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Catalogue of the Family Cossidae of the Old World

(Lepidoptera)

by

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Abstract: A catalogue of the Old World Cossidae is presented.
2 new subfamilies are described:
Politzariellinae subfam. nov. (type genus ***Politzariella* gen. nov.**),
Mehariinae subfam. nov. (type genus *Meharia* CHRÉTIEN, 1915).

17 new genera are erected:
***Mahomedella* gen. nov.** (type species *Catopta rungsi* DANIEL & WITT, 1974),
***Camellocossus* gen. nov.** (type species *Cossus abyssinica* HAMPSON, 1910),
***Gumilevia* gen. nov.** (type species *Gumilevia* ***zhiraph* spec. nov.**),
***Koboldocossus* gen. nov.** (type species *Koboldocossus* ***nigrostriatus* spec. nov.**),
***Chingizid* gen. nov.** (type species *Lamellocossus transaltaica* DANIEL, 1970),
***Kalimantanossus* gen. nov.** (type species *Paracossus microgenitalis* YAKOVLEV, 2004),
***Reticulocossus* gen. nov.** (type species *Paracossus schoorli* YAKOVLEV, 2004),
***Neurocossus* gen. nov.** (type species *Paracossus khmer* YAKOVLEV, 2004),
***Kerzhnerocossus* gen. nov.** (type species *Kerzhnerocossus* ***sambainu* spec. nov.**),
***Politzariella* gen. nov.** (type species *Politzariella* ***pantherina* SPEC. NOV.**),
***Orientozeuzera* gen. nov.** (type species *Zeuzera caudata* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916),
***Zeurrora* gen. nov.** (type species *Zeuzera indica* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]),
***Polyphagozerra* gen. nov.** (type species *Zeuzera coffeae* NIETNER, 1861),
***Neurozerra* gen. nov.** (type species *Zeuzera conferta* WALKER, 1856),
***Zeuroepkia* gen. nov.** (type species *Zeuzera borneana* ROEPKE, 1957),
***Schoorlea* gen. nov.** (type species *Zeuzera duffelsi* SCHOORL, 1999),
***Acosma* gen. nov.** (type species *Acosma* ***gurkoi* spec. nov.**).

114 new species are described: *Aholcocerus* ***sevastopuloi* spec. nov.**, *Camellocossus* ***osmanya* spec. nov.**, *Gumilevia* ***konkistador* spec. nov.**, *Gumilevia* ***minettii* spec. nov.**, *Gumilevia* ***zhiraph* spec. nov.**, *Gumilevia* ***timorum* spec. nov.**, *Koboldocossus* ***nigrostriatus* spec. nov.**, *Mirocossus* ***politzari* spec. nov.**, *Mirocossus* ***kibwezi* spec. nov.**, *Mirocossus* ***haritonovi* spec. nov.**, *Mirocossus* ***sinevi* spec. nov.**, *Mirocossus* ***siniaevi* spec. nov.**, *Mirocossus* ***mordkovitchi* spec. nov.**, *Mirocossus* ***sombo* spec. nov.**, *Mirocossus* ***sudanicus* spec. nov.**, *Roepkiella* ***ingae* spec. nov.**, *Kotchevnik* ***baj* spec. nov.**, *Cossus* ***kerzhneri* spec. nov.**, *Streltzoviella* ***owadai* spec. nov.**, *Dervishiya* ***vartianae* spec. nov.**, *Afroarabiella* ***tanzaniae* spec. nov.**, *Planctogystia* ***legraini* spec. nov.**, *Planctogystia* ***olsoufieffae* spec. nov.**, *Brachylia* ***nussi* spec. nov.**, *Brachylia* ***eberti* spec. nov.**, *Brachylia* ***hercules* spec. nov.**, *Brachylia* ***senegalensis* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Brachylia* ***murzini* spec. nov.**, *Brachylia* ***albida* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Brachylia* ***fon* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Kerzhnerocossus* ***sambainu* spec. nov.**, *Stygioides* ***nupponenorum* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Dyspessa* ***saldaitisi* spec. nov.**, *Politzariella* ***pantherina* spec. nov.**, *Phargmacossia* ***kiplingi* spec. nov.**, *Roerikhiora* ***bachma* spec. nov.**, *Phragmataecia* ***geisha* spec. nov.**, *Phragmataecia* ***anikini* spec. nov.**, *Zeuzeropecten* ***clenchi* spec. nov.**, *Zeuzeropecten* ***dargei* spec. nov.**, *Zeuzeropecten* ***zambica* spec. nov.**, *Zeuzeropecten* ***tanzaniae* spec. nov.**, *Oreocossus* ***grzimeki* spec. nov.**, *Oreocossus* ***politzari* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Oreocossus* ***gurkoi* spec. nov.**, *Bergaris* ***solovievi* spec. nov.**, *Bergaris* ***halim* spec. nov.**, *Eulophonotus* ***nigrodiscalis* spec. nov.**, *Orientozeuzera* ***halmahera* spec. nov.**, *Orientozeuzera* ***meyi* spec. nov.**, *Orientozeuzera* ***roepkei* spec. nov.**, *Orientozeuzera* ***sympatrica* spec. nov.**, *Orientozeuzera* ***brechlini* spec. nov.**, *Orientozeuzera* ***shiva* spec. nov.**, *Tarsozeuzera* ***miklukhomaklayi* spec. nov.**, *Tarsozeuzera* ***ustjuzhanini* spec. nov.**, *Chalcidica* ***maculescens* spec. nov.**, *Panau* ***goliathi* spec. nov.**, *Panau* ***speideli* spec. nov.**, *Skeletophyllon* ***andamani* spec. nov.**, *Skeletophyllon* ***wetarensis* spec. nov.**, *Skeletophyllon* ***tarasovi* spec. nov.**, *Skeletophyllon* ***pallida* spec. nov.**, *Skeletophyllon* ***hanuman* spec. nov.**, *Skeletophyllon* ***kshatrij* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***snowensis* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***shudra* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***agni* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***varuna* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***peleng* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***ardzhuna* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***pandu* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***indra* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***draupadi* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***kunti* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***mindanao* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***chakra* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***sinyaevi* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***brechlini* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***suriya* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***nakula* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***soma* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***papuasi* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***arfakensis* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***floresi* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***drago* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***vulkani* spec. nov.**, *Trismelasmos* ***kalisi* spec. nov.**, *Aethalopteryx* ***nilotica* spec. nov.**, *Aethalopteryx* ***anikini* spec. nov.**, *Aethalopteryx* ***masai* spec. nov.**, *Aethalopteryx* ***elf* spec. nov.**, *Aethalopteryx* ***politzari* spec. nov.**, *Aethalopteryx* ***gazelle* spec. nov.**, *Aethalopteryx* ***rudloffi* spec. nov.**, *Aethalopteryx* ***kisangani* spec. nov.**, *Aethalopteryx* ***sulaki* spec. nov.**, *Acosma* ***gurkoi* spec. nov.**, *Strigocossus* ***hepialoides* spec. nov.**, *Strigocossus* ***kushit* spec. nov.**, *Sinyaeviella* ***renatae* spec. nov.**, *Azygophleps* ***larseni* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Azygophleps* ***kovtunovitchi* spec. nov.**, *Azygophleps* ***sheikh* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Azygophleps* ***liliyae* spec. nov.**, *Azygophleps* ***legraini* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Azygophleps* ***godswindow* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Azygophleps* ***otello* spec. nov.**, *Azygophleps* ***equatorialis* spec. nov.**, *Pseudocossus* ***mineti* spec. nov.**, *Pseudocossus* ***viettei* spec. nov.**, *Pseudocossus* ***olsoufieffae* spec. nov.**, *Pseudocossus* ***pljustchi* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.**, *Meharia* ***avicenna* spec. nov.**

One new synonym is established here: *Yakovlevina* KEMAL & KOÇAK, 2005 = *Garrudiella* YAKOVLEV, 2007 **syn. nov.**

Preface: The given catalogue presents an attempt to cite all the known data on systematics, distribution and trophic relations of the Old World Cossidae. For some obscure reasons the family has recently been a poorly studied group of Macrolepidoptera, which members occur in Europe.

It is to be noted that the system of the family is studied well at the level of subfamilies and genera only. As for designation of tribes, the process is not complete and requires further research, thus the genus order is given here according to SCHOORL (1990) with some alterations. And anticipating criticism from my colleagues, I should say with all my timid attempts to achieve generic system, it is presented in some random order.

The cardinal problem I set while preparing the catalogue was a precise citing of major faunistic literature sources as well as all the books and articles containing information about the systematics of the group. The list of literature is sure to be incomplete and I should be glad to listen to criticism and receive copies of lacking sources in my library, quite useful in reediting of the catalogue. Naturally, I did not manage to collect all the faunistic papers, on Europe in particular, the setting of the problem must have no sense as well as citing the papers on the determination of the pest status of economical important species.

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The History of the Study of the Old World Cossidae

The history of the study of the Old World carpenter moths (Lepidoptera, Cossidae) includes two independent and hardly interacting processes - systematic and faunistic research and works on their biology and economical importance.

The taxonomical study of Cossidae is closely connected to the general historical tendencies of systematics of Lepidoptera, though Cossidae were first mentioned in the works of PLINIUS (cit. LINNAEUS, 1758). The systematic research of carpenter moths can be distinguished into four periods given below.

Period I - Initial Data on Cossidae: Cossidae species and genera were firstly described in the mostly important entomological papers (LINNAEUS, 1758, 1761, 1767; PODA, 1761; DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, [1776]; DRURY, 1782; FABRICIUS, 1794, 1795). Thus the records of the second half of the 18th century included the only genus *Cossus* FABRICIUS, 1794, and 9 species: *Phalaena cossus* LINNAEUS, 1758, *Phalaena* (*Noctua*) *strix* LINNAEUS, 1758, *PH.*[*alaena*] *NOCTUA Pyrina* LINNAEUS, 1761, *Noctua hypocasstani* PODA, 1761, *P.*[*halaena*] *Noctua Æsculi* LINNAEUS, 1767, *Bombyx terebra* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], [1776], *Phalaena hilaris* GEOFFROY, 1785, *Phalaena* (*Noctua*) *crassa* DRURY, 1782, *Bombyx unguiculatus* FABRICIUS, 1793, *Cossus ligniperda* FABRICIUS, 1794. All species' names mentioned above are at present regarded to as the 5 widespread species of the Palaearctic, African and Oriental faunas *Cossus cossus* (LINNAEUS, 1758), *Acossus terebra* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], [1776], *Strigocossus crassa* (DRURY, 1782), *Xyleutes strix* (LINNAEUS, 1758) and *Zeuzera pyrina* (LINNAEUS, 1761).

The taxonomical lepidopteran research of the first half of 19th century was not expressively defined. At that period Cossidae

descriptions were presented in a number of works of European authors (LATREILLE, 1802; DONOVAN, 1805; HÜBNER, [1806], 1818, [1820], 1822; OCHSENHEIMER, 1808; ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1821; BOISDUVAL, [1828], [1841]; GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, [1829-1844]; CASTELNAU, 1840; DUPONCHEL, [1845]; NEWMAN, 1850; RAMBUR, 1858). Even though the list of the described taxa was large enough, European Cossidae were not studied well.

Period II - STAUDINGERian Time: Period II of the Cossidae study is associated with the works by OTTO STAUDINGER and his contemporaries. At that time a lot of eminent entomologists happened to take an active part in studying of the taxonomical diversity of the Old World Cossidae. A large number of species-group taxa from numerous parts of the region were described at the given period.
The beginning of this period refers to year 1871 when O. STAUDINGER published his catalogue on European Lepidoptera and a rather essential work on Greek fauna (STAUDINGER, 1871a, b). It was the time of more detailed publications on lepidopteran fauna and phenology. STAUDINGER (1879a, b, 1887, 1891, 1892a, b, 1895, 1897a, b, 1899a, b) in his numerous papers erected 4 genera and described 27 species-group taxa, the majority are at present bona species. These papers, except original descriptions, contained a lot of important data about the species diversity in the Palaearctic Region. New data were obtained from Central Asia, Sahara and the Far East of Russia. STAUDINGER's investigations were summarized in his encyclopedic work «Catalog der Lepidopteren des Palaearktischen Faunengebietes» which was written in co-authorship with H. REBEL (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901).
At the given period a lot of Cossidae species were studied by well-known European lepidopterologists. A clearer view of the Cossidae fauna of the Caucasus was formed as well as of the Sahara, Central Asia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Eastern Turkestan, and a number of regions of the Palaearctic, e.g. Korea, Iran (CHRISTOPH, 1873, 1876, 1884, 1887a, b, 1888, 1889a, b, c, 1893; ALPHERAKY, 1877, 1882, 1896, 1897a, b; TEICH, 1896; GRAESER, 1888, 1892a, b; GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1890, 1893, 1895, 1899, 1902; RÖBER, 1896, 1925; PÜNGELER, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902; AUSTAUT, 1897; HERZ, 1900; A. BANG-HAAS, 1906, 1910, 1912; LUCAS, 1907a, b, 1910; DE JOANNIS, 1909; OBERTHÜR, 1876, 1911; STRAND, 1911; ROTHSCHILD, 1912; LE CERF, 1913, 1924a, b; SCHAWERDA, 1913, 1924; SHELJUZHKO, 1913; JOHN, 1923; TAMS, 1925; O. BANG-HAAS, 1926; WARNECKE, 1929).
New European taxa, subspecies and infrasubspecies generally, were described (TEICH, 1884, 1889; HOMBERG, 1911; SCHULTZ, 1911; GRIEP, 1918; STICHEL, 1918–1919; DIETZE, 1919; KITT, 1925).
The faunistics of Cossidae was developing rapidly. Naturally, the first detailed faunistic reports covered the European fauna. Published lists on Lepidoptera of different territories also included some data on Cossidae, their collecting sites, biology (e.g. trophic relationship connection, phenology, biotopic association, etc.). It is necessary to note the study of Transcaucasia (ROMANOFF, 1885), Bulgaria (BACHMETJEV, 1902), East Prussia (SPEISER, 1903), Volga Region (TOKARSKY & DIXON, 1904; GROSS, 1925), Balkans (REBEL, 1904), Sweden (STICHEL, 1908), North-Eastern Kazakhstan (ZHURAVLEV, 1910), Greece (REBEL, 1911), Crete Islands (REBEL, 1916), Spain (MARTEN, 1925), Tyrol (DANNEHl, 1929). Firstly published were reports on Algeria (OBERTHÜR, 1876), Korea (FIXSEN, 1887), Syria (KALCHBERG, 1897), Turkey (REBEL, 1905), Palestine (GAUCKLER, 1906), Arabia and Island of Sokotra (REBEL, 1907), Sicily (TURATI, 1909), Libya (TURATI, 1916, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1927, 1934, 1936), Mesopotamia (WATKINS & BUXTON, 1921), Southern Siberia (KOSHANTSCHIKOV, 1923), Egypt (ANDERS & SEITZ, 1923), Tunisia (REBEL, 1935).
Noticeable results were achieved in studying of cossids of tropical Africa (FELDER, 1874; AURIVILLIUS, 1879, 1900, 1910, 1925a, b; PLÖTZ, 1880; DRUCE, 1887; PAGENSTECHER, 1892; HOLLAND, 1892, 1895, 1898, 1920; HAMPSON, 1910a, b, 1915; BETHUNE-BAKER, 1894, 1908, 1927; WALSINGHAM, HAMPSON, 1896; KARSCH, 1898, 1900; LEECH, 1898; DISTANT, 1902; GRÜNBERG, 1910; STRAND, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1914a, 1914b; LE CERF, 1914, 1919a, b, 1933; GAEDE, 1915; FAWCETT, 1916; POULTON, 1916; ROTHSCHILD, 1917, 1921; WICHGRAF, 1921; HERING, 1923). The first detailed faunistic papers of the region, e g. of Sudan, were published (WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905).
English and French specialists were also engaged in studying of the Madagascar fauna (BUTLER, 1875, 1878, 1882a; Mabille, 1879; SAALMÜLLER, 1884; KENRICK, [1914]; LE CERF, 1919c, d).
The fauna of Australia and Oceania was studied by European entomologists (OBERTHÜR, 1916; BUTLER, 1882b; ROTHSCHILD, 1896a, b, 1897, 1899, 1903; SWINHOE, 1901; OBERTHÜR, 1916), and later Australian scientists (TEPPER, 1891; LUCAS, 1892, 1898; LOWER, 1900, 1901, 1916). The detailed study of the Australian Cossidae is connected with the name of the eminent Australian entomologist A. TURNER (1902, 1903, 1911, 1915, 1926, 1932, 1936, 1939, 1941), who gave the descriptions to a large amount of species and some genera and summarized the known data of Australian cossid moths in his monographic report (TURNER, 1945). It is to be noted that since TURNER the Australian Cossidae have not been studied again. New Zealand cossid moths were first mentioned at that period.
Rich faunas of India, Burma, Bhutan, Ceylon were described mostly in the works of the English scientists. French specialists dealt with fauna of Indo-China. Entomologists from Netherlands took the lead in studying the Cossidae of Indonesia. Considerable data were received on systematics and faunistics of cossid moths of Japan (BUTLER, 1881), Taiwan (WILEMAN, 1911; STRAND, 1915), Philippines (SEMPER, 1896-1902; SCHULTZE, 1925), Indonesia (SNELLEN, 1879, 1892, 1895, 1901; PAGENSTECHER, 1887; HEYLAERTS, 1892; PIEPERS, SNELLEN, 1900), Hindustan and adjacent territories (MOORE, 1879a, b, 1881; SWINHOE, 1884, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1901; COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; HAMPSON, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1896, 1904; DUDGEON, 1899), China (GAEDE, 1929), Indo-China (DE JOANNIS, 1929; ĆANDÈZE, 1926; TAMS, 1927).
The New Guinea fauna investigations started by JOICEY & TALBOT (1916).
Some considerable Lepidoptera catalogues (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; KIRBY, 1892; DALLA-TORRE, 1923) summarized the knowledge of Cossidae of the world. The last catalogue contained mistaken records on taxa of different ranks. An essential encyclopedic work of SPULER (1910) collected all the known data on systematics, fauna and biology of the European Lepidoptera including the Cossidae family.
The most considerable event in the study of the world Lepidoptera was the iconography edited by SEITZ. Different specialists obtained carpenter moths for this many-volumed edition: the Palaearctic fauna was written by the editor (SEITZ, 1912), Africa, tropical Asia and Australia were presented by GAEDE (1930, 1933), and DYAR (1940) provided American cossids.
An important part of the Old World Lepidoptera study belongs to the British entomologists: A. BUTLER, F. MOORE, CH. SWINHOE, W. ROTHSCHILD, D. HAMPSON, and G. DUDGEON. They described no less than 70 taxa of species group from various regions and thoroughly studied Somalia, Hindustan and adjacent territories (Ceylon, Burma, etc.).
A serious work devoted to the zoogeography of one extended cossid genus, *Xyleutes* HÜBNER, [1820] 1816 sensu lato (HOULBERT, 1916), was first published. The article gives a detailed catalogue of all the species of the world fauna, describes new taxa of different rank, presents maps of species distribution. It also suggests the hypothesis of the zoogeographic structure of the genus and discusses the reconstruction of the genus distribution over the world. The author succeeded to embrace the world known carpenter moths, to include

paleontological data and to draw serious theoretical conclusions in the sphere of zoogeography and faunogenesis.
Besides an important work devoted to phylogenetic relationships of the family Cossidae was published by TURNER (1918). He was the first who presented the venation scheme of most of the Cossidae genera and close families. The given scheme of genera relations was artificial, lots of genera were included in the family though they were not being related to Cossidae. But the importance of the research needs to be noted as it was the first attempt to describe phylogenetic relations of the world cossid moths.
This time period is marked with some separate works devoted to economical importance of Cossidae (HOWARD & CHITTENDEN, 1909; FLETCHER, 1927; LADELL, 1927).

Period III - DANIELian Time: The beginning of the new period is connected with the works of the well-known German entomologist FRANZ DANIEL. He showed an early interest in Cossidae. His first brief note was published in 1929 and was devoted to his first found *Phragmataecia castaneae* (HÜBNER, 1790) on the territory of Hungary. Later DANIEL (1932a, b, c, 1933, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1949a, b, 1953) described a number of new species from Western and Central Asia, China using material of different museums and expeditions. DANIEL (1955, 1956a, 1959, 1960, 1961a, 1962a, 1964a, 1965b) was the specialist who created a significant eight-volumed revision of the Palaearctic cossid moths. Unfortunately DANIEL didn't manage to publish all the volumes of his monography and he analysed only one nominative subfamily. Beside the Cossidae, DANIEL thoroughly studied other Lepidoptera groups, mainly on "Bombyces et Sphinges" sensu SEITZ.
DANIEL wrote rather careful faunistic reports on a number of Eurasian regions which cossid fauna was not studied well before. He made a number of publications where there was given a detailed data of Cossidae of Iran (1961b, 1963, 1965c), Afghanistan (1963, 1964b, 1969b, 1971), Mongolia (1965a, 1967, 1969a, 1970, 1973), and Albania (DANIEL & FRIESE, 1966). In addition to the papers on the Palaearctic Fauna, DANIEL was deeply interested in the Cossidae of Central Africa (1956b) and Southeast Asia (1962b). His last article containing notes on Cossidae and devoted to the fauna of Marocco was published by Daniel & Witt (1974). Notable merits of DANIEL in the Cossidae study are as follows:
1. Establishing of 4 new genera and description of 8 new species and subspecies of cossid moths;
2. creating of complete faunistic lists on Cossidae of Iran, Turkey, Mongolia, and Afghanistan;
3. making an attempt to summarize all the available material, literature, and writing a monographic report of the Palaearctic cossid moths;
4. organizing a large private Cossidae collection in Munich, which afterwards became the basis for the world greatest collection of THOMAS J. WITT.

Unfortunately the political situation in Europe of that period did not allow studying the taxonomy properly. Therefore a lot of taxa which types were stored in the museums of the USSR, Britain, and France were interpreted mistakenly. In his works DANIEL ignored genitalia indications, typical for the German lepidopterological school of that time.
Not only DANIEL was interested in studying Cossidae. The given period is characterized with an active draw into the process of the Cossidae study of a large number of entomologists from Asia (India, Syria, Georgia, Armenia, Kirghizia, Japan, China, Thailand).
The European fauna was in active research process. First faunistic additions occurred in various territories - Bulgaria (BURESH & TULESHKOV, 1932; GANEV, 1984), Macedonia (SILBERNAGEL, 1944), Czech Republic (POVOLNÝ, 1951), Sweden (NORDSTRÖM, 1958), Finland (GRÖNBLOM et al., 1962), Crete (REISSER, 1962; SPEIDEL & SPEIDEL, 1986), Slovakia (HRUBÝ, 1964), Rumania (POPESCU-GORJ, 1964), Spain (GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976), France and Belgium (LERAUT, 1980), Poland (RAZOWSKI, 1981), Great Britain and Ireland (SKINNER, 1985). Some articles were devoted to proper issues of biology, distribution and systematics of European cossid moths (GRÖNVALL, 1950; COCKAYNE, 1955; BUDDENBROCK, 1960; LAEVER, 1960; LEMPKE, 1961; LAJONQUIÈRE, 1963; BLUM, 1988; VERSTRAETEN, 1988).
The Middle East was investigated by the researchers from Austria, Germany, Great Britain and other countries (WAGNER, 1931, 1937; AMSEL, 1933; ZERNY, 1933; BRANDT, 1938; SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1938, 1939; BRYK, 1947; BRADLEY, 1952; KIRIAKOFF, 1960; SUTTON, 1963; BAROU, 1967; EL-HARIRI, 1968; FRIEDEL, 1977; WITT, 1981, 1983; DE FREINA, 1983; EITSCHBERGER & STRÖHLE, 1987).
A lot of papers on South Africa were published (DUMONT, 1932; DÜRCK & REISSER, 1934; KRÜGER, 1934, 1939; RUNGS, 1942, 1951, 1972, 1979; CHNEOUR, 1955; DE FREINA, 1989; DE FREINA & WITT, 1989; SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989).
Special attention should be paid to the activity of the eminent English entomologist EDWARD WILTSHIRE. As an influential diplomat, Wiltshire for all his conscious life was engaged in an active research of insects of the Middle East. He published a large number of articles and monographs with the descriptions of fauna Lepidoptera on the territories poorly studied before. He prepared research papers on Lebanon (ELLISON & WILTSHIRE, 1939), Iran (WILTSHIRE, 1946a, 1946b, 1949a), Iraq (WILTSHIRE, 1944, 1957; DERWESH, 1965), Egypt (WILTSHIRE, 1949b), Saudi Arabia (WILTSHIRE, 1980a, 1982, 1983, 1986), Oman (WILTSHIRE, 1980b), the United Arab Emirates (LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998). Wiltshire's works are of great importance as they represent not only faunistic data but also a detailed zoogeographic research.
The Cossidae fauna and biology of the USSR were generally studied by Soviet scientists (SHELJUZHKO, 1935, 1943; ZUKOWSKY, 1936; SINADSKY, 1960; MILYANOVSKY, 1961; ANFINNIKOV, 1962; THOMSON, 1967; DJAKONOV, 1968; STSCHETKIN, 1963; VOSKRESENSKIJ, 1969; LVOVSKY, 1971, 1984; ZELENKOVA, 1972; TSVETAEV, 1972; ZAGULYAEV, 1973, 1978; DIDMANIDZE, 1975, 1976a, b, 1978, 1980; KUMAKOV & KORSHUNOV, 1979; VIIDALEPP, 1979; ANTONOVA, 1981; DIDMANIDZE & ZURASHVILI, 1981; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; BARAKANOVA, 1986; GEVORKYAN, 1986; SIROTKIN, 1986; FALKOVICH, 1986; DUBATOLOV & VASILENKO, 1988; SHLYKOV, 1988; DEVYATKIN, 1989; KUTENKOVA, 1989; YAKOVLEV & LOBKOVA, 1989). It should be admitted that for such a long period of time six species only were described on the territory of the USSR (all were described in 1930-s by the specialists independent from the Academy of Science of the USSR - L. SHELYUZHKO and B. ZHUKOVSKY), which witnesses to the general tendencies of the Soviet Entomology of that time. Enough detailed data were received on fauna of the European part of the USSR (Estonia, Leningradskaya, Archangelskaya, Murmanskaya, Moskovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya, Astrahanskaya oblasts and the Republic of Karelia), Trans-Urals (Kurganskaya oblast), Transcaucasia (Abkhazia, Georgia and Armenia), Middle Asia (Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan), Siberia (Tuva and Yakutia). In spite of the wide range of faunistic papers some 'blank spots' remained on the territory of the country such as Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Transbaikalia and Far East.
In 1950s I. KOZHANCHIKOV was preparing a Cossidae work in the series "The Fauna of the USSR". Unfortunately, it was not published. The materials of KOZHANCHIKOV are stored in the archives of the laboratory of Lepidopterology in ZISP. They are distributed into 7 folders and include no less than 500 handwritten pages, 150 pictures of genitalia, 100 maps. KOZHANCHIKOV prepared descriptions of many new taxa and some were labelled in the collection of ZISP. The majority of the selected species and genera by Kozhanchikov were actually new and later described by SCHOORL (1990) and us.

A few publications devoted to Africa are faunistic in general. Probably this stagnant depended on the political changes of the most African countries and was connected with the difficulties in studying the newly independent countries. Some revisions on Lepidoptera were held in the areas of Chad (HERBULOT & VIETTE, 1952), Uganda (FLETCHER, 1968), Ethiopia (ROUGEOT, 1977), the South African Republic (PINHEY, 1979), new species were described from Namibia (CLENCH, 1959), Tanzania (BRADLEY, 1952), the South African Republic (PINHEY, 1968), new descriptions of immature stages were given and the biology of economically important cossid moths was studied (CARTER & DEEMING, 1980). Functional morphology of the cossid genitalia was first recorded by example of African species (BIRKET-SMITH, 1974).
The French entomologist P. VIETTE (1951, 1954, 1957, 1974) thoroughly studied the Madagascar fauna, he described a lot of new Cossidae species. HEPPNER (1984) distinguished a new subfamily Pseudocossini for the Madagascan genus *Pseudocossus*.
Cossidae of the Oriental region were described by a lot of entomologists, Europeans as well as Japanese and Chinese who took an active part in studying Lepidoptera. Descriptions and faunistic lists on Japan (MATSUMURA, 1931; ESAKI et al., 1932, 1956; INOUE, 1954, 1987; INOUE et al., 1982), Taiwan (MATSUMURA, 1931; WEST, [1932]), China (BRYK, 1942; CLENCH, 1958; CHOU & HUA, 1986, 1988; HUA, 1986a, b; IO & CHUA, 1986a, b; CHEN, 1988; CHOU & LU, 1988; FANG & CHEN, 1989), Korea (BRYK, 1948; WITT, 1985), Burma (BRYK, 1949), Indonesia and Malaysia (DRAESEKE, 1936; BARLOW, 1982; HOLLOWAY, 1986) were published. Especially notable are monographies by ROEPKE (1955, 1957) on Cossidae of New Guinea and the Malayan Region and by ARORA (1965, 1976) on the fauna of India. The publications above-listed presented the first attempt to summarize data of rich and extremely specific regions, included records of new taxa with the detailed study of ♂ and ♀ genitalia, gave accurate bibliographic data and information of taxonomic relations. Some articles were devoted to the biology of the Oriental Cossidae, pest species in general (GARDNER, 1945; TOXOPEUS, 1948; PHOLBOON, 1965; MATHEW et al., 1989).
After TURNER's global report, the Australian fauna was not studied well enough. An interesting publication of TINDALE (1953) should be noted, which contains the descriptions of some new species of poorly known ♀ cossid moths and a detailed description of cossid biology in the deserts of Australia, gives the information of the cossid caterpillar usage by the Aborigines as food. Data of new species of Cossidae found in New Zealand are given in publications by MANSON (1963) and DUGDAILE (1988).
Generally the period is characterized with the rapid data accumulation in the sphere of systematics and faunistics of the Palaearctic and Oriental Cossidae, the increase of the collection specimens in European museums (Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden, the USSR). There were new publications on Arabia, Iran, Afghanistan, various areas of China, Borneo, New Guinea, etc. Essential papers were mostly faunistic. There were no serious attempts to study the taxonomy and phylogeny of the cossid moths. The taxonomic research of the USSR, Africa and Australia was in the status of depression.

Period IV - Contemporary Time: from Schoorl to the Present Day: The beginning of this period is connected with the papers of the Dutch entomologist PIM SCHOORL (1990). SCHOORL studied phylogenetic relations of the World Cossidae using the external characters of adults while preparing his PhD-dissertation under supervision of Dr. RIENK DE JONG. SCHOORL firstly used morphology of antennae, wing venation and thoracic characters. Upon further cladistic analysis SCHOORL revealed taxa relations. The monography is rather scrupulous and gives the complete list of the studied specimens. Especially noticeable among SCHOORL's achievements are as follows.

1. The first and rather successful attempt to study phylogeny of the world cossid moths.
2. The publication of the most complete contemporary bibliographic list on Cossidae.
3. Establishment of 27 new genera: *Mirocossus*, *Hirtocossus*, *Alcterogystia*, *Planctogystia*, *Paracossulus*, *Brachygystia*, *Eogystia*, *Mormogystia*, *Semagystia*, *Eburgemellus*, *Relluna*, *Aramos*, *Voousia*, *Alophonotus*, *Bergaris*, *Rapdalus*, *Rugigegat*, *Pseudozeuzera*, *Paralophonotus*, *Hermophyllon*, *Cecryphalus*, *Tarsozeuzera*, *Brypoctia*, *Panau*, *Skeletophyllon*, *Trismelasmos*, *Aethalopteryx*. 24 of them belong to the here studied region and are considered to be of well recognizable genera. 13 generic synonymies are established. Thus, SCHOORL was the first who made an attempt to organize the chaotic generic system of Cossidae, he succeeded in that.
4. Some new species were noted by SCHOORL, two of them were described later (SCHOORL, 1999, 2001), the rest was recorded by myself. One genus and one species are named in his honour.
5. SCHOORL gave a clear definition to the species' composition of the family by transferring many genera from it.

Considerable drawbacks of SCHOORL's research are

1. complete ignoring of the peculiarities of genitalia structures,
2. superficial zoogeographic conclusions,
3. some lack of material.

Unfortunately, a serious disease (his last years SCHOORL suffered under a hard chronic illness) didn't allow him to accomplish his studies. PIM SCHOORL died in 2008. His parents, being aware of our correspondence, agreed to contact me and presented 15 copies of his monography to the Russian museums.
Besides SCHOORL's studies, four considerable works on Cossidae were published: the work on the Western Palaearctic (DE FREINA & WITT, 1990), the complete revision of the Madagascan cossid fauna (VIETTE, 1990), the work on the fauna of Saudi Arabia (WILTSHIRE, 1990) and a book with reports of carpenter moths of China (HUA et al., 1990).
The monography by DE FREINA & WITT (1990) is a summarizing report on cossid moths of the Western Palaearctic, containing generalized data of systematics, distribution and biology of the studied species. The book is wonderfully illustrated and possesses great interest.
The work of VIETTE (1990) contains detailed data on the Madagascan fauna, information on type material storing places and data on synonymy, distribution and bionomy of cossid moths.
In the annotated illustrated catalogue Macroheterocera of Saudi Arabia, WILTSHIRE (1990) summarizes all data of the research presenting the images of the species previously described by him, giving detailed data on the distribution, biotopic association, and phenology. Besides all this, a zoogeographic analysis of the fauna of Arabia is given.
The Chinese papers by HUA et al. (1990) contain data on 61 species of Cossidae from China of that period. The papers are supplied with an abstract in English, including brief diagnoses of new taxa (10 species and 3 subspecies). Unfortunately, the given images of moths and genitalia are of poor quality which hardens species identification. However, the work is an essential step towards the study of Cossidae of China.
Further works on Cossidae were devoted to different areas of the study.
The faunistic research on the Palaearctic was in active progress. Published lists on fauna of various regions also contained data on Cossidae. Some articles discussed peripheral issues of the distribution of Cossidae. Papers on the Iberian peninsula, the Balearic Islands (VIVES MORENO, 1991), Ireland (LAVERY, 1992), Turkey (DE FREINA, 1994), Italy (BERTACCINI et al., 1997), Turkmenia (WEISERT, 1997), Canary Islands (BAEZ,

1998), Belarus (Piskunov et al., 2000), Hungary (Gere & Andrikovics, 1997; Fazekas, 2001, 2002a, b), Syria (Löbel et al., 2001), Cyprus (Lewandowski & Fischer, 2002), Ukraine (Bidzilya et al., 2003), Lithuania (Ivinskis, 2004), Bulgaria (Kutinkova et al., 2006), Portugal (Corley et al., 2008) appeared. A number of articles on the Yemeni fauna were published (Hacker, 1999; Hacker et al., 1999, 2001).

A brief description was firstly given to the morphology of ommatidium using electron microscopy (Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006).

Substantial reports on the fauna of European Cossidae were represented in the papers by de Freina (1996) and Leraut (2006).

Notable works on Cossidae of Baden-Württemberg (Germany) by Speidel (1994) and on the fauna of Sweden by a group of authors (Buser et al., 2000) should be noted. Both works are an example of contemporary investigations of the European fauna and are supplied with the most detailed data on biology, dotted distribution maps and phenology of preimaginal and imaginal stages of development. Zagulyaev (1994) dwelt on the biology of cossid moths either.

A lot of faunistic papers were published on administrative and geographical regions of Russia, the Far East of Russia (Tschistyakov, 1992, 1999), Transbaikalia (Kostyuk et al., 1994; Kostyuk & Golovushkin, 1994), Yakutia (Dubatolov & Vasilenko, 1998), Tulskaya Oblast (Sviridov & Bolshakov, 1997), Kurganskaya Oblast (Dubatolov & Utkin, 1998; Utkin, 1999), Chuvashia (Lastukhin et al., 1998), Vladimirskaya Oblast (Uskov et al., 2000), the Volga Region (Anikin et al., 2000), Penzenskaya Oblast (Polumordvinov et al., 2002; Bolshakov & Polumordvinov, 2004), Russian Caucasus (Stschurov, 2002, 2004), Altai (Bidzilya et al., 2002).

A considerable work was done on the fauna of nature reserves of Russia: Darvinovsky (Nemzev et al., 1991), Lazovsky (Bidzilya & Kljuchko, 1994), Prioksko-Terrasny (Osipov & Osipova, 1994), Daursky (Dubatolov & Brinikh, 1999); Oksky (Sviridov et al., 1998), Bolshaya Kokshaga (Matveev et al., 1999), Kandalaksha (Shutova et al., 1999), Tigiretsky (Perunov, 2005); Sohondinsky (Dubatolov, 2004), Ilmensky (Olshvang et al., 2004). Despite the considerable amount of faunistic research there have not been annotated lists in Russia yet and new species have not been described.

Investigations of the Oriental fauna involves mostly the Ryukyu Islands (Shirakawa, 1990), Taiwan (Ueda, 1992), several Chinese provinces (Chen, 1993; Wang & Lee, 1998; Fu, Tzuoo, 2004), Nepal (Kishida, 1995, 1998), India (Smetacek, 2008). New substitute names for the genera of the Oriental fauna were suggested (Kemal & Koçak, 2007).

Numerous publications on biology and methods of biological and chemical pest control with the Palaearctic and Oriental cossid moths were of applied significance (Kuroko & Lewvanich, 1993; Gul & Wali-ur-Rehman, 1999; Zhang & Meng, 2000, 2001; Gotoh et al., 2003, 2007; Wilson, 2004; Baghestani, 2006; Yoshimoto & Nishida, 2007; Zong et al., 2008). The leading report on the biology of the Oriental Cossidae is the work of the group of authors about trophic relations of Lepidoptera of the South-Eastern Asia (Robinson et al., 2001).

Papers on Africa were uncoordinated and generally concerned the biology of the pest species (Gnakpenou et al., 1996; Abebe, 1999; Salem et al., 1999; Kroon, 1999). However significant papers were published on the fauna Cossidae (Väri et al., 2002; Kopij, 2005; Mey, 2007). Types of African cossid moths are described in the work of German colleagues (Häuser et al., 2003).

A brief catalogue on Australian Cossidae with the new synonymy establishment was published (Edwards, 1996).

In 2003 we started a new purposeful research on the study of the Old World Cossidae. With the financial support of the Thomas-Witt-Stifftung 2004-2010 and with active help of other entomologists the author studied a lot of types of the given territory and a lot of museum specimens. Papers were planned and published in the following areas:

1. zoogeographic research (Yakovlev, 2004h, 2005e, 2006d, 2008),
2. faunistic research with the erecting of new genera and description of new species from the territories: Russia (Yakovlev, 2004i, 2005b, 2007a, h, 2008f), Thailand (Yakovlev, 2004b, f), Mongolia (Yakovlev, 2004g; Yakovlev, 2007f; Yakovlev & Doroshkin, 2004), Europe (Yakovlev, 2005c), Korea (Yakovlev, 2005d), Andaman Islands (Yakovlev, 2005a), Southern Asia (Yakovlev, 2005b), Lebanon (Saldaitis et al., 2007), Canary Islands (Saldaitis & Yakovlev, 2008),
3. taxonomic revisions and articles describing new taxa, revision and description of subfamilies, tribes, genera and species (Yakovlev, 2004b, e, 2006a, c, 2007d, e, g, i, 2008a, b, c, d, e, 2009b, d, e; Yakovlev et al., 2007; Yakovlev & Lewandowski, 2007; Yakovlev & Witt, 2007; Yakovlev & Saldaitis, 2008a, b; Didmanidze & Yakovlev, 2005, 2007; de Freina & Yakovlev, 2005), introduction of substitutes for names and establishment of the new synonymies (Yakovlev, 2007c).
4. analysis of complicated taxonomic situations (Yakovlev, 2004c, d, 2006b, e, 2007a; Yakovlev & Saldaitis, 2007).

List of abbreviation:

AHU - collection of Armin Hauenstein (Untermünkheim, Germany);
AMNH - American Museum of Natural History (New York, USA);
BMNH - The Natural History Museum (London, G.B.);
CMNH - Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, U.S.A);
CSIRO - Australian National Insect Collection (ANIC) of the Commonwealth Scientific, Industrial and Research Organisation (Canberra, Australia);
DEIM - Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Müncheberg, Germany);
EMEM - Entomologisches Museum Dr. Ulf Eitschberger, Marktleuthen, Forschungsinstitut des McGuire Center for Lepidoptera & Biodiversity, Gainesville, Florida, U. S. A.;
ITZ - Instituut voor Taxonomisch Zoölogie, Universiteit van Amsterdam (Amsterdam, The Netherlands);
LNK - Landessammlungen für Naturkunde (Karlsruhe, Germany);
LSL - Linnean Society (London, G.B.);
LT - locus typicus;
MBNH - Museum of Natural History, Budapest (Hungary);
MGT - Simon Janashia Museum of Georgia (Tbilisi, Georgia);
MHUB - Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität (Berlin, Germany)
MNHB - Museum Natural History (Bruxelles, Belgium)
MNHC - Museum Natural History (Copenhagen, Denmark)
MNHN - Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris, France);
MNHR - Museum Natural History (Riga, Latvien);
MNHS - Museum Natural History (Stockholm, Sweden);
MNHW - Naturhistorisches Museum (Wien, Austria);

MRAC - Museum Royal of Central Africa (Tervuren, Belgium);
MSW - collection of MANFRED STRÖHLE (Weiden, Germany);
MSU - Museum of Sapporo University (Japan);
MWM - Museum WITT (Munich, Germany);
NHMT - National History Museum (Tokyo, Japan);
NMAS - National Museum of Australia (Sidney, Australia);
NMNHM - National Museum of Natural History (Melbourn, Australia);
NWAU - Northwestern Agricultural University (Yangling, China);
QMBA - Queensland Museum (Brisbane, Australia);
RMNH - Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (Leiden, The Netherlands);
RYB - collection of ROMAN YAKOVLEV (Barnaul, Russia);
SAMA - South Australian Museum (Adelaide, Australia);
SMNS - Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde (Stuttgart, Germany);
SMTD - Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Dresden, Germany);
SZMN - Siberian Zoological Museum (Novosibirsk, Russia);
USNM - United States National Museum (now National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, USA);
ZISP - Zoological Institute of Science Academy of Russian Federation (Sankt-Petersburg, Russia);
ZFMK - Zoologisches Forschungsistitut und Museum Alexander Koenig (Bonn, Germany);
ZMKU - Zoological Museum at Kiev State University (Kiev, Ukrainia);
ZMMU - Zoological Museum of Moscow University (Moscow, Russia);
ZMUO - Zoological Museum of Oxford University (Oxford, G.B.);
ZSIK - Zoological Survey of India (Calcutta, India);
ZSM - Zoologische Sammlung der Bayerischen Staates (Munich, Germany):

Family **Cossidae** LEECH, [1815]
[Edinburgh Encyclopaedia] **9**: 131 (type genus: *Cossus* FABRICIUS, 1793).

Subfamily **Catoptinae** YAKOVLEV, 2009
Zool. J. **88** (10): 1007 (type genus: *Catopta* STAUDINGER, 1899).

Genus ***Catopta*** STAUDINGER, 1899
STAUDINGER, 1899, Dt. Ent Z. Iris **12**: 157-159 (type species: *Catopta albimacula* STAUDINGER, 1899).

Synonymy:
= *Newelskoia* GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1899, Ann. Mus. Zool. St. Petersbourg **4**: 466 (type species: *Cossus albonubilus* GRAESER, 1888).
= *Catopa* (sic), BRYK, 1947, Ent. Tidskr. **63**: 152.
= *Sinicossus* CLENCH, 1958, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **48**: 82-84 (type species: *Sinicossus danieli* CLENCH, 1958).

Catopta albonubila albonubila (GRAESER, 1888)
Cossus albonubilus GRAESER, 1888, Berl. Ent. Z. **32**: 119.
LT: Wlad. [Vladivostok, Primorskii Krai, SE Russia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP. Distribution: Russia (Chita, Primorje, Yakutia), Mongolia (Central, Hentyi aimaks), NE China, Korea (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; BRYK, 1948; DANIEL, 1969b; YAKOVLEV, 2004g, h, i, 2007a, 2009d).

Synonymy:
=*Catopta albonubilosus* (sic), BRYK, 1942, Ent. Tidskr. **63**: 153.

Catopta albonubila centralsinica DANIEL, 1940
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **30**: 1012–1013, Taf. 29: 2-9, Taf. 30: 14.
LT: Mien Shan, Prov. Shansi, mittlere Höhe ca. [Shansi prov., China]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZFMK.
Distribution: China (Heilongjiang, Beijing, Shaanxi, Shanxi) (YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta albonubila argunica YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **9**: 12-13, pl. 2: 4, fig. 2.
LT: East Transbaicalia, Kuenga, 45 SW Sretensk [Russia, S. part of Chita Reg.]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Russia, S. part of Chita Reg., Central and E. Mongolia (DANIEL, 1967; KOSTJUK & GOLOVUSHKIN, 1994; YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta albimacula STAUDINGER, 1899 (col. pl. 1: 1)
Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **12**: 157.
LT: Korla, Centralasien [Korla, Xinjiang, China]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, China (Xinjiang) [STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; YAKOVLEV, 2009d].

Catopta perunovi YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **9**: 13-14, pl. 2: 5-9, figs. 3-6, map 2.
LT: W. Altai Mts., Ongudai [Russia, Altai Rep., Ongudai]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Altai-Sayan Mountains, NW Mongolia (Bayan-Ulgii, Uvs, Khovsgol, distr.) ? Central Yakutia (Elanskoe, 60 km SW Pokrovsk) (DANIEL, 1973; DUBATOLOV & VASILENKO, 1988; YAKOVLEV, 2007, 2009d).

Catopta saldaitisi YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **9**: 15-16, pl. 2: 10-11, figs. 7-8, map 3.
LT: Omnogovi aimak, Govi Altai Mts., Gurvan-Sayhan, Valley Yulin [S. Mongolia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Gobi Altai (Gurvan-Saihan) Mountains (S. Mongolia) (YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta grumi YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 355, fig. 7, pl. IV: fig. 8.
LT: Tibet s. or., Kuku-Nor [China, Quinghai prov., Kuku-Noor lake]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: China, Quinghai.

Catopta kansuensis BRYK, 1942
Catopta albonubilosus (sic!) *kansuensis* BRYK, 1942, Ent. Tidskr. **63**: 153.
LT: S Kansu, Kungta [Gansu, China]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHS.
Distribution: China (Gansu, Qinghai) (YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta birmanopta BRYK, 1950
Catopta albonubilosus (sic!) *birmanopta* BRYK, 1950, Arch. Zool. **42**A (19): 48.
LT: Kambaiti, Nord Birma [Kambaiti, N. Myanmar].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHS. Distribution: N. Myanmar (YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta tropicalis YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009
Entomofauna Suppl. **16**: 14, pl. 2: fig. 1.
LT: Vietnam (N), Mt. Fan-si-pan, W-side, Chapa, 1700 m, 22°20N, 103°40E.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: N. Vietnam (Fan-Si-Pang Mts.).

Catopta cashmirensis (MOORE, 1879)
Cossus cashmirensis MOORE, 1879, Asiatic Society of Bengal: 86.
LT: Tawi, Kashmir [Tawi, Kashmir, NW India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: N. India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China (Tibet, N. Yunnan) (DANIEL, 1940, 1964b; ARORA, 1976; HUA et al., 1990; SCHOORL, 1990; KISHIDA, 1998; YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta griseotincta DANIEL, 1940
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **30**: 1013-1014, Taf. 29: 10-17.
LT: A-tun-tse, prov. Nord. Yunnan, Talsohle ca. [A-tun-tse (29°30' N; 99° E), N. Yunnan, China].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZFMK. Distribution: China (Tibet, N. Yunnan) (HUA et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta albothoracis HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990
Cossid Fauna China: 127, fig. 28, pl. 5: 47-48.
LT: Wolong, Sichuan. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in NWAU. Distribution: Sichuan, China (YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta danieli (CLENCH, 1958)
Sinicossus danieli CLENCH, 1958, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **48**: 84-85, pl. 3: 1-3.
LT: W China, Sichuan, Omei-Shan [Omei-Shan (29°30' N;102°45' E), Sichuan, China]
Type in coll. AVINOFF (CMNH). Distribution: China (Sichuan) (YAKOVLEV, 2009d, e).

Catopta rocharva SHELJUZHKO, 1943
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **33**: 83, Taf. 8: 15.
LT: Rocharv im Pjandzh-Tale (Ruschan) [Rushan, Tadzhikistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZMKU.
Distribution: Tadzhikistan (Gissar, W Pamir), NE Afghanistan (DANIEL, 1964b; YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta kendevanensis kendevanensis DANIEL, 1937
Catopta kendevanensis DANIEL, 1937, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **27**: 50, Taf. III: 9.
LT: Persia s., Elburs mts. C., Kendevan pass. [pass Kendevan, Elburs Mts. Range, Iran].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: N. and C. Iran (SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1939; YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta kendevanensis anjumanica DANIEL, 1964
Opuscula Zool. **77**: 4. LT: Anjuman Paß, Anjuman-Gebirge, Badakschan, NO-Afghanistan.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: NE and Central Afghanistan (DANIEL, 1965c; YAKOVLEV, 2009).

Catopta sikkimensis (ARORA, 1965)
Cossus sikkimensis ARORA, 1965, Bull. syst. Zool. **1** (1): 25-27. LT: Northern Sikkim, Dambung [N. Sikkim, India].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSIC. Distribution: Sikkim, India (ARORA, 1976; YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta eberti DANIEL, 1964
Opuscula Zool. **77**: 4-5.
LT: Afghanistan, Hazaradjat, Koh-i-Baba, Pandjao Umg. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZSM.
Distribution: Afghanistan (YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Catopta hyrcanus (CHRISTOPH, 1888)
Cossus hyrcanus CHRISTOPH, 1888, Horae Ent. Soc. **22**: 309. LT: Schahrud [Emamshahr, Semnan prov., Iran].
Type material (syntypes) in ZISP (probably lost).

Synonymy (YAKOVLEV, 2009d):
= *Catopta brandti* BRYK, 1947, Opuscula Ent. **12**: 173-174.
LT: Iran, Khorasan, Kouh i Binalound (Meched). Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHS.
Distribution: Iran, Turkmenistan, Iraq (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1965c; YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Genus ***Chiangmaiana*** KEMAL & KOÇAK, 2005

Miscellaneous Papers Centre for Entomological Studies Ankara **91/92**: 12. Replacement name of *Nirvana* YAKOVLEV, 2004.

Synonymy:
= *Nirvana* YAKOVLEV, 2004, Atalanta **35** (3/4): 384 (type species: *Nirvana buddhi* YAKOVLEV, 2004). Homonymy with *Nirvana* KIRKALDY, 1900 [Jassidae (Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha) (Type species *Nirvana pseudommatos* KIRKALDY, 1900)].
= *Nirrvanna* YAKOVLEV, 2007, Zool. J. **86** (7): 893 (replacement name of *Nirvana* YAKOVLEV, 2004).

Chiangmaiana buddhi (YAKOVLEV, 2004) (col. pl. 1: 2)
Nirvana buddhi YAKOVLEV, 2004f, Atalanta **35** (3/4): 384, Taf. 20: 2, text fig. 3-5.
LT: Thailand, Changwat Nan, 25 km N of Bo Luang.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: N. Thailand, S .China (Yunnan) (YAKOVLEV, 2009d).

Chiangmaiana qinlingensis (HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990)
Sinicossus qinlingensis HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990: 126, fig. 24, pl. 5: 61-62.
LT: Ningshan, Shaanxi. Type in the Shaanxi Institute of Forest Sciences, Yangling, Shaanxi, China. Distribution: Shaanxi, China (YAKOVLEV, 2007b, 2009d).

Subfamily **Stygiinae** YAKOVLEV, 2011
Ent. obozr. **90** (1): 217 (type genus: *Stygia* LATREILLE, [1802]).

Genus ***Stygia*** LATREILLE, [1802]
In SONNINI: 403 (nomenclaturally available but without included species until LATERILLE, 1804, Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat. 24: 185; type species: *Stygia australis* LATREILLE, 1804).

Synonymy:
= *Gryphia* MEIGEN, 1830, Syst. Beschr. Europ. Schmett. **2**: 190 (Junior homonym of *Gryphia* HÜBNER, 1818). (Type species: *Styg australis* LATREILLE, 1804).
= *Hyalida* SODOFFSKY, 1837, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moskou **1837** (6): 83. (Type species: *Stygia australis* LATREILLE, 1804).

Stygia australis LATREILLE, 1804 (col. pl. 1: fig. 3)
Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat. **24**: 185. By subsequent monotypy (but included as *australis* DRAPARNAUD, an incorrect authorship).
LT: "le midi de la France". Type material is lost.
Distribution: N. Italy (Liguria), France, Spain, Portugal (DUPONCHEL, [1845] 1844; STAUDINGER, 1871a; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; SPULER, 1910; MARTEN, 1925; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; LERAUT, 1980; VIVES MORENO, 1991; DE FREINA & WITT, 1989, 1990; DE FREINA, 1996; BERTACCINI et al., 1997), ?Bulgaria (BACHMETJEV, 1902; YAKOVLEV, 2005c; LERAUT, 2006).
Plants: *Echium vulgare*, *E. italicum*, *E. plantaginensis* (DUPONCHEL, [1845] 1844; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976).
Notes: LATREILLE [1803] listed the genus *Stygia* and included in it one species from southern France, collected by DARAPARNAUD, for which he used the colloquial term 'australe' (FLETCHER & NYE, 1982). Venation figured in TURNER (1918).

Synonymy:
= *Bombyx terebellum* HÜBNER, [1808], Samml. Eur. Schmett. **2** (Bombyces), Taf. 57: 244. LT: [Europe]. Type material is lost.
= *Chim.*[*aera*] *leucomelas* OCHSENHEIMER, 1808, Schmett. Eur. **2**: 6. LT: Montpellier [S. France]. Type material is lost.
= *Stygia australis* var. *rosina* STAUDINGER, 1894, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **7**: 257. LT: Sierra Segura, Provinz Murcia [Spain]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB.

Stygia mosulensis DANIEL, 1965
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **55**: 80-81.
LT: Iraq, Mosul Desert. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Iraq, Iran, Bulgaria, Grecee [WITT, 1983; DE FREINA & WITT, 1989, 1990; DE FREINA, 1996]. Probably in Morocco [RUNGS, 1972, 1979].

Stygia hades LE CERF, 1924
Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. **1924**: 173.
LT: Itzer (Morocco). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: Morocco [RUNGS, 1979; DE FREINA & WITT, 1989, 1990].

Stygia nilssoni SALDAITIS & YAKOVLEV, 2008
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 396.
LT: Islas Canarias, Gran Canaria, Puerto de Mogan. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Canary Isl. Notes: As *Stygia hades* reported by BAEZ [1998].

Genus ***Neostygia*** WILTSHIRE, 1980
J. Oman Stud. Spec. Rep. no **2**: 190 (type species: *Neostygia postaurantia* WILTSHIRE, 1980).

Neostygia postaurantia WILTSHIRE, 1980 (col. pl. 1: 4)
J. Oman Stud. Spec. Rep. **2**: 190, pl.: fig.1.
LT: Dhofar Prov., Burg Road, 44 km from Salalah. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Oman.

Subfamily **Cossinae** LEECH, [1815] 1830
Cossida LEECH, [1815] 1830 [Edinburg Encyclopaedia] **9**: 131 (type genus: *Cossus* FABRICIUS, 1793).

Genus ***Culama*** WALKER, 1856
List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1524 (type species: *Culama australis* WALKER, 1856).

Synonymy:
= *Macrocyttara* TURNER(1918), Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1918: 160 (type species: *Culama expressa* LUCAS, 1902).
= *Culana*, DALLA-TORRE (1923), Lep. Cat. **29**: 16 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Culama* WALKER, 1856).
= *Caluma*, TURNER (1945), Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 68 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Culama* WALKER, 1856).

Culama australis WALKER, 1856 (col. pl. 1: 5)
List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Museum **7**: 1525.
LT: Australia. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Australia, Tasmania [TURNER, 1945].

Culama rhytiphorus (LOWER, 1893)
Cossus rhythiphorus LOWER, 1893, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia **17** (1): 147.
LT: Slape's Gully [Viktoria, Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in NMNHM. Distribution: Australia (Queensland, New South Wales).

Synonymy:
= *Culama mesogeia* TURNER, 1932, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. S. Australia **56**: 195. LT: New South Wales: Broken Hill. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in CSIRO.

Culama expressa LUCAS, 1902
Culana (sic) *expressa* LUCAS, 1902, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales **27**: 246.
LT: Queensland. Type material (cotypes) in SAMA. Distribution: Australia (Queensland).
Hosts: *Aegiceras corniculatum* (Primulacaea).

Culama crepera TURNER, 1939
Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **50** (13): 152.
LT: West Australia: Coorow. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in CSIRO. Distribution: W. Australia.

Culama dasythrix TURNER, 1945
Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 64.
LT: West Australia: Kelmscott near Perth. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in NMAS. Distribution: W. Australia.

Culama pamphaea (TURNER, 1945) **comb. nov.**
Macrocyttara pamphaea TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 69.
LT: Cunnamula, Queensland. Type material (holotype by original designation) in CSIRO. Distribution: Queensland.

Genus ***Zyganisus*** VIETTE, 1951
Nat. malgache **3**: 134. As replacement name for *Pseudocossus* GAEDE, 1933 nec KENRICK.

Synonymy:
= *Pseudocossus* GAEDE, 1933, Gross. Schmett. Erde **10**: 811 (type species: *Pseudocossus fulvicollis* GAEDE, 1933). Junior homonym of *Pseudocossus* KENRICK, 1914 (Lepidoptera, Cossidae).

Zyganisus fulvicollis (GAEDE, 1933) (col. pl. 8: 32)
Pseudocossus fulvicollis GAEDE, 1933, Gross-Schmett. Erde **10**: 811.
LT: Australia. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ? MHUB. Distribution: Australia.

Zyganisus caliginosus (WALKER, 1856)
Cossus caliginosus WALKER, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Coll. British Mus. **7**: 1533.
LT: Australia. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Australia.

Synonymy:
= *Cossus rubiginosa* GALLARD, 1915, Australian Naturalist **3** (5): 62-63 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *caliginosus* WALKER, 1856).

Genus ***Paropta*** STAUDINGER, 1899
Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **12**: 159 (type species: *Cossus paradoxus* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1851]).

Synonymy:
= *Patopta* (sic), YAKOVLEV (2004), Atalanta **35** (3/4): 320.

Paropta paradoxa (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1851]) (col. pl. 1: 6)
Cossus paradoxus HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1851], 1845, Syst. Bearb. Schm. Eur. **6**: 39; pl. Hepialides et Cossides 2: 9.
LT: Smyrna [Izmir, Turkey]. Type (holotype by monotypy) is lost? Distribution: Cyprus, Rhodos, Karpathos, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Iran (STAUDINGER, 1871, 1879a; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; ANDERS & SEITZ, 1923; WILTSHIRE, 1949b, 1980a, 1990; KIRIAKOFF, 1960; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; SCHOORL, 1990; DE FREINA, 1996; HACKER, 1999; LEWANDOWSKI & FISCHER, 2002).
Hosts: *Ficus carica* L., *F. pseudosycomorus* DECNE, *Albizia lebbech* (L.) BENTH., *Vitis vinifera* L.; *Olea europeae*, *Ceratonia siliqua* (ANDERS & SEITZ, 1923; SCHOORL, 1990; LEWANDOWSKI & FISCHER, 2002). In Israel: *Vitis* sp. (PLAUT, 1973).

Paropta paradoxa kathikas YAKOVLEV & LEWANDOWSKY, 2007
Atalanta **38** (1/2): 217.
LT: Cyprus, Kathikas. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Cyprus.

Genus ***Aholcocerus*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 200 (type species: *Aholcocerus ronkayorum* YAKOVLEV, 2006).

Aholcocerus verbeeki (ROEPKE, 1957)
Cossus verbeeki ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Acad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 9.
LT: Telawa, Central Java. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Indonesia (Java).

Aholcocerus ihleorum YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009
Entomofauna. Suppl. **16**: 18, pl. 2: fig, 12.
LT: N. Thailand, Doi Kham, Chiang Mai. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: N. Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov.

Aholcocerus ronkayorum YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea 19 (3): 201.
LT: Pakistan, Islamabad, Margalla Hills. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Pakistan.

Aholcocerus sevastopuloi **spec. nov.** (text fig.1, map 1, col. pl. 1: 7)
Material: Holotype ♂, Calcutta, 17.6.1934, D. G. SEVASTOPULO (BMNH).
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm. The forewing has a relatively acute apex, a reticular pattern. The forewing is grey from the outer margin to the discal area and pale brown proximally, with well defined black transverse striae in the discal zone. The hindwing is grey with indistinct streak and an admixture of pale yellow scales in the cubital area.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is narrow, triangular, hook-shaped apically. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are thick, fused to form the poorly structured gnathos. The valvae are relative narrow, membraneous distally, with the acute apex. The arms of the transtilla are slender and moderately curved. The juxta consists of long thick lateral processes at right angles. The saccus is large, very broad, semi-

circular. The aedeagus is broad, shorter than the valvae, straight, with an apical opening on the vesica. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The moths are well recognizable among other congeners by the external features: the forewing is strongly lightened at the base, black transverse striae on the forewing are clearly defined, the aedeagus is relatively broad, the valva has a poorly folded costal process.

Genus ***Semitocossus*** YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversnannia **11-12**: 7 (type species: *Paropta johannes* STAUDINGER, 1899).

Semitocossus johannes (STAUDINGER, 1899) (col. pl. 1: 8)
Paropta johannes STAUDINGER, 1899b, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **12**: 354.
LT: Jordan. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Israel, Jordan, SW Turkey (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; SCHOORL, 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2007i).

Synonymy (YAKOVLEV, 2007i)
= *Cossus striolatus* ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Die Grossschmett. Erde: 451. LT: Magnesia [SW Turkey]. Type (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

Genus ***Mahommedella*** **gen. nov.**
Type species: *Catopta rungsi* DANIEL & WITT, 1974.
Description: The moths are middle-sized. The ♂ antennae are bipectinate, with very long flagellar segments. The forewing is wide, short, with a relatively rounded apex. The wings are pale. The forewing has a dark undose pattern. The hindwing is patternless.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate with a pointed apex. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are medium-sized, the gnathos is compact, covered with small spurs. The valvae are wide, rounded apically, with a small sclerotized cushion-like (cylinder) protuberance on the inner costal margin close to the apex. The processes of the transtilla are very long, large, crescent-shaped and apically pointed. The juxta is small-sized with long, divergent lateral arms. The saccus is tiny, semicirclular. The aedeagus is thick, short, curved in the middle third, truncate apically, with a short dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica contains no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new genus differs from the well-known subfamily members in the characteristic morphology of ♂ genitalia:
1. the long uncus,
2. very long and strongly curved transtilla processes,
3. the poorly developed saccus,
4. long lateral arms of the juxta.

Distribution: Morocco.

Mahomedella rungsi (DANIEL & WITT, 1974) **comb. nov.** (text fig. 2; col. pl. 1: 9)
Catopta rungsi DANIEL & WITT, 1974, Z. Arb. österr. Ent. **26** (1): 13-14, fig. 9-10.
LT: Maroc Saharien, Hi Merheimine. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Morocco (RUNGS, 1979).

Genus ***Camellocossus*** **gen. nov.** (type species: *Cossus abyssinica* HAMPSON, 1910)
Description: The moths are of medium size. The ♂ antennae are bipectinate, with short flagellar segments. The forewing is average-sized, rather short with a relatively pointed apex. The forewing has an undose pattern with slender fasciae. The hindwing is patternless.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is strong, apically pointed. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are of average length, the gnathos is compact, covered with small spurs. The valvae are wide with rounded apices, bearing a massive sclerotized process with a folded margin on the costa close to the apex. The processes of the transtilla are of medium thickness, very oblong, crescent-shaped, and acute apically. The juxta is small with long, curved upwards, divergent at acute angle, lateral processes The saccus is rather massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is thick, equal to the valva in its length, straight, truncate apically, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, the 1/3 of the length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new genus is close to ***Mahommedella*** **gen. nov.** and differs from it in the following characters.
1. much shorter rami of the male antennae,
2. the massive costal process on the valva,
3. the straight aedeagus,
4. acute-angle upward divergent lateral processes of the juxta.

Distribution: N. Africa, Yemen, Mauritania, Somalia, Ethiopia. Genus *Alcterogystia* SCHOORL, 1990 included only *Cossus l-nigrum* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1894 has no close relations with the two previously described genera from Northern Africa, as it has different morphology of ♂ genitalia. Genus ***Camellocossus*** **gen. nov.** certainly contains the following species: *C. abyssinica* (HAMPSON, 1910) **comb. nov.**, *C. henleyi* (WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905) **comb. nov.**, C. ***osmanya*** **spec. nov.**

Camellocossus abyssinica (HAMPSON, 1910) **comb. nov.** (text fig. 3; col. pl. 1: 11-2)
Cossus abyssinica HAMPSON, 1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 132.
LT: Abyssinia [Ethiopia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Ethiopia, Yemen, Mauritania.

Camellocossus henleyi (WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905) **comb. nov.**
Cossus henleyi WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905, Nov. Zool. **12**: 28, t. 4 (14).
LT: Nakheila, R. Atbara [Sudan]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
Distribution: N Africa (Sudan, Egypt, Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Ethiopia) (ANDRES & SEITZ, 1923; RUNGS, 1972, 1979; SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989), ? Namibia (GRÜNDBERG, 1910). Host: *Acacia nilotica*, *A. raddiana* (DE JOANNIS, 1909; RUNGS, 1972).

Synonymy
=? *Cossus niloticus* DE JOANNIS, 1909, Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypte **1**: 166-170. LT: envirnos du Caire [Egypt, near Cairo]. Type material (syntypes) in MNHN.
=? *Paropta pharaonis* BANG-HAAS, 1910, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris. **24**: 51, taf. IV: 7. LT: Nord-Aegypten (Kairo) [Cairo]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.

Camellocossus osmanya **spec. nov.** (text fig. 4, map 2; col. pl. 1: 10)
Material: Holotype ♂, Somalia m., Caanole Fluss, 21.1.[19]88, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM). Paratype ♂, same data (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 12-13mm. The forewing is pointed apically, pale grey with a little brown field in the discal area cubitally. The basal and discal areas are patternless. The other area of the wing has a well-developed streak pattern in the form of dark slender transverse striae and lines. The hindwing is light grey with poorly expressed streaks on it. The anal and basal zones are patternless.

♂ genitalia: The uncus is wide with an acute apex, the tegumen is a little wider than the base of the uncus, the gnathos is large, with elongated arms, covered with small spurs. The valvae are modified with a massive costal process close to the apex. The arms of the transtilla are massive, elongate, hook-shaped. The juxta has strongly sclerotized lateral processes. The saccus is massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is long, straight, rather broad. The vesica is half equal to the aedeagus in its length, with a dorso-lateral opening and no cornuti. ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the lighter coloration, the smaller size, the straight elongate aedeagus, no coastal folds of the valva process.

Genus ***Gumilevia*** **gen. nov.** (type species: *Gumilevia* ***zhiraph*** **spec. nov.**)

Description: The moths are of middle size. The body and thorax are densely covered with brownish hairs. The female has a typical hairy pad on the upper abdomen. The antennae are bipectinate. The forewing is broad, brown with a typical pattern (the preapical area is paler than the basal one, with slender undose dark striae on it). The fringe is brown, unicoloured. The hindwing is rounded, greyish brown, patternless, with the greyish brown unicoloured fringe.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, acute apically. The tegumen is a little wider than the base of the uncus. The arms of the gnathos are thick, oblong, fused to form the navicular gnathos covered with small denticles. The valvae are short, broad basally and narrowing distally, with the small finger-shaped costal process basally and a short broad trapezoid costal crest apically. The processes of the transtilla are long, wide and crescent-shaped. The juxta is triangular, with broad, strongly sclerotized lateral processes. The saccus is semicirclular. The aedeagus is the length of the valva, straight, wide, with a dorso-apical opening, without cornuti.
♀ genitalia form a medium-sized ovipositor. The ostium is slit-like. The antevaginal plate is strongly sclerotized, with a folded surface. The ductus bursae is membraneous, broad. The corpus bursae is saccular, without the signum. The ductus seminalis is separated from the ductus bursae in its proximal third. The ovipositor lobes are semicirclular. The apophyses posteriores are longer than the anteriores ones.
Diagnosis: The new genus differs from the other members of Cossinae Leech, [1815] 1830 in the following characters:

1. the hairy pad of the ♀ abdomen,
2. the navicular tegumen,
3. the specific modification of the antevaginal plate.

Etymology: The new genus is named after the eminent Russian poet N. Gumilyov, who travelled around Africa and devoted to the country several collected poems.
Distribution. Equatorial Africa.

Gumilevia minettii **spec. nov.** (text fig. 5a, map 3; col. pl. 8: 1)
Material: Holotype ♂, Zambia, Western Prov., W. Kaoma, 8.-15.12.2007, 1170 m, leg. Minetti (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 13 mm. The forewing is short, rather broad, rounded apically, pale grey costally from the base to the postdiscal area. The remaining wing area is dark brown, with a small reticular pattern on the costa and in the preapical area. The submarginal area has small zones of pale brown and the posdiscal area has an X-shaped pattern of crossed slender black striae. The hindwing is grey. The fringe is grey, unicoloured. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is triangular, with thick lateral crests on the lower surface. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are rather slender, fused to form the small elongate gnathos. The valvae are almost parallel-sided, with a dentate crest (three crests on the internal surface) on the costa, close to the apex. The arms of the transtilla are medium in their length, slender, hook-shaped. The juxta is small, saddle-shaped, with small lateral processes, oppositely directed. The saccus is very small, semicirclular. The aedeagus is equal to the length of the valva, of medium thickness, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica does not contain cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the smaller size, the thicker uncus and the specific crest's shape on the valvan costal margin, oppositely directed lateral processes of the juxta.

Gumilevia konkistador **spec. nov.** (text fig. 5b, map 3; col. pl. 8: 2)
Material: Holotype ♂, South Sudan, East Equatorial State, Akotos province, Lolibai Mts., 1300 m, 15.08.10.09.2010, leg. Vladimir Gurko (MWM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 11 mm. The forewing is short, broad. The wings are greyish brown, with a poorly defined slender reticular pattern in the submarginal and marginal areas, with an oblique black stria from the costa to the tornus. The hindwing is dark brown, with a slender brown border and a unicoloured dark brown fringe.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is triangular, relatively slender. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are rather slender, long, fused to form the small elongate gnathos. The valvae are almost parallel-sided, truncate apically, with a dentate crest (a pair of crests on the internal surface) on the costal margin near to the apex. The arms of the transtilla are of medium length, slender, hook-shaped. The juxta is small, saddle-shaped, with rather long lateral processes, divergent at acute angle. The saccus is medium-sized, semicirclular. The aedeagus is equal to the length of the valva, of medium thickness, truncate apically, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica does not contain cornuti. The ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the smaller size, the modification of the juxta, the poorly modified wing pattern.

Gumilevia zhiraph **spec. nov.** (text fig. 6, map 4; col. pl. 1: 13)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Congo], Uele, Paulis [Isiro], 1.11.1959, Dr. M. Fontaine (MRAC); paratype ♂, Uganda, Fort Portal, 26.-28.12.[19]91, leg. Dr. Politzar (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 14 mm, the wing span is 30 mm. The forewing is greyish brown, rounded apically. The preapical area is brown with two slender black striae running from the costa and almost reaching the wing lower margin. The forewing is covered with black streaks costally. The fringe is brown, unicoloured. The hindwing is rounded, greyish brown, patternless, with a greyish brown fringe. ♂ genitalia (see genus description). The ♀ is unknown.
Etymology: The new species bears the name "Zhiraph", the Russian equivalent of the English "giraffe", according to the poem opening the African cycle of poems by Gumilyov.

Gumilevia timora **spec. nov.** (text fig. 7, map 5; col. pl. 1: 14a, b)
Material: Holotype ♀, Guinea Equatorial, Isla de Bioco, Bergregenwaldrand, 1400 m, N 03°21'40", E 08°39'43", 15.-21.01.2004, leg. Hoppe (MSW).
Description: The forewing length is 18 mm, the wing span is 40 mm. The thorax is covered with pale brown hairs. The abdomen has greyish brown hairs dorsally, and the brown medial band. The thorax dorsally has a pattern similar to *Acherontia atropos* (Linna-

EUS, 1758). The abdomen dorsally has a hairy pale brown pad with thick, long hairs. The forewing is greyish-brown, broad, rounded apically and brown preapically, with a slender black fascia beginning on the costa and ending by the lower margin of the forewing, with the clearly defined small silver streaks medially. The forewing costa is brown, with black streaks on the costal margin. The fringe is brown, unicoloured. The hindwing is rounded, greyish brown, patternless with the greyish brown, unicoloured fringe.
♀ genitalia (see genus description). The ♂ is unknown.
Etymology: The moth is named 'Tim' in honour of the sons of the German entomologists HENRI HOPPE and MANFRED STRÖHLE, the first collected this unique specimen, the latter gave the material for the research.

Genus ***Koboldocossus*** **gen. nov.** (type species: *Koboldocossus* ***nigrostriatus*** **spec. nov.**)

Description: The moths are very small for Cossidae. The antennae are bipectinate. The flagellar segments are curved, apically directed towards the antenna tip. The forewing is relatively broad, rounded at the apex, grey, with the pattern of transversal dark striae and obscure brown and light spots. The hindwing is patternless.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is rather long, apically acute. The tegumen is a little wider than the base of the uncus. The arms of the gnathos are slender, medium-sized. The gnathos is small, with the clearly defined fusion area. The valvae are rather narrow with a massive ventral fold. The costal process is small, close to the apex, with little folds of the inner margin. The apex of the valvae is membraneous. The arms of the transtilla are small, hook-shaped. The juxta is complex-shaped with two pairs of small lateral processes and a slender down-directed process. The saccus is very massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is the length of the valva, thick and straight, with a dorso-lateral opening as long as 1/5 of the length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new genus differs from the other members of the subfamily in the following characters:

1. the very small size,
2. the specific structure of the flagellar segments (they are strongly curved),
3. the massive saccus,
4. the modified juxta.

Distribution. Eastern Africa.

Koboldocossus nigrostriatus **spec. nov.** (text fig. 8, map 6; col. pl. 1: 15)
Material: Holotype ♂, D. O. Afrika, Tendaguru Bez, Lindi, JANENSCH S. G. (MHUB); 1 ♂, paratype, Tanganjika, Lindi, Ndanda, 300 m, 7.7.1962, leg. LINDEMANN & PAVLITZKI (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 7.5mm. The antennae are bipectinate, the half length of the forewing. The forewing is wide, with a rounded apex. The forewing is grey with a pair of slender, arcuate, dark fasciae (in the discal and postdiscal areas), with a small poorly defined brown spot cubitally (distally from the dark median fascia), two white spots with obscure borders discally. The apex has an admixture of black scales. The hindwing is patternless, grey. The fringe of the wings is grey, unicoloured.
♂ genitalia (see Genus description). The ♀ is unknown.

Genus ***Patoptoformis*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 203 (type species: *Patoptoformis hanuman* Yakovlev, 2006).

Patoptoformis ganesha (YAKOVLEV, 2004) (col. pl. 1: 16)
Patopta (sic!) *ganesha* YAKOVLEV, 2004, Atalanta **35** (3/4): 370, Taf. XIX: 1, text fig. 1-2.
LT: Nepal, Ganesh Himal, valley of Mailung Khola, 85°03' E; 28°05' N.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Nepal, Ganesh Himal.

Patoptoformis hanuman YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 203-204, figs 15-16, 51-52.
LT: NE India, Assam, Numeri NP, 40 km N Tezpur, 27°20'N; 93°15'E.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: NE India, Assam.

Genus ***Rethona*** WALKER, 1855
List Spec. lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. **5**: 1042 (type species: *Rethona strigosa* WALKER, 1855).

Rethona strigosa WALKER, 1855 (col. pl. 1: 17)
List Spec. lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus. **5**: 1043. LT: S. Africa.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: S. Africa, Namibia (SCHOORL, 1990; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Rethona albifasciata (HAMPSON, 1910) **comb. nov.**
Coryphodema albifasciata HAMPSON, 1910a, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 133.
LT: Cape Colony, Kokstad [S. Africa]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: South Africa (Vári et al., 2002).

Genus ***Arctiocossus*** FELDER, 1874
Lep. Atlas Heterocera. Reise Fregatte Novara, pl. 82: 10 (type species: *Arctiocossus antagyreus* FELDER, 1874).

Synonymy:
= *Pectiocossus* GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 542 (type species: *Pectiocossus castaneus* GAEDE, 1930).

Arctiocossus antagyreus FELDER, 1874 (col. pl. 1: 18)
Lep. Atlas Heterocera. Reise Fregatte Novara, pl. 82: 10.
LT: Cap [S. Africa]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002; YAKOVLEV, 2007i).

Arctiocossus punctifera GAEDE, 1930
Gross Schmett. Erde **14**: 543.
LT: Ost Africa, Goroque R., 60 miles from coast, Penrice [? Tanzania].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: E. Africa (YAKOVLEV, 2007i).

Arctiocossus strigulata GAEDE, 1930
Gross Schmett. Erde **14**: 543.
LT: Ost Africa (Spitzkjojoe) [Tanzania]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: E. Africa (SCHOORL, 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2007i).

Arctiocossus poliopterus CLENCH, 1959
Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 21-23, pl. III: 9. LT: Brandberg [Namibia].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Namibia, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002; YAKOVLEV, 2007i).

Arctiocossus tesselatus CLENCH, 1959
Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 23-24, pl. III: 7, 8.
LT: Stampricht, S.W. Africa [Stampriet, Namibia].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Namibia, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002; YAKOVLEV, 2007i).

Arctiocossus danieli CLENCH, 1959
Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 24-26, pl. III: 6. LT: Wlotzkabaken, S.W. Africa [Namibia, Skeleton Coast].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Namibia, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002; YAKOVLEV, 2007i).

