



Diagnoses and remarks on the genera of Tortricidae (Lepidoptera). Part 4. Cnephasiini, Ceracini, Atteriini, Sparganothini and Euliini

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Abstract. Diagnoses, redescriptions, and remarks are presented on the genera that comprised the five tortricid tribes Cnephasiini (19 genera), Ceracini (4 genera), Atteriini (9 genera), Sparganothini (20 genera), and Euliini (173 genera). Original references, type species, type localities, synonyms, and zoogeographic regions are provided. *Moronata* is a synonym of *Pseudapina*. *Raisapoana*, omitted in Archipini is added in the appendix.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, genera, diagnoses, descriptions

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I. INTRODUCTION

The number of genera of Tortricidae has increased dramatically over last 40 years; by 2007 there were over 1630 described genera, including synonyms. Many of the older descriptions are scattered throughout the literature, and because there are few larger synthetic treatments of the tortricids for most major biogeographic regions, this large number of taxa complicates considerably the work of taxonomists on the faunas of poorly known regions of the planet. In addition, characters that define many of the genera are not clearly articulated. The distribution of many genera is still insufficiently known, and this shortcoming frequently results in unexpected findings, e.g., the discovery of Afrotropical genera in the Neotropics. These types of discoveries may cause confusion for specialists that focus on the fauna of a single geographic region.

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

In this series of papers on the tortricid genera (RAZOWSKI 2009a, b, 2015), diagnoses are based on features provided in the original description, augmented by comments from

subsequent papers. My own diagnoses are proposed when no earlier ones are available. Other characteristics of the genera are included when necessary or relevant.

Morphological features that define many genera require revision and/or augmentation. Also, definitions of some genera require brief comments. Some original diagnoses are quoted verbatim, especially when no subsequent evaluation has been done.

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

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

The parts of this series are published in non-systematic order, depending on the sequence of completion of each group. Part 1 (RAZOWSKI 2009) includes the tribes: Phricanthini and Tortricini; part 2 (RAZOWSKI 2009) – Cochyliini, part 3 (RAZOWSKI 2015) – Archipini.

Only the references to comments are included in the literature cited; those to original descriptions of the taxa are omitted, as well as those that represent the generic or specific names and the names of their authors and dates of publication. All of the latter are to be found in the monographs and/or catalogues (e.g. BROWN 2005).

In this paper the tribes are arranged traditionally (e.g. by RAZOWSKI 2002):

Cnephasiini	page 90
Ceracini	page 99
Atteriini	page 100
Sparganothini	page 102
Euliini	page 108

Note. Euliines are traditionally treated as a tribe of an equal rank to Cochylini (published in part 2 of this series), however, occasionally they are regarded as subordinate of Euliini (Cochylini: Cochyliina + Euliina or erroneously Euliini: Euliina and Cochyliina).

Abbreviations for the zoogeographic regions are as follows: AFR = Afrotropical; AU = Australian; HOL = Holarctic; NEA = Nearctic; NEO = Neotropical; OR = Oriental; and PAL = Palearctic. Other abbreviations are as follows: inc. subs. spell. = incorrect subsequent spelling; t. l. = type locality; t. sp. = type-species.

II. DIAGNOSES

Cnephasiini

***Amphicoecia* RAZOWSKI, 1975**

Amphicoecia RAZOWSKI, 1975, Acta zool. cracov., **20**(3): 110; t. sp.: *Tortricodes adamana* KENNEL, 1919, Russia: Siberia. Two species included. **PAL.**

Redescriptions. RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

Diagnosis. *Amphicoecia* was originally compared to *Doloploca* with which it is similar externally. *Oporopsamma*, *Sphaleroptera*, and *Oxypteron* are characterized by a more-or-less complete reduction of the gnathos. The females of *Doloploca*, *Neosphaleroptera*, and *Amphicoecia* possess lateral sacks connected with the subgenital sternite. A more thorough comparison of these genera may lead to the synonymy of *Amphicoecia* with *Oporopsamma*.

***Archicnephasia* RAZOWSKI, 1983**

Archicnephasia RAZOWSKI, 1983, Nota lepid., **6**(4): 232; t. sp.: *Archicnephasia hartigi* RAZOWSKI, 1983, Italy; monotypic. **PAL**.

Redescriptions. RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

Diagnosis. In the original diagnosis, *Archicnephasia* was compared to *Cnephasia* from which it differs in the grooved sacculus, the doubly curved transtilla, the finely thorny termination of the sacculus, and the strong caulis strengthened by ventral and dorsal extensions of the lateral edges. Additional characters of *Archicnephasia* are the posterior position of the ostium bursae in the sterigma and a long postmedian sclerotization of the ductus bursae.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Cnephasia*.

***Cnephasia* CURTIS, 1826**

Cnephasia CURTIS, 1826, Br. Ent., **3**, expl. pl. 100; t. sp.: *Tortrix logiana* HAWORTH, [1811] = *Olethreutes pasiuana* HÜBNER, [1799], Europe. Seventy species included. **PAL, OR**, (introduced to **NEA**).

Sciaphila TREITSCHKE, 1829 [in] OCHSENHEIMER, Schmett. Eur., **7**: 233; t. sp.: *Phalaena wahlbomiana* LINNAEUS (sensu TREITSCHKE, 1829 = *Tortrix alticolana* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851 [1849], Europe (proposal for Commission Zool. Nomencl. by NYE & FLETCHER, 1991 to fix *alticolana* as the type species of *Sciaphila*).

Hypostephanuncia RÉAL, 1951, Bull. mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **20**: 229; t. sp.: *Cnephasia ecullyana* RÉAL, 1951, established as a subgenus of *Cnephasia*. *Hypostephanuntia* RAZOWSKI, 1977, Acta zool. cracov., **22**: 251 - inc. subs. spell.

Anoplocnephasia RÉAL, 1953, Bull. mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 511; t. sp.: *Sciaphila sedana* Constant, 1884, France, established to denote a subgenus of *Cnephasia*.

Brachycnephasia RÉAL, 1953, Bull. mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 511; t. sp.: *Tortrix longana* HAWORTH, [1811], British Islands; established to denote a subgenus of *Cnephasia*.

Redescriptions. OBRAZTSOV (1955, 1965), RAZOWSKI (1959, 1965, 1987, 2002).

Diagnosis. *Cnephasia* is most similar to *Eana* from which it differs in the presence of a spiny termination of the sacculus (with a few exceptions) and a simple smooth (i.e., not spiny) transtilla. The shoulders of the uncus in the majority of *Cnephasia* are slender and oblique, and the terminal plate of the gnathos is more or less broad. *Cnephasia* is also closely related to *Archicnephasia*, but the latter has a grooved sacculus and a distally situated ostium bursae (also see diagnosis of that genus). The more or less differentiated antrum of *Cnephasia* is similar to that of *Archicnephasia*, but a sclerotized, elongate proximal part of the sterigma typical of *Eana* is rare elsewhere. The ductus seminalis in known species of *Cnephasia* extends from the base of the ductus bursae or the posterior part of the corpus bursae.

Remarks. Of five subgenera, only two are retained (as discussed by RAZOWSKI (1987)). *Cnephasiella* is usually treated as a distinct genus.

Also mentioned under *Decodes*, *Doloploca*, *Eana*, *Exapate*, *Propiromorpha*, and Neosphaleroptera.

***Cnephasiella* ADAMCZEWSKI, 1936**

Cnephasiella ADAMCZEWSKI, 1936, Annls zool. Warsz., **11**: 268; t. sp.: *Sciaphila incertana* TREITSCHKE, 1835, Austria; monotypic. **PAL**.

Cnephasianella BENANDER, 1950, Svensk Insektfauna, **10**: 46 - inc. subs. spell.

Redescriptions. OBRAZTSOV (1955, 1965), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

Diagnosis. *Cnephasiella* was distinguished on basis of the venation and the presence of a telescopic ovipositor; however, the latter feature is a direct biological adaptation. There are two characters distinguishing *Cnephasiella* from *Cnephasia*: the broad, finely thorny distal end part of the gnathos (an apomorphy) and a sparsely hairy uncus (plesiomorphic). Based on larval chaetotaxy, SWATSCHEK (1958) concluded that the separation of *Cnephasiella* as a distinct genus is justifiable.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Cnephasia*.

***Decodes* OBRAZTSOV, 1961**

Decodes OBRAZTSOV, 1961 [in] OBRAZTSOV & POWELL, J. Lepid. Soc., **14**(1960): 113; t. sp.: *Tortricodes fragariana* BUSCK, 1919, Canada: British Columbia. Twenty species included. **NEA, NEO**.

Redescriptions. POWELL (1964, 1980), RAZOWSKI (1998).

Diagnosis. *Decodes* was originally compared to the Palaearctic *Tortricodes*, *Oxypteron*, and *Oporopsamma* from which it differs in a broader subcostal area of the forewing, longer radial veins, R_5 terminating "distinctly at the costa" [often at apex, cf. POWELL 1980], and a developed transtilla, whilst in *Tortricodes* there is "no futura superior [= transtilla]," and in *Oxypteron* the gnathos is "semimembranous". Other characters are of a lesser importance. OBRAZTSOV (1961) also compared *Decodes* to *Rhythmologa*, the latter of which which belongs to Euliini. POWELL (1980) divided *Decodes* into five species groups, providing detailed characteristics.

RAZOWSKI (1998) redescribed *Decodes* and mentioned that it has some characters in common with *Eana* and *Cnephasia*. Additional diagnosis: *Decodes* differs from *Eana* and *Cnephasia* in the absence of hindwing vein M_2 which also is missing in *Tortricodes*, *Kawabeia*, *Immariana*, *Oxypteron*, and *Oporopsamma*. The gnathos is fully developed although rather delicate in *Decodes*; the median part of the transtilla is large (as in *Eana*), minutely bristled, and its lateral parts are slender, or there are two dorsal lobes (as in *Doloploca*); the base of the costa of the valva is simple or enlarged as in *Tortricodes*, and the end of sacculus is simple, comparable with that in *Cnephasia*, or is long and smooth as in *Eana*; occasionally the terminal plates are developed similar to those in the genera closely related to *Oxypteron*. Female genitalia are of the *Eana* type.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Cnephasia*.

***Decodina* POWELL, 1980**

Decodina POWELL, 1980, Pacif. Insects, **22**(1-2): 110; t. sp. *Decodina mazatlana* POWELL, 1980, Mexico: Sinaloa; monotypic. **NEO, NEA**.

Description. POWELL (1960), RAZOWSKI (1998).

D i a g n o s i s. In the original diagnosis, *Decodina* is compared to *Decodes*, but in *Decodina* the transtilla is without a median lobe (“sclerotized area”), and the aedeagus has a strong dorsal spur; other characters are of lesser importance.

***Doloploca* HÜBNER [1825] 1816**

Doloploca HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 387; t. sp.: *Tortrix punctulana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Austria. Five species included. **PAL.**

Dolophora STEPHENS, 1834, Illustr. Br. Ent. (Haustellata), 4: 127 - inc. subs. spell.

Dolophoca STEPHENS, 1835, Illustr. Br. Ent. (Haustellata), 4: errata – inc. subs. spell.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. OBRAZTSOV (1955), RAZOWSKI (1959, 1987, 2002).

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that the terminal processes of the sacculus of *Doloploca* are almost identical with those of *Sphaleroptera*. The shape of the sterigma and the signum are reminiscent of those of several genera of the tribe (e.g., *Amphicoecia*, *Cnephasia*), whilst the antrum forms a sack similar to that of *Oxypteron*. Certainly *Doloploca* belongs to the group of genera characterized by a weakly developed gnathos with narrow lateral arms and a very small terminal plate.

R e m a r k s. RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned the following putative autapomorphies of *Doloploca*: the erect lateral corners of the base of uncus, and the shape of the transtilla with its median incisions and spiny dorsal surface.

Also mentioned under *Neosphaleroptera*, *Oxypteron*, *Euledereria*, *Stenopteron* and *Xerocnephasia*.

***Eana* BILLBERG, 1820**

Eana BILLBERG, 1820, Enumeratio Insectorum: 90; t. sp.: *Tortrix penziana* THUNBERG & BECKLIN, 1791. About 30 species included. **PAL. NEA.**

Nephodesme HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 390; t. sp.: *Tortrix penziana* THUNBERG & BECKLIN, 1791.

Nephodesma STEPHENS, 1834, Illustr. Br. Ent. (Haustellata), 4: 127 - inc. subs. spel.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. OBRAZTSOV (1955, 1965), RAZOWSKI (1959, 1965, 1987, 2002).

D i a g n o s i s. OBRAZTSOV (1955) and RAZOWSKI (1959, 1965) compared *Eana* to *Cnephasia*.

Eana is similar to *Cnephasia*, but *Eana* is distinct by its broad, finely spined, usually helmet-shaped median part of the transtilla; smooth (not bristled) end of the sacculus; a reduction of the terminal plate of the gnathos (except for *Subeana*); and the anteostial sclerite of the sterigma.

Eana is divided into following three subgenera.

***Eana* s. str.**

D i a g n o s i s. The nominative subgenus differs from *Eutrachia* and *Subeana* in having broad, often distally extending bases of the uncus; a helmet-shaped median part of the transtilla; and a funnel-shaped, sclerotized proximal part of the sterigma occasionally accompanied by a sclerotized antrum. The ductus bursae of *Eana* (*Eana*) originates in the posterior part of the corpus bursae similar to that in *Subeana*. The terminal plate of the gna-

thos is strongly reduced in *Eana* and most probably represents a synapomorphy with *Eutrachia*.

Eutrachia HÜBNER, [1822]

Eutrachia HÜBNER, [1822], Syst.-alphab. Verz.: 58-65, 77; t. sp.: [*Phalaeana*] *arentana* CLERCK, 1759, Sweden. **PAL, NEA.**

Ablabia HÜBNER, [1825] 1916, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 383; t. sp.: *Tortrix quadripunctana* HAWORTH, [1811] = *Phalaeana osseana* SCOPOLI, 1763.

Argyroptera DUPONCHEL, 1834, Anns Soc. Ent. Fr., 3: 448; t. sp.: *Phalaeana* [*Tortrix*] *gouana* LINNAEUS, 1767 = *Phalaeana osseana* SCOPOLI, 1763; *Argyroptera* DUPONCHEL, 1834 [in] GODART & DUPONCHEL, 1834 - second description.

D i a g n o s i s. Subgenus *Eutrachia* is characterized by the oblique, terminally rounded shoulders of the uncus, and the ductus seminalis originating just before the antrum. For additional comments see subgenus *Eana* s. str.

Subeana OBRAZTSOV

Subeana OBRAZTSOV, 1963, J. Lepidopterist's Soc., 16(3): 176; t. sp.: *Sciaphila canescana* GUENÉE, 1845, Germany. Established as a subgenus of *Eana*. **PAL.**

D i a g n o s i s. *Subeana* is characterised by the oblique, terminally weakly expanding shoulders of the uncus, and the process-shaped termination of the gnathos. Other characters are as found in the nominate subgenus. Most probably *Subeana* is a synonym of *Eana*.

R e m a r k s. *Eana* is also mentioned under *Cnephasia*, *Exapate*, and *Propiomorpha*.

