion; ?*C. rythmosema* DIAKONOFF, 1992, Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar and Reunion.

***Crociosema* ZELLER, 1847**

Crociosema ZELLER, 1847, Isis, Leipzig, **40**: 721. Type-species: *Crociosema plebejana* ZELLER, 1847 – designated by monotypy.

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The structure of scent organs and lobes of subgenital sternite may prove the autapomorphies of this genus. The importance of small hairy process at base of the dorsum of uncus and the structure of valva require further examination; the shape of valva seems constant and characteristic of *Crociosema*.

Species included: *C. bostrychodes* DIAKONOFF, 1992, Madagascar.

Distribution. A cosmopolitan genus. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Epinotia* HÜBNER, [1825]1816**

Epinotia HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 376. Type-species: *Phalaena similana* HÜBNER, 1793, Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The putative autapomorphy of this genus is the presence and structure of henion. Another character, a tendency to fusion of basal triangle of tegumen (?gnathos) and the socius, leading to direct connection between the henion and socius may also prove of autapomorphic importance. The genus was subdivided into several subgenera recently synonymized (cf. RAZOWSKI 2003).

Species included tentatively: *E. dorsifraga*; *E. (Panoplia) heteranthera*; *E. (P.) phloeorrhages*; *E. (P.) pictura*; *E. (P.) transversa* all described by DIAKONOFF in 1970; *E. xyloryctoides* DIAKONOFF, 1992 – all from Madagascar. The generic positions of all of them require, however, reconsideration.

Distribution. Holarctic, Neotropical, Oriental, Australian and ?Afrotropical regions.

***Eucosma* HÜBNER, [1823]**

Eucosma HÜBNER, [1823], Zütrage Samml. exotische Schmett., **2**: 28. Type-species: *Eucosma circulana* HÜBNER, [1823], Nearctic – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

No autapomorphy found. Very close to *Epiblema* HÜBNER, [1825]1816 showing similar reductions in the male genitalia and differing mainly in the absence of a horn like process situated near distal edge of basal cavity of valva and the general facies.

Some Afrotropical species have been included or described in *Eucosma* but none of the re-examined ones belonged in it. However, some unexamined species may belong in this widely distributed genus.

Species included: ?*E. bactromorpha* DIAKONOFF, 1992, Madagascar.

Distribution. Holarctic and Oriental regions; also Afrotropical region?

***Gyponoma* MEYRICK, 1895**

Gyponoma MEYRICK, 1895, Handbook Br. Lepid.: 481. Type-species: *Tortrix dealbana* FRÖLICH, 1828 = *Tortrix incarnatana* HAWORTH, [1811] – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The putative autapomorphies of this genus are the shape of cucullus, the presence of specialized peduncular scent organ, and the secondary strengthening of posterior part of membrane covering basal cavity of valva.

Species included: *G. opsonoma* MEYRICK, 1918, South Africa; ?*G. penthetria* DIAKONOFF, 1992, Madagascar.

Distribution. Holarctic, Oriental and Afrotropical (South Africa, ? Madagascar) regions.

***Herpystis* MEYRICK, 1911**

Herpystis MEYRICK, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. NS Wales, **36**: 244. Type-species: *Herpystis rusticula* MEYRICK, 1911, Seychelles = *H. avida* MEYRICK, 1911, Australian region – designated by monotypy.

Redescription: DIAKONOFF 1969.

DIAKONOFF (1969) stated that *Herpystis* is of *Spilonota* relationship. However, the structure of both male and female genitalia is quite different and the position of this genus requires a re-consideration. *Herpystis* characterizes with large, spherical tegumen, rigid pending socii and long valva with slender, long neck. Cucullus is small or weakly differentiated. The supposed autapomorphies of *Herpystis* are the shape and position of socii. Similar characters are also to be found with *Cosmetra*. The sterigma entirely fused with eighth sternite and the signum reduced to two slender ridges could also be interpreted as autapomorphies.