Arctiocossus gaerdesi (DANIEL, 1956)
Pectiocossus gaerdesi DANIEL, 1956, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **46**: 289-290, pl. 11.
LT: Südwest Afrika, Swakopmunf Umgebung, Wlotzkabaken [Namibia, Skeleton Coast]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Namibia (YAKOVLEV, 2007i). Hosts: *Zygophyllum stapffi* (KROON, 1999; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Arctiocossus castaneus (GAEDE, 1930) **comb. nov.**
Pectiocossus castaneus GAEDE, 1930, Gross Schmett. Erde **14**: 543.
LT: Transvaal. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in Szczecin [Stettin] Museum, probably lost. Distribution: S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Genus ***Wiltshirocossus*** YAKOVLEV, 2007

Eversmannia **11-12**: 4-5 (type species: *Cossus aries* PÜNGELER, 1902).

Wiltshirocossus aries (PÜNGELER, 1902) (col. pl. 1: 19)
Cossus aries PÜNGELER, 1902, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **15**: 145, Taf. 6: 22.
LT: Palaestina (Jerusalem) [Israel]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB. Distribution: S. Spain (Almeria prov.), Kanary Isl., Mauritania, Morocco, Israel, Syrien, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt (ROTHSCHILD, 1917; ANDRES & SEITZ, 1923; WILTSHIRE, 1949b, 1980a, 1990; DANIEL, 1956; KIRIAKOFF, 1960; LAJONQUIÈRE, 1963; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; RUNGS, 1979; BLUM, 1988; SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989; DE FREINA, 1996; LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998; HACKER, 1999; YAKOVLEV, 2007i). Host: "parasite de l'*Acacia*" (DUMONT, 1932).

Synonymy (YAKOVLEV, 2007i)
= *Cossus tahlai* DUMONT, 1932, Soc. Ent. France: 698. LT: forêt de Tahla [Tunisia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in NMHN.
= *Cossus bongiovannii* KRÜGER, 1939, Ann. Mus. Libico Storia Nat. **1**: 330-331, Tav. XIII: 11, Tav. XVII: 127. LT: Uadi Gheddas [Libya]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in Museum of Tripoli.
= *Cossus pulcher* RUNGS, 1942, Bull. Soc. Nat. Maroc. **22**: 177, t. 2: 1. LT: Bir-Oum-Ghrein (Mauritanie du Nord) [NW Mauritania]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN.
= *Cossus turatii* KRÜGER, 1934, Atti Soc. It. Scienze Naturali **73**: 162. LT: preso fra Bir Tengeder e Bir Hacheim [Libya]. Type ma terial (holotype by monotypy) is lost.

Wiltshirocossus aries cheesmani (TAMS, 1925)
Cossus cheesmani TAMS, 1925, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **15** (9): 147-148.
LT: Jabrin, 200 miles S.S.W. of Hufuf [Saudi Arabia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Arabian Peninsula.

Wiltshirocossus aries aegiptiaca (HAMPSON, 1910)
Cossus aegiptiaca HAMPSON, 1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 132.
LT: Egypt, Suez [S. Egypt]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: S. Egypt.

Genus ***Mirocossus*** SCHOORL, 1990

Zool. Verhandelingen **263**: 35 (type species: *Brachylia badiala* FLETCHER, 1968).

Mirocossus badiala (FLETCHER, 1968)
Brachylia badiala FLETCHER, 1968, Ruwenzori Exped. 1952 **1** (9): 328-329, fig. 6.
LT: Ruwenzori Range, Mahoma River [Uganda].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (SCHOORL, 1990).

Mirocossus politzari **spec. nov.** (text fig. 9-10, map 7; col. pl. 1: 20)
Material: Holotype ♂, Togo, Aretonou, 16.11.1978, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Elfenbeinküste [Côte d'Ivoire], San Pedro, 13.-16.12.1976, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 1 ♂, Elfenbeinküste [Côte d'Ivoire], Danane, 12.12.1980, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 6 ♂♂, Ivory Coast, National Park Tai, different data (ZSM); 1 ♂, Nigeria, Kwangi, 17.3.75, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); 1 ♂, Ostnigeria, Ikom, 21.-24.1970, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 14-16 mm. The forewing is rather short, acute at apex, brown, with no pattern by the base and black streaks on the costa. The basal area and the costa are pale brown. The postdiscal area is strongly lightened. The wing pattern is reticulate. The hindwing has a poorly defined undose pattern with slender grey streaks. The fringe is grey, single-coloured.
♂ genitalia. The uncus is narrow, short with a semicirclular apex. The tegumen is medium sized. The gnathos is rather massive, covered with spurs, with short arms. The valvae are broad, short with the strongly folded lower margin and the reduction of the membraneous lateral part. The costal process is developed in the shape of the triangular protuberance at the valva apex. The outer margin of the valva is smooth. The arms of the transtilla are of average thickness, hook-shaped. The saccus is massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is elongate, medium-sized, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica as long as the 1/3 length of the aedeagus approximately. The vesica has no cornuti.
Externally the ♀ is similar to the ♂. The forewing is more rounded apically. The genitalia form a long ovipositor. The antrum is recessed, covered with a sclerotized plate. The ductus bursae is slender and long, the corpus bursae is elongate with a small stellate signum by the apex. The apophyses anteriores are twice longer than the posterior ones. The ovipositor lobes are narrow, covered with sparse chetae.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the known congeners in the particularities of the ♂ genitalia structure - the apically truncate

valva, similar to *Mirocossus* ***kibwezi*** **spec. nov.**, and the shorter arms of the transtilla, the smaller lateral juxta processes and the poorly expressed costal process on the valva.
Etymology. The new species is named after the well known entomologist Dr. H. POLITZAR, the one who collected it.

Mirocossus k i b w e z i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 11, map 8; col. pl. 1: 21)
Material: Holotype ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 24.-30.11.1992, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 13 mm. Externally the species is similar to the previous one.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is broad, relatively short. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, thick. The gnathos is massive, covered with spurs. The valvae are broad with the straight outer margin. The costal process is well developed and occupies the whole costal valva margin, denticulated and folded in the internal surface. The arms of the transtilla are broad, long, curved. The juxta is wide, with very long lateral processes divergent upwards at acute angle. The sacuss is massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is thick, slightly curved in the distal third, with a truncate apex, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica of the half length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti. The ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the related *Mirocossus* ***politzari*** **spec. nov.** in the characteristic morphology of the ♂ genitalia: thick transtilla processes, the very peculiar shape of the juxta, the developed costal process on the valva.

Mirocossus h a r i t o n o v i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 12, map 9; col. pl. 1: 22)
Material: Holotype ♂, Uganda, Fort Portal, 26.-28.12.1991, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm. The forewing is relatively short, acute apically, dark brown. Externally the forewing is similar to the pair of previous species. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, rather narrow. The tegumen is small. The arms of the gnathos are medium-sized with the truncate outer margin, and a small costal process, covered with small denticles. The arms of the transtilla are medium-sized, acute, curved. The juxta is small with elongate clavate lateral processes. The saccus is medium sized, semicirclular. The aedeagus is the length of the valva, of medium thickness, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica; its length is equal to the half of the length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species is strongly different from the known members by characteristic morphology of ♂ genitalia: the truncate outer margin of the valva, the narrow valva, long clavate lateral processes of the juxta, relatively short arms of the transtilla.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known odonatologist and biogeographist Prof. Dr. ANATOLIJ HARITONOV (Novosibirsk).

Mirocossus s i n e v i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 13, map 10; col. pl. 1: 23)
Material: Holotype ♂, Elfenbeinküste [Côte d'Ivoire], San Pedro, 22.4.[19]79, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 11.5 mm. The forewing is short, rounded apically, pale brown, with a curved slender black transverse band discally, with admixture of the grey scales and a poorly defined reticular pattern. The hindwing is pale brown, patternless. The fringe on the wings is brown, unicoloured.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is short, triangular. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, of average thickness. The gnathos is large, covered with small spurs. The valvae are rather narrow with a well defined membraneous apex. The costal process is well expressed, not smoothed at the margin. The arms of the transtilla are elongate, slender, hook-shaped. The juxta has long straight lateral processes. The saccus is medium sized, semicirclular. The aedeagus is the length of the valva, of medium thickness. The aedeagus has a dorso-apical opening of the vesica equal to 1/3 of the length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species is distinguished by smaller size and the characteristic morphology of ♂ genitalia - long lateral processes of the juxta, the well developed membraneous apex of the valva. The ♀ is unknown.
Etymology: The new species is named after a well known entomologist (lepidopterologist) Prof. Dr. SERGEJ SINEV (St. Petersburg).

Mirocossus s i n i a e v i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 14, map 11; col. pl. 1: 24)
Material: Holotype ♂, Congo, Odzala NP, 0,23N; 14,50E, 29.01.03.03.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM). Paratypes: 17 ♂♂, same locality (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 10 mm. The forewing is short, rounded apically, pale brown with well expressed grey suffusion and a slender curved black transversal band discally (on the postdiscal border). The reticular pattern is poorly defined with the wide light fascia in the submarginal area running from the costa to the tornus and containing a slender black line inside. The hindwing is pale brown, patternless. The fringe on the wings is brown, unicoloured.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is relatively short, with a rounded apex. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are rather short, the gnathos is massive, covered with small spurs. The valvae have well-expressed folds of the lower margin and a poorly defined costal crest-like process. The arms of the transtilla are thick, hook-shaped. The juxta has long baculate lateral processes. The saccus is wide, semicirclular. The aedeagus is thick, truncate apically. The aedeagus has a dorso-apical opening of the vesica with the 1/3 length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the congeners by the very small size and ♂ genitalia particularities - the poorly defined costal process on the valva and the relatively short, broad uncus.
Etymology: The new species are named in honour of the entomologist Mr. VIKTOR SINIAEV (Moscow) who collected this new species.

Mirocossus m o r d k o v i t c h i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 15, map 12; col. pl. 1: 25)
Material: Holotype ♂, Ost Nigeria, Obudu Kattle, Ranch, 2000 m, 19.-20.12.2000, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data (ZSM); 2 ♂♂, Nord Nigeria, Mambilla Plateau, 15.-16.12.1970, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 18,5 mm. The forewing is short, wide, relatively rounded at apex, pale brown, with a well defined reticular pattern. The basal area is yellow, patternless. The discal and submarginal areas are brown, the postdiscal one is much paler. The discal area (on the postdiscal border) has a straight slender black transverse band. The hindwing is greyish brown, pale, with a poorly expressed undose pattern. The fringe of the both wings is brown, unicoloured.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is triangular, short. The tegumen is compact. The arms of the gnathos are short, of medium thickness. The gnathos is small, covered with small spurs. The valvae are narrowing to the apex. The costal process is rather massive with large denticles on the margin. The arms of the transtilla are wide at the base, acute apically, curved. The juxta has clavate lateral processes. The saccus is medium-sized, semicirclular. The aedeagus is long, of average thickness, slightly curved in its medium third. The

aedeagus has a dorso-apical opening of the vesica with the ¼ length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the known congeners by the larger size, the expressed reticular pattern on the forewing and the characteristic morphology of ♂ genitalia: the relatively short uncus, the dentate margin of the costal valva process.
Etymology. The new species is named after a well known biologist Prof. Dr. VYACHESLAV MORDKOVITCH (Novosibirsk).

Mirocossus s o m b o **spec. nov.** (text fig. 16, map 13; col. pl. 8: 3)
Material: Holotype ♂, Angola s.or., Sombo, distr. Lunda, 8.3.1958, GERD HEINRICH leg. (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 10,5 mm. The forewing is greyish brown, rounded apically, with a poorly defined reticular pattern of slender transverse striae, with a consolidation of these reticular elements fused to form an interrupted band in the discal area. The hindwing is patternless.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, apically rounded. The tegumen is compact. The arms of the gnathos are short, of medium thickness. The gnathos is small, covered with spurs, completely fused. The valvae are rather broad, with an expressed fold of the sacculuss and an almost entirely reduced membraneous distal end. The costal process is rather massive, smooth at the margin. The arms of the transtilla are broad basally, strongly narrowing distally, slightly curved, with acute apices. The juxta has rather long lateral processes. The saccus is medium-sized,semicirclular. The aedeagus is long, of medium thickness, straight, a little longer than the valva, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica equal to the half length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.

Mirocossus s u d a n i c u s **spec. nov.** (text fig. 17, map 14; col. pl. 8: 4)
Material: Holotype ♂, Sudan sept. or., Port Sudan, Khor Arbaat, 23.6.1962, leg. R. REMANE (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 8,5 mm. The forewing is rounded apically, grey, with an expressed reticular pattern tending to form slender bands in the preapical, discal and postdiscal areas. The hindwing is patternless.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, rounded apically. The tegumen is rather broad. The arms of the gnathos are short, of medium thickness. The gnathos is small, covered with spurs. The valvae are rather broad, narrowing apically, with an expressed fold of the sacculuss. The distal end of the valva is membraneous. The costal process is medium-sized, slightly unsmooth at the margin. The arms of the transtilla are broad basally, acute apically, hook-shaped. The juxta is broad, saddle-shaped, with long clavate lateral processes apically covered with small spurs. The saccus is massive, thick. The aedeagus is short, thick, strongly curved in its middle third, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica equal to the 1/3 of the length of the aedeagus. The vesica does not contain cornuti.

Genus ***Macrocossus*** AURIVILLIUS, 1900
Ofvers. K. Vetensk-Akad. Förh. Stokh. **57** (9): 1054 (type species: *Macrocossus rudis* AURIVILLIUS, 1900).

Macrocossus toluminus (DRUCE, 1887) (clol. pl. 1: 26)
Cossus toluminus DRUCE, 1887, Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1887**: 684-685.
LT: Gambia. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: From Ivory Coast to Malawi, Tanzania, Namibia, S. Africa (GRÜNDBERG, 1910; SCHOORL, 1990; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Synonymy:
= *Macrocossus rudis* AURIVILLIUS, 1900, Ofvers. K. Vetensk-Akad. Förh. Stokh. **57** (9): 1054. LT: Congo. Type material (syntypes) in MNHS.

Macrocossus caducus CLENCH, 1959
Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 6-8, pl. I: 3.
LT: Liberia, Harbel, Marshall terr. [W. Africa, Liberia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Liberia.

Macrocossus coelebs CLENCH, 1959
Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 5-6, pl. I: 4.
LT: SW Africa, Okahandja [Namibia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: SW Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

? ***Macrocossus sidamo*** (ROUGEOT, 1977) **comb. nov.**
Cossus sidamo ROUGEOT, 1977, Mém. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. **105** Série A, Zoologie: 17-18, pl. 2: 5.
LT: Éthiopie, Kébré-Mengist. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Ethiopia.

Genus ***Acossus*** DYAR, 1905
Proc. U. S. nat. Mus. **29**: 178 (type species: *Cossus undosus* LINTNER, 1878).

Synonymy (YAKOVLEV, 2007d):
= *Lamellocossus* DANIEL, 1956a, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **46**: 278-279. Type species: *Bombyx terebra* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], [1776].
= *Lamellacossus* (sic), DANIEL (1956), Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **46**: cover page.
= *Lamellocussus* (sic), DANIEL & FRIESE (1966), Beiträge Entomol. **16** (3/4): 483

Acossus terebrus ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], [1776]) (col. pl. 1: 27)
Bombyx terebra [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], [1776], Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wiens: 60. LT: Wien [Austria]. The type material is lost. Distribution: Eurasia: Israel, Turkey, S. Europe, S. Sweden, Finland, Baltic States, the Ukrainie, central part of European Russia, Caucasus, S. Siberia including the Altai and Sayan Mts. to S. Yakutia, S. part of Far East, Korea, China (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Manchuria, Inner Mongolia) (EVERSMANN, 1844; ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871a, 1892; ROMANOFF, 1885; GRAESER, 1888; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; BACHMETJEV, 1902; SPEISER, 1903; REBEL, 1904, 1911; SPULER, 1910; ZHURAVLEV, 1910; DANNEHL, 1929; DANIEL, 1940; GRÖNVALL, 1950; POVOLNÝ, 1951; LAEVER, 1960; MILYANOVSKY, 1961; PETRENKO, 1965; DANIEL & FRIESE, 1966; THOMSON, 1967; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; DIDMANIDZE, 1978; VIIDALEPP, 1979; LERAUT, 1980 ; RAZOWSKI, 1981; DE FREINA, 1983, 1996; GANEV, 1984; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; HUA et al., 1990; TCHISTYAKOV, 1992, 1999; KOSTJUK & GOLOVUSHKIN, 1994; OSIPOV & OSIPOVA, 1994; SPEIDEL, 1994; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; LASTUHIN et al., 1998; SVIRIDOV et al., 1998; ANIKIN et al., 2000; FAZEKAS, 2001, 2002a, b; POLUMORDVINOV & MONAHOV, 2002; YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2007a). Host: *Populus tremula*, *P. alba*, *P. nigra* (GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; BUSER et al., 2000; PISKUNOV et al., 2000).

Acossus viktor (YAKOVLEV, 2004)
Lamellocossus viktor YAKOVLEV, 2004i, Euroasian Ent. J. **3** (2): 157, figs 14-15, pl. 1: 6-7.
LT: Tuva, 30 km SW of Samagaltai village, the Tes-Khem River valley [Russia, S Siberia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZISP. Distribution: Russia, S. Siberia, S. Tuva, ?N. Mongolia (Uvs aimak) (YAKOVLEV, 2007a).

Genus ***Chingizid*** **gen. nov.** (type species: *Lamellocossus transaltaica* DANIEL, 1970)

Description: The moths are medium-sized. The ♂ antennae are bipectinate. The rami are long, slender. The abdomen and thorax are densely covered with hairs. The forewings have a specific reticular pattern consisting of the combination of light and dark elements. The hindwing is grey, patternless. The ♀ is larger than the ♂. The ♀ antennae are bipectinate, the rami are shorter than those of ♂.

♂ genitalia. The uncus is broad, triangular, with the length of the base equal to the width of the tegumen's apex. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are long, thick. The gnathos is compact, covered with small spurs. The valvae are caliciform, with smooth margins. The arms of the transtilla are small, curved, strongly sclerotized. The juxta is compact with lateral complex shaped processes. The saccus is rather massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is thick, the length of the valva, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica has no cornuti. The ♀ genitalia forms a very long ovipositor.

Diagnosis: The new genus differs from *Acossus* DYAR, 1905 (type species *Cossus undosus* LINTNER, 1878) by a specific reticular pattern, the wide triangular uncus, very short arms of the transtilla, the shorter aedeagus. It differs from *Gobibatyr* YAKOVLEV, 2004 (type species *Cossus colossus* STAUDINGER, 1887) with small sizes, shortened valvae, the shorter uncus, short arms of the transtilla. The genus is close to *Wiltshirocossus* YAKOVLEV, 2007 (type species *Cossus aries* PÜNGELER, 1902) known from Arabia and Sahara and probably forming the same tribe with it. It distinguishes from *Wiltshirocossus* YAKOVLEV, 2007 by the apically pointed forewing, more elongate valvae, the longer aedeagus.

Chingizid gobiana (DANIEL, 1970) **comb. nov.** (text fig. 18;col. pl. 1: 28)
Lamellocossus gobiana DANIEL, 1970, Reichenbachia **13** (19): 199-202.
LT: Mittelgobi Aimak, 20 km S von Somon Delgerzogt [S. Mongolia]. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MBNH. Distribution: S. Mongolia.

Chingizid transaltaica (DANIEL, 1970) **comb. nov.**
Lamellocossus transaltaica DANIEL, 1970, Reichenbachia **13** (19): 203.
LT: Sudgobi aimak, Gurban Sajchan ul Gebirge, zwischen Somon Churmen und Somon Bajandalaj, 24 km W von Churman [S. Mongolia].
Type material: Holotype (by original designation) in MBNH. Distribution: S. Mongolia

Genus ***Gobibatyr*** YAKOVLEV, 2004

Euroasian Entomol. J. **3** (3): 217-218 (type species: *Cossus colossus* STAUDINGER, 1887).

Gobibatyr colossus (STAUDINGER, 1887)
Cossus colossus STAUDINGER, 1887, Stettin. Ent. Z. **48**: 86.
LT: Kuldja-District [NW China, Xinjiang, Kuldzha]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB, probably lost.
Distribution: NW China, SE Kazakhstan, S. Kyrgyzstan, SW part of Hovd aimak of Mongolia (west bank of Bulgan-gol river) (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; YAKOVLEV, 2004g; YAKOVLEV & DOROSHKIN, 2004).

Gobibatyr ustyuzhanini YAKOVLEV, 2004 (col. pl. 1: 29)
Euroasian Entomol. J. **3** (3): 218-219.
LT: S Mongolia, Gobi-Altai aimak, 30 km S. Biger. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZISP.
Distribution: S. Mongolia, China (? Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia) (DANIEL, 1969a, 1970; HUA et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2004g).

Genus ***Paracossus*** HAMPSON, 1904

J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. **16** (2): 152, pl. D: 30 (type species: *Paracossus furcata* HAMPSON, 1904).

Synonymy:
= *Bifiduncus* CHOU & HUA, 1988, Entomotaxonomia **10** (3-4): 225, 227 (Type species: *Bifiduncus longispinalis* CHOU & HUA, 1988).

Paracossus furcata HAMPSON, 1904
Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. **16** (2): 195, pl. D: 30.
LT: Pegu, Magane [Pegu, Myanmar].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Myanmar (GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; SCHOORL, 1990).

Paracossus parva HAMPSON, 1904
Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. **16** (2): 194–195.
LT: Ceylon, Matelé (Pole). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Sri Lanka (GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; SCHOORL, 1990).

Paracossus longispinalis (CHOU & HUA, 1988)
Bifiduncus longispinalis CHOU & HUA, 1988, Entomotaxonomia. **10** (3-4): 225-228, fig. 1.
LT: Pingxiang, Jiangxi Province [China, Jiangxi]. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in NWAU. Distribution: China, Jiangxi.

Paracossus indradit YAKOVLEV, 2009 (col. pl. 1: 30)
Euroasian Entomol. J. **8** (3): 354, pl. IV: 4, fig. 3.
LT: Thailand, Donglek, Sri Sawat, Kanchanaburi. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Thailand, SE China (Yunnan Province)

Paracossus hainanicus YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Entomol. J. **8** (3): 354, pl. IV: 5, fig. 4.
LT: China, Hainan Isl., Wuzhi-Shan Mts., 18°53'N; 109°43'E.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: S. China, Hainan Isl.

Paracossus griseatus YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Entomol. J. **8** (3): 354, pl. IV: 6, fig. 5.
LT: S. Cambodia, Sro Kiong env., Kirirom. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Cambodia.

Genus ***Hollowiella*** YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009

Entomofauna. Suppl. **16**: 16 (type species: *Hollowiella chanwu* YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Hollowiella xishuanbannaensis (CHOU & HUA, 1986)
Holcocerus xishuangbannaensis CHOU & HUA, Entomotaxonomia **8** (1-2): 70-72.

LT: Xishuangbanna (Jinghong), Yunnan Prov. [SE China]. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in NWAU. Distribution: SE China (Yunnan).

Hollowiella rama (YAKOVLEV, 2006) (pl. I: 31)
Paracossus rama YAKOVLEV, 2006, Tinea **19** (3): 191.
LT: N. Thailand, Chiang Mai, between Chiang Dao and Kariang. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in AHU. Distribution: N. Thailand.

Hollowiella* ? *amasonca (YAKOVLEV, 2006)
Paracossus amasonca YAKOVLEV, 2006, Tinea **19** (3): 191.
LT: Philippinen, N. Palawan, S. Vicente, 20 km NNE Roxas.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Philippines, Palawan Isl.
Note: Valid combination for *amasonca* YAKOVLEV, 2006 not stated.

Hollowiella chanwu YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009
Entomofauna. Suppl. **16**: 17, pl. 2: fig. 7.
LT: N. Vietnam, Yen Bai, An-Chy, 21°42N, 104°18E. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: N. Vietnam.

Hollowiella bajin YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009
Entomofauna. Suppl. 16 (2): 17, pl. 2: fig. 8.
LT: Myanmar (Burma), 25 km E Putao, env. Nan Sa Bon vill. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Myanmar.

Genus ***Kalimantanossus*** **gen. nov.** (type species: *Paracossus microgenitalis* YAKOVLEV, 2004)

Description: The moths are medium-sized. The antennae are bipectinate along their length. The rami are relatively long, slender. The forewing is very broad, short, with an indistinct pale pattern.
♂ genitalia are compact. The uncus is thick, rounded apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, broad. The gnathos is medium-sized, covered with small spurs. The valvae are triangular, with a developed sacculuss and a small process of the costal margin of the valva. The arms of the transtilla are acute, hook-shaped, medium-sized. The juxta is massive, navicular. The saccus is very massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is small, with a small semicirclular protuberance on the dorsal surface and an opening of the vesica equal to the half length of the aedeagus. The vesica does not contain cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new genus differs from the known oriental members of the nominate subfamily in the smaller size, the relatively broad and short forewing, the presence of the small protuberance on the dorsal surface of the aedeagus.

Kalimantanossus microgenitalis (YAKOVLEV, 2004) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 1: 32)
Paracossus microgenitalis YAKOVLEV, 2004, Atalanta **35** (3/4): 374, pl. XIX: 7, text fig. 8-9.
LT: Borneo S., Sabah prov., Trus Madi bei, Apin Apin. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: S Borneo, Sabah.

Genus ***Reticulocossus*** **gen. nov.** (type species: *Paracossus schoorli* YAKOVLEV, 2004)

Description: The moths are medium-sized. The antennae are bipectinate. The rami are wide, short, gradually shortening towards the antennae apex. The forewing is elongate with the dark undose pattern on the lighter background. The hindwing is grey, patternless.
♂ genitalia. The uncus is broad, short, with slightly defined bifurcation apically. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are short, broad. The gnathos is very large, covered with small spurs. The valvae are strongly folded lengthwise with a small process on the costal margin. The membraneous part of the valva is poorly defined. The arms of the transtilla are acute, hook-shaped, massive basally. The shape of the juxta is unknown, as it is absent in the genitalia slide. The saccus is very massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is small, with asemicirclular curve dorsally. The vesica opening is the half length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new genus differs from the oriental members of the nominate subfamily by the very massive gnathos, the broad uncus with a little bifurcation at the apex, strongly lengthwise folded valvae.

Reticulocossus schoorli (YAKOVLEV, 2004) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 8: 35)
Paracossus schoorli YAKOVLEV, 2004, Atalanta **35** (3/4): 374, pl. XIX: 8, text fig. 10–11.
LT: Minahassa, N. Celebes [Sulawesi, Indonesia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in RMNH. Distribution: Sulawesi.

Genus ***Neurocossus*** **gen. nov.** (type species: *Paracossus khmer* YAKOVLEV, 2004)

Description: The moths are medium-sized. The antennae are bipectinate. The antennae rami are narrow, short, gradually shortening towards the antennae apex. The forewing is elongate with a dark punctulate pattern on the light background. The hindwing is grey, patternless.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is rather long, rounded apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The gnathos is small, covered with small spurs. The valvae are poorly sclerotized, smooth at margins. The arms of the transtilla are long, slender, curved, rounded apically. The juxta has a pair of elongate slender lateral processes. The saccus is of average size, semicirclular. The aedeagus is small, slender. The vesica opening is 1/3 length of the aedeagus. The vesica contains no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new genus differs from the oriental members of the nominate subfamily by the poorly sclerotized valvae with no processes, pointed apically arms of the transtilla, long baculate lateral processes of the juxta.

Neurocossus speideli (HOLLOWAY, 1986) **comb. nov.**
Cossus speideli HOLLOWAY, 1986, The Moths of Borneo: 26, fig. 57, pl. 1: fig. 5.
LT: Malaysia, W. Pahang, Genting Tea Estate. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: N. Borneo (SCHOORL, 1990).

Neurocossus khmer (YAKOVLEV, 2004) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 1: 33)
Paracossus khmer YAKOVLEV, 2004, Atalanta **35** (3/4): 373, pl. XIX: 6, text fig. 6, 7.
LT: S. Cambodia, Sre Klong env., Kirirom. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: S. Cambodia.

Neurocossus pinratanai (YAKOVLEV, 2004) **comb. nov.**
Paracossus pinratanai YAKOVLEV, 2004, Atalanta **35** (3/4): 383, pl. XXb: 1, text fig. 1–2.
LT: North Thailand, Prov. Chiang Mai, 4 km S Kop Dong, 99°03' E; 19°52' N.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in AHU. Distribution: N. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

Genus ***Roepkiella*** YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009
Entomofauna. Suppl. **16**: 15 (type species: *Cossus rufidorsia* HAMPSON, 1904).

Roepkiella rufidorsia (HAMPSON, 1904)
Cossus rufidorsia HAMPSON, 1904, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. **16** (2): 194.
TL: Sikhim [E. India, Sikkim prov.]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Hindustan, Indochina (GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Roepkiella siamica YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009
Entomofauna. Suppl. **16**: 16, pl. 2: 5.
LT: Thailand, Changwat Nan, 30 km E of Pua. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Thailand, Myanmar.

Roepkiella fuscibasis (HAMPSON, 1895) **comb. nov.**
Cossus fuscibasis HAMPSON, 1895, Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1895**: 287.
LT: N. Chin Hills, Burma [Myanmar]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Myanmar [Gaede, 1933; Arora, 1976].

Roepkiella nigromaculata (HAMPSON, 1892) **comb. nov.**
Cossus nigromaculatus HAMPSON, 1892, Fauna Brit. India, **1**: 305-306.
LT: Nilgiris (Nilgiri Hills, S. India). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: India (GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976).

Roepkiella subfusca (SNELLEN, 1895)
Trypanus subfuscus SNELLEN, 1895, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **8**: 134.
LT: [Deli, Ost Sumatra]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Java, Sumatra, Vietnam (SNELLEN, 1901; SCHOORL, 1990).
Host: *Parkia speciosa* (Leguminosae) (ROBINSON et al., 2001).

Roepkiella celebensis (ROEPKE, 1957)
Cossus celebensis ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Acad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 7-8.
LT: N. Celebes [Indonesia, N. Sulawesi]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Sulawesi (SCHOORL, 1990).

Roepkiella javana (ROEPKE, 1957)
Cossus javanus ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Acad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 9-10.
LT: West Jawa. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Indonesia (Java Isl.) (SCHOORL, 1990).

Roepkiella artushka (YAKOVLEV, 2006)
Paracossus artushka YAKOVLEV, 2006, Tinea **19** (3): 191.
LT: 20 km O. Krabi, S. Thailand. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZSM. Distribution: S. Thailand.

Roepkiella thaika (YAKOVLEV, 2006)
Paracossus thaika YAKOVLEV, 2006, Tinea **19** (3): 190.
LT: 20 km O. Krabi, S. Thailand. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZSM. Distribution: S. Thailand.

Roepkiella loeffleri (YAKOVLEV, 2006)
Paracossus loeffleri YAKOVLEV, 2006, Tinea **19** (3): 194, figs 7, 43.
LT: C. Vietnam, Prov. Thua Thien-Hue, Kreis A Luoi, Gemeinde A Rong, Dorf Khe Cha Lenh.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MSW. Distribution: C. Vietnam.

Roepkiella chlorata (SWINHOE, 1892) **comb. nov.**
Cossus chloratus SWINHOE, 1892, Cat. Lep. Het. Oxford Uni. **1**: 284, pl. 8, fig. 8.
LT: Sarawak, Borneo. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZMUO. Distribution: Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia (GAEDE, 1933; SCHOORL, 1990). Host: *Intsia palembanica*, *Parkia* (Leguminosae), *Lansium domesticum* (Meliaceae), *Phyllanthus officinalis* (Euphorbiaceae) (KUROKO & LEWVANICH, 1993; ROBINSON & al., 2001).

Synonymy:
=*Cossus divisa* ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross. Schmett. Erde. Pal. Spinn. Schw.: 451. LT: ? Pananagan [Samar Isl.]. Information about type locality (Panangan, Türkei) in original description [ROTHSCHILD, 1912] is wrong. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

Roepkiella chloratoides (HOLLOWAY, 1986) **comb. nov.**
Cossus chloratoides HOLLOWAY, 1986, The Moths of Borneo: 24, fig. 55, pl. 1: 7.
LT: Sarawak, Gunong Mulu Nat. Park. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: N. Borneo (SCHOORL, 1990).

Roepkiella pusillus (ROEPKE, 1957) **comb. nov.**
Cossus pusillus ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Acad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 8-9, pl. 1: 6.
LT: Garut, West Jawa. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: W. Jawa [SCHOORL, 1990].

Roepkiella i n g a e **spec. nov.** (text fig. 19, map 15, col. pl. 1: 34)
Material: Holotype ♂, "Süd Thailand, Prov. Chumphon, nahe Khuan, 45 km südwestl. Lang Suan, 170 m, 09°46'N; 98°46'E, 18.-21.11.2006, leg. THOMAS IHLE, ex. coll. SIEGFRIED IHLE" (MWM); paratype ♂, S. Thailand, Krabi, Khao Prabang, Khram non-hunting area, 50 m, 8.-9.12.1991, leg. I. L. KITCHING & A. M. COTTON (BMNH).
Description: The forewing length is 14-15 mm. The forewing is rounded apically, semitransparent, with a specific reticular pattern and large pale brown spots on the lower margin, occupying the area from the anal vein to the forewing margin, broadening to the discal cell in the medial wing part. The same brown spots present in the cubital area postdiscally and on the distal apex of the discal cell. The costal margin and the discal area have grey suffusion. The fringe is bright, dark with veins and light between them. The hindwing is grey, patternless, the fringe is bright.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is small, triangular with a hook-shaped apex. The tegumen is rather massive. The arms of the gnathos are broad, fused to form a poorly structured gnathos. The valvae are relatively narrow, membraneous distally and rounded apically. The valva has 3 folds costally. The arms of the transtilla are hook-shaped and thick. The juxta is large, strongly sclerotized, with long, broad lateral processes. The aedeagus is broad, shorter than the valva, slightly curved, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica no less than ¼ of the aedeagus; the vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species highly differs from the congeners in the relatively massive aedeagus and the modified wing pattern (the presence of broad brown spots on the forewing).

Etymology: The new species is named after Frau INGA IHLE, the wife of Mr. SIEGFRIED IHLE (Stuttgart), who presented the material for the research

Genus ***Pygmeocossus*** YAKOVLEV, 2005
Tinea **18** (4): 257 (type species: *Pygmeocossus tonga* YAKOVLEV, 2005).

Pygmeocossus tonga YAKOVLEV, 2005 (col. pl. 1: 5)
Tinea **18** (4): 257.
LT: M. Andaman, Mayabander [India, Andaman Isl.]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: India, Andaman Isl.

Pygmeocossus simao YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Entomol. J. **8** (3): 355, fig. 6, pl. IV: 7.
LT: China, Yunnan prov., Simao ditrict, Mengxi Ba Mts., 18 km S. Simao City.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: SE China, Yunnan prov.

Genus ***Rambuasalama*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 401 (type species: *Rambuasalama augustasi* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008).

Rambuasalama augustasi YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008 (col. pl. 1: 36)
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 402.
LT: Madagaskar, Ranofamana, 40 km NE Fianarantsoa. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Madagaskar.

Genus ***Hirtocossus*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhandelingen **263**: 47-48 (type species: *Cossus cirrilator* LE CERF, 1919).

Hirtocossus cirrilator (LE CERF, 1919)
*Cossus cirrilato*r LE CERF, 1919c, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. **25**: 107-108.
LT: Madagascar. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: Madagascar (SCHOORL, 1990; VIETTE, 1990).

Hirtocossus crucis (KENRICK, [1914]) (pl. II: 1)
Cossus crucis KENRICK, [1914], Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1913**: 588-589.
LT: [Central Madagascar]. Type material (lectotype (VIETTE, 1951) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagascar (VIETTE, 1951, 1990).

Genus ***Kotchevnik*** YAKOVLEV, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 358 (type species: *Cossus modestus* STAUDINGER, 1887).

Kotchevnik modestus (STAUDINGER, 1887) (col. pl. 2: 2)
Cossus modestus STAUDINGER, 1887, Stett. Ent. Z. **48**: 88.
LT: Kuldja-District [NW China, Xinjang, Kuldzha]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, NW China, Iran (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1961b, 1964b; SCHOORL, 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2004d, 2004i).

Kotchevnik choui (FANG & CHEN, 1989) **comb. nov.**
Parahypopta choui FANG & CHEN, 1989, Entomotaxonomia **11** (3): 223.
LT: Altai, Xinjiang [NW China]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in the Shandong Provincial Research Institute of Forestry Sciences, Jinan. Distribution: NW China.
Notes: Really taxonomic status unknown. Probably a junior subjective synonym of *Kotchevnik modestus* (STAUDINGER, 1887).

Kotchevnik tapinus (PÜNGELER, 1898)
Cossus tapinus PÜNGELER, 1898, Soc. Ent. **13**: 57.
LT: Transcaspien, Merw, Sefir-kuh [Tadzhikistan, Kulyab]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1964b, 1965c, 1971; SCHOORL, 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2004d).

Kotchevnik b a j **spec. nov.** (text fig. 20, map. 16, col. pl. 2: 3)
Material: Holotype ♂, Republic Kazakhstan, Aktyubinsk oblast', Irgiz distr., Irgiz river valley, 1114 km of road Samara-Chimkent, 20/21.06.2003, leg. G. EREMKIN & A. MISHUSTIN (ZISP).
Description: The forewing length is 14 mm. The forewing is grey, rounded apically, with the well-defined transverse undose dark striae and lightened areas among them. The base of the forewing is grey, mostly patternless. The hindwing is pale grey, patternless. ♂ genitalia is typical for the family. The uncus is triangular, rather massive, the tegumen is medium-sized, the arms of the gnathos are elongate, slender. The gnathos is compact, covered with small spurs. The valvae bear a semicirclular process costally. The arms of the transtilla are long, slender, hook-shaped. The juxta is small with elongate lateral processes. The saccus issemicirclular, medium-sized. The aedeagus is the length of the valva, slender, slightly curved, has a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica has no cornuti. The ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new species is close to *Kotchevnik modestus* (STAUDINGER, 1887), but differs from it by the darker colouration, the rounded apex of the forewing, wider valvae, strongly curved and elongated arms of the transtilla.

Kotchevnik durrelli YAKOVLEV, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 363, pl. XVIII: 4.
LT: Armenia, Garni. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Armenia, Russia (Dagestan), Turkey.

Kotchevnik schablyai YAKOVLEV, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 364.
LT: Tadjikistan, Karategin ridge [Range], Sangikar ravine [Gorge].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Tadzhikistan (Karategin Range and Vakhshskii Ranges).

Genus ***Sundacossus*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 194 (type species: *Sundacossus timur* YAKOVLEV, 2006).

Sundacossus timur YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 194.

LT: Indonesia, Flores (W), prov. Nusa Tengarra, Timur, 15 km E. Labuhanbaja.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Indonesia, Flores Isl.

Sundacossus gauguini YAKOVLEV, 2008 (pl. II: 4)
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 399.
LT: Indonesia, East Sumba, Luku Meloto N.P. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Indonesia, Sumba Isl.

Genus ***Chinocossus*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 195 (type species: *Cossus hunanensis* DANIEL, 1940).

Chinocossus hunanensis (DANIEL, 1940)
Cossus hunanensis DANIEL, 1940, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **30**: 1009-1010, Taf. XXVIII: 6-9.
LT: Hoeng Shan, Prov. Hunan, China.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZFMK. Distribution: China (Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui, Guangxi) (HUA & al., 1990).

Chinocossus acronyctoides (MOORE, 1879)
Brachylia acronyctoides MOORE, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1879**: 411.
LT: Bombay [India]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH. Distribution: India, Pakistan, China (Yunnan, Hunan, Anhui, Jiangxi, Guangxi), Vietnam, ? Philippinen (SWINHOE, 1884; LEECH, 1898; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; HUA, 1986B; HUA et al., 1990; SCHOORL, 1990; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009). Host: *Tamarix articulata* VAHL. in Punjab, *T. aphylla* (GARDNER, 1945, ROBINSON et al., 2001).

Chinocossus markopoloi YAKOVLEV, 2006 (col. pl. 2: 5)
Tinea **19** (3): 195-196, figs 9, 45.
LT: China, NW Yunnan, 5 km N. Hutiaoxia, 220 km N. Dali.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: China, NW Yunnan.

Chinocossus vjet YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 197, figs 10, 46.
LT: Vietnam, Hanoi. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZFMK. Distribution: N. Vietnam.

Chinocossus greeni (ARORA, 1976)
Cossus greeni ARORA, 1976, Rec. Zool. Surv. India **69** (1-4): 33, text fig. 5, pl. I: 5.
LT: Ceylon, Kandy. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSIK. Distribution: Sri Lanka.

Genus ***Cossus*** FABRICIUS, 1794
Ent. Syst. **3** (2): 3 (type species: *Phalaena cossus* LINNAEUS, 1758).
Synonymy (YAKOVLEV, 2009b):
= *Teredo* HÜBNER, [1806] 1805, Tentamen determinationis digestionis: [1] (type species: *Phalaena cossus* LINNAEUS, 1758). Included in a work rejected for nomenclature purposes by International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1926 [FLETCHER & NYE, 1982].
= *Lyonetus* RAFINESQUE, 1815, Analise de la Nature: 129 (type species: [*Phalaena cossus* LINNAEUS, 1758] = *Teredo* HÜBNER, 1818, Zuträge Samml. exot. Schmett. 1: 25, [34]. Not nomenclaturally available from 1818 as a genus-group name. HÜBNER used *Teredo* on page 25 in a suprageneric sense for one of the names of his tribes (Namen der Stämme) listed on pages [33], [34]. HÜBNER listed his genus-group names on pages [35], [36] [FLETCHER & NYE, 1982].
= *Teredo* HÜBNER, 1822, Syst.-alphab. Verz.: 14, 15, 20 (type species: *Cossus cossus* LINNAEUS, 1758). A junior homonym of *Teredo* LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat. **10**: 651 (Mollusca), and a junior objective synonym of *Cossus* FABRICIUS, 1793 [FLETCHER & NYE, 1982].
= *Caseus* (sic), CASTELNAU (1840), Hist. nat. Insectes (Coleopt.), 1: XXV. = *Trypanus* RAMBUR, 1866: 326, Cat. Lép. And. 2: 326 (type species: *Phalaena cossus* LINNAEUS, 1758).
= *Cassus* (sic), DYAR (1905), Proc. U.S. natn. Mus. **29**: 178. An incorrect subsequent spelling of Cossus Fabricius, 1793.
= *Cussus* (sic), MILYANOVSKY (1964), Trudy Sukhumskoi opytnoi stancii efirnomaslichnykh kultur **5**: 185.
Cossus cossus (LINNAEUS, 1758) (col. pl. 2: 6)
Phalaena-Bombyx cossus LINNAEUS, 1758, Systema Naturae: 504.
LT: Sweden. Type material (syntypes) in LSL. Distribution: Europe (including Scandinavia, England and S. Ireland), Caucasus, Middle East, Iran, Siberia, East Russia, Mongolia, C. Asia, Korea, N. and Central China, Japan, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia (EVERSMANN, 1844; FIXSEN, 1849; ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871a, 1871b, 1879a, 1892; ALPHERAKI, 1877; ROMANOFF, 1885; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; BACHMETJEV, 1902; SPEISER, 1903; REBEL, 1904, 1911; SPULER, 1910; ZHURAVLEV, 1910; ROTHSCHILD, 1917; KOSHANTSCHIKOV, 1923; GROSS, 1925; DANNEHL, 1929; BURESCH & TULESCHKOW, 1932; DANIEL, 1932C; ZERNY, 1933; DÜRCK & REISSER, 1934; ELLISON & WILTSHIRE, 1939; SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1939; SILBERNAGEL, 1944; INOUE, 1954; CHNEOUR, 1955; LEMPKE, 1961; HRUBÝ, 1964; DANIEL & FRIESE, 1966; BAROU, 1967; THOMSON, 1967; EL-HARIRI, 1968; VOSKRESENSKIJ, 1969; ZELENKOVA, 1972; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; RUNGS, 1979; LERAUT, 1980 ; RAZOWSKI, 1981; INOUE et al., 1982; DE FREINA, 1983, 1989, 1996; GANEV, 1984; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; SKINNER, 1985; GEVORKIAN, 1986; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; HUA et al., 1990; SCHOORL, 1990; NEMZEV et al., 1991; LAVERY, 1992; KOSTJUK & GOLOVUSHKIN, 1994; OSIPOV & OSIPOVA, 1994; SPEIDEL, 1994; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; LASTUHIN et al., 1998; SVIRIDOV et al., 1998; SHUTOVA et al., 1999; LÖBEL et al., 2001; FAZEKAS, 2001, 2002a, b; IVINSKIS, 2004; YAKOVLEV & DOROSHKIN, 2004; PERUNOV, 2005; YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2007a, 2009b). Hosts: *Cydonia* MILL., *Malus* L., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Cerasus* L., *Armeniaca*, *Olea* L., *Fraxinus* L., *Morus* L., *Hippophae* L., *Eleagnus* L., *Populus* L., *Salix* L., *Betula* L., *Alnus* L., *Sorbus* L., *Fagus* L., *Quercus* L., *Acer* L., *Ulmus* L., *Vitis* L., *Sambucus* L., *Diospyros* L., *Populus* L., *Salix* L. (CHNEOUR, 1955; SKINNER, 1985; SCHOORL, 1990; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; BUSER et al., 2000; PISKUNOV et al., 2000). In Belarus': *Malus domestica* L., *Salix fragilis* L., *Populus* L. (PISKUNOV ET al., 2000). In Turkey: *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* (DE FREINA, 1994). In Spain: *Populus alba*, *Salix alba*, *Ulmus campestris*, *Quercus robur*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Morus alba*, *M. nigra*, *Juglans regia*, *Tilia, Alnus*, *Platanus, Betula*, *Aesculus*, *Cydonia*, *Fagus*, *Acer*, etc. (GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976). In Kirgizia on *Caragana* (BARAKANOVA, 1986). In Germany (Baden-Württemberg): *Populus nigra pyramidalis*, *Salix alba*, *S. caprea*, *S. babylonica*, *S. viminalis*, *Juglans regia*, *Betula pendula*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *A. incana*, *Quercus robur*, *Pyrus communis*, *Malus domestica*, *Prunus avium*, *Tilia* sp., *Hippophae rhamnoides*, *Lonicera xylosteum* (SPEIDEL, 1994). In Morocco: *Populus*, *Salix babylonica*, *Quercus suber*, *Fraxinus excelsior oxyphilla*, *Cydonia vulgaris*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Citrus*

(RUNGS, 1979). In Ukraine: *Pyrus malus*, *P. communis*, *Prunus domestica*, *P. armeniaca*, *P. cerasus* (SHELJUZHKO, 1939).
Notes: Include in Red Book of Smolensk oblast' [Region] (Russia). Short description of ommatidia see in [RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006].

Synonymy:
= *Bombyx unguiculatus* FABRICIUS, 1793, Ent. Syst. **3** [2]: 4. LT: Italy. Type material (? syntypes) in MNHC?
= *Cossus ligniperda* FABRICIUS, 1794, Ent. Syst. **3** [2]: 3. LT: [Sweden]. Type material is lost.
= *Cossus balcanicus* LEDERER, 1863, Wiener Ent. Monatschr. **7**: 22, Taf. 1: 3. LT: Sliwno [Sliven, Bulgaria]. Type (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
= *C.*[*ossus*] *cosso*, PÜNGELER (1898), Soc. Ent. **13** (8): 57 (an incorrect subsequent spelling of *cossus* LINNAEUS, 1758).
= *Cossus cossus* ab. (et var.?) *subnigra* O. SCHULTZ, 1911, Soc. Ent., 25: 84. LT: [Germany]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in DEIM.
= *Cossus cossus* f. *aceris* GREIP, 1918, Int. ent. Z. 12: 84. LT: Hercyniae mont. (Harzgebirge in der Nähe von Wernigerode) [Germa ny, Sachsen-Anhalt]. Type material (syntypes) in ?MHUB.
= *Cossus cossus* ab. *nigra* DIETZE, 1919, Ent. Z. **33**: 4. LT: Locarno am Lago [border between Switzerland and Italy]. Type material (syntypes) in ? MHUB.
= *Cossus cossus stygianus* STICHEL, 1908, Berl. Ent. Z. **53**: 123. LT: Storbach, Lulea-Elf [river Lulea-Elf, N. Sweden]. Type material: (syntypes: ein ♀..., und weitere ♂♂) in coll. H. RANGNOW, probably lost.

Cossus cossus albescens KITT, 1925
Cossus cossus L. ab. nova *albescens* KITT, 1925, Z. öst. Ent. Ver. **10**: 29.
LT: Albarracin, Spanien [Aragon, Spain]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHW or BMNH. Distribution: Spain, ?Portugal.

Cossus cossus uralicus SEITZ, 1912
Die Gross. Schmett. Erde **2**: 419, Taf. 53c.
LT: Uralsk [NW Kazakhstan]. Type (lectotype, ♀ (YAKOVLEV, 2005) in LNK.
Distribution: S. Ural (Orenburg reg.), NW Kazakhstan, S. Volga reg. (Saratov, Volgograd, Astrakhan and Kalmyk regions)

Cossus cossus araraticus TEICH, 1896
Cossus araricus TEICH, 1896, Stett. Ent. Z. **57**: 28.
LT: Igdyn [NE Turkey, prov. Igdir], Muganssteppe [S. Armenia, Mugan]. Type material (syntypes) in MNHR.
Distribution: Russian Caucasus, Armenia, Azerbaidzhan, Georgia, NE Turkey, NW Iran (CHRISTOPH, 1873, 1876; ROMANOFF, 1885; MILYANOVSKY, 1961; DIDMANIDZE, 1975, 1976a, 1978).

Cossus cossus armeniaca ROTHSCHILD, 1912
Gross. Schmett. Erde **2**: 451.
LT: Hadjin [Adana prov., Taurus Mts., central Turkey]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

Synonymy:
=*Cossus giganteus* SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1938, Ent. Rdsch. **55**: 176. LT: Sultan Dagh [Sultandagi, prov. Afyon, central Turkey]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHW. Distribution: Central Turkey.

Cossus cossus gueruenensis FRIEDEL, 1977
Z. ArGe. Österr. Ent. **29**: 30.
LT: Asia min., Gürun [Turkey, prov. Sivas].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey, prov. Sivas (DE FREINA, 1994).

Cossus cossus kossai WILTSHIRE, 1957
Lep. Iraq: 145.
LT: Iraq, Shaqlawa. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
Distribution: Iraq, S. Iran (Beludzhistan), Jordan, Lebanon (DANIEL, 1932c, 1961b; DE FREINA, 1994; SALDAITIS et al., 2007).

Cossus cossus omrana WILTSHIRE, 1957
Lep. Iraq: 144.
LT: Iraq, Haj Omran. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Iraq, SE Turkey.

Cossus cossus tianshanus HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990
HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN (1990: 24-25, 120, pl. I: 5-6).
LT: Manas, Xinjiang [Manas, Xinjiang prov., NW China]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NWAU.
Distribution: Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, S. Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, NW China (Tian-Shan Mts.).

Cossus cossus kopetdaghi YAKOVLEV, 2009
Amurian Zool. J. **1** (1): 66.
LT: Turkmenistan, Kopet-Dagh Mts., Valley Point-Kala and Ipay-Kala rivers, 59°54'E; 37°13'N.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Turkmenistan, Kopet-Dagh Mts., ? N. Iran.

Cossus cossus desertus DANIEL, 1969
Cossus cossus deserta DANIEL, 1969, Reichenbachia **11** (25): 275-276.
LT: Chovd aimak, 10 km SSW von somon Bulgan [SW Mongolia, Hovd aimak].
Type material: Holotype (by original designation) in MBNH.
Distribution: W part of Mongolian Altai Mts Range, ? Mountains near Zaisan lake (E Kazakhstan), NW China (YAKOVLEV, 2004g).
Synonymy (YAKOVLEV, 2004c):
= *Cossus cossus altensis* HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990: 25-26, 120-121, pl. 1: 7-8. LT: Beitun, Altai, Xinjiang. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NWAU.

Cossus cossus dauricus YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **9**: 17-18, pl. 2: 12.
LT: Russ. Transbaicalien, Tschita geb., Nizhnij Tsasutchej [Russia, SE part of Chita reg.]

Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Russia, SE part of Chita reg.

Cossus cossus dersu YAKOVLEV, 2009
Amurian Zool. J. **1** (1): 67.
LT: Russia, S. Ussuri, Khasan distr., Barsovyi reserve.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: SE Russia (Primorskii Krai).

Cossus cossus lucifer GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1891
Cossus lucifer GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1891, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. **25**: 463.
LT: In montibus Sinin-Schau: by original description (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1891), Amdo, Myn Dan'sha (by lables on holotype) [Sinin-Shan (Laji Shan) is the mountain range between the Xining He and the Huan He (Yellow River), valley of Myn-da-sha river] by (GRIESHUBER & CHURKIN, 2003). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP. Distribution: N. Tibet (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901).

Cossus cossus chinensis ROTHSCHILD, 1912
Gross. Schmett. Erde. Pal. Spinn. Schw.: 451.
LT: Tsingtau [Shandong, China]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: China (Shandong, Tianjin, Hebei, Henan, Beijing, Liaoning, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, N. Yunnan), Russia (Amurskaya oblast', Primorje), Japan, Korea (LEECH, 1898; DANIEL, 1940, 1949a; BRYK, 1948; HUA et al., 1990; CHEN, 1993; YAKOVLEV, 2007a).

Cossus orientalis GAEDE, 1929
Cossus cossus orientalis GAEDE, 1929, Dt. Ent. Z. **1929**: 303-304, fig. 1.
LT: Seishin, Nordkorea [Ch'ongjin, N. Korea]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MHUB. Distribution: NE China, SE Russia, Korea, Japan.

Synonymy:
= *Cossus cossus changbaishanensis* HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990, Cossid Fauna China: 24, 120, pl. I: 3-4. LT: Huijiang, Jilin, Changbai Mountains [Jilin Prov., China]. Type material (holotype by original designation holotype by original designation) in NWAU.

Cossus afghanistana DANIEL, 1953
Cossus cossus afghanistana DANIEL, 1953, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **43**: 256, Taf. 7: 1.
LT: Afghanistan, Wardik [Central Afghanistan, Paghman Mts.].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Afghanistan (DANIEL, 1963, 1964b, 1965c).

Cossus siniaevi YAKOVLEV, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 370, tab. XIX: 2-3, text fig. 3-5.
LT: Shaanxi prov, Tai Bai Shan Mts., Tsiling Mts., Houzhenzi, 33°53' N; 107°49' E. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: China (Shandong, Hunan, Fujian, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Yunnan), SE Russia (Primorje). As *Cossus cossus chinensis* ROTHSCHILD, 1912 (HUA, 1986a, HUA et al., 1990).

Cossus k e r z h n e r i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 21, map. 17, pl. II: 7)
Material: Holotype ♂, Mongolia, East-Gobi aimak, 25 km SSW Khuvsgel, 28.06.971, Kerzhner (ZISP).
Description: The length of the forewing is 23 mm. The antennae are unipectinate. The forewing is elongated. The ground colour of the forewing is pale brown with the typical for the genus undose pattern. On the costal margin the forewing has small dark streaks. The basal area is patternless. The discal cell has a flour white spot near to the apex. The pattern has dark transverse striae and bands from the middle discal area to the outer margin with the broadest band postdiscally. The fringe is pale brown. The hindwing is pale brown with dark brown striae. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is narrow, elongated with the acute apex. The base of the uncus is the width of the tegumen's apex. The tegumen is rather compact. The arms of the gnathos are elongate and broad. The gnathos is small, covered with small spurs. The valvae are relatively narrow, navicular, gradually narrowing apically, with the large costal crest consisting of a pair of fused lobes close to the apex on the costa. The processes of the transtilla are strongly sclerotized, elongate, hook-shaped. The juxta is very small, the saccus is semicirclular. The aedeagus is long, straight, of medium thickness, has a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The moth differs from the related species by the following characters: the elongate narrow forewing, the small size, the elongate straight aedeagus, the narrow uncus, relatively narrow valvae with the strongly expressed crest on the costa.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Prof. Dr. I. M. KERZHNER, a specialist on Homoptera, a participant in many expeditions to hardly accessible areas of Mongolia.

Cossus shmakovi YAKOVLEV, 2004
Euroasian Ent. J. **3** (2): 157-161, figs 18-19, tab. 1: 9.
LT: Tuva, 30 km SW of Samagaltai village, the Tes-Khem River valley [Russia, S. Siberia, Tuva]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZISP. Distribution: Russia (S Siberia, S Tuva), ? N Mongolia (Uvs aimak) [VIIDALEPP, 1979].

Cossus bohatschi PÜNGELER, 1898
Soc. Ent. **13** (8): 57.
LT: Ili flumen [Valley of Ili river, SE Kazakhstan or NW China]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: NW China (Xinjang), SE Kazakhstan, Kirgizien (PÜNGELER, 1899; STAUDINGER, REBEL, 1901).

Cossus tibetanus HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990
Cossid fauna China: 34-35, fig. 6, pl. 2: 14-15.
LT: Namling, Tibet. Type material (holotype by original designation) in Tibetan Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Lhasa, China.

Synonymy:
= *Cossus tibetus* (sic), HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990, Cossid fauna China: 121-122, fig. 6, pl. 2: 14-15. About valid name of this species in YAKOVLEV (2007b). Distribution: China, Tibet.

Cossus hoenei YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 197.

LT: China, Shaanxi, Daba Shan, 1000 m, Shou man vill., 33°14'N; 108°34'E.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: China, Shaanxi.

Genus ***Dyspessacossus*** DANIEL, 1953
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **43**: 258 (type species: *Dyspessacossus hadjinensis* DANIEL, 1953).

Dyspessacossus hadjinensis DANIEL, 1953 (col. pl. 2: 8)
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **43**: 258-259.
LT: Asia min., Hadjin [Iran]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Iran.

Dyspessacossus funkei (RÖBER, 1896) **comb. nov.**
Trypanus Funkei RÖBER, 1896, Ent. Nachr. **1896** (1): 3.
LT: Gülek [Camalan, Icel prov., S. Turkey]. Type material (syntypes) in Breslau Museum (lost). Distribution: Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Iran (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1939).

Dyspessacossus fereidun (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1895)
Cossus fereidun GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1895, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. **29**: 291-292.
LT: Persia septentr. (Demavend) [N. Iran, prov. Tehran, Demavend]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP.

Synonymy:
= *Cossus Fereiduni* (sic), STAUDINGER & REBEL (1901), Cat. Lepid. Pal. Faun. **1**: 407.
= *Holcocerus* (? *Cossus*) *firdusi* WAGNER, 1937, Z. öst. Ent. Ver. **22**: 23. LT: Persia S., Elburs, Demavend, Tarsee. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHNW. Distribution: Transcaucasia, Turkey, Iran, Israel (SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1939; WILTSHIRE, 1944; DE FREINA, 1983).

Dyspessacossus fereidun fereidun (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1895)
Cossus fereidun fereidun GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1895 (DE FREINA, 1994: 320).
Distribution: Turkey, Azerbaidzhan, Armenia (DE FREINA, 1983).

Dyspessacossus fereidun ahmadi WILTSHIRE, 1957
Lepid. Iraq: 146.
LT: Iraq, Shaglawa. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Iraq.

Dyspessacossus fereidun osthelderi (DANIEL, 1932)
Cossus osthelderi DANIEL, 1932, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **22**: 95.
LT: Nord-Amanus, Dül-Dül Dagh beim Dorf School. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Iran, Syria (DANIEL, 1939, 1963, 1965c; BAROU, 1967). Note: Synonymy see DE FREINA (1994: 320).

Tribus **Holcocerini** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 8 (type genus: *Holcocerus* STAUDINGER, 1884).
Included Genera: *Holcocerus* STAUDINGER, 1884, *Deserticossus* YAKOVLEV, 2006, *Barchaniella* YAKOVLEV, 2006, *Cryptoholcocerus* YAKOVLEV, 2006, *Yakudza* YAKOVLEV, 2006, *Streltzoviella* YAKOVLEV, 2006, *Plyustchiella* YAKOVLEV, 2006, and *Frantsdanielia* YAKOVLEV, 2007.

Genus ***Holcocerus*** STAUDINGER, 1884
Memoires sur les Lepidopteres **1**: 139-140 [type species: *Cossus* (*Holcocerus*) *nobilis* STAUDINGER, 1884].
Synonymy: *Holeocerus* (sic), CHRISTOPH (1889), Verhand. Naturforsch. Ver. Brünn **27**: 12.

Holcocerus nobilis STAUDINGER, 1884 (col. pl. 2: 9)
Cossus (*Holcocerus*) *nobilis* STAUDINGER, 1884, Rom. Mém. Lép. **1**: 139-140, pl. 9: 1.
LT: Askhabad, Tekke [Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan]. Type material (lectotype) in MHUB. Distribution: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgiziya, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, China (Xinjang), Iran, Afghanistan (CHRISTOPH, 1887a, 1893c; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1969b; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; FALKOVICH, 1986; HUA et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2006a). Notes: Venation figured in TURNER (1918).

(Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus marmoratus* AUSTAUT, 1897, Naturaliste **19**: 45. LT: Bairam-Ale [Bairam-Ali, Mary Velayat, Turkmenistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Holcocerus strigatus* AUSTAUT, 1897, Naturaliste **19**: 45.
LT: Bairam Ale, Perse [Bairam-Ali, Mary Velayat, Turkmenistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Holcocerus difficilis* A. BANG-HAAS, 1906, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **19**: 143, t. 5 (12).
LT: Kuschk an der Russisch-Afghanischen Grenze [Kushka, Mary Velayat, Turkmenistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
= *Holcocerus striatus* ALPH. (sic), FALKOVICH (1986), Fauna Lep. SSSR: 135.

Holcocerus reticuliferus DANIEL, 1949
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **35-39**: 238, taf. VIII: 6.
LT: Buchara [Uzbekistan, Buchara]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZSM. Distribution: Uzbekistan (YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Holcocerus zarudnyi GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902
Ann. Mus. St. Petersburg **7**: 200.
LT: prov. Persica - Bampur [S. Iran, 20 km W. of Iranshakhr, Bampur].
Type material (lectotype by YAKOVLEV, 2006a) in ZISP. Distribution: S. Iran, Yemen (YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Holcocerus didmanidzae YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 14.
LT: Georgia, Vashlovanskii reserve. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in SMGT. Distribution: S. Georgia.

Holcocerus tancrei PÜNGELER, 1898
Soc. Ent. **13**: 58.
LT: Merw [Mary, Turkmenistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: Iran, Afghanistan, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan (PÜNGELER, 1899; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1964b, 1965c; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Host: *Haloxylon aphyllum* (BAGHESTANI et al., 2006).

Holcocerus gloriosus gloriosus (ERSCHOFF, 1874)
Hypopta gloriosa ERSCHOFF, 1874, Reise Turkestan, Lep.: 35, taf. 2: fig. 21.
LT: „in monte Karak in parte orientali desertorum Kisil-Kum sito" [Karak Mt., Kizil-Kum desert, Turkmenistan] (ANTONOVA, 1981).
Type material (lectotype) in ZMMU.

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus püngeleri* ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross. Schmett. Erde: 452. LT: Transcaspien, Imam-Baba. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: N. Afghanistan, N. Iran, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, S. Kazakhstan (CHRISTOPH, 1887a, 1893c; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1961b; BAROU, 1967; FALKOVICH, 1986; WEISERT, 1997; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Holcocerus gloriosus mesopotamicus WATKINS & BUXTON, 1921
J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **28**: 86.
LT: Mesopotamian: Kut, Amara [S. Iraq, Kut el Amara, 125 km SE Baghdad, 45°30'E; 32°30'S]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Iran, Iraq, S. Afghanistan (DANIEL, 1964b, 1965c, 1971; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Holcocerus gloriosus laudabilis STAUDINGER, 1899
Holcocerus Laudabilis STAUDINGER, 1899, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **12**: 159.
LT: „..in der Umgebung des Todten Meeres, namentlich im unteren Jordantal...". Type material (lectotype) in MHUB.
Distribution: Jordan, Israel, Egypt (Sinai), Saudi Arabian, Oman, Yemen, Bahrein (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; WILTSHIRE, 1990; HACKER, 1999; HACKER et al., 1999; HACKER et al., 2001; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Holcocerus holosericeus STAUDINGER, 1884
Cossus (*Holcocerus*) *holosericeus* STAUDINGER, 1884, Rom. Mém. Lép. **1**: 141, t. 9 (2a, b).
LT: Askhabad [Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan]. Type material (lectotype by YAKOVLEV, 2006a) in MHUB.
Distribution: Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Kirgizia, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, NW China, Afghanistan, Iran (CHRISTOPH, 1887a, 1889b, 1893c; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1965c, 1969b; FALKOVICH, 1986; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus persicus* AUSTAUT, 1897, Naturaliste **19**: 22. LT: Persien, Baira [Bairam-Ali, Mary velayat, Turkmenistan]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.

Holcocerus holosericeus darwesthana DANIEL, 1959
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **49**: 138-139, Taf. IV: 21 a-f.
LT: SW Afghanistan, Darwesthan. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: SW Afghanistan, S. Iran (DANIEL, 1964b, 1971; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Holcocerus holosericeus faroulti OBERTHÜR, 1911
Holcocerus faroulti OBERTHÜR, 1911, Et. Lép. Comp. **5** (1): 326, pl. LXXI: 658.
LT: Magraroua, près El-Outaya (Prov. de Constantine) [Algeria, near Biskra, 5°45'E; 35°5'N]. Type material not found in MNHN.
Distribution: Israel, Jordan, UAE, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Marocco (ROTHSCHILD, 1917; KRÜGER, 1939; CHNEOUR, 1955; RUNGS, 1972, 1979; YAKOVLEV, 2006).

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus desioi* TURATI, 1936, Atti Soc. It. Sci. Nat. **75**: 391-393, figs 1-2. LT: Agedabia (Cirenaica) [N. Libya, 150 km S. Bengazi]. Type material is lost.

Holcocerus rjabovi YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 26.
LT: Transcaucas., fl. Arax, Dzhuga, Dzhulfa. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Armenien, Azerbaidjan.

Holcocerus witti YAKOVLEV, SALDAITIS & IVINSKIS, 2007
Atalanta **38** (3/4): 381.
LT: Iran, prov. Azarbaijan-E-Sharqi, 10 km NW of Miyane. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Iran, prov. Azarbaijan-E-Sharqi.

Genus ***Deserticossus*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 32 (type species: *Cossus arenicola* STAUDINGER, 1897).

Deserticossus arenicolus (STAUDINGER, 1879) (pl. II: fig. 10)
Cossus Arenicola STAUDINGER, 1879b, Stett. Ent. Z. **40**: 317.
LT: [Narün, nordöstlich von Astrachan zwischen Wolga- und Ural-Fluß, etwa 15 deutsche Meilen ostwärts von der Wolga] (NW Kazakhstan, european part). Type material (lectotype (YAKOVLEV, 2006a) in MHUB.
Distribution: Turkmenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgiziya, N. Afghanistan, NW China (Xinjang) (CHRISOPH, 1887a, 1893c; SPULER, 1910 ; DANIEL, 1964b; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; FALKOVICH, 1986; HUA et al., 1990; SCHOORL, 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2005c, 2006a).
Host: In Tadzhikistan (Tigrovaya balka Reserve) and Uzbekistan: *Tamarix ramosissima*, *T. hispida*, *Caragana* (SINADSKY, 1960; STSCHETKIN, 1963; FALKOVITCH, 1986).

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus arenicola albida* SEITZ, 1912, Gross Schmett. Erde **2**: 421, t. 53e. LT: probably W. Kazakhstan, Valley of Ural river (SEITZ, 1912). Type material: "ein sehr helles Stück mit fast weissen Hflgln sandte mir Herr Bartel als ab. *albida*", probably lost.
= *Holcocerus dilutior* ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett Erde **2**: 452. LT: Kyssyl [near Dzharkent (Panfilov), SE Kazakhstan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

Deserticossus arenicola transcaucasicus (ZUKOWSKY, 1936)
Holcocerus arenicola transcaucasica ZUKOVSKY, 1936, Ent. Rundsch. **53**: 535.

LT: Armenia ross., Dschulfa, Daratshitshag [Dzhul'fa, Nahichevan', Azerbaidzhan]. Type material (lectotype by YAKOVLEV, 2006a) in MWM. Distribution: Caucasus (Daghestan, Armenien, Georgia, Azerbaidjan) [YAKOVLEV, 2006a].

Deserticossus arenicola iranica (AUSTAUT, 1897)
Cossus iranicus AUSTAUT, 1897, Naturaliste **19**: 44.
LT: Sefis Kuh, Perse [(S. Iran, ? Fars prov.)]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
Distribution: Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan (DANIEL, 1965c; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Deserticossus murinus (ROTHSCHILD, 1912)
Holcocerus murinus ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde. Pal. Spinn. Schw.: 452.
LT: Syr Daria, Baigacum [Kazakhstan, Baigakum]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya (YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Deserticossus campicola (EVERSMANN, 1854)
Cossus campicola EVERSMANN, 1854, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou **27** (2): 184.
LT: Kirgisensteppen, Sir [S. Kazakhstan, Syr-Darja]. Type material (lectotype) in ZISP (YAKOVLEV, 2005b).
Distribution: Russia (Daghestan, Astrahan reg., Kalmykiya), Azerbaidzhan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, ?W. China, ?Turkmenistan (ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871; CHRISTOPH, 1893c; UVAROV, 1910; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; FALKOVICH, 1986; YAKOVLEV, 2005c, 2006a).
Host: *Haloxylon* (FALKOVITCH, 1986).

Deserticossus sareptensis (ROTHSCHILD, 1912)
Cossus sareptensis ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde: 451.
LT: Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk, Volgograd Oblast' Region, S. part of European Russia].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: SW Russia (Volgograd reg.) (YAKOVLEV, 2004a, 2006a).

Deserticossus volgensis (CHRISTOPH, 1893)
Holcocerus volgensis CHRISTOPH, 1893, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **6**: 88.
LT: Sarepta [Krasnoarmeisk, Volgograd Oblast' Region, S. part of European Russia].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP. Distribution. S. Volga reg., N. Caucasus (Stauropol'skii Krai, Daghestan), NW Kazakhstan (SPULER, 1910; ZHURAVLEV, 1910 ; LVOVSKY, 1971; YAKOVLEV, 2005c, 2006a).

Deserticossus janychar YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 43.
LT: Asia minor, Tuz Gölli, Nordufer. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey.

Deserticossus curdus YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 44.
LT: Irak, 200 km N. Baghdad, östl. von. Kirkuk. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: N. Iraq.

Deserticossus tsingtauana (BANG-HAAS, 1912)
Holcocerus tsingtauana BANG-HAAS, 1912, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **26**: 109.
LT: Tsingtau [China, Shandong prov., Tsingtau Mts.]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB and MWM.
Distribution: Russia (Primorskii Krai, Chita reg., Buryatia Rep.), Mongolia (Central aimak), China (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Anhui, Yunnan), Korea (ALPHERAKY, 1897b; LEECH, 1898; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1940; BRYK, 1948 HUA et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV & DOROSHKIN, 2004; YAKOVLEV, 2006a, 2007h). ? N. Vietnam (Hanoi) (GAEDE, 1933; HUA et al., 1990).

Synonymy:
= *Cossus* (*Holcocerus*) *centrimaculatus* RÖBER, 1925, Stettin. Ent. Z. **86**: 174-175. LT: Peking [China, Peking]. Type material (cotypes) is lost.

Deserticossus consobrinus (PÜNGELER, 1898)
Holcocerus consobrinus PÜNGELER, 1898, Soc. Ent. **13**: 57.
LT: Ili gebiet [Ili Valley, SE Kazakhstan or NW China]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in (MHUB).
Distribution: South Siberia (Selenga Valley); Mongolia, Kazakhstan (including South Altai), Kirgizia, China (Xingjian, Qinghai) (YAKOVLEV, 2004g, 2004i, 2006a).

Synonymy (YAKOVLEV, 2004c, 2006a):
= *Cossus aksuensis* DANIEL, 1953, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **43**: 257–258, Taf. VII: 5. LT: Aksu [China, Xinjang, Aksu]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM.
= *Holcocerus sheljuzhkoi* SCHAWERDA, 1930, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **20**: 138, t. X: 4. LT: Ak-su [China, Xinjang, Aksu]. Type materail (holotype by original designation) in MNHW.
= *Holcocerus apicalis* CHOU & HUA, 1986, Entomotaxonomia **8**: 69–70, 72, fig. 2. LT: Hami [China, Xinjiang]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NWAU.

Deserticossus pulverulentus (PÜNGELER, 1898)
Holcocerus pulverulentus PÜNGELER, 1898, Soc. Ent. **13**: 57.
LT: Merw [Mary, Turkmenistan]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, NW China (Xingjian), Israel (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; FALKOVICH, 1986; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus phuckangensis* HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990: 57-58, 125, text fig. 19, pl. 4: 36. LT: Phuckang (Fukang), Xinjiang [NW China]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing.

Deserticossus mongoliana (DANIEL, 1969)
Holcocerus mongoliana DANIEL, 1969a, Reichenbachia **11**: 274-275, fig. 6–7.
LT: Mongolia, Gobi-Altai aimak, am selben Ort, Mongol Els, 10 km SO Chechmort.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHB. Distribution: Mongolia (DANIEL, 1970; YAKOVLEV, 2004g, 2006a).

Deserticossus artemisiae (CHOU & HUA, 1986)
Holcocerus artemisiae CHOU & HUA, 1986, Entomotaxonomia **8** (1-2): 67-69, 72, fig. 1.
LT: Dingbian, Shaanxi [China, провинция Шаньси, Дингбиан (China)]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NAU.
Distribution: China (Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Ningxia) (HUA et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Deserticossus decoratus YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 53-54.
LT: Kazakhstan, prov. Almaty, 40 km NW Ak-Siy, peski Sary-Taukum, 76°10'E; 44°07' N.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: SE Kazakhstan.

Deserticossus pullus (HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990)
Holcocerus pullus HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990: 58-59, 125, text fig. 20, pl. IV: 39.
LT: Barkol, Xinjiang [NW China, Xinjiang, Dzhungarian Gobi, Barkol]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NAU.
Distribution: China, Xinjiang, Dzhungarian Gobi (YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Deserticossus beketi (YAKOVLEV, 2004)
Holcocerus beketi YAKOVLEV, 2004, Euroasian Ent. J. **4** (3): , t. 3 (17), text figs: 13, 14.
LT: W. Mongolia, Khovd aimak, Dzhungarian Gobi, 45 km S. of Bulgan-somon, Uvhod-Ula Mt.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZISP. Distribution: Mongolia, Khovd aimak, Dzhungarian Gobi desert.

Deserticossus lukhtanovi YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 56-57.
LT: USSR, Tadjikistan, Gissar Mts., Iskander-Kul. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Tadzhikistan (Gissar).

Deserticossus churkini YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 58-59.
LT: W. Mongolia, Hovd aimak, middle stream of Uenchin-Gol river. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: S. Mongolia.

Deserticossus praeclarus (PÜNGELER, 1898)
Holcocerus praeclarus PÜNGELER, 1898, Soc. Ent. **13**: 58.
LT: Merw [Mary, Turkmenistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: Turkmenia (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Deserticossus danilevskyi YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia, Suppl. **1**: 60-61.
LT: Kazakhstan, Tshimkent District, Syr-Darya river, Bairkum. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: S. Kazakhstan.

Genus ***Cryptoholcocerus*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 61, 68 (type species: *Cossus mongolicus* ERSCHOFF in ALPHERAKY, 1882)

Cryptoholcocerus mongolicus (ERSCHOFF in ALPHERAKY, 1882) (pl. II: 11)
Cossus mongolicus ERSCHOFF in ALPHERAKY, 1882, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. **17**: 33, t. 1: 34.
LT: Kouldjà [NW China, Kuldzha]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ? ZISP.
Distribution: SE Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, NW China (DANIEL, 1964b; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Synonymy:
= *Trypanus mongolianus* (sic), KIRBY (1892), Cat. Lep. Het. **1**: 861.
= *Holcocerus nigrescens* ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde: 451. LT: Karagaitau [S Kazakhstan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

Genus ***Yakudza*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 70-71 (type species: *Cossus vicarius* WALKER, 1865).

Yakudza vicarius (WALKER, 1865) (pl. II: 12)
Cossus vicarius WALKER, 1865, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. **32** (suppl. 2): 584.
LT: Shanghai [China, Shanghai]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu), China (Shandong, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Henan, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai) (ESAKI et al., 1932, 1956; DANIEL, 1940; INOUE, 1954; INOUE et al., 1982; HUA et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2006a). ? Taiwan (UEDA in HEPPNER & INOUE, 1992). Host: ? *Quercus acutissima* (YOSHIMOTO & NISHIDA, 2007).

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus arenicola* var. *insularis* STGR. forma *japonica* GAEDE, 1929, Dt. Ent. Z. **1929**: 304, fig. 2. LT: Yokohama [Japan]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MHUB.
= *Holcocerus vicarius* f. *jezoensis* MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap. Imp.: 1019, no. 1874. LT: Japan, Hokkaido. Type material (holotype by original designation) in coll. S. Matsumura in Zoological Museum of Sapporo University. Opinion by INOUE [1987] about the status of *jezoensis* as bona species not corroborated (YAKOVLEV, 2006a).
= *Holcocerus vicarinus* (sic), UEDA in HEPPNER & INOUE (1992), Lepid. Taiwan **1** (2): 27.

Genus ***Streltzoviella*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 73 (type species: *Holcocerus insularis* STAUDINGER, 1892).

Streltzoviella insularis (STAUDINGER, 1892) (col. pl. 2: 13)
Holcocerus arenicola var. *insularis* STAUDINGER, 1892, Rom. Mem. Lep. **6:** 292.
LT: Ask.[old] [SE Russia, Primorskii Krai, Askold peninsula]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.

Distribution: China (Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Tianjin, Shanghai, Beijing, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Manchuria), Russia (S. part of Russian Fare East, including Sakhalin Isl.), Korea, Japan (DANIEL, 1940; YAKOVLEV, 2006a, 2007h).

Synonymy:

= *Cossus ussuriensis* GRAESER, 1892, Berl. Ent. Z. **37**: 213. LT: Koslofska am Ussuri [SE Russia, Primorskii Krai]. Type material (syntypes) in ZISP.

Streltzoviella insularis extrema YAKOVLEV, 2006

Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 75.

LT: Nanjang, C. China. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Central China.

***Streltzoviella o w a d a i* spec. nov.** (text fig. 22, map. 18, col. pl. 2: 14-15)

Material: Holotype ♂, N. Vietnam, Vinh Phu Prov., Tam Dao, 930 m, 22.-26.IX.1994, leg. MAMORU OWADA (NHMT); paratype ♀, same data, 21.-24.04.1995 (NHMT).