Epicnephasia DANILEVSKY, 1963

Epicnephasia DANILEVSKY, 1963, Russk. ent. Obozr., 42: 170; t. sp.: *Epicnephasia mongolica* DANILEVSKY, 1963, Mongolia; monotypic. **PAL.**

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. OBRAZTSOV (1965), RAZOWSKI (1965, 1987, 2002).

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, *Epicnephasia* was compared to *Exapate* and *Propiomorpha* as the females of the two are micropterigous. As in *Euledereria* forewing vein A₁ is lacking in *Epicnephasia*. OBRAZTSOV (1965) compared *Epicnephasia* to *Palporcinia* KENNEL, 1919 which belongs to Olethreutinae.

OBRAZTSOV (1965, 1965) compared *Epicnephasia* to *Exapate*, considering them closely related genera, but they strongly differ in the male genitalia; he mentioned that the distinctly sclerotized socii are of autapomorphic importance.

R e m a r k s. In *Epicnephasia* the short uncus without shoulders and the broad distal parts of the arms of the gnathos are probable autapomorphies; the transtilla is broad medially and spiny. The female is micropterigous as in *Exapate*, but its genitalia are unknown. Venation of male *Epicnephasia* differs from that of other Cnephasiini, especially in their short stalked forewing M₂-M₃ (similarly as M₁-M₂ of the hindwing).

Also mentioned under *Exapate* and *Propiomorpha*.

Exapate HÜBNER, [1825] 1816

Exapate HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 387; t. sp.: *Phalaeana Tinea gelatella* LINNAEUS, 1761 = [*Phalaeana*] *congelatella* CLERCK, 1759, Europe. Three species known. **PAL.**

Scinipher FRÖLICH, 1828, Enumeratio Tortr. Würtemb.: 12; t. sp.: *Phalaeana congelatella* CLERCK, 1759, [Sweden].

Cheimatophila STEPHENS, 1829, Syst. Cat. Br. Insects, (2): 189; STEPHENS, 1834, Illustr. Br. Ent. (Haustellata), 4: 172. Preocc. by *Cheimatophila* STEPHENS, 1829 with t. sp.: *Tortrix castaneana* HAWORTH, [1811].

Cheimatophila HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851, Syst. Bearbeitung Schmett. Eur., 4: 287; nomenclatorically unavailable.

Cheimaphasia CURTIS, 1833, Ent. Mag., 1: 190; t. sp.: *Phalaena gelatella* LINNAEUS, 1761, British Islands.

Cheimophasia AGASSIZ, 1748, Nomencl. zool (index univ.):78, 81- inc. subs. spell.

Chimophasia AGASSIZ, 1748, ibid. – inc. subs. spell.

Cheimonophila DUPONCHEL, 1838, Anns. Soc. Ent. Fr., 6: [131]; t. sp.: *Phalaena gelatella* LINNAEUS, 1761 = *Phalaena congelatella* CLERCK, 1759, [Sweden].

Enyphantes HÜBNER, 1806, Tentamen determinationis digestionis... [2], in the work rejected by Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Redescriptions. OBRAZTSOV (1955), RAZOWSKI (1956, 1987, 2002).

Diagnosis. *Exapate* exhibits some characters similar to *Eana* (the well developed, minutely spined transtilla and uncus) but is probably more closely related to *Cnephasia* based on the shape of the sterigma and the antrum; the signum is entirely reduced – there is a tendency for the signum to atrophy in *Cnephasia*. The reduction of wings in the female is similar to that of *Epicnephasia* and is convergent and a direct adaptation to its biology. In the hindwing, veins M_2 - M_3 are short stalked.

Remarks. According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the supposed autapomorphies of *Exapate* are the large base and broad, spiny shoulders of the uncus; the spiny arm of the gnathos; and a large membranous sack encompassing the coecum penis.

***Immariana* PARK, 1991**

Immariana PARK, 1991, Korean J. Appl. Ent., 30(4): 280; t. sp.: *Immariana acutiella* PARK, 1991, Korea; monotypic. **PAL.**

Diagnosis. Originally, *Immariana* was compared to *Kawabeia*, *Tortricodes*, *Oporopsamma*, and *Oxypteron* (M_3 of the hindwing is missing in all five). In *Immariana* the sacculus has a large subterminal process and the aedeagus is simple, not bifurcate. In *Immariana* the uncus is finely spined as in *Kawabeia*, *Tortricodes*, and some other genera; the gnathos is strong; the median part of the transtilla forms a spiny dorsal lobe as in *Eana* and *Decodes*. A long, bristled additional process originating near base of the free termination of the sacculus is a putative autapomorphy for *Immariana*. The female genitalia are as in *Kawabeia*; the antrum is simple with a rather short sclerite.

***Kawabeia* OBRAZTSOV, 1965**

Kawabeia OBRAZTSOV, 1965 (IV), Tijdschr. Ent., 108: 29; t. sp.: *Cheimatophila ignavana* CHRISTOPH, 1881, Russia: Siberia; monotypic. Three species known. **PAL.**

Kawabea RAZOWSKI, 1965 (VI), Acta zool. cracov., 10(3): 293; t. sp.: *Cheimatophila ignavana* CHRISTOPH, 1881, Russia: Siberia, monotypic.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1987).

Diagnosis. OBRAZTSOV (1965) compared *Kawabeia* to *Tortricodes* from which it differs in the position of vein Cu_1A in the forewing; in *Kawabeia* it originates before the end of the median cell. RAZOWSKI (1965) also suggested that *Kawabea* is closely related to *Tortricodes*, but *Kawabea* differs from it in the presence of a transtilla, a bifurcate aedeagus, and a weakly sclerotized antrum.

Remarks. *Kawabeia* is related to *Tortricodes* and *Immariana* as the lack of hindwing vein M₃, the shape of the uncus, the strong sterigma, and a bifurcation of aedeagus all show. Possible synapomorphies for *Kawabeia* and *Tortricodes* are a strong sclerotization of the sterigma and a fusion of the caulis with the juxta. The strongly sclerotized transtilla and the presence of a broad ventral part of the aedeagus are the putative autapomorphies for *Kawabeia*.

Neosphaleroptera RÉAL, 1953

Neosphaleroptera RÉAL, 1953, Bull. mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 56; t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *nubilana* HÜBNER, [1796-99], Europe; monotypic. **PAL.**

Redescriptions. OBRAZTSOV (1955), RAZOWSKI (1959, 1965, 1987, 2002).

Diagnosis. RÉAL originally compared *Neosphaleroptera* to *Sphaleroptera*, mentioning some genital differences, the most important of which is the shape of the sterigma. Based on larval morphology, SWATSCHKE (1958) also concluded that *Neosphaleroptera* is close to *Cnephasia*. RAZOWSKI (1987) placed *Neosphaleroptera* between *Xerocnephasia* and those genera close to *Cnephasia*, a relationship suggested primarily by the shape of the sacculus, which in *Sphaleroptera*, *Doloploca*, and others have processes or lobes of the sacculus.

Remarks. RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that the [elaborate] shape of the sterigma is a probable autapomorphy for this genus. The antrum is well sclerotized ventrally; the ductus bursae is simple, very short; and the signum is reduced to an indistinct group of spines.

Oporopsamma GOZMÁNY, 1954

Oporopsamma GOZMÁNY, 1954, Annl. hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung. (n.ser.), **5**: 274; t. sp.: *Cnephasia wertheimsteini* REBEL, 1913, Hungary. One species included. **PAL.**

Redescriptions. OBRAZTSOV (1955), RAZOWSKI (1965, 1987, 2002).

Diagnosis. GOZMÁNY (1954) originally compared *Oporopsamma* to *Oxypteron*; the former is distinct by “the peculiarly strongly chitinized and bent sacculi, and the straight, smooth, narrow valvae. There is a fultura superior”. RAZOWSKI (1987) discussed similarities between *Oporopsamma* and *Oxypteron* (e.g., reduced gnathos), but mentioned that *Oporopsamma* lacks the outer pocket at base of the valva; the modified belt-like, plate-shaped spiny cornutus; and a bulbous colliculum. *Oporopsamma* is also very closely related to *Amphicoecia* from which it differs chiefly in a lack of the sclerotized sacks at the lateroproximal corners of the subgenital sternite. For other comments see the diagnosis for *Amphicoecia*.

Oxypteron STAUDINGER, 1871

Oxypteron STAUDINGER 1871, Berl. ent. Z., **14**(1870): 276; t. sp.: *Oxypteron impar* STAUDINGER, 1871, European Russia. Nine species distributed in western half of the Palaearctic region (Spain to Central Asia). **PAL.**

Gynoxypteron SPEISER, 1902, Berl. ent. Z., **47**: 143; t. sp.: *Oxypteron impar* STAUDINGER 1871 (hereditarily); unjustified replacement name for *Oxypteron* STAUDINGER, 1871.

Psammozesta GOZMÁNY, 1954 Annl. hist. nat. Mus. nat. hung. (n. ser.), **5**: 274; t.sp: *Oxypteron Psammozesta neogena* GOZMÁNY, 1954 = *Tortricodes polita* WALSHINGHAM, 1907, Algeria; monotypic.

Redescriptions. OBRAZTSOV (1955, 1965), RAZOWSKI (1959, 1965, 1987, 2002).

D i a g n o s i s. OBRAZTSOV (1955) mentioned some similarity of *Oxypteron* to *Tortricodes*. RAZOWSKI (1987) compared *Oxypteron* to *Doloploca* indicating that the two have an identical colliculum of the antrum; he also mentioned that the transtilla of *Oxypteron* resembles that of *Oporopsamma*. He concluded that a probable autapomorphy for *Oxypteron* is the shape of the cornutus, which is a horn-like sclerite or a thorny plate. The transtilla of *Oxypteron* is either a medially broadened sclerite, or is membranous as in *Amphicoecia* and *Sphaleroptera*. The antrum of *Oxypteron* is either identical with that in *Doloploca* or simple and tubular. This character may support the former subdivision of the genus into two groups.

***Propiromorpha* OBRAZTSOV, 1955**

Propiromorpha OBRAZTSOV, 1955, Tijdschr. Ent., **98**: 156; t. sp.: *Penthina rodophana* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851, Italy, monotypic. **PAL.**

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

D i a g n o s i s. Originally, OBRAZTSOV (1955) compared *Propiromorpha* to some genera not belonging in this tribe chiefly on basis of their facies; he mentioned that in male genitalia *Propiromorpha* is somewhat similar to *Propira* DURRANT (= *Phtheochroa* STEPHENS, Cochylini).

The facies and venation of the hindwing of *Propiromorpha* are comparable to those of *Xerocnephasia*. The signum (a slender belt of spines in the ventral part of the corpus bursae) is typical of Cnephasiini and is identical with that in *Xerocnephasia*, *Cnephasia*, *Eana*, and several others. The sterigma is similar to that of *Xerocnephasia* and forms a simple cup-shaped plate. The ovipositor is plesiomorphic, with slender papillae anales that are shared only with *Xerocnephasia*.

R e m a r k s. RAZOWSKI (1987) suggested that putative autapomorphies for *Propiromorpha* include the broad, spined transtilla; the upward curved strong base of costa of valva; and the subdorsally situated uncus. The male genitalia do not exhibit any cnephasiine characters and look rather plesiomorphic. The signum is, however, typically cnephasiine.

***Sphaleroptera* GUENÉE, 1845**

Sphaleroptera GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (2)**3**: 167; t. sp.: *Tortrix alpicolana* FRÖLICH, 1828, Germany. Six species included. **PAL.**

Euledereria FERNALD, 1909, Genera Tortricidae: 30, 68, t. sp.: *Tortrix alpicolana* FRÖLICH, 1828, Germany, monotypic.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. OBRAZTSOV (1955), RAZOWSKI (1959, 1965, 1987, 2002).

D i a g n o s i s. OBRAZTSOV (1955) compared the female genitalia of *Euledereria* to those of *Cnephasia*, and RAZOWSKI (1959, 1965) compared *Sphaleroptera* to *Cnephasia*, *Epicnephasia*, and *Exapate*. According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the supposed autapomorphies for *Sphaleroptera* are the shape of the median plate of the gnathos; the presence of a dorsoterminal process of the aedeagus; and the very long, tubular antrum. The colliculum is membranous and elongate, differing from the broad collicula of *Doloploca* and *Oxypteron*. The signum is absent as in several genera of Cnephasiini (e.g. *Oporopsamma*, *Oxypteron*, *Amphicoecia*, *Exapate*). *Sphaleroptera* is certainly a member of this group of genera.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Stenopteron*.

***Stenopteron* RAZOWSKI, 1989**

Stenopteron RAZOWSKI, 1989, Nota lepid., **11**(4): 287; t. sp.: *Eana stenoptera* FILIPJEV, 1962, Russia: Primorsk. Monotypic. **PAL.**

D i a g n o s i s. Originally, *Stenopteron* was compared to the *Doloploca*-group of genera, and the putative synapomorphies of the group were identified as the structure of the colliculum, sterigma, and probably the transtilla. The supposed autapomorphy for *Stenopteron* is the structure of the valva, in particular, the sclerotization of its costa, the fusion of the outer sclerite of the costal and saccular regions, and the presence of hairs only in distal part of disc. The form of sterigma (concave lateral arms) and the presence of the helmet-shaped sclerite posterior to the ostium bursae appear to be unique to the genus. The antrum is short, and the colliculum, which is present in *Doloploca* and some *Oxypteron* species, is long; the antrum is also similar to that of *Sphaleroptera* in which the sclerotized part of the antrum is long.

***Tortricodes* GUENÉE, 1845**

Tortricodes GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc. ent. Fr., (2)**3**: 305; t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *hyemana* HÜBNER, [1819] = *Tinea alternella* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Austria. Monotypic. **PAL.**

Oporinia HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 387; t. sp.: *Tinea tortricella* HÜBNER, 1796, Germany. A junior homonym of *Oporinia* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, ibid.: 322, Geometridae.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. OBRAZTSOV (1955), RAZOWSKI (1959, 1965, 1987, 2002).

D i a g n o s i s. *Tortricodes* is related to *Kawabeia* (see its diagnosis) but differs from it in having a membranous median part of the transtilla (the lateral sclerites attached to the dorsobasal parts of the valvae probably represent the transtilla), strongly extending dorsal bases of the costa of the valva, and sclerotized major parts of the antrum. These character states may be regarded as autapomorphies for *Tortricodes*. In the hindwing of *Tortricodes* and *Kawabeia* vein M2 is missing.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Xerocnephasia*.

***Xerocnephasia* LERAUT, 1978**

Xerocnephasia LERAUT, 1978 [1979], Alexanor, **10**(8): 340; t. sp: *Tortrix rigana* SODOFFSKY, 1829, Russia; monotypic. Replacement name for *Trachysmia* GUENÉE, 1845 (Cnephasiini). **PAL.**

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

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original diagnosis. *Xerocnephasia* is most similar to *Propiromorpha*; both have plesiomorphic papillae anales. Other characters, such as the long thorny signum and the broad, membranous distal part of the ductus bursae (a colliculum of antrum) are found in several other genera of the tribe, e.g. *Doloploca* and *Oxypteron*. In *Tortricodes* the antrum is similar to that of these genera, but it is sclerotized.

R e m a r k s. RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that the supposed autapomorphies for *Xerocnephasia* are the posterior pit of the subgenital sternite, the dorsal pit of the postostial sterigma, and the strongly broadening colliculum.