Species included: *H. physalodes* (MEYRICK, 1910), Fiji, Sri Lanka etc, Seychelles; *H. rusticula* MEYRICK, 1911, Seychelles (also Oriental and Australian regions).

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Seychelles) regions.

***Megaherpystis* DIAKONOFF, 1969**

Megaherpystis DIAKONOFF, 1969, Tijdschr. Ent., **112**(3): 97, fig. 1. Type-species: *Megaherpystis eusema* DIAKONOFF, 1969, Seychelles – by original designation.

DIAKONOFF writes: “judging from the male genitalia, allied with *Herpystis* MEYRICK, but not closely. Actually an allomorph form.” In the male genitalia I am unable to find any important difference between *Herpystis*, *Megaherpystis* and *Cosmetra* except for the structure or reduction of uncus. It is supposed that *Assulella* KUZNETZOV, 1972 is also comparable with the mentioned genera.

Species included: *M. agmatophora* DIAKONOFF, 1989, Comoro Is; *M. eusema* DIAKONOFF, 1969, Seychelles; *M. nereidopa* (MEYRICK, 1927), Uganda = *Eucosma phyllosocia* (MEYRICK, 1937), Kenya.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Kenya, Uganda, Seychelles.

***Neaspasia* DIAKONOFF, 1989**

Neaspasia DIAKONOFF, 1989, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), **25**(4): 445. Type-species: *Neaspasia loxochlamys* DIAKONOFF, 1989, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical. Characterized with strong, simple uncus and broad socii. Valva typical of several genera of Eucosmini, e.g. *Retinia* GUENÉE, 1845 or *Barbara* HEINRICH, 1923. Originally compared with *Eucosma* and *Epinotia* but: “the tegumen part of genitalia is so peculiar, with rather long conical uncus and huge socii, that I am compelled to separate the genus.” Systematic position unclear.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Neohermenias* DIAKONOFF, 1966**

Neohermenias DIAKONOFF, 1966, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **85**: 73. Type-species: *Hermenias scoliomelas* DIAKONOFF, 1953, Australian – by original designation.

Uncus small bifid or represented by a pair of horn like processes; socius broad, short; neck of valva very slender, long; cucullus small, downcurved, usually subtriangular; aedeagus short, sur-

rounded by broad anellus. Female: Sterigma broad, plate-shaped; signa absent. Similar and probably related with *Spilonota*.

Species included: *N.melanastrapis* DIAKONOFF, 1969, Seychelles.

Distribution. Australian, Oriental and Afrotropical (Seychelles) regions.

Niphadostola DIAKONOFF, 1989

Niphadostola DIAKONOFF, 1989, Anns Soc. ent. Fr.,(N.S.),**25**(4): 448. Type-species: *Niphadostola crocosema* DIAKONOFF, 1989, Madagascar – by original designation.

After the original description resembling *Cyphophanes* MEYRICK, 1937 especially in the shape of labial palpi but differing from it mainly in the venation. Female reminds many genera of Eucosmini (e.g. *Epiblema*), with “striking” piercing ovipositor. Its putative autapomorphy is the shape of the end part of valva which somewhat reminds that in *Penestostoma*.

Species included: *N. asceta*; *N. chionea*; *N. crocosema* – all described by DIAKONOFF (1989) from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Notocelia HÜBNER,[1825]1816

Notocelia HÜBNER,[1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 379, 380. Type-species: [*Tortrix*] *achatana* HÜBNER, [1796-99] = *Phalaena Tortrix uddmanniana* LINNAEUS, 1758, Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (WESTWOOD 1840).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

Very close to Holarctic-Oriental *Epiblema* HÜBNER, [1825]1816 but distinct by two autapomorphies, viz., the presence of posterior pair of the non-deciduous cornuti and the development of the postero-lateral lobes of sterigma.