Description: The forewing length of the holotype is 13 mm. The forewing is narrow, light brown with some thin undose black streaks in the submarginal, postdiscal and discal zones. The hindwing is dark grey, patternless. The ♀ forewing length is 16 mm. The pattern is similar to that of ♂.

The ♂ genitalia are typical for the family. The uncus is oblong, pointed at apex, the tegumen is massive, the arms of the gnathos are thick, short, the gnathos is medium sized. The valvae are wide, rounded apically, with strong finger-shaped processes on the costa. The arms of the transtilla are short, thick, hook-shaped. The juxta is small, triangular. The aedeaus is slender, typically curved. The vesica has no cornuti.

Diagnosis: The species differs from the second congener in the smaller size, the more slender uncus, the slender aedeagus, wider membraneous parts of the valvae.

Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Dr. MAMORU OWADA.

Genus ***Barchaniella*** YAKOVLEV, 2006

Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 75 (type species: *Holcocerus inspersus* CHRISTOPH, 1887).

Barchaniella inspersa (CHRISTOPH, 1887) (col. pl. 2: 6)

Holcocerus inspersus CHRISTOPH, 1887b, Stettin. Ent. Z. **48**: 163.

LT: Ashkhabad [Turkmenistan, Ashkhabad]. Type material (lectotype (Yakovlev, 2006a) in ZISP. Distribution: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, SW China (Xinjang), SW Mongolia (CHRISTOPH, 1889b; 1889c; 1893c; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DALLA-TORRE, 1923; DANIEL, 1965; DANIEL, 1969a; KRIVOKHATSKII, 1985; FALKOVICH, 1986; YAKOVLEV, 2004g, 2006a). Host: *Haloxylon* (FALKOVICH, 1986).

Barchaniella mus (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902)

Holcocerus mus GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902, Ann. Mus. St. Petersburg **7**: 198.

LT: Riku regionis Bagu dictae, in provincia persica Makran [SE Iran, prov. Makran]. Type material (syntypes) in ZISP, probably lost. Distribution: SE Iran (YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Barchaniella sacara (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902)

Holcocerus sacarum GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902, Ann. Mus. St. Petersburg **7**: 199.

LT: In provincia Transcaspica, in valle fl. Sumbar [Turkmenistan, near Kara-Kala, Sumbar river]. Type material (cotypes) in ZISP, probably lost. Distribution: S. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia (KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; YAKOVLEV, 2006).

Synonymy:

=*Hypopta sumbannus* ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde **2**: 452. LT: Transcaspien [Turkmenistan, Sumbar river]. Type material: Syntypes in BMNH.

=*Hypopta tekkensis* ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde **2**: 452. LT: Transcaspien [Turkmenistan, Sumbar river]. Type material: Holotype (by monotypy) in BMNH.

=*Holcocerus brunneogrisea* DANIEL, 1949a, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **35-39**: 238-239, Taf. VIII: 8. LT: Thian Shan. Type material: Holotype (by monotypy) in ZSM.

=*Holcocerus saccarum* (sic), KRIVOKHATSKYI (1985), Insects Repetek: 33.

Genus ***Plyustchiella*** YAKOVLEV, 2006

Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 80-81 (type species: *Holcocerus gracilis* CHRISTOPH, 1887).

Plyustchiella gracilis (CHRISTOPH, 1887) (col. pl.: 17)

Holcocerus gracilis CHRISTOPH, 1887a, Rom. Mém. Lép. **3**: 59-60, pl. III: 6.

LT: Askhabad [Turkmenistan, Ashkhabad]. Type material (lectotype) in ZISP [YAKOVLEV, 2006a].

Distribution: Uzbekistan, Turkmenia (CHRISTOPH, 1893c; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Genus ***Frantsdanielia*** YAKOVLEV, 2007

Altai Zool. J. **1**: 57 (replacement name of *Frantzdanielia* YAKOVLEV, 2006).

Synonymy:

= *Franzdanielia* YAKOVLEV, 2006, Eversmannia Suppl. **1**: 83 (type species: *Cossus likiangi* DANIEL, 1940). Homonymy with *Franzdanielia* SUGI in HARUTA (1992) [Notodontidae (Lepidoptera) (type species: *Franzdanielia fasciata* SUGI, 1992).

Frantsdanielia likiangi (DANIEL, 1940) (col. pl.: 19)

Cossus likiangi DANIEL, 1940, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **30**: 1011, Taf. XXVIII: 4-5.

LT: Nord Yuennan, Li-Kiang [China, N. Yunnan]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZFMK.

Distribution: China (N. Yunnan, Guanxi, Sychuan) (HUA et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2006a).

Genus ***Wittocossus*** YAKOVLEV, 2004

Atalanta **35** (3/4): 336 (type species: *Cossus mokanshanensis* DANIEL, 1945).

Wittocossus mokanshanesis (DANIEL, 1945) (col. pl. 2: 20)

Cossus mokanshanensis DANIEL, 1945, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **35/39**: 227, pl. 1: 2.

LT: Mokanshan, Prov. Chekiang [S. China]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZFMK.
Distribution: S. China (Hubei, Sichuan, Guizhou, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Yunnan), N. Thailand (Chiangmai), N. Vietnam (YAKOVLEV, 2004b; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Synonymy:
= *Cossus yunnanensis* HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990, Cossid fauna China: 121, fig. 3, pl. 2: 13. LT: Fengqing, Yunnan. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NWAU.
= *Cossus moganshanensis* (sic), HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990, Cossid fauna China: 121-122, fig. 6, pl. 2: 14-15.

Wittocossus dellabrunai SALDAITIS & IVINSKIS, 2010
Esperiana **15**: 383.
LT: China, Shaanxi, QinLing, H-1300, Road Taibai-Baoji XueShanDong, 34°14'.12"N 107°18'.48"E.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: China (Shaanxi, Zhejiang).

Genus ***Assegaj*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 204 (type species: *Assegaj clenchi* YAKOVLEV, 2006)

Assegaj clenchi YAKOVLEV, 2006 (col. pl.: 21)
Tinea **19** (3): 204.
LT: Congo, Cozala Nat. Park. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Congo, Nigeria, Cameroon.

Tribus **Zeuzerocossini** YAKOVLEV, 2008
Tinea **20** (2): 105 (type genus: *Zeuzerocossus* YAKOVLEV, 2008).
Included Genera: *Zeuzerocossus* YAKOVLEV, 2008 and *Ronaldocossus* YAKOVLEV, 2006.

Genus ***Zeuzerocossus*** YAKOVLEV, 2008
Tinea **20** (2): 106 (type species: *Cossus cinereus* ROEPKE, 1957).

Zeuzerocossus cinereus (ROEPKE, 1957) (col. pl.: 22)
Cossus cinereus ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Acad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 10–11.
LT: North East Borneo. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ITZ.
Distribution: Malaya, Sumatra, central Thailand, Borneo (BARLOW, 1982; YAKOVLEV, 2008a).

Genus ***Ronaldocossus*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 188 (type species: *Ronaldocossus brechlini* YAKOVLEV, 2006).

Ronaldocossus brechlini YAKOVLEV, 2006 (col. pl.: 23)
Tinea **19** (3): 189.
LT: S. Sulawesi (Celebes), Puncak, Palopo, 2°55'S; 120°05'E. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Sulawesi Isl.

Genus ***Groenendaelia*** YAKOVLEV, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 338 (type species: *Cossus kinabaluensis* GAEDE, 1933).

Groenendaelia kinabaluensis (GAEDE, 1933) (col. pl.: 24)
Cossus kinabaluensis GAEDE, 1933, Indo-Austr. Spinn. Schw.: 809, fig. 93i.
LT: Kina Balu [Borneo]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Myanmar, N Thailand (ROEPKE, 1957; BARLOW, 1982, YAKOVLEV, 2004b).

Genus ***Isocossus*** ROEPKE, 1957
Verh. K. Acad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 11 (type species: *Isocossus vandeldeni* ROEPKE, 1957).

Isocossus vandeldeni ROEPKE, 1957
Verh. K. Acad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 11-12, pl. 1: 8, pl. 7: 1-1a.
LT: Bukit Kutu, Malaya. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Borneo (BARLOW, 1982).

Isocossus retak (HOLLOWAY, 1986) (col. pl. 2: 25)
Cossus retak HOLLOWAY, 1986, The Moths of Borneo: 28, fig. 65, pl. 1: 8.
LT: Brunei, Bukit Retac. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Borneo, Brunei.

Isocossus telisai (HOLLOWAY, 1986)
Cossus telisai HOLLOWAY, 1986, The Moths of Borneo: 28, fig. 56, pl. 1: 2.
LT: Brunei, Telisai. Type material (holotype by monotypy) BMNH. Distribution: Borneo, Brunei.

Isocossus seria (HOLLOWAY, 1986)
Cossus seria HOLLOWAY, 1986, The Moths of Borneo: 29, fig. 58, pl. 1: fig. 9.
LT: Borneo, Brunei, Seria. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Borneo, Brunei.

Isocossus stroehli YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 189, figs 2, 38.
LT: Sumatra, Singa Raja, 11 km S Singa Raja. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM.
Distribution: Sumatra, Malaysia (Cameron).

Isocossus rufipekten (HOLLOWAY, 1986)
Cossus rufipecten HOLLOWAY, 1986, The Moths of Borneo: 27, fig. 61, 68, pl. 1: 15.
LT: Sarawak, Gunong Mulu NP [Borneo]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Borneo, Sarawak.

Isocossus cruciatus (HOLLOWAY, 1986)
Cossus cruciatus HOLLOWAY, 1986, The Moths of Borneo: 28, fig. 64, 68d.
LT: Sarawak, Gunong Mulu NP [Borneo]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Borneo, Sarawak.

Genus ***Alcterogystia*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhandelingen **263**: 59-60 (type species: *Cossus l-nigrum* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1894).

Alcterogystia l-nigra (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1894) (col. pl. 2: 26)
Cossus l-nigrum BETHUNE-BAKER, 1894, Trans. ent. Soc. London **1894**: 36, pl. 1: 3.
LT: [Egypt, Alexandria]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
Distribution: Egypt, Yemen, Saudi Arabian, Oman (WILTSHIRE, 1949b, 1980a, b, 1990; HACKER, 1999).

Alcterogystia frater (WARNECKE, 1929)
Cossus frater WARNECKE, 1929, Int. Ent. Z. **23**: 389, fig.
LT: Sanaá [San'a, Yemen]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
Distribution: Saudi Arabian, Yemen (WILTSHIRE, 1983, 1986, 1990; HACKER, 1999; HACKER et al., 1999; HACKER et al., 2001).

Genus ***Dervishiya*** YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 197 (type species: *Cossus cadambae* MOORE, 1865).

Dervishiya cadambae (MOORE, 1865) (col. pl. 2: 27)
Cossus cadambae MOORE, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London. **1865**: 822.
LT: Calcutta. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: India, Pakistan (COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; SWINHOE, 1892; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; SMETACEK, 2008).
Hosts: *Ficus* L. (Moraceae), *Mangifera indica* (Anacardiaceae), *Diospyros melanoxylon* (Ebenaceae), *Tectona grandis* L. (Verbenaceae), *Nauclea cadamba* ROXB. (GARDNER, 1945; MATHEW et al., 1989; ROBINSON et al., 2001).

Dervishiya vartianae **spec. nov.** (text fig. 23, map 19, col. pl. 8: 5-6)
Material: Holotype, m, Afgh[anistan]., Nimla, 40 km SW v. Dschelalabad, 23.6.1965, E. & A. VARTIAN leg. (MWM). Paratypes: 12 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality (MNHW).
Description: The ♂ forewing length is 13-15mm. The antennae are bipectinate. The forewing is elongate, pale grey with a distinct undose and reticular pattern consisting of slender dark mostly transverse striae. The pattern is obscure in the discal area. The hindwing is pale grey, almost white with a poorly expressed reticular pattern on the outer margin.
The ♂ genitalia are typical for the family. The uncus is rather thick, almost parallel-sided, rounded apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, fused to form the small gnathos consisting of a pair of separate parts. The valvae are very broad, strongly sclerotized with a massive semicirclular costal process. Distally the apex of the valva is membraneous, short. The arms of the transtilla are almost reduced, in the shape of small triangular poorly sclerotized lobes. The juxta has very large lateral processes strongly widened in the middle. The saccus is very massive. The aedeagus is straight, widened and strongly sclerotized at the apex distally. The vesica's opening bears well developed sclerotized dentate lateral processes, and a pair of poorly defined small denticles on the ventral surface of the aedeagus. The opening of the vesica is approximately the third length of the aedeagus. The vesica does not contain cornuti. The ♀ is larger. The antennae are filiform.
The ♀ genitalia are typical for the family and form a long ovipositor. The ovipositor lobes are oval, the apophyses anteriores are aproximately twice longer than the posteriores ones. The opening of the ostium is covered with a large sclerotized plate. The ductus bursae is short, strongly sclerotized. The corpus bursae is elongate, saccular with a pair of parallel ribbon-like signa on the lateral surface.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from *Dervishiya cadambae* (MOORE, 1865) in its smaller size, paler colouration, larger lateral processes of the vesica.
Etymology: The species bears the name of the type series collector, the late EVA VARTIAN.

Genus ***Afroarabiella*** YAKOVLEV, 2008
Atalanta **39** (**1-4**): 389 (type species: *Cossus tahamae* WILTSHIRE, 1949).

Afroarabiella fanti (HAMPSON, 1910)
Cossus fanti HAMPSON, 1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) **6**: 133.
LT: Gold Coast, Ashanti, Obuassi [Ghana, Ashanti prov., Obuassi]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
Distribution: Ghana.

Afroarabiella buchanani (ROTHSCHILD, 1921) (col. pl. 2: 28)
Cossus buchanani ROTHSCHILD, 1921, Novit. Zool. **28**: 218.
LT: Mts. Baguezan, Asben [Niger Republic, Sahel, Air Mountains, Baguezan Mt.].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Niger.

Afroarabiella tahamae (WILTSHIRE, 1949)
Cossus tahamae WILTSHIRE, 1949, Bull. Soc. Fouad d'Ent. **33**: 371, pl.: fig. 19.
LT: Buraiman, coastal plain (Ar.: Tahama), near Jedda, Saudi Arabia.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Saudi Arabian, Yemen (WILTSHIRE, 1980a, 1990).

Afroarabiella ochracea (GAEDE, 1930)
Coryphodema ochracea GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 543.
LT: Chaîne Luitpold [?Kinshasa, Congo]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Congo, Tanzania.

Afroarabiella ukambani YAKOVLEV, 2008
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 391.
LT: Kenya, Kibwezi. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Kenya, S. Somalia.

Afroarabiella politzari YAKOVLEV, 2008
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 391.
LT: Kenya, Kaputir. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Kenya.

Afroarabiella tanzaniae **spec. nov.** (text fig. 24, map. 20, col. pl. 8: 7).
Material: Holotype ♂, Tanzania, Lake Sereri, 3150 ft, 15.8.1965, leg. Dr. J. SZUNYOGHY (MNHB).

Description: The antennae are bipectinate. The forewing length is 12 mm, it is broad, grey and rounded apically, with slender transverse bands and a small discal brown spot close to the dorsum. The fringe is unicoloured, grey. The hindwing is patternless, light, with a small slender marginal border.
The ♂ genitalia are typical for the genus. The uncus is long, slender, the tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are rather thick, forming the massive gnathos. The valvae are smooth at margins and widely rounded apically. The arms of the transtilla are acute, hook-shaped. The juxta has elongate lateral processes. The saccus is very small. The aedeagus is shorter than the valva, slightly curved, with a single spur-like cornutus in the vesica. The ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new species is the closest to *Afroarabiella ukambani* YAKOVLEV, 2008, and differs from it by the darker coloration, the very long uncus, smooth margins of the valvae.

Subgenus ***Meyoarabiella*** YAKOVLEV, 2008
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 391 (type species: *Afroarabiella meyi* YAKOVLEV, 2008).

Afroarabiella meyi YAKOVLEV, 2008
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 392.
LT: RSA [South Africa], Richtersveld Numees, Helskloof Gate. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MHUB.
Distribution: South Africa.

Genus ***Planctogystia*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhandelingen 263: 61-62 (type species: *Cossus breviculus* MABILLE, 1879).

Planctogystia brevicula (MABILLE, 1879)
Cossus breviculus MABILLE, 1879, Ann. Soc. Ent. France **5** (9): 344.
LT: Martag [Madagaskar]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: Madagaskar (SAALMÜLLER, 1884; VIETTE, 1951, 1990).

Planctogystia sakalava (VIETTE, 1957)
Cossus sakalava VIETTE, 1957, Lambillionea **57** (11-12): 105, Fig. 1.
LT: Madagascar Nord-Ouest, Ankarafanstika, Ampijoroa. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN.
Distribution: Madagaskar (VIETTE, 1990).

Planctogystia pavida (BUTLER, 1882)
Cossus pavidus BUTLER, 1882, Cistula Ent. **3**: 27.
LT: [Madagaskar]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagaskar (VIETTE, 1990).

Planctogystia crassilineata (GAEDE, 1930)
Cossus crassileneatus GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 542, Taf. 79c.
LT: Madagaskar, Diego Suarez. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagaskar [VIETTE, 1990].

Planctogystia albiplagiata (GAEDE, 1930), comb. et stat. n.
Cossus crassileneatus albiplagiata GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 542.
LT: Madagaskar, Diego Suarez. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagaskar.

Planctogystia fulvosparsa (Butler, 1882) (col. pl. 2: 29)
Cossus fulvosparsus BUTLER, 1882, Cistula Ent. **3**: 26-27.
LT: [Madagaskar]. Type material (lectotype [VIETTE, 1951]) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagaskar [VIETTE, 1990].

Synonymy:
= *Cossus fulvosparsus smaragdinus* BUTLER, 1882, Cistula Ent. **3**: 27. LT: [Madagaskar]. Type material in BMNH.
= *Cossus fulvospars* (sic), DALLA-TORRE, 1923, Lep. Cat. **29**: 12.

Planctogystia gaedei (SCHOORL, 1990)
Cossus gaedei SCHOORL, 1990, Zool. Verhandelingen **263**: 62 (replacement name for *Cossus fuscibasis* GAEDE, 1930).
LT: Diego Suarez [Madagaskar]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagaskar.

Synonymy:
= *Cossus fuscibasis* GAEDE, 1930, Gross Schmett. Erde **14**: 542 (junior homonym of *Cossus fuscibasis* HAMPSON, 1895)

Planctogystia parvula (KENRICK, [1914])
Cossus parvulus KENRICK, [1914], Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1913**: 588.
LT: [Central Madagaskar]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagaskar (VIETTE, 1990).

Planctogystia senex (BUTLER, 1882)
Cossus senex BUTLER, 1882, Cistula Ent. **3**: 27.
LT: [Madagaskar]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagaskar [VIETTE, 1990].

Planctogystia lemur YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 358, fig. 16, pl. IV: 23.
LT: Madagascar, Ifanadiana. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Madagaskar.

Planctogystia brunneofasciatus (GAEDE, 1930)
Cossus brunneofasciatus GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 541.
LT: Madagaskar, Gold Coast. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagaskar.

Planctogystia l e g r a i n i YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 25, map. 21, col. pl. 2: 30)
Material: Holotype ♂, S. Madagaskar, Fort-Dauphin, Lavasoa, 14.-22.12.2006, leg. A. LEGRAIN (MNHB).
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm. The antennae are bipectinate. The forewing is broad, rounded apically. The basal and discal zones are grey with a wide brown area central part of the wing. The forewing is pale grey from the postdiscal area to the outer margin, darkened on the costa, with a well expressed black fascia on the border between the discal and postdiscal areas and a well defined dense streak pattern in the submarginal and marginal zones. The hindwing is dark grey, patternless. The fringe of both wings is bright.

♂ genitalia: The uncus is wide, beak-curved. The tegumen is compact. The arms of the gnathos are short, thick, the gnathos is very large (as thick as the tegumen), covered with small spurs. The valvae are acute apically, with a costal process, unsmooth at the margin, on the border between the sclerotized (proximal) and membraneous (distal) areas, and a slender crest on the internal surface of the valva. The arms of the transtilla are acute, slender, strongly curved (hook-shaped). The juxta bears long upward directed lanceolate lateral processes. The saccus is semicirclular, medium-sized. The aedeagus is straight, slightly broadened distally, with a pointed apex, and a short dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica has no cornuti. The ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new species differs by its brown colouration, the very large gnathos, the shape of the juxta, relatively slender arms of the transtilla.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Dr. A. LEGRAIN, who collected it.

Planctogystia olsoufieffae **spec. nov.** (text fig. 26, map. 22, col. pl. 2: 31)
Material: Holotype ♂, Station Perinet [Andasibe], 149 km east of Tananarivo, January 1933, Mme N. D'OLSOUFIEFF (BMNH)
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm. The antennae are bipectinate. The forewing is rather narrow, acute apically, pale, almost white, with a row of black dots on the costa. The discal area has a large grey spot with indistinct borders, the postdiscal area bears a rounded black spot cubitally. The forewing is grey apically, with brown streaks throughout. The hindwing is white, with a grey border. The fringe of the both wings is bright.
♂ genitalia. The uncus is medium-sized, acute apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are thick, short. The gnathos is medium-sized, densely covered with spurs. The valvae are narrowing towards the apex, with a semi-oval costal process, unsmooth at the margin. The arms of the transtilla are short, basally thick and gradually narrowing distally. The juxta has elongate baculate lateral processes. The saccus is massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is slightly curved in its middle third, acute apically, with a short dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica has no cornuti. The ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the white colouration and typical large brown spots of the forewing, shorter arms of the transtilla.
Etymology: The new species is named after Mme. N. D'OLSOUFIEFF, who collected it.

Genus ***Brachylia*** FELDER, 1874

Lep. Atlas Heterocera. Reise Fregatte Novara: pl. 82: 7 (type species: *Brachylia terebroides* FELDER, 1874).

Brachylia terebroides FELDER, 1874 (col. pl. 2: 32)
Lep. Atlas Heteroc. Reise Fregatte Novara: pl. 82 fig. 7.
LT: [South Africa]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH. Distribution: South Africa [Vári et al., 2002]. Host: *Acacia karroo* (KROON, 1999).

Brachylia windhoekensis STRAND, 1913
Cossus windhoekensis STRAND, 1913, Arch. Naturg. A **11**: 87.
LT: [Windhoek, Botswana]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.

Brachylia incanescens (BUTLER, 1875)
Cossus incanescens BUTLER, 1875, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) XVI: 402.
LT: Natal [South Africa]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: South Africa [VÁRI et al., 2002].

Brachylia reussi (STRAND, 1913)
Cossus Reussi STRAND, 1913, Arch. Naturg. A **11**: 85.
LT: Morogoro in D.O. Afrika [Tanzania]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MHUB. Distribution: Tanzania.

Brachylia eutelia CLENCH, 1959
Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 17-19, pl. III: 1-2.
LT: Okahandja [Namibia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: SW Africa [VÁRI et al., 2002].

Brachylia semicurvata (GAEDE, 1930) **comb. nov.**
Cossus semicurvatus GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 541, Taf. 79b.
LT: Ost-Afrika. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB (lost?). Distribution: E. Africa.

Brachylia kwouus (KARSCH, 1898) **comb. nov.**
Trypanus kwouus KARSCH, 1898, Die mittl. Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch-Ost-Afrika: 312.
LT: Ufiome [Tanzania]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB? Distribution: Tanzania.

Brachylia rectangulata (WICHGRAF, 1921) **comb. nov.**
Cossus rectangulatus WICHGRAF, 1921, Int. Ent. Z. **14** (25): 196.
LT: Kigonsera (D.-O.-Afrika) [Tanzania]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZSM. Distribution: Tanzania.

Brachylia nigeriae (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915) **comb. nov.**
Lebedodes nigeriae BETHUNE-BAKER, 1915, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **16**: 199.
LT: Agbaja, N. Nigeria. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania.

Brachylia nussi **spec. nov.** (text fig. 27, map. 23, col. pl. 2: 33)
Material: Holotype ♂, Malawi, Mulanje Mts., Likabula, 800 m, 19.10.1996, Brachystegia forest, LF, leg. W. MEY & M. NUSS (MHUB); paratypes: 7 ♂♂, same locality (MHUB).
Description: The forewing length is 11-12 mm. The antennae are bipectinate. The forewing is relatively narrow, acute apically, grey, with poorly defined dark grey transverse striae and streaks, with an admixture of flour white scales in the postdiscal and submarginal areas (noticeable only in fresh specimens). The fringe is bright. The hindwing is white, patternless, with a small greyish area along the margin by the exterior angle and a slender grey border.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is rounded apically, broad basally. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are thick, short. The gnathos is massive, covered with spurs. The valvae have a costal process near to the apex and a pair of strongly sclerotized folds on the internal surface of the costal process. The arms of the transtilla are thick basally, hook-shaped, slender apically. The juxta is triangular with the divergent baculate lateral processes. The saccus is massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is short, thick, slighty curved in its middle third, blunt apically, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, equal to the half length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti. The ♀ is unknown.

Diagnosis: The new species differs from the known generic members by the reduced hindwing pattern, slender processes of the juxta, the well developed costal crest of the valva, the very massive gnathos.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Dr. MATTHIAS NUSS, who was one of the collectors.

Brachylia eberti **spec. nov.** (text fig. 28, map. 24, col. pl. 2: 34)
Material: Holotype ♂, Namibia, Orange river, Noordoever, 18.11.1993, leg. MEY & EBERT (MHUB), paratype ♂, Namibia, Ai-Ais Fishriver Canyon, 19.03.2005, leg. W. MEY leg. (MHUB).
Description: The forewing length is 13 mm and cream-coloured, with a bright black pattern, a row of the transverse streaks of the costa, a black interrupted band postdiscally almost reaching the tornus, and black dashes at the veins in the marginal area. The fringe is bright. The wing has a dense suffusion of black scales throughout. The hindwing is patternless, with slender streaks at the veins by the margin. The fringe is bright. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is narrow, acute apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, thick. The gnathos is small. The valvae bear a small costal process. The arms of the transtilla are very wide basally, strongly narrowing apically, hook-shaped. The juxta is small, with elongate, leaf-like, wide lateral processes. The saccus is small, semicirclular. The aedeagus is thick, short, slightly curved in its middle third, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, as long as the 2/3 of the aedeagus. The vesica does not contain cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the known generic members by the strongly modified bright pattern on the cream background of the forewing, the very small saccus, long leaf-like processes of the juxta and the smaller costal process.
Etymology.: The new species is named after the well known entomologist GÜNTER EBERT, who was one of the collectors.

Brachylia hercules **spec. nov.** (text fig. 29, map. 25, col. pl. 2: 35)
Material: Holotype ♂, Elfenbeinküste [Côte d'Ivoire], Danane, 12.12.1980, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 23 mm. The forewing is elongate, grey, with a black pattern and a row of sparse large dark streaks on the costa, a poorly defined streak pattern discally and an extended brown area postdiscally, underlined with a lateral slender black stria, running from the costa to the tornus. More lateral is the slender wavy pattern. The fringe is bright. The hindwing is grey, with a poorly expressed streak pattern. The fringe is grey, unicoloured. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia. The uncus is medium-sized. The tegumen is wider than the base of the uncus. The gnathos is small, densely covered with spurs, with short arms. The valvae are narrowing towards the apex. The costal process is small, with a crest-like medial margin running on the internal surface of the valva towards the third of its width. The arms of the transtilla are thick basally, strongly narrowing towards the apex, acute, curved at the transition zone of the thick part to the thin one. The juxta is tiny. The saccus is small, semicirclular. The aedeagus is elongate, of medium thickness, with an opening of the vesica of the 1/3 length of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the known congeners by the larger size, the large brown area discally, the specific shape of the arms of the transtilla, the very small juxta without lateral processes.

Brachylia senegalensis YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 30, map. 26, col. pl. 2: 36)
Material: Holotype, ♂, Senegal, B. Casamance, Kabrousse, 20.-28.02.1986, A. LEGRAIN (MNHB).
Description: The forewing length is 12 mm. The forewing is relatively short, brown, with a dark pattern. The forewing is greyish brown in the discal area, with a straight grey postdiscal stria, running from the costa to the tornus, and a pale grey area with a streak pattern laterally. The fringe is grey, unicoloured. The hind wing is grey, with a poorly defined wavy pattern of slender grey striae. The fringe is grey, unicoloured. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is relatively short. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are short, of medium thickness. The gnathos is very massive, covered with small spurs. The valvae are narrowing apically, with a pectinate costal protuberance. The arms of the transtilla are elongate, slender, hook-shaped. The juxta has very massive long clavate lateral processes. The saccus is small, semicirclular. The aedeagus is short, thick, truncate apically, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, as long as the half of the aedeagus. The vesica contains no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the known generic members by the short, brown forewing, the band postdiscally and the light area more lateral than the band, very slender arms of the transtilla.

Brachylia murzini **spec. nov.** (text fig. 31, map 27, col. pl. 2: 37)
Material: Holotype ♂, Congo, Odzala NP, 0,23N; 14,50E, 29.01–03.03.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM); paratype ♂, Congo-Brasaville, Lefinie reservation, bungalow near Mpo, 10.01.1964, leg. ENDRODY-YOUNGA (MNHB).
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm. The forewing is brown, with an admixture of grey scales and a poorly defined black pattern, lightened in the postdiscal area, with a streak pattern throughout the wing. The fringe is grey, unicoloured. The hindwing is grey, with a poorly defined undose pattern of slender grey striae. The fringe is grey, unicoloured. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is short, triangular, sclerotised apically. The tegumen is narrow. The arms of the gnathos are short. The gnathos is medium-sized, densely covered with spurs. The valvae are triangular, with 6 crests on the internal surface of the short costal process. The arms of the transtilla are elongate, acute, strongly curved. The juxta has curved thick lateral processes. The saccus is small,semicirclular. The aedeagus is equal to the length of the valva, straight, of medium thickness, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, as long as the half of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species is close to *Brachylia* ***senegalensis*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, and differs from it by the larger size, the very small gnathos, tegumen and saccus.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Mr. S. MURZIN who collected this species.

Brachylia albida YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 32, map 28, col. pl. 2: 38)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Congo], Uele: Paulis [Isiro], 31.03.1957, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality, 13.4.56, Dr. M. FONTAINE (MRAC); 1 ♂, Ubangi: Bumba, 8.8.47, Dr. M. POLL (MRAC); 1 ♂, Cameroun, M'Balmayo, Memiam, 10.10.2004, LEGRAIN (coll. A. LEGRAIN, later in MRAC).
Description: The forewing length is 16-18 mm. The forewing is rather short, white, with a bright black pattern, a row of sparse dark costal streaks, a clearly defined streak pattern discally and the patternless postdiscal area. The submarginal area has a straight black band from the costa to the tornus, and a lateral black stria from the costa to the medial wing part. The fringe is bright. The hindwing is grey, patternless. The fringe is grey, unicoloured. The ♀ in unknown.

♂ genitalia: The uncus is broad, rather short, the tegumen is massive, the gnathos is medium-sized with short, slender arms. The valvae are wide, short, with the reduced costal crest, and the developed crest on the internal surface at the transition area of the sclerotized part into the membraneous one. The arms of the transtilla are slender, long, slightly curved. The juxta has thick lateral processes. The saccus is massive, semicirclular. The aedeagus is long, broad, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, as long as the 1/3 of the aedeagus. The vesica has no cornuti.

Diagnosis: The new species differs from the known generic members in the white forewing with the typical black pattern, the reduction of the valvar costal process, the crest on the transition area of the sclerotized part of the valva into the membraneous one.

Brachylia f o n YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 33, map 29, col. pl. 2: 39)

Material: Holotype ♂, Cameroun, M'balmayo, Memiam, 700 m, 10.10.2004, Legrain (MNHN). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂ (coll.LEGRAIN, Liege) same data; 1 ♂ (coll. SALDAITIS, Lituania), 6 ♂♂ (coll. LEGRAIN, Liege) Camerun, M"Balmayo, Obont, 700 m., November, 2004, JEAN MBIDA leg., 1 ♂ (coll. YAKOVLEV), 2 ♂♂ (coll. LEGRAIN, Liege) Camerun, M" Balmayo, Obout, 700 m., 2004-2005., JEAN MBIDA leg.

Description: The forewing length is 15 mm. The thorax has a brown spot. The forewing is brown, with a poorly defined streak pattern, small brown spots at the base of the cell discally and a white oblique band from the costa to the anal angle postdiscally. The fringe is grey, unicoloured. The hindwing is grey, patternless, with the grey, unicoloured fringe. The ♀ is unknown.

♂ genitalia. The uncus is short, rounded apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short. The gnathos is medium-sized, covered with spurs. The valvae are broad, short, rounded apically, with a very small costal process, a developed crest at the transition area of the sclerotized valvan part into the membraneous one. The arms of the transtilla are acute, basally thick, medium-sized. The juxta is small, with broad lateral processes. The saccus is small. The aedeagus is of medium thickness, almost straight, the length of the valva, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, equal to the half of the aedeagus length. The vesica has no cornuti.

Diagnosis: The new species differs from the known generic members in the modified wing pattern (the presence of the white band on the brown area postdiscally). According to the genital morphology, it is related to *Brachylia* ***albida*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, and differs from it with the darker coloration, shortened arms of the transtilla, the developed costal process of the valva.

Etymology: The new species is named after the hero of the books by GERALD DURRELL FON of Bafut (the leader of the Bafut province of Cameroun).

Genus ***Coryphodema*** FELDER, 1874

Lep. Atlas Heteroc. Reise Fregatte Novara: pl. 82: 8 (type species: *Coryphodema capensis* FELDER, 1874).

Coryphodema tristis (DRURY, 1782) (col. pl. 2: 40)

Phalaena (*Noctua*) *tristis* DRURY, 1782, Illust. Nat. Hist. 3: 27, pl. 21: fig. 1.

LT: Cape of Good Hope. Type material ? lost. Distribution: Southern Africa (Cape, Natal) [VÁRI et al., 2002].

Host: *Cliffortia* sp., *Combretum apiculatum*, *Cydonia vulgaris*, *Lagunaria patersoni*, *Myoporum* sp., *Paulownia fortunei*, *Pyrus malus*, *Ulmus parvifolia*, *Vitis* sp. [*vinifera*] (PINHEY, 1979; KROON, 1999).

Synonymy:

= ?*Cossus punctulata* WALKER, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. British Mus. 7: 1750. LT: Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

= *Coryphodema capensis* FELDER, 1874, Lep. Atlas Heteroc. Reise Fregatte Novara: pl. 82: 8. LT: South Africa. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.

= ?*Cossus seineri* GRÜNDBERG, 1910, Denkschriften Med.-Naturwiss. Ges. Jena. Vierter Bd.: 140. LT: British Betschuanaland: Palapye Road [E. Botswana]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB (probably lost).

= *Cossus steineri* (sic), DALLA-TORRE, 1923, Lep. Cat. 29: 13.

Genus ***Afrikanetz*** YAKOVLEV, 2009

Euroasian Entomol. J. **8** (3): 358-359 (type species: *Afrikanetz inkubu* YAKOVLEV, 2009).

Afrikanetz inkubu YAKOVLEV, 2009 (col. pl. 2: 41)

Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 359, fig. 17, pl. IV: 24.

LT: Congo, Odzala N.P. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Congo.

Afrikanetz bugvan YAKOVLEV, 2009

Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 359, fig. 18, pl. IV: 25.

LT: C. de Ivoire, Lamto. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MRAC. Distribution: Côte d'Ivoire.

Afrikanetz makumazan YAKOVLEV, 2009

Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 359, pl. IV: 26.

LT: Arabia, Jedda. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Saudi Arabia.

Genus ***Paracossulus*** SCHOORL, 1990

Zool. Verhandelingen **263**: 64-65 (type species: *Bombyces thrips* HÜBNER, 1818).

Synonymy:

= *Paracossus* (sic), LASTUKHIN et al., 1998, Entomol. Investigations Chuvashiya: 72.

Paracossulus thrips (HÜBNER, 1818) (col. pl. 3: 1)

Bombyces thrips HÜBNER, 1818, Samml. Eur. Schmett.: fig. 265.

LT: [Europe]. Type material is lost. Distribution: Ukraine, S. Russia, SW Siberia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Iran, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Hungary, Bulgaria (EVERSMANN, 1844; ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871; ALPHERAKI, 1877; ROMANOFF, 1885; KIRBY, 1892; SPULER, 1910; UVAROV, 1910; ZHURAVLEV, 1910; BURESCH & TULESCHKOW, 1932; DIDMANIDZE, 1976b, 1978, 1980; DIDMANIDZE & ZURASHVILI, 1981; DE FREINA, 1983, 1996; GANEV, 1984; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; DUBATOLOV & VASILENKO, 1998; LASTUHIN et al., 1998; ANIKIN et al., 2000; FAZEKAS, 2001, 2002a, b; POLUMORDVINOV & MONAHOV, 2002; BIDZILYA et al., 2003; YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2007a; DIDMANIDZE & YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2005c, 2007a). Probably in Italy (Puglia, Veglie-Torre Lupamonaco) (BERTACCINI et al., 1997). Host: *Artemisia* (POLUMORDVINOV & MONAKHOV, 2002).

Synonymy:

= *Cossus Fuchsianus* EVERSMANN, 1831, Mem. Soc. Nat. Moscou **2**: 352, t. 21: 1. LT: Capta ad Jaicum medium, nec non circa Sergiewsk [Samara Oblast', Russia]. Type material in ? ZISP.

= *Cossus Kindermanni* FREYER, 1836, N. Beytr. 3: 183, pl. 113. LT: Fiume [Rijeka, Croatia]. Type material is lost.
= *Hypopta trips* (sic), KIRBY, 1892, Cat. Lep. Het. 1: 863.
= *Hypopta trips* (sic), DIDMANIDZE, 1976b, Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, 84 (3): 719.
= *Catopta thrips polonica* DANIEL, 1953, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **43**: 259-260, Taf. 7, fig. 7. LT: Babińce, K. Krzywcza [Poland]. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in ZSM.

Genus ***Cossulus*** STAUDINGER, 1887
Stettin. Ent. Z. **48**: 91 (type species by monotypy: *Cossulus argentatus* STAUDINGER, 1887)

Synonymy:
= *Cossulinus* KIRBY, 1892, Syn. Cat. Lep. Het. **1**: 860 (invalid replacement name for *Cossulus* STAUDINGER, 1887).

Cossulus argentatus STAUDINGER, 1887 (col. pl. 3: 2)
Stettin. Ent. Z. **48**: 91.
LT: Alexandropol (im südwestlichen Caucasus Gebiete, Armenien) [Gyumri (old name - Leninakan), Armenien].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.

Synonymy:
= *Cossulus lignosus araxes* DE FREINA, 1983, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **72**: 62-64, fig. 2a, 3b. LT: Kars, vic. Sarykamys. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Transcaucasia, Turkey, C. Iran (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1932c; SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1938; YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus lignosus (BRANDT, 1938)
Hypopta lignosus BRANDT, 1938, Ent. Rundsch. **55**: 699, t. 4: 46, 47.
LT: Sine-Sefid, Mian-Kotal und in Comèe [Iran]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHS.
Distribution: Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon (ELLISON & WILTSHIRE, 1939; WILTSHIRE, 1957; YAKOVLEV, 2006c; SALDAITIS et al., 2007).

Cossulus lignosus solgunus DE FREINA, 1983
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **72**: 61-62, fig. 2b, 3c.
LT: Gürün, Sivas prov. Type material: holotype (by original designation, самец) MWM. Distribution: S. Turkey (YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus darvazi SHELJUZHKO, 1943
Cossulinus argentatus darvazi SHELJUZHKO, 1943, Mitt. Münch. Entomol. Ges. **33**: 82-83, Taf. VIII: 13.
LT: Jazgulem-Tale (südlicher Darvaz) [Tadzhikistan, Darvaz Mts. Range, Yazgulem village].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZMKU. Distribution: Tadzhikistan (Darvaz Mts.)

Cossulus nikiforoviorum YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia **7/8**: 6-7.
LT: Uzbekistan, Ghissar Range, 60 km E. Shakhrisabz. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Uzbekistan, Ghissar Mts.

Cossulus alaicus YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia **7/8**: 7.
LT: Kirgizia, Alai Mts., Tengizbai river. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Kirgizia, Alai Mts.

Cossulus alatauicus YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia **7/8**: 7.
LT: Kazakhstan, Prov. Almaty, Kamenka, 76°73E; 43°15N. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Kazakhstan, Zailiiskii Ala-Tau Mts.

Cossulus intractatus (STAUDINGER, 1887)
Cossus intractatus STAUDINGER, 1887, Stettin. Ent. Z. **48**: 89.
LT: Provinz Samarkand [Uzbekistan, Samarkand]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB.

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus sericeus* GROUM-GRSHIMAÏLO, 1890, Rom. Mém. Lép. **4**: 541, pl. XX: 3. LT: Obi-Garm, Karategin [Tadzhikistan, Darvaz, Petri Magni Mts., Obi-Garm]. Type material (lectotype [Yakovlev, 2006c]) in ZISP. Distribution: Kirgizia, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan [STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; SEITZ, 1912; YAKOVLEV, 2006c].

Cossulus lena YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 44.
LT: Turkey, prov. Hakkari, Yüksekova Mts., 2.5 km E of Guseldere pass.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey, Hakkari prov.

Cossulus turcomanicus (CHRISTOPH, 1893)
Hypopta turcomanica CHRISTOPH, 1893, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **6**: 88.
LT: Askhabad, Pul-i-Hatum, Tekke [Turkmenistan, Ashkhabad]. Type material: Lectotype in ZISP.
Distribution: Turkmenistan, N. Afghanistan, NE Iran (DANIEL, 1964b; DEVYATKIN, 1989; YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus turcomanicus albus (DANIEL, 1971)
Cossulinus turkomanica albus DANIEL, 1971, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien **75**: 658, Taf. 1: 9, 10.
LT: 40 km SW v. Kabul, Afghan.
Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MNHW. Distribution: E. Afghanistan, N. Pakistan (YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus kabulense (DANIEL, 1965)
Cossulinus kabulense DANIEL, 1965a, Z. Wien. Ent. Ges. **50**: 142, Taf. 18: 6-37.
LT: Afghanistan, Khurd-Kabul, 30 km SO v. Kabul. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHW (coll. E. VARTIAN).
Distribution: Afghanistan (Paghman Mts.) (YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus stertzi (PÜNGELER, 1899)
Cossus stertzi PÜNGELER, 1899, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **12**: 288: 8, f. 3.
LT: Kulab [Tadzhikistan, Kulyab]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MHUB.
Distribution: Kirgyziya, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus strigillata* ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde: 452. LT: Kuliab, border of Afghan. [Kulyab, Tadzhikistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

Cossulus herzi (ALPHERAKY, 1893)
Hypopta herzi ALPHERAKY, 1893, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **6**: 346.
LT: Samarkand [Uzbekistan, Samarkand]. Type material (lectotypedesignation by YAKOVLEV, 2006c) in ZISP.
Distribution: Kirgiziya, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, N. Iran, Afghanistan (HERZ, 1900; DANIEL, 1964b, 1965c, 1969b, 1971; YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus mollis (CHRISTOPH, 1887)
Holcocerus mollis CHRISTOPH, 1887, Mém. Lèp. Rom. **3**: 58-59, pl. 3: fig. 5.
LT: Askhabad [Turkmenistan, Ashkhabad]. Type material (lectotypedesignation by YAKOVLEV, 2006c) in ZISP.
Distribution: Turkmenistan (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; CHRISTOPH, 1889b, 1893c; YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus mollis muelleri YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia **7/8**: 11.
LT: Iraq, 200 km N. Baghdad, östlich von Kirtuk. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: N. Iraq.

Cossulus mucosus (CHRISTOPH, 1884) (col. pl. 3: 3)
Hypopta mucosus CHRISTOPH, 1884, Mém. Lèp. Rom. **1**: 111-112, t. 7: 2.
LT: Nuchur [Turkmenistan]. Type material (lectotypedesignation by YAKOVLEV, 2006c) in ZISP.
Distribution: SE Kazakhstan, S. Kirgyziya, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Afghanistan (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; CHRISTOPH, 1893c; YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus sergechurkini YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 45.
LT: [Kirgizia], Fergana Valley, 27 km S Osh. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Kyrgyzstan, Fergana Valley.

Cossulus irani (DANIEL, 1937)
Cossus irani DANIEL, 1937, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **27**: 49, Taf. III: 7-8.
LT: S. Persia, Elburs mont., Kendevan pass. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM.
Distribution: Iran (SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1939).

Cossulus nedretus DE FREINA & YAKOVLEV, 2005
Ent. Z. **115** (2): 81-84, fig. 1-2, 7a-b.
LT: Kleinasien, Prov. Sivas, Gürün. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution. E. Turkey, Sivas prov.

Cossulus strioliger (ALPHERAKY, 1893)
Holcocerus strioliger ALPHERAKY, 1893, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **6**: 346.
LT: Samarkand [Uzbekistan, Samarkand]. Type material (lectotypedesignation by YAKOVLEV, 2006c) in ZISP.

Synonymy:
= *Paropta confusa* ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde. Pal. Spinn. Schw.: 452. LT: Sary-mat, Zerafshan [Uzbekistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Afghanistan, Iran, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Kirgiziya, Pakistan (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1964b, 1965c, 1971; YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus nasreddin YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia **7/8**: 13.
LT: Uzbekistan, W. Tian-Shan, Zeravshan Mts., Kitab geolog. reserv. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MSW.
Distribution: Uzbekistan, W. Tian-Shan, Zeravshan Mts.

Cossulus putridus (CHRISTOPH, 1887)
Holcocerus putridus CHRISTOPH, 1887, Rom. Mém. Lèp. **3**: 57-58, pl. 3: 4.
LT: Aschabad [Turkmenistan, Ashkhabad]. Type material (cotypes) in ZISP. Distribution: Turkmenistan, Iran, Afghanistan (CHRISTOPH, 1889b, 1893c; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1964b, 1969b; YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus griseatellus YAKOVLEV, 2006
Eversmannia **7/8**: 14.
LT: NW Pakistan, Swat prov., Gabral-Tal. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHW.
Distribution: NW Pakistan, Swat prov., SO Afghanistan.

Cossulus nycteris (JOHN, 1923) **comb. nov.**
Hypopta nycteris JOHN, 1923, Ent. Obozr. Russ. **18**: 91.
LT: Namangan, at Tosté on the river Padsha-ata. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP. Lost? Distribution: Uzbekistan.
Notes: Probably a subjektive junior synonym of *Cossulus* sp.

Cossulus sheljuzhkoi (ZUKOWSKY, 1936)
Hypopta sheljuzhkoi ZUKOWSKY, 1936, Ent. Rundsch. **53**: 536.
LT: Thianshan occ., Bolshoj Tsimgan [Uzbekistan, Chatkal Mts. Range, Bol'shoi Chimgan].
Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution. Kazakhstan, Kirgyziya, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan (YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus bolshoji (ZUKOWSKY, 1936)
Holcocerus bolshoji ZUKOWSKY, 1936, Ent. Rundsch. **53**: 535.
LT: Thianshan occ., Tsimgan [Uzbekistan, Chatkal Mts. Range, Bol'shoi Chimgan].
Type material (lectotype) in MHUB. Distribution. Kazakhstan, Kirgyziya, Uzbekistan (YAKOVLEV, 2006c).

Cossulus issycus (GAEDE, 1933)
Hypopta issycus GAEDE, 1933 Gross-Schmett. Erde **2** (Suppl.): 242, t. 16b.
LT: Issy-kul. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: Kyrgyzstan [YAKOVLEV, 2006c].

Cossulus zoroastres (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902) **comb. nov.**
Hypopta zoroastres GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902, Ann. Zool. Mus. **7**: 202.
LT: in provincia persica Makran, ad vicum Bagu-Kelat regionis Bagu [Iran, Baluchistan prov., Bahu Kalat]. Type material (syntypes) in ZISP. Probably lost? Distribution: Iran. Notes: probably a junior subjektive synonym of *Cossulus* sp.

Genus ***Parahypopta*** DANIEL, 1961
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **51**: 160-161 (type species: *Bombyx caestrum* HÜBNER, 1804).

Parahypopta caestrum (HÜBNER, 1804) (col. pl. 3: 4)
Bombyx caestrum HÜBNER, 1804, Samml. Eur. Schmett.: 151, pl. 49: 199.
LT: [Europe]. Type material is lost. Distribution: Turkey, Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, ex-Yugoslavia, Czechia, Hungary, SW Russia, Kazakhstan (EVERSMANN, 1844; ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871a, 1879b; ROMANOFF, 1885; BACHMETJEV, 1902; SPULER, 1910; UVAROV, 1910; ZHURAVLEV, 1910; REBEL, 1911; BURESCH & TULESCHKOW, 1932; POVOLNÝ, 1951; HRUBÝ, 1964; DANIEL & FRIESE, 1966; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; LERAUT, 1980 ; DE FREINA, 1983, 1994, 1996; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; GANEV, 1984; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; ANIKIN et al., 2000; FAZEKAS, 2001, 2002a, b; YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2005c, 2007a).
Host: *Asparagus officinalis* L., *A. maritime*, *A. tenuifolis*, *A. albus*, *A. acutifolis*, *Celtis autralis* (POVOLNÝ, 1951; HRUBÝ, 1964; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976).

Synonymy:
= *Cossus teredo* BOISDUVAL, [1828], Eur. Lep. Index Method. **1**: 51. LT: Dalmat. [Croatia]. Type material probably lost.
= *Cossus v. nonagrioides* LEFEBVRE in BOISDUVAL, [1828], Eur. Lepidop. Index Method. 1: 51. LT: Sicilia. Type material probably lost.
= *Cossus desertus* FISCHER v. WALDHEIM, 1832, Nouv. Mem. Soc. Nat. Moscou **2**: 358, Tab. 21: 2. LT: Deserto Tatarico [? Volga Valley]. Type material probably lost.

Parahypopta caestrum caucasica (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902)
Hypopta caestrum caucasica GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902, Ann. Mus. St. Petersburg **7**: 202.
LT: Caucasus, Derbent [Russia, Dagestan, Derbent].
Type material (syntypes) in ZISP. Distribution: Caucasus, Transcaucasus (DANIEL, 1961a; DIDMANIDZE, 1978, 1980).

Parahypopta nigrosignata (ROTHSCHILD, 1912) **stat.** et **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 3: f5)
Cossus nigrosignatus Rothschild, 1912, Gross Schmett. Erde 2: 451.
LT: Akbès [S. Turkey]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Syria, S. Turkey, Jordan, Israel (EL-HARIRI, 1968).

Parahypopta radoti (HOMBERG, 1911)
Hypopta caestrum HB. var. *Radoti* n. var. HOMBERG, 1911, Bull. Soc. ent. France **7**: 143-144.
LT: Cannes (Alpes-Maritimes) [S. France]. Type material (lectotype by Yakovlev, 2007d) in MNHN. Distribution: S. France, S. Spain.

Synonymy:
= *radota* (sic), SEITZ (1912), Gross-Schmett. Erde **2**: 424.

Genus ***Brachygystia*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhandelingen **263**: 71 (type species: *Cossus mauretanicus* LUCAS, 1907).

Brachygystia mauretanica (LUCAS, 1907) (col. pl. 3: 6)
Cossus mauretanicus Lucas, 1907, Bull. Soc. ent. France **3**: 343.
LT: Tozeur (Tunisie meridionale). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.
Distribution: Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria (LUCAS, 1910; ROTHSCHILD, 1917; CHNEOUR, 1955; RUNGS, 1979; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990).

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus powelli* OBERTHÜR, 1911, Et. Lép. Comp. **5** (1): 333, t. lxxix: 722, 723. LT: Sud-Oranais (Région de Géryvelle). Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN.
= ?*Catopta* (?) *minor* RUNGS, 1972, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. 3e série **60**: 670, pl. I: 1. LT: Mauritanie, Adrar, Baten occidental: Yagref (20°15'N, 13°35' W). Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN.

Genus ***Kerzhnerocossus*** **gen. nov.** (type species: ***Kerzhnerocossus sambainu*** **spec.nov.**)
Description: The moths are small. The antennae are unipectinate. The flagellar segments are broad, flattened. The head is very small, 2 ½ narrower than the thorax. The body is covered with thick hairs. The forewing is rather broad, short, rounded apically, with a reticular pattern. The hindwing is paler than the forewing, with the reticular pattern.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is rather broad, apically rounded. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are long, slender. The gnathos is small, poorly structured. The valvae are rather narrow, lanceolate, gradually narrowing towards the apex, with the large crest on the costa. The arms of the transtilla are poorly sclerotized, in the shape of a broad-based triangle. The juxta is very small, the saccus is semicirclular. The aedeagus is short, thick, slightly curved, with a small dorso-apical opening of the vesica.
Diagnosis: The moths differ from all the known genera by the following characters: the smaller size, unipectinate antennae, the very small head, short rounded forewings, the specific reticular wing pattern, arms of the transtilla in the shape of the obtuse triangle, the short thick aedeagus with the small opening of the vesica.
Etymology: The new genus is named after the well known entomologist Prof. Dr. I. M. KERZHNER, a specialist on Homoptera, a participant of many expeditions to hardly accessible areas of Mongolia.

***Kerzhnerocossus s a m b a i n u* spec. nov.** (text fig. 34, map. 30, col. pl. 3: 7-8)
Material: Holotype ♂, Mongolia, East aimak, from Modon-Obo Mt. to Tamsag-Bulak, 20.06.976, KERZHNER (ZISP). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data (ZISP).
Description: The forewing length is 12-13mm, it is rather wide, rounded, is is yellowish, with a grey dense reticular pattern. The fringe is bright, dark at veins and paler between them. The hindwing is greyish with an undose pattern of transverse slender dark grey streaks. The ♀ is unknown. The ♂ genitalia see generic description.

Genus ***Eogystia*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhandelingen **263**: 71-72 (type species: *Hypopta sibirica* ALPHERAKY, 1895).

Eogystia sibirica (ALPHERAKY, 1895) (col. pl. 3: 9)
Hypopta sibirica ALPHERAKY, 1895, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **8**: 185-186.
LT: Barabash [SE Russia, Primorskii krai, Barabash-Levada]. Type material (lectotype (Yakovlev, 2007a) in ZISP.
Distribution: Russia (S part of Chitinskaya and Amurskaya oblast' [Dauria], Primorje), N. and C. Mongolia, China (Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Shandong) (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1965, 1969a, 1970, 1973; HUA et al., 1990; KOSTJUK & GOLOVUSHKIN, 1994; YAKOVLEV, 2004g, 2004i, 2005d, 2007a, 2007g). Host: *Asparagus officinalis* (Liliaceae) (TIAN et al., 2010).

Eogystia sibirica krusheki YAKOVLEV, 2007
Animal World Far East **6**: 75.
LT: Mongolia, Bulgan aimak, 20 km W von Somon Bajannuur.
Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Central Mongolia.

Eogystia kaszabi (DANIEL, 1965)
Isoceras kaszabi DANIEL, 1965, Reichenbachia **7** (10): 100-102.
LT: Mongolia, Bayan-Hongor Aimak, SO Ecke des Sees Orog nur. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MBNH.
Distribution: S. Mongolia, China (Shaanxi, Ningxia, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia) (Hua, 1986b; Hua et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2004g, 2007g).

Eogystia hippophaecola (HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990)
Holcocerus hippophaecolus HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990, Cossid fauna China: 56-57, 124, fig. 18, pl. 4: 38.
LT: Yulin, Shaanxi. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in NAU. Distribution: China (Gansu, Shaanxi and Ninxya) (YAKOVLEV, 2006a, 2007g). Host: *Hippophae rhamnoides* (ZONG et al., 2008).

Genus ***Eremocossus*** HAMPSON, 1892
Fauna Brit. India **1**: 313-314 (type species: *Phragmataecia faeda* SWINHOE, 1884).

Eremocossus foedus (SWINHOE, 1884)
Phragmataecia foeda SWINHOE, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1884**: 515, pl. XLVII: 1.
LT: Kurrachee [Karachi, Pakistan]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH. Distribution: Pakistan (COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; YAKOVLEV, 2008e). Notes: Venation figured in TURNER (1918).

Eremocossus nubica YAKOVLEV, 2008
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 405.
LT: Sudan, Ed Damer, Hudeiba. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Sudan.

Eremocossus vaulogeri vaulogeri (STAUDINGER, 1897) (col. pl. 3: fig. 10)
Hypopta vaulogeri STAUDINGER, 1897, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **10**: 155, Taf. 5: Fig. 13.
LT: Chellata in der Provinz Algier [N. Algeria]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Senegal, Mauretania, Morocco, Algeria, Lybia, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Syria, Egypt, Oman, Yemen, UAE, S. Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabian (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; LUCAS, 1910 ; ROTHSCHILD, 1917; ANDRES & SEITZ, 1923; WILTSHIRE, 1944; CHNEOUR, 1955; KIRIAKOFF, 1960; RUNGS, 1972, 1979; WILTSHIRE, 1990; DE FREINA, 1996; LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998; HACKER, 1999 ; YAKOVLEV, 2008e). Distribution: Algeria, Lybia, Tunisia, Egypt (Yakovlev, 2008).

Synonymy by YAKOVLEV (2008e):
= *Endagria Jordana* STGR. var. *Suavis* STAUDINGER, 1899b, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **12**: 355, Taf. 5: 7. LT: Prov. Biskra [Algeria]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB.
= *Cossus* (?) *Saharae* LUCAS, 1907, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. **1907**: 197. LT: Zarcine, oasis du Kébili, Tunisie méridionale [Tunisia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.
= *Dyspessa jordana maxima* TURATI, 1927, Atti Soc Ital. Scienze Naturali **66**: 54, tab. 2. LT: Cirenaica [Lybia]. Type material is lost.
= *Dyspessa* (*Holcocerus*) *Bianchii* KRÜGER, 1934, Boll. Soc. Ent. Italiana **66** (8): 192, fig. 5. LT: 80 km a sud di Soluch [Libya]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in Museum of Libya, Tripoli.
= *Dyspessa Hartigi* REBEL, 1935, Z. österr. Ent. Ver. **20**: 19. LT: Tunesia merid., Bou Hedma. Type material (cotypes) in MNHW.
= *Dyspessa intermedia* KRÜGER, 1939, Ann. Mus. Libico **1**: 332, tab. 13: 16-17. LT: Beni Ulid, Bir Dufan, Uadi Mimun c U. Soffegin (Cyrenaica). Type material (cotypes) in Museum of Libya, Tripoli.

Eremocossus vaulogeri senegalensis LE CERF, 1919
Eremocossus senegalensis LE CERF, 1919, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. **25**: 27.
LT: Sénégal, Dakar. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: Senegal, ? Mauritania.

Eremocossus vaulogeri meirleirei (RUNGS, 1951)
Hypopta vaulogeri Meirleirei RUNGS, 1951, Bull. Soc. Sc. Nat. Maroc. **31**: 88.
LT: Sidi Srhir [Morocco]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Morocco.

Eremocossus vaulogeri jordana (STAUDINGER, 1897)
Hypopta jordana STAUDINGER, 1897, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **10**: 272, Taf. 9: 12.
LT: Jordan. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: Jordan, Israel, Syria, N. Egypt, Oman, Yemen, UAE, Saudi Arabian (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; WILTSHIRE, 1980a, b).

Eremocossus vaulogeri blanca (DANIEL, 1949)
Hypopta vaulogeri blanca DANIEL, 1949, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **35-39**: 237-238.
LT: Iran, Baloutchistan, Bender Tohabahr. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.

Synonymy:
= *Holcocerus baloutchistanensis* DANIEL, 1949, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **35-39**: 239-240. LT: Iran, Baloutchistan, Bender Tohabahr. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Iraq, S. Iran.
Systematic notes: MNHS keeps several specimens from Iran (Baloutchistan, Bender, Tchahbahar, 3.3.38., coll. BRANDT), designated as the holotype and paratype of *Hypopta murati* BRANDT. As far as I know, this name has not been published and hence is unavailable.

Eremocossus vaulogeri erebuni YAKOVLEV, 2008
Atalanta **39** (1-4): 407.
LT: Armenia, Parak. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZISP. Distribution: Armenia.

Eremocossus asema (PÜNGELER, 1899)
Hypopta asema PÜNGELER, 1899, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **12**: 288, Taf. 8: 5.
LT: Askhabad [Turkmenistan]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: Turkmenistan, ? NE Iran (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; WEISERT, 1997; YAKOVLEV, 2008e).

Eremocossus almeriana (DE FREINA & WITT, 1990)
Dyspessa foeda almeriana DE FREINA & WITT, 1990, NachrBl. bayer. Ent. **39** (1): 23.
LT: SE-Spanien, Umg. Alicante. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: S. Spain (YAKOVLEV, 2008e).

Genus ***Vartiania*** YAKOVLEV, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 365 (type species: *Vartiania zaratustra* YAKOVLEV, 2004).

Vartiania zaratustra YAKOVLEV, 2004 (col. pl. 3: 11)
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 367.
LT: S. Iran, Hormozgan Prov., Beshagerd Mts., 26°34 N, 57°54E.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: S. Iran, Iraq, Oman.

Vartiania sapho YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 4-5.
LT: Pakistan, Prov. Jammu & Kashmir, Khirim Valley, 8 km NW of Chilim Chauki [NW India].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: NW India.

Vartiania drangianica (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902) **comb. nov.**
Holcocerus drangianicus GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902, Ann. Mus. St. Petersburg **7**: 201.
LT: In regione dicta (Drangiana olim), provinciae persicae Chorassan, ad vicum Kuch-i-Chodsha [Iran].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP. Probably lost? Distribution: Iran.

Vartiania senganensis (DANIEL, 1949)
Holcocerus senganensis DANIEL, 1949, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **35-39**: 240.
LT: Iran, Baloutchistan, Straße Khach-Zehedan, Fort Sengan. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Iran, Afghanistan (DANIEL, 1961b, 1965c). Notes: Combination was stated by YAKOVLEV (2005e).

Vartiania muscula (ROTHSCHILD, 1912)
Holcocerus musculus ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde: 452.
LT: Syr Daria. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Genus ***Mormogystia*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhandelingen **263**: 75-78 (type species: *Cossus* (sic!) *reibellii* OBERTHÜR, 1876).

Mormogystia reibellii (OBERTHÜR, 1876) (col. pl. 3: 12)
Hypopta ? *reibellii* OBERTHÜR, 1876, Et. Ent. **1**: 40, pl. 4: 1.
LT: Biskra [Algeria]. Type material (cotypes) in MNHN. Distributuion: Saudi Arabian, Oman, UAE, Yemen, Israel, Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Mauritania, Niger, Chad (STAUDINGER, REBEL, 1901; REBEL, 1907; ROTHSCHILD, 1917; WILTSHIRE, 1949b, 1980a, 1990; HERBULOT & VIETTE, 1952; SPEIDEL & HASSLER, 1989; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; SCHOORL, 1990; LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998; HACKER, 1999; HACKER et al., 1999; SALEM et al., 1999; HACKER et al., 2001). Host: *Acacia* (HAMPSON, 1896).

Synonymy:
= *Eremocossus proleuca* Hampson in WALSINGHAM & HAMPSON, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1896**: 276, pl. 10: 24. LT: Aden, Yerbury [South Yemen]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
= *Hypopta mussolinii* TURATI, 1927, Atti Soc. Ital. Scienze Naturali **66**: 322, Fig. 5. LT: Giarabub [NE Libya]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) is lost.
= *Hypopta cognata* KRÜGER, 1939, Ann. Mus. Libico Storia Nat. **1**: 331-332, Tav. 13: 13-14. LT: Beni Ulid [Libya]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in Museum Tripoli (Libya).
= *Hypopta reibelli* (sic), WILTSHIRE, 1980, J. Oman Stud. Special report **2**: 189.

Mormogystia equatorialis (LE CERF, 1933) **stat. nov.**
Hypopta reibeli (sic) OBT. ssp. *equatorialis* LE CERF, 1933, Bull. Soc. ent. France **1933**: 158.
LT: Lokitang, dans les monts Lubur, au Nord du lac Rodolphe [Lokitaung, lake Turkana, N. Kenya].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: N. Kenya, ? S. Ethiopia.

Mormogystia brandstetteri SALDAITIS, IVINSKIS & YAKOVLEV (in litt.)
ZooKeys: in litt.
LT: Central part of Sokotra Isl., Diksam loc. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Sokotra Isl.

Genus ***Isoceras*** TURATI, 1924

Atti Soc. Ital. Scienze Naturali **63**: 51-52 (type specie: *Isoceras kruegeri* TURATI, 1924).

Isoceras saxicola (CHRISTOPH, 1885) **comb. nov.**
Endagria saxicola CHRISTOPH, 1885, Mèm. Lép. Rom. 2: 5, pl. 1: 1.
LT: d'Ordubad [Azerbaidzhan, Nakhichevan]. Type material (cotype) in BMNH. Distribution: S. Azerbaidzhan, Iran.

Isoceras kruegeri TURATI, 1924
Atti Soc. Ital. Scienze Naturali 63: 51-52, tav. 2: 8-11.
LT: Bengasi. Type material (syntypes) are lost. Distribution: Libya.

Synonymy:
= ?*Dyspessa Kruegeri* TRTI. n. ab. *silvicola* KRÜGER, 1934, Boll. Soc. Ent. Italiana **66** (8): 193, fig. 7. LT: Gebel el Achdar, Uadi el Estata, 20 km ad est di Barce (El Merg). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in Museum of Libya, Tripoli.

Isoceras teheranica DANIEL, 1971
Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien **75**: 658, taf. 1: fig. 9, 10.
LT: Iran, 70 km S. Teheran. Type material: holotype (by monotypy) in MNHW. Distribution: Iran.

Isoceras bipunctatum (STAUDINGER, 1887) (col. pl. 3: 13)
Endagria bipunctatum STAUDINGER, 1887, Stettin. Ent. Z. **48**: 94.
LT: SW Kleinasien, Merw, Marash. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey (Antalya, Içel, Gaziantep, Tokat, Sivas, Gümüşhane, Erzurum, Muş), Iran, Lebanon, Jordan, Syrien, Israel, Iraq (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; LE CERF, 1913; DANIEL, 1932c; WILTSHIRE, 1944; DE FREINA, 1983, 1994; DIDMANIDZE & YAKOVLEV, 2007; SALDAITIS et al., 2007).

Synonymy:
=*Endagria colon* CHRISTOPH, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. **23**: 300. LT: Ordubat [Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan, Ordubad]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP.
=*Dyspessa bipunctata marginepunctata* WILTSHIRE, 1939, Ent. Rec. J. Var. **51**: 135. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
=*Dyspessa bipunctata brandti* WILTSHIRE, 1946b, Ent. Rec. J. Var. **58** (3): 29-30. LT: Ardekan, fruit-gardens, Fars, SW Iran. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.

Isoceras huberi EITSCHBERGER & STRÖHLE, 1987 (col. pl. 3: 14)
Atalanta **18**: 93-95.
LT: Türkei East, Van prov., Baskale Umg., Güseldere Pass.
Type material: Holotype (by original designation) in EMEM, paratypes in MSW and coll. VERA & ALEXEI KONDRATIEV (†).
Distribution: Turkey (Van, Erzurum), Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaidzhan (DE FREINA, 1994; DIDMANIDZE & YAKOVLEV, 2005, 2007).

Tribus **Endagriini** DUPONCHEL, [1845] 1844
Cat. Mét. Lép.: 82-83 (type genus: *Endagria* BOISDUVAL, [1841] 1834).

Genus ***Stygioides*** BRUAND, 1853
Mém. Soc. Libre D'Émulation du Doubs (2) **3**: 18 (type species: *Stygia colchica* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851).

Synonymy:
= *Stygiella* BRUAND, 1853, Mém. Soc. Libre D'Émulation du Doubs (2) **3**: 27. Type species: *Stygia colchica* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851, by monotypy. A junior objective synonym of *Stygioides* BRUAND, 1853.
= *Bruandia* DESMAREST, 1857, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. (Papillons nocturnes): 37. Type species: *Stygia colchica* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851, by monotypy. A junior objective synonym of *Stygioides* BRUAND, 1853.
= *Psychidostygia* DANIEL, 1955, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **44/45**: 164. Type species: *Stygia colchica* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER 1851, by original designation. A junior objective synonym of *Stygioides* BRUAND, 1853.
= *Danielostygia* REISSER, 1962, Z. Wien. Ent. Ges. **73** (12): 198-199. Type species: *Danielostygia persephone* REISSER, 1962. A junior subjective synonym of *Stygioides* BRUAND, 1853.

Stygioides colchica colchica (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851) (col. pl. 3: 15-16)
Stygia colchica HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851, Syst. Bearb. Schm. Eur.: Taf. 2: 10.
LT: Amasia [Turkey]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: Graecia (Peloponnes peninsula), C. Italy, SW Russia, Ukraine (Crymea, Zaporozhskaya Reg.) Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Armenia, (ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871b, 1879a; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; TURATI, 1916; DANIEL, 1939; DE FREINA, 1996; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; SALDAITIS et al., 2007). Hosts: *Echium, Cynoglossum* (KORB, 1910).

Synonymy:
= *Stygia amasina* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851, Syst. Bearb. Schm. Eur. **6**: 39. LT: Amasia. Type material is lost?
= *Typhonia stygiella* BRUAND, 1853, Mém. Soc. Libre D'Émulation du Doubs. (2) **3**: 27, pl. 1: 10. LT: Turquie. Type material is ?lost.
= *Stygia tricolor* LEDERER, 1858, Wien. Ent. Monatschr. **2** (5), Taf. 2, Fig. 4: 143. LT: Damask. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB (DANIEL, 1955). Probably lost.

Stygioides colchica dercetis (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1900) (col. pl. 3: 17)
Stygia dercetis GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1900, Ann. Zool. Mus. **4**: 469
LT: Valle fl. Arnon (Wadi-el-Modshib, Moabia) [Wadi al Madjib river, Jordan].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP (probably lost).
Distribution: Jordan, Lebanon, Syria (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; EL-HARIRI, 1968; SALDAITIS et al., 2007).

Stygioides ivinskisi SALDAITIS & YAKOVLEV, 2007
In SALDAITIS, YAKOVLEV & IVINSKIS, 2007, Acta Zool. Lituanica **17** (3): 193.
LT: Lebanon W., Tanourine env. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Lebanon.

Stygioides nupponenorum YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 35, map 31, col. pl. 8: 8)
Type material: Holotype ♂, Turkey, Anatolia, Antalya, 20 km W, 10.05.1996, leg. K. NUPPONEN & J. JUNNILAINEN (MWM); paratype ♂, same locality (RYB); 2 ♂♂, same locality, 29-IV-1996 (ASL); 8 ♂♂ in coll. T. & K. NUPPONEN, all of them with the same data as the holotype, except for collecting dates: 6 ♂♂, 28-IV-1996; 1 ♂, 29-IV-1996; 1 ♂, 8-V-1996. All specimens were colleceted by pheromones in a hotel balcony in the late afternoon (about one hour before sunset). The ♀ is unknown.
Description: The antennae are bipectinate, the half length of the wing. The thorax and the abdomen are densely covered with long pale grey hairs, with a tuft of thick long grey hairs of the abdomen apically. The forewing length is 7 mm. The wings are covered with sparse greyish and brownish scales, semitransparent, with a denser suffusion of dark scales on the costa, the dorsum of the forewing and along the anal margin of the hindwing. The fringe is brown, unicoloured.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is rather broad, fastigiate. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are very slender, long, the gnathos is poorly structured. The valvae are rather long, lanceolate, with a well-developed costal semicirclular process on the area between the sclerotized and membraneous parts. The arms of the transtilla are short, in the shape of an obtuse triangle. The juxta is tiny, with small lateral processes. The saccus is rather massive, cylindrical. The aedeagus is very slender, short (nearly 1/3 shorter than the valva). The aedeagus is strongly curved in its middle third, strongly narrowing distally, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, longer than the half of the aedeagus. The vesica contains no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the related *Stygioides colchicus* (H.-S.) in a number of characters: long pale grey hairs on the thorax and abdomen, the presence of the tuft of long hairs on the abdomen apically, and the well-developed costal process of the valva.
Etymology: The new species is named after the brothers K. NUPPONEN & T. NUPPONEN, Finnish entomologists.

Stygioides aethiops (STAUDINGER, 1887)
Stygia aethiops STAUDINGER, 1887, Stettin. Ent. Z. **48**: 91.
LT: Namangan [E. Uzbekistan]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB, probably lost. Distribution: Uzbekistan (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901).

Stygioides persephone (REISSER, 1962)
Danielostygia persephone REISSER, 1962, Ze. Wiener Ent. Ges. **73** (12): 199-200, pl. 21: 14.
LT: O. Kreta, Wurwulitis, Ep. Kaenurgion, nördl. d. Messará.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Disribution: Greece, Kreta Isl. (DE FREINA, 1996).

Stygioides psyche (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1893) (col. pl. 3: 18)
Stygia psyche GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1893, Horae Ent. Soc. Ross. **27**: 386.
LT: desertis Kyzyl-kum dictis, ad puteum Sarbi-kuduk [Kyzylkum desert]
Type material (syntypes) in BMNH. Distribution: Kyzylkum desert in Uzbekistan (Staudinger & Rebel, 1901).

Genus ***Dieida*** STRAND, 1911
Z. wissensch. InsBiol. **7** (5/6): 162-163 (type species: *Dieida persa* STRAND, 1911).

Synonymy:
= *Dicida* (sic), SEITZ (1912), Gross-Schmett. Pal.: 428.

Dieida persa STRAND, 1911
Z. wissensch. Insektenbiol. **7** (5/6): 163, Fig. 13.
LT: Prov. Arrak [NW Iran, Arrak]. Type material (2 cotypes) in MHUB, probably lost. Distribution: NW Iran.

Dieida ledereri (STAUDINGER, 1871)
Stygia ledereri STAUDINGER, 1871, Cat. Lep. Eur.: 61.
LT: Külek im Taurus [Turkey]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: Turkey, Azerbaidzhan, Syria (STAUDINGER, 1879a; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1932c; SCHOORL, 1990).

Dieida ahngeri (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902) (col. pl. 3: 19-20)
Stygia ahngeri GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, Ann. Zool. Mus. **7**: 202–203.
LT: Krasnowodsk (?), prov. Transcaspiae [Turkmenistan, Turkmenbashi]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP. Probably lost? Distribution: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan (SHELJUZHKO, 1935).

Dieida judith YAKOVLEV, 2009
Amurain Zool. J. **1** (1): 56, pl. IX: 5-6.
LT: Israel. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Israel, Jordan.

Genus ***Semagystia*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhandelingen **263**: 84-86 (type species: *Endagria agilis* CHRISTOPH, 1884).

Semagystia agilis (CHRISTOPH, 1884) (col. pl. 3: 21)
Endagria agilis CHRISTOPH, 1884, Mém. Lép. Rom. **1**: 113, pl. 7: 3a, b.
LT: Krasnowodsk [Turkmenistan]. Type material (syntypes) in ZISP.

Synonymy:
=*Dyspessa agilis* var. *magna* SEITZ, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde **2**: 427, T. 52k. (DANIEL, 1961). LT: Turkestan. Type material (cotypes) in SMTD. Distribution: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, NW Afghanistan, Iran (CHRISTOPH, 1893c; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1964b; FALKOVICH, 1986; WEISERT, 1997).

Semagystia pushtunica YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 5-6.
LT: N. Afghanistan, Prov. Badakhshan, Khwahan (Darwaz), Pari Kham.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZFMK. Distribution: Afghanistan.

Semagystia dubatolovi YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 6-7.
LT: Turkmenistan, Kugitang Mts., Airi-Baba Mt.

Type material (holotype by original designation) in SZMN. Distribution: Turkmenistan, Kugitang Mts.

Semagystia bucharana (BANG-HAAS, 1910)
Dyspessa bucharana BANG-HAAS, 1910, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **24**: 51
LT: Buchara, Gisar [Uzbekistan, Buchara]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

Semagystia pljustchi YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 11-12.
LT: Kazakhstan, Prov. Almaty [Alma-Ata], Kamenka.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: SE Kazakhstan, Zaiilijskij Alatau Mts.

Semagystia clathrata (CHRISTOPH, 1884) (col. pl. 3: 22)
Endagria clathrata CHRISTOPH, 1884, Mém. Lép. Rom. **1**: 114-115, pl. 7: 4
LT: Kyzyl Arvat und Bami [Turkmenistan, Gyzylrabat and Bami]. Type material (cotypes) in ZISP. Distribution: Turkmenistan, Afghanistan (CHRISTOPH, 1887a, 1893c; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1964b, 1971; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; FALKOVICH, 1986; WEISERT, 1997).

Semagystia cossoides (GRAESER, 1892)
Endagria cossoides GRAESER, 1892, Berl. Ent. Z. **37**: 300-301.
LT: Alexander Gebirge [Kyrgyzstan, Tian-Shan, Kirgizskii Mts.].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan, Kazakhstan (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901).

Semagystia tsimgana (ZUKOWSKY, 1936)
Dyspessa cossoides tsimgana ZUKOWSKY, 1936, Ent. Rundsch. **53**: 537.
LT: Thian-Shan, Bolshoi Tshimgan [Uzbekistan, W. Tian-Shan, near Tashkent, Bol'shoi Chimgan].
Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Uzbekistan, W. Tian-Shan.

Semagystia alaica YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 14-15.
LT: Kirghizia, Alaiskii Range, 70 km S. Kisil-Kiya, Maidantau.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Kyrgyzstan, Alai Mts.

Semagystia stchetkini YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 15-16.
LT: Tadjikistan, Ghissar Mts., 35 km S. Pendzhikent, Magian.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Tadzhikistan.

Semagystia monticola (GROUM-GRSHIMAÏLO, 1890)
Endagria monticola GROUM-GRSHIMAÏLO, 1890, Rom. Mém. Lép. **4**: 544-545, Pl. XX: 5.
LT: Alaï, sur le col Djirgué-tal-bil [Kirgizija, Alai Mts.]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP. Probably lost.
Distribution: Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kirgiziya, Tadzhikistan (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1964b, 1971).

Semagystia kamelini YAKOVLEV, 2004
Euroasian Ent. J. **3** (2): 156.
LT: Kazakhstan E., S. Altai Mts., Narymsky Mts.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: S. Altai, E. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.

Semagystia witti YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 9-10.
LT: Afghanistan, Logar Tal. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Afghanistan.

Semagystia wernerithomasi YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 8-9.
LT: Afghanistan, Bandesmir. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Afghanistan.