Ceracini

Bathypluta DIAKONOFF, 1950

Bathypluta DIAKONOFF, 1950, Bull. Br. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Ent., **1**: 176, 215, t. sp.: *Cerace triphaenella* SNELLEN, 1903, Indonesia: Java. Two species known. **OR**.

D i a g n o s i s. In his original description DIAKONOFF stated that *Bathypluta* is “a development of *Cerace*” and is separated on the basis of the hindwing venation. He also stated “The shape and the typical colouring of the forewing justify the separation of this genus.”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Cerace* and *Pentacitrotus*.

Cerace WALKER, 1863

Cerace WALKER, 1863, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus, **28**: 422, t. sp.: *Cerace stipatana* WALKER, 1863, India. Eighteen species known. **PAL, OR**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. DIAKONOFF (1950), OBRAZTSOV (1954), YASUDA (1972), RAZOWSKI (1987).

D i a g n o s i s. DIAKONOFF (1950) compared *Cerace* to *Bathypluta* and *Pentacitrotus*. RAZOWSKI (1987) mentioned that *Cerace* is closely related to *Eurydoxa* from which *Cerace* differs in having a stout, dorsally depressed aedeagus; a large hairy area of the valva; a delicate membranous fold (often) formed by the proximal lobe of the cucullus; and a simple, transverse transtilla. The shape of the aedeagus may be a synapomorphy for *Cerace* and *Pentacitrotus*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Bathypluta*, *Eurydoxa* and *Pentacitrotus*.

Eurydoxa FILIPJEV, 1930

Eurydoxa FILIPJEV, 1930, C. r. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., (A)**1930**: 373; t. sp.: *Eurydoxa advena* FILIPJEV, 1930, Russia: Sutshan. Three species included. **PAL, OR**.

Ceraceopsis MATSUMURA 1931, 6000 Illust. Insects Japan-Empire: 1068, t. sp.: *Ceraceopsis sapporensis* MATSUMURA, 1931, Japan: Sapporo = *Eurydoxa sapporensis*.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. DIAKONOFF (1950, 1970), YASUDA (1972), RAZOWSKI (1987).

D i a g n o s i s. In the original paper FILIPJEV (1930) compared *Eurydoxa* to *Cerace* and commented “forewing apex not directed downwards, base of forewing vein A₂ different”. He also compared *Eurydoxa* with three other genera that belong to different tribes.

DIAKONOFF (1950) wrote that *Eurydoxa* differs from *Cerace* in “forewing vein Ib is furcated over no more than 1/4 of its length”; in *Eurydoxa* the signum is flat and thorny whilst in *Cerace* it is folded.

R e m a r k s. RAZOWSKI (1987) wrote that the structures of the distal parts of aedeagus and the separation of the pinacula of seta SD2 of the larva are the putative autapomorphies for *Eurydoxa*. The presence of a free termination of the sacculus may also be characteristic of *Eurydoxa*. The signum (a concave, thorny plate) is situated more anteriorly in *Eurydoxa* and *Pentacitrotus* than in *Cerace*. OBRAZTSOV (1954) treated *Eurydoxa* as a synonym of *Cerace*. DIAKONOFF (1970) provided the differences between *Eurydoxa* and *Cerace*.

Also mentioned under *Bathypluta*.

***Pentacitrotus* BUTLER, 1881**

Pentacitrotus BUTLER, 1881, Illustr. typical Specimens Lepid. Heterocera Colln Br. Mus., **5**: 35; t. sp.: *Pentacitrotus vulneraus* BUTLER, 1881, India: Assam. Four species included. **OR**.

Redescriptions. DIAKONOFF (1939, 1950), OBRAZTSOV (1954), RAZOWSKI (1987).

Diagnosis. *Pentacitrotus* was described in Lithosiidae. DIAKONOFF (1939) compared it to *Cerace* from which it differs by the broader forewing and a transtilla which is “almost obsolete, except for the most lateral parts...”. DIAKONOFF (1950) further commented that “*Pentacitrotus* must be regarded as a primitive form from which *Eurydoxa* and *Cerace* may have developed...” OBRAZTSOV (1954) also compared *Pentacitrotus* to *Cerace*.

According to RAZOWSKI (1987), the shape of the valva complex (sacculus without a free termination, a reduction of the pulvinus, and the sclerotization of the lateral edges of the transtilla may represent autapomorphies for *Pentacitrotus*; the shapes of the aedeagus (with a weakly sclerotized dorsum) and colliculum are probable synapomorphies for *Cerace*, *Bathypluta*, and *Pentacitrotus*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Bathypluta*, *Cerace* and *Eurydoxa*.

Atteriini***Anacrusis* ZELLER, 1877**

Anacrusis ZELLER, 1877, Horae Soc Ent. Soc. Ross., **13**: 87; t. sp.: *Tortrix (Anacrusis) atosparsana* ZELLER, 1877, Brazil: Amazonas. Described as a subgenus of *Tortrix* LINNAEUS, 1758. About 15 species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. ZELLER (1877) proposed *Anacrusis* as a subgenus of *Tortrix* LINNAEUS (Tortricini) without any comparative diagnosis.

Remarks. Five Costa Rican species are barcoded by BROWN & al. (2014).

Also mentioned under *Archipimima* and *Tina*.

***Archipimima* POWELL, 1986**

Archipimima POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Entomol., **62**(4): 384, t. sp.: *Tortrix flexicostalis* DOGNIN, 1908, Peru. About ten species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. Originally, POWELL (1986) wrote that “VI, VII ventral scaling modified as in *Anacrusis* ZELLER and *Atteria* WALKER. The lack of marked sexual dimorphism and the undifferentiated scaling of the socii distinguish *Archipimima* from *Anacrusis* and related genera.”

RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2004) found that the only autapomorphic genital character (shape of the valva) of *Archipimima* is shared with *Anacrusis*.

***Atteria* WALKER, 1863**

Atteria WALKER, 1863, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln Br. Mus., **28**: 421, t. sp.: *Atteria strigicinctana* WALKER, 1863, Venezuela. Five species known. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. There is no comparative diagnosis.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Archipimima*.

***Holoptygma* POWELL, 1986**

Holoptygma POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Entomol., **62**(4): 388, t. sp.: *Ctenopseustis lurida* MEYRICK, 1912, Colombia. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis.

***Sisurcana* POWELL, 1986**

Sisurcana POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Entomol., **62**(4): 382, t. sp.: *Sisurcana furcatana* POWELL, 1986, Venezuela. Over fifty species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2004).

Diagnosis. The original description (POWELL, 1986) states that “the genitalia are *Anacrusis*-like, with the ductus seminalis attached postbasally, followed by a long ductus bursae having weak sclerotization, the signum is a crease... or a cone with long acute keel”.

***Templemania* BUSCK, 1931**

Templemania BUSCK, 1931, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., **26**: 210, t. sp.: *Tortrix animosana* BUSCK, 1907, Mexico: Veracruz. Four species included. **NEA, NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998).

Remarks. In the comments to *Tinacrusis* RAZOWSKI (1998) stated that there are no genital differences between *Tinacrusis* and *Templemania* and that these two genera differ only in the occurrence of sexual dimorphism. The venation in this genus is rather insufficiently studied. The colouration (i.e., forewing pattern and maculation) of the known species of *Templemania* are distinct.

***Tina* POWELL, 1986**

Tina POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Entomol., **62**(4): 387, t. sp.: *Tortrix audaculana* BUSCK, 1907, Mexico: Veracruz. Monotypic. **NEA**.

Diagnosis. Originally, POWELL (1986) stated the following: “*Tina* is most similar to *Tinacrusis*, differing primarily by the more extreme difference in size of the sexes, by lacking the enlarged VIII abdominal segment of male *Anacrusis* and *Tinacrusis*... the simple socii without specialized scaling, and the broad, fan-shaped, transtilla distinguish *Tina*.”

***Tinacrusis* POWELL, 1986**

Tinacrusis POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Entomol., **62**(4): 386, t. sp.: *Homona aquila* BUSCK, 1914, Panama. Six species included. **NEA, NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998), POWELL & BROWN (2012).

Diagnosis. According to the original paper, *Tinacrusis* is superficially similar to *Tina*, and is “most closely related to *Anacrusis* and perhaps the group may be treated best as a subgenus.... The new genus is distinguished by having the sinuate costa similar in both sexes (unmodified in male *Anacrusis*, concave termen in females), by the markedly differentiated pattern between the sexes, elaborate antennal setulae in males and by the lacking a well developed sacculus... The valvae are not strongly curved posteriorly and thus are similar to the form in *Tina*.” A similar diagnosis was presented by POWELL & BROWN (2012). In his diagnosis of *Tinacrusis* POWELL (1986) mentioned that “Species of *Tinacrusis*, while superficially very similar to those of *Tina*, are most closely related to *Anacrusis* and perhaps the group may be treated best as a subgenus...”.

Remarks. RAZOWSKI (1998) wrote that he could find no genital differences between *Tinacrusis* and *Templemania* and that the two genera differ from one another only in the occurrence of the sexual dimorphism.

Also mentioned under *Tina* and *Templemania*.

Sparganothini

Aesiocopa ZELLER, 1877

Aesiocopa ZELLER, 1877, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., **13**: 106, t. sp.: *Tortrix vacivana* ZELLER, 1877, Panama. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. Based on the external characters, *Aesiocopa* was originally proposed as a subgenus of *Tortrix* LINNAEUS, 1758, Tortricini.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Coelostathma*.

Amorbia CLEMENS, 1860

Amorbia CLEMENS, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., **1**: 352, t. sp.: *Amorbia humerosana* CLEMENS, 1860, U.S.A.: ?Pennsylvania. About forty species known. **NEA, NEO**.

Hendecastema WALSINGHAM, 1879, Illustr. Lepid. Heterocera Br. Mus., **4**: 4, t. sp.: *Hendecastema cuneanum* WALSINGHAM, 1879, U.S.A.: California.

Ptychamorbia WALSINGHAM, 1892, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **1891**: 497, t. sp.: *Tortrix exustana* ZELLER, 1866, Colombia.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. MACKAY (1962, larva); RAZOWSKI (1998), PHILLIPS-RODRIGUEZ & POWELL (2007).

D i a g n o s i s. PHILLIPS-RODRIGUEZ & POWELL (2007) recognized seven anapomorphies for *Amorbia*: absence of the ocelli, the presence of a group of dark scales [costal scent organ of females] in the hindwing, lack of a gnathos, simple aedeagus, simple sack-shaped corpus bursae, large band-like signum, and band-like antevaginal sterigma with lateroproximal pockets. PHILLIPS-RODRIGUEZ & POWELL (2007) provided a phylogenetic hypothesis that included *Amorbia*, *Sparganothoides*, *Sparganothina*, *Paramorbia*, *Platynota*, and a couple of undescribed groups, but the characters supporting the branches were not clearly shown. See also *Coelostathma* and *Sparganothina*.

R e m a r k s. Exceptionally, the gnathos is preserved but never with a terminal plate, and the lateroproximal part of the socius is not extending into a process. *Coelostathma* is closely related to *Amorbia* which shares the absence of lateroproximal processes of the socii, the median abdominal pits, the broad transverse plate-shaped signum of bursa copulatrix, and a few other less important characters.

Also mentioned under *Coelostathma*, *Circanota*, *Paramorbia*, *Platynota*, *Rhynchophyllis*, *Sparganothina* and *Sparganothis*.

Amorbimorpha KRUSE, 2012

Amorbimorpha KRUSE, 2012, Zootaxa, **3177**: 34t. t. sp.: *Amorbimorpha powelliana* KRUSE, 2012, Mexico: Nuevo Leon. Four species included. **NEA**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original paper, *Amorbimorpha* was compared to *Amorbia* and *Sparganothoides*, with which the adults are superficially similar. KRUSE (2012) states "The genitalia of *Amorbimorpha* are most similar to those of *Sparganothoides*, particularly in the form of the gnathos arms and in the union of the socius/gnathos. However, differences among species of *Amorbimorpha* are noticeably less than those found among species of *Sparganothoides*, which have variably formed, broad, laterally expanded apices of the unified socius/gnathos arms. The distal portion of the socius/gnathos

complex in *Amorbimorpha* is widened subapically and narrowed to a slender lobe apically.”

***Anchicremna* MEYRICK, 1926**

Anchicremna MEYRICK, 1926, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 246; t. sp.: *Anchicremna euchlidias* MEYRICK, 1926, Colombia. Two species included. **NEO**.

R e m a r k s. There is no diagnosis. In the forewing veins R₄-R₅ are stalked to middle, in the hindwing Rs-M1 are stalked basally and M₃-CuA₁ are connate. Male genitalia are similar to *Sparganothis*, but the transtilla is continuously spined dorsally.

***Cenopis* ZELLER, 1875**

Cenopis ZELLER, [1976] 1875, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, 25: 239, t. sp. *Tortrix pettitana* ROBINSON, 1869, Canada. Over 15 species. **NEA, PAL**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. POWELL & BROWN (2012).

D i a g n o s i s. According to POWELL & BROWN (2012), *Cenopis* is closely related to *Sparganothis* but differs from it in the specialized scaling of male frons and distinct hair-pencil of hindwing anal vein. From *Platynota* (in which the arrangement of scales of the male frons is similar in many species) *Cenopis* differs in the dorsal position of the opening of the ductus ejaculatorius (as in *Sparganothis*). The sterigma in all mentioned genera is similarly developed, and the signum is variable but chiefly is in the form of an ill-defined sclerotized belt of the corpus bursae.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Circanota*, *Lambertiodes*, *Platynota* and *Sparganothis*.

***Circanota* BROWN, 2014**

Circanota BROWN, 2014, ZooKeys, 462: 126; t. sp.: *Circanota undulata* BROWN, 2014, Costa Rica. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. BROWN (2014) compared *Circanota* to *Platynota* to which it is similar superficially but differs from it and all other sparganothine genera by “the strongly undulate costa of the forewing in both sexes...; males of *Circanota* lack the complex scaling of the frons typical of many, but not all, *Platynota*, and the palpi of *Circanota* lack pronounced sexual dimorphism...”. The uncus of *Circanota* is comparable to that in other genera (e.g. *Sparganothis*, *Cenopis*), the socii arms are long, slender. In female genitalia “the signum is long, narrow... most likely homologous with that of *Aesiocopa*” and several other genera. The abdomen lacks dorsal pits present in the latter, many *Amorbia*, etc.

R e m a r k s. The genus is barcoded.

***Coelostathma* CLEMENS, 1860**

Coelostathma CLEMENS, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1860 (12): 355, t. sp.: *Coelostathma discopunctana* CLEMENS, 1860, USA: Pennsylvania. More than ten species. **NEA, NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. RAZOWSKI (1998); BROWN & MILLER (1999), POWELL & BROWN (2012).