Species included: *N. albosectana* (MABILLE, 1900); [?] *N. cycloides* DIAKONOFF, 1989 – both Madagascan. Both, however, without the apomorphic position and number of non-deciduous cornuti thus requiring re-examination

Distribution. Palaearctic, Oriental, and probably Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

Plutographa DIAKONOFF, 1970

Plutographa DIAKONOFF, 1970, Mém. ORSTOM, **37**: 139, text figs 12, 32. Type-species: *Plutographa cyclops* DIAKONOFF, 1970, Madagascan – by original designation.

Described as a monotypical genus “closely related to *Epinotia*, judging from the male genitalia. However, the general facies, the female genitalia and the very long socii are characteristic and distinct.” Judging from male genitalia very similar to Palaearctic *Coenobiodes* KUZNETZOV, 1973 and Oriental/Palaearctic *Lepteucosma* DIAKONOFF, 1971. Characterized by short caulis and broad valva with ill-defined neck. No autapomorphy found.

Species included: *P. authodes* DIAKONOFF, 1999 and *P. cyclops* DIAKONOFF, 1970, both from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Protancylis DIAKONOFF, 1983

Protancylis DIAKONOFF, 1983, Fauna of Saudi Arabia,**5**: 267. Type-species: *Protancylis amseli* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Palaearctic: Saudi Arabia.

Described in Eucosmini as monotypical. Tegumen rather small, rounded apically; pedunculus without inner process; socius broad, lateral; neck of valva and ventro-proximal lobe of cucullus present; sclerites of colliculum and cingulum rather fused with one another. Systematic position unclear; I am following the original suggestion and retain *Protancylis* in Eucosmini. Two species known.

Species included: *P. bisecta* RAZOWSKI, 2002, Cameroon.

Distribution. Palaearctic (Saudi Arabia) and Afrotropical (Cameroon) regions.

***Retinia* GUENÉE, 1845**

Retinia GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc. ent. Fr.,(2)3: 161. Type-species: *Retinia resinana* GUENÉE, 1845 = *Pha-laena Tinea resinella* LINNAEUS, 1758, Palaearctic – by subsequent designation (DESMAREST 1857).

Redescription: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

No autapomorphy found; only the larvae of the type-species, *R. resinella* LINNAEUS, 1758, characterize with a presence of four setae of the group VII on the thoracic legs.

Species included: *R. mecynopus* DIAKONOFF, 1989; not re-examined.

Distribution. Holarctic and probably Afrotropical region.

***Sociognatha* DIAKONOFF, 1989**

Sociognatha DIAKONOFF, 1989, Anns Soc. ent. Fr.,(N.S.),25(1): 452. Type-species: *Sociognatha oligoropa* DIAKONOFF, 1989, Madagascar – by original designation.

After the original description “the genitalia faintly remind one of those of the Palaearctic genus *Gypsonoma*.” Its autapomorphies “are the absence of the male haustellum, long palpi, and the strange eight abdominal segment in the female.” Judging from the original figure the male genitalia are quite different from those in *Gypsonoma* and its allies. The systematic position unclear.

***Spilonota* STEPHENS, 1829**

Spilonota STEPHENS, 1829, Nom. Br. Insects: 46. Type-species: [*Tortrix*] *comitana* Hübner,[1796-99] = *Tortrix ocellana* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Palaearctic – by subsequent designations (CURTIS 1835).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The putative autapomorphies of *Spilonota* are the shapes of sterigma and subgenital sternite, the structure of the end part of valva and probably those of socius and caulis.

The genus is widely distributed in the Holarctic and Oriental regions and there is rather little chance to find it in this region. The examined Afrotropical species described in this genus are transferable to other genera (e.g. *S. penechra* DIAKONOFF, 1989 belongs to *Strepsicerus*).

***Strepsicerus* MEYRICK, 1881**

Strepsicerus MEYRICK, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.,6: 306, Type-species: *Sciaphila ejectana* WALKER, 1863, Australian – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908). Replacement name for *Strepsicrates* MEYRICK, 1981; a junior homonym of *Strepsisceros* RAFINESQUE, 1815 which, however, is a nomen nudum.