Semagystia enigma YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 13-14.
LT: Turkey, Prov. Hakkari, 37°32N; 43°39E, Zap-Tal, 1300 m, 11 km SW Hakkari.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey (Hakkari prov.).

Semagystia lukhtanovi YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 10-11.
LT: Tadjikistan, the Ghissarskii Mountain Range, Lake Iskanderkul'.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Tadzhikistan, Gissar Mts.

Semagystia cuhensis DE FREINA, 1994.
Samagystia (sic!) *cuhensis* DE FREINA, 1994, Atalanta **25** (1/2): 321-324, Abb. 1-6, Taf. XIV: 10-11.
LT: Prov. Erzurum, Kop Dagi-Gecidi. Type in MWM. Distribution: Turkey (Erzurum, Sivas, Hakkari, Van), Armenia.

Genus ***Dyspessa*** HÜBNER, [1820] 1816
Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 194.

Type species: *Phalena pantherina* HÜBNER, 1790, by subsequent designation by KIRBY [1892] (but cited as *ulula* BORKHAUSEN; see below). After the legend and plate illustrating *Phalaena pantherina* had been prepared, HÜBNER evidently concluded that his species was a synonym of *Phalaena hepialica* BORKHAUSEN, 1790, and he published the relevant text under the name *hepialina*, an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Phalaena hepialica* BORKHAUSEN, 1790, to which reference was made at the end of the text. In HÜBNER's subsequent references to the species, [1803] 1796, Samml. eur. Schmett. 3: pl. 36: 157-158, and [1820] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 194, the name *pantherina* was used. Both, *P. pantherina* HÜBNER, 1790 and *Phalaena hepialica* BORKHAUSEN, 1790, are junior subjective synonyms of *Phalaena ulula* BORKHAUSEN, 1790.

KIRBY cited as type-species *Phalaena ulula* BORKHAUSEN, 1790, a nominal species not originally included in *Dyspessa*. At the same time, however, KIRBY placed *ulula* as senior synonym of *pantherina*, a nominal species originally included in *Dyspessa*. Under the Code, Article 69(a) (iv), this designation constitutes the fixation of the originally included nominal species as type-species (FLETCHER & NYE, 1982).

Synonymy:
= *Endagria* BOISDUVAL, [1841] 1834, Icones hist. Lépid. nouv. **2**: 176. Type species: *Phalena pantherina* HÜBNER, 1790, by monotypy. A junior objective synonym of *Dyspessa* HÜBNER, [1820].
= *Dypessa* (sic), SPULER (1910), Schmett. Eur. **2**: 303.
= *Dypessa* (sic), LÖBEL, STADIE & DRECHSEL (2001), Esperiana **8**: 510.

Dyspessa ulula (BORKHAUSEN, 1790)
Phal.[aena] Bombyx ulula BORKHAUSEN, 1790, Naturgesch. eur. Schmett. **3**: 142
LT: Europe. Type material is lost.
Distribution: S. Europe, Caucasus, Transcaucasia (EVERSMANN, 1844; ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871a, b, 1879a; ROMANOFF, 1885; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; BACHMETJEV, 1902; REBEL, 1904; SPULER, 1910; ZHURAVLEV, 1910; REBEL, 1911, 1916; DANNEHL, 1929; BURESCH & TULESCHKOW, 1932; POVOLNÝ, 1951; DANIEL & FRIESE, 1966; DIDMANIDZE, 1975, 1976a, 1978, 1980; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; LERAUT, 1980 ; GANEV, 1984; GEVORKIAN, 1986; DE FREINA, 1996; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; ANIKIN et al., 2000; FAZEKAS, 2001, 2002a, b; YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2007a). ? Syria (EL-HARIRI, 1968).
Host: *Allium flavum*, *A. victoriale*, *A. sativum*, *A. cepa*, *A. ampeloprasum* and *A. vineale* (HRUBÝ, 1964; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; BUSER et al., 2000; PISKUNOV et al., 2000). Notes: Venation figured in TURNER (1918).

Synonymy:
= *Phalaena pantherina* HÜBNER, 1790, Beitr. Gesch. Schmett. 2 (1): 29 (as *hepialina*). LT: Florence [Italy]. Type material:
= *Phalaena hepialica* BORKHAUSEN, 1790, Naturgesch. eur. Schmett. 3: 469. LT: Frankfurt. Type material is lost?
= *Bombyx hepialina* HÜBNER, 1790, Beitr. Gesch. Schmett. Nachtr.: 123. LT: Florenz. Type material is lost?
= *Endagria marmorata* RAMBUR, 1858, Cat. Syst. Lep. And.: 332. LT: Grenade [Spain]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.
= *Dyspessa ulala* (sic), RUNGS (1979), Cat. Lép. Maroc **1**: 30.

Dyspessa ulula kasrii DANIEL, 1964
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **54**: 196-198, Taf. III: 29-31.
LT: SW Iran, Berge östlich von Kasri Schirin. Type material: MNMW, ZSM. Distribution: Iran (DANIEL, 1965c).

Dyspessa ulula nigrita WAGNER, 1931
Int. Ent. Z. **24** (47): 492.
LT: Asia minor, Ak-Chehir [Turkey, ? Konya]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHW. Distribution: Turkey.

Dyspessa algeriensis (RAMBUR, 1858)
Endagria algeriensis RAMBUR, 1858, Cat. Lep. Adalous.: 331.
LT: d'Algérie [Algeria]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.
Distribution: Algeria, Tunisia (ROTHSCHILD, 1917; CHNEOUR, 1955; DE FREINA, 1989).

Dyspessa fuscula (STAUDINGER, 1892)
Endagria Fuscula STAUDINGER, 1892, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **5**: 283, Taf. III: 10.
LT: Tunis. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Algeria, Tunisia (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; ROTHSCHILD, 1917).

Dyspessa walteri **nom. nov.** pro *Dyspessa affinis* ROTHSCHILD, 1917
LT: Ain Sefra [Algeria]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Algeria.

Synonymy:
=*Dyspessa affinis* ROTHSCHILD, 1917, Novit. Zool. 24: 408. Homonymy of *Dyspessa affinis* ROTHSCHILD, 1912.

Dyspessa rothschildi **nom. nov.** et **stat. nov.** pro *Dyspessa ulula pallida* ROTHSCHILD, 1917
LT: Hammam-Meskoutine [Algeria]. Type material (lectotype there designated) in BMNH. Distribution: Algeria.

Synonymy:
=*Dyspessa ulula pallida* ROTHSCHILD, 1917, Novit. Zool. **24**: 407. Homonymy of *Dyspessa clathrata pallida* ROTHSCHILD, 1912.

Dyspessa maroccana ROTHSCHILD, 1917
Dyspessa marmorata maroccana ROTHSCHILD, 1917, Novit. Zool. **24**: 408.
LT: Magazan, Morocco; Seksawa, Morocco; Rahama, Morocco; Djebel Cheddar.
Type material (syntypes) in BMNH. Distribution: Morocco.

Dyspessa psychidion (STAUDINGER, 1871) **stat. nov.**
Endagria psychidion STAUDINGER, 1871, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. **7**: 112.
LT: Taygetos, Pelopones [Greece]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: Greece (STAUDINGER, 1871a, b, 1879a; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; SPULER, 1910).

Dyspessa infuscata (STAUDINGER, 1892)
Endagria ulula infuscata STAUDINGER, 1892, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **5**: 284.
LT: Amasia [Turkey]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: Syria, Turkey, Russia (N. Caucasus), Ukrainia (Crimea) (DANIEL, 1939; YAKOVLEV, 2005c).

Dyspessa cyprica REBEL, 1927 stat. n. (col. pl. 3: 23)
Dyspessa algeriensis cyprica REBEL, 1927, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien **77**: 62.
LT: Limassol [Cyprus]. Type material (syntypes) in MNHW. Distribution: Cyprus.

Synonymy:
= *Dyspessa ulula cypriaca* (sic), Lewandowski & Fischer (2002), Ent. Z. **112** (9): 269.

Dyspessa pallidata STAUDINGER, 1892
Endagria ululа ab. *pallidata* STAUDINGER, 1892, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **5**: 284.
TL: Amasia: «Hadjin, Marasch und Kara Hissar» [Turkey]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: Russia (Dagestan), Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaidzhan, Iran, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, ?N. Afghanistan, ?Egypt (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; ELLISON & WILTSHIRE, 1939; DANIEL, 1932c, 1939, 1961b, 1971; SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1938; YAKOVLEV, 2005c, DIDMANIDZE & YAKOVLEV, 2007; SALDAITIS et al., 2007).

Dyspessa cerberus DANIEL, 1939
In OSTHELDER & PFEIFFER (1939), Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **29**: 101, Taf. 2: 24
LT: Taurus, Marasch [S. Turkey]. Type material: holotype (by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey.

Dyspessa cerberus albinervis YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 55.
LT: Syria, Alrpo env., Bab, Al-Hanwa. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Syria.

Dyspessa aurora YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 53.
LT: Azerbaidshan, Talysh, Aurora, 12 km S Lenkoran.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Azerbaidzhan, Talysh Mts.

Dyspessa zurvan YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 54.
LT: Iran, prov. West Azerbaidzan, 5 km E Höy. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: NW Iran.

Dyspessa alipanahae YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 56.
LT: Iran, prov. Kordestan, Sanandag district. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Iran.

Dyspessa defreinai YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 57.
LT: Asia min, Gürün. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey, Sivas prov.

Dyspessa ariadne YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 58.
LT: Iran, prov. West Azerbaidzan, 5 km E Höy. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: NW Iran.

Dyspessa stroehlei YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 62.
LT: Nordost-Türkei, Kars. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MSW. Distribution: Turkey, Kars.

Dyspessa dueldueli DANIEL, 1939
Dyspessa düldüli DANIEL, 1939, Mitt. Münchn. Ent. Ges. **29**: 100, Taf. 2: 21.
LT: Jeschil Dere (grünes Tal im Yüksek Dagh) im Amanus [S. Turkey].
Type material holotype (by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey, Lebanon (SALDAITIS et al., 2007).

Dyspessa cyrenaica TURATI, 1916
Naturalista Siciliana Anno **23** Nuova Serie **3**: 263.
LT: Bengasi (Cirenaica) [Libya]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) is lost. Distribution: Libya (Turati, 1922).

Dyspessa argaeensis REBEL, 1905
Ann. Nat. Hofmus. **20**: 205.
LT: Östlicher Krater des Erdschias [Turkey]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHW. Distribution: Turkey.

Dyspessa taurica REBEL, 1905.
Ann. Wiener Hofmus. **20**: 206.
LT: Bulgar Dagh, Taurus [Turkey]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHW. Distribution: Turkey.

Dyspessa wagneri SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1939
Ent. Z. **53** (15): 127-128.
LT: Tarseegebiet (Nordiran) [Iran, Elburs, Demavend, Tar lake].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHW. Distribution: Ukrainia (Crimea), Turkey, Iran (YAKOVLEV, 2005c).

Dyspessa serica BRANDT, 1938
Ent. Rundschau **58**: 699, Taf. V: 48, 49.
LT: Fort Sine-Sefid [Iran, Fars, Strasse Chiraz-Kazeroun].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHS. Distribution: Iran (DANIEL, 1961b).

Synonymy:
= *Dyspessa sericea* (sic), DANIEL (1961), Stutt. Beitr. Natur. **53**: 5.

Dyspessa elbursensis elbursensis DANIEL, 1964
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **54**: 209-210, Taf. IV: 58-63.
LT: N. Iran, S. v. Chalus [Chalus, Mazandaran prov., N. Iran].
Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MNHW. Distribution: N. Iran (DANIEL, 1965c).

Dyspessa elbursensis derbenti DANIEL, 1964
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **54**: 210-211, Taf. IV: 64-69.
LT: Iran, Derbent, 25 km N. Teheran. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MNHW. Distribution: Iran (DANIEL, 1965c).

Dyspessa kabylaria A. BANG-HAAS, 1906
Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **19**: 143–144.
LT: Tunis (Gafsa). Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabian, ? S. Turkey (ROTHSCHILD, 1917; ANDRES & SEITZ, 1923; DANIEL, 1932c; CHNEOUR, 1955; RUNGS, 1979; WILTSHIRE, 1990; HACKER, 1999).

Synonymy:
= *Dyspessa habylaria* (sic), WILTSHIRE (1949), Bull. Soc. Fouad d'Entomol. **33**: 432.

Dyspessa turbinans TURATI, 1926
Atti Soc. Ital. Scienze Naturali **65**: 35.
LT: Tobruk [Libya]. Type material (syntypes) are lost. Distribution: Libya.

Dyspessa fantolii KRÜGER, 1934
Boll. Soc. Ent. Italiana **66** (8): 194, fig. 11.
LT: El Abiar [Libya]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in Museum of Libya, Tripoli. Distribution: Libya.

Dyspessa tristis A. BANG-HAAS, 1912
Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **26**: 110, Taf. VI: 4.
LT: Karagai-tau [? Kuldja]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: W. China (Mongolian Altai), Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, Kirgiziya, Afghanistan (DANIEL, 1964b; YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2007f).

Dyspessa s a l d a i t i s i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 36, map 32, col. pl. 3: 24)
Material: Holotype ♂, Mongolia, Gobi-Altai aimak, S. of Mongolian Altai, Mogoin-Gol river, 1920 m, 15.-18.06.2004, leg. SALDAITIS (MWM). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same locality (MWM); 1 ♂, SW Mongolia, Gobi-Altai aimak, Mongolian Altai Mts. (S. slope), Mogoijn-Gol Valley, 6.-8.07.2010, 1800 m, 45°39'N; 93°47'E; R. YAKOVLEV & E. GUSKOVA (RYB). The ♀ is unknown.
Description: The forewing length is 10-11 mm. The antennae are bipectinate. The forewing is relatively short, narrow, sand-coloured, with a broad brown band postdiscally. The fringe is bright, dark at veins and paler between them. The hindwing is pale yellow basally, greyish, with a slender brown border along the margin.
♂ genitalia. The uncus is rather broad, acute apically. The tegumen is rather massive. The arms of the gnathos are thick, short. The gnathos is small, poorly structured. The valvae are broad, with a poorly developed smoothed semicirclular crest on the costal margin. The arms of the transtilla are strongly sclerotized, rather broad, short, hook-shaped. The juxta is very small, with small lateral processes. The saccus is semicirclular. The aedeagus is short, slender, slightly curved with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, equal to the 2/3 of the length of the aedeagus.
Diagnosis: The moth is close to *Dyspessa tristis* (BANG-HAAS, 1912), and differs from it with the smaller size, the lighter coloration, the very smoothed crest of the valva, the long opening of the vesica.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Mr. AIDAS SALDAITIS who collected this new species.
Habitat: Vegetation of the valley of Mogoin-gol river was very different from that of the surrounding habitats. The southern part of the Mongolian Altai region has been strongly affected by economic activities and lacks natural habitats. Barren steppes and semi-deserts with scanty overgrazed grass predominate. The Mogoin river valley is hard to reach, because the entrance into the valley is very narrow and filled with stones. Due to this reason, the Mogoin river valley is not suitable for livestock pasturing or any other farming activity. This was the only habitat of this kind found during the expedition in this region. Wastelands extended hundreds of kilometers around. This habitat also contained some other rare species (pers. comm. A. SALDAITIS).

Dyspessa sochivkoi YAKOVLEV, 2008
Altai Zool. J. **2**: 28-29.
LT: Kirgizstan, 131 km S Osh, upper stream of Kichik-Alai river. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZISP.
Distribution: Kyrgyzstan.

Dyspessa marikowskyi YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 21.
LT: Kazakhstan, Ili Valley. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: SE Kazakhstan, Ili Valley.

Dyspessa rueckbeili YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 21-22.
LT: Asia Centr., Altyn Tagh. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MHUB. Distribution: China, Xinjang Prov., Altyn Tagh Mts.

Dyspessa affinis ROTHSCHILD, 1912
Gross-Schmett. Erde: 452.
LT: Karagaitan [Karagaitau, SW Kazakhstan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: SW Kazakhstan, W. Uzbekistan.

Dyspessa pallida ROTHSCHILD, 1912
Dyspessa clathrata pallida ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross. Schmett. Erde: 451.
LT: Samarkand [Uzbekistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan (Gissar Mts.).

Dyspessa thianshanica DANIEL, 1964
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **54**: 219.
LT: Thianschan, Ili-Gebiet [SE Kazakhstan, Ili Valley]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: SE Kazakhstan.

Dyspessa lacertula (STAUDINGER, 1887)
Endagria Lacertula STAUDINGER, 1887, Stettin. Ent. Z. **48**: 92.
LT: Margelan [E. Uzbekistan]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901].

Dyspessa nigritula (STAUDINGER, 1887)
Endagria nigritula STAUDINGER, 1887, Stettin. Ent. Z. **48**: 93.
LT: Transalai [S. Kyrgyzstan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: Afghanistan, Kirgyziya (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1964b).

Dyspessa albina ROTHSCHILD, 1912
Gross-Schmett. Erde **2**: 452.
LT: Baldschuan (Turkestan) [Badahshan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Pamir.

Dyspessa albosignata ROTHSCHILD, 1912
Dyspessa clathrata albosignata ROTHSCHILD, 1912, Gross-Schmett. Erde: 451.
LT: Imam-baba, Transkaspia [Turkmenistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Turkmenistan, N. Iran.

Dyspessa karatavica YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 19-20.
LT: Kazakhstan, Karatau Range, 10 km N. Kentau.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: SW Kazakhstan, Syrdarinskii Kara-tau Mts.

Dyspessa mogola YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 18-19.
LT: Tadjikistan, the Mogoltau Mts., Khodzhent
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Uzbekistan, Khodzhent Reg., Mogol-tau Mts.

Dyspessa manas YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 17-18.
LT: Kirghisia, Naryn River, 30 km NO Taschkumir.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Kirgiziya, Naryn Valley.

Dyspessa syrtica KRÜGER, 1932
Dyspessa turbinans syrtica KRÜGER, 1932, Bolletino Georgrafico del Governo della Cirenaica. Ufficio Studi **8** (15): 24, fig. 3, 4.
LT: Bu Ngem [Abu Nujaym, Libya]. Type material (syntypes) in Tripolis Museum? Distribution: Libya. Status unknown.

Dyspessa aphrodite YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2007
Nota lepid. **30** (2): 411.
LT: Greece, Peloponnes, Mega Spileon.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Grecee, Pelopones Peninsula.

Dyspessa salicicola salicicola (EVERSMANN, 1848) (col. pl. 3: 25)
Cossus Salicicola EVERSMANN, 1848, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou **21**: 211.
LT: Saratovischen Gournevement, in der Gegend von Wolsk [Russia, Saratov Reg., Volsk]. Type material (syntypes) in ZISP.
Distribution: Bulgaria, Macedonia, Albanien, Grecee, Ukraina, SW Russia, Transcaucasia, Turkey, China (Xinjang), Kazakhstan (ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871; ROMANOFF, 1885; STAUDINGER, REBEL, 1901; SPULER, 1910; BURESCH & TULESCHKOW, 1932; DANIEL & FRIESE, 1966; DIDMANIDZE, 1978; DIDMANIDZE & ZURASHVILI, 1981; DE FREINA, 1983, 1996; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; GANEV, 1984; GEVORKIAN, 1986; YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2005c; DIDMANIDZE, & YAKOVLEV, 2007; YAKOVLEV, 2009f). Hosts: *Salix fragilis*.

Synonymy:
= *Dyspessa salicicola* f. *lutescens* SILBERNAGEL, 1944, Z. Wiener Ent. Ges. **29**: 187. LT: [Ochrid] Macedonia, Ochrid lake. Type ma terial (holotype by original designation) in MWM.

Dyspessa salicicola aschabadensis DANIEL, 1953
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **43**: 260-261, Taf. 7: 10.
LT: Asia centr., Aschabad.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Daghestan, Turkmenistan (CHRISTOPH, 1876, 1884, 1893c).

Dyspessa kostyuki YAKOVLEV, 2005
Eversmannia **3/4**: 22.
LT: Ukraine, "Proval'skaya Stepp" Naturschutzgebiete.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: SE Ukraina and SW Russia.

Dyspessa arabesca YAKOVLEV, 2005
Eversmannia **3/4**: 23.
LT: Asia min., Turcia, 50 km östl. Istanbul.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: W Turkey (Istanbul prov.).

Dyspessa blonda YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 59.
LT: Turkey, Hakkari, Tanin Tanin pass. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey, Hakkari prov.

Dyspessa artemis YAKOVLEV 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 59.
LT: Turkey, Hakkari, Altin Daglari O-Seite, Süvarihalil Gecidi. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey.

Dyspessa tyumasevae YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 60.
LT: Turkey, Konya, Bakaran vill. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Turkey, Konya.

Dyspessa aculeata TURATI, 1909
Naturalista Siciliana Anno **21**: 121, Tav. 6, fig. 24-26.
LT: Sicilia, Monte Busambra a Ficuzza [Italy, Sicilia Isl.]. Type material (lectotype) in MWM.
Distribution: Italy (E. Sicilia, Casteldaccia, Brolo, Capo d'Orlando, Taormina, La Stella, Vallone Medda, Vizzini, Pizzo dell'Apa, San Giuliana, Basilicata, Gravina di Laterza), Spain (Albacete, Jaen, Granada) (DE FREINA, 1996; BERTACCINI et al., 1997).

Dyspessa alpherakyi (CHRISTOPH, 1885)
Endagria Alpherakyi CHR[ISTOPH], Mém. Lépid. Rom. **2**: 3-4.
LT: Ordoubad [Azerbaidzhan]. Type material (syntypes) ZISP. Distribution: Georgia, Azerbaidzhan (Nakhichevan), Armenia (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DIDMANIDZE, 1976b, 1978; DIDMANIDZE & ZURASHVILI, 1981; GEVORKIAN, 1986; DIDMANIDZE & YAKOVLEV, 2007).

Dyspessa daralagezi YAKOVLEV, 2008
Altai Zool. J. **2**: 29-30.
LT: Armenia, 100 km SE Erevan, Ger-Ger. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZISP. Distribution: Armenia.

Dyspessa tsvetaevi YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15/16**: 61.
LT: Shaqlawa, Kurdistan, Iraq. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Iraq.

Dyspessa wiltshirei DANIEL, 1938
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **28**: 4-5.
LT: Irac, Qaraghan [Iraq]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Iraq, Lebanon (WILTSHIRE, 1957; SALDAITIS et al., 2007).

Dyspessa hethitica DANIEL, 1932
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **22**: 16.
LT: Marash. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: S. Turkey (DANIEL, 1932c; WILTSHIRE, 1957).

Dyspessa delrei TURATI, 1936
Atti Soc. Ital. Scienzi Naturali **75**: 393, fig. 3.
LT: raccolto ad Ain Mara [Libya]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) is lost. Distribution: Libya.

Dyspessa emilia (STAUDINGER, 1879)
Endagria emilia STAUDINGER, 1879a, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. **14**: 172.
LT: Laterne im Kerasdere [Turkey]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Turkey (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1938).

Dyspessa curta ROTHSCHILD, 1912
Gross-Schmett. Erde: 452.
LT: Prov. Kuliab (Afghanistan) [Tadzhikistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Tadzhikistan.

Subfamily **Politzariellinae subfam. nov.** (type genus: ***Politzariella* gen. nov.**)

Description: The moths are medium-sized, dark, usually with a strongly modified spotted pattern. The body is densely covered with dark hairs. The antennae are filiform. The length of the antenna is shorter than the half length of the costa of the forewing.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is deeply divided. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, separate or partially fused to form the divided gnathos, covered with spurs. The valva is broad, without the membraneous part, with a modified costal process, fused with the transtilla in some species. The transtilla may be absent. The juxta is strongly sclerotized with directed upward and forward slender processes. The saccus is semicirclular, medium-sized. The aedeagus is medium-sized, slightly curved, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica has no cornuti.
Its autapomorphies are as follows:
1. the tendency to the modification of the forewing pattern,
2. simple antennae without rami,
3. the modified costal process on the valva with the tendency to the fusion with the transtilla,
4. the tendency to the reduced gnathos,
5. the reduced membranous part of the valva,
6. the presence of upward and forward directed processes of the juxta.

The subfamily includes two genera ***Politzariella* gen. nov.** and *Holcoceroides* STRAND, 1913.
Distribution: Western Africa (equatorial zone).

***Politzariella* gen. nov.**
Type species: ***Politzariella pantherina* spec. nov.**

Description: The moths are medium-sized, dark. The forewing is slightly acute apically, with a dark spotted pattern. The hindwing is patternless. The body is densely covered with dark hairs. The antenna has no rami.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is deeply divided, with its parts semicirclular apically. The incision of the uncus is semicirclular, very broad and deep. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, separate, strongly sclerotized, slightly clavate apically, covered with small spurs. The valva is broad, with a semicirclular incision of the costal margin and no membraneous part. The costal process is modified into a small inward directed verrucate protuberance. The transtilla is absent. The juxta is strongly sclerotized, with narrow processes, directed upward and forward. The saccus is semicirclular, medium-sized. The aedeagus is medium in its length, slightly curved, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica has no cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new genus differs from the related *Holcoceroides* STRAND, 1913 by the spotted pattern of the forewing, the narrower forewing, the reduction of the transtilla, the character of the divided uncus, the absolutely reduced gnathos, the smaller costal process of the valva.
Etymology: The new genus is named after the well known entomologist and collector of African Lepidoptera, the late Dr. HEINZ POLITZAR who collected it.

***Politzariella pantherina* spec. nov.** (text fig. 37, map 33, col. pl. 3: 26)
Material: Holotype ♂, Ober Volta [Burkina Faso], Bobo Dioulasso, 15.11.1982, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM). The ♀ is unknown.
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm. The body is covered with greyish brown hairs. The forewing has a relatively acute apex, a spotted pattern, discal brown spots cubitally, a row of rounded brown postdiscal spots, and a brownish olive area more medially than the row. The remaining wing area is covered with a spotted pattern consisting of more or less brown elements. The fringe is dark, unicoloured. The hindwing is patternless, grey. The fringe of the hindwing is brown, unicoloured. ♂ genitalia: See genus description.

Genus ***Holcoceroides*** STRAND, [1913]

Archiv für Naturgeschichte 78 (A) **12**: 35-36 (type species: *Holcoceroides ferrugineotincta* STRAND, [1913]).

Redescription: The moths are small. The abdomen and the thorax are densely covered with brown hairs. The antennae are simple, without the rami, relatively short, shorter than the half length of the forewing costa. The forewing is short, rounded apically, with the slender undose pattern, typical for the family members. The forewing has a broad brown discal area with the transverse bright brown streaks within it, and an admixture of brown scales basally. The hindwing is grey, patternless, a little paler basally.

♂ genitalia: The uncus is broad, with a deep incision apically. The tegumen is very massive. The arms of the gnathos are very short, broad, fused to form the wide gnathos. The valvae are very broad, short, caliciform, with a smooth costal margin, and a harpe of complex modification. The harpe presents the strongly sclerotized crest with a slender needle-shaped process by the caudal end of the valva. The arms of the transtilla are very long, hook-shaped, thick. The juxta is very strongly sclerotized, elongate, small, with slender lateral processes, directed upward and forward. The saccus is elongate, medium-sized. The aedeagus is a little longer than the valva, slender, mostly straight, with a short, dorso-apical opening. The vesica has no cornuti.

The ♀ genitalia form the ovipositor. The ovipositor lobes are long, narrow. The apophyses posteriores are approximately twice longer than the anteriores ones. The ostium bursae is deeply recessed, surrounded by a strongly sclerotized caliciform postvaginal plate. The ductus bursae is slender, membraneous, medium-sized. The corpus bursae is saccular, without signa. The ductus seminalis sprouts from the corpus bursae in its proximal part near to the entering of the ductus bursae.

The genus is monotypic, includes one species *Holcoceroides ferrugineotincta* STRAND, [1913], known after its ♂♂ from Guinea Equatorial, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo and Nigeria.

Holcoceroides ferrugineotincta STRAND, [1913] (text fig. 38, Pl. III: fig. 27)

Arch. Naturgesch. 78 (A) **12**: 36.

LT: Nkolentangan [Equatorial Guinea].

Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, SW Sudan.

Subfamily **Zeuserinae** BOISDUVAL, [1828]

Eur. Lepidop. Index Method. **1**: 51 (as tribus Zeuzeridi) (type genus: *Zeuzera* LATREILLE, 1804).

Synonymy:

= Zenzeridae (sic), BUTLER (1881), Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1881**: 22.

Genus ***Phragmacossia*** SCHAWERDA, 1924

Verhand. Zool. Bot. Ges. **73**: 161-162 [type species: *Phragmatoecia* (sic) *reticulata* PÜNGELER, 1900].

Phragmacossia ariana (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1899) (col. pl. 3: 28)

Zeuzera (*Azygophleps*) *ariana* GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1899, Ann. Zool. Mus. **4**: 468.

LT: in Kara-tjube, haud procul ab urbe Samarkand [Uzbekistan, Samarkand distr.]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP.

Distribution: Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; YAKOVLEV, 2009c).

Synonymy (by YAKOVLEV, 2009c):

= *Phragmatoecia reticulata* PÜNGELER, 1900, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **13**: 115, Taf. 4: 2. LT: Merw [Turkmenistan, Mary]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB.

Phragmacossia tigrisia SCHAWERDA, 1924

Verhand. Zool. Bot. Ges. **73**: 161-162, fig. 22.

LT: Mosul [Iraq]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHW. Distribution: Iraq (WILTSHIRE, 1944).

Phragmacossia paghmana DANIEL, 1963

Z. Wien. Ent. Ges. **48**: 154, Taf. 27: 18.

LT: Afghanistan, Paghman, 30 km NW v. Kabul.

Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MNHW. Distribution: Afghanistan, Pakistan.

Phragmacossia micromaculata YAKOVLEV, 2009

Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 356, fig.11, pl. IV: 13-14.

LT: Afghanistan, 25 km N Barikot, 1800 m, Nuristan.

Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHW. Distribution: Afghanistan.

Phragmacossia vartianae DANIEL, 1963

Z. Wien. Ent. Ges. **48**: 153-154, Taf. 27: 13-17.

LT: Afghanistan, Paghman, 30 km NW v. Kabul.

Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHW. Distribution: Afghanistan (DANIEL, 1965c).

Phragmacossia furiosa (SHELJUZHKO, 1943)

Phragmataecia furiosa SHELJUZHKO, 1943 Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **33**: 8485, pl. 7: 16-17.

LT: Dascht bei Chorog (Schugnan) [Tadzhikistan, Khorog].

Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZMKU. Distribution: NE Afghanistan, Tadzhikistan (DANIEL, 1964b, 1965c).

Phragmacossia libani DANIEL, 1933

Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **47**: 107-108, pl. 1: 33.

LT: Bscharre (Lebanon). Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.

Distribution: Lebanon, Iraq (ELLISON & WILTSHIRE, 1939; SALDAITIS et al., 2007).

Phragmacossia territa (STAUDINGER, 1879)

Phragmatoecia territa STAUDINGER, 1879, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. **14**: 341-342.

LT: Laterne im Kerasdere [Turkey]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB. Distribution: Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Egypt, Iran, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, ? Kirgizia (CHRISTOPH, 1887a, 1893c; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1932c, 1939; ZERNY, 1933; ELLISON, WILTSHIRE, 1939; SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1938, 1939; WILTSHIRE, 1944, 1957; BAROU, 1967; WITT, 1981; DE FREINA, 1983, 1996; DEVYATKIN, 1989; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; SALDAITIS et al., 2007). Host: *Phragmites* (WILTSHIRE, 1944).

Synonymy:
= *Phragmataecia territa transcaspica* GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1895, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. **29**: 292. LT: provincia Transcaspica ad urbem Serachs [Turkmenistan, Serags or NE Iran, Sarachs]. Distance between Serags and Sarachas 5 km. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
= *Phragmataecia albida ferrita* (sic), DALLA-TORRE, 1923, Lep. Cat. **29**: 45.

Phragmacossia minos REISSER, 1962 **stat. nov.** (col. pl. 3: 29)
Phragmacossia albida minos REISSER, 1962, Z. Wien. Entl. Ges. **73** (12): 200.
LT: Insula Kreta, Knossos. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHW. Distribution: Grecee (DE FREINA, 1996; DE FREINA & WITT 1990). Hosts: Species of Compositae [DE FREINA & WITT, 1990].

Phragmacossia fansipangi YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009
Entomofauna. Suppl. **16**: 24, pl. 5: 36.
LT: Nord Vietnam, Mt. Fan-si-pan, Cha pa, 22°17N, 103°44E. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Disribution: N. Vietnam.

Phragmacossia brahmana YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 356, fig. 9, pl. IV: 11.
LT: S. India, Tamil Nadu, Kalkad, Manimtar, 8°19'N; 77°26'E.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: S. India.

Phragmacossia dudgeoni (ARORA, 1974)
Phragmataecia dudgeoni ARORA, 1974, Orient. Insect **8** (2): 157-159.
LT: Bhutan. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSIK. Distribution: Bhutan, India.

Phragmacossia ihlei YAKOVLEV, 2008
Altai Zool. J. **2**: 26-27, fig. 1, tab. 1: 1.
LT: Thailand, Doi Mussoe, Prov. Tak, 16°45'N; 98°55'E. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Thailand.

Phargmacossia k i p l i n g i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 39, map 34, col. pl. 3: 30)
Material: Holotype ♂, Maskeliya, Ceylon, February, F. M. MACKWOOD, BM 1927-341 (BMNH)
Description: The forewing length is 18 mm. The forewing is broad, relatively short, pale brown, with a postdiscal band of dark obscure spots, with a pattern of black dots on the costa, on the marginal area and near to the base of the forewing. The fringe is unicoloured, yellowish. The hindwing is yellow with a suffusion of sparse black scales. The fringe is unicoloured, yellow.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus ground plan. The uncus is relatively short, rounded apically. The tegumen is compact. The gnathos is reduced. The valvae are very narrow, elongate, without crests and processes. The juxta is massive, with long, up-directed lateral processes. The saccus is very compact., thick, with a long thick sclerotised band in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is distinguished by a number of characters: the specific wing pattern, the punctulate pattern, the very wide and short forewing, the shorter aedeagus, wider lateral processes of the juxta.

Genus ***Roerichiora*** YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009
Entomofauna. Suppl. **16**: 25 (type species: *Zeuzera stigmatica* MOORE, 1879).

Roerichiora stigmatica (MOORE, 1879)
Zenzera (sic) *stigmatica* MOORE, 1879, Descr. of new ind. lep. ins. from the coll. of the late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON, M.A., F.L.S. & c., director of the Public Instruction, Bengal: 86.
LT: Darjiling [India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: India, Bhutan, Vietnam, Thailand (COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; DUDGEON, 1899; GAEDE, 1933; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Roerichiora clara (BRYK, 1950)
Xyleutes clara BRYK, 1950, Ark. Zool. **42** A (19): 47, pl. III: 1.
LT: Tenasserim, Mekane, 90 km östlich von Moulmein [S. Myanmar]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHS.
Distribution: India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Vietnam (YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Roerichiora obliquifascia (BRYK, 1950)
Xyleutes obliquifascia BRYK, 1950, Ark. Zool. **42** A (19): 46-47, pl. 3: 3.
LT: Kambaiti [N. Myanmar]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHS. Distribution: Myanmar, India (Assam) (ARORA, 1976).

Roerichiora b a c h m a **spec. nov.** (text fig. 40, map 35, col. pl. 3: 21)
Material: Holotype ♂, C. Vietnam, Thua Thien Hue, Bach Ma, 1200 m, 7.06.2002, MAMORU OWADA (NHMT). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data (NHMT).
Description: The forewing length is 20 mm, it is olive, with a pair of bright brown irregular spots in the cubital area, with a straight greyish brown stria running from the upper spot to the forewing apex, and a typical reticular pattern from the stria to the tornus. The forewing dorsum has a suffusion of dark scales. The hindwing has a slender reticular pattern and a poorly defined elongate dark spot in the medial area. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is triangular, blunt apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The valvae are long, narrow, lanceolate. The gnathos is completely reduced. The juxta has long lanceolate upward directed lateral processes. The saccus is broad. The aedeagus is short, thick, with one of the margins forming a slender ribbon-like sclerotization in the lateral surface of the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is different externally with the presence of the dark straight stria running from the cubital area towards the wing apex. The genitalia are poorly informative.

Genus ***Phragmataecia*** NEWMAN, 1850
Zoologist **8**: 2931 (type species: *Noctua arundinis* HÜBNER, [1808].

Synonymy:
= *Macrogaster* DUPONCHEL, [1845] 1844, Cat. méth. Lépid. Eur. (**2**): 81. Junior homonym of *Macrogaster* THUNBERG, 1805. Type species: *Noctua arundinis* HÜBNER [1802-1808].
= *Rhizona* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854, Samml. aussereurop. Schmett.: wrapper, pl.35: 169.

Type species: *Rhizona pallens* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854
= *Rhizoma* (sic), WALKER (1856), List Spec. lepid. Ins. Colln Br. Mus. **7**: 1542.
= *Phragmatoecia* (sic), WALKER (1856), List Spec. lepid. Ins. Coll. Br. Mus. **32**: 590.
= ? *Phragmatoecioides* STRAND, 1914, Archiv für Naturgeschichte 80 (A) 9: 103.
Type species: *Phragmatoecioides pectinocornis* STRAND, 1914
= ? *Synatophleps* HERING, 1923, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **37**: 15.
Type species: *Synatophleps pelostema* HERING, 1923
= *Synatophlebs* (sic),AURIVILLIUS (1925), Ark. zoology **17** A (32): 20.

Phragmataecia itremo VIETTE, 1974
Phragmatoecia (sic) *itremo* VIETTE, 1974, Nouv. Rev. Ent. **4** (3): 212, Fig. 2.
LT: Madagascar Centre, massif de l'Iremo. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: Madagascar.

Phragmataecia psyche (LE CERF, 1919)
Azygophleps psyche LE CERF, 1919, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. **25**: 28.
LT: Dahomey, Plateau de Zaganado [Benin].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Benin ? and different parts of Western Africa.

Phragmataecia brunni PAGENSTECHER, 1892
Jahrbuch Hamburg. Wissenschaft. Anstalten **10**: 245.
LT: Lewa, Usambáa [Tanzania]. Type material (cotypes) in ? MHUB. Distribution: Tanzania.

Phragmataecia irrorata HAMPSON, 1910
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 128.
LT: Mashonaland [Zimbabwe]. Type material (cotypes) in BMNH.
Distribution: Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi (PINHEY, 1979; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Phragmataecia fuscifusa HAMPSON, 1910
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 8 (6): 128.
LT: Sierra Leone. Type material (cotypes) in BMNH. Distribution: Sierra Leone, Nigeria.

Phragmataecia sericeata HAMPSON, 1910
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 8 (6): 129.
LT: S. Nigeria, Vivet. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Ghana, Nigeria.

Phragmataecia pelostema (HERING, 1923)
Synatophleps pelostema HERING, 1923, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **37**: 15.
LT: Misahöhe [Togo]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: Togo, Cameroon, Nigeria.

Phragmataecia pectinicornis (STRAND, 1914)
Phragmatoecioides pectinicornis STRAND, 1914, Archiv für Naturgeschichte **80** (A) 9: 103.
LT: Bahr el Abiad [White Nile river, Sudan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ? MHUB. Distribution: Sudan.

Phragmataecia andarana CLENCH, 1959
Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 9-10, pl. II: 1, 2.
LT: Andara, Okavango [NE Namibia].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Namibia, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Phragmataecia okovangae CLENCH, 1959
Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 10-11, pl. II: 3.
LT: Andara, Okavango [NE Namibia].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Namibia, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Phragmataecia innominata DALLA TORRE, 1923 (col. pl. 3: 32)
Lepid. Cat. **29**: 47, pro *Phragmatoecia* (sic) *reticulata* HAMPSON, 1910.
LT: Natal, Mooi R. [South Africa]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi (SCHOORL, 1990; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Synonymy:
= *Phragmatoecia* (sic) *reticulata* HAMPSON, 1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 128-129 (homonymy of *Phragmataecia reticulata* PÜNGELER, 1900).

Phragmataecia castaneae (HÜBNER, 1790)
Phalaena castaneæ HÜBNER, 1790, Beitrage Geschichte Schmett. **2**: 9, Taf. 1 (C).
LT: Europe. Type material is lost.
Distribution: Central and Southern Europe, S. England, M. East, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, NW Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, W. China (Xinjang), SW Siberia, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco (EVERSMANN, 1844; ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871, 1892B; ALPHÉRAKY, 1882; CHRISTOPH, 1884, 1893c; ROMANOFF, 1885; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; BACHMETJEV, 1902; SPULER, 1910; UVAROV, 1910; ANDERS & SEITZ, 1923; BURESCH & TULESCHKOW, 1932; DANIEL, 1932c, 1939, 1940, 1961b, 1969b; SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1938; WILTSHIRE, 1944, 1949b, 1957; POVOLNÝ, 1951; CHNEOUR, 1955; NORDSTRÖM, 1958, LEMPKE, 1961; HRUBÝ, 1964; POPESCU-GORJ, 1964; DANIEL & FRIESE, 1966; BAROU, 1967; THOMSON, 1967; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; RUNGS, 1979; LERAUT, 1980 ; RAZOWSKI, 1981; GANEV, 1984; KRIVOKHATSKYI, 1985; SKINNER, 1985; NEMZEV et al., 1991; SPEIDEL, 1994; DE FREINA, 1996; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; GERE & ANDRIKOVICS, 1997; LASTUHIN et al., 1998; SVIRIDOV et al., 1998; BUSER et al., 2000; FAZEKAS, 2001, 2002a, b; BIDZILYA et al., 2003; IVINSKIS, 2004; YAKOVLEV, 2004i, 2005c, 2007a; DIDMANIDZE & YAKOVLEV, 2007; SALDAITIS et al., 2007; CORLEY et al., 2008).
Hosts: *Phragmites communis*, *Ph. gigantea*, *Ph. pumila*, *Ph. australis*, *Typha latipholia* (WILTSHIRE, 1944; HRUBÝ, 1964; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; SKINNER, 1985; SPEIDEL, 1994; PISKUNOV et al., 2000; WILSON, 2004).
Notes: Venation figured in TURNER (1918).

Synonymy:
= *Phalena* (*Bombyx*) *arundinis* HÜBNER, [1802-1808], Samml. Eur. Schmett.: 151, Taf. 41: 200-201. LT: Europe. Type material lost.
= [*Phalena*] (sic) *castanea*, ESPER (1807), Schmett. Abb. Natur Beschr.: 97, Taf. 94: 1-2.
= *Phragmatoecia cinerea* TEICH, 1884, Stettin. Ent. Z. **44**: 212. LT: Schilfmoor bei Kemmern [Germany]. Type material (syntypes) are lost.
= *Phragmataecia castaneae* ab. (mut?) nov. *melaina* DANIEL, 1929, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **19**: 82. LT: Hung. c. Tatárszentryörgy [Hungary]. Type material (cotypes) in MWM.
= *Phragmatoecia castanea sicca* DANNEHL, 1929, Ent. Z. **43** (12): 148. LT: Terlan, Lana, Sigmundskron, Ala, Caldonazzo [N. Italy]. Type material lost?
= *Phragmataecia castaneae* f. *fusca* LEMPKE, 1961, Tijdsch. Entomol. **104**: 179. LT: Woerdense Verlaat [The Netherlands]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in coll. VAN AARTSEN.
= *Phragmataecia castaneae leonadae* GÓMEZ BUSTILLO, 1977, SHILAP. Revista Lep. **5** (17): 96-97. LT: Torre la Sal, T.M. de Cabanes, Castellón [Spain]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in Col. National de SHILAP (Madrid).
= *Phragmataecia meloina* (sic), GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO 1976, Mariposas Penin. Iberica. Heter. (**1**): 120
= *Phragmataecia sica* (sic), GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO 1976, Mariposas Penin. Iberica. Heter. (**1**): 120

Phragmataecia g e i s h a **spec. nov.** (text fig. 41, map 36, col. pl. 3: 33-34)
Material: Holotype ♂, Hakone, Kanagawa, 29.5.1982, M. YAMAMOTO (NHMT). Paratypes: ♂, Japan, Niigata Itoigawa, Kotakigawa riv., 280 m, South foot of Mt. Myoyo-san, 3.7.1983, leg. M. OWADA, T. Naito, S. Kinoshita (NHMT), 2 ♂♂, Japan, Niigata Itoigawa, Kotakigawa riv., 11.7.1983, leg. M. OWADA, T. NAITO (NHMT), 1 ♂, [Japan], Oshirakawa, Irihirosemura, Niigata, 22.-28.06.1998, Y. KISHIDA leg. (NHMT), 4 ♂♂, Otairionsen, Kitaazumigun, Nagano, Japan, 23.06.1990, Y. KISHIDA leg. (NHMT), 1 ♂ Mt. Myojo-san, 700 m, Itoigawa, Niigato, 3.8.88, KISHIDA leg. (NHMT), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ Miyota, Nagano-ken, 1964-6-13, T. EBATO (NHMT), 1 ♂, Ohiuma, Hokkaido, 1962-7-5, T. EBATO (NHMT).
Description: Externally the species is similar to the European-Siberian species *P. castaneae* HBN. The coloration of the body and the wings is pale brown. The forewing is rounded apically, with lengthwise rows of pale black dots between veins. The hindwing is patternless. The fringe of the both wings is unicoloured, olive.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is relatively short, thick basally and acute apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The gnathos is entirely reduced. The valvae are smooth at margins, lanceolate, gradually narrowing towards the apex. The apex is rounded. The juxta is broad, with a pair of small fan-like lateral processes. The saccus is rather elongate, semi-oval. The aedeagus is long, a little longer than the valva, slightly curved in its proximal third, with indistinct borders of the opening of the vesica. The vesica does not contain cornuti.
The ♀ is larger than the ♂, with a reduced black pattern. The ♀ genitalia is similar to those of the other generic members'.
Diagnosis: For a long time period the population from Japan was attributed to *P. castaneae* HBN., which reaches eastwards the West Siberian Plain only. The new species is actually the closest to the generic type species and differs from it by the strengthening of the dark punctate pattern on the forewing, the more elongate tegumen, the shorter uncus, valvae narrowing gradually towards the apex.

Phragmataecia innotata (WALKER, 1865)
Zeuzera innotata WALKER, 1865, List Lep. Brit. Mus. **32** (Suppl. 2): 587.
LT: Shanghai [E. China].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand (YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Phragmataecia minor MOORE, 1879
Phragmatœcia (sic) *minor* MOORE, 1879, Descr. of new ind. lep. ins. from the coll. of the late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON, M.A., F.L.S. & c., director of the Public Instruction, Bengal: 87.
LT: Silhet [Bangladesh]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Probably lost.
Distribution: Bangladesh, Myanmar, ? China (Lingping) (COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; SWINHOE, 1890; DANIEL, 1949a).

Phragmataecia saccharum MOORE, 1879
Phragmatœcia (sic) *saccharum* MOORE, 1879a, Descr. of new ind. lep. ins. from the coll. of the late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON, M.A., F.L.S. & c., director of the Public Instruction, Bengal: 87.
LT: Darjiling [India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Probably lost. Distribution: India (COTES & SWINHOE, 1887).

Phragmataecia pygmaea GRAESER, 1888
Phragmatoecia (sic) *pygmaea* GRAESER, 1888, Berl. Ent. Z. **32**: 119.
LT: Ussuri. Type material (syntypes) in ZISP.
Distribution: SE Russia, Korea, NE China (STAUDINGER, 1892; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; WITT, 1985; YAKOVLEV, 2005d, 2009f).

Phragmataecia gurkoi YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **10**: 3-4.
LT: Pakistan, NWFP [North-Western Frontier Province], S. Waziristan agency, near Tanai village.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: NW Pakistan.

Phragmataecia annapurna YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 357, fig. 14, pl. IV: 19.
LT: Nepal, Annapurna Himal, 1200 m, 1 km N of Syange, 84°25'E, 28°24'N. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: Nepal.

Phragmataecia laszloi YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 357, fig. 13, pl. IV: 18.
LT: Nepal, Annapurna Himal, Valley of Kali Gandaki, 2000 m, near Ghasa, 83°39' E, 28°36' N.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Nepal.

Phragmataecia furia GROUM-GRSHIMAÏLO, 1890
Phragmatoecia (sic) *furia* GROUM-GRSHIMAÏLO, 1890, Mém. Lép. Rom. **4**: 542-543, Pl. XX: IV.
LT: la rive du Sourkhan [?Surkhob river, Tadzhikistan]. Type material (cotypes) in BMNH and ZISP.
Distribution: Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, ? Afghanistan (Staudinger, Rebel, 1901; Daniel, 1964b).

Phragmataecia dushman YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 357-358, fig. 15, pl. IV: 20.
LT: O. Afghanistan, prov. Nengrahar, Jalalabad. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Afghanistan.

Phragmataecia minima HAMPSON, 1891
Ill. typ. spec. Lep. Het coll. Brit. Mus. **8**: 66, Pl. CXLIV: 14.
LT: Nilgiri Distr. [India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: India.

Phragmataecia purpureus FLETCHER, 1926
Scient. Rep. Agricultur. Research Inst. Pusa. **1926-27**: 58, pl. 1: 1.
LT: India, Bihar, Pusa. Type material (lectotype by ARORA, 1976) in Agricultur. Research Inst., Pusa, India. Distribution: India (Bihar).
Host: *Sacharum spontaneum*, *Erianthus arundinaceus*, *Andropogon sorghum*, *Zea* L. (FLETCHER, 1926; ARORA, 1976).

Phragmataecia terebrifer FLETCHER, 1927
Scient. Rep. Agricultur. Res. Inst. Pusa. **1926-27**: 58, pl. 1: 2.
LT: India, Bihar, Pusa.
Type material (lectotype (Arora, 1976) in Agricultur. Research Inst., Pusa, India. Distribution: India (Bihar, Assam).
Host: *Sacharum spontaneum*, *Erianthus arundinaceus*, *Andropogon sorghum* (FLETCHER, 1927).

Phragmataecia cinnamomea WILEMAN, 1911
Entomologist **44**: 151.
LT: Kanshitei [Taiwan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Taiwan, S. China (GAEDE, 1933; UEDA, 1992; WANG, LEE, 1998; YAKOVLEV, 2009f).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes Hansi* STRAND, 1915, Arch. NatGesch. Abt. A. **5** Heft: 41. LT: Alikang, Kosempo [Taiwan]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in DEIM.

Phragmataecia fusca WILEMAN, 1911
Entomologist **44**: 151.
LT: Kanshirei [Taiwan]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH. Distribution: Taiwan (UEDA, 1992).

Synonymy:
= *Phragmatæcia obscura* WILEMAN, 1911, Entomologist **44**: 151. LT: Kanshirei [Taiwan]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.

Phragmataecia longivitta CANDÈZE, 1926
Encycl. Ent. Sér. B (III). T. II: 122.
LT: Vientiane (Laos). Type material ? lost. Distribution: Laos.
Notes: The species is of uncertain status; the type material is not studied by the author; it is likely to be a junior synonym of another species from South East Asia.

Phragmataecia impura HAMPSON, 1891
Ill. typ. spec. Lepid. Het. coll. Brit. Mus. **8**: 66, Pl. CXLIV: 7.
LT: Nilgiri Distr. [India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: India, Nepal, S. China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Java (SNELLEN, 1901; DE JOANNIS, 1929; ARORA, 1976; YAKOVLEV, 2004b, 2009f; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Phragmataecia sumatrensis SNELLEN, 1892
Phragmatoecia (sic) *sumatrensis* SNELLEN, 1892, Midd. Sumatra. Lep.: 29-30.
LT: Soepajang; Datar; Silage; Sidjosadjoeng [Sumatra]. Type material (syntypes) in RMNH. Distribution: Sumatra (GAEDE, 1933).

Phragmataecia parvipuncta (HAMPSON, 1892)
Cossus parvipunctus HAMPSON, 1892, Fauna Brit. India **1**: 306
LT: Naga Hills [India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam [DE JOANNIS, 1929; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009].
Host: Sacharum officinarum (Gramineae) (Robinson et al., 2001). Notes: Venation figured in TURNER (1918).

Phragmataecia gummata SWINHOE, 1892
Cat. Het. Oxford Uni.: 285, pl. 8: 14.
LT: Java. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZMUO. Distribution: China (Fukien, Lingping), Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra) (GAEDE, 1933; DANIEL, 1940, 1949a; ROEPKE, 1957; YAKOVLEV, 2009f; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Synonymy:
= *Phragmatoecia* (sic) *lata* SNELLEN, 1895, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **8**: 134. LT: [Deli, Ost-Sumatra]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB.
= *Phragmatoecia* (sic) *sordida* SNELLEN, 1901, Tijdschr. Ent. **43**: 44. LT: [Java]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in RMNH.

Phragmataecia roborowskii ALPHERAKY, 1897
Phragmatoecia (sic!) *roborowskii* ALPHERAKY, 1897, Mém. Lép. Rom. **9**: 235236.
LT: Désert de Gobi [NW China]. Type material (syntypes) in ZISP.
Distribution: NW China, S. Mongolia (Gobi-Altai and Bayan-Khongor aimaks) (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; YAKOVLEV, 2007f).
Notes: Until recently the species has been known with its lectotype, stored in ZISP. The species is distinguished from the known generic members with its yellow forewing, larger size, the very long aedeagus. The species was described in «désert de Gobi» from a pair of ♂♂ only collected in an unspecified locality within the expedition of V. I. ROBOROWSKY & P. K. KOZLOV in China in 1893-1895. SERGEI ALPHERAKY (1897) mentioned that the sample has been collected in August 1895. At the period from June to the end of September the expedition under ROBOROWSKY & KOZLOV is known to have been gradually moving (after ROBOROWSKY's having a stroke) towards the Russian border from Qinghai being at that moment on the territory of Xinjiang to the south from Hami.

Synonymy:
= *Phragmataecia longialatus* HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990, Cossid fauna China: 114-115, fig. 48, pl. 7: 83. LT: Hotan, Xinjang [NW China]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NWAU.

Phragmataecia turkmenbashi YAKOVLEV, 2008
Eversmannia **15-16**: 47.
LT: Turkmenistan, Kopetdagh Mts., Valley of Ipay-Kala, 15 km SW of Nochur, 56°55'E; 38°15'N.
Type locality (holotype by original designation) in MSW. Distribution: Turkmenistan, Kopetdagh Mts.

Phragmataecia albida ERSCHOFF, 1874
Phragmataecia castaneae var. *albida* ERSCHOFF, 1874, Reise in Turkestan **2**: 34.
LT: Kisil-Kum desert [SW Uzbekistan]. Type material (lectotype [Yakovlev, 2005c]) in ZISP.
Distribution: Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, NW China, Afghanistan, Russia (S. Volga reg.) (CHRISTOPH, 1884, 1893c; UVAROV, 1910; GROSS, 1925; DANIEL, 1963, 1965c, 1969a, 1970; FALKOVICH, 1986; YAKOVLEV, 2005c, 2009f).

Synonymy:
= *Phragmataecia erschoffi* REISSER, 1962, Z. Wien. Ent. Ges. **73** (12): 204. LT: Buchara [Uzbekistan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHW.

Phragmataecia a n i k i n i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 42, map 37, col. pl. 3: 35)
Material: Holotype ♂, Mongolia, Chovd aimak, 3 km N von Somon Uench, im Tal des Flusses Uench gol, 1450 m, 7.7.66; paratypes: 4 ♂♂, same data (MWM); 2 ♂♂, Mongolia,10 km SSW von Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 4.7.1966 (MWM); 2 ♂♂, Mongolia,Uburchangai aimak, Oase Chacar-usni chudag, ca. 100 km OSO von Somon Bajanleg, 1200 m, 3.7.1967; ♂, Mongolia, Hovd Aimak, 13 km S of Altai Somon centre along the river Bodonch, 1300 m, 92°50' E, 45°57' N, 19.5.1990., G. FABIAN, M. HREBLAY, I. PEREGOVITS & G. RONCAY (MWM); 3 ♂♂, Mongolia, Gobi-Altai Aimak, 10-30 km N of Biger, 22.-23.06.1999, V. KOVTUNOVICH, P. USTJUZHANIN, R. YAKOVLEV (RYB); 5 ♂♂, Mongolia, Hovd aimak, Barun-Khurai desert, 15 km S Bulgan, 10.07.2007, E. GUS'KOVA, V. ANIKIN, R. YAKOVLEV (RYB, ZISP).
Description: The forewing length is 17-21 mm. The wings are elongate, typical for the genus. The forewing is pale ochreous, unicoloured, patternless. The hindwing is patternless, with the coloration ranging from white to pale yellow.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is relatively short, acute apically. The tegumen is small. The arms of the gnathos are reduced. The valvae are of medium thickness, without any processes and crests. The juxta has rather long lateral processes. The saccus is semi-oval, slightly protruding backwards. The aedeagus is medium in its length, slightly curved, slender.
Diagnosis and systematic notes: The species is clearly distinguished from the close *Phragmataecia albida* ERSCHOFF, 1874 by the darker colouration of the forewing, wider valvae, the absence of tubercles on lateral juxtal processes, the longer aedeagus.
Habitat: Deserts and semi-deserts with salt-land and small salt lakes at the altitude before 1400 m.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Prof. Dr. V. V. ANIKIN, a specialist on Coleophoridae, my friend and a participant in two expeditions to hardly accessible areas of W. Mongolia.

Phragmataecia pacifica YAKOVLEV, 2007
Eversmannia **9**: 22-23, pl. 2: 14, fig. 9, map. 30.
LT: Russia, Daghestan, 5 km E. Urma. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Russia, Caucasus, Daghestan.

Phragmataecia hummeli BRYK, 1942
Ent. Tidskr. **63** (1-2): 153.
LT: NO-Szetchuan (Chao-hwa-hsien) [China, W. Sichuan].
Type material: holotype (by original designation) in MNHS. Distribution: China, W. Sichuan (YAKOVLEV, 2009f).

Genus ***Relluna*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 119-120 (type species: *Azygophleps nurella* SWINHOE, 1894).

Relluna nurella (SWINHOE, 1894) (Pcol. pl. 3: 36)
Azygophleps nurella SWINHOE, 1894, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) **14**: 440.
LT: Cherra Punji [India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Vietnam, N. Myanmar, Sikkim, Thailand, China (Yunnan) (GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; BARLOW, 1982; YAKOVLEV, 2004b, 2004c, 2008b; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).
Host: Leguminosae (ROBINSON et al., 2001).

Relluna nurella wallacei YAKOVLEV, 2008
Tinea **20** (2): 103.
LT: Malaysia, Prov. Pahang, Zentrales Bergland, Fraser's Hill, Bukit Fraser. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: S. Myanmar, continental Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra, ? Palawan Isl.

Genus ***Lakshmia*** YAKOVLEV, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 347 (type species: *Lakshmia zolotuhini* YAKOVLEV, 2004).

Lakshmia zolotuhini YAKOVLEV, 2004 (col. pl. 3: 37)
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 348.
LT: Thailand, Changwat Nan, 5 km E of Bo Luang. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: N. Thailand.
Lakshmia hauensteini YAKOVLEV, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 350.
LT: North Thailand, Prov. Chiang Mai, 450 m, Mok Fa Garden Resort, 98°48' E; 19°06' N.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in AHU. Distribution: N. Thailand.

Lakshmia sirena YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 208.
LT: Süd Vietnam, Bao Lok, Rung Kat Tien, 11°32'N; 107°48'E. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: S. Vietnam.

Genus ***Yakovlevina*** KEMAL & KOÇAK, 2005

Misc Pap. Cent. Ent. Stud. Ankara. Nr. **91/92**: 12 (replacement name of Garuda Yakovlev, 2004).

Synonymy:

= *Garuda* YAKOVLEV, 2004, Atalanta **35** (3/4): 375 (type species: *Garuda galina* YAKOVLEV, 2004). Homonymy with *Garuda* SCHERER, 1969 (Coleoptera, Crysomelidae). (Type species: *Garuda hindustanica* SCHERER, 1969).

= *Garrudiella* YAKOVLEV, 2007 **syn. nov.**, Zool. J. **86** (7): 893 (replacement name for *Garuda* YAKOVLEV, 2004).

Yakovlevina galina (YAKOVLEV, 2004) (col. pl. 3: 38)

Atalanta **35** (3/4): 377.

LT: China, Yunnan prov. (NE), Jinsha river, Tiger Leping gorge.

Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Yakovlevina albostriata (YAKOVLEV, 2006) **comb. nov.**

Garuda albostriata YAKOVLEV, 2006b, Tinea **19** (3): 207-208.

LT: China, Yunnan, Wumeng Shan, 20 km N. Baoshan vill., 26°28N, 104°27'E.

Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: China, Yunnan.

Genus ***Butaya*** YAKOVLEV, 2004

Atalanta **35** (3/4): 377 (type species: *Butaya gracilis* YAKOVLEV, 2004).

Butaya gracilis YAKOVLEV, 2004 (col. pl. 3: 39)

Atalanta **35** (3/4): 379.

LT: China, W Yunnan prov. Xishuangbanna Dai auton. pref., Puwen, 30 km SSW Simao, 22°30' N; 100°02 E.

Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: China (Yunnan).

Genus ***Zeuzeropecten*** GAEDE, 1930

Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 547 (type species: *Zeuzeropecten lactescens* GAEDE, 1930).

Zeuzeropecten lactescens GAEDE, 1930

Gross Schmett. Erde 14: 548

LT: West of Mahonoro, Ambinanindrano [E. Madagascar].

Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagascar (VIETTE, 1951, 1990).

Zeuzeropecten combustus (KENRICK, [1914]) (col. pl. 3: 40)

Duomitus combustus KENRICK, [1914], Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1913**: 589.

LT: [Central Madagascar]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagascar (VIETTE, 1990).

Synonymy (VIETTE, 1951):

= *Phragmataecia argillosa* LE CERF, 1919d, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. **25**: 161. LT: Madagascar, environs de Tananarive. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.

Zeuzeropecten castaneus (KENRICK, [1914])

Duomitus castaneus KENRICK, [1914], Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1913**: 589.

LT: [Central Madagascar]. Type material (lectotype by VIETTE, 1951) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagascar (VIETTE, 1951, 1990).

Synonymy:

= *Azygophleps hova* LE CERF, 1919a, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. **25**: 28. LT: Madagascar, Forêt de Perinet. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.

Zeuzeropecten occultoides (KENRICK, [1914])

Duomitus occultoides KENRICK, [1914], Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1913**: 589.

LT: [Central Madagascar]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagascar (VIETTE, 1990).

Zeuzeropecten grandis (VIETTE, 1951) **comb. nov.**

Phragmataecia grandis VIETTE, 1951, Naturaliste Malgache **3**: 137.

LT: Madagascar, Côte Est. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: Madagascar (VIETTE, 1990).

Zeuzeropecten lecerfi (VIETTE, 1957)

Duomitus lecerfi VIETTE, 1957, Lambillionea **57** (11-12): 102, Fig. 3.

LT: Madagascar Centre, district d'Ambatolampy, Est de Belanitra, forêt d'Ampolomita.

Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Madagascar (VIETTE, 1990).

Zeuzeropecten altitudinis (VIETTE, 1957)

Duomitus altitudinis VIETTE, 1957, Lambillionea **57** (11-12): 104.

LT: Madagascar Centre, massif de l'Ankaratra, Manjakatompo, forêt d'Ambahoma.

Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Madagascar (VIETTE, 1990).

Zeuzeropecten c l e n c h i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 43, map 38, col. pl. 3: 41)

Material: Holotype ♂, [Congo], Elisabethville [Lubumbashi], 16.11.1937, leg. SEYDEL (MRAC).

Description: The forewing length is 15 mm. The forewing is short, broad, pale brown, with a wide greyish brown costal dash from the base to the medial wing area. The forewing is darkerned in the preapical area, with a wide greyish brown postdiscal band from the costa to the middle of the dorsum and with a number of very small brownish streaks on the brown background. The hindwing is brown, patternless. The fringe of the both wings is bright. The ♀ is unknown.

♂ genitalia: The uncus is short, triangular, acute apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are completely reduced. The valvae are very narrow, elongate, smooth at margins. The juxta has long lateral processes. The saccus is elongate, protruding backwards. The aedeagus is slender, long, curved in its proximal third. The vesica does not contain cornuti.

Diagnosis: The species differs in the smaller size, the yellow colouration, and very narrow valvae.

Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Dr. H. K. CLENCH who investigated this new species.

***Zeuzeropecten d a r g e i* spec. nov.** (text fig. 44, map 39, col. pl. 8: 9)
Material: Holotype ♂, S. Tanzania, Kipengere Range, Forêt de Montagne, 2495 m, 09.17.879 S; 34.04.893 E, 10.12.2002 (PH. DARGE) (ZSM). Paratype: ♂, same data (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 19-21 mm. The thorax and the abdomen are covered with thick pale yellow hairs. The forewing is pale yellow, with an obscure brownish spot lower than the discal cell. The wing pattern is minutely reticular, of slender brownish striae, poorly defined in the medial discal area. The fringe is bright, dark at veins and pale between them. The hindwing is pale yellow, with a minutely reticular pattern throughout it. The fringe is pale yellow. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is triangular, acute apically, broad basally. The tegumen is rather massive. The gnathos is completely reduced. The valvae are long, narrow, rounded apically. The juxta is broad, plate-like, with small lateral processes. The saccus is semi-oval. The aedeagus is slender, equal in its length to the valva, slightly curved in its proximal third, with indistinct borders of the vesica's opening. The vesica does not contain cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species is different from the known congeners with the paler coloration and the unicoloured fringe of the forewing.
Etymology: The species is named after the type series collector PH. DARGE.

***Zeuzeropecten z a m b i c a* spec. nov.** (text fig. 45, map 40, col. pl. 8: 10)
Material: Holotype ♂, Zambia, Ndola, Fatim School, 26.1.1973, leg. E. HAUSMANN (ZSM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data (ZSM); 1 ♂, Zambia, Kandala, 18.01. 2009, H - 1150 m, leg. MINETTI (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 16-18 mm. The forewing is yellowish brown, with a basal brown area and an oblique band running from the apex to the middle of the dorsum's length, and a minute reticular pattern more distally from the band. The hindwing is pale brown with a minute reticular pattern. The fringe of the both wings is bright. The ♀ is unknown.
The ♂ genitalia is similar to those of the previous species'. The saccus is smaller, the valvae are longer.

***Zeuzeropecten t a n z a n i a e* spec. nov.** (text fig. 46, map 41, col. pl. 8: 11)
Material: Holotype ♂, Tanganjika, Kigonsera, 20.2.1960, leg. Pater O. MORGEN (ZSM).
Description: The forewing is 23 mm. The forewing is pale brown, dark brown on the costa, with a strongly widening oblique dark brown band running from the apex to the middle of the dorsum's length. The remaining wing area is covered with slender reticular pattern. The hindwing is brown. The fringe of the both wings is bright.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The peculiar characters are poorly developed arms of the gnathos, the narrower protruding backwards saccus, distally broadened valvae and the wider aedeagus.

Genus ***Eburgemellus*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 109 (type species: *Xyleutes geminatus* GAEDE, 1930).

Eburgemellus geminatus (GAEDE, 1930) (col. pl. 4: 1)
Xyleutes geminatus GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 546, Taf. 80c.
LT: Kriby, S. Cam. [Kribi, SW Cameroon]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Cameroon, Côt d'Ivoire.

Genus ***Oreocossus*** AURIVILLIUS, 1910
Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimandjaro 2. **1910**: 50 (type species: *Duomitus kilimanjarensis* HOLLAND, 1892).

Oreocossus kilimanjarensis (HOLLAND, 1892)
Duomitus kilimanjarensis HOLLAND, 1892, Entomologist, 25: 94. Redescription in HOLLAND [1895].
LT: [Kilimanjaro]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in USNM. Distribution: from Ethyopia to S. Africa (Vári et al., 2002).

Oreocossus occidentalis STRAND, 1912
Arch. Naturgesch. 78 (A) **12**: 35.
LT: Nkolentangan [Equatorial Guinea]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Angola, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, S. Africa (ROUGEOT, 1977; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Oreocossus ungemachi ROUGEOT, 1977 (col. pl. 4: 2)
Mém. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Série A, Zoologie **105**: 17-18, Pl. 2: 5.
LT: Éthiopie, Ioubdo, Birbir. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Ethiopia.

***Oreocossus g r z i m e k i* spec. nov.** (text fig. 47, map 42, col. pl. 4: 3)
Material: Holotype ♂, Kenya, Transmara, 12.1.2002, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM); Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, ♀ same locality (MWM); 2 ♂♂, Kenya, Aberdares, 2.2.97, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 29-31 mm. The forewing is broad, short, with a pattern typical for generic members. The forewing is brown, with broad greyish brown areas (basally; with a wide band on the border between the discal and postdiscal areas, in the submarginal area), a slender reticular pattern in the postdiscal area and near to the apex, a pair of small rounded white spots in the cubital area. The hindwing is brown with poorly developed dark brown areas. The fringe of the both wings is bright.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is very short, slightly broadened apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are very short, thick, separate. The valvae are lanceolate, broad, smooth at margins. The juxta has strongly sclerotized thick lateral processes. The saccus is semicirclular, medium-sized. The aedeagus is thick, short. The vesica has an elongate baculiform curved cornutus.
The ♀ is similiar to the ♂, it is slightly larger. The forewing length is 33 mm.
Diagnosis: The new species is distinguished with the larger size, the wider forewing and the very dark coloration, wider dark striae and spots on the forewing, relatively broad valvae.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known zoologist Dr. BERNHARD GRZIMEK.

***Oreocossus p o l i t z a r i* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov.** (text fig. 48, map 42, col. pl. 4: 4)
Material: Holotype ♂, Kenya, Transmara, 12.1.2002, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data (MWM); 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kenya, Mount Kenya, 2200 m, 28.11.1979, leg. et coll. LEGRAIN; 7 ♂♂, W. Kenya, Nandi Hills, 05.12.2005, ERIC VINGERHOEDT, coll. LEGRAIN, 1 ♂, W.Kenya, Kakamega, 07.12.2005., VINGERHOEDT, coll. LEGRAIN.
Description: The length of the forewing is 21-22 mm. The forewing is short, rounded apically, grey, with a broad crescent-shaped black dash cubitally and three pale elongate streaks on it; with a broad greyish brown postdiscal band from the costa to the medial

wing area. The forewing is covered with very small brown dots. The hindwing is grey, with a very dense suffusion of brown scales. The fringe on the both wings is bright. The ♀ is brighter and a little larger as the ♂. The forewing length is 33 mm.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is rather long, slender, slightly clavate apically. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are very short, rather broad, separate. The valvae are lanceolate, narrow, smooth at margins. The juxta bears leaf-like lateral up-directed processes. The saccus is very small, semicirclular. The aedeagus is thick, short. The vesica bears a long baculiform cornutus on the lateral surface.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the punctulate greyish brown pattern of the wings and the reduction of the band in the post-discal area, narrower lanceolate valvae.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Dr. HEINZ POLITZAR who collected this new species.

***Oreocossus gurkoi* spec. nov.** (text fig. 49, map 43, col. pl. 8: 25-26)
Material: Holotype ♂, South Sudan, East Equatorial State, Akotos province, Lolibai Mts., 1300 m, 15.08.-10.09.2010, leg. VLADIMIR GURKO (MWM). Paratypes: 37 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, same data (MWM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 19-21 mm in the ♂ and 20-22 mm in the ♀. The forewing is grey, with a reticular pattern, with a broad greyish brown band in the postdiscal area, widening towards the anal margin of the wing. The submarginal area of the wing has a narrower band and a small white rounded spot on the band near to the dorsum. The hindwing is grey, with a reticular greyish brown pattern and a broad bright greyish brown border.
The ♂ genitalia are typical for the genus ground plan. The uncus is long, rounded apically. The tegumen is rather massive. The arms of the gnathos are ribbon-like, separate. The valvae are leaf-like, with a slightly concave upper margin and a smooth lower one. The juxta bears long ribbon-like lateral processes. The saccus is very broad, semicirclular. The aedeagus is of medium thickness, slightly shorter that the valva, with a very large screw-like cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in its relatively small size, the wider black border on the outer margin of the hindwing, the specific shape of the valva.

Genus ***Bergaris*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 137-138 (type species: *Xyleutes malayica* ROEPKE, 1957).

Bergaris ruficeps (DE JOANNIS, 1929)
Azygophleps ruficeps DE JOANNIS, 1929, Ann. Soc. ent. France **48**: 551-552, pl. 3: 18.
LT: Hanoï [Vietnam]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Vietnam (GAEDE, 1933; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Bergaris malayica (ROEPKE, 1957)
Xyleutes malayica ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 32, pl. 3: 8.
LT: Kariorang, Sangkulirang, E. Borneo.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra (BARLOW, 1982).

Bergaris jacobsoni (ROEPKE, 1957)
Xyleutes jacobsoni ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 32-33, pl. 3: 6.
LT: Simalur, Sinabang [Simalur Isl., Indonesia].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Sumatra, Siberut, Simalur, Borneo.

Bergaris lutescens (ROEPKE, 1957)
Xyleutes lutescens ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 33-34, pl. 3: 7.
LT: Tji Gapur, Singkep, Lingga Archipelago [Indonesia, Lingga Isl., between Sumatra and Borneo].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Malaysia, S. Myanmar, Borneo (BARLOW, 1982).

Bergaris lutescens griseola (ROEPKE, 1957)
Xyleutes lutescens griseola ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 34.
LT: Gunong Angsi, Malaya. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Malaysia.

Bergaris flora YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea 19 (3): 210.
LT: Indonesia, Flores (W), prov. Nusa Tengarra, Timur, 15 km E. Labuhanbaja.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Indonesia (Flores Isl.).

***Bergaris solovievi* spec. nov.** (text fig. 50, map 44, col. pl. 4: 5)
Material: Holotype ♂, N. Vietnam, Ninh Binh Prov., Nno Quan Distr., Bong-Cuc Fuong vill., 360 m, 20°21'N; 105°36'E, 6.-9.X.2008, leg. V. ZOLOTUHIN & A. SOLOVIEV (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 16 mm. The head and the thorax are covered with bright red hairs dorsally. The wings are dark grey with rows of black rounded dots between veins. The sample is strongly damaged and cannot be described more thoroughly. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is triangular, with an acute, beak-shaped apex. The tegumen is rather massive. The arms of the gnathos are slender, separate. The valvae are broad, leaf-like, smooth at margins. The juxta bears long lateral processes. The saccus is small, semicirclular. The aedeagus is broad, short, broadened distally, with an elongate lorate cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the external characters - the grey coloration and red hairs on the head and tegulae.

***Bergaris halim* spec. nov.** (text fig. 51, map 45, col. pl. 4: 5, 6)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia, Sulawesi], Lindoe Paloe, 3700', W. Celebes, April 1937, J. P. A. KALIS (BMNH).
Description: The forewing length is 20 mm. The wings are dark brown, almost patternless. The forewing has a pair of black spots with indistinct postdiscal borders in the medial and cubital areas, and a poorly defined ochreous suffusion in the basal and discal area. The hindwing is patternless.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The valvae are of medium thickness, leaf-like, gradually narrowing towards the apex, with a poorly developed incision on the lower margin. The juxta has very wide lateral processes. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The saccus is semicirclular. The aedeagus is very large, broad, with a very large cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is distinguished almost by the wing pattern and the presence of the very large cornutus.

Genus ***Rapdalus*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 138-139 (type species: *Zeuzera pardicolor* MOORE, 1879).

Rapdalus pardicolor (MOORE, 1879) (col. pl. 4: 7)
Zenzera (sic) *pardicolor* MOORE, 1879, Descr. of new ind. lep. ins. from the coll. of the late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON, M.A., F.L.S. & c., director of the Public Instruction, Bengal: 86.
LT: Darjeeling [India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: Taiwan, India, Thailand, Laos (Esaki et al., 1932; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; UEDA, 1992; YAKOVLEV, 2004b).

Synonymy:
= *Duomitus pardalis* DUDGEON, 1899, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. **12**: 645, Tab. 1: 67. LT: Sikhim [India, Sikkim]. Type material: holotype (by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Zeuzera unimaculosa* MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap. Imp.: 1020. LT: Formosa [Taiwan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MSU.

Rapdalus kapuri (ARORA, 1976) **comb. nov.**
Xyleutes kapuri ARORA, 1976, Rec. Zool. Surv. India **69**: 107-109, text fig. 26; pl. III: 29.
LT: S. Andaman; Humphrygunj [India, S. Andaman Isl.].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSIK. Distribution: India (Andaman Isl.) (SCHOORL, 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2005a).

Rapdalus albicolor YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 210.
LT: Philippinen, Palawan, Mt. Salokot, 09°51'N; 118°38'E.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Philippines (Palawan Isl.).

Rapdalus albicolor luzonicus YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 211.
LT: Philippinen, Luzon, Zambales Mtn, Coto. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MHUB. Distribution: Philippines (Luzon Isl.).

Genus ***Rugigegat*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 139-140 (type species: *Zeuzera nigra* MOORE, 1877).

Rugigegat nigra (MOORE, 1877) (col. pl. 4: 8-9)
Zeuzera nigra MOORE, 1877, Lep. Ceylon **2**: 348.
LT: Ceylon [Sri Lanka]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Sri Lanka (COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976). Host: *Coffea arabica* (Rubiaceae) (MOORE, 1882-1883).

Rugigegat radzha YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 355-356, fig. 8, pl. IV: 9.
LT: S. India, Tamil Nadu, Nil Giri Hills, S slope, 10 km W Kotagiri, 11°23'N; 76°55'E.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: S. India.

Genus ***Pseudozeuzera*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. 263: 142-143 (type species: *Duomitus biatra* HAMPSON, 1910).

Pseudozeuzera biatra (HAMPSON, 1910) (col. pl. 4: 10)
Duomitus biatra HAMPSON, 1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 131-132.
LT: Gold Coast and Old Calabar [Nigeria]. Type material (cotypes) in BMNH. Distribution: Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda.

Pseudozeuzera stenlii YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 359, fig. 19, pl. IV: 27.
LT: Congo, Kibali-Ituri, Nia-Nia. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MRAC. Distribution: Congo.

Genus ***Paralophonotus*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 143-144 (type species: *Zeuzera auroguttata* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]).

Paralophonotus auroguttatus (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]) (col. pl. 4: 11)
Zeuzera auroguttata HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854], Sammlung aussereuropäscher Schmetterlinge: 58, [pl. 36], fig. 173.
LT: Sierra leon. [Sierra Leone]. Type material (syntype [Häuser et al., 2003]; ?holotype by monotypy) in SMNS.
Distribution: Ghana, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Congo, Angola [AURIVILLIUS, 1925; SCHOORL, 1990].