D i a g n o s i s. This genus is probably closely related to *Amorbia*, sharing with it some characters (see *Amorbia*). The two genera differ chiefly in the facies (*Coelostathma* species are small with reduced raised scales of forewing and a falcate apex). Another character

(not all tropical species examined) may be the weakly spined transtilla, and the male forewing veins separate one from the other. From the phylogenetic tree by LANDRY & POWELL (2001), it can be seen that *Coelostathma* is a sister-group of *Rhynchophyllis*; see also comments on *Sparganothina*. BROWN & MILLER (1999) summarized the data on the dorsal abdominal pits. In *Coelostathma*, *Amorbia*, *Aesiocopa*, and *Sparganopseustis* the pits are present while in *Platynota*, *Niasoma*, *Synalocha*, *Syllonoma*, *Synnoma*, *Sparganothis*, *Paramorbia*, *Lambertiodes*, and *Sparganothina* the pits are absent. There are also some differences in the number and shape of the pits.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Amorbia*, *Rhynchophyllis*, *Sparganopseustis*, *Sparganothina*, and *Sparganothis*.

***Lambertiodes* DIAKONOFF, 1959**

Lambertiodes DIAKONOFF, 1959, Ark. Zool., (2)12: 166, t. sp.: *Epagoge harmonia* MEYRICK, 1908, India. Monotypic. **OR.**

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis. The venation and genitalia are similar to those in *Sparganothis* and *Cenopis*; the dorsal edge of the transtilla is somewhat protruding and thorny (in the two mentioned genera only its median part forms a small thorny prominence); the socius is similar to that in the two genera, with ventral parts slender. The female genitalia are similar to those in the compared genera with a transverse plate-shaped, longitudinally folded signum.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Coelostathma* and *Sparganopseustis*.

***Niasoma* BUSCK, 1940**

Niasoma BUSCK, 1940, Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci., 39: 95, t. sp.: *Platynota metallicana* WALSINGHAM, 1895, U.S.A.: Florida. Monotypic. **NEA.**

Redescriptions. MACKAY (1962, larva); RAZOWSKI (1998), POWELL & BROWN (2012).

Diagnosis. POWELL (1985) mentioned that his new genera *Synalocha* and *Syllonoma* are transitional between *Niasoma* and other Sparganothini. *Niasoma* is related to *Syllonoma*, sharing the absence of socii and a "flared" aedeagus.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Syllonoma* and *Synalocha*.

***Paramorbia* POWELL & LAMBERT, 1986**

Paramorbia POWELL & LAMBERT, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Entomol., 62(4): 376, t. sp.: *Oenectra rostellana* ZELLER, 1877, Colombia. Four species included. **NEO.**

Diagnosis. In the original description, POWELL (1986) wrote "With the removal of *E. somatina* and separation of *Sparganothina*, the restricted *Paramorbia* is a discrete group with no close affinity to other described Sparganothini. Presumably the loss of the gnathos is a parallel reduction in *Amorbia* and *Paramorbia* and is not indicative of relationship. The projecting spur of the sacculus and the uniquely derived form of the signum, as well as the distinctive forewing pattern, serve as synapomorphies distinguishing this genus."

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Sparganothina*.

***Platynota* CLEMENS, 1860**

Platynota CLEMENS, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., **1860** [12]: 347, t. sp.: *Platynota sentana* CLEMENS, 1860 = *Hypena idaeusalis* WALKER, 1859, USA. About thirty species known. **NEA, NEO.**

Cerorrhineta ZELLER, 1877, Horae Soc. Entomol. Ross., **13**: 116, t. sp.: *Cerorrhineta calidana* ZELLER, 1877, monotypic, Cuba. *Ceratorhineta* KIRBY, 1880 [in] RYE, Zool. Rec., (1878)**15**: 227; *Ceratorrhyneta* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **22**: 226 - inc. subs. spell.

Phylacteritis MEYRICK, 1922, Exotic Microlepid., **2**: 499, t. sp.: *Phylacteritis dioptica* MEYRICK, 1922 = *Hypena idaeusalis* WALKER, 1859, Canada: Ontario, monotypic.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998), POWELL & BROWN (2012).

Diagnosis. MACKAY (1962) described the larva and compared *Platynota* to *Sparganothis*. In the phylogenetic tree of LANDRY & POWELL (2001), *Platynota* is placed close to *Synnoma* and *Sparganothis* without any explanation.

According to POWELL & BROWN (2012), *Platynota* is a probable sister-group to *Cenopis* + *Sparganothis*. All these genera have typical "sparganothine" socii with differentiated, well sclerotized lateroproximal arms and weakly sclerotized distal parts which are more or less extending anteriorly and posteriorly. The lateroproximal parts are weakly expanding terminally as in *Sparganothis*. The gnathos is strongly reduced or absent, and the uncus well developed. The valva in *Platynota* is large, with membranous free pulvinus, dorsoposterior part and the aedeagus has ventral opening for ductus ejaculatorius. The sterigma is similar to that in *Sparganothis* and *Cenopis*; the plate-shaped sclerite of corpus bursae is reduced, the signum is funnel like or stellate, in some species a concave plate. In examined specimens vein M₂ in male hindwing is absent.

MEYRICK (1922) mentioned that *Phylacteritis* is "undoubtedly allied to *Amorbia*."

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Amorbia*, *Cenopis*, *Coelostathma*, and *Circanota*.

***Rhynchophyllis* MEYRICK, 1932**

Rhynchophyllis MEYRICK 1932, Exotic Microlep., **4**: 288, t. sp.: *Rhynchophyllis categorica* MEYRICK, 1932, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Monotypic. **NEO.**

Diagnosis. Originally MEYRICK (1932) stated that "possibly there is some relationship to *Falculina*..." and "the hinwings are normal for the Xyloryctidae."

According to the phylogenetic tree of LANDRY & POWELL (2001), *Rhynchophyllis* is the sister-genus of *Coelostathma* and belongs to the group "*Coelostathma*" + "*Sparganothis*" and forms a clade with *Amorbia*, *Coelostathma* s.l., and *Sparganothis* (based on the lack of "the cubital pecten of the hindwing, the collar- or ribbon-shaped signum, and the anterior margin of sternum VIII not being straight." See also comments to *Sparganothis*).

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Sparganothis*.

***Sparganopseustis* POWELL & LAMBERT, 1986**

Sparganopseustis POWELL & LAMBERT [in] POWELL 1986, Pan-Pacif. Entomol., **62**(4): 376, t. sp.: *Sparganopseustis martinana* POWELL, 1986, Mexico: Durango. Twelve species known. **NEA, NEO.**

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998).

Diagnosis. POWELL (1986) originally compared *Sparganopseustis* to *Lambertiodes* (to *L. harmonia* (MEYRICK, 1908) in which "a similar arrangement [of characters] occurs". POWELL (1986) believed that the "uniquely derived socii-gnathos complex ... is a funda-

mental synapomorphy". It means that the socius is broad, bulbous posteriorly, extending into finely spined ventroproximal arm. Female has a belt-shaped signum.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Coelostathma*.

Sparganothina POWELL, 1986

Sparganothina POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Entomol., **62**(4): 380, t. sp.: *Sparganothis xanthista* WALSINGHAM, 1913, Mexico: Guerrero. Thirty-four species included. **NEA, NEO.**

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. RAZOWSKI (1998), LANDRY & POWELL (2001).

D i a g n o s i s. Originally not compared to any other genus; informally one can suggest that it is related to *Paramorbia* (POWELL, 1986): "LAMBERT did not recognize the relationships presently conceived for *Paramorbia* and *Sparganothina*." LANDRY & POWELL (2001) characterized their *Sparganothina* POWELL, sensu lato as defined by two synapomorphies: the presence of the divertice ("a tonguelike projection ventrally on the ductus bursae") and rounded free lateral parts of the subgenital sternite. This leads to the subdivision of *Sparganothina* into three "uncertain assignments" (BROWN 2005): *Sparganothina*, "*Sparganothina*", and "*Coelostathma*." LANDRY & POWELL (2001) found that *Sparganothina* s.l., *Amorbia*, *Coelostathma* s.l., and *Rhynchophyllis* form a clade, and that the three last mentioned genera are insufficiently characterized by autapomorphies. Thus *Amorbia*, *Coelostathma*, and *Rhynchophyllis* were not synonymized. In the same paper these authors mentioned that *Coelostathma* is the sister group of *Sparganothina*.

At this occasion it may be mentioned that the name *Sparganothina* was also used for the subtribe by RAZOWSKI (1976).

Sparganothis HÜBNER, [1825] 1816

Sparganothis HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 386, t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *luteolana* HÜBNER, [1796-99] = *Tortrix pilleriana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775; Austria. Twenty-five species included. **PAL, NEA, NEO.**

Sparganothis HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 386 - inc. subs. spell.

Sparganothis STEPHENS, 1834, Illustr. Br. Ent. (Haustellata), **4**: 172 - inc. subs. spell.

Oenectra GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc. Ent. Fr., (2)**3**: 142; t. sp.: *Tortrix pilleriana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Europe.

Oenophthira DUPONCHEL, 1845, Cat. method. Lepid. Eur.,: 288; t. sp.: *Tortrix pilleriana* [DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775, Europe.

Aenectra DOUBLEDAY, 1850, Synon. List Br. Lepid.: 21 - inc. subs. spell. of *Oenectra*.

Begunna WALKER, 1863, List Specimens lepid. Insects Colln B.M. (N.H.), **6**: 189; t. sp.: *Begunna xanthoides* WALKER, 1863, Canada: British Columbia.

Leptoris CLEMENS, 1865, Proc. Entomol. Soc. Philadelphia, **5**: 139; t. sp.: *Leptoris breviornatana* CLEMENS, 1865 = *Begunna xanthoides* WALKER, 1863, Canada: British Columbia.

Oenectra WOCKE [in] STAUDINGER & WOCKE, Cat. Lepid. eur. Faunengeb.: 239 - inc. subs. spell. of *Oenectra*.

Enoditis MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid., **1**: 2; t. sp.: *Dichelia praecana* KENNEL, 1900, Russia: Siberia.

Oenophthira MEYRICK, 1913 [in] WYTSMAN Genera Insectorum, **149**: 56 - inc. subs. spell. of *Oenophthira*.

Sparganythis MATSUMURA, 1931, 6000 Illustr. Ins. Japan. Empire: 1075 - inc. subs. spell. of *Sparganothis*.

Sparganythis KODAMA, 1956, Publ. Entomol. Lab. Univ. Osaka Prefect., **2**: 5 - inc. subs. spell. of *Sparganothis*.

Redescriptions. OBRAZTSOV (1954 – *Enoditis*, 1955), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002), POWELL & BROWN (2012).

Diagnosis. According to POWELL & BROWN (2012), *Sparganothis* is closely related to *Cenopis*, but males of *Sparganothis* have simple scaling of the frons and the male hindwing lacks the hairpencil and associated anal fold. The opening for ductus ejaculatorius is proximal (dorsal in *Cenopis*), abdominal dorsal pits present as in *Coelostathma* and some other genera [dorsal pits absent in *Sparganothis*]. Venation is similar to that of *Lambertiodes* and *Cenopis*. The socii are typical of the tribe, weakly sclerotized distally and not expanding terminally as in *Platynota*.

Remarks. OBRAZTSOV (1954) placed *Enoditis* in Archipni and compared it to *Philedone* HÜBNER, [1825] and *Sparganothis*.

***Sparganothoides* LAMBERT & POWELL, 1986**

Sparganothoides LAMBERT & POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Entomol., **62**(4): 375, t. sp.: *Sparganothis hydeana* KLOTS, 1936, U.S.A.: New Mexico. Ten species included. **NEO, NEA.**

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998), POWELL & BROWN (2012).

Diagnosis. In the original description, *Sparganothoides* was compared to *Sparganothis* “to which it appears most closely related, by having the sexes subequal in size and appearance.” It is differentiated “on a basis of the broadly, laterally expanded apices of the gnathos arms and by the anellus, which is produced posteriorly, with the manica attached beyond the middle of the aedeagus.”

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Sparganothoides* and *Synnoma*.

***Syllonoma* POWELL, 1985**

Syllonoma POWELL, 1985, J. Res. Lepid., **24**: 65, t. sp.: *Syllonoma longipalpana* POWELL, 1985, U.S.A.: California. **NEA.** Monotypic.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998), POWELL & BROWN (2012).

Diagnosis. According to the original description *Syllonoma* is closely related [and similar] to *Synalocha* “especially in the form of uncus, the reduced socii, gnathos and aedeagus ... and evidently lacks corethrogynae scaling”. POWELL (1985) mentioned that *Syllonoma* has autapomorphic uncus [bifid], transtilla and “sacculus ridge crossing the valva”. POWELL compared also the larvae of *Niasoma*, *Synalocha*, and *Synnoma*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Coelostathma* and *Niasoma*.

***Synalocha* POWELL, 1985**

Synalocha POWELL, 1985, J. Res. Lepid., **24**(1): 62, t. sp.: *Synalocha gutierreziae* POWELL, 1985, USA: Texas. Monotypic. **NEA.**

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998), POWELL & BROWN (2012).

Diagnosis. *Synalocha* was originally compared to *Synnoma* to which it is most similar but “differing in several aspects of the genitalia”. According to the original description it also differs from other *Sparganothini* by having the reduced socii, separated arms of vinculum, a flared aedeagus, and an enlarged and sclerotized antrum. POWELL & BROWN (2012) concluded that *Synalocha* is apparently closely related to *Syllonoma*.

***Synnoma* WALSINGHAM, 1879**

Synnoma WALSINGHAM, 1879, Illustr. Lepid. Heterocera Br. Mus., **4**: X, 24, t. sp.: *Synnoma lynosyrana* WALSINGHAM, 1879, USA: California, monotypic. **NEA**.

Redescriptions. MACKAY (1962, larva); RAZOWSKI (1998), POWELL & BROWN (2012).

Diagnosis. In the original description, WALSINGHAM (1879) mentions that *S. lynosyrana*, the type species of this genus, is similar to *Platynota*, but *lynosyrana* differs from it in sclerotized, enlarged, very large gnathos arms [= ventral parts of socii]. The female genitalia of *Synnoma* are similar to many *Sparganothis* and *Platynota* but have very large collateral glands. POWELL & BROWN (2012) compared the genitalia of *Synnoma* to some other Sparganothini, e.g. *Synalocha*, *Syllonoma* and *Niasoma*.

Remarks. Some data, chiefly biological, are by POWELL (1976, 1985). Mentioned also under *Coelostathma*, *Platynota*, and *Syllonoma*.

Euliini***Abancaya* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Abancaya RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**(1): 93; t. sp.: *A. gnybeta* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. *Abancaya* was described on basis of a single putative autapomorphy, viz., the presence of a dorsolateral spiny lobe of the transilla. The uncus of *Abancaya* is mostly similar to *Monochamia*, the socius, aedeagus, caulis, and juxta are as in several Euliini genera, e.g. *Inape* and *Galomecalpa*. The distal part of the valva is weakly sclerotized resembling that in some Archipini, but the costa is well developed, much longer than in *Psedaleulia* and *Deltobathra*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Monochamia*.

***Acmanthina* BROWN, 2000**

Acmanthina BROWN, 2000, J. N.Y. Entomol. Soc., **108**: 107; t. sp.: *Peronea acmanthes* MEYRICK, 1931, Chile. Two species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003b).