Strepsicrates MEYRICK, 1888, Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.,20(1887): 73. Type-species: *Sciaphila ejectana* WALKER, 1863 – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908); a replacement name for *Strepsicerus* MEYRICK, 1881, its junior homonym.

Redescription and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989.

The presence and shape of the latero-terminal processes of tegumen and the shape of cucullus may prove of autapomorphic importance. The systematic position unclear; DIAKONOFF (1967) placed it near *Peridaedala* MEYRICK, 1925. It also shows some characters common with Oriental genus *Hermenias* MEYRICK, 1911.

Species included: *S. penechra* (DIAKONOFF, 1989; *Spilonota*) – **comb.n.**, Madagascar.

Distribution. Australian, Oriental, Holarctic and Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

***Stygitropha* DIAKONOFF, 1983**

Stygitropha DIAKONOFF, 1983, Anns Soc. ent. Fr.,(N.S.),19(3): 308, fig. 19. Type-species: *Stygitropha fu-nebris* DIAKONOFF, 1983, Madagascar – by original designation.

Monotypical. DIAKONOFF writes: “a remarkable genus with distinct Eucosmine features and strongly sclerotized genitalia, but also with some tortricine resemblance (*socius*, *gnathos*).” Its putative autapomorphies are the huge uncus with latero-terminal processes and the subtriangular cucullus separated by very short neck and ventral incision. Gnathos present. Sterigma rather short with elongate lateral lobes and cup-shaped colliculum; cingulum median; signum a single plate with median thorn. Systematic position obscure.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Syropetrova DIAKONOFF, 1970

Syropetrova DIAKONOFF, 1970, Mém. ORSTOM, **37**: 128, text fig. 22. Type-species: *Syropetrova viridis* DIAKONOFF, 1970, Madagascan – by original designation.

Originally described as monotypical being “apparently a development of the *Petrova* stock.” It differs “from that genus by the presence of a short, furcate uncus and an apical cusp or cusps along the top of sacculus and chiefly, by the presence of coremata at the 7th segment of the male.”

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Thylacogaster DIAKONOFF, 1988

Thylacogaster DIAKONOFF, 1988, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), **24**(2): 178. Type-species: *Thylacogaster rhodomenia* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascan – by original designation.

Monotypical; originally described as “a peculiar new genus of uncertain affinity.” It characterizes with weak tegumen provided with terminal patches of hairs and very slender pedunculus, and peculiar valva with dorso postmedian fold, atrophied neck and subtriangular cucullar part terminating in a thorn. Ovipositor telescopic with ill-defined sterigma.

Distribution. Afrotropical region (Madagascar).

Xenosocia DIAKONOFF, 1989

Xenosocia DIAKONOFF, 1989, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), **25**(4): 436 (*Xenosovia* [sic!]: 437). Type-species: *Xenosocia panegyrica* DIAKONOFF, 1989, Madagascar – by original designation.

Described in Eucosmini without a closer comparison. Uncus and socii strongly sclerotized; neck of valva slender; cucullus armed with ventral prominence or a thorn. Female with large lobes of subgenital sternite. Somewhat reminding *Cosmetra* but with apomorphic socii, slender uncus and much slenderer neck of valva.

Species included: *X. acrophora*; *X. argyritis*; *X. euryptycha*; *X. iocinctis*; *X. lampouris*; *X. panegyrica*; *X. polyschelis*; *X. tryphera* – all described by DIAKONOFF in 1989; *X. dynastes* DIAKONOFF, 1992 – all from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Yunusemeria KOÇAK, 1981

Yunusemeria KOÇAK, 1981, Priamus, **1**: 121, replacement name for *Stephanoma* DIAKONOFF, 1970.