Genus ***Eulophonotus*** FELDER, 1874
Reise Freg. Novara: pl. 82: fig. 9 (type species: *Eulophonotus myrmeleon* FELDER, 1874.

Synonymy:
= *Engyophlebus* KARSCH, 1900, Ent. Nachr. **26** (1): 2 (type species: *Engyophlebus obesus* KARSCH, 1900).
= *Callocossus* AURIVILLIUS, 1910, Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Schwedischen zoologischen Expedition nach dem Kilimandjaro, dem Meru und Umgebenden Massaisteppen Deutsch-Ostafrikas **1905-1906**: 51.Type species: *Callocossus elegans* AURIVILLIUS, 1910.
= Zeuzerops Strand, 1910, Berl. Ent. Z. **55**: 143 (type species: *Zeuzerops hyalinipennis* STRAND, 1910).

Eulophonotus elegans (AURIVILLIUS, 1910) (col. pl. 4: 14)
Callocossus elegans AURIVILLIUS, 1910, Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der schwedischen zoologischen Expedition nach dem Kilimandjaro, dem Meru und umgebenden Massaisteppen Deutsch-Ostafrikas **1905-1906**: 51.
LT: Congo. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHS. Distribution: Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea (STRAND, 1912).

Eulophonotus stephanius (DRUCE, 1887) (col. pl. 4: 15)
Zeuzera stephania DRUCE, 1887, Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1887**: 685, pl. 55: 3.
LT: Nyassa [Malawi]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique (HAMPSON, 1910b; PINHEY, 1979).

Zeuzerops hyalinipennis STRAND, 1910
Berl. Ent. Z. **55**: 143.
LT: [Lindi, Deutsch-Ost-Afrika] SE Tanzania. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe (PINHEY, 1979).

Eulophonotus armstrongi (HAMPSON, 1915)
Duomitus armstrongi HAMPSON, 1915, Bull. Ent. Res. **5**: 245
LT: Gold Coast: Aburi [Ghana]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Ghana, Sierra Leone (HARGREAVES, 1926; VAYSSIERE, 1955). Host: *Coffea arabica* (Rubiaceae) (LE PELLEY, 1968).

Eulophonotus myrmeleon FELDER, 1874 (Pl. IV: fig. 12–13)
Reise Freg. Novara: pl. 82: 9.
LT: Cape of Good Hope [South Africa]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Ghana, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Togo, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, S. Africa, Congo, Togo, Nigeria, Ethiopia (GRAVIER, 1907; LAMBORN, 1914; MAYNE, 1917; COTTERELL, 1927; ALIBERT, 1951; SMITH, 1965; ENTWISTLE, 1972; PINHEY, 1979; SCHOEMAN, 1992; GNAKPENOU, 1996; ABEBE, 1999; VÁRI et al., 2002). Host: *Trichilia* (PINHEY, 1979; KROON, 1999), *Acalypha*, *Theobroma cacao* (GAEDE, 1930).
Parasite: in Ghana - *Amicrocentrum exilis* VAN ACHTENBERG, 1979 (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) (ENTWISTLE, 1972), in Ethiopia - *Bathyaulax* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) (ABEBE, 1999).

Eulophonotus nigrodiscalis **spec. nov.** (text fig. 52, map 46, col. pl. 8: 12)
Material: Holotype ♂, Sao Tome, Nähe Cascata, ca. 750 m, oberhalb Neves, 27.03.1991, leg. J. HALT (ZSM). Paratype ♂, Sao Tome, Sao Niclau ca., 800 m, Monte Café, Zentr. Sao Tome, 17.-22.04.1991, leg. J. HALT (ZSM).
Description: The thorax is densely covered with black hairs. The antennae are short, cup-shaped. The forewing length is 17 mm. The wings are almost entirely transparent. The forewing bears a suffusion of black scales on the discal cell and a semicircular black spot on the dorsum. The hindwing has an intensive black area on the anal margin. The ♀ is unknown.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is broad, triangular, acute apically. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are slender, fused to form the slender, poorly structured gnathos. The valvae are leaf-like, smooth at margins, gradually acute apically. The juxta is rather massive, with a pair of up-directed lateral processes. The saccus is broad, semicircular. The aedeagus is straight, short, with a small finger-shaped cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the related *Eulophonotus myrmeleon* FELDER, 1874 by a number of characters - the distinct shade in the discal area of the forewing, gradually acute valvae apically, the smaller tegumen.

Eulophonotus obesus (KARSCH, 1900) **comb. nov.**
Ent. Nachr. **26** (1): 3.
LT: Bismarkburg, Togo-Hinterland [Kasanga, Tanzania]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB? Distribution: Tanzania.

Zeuzera LATREILLE, 1804 sensu lato

The treatment of species previously attributed to the genus *Zeuzera* LATREILLE, 1804, showed that the group represents a heterogeneous complex composed of several well defined lines, characterized by specific morphological features. The heterogenity of this assemblage in its present-day limits and its artificial characters were demonstrated by SCHOORL (1990: 148-150).
On the base of principal characters of ♂ genitalia and morphological features 7 groups of species can be defined:

1. *Zeuzera postexisa* HAMPSON, 1893 group: *Z. postexcisa* HAMPSON, 1893, *Z. caudata* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916, *Z. rhabdota* JORDAN, 1932, *Z. celebensis* ROEPKE, 1957.
2. *Zeuzera pyrina* (LINNAEUS, 1761) group: *Z. pyrina* (LINNAEUS, 1761), *Z. biebingeri* SPEIDEL & SPEIDEL, 1986, *Z. multistrigata* MOORE, 1881, *Z. nepalense* DANIEL, 1962, *Z. yuennani* DANIEL, 1940, *Z. nuristanensis* DANIEL, 1964, ?*Z. lineata* GAEDE, 1933, ? *Z. qinensis* HUA et al., 1990.
3. *Zeuzera indica* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854] group: *Z. indica* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]).
4. *Zeuzera coffeae* NIETNER, 1861 group: *Z. coffeae* NIETNER, 1861, *Z. oblita* SWINHOE, 1890, *Z. reticulata* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916, *Z. buergesi* GAEDE, 1933.
5. *Zeuzera conferta* WALKER, 1856 group: *Z. conferta* WALKER, 1856, *Z. roricyanea* WALKER, 1862, *Z. neuropunctata* GAEDE, 1933, *Z. flavicera* HUA et al., 1990.
6. *Zeuzera borneana* ROEPKE, 1957 group: *Z. borneana* ROEPKE, 1957.
7. *Zeuzera duffelsi* SCHOORL, 1999 group: *Z. duffelsi* SCHOORL, 1999.

Genus ***Orientozeuzera*** gen. nov.
(Type genus: *Zeuzera caudata* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916)

Description: The moths are medium-sized. The ♂ antennae are cup-shaped, the ♀ ones are filiform. The thorax is white, with a pattern of dark dots and oblique bands. The abdomen is white, with black dots and striae. The forewing is white or semi-transparent, with a typical for *Zeuzera* s.l. pattern, consisting of better or worse defined rows of black dots between veins, and a row of black dots on the costa, the largest of them being the preapical spot. The discal area bears black dots at veins. The hindwing has a developed incision, underlined with a black streak, near to the tornus.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, slender, with a small beak-shaped apex. The arms of the gnathos are slender, separate. The valvae are broad, smooth at margins. The juxta bears well-developed lateral processes. The saccus is rounded. The aedeagus is short, thick, with a very large cornutus (no less than 1/3 of the aedeagus' length, often screw-like). The vesica has areas of scabination.
The ♀ genitalia form a long ovipositor. The ovipositor lobes are elliptic. The apophyses posteriores are 3 ½ longer than the anteriores ones. The opening of the ostium is poorly recessed, cup-shaped. The ductus bursae is rather broad, elongate, membraneous. The corpus bursae is small, rounded, with a small stellate signum. The long ductus is separated from the ductus bursae in its distal third and contains a bulla apically. The bulla is approximately the half size of the corpus bursae. The ductus seminalis enters the corpus bursae in its lateral surface.
Distribution: New Guinea, Indonesian and Philippine Islands, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan, Sri-Lanka, S. China, India, Nepal, Japan.

Orientozeuzera caudata (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916) **comb. nov.**
Zeuzera caudata JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) **17**: 88.

LT: Wandammer Mtns. [Indonesia, New Guinea, Irian Jaya prov.].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: New Guinea (GAEDE, 1933; ROEPKE, 1955).

Orientozeuzera aeglospila (TURNER, 1915) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 4: 16-17)
Zeuzera æglospila TURNER, 1915, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **27** (1): 53.
LT: N.Q., Kuranda, near Cairns [Australia, Queensland].
Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (Queensland) (TURNER, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera aglospila* (sic), DALLA-TORRE, 1923, Lep. Cat. **29**: 37.

Orientozeuzera halmahera **spec. nov.** (text fig. 53, map 47, col. pl. 4: 18)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesia, Mollucas, Ceram, Manusela Mts., street Hatu metan to Manusela, März 1996, leg. ANDANG, via Dr. R. BRECHLIN (GenPr Het 8991-MWM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, N. Mollucas, Halmahera, 6.1998, ex coll. Dr. R. BRECHLIN (GenPr Het 8982-MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 20-23 mm. The species are mostly contrastly coloured among the ones of the genus, with well developed spots in the marginal zone of the both forewing and hindwing. The cornutus is almost equal in the length to the aedeagus, directed along the aedeagus axis, screw-like twisted, attached to the vesica by the wide, strongly sclerotized base with the toothed margin.
Distribution: Mollucas Isl. (Ceram, Halmahera).

Orientozeuzera celebensis (ROEPKE, 1957) **comb. nov.**
Zeuzera celebensis ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet. **52** (1): 17-18.
LT: Gorontalo, North Celebes [Sulawesi Isl.]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ITZ. Distribution: N. Sulawesi.

Orientozeuzera rhabdota (JORDAN, 1932) **comb. nov.**
Zeuzera rhabdota JORDAN, 1932, Mem. Mus. Roy. Belge hors ser. **4/6**: 24-25.
LT: Sumatra. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in IRSN. Distribution: Indonesia (Borneo, Sumatra, Java), Philippines (Palawan), Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar (SNELLEN, 1901; YAKOVLEV, 2004B; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Orientozeuzera meyi **spec. nov.** (text fig. 54, map 48, 19-20)
Material: Holotype ♂, Philippinen, Leyte (S), Mt. Balocaue, 800 m, near Mahaplag, April 2001, coll. Dr. BRECHLIN (GenPr Het 9319-MWM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Philippinen, Los Banos (BMNH), 1 ♂, Philippinen, Luzon, Bato Springs, 216 m, Mt. Banahaw, 6.08.2001, leg. W. MEY (GenPr R. Yakovlev, Coss-1-MHUB), 1 ♂, Philippinen, Mindanao, Cotabato, (Prov. Sumangani), Mount Busa, near Kainba, 700 m, August 1997, leg. BAL, coll. Dr. R. BRECHLIN (MWM), 1 ♂, Philippinen, Negros, Mt. Canla, nov. 2000, leg. Loc. Collector (MSW).
Description: The forewing length is 20-25 mm. The species is easily distinguished from all other members of the genus in the complete lack of black spots on the hindwing in contrast with the rather brightly coloured forewing. The cornutus is sub equal in its length to the aedeagus, turned under the angle to the aedeagus axis, attached to the vesica by two sclerotized "arms", one of which is fused with the vesica basally, the other one - apically.
Distribution: Philippines (Leyte, Luzon, Mindanao).

? ***Orientozeuzera quieta*** TURNER, 1932
Zeuzera quieta TURNER, 1932, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia **56**: 194.
LT: North-West Australia: Wyndham. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland, NW Australia) (TURNER, 1945).

Orientozeuzera postexcisa (HAMPSON, 1893) **comb. nov.**
Zeuzera postexcisa HAMPSON, 1893, Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. **9**: 68, pl. 159: 8.
LT: Ceylon [Sri Lanka]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Sri Lanka, ? S. India (GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976).
Hosts: *Phoebe excelsa* (ARORA, 1976).

Orientozeuzera roepkei **spec. nov.** (text fig. 55, map 49, col. pl. 4: 2-23)
Material: Holotype ♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, Ursun F., 16 km E of Kuohsing, 560 m, 24.06.1997, leg. CSOVARI et MIKUS (GenPr Het 8993-MWM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, Taiwan, Prov. Nantou, Ursun F., 16 km E of Kuohsing, 560 m, 29-30.10.1996, 121'00E, 24'05' N, leg. T. CSOVARI et C. SZABOKY (MWM); 1 ♂, [Japan], Hiyamarindo, 300 m, 14 km from Nobeoka, Miyazaki Pref., 6.07.1983, ASAHI (BMNH); 1 ♂, [Japan], Sueyoshi, Hachijo Isl., Izu, 3.07.1967, MAEMAMI (BMNH); 1 ♂, [Japan], Tsubota, Miyake Isl., Izu, 25.07.1969, Maenami (BMNH); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, [Japan], 22.8.1969, KUNIHIKO SOHMA leg. (BMNH); 1 ♂, [Japan], Kozuhima, Izu Isl., 26.07.65, MAENAMI leg. (BMNH); 1 ♂, [Japan], Kozuhima Is., Izu, 11.07.69, HANATANI T. leg. (BMNH).
Description: Forewing length 17-20 mm. The species is the most brightly colored representative of the genus. The forewing has well developed dots, mostly in the basal area. The thorax bears black spots poorly visible through milk-white hairs. The cornutus is reflexed from the aedeagus axis almost under the right angle; the vesica has areas of intensive scabination. The aedeagus is straight.
Distribution: Taiwan, S. Japan.

Orientozeuzera sympatrica **spec. nov.** (text fig. 56, map 50, col. pl. 4: 24)
Material: Holotype ♂, Süd Burma, Tenasserim, 800 m, 20.04.1995, leg. STEINCKE (GenPr Het 8994-MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm; the species is the smallest member of the genus. The wing pattern is poorly developed, unclear. The aedeagus is very short, the cornutus is equal in length to the aedeagus, situated on the same axis with the aedeagus, without a screw-like bent. Distribution: S. Myanmar.

Orientozeuzera brechlini **spec. nov.** (text fig. 57, map 51, col. pl. 4: 25)
Material: Holotype ♂, China, Yunnan prov. (NW), Nujang, Liru and Duong auton. pref. Fugong county, 42 km N of Fugong, 1390 m, 12.-16.05.1999, 27,15' N; 98,55'E, leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN (GenPr Het 8989-MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 19 mm, the wings are semitransparent, with bright dots along the costal margin and in the basal part of the forewing. The cornutus is equal in the length to the aedeagus, arranged under the angle to the aedeagus axis, without a screw-like bent. The vesica basally has a developed area of scabination. Distribution: China (NW Yunnan).

***Orientozeuzera s h i v a* spec. nov.** (text fig. 58, map 52, col. pl. 4: 26)
Material: Holotype ♂, Nepal, Rapti Tal, Monahari Khola, Belwa, 350 m, 10.05.1967, leg. DIERL-FORSTER-SCHACHT (GenPr R. YAKOVLEV, Coss-01, ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 18 mm, with a poorly developed pattern and an unclear spot. The hindwing has well developed marginal spots. The cornutus is equal in the length to the aedeagus, arranged under the angle to the aedeagus axis; the aedeagus is slightly curved. Distribution. Nepal.

Genus ***Zeuzera*** LATREILLE, 1804
Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat. **24**: 186 (type species: *Phalaena aesculi* LINNAEUS, 1767, by monotypy.
LATREILLE included as *aesculi* FABRICIUS, an incorrect authorship).

Synonymy:
= *Zenzera* (sic), LATREILLE [1805], Hist. nat. gén. particulière Crustacées Insectes **14**: 175.
= *Aegolia* BILLBERG, 1820, Enumeratio Insect Mus. G. J. Billberg: 83 (type species: *Phalaena aesculi* LINNAEUS, 1767, by monotypy).
= *Latagia* HÜBNER, [1820] 1816, Verz. Bekannter Schmett.: 196 (type species: *Phalaena aesculi* LINNAEUS, 1767, by monotypy).
= Premnopsyche SCOTT, 1864, Aust. Lepid. and their Transformations **1** (1): 4. Published as a junior synonym of *Zeuzera* LATREILLE, 1804, and not subsequently treated as an available name.
= *Zenzera* (sic), MOORE (1879), Descr. of new ind. lep. ins. from the coll. of the late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON, M.A., F.L.S. & c., director of the Public Instruction, Bengal: 86.
= *Zenzera* (sic), BUTLER (1881), Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. **1881**: 22.
= *Zeucera* (sic), SPULER (1910), Schmett. Eur. **2**: 305. .
= Zeugzera (sic), STICHEL (1918-1919), Z. wiss. InsBiol. **14**: 198.

Zeuzera pyrina (LINNAEUS, 1761) (col. pl. 4: 27-28)
PH. NOCTUA Pyrina LINNAEUS, 1761, Fauna Svecica: 306.
LT: Sweden. Type material (syntypes) in LSL. Distribution: Europe including S. England, N. Africa (Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania), Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, SW Siberia, N. America (Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Yersey), Central Africa (Ghana) (ERSCHOFF & FILD, 1870; STAUDINGER, 1871a, 1871b, 1879a; OBERTHÜR, 1876; STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; BACHMETJEV, 1902; DYAR, 1902; REBEL, 1904, 1911; HOWARD & CHITTENTEN, 1909; REIFF, 1909; SPULER, 1910; ROTHSCHILD, 1917; ANDRES & SEITZ, 1923; DANNEHL, 1929; BURESCH & TULESCHKOW, 1932; DANIEL, 1932c; DÜRCK & REISSER, 1934; SCHWINGENSCHUSS, 1938; ELLISON & WILTSHIRE, 1939; DYAR in SEITZ, 1940; WILTSHIRE, 1944, 1949b, 1957; POVOLNÝ, 1951; CHNEOUR, 1955; LEMPKE, 1961; ANFINNIKOV, 1962; HRUBÝ, 1964; MILYANOVSKY, 1961; DANIEL & FRIESE, 1966; BAROU, 1967; THOMSON, 1967; EL-HARIRI, 1968; DIDMANIDZE, 1975, 1976a, 1978; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; RUNGS, 1979; LERAUT, 1980 ; RAZOWSKI, 1981; DE FREINA, 1983, 1996; HODGES et al., 1983; GANEV, 1984; SKINNER, 1985; GEVORKIAN, 1986; VERSTRAETEN, 1988; DEVYATKIN, 1989; DE FREINA & WITT, 1990; OSIPOV & OSIPOVA, 1994; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; LASTUHIN et al., 1998; BUSER et al., 2000; FAZEKAS, 2001, 2002a, b; LEWANDOWSKI & FISCHER, 2002; IVINSKIS, 2004; YAKOVLEV, 2004i; DIDMANIDZE & YAKOVLEV, 2007; SALDAITIS et al., 2007). ? China (Qinghai, Chekiang) (DANIEL, 1940; CHEN, 1993).
Hosts: *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Viscum album*, *Ligustrum* sp., *Malus* sp., *Prunus padus*, *Quercus* sp., *Betula* sp., *Aesculus* sp., *Hippopae rhamnoides*, *Ulmus* sp., *Crataegus* sp., *Salix* sp., *Populus tremula*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Syringa vulgaris*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fagus silvatica, Viburnum* sp., *Tilia* sp., *Frangula alnus, Lonicera* sp., *Ribes* sp., *Pyrus* sp., *Prunus* sp., *Sorbus aucuparia, Corylus* sp., *Platanus* sp., *Castenea* sp., *Tamarix* sp., *Mahonia* sp., *Spiraea* sp., *Syringa* sp., *Sambucus* sp., *Alnus, Castanea* MILL., *Euonymus* L., *Juglans* L., *Cornus* L. (ANFINNIKOV, 1962; GOMEZ BUSTILLO & FERNÁNDES-RUBIO, 1976; SKINNER, 1985; SCHOORL, 1990; BERTACCINI et al., 1997; BUSER et al., 2000; PISKUNOV et al., 2000; KUTINKOVA et al., 2006). In Germany (Baden-Württemberg): *Populus tremula*, *Betula pendula, Fagus sylvatica, Quercus robur, Quercus sp., Viscum album, Pyrus communis, Malus domesticus, Sorbus aucuparia, Acer saccharinum*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Ilex aquifolium*, *Tilia* sp., *Frangula alnus*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Syringa vulgaris*, *Viburnum lantana* (SPEIDEL, 1994). In Morocco: *Cydonia vulgaris*, *Pirus malus*, *P. communis, Eriobotrya japonica*, *Quercus suber*, *Syringa vulgaris*, *Carya olivaeformis*, *Olea europaea* (RUNGS, 1979). In United States: *Liriodendron tulipifera* (HOWARD & CHITTENTEN, 1909).
Notes: Venation figured in TURNER (1918).

Synonymy:
= *Noctua hypocasstani* PODA, 1761, Insecta Mus. Graec.: 88. LT: [Graecia]. Type material is lost.
= *P.*[*halaena*] *Noctua Æsculi* LINNAEUS, 1767, Systema Naturae **1** (2): 833. LT: [Europe]. Type material (syntypes) in LSL.
= *Phalaena hilaris* GEOFFROY, 1785, Ent. Paris: 88. LT: [France]. Type material is lost.
= *Zeuzera octopunctata* BOISDUVAL, [1841] 1834, Icones hist. Lépid. nouv. **2**: 181-182, Pl. 68: 6. LT: Sicile, aux environs de Palerme. Type material lost?
= Zeuzera pirina (sic), STAUDINGER (1879), Horae Entomol. Soc. Ross. **14**: 341.
= Zeuzera Esculi (sic), STAUDINGER (1895), Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **8**: 341.
= Zeuzera hypocastrina (sic), DYAR (1902), List N. Amer. Lep.: 362.
= *Zeuzera pyrina* ab. *conflua* SCHULTZ, 1905, Nyt. Mag. Naturv. 43: 121. LT: ? Germany. Type material ? lost.
= *Zeuzera yprina* (sic), STICHEL (1918), Z. wiss. InsBiol. **14**: 200.
= *Zeuzera yprina* (sic) f. *paulomaculata* STICHEL (1918), Z. wiss. Insectbiol. 14: 200, f. 2. LT: [Germany]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
= *Zeuzera pyrina* ab. *confluens* COCKAYNE, 1955, Ent. Gaz. **6**: 6, fig. 6. LT: London. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
= *Zeuzera pyrina* f. *marginestriata* LEMPKE, 1961, Tijdsch. Ent. 104: 178, pl. 9: 9. LT: Halfweg [The Netherlands]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in coll. VAN AARTSEN [Netherlands].
= Zeuzera pyrinia (sic), El-Hariri (1968), List Syrian Ins. and Acari: 36.

Zeuzera biebingeri SPEIDEL & SPEIDEL, 1986
Neue Ent. Nachr. **19** (1/2): 82-84.
LT: Insula Creta, Pevkos [Greece, S. Crete, Pevkos]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in LNK. Distribution: Greece, Crete.

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera pyrina bibingeri* (sic), LEWANDOWSKI & FISCHER (2002), Ent. Z. **112** (9): 269.

Zeuzera multistrigata MOORE, 1881
Zenzera (sic) *multistrigata* MOORE, 1881, Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1881**: 327.
LT: Darjiling [India]. Type material (cotypes) in BMNH. Distribution: India, Pakistan, Nepal, China (Sichuan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Liaoning, Guangxi, Guizhou, Xizang, Tibet, Chekiang, Shaansi, Yunnan), Taiwan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Thailand (COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; SWINHOE, 1892, 1895; DUDGEON, 1899; CANDÈZE, 1926; DE JOANNIS, 1929; GAEDE, 1933; DANIEL, 1940; BRYK, 1949; CHEN, 1988; HUA et al., 1990; UEDA, 1992; KISHIDA, 1995; FU & TZUOO, 2004; VIQAR et al., 2005; YAKOVLEV, 2004b, 2005a; SMETACEK, 2008; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009). ? Iran, 25 km N. Teheran (DANIEL, 1963).
Host: *Quercus glauca*, *Quercus lineatum* BL. (Fagaceae), *Prunus*, *Pyrus malus* L. (Rosaceae), *Mussaenda frondosa* L. (Rubiaceae), *Santalum album* L. (Santalaceae), *Cryptomeria japonica* (Taxodiaceae), *Streblus* LOUR. (Moraceae), *Buxus* L. (Buxaceae), *Ilex* L. (Aquifoliaceae), *Mahonia nepalensis* DC. (Berberidaceae) (GARDNER, 1945; ARORA, 1976; INOUE et al., 1982; ROBINSON et al., 2001), in Netherlands was found in bonsais of resp. a *Buxus* from Taiwan and of *Streblus aspes* LOUR. from Philippines (ULENBERG et al., 1986).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera multistrigaria* (sic), SWINHOE (1895), Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1895**: 25.

Zeuzera multistrigata leuconota BUTLER, 1881
Zenzera (sic!) *leuconotum* BUTLER, 1881, Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1881**: 22.
LT: Tokei [Japan, Tokio]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Japan, SE Russia, NE China, Korea (SWINHOE, 1892; LEECH, 1898; ESAKI et al., 1932, 1956; INOUE, 1954; INOUE et al., 1982; WITT, 1985).

Zeuzera nepalense DANIEL, 1962
Z. ArGe. österr. Ent. **14** (1): 7, Taf.: 10.
LT: Nepal, Tukucha, 28°43' n. Br., 83°39' ö. L. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Nepal.

Zeuzera yuennani DANIEL, 1940
Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. **30**: 1016-1017, Taf. XXX: 15-16.
LT: Li-kiang, Provinz Nord-Yuennan [China, N. Yunnan]. Type material: holotype (by original designation) in ZFMK.
Distribution: China (N. Yunnan), N. Vietnam (YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Zeuzera qinensis HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990
Cossid fauna China: 99-100, fig. 40, pl. 5: 49, pl. 6: 67.
LT: Foping, Shaanxi. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NWAU. Distribution: China, Shaanxi.

Zeuzera nuristanensis DANIEL, 1964
Opuscula Zool. **77**: 6-7.
LT: Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgultal.
Type material: holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Afghanistan, N. Pakistan (DANIEL, 1965c).

Zeuzera lineata GAEDE, 1933
Indo-Austr. Spinn. Schw. **10**: 812, Taf. 96b.
LT: Kina-Balu [Borneo]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra), Vietnam (ROEPKE, 1957; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Genus ***Zeurrora*** **gen. nov.**
(Type species: *Zeuzera indica* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854])

Description: The moths are large. The ♂ antennae are scyphoid, the ♀ ones are filiform. The thorax is white, with three pairs of black dots at margins, and a very large medial spot caudally. The abdomen is white, with a row of black rounded spots dorsally and two rows of dark dots on each segment laterally. The wing coloration is typical to *Zeuzera* s.l. The forewing is elongate, acute apically, white, with black dots and streaks, with a row of black rounded dots along the costa and a very large black spot in the discal cell. The forewing bears lengthwise black streaks in the postdiscal area and black rounded dots on the outer margin. The hindwing is clear white, with a row of dots on the outer margin.
♂ genitalia (text fig. 59): The uncus is rather elongate, of medium thickness, with a slightly acute, beak-shaped apex. The arms of the gnathos are slender, rather long, separate. The valvae are broad, smooth at margins. The juxta bears well-developed lateral processes. The saccus is rounded, small. The aedeagus is short, thick, with a very large finger-shaped cornutus. The vesica has areas of scabination.
The ♀ genitalia (text fig. 60) form a long ovipositor. The ovipositor lobes are oval. The apophyses posteriores are 2 and ½ longer than the anteriores ones. The opening of the ostium is poorly recessed, cup-shaped. The ductus bursae is rather broad, long, membranous. The corpus bursae is small, rounded, with a small stellate signum. The long duct runs from the ductus bursae in the distal third and contains a bulla apically. The bulla is approximately the size of the corpus bursae. The ductus seminalis enters the corpus bursae in its lateral surface.

Zeurrora indica (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 4: 29-30)
Zeuzera indica HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854], Sammlung aussereuropäscher Schmetterlinge: 58, Fig. 166.
LT: Bangladesh, Sylhet. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: N. India, China (Yunnan, Hainan), Bangladesh, Yunnan to Malaya, Java and New Guinea (HORSFIELD & MOORE, 1857; COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; SWINHOE, 1895; CANDÈZE, 1926; DE JOANNIS, 1929; GAEDE, 1933; ROEPKE, 1955, 1957; ARORA, 1976; BARLOW, 1982; YAKOVLEV, 2004b, 2004c; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).
Host: *Litsea polyantha*, *L. grandis*, *L. monopetata*, *Phoebe excelsa* (Lauraceae), *Mangifera pentandra* (Anacardiaceae), *Miliusa velutina* (Annonaceae) (GARDNER, 1945; SINGH & DAS, 1999; ROBINSON et al., 2001).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera paucipunctata* WALKER, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1537. LT: Silhet [Bangladesh]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Zeuzera viridimacula* MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Jap. Imp.: 1020. LT: Formosa [Taiwan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MSU.

Genus ***Polyphagozerra*** **gen. nov.**

(Type species: *Zeuzera coffeae* NIETNER, 1861)

Description: The moths are relatively small. The ♂ antennae are cup-shaped, the female ones are filiform. The thorax is white, patternless. The abdomen bears small rounded spots on each segment dorsally. The forewing is elongate, acute apically, white, with a very slender streak pattern and relatively bright dark dots on margins. The hindwing pattern is streaky, poorly defined, with relative large dark dots along the outer margin.

♂ genitalia (text fig. 61): The uncus is rather long, of medium thickness, slightly beak-shaped apically. The arms of the gnathos are reduced. Caudally the tegumen has small lateral basally thick semicircular processes. The valvae are rather narrow basally, strongly broadening distally, smooth at margins. The juxta bears well-developed lateral processes. The saccus is triangular apically, small. The aedeagus is very short (approximately twice shorter than the valva), slender, slightly curved in its proximal third, without cornuti.

The ♀ genitalia (text fig. 62) form a long ovipositor. The ovipositor lobes are oval. The apophyses posteriores are 2 ½ longer than the anteriores ones. The opening of the ostium is poorly recessed, cup-shaped. The ductus bursae is rather broad, long, membraneous. The corpus bursae is small, rounded, without signa. The long duct runs from the ductus bursae in the distal third and contains a bulla apically. The bulla is approximately equal to the length of the corpus bursae. The ductus seminalis enters the corpus bursae in its lateral surface.

Polyphagozerra coffeae (NIETNER, 1861) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 5: 1-2)

Zeuzera coffeae NIETNER, 1861, Coffee Tree and its Enemies: 21-22.

LT: Ceylon [Sri Lanka]. Type material is lost. Distribution: S. Japan (Okinawa), China (Guandong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Fujian, Zheijiang, Jiangsu, Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Henan, Shandong, Shaanxi, Xizang, Hunan, Fukien, Kiangsu, Hainan), Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Taiwan, India, Sri Lanka, Borneo, Java, San Tome & Principe Isl., ? S. Africa (SWINHOE, 1892; SNELLEN, 1901; NAVEL, 1921; TAMS, 1927; DE JOANNIS, 1929; GAEDE, 1933; DANIEL, 1940, 1949a; ROEPKE, 1957; ARORA, 1976; CHEN, 1988; HUA et al., 1990; UEDA, 1992; WANG & LEE, 1998; VÁRI et al., 2002; YAKOVLEV, 2004b, 2005a; SMETACEK, 2008; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).

Hosts: *Graptophyllum pictum* (Acanthaceae), *Annona muricata* L., *A. squamea* (Annonaceae), *Spathodea* (Bignoniaceae), *Ceiba pentanara*, *Durio zibethinus*, *Ochroma lagopus* (Bombacaceae), *Casuriana* ADANS. (Casuarinaceae), *Terminalia* (Combretaceae), *Anisoptera costata*, *Shorea* (Dipterocarpaceae), *Erythroxylum* L. (Erythroxylaceae), *Acalypha marginata*, *A. wilkesiana*, *Phyllanthus acidus*, *Ph. emblica* (Euphorbiaceae), *Cymbopogon citralis* STAPF. (Gramineae), *Dovyalis*, *Hydnocarpus wightiana* (Flacourtiaceae), *Cinnamomum camphora*, *C. zeylanicum*, *Persea gratissima* GAERTN., *P. americana*, *Phoebe* (Lauraceae), *Bauhinia subsessilis* CRAIB., *Amherstia nobilis*, *Bauhinia malabarica*, *Ceslapinia pulcherrima*, *Cassia auriculata*, *C. bakeriana*, *C. fistula*, *C. grandis*, *Delonix regia*, *Acacia crassicarpa*, *A. confusa*, *Paraserianthes*, *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Andira*, *Pterocarpus*, *Sesbania roxburghii* (Fabaceae), *Pagraea* (Loganiaceae), *Lagestroemia speciosa* (Lythraceae), *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L., *H. schizopetalus* HOOK. F., *Gossypium barbadense*, *G. herbaceum* (Malvaceae), *Michelia champaca* L. (Magnoliaceae), *Cedrela angustiflora*, *C. odorata*, *C. sinensis*, *C. toona*, *Chukrasia tabularis*, *Melia*, *Swietenia mahagon*, *S. macrophylla*, *Toona ciliata* (Meliaceae), *Eucalyptus*, *Psidium guajava* (Myrtaceae), *Grevillea robusta* (Proteaceae), *Punica granatum* L. (Punicaceae), *Rhizophora mucronata* (Rhizophoraceae), *Rosa* L., *Crataegus* L., *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Prunus persica* (Rosaceae), *Coffea arabica* L., *C. liberia*, *C. robusta*, *Cinchona* L. (Rubiaceae), *Citrus* L., *Clausena lansium*, *Flindersia bravlevana* (Rutaceae), *Santalum album* (Santalaceae), *Dimocarpus longan*, *Filicium*, *Guioa pleuropteris*, *Nephelium*, *Schleichera trijuga* (Sapindaceae), *Capsicum anuum*, *Cestrum nocturnum* (Solanaceae), *Theobroma cacao* (Sterculiaceae), *Cryptomeria* (Taxodiaceaea), *Camellia sinensis* (L.) (Theaceae), *Turnera subulata* (Turneraceae), *Clerodendrum infortunatum*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Lantana*, *Tectona grandis*, *Vitex pinnata* (Verbenaceae), *Elatteria cardamonum* (Zingiberaceae). *Coca*, *Teak*, *Indigofera* L., *Caryocar nuciferum* L., (NIETNER, 1861; PIEPERS & SNELLEN, 1900; LADELL, 1927; GARDNER, 1945; TOXOPEUS, 1948; PHOLBBON, 1965; ARORA, 1976; GUL, WALI-UR-REHMAN, 1999; ROBINSON et al., 2001).

Notes: Venation figured in TURNER (1918).

Primary parasites: *Amyosoma leuzerae* ROHWER, Indonesia Java (KALSHOVEN, 1950-51), *Bracon* sp., *Iphiaulax* sp., Malaysia Sabah (KHOO OOI & HO, 1991), *Glyptomorpha* sp., Malaysia (MILLER, 1941).

Synonymy:

= *Zeuzera oblita* SWINHOE, 1890, Trans. Ent. Soc. London **1890**: 198, Pl. VI: 9. LT: Rangoon [Myanmar]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

= *Zeuzera coffeae virens* TOXOPEUS, 1948, Treubia 19 (2): 169, Fig. 3. LT: West Java Agricultural Research Station, at Buitenzorg. Type material (holotype by original designation) in Museum of the Institute for Plant Diseases and Pest (Bogor, Indonesia).

= *Zeuzera coffeae angulata* ARORA, 1976, Rec. Zool. Survey India **69** (1-4): 134, text fig. 32; pl. III: 35. LT: India: West Bengal; Singur. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSIK.

Polyphagozerra reticulata (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916) **comb. nov.**

Zeuzera reticulata JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) **17**: 89.

LT: Wandammen Mtns [New Guinea, Irian Jaya].

Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: New Guinea and Molucca Isl. (GAEDE, 1933; ROEPKE, 1955).

Synonymy:

= *Zeuzera bürgersi* GAEDE, 1933, Indo-Austr. Spinn. Schw.: 812, Taf. 96b. LT: Kaiserin Augustafluß (New Guinea). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.

Genus ***Neurozerra*** **gen. nov.**

(Type species: *Zeuzera conferta* WALKER, 1856)

Description: The species are medium-sized. The ♂ antennae are cup-shaped, the ♀ ones are filiform. The thorax is white, patternless dorsally, with small black dots on the lateral surface. The abdomen has small rounded spots on every segment dorsally and a pair of small black dots on every segment laterally. The forewing is elongate, acute apically, white (may be coffee-coloured), with rather bright dark dots on wings' margins, with rows of small black dots on veins (the bead-like pattern). The hindwing is patternless, with poorly defined dark dots on the outer margin (more clearly defined near to the tornus).

♂ genitalia (text fig. 63): The uncus is rather long, of medium thickness, with a small beak-shaped acute apex. The arms of the gnathos are rather thick, separate. The valvae are smooth at margins, leaf-like, of medium thickness. The juxta bears well-developed

lateral processes. The saccus is semicircular, small. The aedeagus is short, thick, slightly curved in its proximal third, with no cornutus. The ♀ genitalia are not studied.

Neurozerra conferta (WALKER, 1856) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 5: 3)
Zeuzera conferta WALKER, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Museum **7**: 1536.
LT: Silhet [Bangladesh]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Sri Lanka, India, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, Bangladesh, Andaman Isl. (GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; BAKSHA & ISLAM, 1999; YAKOVLEV, 2004b, 2004a; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).
Hosts: *Avicennia lanata*, *A. marina*, *A. officinalis* (Avicenniaceae), *Ochroma lagopus* (Bombacaceae), *Barringtonia* J. R. ET G. FORST. (Lecythidaceae), *Sonneratia ovata*, *S. alba*, *S. apetala* (Lythraceae), *Aegiceras corniculatum* (Myrsinaceae), *Eucalyptus deglupta*, *Eugenia* (Myrtaceae), *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Rh. mucronata* (Rhizophoracaea), *Theobroma cacao* (Sterculiaceae), *Coffea* (Rubiaceae), *Erythroxylum* L. (Erythroxylaceae), *Elettaria cardamomum* (Zingiberaceae) (TOXOPEUS, 1948; BAKSHA & ISLAM, 1999; ROBINSON et al., 2001).

Neurozerra flavicera (HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990) **comb. nov.**
Zeuzera flavicera HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990, Cossid fauna China: 98-99, fig.39, pl.6: 70-71.
LT: Mount Dinghu, Guandong. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NWAU. Distribution: China, Guandong.

Neurozerra roricyanea (WALKER, 1862) **comb. nov.**
Zeuzera roricyanea WALKER, 1862, J. Proc. Linn. Soc. **6**: 177.
LT: [Sarawak, Borneo]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Malaya and New Guinea (SEMPER, 1896-1902; TOXOPEUS, 1948; ROEPKE, 1955, 1957; BARLOW, 1982).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera neuropunctata* GAEDE, 1933, Indo-Austr. Spinn. Schw.: 812, Taf. 96b. LT: Kutei (Südost-Borneo). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.

Genus ***Zeuroepkia*** **gen. nov.**
(Type species: *Zeuzera borneana* ROEPKE, 1957)

Description: The moths are medium-sized. The ♂ antennae are cup-shaped. The thorax is white dorsally, with three pairs of black dots laterally and one dot caudally. The abdomen bears small rounded spots on every segment dorsally and a pair of small black lateral dots on every segment. The forewing is elongate, acute apically, white, with rather distinct rounded spots between veins, with dark dots along the costa and the dorsum. The hindwing is patternless, with poorly defined dark dots on the outer margin (more clearly defined by the tornus).
♂ genitalia (text fig. 64): The uncus is rather long, of medium thickness, with slightly acute beak-shaped apex. The arms of the gnathos are slender, fused with the tegumen's surface with a rather strong membrane. The valvae are smooth at margins, leaf-like, of medium thickness. The juxta has well-developed lateral processes. The saccus is semicircular, small. The aedeagus is short, thick, with a large finger-shaped cornutus in the vesica. The ♀ is unknown.

Zeuroepkia borneana (ROEPKE, 1957) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 5: 4)
Zeuzera borneana ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Acad. Wet. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 14-15, pl. 2: 1.
LT: Kariorang near Sangkulirang, East Borneo. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Borneo.

Genus ***Schoorlea*** **gen. nov.**
(Type species: *Zeuzera duffelsi* SCHOORL, 1999)

Description: The moths are medium-sized. The ♂ antennae are cup-shaped. The thorax is white, with three pairs of black lateral dots. The abdomen is white, with large black spots on the margins of every segment, with three small rounded black spots on the caudal segments. The forewing is long, acute apically, white. The forewing has a row of small rounded black dots along the costa, a small black V-shaped spot in the discal cell, a poorly defined streak pattern of the wing and small bright black dots on the outer and anal margins.
♂ genitalia (text fig. 65): The uncus is broad, triangular. The arms of the gnathos are completely reduced. The valvae are oval, smooth at margins, fused medially with a strong membrane which bothers to spread the valvae out on the genitalia slide. The juxta has a medial process and a pair of lateral processes. The aedeagus is thick, curved in its middle third, with a row of lengthwise distal folds. The vesica does not contain cornuti. The ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new genus belongs to the subfamily Zeuzerinae BOISDUVAL, [1828], and differs from the genus *Zeuzera* in some apomorphic characters:
1. the modified wing pattern with a discal spot and the area covered with black hairs on the hindwing;
2. the completely reduced gnathos;
3. connected valvae;
The genus is monotypic with a single species.

Schoorlea duffelsi (SCHOORL, 1999) **comb. nov.** (col. pl. 5: 5)
Zeuzera duffelsi SCHOORL, 1999, Ent. Ber. **59** (5): 68-70.
LT: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Minahassa, Mt. Muajat.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ITZ. Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi, Tenimbar).

Genus ***Hermophyllon*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 154-156 (type species: *Endoxyla anceps* SNELLEN, 1901).

Hermophyllon anceps (SNELLEN, 1901) (col. pl. 5: 6)
Endoxyla Anceps SNELLEN, 1901, Tijdschr. Ent. **43**: 40.
LT: Preanger on Prajangan [Java, Indonesia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in RMNH. Distribution: Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Nias, Borneo, the Philippines (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; BARLOW, 1982; SCHOORL, 1990).
Host: *Derris elliptica* BENTH. (Fabaceae) (SCHOORL, 1990).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes plesseni* SCHULTZE, 1925, Philippine J. Sci. (A) **28** (4): 571. LT: Luzon, Manila. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in Bureau of Science accession № 14276.

Genus ***Cecryphalus*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 156.157 (type species: *Zeuzera nubila* STAUDINGER, 1895).

Cecryphalus nubila (STAUDINGER, 1895) (col. pl. 5: 7)
Zeuzera nubila STAUDINGER, 1895, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **8**: 341.
LT: Kaschgar [NW China, Tura]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: S. Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya, S. Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Azerbaidzhan, S. Armenia, Turkmenistan, N. Iran, China (Xinjiang) (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; DANIEL, 1969a; HUA et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2004g).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera strix* GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1895, Horae Ent. Soc. Ross. **29**: 292. LT: Provincia Transcaspica ad urbem Serachs [Turkmenistan, Serags or NE Iran, Sarachs]. Distance betveen Serags and Sarachas - 5 km. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZISP.
= *Zeuzera speyeri* AUSTAUT, 1897, Naturaliste **19**: 45. LT: la Perse à Dhisato [? Uzbekistan, Dzhizak]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Zeuzera nubila babadzhanidii* SHELJUZHKO, 1913, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **27**: 21, Fig. 5. LT: Jelisavetpol [Gäncä, Azerbaidzhan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZMKU.

Cecryphalus helenae (LE CERF, 1924)
Zeuzera helenae LE CERF, 1924, Bull. Soc. Ent. France **1924**: 27.
LT: ? Marrakech [Morocco]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Morocco (RUNGS, 1979).
Host: *Tamarix* (RUNGS, 1979).

Genus ***Tarsozeuzera*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 157-159 (type species: *Zeuzera kochi* SEMPER, 1896-1902).

Tarsozeuzera kochi (SEMPER, 1896-1902)
Zeuzera kochi SEMPER, 1896-1902, Schmett. Philipp. Ins.: 439-440, Taf. 53: 12-13.
LT: Mittel Luzon. Type material (syntypes) in Senckenberg Mus., Frankfurt. Distribution: Philippinen (GAEDE, 1933).

Tarsozeuzera fuscipars (HAMPSON, 1892)
Duomitus fuscipars HAMPSON, 1892, Fauna Brit. India **1**: 309.
LT: Sikhim [India, Sikkim]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: N. India, Malaya, Borneo, Vietnam, Thailand, China (Yunnan) (GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; BARLOW, 1982; YAKOVLEV, 2004b, 2004c).
Host: *Gliricidia* KUNTH. (BARLOW, 1982).

Synonymy:
= ? *Xyleutes xanthitarsus* HUA, CHOU, FANG & CHEN, 1990, Cossid fauna China: 110-111, fig. 46, pl. 6: 73-74. LT: Manghuai, Yunxian, Yunnan. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NWAU.
= *Tarsozeuzera fuscipans* (sic), YAKOVLEV (2004), Atalanta **35** (3/4): 342.

Tarsozeuzera vavizola YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 211.
LT: 20 km O. Krabi, S. Thailand. Type material (holotype by original description) in ZSM. Distribution: S. Thailand.

Tarsozeuzera miklukhomaklayi **spec. nov.** (map 53, col. pl. 5: 8)
Materia: Holotype ♂, Dutch New Guinea, Humboldt Bay dist., Kroisni, 12.06.1937 (BMNH).
Description: The forewing length is 13 mm. The forewing is acute apically. The forewing pattern is bright, reticular on the outer margin, with transverse streaks on the dorsum. The forewing is black costally, with a pale brown area, lightening towards the dorsum. The hindwing is semitransparent with slender streaks between veins and a reticular pattern near to the tornal angle.
The ♂ genitalia is not studied and will be given later after the genus revision.
Diagnosis: The new species is the smallest in the genus; the forewing is very short, with a brighter pattern of the pale brown streak in the medial wing part. *Tarsozeuzera* SCHOORL, 1990 should be noted to have a rather specific distribution - with one endemic species in India, Pakistan, North Thailand, Philippines, Congo, South African Republic and New Guinea, that proves the ancient origin of the genus.

Tarsozeuzera livingstoni YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 211.
LT: Rep. Pop. Congo, Dimonica.
Type material (holotype by original description) in MNHN. Distribution: Congo, Camerun, Cote d'Ivuare, SW Tanzania (Rukwa Reg.).

Tarsozeuzera ustjuzhanini **spec. nov.** (text fig. 67, map 54, col. pl. 5: 9)
Material: Holotype ♂, S. Afrika, Kwazulu Natal, Verhon-Crookes NP, 60 km SW Durban, 23.01.2008, leg. P. USTJUZHANIN, V. ANIKIN & V. KOVTUNOVITCH (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 20 mm. The forewing is elongate, acute apically. The forewing is black on the costa, with a reticular pattern of slender black striae on the yellowish pink background on the outer and anal margins. The remaining wing area is grey. The hindwing is grey, with an elongate anal angle, with a developed slender reticular pattern on the tornus and the outer margin.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is cylindrical, blunt apically. The arms of the gnathos are very short, slender, separate. The valvae are narrow basally, strongly broadened distally, leaf-like, smooth at margins. The outer margin of the valva is smooth. The valvae basally are rather densely fused with a membrane, tightly enveloping the aedeagus. The juxta bears long lateral processes. The saccus is small, semicircular. The aedeagus is massive, a little shorter than the valva, broadened caudally, with strongly developed caudal folds on the lateral surface and a massive finger-shaped cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from the related *T. livingstoni* JAKOVLEV, 2006 with better developed folds caudally on the aedeagus, truncate smooth outer margins of valvae. Distribution: South Africa.
Etymology: The new species is named after the type series collector, the professional entomologist, my close friend Dr. P. YA. USTJUZHANIN.

Genus ***Alophonotus*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand **263**: 135-136 [type species: *Chalcidica* (*Duomitus*) *rauana* STRAND, 1909].

Alophonotus rauana (STRAND, 1909) (col. pl. 5: 10)
Chalcidica (*Duomitus*) *rauana* STRAND, 1909, I. Ent. Z. **3**: 130.
LT: DO Afrika, Kilimanjaro. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in CMNH.
Distribution: Senegal, S. Sudan, Uganda, Congo, Tanzania, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Synonymy:
= *Callocossus langi* HOLLAND, 1920, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. **43**: 318319, pl. 14: 8. LT: Faradje [Congo, Faradje]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in AMNH.

Tribus ***Xyleutini*** HOULBERT, 1916
Ét. Lep. Comp. **11**: 107 (type genus: *Xyleutes* HÜBNER, [1820] 1816).

Genus ***Endoxyla*** HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]
Sammlung aussereuropäscher Schmetterlinge: 7 (type species: *Endoxyla durvilli* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]).
Synonymy:
= *Xyrena* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854], Sammlung aussereuropäscher Schmetterlinge: 7 (type species: *Xyrena casuarinae* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]).
= *Eudoxyla* (sic), HEYLAERTS (1886), Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. **36**: 45
= *Cossimorphus* HOULBERT, 1916, Ètudes Lep. Comparée **11**: 76 (type species: *Cossus edwardsi* TEPPER, 1891).
= *Dictyocossus* HOULBERT, 1916, Ètudes Lep. Comparée **11**: 77 (type species: *Xyleutes phaeocosma* TURNER, 1911).
= *Melanocossus* HOULBERT, 1916, Ètudes Lep. Comparée **11**: 77 (type species: *Cossus tenebrifer* WALKER, 1865).
= *Luzoniella* YAKOVLEV, 2006, Tinea **19** (3): 209 (type species: *Luzoniella meyi* YAKOVLEV, 2006).

Endoxyla arachnophora (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes arachnophora TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 51.
LT: Victoria: Brentwood near Dimboola. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in NMAS. Distribution: Australia (Victoria).

Endoxyla epicycla (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes epicycla TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 51.
LT: Queensland: Toowoomba; Stanthorpe. New South Wales: Murrurundi; Gosford.
Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (Queensland, New South Wales).

Endoxyla opposita (WALKER, 1865)
Zeuzera opposita WALKER, 1865, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. **32** (suppl. 2): 589.
LT: Moreton Bay [Australia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland, Viktoria, New South Wales) (GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).
Synonymy:
= *Eudoxyla* (sic) *collumellaris* LUCAS, 1898, Proc. Royal Soc. Queensland **13**: 66. LT: Brisbane. Type material (syntypes) in SAMA.
= *Eudoxyla* (sic!) *irretita* LUCAS, 1898, Proc. Royal Soc. Queensland **13**: 65. LT: Brisbane. Type material (syntypes) in SAMA.
= *Xyleutes irretilus* (sic), HOULBERT (1916), Ètudes Lep. Comparée **11**: 77.
= *Xyleutes irratila* (sic), DALLA-TORRE, 1923, Lep. Cat. **29**: 51.

Endoxyla minutiscripta LUCAS, 1898
Eudoxyla (sic) (*Zeuzera*) *minutiscripta* LUCAS, 1898, Proc. Royal Soc. Queensland **13**: 64.
LT: Brisbane [Australia, Queensland].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in SAMA. Distribution: Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Endoxyla dictyoschema (TURNER, 1915)
Xyleutes dictyoschema TURNER, 1915, Proc. Royal Soc. Queensland **27**: 55.
LT: N.Q., Kuranda, near Cairns [Australia, Queensland].
Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916).

Synonymy:
=*Xyleutes dictyosoma* (sic), OBERTHÜR (1916), Ét. Lep. Comp. **11**: 55.

Endoxyla bipustulata (WALKER, 1865)
Cossus bipustulatus WALKER, 1865, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. **32** (suppl. 2): 585.
LT: Australia. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Australia (GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes pycnosticta* TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 55. LT: South Australia: Wardang I. Type material (holotype by original designation) in QMBA.

Endoxyla tigrina (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1853])
Cossus tigrinus HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1853], Samml. aussereurop. Schmett. 1: Taf. 9: 4.
LT: [Australia]. Type material is lost? Distribution: Australia.

Endoxyla magniguttata (GAEDE, 1933)
Xyleutes magniguttata GAEDE, 1933, Indo-Austr. Spinn. Schw. **10**: 819, Taf. 96c.
LT: Neu-Süd-Wales [Australia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland, New South Wales) (TURNER, 1945). Host: *Leptospermum abnorme* (TURNER, 1936).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes riparia* TURNER, 1936, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. **47** (4): 49. LT: Queensland: Stanthorpe [Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO.

Endoxyla zophospila (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes zophospila TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 49.
LT: West Australia: Edmond Station near Carnarvon. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in QMBA. Distribution: Australia.

Endoxyla amphiplecta (TURNER, 1932)
Xyleutes amphiplecta TURNER, 1932, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia **56**: 195.
LT: Queensland: Dalby, Millmerran and Charleville; New South Wales: Brewarrina; Victoria: Birchip.
Type material (? syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria) (TURNER, 1945; TINDALE, 1953).
Host: Bassia, Pachycornia triandra (Tindale, 1953). Notes: The description of the ♀ presented in TINDALE (1953).

Endoxyla eremonoma (TURNER, 1906)
Xyleutes eremonoma TURNER,, 1906, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia **29**: 139.
LT: Adelaide.
Type material (? syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (Queensland) (TURNER, 1915, 1936, 1945; HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Endoxyla biarpiti (TINDALE, 1953)
Xyleutes biarpiti TINDALE, 1953, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia **76**: 60, Fig. 2.
LT: South Australia: Ooldea Soak. Type material (holotype by original designation) in SAMA. Distribution: Australia.
Host: *Zygophyllum fruticulosum* (TINDALE, 1953).

Endoxyla didymoplaca (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes didymoplaca TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 59.
LT: West Australia: Waroona. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in NMAS. Distribution: W. Australia.

Endoxyla coscinophanes (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes coscinophanes TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland 56 (6): 53.
LT: West Australia: Waroona. Type material (holotype by original designation) in NMAS. Distribution: W. Australia.

Endoxyla euplecta (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes euplecta TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 54.
LT: West Australia: Carnarvon. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in QMBA. Distribution: W. Australia.

Endoxyla perigypsa (LOWER, 1916)
Zeuzera perigypsa LOWER, 1916, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales **40**: 479.
LT: Broken Hill, N.S.W. [New South Wales, Ausralia].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in SAMA. Distribution: Australia (New South Wales) (TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla coscinopa (LOWER, 1901)
Zeuzera coscinopa LOWER, 1901, Trans. Proc. Report Royal Soc. South Australia **25** (2): 63.
LT: Roeburne, Western Australia.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in NMAS. Distribution: NW Australia (GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla neuroxantha (LOWER, 1900)
Zeuzera neuroxantha LOWER, 1900, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales **25**: 39.
LT: Broken Hill, N.S.W. [New South Wales, Ausralia]. Type material (syntypes) in SAMA.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland, New South Wales, South Ausralia) (GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes spilota* TURNER, 1936, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **47** (4): 49. LT: New South Wales: Brewarrina [Australia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in CSIRO.
= *Xyleutes plocistis* TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 50. LT: South Australia: Yunta. Type material (holotype by original designation) in CSIRO.

Endoxyla secta LUCAS, 1898
Eudoxyla (sic!) (*Zeuzera*) *secta* LUCAS, 1898, Proc. Royal Soc. Queensland **13**: 63.
LT: [Queensland]. Type material (syntypes) in SAMA.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland, South Australia, West Australia) (Houlbert, 1916; Gaede, 1933; Turner, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes diaplecta* TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 57. LT: Queensland. Type material (holotype by original designation) in QMBA.

Endoxyla polyplecta (TURNER, 1932)
Xyleutes polyplecta TURNER, 1932, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia 56: 195.
LT: Bathurst Island [Australia, Nothern territory, Bathurst Isl.]. Type material (? syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia.

Endoxyla zophoplecta (TURNER, 1902)
Xyleutes zophoplecta TURNER, 1902, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia **26**: 202.
LT: Queensland. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO.
Distribution: Australia (North Australia, Queensland) (TURNER 1911, 1945; HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Endoxyla reticulosa (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes reticulosa TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 52.
LT: Queensland: Injune. Type material (holotype by original designation) in QMBA. Distribution: Australia (Queensland).

Endoxyla episticha (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes episticha TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 52.

LT: Queensland: Injune. Type material (holotype by original designation) in QMBA. Distribution: Australia (Queensland).

Endoxyla euryphaea (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes euryphaea TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 57.
LT: Queensland: Injune. Type material (holotype by original designation) in QMBA. Distribution: Australia (Queensland).

Endoxyla turneri (ROEPKE, 1955)
Xyleutes turneri ROEPKE, 1955, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. London **107**: 283 (replace name pro *Xyleutes leucolopha* TURNER, 1945).
Distribution: Australia (Queensland).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes leucolopha* TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 58. LT: Queensland: Injune. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in QMBA. Notes: A junior homonym of *Xyleutes leucolopha* GUERIN-MENEVILLE, [1829-1844].

Endoxyla acontucha (TURNER, 1903)
Xyleutes acontucha TURNER, 1903, Trans. Proc. Rep. Roy. Soc. South Australia **27**: 25.
LT: North Queensland, Townsville. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO.
Distribution: Australia, New Zealand (TURNER, 1911, 1945; OBERTHÜR, 1916; HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; MANSON, 1963).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes strigus* ROTHSCHILD, 1903, Novit. Zool. **10**: 307, pl. 11: 12. LT: Townsville, Queensland [Australia]. Type material (holotype by original monotypy) in BMNH.

Endoxyla methychroa (TURNER, 1911)
Xyleutes methychroa TURNER, 1911, Ann. Queensland Mus. **10**: 131.
LT: N.Q., Herberton [Australia, Queensland]. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland, North Australia) (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla houlberti (OBERTHÜR, 1916)
Xyleutes Houlberti OBERTHÜR, 1916, Ét. Lep. Comp. **11**: 56, Pl. XXXVII.
LT: Kuranda [Queensland, Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in MNHN. Distribution: Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Endoxyla lichenea (ROTHSCHILD, 1896)
Xyleutes lichenea ROTHSCHILD, 1896b, Novit. Zool. **3**: 601.
LT: Brisbane district, Queensland. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland) (HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes olbia* TURNER, 1915, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **27**: 54. LT: N.Q., Kuranda, near Cairns [Australia, Queensland]. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO.

Endoxyla interlucens LUCAS, 1898
Eudoxyla (sic) (*Zeuzera*) *interlucens* LUCAS, 1898, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **13**: 65.
LT: [Queensland]. Type material (syntypes) in SAMA. Distribution: Australia (Queensland) (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes platyphaea* TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 60. LT: Queensland: Stanthorpe. Type material (holotype by original designation) in QMBA.

Endoxyla phaeocosma (TURNER, 1911)
Xyleutes phæocosma TURNER, 1911, Ann. Queensland Mus. **10**: 130.
LT: N.A., Port Darwin [North Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO.
Distribution: N. Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla pulchra (ROTHSCHILD, 1896)
Xyleutes pulchra ROTHSCHILD, 1896, Novit. Zool. **3**: 232.
LT: Toowoomba, Brisbane district, Queensland. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Australia (ROTHSCHILD, 1917; HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla coscinota (TURNER, 1903)
Xyleutes coscinota TURNER, 1903, Trans. Proc. Rep. Royal Soc. South Australia 27: 24.
LT: North Queensland, Townsville. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in CSIRO.
Distribution: Australia (TURNER, 1911, 1945; HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes doddi* ROTHSCHILD, 1903, Novit. Zool. **10**: 306, p. 11: 11. LT: Townsville, Queensland [Australia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.

Endoxyla eluta (ROTHSCHILD, 1903)
Xyleutes eluta ROTHSCHILD, 1903, Novit. Zool. **10**: 308, pl. 11: 14.
LT: Brisbane district [Australia].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Endoxyla nephocosma (TURNER, 1902)
Xyleutes nephocosma TURNER 1902, Trans. Proc. Rep. Roy. Soc. South Australia **26**: 201.
LT: Townsville, Queensland. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (Queensland, North Australia) (TURNER, 1911; HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933). Host: *Melaleuca leucadendra* (Myrtaceae) (ROBINSON et al., 2001).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes molitor* ROTHSCHILD, 1903, Novit. Zool. **10**: 307, p. 11: 13. LT: Townsville, Queensland [Australia]. Type material (holo

type by original designation) in BMNH.
= *Xyleutes nephrocosma* (sic), OBERTHÜR (1916), Ètudes Lep. Comparée **11**: 17.
= *Xyleutes nephrocosme* (sic), DALLA-TORRE (1923), Lep. Cat. **29**: 52.

Endoxyla cinereus (TEPPER, 1890) (col. pl. 5: 11)
Cossus cinereus TEPPER, 1890, Common native insects of South Australia. A popular guide to South Australian Entomology. 2 pts. Adelaide. Part II Lepidoptera, or butterflies and moths: 30.
LT: Adelaide. Type material ? lost. Distribution: Australia (Queensland, New South Wales), New Zealand (HOULBERT, 1916; FEREDAY, 1877; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945; DUGDAILE, 1988). Host: Eucalyptus (SCHOORL, 1990).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes boisduvali* ROTHSCHILD, 1896, Novit. Zool. **3**: 232. LT: Burdekin River, Queensland. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
= *Cossus cinerens* (sic), FROGATT (1907), Australian Insects: 445.
= Xyleutes boisduvalli (sic), FROGATT (1923), Forest Insects of Australia: 171.

Endoxyla macleayi FROGATT, 1894
Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales **9** (2): 380.
LT: Australia. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO, probably lost. Distribution: Australia (GAEDE, 1933).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes maculatus* ROTHSCHILD, 1899, Novit. Zool. **6**: 443-444. LT: Taylor Range, Brisbane, Queensland. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Xyleutes rothschildi* OBERTHÜR, 1916, Èt. Lep. Comp. **11**: 47 (replacement name for *Xyleutes maculatus* ROTHSCHILD, 1899, nec SNELLEN, 1879).
= *Xyleutes rothschildi* DALLA-TORRE, 1923, Lep. Cat. **29**: 53 (replacement name for *Xyleutes maculatus* ROTHSCHILD, 1899, nec OBERTHÜR, 1916).

Endoxyla magnifica (ROTHSCHILD, 1896)
Xyleutes magnifica ROTHSCHILD, 1896, Novit. Zool. **3**: 232.
LT: Brisbane district, Queensland. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
Distribution: Australia, New Zealand (HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; MANSON, 1963).

Endoxyla affinis (ROTHSCHILD, 1896)
Xyleutes affinis ROTHSCHILD, 1896b, Novit. Zool. **3**: 600.
LT: Brisbane district, Queensland. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland, New South Wales) (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla columbina LUCAS, 1898
Eudoxyla (sic) (*Zeuzera*) *columbina* LUCAS, 1898, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **13**: 64.
LT: [Queensland]. Type material (syntypes) in SAMA. Distribution: Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes Turneriana* OBERTHÜR, 1916, Èt. Lep. Com. **11**: 52, Pl. XXII: 14-15. LT: Kuranda [Queensland, Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in MNHN.

Endoxyla sordida (ROTHSCHILD, 1896)
Xyleutes sordida ROTHSCHILD, 1896b, Novit. Zool. 3: 601.
LT: Brisbane district, Queensland. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland, Victoria) (HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla edwardsi (TEPPER, 1891)
Cossus edwardsi TEPPER, 1891, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia **14**: 63, pl. 1.
LT: Windsor, near Adelaide [Australia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) probably lost.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland, Victoria) (OBERTHÜR, 1916; HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Endoxyla grisea (GAEDE, 1933)
Xyleutes grisea GAEDE, 1933, Indo-Austr. Spinn. Schw. **10**: 813.
LT: Adelaide, Kuranda. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: S. Australia.

Endoxyla nubila (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes nubila TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 56.
LT: Queensland: Duaringa, Injune, Talwood.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in QMBA. Distribution: Australia (Queensland).

Endoxyla stenoptila (TURNER, 1911)
Xyleutes stenoptila TURNER, 1911, Ann. Queensland Mus. **10**: 131.
LT: N.Q., Stannary Hills [Australia, Queensland]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in CSIRO.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland) (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla liturata (DONOVAN, 1805)
Cossus lituratus DONOVAN, 1805, Epitome Insects Asia: 42, pl. [37].
LT: Botany Bay [Australia]. Type material is lost?
Distribution: Australia, Tasmania (SWINHOE, 1892; SWINHOE, 1892; HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Xyrena casuarinae* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854], Samml. aussereuropäscher Schmett.: 58, Fig. 162. LT: Neuholl. [Australia]. Type material probably lost?
= *Xyrena camarinæ* (sic), WALKER (1856), List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Museum **7**: 1540.
= *Eudoxyla* (sic!) (*Zeuzera*) *insulana* LUCAS, 1898, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **13**: 66. LT: Melbourne-Brisbane [Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in SAMA.

Endoxyla encalypti HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]
Samml. aussereuropäscher Schmett.: 7.
LT: Australia. Type material probably lost? Distribution: Australia, ? Tonga Isl. (HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916).
Host: *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia* (HOULBERT, 1916; SCHOORL, 1990).

Synonymy:
= *Endoxyla eucalypti* (sic), HERRICH-SCHÄFFER [1854], Samml. aussereuropäischer Schmett.: 58, Fig. 164.
= *Endoxyla durvilli* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854], Samml. aussereuropäischer Schmett.: 7, Fig. 164.
= *Zeuzera eucalypti* (sic), WALKER (1856), List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Coll. British Mus. **7**: 1539.
= *Zeuzera d'Urvillü* (sic), WALKER (1856), List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Coll. British Mus. **7**: 1540. LT: Australia. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.
= *Xyleutes urvillii* (sic),NEWMAN (1856), Trans. Ent. Soc. London **3**: 282.
= *Xyleutes durvillii* (sic), OBERTHÜR (1916), Èt. Lep. Comp. **11**: 55.
= *Xyleutes d'Urvillei* (sic), GAEDE (1933), Indo-Austr. Spinn. Schw. **10**: 817.
= *Xyleutes durvillei* (sic), TURNER (1945), Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 61.

Endoxyla fusca (SWINHOE, 1892)
Strigoides fuscus SWINHOE, 1892, Cat. East. Austr. Lepid. Het. **1**: 280.
LT: Queensland [Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in ZMUO. Distribution: Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Endoxyla angasii FELDER, 1875
Reise Fregatte Novara **2**: pl. 81: 4.
LT: Angas, Adelaide. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Endoxyla leucomochla (TURNER, 1915)
Xyleutes leucomochla TURNER, 1915, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **27**: 55.
LT: W.A., Cunderdin [Western Australia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in NMAS.
Distribution: Australia (Victoria, West Australia) (TURNER, 1945; TINDALE, 1953). Host: *Acacia ligulata* (TINDALE, 1953).
Notes: Descriptions of the ♀ and the preimaginal stages see in TINDALE (1953).

Endoxyla tanyctena (TURNER, 1945)
Xyleutes tanyctena TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 54.
LT: Queensland: Morven. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in QMBA. Distribution: Australia (Queensland).

Endoxyla mackeri (OBERTHÜR, 1916)
Xyleutes Mackeri OBERTHÜR, 1916, Ètudes Lep. Comparée **11**: 49, Pl. XXII: 14–15.
LT: Kuranda [Queensland, Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in MNHN.
Distribution: Australia (Queensland) (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla duponchelii (NEWMAN, 1856)
Zeuzera duponchelii NEWMAN, 1856, Trans. Ent. Soc. London **3**: 282.
LT: [Australia]. Type material ? is lost. Disribution: Australia (Queensland, NW Australia) (GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Dictyocossus duponcheli* (sic), HOULBERT (1916), Èt. Lep. Comp. **11**: 110.

Endoxyla tenebrifer (WALKER, 1865)
Cossus tenebrifer WALKER, 1865, List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. **32** (suppl. 2): 585.
LT: Moreton Bay [Queensland, Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
Distribution: Australia (SWINHOE, 1892; HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera alboatra* WALKER, 1865, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. **32** (suppl. 2): 589. LT: Moreton Bay [Queensland, Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.

Endoxyla donovani (ROTHSCHILD, 1897)
Xyleutes donovani ROTHSCHILD, 1897, Novit. Zool. **4**: 307, pl. 7: 2.
LT: Brisbane district, Queensland [Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
Distribution: Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Eudoxyla* (sic) (*Zeuzera*) *cretosa* LUCAS, 1898, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. **13**: 62. LT: [Queensland]. Type material (syntypes) in ?SAMA.

Endoxyla punctifimbria (WALKER, 1865)
Zeuzera punctifimbria WALKER, 1865, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. **32** (suppl. 2): 588.
LT: Swan river [Brisbane, Australia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Australia (GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).
Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes polyspora* TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 54. LT: South Australia: Wardang I. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in CSIRO.

Endoxyla vittata (WALKER, 1856)
Zeuzera vittata WALKER, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1541.
LT: Swan River [Australia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Australia (GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera congerens* SWINHOE, 1892, Cat. Het. Coll. Oxford Uni. **1**: 282. LT: New Hollandia [Australia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZMUO.

Endoxyla decorata (SWINHOE, 1892)
Strigoides decoratus SWINHOE, 1892, Cat. East. Austr. Lepid. Het. **1**: 281.
LT: Swan River [W. Australia].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZMUO. Distribution: W. Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933; TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla polyploca (TURNER, 1911)
Xyleutes polyploca TURNER, 1911, Ann. Queensland Mus. **10**: 130.
LT: N.A., Port Darwin [North Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (OBERTHÜR, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes polioploca* (sic), Dalla-Torre (1923), Lep. Cat. **29**: 53.

Endoxyla eumitra (TURNER, 1926)
Zeuzera eumira TURNER, 1926, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia **50**: 154.
LT: Queensland, Brisbane. Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (Queensland) (TURNER, 1945).

Endoxyla nebulosa (DONOVAN, 1805)
Cossus nebulosus DONOVAN, 1805, Epitome Insects Asia: pl. [37].
LT: Botany Bay [Australia]. Type material is lost? Distribution: Australia.

Endoxyla celebesa (WALKER, 1865)
Zeuzera celebesa WALKER, 1865, List. Spec. Lep. Ins. coll. Brit. Mus. **32**: 588.
LT: Medano, Celebes [Sulawesi]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZMUO. Distribution: Sulawesi (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933).

Endoxyla meyi (YAKOVLEV, 2006) **comb. nov.**
Luzoniella meyi YAKOVLEV, 2006, Tinea **19** (3): 209.
LT: Philippinen, Luzon, Dinalupihan, Rose elt. Nat. Park.Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: Philippinen (Luzon Isl.)

Genus ***Sympycnodes*** TURNER, 1932
Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia **56**: 194 (type species: *Sympycnodes trigonocosma* TURNER, 1932).

Sympycnodes tripartita (LUCAS, 1892)
Zeuzera tripartita LUCAS, 1892, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **8**: 78.
LT: Brisbane [Australia]. Type material (syntypes) in SAMA. Distribution: Australia (Queensland) (TURNER, 1941, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Sympycnodes trigonocosma* TURNER, 1932, Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. South Australia **56**: 194. LT: Queensland, National Park. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in CSIRO.

Sympycnodes rhaptodes TURNER, 1941 (col. pl. 8: 13-13a)
Sympycnodes rhaptodes TURNER, 1941, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **53** (4): 80.
LT: New South Wales: Nambucca Heads [Australia].
Type material (syntypes) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (Queensland, New South Wales) (TURNER, 1945).

Genus ***Catoxophylla*** TURNER, 1945
Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 48 (type species: *Catoxophylla cyanauges* TURNER, 1945).

Catoxophylla cyanauges TURNER, 1945 (col. pl. 8: 14-14a)
Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 49.
LT: West Australia, Toodyay; Bencubbin.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (TINDALE, 1953). Host: Acacia (TINDALE, 1953).
Notes: Description of the ♀ in TINDALE (1953).

Genus ***Brephomorpha*** FLETCHER, 1982
Generic Names Moths World **4**: 26 (type species: *Nepiomorpha cineraria* TURNER, 1945).

Synonymy:
= *Nepiomorpha* TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 63 (type species: *Nepiomorpha cineraria* TURNER, 1945). A junior homonym of *Nepiomorpha* PEARMAN, 1936, Insecta, Psocoptera.

Brephomorpha cineraria (TURNER, 1945)
Nepiomorpha cineraria TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 63.
LT: North Queensland: Cape York.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in QMBA. Distribution: Northern Australia.

Genus ***Brevicyttara*** FLETCHER, 1982
Generic Names Moths World **4**: 26 (type species: *Brachycyttara ciclospila* TURNER, 1945).
Synonymy:
= *Brachycyttara* TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 64 (type species: *Brachycyttata ciclospila* TURNER, 1945). A junior homonym of *Brachycyttara* TURNER, 1933, Lepidoptera, Noctuidae.

Brevicyttara ciclospila (TURNER, 1945) (col. pl. 8: 15-15a)
Brachycyttara ciclospila TURNER, 1945, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **56** (6): 64.
LT: West Australia: Perth. Type material (holotype by original designation) in QMBA. Distribution: Western Australia.

Genus ***Xyleutes*** HÜBNER, [1820] 1816
Verz. bekannten Schmett.: 195 (type species: *Phalaena* (*Noctua*) *strix* LINNAEUS, 1758, by subsequent designation by KIRBY [1897].
Synonymy:
= *Strigoides* GUERIN-MENEVILLE, [1829-1844], Iconographie Règne animal CUVIER: 505. Type species: *Strigoides leucolophus* GUERIN

-Meneville, [1829-1844] by subsequent designation by Viette [1951].
= *Hinnæya* Moore, 1882-[188]3, Lep. Ceylon **2**: 153. Type species: *Phalaena strix* Linnaeus, 1758, by original designation.
= *Strigomorphus* Houlbert, 1916, Et. Lép. comp. **11**: 78, 105, 113. Type species: *Phalaena strix* Linnaeus, 1758, by original designation.
= *Hyleutes* (sic), Gaede (1915), Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **28**: 147.
= Kyleutes (sic), Clench (1959), Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 13.

Xyleutes strix (Linnaeus, 1758) (col. pl. 5: 12)
Phalaena Noctua strix Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat.: 508.
LT: America Merid. (error). The type locality has subsequently been amended to Java. The original description of *P. strix* Linnaeus, 1758, was a mixture of two different species of large moths, a noctuid from South America and a cossid from the Oriental Region. In his original description Linnaeus referred to Merian (1705: 20, pl. 20), a large noctuid later described as *Phalaena agrippina* Cramer, 1776 (**1**: 136, 138, pl. 87, fig. A, pl. 88, fig. A.) from Surinam, and now the type species of *Thysania* Dalman, 1824. Linnaeus also indicated by the letters M[usei] L[udovicae] U[lricae] that he had a specimen to examine. Clerck (1764, **2**: pl. 51) illustrated this specimen which is a cossid. This species was again figured as *strix* Linnaeus by Cramer (1777, **2**: 77, pl. 145: fig. A.). The confused nomenclature has been discussed and cleared up by Roepke (1957), and thereafter accepeted in the literature, that the name *strix* is to be applied to the cossid. The type-locality is, however, uncertain. Clerck gave no locality but Roepke considered that his figure possibly represents a ♀ from Java, and so restricted the type locality to this island (Fletcher & Nye, 1982). The type material is lost.
Distribution: N. India, Bhutan, China (Yunnan, Guangxi, Xizang, Qinghai), Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines, the Indonesian Archipelago to New Guinea and New Britain Isl. (Horsfield & Moore, 1857 ; Snellen, 1879; 1895, 1901; Cotes & Swinhoe, 1887; Swinhoe, 1892, 1895; Semper, 1896-1902; Dudgeon, 1899; Strand, 1915; Houlbert, 1916; Oberthür, 1916; Candèze, 1926; de Joannis, 1929; Esaki et al., 1932; Gaede, 1933; Roepke, 1955, 1957; Arora, 1976; Barlow, 1982; Chen, 1988, 1993; Hua et al., 1990; Ueda, 1992; Wang & Lee, 1998; Yakovlev, 2004b; Smetacek, 2008; Yakovlev & Witt, 2009). Host: *Sesbania grandiflora* (Piepers & Snellen, 1900).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera signata* Walker, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. coll. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1537. LT: North India. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Zenzera bubo* Butler, 1882, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) **10**: 228-229. LT: New Britain [New Britain Isl., Papua New Guinea]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Xyrena tigrata* Houlbert, 1916, Et . Lép . comp. **11**: 78, 114. LT: Sulawesi or Ambon. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.
= *Xyleutes stryx* var. *formosicola* Strand, 1915, Arch. Naturg. **81** A. 8: 42. LT: Formosa [Taiwan]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in DEIM.

Xyleutes keyensis Strand, 1919
Int. Ent. Z. **13**: 93.
LT: Key-Inseln [Kepulauan Kai, Indonesia].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Kepulauan Kai and Tenimbar Isl., Indonesia.

Xyleutes personus (Le Guillou, 1841)
Cossus persona Le Guillou, 1841, Rev. Zool. **4**: 257.
LT: Amboina or New Guinea [Indonesia, Samarang]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.
Distribution: China (Yunnan, Hunan), India (before Shimla), Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, to Malaysia, the Indonesian Archipelago to New Guinea (Horsfield & Moore, 1857; Butler, 1886; Cotes & Swinhoe, 1887; Swinhoe, 1895; Tams, 1927; de Joannis, 1929; Gaede, 1933; Roepke, 1955, 1957; Arora, 1976; Barlow, 1982; Hua et al., 1990; Schoorl, 1990; Kishida, 1998; Yakovlev, 2004b, 2005a; Smetacek, 2008; Yakovlev & Witt, 2009). Host: *Cassia nodosa*, *C. bakeriana*, *C. fistula*, *C. grandis*, *C. fistulata*, *C. multijuga*, *C. renigera*, *C. siamea*, *Senna alata*, *S. bicapsularis*, *S. garrettiana*, *S. multijuga*, *S. siamica*, *Erythrina fusca* Lour. (Leguminosae), *Durio zibethinus* (Bombacaceae), *Lagerstroemia* (Lythraceae), *Camellia sinensis* (Theaceae), *Premna*, *Congea*, *Tectona grandis* (Verbenaceae) (Gardner, 1945; Pholbbon, 1965; Schoorl, 1990; Robinson et al., 2001).

Synonymy:
= *Srigoides leucolophus* Guerin-Meneville, [1829-1844], Icon. Règne animal Cuvier: 505. LT: Amboina [Indonesia, Moluccas, Ambon Island]. Type material is lost?
= *Zeuzera leuconota* Walker, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. coll. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1537. LT: Ceylon. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

Xyleutes personus biakensis Roepke, 1957
Verh. K. Acad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 23.
LT: Biak [Schouten Island near the N.W. coast of New Guinea]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in coll. Veldhuyzen.