Diagnosis. According to the original diagnosis, *Acmanthina* is superficially most similar to *Apotomops* and *Bonagota*; BROWN (2000) wrote that “males can be distinguished from those of all other described genera of Euliini by the absence of elongate scaling along the basal portions of the hindwing veins CuP and 1A+2A, the possession of a long, slender hairpencil concealed in a deep fold of hindwing vein CuP, and the deeply concaved mesal portion of the juxta... Females of *Acmanthina* lack the accessory pouch from the ductus bursa [sic!] that is present in many superficially similar, undescribed species...” BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003b) provide a similar diagnosis.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Haemateulia* and *Ptychocroca*.

***Accuminulia* BROWN, 2000**

Accuminulia BROWN, 2000, J. Lepid. Soc., **53**: 60; t. sp.: *Accumulia buscki* BROWN, 2002, Chile. Two species included. **NEO**.

Accumineulia RAZOWSKI, 1999, Polskie Pismo ent., **60**: 70, n. nud., inc. subs. spell.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original diagnosis, *Accuminulia* was compared to *Apotomops* and *Bonagota* which are similar superficially, “however, the only feature of the genitalia reminiscent of those genera is the weakly developed accessory pouch in the female... demonstrating the sister relationship of *Apotomorpha* and *Bonagota*....The male genitalia are similar to those *Varifula* in the possession of a thorn-like sclerite at the distal end of the aedeagus and a densely spined transtilla.”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Villarica*.

Acroplectis MEYRICK, 1927

Acroplectis MEYRICK, 1927, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 370; t. sp.: *Acroplectis haemanthes* MEYRICK, 1927, USA: Texas. Monotypic. **NEA**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI (1998).

D i a g n o s i s. POWELL (1964) placed *Acroplectis* in Cnephasiini near *Anopina*; both genera now included in Euliini; BROWN & POWELL (1991) mentioned that *Acroplectis* and *Quasieulia* share two synapomorphies, an absence of foretibia hair pencil in male and a small number or absence of non-deciduous setae of the valva. According to RAZOWSKI (1998), the free lateral process of the gnathos and a lack of ocelli are autapomorphies for *Acroplectis*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Apolychrosis*, *Ecnomiomorpha*, *Mexiculia*, and *Quasieulia*.

Albadea RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002

Albadea RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Acta zool. cracov., 45: 250; t. sp.: *Albadea dea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Albadea* is similar to *Transtillaspis* but differs from it in the shape of the transtilla. It also is characterized by a short uncus, a broad lateral socius, a slender aedeagus, and the absence of the compact group of non-deciduous cornuti.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Exoletuncus*.

Anopina OBRAZTSOV, 1962

Anopina OBRAZTSOV, 1962, Am. Mus. Novitates, 2082: 2; t. sp.: *Tortrix triangulana* KEARFOTT, 1908, USA: California. Sixty-eight species included. **NEA**, **NEO**.

Osmaria RAZOWSKI, 1991, Acta zool. cracov., 34: 177; t. sp.: *Phtheochroa psaeoptera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986. Monotypic. Mexico: Veracruz.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI (1998), BROWN & POWELL (2000, revision).

D i a g n o s i s. OBRAZTSOV (1962) mentioned that *Anopina* exhibits some characters similar to those of *Aplastoceros* DIAKONOFF (Epitymbiini), *Cnephasia*, *Eulia*, (Cnephasiini) etc. BROWN & POWELL (2000) compared *Anopina* to *Odonthalitus* which differs from it in the markings and “elongate antennal cilia and the characteristic euliine foreleg hair-pencil”. *Osmaria* was originally compared to *Popayanita*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Anopinella*, *Chileulia*, *Eubetia*, *Meridogena* and *Mexiculia*.

Anopinella POWELL, 1986

Anopinella POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Ent., 62: 394; t. sp.: *Eulia isodelta* MEYRICK, 1912, Colombia. Fifty-one species included. **NEO**.

Ecuadorica RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(109): 110; t. sp.: *Ecuadorica aurea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Ecuador. *Ecuadorica* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, inc. subs. spell.

Redescription. BROWN & ADAMSKI (2003).

Diagnosis. In the original description, POWELL (1986) wrote that “both superficially and structurally the new genus seems most similar to *Anopina*” and *Anopinella* differs “in having a stout aedeagus that lack the expanded phallobase seen in *Anopina*, and in the female by its markedly different arrangement of the ductus bursae, ductus seminalis and corpus bursae position.”

BROWN & ADAMSKI (2003) compared *Anopinella* to *Apolychrosis*, *Seticosta*, *Strophotina* and *Punctapinella* with which “it shares a similar wing pattern, the long, porrect labial palpi, long antennal cilia in the male and elongate apophyses in the female genitalia. It differs from these genera in the presence of a distally enlarged process of the gnathos; the *Isodelta* species group differs from other genera except for *Apolychrosis* in the presence of a spine-like seta at the apicoventral angle of the valva.”

Ecuadorica was described as closely related to *Ptyongnathosia* (similar tegumen, uncus and transtilla) but differing from it in the shape of gnathos, small socii and processes of their bases, and shape of aedeagus. The putative autapomorphy for *Ecuadorica* was the forewing marking, the ventral prominences of the arm of the gnathos, a presence of the minute cornuti and a shape of aedeagus.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Acroplectis*, *Apolychrosis*, *Eubetia*, *Galomecalpa* and *Paraneulia*.

Apolychrosis AMSEL, 1962

Apolychrosis AMSEL, 1962, Zschr. Angew. Ent., **49**: 395; t. sp.: *Apolychrosis schwerdtfegei* AMSEL, 1962, Guatemala. Five species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. POGUE (1986), BROWN & POWELL (1991), RAZOWSKI (1998).

Diagnosis. In the original description *Apolychrosis* was compared externally to *Polychrosis* RAGONOT, 1894 (Olethreutinae).

POGUE (1986) wrote that *Apolychrosis* resembles *Acroplectis* in the wing venation (forewing CuP lacking), markings (basal band present in forewing), male genitalia (elongate and narrow valva), and female genitalia (ductus seminalis arising from caudal end of corpus bursae, lateral to ductus bursae).

In the phylogenetic tree, BROWN & POWELL (1991) treated *Apolychrosis* as a sister group of *Anopinella* + *Seticosta*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Paraneulia*.

Apotomops POWELL & OBRAZTSOV, 1986

Apotomops POWELL & OBRAZTSOV, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Ent., **62**(4): 396; t. sp.: *Olethreutes wellingtoniana* KEARFOTT, 1907, Canada: British Columbia. Seven species included. **NEA**, **NEO**.

Redescriptions. RAZOWSKI (1998), RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000), BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003).

Diagnosis. Originally, it was mentioned that “*Apotomops* appears to be most closely related to *Bonagota*”; BROWN & POWELL (1991) join these genera in a separate

group mainly on basis of the presence of a large sack of the ductus bursae and treated *Proeulia* as their sister genus. The synapomorphy for *Apotomops* and *Bonagota* is a depression of the dorsal surface of aedeagus, and the autapomorphy for *Apotomops* is the shape of uncus which is broad and has a ventroproximal lobe. According to J.W. BROWN (personal comm.) there is also a characteristic difference in the ornamentation of the sacculus.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Accuminulia*, *Acmantina*, *Bonagota*, *Ptychocroca*, *Quasieulia*, *Rebinea* and *Tossea*.

***Argentulia* BROWN, 1998**

Argentulia BROWN, 1998, J. Lepid. Soc., **52**: 178; t. sp.: *Antithesia montana* BARTLETT-CALVERT, 1893, Chile. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. In the original diagnosis *Argentulia* was compared to *Varifula* (a close relationship based on the male and female genitalia).

***Atepa* RAZOWSKI, 1992**

Atepa RAZOWSKI, 1992, J. Res. Lepid., **30**(1990): 14; t. sp.: *Atepa cordobana* RAZOWSKI, 1992, Mexico: Veracruz. Four species included. **NEO**.

Apeta RAZOWSKI, 1992, Misc. zool., **14**: 198 - inc. subs. spell.

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis in the description of this genus, but there are under *Chamelania*, *Icteralaria*, *Netechmina*, and *Paratepa*

***Atrocenta* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009**

Atrocenta RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009, Acta zool. cracov., **51B**(1-2): 126; t. sp.: *Atrocenta centrata* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. According to the original diagnosis, *Atrocenta* is similar to *Dogolion* but *Atrocenta* has sharp processes from the dorsolateral parts of the transtilla and its discontinuous median part; a long, slender coecum penis; and no spines of the valva. *Atrocenta* is also similar to *Meridogena* in which the processes from transtilla extend from the sclerotized part, and shoulders of the uncus are present.

***Ayazua* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2011**

Ayazua RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2011, Polish J. Ent., **80**(1): 59; t. sp.: *Ayazua hyeroglyphica* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2011, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. According to the original publication, *Ayazua* is closely related to *Toreulia* but differs from it by a presence of the posteriorly thorny arms of the gnathos, a reduction of the terminal plate of the gnathos, and the absence of the transtilla.

***Badiaria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Badiaria RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Acta zool. cracov., **49B**(1-2): 25; t. sp.: *Badiaria plagiostrigata* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Ecuador. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. According to the original description, the facies of *Badiaria* is similar to those of some *Gorytvesica* "with two parallel whitish lines across the forewing but with concolorous line reaching apex. Genitalia rather similar to those in *Proeulia* CLARKE, 1962 and *Clarkeulia* RAZOWSKI, 1982 but with concave apex of uncus and its lateral prominences; female with similar signa."

***Belemclepsis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Belemclepsis RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Polish. J. Entomol., **69**(3): 344; t. sp.: *Belemclepsis belemana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Paraná. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis. The putative autapomorphies for *Belemclepsis* are the shape of the valva (short, with long caudal edge), the atrophy of costa of valva, and the presence of a membranous, finely bristled area at the base of arms of the gnathos.

The shape of the aedeagus and cornuti are very similar to those of *Colosyta*, but *Belemclepsis* differs from it in several genital characters, chiefly the transtilla and valva complex.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Colosyta*.

***Bicavernaria* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Bicavernaria RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**: 399; t. sp.: *Bicavernaria henicodes* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis. The genus was described on basis of two putative autapomorphies: the presence of cup-shaped sclerites of the end parts of the arms of gnathos and deep concavities of the basal parts of the transtilla. Another important apomorphic character is the shape of the terminal plate of gnathos, which is in the form of a slender transverse sclerite. *Bicavernaria* is probably related to *Ernocornutina*, but it differs chiefly by the large apodemes of the dorsal adductor muscles in male genitalia.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Ozotuncus*.

***Bidorpitia* BROWN, 1991**

Bidorpitia BROWN, [in] BROWN & POWELL, 1991, Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., **111**: 71; t. sp.: *Eulia dictyophanes* MEYRICK, 1926, Colombia. Ten species included. **NEO**.

Bidorpidia POWELL, RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 1995 [in] HEPPNER, Atlas Neotropical Lepid., Checklist, **2**: 143 - inc. subs. spell.

D i a g n o s i s. BROWN & POWELL (1991) wrote that *Bidorpitia* differs chiefly from *Chrysoxena* by the lack of the abdominal pits.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Chrysoxena*, *Meridulia*, *Neoeulia* and *Ptyongnathosia*.

***Bolbia* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003**

Bolbia RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, NachrBl. Ent. Ver. Apollo (N.F.), **24**: 200; t. sp.: *Bolbia biloba* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Bolbia* was originally compared to *Psedaleulia* and other euliine genera that have a slender uncus and gnathos. It differs from other Euliini in the shape of the median part of the transtilla and valva.

***Bonagota* RAZOWSKI, 1986**

Bonagota RAZOWSKI, 1986, Sciences nat. Bull., **52**: 22; t. sp.: *Sciaphila bogotana* WALKER, 1863, Colombia. Ten species included. **NEA, NEO**.

Redescriptions. BROWN (1989), RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000), BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003b).

Diagnosis. *Bonagota* is closely related to *Apotomps*; the shapes of the uncus and sacculus are very similar between the two. BROWN & POWELL (1991) treated these genera as sister taxa close to *Proeulia*. BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003b) provided a similar diagnosis.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Ptychocroca* and *Rebinea*.

***Brazeulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Brazeulia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Polish J. Entomol., **69**: 340; t. sp.: *Brazeulia joaquimana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. *Brazeulia* was originally compared to *Transtillaspis* and *Silenis* (= *Razowskina*) from which *Brazeulia* differs by having a broad dorsal part of the transtilla, a small juxta, a hooked sacculus, and a subterminal processes of aedeagus. The uncus and gnathos are very slender, the basal part of the sacculus has large scent scales, and the sterigma has a large proximal sack.

***Brusqueulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Brusqueulia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(112): 386; t. sp.: *Brusqueulia sebastiani* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, Brazil: Paraná. Fifteen species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI & BECKER, (2011).

Diagnosis. In the original paper RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2011) state that *Brusqueulia* is related to *Ramaperta* and can be distinguished from it by the long zone of the intromittent organ, the plication of the terminal plate of the gnathos (both of which are putative autapomorphies for *Brusqueulia*), and a group of short, non-deciduous cornuti.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Ibateguara*, *Marcelina*, *Pinhaisania* and *Ramaperta*.

***Chamelania* RAZOWSKI, 2001**

Chamelania RAZOWSKI, 2001, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **29**(115): 276; t. sp.: *Chamelania jaliscana* RAZOWSKI, 2001, Mexico: Jalisco. Three species included. **NEA, NEO**.

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (2001) compared *Chamelania* to *Atepa*; the genera share two putative synapomorphies: the strongly sclerotized, distally extending costa of valva and the distinctly curved, basally sclerotized dorsal ductus seminalis. The supposed autapomorphies for *Chamelania* are the shape of the socii and their position at the base of the vestigial uncus, the structure of the costa of valva with its distinctly sclerotized terminal process, the presence of a finger-like postbasal process of the costa, and the shape of the larger conutus.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Atepa* and *Xoser*.

***Chapoania* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Chapoania RAZOWSKI, 1999, Polish J. Entomol., **68**: 72; t. sp.: *Chapoania dentigera* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Chile. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Chapoania* was diagnosed as probably closest to *Helicteulia* from which it differs in having long pedunculi, a very short coecum penis, and a serrate sacculus.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Helicteulia*.

***Characovalva* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Characovalva RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Polish J. Entomol., **69**: 336; t. sp.: *Characovalva dentiens* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Costa Rica. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the male genitalia, *Characovalva* is similar to *Ptychocroca*; *P. crocoptycha* (MEYRICK, 1931) and *Characovalva dentiens* share similar sclerotized comb of disc of valva. The putative autapomorphy for *Characovalva* is the shape of the valva, especially the presence of a comb of irregular subdorsal sclerites of disc. The proximal prominence at base of the median plate of the gnathos and a large, mostly uniformly sclerotized caulis are characteristic for this genus.

***Chicotortrix* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

Chicotortrix RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 123. *Chicotortrix zeletes* RAZOWSKI, 1987, Colombia. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Chicotortrix* was originally compared to *Chilips* and *Eriotortrix*; it was described on basis of the apomorphic shape of the uncus with its ventromedian and lateral processes; the short, sclerotized socii; the postbasal process from arm of the gnathos; and the concavity of the sacculus and valva, the latter distally fringed by a row of setae.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Eriotortrix*.