Stephanoma DIAKONOFF, 1970, Mém. ORSTOM, **37**: 130, text figs 8, 23. Type-species: *Stephanoma triangulum* DIAKONOFF, 1970, Madagascan – by original designation, preoccupied by *Stephanoma* WARNECK, 1801.

Monotypical, diagnosed as “a specialised member of the *Epiblema-Eucosma* group. The male genitalia are very characteristic.”

As one can judge from the original drawing the uncus of the type-species is rudimentary flanked by two submedian lobes of tegumen (another, more ventral structure not identified). Female described by same author (DIAKONOFF 1989); it characterizes with large anteostial part of sterigma.

Grapholitini

Of the genera to which the Afrotropical species have been included only *Dichrorampha* GUENÉE 1845 is not confirmed. One genus, *Cirriphora*, is for the first time recorded from this region.

Coccothera OBRAZTSOV, 1951

Coccothera MEYRICK, 1914, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 6: 189 – **syn.n.** Type-species: *Grapholitha spissana* ZELLER, 1852, Natal – by original designation.

Cirriphora OBRAZTSOV, 1951, Tijdschr. Ent., 93(1950): 99. Type-species: *Grapholitha pharaonana* KOLLAR, 1859, Palaearctic – by original designation.

Redescription: DIAKONOFF 1968b, *Coccothera* (on basis of *ferrifracta*); RAZOWSKI 1989.

Male genitalia characterize by a weak tegumen, the lack of socii and small cucullus provided with short terminal thorn. Female with small, weakly sclerotized poststrial sterigma and long ductus bursae; ductus seminalis posterior originating before sclerite of colliculum.

Species included: *C. victrix* (MEYRICK, 1918), and *C. spissana* (ZELLER, 1852), both from South Africa; *C. ferrifracta* DIAKONOFF, 1968, Ghana.

Distribution. Palaearctic and Afrotropical region: Ghana, South Africa.

Remarks. Type-material of *C. victrix* (MEYRICK, 1918), **comb.n.** was compared with the illustration of the genitalia of *Coccothera ferrifracta* DIAKONOFF, 1968.

Cryptophlebia WALSINGHAM, 1899

Cryptophlebia WALSINGHAM, 1899, Indian Mus. Notes, 4(3): 105. Type-species: *Cryptophlebia carophaga* WALSINGHAM, 1899 = *Arothrophora ombrodelta* LOWER, [1898], Oriental-Australian – by original designation.

Redescription and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, KOMAI 1999.

The supposed autapomorphies of this genus are the shape of subgenital sternite and the structure of abdominal scent organ and the differentiation of its scales. The thick, spherical valva is probably a synapomorphy of *Cryptophlebia*, *Metriophlebia* and the New World *Ecdytolopha* ZELLER, [1876]1875 and *Pseudogalleria* RAGONOT, 1884.

Species included: *C. caeca* DIAKONOFF, 1969, Cosmoledo Id, Seychelles, Aldabra; *C. peltastica* (MEYRICK, 1921) = *Argyroploce illepida* MEYRICK, 1911, Seychelles, Madagascar; *C. semilunana* (SAALMÜLLER, 1880), Madagascar = *Argyroploce praesiliens* MEYRICK, 1924, Uganda = *A. xylodelta* MEYRICK, 1928, Uganda; *C. williamsi* BRADLEY, 1953 Mauritius, Madagascar.

Distribution. A Pantropical genus. Afrotropical region: Widely spread, from W Africa to Reunion, Seychelles, Madagascar etc.

Cryptoschesis DIAKONOFF, 1988

Cryptoschesis DIAKONOFF, 1988, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), 24(3): 318. Type-species: *Cryptoschesis imitans* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascar – by original designation.

A monotypical genus close to *Cryptophlebia* but after the original description differing from it “by the grapholitine vinculum and by the attachment of the valvae” which “are decidedly more eucosmine” and its “genitalia have nothing in common with that genus.” Judging from the illustrations in the original paper these differences are rather slight.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Cydia HÜBNER, [1825]1816

Cydia HÜBNER, [1825]1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 375. Type-species: *Phalaena pomonella* LINNAEUS, 1758 – by subsequent designation (WALSINGHAM 1897).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003.