Genus ***Chalcidica*** Hübner, [1820] (map 55)
Verz. bek. Schmett.: 197 (type species: *Phalaena minea* Cramer, 1779.

Chalcidica minea (Cramer, 1779)
Phalaena mineus Cramer, 1779, Uitland.: 52, pl. CXXI (D).
LT: Batavia [Jakarta, Java Isl., Indonesia]. Type material is lost?
Distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Andaman Islands, China (Yunnan, Guanxi), Bangladesh, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Nepal, to Malaysia, Indonesia Archipelago, the Philippines (Horsfield & Moore, 1857 ; Swinhoe, 1892; Semper, 1896-1902; Snellen, 1901; Candèze, 1926; Gaede, 1933; Arora, 1976; Cotes & Swinhoe, 1887; de Joannis, 1929; Roepke, 1957; Arora, 1976; Barlow, 1982; Hua et al., 1990; Yakovlev, 2004b, 2005a; Yakovlev & Witt, 2009).

Synonymy:
= *Phalaena hyphinoe* Cramer, 1779, Uitland kapellen: 91, pl. CLIV (B). LT: Amboina [Ambon Isl., Molluka Isl., Indonesia].Type material is lost?
= *Zeuzera viridicans* Eschscholtz, 1821, Reise Schiffe Rurick: 219, Pl. XI: 29. LT: Manilla [Philippinen, Manila]. Type material is lost?

Chalcidica pallescens (Roepke, 1955) **stat. nov.** (col. pl. 5: 13)
Xyleutes mineus pallescens Roepke, 1955, Trans. R. Ent. Soc. London **1955**: 284.

LT: North New Guinea, Humbold Bay terr.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: New Guinea, Solomon Isl., New Britain.

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes mineus pallescens* f. *archboldi* Roepke, 1955, Trans. R. Ent. Soc. London **1955**: 284. LT: Bernard Camp. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH.

***Chalcidica maculescens* spec. nov.** (text fig. 68, map 55, col. pl. 5: 14)
Type material: Holotype ♂, Süd-Mollukken (Indonesia), Insel Wetar, Ilwaki, 5.5.1996, leg. Andang (MWM). Paratypes: 8 ♂♂, same data (MWM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 36-40 mm. The forewing is pale yellow, with a pattern of rounded brown spots of different size, with a row of small brown spots along the costa, with a larger irregular spot on the border of the distal and central thirds and a very large rounded one apically. The medial zone has a lengthwise broad brown area with unsmooth margins and a discal spot from the anal margin to the medial wing area. The hindwing has an extended brown shade in the medial area and brown spots on the outer margin. The ♀ is unknown.
The ♂ genitalia are typical for the genus. The uncus is triangular, rather elongate, beak-shaped and acute apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The gnathos is completely reduced. The valvae are broad, semicircular apically, smooth on the upper margin and skew on the distal one. The saccus is semicircular, rather massive. The juxta bears long leaf-like lateral processes. The aedeagus is massive, curved in its middle third, thick, with a very large cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica and with lengthwise folds on the lateral surface of the aedeagus distally.
Diagnosis: The new species is distinguished from the generic members by a number of characters: the forewing's basal brown spot, not reaching the costa, the main forewing background of pale yellow, the smooth upper margin of the valva, longer juxtan lateral processes.

Genus ***Panau*** Schoorl, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 164-165 (type species: *Xyleutes variegata* Roepke, 1957).

Panau variegata (Roepke, 1957)
Xyleutes variegata Roepke, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 28-29, pl. 2: 3, pl. 8: 4-4a.
LT: Tonsea Lama, North Celebes [N. Sulawesi].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Sulawesi and New Guinea.

Panau brunnescens (Roepke, 1957)
Xyleutes brunnescens Roepke, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 29, pl. 2: 6, pl. 8: 2.
LT: Nulion Peling, Banggaai Archipelago, near Celebes [Banggaai Archipelago, near Sulawesi, Indonesia].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ITZ. Distribution: Banggaai Archipelago, near Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Panau eichhorni (Roepke, 1957) **comb. nov.**
Xyleutes ceramica eichhorni Roepke, 1957, Verh. K. Acad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 25.
LT: Nissan Isl., Solomons.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in CMNH. Distribution: Solomon Isl. [Indonesia].

Panau adusta (Roepke, 1957)
Xyleutes adusta Roepke, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 30, pl. 3: 3, pl. 8: 6-6a.
LT: Dolok Ilir, Sumatra East Coast.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH.
Distribution: Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Vietnam (Barlow, 1982; Yakovlev & Witt, 2009).

Panau quarlesi (Roepke, 1957)
Xyleutes quarlesi Roepke, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 28, pl. 2: 4, pl. 7: 6-6a.
LT: Borneo North East, Sesajap (-River ?), near Samarinda.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in ITZ. Distribution: E. Borneo.

Panau stenoptera (Roepke, 1957)
Xyleutes stenoptera Roepke, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 27, pl. 3: 4, pl. 7: 55a.
LT: Indonesia, W. Jawa, Perbawattee.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH.
Distribution: Malaya, Sumatra, Jawa, Andaman Isl. (Barlow, 1982; Yakovlev, 2005a).

Panau stenoptera sumatrana (Roepke, 1957)
Xyleutes stenoptera sumatrana Roepke, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 27, 8: 3-3a.
LT: Lebong Tandai [Sumatra].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Sumatra Isl., Vietnam (Yakovlev & Witt, 2009).

Panau princeps (Roepke, 1957)
Xyleutes princes Roepke, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 26-27, pl. 2: fig. 2.
LT: Minahassa, N. Celebes [Sulawesi].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ITZ. Distribution: Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Panau borealis Yakovlev, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 380.
LT: China, W. Yunnan prov., Xishuangbanna Dai auton. pref., Puwen, 30 km SSW of Simao, 900 m, 22°30' N; 100°02' E.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: China (Yunnan).

***Panau goliathi* spec. nov.** (text fig. 69, map 56, col. pl. 5: 15)
Material: Holotype ♂, Mt. Goliath, 500 ft., Centr. Dutsch N. Guinea, about 139° long., Februa[r]y 1911. (A.S. Meek) (BMNH).
The forewing length is 14 mm. The forewing is rather broad, short in comparison with other generic members. The forewing is brown, with a typical pale pattern. The forewing is brown from the costa to the apex of the discal cell, with a white short narrow

spot afterwards and a streak pattern extending to the apex, with a pale broad dash medially running from the base towards the tornus. The fringe is bright. The hindwing is pale brown, the fringe is bright.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, slender, beak-shaped apically. The tegumen is compact. The arms of the gnathos are slender, long, separate. The valvae are narrow, leaf-like, almost parallel-sided. The juxta is massive, with wide up-directed lateral processes. The saccus is elongate, massive. The aedeagus is equal to the length of the valva, thick, with a large cornutus.
Diagnosis: The new species is different in a number of characters: the relatively short and broad forewing, the brown ground colour of the forewing with the typical pale pattern.

Panau s p e i d e l i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 70, map 57, col. pl. 5: 16)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], NE Sumatra, Dolok Merangir (coll. W. SPEIDEL, München).
Description: The forewing length is 13 mm. The forewing is narrow, elongate, pale brown, with a typical streak pattern between veins and black streaks in the discal cell. The hindwing has a similar pattern. The fringe of the wings is bright.
The ♂ genitalia are typical for the genus. The uncus is relatively short, broad. The gnathos is reduced. The valvae are rather broad, with a semicircular protuberance on the costal margin. The juxta is navicular, with broad long lateral processes. The saccus is very small, semicircular. The aedeagus is very large, thick, with lengthwise folds on the lateral surface, with a massive cornutus, protruding laterally in the inflated vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is distinguished with the smaller size. Externally it is similar to *Panau stenoptera* (ROEPKE, 1957), and twice smaller, with the larger aedeagus, and broader valvae.
Etymology: The new species is named after Dr. WOLFGANG SPEIDEL, curator of MWM.

Genus ***Duomitus*** BUTLER, 1880
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) **6**: 68 (type species: *Duomitus ligneus* BUTLER, 1880).

Duomitus ceramicus (WALKER, 1865) (col. pl. 5: 17)
Zeuzera ceramica WALKER, 1865, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **32**: 587.
LT: Ceram [Maluku Isl., Indonesia].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZMUO. Distribution: China (Yunnan), N. India to Malaysia, Sumatra, Ceram and New Guinea (SNELLEN, 1895; SEMPER, 1896-1902; HOULBERT, 1916; CANDÈZE, 1926; DE JOANNIS, 1929; GAEDE, 1933; ROEPKE, 1955, 1957; ARORA, 1976; BARLOW, 1982; HUA et al., 1990; YAKOVLEV, 2004b; YAKOVLEV & WITT, 2009).
Host: *Spathodea campanulata* P. BEAUV., *Tabebuia (*Bignoniaceae), *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* (Dipterocarpaceae), *Sesbania grandiflora*, *Erythrina* (Leguminosae), *Duabanga sonneratoides* BUCH.-HAM., *D. grandiflora* (Lythraceae), *Camellia sinensis* (Theaceae), *Callicarpa arborea* ROXB., *Clerodendron infortunatum* L., *Gmelina arborea* ROXB., *Tectona grandis* L., *Vitex parviflora* JUSS. (Verbenaceae), (GARDNER, 1945; BEESON, 1961; ARORA, 1976; ROBINSON et al., 2001; GOTOH et al., 2003).
Habitat enemies (in Thailand): *Cossidophaga atkinsoni*, *Nemeritis tectonae*, *Crematogaster*, *Beauveria bassiana*, *Cordyceps*, *Tiga*, *Chrysocolaptes*, *Hemilophus*, *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

Synonymy:
= *Duomitus ligneus* BUTLER, 1880, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) **6**: 68. LT: Darjeeling [India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Eudoxyla* (sic!) *bosschae* HEYLAERTS, 1886, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. **36**: 45. LT: Borneo. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in RMNH.

Genus ***Skeletophyllon*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 168-169 (type species: *Xyleutes euphyes* WEST, 1932).

Skeletophyllon euphyes (WEST, 1932)
Xyleutes euphyes WEST, 1932, Nov. Zool. **37**: 219.
LT: Philippines Is., Luzon I., subprov. Benguet, Klondyke. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
Distribution: Malaysia, Thailand, Sumatra, Borneo, the Philippines, Sulawesi (GAEDE, 1933; BARLOW, 1982; YAKOVLEV, 2004b).

Skeletophyllon a n d a m a n i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 71, map 58, col. pl. 8: 16)
Material: Holotype ♂, Middle Andaman, Mayabander, 20.03.1998, leg. V. SINIAEV, GPr-MWM-17164 (MWM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 20 mm. The forewing is pale grey, with a dense reticular pattern of wavy transverse brown streaks all over the wing area, with a brown zone basally, a brown oblique band on the border between the discal and postdiscal areas and a brown band in the submarginal one. The fringe is bright, dark at veins and pale between them. The hindwing is white, with a slender streak pattern. The female is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is long, slender, beak-shaped apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are slender, ribbon-like, rather long, fused with the tegumen's outer margin with a membrane. The valvae are lanceolate, parallel-sided, smooth at margins. The juxta bears long leaf-like lateral processes, widened apically. The saccus is tiny. The aedeagus is short, thick, almost straight, with a massive finger-shaped cornutus, longer than the half length of the aedeagus.
Diagnosis: The new species is well distinguished externally by specific bands on the forewing and the larger finger-shaped cornutus.

Skeletophyllon sibolgae (ROEPKE, 1957)
Xyleutes sibolgae ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 31, pl. 3, fig. 10.
LT: Bonan Dolok, Sibolga, Sumatra.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Malaya, Sumatra, Sulawesi (ROEPKE, 1957).

Skeletophyllon perdrix (ROEPKE, 1955)
Xyleutes perdrix ROEPKE, 1955, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. London **1955**: 286, pl. 1: fig. 6.
LT: Ampas [New Guinea].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: New Guinea.

Skeletophyllon kalisi (ROEPKE, 1957) **comb. nov.**
Xyleutes kalisi ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 35-36, pl. 3: fig. 2.
LT: Malino, South Celebes [Sulawesi].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHB. Distribution: Sulawesi.

Skeletophyllon friedeli YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 212-213, figs 35, 66.
LT: 20 km O. Krabi, S. Thailand. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: S. Thailand.

Skeletophyllon dictyograpta (ROEPKE, 1957) **comb. nov.**
Xyleutes dictyograpta ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 30-31, pl. 4: fig. 5.
LT: E. Borneo, Kariorang. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Borneo, Java.

Skeletophyllon puer YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 213, figs 36, 67.
LT: N. Sumatra, Deli, Dolok Merangir. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ZSM. Distribution: N. Sumatra.

Skeletophyllon wetarensis **spec. nov.** (text fig. 72, map 59, col. pl. 5: 18)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], "Süd-Molukken, Insel Wetar, Torin Tubun, 5 km N Adaut, 0-10 m, 16-21.05.1996, leg. ANDANG, coll. Dr. R. BRECHLIN" GPrMWM-13335 (MWM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 12-13mm. The forewing is elongate, rounded apically, with a uniform reticular pattern of transverse slender striae on the white background, with denser dark elements in the submarginal and postdiscal areas. The hindwing pattern is less clearly defined, similar to that of the forewing. The anal area of the hindwing is white, patternless.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is very slender, long, beak-shaped apically. The tegumen is very small. The valvae are relative narrow, rounded apically. The juxta bears wide, short, semicircular lateral processes. The saccus is medium-sized. The aedeagus is very thick, with a sclerotized band in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is distinguished from the congeners by the smaller size and the specific reticular pattern.

Skeletophyllon tarasovi **spec. nov.** (text fig. 73, map 60, col. pl. 5: 19)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], "Molukken, Halmahera, ca. 15 km südöstlich Baru, 300 m, Mai 1998, leg. GALA" GPrMWM-13337 (MWM); Paratypes: 1 ♂, Indonesia, N. Moluccas, Halmahera, 6.1998, ex coll. Dr. R. BRECHLIN (MWM); 1 ♂, Molukken, Halmahera, Mt. Talagaranu, 600 m, 15 km SE Baru, 22.-31.01.1996, lg. SINIAEV & TARASOV (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 20 mm, elongate, with a specific pattern of dark transverse streaks on the white background, better defined in the basal third of the costal margin and in the submarginal area. The hindwing is greyish, with a similar streak pattern, more clearly defined laterally.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is small. The valvae are broad, leaf-like. The juxta bears very wide lateral processes. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The saccus is semicircular. The aedeagus is very large, thick, with a sclerotized band in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is well distinguished from the previous one by the wider valva, the uniform sparse streak pattern on the wings.
Etymology: The new species bears the name of the entomologist Mr. EVGENIJ TARASOV (Moscow), one of type series collectors.

Skeletophyllon pallida **spec. nov.** (text fig. 74, map 61, col. pl. 5: 20)
Material: Holotype ♂, Hydrographer Mts., Brit. N[ew]. G[uinea]., 2500 ft, Mrch 1918, EICHHORN bros. (BMNH).
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm, elongate, flour white, with a typical reticular pattern of dark transverse streaks mostly in the postdiscal and submarginal areas, with an almost absent streak pattern in the discal area. The basal area has wide streaks, forming uninterrupted bands from the costa to the dorsum. The hindwing is grey, medially almost white, with an intensive streak pattern laterally.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is small. The valvae are broad basally, gradually narrowing to the apex. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The saccus is almost reduced. The aedeagus is very large, thick, with a sclerotized band in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs by a number of characters: the lateral streak pattern of the wings, the basal bands on the forewing, and triangular valvae.

Skeletophyllon hanuman **spec. nov.** (text fig. 75, map 62, col. pl. 5: 21)
Material: Holotype ♂, Thailand, Prov. Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon NP, 39 km road N of Chom Thong, 1820 m, 1.-3.06.1998, leg. Dr. RONALD BRECHLIN, GPrMWM-13315 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 20 mm, it is elongate, with a pale brown ground colour and a dark streak pattern; it has dark brown lengthwise elongated spots basally on the costa and near to the apex, dark streaks near to the tornus fused to form an obscure brown area with indistinct borders. The hindwing has a poorly defined streak pattern on the pale brown background.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is small. The valvae are of medium thickness, leaf-like, gradually narrowing towards the apex. The juxta bears very wide lateral processes. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The saccus is oval. The aedeagus is very large, thick, with a sclerotized band in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is the most northern generic member, different externally with the pale brown pattern on the wings, the presence of the brownish area near to the tornus of the forewing. The genitalia do not have solid distinctions.

Skeletophyllon kshatrij **spec. nov.** (text fig. 76, map 63, col. pl. 5: 22)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Java, Mt. Pangrange, 1625 m, 30 km SE Bogor, 16.-20.02.1996, 6°30'S; 107°10'E, leg. SINJAEV & AFONIN, GPrMWM-13344 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 22 mm and is similar to that of the previous species' with the presence of a pair of dark elongate spots on the costa. The streak pattern is rather poorly defined. The ground colour is white except for the basal area. The hindwing is pale brown, with transverse streaks laterally and no streaks medially.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The valvae are of medium size, leaf-like, gradually narrowing towards the apex, with a poorly developed incision on the costa. The juxta bears very wide lateral processes. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The saccus is narrow, protruding backwards. The aedeagus is very large, broad, with a sclerotized band in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is well distinguished with a poorly defined streak pattern, the slender protruding backwards uncus, the poorly developed incision of the valvan costal margin.

Skeletophyllon tempestua (LUCAS, 1898)
Eudoxyla (sic!) (*Zeuzera*) *tempestua* LUCAS, 1898, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland **13**: 64.
LT: Brisbane [Australia, Queensland].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in ? CSIRO. Distribution: Australia (GAEDE, 1933).

Genus ***Trismelasmos*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 170-171 (type species: *Cossus maculatus* SNELLEN, 1879).

Trismelasmos maculatus (SNELLEN, 1879)
Cossus maculatus SNELLEN, 1879, Tijdschr. Entomol. **22**: 125-126, pl. 10: 4.
LT: Mangkasar; Bonthain [Sulawesi]. Type material (syntypes) in RMNH. Distribution: Sulawesi, ? Australia (HOULBERT, 1916; GAEDE, 1933). Host: *Ceiba pentandra* GAERTN., *Canarium commune* L. (SNELLEN, 1879).

Trismelasmos maculatus overbeecki (DRAESEKE, 1936)
Xyleutes maculates overbeecki DRAESEKE, 1936, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **50**: 166-167.
LT: Djokjakarta (Java) [Indonesien, Java, Dzhakarta]. Type material (cotypes) in Dresden Museum or lost. Distribution: Java.

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes pygmaea* ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 38, pl. 2: 7. LT: Siluwok Sawangan, North coast of Java, near Semarang. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH.

Trismelasmos cinerosa (ROEPKE, 1957) **comb. nov.**
Xyleutes cinerosa ROEPKE, 1955, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. London **1955**: 284-285, pl. 1: fig. 2, pl. 2: 1.
LT: Humboldt Bay; Mt. Haga [New Guinea]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: New Guinea.

Trismelasmos tectorius (SWINHOE, 1901)
Duomitus tectorius SWINHOE, 1901, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 7 (8): 125.
LT: Solomon Island. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: New Guinea, Solomon Isl. (GAEDE, 1933; ROEPKE, 1955).

Trismelasmos mixta (PAGENSTECHER, 1887)
Zeuzera mixta PAGENSTECHER, 1887, Jahrb. Nass. Ver. **40**: 126-127.
LT: Amboina. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: New Guinea, Molukkes Isl. (GAEDE, 1933; ROEPKE, 1957).

Trismelasmos minimus (HOULBERT, 1916)
Xyleutes minimus HOULBERT, 1916, Èt. Lep. Comp. **11**: 80, fig. 15.
LT: Nouvelle-Guinée: Kar-Kar, Dampier Ins.; Manam, Vulcan Ins.; Rook Isl. Type lost. Distribution: New Guinea (GAEDE, 1933).

Trismelasmos papuana (ROEPKE, 1955)
Xyleutes papuana ROEPKE, 1955, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. London **1955**: 285, pl. 1: 8, pl. 2: 3.
LT: Ampas [New Guinea]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: New Guinea.

Trismelasmos elegans (ROEPKE, 1955)
Xyleutes elegans ROEPKE, 1955, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. London **1955**: 286, pl. 1: fig. 4, pl. 2: fig. 5.
LT: Mookkamp [New Guinea]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: New Guinea.

Trismelasmos major (ROEPKE, 1957)
Xyleutes major ROEPKE, 1957, Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amst. (Afd. Natuurkunde) (Tweede Reeks) **52** (1): 38, pl. 4: 2.
LT: Batjan [Bacan Isl., Maluku Isl., Indonesia].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: Bacan Isl., Maluku Isl., Indonesia.

Trismelasmos jordani (ROEPKE, 1955)
Xyleutes jordani ROEPKE, 1955, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. London **1955**: 285, pl. 1: fig. 9, pl. 2: fig. 2.
LT: Cyclops Mts. [New Guinea]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: New Guinea.

Trismelasmos albicans (ROEPKE, 1955)
Xyleutes albicans ROEPKE, 1955, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. London **1955**: 286, pl. 1: fig. 5, pl. 2: fig. 6.
LT: Biak [New Guinea]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in RMNH. Distribution: New Guinea.

Trismelasmos euphanes (WEST, 1932)
Xyleutes euphanes WEST, 1932, Novit. Zool. **37**: 220.
LT: Philippine Is., Luzon I., subprov. Benguet, Klondyke.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Philippinen (GAEDE, 1933).

Synonymy:
= *Trismelasmos robinson* YAKOVLEV, 2004, Atalanta **35** (3/4): 379. LT: the Philippines, Leyte (S), Mt. Balocaue, 800 m, near Mahaplag. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.

Trismelasmos dejongi SCHOORL, 2001
Ent. Ber. Amst. **61** (7): 99.
LT: Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Keerom [New Guinea]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ITZ. Distribution: New Guinea.

Trismelasmos magellani YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 212.
LT: New Guinea, Irian Barat, Brazza River. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: New Guinea.

Trismelasmos s n o w e n s i s **spec. nov.** (text fig. 77, map 64, col. pl. 6: 1)
Material: Holotype ♂, nr. Oetakwa R., Snow Mts., Dutch N[ew]. G[uinea]., up to 3500 ft., 10.-12.1910, MEEK (BMNH).
Description: The forewing length is 32 mm, the pattern is typical for the genus, reticular. It is pale pink, with a black thick transverse band basally, running from the costa to the medial wing area, with a semicircular black spot on the costa in the preapical area, and a rounded

black spot in the discal area cubitally. The hindwing is patternless basally, with a reticular pattern along the periphery of the wing.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, lanceolate, gradually narrowing towards the apex; the apex is rounded. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is oval, narrow. The aedeagus is very large, thick, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is different with the pink ground colour. The genitalia characters of the genus are poorly informative.

***Trismelasmos shudra* spec. nov.** (text fig. 78, map 65, col. pl. 6: 2)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], "Molukken, Halmahera, ca. 15 km südöstlich Baru, 300 m, Mai 1998, leg. GALA", GPrM-WM-13304 (MWM); Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, same data (MWM).
The forewing length is 30 mm. The forewing is white, with a triangular black spot on the costa basally, occupying almost all the basal area, with a brown oblique postdiscal band, an expressed reticular pattern in the marginal area, with a row of black rounded dots on the costa between the triangular spot and the band. The medial part of the wing has a white area and a poorly defined streak pattern. The hindwing is brown, with poorly defined transverse streaks in the medial part of the wing.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, smooth at margins, rounded apically. The juxta bears broad lateral processes. The saccus is semicircular, wide. The aedeagus is very thick, relatively short, with a very large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The solid character of the species is the band in the postdiscal area of the forewing.

***Trismelasmos agni* spec. nov.** (text fig. 79, map 66, col. pl. 6: 3)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesia, Flores (W), prov. Nusa Tenggara Timur, 15 km E Labuhanbajo, 200 m, 9.04.1996, leg./ex coll. Dr. RON BRECHLIN, GPrMWM-13317 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 20 mm, it is pale brown, relatively short, with a specific streak pattern, with a black spot basally, with a triangular black spot on the costa near to the apex. The medial area is paler, almost white; the dorsum has a brownish area. Transverse streaks are better developed in the submarginal and marginal areas. The hindwing is pale brown, almost patternless.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are rather long, with a skew lower margin and an absolutely smooth costal one. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The saccus is oval, massive. The aedeagus is very large, thick, with a ribbon-like large cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the massive saccus, the relative short forewing, and the triangular spot on the costa of the forewing.

***Trismelasmos varuna* spec. nov.** (text fig. 80, map 67, col. pl. 6: 4)
Material: Holotype ♂, Goodenough Island, Papua New Guinea (SE), Mt. Goodenough, 450 m, nr Ulutuya vill., rainforest, S 09°16,099' E 50°17,414', 1–3.02.2005, lg. RUDLOFF, GPrMWM-13316 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 19 mm, it is pale brown, darkened basally, with a rounded dark brown spot on the costa near to the apex, with slender brown transverse streaks throughout the wing. The hindwing is pale brown, with a streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, parallel-sided, rounded apically. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The saccus is long, protruding backwards. The aedeagus is disproportionately large, thick, with a ribbon-like large cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The species differs by the the very large cornutus, the reduced dark pattern on the forewing.

***Trismelasmos peleng* spec. nov.** (text fig. 81, map 68, col. pl. 6: 5)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Peleng Isl., 2 km W Sambiut, 150 m, July 1998, leg. loc. people, ex coll. Dr. RONALD BRECHLIN, GPrMWM-13305 (MWM). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, same data (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 31 mm, it is pale brown, basally dark, strongly lightened, cream-coloured with poorly defined black dots in the discal area, with a poorly developed reticular pattern on the brown area from the discal zone towards the margin, with a rather large dark spot with indistinct borders on the costa. The hindwing is brown, with a poorly defined streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, truncate at the lower margin. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is very massive, semicircular. The aedeagus is medium-sized, with a ribbon-like sclerite in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is differs in the brown obscure pattern, the poorly defined streak pattern and the massive saccus.

***Trismelasmos ardzhuna* spec. nov.** (text fig. 82, map 69, col. pl. 6: 6)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], "Molukken, Halmahera, ca. 15 km südöstlich Baru, 300 m, Mai 1998, leg. GALA", GPrM-WM–13302 (MWM); Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, same data (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 25 mm. Externally the species is similar to the previous one and differs from it in a better defined streak pattern in the discal area. The forewing has a basal spot, forming the broad dash on the costa, and a smaller one with unsmooth borders near to the apex. The hindwing is brown with a clearly defined streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is slightly shortened, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are semi-oval. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The saccus is small. The aedeagus is large, thick, strongly broadened apically, with a ribbon-like large cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The species is well distinguished by the basal dark spot transformed into the stria on the forewing, the smaller saccus, and the strongly broadened aedeagus apically.

***Trismelasmos pandu* spec. nov.** (text fig. 83, map 70, col. pl. 6: 7)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesien, N. Moluccas, Halmahera, 6.1998, ex coll. Dr. R. BRECHLIN, GPrMWM-13306 (MWM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data (MWM); 2 ♂♂, [Indonesia], "Molukken, Halmahera, ca. 15 km südöstlich Baru, 300 m, Mai 1998, leg. GALA" (MWM); 3 ♂♂, Molukken, Halmahera, Mt. Talagaranu, 600 m, 15 km SE Baru, 22.-31.01.1996, lg. SINIAEV & TARASOV (MWM); 1 ♂, Halmahera, Strasse Baru-Bazale, Talagarama, 600 m, 2.-7.03.1997, leg. STEFAN NAUMANN, ex coll. SCHINTLMEISTER (MWM); 1 ♂, "Molukken, Temimbar-Gruppe, Yamdena Isl., 50 m, Latdalam, Dez. 1996, leg. FORDATKOSU" (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 22 mm, it is grey-white, with a dark dash from the apex to the middle length of the costa, and a broad dark interrupted band in the postdiscal area. The marginal area is well darkened with dark streaks between veins and the discal

area is almost white with a well-defined streak pattern. The hindwing is brown with poorly defined transverse streaks between veins.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, lanceolate, semicircular apically. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is medium sized, semicular. The aedeagus is lost.
Diagnosis: The new species is well distinguished by the presence of the long dash on the wing costa, the darkening of the submarginal area.

***Trismelasmos indra* spec. nov.** (text fig. 84, map 71, col. pl. 6: 8)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesia, Sulawesi (S), Puncak Palopo, 900-1300 m, February 1997, leg. Local coll., ex coll. Dr. RONALD BRECHLIN, GPrMWM-13313 (MWM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, [Indonesia], "S. Sulawesi (Celebes), Puncak Palopo, 900-1300 m, Sept. 1997., leg. Einh. Sammler, coll. Dr. R. BRECHLIN" GPrMWM-13348 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 28 mm, it is grey, with a small dark basal spot on the costa, the small preapical semicircular spot on the costa and the poorly expressed streak pattern. The hindwing is grey, with almost no streaks.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are lanceolate. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is massive, semi-oval. The aedeagus is large, broad, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the colouration of the wings, poorly defined streaks on the wings and the massive saccus.

***Trismelasmos draupadi* spec. nov.** (text fig. 85, map 72, col. pl. 6: 9)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], Java or., Mt. Bahran, 600-1000 m, April 1996, GPrMWM-13314 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 22 mm, it is brown, darkened basally, with a poorly defined obscure spot apically and a clearly defined streak pattern. The dark spots, typical for the generic members, are reduced. The hindwing is brown, patternless.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus and similar to those of the previous species'.
Diagnosis: The species differs in the reduction of dark spots on the costa, the uniform brown background of wings.

***Trismelasmos kunti* spec. nov.** (text fig. 86, map 73, col. pl. 6: 10)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], Sulawesi, Selatan, Puncak, Palopo, 900-1300 m, 3°00'S; 120°10'E, March 1997, ex coll. Dr. RONALD BRECHLIN, GPrMWM-13303 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 22 mm, it is pale grey, darkened in the basal area, brown in the submarginal one, with a dark brown spot with unsmooth borders on the costa near to the apex, with an ochreous brown dash along the anal margin, with dark transverse streaks uniformly on pale areas of the wing. The hindwing is creamy, with a poorly defined streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, with a poorly developed incision on the lower margin. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is medium-sized, semicircular. The aedeagus is disproportionately large, thick, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The solid distinguishing characters are the presence of the ochreous dash on the anal margin of the forewing, the larger aedeagus.

***Trismelasmos mindanao* spec. nov.** (text fig. 87, map 74, col. pl. 6: 11)
Material: Holotype ♂, Philippinen, Mindanao, Mt. Apo-West, 1200 m, 28.-30.07.1993, 06°57'N, 125°16'E, Sekundärwald, SINJAEV & SCHINTLMEISTER lg., GPrMWM-13308 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 18 mm, it is pale brown, with a semicircular large spot on the costa near to the apex, with a streak pattern of slender dark brown streaks throughout the wing. The submarginal area is darker than the medial one. The hindwing is pale brown, patternless in the basal area, with a streak pattern of the wing periphery.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is rather massive. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, lanceolate, semicircular apically. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The saccus is semicircular, protruding backwards. The aedeagus is very large, thick, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is well distinguished from other generic members by the presence of a large spot on the costa of the forewing, the absence of the darkening in the basal area of the wing.

***Trismelasmos chakra* spec. nov.** (text fig. 88, map 75, col. pl. 6: 12)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], "Sumatra, Insel Weh, 100 m, 25.-28.03.1993, leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN", GPrMWM-13307 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 10 mm, it is white, with an elongate spot on the costa near to the base and a dark spot apically, with an intensive streak pattern on the pale brown background extending from the postdiscal area and laterally towards the outer margin. The hindwing is pale brown, with a thick streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, parallel-sided, with a strong truncate outer margin. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The saccus is long, protruding backwards. The aedeagus is broad, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The species differs in the very small size, the expressed streak pattern on the periphery of the forewing.

***Trismelasmos sinyaevi* spec. nov.** (text fig. 89, map 76, col. pl. 6: 13)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], Halmahera Isl., 3 km SW Baru, sek. forest, 1°10'N; 127°32'E, 20.01.1996, leg. SINJAEV & TARASOV, ex coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, GPrMWM-13310 (MWM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, [Indonesia], "Molukken, Halmahera, ca. 15 km südöstlich Baru, 300 m, Mai 1998, leg. GALA" (MWM); 1 ♂, Molukken, Halmahera, Mt. Talagaranu, 600 m, 15 km SE Baru, 22.-31.01.1996, lg. SINIAEV & TARASOV (MWM)
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm, it is grey, with a uniform dense reticular pattern, with two elongate spots on the costa - basally and apically. The hindwing is pale brown, patternless.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are rather short, of medium thickness, almost parallel-sided, rounded apically. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The saccus is triangular. The aedeagus is disproportionately large, thick, with a pair of large ribbon-like cornuti in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The species is one of the smallest in the genus, differs in the reduction of the dark spot on the costa near to the apex, the thick reticular pattern on the forewing, the triangular saccus.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well-known entomologist and collector of insects Mr. VIKTOR SINYAEV (Moscow).

***Trismelasmos brechlini* spec. nov.** (text fig. 90, map 77, col. pl. 6: 14)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], "Sumatra, Batakland, Holzweg II, 1050 m, 2°47'N; 8[9]9°56'O, 13.-31.03.1993, leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN", GPrMWM-13311 (MWM). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same data (MWM).
The forewing length is 19 mm, it is grey with a well defined reticular pattern and black spots - the stripe-like one on the costa basally, the rounded one close to the apex and the elongate one in the cubital area. The postdiscal streaks form an almost uninterrupted transverse band; the discal area is strongly lightened, with bright streaks. The hindwing is pale brown, with an obscure thick streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, leaf-like, semicircular apically. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is long, triangular. The aedeagus is large, thick, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The solid diagnostic characters are the pale brown forewing and the brown hindwing, the smaller dark spot in the cubital area, the very long triangular saccus.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well-known entomologist and the collector of insects Dr. RONALD BRECHLIN.

***Trismelasmos suriya* spec. nov.** (text fig. 91, map 78, col. pl. 6: 15)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Indonesia], N. Moluccas, 400 m, Bacan Island, Mt. Sibela, 14 km SE Labuha, 2.-13.02.1996, 0°38'S; 127°32'E, SINJAEV & AFONIN lg., GPrMWM-13312 (MWM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data (MWM); 7 ♂♂, [Indonesia], "Molukken, Halmahera, ca. 15 km südöstlich Baru, 300 m, Mai 1998, leg. GALA" (MWM); 3 ♂♂, Molukken, Halmahera, Mt. Talagaranu, 600 m, 15 km SE Baru, 22.-31.01.1996, lg. SINIAEV & TARASOV (MWM); 2 ♂♂, [Indonesia], Halmahera Isl., 3 km SW Baru, sek. forest, 1°10'N; 127°32'E, 20.01.1996, leg. SINJAEV & TARASOV, ex coll. A. SCHINTLMEISTER (MWM); 1 ♂, Halmahera, 06.1998, ex coll. Dr. R. BRECHLIN (MWM); 1 ♂, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Nabire, Pusppenssat, Trans-Irian way, Nabire-Ilaga km 54, 3,49°S; 135,73°E, 750 m, 21.02.-5.03.1998, leg. Dr. RONALD BRECHLIN (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 20 mm. The forewing is brown, with a reticular pattern in the discal area and near to the base, with a lengthwise wavy pattern between veins on the wing periphery, with an elongate spot near to the base on the costa, with a rounded one close to the apex. The medial wing area is paler than the postdiscal and submarginal ones. The hindwing is brown, almost unicoloured.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, with an incision on the lower margin. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is rather massive, semicircular. The aedeagus is large, broad, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: Externally the species is similar to *Trismelasmos* ***sinyaevi* spec. nov.**, but differs in better developed spots on the forewing and the incision on the lower surface of the valva.

***Trismelasmos nakula* spec. nov.** (text fig. 92, map 79, col. pl. 6: 16)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesien, N. Moluccas, Halmahera, 06.1998, ex coll. Dr. R. BRECHLIN, GPrMWM-13338 (MWM). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, same data (MWM); 3 ♂♂, [Indonesia], "Molukken, Halmahera, ca. 15 km südöstlich Baru, 300 m, Mai 1998, leg. GALA" (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 40 mm, it is white, with an expressed streak pattern of black streaks more clearly defined in the submarginal and marginal areas, with a dark brown area basally and discally on the costa close to the apex. The hindwing is brown near to the base and pale brown with a thick streak pattern on the periphery.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, leaf-like, semicircular apically. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is long, massive, triangular. The aedeagus is very large, broad, with a pair of large cornuti in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The moth differs from most of the related species in the larger size, the very small spot on the forewing costa, the completely darkened forewing basally.

***Trismelasmos soma* spec. nov.** (text fig. 93, map 80, col. pl. 6: 17)
Material: Holotype ♂, "Z. Sulawesi, Mt. Salubaya, 0°45'S; 120°00'E, 9.-10.02.1995, 1000 m, leg. SINJAEV & TARASOV" GPrMWM-13339 (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 25 mm, it is white, darkened basally, with a rounded spot close to the apex, with a reticular pattern in the submarginal and marginal areas, a sparse streak pattern in the discal area. The hindwing is pale grey, with a streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, rounded apically. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is tiny, semicircular. The aedeagus is very short, thick, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The species differs in the darkened marginal area of the forewing, the rounded preapical spot with distinct borders on the costa of the forewing, the very small saccus.

***Trismelasmos papuasi* spec. nov.** (text fig. 94, map 81, col. pl. 6: 18)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Irian Jaya, Nabire, Pusppenssat, Trans-Irian way, Nabire-Ilaga km 54, 3,49°S; 135,73°E, 750 m, 21.02.-5.03.1998, leg. Dr. RONALD BRECHLIN, GPrMWM-13340 (MWM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 26 mm, it is white basally and in the discal area, with an intensive brown reticular pattern from the postdiscal area to the outer margin, forming a broad interrupted postdiscal band. The costal margin has a pair of dark spots - the elongate one from the base to the half length of the wing and the large semicircular one close to the apex. The hindwing is pale brown, with a poorly defined streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are rather narrow, almost parallel-sided, semicircular apically. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The saccus is long, protruding backwards. The aedeagus is very large, broad, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the presence of the black band in the postdiscal area, the larger spot on the costa of the forewing near to the apex, relatively narrow valvae.

***Trismelasmos arfakensis* spec. nov.** (text fig. 95, map 82, col. pl. 6: 19)
Material: Holotype ♂, New Guinea, [Indonesia], Irian Jaya, 90 km SW Sentani Taja, 400 m, 7.12.1997, leg. CERNY, GPrMWM-13341 (MWM). Paratype, 1 ♂, New Guinea, [Indonesia], Irian Jaya, 30 km S Manokwari, Arfak Mts., Ngat Biep Riv., Ngat valley, 850 m, 18.-19.12.1993, leg. BRECHLIN & CERNY (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 30 mm, it is white, darkened basally, with a sparse streak pattern, better defined on the anal margin, with a semicircular dark spot on the costa near to the apex. The hindwing is pale grey, with a poorly defined streak pattern.

The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are narrow, unsmooth at margins, semicircular apically. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The saccus is long, triangular. The aedeagus is disproportionately large, broad, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the very pale colouration, with the sparse reticular pattern, the very large aedeagus and the longer triangular saccus.

Trismelasmos f l o r e s i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 96, map 83, col. pl. 6: 20)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesien, Flores-W, Prov. Nusa Tengarra Timur, Mt. Rawak (E), 3 km S Mano, 18 km SE Ruteng, 1270 m, 17–21.04.1996, leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN, GPrMWM–13342 (MWM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Indonesien, Flores-W, Prov. Nusa Tengarra Timur, 15 km E Labuhanbajo, 200 m, 9.-12.04.1996, leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN (MWM), 1 ♂, Indonesien, Timor, Prov. Nusa Tengarra Timur, Mt. Mutis, 1460 m, 21.-23.03.1996, leg. Dr. R. BRECHLIN (MWM), 1 ♂, Indonesien, Sumbawa, Prov. Nusa Tengarra Barat, Parado, 60 m, 80 km to Bima, 21.-30.12.1996, leg. ANDANG, ex coll. Dr. R. BRECHLIN (MWM), 1 ♂, Indonesia, W. Lombok, Pusuk pass, 350 m, 12.-13.04.2000, leg. S. NAUMANN (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 24 mm, it is white, with a sparse streak pattern, better defined along the outer margin, with a dark spot with unsmooth borders basally, with a triangular dark spot on the costa close to the apex, and a small dark streak in the cubital area. The hindwing is grey, almost patternless.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, lanceolate, semicircular apically. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is massive, trapezoid. The aedeagus is relative small, with a ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differst by the poorly defined streak pattern on the both wings, the massive trapezoid saccus, the relative small aedeagus.

Trismelasmos d r a g o **spec. nov.** (text fig. 97, map 84, col. pl. 6: 21)
Material: Holotype ♂, Indonesia, Komodo Isl., prov. Nusa Tenggara Timur, Loh Liang, 0-10 m, 7.-8.04.1996, leg./ex coll. Dr. RON BRECHLIN, GPrMWM-13343 (MWM). Paratype: 1 ♂, same data (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 32 mm, it is pale grey, darkened laterally, with a relatively sparse streak pattern, with a streak spot on the costa near to the base and a semi oval spot close to the apex, with a small dark dash close to the base cubitally. Lateral wing areas are darkened. The hindwing is pale brown, with a poorly defined streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are of medium thickness, lanceolate, semicircular apically, with an incision on the lower margin. The juxta bears very broad lateral processes. The saccus is long, protruding backwards. The aedeagus is relative small, with a ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: Externally the species is similar to the previous one and differs from it by the semi-oval spot on the costa of the forewing near to the apex, the long saccus, protruding backwards

Trismelasmos v u l k a n i **spec. nov.** (map 85, col. pl. 6: 22)
Material: Holotype ♂, Manam, Vulcan Is., G.N. Guinea, Nov. Jan. 1913-4, JOICEY Coll. (BMNH)
Description: The forewing length is 11 mm, it is pale grey, lightened basally, with a small greyish streak near to the base on the costa, with a poorly defined dark spot close to the apex, the pattern is thick reticular, of slender streaks. The hindwing is grey, with a well-defined streak pattern of small streaks between veins. The genitalia are not studied since the holotype is damaged in the abdomen.
Diagnosis: The species is one of the smallest in the genus, differs in the external characters - the basally lightened forewing, the expressed reticular pattern on the forewing.

Trismelasmos k a l i s i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 98, map 86, col. pl. 6: 23)
Material: Holotype ♂, C. Rangkoenau, Paloe, W. Celebes, 1800', Dec. 1936 (J. P. A. KALIS) (BMNH)
Description: The forewing length is 16 mm, it is pale grey, with a poorly defined dark pattern, with a row of separate dark spots basally, with a semicircular spot on the costa near to the apex, with small dark streaks throughout the wing. The hindwing is pale grey, with a very poorly defined dark streak pattern.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is elongate, beak-shaped. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are short, slender. The valvae are narrow, lanceolate, rather acute apically. The juxta has very broad lateral processes. The saccus is relative massive, oval. The aedeagus is large, thick, with a large ribbon-like cornutus in the vesica.
Diagnosis: The species is well distinguished by the reduction of the dark pattern on the wings and relative narrow valvae.

Genus ***Aethalopteryx*** SCHOORL, 1990
Zool. Verhand. **263**: 174-175 (type species: *Phragmatoecia atrireta* HAMPSON, 1910).

Aethalopteryx atrireta (HAMPSON, 1910)
Phragmatoecia atrireta HAMPSON, 1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 129.
LT: Bechuanaland, Lake N'gami [Botswana].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Botswana, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Aethalopteryx obscurascens (GAEDE, 1930) **comb. nov.**
Xyleutes obscurascens GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 547, Taf. 79h.
LT: Maraquo, Centr. Abyss. [Central Ethiopia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Ethiopia.

Aethalopteryx obsolete (GAEDE, 1930) **stat.** et **comb. nov.**
Xyleutes obscurascens obsolete GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 547, Taf. 79g.
LT: White Nile [Central Sudan]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Sudan, Tanzania, Swaziland.

Aethalopteryx steniptera (HAMPSON, 1916)
Duomitus steniptera HAMPSON, 1916, Proc. Zoll. Soc. London **1916**: 166, pl. 2: 31
LT: Somaliland, Mandera, 47 miles SW of Berbera [Somalia].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Somalia.

Aethalopteryx pindarus (FAWCETT, 1916)
Duomitus pindarus FAWCETT, 1916, Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1916**: 733.
LT: Kenya, Kedai. Type material: 2 syntype ♂♂ (BMNH). Distribution: Kenya, Uganda, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Aethalopteryx wiltshirei YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Entomol. J. **8** (3): 360-361, fig. 22, pl. IV: 32-33.
LT: Saudi Arabia, Azir, Al Foqa, Olea-Dodonea Zone. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Saudi Arabia.

Aethalopteryx simillima (HAMPSON, 1916)
Duomitus simillima HAMPSON, 1916, Proc. Zoll. Soc. London **1916**: 166, pl. 2: 32.
LT: Somalia, 47 miles SW of Berbera. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Somalia, Ethiopia.

Aethalopteryx grandiplaga (GAEDE, 1930)
Xyleutes grandiplaga GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 547.
LT: Chad, Oubangui, Chari, Bangui [Central African Rep.]. Type material: Paratype ♂ (BMNH). Distribution: Central African Rep., Congo.

Aethalopteryx tristis (GAEDE, 1915)
Hyleutes tristis GAEDE, 1915, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **28**: 147-148.
LT: Nama-Land [Namibia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: Namibia, Kenya, S. Africa [VÁRI et al., 2002].

Aethalopteryx mesosticta (HAMPSON, 1916)
Duomitus mesosticta HAMPSON, 1916, Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1916**: 165, pl. 2: 20.
LT: Somalia, Mandera. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Somalia.

Aethalopteryx diksami YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2010
Esperiana Memoir **5**: 334, Pl. 20: 5.
LT: Yemen, C. Sokotra Island, Highier Mts., Dicksam loc., N 12 28, E 054 00 (MWM).
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Sokotra Isl.

Aethalopteryx squameus (DISTANT, 1902)
Duomitus squameus DISTANT, 1902, Entomologist **35**: 213.
LT: Transvaal, Pretoria (S. Africa). Type material (cotypes) in BMNH and Museum of Pretoria.
Distribution: South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Malawi, Ghana, Angola, Tanzania (PINHEY, 1979; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Synonymy:
= *Azygophleps atriplaga* LE CERF, 1919b, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. **25**: 30. LT: Rivière Kuando, frontière Sud-Est Angola-Rhodesia [Kwando Riv., W. Angola]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.

Aethalopteryx dictyotephra (CLENCH, 1959) **comb. nov.**
Kyleutes (sic!) *dictyotephra* CLENCH, 1959, Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 13-14, pl. II: 6-7.
LT: SW Africa, Okahandja [Namibia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: SW Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Aethalopteryx nilotica **spec. nov.** (text fig. 99, map 87, col. pl. 8: 17)
Material: Holotype ♂, Sudan, Blue Nile Prov., Wadi Medani, 2.08.1962, leg. R. REMANE (ZSM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data (ZSM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 15 mm, it is rather narrow, grey, with a pattern of thick transverse slender streaks all over the wing area uniformly. The fringe of the forewing is bright, darker at veins. The hindwing is grey, with a grey fringe. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is long, triangular, with an acute sclerotized apex. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are slender, separate. The valvae are leaf-like, absolutely smooth at margins and widely rounded apically. The juxta is small, with long lateral processes. The saccus is semicircular, medium sized. The aedeagus is thick, rather short, curved in its lateral third, with a long sclerotized band in the lateral surface of the vesica.

Aethalopteryx anikini **spec. nov.** (text fig. 100, map 88, col. pl. 8: 18)
Material: Holotype ♂, S. Africa, Free State, 15 km S Bloemhof, Sandveld N.R., S 47°43'55"; E 25°45'06", 2.-3.01.2008, leg. V. ANIKIN (ZISP).
Description: The length of the forewing is 15 mm, it is grey, relative short, with a reticular pattern of slender, transverse dark grey striae all over the wing area. The hindwing is grey, with a slender reticular pattern. The ♀ is unknown.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is slender, acute apically; the tegumen is rather massive; the arms of the gnathos are almost reduced. The valvae bear a deep incision on the lower margin. The juxta has broad leaf-like lateral processes. The saccus is medium-sized, semicircular. The aedeagus is broad, short, widened apically, with a finger-shaped cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in its smaller size, the shorter forewing, the specific grey reticular pattern, thus resembling *Aethalopteryx* ***nilotica*** **spec. nov.**, and with the well-developed incision on the lower margin of the valva.

Aethalopteryx forsteri (CLENCH, 1959), comb. n.
Xyleutes forsteri CLENCH, 1959, Veröff. Zool. StSamml. Münch. **6**: 14-15, pl. II: 8-9.
LT: SW Africa, Okahandja [Namibia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: SW Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Aethalopteryx gyldenstolpei (AURIVILLIUS, 1925) **comb. nov.**
Xyleutes gyldenstolpei AURIVILLIUS, 1925, Ark. Zoology **17**A (32): 20.
LT: Ituri [Congo, Ituri prov.]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHS. Distribution: only type locality.

Aethalopteryx masai **spec. nov.** (text fig. 101, map 89, col. pl. 7: 4)
Material: Holotype ♂, Kenya, Kibwezi, 700 m, 10.-25.12.2001, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (MWM). Paratype: 1 ♂, same data (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm, it is elongate, narrow, pale brown, with a pair of semicircular, connected dark brown spots in the postdiscal area, with dark dashes between veins in the submarginal and marginal areas. The basal area is dark brown, with an elongate, narrow black dash cubitally, running from the base to the medial wing area, and with numerous black slender transverse streaks below. The hindwing is white, with a suffusion of dark scales near to the apex and with a black border. The fringe on both wings is bright.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is slender, rather short. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are separate, very short. The valvae

are smooth at margins, with a poorly developed incision in the proximal third of the ventral margin. The juxta bears long slender lateral processes. The saccus is semicircular, medium-sized. The aedeagus is thick, short, with folds on the surface. The vesica has a large cornutus in the lateral surface. The ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the very narrow forewing, the contrasting colouration, very long lateral processes of the juxta.

***Aethalopteryx elf* spec. nov.** (text fig. 102, map 90, col. pl. 7: 5)
Material: Holotype ♂, Somalia m., Kisimayo, 29.03.[19]89, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 11 mm, it is brown, with a linear darkened area on the costa interrupted in the middle of the wing's length, with a basal darkening from the costa to the cubital area, with a dark irregular-shaped spot lower than the discal cell cubitally. The submarginal and marginal areas have lengthwise streaks between veins medially, and transverse ones cubitally. The forewing has slender transverse black striae along the anal margin. The hindwing is white basally, grey laterally. The fringe of the wings is bright. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is medium in its length, slender. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are completely reduced. The valvae are long, lanceolate. The juxta is triangular, with long slender up-directed lateral processes. The saccus is semicircular, medium-sized. The aedeagus is short, thick, slightly curved, with folds on the surface. The vesica bears a long ribbon-like cornutus.
Diagnosis: The species differs in the smaller size, the presence of the dark irregular-shaped spot cubitally, long upward directed ribbon-like lateral processes of transtillae.

***Aethalopteryx politzari* spec. nov.** (text fig. 103, map 91, col. pl. 7: 6)
Material: Holotype ♂, Somalia m., Caanole Fluss, 30.04.89, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality (ZSM); 1 ♂, Somalia, Deshek Womu, 12.5.89, leg. POLITZAR (ZSM); 2♂♂, Tanzania, Iringa region, Kipengere Mts., Uwemba, 2130 m, 09°29.073'S;034°46.880'E, 10.12.2005, leg. PH. DARGE (MWM); 5♂♂, Kenya, South Coast, Om Marenche forest, 1.08.-1.09.2001, leg. H. POLITZAR (MWM).
Description: The forewing length is 21-27 mm, it is white, with an incomplete darkening basally, small dark spots near to the apex of the discal cell and below it, with a dense suffusion of black scales apically, and a well-defined streak pattern of slender dark transverse streaks throughout the wing area. The hindwing is white, with well-defined streaks. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is rather long, thick. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are almost reduced, very short. The valvae are short, broad, smooth at margins. The juxta is triangular, with long broad, upward and forward directed lateral processes. The saccus is semicircular, medium-sized. The aedeagus is massive, very broad, with folds on the surface. The vesica has a long ribbon-like cornutus, a massive oar-shaped one, and a scabination on the lateral surface.
Diagnosis: The species differs from the known ones in the paler colouration, the reduction of the dark spotted pattern on the forewing, the very large aedeagus with a pair of characteristic cornuti in the vesica.
Etymology: The new species is named after the late well known entomologist Dr. HEINZ POLITZAR who collected this new species.

***Aethalopteryx gazelle* spec. nov.** (text fig. 104, map 92, col. pl. 8: 19)
Material: Holotype ♂, Kenya, South Coast, Marenche forest, 1.09.2001, leg. H. POLITZAR (MWM). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, Kenya, CEE, NW of Garsen, 14.-17.12.2009, SNIZEK lgt. (MWM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 21 mm. The thorax and the abdomen are covered with greyish white hairs. The forewing is elongate, white, with a suffusion of grey scales better defined in the proximal wing area, with a small dark zone basally and a rather large rounded dark spot in the medial wing area cubitally. The hindwing is white, patternless. The fringe of the both wings is bright, dark at veins and pale between them. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The genitalia are typical for the genus. The uncus is long, narrow, rounded apically. The tegumen is broad, triangular, much broader than the uncus basally. The arms of the gnathos are almost reduced. The valvae are broad, leaf-like, parallel-sided, arched on the outer margin and suberect apically. The juxta bears long lateral processes, directed upwards. The saccus is broad, semicircular. The aedeagus is of medium thickness, curved in its distal third. The vesica has a very large cornutus in the lateral surface.
Diagnosis: The species differs in the paler colouration, the larger rounded spot of the forewing, and the specific shape of the valva.

***Aethalopteryx rudloffi* spec. nov.** (text fig. 105, map 93, col. pl. 8: 20)
Material: Holotype ♂, Swaziland, Ndzevane area, Matala near Nsogo, 240 m, Akazien, Agaven Buscland, S 26°58'; E031°58', 23.01.2007, leg. JP RUDLOFF (MWM); paratypes: 2♂♂, same locality (MWM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 27-30 mm, it is grey, with a poorly defined reticular pattern and poorly distinguished dark grey spots, with a long black dash on the costa basally and a small spot in the discal cell apically. The hindwing is grey, patternless basally and on the dorsum, with a poorly defined reticular pattern on the outer margin. The ♀ is unknown.
The ♂ genitalia is very massive. The uncus is of medium length, rather thick; the tegumen is massive; the arms of the gnathos are almost reduced. The valvae are broad, rather short, strongly curved on the upper margin and smooth on the lower one. The juxta bears long leaf-like processes. The saccus is very massive, semicircular. The aedeagus is thick, short, with a massive screw-like cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica.
Diagnosis: The species differs in the presence of the dash on the costa and the dark spot near to the apex of the discal cell, the very massive saccus, the specific shape of the valva.
Etymology: The new species is named after a well known entomologist J.-P. RUDLOFF, who collected this new species.

***Aethalopteryx kisangani* spec. nov.** (text fig. 106, map 94, col. pl. 8: 21)
Material: Holotype ♂, Rep. Congo (Zaire), 17 km N Kisangani, Masako Field Stat., 388 m, N 00°36'; E25°15', 2–8.02.2008, leg. GURKOVICH/ZOLOTUHIN (MWM); paratypes: 3♂♂, Rep. Congo (Zaire), 35 km SSE Kisangani, Yoko vill., 413 m, N 00°17'; E25°17', 12.-15.02.2008, leg. GURKOVICH/ZOLOTUHIN (MWM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 24-26 mm, it is white, with a well defined reticular pattern of slender transverse wavy pale brown streaks all over the wing area uniformly, with a row of brown spots and streaks of different size on the costa, with a brown oval spot cubitally in the discal area. The anal margin of the forewing has a brownish suffusion. The hindwing is white, with a rather well-defined brown wavy pattern. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is triangular, with an apical area of sclerotization. The tegumen is medium-sized; the arms of the gnathos are almost completely reduced; the valvae are smooth at margins, slightly widening distally. The juxta bears long lanceolate lateral processes. The saccus is very massive, semicircular. The aedeagus is short, thick, with a long slender ribbon-like cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica.

Diagnosis: The species is well distinguished by a very pale colouration, the specifically developed brown wavy pattern, the long ribbon-like cornutus.

***Aethalopteryx s u l a k i* spec. nov.** (text fig. 107, map 95, col. pl. 8: 22)
Material: Holotype ♂, Kenya, Eastern Province, Umg. Meru, 2 km NE Isiolo, S00°21.623; E37°36.231, 23.IV. 2010, 1080 m, lux, leg. H. SULAK (MWM, GPrMWM-17169).
Description: The length of the forewing is 13 mm, it is darkened basally, with an oblique pale broad band and a minutely streak pattern in the discal area, with a grey zone from the postdiscal area to the outer margin and a poorly defined brown reticular pattern on it. The hindwing is white, with a slender brown fringe. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is long, slender, with an area of sclerotization apically. The tegumen is small; the arms of the gnathos are almost completely reduced; the valvae are smooth at margins, slightly widened medially. The juxta bears long lanceolate lateral processes. The saccus is very broad, semicircular. The aedeagus is short, thick, with a thick massive screw-like cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica.
Diagnosis: The species differs from the known generic members in the smaller size. It is closely related to the described species from the southern regions of Somalia, *A. simillima* (HAMPSON, 1916) and *A. steniptera* (HAMPSON, 1916), and differs from it in the absence of the black spot in the cubital area of the forewing and the very long uncus.

Genus ***A c o s m a* gen. nov.** (type species: *Acosma* ***g u r k o i* spec. nov.**)

Description: The moths are medium-sized. The antennae are cup-shaped, bipectinate from the base to the middle of their length, with no rami afterwards to the apex. The thorax and the abdomen are covered with grey hairs. The forewing is pale, with a reticular pattern. The hindwing is white, patternless. The ♀♀ are unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is thick, curved, beak-shaped apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are completely reduced. The valvae are slightly curved on the upper margin, semicircular and broad apically. The lower margin of the valva bears a pair of wide denticles, separated with a deep incision. The outer margin of the proximal denticle is sclerotized which is likely to form the modified sacculus. The juxta is massive, with long lateral processes, divergent at acute angle. The saccus is massive, semicircular. The aedeagus is much shorter than the valva, strongly curved in the proximal third, with a dorsal opening of the vesica. The opening of the vesica is strongly sclerotized on one of the margins and as long as 4/5 of the aedeagus' length.
Diagnosis: The moths differ from the known genera of the subfamily in the smaller size, the strongly modified sacculus (in the shape of broad denticles on the lower margin of the valva), which is an apomorphy for the new genus, and with a specifically modified aedeagus, with the modification of the vesica in particular.

***Acosma g u r k o i* spec. nov.** (text fig. 108, map 96, col. pl. 8: 23)
Material: Holotype ♂, South Sudan, East Equatorial State, Akotos province, Lolibai Mts., 1300 m, 15.08.-10.09.2010, leg. VLADIMIR GURKO (MWM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 12 mm, it is dirty grey, paler from the base to the medial area of the discal zone, with a thick reticular pattern of grey wavy transverse striae all over the wing area. The hindwing is grey. ♂ genitalia: See genus description.

Genus ***Strigocossus*** HOULBERT, 1916
Ét. Lep. Comp. **11**: 85 (type species: *Strigocossus leucopteris* HOULBERT, 1916).

Synonymy:
= *Xylocossus* Houlbert, 1916, Ét. Lep. Comp. **11**: 85. Type species: *Zeuzera capensis* WALKER, 1856.

Strigocossus leucopteris HOULBERT, 1916
Èt. Lep. Comp. **11**: 84, fig. 20.
LT: „Johann-Albrechts-Höhe, Kamerun". Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: Cameroon.

Strigocossus cretacea (BUTLER, 1878) (col. pl. 7: 7)
Zenzera (sic) *cretacea* BUTLER, 1878, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **2** (5): 463-464.
LT: Ellongo, Madagascar. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagascar (SAALMÜLLER, 1884; HOULBERT, 1916).

Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes malgacica* HOULBERT, 1916, Ét. Lep. Comp. **11**: 81, figs 16-17. LT: environs de Tananarive. Type material (lectotype) in MNHN.

Strigocossus ambahona (VIETTE, 1954) **stat**. et **comb. nov.**
Xylocossus cretacea BTL. subsp. ambahona n. VIETTE, 1954, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madagascar (E) **5**: 67.
LT: Madagascar central, massif e l'Ankaratra, station de Manjakatompo, forêt d'Ambahona.
Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Madagascar.

Strigocossus moderatus (WALKER, 1856)
Zeuzera moderata WALKER, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1533.
LT: Sierra Leone. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Sierra Leone (HOULBERT, 1916).

Strigocossus crassus (DRURY, 1782) (col. pl. 7: 8)
Phalaena (*Noctua*) *crassa* DRURY, 1782, Ill. Nat. Hist. **3**: Pl. 2: 1.
LT: Sierra Leon[e]. Type material is lost? Distribution: Africa (from Cental to Southern Africa). Notes: Venation illustrated in TURNER (1918).

Synonymy:
= *Duomitus lunifera* HAMPSON, 1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 130-131. LT: Sierra Leone. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.
= *Duomitus polioplaga* HAMPSON, 1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 131. LT: S. Nigeria, Lagos, Olokemeji [Nigeria]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Xyleutes speciosus* HOULBERT, 1916, Ét. Lep. Comp. **11**: 83, fig. 19. LT: vallée du fleuve Quango, qui coule dans la région méridionale du Cameroun. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.

Strigocossus capensis (WALKER, 1856)
Zeuzera capensis WALKER, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1533.
LT: Port Natal [S. Africa, Natal prov.]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: From Central (Tanzania) to Southern Africa (HOULBERT, 1916; HOLLAND, 1920; PINHEY, 1979; VÁRI et al., 2002).
Host: *Cassia bicapsularis* L. (Uganda), *C. siamea* LAM. (Uganda), *C. laevigata* WILLD. (Uganda), *C. didymobotrya* FRESEN. (E. Af-

rica), *Ricinus communis* (E. and S. Africa), *Pavonia columella* (S. Africa) (PINHEY, 1979; SCHOORL, 1990, KROON, 1999).
Synonymy:
= *Xyleutes sjoestedti* AURIVILLIUS, 1910, Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimandjaro **2**: 50-51. LT: Kilimandjaro, Kibonoto in der Kulturzone. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHS.
= *Azygophleps flavitincta* HAMPSON, 1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) **6**: 130. LT: BE Africa, Njoro [Central Kenya]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.

Strigocossus vosseleri (GAEDE, 1930) **comb. nov.**
Xyleutes sjoestedti vosseleri GAEDE, 1930, Gross-Schmett. Erde **14**: 546, Taf. 80b.
LT: Moschi, D. O. Africa [Tanzania]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB. Distribution: South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Cameroun, Gabon etc. (PINHEY, 1979; VÁRI et al., 2002). Host: *Cassia*, *Pterolobium* (PINHEY, 1979).

Strigocossus guillemei (HOULBERT, 1916)
Xyleutes Guillemei HOULBERT, 1916, Ét. Lep. Comp. **11**: 82, fig. 18.
LT: Congo belge, dans la région de M'Pala, sur les bords du lac Tanganyika.
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNMH. Distribution: Congo.

Strigocossus tandoensis (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927)
Azygophleps tandoensis BETHUNE-BAKER, 1927, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) **20**: 333.
LT: N'Dalla Tando, N. Angola. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH. Distribution: Angola, Malawi, Kenya, Congo (FLETCHER, 1968).

Strigocossus h e p i a l o i d e s **spec. nov.** (text fig. 109, map 97, col. pl. 8: 24)
Material: Holotype ♀, Tanganyika-Terr., Ugano, b. Songea, 16.11.[19]34, F. ZIMMER (MNHW).
Description: The length of the forewing is 37 mm. The thorax and the abdomen are densely covered with greyish brown hairs. The forewing is dark greyish brown, patternless, with a poorly defined pale brown slender border and a brown fringe. The hindwing is grey, with a unicoloured grey fringe. The ♂ is unknown.
The ♀ genitalia forms an ovipositor. The apophyses posteriores are twice longer than the anteriores ones. The opening of the ostium is poorly recessed; the ductus bursae is slender, short, membranous; the corpus bursae is voluminous, saccular, with a small stellate signum near the apex. The ductus seminalis is slender, separated from the corpus bursae apically. The ovipositor lobes are narrowing towards the apex, cylindrical.
Diagnosis: The species is well distinguished from generic members with the unicoloured greyish brown colouration of the forewing.

Strigocossus mediopallens (FLETCHER, 1968)
Azygophleps mediopallens FLETCHER, 1968, Ruwenzori Expedition 1952 **1** (8): 326-327, figs 4-5, 44.
LT: Ruwenzori, Namwanba Valley [Uganda].
Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia (ROUGEOT, 1977).

Strigocossus ochricosta (FLETCHER, 1968) (Pl. VII: fig. 9)
Azygophleps ochricosta FLETCHER, 1968, Ruwenzori Expedition 1952 **1** (8): 326-327, figs 2-3, 45-46.
LT: Vumba, S. Rhodesia (Botswana). Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
Distribution: Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Botswana, Guinea, S. Africa (FLETCHER, 1968; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Strigocossus kilimandjarae (LE CERF, 1914)
Azygophleps kilimandjarae LE CERF, 1914, Bull. Soc. Ent. France **1914**: 399.
LT: Neu-Moschi (Kilimandjaro). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: Kenya, Tanzania.

Strigocossus k u s h i t **spec. nov.** (text fig. 110, map 98, col. pl. 7: 2, 3)
Material: Holotype ♂, SE Ethiopia, Bale, 11 km SW Goba, 3140 m, Bale Mts., 26.4.2006, leg. R. BECK & TAMRAT (MWM). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data (MWM), 1 ♂, Ethiopia, Dinshu, Bale mountains, No. 354, 1980.11.1., leg. DEMETER (MBNH), 2 ♀♀, SE Ethiopia, Bale, 13 km S Goba, 3070 m, 5.04.2010, leg. M. & M. DIETL, R. BECK & H. BEKELE (MWM).
Description: The ♂ forewing length is 30-31 mm, the ♀ one is 40 mm. The forewing is cream-coloured with a typical pattern for the generic members, with a row of small black spots on the costa, a dark area basally, with a broad postdiscal band from the costa to the middle of the anal margin, and with a reticular pattern on the pale background between the veins. The hindwing is white, with a clearly defined reticular pattern, better developed laterally. The fringe is bright. The ♀ is much larger than the ♂. The colouration is paler; the forewing apex is more rounded. The hindwing is pale brown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is slender, medium in its length, slightly broadened apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are rather thick, short, fused with the tegumen with a slender membrane. The valvae are broad, short, smooth on the costal margin, and strongly curved on the ventral margin. The juxta bears long strongly sclerotized lateral processes, covered with small tubercles apically. The saccus is semicircular, very small. The aedeagus is thick, short. The vesica has a long large cornutus and a scabination throughout the surface.
Diagnosis: The new species differs well in the larger size, the contrast black-and-pale pattern, very broad valvae, long lateral processes of the juxta.

Genus ***Sinjaeviella*** YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 360 (type species: *Sinjaeviella elegantissima* YAKOVLEV, 2009).

Sinjaeviella elegantissima YAKOVLEV, 2009 (col. pl. 7: 10)
Euroasian Entomol. J. **8** (3): 360, fig. 21, pl. IV: 31.
LT: Congo, Odzala N.P. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Congo.

Sinjaeviella r e n a t a e **spec. nov.** (text fig. 111, map 99, col. pl. 8: 27)
Material: Holotype ♂, Ghana, Opro River Reserve, 3.-8.4.[19]66, Leg. S. ENDRODI-YOUNGA (ZSM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 14 mm, it is acute apically, pale brown, dark on the costa, with a well defined dark dash on the dorsum and with a poorly defined reticular pattern on the wing periphery. The hindwing is pale brown, darkened on the anal area, with a poorly defined reticular pattern. The ♀ is unknown.

♂ genitalia: The uncus is long, slender, slightly widening towards the apex. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are reduced. The valvae are parallel-sided, smooth at margins and skew on the outer margin. The juxta bears long lateral processes, directed upwards. The saccus is semicircular, medium-sized. The aedeagus is lost as the abdomen is damaged by pests of collections.
Diagnosis: The new species differs from *S. elegantissima* YAKOVLEV, 2009 in the absence of the pattern on the forewing apically, the slightly smaller size, the better defined dark area on the dorsum of the forewing.
Etymology: The new species is named after my sister Dr. med. RENATA SHAMNE.

Genus ***Azygophleps*** HAMPSON, 1892
Fauna Brit. India 1: 309 (type species: *Hepialis scalaris* FABRICIUS, 1775).

Synonymy:
= *Azygophlebs* (sic), AURIVILLIUS (1925), Ergeb. Zweit. Deutsch. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1910-1911: 1349

Azygophleps liturata (AURIVILLIUS, 1879)
Zeuzera liturata AURIVILLIUS, 1879, Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens **7**: 48-49
LT: Damara [Namibia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHS. Distribution: Namibia, Botswana, S. Africa (GRÜNDBERG, 1910; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera aurivillii* KIRBY, 1892, Cat. Lep. Het. **1**: 872. Replacement name for *Zeuzera liturata* AURIVILLIUS, 1879.

Azygophleps leopardina DISTANT, 1902
Entomologist **35**: 213-214.
LT: Transvaal, Pretoria. Type material: holotype (by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: South Africa, Zambia, Namibia, Kenya (PINHEY, 1979).

Synonymy:
= *Azygophleps borchmanni* GRÜNBERG, 1910, Denkschr. Med.-Naturwiss. Ges. Jena. **4**: 140. LT: Rietfontein [E. Namibia]. Type material (syntypes) in MHUB.
= *Azygophleps leopardinae* (sic), DALLA-TORRE (1923), Lep. Cat. **29**: 43.

Azygophleps nubilosa HAMPSON, 1910
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 129.
LT: Uganda. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Uganda, Tanzania, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Azygophleps atrifasciata HAMPSON, 1910
Proc. Zool. Soc. London **1910**: 481.
LT: N.E. Rhodesia, Kalungwisi distr., High Plateau [Zambia]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
Distribution: Zimbabwe, Zambia, Uganda, Kenya, Angola, Malawi, S. Africa (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Azygophleps regia (STAUDINGER, 1891)
Zeuzera (?) Regia STAUDINGER, 1891, Dt. Ent. Z. Iris **4**: 253.
LT: Hadjin [Turkey]. Type material (cotypes) in MHUB.
Distribution: Turkei, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq (STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901; WILTSHIRE, 1944, 1957; DANIEL, 1963; DE FREINA, 1983).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera regina* (sic), WILTSHIRE (1957), Lep. Iraq: 146.

Azygophleps afghanistanensis (DANIEL, 1964)
Zeuzera regia afghanistanensis DANIEL, 1964, Opuscula Zool. **77**: 6.
LT: „O-Afghanistan, Sarobi, Gulbahar". Type material: holotype (by original designation) in ZSM. Distribution: Afghanistan.

Azygophleps albofasciata (MOORE, 1879)
Zenzera (sic) *albofasciata* MOORE, 1879a, Descr. of new ind. lep. ins. from the coll. of the late Mr. W. S. ATKINSON, M.A., F.L.S. & c., director of the Public Instruction, Bengal: 87.
LT: Darjiling [India]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MHUB.
Distribution: India, Pakistan, ? W. China (COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; LEECH, 1898; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976).

Azygophleps confucianus YAKOVLEV, 2006
Tinea **19** (3): 205-207, figs, 18-19, 54.
LT: China, SE Tibet, Markam. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM.
Distribution: China (SE Tibet, NW Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Qinghai) (Chen, 1993).

Azygophleps inclusa (WALKER, 1856) (col. pl. 7: 11)
Zeuzera inclusa WALKER, 1856, List. Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1534
LT: Port Natal [Durban, South Africa]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Host: *Indigofera* L. (LE PELLEY, 1959].
Distribution: ? Sudan, ? Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Malawi, Mosambique, Botswana, South Africa, Lesotho, Uganda, Congo, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cot de Ivoire (REBEL, 1907; GRÜNDBERG, 1910; POULTON, 1916; FLETCHER, 1968; ROUGEOT, 1977; PINHEY, 1979; WILTSHIRE, 1986, 1990; LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998; HACKER, 1999; HACKER et al., 1999; Hacker et al., 2001; VÁRI et al., 2002; KOPIJ, 2005).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera petax* WALLENGREN, 1860, Wien. Ent. Monatschr. **4** (2): 43. LT: Caffraria orientali [S. Africa]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHS.

Azygophleps larseni YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 112, map 100, col. pl. 8: 28-29)
Material: Holotype ♂, S. Oman, Dhofar, Rakyut, H - 0-20 m, 120 km W of Salalah, 10.09.2007, leg. JAKL (MWM). Paratypes: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality (MWM, RYB); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Oman, Dhofar prov., Jebel Samhan Mts., 900-1100 m, Tawi Attair region, 3.-9.09.2007, leg. ST. JAKL (MWM); 1 ♂, Oman, Musandam, Wadi Salalla, 27.02.1979, leg. LARSEN (BMNH); 2 ♀♀, Yemen, Sokotra, Ayhft river Valley, 25.11.2008, SALDAITENE & SALDAITIS (MWM); 5 ♂♂, S. Iran, Hormozgan prov., Beshagerd Mts., 26°34'N; 57°54'E, leg. V. SINIAEV & A. PLUTENKO (MWM),

1 ♂, 1 ♀, Republik of Yemen, Prov. Ta'izz, 13°25'N; 44°15'E, Wadi Warazan, 1150 m, 7 km NW Ar Rahidah, 17.11.1996, leg. BISCHOFF/HACKER/SCHREIER (coll. H. HACKER); 2 ♂♂, Iraq, Bagdad Umg., bis 100 km Südost, Mai 2000, leg. Dr. A. AWWAD (MWM).
Description: The length of the forewing is 21-24 mm, it is white medially, with a row of small red streaks in the medial area and with a row of small black dots on the costa. The postdiscal area has a slender reticular pattern; the cubital area has the grey brown zone covered with a large number of transverse black slender streaks. The fringe is bright. The hindwing is white, with a very slender grey border and a poorly defined reticular pattern apically.
The ♂ genitalia are typical for the genus. The uncus is triangular; the tegumen is small; the arms of the gnathos are reduced. The valvae are lanceolate, parallel-sided. The juxta bears long lateral processes. The saccus is medium-sized, semicircular. The aedeagus is very thick, short, with long stria-like cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica.
Diagnosis: The species is closely related to the African species *Azygophleps inclusa* (WALKER, 1856) and differs from it in the paler colouration, better defined red elements of the forewing pattern, elongate juxtan processes.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Dr. TORBEN LARSEN.

***Azygophleps kovtunovitchi* spec. nov.** (text fig. 113, map 101, col. pl. 7: 12)
Material: Holotype ♂, Lesotho, 45 km Mokhothand, 18.01.2008, leg. P. USTJUZHANIN & V. KOVTUNOVICH (ZISP). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same locality (MWM, RYB).
Description: The length of the forewing is 26-28 mm, it has a row of black dots on the costa, a slender long lengthwise white area from the base to the apex with red streaks and dots on the white background. The remaining wing area has a thick reticular pattern of numerous transverse black wavy striae. The hindwing is white, with a thick reticular pattern laterally. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is thick, triangular; the tegumen is medium-sized; the arms of the gnathos are reduced; the valvae are parallel-sided, leaf-like, broad; the juxta is heart-shaped, with long up-directed lateral processes; the saccus is medium-sized, semicircular. The aedeagus is thick, poorly curved in the middle third, slightly shorter than the valva, with a large screw-like cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica.
Diagnosis: The new species is related to the species group *Azygophleps inclusa - larseni* and differs from it in the larger size, the darker colouration and the heart-shaped juxta.
Etymology: The new species is named after the Russian entomologist Dr. VASILIJ KOVTUNOVICH.

Azygophleps sheikh YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 114, map 102, col. pl. 7: 13, col. pl. 8: 30)
Material: Holotype ♂, W Saudi Arabia, N-Asir, 40 km W Taif, 1000 m, 27.10.1997, leg. A. LEGRAIN (MWM). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data (MWM), 1 ♀, S. Yemen, Lahej Governorate, 9 km SSW Al Dhala, Thee Gelal, 1250 m, 21.06.1987, leg. B. MÜLLER (MWM); 1 ♀, Saudi Arabia, Asir, Muhayl, 800 m, 8.1.1983, A. R. PITTAWAY (BMNH).
Description: The length of the forewing is 16 mm, it is white, with clearly defined small black dots on the costa, with a broad snow-white area in the medial zone. Areas of sparse streak pattern are visible enough on the background of the black slender reticular pattern on the dorsum to give the effect of white spots on the shaded background. The fringe is white. The hindwing is white, the fringe is white.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is very massive, slender, slightly widened basally; the tegumen is rather massive; the arms of the gnathos are reduced. The valvae are rather broad, lanceolate, parallel-sided. The juxta is broad, saddle-shaped, with long lateral processes, directed upwards. The saccus is medium-sized, semicircular. The aedeagus is of medium thickness, short, with a long stria-like cornutus in the lateral surface of the vesica.
Diagnosis: Externally the new species is related to *A. pusilla* (WALKER, 1856), *A. albovittata* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908 and *A. asylas* (CRAMER, 1779), and differs from them in the presence of pale spots on the forewing, the irregular white area in the medial zone of the forewing, the very slender uncus.

Azygophleps sponda (WALLENGREN, 1875)
Zeuzera sponda WALLENGREN, 1875, Öfver. Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förh. **32** (1): 96.
LT: Transvaalia [S. Africa, Transvaal]. Type material (? syntypes) in MNHS. Distribution: S. Africa.

Azygophleps cooksoni PINHEY, 1968
Ann. Transvaal Mus. **25** (9): 156, pl. 13: 2.
LT: Muden, Natal. Type material (holotype by original designation) in National Museum of Bulawayo [Zimbabwe].
Distribution: Southern Africa (Natal Prov.) (VÁRI et al., 2002).

Azygophleps melanophele HAMPSON, 1910
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **8** (6): 130.
LT: S. Nigeria, Sapele [Kenya]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: Central Africa.