***Chileulia* POWELL, 1986**

Chileulia POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacif. Ent., **62**: 395; t. sp.: *Eulia stalactitis* MEYRICK, 1931, Argentina. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. POWELL (1986) stated that *Chileulia stalactitis* is most similar, both superficially and structurally, to *Anopina*, "...has a well developed uncus; the tegumen is short, giving a stout appearance to the genitalia, similar to that of *Decodes*". RAZOWSKI (1999c) mentioned that *Chileulia* is related to *Exoletuncus* and *Chilips*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Anopina* and *Chilips*.

***Chilips* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Chilips RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**: 388; t. sp.: *Chilips claduncus* RAZOWSKI, 1989, Chile. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Chilips* is closely related to *Exoletuncus*; both have a lateral or submedian position of the socii, the valva has a submedian group of setae, and the aedeagus as long with a slender ventral termination. *Chilips* can be distinguished by its distinctly sclerotized, very slender uncus and terminal plate of the gnathos. RAZOWSKI (1999) mentioned that *Chilips* is closely related to *Exoristuncus* and *Chileulia*.

***Chinchipena* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Chinchipena RAZOWSKI, 1999, Acta zool. cracov., **42**(2): 328; t. sp.: *Chinchipena elettaria* RAZOWSKI, 1999; Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1999) compared *Chinchipena* to *Clarkeulia* (the two share a synapomorphic shape of the aedeagus); *Chinchipena* is distinguished by a large lateroterminal lobes of the uncus and a very strong, spiny processes of the dorsobasal part of the valva.

***Chrysoxena* MEYRICK, 1912**

Chrysoxena MEYRICK, 1912, Trans. Soc. Ent. London, **1911**: 685; t. sp.: *Tortrix auriferana* BUSCK, 1911, Brazil: Paraná. Monotypic. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1989), BROWN & POWELL (1991).

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1989) compared *Chrysoxena* to *Dorithia*. BROWN & POWELL (1991) compared *Chrysoxena* to *Vulpoxena*, *Thoridia*, and *Dorithia* from which it differs “by its simple, unmodified transtilla”, and from *Cuproxena* and *Bidorpitia* by the “lack of abdominal dorsal pits.”

***Cincorunia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002**

Cincorunia RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **30**: 318; t. sp.: *Cincorunia uncicornia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Ecuador. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2002) compared *Cincorunia* to *Oregocerata*: the two genera have similar small lobes of the sacculus. However, the valva of *Cincorunia* are much broader, the terminal processes of the gnathos are much larger, and the aedeagus is more up-curved. The probable autapomorphies for *Cincorunia* are the slightly expanding uncus with a pair of lateral processes; the peculiar, very broad lobes of the bases of the socii; the sclerotized ventral structure of the ductus bursae; and the plate-shaped sclerites of the corpus bursae.

***Circapina* BROWN, 2003**

Circapina BROWN, 2003, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., **105**: 634; t. sp.: *Circapina flexalana* BROWN, 2003, Costa Rica. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. The original diagnosis states: “Adults of *Circapina* are most similar to those of *Pseudapina* in the forewing length and pattern...; the two are easily separated by numerous features of the... genitalia...: [*Circapina* is distinguished by its] slender, weakly sclerotized, sparsely hairy uncus; the erect, semicordate socii; and a broad apically hooked aedeagus.”

***Clarkenia* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Clarkenia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 406, t. sp.: *Clarkenia superba* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Colombia. Nine species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Clarkenia* was described on basis of the apomorphic basal broadening of the uncus and its fusion with the top of the tegumen. RAZOWSKI (1988) compared *Clarkenia* to *Corysovalva*.

R e m a r k s. *Clarkenia* is closely related to *Netechma* as the shapes of the uncus and tegumen show.

***Clarkeulia* RAZOWSKI, 1982**

Clarkeulia RAZOWSKI, 1982, Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci (Ser. Sci. Biol.), **30**: 38; t. sp.: *Deltinea sematica* RAZOWSKI, 1982 Brazil: Santa Catarina. Established as a subgenus of *Deltinea*. About forty species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Clarkeulia* was originally (RAZOWSKI, 1982b) compared to *Deltinea*. It is distinguished from the latter by its long coecum penis, a partly membranous distal part of the aedeagus, an inner sclerite connecting edges of the lobes of aedeagus, subdivision of aedeagus into two or three posterior lobes, a rib-shaped fold of the ventral surface of terminal plate of the gnathos, a very broad transverse ventral part of the vinculum, a thick membrane connecting the bases of the sacculus, large, emarginate lobes situated proximally to ventro-lateral edges of the sterigma, and a median incision of the ventral edge of the sterigma.

R e m a r k s. RAZOWSKI (1982b) listed ten newly described species of *Deltinea* separating them from *Clarkeulia* (five species) on basis of the above characters. Comparing a larger number of species I realize that the chief differing characters for *Clarkeulia* are the presence of the membranous lobes of the aedeagus and the short, membranous ductus bursae. Some doubts in interpretation of these characters should be solved by molecular study. For the time being I am preserving the generic (?subgeneric) status of *Clarkeulia*. The number of included species needs reconsideration.

***Colosyta* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Colosyta RAZOWSKI, 1988: Miscell. zool., **20**(1): 135; t. sp.: *Eulia ocystola* MEYRICK, 1932, Costa Rica. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Colosyta* was originally compared to *Exoletuncus* and *Chilips* from which *Colosyta* differs by the shapes of the transtilla, juxta, and valva. In the shape of the aedeagus *Colosyta* resembles *Belemclepsis* and *Aethesoides* RAZOWSKI, 1964 (Cochylini); the uncus is most similar to that of *Exoletuncus*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Belemclepsis*, *Eriotortrix*, *Exoletuncus* and *Proathorybia*.

***Corneulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999**

Corneulia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Polish J. Entomol., **68**: 413; t. sp.: *Corneulia elata* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Costa Rica. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Corneulia* was originally compared to *Joaquima* from which *Corneulia* differs in having a processes from the transtilla, a different the shape of the valva, and a long, slender aedeagus. The putative autapomorphy for *Corneulia* is the presence of the setose end of the sacculus and the adjacent part of the valva.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Eristparcula*, *Joaquima*, *Lanacerta*, and *Romanaria*.

***Coryssovalva* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

Coryssovalva RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 130; t. sp.: *Coryssovalva cosmocosta* RAZOWSKI, 1987, Colombia. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description *Coryssovalva* was compared to *Clarkenia*; its supposed autapomorphies are the presence of a postbasal process of disc of valva and its

lancet-shaped terminal spine, the shape of transtilla with its laterally sclerotized dorsal processes, and a row of short spines near mid-costa of valva. The aedeagus is short and broad, and the cornutus is reduced to a small rounded sclerite.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Clarkenia*.

***Crocotania* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003**

Crocotania RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003, Boll. Zool. agr. Bachic., (2)35(1): 23; t. sp.: *Crocotania crocota* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003, Brazil: Federal District. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis of *Crocotania* except for a comparison of its type species to *Ranapa paranana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000. In the male genitalia, *Crocotania* is similar to *Proeulia*, but the later has a broad aedeagus and large, capitate cornuti.

***Cuproxena* POWELL & BROWN, 1991**

Cuproxena POWELL & BROWN [in] BROWN & POWELL, 1991, Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent., 111: 48; t. sp.: *Cuproxena cornuta* BROWN & OBRAZTSOV, 1991, Costa Rica. Thirty-three species included. **NEA, NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI (1998).

D i a g n o s i s. POWELL & BROWN (1991) wrote that *Cuproxena* is distinguished from all other genera of the *Chrysoxena* group by the forewing pattern and by the presence of a single pair of dorsal pits." RAZOWSKI (1998) noted that the female genitalia of this genus are similar to *Dorithia*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Chrysoxena*, *Dorithia*, *Palusita*, and *Rubroxena*.

***Cylichneulia* RAZOWSKI, 1994**

Cylichneulia RAZOWSKI, 1994, SHILAP Revta Lepid., 22: 67; t. sp.: *Cylichneulia cylichna* RAZOWSKI, 1994, Venezuela. Eight species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. As stated by RAZOWSKI (1994), species of *Cylichneulia* are externally very similar to *Apotoforma* BUSCK, 1934. In the genitalia, *Cylichneulia* resembles *Psithovalva* but differs from it in having the following autapomorphies: the presence of the dorsal pouch of ductus seminalis; a long, spined sterigma; and spinose areas of the subgenital sternite.

***Deltinea* PASTRANA, 1961**

Deltinea PASTRANA, 1961, Revta Invest. agr. Buenos Aires, 15(2): 343; t. sp.: *Deltinea costalimai* PASTRANA, 1961, Argentina: Buenos Aires Province. Ten species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI (1982b).

D i a g n o s i s. PASTRANA (1961) compared *Deltinea* to *Epichorista* [Archipini] and *Eulia*, chiefly on the external characters. RAZOWSKI (1982b) listed the characters separating this genus from *Clarkeulia* (see the diagnosis and remarks for that genus).

R e m a r k s. The number of included species needs reconsideration.

Also mentioned under *Clarkeulia* and *Razowskina*.

***Deltobathra* MEYRICK, 1923**

Deltobathra MEYRICK, 1923, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 55; t. sp.: *Deltobathra platamodes* MEYRICK, 1923, Peru. Two species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI (1999b).

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1999b) compared the colouration and wing venation of *Deltobathra* and *Ecnomiomorpha*. In the male genitalia *Deltobathra* may also be compared to *Ecnomiomorpha*; the former has a simple valva, without any processes.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Abancaya*, *Ecnomiomorpha*, *Psedaleulia*, and *Pycnocornuta*.

***Dimorphopalpa* BROWN, 1999**

Dimorphopalpa BROWN, 1999, Pan-Pacific Ent., **75**(2): 83; t. sp.: *Dimorphopalpa teutoniana* BROWN, 1999, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Seven species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, *Dimorphopalpa* was compared to *Strophotina*; it differs from all other Euliini "by the conspicuously dimorphic labial palpi, i.e., moderate in length in the male, extremely elongate in the female. ...It is likely that this character has arisen independently in the two genera because *Strophotina* and *Dimorphopalpa* have little else in common."

R e m a r k s. RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2007b) listed the known species.

Also mentioned under *Hynhamia*.

***Ditrifa* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Ditrifa RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **34**(133): 46; t. sp.: *Ditrifa trifida* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Venezuela. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description, *Ditrifa* is similar to *Oregocerata*, with the forewing pattern resembling *Dorithia*. The dorsobasal process of the sacculus is similar to the above mentioned genera, except in some species of *Dorithia* and its allies it is rigid, sharp, and more posterior. The sclerite of corpus bursae is also similar to that of *Dorithia*. *Ditrifa* is distinguished by the shapes of the transtilla, uncus, and the female subgenital segment.

***Dogolion* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003**

Dogolion RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Nachr. Entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F., **24**(4): 190; t. sp.: *Dogolion oligodon* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Ecuador. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Dogolion* was originally compared to *Proathorybia* from which it differs in having large ventral parts of the bases of the sacculi, a well-sclerotized transtilla, and the presence of dorsosubmedian parts of the juxta.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Atrocanta*, *Gnathocolumna* and *Xapamopa*.

***Dorithia* POWELL, 1964**

Dorithia POWELL, 1964, Univ. Calif. Publ. Entomol., **32**: 116; t. sp.: *Tortrix semicircularana* FERNALD, 1882, Colorado, U.S.A. Seventeen species included. **NEA**, **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. BROWN & POWELL, (1991), RAZOWSKI (1998).

D i a g n o s i s. In the key to genera, POWELL (1964) described and compared *Dorithia* to *Eulia*.

In the diagnosis of *Chrysoxena*, BROWN & POWELL (1991) mentioned that this genus can be distinguished from *Vulpoxena* and *Thoridia* by the unmodified transtilla, and from *Chrysoxena* by the shape of the forewing. RAZOWSKI (1998) compared *Dorithia* to *Cuproxena*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Ditrifa*, *Cuproxena*, *Chrysoxena*, *Palusita*, and *Vulpoxena*.

***Durangularia* BROWN, 2016**

Durangularia BROWN, 2016, J. Lepidopterist's Soc., **70**(2): 140, t. sp.: *Tortrix durana* WALSINGHAM, 1914, Mexico: Durango. Two species included. **NEO**.

Durangarchips POWELL, 1995 [in] Heppner, Atlas Neotropical Lepid., Checklist, **2**: 148, t. sp.: *Tortrix durana* - n. nudum.

Diagnosis. BROWN (2016) stated that "Superficially, adults of *Durangularia durana* are somewhat reminiscent of a large *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS or *Clepsis* GUENÉE (Archipini); ... lateral lobes of the gnathos arms and the emarginated apex of the uncus" are similar to the gnathos of many euliine genera "(e.g. *Orthognathosia* RAZOWSKI, *Ernocornutia* RAZOWSKI and others."

Remarks. RAZOWSKI (2015), after POWELL (1995), placed *Durangarchips* in Archipini; GILLIGAN & BROWN (2016) described their *Durangularia* in Euliina, Cochylini.

***Ecnomiomorpha* OBRAZTSOV, 1959**

Ecnomiomorpha OBRAZTSOV, 1959, Am. Mus. Novitates, **1959**: 3; t. sp.: *Tortrix nigrivelata* WALSINGHAM, 1914, Panama. Ten species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999b).

Diagnosis. Originally (OBRAZTSOV 1959) compared *Ecnomiomorpha* to *Deltobathra*, *Exapate*, *Propiomorpha*, *Acroplectis*, and *Paraptila*.

According to RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999b), *Ecnomiomorpha* is closely related to *Deltobathra*, but *Ecnomiomorpha* is distinct by the following putative autapomorphies: the flattened dorsal part of the uncus and the dorsal position of its base, the backwards directed uncus, the shape of the basal process of the valva, the constricted base of the socius, and the presence of a small inner prominence of the base of the gnathos arm.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Acroplectis* and *Deltobathra*.

***Eliachna* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Eliachna RAZOWSKI, 1999, Polskie Pismo entomol., **68**(1): 87; t. sp.: *Eliachna chileana* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Chile. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Redescription. BROWN & MCPHERSON (2001).

Diagnosis. In the original description *Eliachna* was compared to *Psiathovalva* (both have similar aedeagi). BROWN & MCPHERSON (2001) compared *Eliachna* to *Rebinea* in the diagnosis of latter. See also diagnosis of *Rebinea*.

***Eriotortrix* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Eriotortrix RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 402; t. sp.: *Eriotortrix iresinephora* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Colombia. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. There is no comparative original diagnosis. The genus was described on the basis of the following supposed autapomorphies: the presence of lobes at the base of uncus, the shape of the gnathos arm, the structure of the termination of the gnathos, the shape and size of the basal process of the valva, the transtilla complex, and the form of the costa and disc of the valva. RAZOWSKI (1987) compared *Eriotortrix* to *Chilips* and *Chicotortrix*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Colosyta* and *Chicotortrix*.

***Eristparcula* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001**

Eristparcula RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **29**(116): 379; t. sp.: *Eristparcula brunniuba* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, Ecuador. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2001) compared *Eristparcula* to *Corneulia*. This diagnosis is augmented as follows by a comparison to *Ernocornutia*. “The two genera (i.e., *Eristparcula* and *Ernocornutia*) are characterized by a terminal process of the gnathos arms, the setae along the costa of the valva, and a spiny area at the termination of the sacculus. However, *Eristparcula* has a distinct median plate of the gnathos, a strongly sclerotized subscaphium, and specialized scaling and differentiated colouration of the base of the hindwing, all of which are lacking in *Ernocornutia*”.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Corneulia* and *Ernocornutia*.