The putative autapomorphies of *Cydia* are as follows: The ventral margin of sacculus concave near base, the presence of anal fold in male hindwing, and the termination of vein 3A close to anal edge of wing. Often subdivided into several subgenera.

Species included: *C. exornata* and *C. siderocosma* – both described by DIAKONOFF, 1969 from Aldabra; *C. platydryas* (MEYRICK, 1932), Rhodesia; *C. undosa* (DIAKONOFF, 1957), Reunion (all described in *Laspeyresia* = *Cydia* by DIAKONOFF 1969).

Distribution. All the regions; Afrotropical region: Rhodesia, Reunion, Aldabra.

***Dracontogena* DIAKONOFF, 1970**

Dracontogena DIAKONOFF, 1970, Mém. ORSTOM, **37**: 122, text fig. 14. Type-species: *Dracontogena niphadonta* DIAKONOFF, Madagascan – by original designation.

Monobasic. Originally suggested to belong to the *Cryptophlebia* group of genera. Male hindwing with deep excision along vein CuA2. Disc of valva usually with oval membranous tumescence, ovate cucullus and strongly reduced neck. Female characterizes with the presence of sclerite of colliculum and atrophy of median part of postostial sterigma. In the male genitalia it also reminds *Cryptoschesis*.

Species included: *D. niphadonta* DIAKONOFF, 1970, Madagascar; *D. tonitrualis* (MEYRICK, 1934), Portuguese Guinea.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Portuguese Guinea, Madagascar.

***Eucosmocydia* DIAKONOFF, 1988**

Eucosmocydia DIAKONOFF, 1988, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., N.S., **24**(3): 326. Type-species: *Eucosmocydia oedipus* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascar – by original designation.

Originally its systematic position is characterized as follows: “I am compelled to place this form in a new genus, at very border of the Grapholitini and the Eucosmini.” Male genitalia reminiscent those of *Stenentoma* and the two genera may be rather closely related.

***Fulcrifera* DANILEVSKY et KUZNETZOV, 1968**

Fulcrifera DANILEVSKY et KUZNETZOV, 1968, Fauna SSSR, **5**(1): 454. Type-species: *Laspeyresia luteiceps* KUZNETZOV, 1962, Palaearctic – by original designation.

Redescription: RAZOWSKI 1989.

The only putative autapomorphy of this genus is the presence of a thorny fulcrum.

Species included: *F. periculosa* (MEYRICK, 1913); *F. psamminitis* (MEYRICK, 1913), both from South Africa.

Distribution. Palaearctic, Oriental and Afrotropical (South Africa) regions.

***Grapholita* TREITSCHKE, 1829**

Grapholita TREITSCHKE, 1829, Schmett. Eur., **7**: 232. Type-species: *Tortrix lunulana* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775 = *Pyalis dorsana* FABRICIUS, 1775 – by subsequent designation (WALSINGHAM 1895).

Redescriptions and synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, 2003; KOMAI 1999.

Probably a heterogenous assemblage, however, a larval character (SV group on eighth abdominal segment unisetose or bisetose) and component of pheromone (in all but one examined species) may prove of autapomorphic importance. The species included by DIAKONOFF 1969 are as follows.

Included species: *G. miranda* (MEYRICK, 1911); *G. mesoscia* DIAKONOFF, 1969; *G. rhabdotacra* Diakonoff, 1969, all from Aldabra; *G. limbata* DIAKONOFF, 1969, Seychelles.

Distribution. All the regions. Afrotropical region: Aldabra and Seychelles.

***Hyposarotis* DIAKONOFF, 1988**

Hyposarotis DIAKONOFF, 1988, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., N.S., **24**(2): 168. Type-species: *Hyposarotis atyphopa* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascan – by original designation.