Azygophleps ganzelkozikmundi YAKOVLEV, 2009
Euroasian Ent. J. **8** (3): 359-360.
LT: Uele, Paulis [Congo]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MRAC. Distribution: Camerun, Congo.

Azygophleps asylas (CRAMER, 1779)
Phalaena asylas CRAMER, 1779, Uitland. kap.: 61-62, pl. CXXXVII (C).
LT: Cape [S. Africa]. Type material is lost?
Distribution: Central to Southern Africa (GRÜNDBERG, 1910; ARORA, 1976; PINHEY, 1979; VÁRI et al., 2002).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera strigulosa* WALKER, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1534. LT: Cape [S. Africa]. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH.
= *Zeuzera canadensis* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854], Sammlung aussereuropäscher Schmetterlinge **1** (1): 58, Fig. 168. The synonymy was established by HOLLAND [1898]. LT: Quebec (error).

Azygophleps pusilla (WALKER, 1856)
Zeuzera pusilla WALKER, 1856, List Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **7**: 1538.
LT: North India. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH. Distribution: India (SWINHOE, 1892; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976).

Azygophleps albovittata BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) **2**: 263.
LT: N. Nigeria, Lokoja District. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Kongo, Kenya, Guinea, Zimbabwe. Host: In Nigeria - Groundnuts (CARTER & DEEMING, 1980).

Azygophleps pallens (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]) **comb. nov.**
Phragmataecia pallens HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854], Sammlung aussereuropäscher Schmetterlinge **1** (1): Taf. [35]: 169.
LT: Guinea. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.
Distribution: Sierra-Leone, Uganda, Nigeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Sudan (AURIVILLIUS, 1925; FLETCHER, 1968; SCHOORL, 1990).

Azygophleps simplex AURIVILLIUS, 1905
Owk. f. Zool. 2 (12): 42.
LT: [Nigeria]. Type material (syntypes?) in MNHS.

Azygophleps lilyae **spec. nov.** (text fig. 115, map 103, col. pl. 7: 15)
Material: Holotype ♂, Tanzania, Mbulu in town, 1800 m, S 03°52'00", E 035°32'17", 02.-04.04.2007, leg. STRÖHLE (MSW). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data (MSW); 1 ♂, Tanzania, Ruvuma reg., Kitai savanna, 1020 m, 10.42S, 035.12E, 24.3.2006 (PH. DARGE) (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 10 mm, it is elongate, grey, with a broad long white dash in the medial wing area (from the base to the outer margin), underlined laterally with a row of red dots, with a white dash cubitally running from the base to the middle of the wing's length, covered with numerous rounded red spots. The forewing area has numerous transverse dark grey streaks between the veins. The hindwing is grey, patternless. The fringe of the both wings is grey, unicoloured. The fringe near to the anal margin of the hindwing is white. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is relatively short, rounded apically, narrow. The tegumen is compact. The arms of the gnathos are reduced. The valvae are long, smooth at margins, rounded on the distal margin. The juxta is large, with long leaf-like lateral processes. The saccus is small, semicircular. The aedeagus is slender, short. The vesica has a slender ribbon-like cornutus.
Diagnosis: The new species is distinguished by the very small size and the grey background of the forewing, the very small cornutus. The species belongs to the *Azygophleps inclusa* (WALKER, 1856) group.
Etymology: The new species is named after the wife of Mr. MANFRED STRÖHLE - Mrs. LILYA STRÖHLE.

Azygophleps legraini YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 116, map 104, col. pl. 7: 16)
Material: Holotype ♂, Cameroun, Adamaoua, nr. Ngaoundéré, Ngaoundaba, 1350 m, 14.-19.10.2004, LEGRAIN (MRAC).
Description: The forewing length is 9,5 mm, it is broad, short, rounded apically. The ground colour is bright yellow. The forewing is covered with rather broad transverse black bands, interrupted in the discal cell area on the uniform lemon background. The hindwing is grey, yellow and patternless in the basal area and on the anal margin, with a poorly defined transverse streak pattern. The fringe of the wings is lemon. The thorax and the abdomen are densely covered with lemon hairs.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is short, rounded apically. The tegumen is relatively massive. The arms of the gnathos are reduced. The valvae are lanceolate, long, narrow, smooth at margins. The juxta bears a pair of ribbon-like lateral processes. The saccus is small, semicircular. The aedeagus is thick, short. The vesica contains a large ribbon-like cornutus. The ♀ is unknown.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the very small size, the very short and broad forewing, the bright yellow colouration, lanceolate valvae.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Dr. A. LEGRAIN who collected this new species.

Azygophleps godswindow YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 117, map 105, col. pl. 7: 17)
Material: Holotype ♂, RSA, Mpumalanga, nr. Graskop, 1750 m, God's Window Rd., 05.03.2005, LEGRAIN (MRAC). Paratypes: 1 ♂ (coll.LEGRAIN) RSA, Mpumalanga, nr. Barberton, Saddelback, 07.03.2003., leg.LEGRAIN, 1 ♂ (RYB), S. Africa, Kwazulu Natal, Sanyati Farm, Louwsburg env., iGwala gwala NR., S27°34'; E31°18, 1040 m, 27.01.2009, leg. V. KOVTUNOVICH & P. USTJUZHANIN.
Description: The forewing length is 22 mm, it is narrow, long, rounded apically. The ground colour is bright yellow. The forewing is covered with narrow black transverse streaks, except for the discal cell with small black dots on the lemon background. The hindwing is yellow, black basally, with a well defined transverse black streak pattern, with the yellow, patternless anal margin. The fringe of both wings is lemon. The thorax and the abdomen are densely covered with lemon hairs. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is slender, acute apically. The tegumen is compact. The arms of the gnathos are completely reduced. The valvae are broad, relatively short, smooth at margins. The juxta bears long, narrow lateral processes. The saccus is semicircular, small. The aedeagus is very small, short. The vesica contains a small cornutus.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the brighter yellow colouration. It is distinguished from the previous species by the much larger size and the shape of the forewing, typical for the genus. The aedeagus is very small, the valvae are relatively broad.

Azygophleps otello **spec. nov.** (text fig. 118, map 106, col. pl. 7: 18-19)
Material: Holotype ♂, Mauritania, Boghe, 11.9.[19]67, leg. Dr. POLITZAR (ZSM); Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality (ZSM).
Description: The forewing length is 19-21 mm. The body is covered with white hairs. The wings are white. The forewing has numerous black dots, streaks and short transverse bands, with a pair of rather broad postdiscal and submarginal bands, and no black elements cubitally and in the discal cell apically. The hindwing is white, with a poorly defined dark streak pattern, strengthening medially. The ♀ is similar and differs with the slightly more elongate abdomen only from the ♂.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is slender, long, beak-shaped apically. The tegumen is small. The arms of the gnathos are completely reduced. The valvae are broad, long, curved on the costal margin and slightly erect apically. The juxta bears broad leaf-like lateral processes. The saccus is trapezoid, protruding backwards. The aedeagus is massive, with crests on the lateral surface. The vesica contains a pair of long ribbon-like cornuti, an area of scabination on the lateral surface, and a small membraneous appendix in the middle third.
Diagnosis: The new species is related to *A. leopardina* DISTANT, 1902 and differs from it by the smaller size, smaller dots on the forewing, the lightened hindwing, the specifically modified vesica (the presence of the pair of cornuti, the zone of scabination and the membraneous appendix).

Azygophleps equatorialis **spec. nov.** (text fig. 119, map 107, col. pl. 7: 20)
Material: Holotype ♂, Congo, Odzala NP, 0,23N; 14,50E, 29.01.-03.03.1997, leg. SINIAEV & MURZIN (MWM). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, Rep. Congo (Zaire), 35 km SSE Kisangani, Yoko vill., 413 m, N 00°17'; E25°17', 12.-15.02.2008, leg. GURKOVICH/ZOLOTUHIN (MWM, RYB).

Description: The forewing length is 14 mm, it is white, with a row of rounded black dots on the costa, with black transverse streaks throughout the wing, denser on the anal margin. The hindwing is white. The fringe is bright and white. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is relatively short, beak-shaped apically. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are completely reduced. The valvae are broad, leaf-like, widened in the middle third. The juxta is small, with small up-directed lateral processes. The saccus is massive, semicircular. The aedeagus is thick, short, with folds on the surface. The vesica contains a pair of ribbon-like cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species is well distinguished externally by the white colouration, with smaller dark dots, broadened in the middle third of the valvae, the tiny juxta.

Azygophleps scalaris (FABRICIUS, 1775)
Phalaena (*Hepialus*) *scalaris* FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst, Ent.: 590.
LT: China. Type material is lost. Distribution: Pakistan, India, China, Sri-Lanka, Maynmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Mauritania, Somali, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Congo, Kenya, Angola, Namibia, Tanzania, Sudan (HAMPSON, 1892; SWINHOE, 1892; COTES & SWINHOE, 1887; TAMS, 1927; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976; YAKOVLEV, 2004b).
Host: *Sesbania grandiflora* PERZ., *S. roxburghii* MERR., *S. bispinosa*, *S. javanica*, *S. sesban*, *Crotalaria* L. (GARDNER, 1945; PHOLBBON, 1965; ARORA, 1976; ROBINSON et al., 2001).

Synonymy:
= *Zeuzera bivittata* WALKER, 1865, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. **32** (suppl. 2): 586-587. LT: North Hindostan. Type material (syntypes) in BMNH.

Azygophleps aburae (PLÖTZ, 1880)
Zeuzera aburae PLÖTZ, 1880, Stettin. Ent. Z. **41**: 77.
LT: Bei Aburi [Ghana]. Type material is lost? Distribution: Zimbabwe, Kenya, Ghana, Cameroon, Sudan (AURIVILLIUS, 1925a, b; SCHOORL, 1990).

Azygophleps boisduvalii (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854)
Zeuzera boisduvalii HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854, Sammlung aussereuropäischer Schmetterlinge **1** (1): 58, Taf. 35: 167.
LT: Gatam (Sierra Leone). Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MNHN.
Distribution: Africa (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Cameroon, Nigeria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Malawi, Côte d'Ivoire) (WALKER, 1856; HOLLAND, 1920; AURIVILLIUS, 1925b; FLETCHER, 1968; SCHOORL, 1990).

Genus ***Sansara*** YAKOVLEV, 2004
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 386 (type species: *Sansara hreblayi* YAKOVLEV, 2004).

Sansara hreblayi YAKOVLEV, 2004 (col. pl. 7: 21)
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 387.
LT: Thailand, Changwat Nan, 5 km N of Bo Luang. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Thailand.

Sansara naumanni YAKOVLEV, 2004 (col. pl. 7: 21)
Atalanta **35** (3/4): 387.
LT: Thailand, Changwat Chiang Mai, 4 km SE of Pang Faen. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Thailand.

Sansara pallidalae (HAMPSON, 1892)
Cossus pallidalae HAMPSON, 1892, Fauna Brit. India **1**: 306.
LT: Sikhim [India, Sikkim].
Type material (holotype by monotypy) in BMNH. Distribution: India (Sikkim), Bhutan (DUDGEON, 1899; GAEDE, 1933; ARORA, 1976).

Sansara dea (YAKOVLEV, 2006) **comb. nov.**
Lakshmia dea YAKOVLEV, 2006b, Tinea **19** (3): 209.
LT: Nepal, Dhaulagiri Himal, 8 km SW Tatopani, 28°27'N; 83°37'E. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Nepal.

Subfamily **Pseudocossinae** HEPPNER, 1984
Ent. News. **95** (3): 99-100 (type genus: *Pseudocossus* KENRICK, 1914)

Genus ***Pseudocossus*** KENRICK, [1914]
Trans. Ent. Soc. London. 1913: 590 (type species: *Pseudocossus uliginosus* KENRICK, [1914]).

Pseudocossus boisduvalli VIETTE, 1955
Lambillionea **55**: 98-99.
LT: E. Madagascar, env. de Perinet, alt. 910 m, forêt d'Analamazoatra.
Type material: holotype (by monotypy) in MNHN. Distribution: Madagaskar.

Pseudocossus uliginosus KENRICK, [1914]
Trans. Ent. Soc. London. **1913**: 590.
LT: [Central Madagascar]. Type material (lectotype [VIETTE, 1951]) in BMNH. Distribution: Madagaskar.

Pseudocossus m i n e t i **spec. nov.** (text fig. 120, map 108, col. pl. 7: 22)
Material: Holotype ♂, [Madagaskar], Diego Suarez [Antseranana], 16 July 1917, G. MELOU (BMNH).
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm. The thorax is covered with brown hairs with sparse bluish iridescent scales. The abdomen is covered with pale grey scales. The forewing is brown, with a suffusion of blue iridescent scales throughout the wing, more expressed basally and in the postdiscal area. The costal margin does not have a suffusion, except the small area near the base. The fringe is brown, with sparse iridescent scales close to the tornus. The hindwing is brown, patternless, the fringe is white.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is broad, short, with a broad shallow incision medially. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are long, of medium thickness. The gnathos is poorly structured, medium-sized. The valvae are oval, smooth at margins. The juxta is very small. The saccus is semicircular, broad. The aedeagus is slightly shorter than the valva, straight, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica does not contain cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the specific brown colouration with the dense suffusion of iridescent scales, the shallow bifurcation of the uncus.

Etymology: The new species is named after the well-known entomologist Dr. JOEL MINET.

Pseudocossus vietteI **spec. nov.** (text fig. 121, map 109, col. pl. 7: 23)
Material: Holotype ♂, Station Perinet [Andasibe], 149 km east of Tananarivo, January 1933, Mme N. D'OLSOUFIEFF (BMNH)
Description: The forewing length is 16 mm. The thorax is covered with brown scales; the abdomen is covered with grey scales with a suffusion of bluish iridescent scales. The forewing is brown with sparse iridescent scales basally, with a broad pale brown area without a suffusion of iridescent scales from the brown area at the base to the submarginal one; the submarginal and marginal zones have a dark brown area with an admixture of optical scales. The hindwing is dark brown. The fringe of all wings is pale brown. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is elongate, short, with a relatively narrow and deep medial incision. The tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are long, of medium thickness. The gnathos is poorly structured, medium-sized. The valvae are oval, unsmooth at margins, with a rather deep incision on the ventral margin. The juxta is very small. The saccus is semicircular, small. The aedeagus is shorter than the valva, slightly curved, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica does not contain cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs by a very broad brown area in the medial part of the forewing, the relatively small saccus, the unsmooth ventral margin of the valva, the relatively deep bifurcation of the uncus.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well-known entomologist Dr. P. VIETTE who investigated in Lepidoptera of Madagascar.

Pseudocossus olsoufieffae **spec. nov.** (text fig. 122, map 109, col. pl. 7: 24)
Material: Holotype ♂, Station Perinet [Andasibe], 149 km east of Tananarivo, January 1933, Mme N. D'OLSOUFIEFF (BMNH)
Description: The forewing length is 17 mm, is is dark brown, with a poorly defined pale brown pattern, better defined near to the costa and in medial areas of the wing, with a poorly defined suffusion of iridescent scales basally. The hindwing is patternless, brown. The fringe of the both wings is pale brown. The thorax and the abdomen are covered with pale brown scales. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is narrow, short, with a relatively narrow and very small medial incision. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are long, of medium thickness. The gnathos is poorly structured, large. The valvae are lanceolate, curved medially. The juxta is very small. The saccus is triangular, small. The aedeagus is slightly shorter than the valva, strongly curved in its proximal third, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica. The vesica does not contain cornuti.
Diagnosis: The species differst in the pale brown colouration, the curved valvae, the very small incision on the uncus, the triangular saccus.
Etymology: The new species is named after Mme. N. D'OLSOUFIEFF, she collected this new species.

Pseudocossus pljustchi YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** (text fig. 123, map 110, col. pl. 7: 25)
Material: Holotype ♂, C. Madagaskar, 100 km E Antananarivu, Perinet, 950 m, 23.12.2001, leg. I. PLJUSTCH (ZISP). Paratype: 1 ♂, same data (RYB); 1 ♂, NE Madagaskar, 40 km S Vohemar, 03-04.12.2005, leg. LEGRAIN (coll. A. LEGRAIN); 3 ♂♂, NW Madagaskar, nr. Ambanja, Ankifi-Beach, 29.11.-02.12.2005 leg. LEGRAIN (coll. A. LEGRAIN).
Description: The forewing length is 15 mm, it is black, with a poorly defined suffusion of iridescent blue scales basally and in the discal area between cubital veins. The hindwing is black, with a small lightened area basally. The fringe of both wings is black. The thorax and the abdomen are covered with black scales. The ♀ is unknown.
♂ genitalia: The uncus is very broad, with a broad incision medially. The tegumen is medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos are long, slender. The gnathos is small, poorly structured. The valvae are broad, rounded apically, smooth costally, with an incision ventrally near to the apex. The juxta is very small, strongly fused with the aedeagus. The saccus is semicircular, small. The aedeagus is slender, curved, with a dorso-apical opening of the vesica, equal to the ¼ of the aedeagus in its length. The vesica does not contain cornuti.
Diagnosis: The new species differs in the black colouration, the deep incision on the ventral margin of the valva.
Etymology: The new species is named after the well known entomologist Dr. IGOR PLJUSTCH who collected this new species.

Subfamily **Mehariinae subfam. nov.** (type genus: *Meharia* CHRÉTIEN, 1915)

Description: The moths are small, with a relatively elongate body. The eyes are naked. The ♂ antennae are bipectinate along their length; the ♀ ones are filiform. The ♀ is larger than the ♂. The proboscis is reduced. The legs are long, slender. The fore tibia bears a ribbon-like epiphysis. The forewing is elongate, rounded on the outer margin. The forewing pattern has alternate dark and pale spots and transverse bands. The hindwing is patternless.
The ♂ genitalia are simple, the uncus is unpaired, short, beak-shaped, the tegumen is massive. The arms of the gnathos are short, slightly broadened distally, fused to form the small gnathos. The valvae are short, broad, with no harpe and processes costally. The juxta does not bear lateral processes, simple; the saccus is protruding backwards, small. The aedeagus is rather long, slightly curved, with a more or less well developed dorso-apical sclerotization, forming the asymmetric aedeagus.
The ♀ genitalia do not form an ovipositor. The genitalia are of ditrysian type. The ovipositor lobes are short, slightly acute apically, covered with relatively short, thick bristles, in the shape of triangular sclerites, with long and rather wide apophyses posteriores on the lower part, strongly widening oar-like in the cranial fourth and bearing a slender membraneous-like border. The tergite and sternite of the 8th segment are fused to form a complete circle; the sternite is slightly swollen, membraneous caudally; the tergite is strongly elongate, bearing a pair of apophyses anteriores, widening oar-like cranially, approximately as long as the ½ length of the apophyses posteriores. The opening of the ostium is strongly protruding cranially, located on the membrane between the 7th and the 8th segments. The ostium is membraneous, with poorly sclerotized lateral bands. The antrum is membraneous, tube-shaped, 1 ½ times longer than the 8th tergite, narrowing strongly, separate form the membraneous ductus bursae. The corpus bursae is membraneous, saccular, without signa.
Diagnosis. The new subfamily is distinguished by a number of apomorphous characters:

1. the specific "tineoid appearance",
2. the reduction of the lateral processes of the juxta,
3. the specific dorso-lateral sclerotization of the asymmetric aedeagus,
4. ♀ genitalia, forming no ovipositor,
5. the specific ribbon-like epiphysis.

The new subfamily includes one genus only. The trophic relations are unknown. The generic members are typical for arid and sub arid regions of Tanzania, Northern Africa and Arabia to Northern Iran and the Southern Volga Region.

Genus ***Meharia*** CHRÉTIEN, 1915
Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. **84**: 367 (type species: *Meharia incurvariella* CHRÉTIEN, 1915).

Synonymy:
= Blalia RUNGS, [1943], 1942, Bull. Soc. Sc. Nat. Maroc. **22**: 174. Type species: *Blalia vittata* RUNGS, [1943].

Meharia philbyi BRADLEY, 1952
Entomologist **95** (1074): 241-242.
LT: Arabia, Kashabiya [Saudi Arabia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Arabian peninsula (Saudi Arabian, Yemen, Oman) (WILTSHIRE, 1982, 1990; HACKER, 1999; HACKER et al., 1999; HACKER et al., 2001; YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008b).

Meharia acuta WILTSHIRE, 1982
Fauna Saudi Arabia **4**: 276, pl. 1: 3, 3a.
LT: wadi Hanaka [Saudi Arabia]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
Distribution: Saudi Arabian, Oman, Yemen (WILTSHIRE, 1990; HACKER, 1999; YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008b).

Meharia hackeri SALDAITIS, IVINSKIS & YAKOVLEV in litt. (ZooKeys)
LT: S. Sokotra Island, Wadi Difarroha. Type material (holotype) in MWM. Distribution: Yemen (Sokotra Isl.)

Meharia tanganyikae BRADLEY, 1952
Entomologist **95** (1074): 242-244.
LT: Tanganyika, Ngaruka. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: E. Africa (YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008b).

Meharia semilactea (WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905) (col. pl. 7: 26-27)
Alavona semilactea WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905, Novit. Zool. **12**: 32, pl. 4 (12).
LT: Nakheila, R. Atbara [NW Sudan]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH. Distribution: Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Oman, UAE, Yemen, Egypt (Sinai peninsula), N. Sudan, Morocco, Mauritania (RUNGS, 1979; WILTSHIRE, 1982, 1990; LEGRAIN & WILTSHIRE, 1998; HACKER, 1999; HACKER et al., 1999; HACKER et al., 2001; YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008b).

Meharia yakovlevi SALDAITIS & IVINSKIS, 2010
Esperiana **15**: 379.
LT: Socotra Island [Yemen], N [North] hills near Hadibu. Type material (holotype by monotypy) in MWM. Distribution: Yemen (Sokotra Isl.).

Meharia incurvariella CHRÉTIEN, 1915
Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. **1915**: 368.
LT: Biskra [Algeria]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN. Distribution: Algeria, Morocco (RUNGS, 1979; YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008b).
Synonymy:
= *Blalia vittata* RUNGS, [1943], 1942, Bull. Soc. Sc. Maroc. 22 (1942): 174, pl. 1: 17. LT: Maroc, Saharien, Od Khiruf [Morocco]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MNHN.

Meharia incurvariella persica (WILTSHIRE, 1946)
Blalia vittata persica WILTSHIRE, 1946a, Proc. R. Ent. Soc. London, Ser. B **15**: 120.
LT: Shiraz [Fars, SW Iran]. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
Distribution: Iran (W v. Meshed, W v. Jussufabad), Afghanistan, Pakistan (DANIEL, 1965c; YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008b).

Meharia a v i c e n n a **spec. nov.** (text fig. 124, map 111, col. pl. 8: 31)
Material: Holotype ♂, Iran, Hashtijan, 90 km S Gom, 1600 m, 20.06.1970, E. et A. VARTIAN leg. (MNHW). Paratype, 1 ♂, S. Iran, Imam Sade, Strasse Shiraz - Kazerun, 3.6.1969, leg. VARTIAN (MNHW).
Description: The antennae are bipectinate, with long rami. The length of the forewing is 12 mm, it is brown basally, with a white spot near to the dorsum. The discal area has a white transverse band, distinct and unsmooth at margins, slightly widening towards the dorsum. The wing is brown laterally from the band, with a large white irregular spot on the costa submarginally and a smaller white postdiscal spot near to the dorsum. The border of the forewing is slender, dark-brown. The fringe is brown, unicoloured. The hindwing is dark brown, patternless, with a slender pale brown border and a snow-white unicoloured fringe. The ♀ is unknown.
The ♂ genitalia is typical for the genus. The uncus is triangular, bluntly truncate apically. The tegumen is shorter than the base of the uncus. The arms of the gnathos are rather thick and short, fused to form the small gnathos. The valvae are rather short, smooth are margins, rounded and slightly suberect apically. The juxta is small, without lateral processes. The saccus is small, semicircular. The aedeagus is thick, as long as the valva.

Meharia tancredii SUTTON, 1963
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. **6** (13): 365-366, fig. 1-2, 6.
LT: Meyan Kaleh peninsula, N. Iran. Type material (holotype by original designation) in BMNH.
Distribution: Known only from the type locality (YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008b).
Meharia scythica KOMAROV & ZOLOTUHIN, 2005
Nota lep. **28** (1): 52-53, fig. 1-4.
LT: [Pussia] Astrakhan Prov., Akhtuba Distr., passing-track Martovsky, outsk. Bolshoe Bogdo Mt. Type material (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Russia, S. Volga reg. (Volgograd and Astrakhan' Regions) (YAKOVLEV, 2005c; YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008b).

Meharia fischeri YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008
Eversmannia 15-16: 49.
LT: Marokko, Jbel Bani, 3 km S Tiggane, 18 km SW Tata. Type locality (holotype by original designation) in MWM. Distribution: Marocco.

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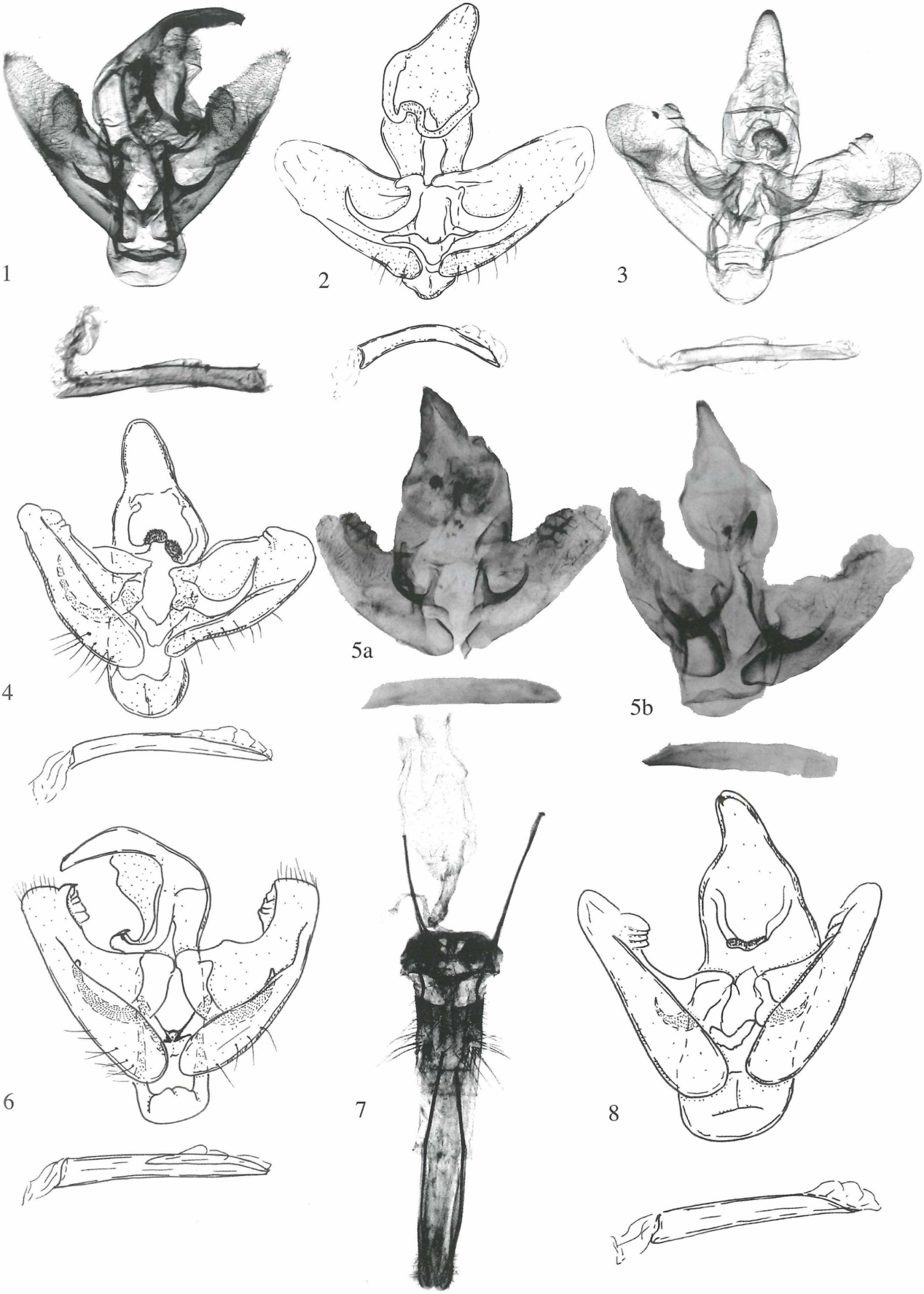
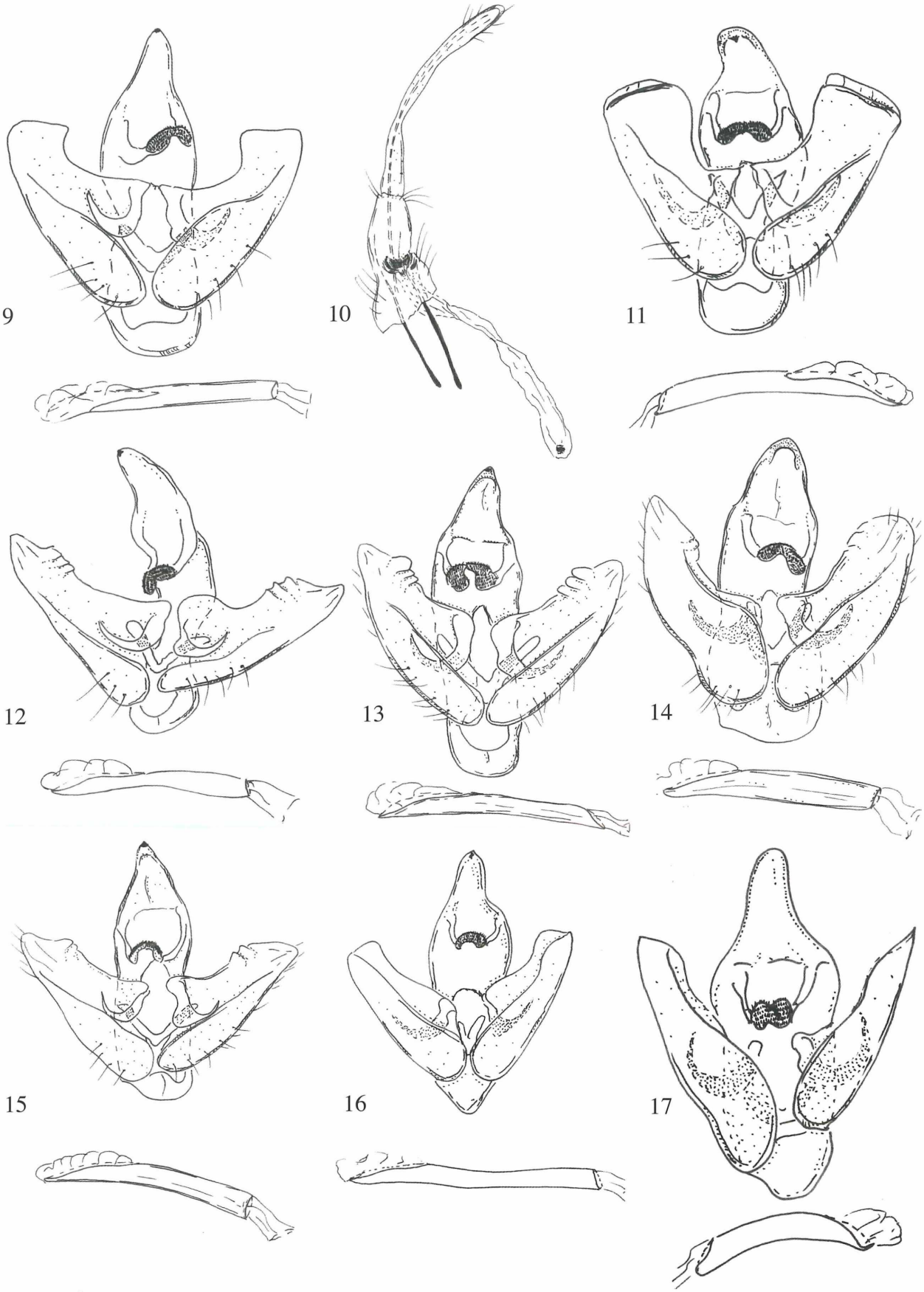
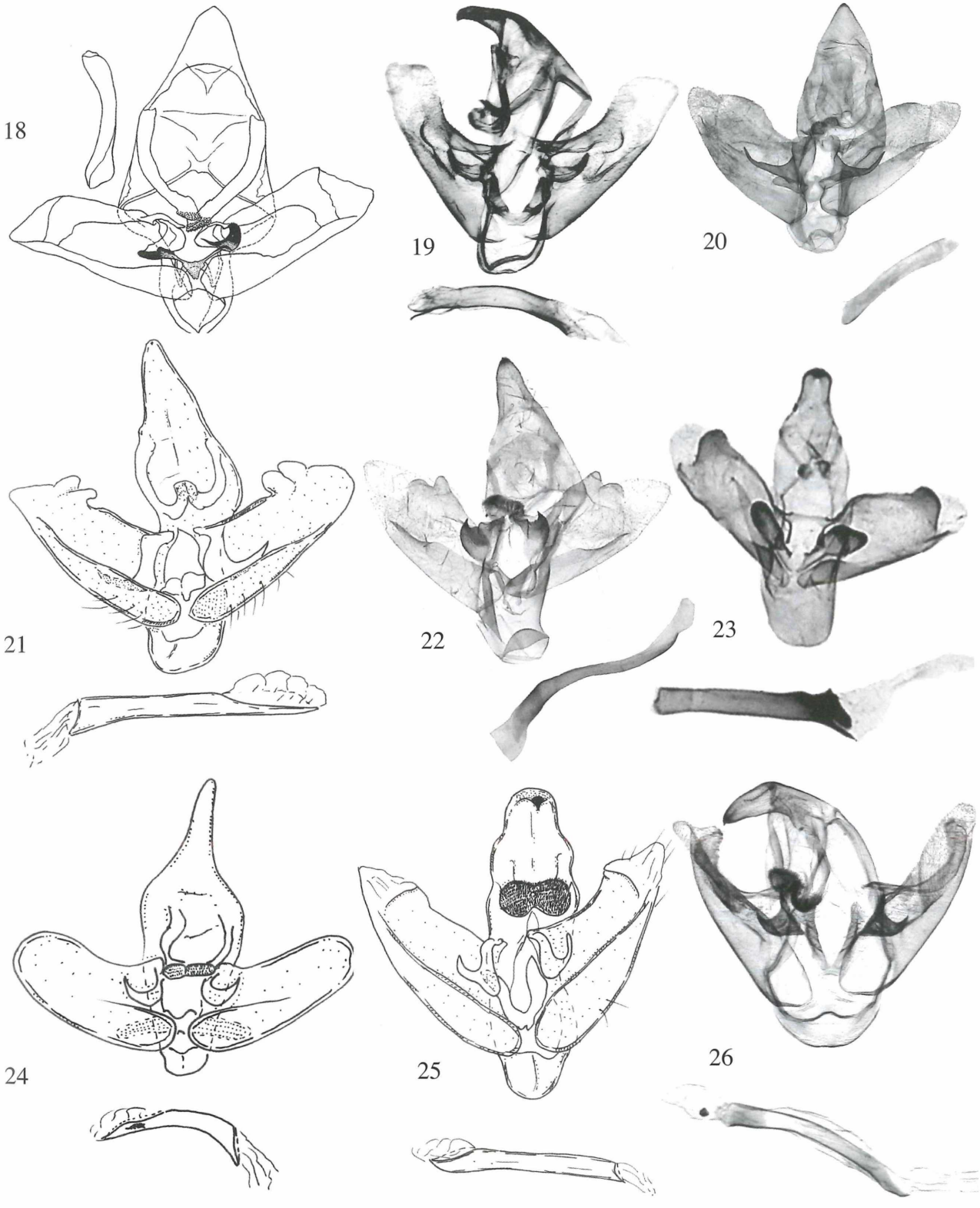


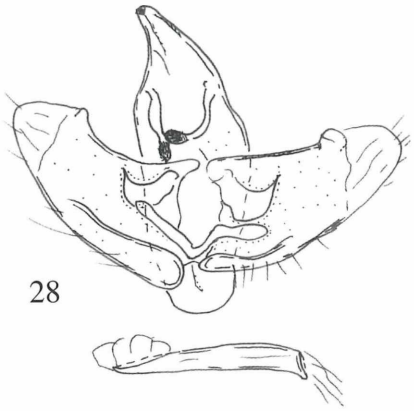
1: *Aholcocerus* ***sevastopuloi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 2: *Mahomedella rungsi* (DANIEL & WITT, 1974). 3: *Camellocossus abyssinica* (HAMPSON, 1910) **comb. nov.** 4: *Camellocossus* ***osmanya*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 5a: *Gumilevia* ***minettii*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 5b: *Gumilevia* ***konkistador*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 6: *Gumilevia* ***zhiraph*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 7: *Gumilevia* ***timora*** **spec. nov.** ♀. 8: *Koboldocossus* ***nigrostriatus*** **spec. nov.** ♂.

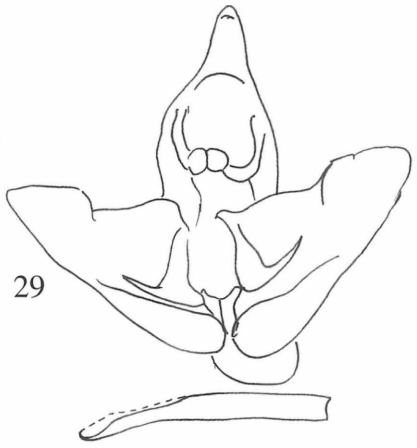


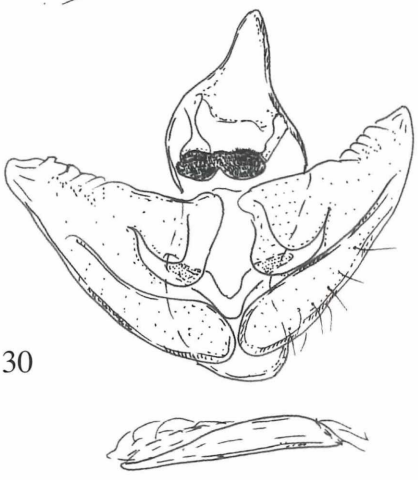
9: *Mirocossus* ***politzari*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 10: *Mirocossus* ***politzari*** **spec. nov.** ♀. 11: *Mirocossus* ***kibwezi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 12: *Mirocossus* ***haritonovi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 13: *Mirocossus* ***sinevi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 14: *Mirocossus* ***siniaevi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 15: *Mirocossus* ***mordkovitchi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 16: *Mirocossus* ***sombo*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 17: *Mirocossus* ***sudanicus*** **spec. nov.** ♂.

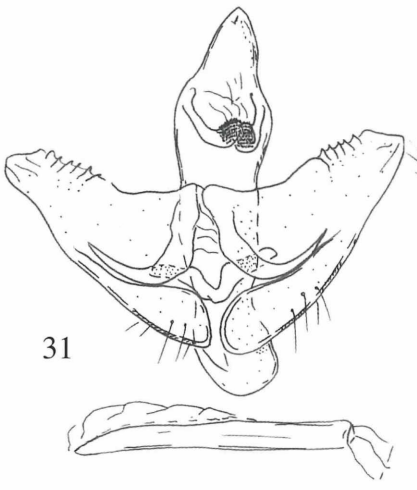


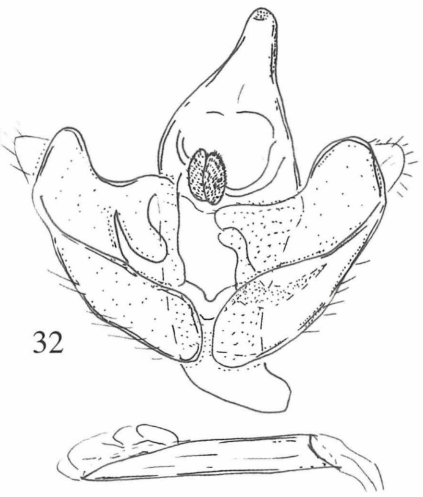
18: *Chingizid gobiana* (DANIEL, 1970) ♂, from original description. 19: *Roepkiella* ***ingae*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 20: *Kotchevnik* ***baj*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 21: *Cossus* ***kerzhneri*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 22: *Streltzoviella* ***owadai*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 23: *Dervishiya* ***vartianae*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 24: *Afroarabiella* ***tanzaniae*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 25: *Planctogystia* ***legraini*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** ♂. 26: *Planctogystia* ***olsoufieffae*** **spec. nov.** ♂.

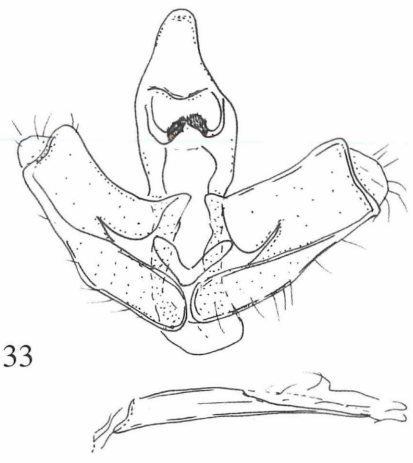


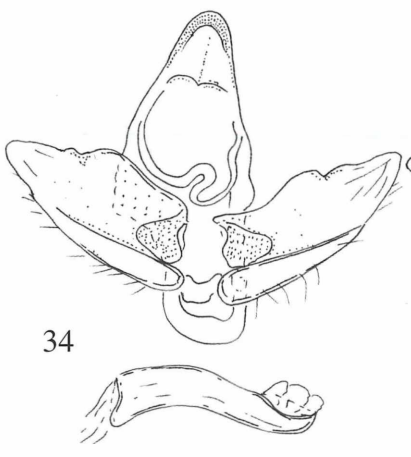


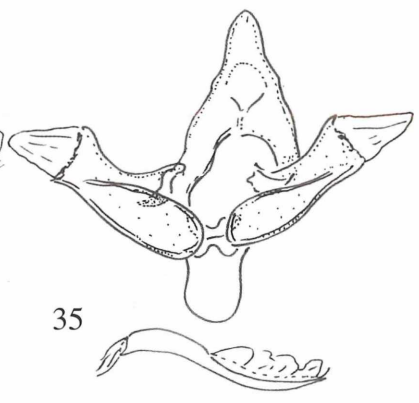


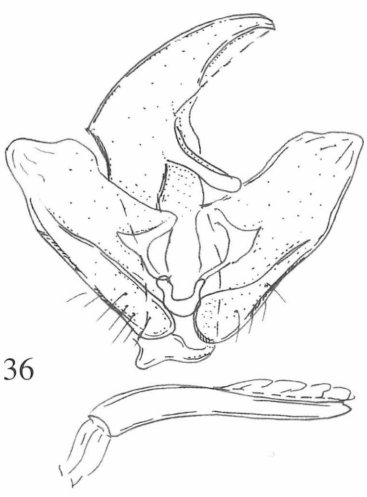


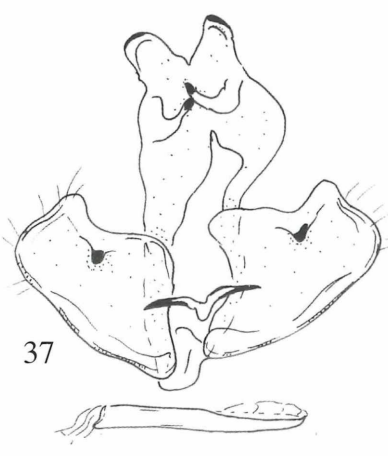




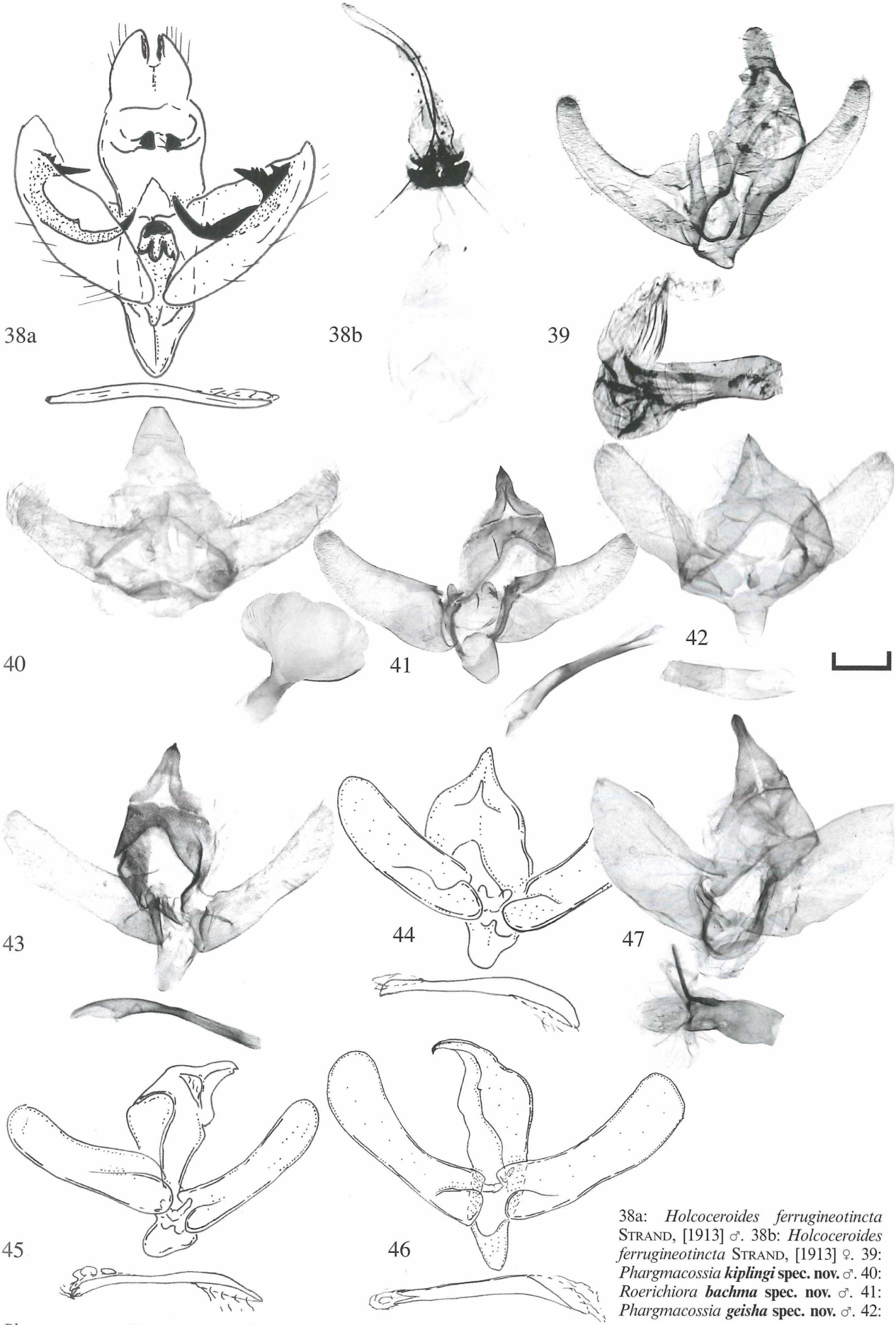




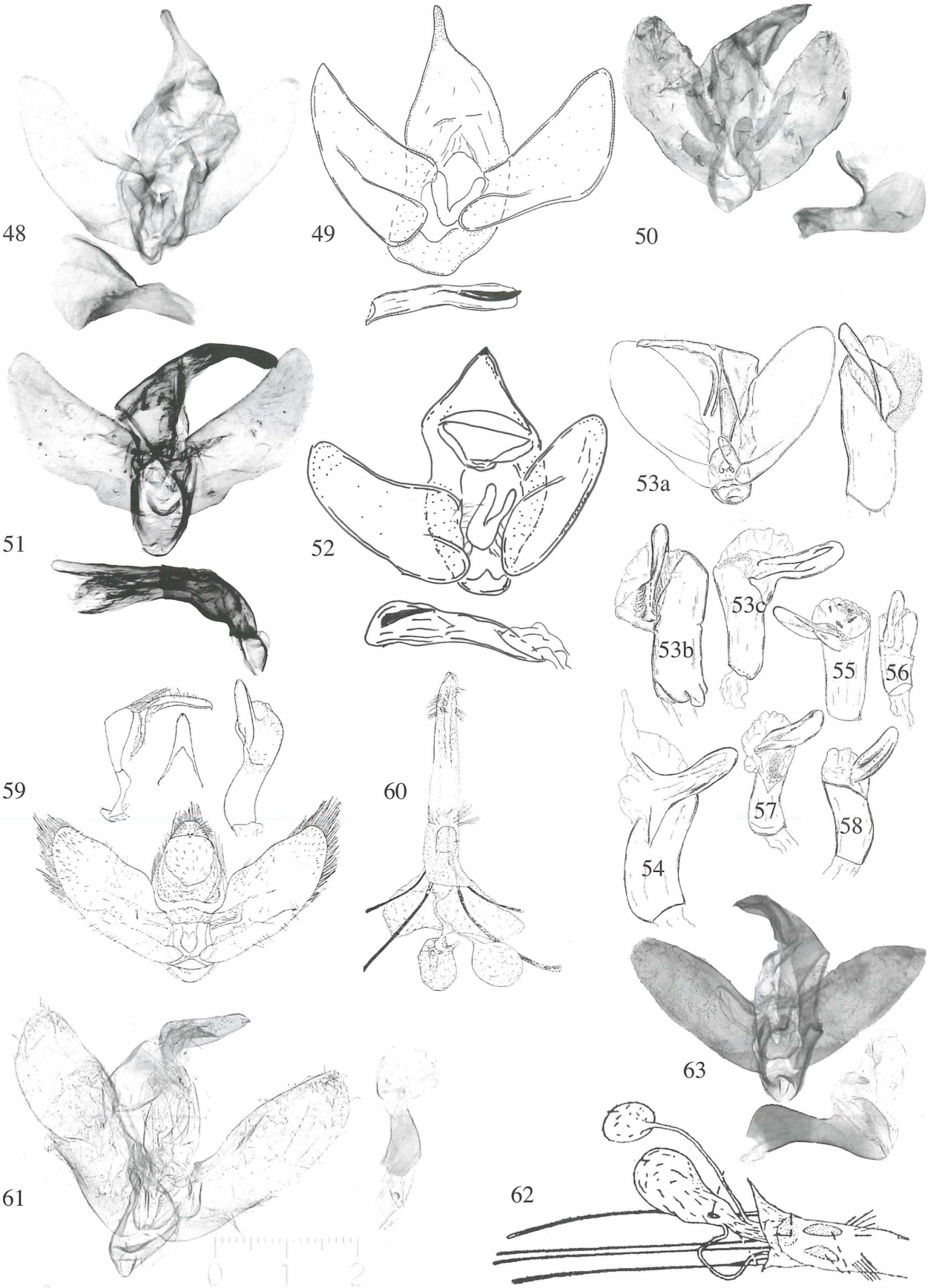




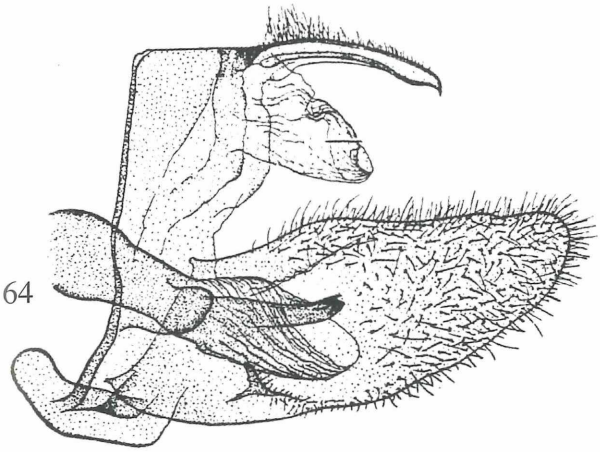
27: *Brachylia* ***nussi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 28: *Brachylia* ***eberti*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 29: *Brachylia* ***hercules*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 30: *Brachylia* ***senegalensis*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** ♂. 31: *Brachylia* ***murzini*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 32: *Brachylia* ***albida*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov**. 33: *Brachylia* ***fon*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 34: *Kerzhnerocossus* ***sambainu*** **spec. nov.** ♂.35: *Stygioides* ***nupponenorum*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 36: *Dyspessa* ***saldaitisi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 37: *Politzariella* ***pantherina*** **spec. nov.** ♂.

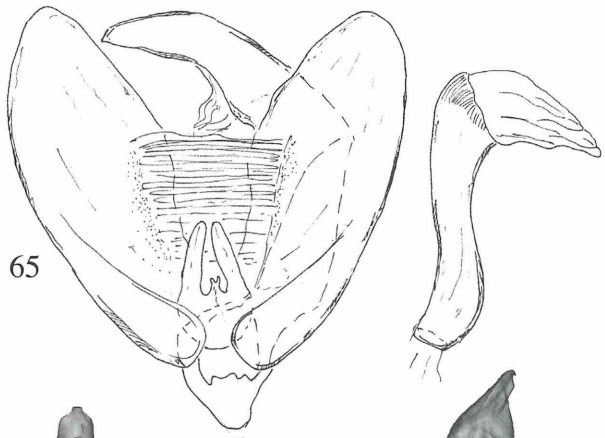


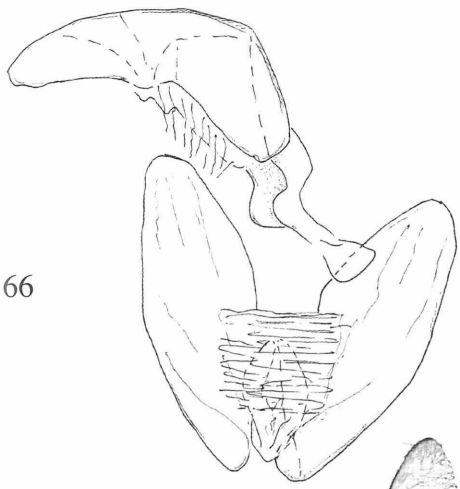
38a: *Holcoceroides ferrugineotincta* STRAND, [1913] ♂. 38b: *Holcoceroides ferrugineotincta* STRAND, [1913] ♀. 39: *Phargmacossia* ***kiplingi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 40: *Roerichiora* ***bachma*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 41: *Phargmacossia* ***geisha*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 42: *Phargmacossia* ***anikini*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 43: *Zeuzeropecten* ***clenchi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 44: *Zeuzeropecten* ***dargei*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 45: *Zeuzeropecten* ***zambica*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 46: *Zeuzeropecten* ***tanzaniae*** **spec. nov.** ♂.

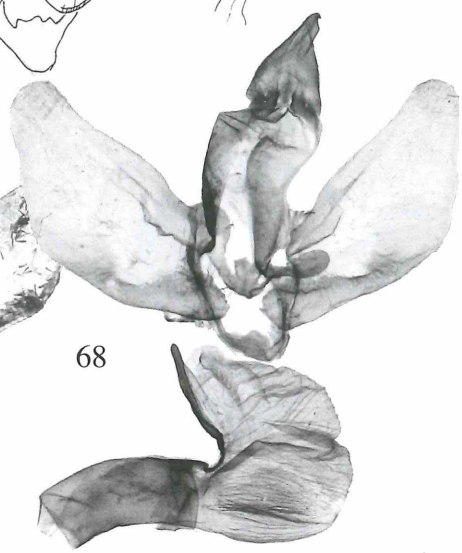


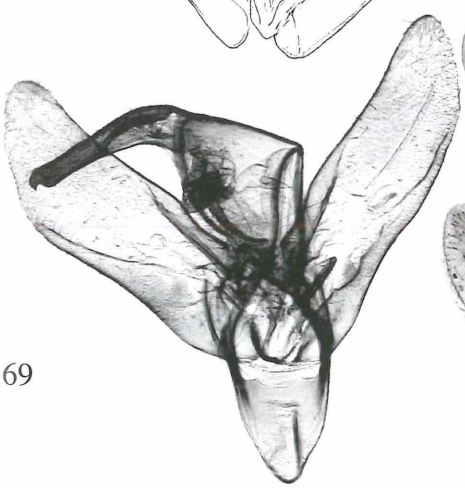
47: *Oreocossus* ***grzimeki*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 48: *Oreocossus* ***politzari*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS spec. nov. ♂. 49: *Oreocossus* ***gurkoi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 50: *Bergaris* ***solovievi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 51: *Bergaris* ***halim*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 52: *Eulophonotus* ***nigrodiscalis*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 53a: *Orientozeuzera caudata* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916) ♂, frontal projection (Burma, Tenasserim), figured by V. ZOLOTUHIN. 53b: Aedeagus of *Orientozeuzera* ***halmahera*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 53c: Aedeagus of *Orientozeuzera rhabdota* (JORDAN, 1932), S. Myanmar. 54: Aedeagus of *Orientozeuzera* ***meyi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 55: Aedeagus of *Orientozeuzera* roepkei **spec. nov.** ♂. 56: Aedeagus of *Orientozeuzera* ***sympatrica*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 57: Aedeagus of *Orientozeuzera* ***brechlini*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 58: Aedeagus of *Orientozeuzera* ***shiva*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 59: *Zeurrora indica* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]), from ARORA (1976) ♂. 60: *Zeurrora indica* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]) ♀, from ARORA (1976). 61: *Polyphagozerra coffeae* (NIETNER, 1861) ♂, Sri-Lanka. 62: *Polyphagozerra coffeae* (NIETNER, 1861) ♂, from ARORA (1976).

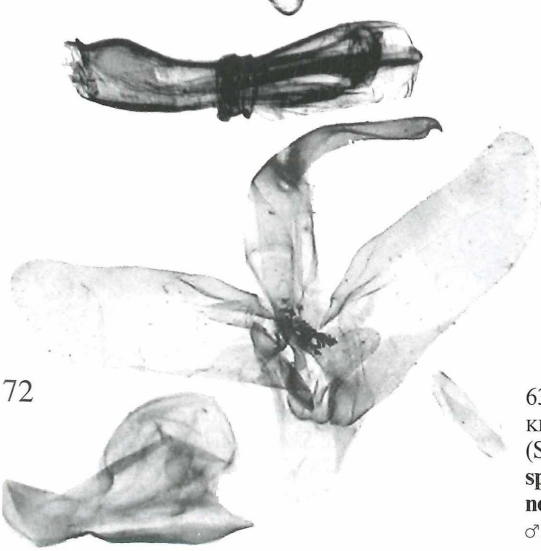






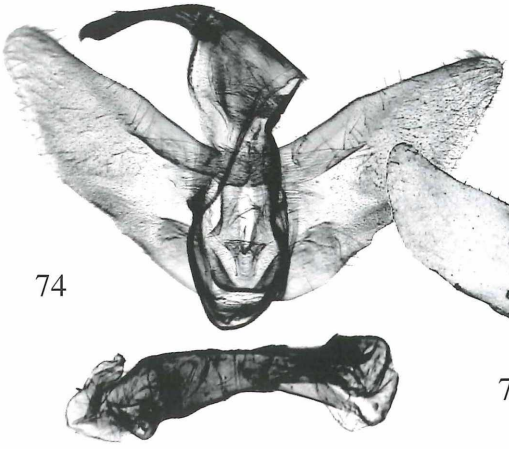






63: *Neurozerra conferta* (Walker, 1856) ♂. 64: *Zeuroepkia borneana* (Roepke, 1957) ♂. 65: *Schoorlea duffelsi* (Schoorl, 1999) ♂. 66: *Schoorlea duffelsi* (Schoorl, 1999) ♂, corpus with remote valves. 67: *Tarsozeuzera* ***ustjuzhanini*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 68: *Chalcidica* ***maculescens*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 69: *Panau* ***goliathi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 70: *Panau* ***speideli*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 71: *Skeletophyllon* ***andamani*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 72: *Skeletophyllon* ***wetarensis*** **spec. nov.** ♂.

73



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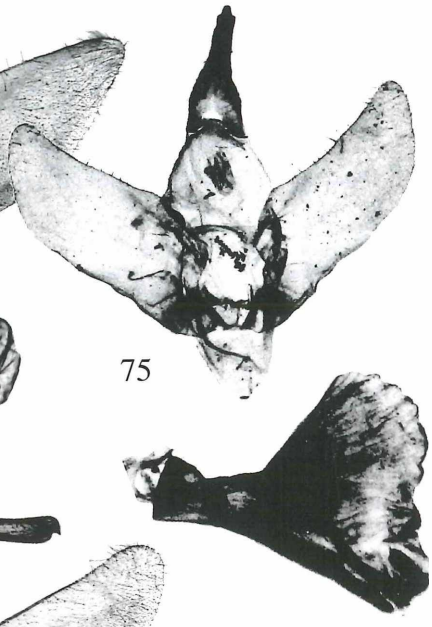

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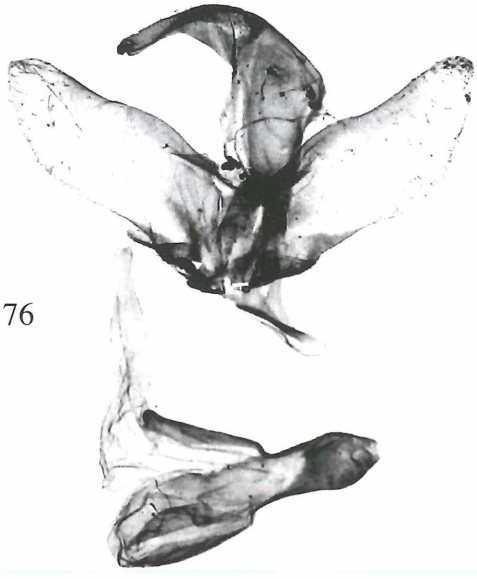

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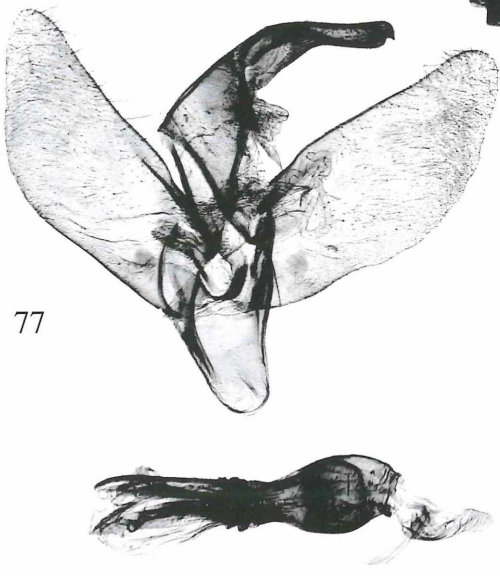

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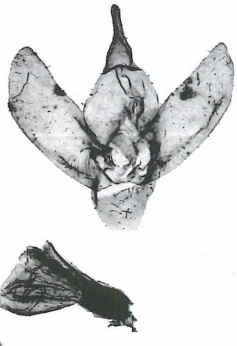
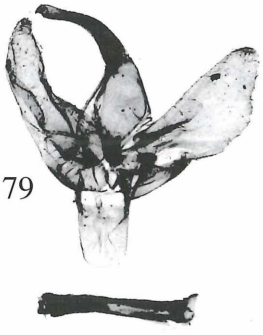


78



79

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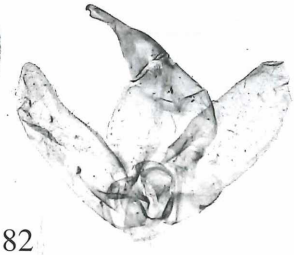
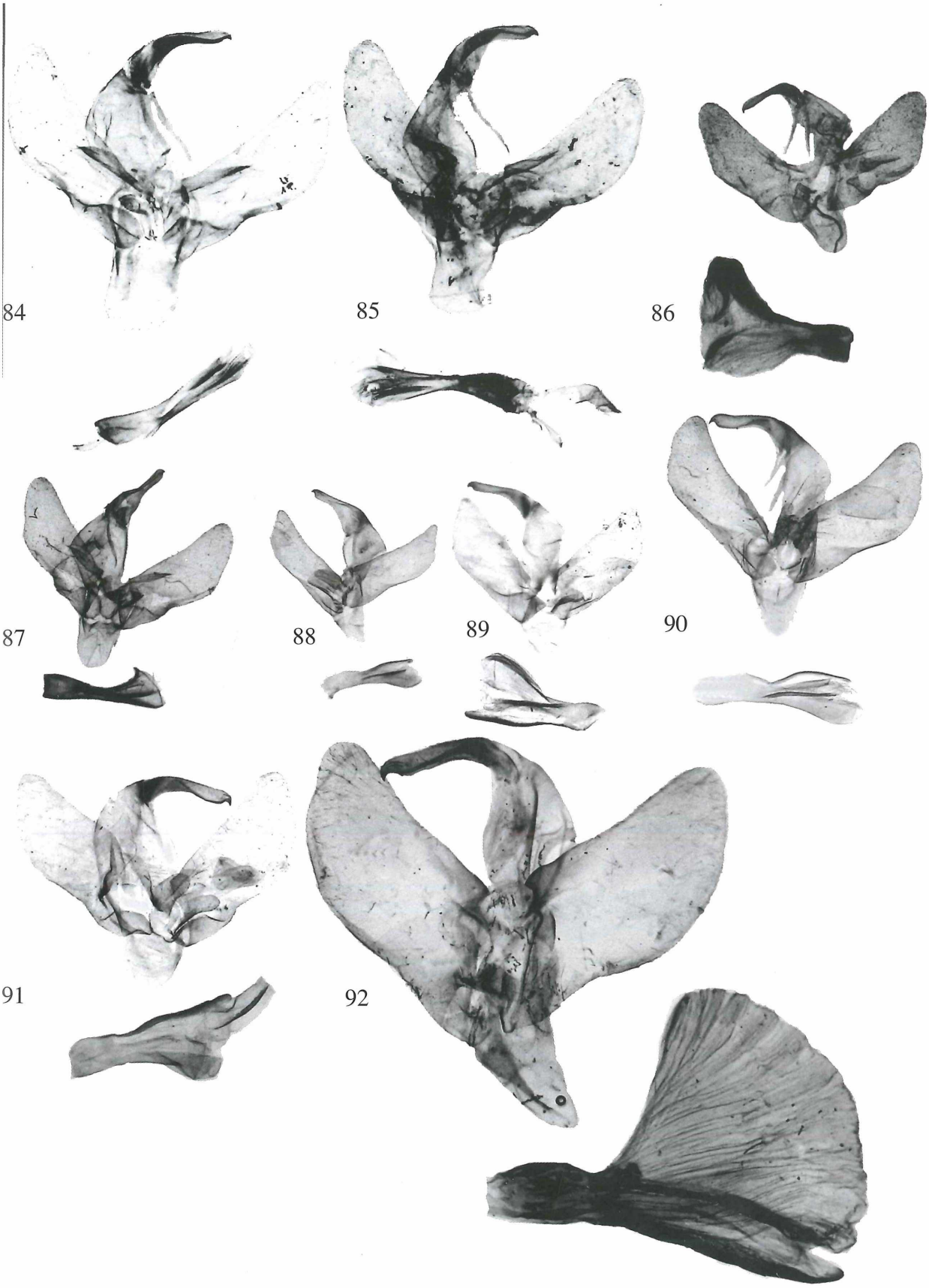
81



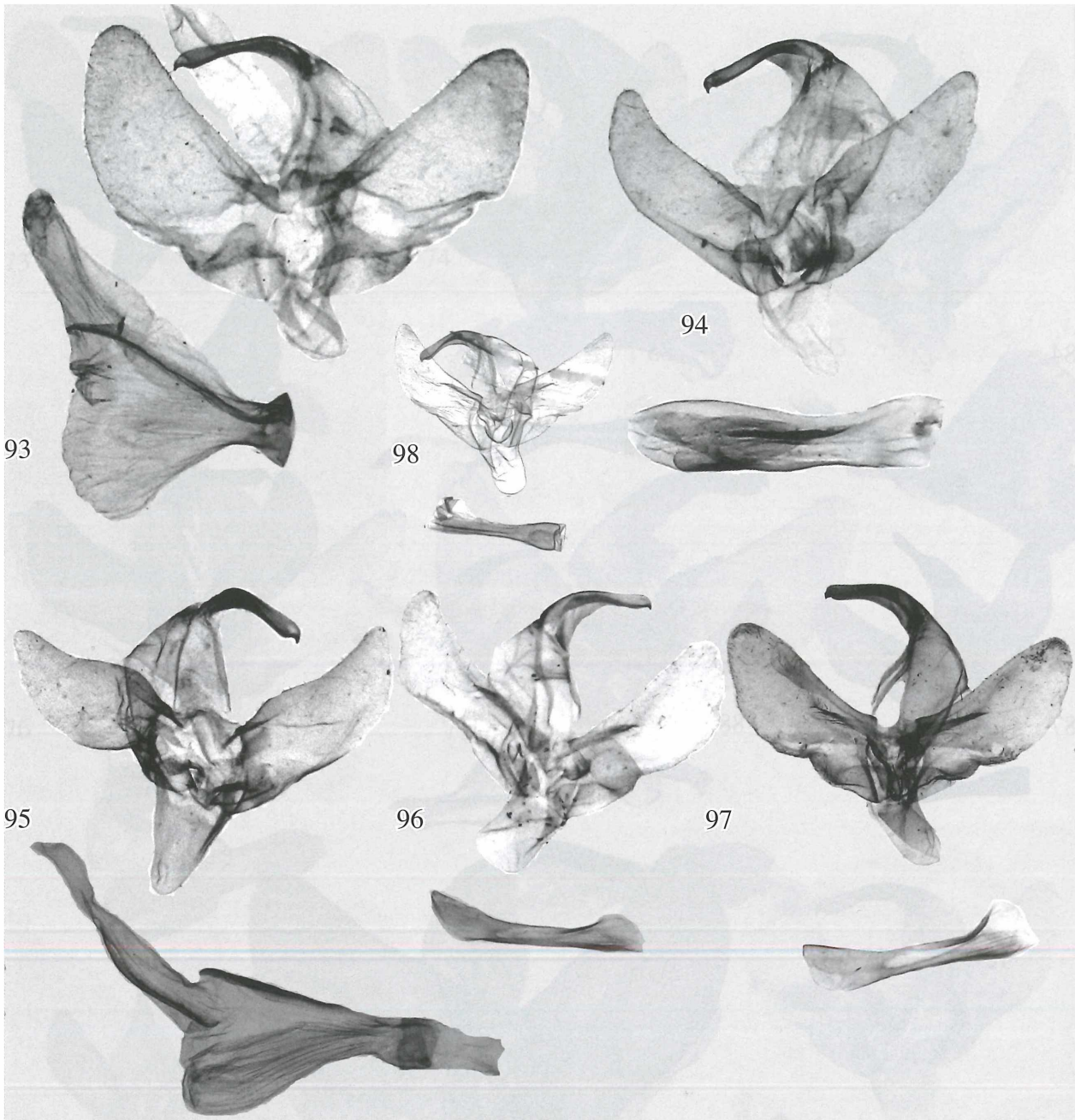
82

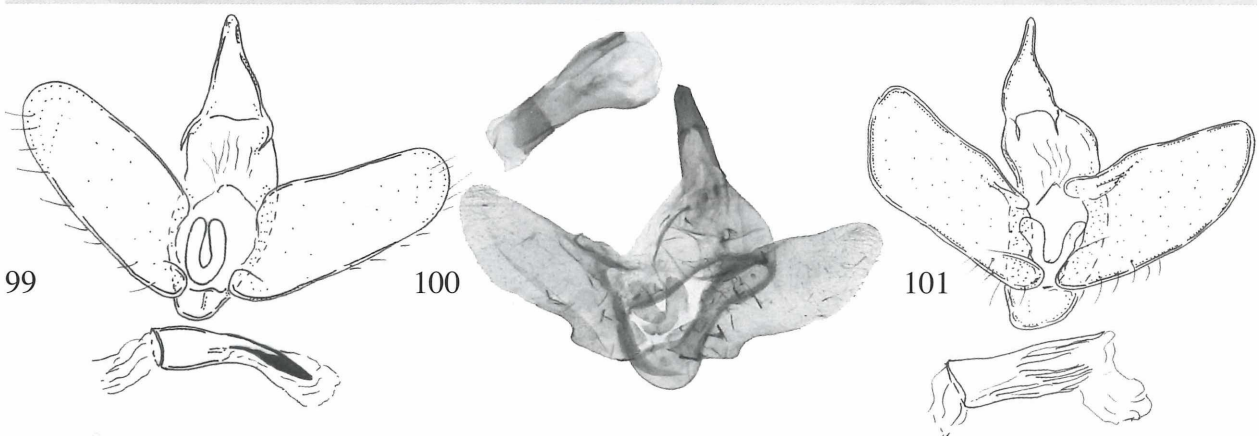
83

73: *Skeletophyllon* ***tarasovi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 74: *Skeletophyllon* ***pallida*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 75: *Skeletophyllon* ***hanuman*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 76: *Skeletophyllon* ***kshatrij*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 77: *Trismelasmos* ***snowensis*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 78: *Trismelasmos* ***shudra*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 79: *Trismelasmos* ***agni*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 80: *Trismelasmos* ***varuna*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 81: *Trismelasmos* ***peleng*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 82: *Trismelasmos* ***ardzhuna*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 83: *Trismelasmo* ***spandu*** **spec. nov.** ♂.

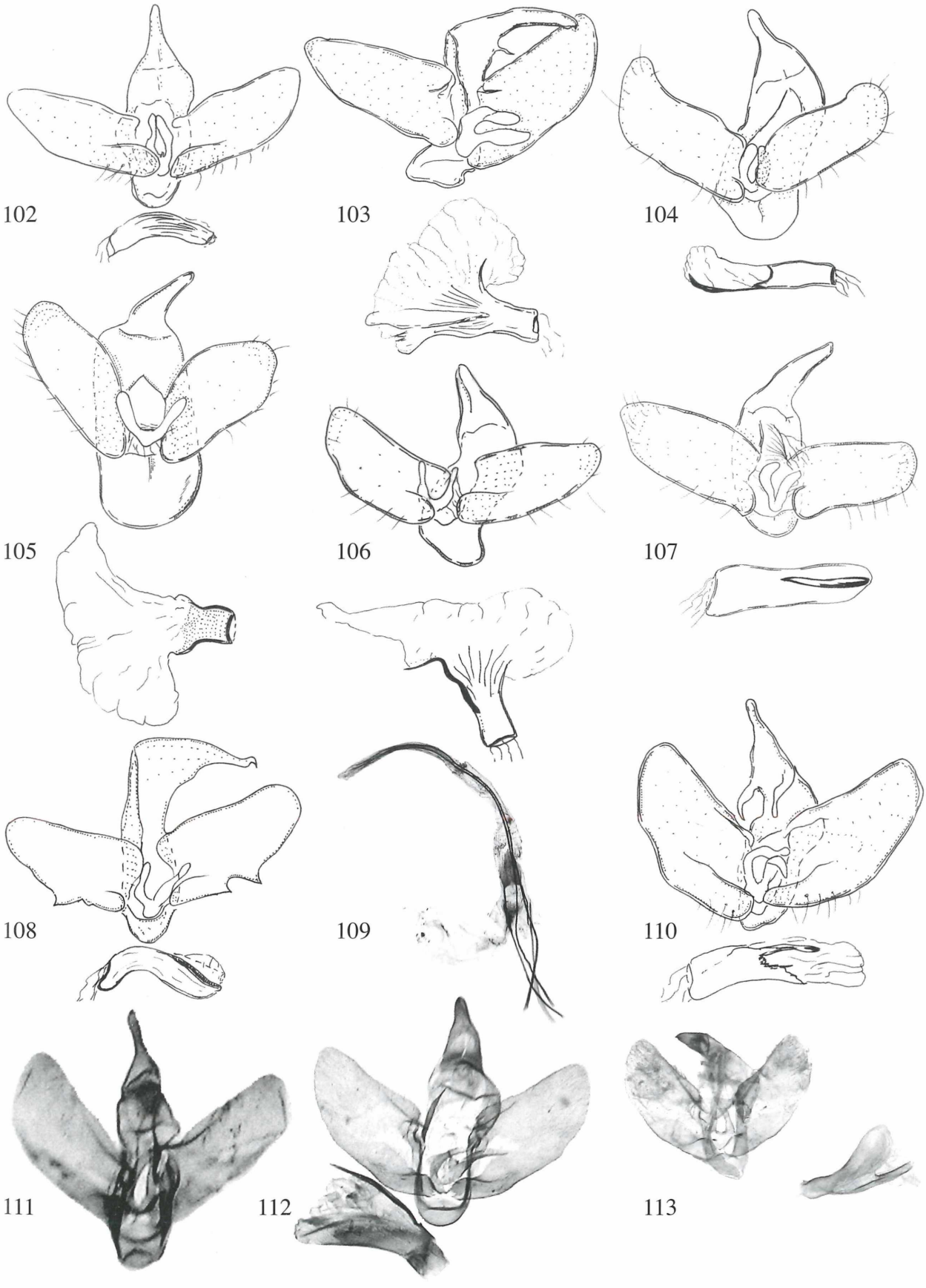


84: *Trismelasmos* ***indra*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 85: *Trismelasmos* ***draupadi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 86: *Trismelasmos* ***kunti*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 87: *Trismelasmos* ***mindanao*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 88: *Trismelasmos* ***chakra*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 89: *Trismelasmos* ***sinyaevi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 90: *Trismelasmos* ***brechlini*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 91: *Trismelasmos* ***suriya*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 92: *Trismelasmos* ***nakula*** **spec. nov.** ♂.