***Ernocornutia* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Ernocornutia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 397; t. sp.: *Ernocornutia catopta* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Colombia. Twelve species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. BROWN (1989), RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2008).

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis. RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2008) wrote that “*Ernocornutia* is related to *Pseudomeritastis*, based on the shapes of the gnathos and valva. *Ernocornutia* ... also differs by having a slender base of the uncus, strong reduction of the median part of the gnathos, large socius, funnel-shaped cornuti, well sclerotized proximal and lateral parts of sterigma, and a long, coiled membranous posterior part of the ductus bursae; female also lack a signum.” The relationships among *Ernocornutia*, *Seticosta*, *Ernocornutina*, and *Eristparcula* are also discussed.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Eristparcula*, *Ernocornutina*, *Euryeulia*, and *Seticosta*.

***Ernocornutina* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Ernocornutina RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 398; t. sp.: *Ernocornutina gabra* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Argentina: Tucumán. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original paper, the only synapomorphy of *Ernocornutia* and *Ernocornutina* is mentioned. RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2008) wrote that “*Ernocornutina* is closely related to *Ernocornutia* but the former has a reduced gnathos, a sharp process of the dorsolateral part of ventral portion of tegumen (below the base of the socius), and a well sclerotized, plesiomorphic transtilla.”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Bicavernaria* and *Ernocornutia*.

***Eubetia* BROWN, 1998**

Eubetia BROWN, 1998, J. N.Y. Ent. Soc., **106**(4): 178; t. sp.: *Eubetia bigaulae* BROWN, 1998, Venezuela. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original diagnosis, adults of *Eubetia* are externally similar to *Anopina* and *Odonthalitus*; *Eubetia* can be distinguished from *Odonthalitus* by the absence of the basal patch on the forewing, the shorter antennal cilia in male, and the presence of a foreleg pencil in the male... and from *Anopina* by the more shallow semicircular patch from the costa,... and shorter antennal cilia... The male genitalia of *Eubetia* “are most similar to those of *Anopinella* in the development of a eucosminelike cucullus in the valva and in a spine- or thornlike process form near the mid-venter of the valva.”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Anopina*, *Anopinella*, and *Gielisia*.

***Eulia* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816**

Eulia HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 392; t. sp.: *Phalaena Tortrix ministrana* LINNAEUS, 1758, Europe. Monotypic. **HOL.**

Lophoderus STEPHENS, 1829, Syst. Cat. Br. Insects, 2: 184, t. sp.: *Phalaena Tortrix ministrana* LINNAEUS, 1758, Europe.

Redescriptions. OBRAZTSOV (1955), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2002).

Diagnosis. There is no comparative diagnosis for *Eulia*.

Remarks. Earlier diagnoses of *Eulia* are incorrect because the genus included many species unrelated to *Eulia ministrana* (e.g. DIAKONOFF 1939) or lacked comparisons to other genera. OBRAZTSOV (1955) placed *Eulia* in Cnephasiini. RAZOWSKI (1987) compared *Eulia* to *Isotrias* and *Olindia*, which are currently assigned to Polyothini and erroneously mentioned a presence of the outer split of valva.

Also mentioned under *Anopina*, *Deltinea*, *Dorithia*, *Galomecalpa*, *Orthocomotis*, and *Proeulia*.

***Euryeulia* BROWN, 2003**

Euryeulia BROWN, 2003, Proc. Entmol. Soc. Wash., 105(3): 631; t. sp. *Tortrix biocellata* WALSINGHAM, 1914, Mexico: Guerrero. Monotypic. **NEO.**

Diagnosis. The original diagnosis states: "The elongate, sinuate accessory rods originating from the base of gnathos are reminiscent of a similar structure in *Gnatheulia*; the capitate uncus is similar to that of *Anopina hilasma* (WALSINGHAM) and *Guruncus* RAZOWSKI; and the narrow valvae are reminiscent of *Ernocornutia* RAZOWSKI. The inflated apophyses posteriores in the female genitalia are similar to those in *Paraptila* MEYRICK."

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Ernocornutia*.

***Ewunia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002**

Ewunia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, SHILAP Revta Lepid., 30(116): 213; t. sp.: *Ewunia aureorufa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Mexico: Tamaulipas. Two species included. **NEO.**

Diagnosis. There was no original comparative diagnosis for this genus. *Ewunia* may be compared to *Proathorybia*; the uncus, transtilla, and the costa of valva of the two genera are similar, but the aedeagus of the former is larger. The distinctly serrate antenna of *Ewunia* is found only in *Haemteulia haematitis* (MEYRICK, 1931) among Neotropical Euliini, and it is similar to that of the Palaearctic *Avaria* KOÇAK, 1981 (Archipini).

***Exoletuncus* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Exoletuncus RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 390; t. sp.: *Exoletuncus exoristus*, RAZOWSKI, 1988, Colombia. Eighteen species included. **NEO.**

Redescriptions. RAZOWSKI (1997, revision), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2005).

Diagnosis. *Exoletuncus* was originally compared to *Chilips*: the two share a similar shape of the ventral termination of aedeagus and the presence of spines in postmedian part of the valva. However, *Exoletuncus* has a strongly reduced, weakly sclerotized uncus; a median situation of the inner edge of the socius (at base of the uncus); and an usually differentiated end part of the valva. The black and white forewing colouration is convergent and found in a few other Neotropical Euliini (*Albadea*, *Lanacerta*, *Subterinebrica*, etc.). RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2005) provide a similar diagnosis.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Albadea*, *Chileulia*, *Chilips*, and *Colosyta*.

***Furcinetechma* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Furcinetechma RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Genus, **19**(3): 514, t. sp.: *Furcinetechma magnifurca* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Ecuador. Three species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original diagnosis, *Furcinetechma* is related to *Netchma* and *Romanaria* but is distinguished from them by the large, bifurcate uncus; the reduction of gnathos; the presence of a dorsal prominence of the aedeagus at the beginning of the dorsal slit; and the large tegumen.

***Galomecalpa* RAZOWSKI, 1990**

Galomecalpa RAZOWSKI, 1990, Annls zool. Warsz., **43**(20): 397; t. sp.: *Eulia megalocalpa* MEYRICK, 1932, Bolivia. Fourteen species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2004), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2006b).

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1990) superficially compared *Galomecalpa* to *Eulia*. RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2006a) compared *Galomecalpa* to *Popayanita* (these genera differ in the facies, shape of the transtilla and lateral arms of the gnathos). RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2004) wrote that “a forewing pattern [of *Galomecalpa*] reminiscent that of *Anopinella* POWELL, *Seticosta* RAZOWSKI and *Strophotina* BROWN... males lack the foreleg hair pencil, which is present in *Seticosta* and absent in *Anopinella* and *Strophotina*. Male genitalia are characterized by a comparatively short, slender uncus; a narrow tegumen; long, digitate socii that extend to or beyond the ventral-most extent of the gnathos; and a long slender tip of the distal junction of the gnathos arms.”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Abancaya*, *Monimosocia*, and *Strophotina*.

***Gauruncus* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Gauruncus RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 404; t. sp.: *Gauruncus gampsognathos* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Bolivia. Fourteen species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2004), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2006b).

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis; *Gauruncus* was placed between *Eriotortrix* and *Clarkeulia*. RAZOWSKI (1997) compared *Parexoletuncus* to *Gauruncus*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Parexoletuncus*, *Runtunia*, and *Xoser*.

***Gielisia* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2015**

Gielisia RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2015, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **43**(172): 665; t. sp.: *Gielisia ligulana* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2015, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2015) stated that *Gielisia* is most similar to *Eubetia* but is distinct by its lobate part of the uncus, a very short female eighth tergite, the membranous postostial sterigma, and a cup-shaped sclerite probably representing the antrum.

***Gnatheulia* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Gnatheulia RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**(1): 82; t. sp.: *Gnatheulia gnathocera* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1999) compared *Gnatheulia* to *Markia* (= *Neomarkia*); the latter has a slenderer uncus, simple arms of the gnathos, and a sclerotized transtilla.

Putative autapomorphies for *Gnatheulia* include the very short arms of the gnathos terminating in a large processes, and the shapes of the uncus and valva.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Euryeulia* and *Neomarkia*.

***Gnathocolumna* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2010**

Gnathocolumna RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2010, Acta zool. cracov., **53**(1-2): 82; t. sp.: *Gnathocolumna asymmetra* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2010, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description *Gnathocolumna* is compared to *Dogolion*; the two have similar facies. The male genitalia of *Gnathocolumna* resemble those of *Odonthalitus*, but the gnathos of *Gnathocolumna* has lateral arms connected by means of a very large terminal plate, the base of the uncus has two small thorns, and the valva is very broad.

***Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Gorytvesica RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**(1): 92; t. sp.: *Gorytvesica gorytodes* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Sixteen species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2005).

D i a g n o s i s. Originally, *Gorytvesica* was compared to *Inape* from which it differs by the shape of the aedeagus and transtilla. According to RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2005), the synapomorphy for *Gorytvesica* and *Transtillaspis* is the presence of the proximal dense group of fixed cornuti. *Inape* has a more “specialized forewing pattern, different transtilla and broad plate-shaped sterigma indistinctly connected with its median part.”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Badiaria*, *Terinebrica*, and *Transtillaspis*.

***Gravitcornutia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001**

Gravitcornutia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, Revista Bras. Ent., **45**(4): 257; t. sp.: *Gravitcornutia artificiosa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. Twenty-nine species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI (2003).

D i a g n o s i s. Originally, the forewing pattern of *Gravitcornutia* was compared to that of *Netechma* and its allies. The authors wrote “presumably *Gravitcornutia* is close to *Silenis* RAZOWSKI, 1987 [=Razowskina] as shown by the shape of the tegumen, aedeagus, cornutus, and juxta.” According to RAZOWSKI (2003), the presence of the terminal spine of the sacculus, the long posterior process of the juxta, and the presence of the terminal plate of anteostial sterigma are putative autapomorphies for this genus.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Imelcana*, *Meyathorybia*, and *Pelzia*.

***Guarandita* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Guarandita RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Genus, **19**(3): 527, t. sp.: *Guarandita bolivariana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. Original diagnosis states “Externally resembling some representatives of the cochyline genus *Saphenista* WALSINGHAM, 1914. Male genitalia are similar to those in *Oregocerata*, *Pseudomeritastis*, and *Hynhamia*; *Guarandita* has a slender aedeagus, a vestigial caulis, a reduced pulvinus, and a presence of the setae at the caudal edge of valva.”

***Haemateulia* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Haemateulia RAZOWSKI, 1999, Polish J. Entomol., **68**: 70; t. sp.: *Eulia haematitis* MEYRICK, 1931, Chile. Four species known. **NEO**.

Redescription. BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003b).

Diagnosis. There is no original diagnosis. In the genitalia, *Haemateulia* is similar to *Acmanthina*, but *Haemateulia* has a lobate gnathos and a large, plate-shaped sterigma. From *Ptychocroca*, females of *Haemateulia* differ in the proximal (distal end of the bursa copulatrix) origin of the ductus seminalis.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Ewunia*.

***Harposcleritia* RAZOWSKI, 1990**

Harposcleritia RAZOWSKI, 1990, Annls zool. Warsz., **43**(20): 399; t. sp.: *Tortrix stictoneura* MEYRICK, Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis; the genus was characterized by the presence of processes of the juxta. In male genitalia, *Harposcleritia* is similar to some species of *Transtillaspis* on the basis of the processes of the juxta, but *Harposcleritia* has a somewhat different valva and transtilla, and lacks cornuti.

***Hasteulia* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Hasteulia RAZOWSKI, 1999, Miscellanea zool., **22**(1): 88; t. sp.: *Hasteulia romulca* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Ecuador. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. In the original diagnosis, *Hasteulia* was compared to *Clarkenia*, *Netechma*, and *Icteralaria* (all have a rigid, slender uncus). Its putative autapomorphies are the possession and position of sclerites of the distal portion of the valva, the very slender terminal part of the gnathos, and the numerous short spines of the dorsomedian part of the transtilla.

***Helicteulia* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Helicteulia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 388; t. sp.: *Helicteulia heos* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Bolivia. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. There is no comparative diagnosis in the original description. In male genitalia *Helicteulia* resembles several Neotropical euliines; the transtilla and aedeagus are similar to those in *Chapoania*, the valva to that in some *Netechma*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Chapoania* and *Moneulia*.

***Hynhamia* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

Hynhamia RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Pol. Acad. Sci., Biol. Sci., **35**(1-3): 69; t. sp.: *Tortrix hemileuca* MEYRICK, 1932, Colombia. Seventeen species known. **NEO**.

Redescriptions. BROWN (1990), RAZOWSKI (2007b), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2007), RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2011).

Diagnosis. There was no original comparative diagnosis. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2011) compared *Hynhamia* to *Brusqueulia* as they have similar shapes of the uncus and valva. Similarly as *Dimorphopalpa*, *Hynhamia*, has developed the hami.

Remarks. *Hynhamia* was described in Chlidanotinae on basis of a presence of the hami. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999) described the chlidanotine hami but this character is

not an autapomorphy for that subfamily. The hamuli occur also in Euliini and in this genus there are various states of this character.

Also mentioned under *Guarandita* and *Pastazania*.

***Hyphenolobosa* RAZOWSKI, 1992**

Hyphenolobosa RAZOWSKI, 1992, Misc. zool., **14**(1900): 107; t. sp.: *Hyphenolobosa glechoma* RAZOWSKI, 1992, Mexico: Chihuahua. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998).

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1992) compared *Hyphenolobosa* to *Hyptiharpa*. *Hyphenolobosa* differs from the latter by the drooping socii; an ill-defined gnathos; a very large, sclerotized lobe above the sacculus; and a distinct roof-shaped median part of the anellus immediately above the intromittent organ. In both genera the opening for the ductus ejaculatorius is ventral.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Hyptiharpa*.

***Hyptiharpa* RAZOWSKI, 1992**

Hyptiharpa RAZOWSKI, 1992, Misc. zool., **14**(1900): 106; t. sp.: *Hyptiharpa hypostas* RAZOWSKI, 1992 (= *Tortrix baboquavariana* KEARFOTT, 1907, USA, Arizona), Mexico: Sinaloa. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998), BROWN (2016).

Diagnosis. *Hyptiharpa* is closely related to *Hyphenolobosa*; their synapomorphies are the reduction of gnathos and coecum penis (in *Hyphenolobosa* both are vestigial), a reduction of ventral sclerotization of the aedeagus, and a slender, long caulis. *Hyptiharpa* differs from *Hyphenolobosa* by a reduction of the folded dorsal part of the anellus and a lack of the lobe above the sacculus which in *Hyphenolobosa* are present.

Remarks. The original description is based on the following putative autapomorphies: the shape of the sacculus with its reversely directed free termination, the setose upper portion of the sacculus, the shortened tubular part of the intromittent organ at the caulis; the tubular subgenital segment; and the shape and inclusion of the sterigma in sternite of the former.

BROWN (2016) placed *Hyptiharpa* in Cochylini.