As stated originally *Hyposarotis* is very close to *Grapholitha*. It is “distinct by the peculiar long brushes of hairs on the base of the hindwing dorsum and also by the entirely different facies...” Probably synonymous with the mentioned genus.

Species included: *H. atyphopa* and *H. impudica*, both described by DIAKONOFF in 1988 from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region (Madagascar and probably South Africa, cf. the original description).

***Mesotes* DIAKONOFF, 1988**

Mesotes DIAKONOFF, 1988, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., N.S., **24**(2): 172. Type-species: *Mesotes pectinata* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascan – by original designation.

Described as closely related to *Leguminivora* OBRAZTSOV, 1960 known from the Palearctic and Oriental regions and differing from that genus in the male genitalia. DIAKONOFF writes that it also resembles *Cydia* being “actually closer to *Grapholita* TREITSCHKE, but without any coremata.” He also compared it with *Fulcrifera* and stated that “the third genus belonging in the *Mesotes* group is *Cirriphora* OBRAZTSOV.” One can thus conclude that the position of *Mesotes* requires a revision.

Species included: *M. pectinata*, *M. psimythistes*, both described by DIAKONOFF in 1988 from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region (Madagascar).

***Microsarotis* DIAKONOFF, 1982**

Microsarotis DIAKONOFF, 1982, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **193**: 10. Type-species: *Laspeyresia palamedes* MEYRICK, 1916, Oriental – by original designation.

Described to comprise two species from Sri Lanka. After original description it is similar to *Dichrorampha* GUENÉE, 1845; after DIAKONOFF (1982a) close to Palearctic *Pammenodes* DANILEVSKY et KUZNETZOV, 1968 [= *Parapammene* OBRAZTSOV, 1960]. From this last it differs “by the absence of coremata and quite different genitalia.” The genus characterizes with broad valva with almost completely reduced neck and weakly differentiated cucullus.

Species included: *M. pauliani* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascar.

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical regions (Madagascar).

***Pammenitis* DIAKONOFF, 1988**

Pammenitis DIAKONOFF, 1988, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., N.S., **24**(2): 167. Type-species: *Pammenitis calligrapha* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascan – by original designation.

Monotypical; originally compared with *Pammenodes* DANILEVSKY et KUZNETZOV “but differing by the presence of slight coremata and absence of abdominal androconia while the peculiar armature of valva forms the secondary autapomorphy.” From *Pammene* the two above mentioned “genera differ by the neuration of the hindwing being similar in the two sexes.” Judging from the original illustration this genus reminiscent *Microsarotis* but characterizes with different cucullar part of valva armed with thick marginal thorns.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

***Selania* STEPHENS, 1834**

Selania STEPHENS, 1834, Illustr. Br. Ent., Haustellata, **4**: 121. Type-species: *Carpocapsa leplastriana* CURTIS, 1831, Palearctic – by subsequent designation (FERNALD 1908).

Redescriptions, synonymies: RAZOWSKI 1989, KOMAI 1999.

Two groups of species, formerly treated as distinct genera (*Selania* and *Chretienia* OBRAZTSOV, 1968, both Palaearctic) characterize with one autapomorphy, the presence of v-shaped sclerite of corpus bursae. KOMAI (1999) adds also that “the valva being pincers-shaped in dorsal view” and “the ringed or plate-shaped sclerite of the left side of the posterior end” of corpus bursae”.

Species included: *S. detrita* (MEYRICK, 1928), Sudan; *S. exornata* (DIAKONOFF, 1969), Aldabra Is.

Distribution. Palaearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical (Sudan, Aldabra) regions.

Stenentoma DIAKONOFF, 1969

Stenentoma DIAKONOFF, 1969, Tijdschr. Ent., **112**(3): 94, fig. 2. Type-species: *Stenentoma chrysolampra* DIAKONOFF, 1969, Aldabra – by original designation.