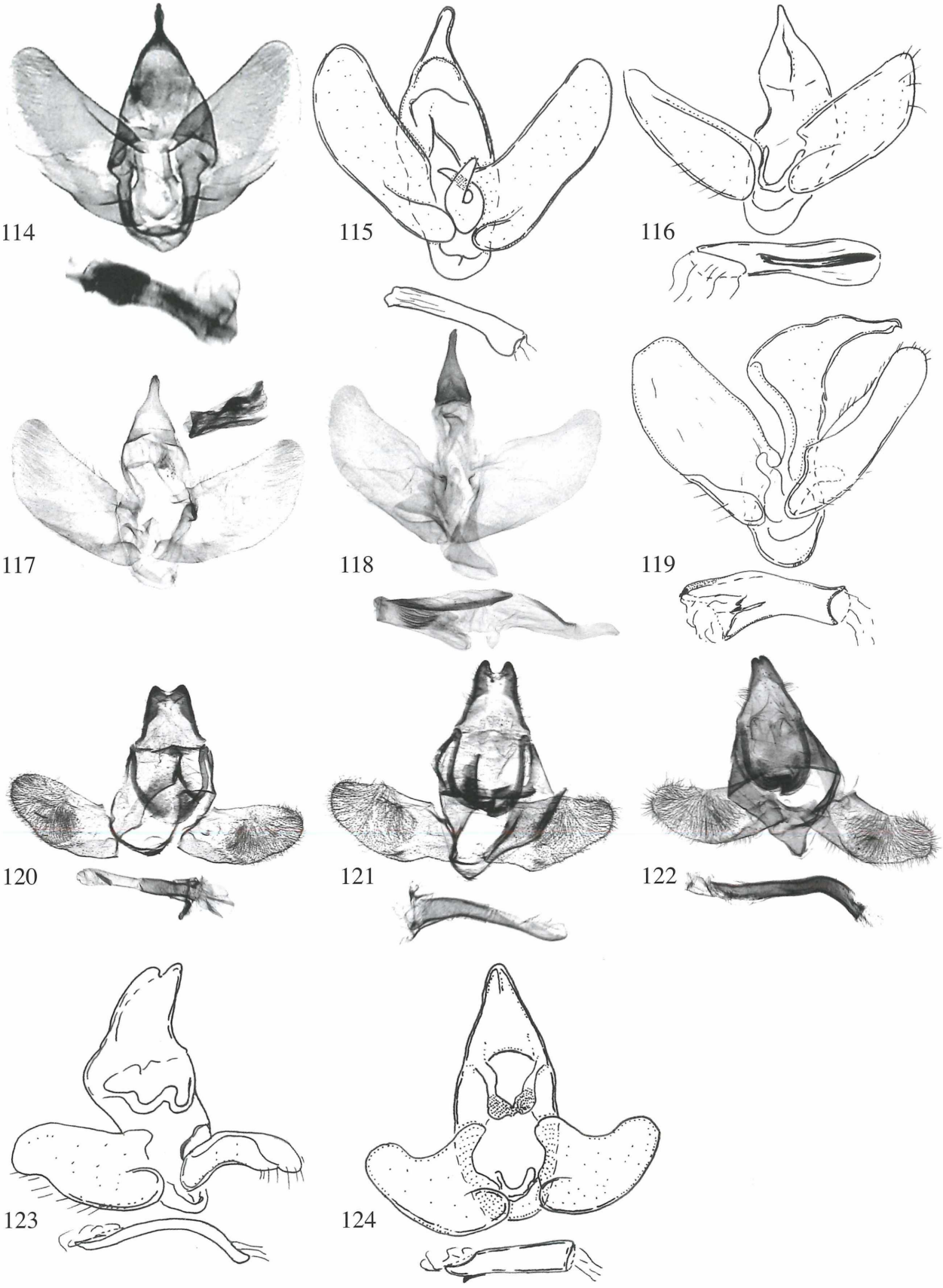




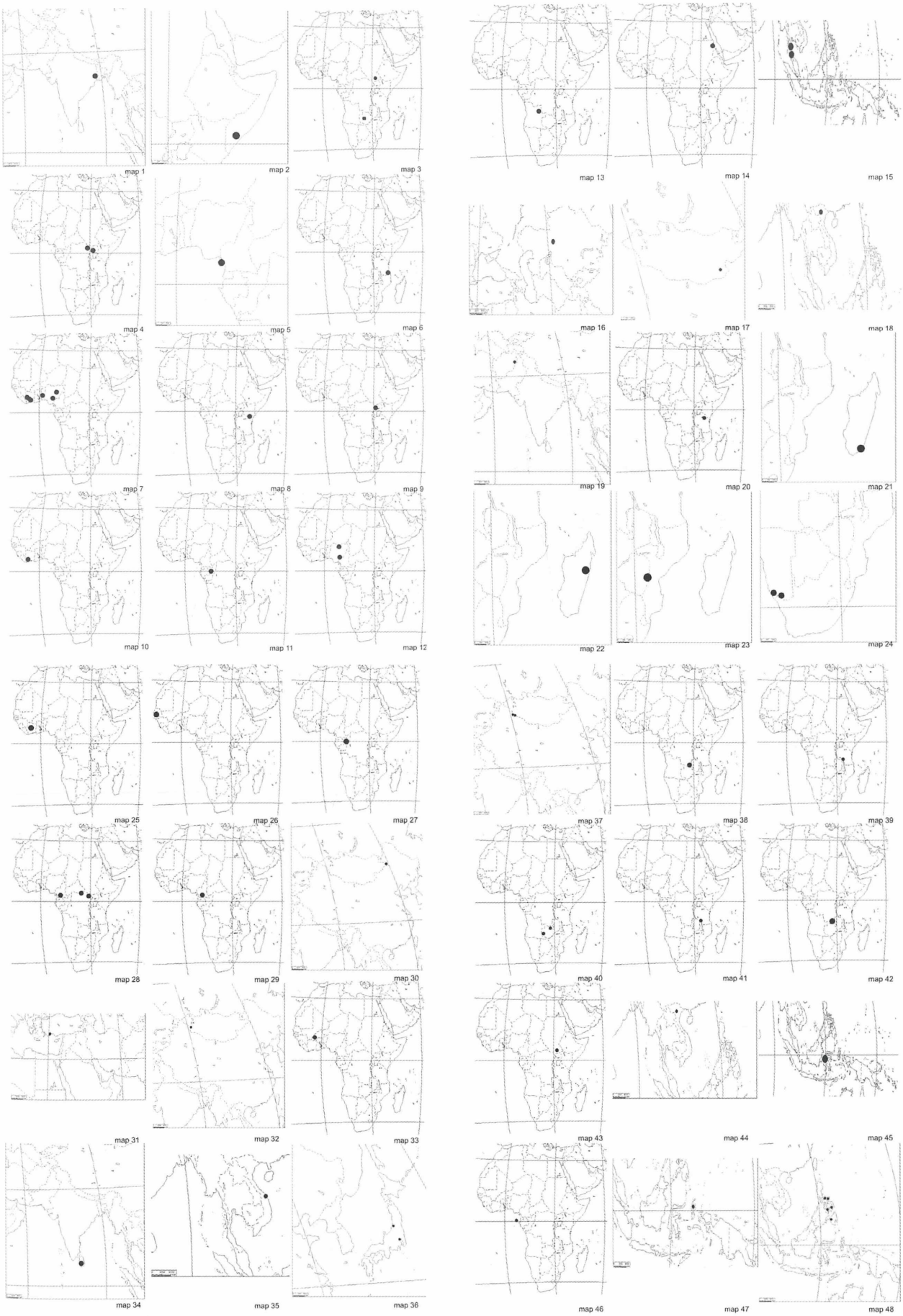
93: *Trismelasmos* ***soma*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 94: *Trismelasmos* ***papuasi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 95: *Trismelasmos* ***arfakensis*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 96: *Trismelasmos* ***floresi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 97: *Trismelasmos* ***drago*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 98: *Trismelasmos* ***kalisi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 99: *Aethalopteryx* ***nilotica*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 100: *Aethalopteryx* ***anikini*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 101: *Aethalopteryx* ***masai*** **spec. nov.** ♂.



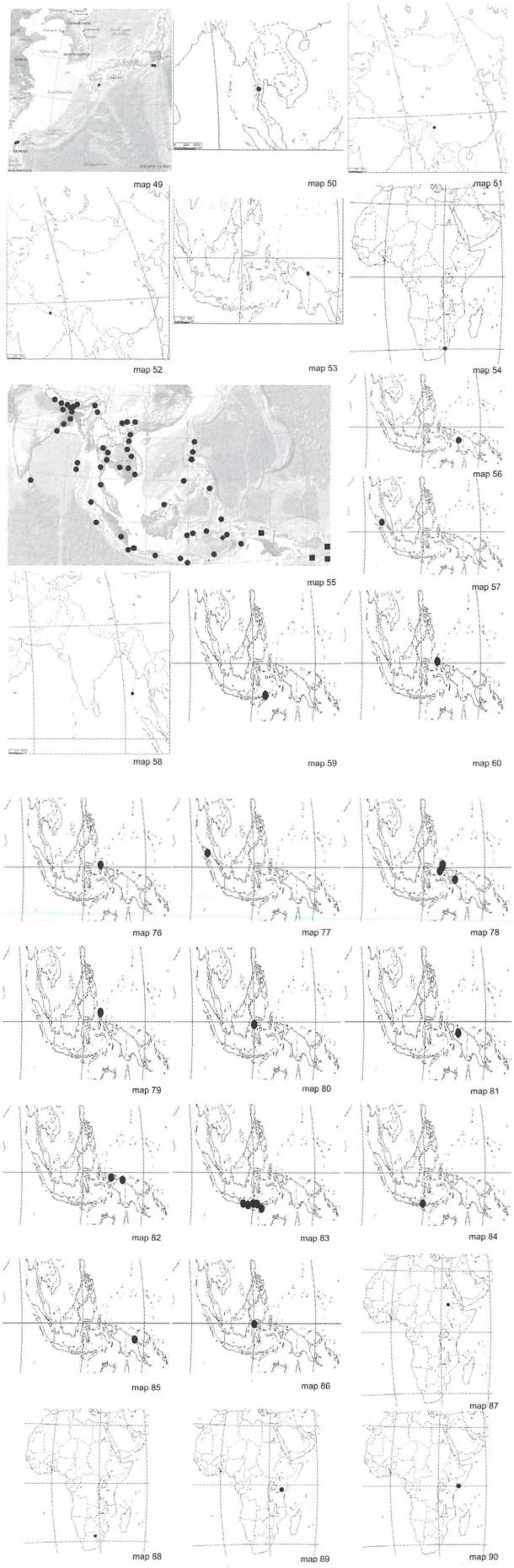
102: *Aethalopteryx* ***elf*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 103: *Aethalopteryx* ***politzari*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 104: *Aethalopteryx* ***gazelle*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 105: *Aethalopteryx* ***rudloffi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 106: *Aethalopteryx* ***kisangani*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 107: *Aethalopteryx* ***sulaki*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 108: *Acosma* ***gurkoi*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 109: *Strigocossus* ***hepialoides*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 110: *Strigocossus* ***kushit*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 111: *Sinjaeviella* ***renatae*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 112: *Azygophleps* ***larseni*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** ♂. 113: *Azygophleps* ***kovtunovitchi*** **spec. nov.** ♂.



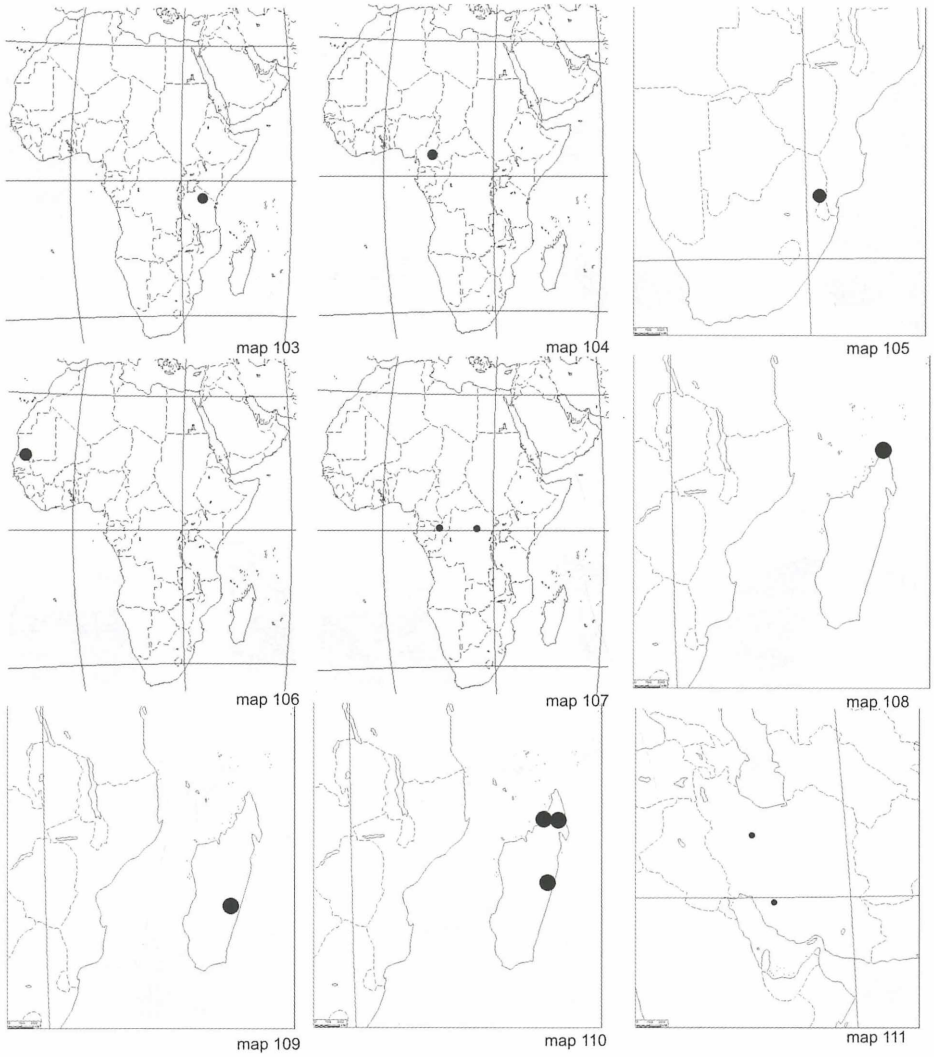
114: *Azygophleps* ***sheikh*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** ♂. 115: *Azygophleps* ***liliyae*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 116: *Azygophleps* ***legraini*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 117: *Azygophleps* ***godswindow*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** ♂. 118: *Azygophleps* ***otello*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 119: *Azygophleps* ***equatorialis*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 120: *Pseudocossus* ***mineti*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 121: *Pseudocossus* ***viettei*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 122: *Pseudocossus* ***olsoufieffae*** **spec. nov.** ♂. 123: *Pseudocossus* ***pljustchi*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** ♂. 124: *Meharia* ***avicenna*** **spec. nov.** ♂.



Distribution maps 1-48: Legends see p. 119.



Distribution maps 49-102: Legends see p. 119.

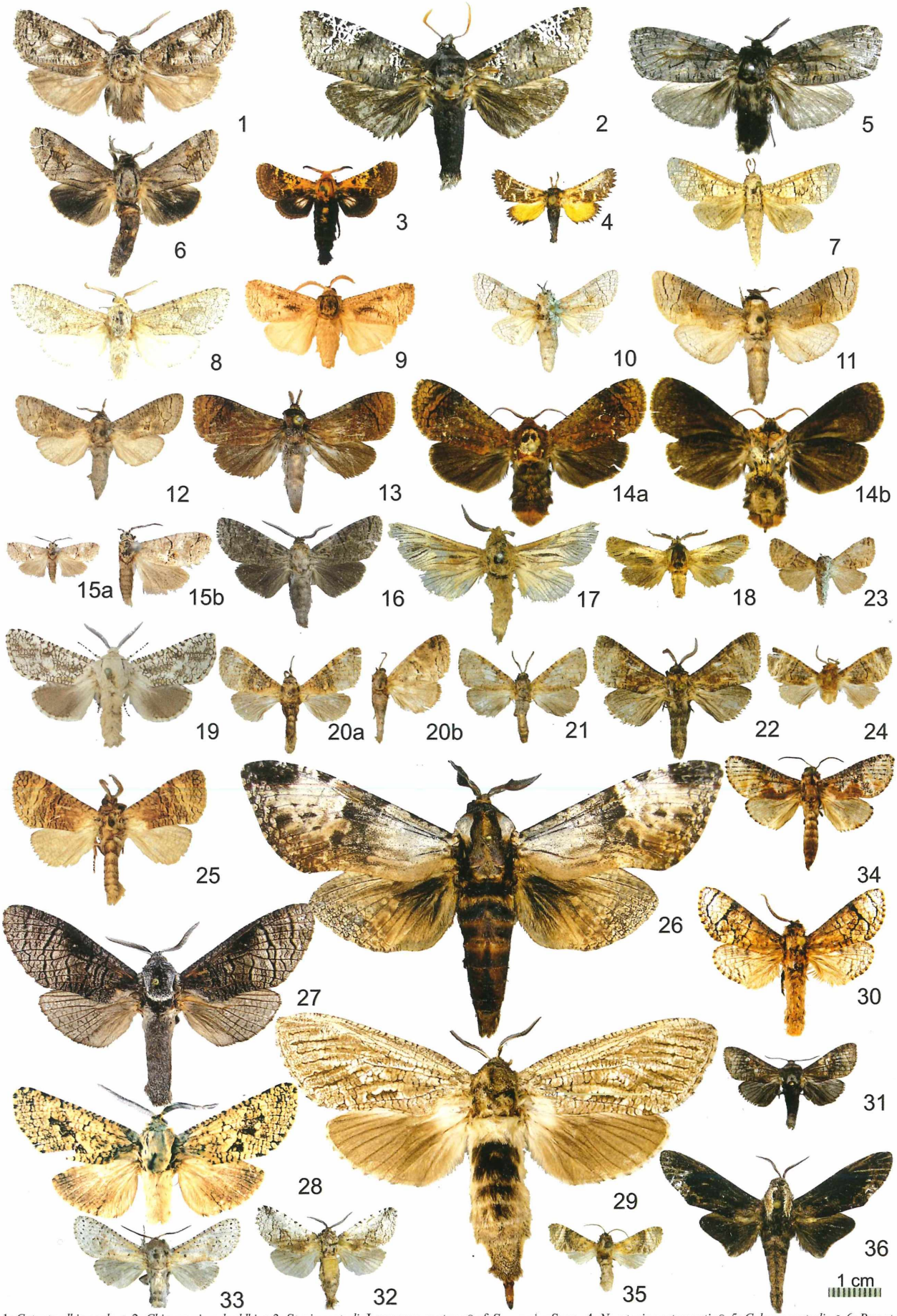


Distribution maps 103-111: Legends see below.

Distributionmaps 1-111

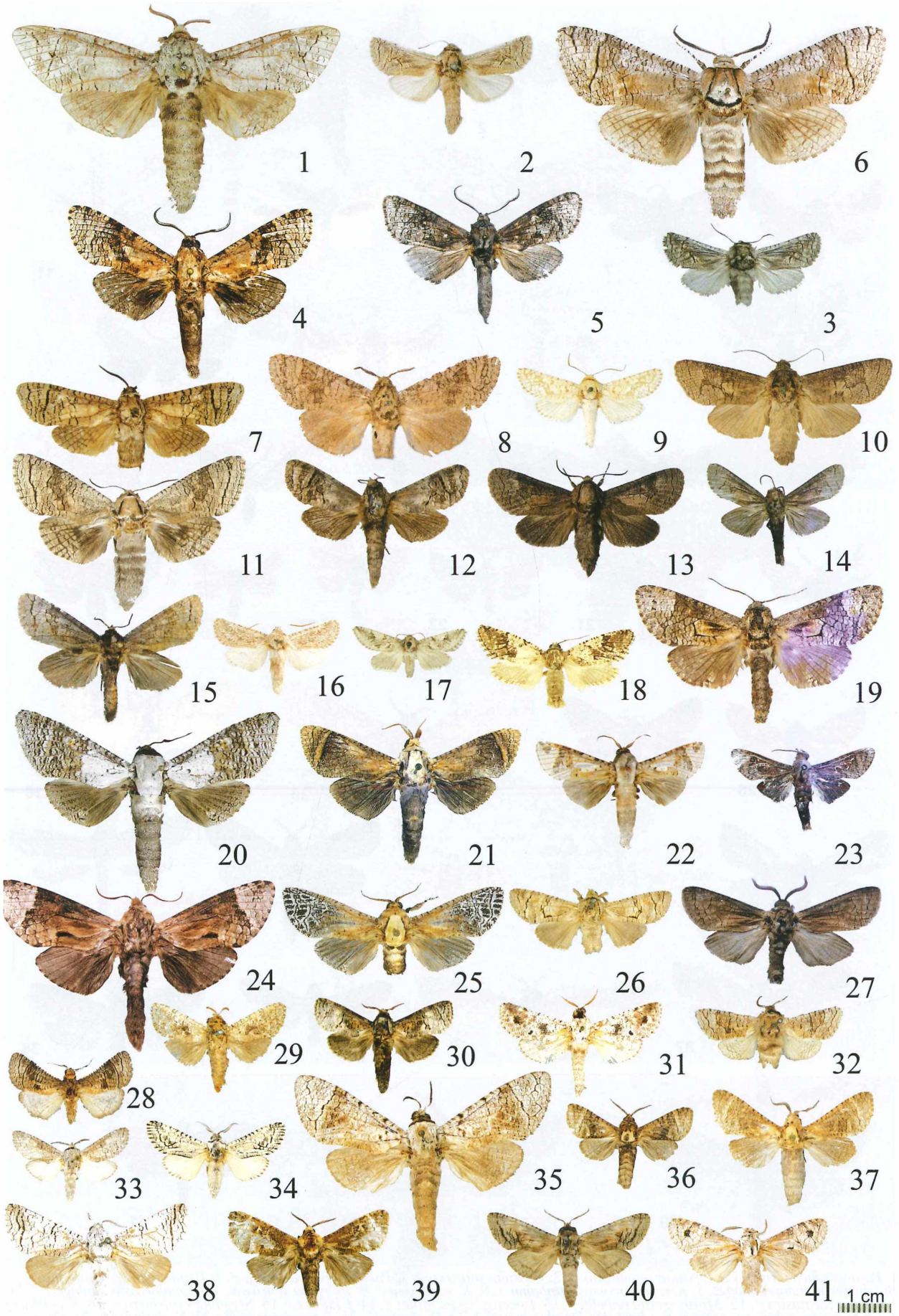
1: *Aholcocerus* ***sevastopuloi*** **spec. nov.** 2: *Camellocossus* ***osmanya*** **spec. nov.** 3: ● - *Gumilevia* ***konkistador*** **spec. nov.**, ■ - *G.* ***minettii*** **spec. nov.** 4: *G.* ***zhiraph*** **spec. nov.** 5: *G.* timorum **spec. nov.** 6: *Koboldocossus* ***nigrostriatus*** **spec. nov.** 7: *Mirocossus* ***politzari*** **spec. nov.** 8: *M.* ***kibwezi*** **spec. nov.** 9: *M.* ***haritonovi*** **spec. nov.** 10: *M.* ***sinevi*** **spec. nov.** 11: *M.* ***siniaevi*** **spec. nov.** 12: *M.* ***mordkovitchi*** **spec. nov.** 13: *Mirocossus* ***sombo*** **spec. nov.** 14: *M.* ***sudanicus*** **spec. nov.** 15: *Roepkiella ingae* **spec. nov.** 16: *Kotchevnik* ***baj*** **spec. nov.** 17: *Cossus* ***kerzhneri*** **spec. nov.** 18: *Streltzoviella* ***owadai*** **spec. nov.** 19: *Dervishiya* ***vartianae*** **spec. nov.** 20: *Afroarabiella* ***tanzaniae*** **spec. nov. spec. nov.** 21: *Planctogystia* ***legraini*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 22: *Planctogystia* ***olsoufieffae*** **spec. nov.** 23: *Brachylia* ***nussi*** **spec. nov.** 24: *B.* ***eberti*** **spec. nov.** 25: *B.* ***hercules*** **spec. nov.** 26: *B.* ***senegalensis*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 27: *B.* ***murzini*** **spec. nov.** 28: *B.* ***albida*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 29: *B.* ***fon*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 30: *Kerzhnerocossus* ***sambainu*** **spec. nov.** 31: *Stygioides* ***nupponenorum*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 32: *Dyspessa* ***saldaitisi*** **spec. nov.** 33: *Politzariella* ***pantherina*** **spec. nov.** 34: *Phargmacossia* ***kiplingi*** **spec. nov.** 35: *Roerikhiora* ***bachma*** **spec. nov.** 36: *Phragmataecia* ***geisha*** **spec. nov.** 37: *P.* ***anikini*** **spec. nov.** 38: *Zeuzeropecten* ***clenchi*** **spec. nov.** 39: *Z.* ***dargei*** **spec. nov.** 40: *Z.* ***zambica*** **spec. nov.** 41: *Z.* ***tanzaniae*** **spec. nov.** 42: *Oreocossus* ***grzimeki*** **spec. nov.** and *O.* ***politzari*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 43: *O.* ***gurkoi*** **spec. nov.** 44: *Bergaris* ***solovievi*** **spec. nov.** 45: *B.* ***halim*** **spec. nov.** 46: *Eulophonotus* ***nigrodiscalis*** **spec. nov.** 47: *Orientozeuzera* ***halmahera*** **spec. nov.** 48: *O.* ***meyi*** **spec. nov.** 49: *O.* ***roepkei*** **spec. nov.** 50: *O.* ***sympatrica*** **spec. nov.** 51: *O.* ***brechlini*** **spec. nov.** 52: *O.* ***shiva*** **spec. nov.** 53: *Tarsozeuzera* ***miklukhomaklayi*** **spec. nov.** 54: *T.* ***ustjuzhanini*** **spec. nov.** 55: Distribution of the Genus *Chalcidica* HÜBNER, [1820]: ● - *Ch. minea* (CRAMER, 1779), ■ - *Ch. pallescens* (ROEPKE, 1955), ▲ - *Ch.* ***maculescens*** **spec. nov.** 56: *Panau* ***goliathi*** **spec. nov.** 57: *P.* ***speideli*** **spec. nov.** 58: *Skeletophyllon* ***andamani*** **spec. nov.** 59: *S.* ***wetarensis*** **spec. nov.** 60: *S.* ***tarasovi*** **spec. nov.** 61: *S.* ***pallida*** **spec. nov.** 62: *S.* ***hanuman*** **spec. nov.** 63: *S.* ***kshatrij*** **spec. nov.** 64: *Trismelasmos* snowensis **spec. nov.** 65: *T.* ***shudra*** **spec. nov.** 66: *T.* ***agni*** **spec. nov.** 67: *T.* ***varuna*** **spec. nov.** 68: *T.* ***peleng*** **spec. nov.** 69: *T.* ***ardzhuna*** **spec. nov.** 70: *T.* ***pandu*** **spec. nov.** 71: *T.* ***indra*** **spec. nov.** 72: *T.* ***draupadi*** **spec. nov.** 73: *T.* ***kunti*** **spec. nov.** 74: *T.* ***mindanao*** **spec. nov.** 75: *T.* ***chakra*** **spec. nov.** 76: *T.* ***sinyaevi*** **spec. nov.** 77: *T.* ***brechlini*** **spec. nov.** 78: *T.* ***suriya*** **spec. nov.** 79: *T.* ***nakula*** **spec. nov.** 80: *T.* ***soma*** **spec. nov.** 81: *T.* ***papuasi*** **spec. nov.** 82: *T.* ***arfakensis*** **spec. nov.** 83: *T.* ***floresi*** **spec. nov.** 84: *T.* ***drago*** **spec. nov.** 85: *T.* ***vulkani*** **spec. nov.** 86: *T.* ***kalisi*** **spec. nov.** 87: *Aethalopteryx* ***nilotica*** **spec. nov.** 88: *A.* ***anikini*** **spec. nov.** 89: *A.* ***masai*** **spec. nov.** 90: *A.* ***elf*** **spec. nov.** 91: *A.* ***politzari*** **spec. nov.** 92: *A.* ***gazelle*** **spec. nov.** 93: *A.* ***rudloffi*** **spec. nov.** 94: *A.* ***kisangani*** **spec. nov.** 95: *A.* ***sulaki*** **spec. nov.** 96: *Acosma* ***gurkoi*** **spec. nov.** 97: *Strigocossus* ***hepialoides*** **spec. nov.** 98: *S.* ***kushit*** **spec. nov.** 99: *Sinyaeviella* ***renatae*** **spec. nov.** 100: *Azygophleps* ***larseni*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 101: *A.* ***kovtunovitchi*** **spec. nov.** 102: *A.* ***sheikh*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 103: *A.* ***liliyae*** **spec. nov.** 104: *A.* ***legraini*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 105: *A.* ***godswindow*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 106: *A.* ***otello*** **spec. nov.** 107: *A.* ***equatorialis*** **spec. nov.** 108: *Pseudocossus* ***mineti*** **spec. nov.** 109: *P.* ***viettei*** **spec. nov.** and *P.* ***olsoufieffae*** **spec. nov.** 110: *P.* ***pljustchi*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.** 111: *Meharia* ***avicenna*** **spec. nov.**

Colour plate 1



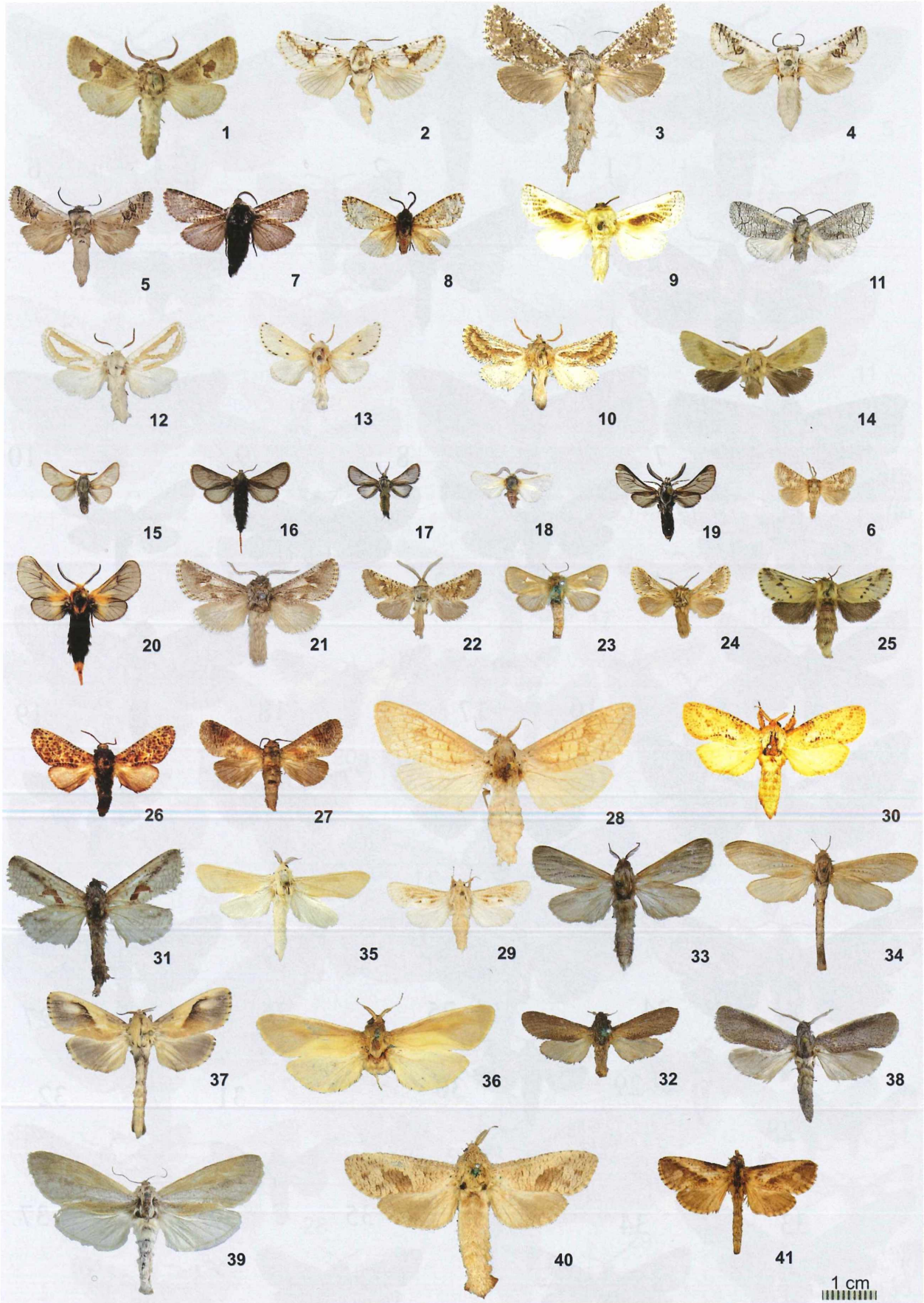
1: *Catopta albimacula* ♂. 2: *Chiangmaiana buddhi* ♂. 3: *Stygia australis* LATREILLE, syntype ♀ of *S. a. rosina* STGR.. 4: *Neostygia postaurantia* ♀. 5: *Culama australis* ♂. 6: *Paropta paradoxa* ♀. 7: *Aholcocerus* ***sevastopuloi*** ♂. 8: *Semitocossus johannes* ♂. 9: *Mahomedella rungsi* ♂. 10: *Camellocossus* ***osmanya*** ♂. 11: *C. abyssinica* ♂. 12: *Gumilevia* ***zhiraph*** 13: a - *G.* ***timora*** ♀; 14. b - undersid of ♀. 14: a - *Koboldocossus* ***nigrostriatus*** ♂; b - size 225%. 15: *Patoptoformis ganesha* ♂. 16: *Rethona strigosa* ♂. 17: *Arctiocossus antagyreus* ♂. 18: *Wiltshirocossus aries* ♂. 19: a - *Mirocossus* ***politzari*** ♂; b - ♀. 20: *M.* ***kibwezi*** ♂. 21: *M.* ***haritonovi*** ♂. 22: *M.* ***sinevi*** ♂. 23: *M.* ***siniaevi*** ♂. 24: *M.* ***mordkovitchi*** ♂. 25: *M. toluminus* ♂. 26: *Acossus terebrus* ♂. 27: *Chingizid gobiana* ♂. 28: *Gobibatyr ustyuzhanini* ♂. 29. *Paracossus indradit* ♂. 30: *Hollowiella rama* ♂. 31: *Kalimantanossus microgenitalis* ♂. 32: *Neurocossus khmer* ♂. 33: *Roepkiella* ***ingae*** ♂. 34: *Pygmeocossus tonga* ♂. 35: *Rambusalama augustasi* ♂. Details see p. 128.

Colour plate 2



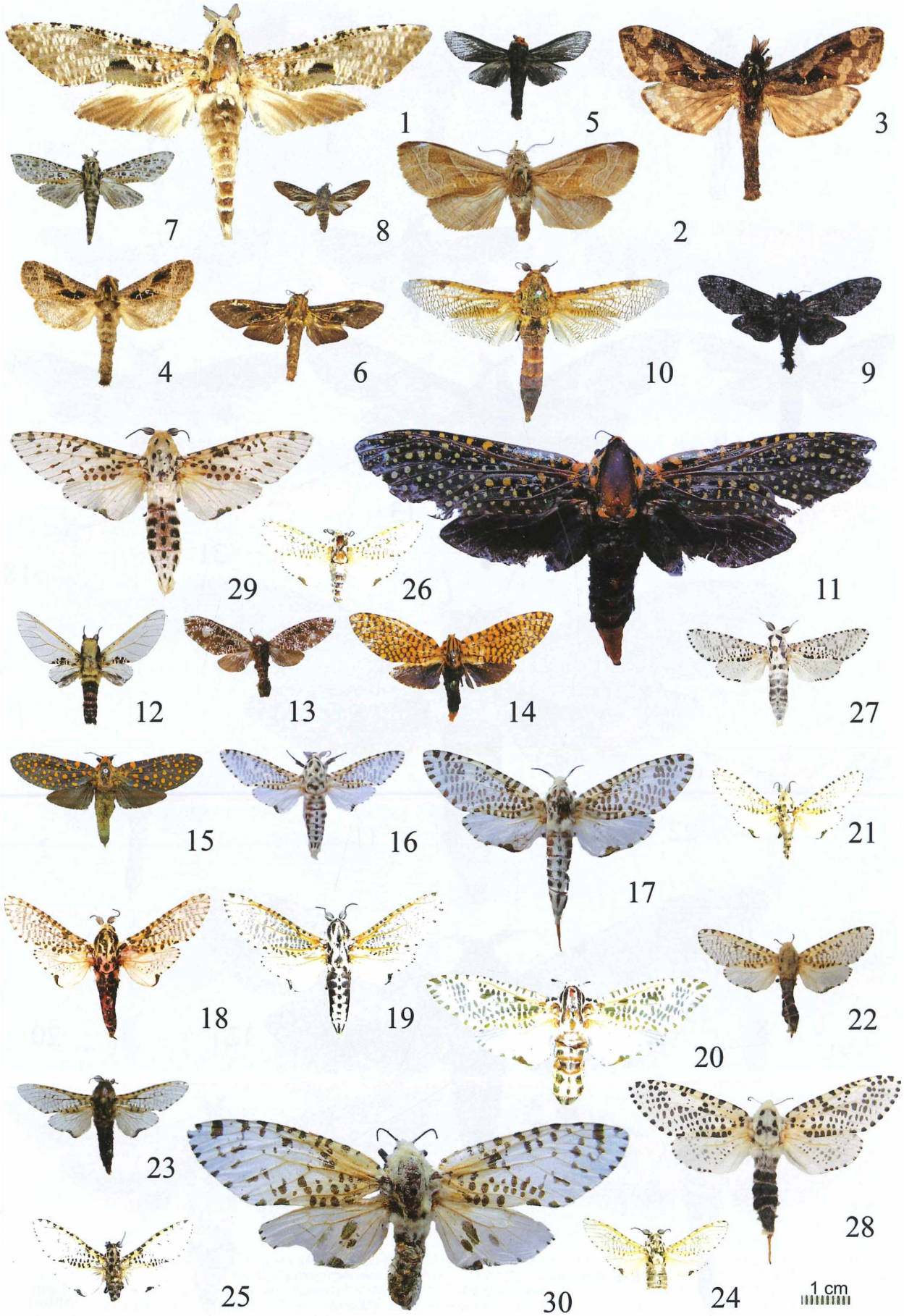
1: *Hirtocossus crucis* ♂. 2: *Kotchevnik modestus* ♂. 3: *K.* ***baj*** ♂. 4: *Sundacossus gauguini* ♂. 5: *Chinocossus markopoloi* ♂. 6: *C. cossus* ♂. 7: *Cossus* ***kerzhneri*** ♂. 8: *Dyspessacossus hadjinensis* ♂. 9: *Holcocerus nobilis* ♂.10: *Deserticossus arenicolus* ♂. 11: *Cryptoholcocerus mongolicus* ♀. 12: *Yakudza vicarius* holotype ♂ of *Holcocerus japonica* GAEDE. 13: *Streltzoviella insularis* ♂. 14: *S.* ***owadai*** ♀. 15: *S.* ***owadai*** ♀. 16: *Barchaniella inspersa* ♂. 17: *Plyustchiella gracilis* ♂. 18: *P. gracilis* ♀. 19: *Frantsdanielia likiangi* ♂. 20: *Wittocossus mokanshanesis* ♂. 21: *Assegaj clenchi* ♂. 22: *Zeuzerocossus cinereus* ♂. 23: *Ronaldocossus brechlini* ♂. 24: *Groenendaelia kinabaluensis* ♂. 25: *Isocossus retak* ♂. 26: *Alcterogystia l-nigra* ♂. 27: *Dervishiya cadambae* ♂. 28: *Afroarabiella buchanani* ♂. 29: *Planctogystia fulvosparsa* ♂. 30: *P.* ***legraini*** ♂. 31: *P.* ***olsoufieffae*** ♂. 32: *Brachylia terebroides* ♂. 33: *B.* ***nussi*** ♂. 34: *B.* ***eberti*** ♂. 35: *B.* ***hercules*** ♂. 36: *B.* ***senegalensis*** ♂. 37: *B.* ***murzini***. 38: *B.* ***albida*** ♂. 39: *B.* ***fon*** ♂. 40: *Coryphodema tristis* ♂. Details see p. 128.

Colour plate 3



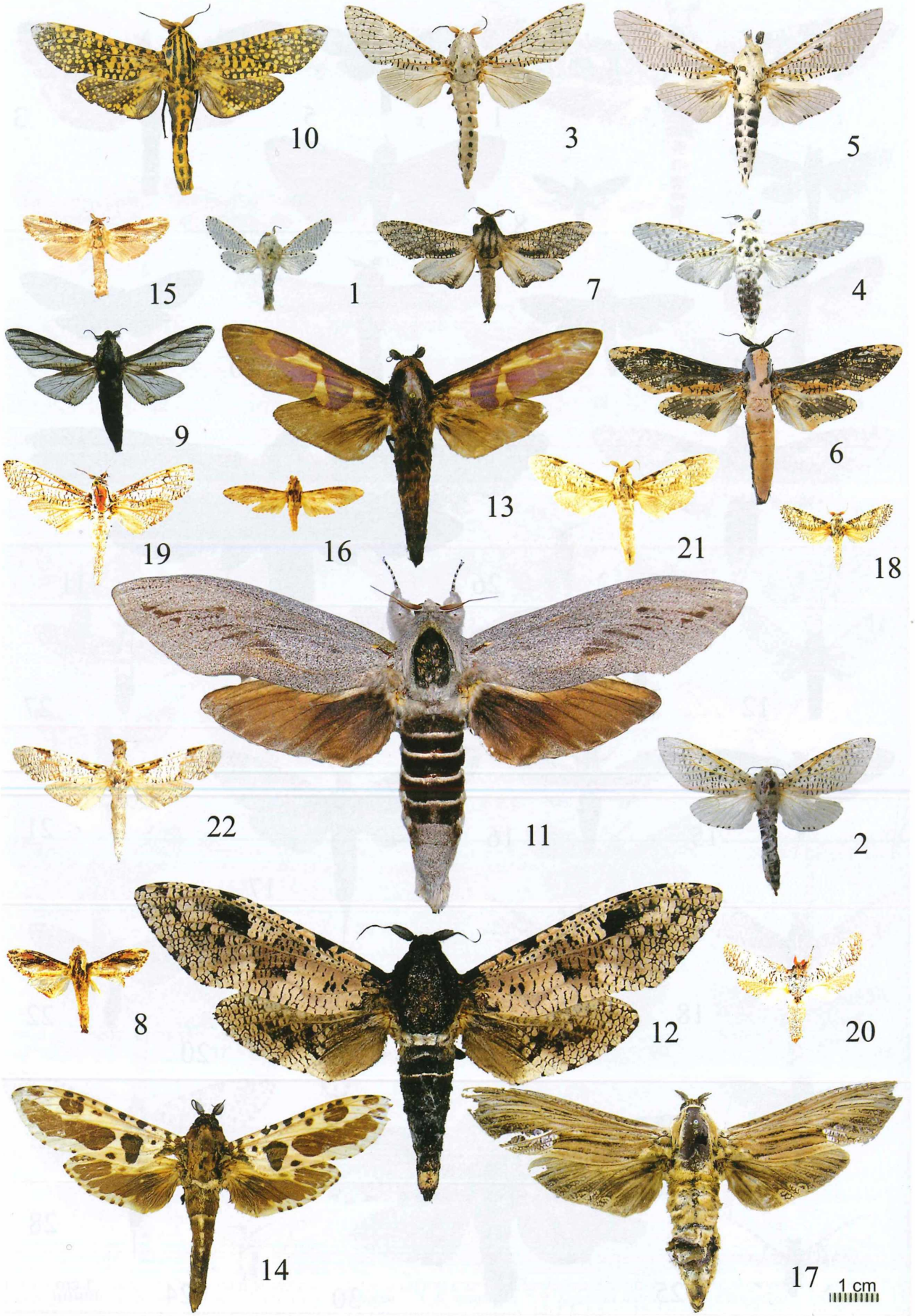
1: *Paracossulus thrips* ♂. 2: *Cossulus argentatus* ♂. 3: *Cossulus mucosus* ♀. 4: *Parahypopta caestrum* ♂. 5: *Parahypopta nigrosignata* ♂. 6: *Brachygystia mauretanica* ♂. 7: *Kerzhnerocossus* ***sambainu*** ♂. 8: *K.* ***sambainu*** ♂. 9: *Eogystia sibirica* ♂. 10: *Eremocossus vaulogeri* ♂. 11: *Vartiania zaratustra* ♂. 12: *Mormogystia reibellii* ♂. 13: *Isoceras bipunctatum* ♂. 14: *I. huberi* ♂. 15: *Stygioides colchicus* ♂. 16: *S. colchicus* ♀. 17: *S. colchica dercetis* ♂. 18: *S. psyche* ♂. 19: *Dieida ahngeri* ♂. 20: *D. ahngeri* ♀. 21: *Semagystia agilis*. 22: *S. clathrata* ♂. 23: *Dyspessa cyprica* ♀. 24: *D.* ***saldaitisi*** ♂. 25: *D. salicicola* ♀. 26: *Polytzariella pantherina* ♂. 27: *Holcoceroides ferrugineotincta* ♂. 28: *Phragmacossia ariana* ♂. 29: *Ph. minos* ♂. 30: *Ph.* ***kiplingi*** ♂. 31: *Rerikhiora* ***bachma*** ♂. 32: *Ph. innominata* ♂. 33: *Ph.* ***geisha*** ♂. 34: *Ph.* ***geisha*** ♀. 35: *Ph.* ***anikini*** ♂. 36: *Relluna nurella* ♂. 37: *Lakshmia zolotuhini* ♂. 38: *Yakovlevina galina* ♂. 39: *Butaya gracilis* ♀. 40: *Zeuzeropecten combustus* ♂. 41: *Z.* ***clenchi*** ♂. Details see p. 128.

Colour plate 4



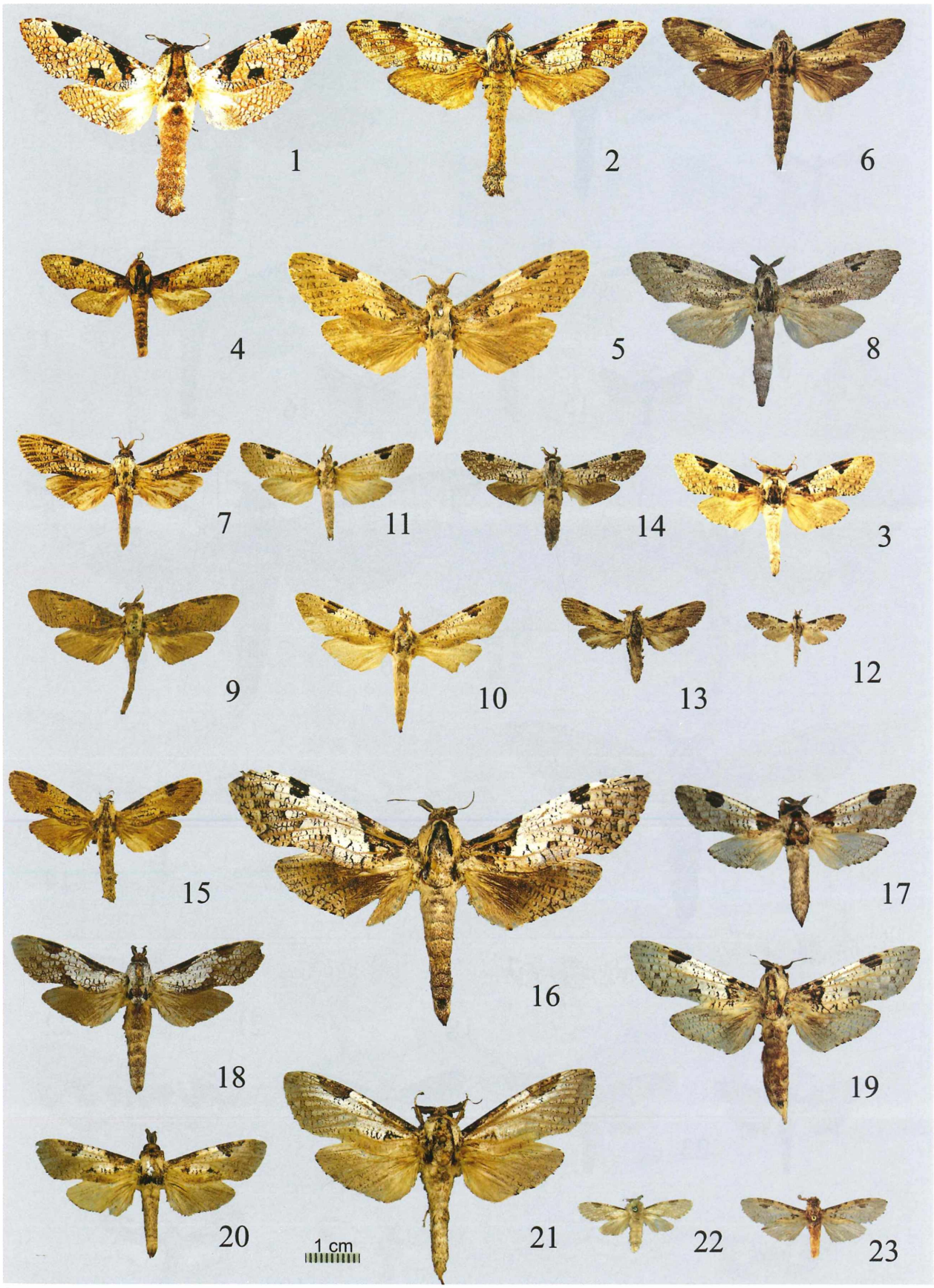
1: *Eburgemellus geminatus* ♂. 2: *Oreocossus ungemachi* ♂. 3: *O.* ***grzimeki*** ♂. 4: *O.* ***polizzari*** ♂. 5: *Bergaris* ***solovievi*** ♂. 6: *B.* ***halim*** ♂. 7: *Rapdalus pardicolor* ♂. 8: *Rugigegat nigra* ♂. 9: *R. nigra* ♂. 10: *Pseudozeuzera biatra* ♂. 11: *P. auroguttatus* ♂. 12: *Eulophonotus* ? *myrmeleon* ♂. 13: *E.* ? *myrmeleon* ♂. 14: *E. elegans* ♂. 15: *E. stephanius* ♂. 16: *Orientozeuzera aeglospila* ♂. 17: *O. aeglospila* ♂. 18: *O.* ***halmahera*** ♂. 19: *O.* ***meyi*** ♂. 20: *O.* ***meyi*** ♂. 21: *O.* ***roepkei*** ♂. 22: *O.* ***roepkei*** ♂. 23: *O.* ***roepkei*** ♂. 24: *O.* ***sympatrica*** ♂. 25: *O.* ***brechlini*** ♂. 26: *O.* ***shiva*** ♂. 27: *Zeuzera pyrina* ♂. 28: *Z. pyrina* ♂. 29: *Z. indica* ♂. 30: *Z. indica* ♂. Details see p. 129.

Colour plate 5



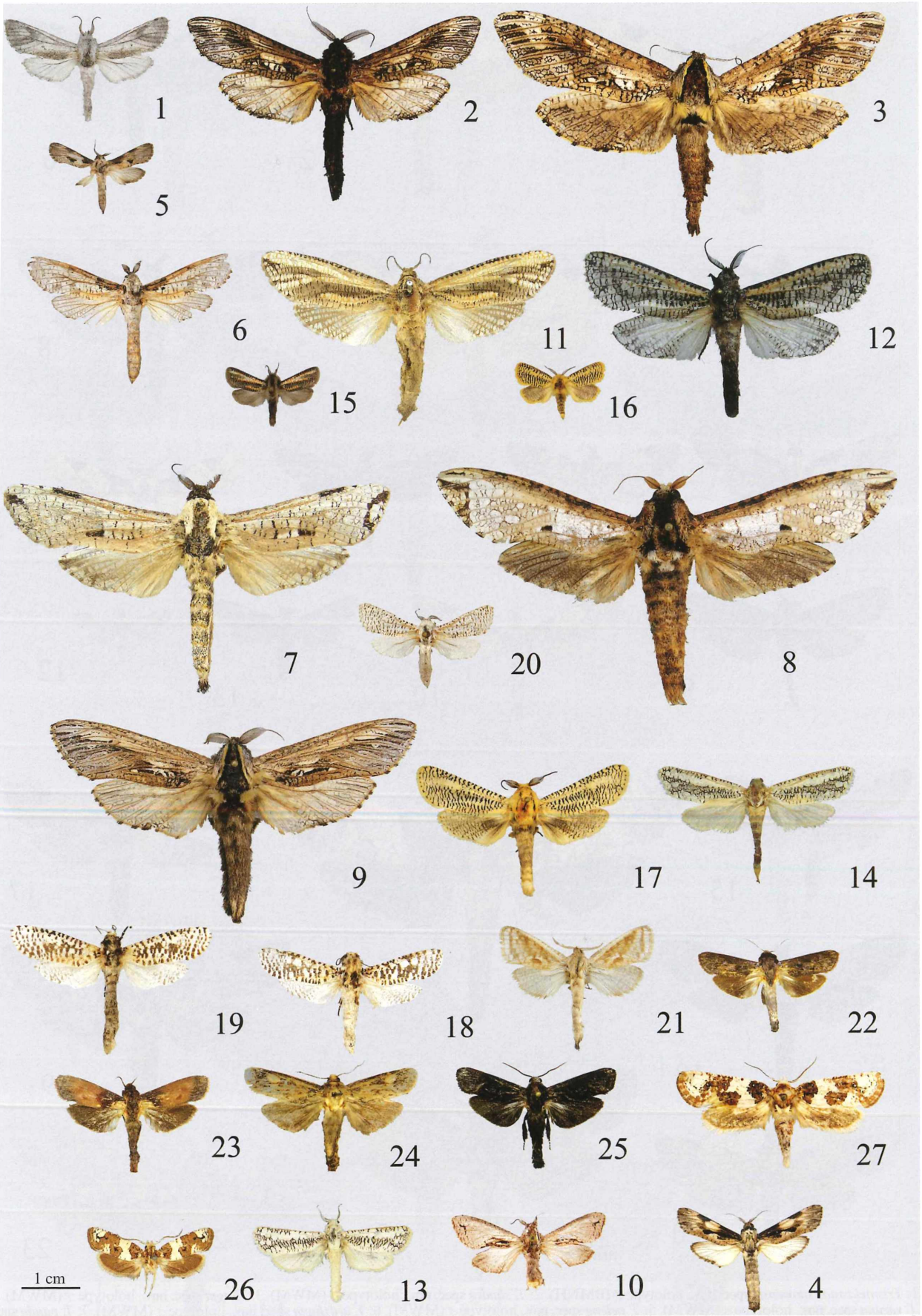
1: *Polyphagozerra coffeae* ♂. 2: *P. coffeae* ♀. 3: *Neurozerra conferta* ♂. 4: *Zeuroepkia borneana* ♂. 5: *Schoorlea duffelsi* ♂. 6: *Hermophyllon anceps* ♂. 7: *Cecryphalus nubila* ♂. 8: *Tarsozeuzera* ***miklukhomaklayi*** ♂. 9: *T.* ***ustjuzhanini*** ♂. 10: *Alophonotus rauanus* ♂. 11: *Endoxyla cinereus* ♂, holotype of *Xyleutes boisduvali*. 12: *Xyleutes strix* ♂. 13: *Chalcidica pallescens* ♂. 14: *Chalcidica* ***maculescens*** ♂. 15: *Panaui* ***goliathi*** ♂. 16: *P.* ***goliathi*** ♂. 17: ***Duomitus ceramicus*** ♂. 18: *Skeletophyllon* ***wetarensis*** ♂. 19: *S.* ***tarasovi*** ♂. 20: *S.* ***pallida*** ♂. 21: *S.* ***hanuman*** ♂. 22: *S.* ***kshatrij*** ♂. Details see p. 129.

Colour plate 6



1: *Trismelasmos* ***snowensis*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 2: *T.* ***shudra*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 3: *T.* ***agni*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 4: *T.* ***varuna*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 5: *T.* ***peleng*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 6: *T.* ***ardzhuna*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 7: *T.* ***pandu*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 8: *T.* ***indra*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 9: *T.* ***draupadi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 10: *T.* ***kunti*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 11: *T.* ***mindanao*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 12: *T.* ***chakra*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 13: *T.* ***sinyaevi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 14: *T.* ***brechlini*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 15: *T.* ***suriya*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 16: *T.* ***nakula*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 17: *T.* ***soma*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 18: *T.* ***papuasi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 19: *T.* ***arfakensis*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 20: *T.* ***floresi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 21: *T.* ***drago*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 22: *T.* ***vulkani*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 23: *T.* ***kalisi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH).

Colour plate 7



1: *Aethalopteryx* ***saldaitisi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 2: *A.* ***kushit*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 3: *A.* ***kushit*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀. 4: *A.* ***masai*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 5: *A.* ***elf*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 6: *A.* ***politzari*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 7: *Strigocossus cretacea* (BUTLER, 1878), holotype ♂. 8: *S. crassus* (DRURY, 1782) ♂. 9: *S. ochricosta* (FLETCHER, 1968) ♂. 10: *Sinjaeviella elegantissima* YAKOVLEV, 2009, holotype ♂. 11: *Azygophleps inclusa* (WALKER, 1856), holotype ♀. 12: *A.* ***kovtunovitchi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 13: *A.* ***sheikh*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 14: *A.* ***sheikh*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀. 15: *A.* ***liliyae*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 16: *A.* ***legraini*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 17: *A.* ***godswindow*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 18: *A.* ***otello*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 19: *A.* ***otello*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀. 20: *A.* ***equatorialis*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 21: *Sansara naumanni* YAKOVLEV, 2004 ♂. 22: *Pseudocossus* ***mineti*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 23: *P.* ***viettei*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 24: *P.* ***olsoufieffae*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 25: *P.* ***pljustchi*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂. 26: *Meharia semilactea* (WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905), holotype ♂. 27: *M. semilactea* (WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905) ♀. Details see p. 129.

Colour plate 8

Legend see p. 129

Colour plate 1

1: *Catopta albimacula* STAUDINGER, 1899 ♂, Tadzhikistan, Seravshan Mts., Mergusor, 1800 m, 20.06.1994, leg. MIHAILOV (MWM). 2: *Chiangmaiana buddhi* (YAKOVLEV, 2004), holotype ♂ (MWM). 3: *Stygia australis* LATREILLE, 1804, syntype ♀ of *S. a. rosina* STGR. (MHUB). 4: *Neostygia postaurantia* WILTSHIRE, 1980, holotype ♀ (BMNH). 5: *Culama australis* WALKER, 1856, ♂, 30.XI.2003, [Australia], Varrandite, Vik[toria], D. J. HILTON (RYB). 6: *Paropta paradoxa* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1851]) ♀, E. Egypt, 5 km N. Marsa-Alam, Aug. 2003. leg. MÜLLER (MWM). 7: *Aholcocerus* ***sevastopuloi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 8: *Semitocossus johannes* (STAUDINGER, 1899), lectotype ♂ (MHUB). 9: *Mahomedella rungsi* (DANIEL & WITT, 1974) **comb. nov.**, paratype ♂ (MWM). 10: *Camellocossus* ***osmanya*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 11: *C. abyssinica* (HAMPSON, 1910) ♂, Mauritania (ZSM). 12: *Gumilevia* ***zhiraph*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MRAC). 13: a - *G.* ***timora*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♀ (MSW); 14. b - underside of holotype ♀. 14: a - *Koboldocossus* ***nigrostriatus*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂, natural size (MHUB); b - size 225%. 15: *Patoptoformis ganesha* (YAKOVLEV, 2004), holotype ♂ (MWM). 16: *Rethona strigosa* WALKER, 1855, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 17: *Arctiocossus antagyreus* FELDER, 1874, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 18: *Wiltshirocossus aries* (PÜNGELER, 1902), cotype ♂ (MHUB). 19: a - *Mirocossus* ***politzari*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM); b - paratype ♀ (ZSM). 20: *M.* ***kibwezi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 21: *M.* ***haritonovi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 22: *M.* ***sinevi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 23: *M.* ***siniaevi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 24: *M.* ***mordkovitchi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 25: *M. toluminus* (DRUCE, 1887) ♂, Tanzanie, Rwani Reg., W. Bagamoyo, Kipwangwa, 18.03.2006, PH. DARGE leg. (MWM). 26: *Acossus terebrus* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], [1776]) ♂, Russia, S-Primorye Reg., Ryazanovka, 11.07.1995 (MWM). 27: *Chingizid gobiana* (DANIEL, 1970) **comb. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MNHB). 28: *Gobibatyr ustyuzhanini* YAKOVLEV, 2004 paratype ♂ (MWM). 29. *Paracossus indradit* YAKOVLEV, 2009, holotype ♂ (MWM). 30: *Hollowiella rama* (YAKOVLEV, 2006), holotype ♂ (AHU). 31: *Kalimantanossus microgenitalis* (YAKOVLEV, 2004) **comb. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 32: *Neurocossus khmer* (YAKOVLEV, 2004) **comb. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 33: *Roepkiella* ***ingae*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 34: *Pygmeocossus tonga* YAKOVLEV, 2005, holotype ♂ (MWM). 35: *Rambusalama augustasi* YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS, 2008, holotype ♂ (MWM).

Colour plate 2

1: *Hirtocossus crucis* (KENRICK, [1914]), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 2: *Kotchevnik modestus* (STAUDINGER, 1887), syntype ♂ (MHUB). 3: *K.* ***baj*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZISP). 4: *Sundacossus gauguini* YAKOVLEV, 2008, holotype ♂ (MWM). 5: *Chinocossus markopoloi* YAKOVLEV, 2006, holotype ♂ (MWM). 6: *C. cossus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) ♂, Aragon, Sierra Alta, 26.6.33, PREDOTA (MWM). 7: *Cossus* ***kerzhneri*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZISP). 8: *Dyspessacossus hadjinensis* DANIEL, 1953, holotype ♂ (MWM). 9: *Holcocerus nobilis* STAUDINGER, 1884, lectotype ♂ (MHUB). 10: *Deserticossus arenicolus* (STAUDINGER, 1879), lectotype ♂ (MHUB). 11: *Cryptoholcocerus mongolicus* (ERSCHOFF, 1882) ♀, Pamir, Chorog, 2000, 5.5.73, Z. WEIDENHOFFER leg. (MWM). 12: *Yakudza vicarius* (WALKER, 1865), holotype ♂ of *Holcocerus japonica* GAEDE (MHUB). 13: *Streltzoviella insularis* (STAUDINGER, 1892) ♂, Japan, Osaka, Moriguchi, Yodogawa river, 13.07.1990, leg. KINOSHAITA (NHMT). 14: *S.* ***owadai*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (NHMT). 15: *S.* ***owadai*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀ (NHMT). 16: *Barchaniella inspersa* (CHRISTOPH, 1887) ♂, Ost-Turkestan, Chamil-Hami, RÜCKBEIL, 1908 (MHUB). 17: *Plyustchiella gracilis* (CHRISTOPH, 1887), lectotype ♂ (ZISP). 18: *P. gracilis* (CHRISTOPH, 1887) ♀, Turkmenistan, 15.7.04, POTOPOLSKI (ZISP). 19: *Frantsdanielia likiangi* (DANIEL, 1940), holotype ♂ (ZFMK). 20: *Wittocossus mokanshanesis* (DANIEL, 1945) ♂, Thailand, Chiangmai, Huew Keo NP, Doi Suthep, 12.6.88, SCHNITZLER leg. (ZFMK). 21: *Assegaj clenchi* YAKOVLEV, 2006, holotype ♂ (MWM). 22: *Zeuzerocossus cinereus* (ROEPKE, 1957) ♂, Borneo, Sabah, Trus Madi (MWM). 23: *Ronaldocossus brechlini* YAKOVLEV, 2006, holotype ♂ (MWM). 24: *Groenendaelia kinabaluensis* (GAEDE, 1933) ♂, Thailand, Changwat Nan, 5 km N of Bo Luang, 1000 m, 12.11.1999., leg. MARTON HREBLAY (MWM). 25: *Isocossus retak* (HOLLOWAY, 1986), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 26: *Alcterogystia l-nigra* (BETHUNE-BAKER, 1894), syntype ♂ (BMNH). 27: *Dervishiya cadambae* (MOORE, 1865), holotype ♂ (MHUB). 28: *Afroarabiella buchanani* (ROTHSCHILD, 1921), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 29: *Planctogystia fulvosparsa* (BUTLER, 1882), lectotype ♂ (BMNH). 30: *P.* ***legraini*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MNHN). 31: *P.* ***olsoufieffae*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 32: *Brachylia terebroides* FELDER, 1874, syntype ♂ (BMNH). 33: *B.* ***nussi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MHUB). 34: *B.* ***eberti*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MHUB). 35: *B.* ***hercules*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 36: *B.* ***senegalensis*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MNHN). 37: *B.* ***murzini*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 38: *B.* ***albida*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MRAC). 39: *B.* ***fon*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MNHN). 40: *Coryphodema tristis* (DRURY, 1782) ♂ Südafrika, Western Cape, Cederberg, Kromrivier-Ufer, 22.11.1998, leg. DE FREINA (MWM).

Colour plate 3

1: *Paracossulus thrips* (HÜBNER, 1818) ♂, Kazakhstan, 55 km NW Semipalatinsk, 2.07.2005, leg. M. DANILEVSKY (MWM). 2: *Cossulus argentatus* STAUDINGER, 1887 ♂, Turkey, Sivas prov., Ziyaret gecidi, 13.07.1990, leg. LASZLO & RONKAY (MWM). 3: *Cossulus mucosus* (CHRISTOPH, 1884) ♀, Tadzhikistan, Khodzhent, 16.05.1996, leg. LUKHTANOV (MWM). 4: *Parahypopta caestrum* (HÜBNER, 1804) ♂, Kazakhstan, Karatau, 3.7.[19]99, KENES leg. (MWM). 5: *Parahypopta nigrosignata* (ROTHSCHILD, 1912) **stat.** et **comb. nov.**, ♂, Jordan, Halawa, May 2002, leg. MÜLLER (MWM). 6: *Brachygystia mauretanica* (LUCAS, 1907) ♂, Marocco, Middle Atlas, near Ifrane, 1 Aug. 1998, leg. G. BEHOUNEK (MWM). 7: *Kerzhnerocossus* ***sambainu*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZISP). 8: *K.* ***sambainu*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂ (ZISP). 9: *Eogystia sibirica* (ALPHERAKY, 1895), lectotype ♂ (ZISP). 10: *Eremocossus vaulogeri* (STAUDINGER, 1897) ♂, Ain Sefra, South of Oran [Algeria], 6 May 1913 (BMNH). 11: *Vartiania zaratustra* YAKOVLEV, 2004, holotype ♂ (MWM). 12: *Mormogystia reibellii* (OBERTHÜR, 1876) ♂, Algeria, Hoggar Mts., Teffedest Ost, 1250 m, 13.05.2001, leg. A. KRAMER (MWM). 13: *Isoceras bipunctatum* (STAUDINGER, 1887) ♂, Asia min., Hakkari, Tanin-Tanin Pass, 13.07.1983, leg. DE FREINA (MWM). 14: *I. huberi* EITSCHBERGER & STRÖHLE, 1987, paratypus ♂ (MWM). 15: *Stygioides colchicus* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851) ♂, Iran, Elbursgebirge, Keredi, 1400 m, 18.04.1936, BRANDT (MNHS). 16: *S. colchicus* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851) ♀, Iran, Elbursgebirge, Keredi, 1400 m, 18.04.1936, BRANDT (MNHS). 17: *S. colchica dercetis* (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1900) ♂, Aarab ei Laqlouq vill. env., H-1640 m, 24.-31.05.2006, leg. KRÜGER, SALDAITIS (MWM). 18: *S. psyche* (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1893), syntype ♂ (BMNH). 19: *Dieida ahngeri* (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1902) ♂, Tadjikistan, 22 km NW Dushanbe, Luhob Riv., Kosotorosh vill., 07.05.2003, leg. O. PAK (coll. A. SALDAITIS, Lithuania). 20: *D. ahngeri* (Grum-Grshimailo, 1902) ♀, Tadjikistan, 22 km NW Dushanbe, Luhob Riv., Kosotorosh vill., 07.05.2003, leg. O. PAK (coll. A. SALDAITIS, Lithuania). 21: *Semagystia agilis* (CHRISTOPH, 1884) ♂, Ashhabad (MWM). 22: *S. clathrata* (CHRISTOPH, 1884) ♂, Turkmenistan, 50 km N Ashkabad, 10.05.1991, leg. DANILEVSKY (MWM). 23: *Dyspessa cyprica* REBEL, 1927, **stat. nov.**, cotype ♀ (MNHW). 24: *D.* ***saldaitisi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 25: *D. salicicola* (EVERSMANN, 1848) ♀, Crimea, 3.6.[19]94, leg. I. KOSTJUK (MWM). 26: *Politzariella pantherina* **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 27: *Holcoceroides ferrugineotincta* STRAND, 1913 ♂, Ivory Coast, Sikensi, 28.2.[19]83, leg. POLITZAR (ZSM). 28: *Phragmacossia ariana* (GRUM-GRSHIMAILO, 1899) ♂, Tadzhikistan, Kondara (MWM). 29: *Ph. minos* REISSER, 1962 **stat. nov.**, paratypus ♂ (MWM). 30: *Ph.* ***kiplingi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 31: *Rerikhiora* ***bachma*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (NHMT). 32: *Ph. innominata* DALLA TORRE, 1923, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 33: *Ph.* ***geisha*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (NHMT). 34: *Ph.* ***geisha*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀ (NHMT). 35: *Ph.* ***anikini*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 36: *Relluna nurella* (SWINHOE, 1894), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 37: *Lakshmia zolotuhini* YAKOVLEV, 2004, holotype ♂ (MWM). 38: *Yakovlevina galina* (YAKOVLEV, 2004), holotype ♂ (MWM). 39: *Butaya gracilis* YAKOVLEV, 2004, paratype ♀ (MWM). 40: *Zeuzeropecten combustus* (KENRICK, [1914]), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 41: *Z.* ***clenchi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MRAC).

Colour plate 4

1: *Eburgemellus geminatus* (GAEDE, 1930), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 2: *Oreocossus ungemachi* ROUGEOT, 1977, holotype ♂ (MNHN). 3: *O.* ***grzimeki*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 4: *O.* ***politzari*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 5: *Bergaris* ***solovievi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 6: *B.* ***halim*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 7: *Rapdalus pardicolor* (MOORE, 1879) ♂, NE Laos, Mt. Phu Pan, 1750 m, Xam Neua, Hou Phan Prov., 15.-21.06.2003, SH. NAGAI leg. (NHMT). 8: *Rugigegat nigra* (MOORE, 1877) ♂, Ceylon (BMNH). 9: *R. nigra* (MOORE, 1877) ♂, Ceylan [Ceylon] (MNHN). 10: *Pseudozeuzera biatra* (HAMPSON, 1910), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 11: *P. auroguttatus* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]) ♂, [Africa] (MNHN). 12: *Eulophonotus* ? *myrmeleon* FELDER, 1874 ♂, Congo, Katanga, Kimilombo, 25.X.2002 (coll. A. LEGRAIN, Liege). 13: *E.* ? *myrmeleon* FELDER, 1874 ♂, [Congo], Mayumbe, Makaia, N'Tete, 25.10.15 (MRAC). 14: *E. elegans* (AURIVILLIUS, 1910), holotype ♂ (MNHS). 15: *E. stephanius* (DRUCE, 1887), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 16: *Orientozeuzera aeglospila* (TURNER, 1915) ♂, **comb. nov.**, Australia, Kuranda (MNHN). 17: *O. aeglospila* (TURNER, 1915) ♂, **comb. nov.**, Australia, Kuranda (MNHN). 18: *O.* ***halmahera*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 19: *O.* ***meyi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 20: *O.* ***meyi*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂ (BMNH). 21: *O.* ***roepkei*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 22: *O.* ***roepkei*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Japan (BMNH). 23: *O.* ***roepkei*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♂, Japan (BMNH). 24: *O.* ***sympatrica*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 25: *O.* ***brechlini*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 26: *O.* ***shiva*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 27: *Zeuzera pyrina* (LINNAEUS, 1761) ♂, Daghestan, 8 km S Makhachkala (MWM). 28: *Z. pyrina* (LINNAEUS, 1761) ♂, Bohemia (MWM). 29: *Z. indica* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]) ♂, **comb. nov.**, Nord Vietnam (MWM). 30: *Z. indica* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, [1854]) **comb. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MNHN).

Colour plate 5

1: *Polyphagozerra coffeae* (NIETNER, 1861) ♂ **comb. nov.**, Taiwan, 3 km E Tili (MWM). 2: *P. coffeae* (NIETNER, 1861) ♀ **comb. nov.**, S. Japan, Kuchinoshima Is., Moedake, 17.62007, leg. OWADA (NHMT). 3: *Neurozerra conferta* (WALKER, 1856) ♂ **comb. nov.**, Thailand, Changwat Phayao, 15 km W Huai Fuang (MWM). 4: *Zeuroepkia borneana* (ROEPKE, 1957) ♂ **comb. nov.** Borneo, Trus Madi (MWM). 5: *Schoorlea duffelsi* (SCHOORL, 1999) ♂ **comb. nov.**, Sulawesi (MWM). 6: *Hermophyllon anceps* (SNELLEN, 1901) ♂, Philippinen, Palawan, Mt. Cleopatra (MWM). 7: *Cecryphalus nubila* (STAUDINGER, 1895) ♂, Kazakhstan, Balkhash lake (MWM). 8: *Tarsozeuzera* ***miklukhomaklayi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 9: *T.* ***ustjuzhanini*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 10: *Alophonotus rauanus* (STRAND, 1909) ♂, Kenya, Transmara (MWM). 11: *Endoxyla cinereus* (TEPPER, 1890), holotype ♂ of *Xyleutes boisduvali* ROTHSCHILD, 1896 (BMNH). 12: *Xyleutes strix* (LINNAEUS, 1758) ♂, Taiwan, Taitung prov. (MWM). 13: *Chalcidica pallescens* (ROEPKE, 1955) ♂ **stat. nov.**, Solomon Isl., Guadalkanal Prov., Honiara, near Barana Vill., 22.3.2007, leg. RUDLOFF & SCHAARSCHMIDT (MWM). 14: *Chalcidica* ***maculescens*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 15: *Panau* ***goliathi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 16: *P.* ***goliathi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (coll. W. SPEIDEL, München). 17: ***Duomitus ceramicus*** (WALKER, 1865), holotype ♂ (ZMUO). 18: *Skeletophyllon* ***wetarensis*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 19: *S.* ***tarasovi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 20: *S.* ***pallida*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 21: *S.* ***hanuman*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 22: *S.* ***kshatrij*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM).

Colour plate 7

1: *Aethalopteryx* ***saldaitisi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 2: *A.* ***kushit*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 3: *A.* ***kushit*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀ (MWM). 4: *A.* ***masai*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 5: *A.* ***elf*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 6: *A.* ***politzari*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 7: *Strigocossus cretacea* (BUTLER, 1878), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 8: *S. crassus* (DRURY, 1782) ♂, Cameroun, M'Balmayo (coll. A. LEGRAIN, Liege). 9: *S. ochricosta* (FLETCHER, 1968) ♂, Kenya, Mt. Elgon NP (MWM). 10: *Sinjaeviella elegantissima* YAKOVLEV, 2009, holotype ♂ (MWM). 11: *Azygophleps inclusa* (WALKER, 1856), holotype ♀ (BMNH). 12: *A.* ***kovtunovitchi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 13: *A.* ***sheikh*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 14: *A.* ***sheikh*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀ (BMNH). 15: *A.* ***liliyae*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MSW). 16: *A.* ***legraini*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MRAC). 17: *A.* ***godswindow*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MRAC). 18: *A.* ***otello*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 19: *A.* ***otello*** **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀ (ZSM). 20: *A.* ***equatorialis*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 21: *Sansara naumanni* YAKOVLEV, 2004 ♂, Thailand, Changwat Chiang Mai, 4 km SE of Pang Faen (MWM). 22: *Pseudocossus* ***mineti*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 23: *P.* ***viettei*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 24: *P* ***olsoufieffae*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (BMNH). 25: *P.* ***pljustchi*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 26: *Meharia semilactea* (WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905), holotype ♂ (BMNH). 27: *M. semilactea* (WARREN & ROTHSCHILD, 1905) ♀, Sinai, Mt. Santa Katharina, 1400 m, 15.-30.11.2000, leg. MÜLLER (MWM).

Colour plate 8

1: *Gumilevia* ***minetti*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 2: *G.* ***konkistador*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 3: *Mirocossus* sombo **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 4: *M.* sudanicus **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 5: *Dervishiya* vartianae **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MNHW). 6: *D.* vartianae **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀ (MNHW). 7: *Afroarabiella* ***tanzaniae*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MNHB). 8: *Stygioides* ***nupponenorum*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 9: *Zeuzeropecten* ***dargei*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 10: *Z.* ***zambica*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 11: *Z.* ***tanzaniae*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 12: *Eulophonotus* ***nigrodiscalis*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 13: *Sympycnodes rhaptodes* (TURNER, 1942) ♀, Australia, Badia Swamp Nature Reserve (CSIRO), from http://www.ento.csiro.au/gallery/moths/. 13a: *S. rhaptodes* (TURNER, 1942) ♂, Australia, NSW, Wilton (CSIRO), from http://www.ento.csiro.au/gallery/moths/. 14: *Catoxophylla cyanauges* TURNER, 1945, holotype ♀ (CSIRO), from http://www.ento.csiro.au/gallery/moths/. 14a: *C. cyanauges* TURNER, 1945 ♀ Australia, WA, 91 mi on Albani Highway (CSIRO), from http://www.ento.csiro.au/gallery/moths/. 15: *Brevicyttara ciclospila* (TURNER, 1945) ♂, Australia, WA, Anketels Road, Oakford (CSIRO), from http://www.ento.csiro.au/gallery/moths/. 15a: *B. ciclospila* (TURNER, 1945) ♀, Australia, WA, Anketels Road, Oakford (CSIRO), from http://www.ento.csiro.au/gallery/moths/. 16: *Skeletophyllon* ***andamani*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 17: *Aethalopteryx* ***nilotica*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 18: *A.* ***anikini*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZISP). 19: *A.* ***gazelle*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 20: *A.* ***rudloffi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 21: *A.* ***kisangani*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 22: *A.* ***sulaki*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 23: *Acosma* ***gurkoi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 24: *Strigocossus* ***hepialoides*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♀ (MNHW). 25: *Oreocossus* ***gurkoi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 26: *O.* ***gurkoi*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♀ (MWM). 27: *Sinyaeviella* ***renatae*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (ZSM). 28: *Azygophleps* ***larseni*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 29: *A.* ***larseni*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, paratype ♀, Oman (MWM). 30: *A.* ***sheikh*** YAKOVLEV & SALDAITIS **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MWM). 31: *Meharia* ***avicenna*** **spec. nov.**, holotype ♂ (MNHW). 32: *Zyganisus fulvicollis* (GAEDE, 1933) ♂, Australia, Black Mts. (CSIRO), from http://www.ento.csiro.au/gallery/moths/. 33. *Reticolocossus schoorli* YAKOVLEV, 2004, holotype ♂ (RMNH).