Originally realized to have a facies similar to *Laspeyresia* = *Cydia* but differing by the venation and “narrow valva abruptly emarginate far beyond middle, the cucullus being small”. Male genitalia characterize with very long, slender tegumen and hairy submembranous very long setose patches along edges of subscaphium. These characters and the shape of valva are the supposed autapomorphies of *Stenentoma*. Described for two species.

Species included: *S. chrysolampra* DIAKONOFF, 1969. *S. onychosema* DIAKONOFF, 1969 also from Aldabra differs distinctly from *chrysolampra* by the male genitalia and may represent another genus.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Aldabra and South Africa (unpublished data).

Stephanopyga DIAKONOFF, 1988

Stephanopyga DIAKONOFF, 1988, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (N.S.), N.S., **2**(24): 175. Type-species: *Stephanopyga ignota* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Madagascan – by original designation.

Monotypical; not compared with any other genus but noted that as to the colouring its type-species remind slightly *Grapholita miranda* (MEYRICK). It characterizes with long, loosely hairy labial palpi. The male genitalia peculiar, with terminal, rather well developed socii and broad valva devoid a neck and provided with a very small cucullus. To some degree this last reminds that in the Palaearctic *Cirriphora* OBRAZTSOV, 1951 = *Coccothera* MEYRICK, 1914.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Thaumatotibia ZACHER, 1915

Thaumatotibia ZACHER, 1915, TROPENPFLANZER, **18**: 529. Type-species: *Thaumatotibia roerigii* ZACHER, 1915 = *Argyroplote leucotreta* MEYRICK, 1913, South Africa – designated by monotypy.

Metriophlebia DIAKONOFF, 1969, Tijdschr. Ent., **112**(3): 89, fig. 3. Type-species: *Eucosma chaomorpha* MEYRICK, 1929, Oceania (Marquesas Is) – by original designation.

Redescription: KOMAI 1999.

Similar to *Cryptophlebia* but valva without strong submarginal spines of cucullus. It characterizes mainly with a sclerotized male subgenital tergum with convex distal edge and broad convexity of terminal portion of corpus bursae (KOMAI 1999). Similarly as the mentioned genus it is also related with the New World *Ecdytolopha* ZELLER, 1875 and *Pseudogalleria* RAGONOT, 1884.

Metriophlebia was described as monotypical, very close to *Cryptophlebia*. After the original description “differing from that genus by smaller size and the unique denticulate juxta, and by neuration”.

Species included: *T. apicitudana* (MABILLE, 1900), Madagascar; *T. euctata* (DIAKONOFF, 1988), Reunion; *T. batrachopa* (MEYRICK, 1908); *T. euctata* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Reunion; *E. chaomorpha* (MEYRICK, 1929), Marquesas and Seychelles; *T. leucotreta* MEYRICK, 1913 = *T. roerigeri* ZACHER, 1915, South Africa; *T. dolichogonia* (DIAKONOFF, 1988), Madagascar; *T. ecnomia* (DIAK-

ONOFF, 1974), Reunion I.; *T. etiennei*; *T. macrogona* both described by DIAKONOFF, 1988 from Madagascar; *T. macrops* (DIAKONOFF, 1959), South Africa.

Distribution. Australian and Afrotropical region: South Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles, Reunion.

Thylacandra DIAKONOFF, 1963

Thylacandra DIAKONOFF, 1963, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, **74**(1): 142, fig. 5 (*Thylacandra* [sic!] pl. 3). Type-species: *Retinia argyromixtana* MABILLE, 1900, Madagascan – by original designation.

Originally *Thylacandra* was stated to be “allied with *Cryptophlebia* WALS.” Its valva characterizes with a peculiar, rounded organ situated near middle subcostally (however, absent in *sycophyes*), comparable with that in *Dracontogena*.

Species included: *T. argyromixtana* (MABILLE, 1900); *T. sycophyes* DIAKONOFF, 1970 – both from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

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