Also mentioned under *Hyphenolobosa*.

***Ibateguara* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2011**

Ibateguara RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2011, Polish J. Entomol., **80**(1): 76; t. sp.: *Ibateguara spinosissima* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2011, Brazil: Alagoas. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. *Ibateguara* was originally compared to *Brusqueulia*; the two genera are similar in facies and in the shapes of the valva and sacculus; *Ibateguara* can be distinguished by the large, setose socius and the membranously connected gnathos arms.

***Icteralaria* RAZOWSKI, 1992**

Icteralaria RAZOWSKI, 1992, Misc. Zool., **14**(1990): 110; t. sp.: *Icteralaria idiochroma* RAZOWSKI, 1992, Costa Rica. Five species included. **NEO**.

Redescriptions. RAZOWSKI (1999a, 1999c), RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2001).

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1992) compared *Icteralaria* to *Transtillaspis*, *Atepa*, and *Netechma*; it probably is most closely related to *Atepa*. The addition of three species

(RAZOWSKI 1999a) did not changed the previous diagnosis; the following features are distinct: the shapes of the transtilla, sacculus, aedeagus, and mostly a presence of the lateral group of spiniform cornuti.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Atepa* and *Hasteulia*.

***Imelcana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Imelcana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **34**(133): 43; t. sp.: *Imelcana camelina* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Venezuela. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. According to the original description, *Imelcana* is closely related “to *Proathorybia* RAZOWSKI, 1997 and *Meyathorybia* RAZOWSKI, 2003, and is similar to *Gravicornutia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001... It is distinguished by a short dorso-basal parts of the costa of the valva, a very large median process of the transtilla, and a slender aedeagus.”

***Inape* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Inape RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 394; t. sp. *Inape penai* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Bolivia. Forty-five species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. BROWN (1989a), RAZOWSKI (2003), BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003a), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2006a).

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis for *Inape*. BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003a) mentioned that *Inape* is similar to *Tylopeza* which has a strong median process of the transtilla which in *Inape* is paired. RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2006a) treated *Tylopeza* as the possible sister-genus of *Inape*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Abancaya*, *Gorytvesica*, and *Tylopeza*.

***Intritenda* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Intritenda RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Acta zool. cracov., **51B**(1-2): 16; t. sp. *Intritenda tridentina* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. *Intritenda* was originally compared to some species of *Oregocerata*, e.g. *O. zonalis* RAZOWSKI, 2002, which have similar facies; but the male genitalia of *Intritenda* are more similar to those of *Monochamia* RAZOWSKI, 1997. *Intritenda* differs from these genera in the shape of the uncus, transtilla and costa of the valva.

***Joaquima* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999**

Joaquima RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Polish J. Entomol., **68**: 411; t. sp.: *Joaquima tricolora* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. *Joaquima* is closely related to *Corneulia* as mentioned originally. It is also similar to *Paramulia* and *Sagitttranstilla*.

Remarks. *Joaquima* was described on basis of the following putative autapomorphies: the short aedeagus; gnathos with slender arms and very short, apically pointed terminal plate; unique shape of the valva; and a long, spined lateral processes of the transtilla.

Also mentioned under *Corneulia*.

***Lanacerta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002**

Lanacerta RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Acta zool. cracov., **45**(3): 247; t. sp.: *Sciaphila lacertana* ZELLER, 1866, Colombia. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. The facies of *Lanacerta* were originally compared to those of *Exoletuncus*, and the genitalia were compared to those of *Proeulia* and *Transtillaspis*. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2002) mentioned that a similar setose distal end of the sacculus is found in *Pseudomeritastis* and *Corneulia*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Corneulia*.

***Limeulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Limeulia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(112): 389; t. sp.: *Limeulia curiosa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000; Brazil: Minas Gerais. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, *Limeulia* was compared to *Pinhaisania* with which it has one probable synapomorphy: a group of very thin scales at the end of disc of valva. *Limeulia* was described on basis of two supposed autapomorphies: a peculiarly shaped uncus with a distal process (simple in *L. cimoliochroa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2011), and the shapes of the valva and sacculus.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Pinhaisania* and *Saopaulista*.

***Liobba* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Liobba RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Polish J. Entomol., **69**: 337; t. sp.: *Liobba biloba* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Liobba* was originally compared to *Subrebinea* from which it differs by its autapomorphic shapes of the gnathos (lacking ventral processes of the lateral arms), a bulbous terminal part of the uncus, and flat, pointed lateral lobes of the aedeagus.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Subrebinea*.

***Lobogenesis* RAZOWSKI, 1990**

Lobogenesis RAZOWSKI, 1990, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **18**(71): 213; t. sp.: *Lobogenesis lobata* RAZOWSKI 1990, Costa Rica. Thirty-three species included. **NEO**.

Pycnospina RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**(1): 84; t. sp.: *Pycnospina centrota* Razowski, 1997, Peru. Monotypic.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. RAZOWSKI (1998, *Odonthalitus*), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2005c).

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1990) compared *Lobogenesis* to *Clarkenia* from which it differs in a postmedian bifurcation of the uncus and the shape of the valva. In the original description, *Pycnospina* was compared to *Lobogenesis* with which it has a similar distal part of the valva.

R e m a r k s. BROWN (2000) discussed the phylogeny and systematics of *Lobogenesis* and *Odonthalitus* and indicated *Lobogenesis* is a monophyletic group supported by the long bifurcation of the uncus, with slender and attenuate distal arms; the distally free or weakly attached arms of the gnathos; and a large subbasally attached socius. The separation of *Lobogenesis* in the phylogenetic tree left *Odonthalitus* as a paraphyletic grouping. Because of a rather incomplete data set, BROWN (2000) opted for a conservative solution and left the generic status for *Lobogenesis* and *Odonthalitus* unchanged.

Also mentioned under *Moronanita* and *Odonthalitus*.

***Lydontopa* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003**

Lydontopa RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Nachr. Entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.S., **24**(4): 192; t. sp.: *Lydontopa polydonta* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Lydontopa* was originally compared to *Proathorybia*: “the two have similar shapes of tegumen, uncus, gnathos and valva. Its putative autapomorphy is a configuration of the transtilla which is armed with a pair of sharp rods.”

***Marcelina* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Marcelina RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(112): 388; t. sp.: *Marcelina mera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Paraná. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000) compared *Marcelina* to *Brusqueulia*, but the former is probably also related to *Saopaulista* as suggested by the shapes of the uncus, gnathos, transtilla, valva and cornuti. Putative autapomorphies for *Marcelina* are a brachiola-like end of the valva, the setose costa of valva, and the end of the sacculus.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Ranapa* and *Saopaulista*.

***Meridagena* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Meridagena RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **34**(133): 49; t. sp.: *Meridagena bicerithium* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Venezuela. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description *Meridagena* is related to *Proathorybia* but differs from it in the shape of the lateral parts of the sterigma, the presence of distinct apodemes, and a broader aedeagus. In the shapes of the uncus and gnathos, *Meridagena* resembles *Anopina*, but *Meridagena* is easily distinguished by the simple sacculus and membranous median portion of the transtilla with its distinct apodemes. *Meridagena* differs from *Quasieulia* chiefly in having a simple gnathos.

***Meridulia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Meridulia RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **34**(133): 43; t. sp.: *Meridulia meridana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Venezuela. Three species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description, *Meridulia* is similar to some species of *Oregocerata* but its male genitalia differ from those of the latter in the broad uncus, broad gnathos arms, and the thorny transtilla. The female genitalia resemble those of the *Chrysoxena*-group of genera (e.g. *Chrysoxena*) in the shapes of the papillae anales, sterigma, and bursa copulatrix; from *Bidorpitia* it differs in a lack the sclerite of corpus bursae. The supposed autapomorphies of *Meridulia* are the broad arms of the gnathos and the thorny transtilla.

***Meyathorybia* RAZOWSKI, 2003**

Meyathorybia RAZOWSKI, 2003, Polskie Pismo entomol., **72**(3): 219; t. sp.: *Meyathorybia digitifera* RAZOWSKI, 2003, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description, *Meyathorybia* is “closely related to *Proathorybia* having a slender uncus, dorsally attached socii, simple gnathos, broad aedeagus, and numerous small spine like cornuti. Base of costa of valva [is] also similar to that in *Proathorybia* and *Gravitcornutia*. Long distal half of valva, a strong sclerotization of valva, and a presence of finger like process of the costa of valva are its putative autapomorphies.”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Imelcana*.

***Mexiculia* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004**

Mexiculia RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **32**(128): 323; t. sp.: *Mexiculia chorisma* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004, Mexico: Puebla. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description, *Mexiculia* is related to *Quasiueulia* and *Acroplectis* with which it shares a similar uncus, valva, and gnathos. In the male genitalia *Mexiculia* resembles also *Anopina*. The putative autapomorphies for *Mexiculia* include the presence of a stout median part of the transtilla with well sclerotized, large lateral parts; the very broad ventral part of the vinculum; and an atrophy of the caulis.

***Moneulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002**

Moneulia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Acta zool. cracov., **45**(3): 251; t. sp.: *Moneulia monilia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original paper, *Moneulia* was compared to *Netechma*, but it is probably close to *Helicteulia* and *Simaenica* as well, based on the similar shapes of the socii and aedeagus. The putative autapomorphies for *Moneulia* are shapes of the gnathos and socii.

***Monimosocia* RAZOWSKI, 1990**

Monimosocia RAZOWSKI, 1990, Annl. zool. Warsz., **43**(20): 399; t. sp.: *Eulia parvisignis* MEYRICK, 1931, Brazil: São Paulo. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis except a note that “the sclerotized prominences beyond the zone resemble those in the preceding genus [*Galomecalpa*]”.

***Monochamia* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Monochamia RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**(1): 93; t. sp.: *Monochamia monochama* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1997) placed *Monochamia* near *Abancaya* based on a similar structure of the valva, the presence of a large subventral spine, and the shape of transtilla, which are its supposed autapomorphies.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Abancaya*, *Intritenda* and *Paramonochamia*.

***Moronanita* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Moronanita RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Acta zool. cracov., **49B**(1-2): 29; t. sp.: *Moronanita moruana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. Original diagnosis is as follows: “Facies similar to that in dark coloured *Lobogenesis* RAZOWSKI, 1990 but male genitalia [are] of unusual shape distinct by the presence of uncus like process of dorsoanterior portion of tegumen.”

***Mosaiculia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009**

Mosaiculia RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009, Acta zool. cracov., **51B**(1-2): 143; t. sp.: *Mosaiculia mosaica* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original diagnosis, *Mosaiculia* is very similar to *Exole-tuncus* and some other black-and-white species of the Neotropical genera. In the male genitalia it is reminiscent of *Pseudapina*, but *Mosaiculia* has rigid, very broad socii, a weak vinculum, and a strong sacculus.

***Neoelia* POWELL, 1986**

Neoelia POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacific Ent., **62**(4): 389; t. sp.: *Phalonia dorsistriatana* WALSINGHAM, 1884, U.S.A.: Arizona. Monotypic. **NEA**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1998).

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1998) compared *Neoeulia* to *Chrysoxena* and *Bidorpitia*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Quasieulia*.

***Neomarkia* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Neomarkia RAZOWSKI, 1999, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **29**(115): 227, n.nov. for *Markia* RAZOWSKI, 1999. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Markia RAZOWSKI, 1999, Acta zool. cracov., **42**(2): 325; t. sp. *Markia trifascia* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Ecuador – nom. praeocc. by *Markia* WHITE, 1862, in Orthoptera.

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1999) compared his *Markia* to *Gnatheulia*, from which *Markia* is distinct by a simple arm of the gnathos, a longer uncus, and a well sclerotized transtilla. The supposed autapomorphies of *Neomarkia* are a strong ventral incision of valva and an upwards curved basal portion of the costa of the valva.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Gnatheulia*.

***Nesochoris* CLARKE, 1965**

Nesochoris CLARKE, 1965, Proc. U.S. Natn. Mus., **117**: 74; t. sp.: *Nesochoris holographa* CLARKE, 1965, Chile: Juan Fernandez Is. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. CLARKE (1965) wrote: “*Nesochoris* and *Proeulia* are very similar in outward appearance but the male genitalia separate them easily. *Proeulia* exhibits strongly developed socii and transtilla and strongly fused gnathos.” The genus is unknown to me thus I follow the original interpretation and retain *Nesochoris* in Euliini (as closely related to *Proeulia*), however, some genital characters illustrated by CLARKE are similar to those of Archipini.

***Netechma* RAZOWSKI, 1992**

Netechma RAZOWSKI, 1992, Misc. Zool., **14**(1900): 108; t. sp.: *Tortrix technema* WALSINGHAM, 1914, Costa Rica. About fifty species included. **NEO**.

Redescriptions. RAZOWSKI (1999a), RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2001)

Diagnosis. *Netechma* was described as related to *Terinebrica* (similar shapes the of tegumen, socius, and uncus), but *Terinebrica* has a submedian concavity of the disc of the valva, and the juxta is armed with a pair of dorsal processes. In *Netechma* the median part of the transtilla is membranous.

Remarks. RAZOWSKI (1999a) revised *Netechma* and included 27 species; the discovery and description of several additional species have led to a reinterpretation of the genus. Almost all parts of the genitalia varying from species to species in both sexes. Moreover, there are several closely related genera (e.g. *Clarkenia*, *Netechmina*), and a thorough revision of this group is required.

Also mentioned under *Atepa*, *Clarkenia*, *Furcinetechma*, *Gravitcornutia*, *Hasteulia*, *Helicteulia*, *Icteralaria*, *Moneulia*, *Nunimeus*, *Netechmodes*, and *Romanaria*.

***Netechmina* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001**

Netechmina RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, Polskie Pismo ent., **70**(2): 101-108; t. sp.: *Netechmina meta-chora* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description, *Netechmina* is closely related to *Atepa* but has a thicker uncus, a simple socius, and short proximal corners of the costal part of the valva. The autapomorphies for *Netechmina* include the membranous lateral edges of the gnathos with terminal hooks, the thorn like terminal plate of the gnathos, and a comb-shaped plate of the costa of the valva. The synapomorphies with *Atepa* are the shapes of the terminal part of the valva, aedeagus, and cornuti.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Atepa* and *Netechma*.

***Netechmodes* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003**

Netechmodes RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Bull. Zool. agr. Bachic., (II)35(1): 17; t. sp.: *Netechmodes harpago* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Ecuador. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Netechmodes* was originally compared to *Netechma* from which it differs in the shapes of the vinculum, valva, aedeagus, and cornuti. The supposed autapomorphies for *Netechmodes* are the presence and shape of a brachiola, the shape and size of the terminal process of the valva, the erect distal part of socii, and probably the shape of the gnathos.

***Nunimeus* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001**

Nunimeus RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, Polskie Pismo entomol., 70(2): 101-108; t. sp.: *Nunimeus numenius* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2001) compared *Nunimeus* to *Netechma*; the putative autapomorphies for *Nunimeus* are the presence of the anterior lobe of the disc, the shape of the dorsal part of the transtilla, and the arched, very slender aedeagus.

***Odonthalitus* RAZOWSKI, 1990**

Odonthalitus RAZOWSKI, 1990, SHILAP Revta Lepid., 18(71): 210; t. sp.: *Odonthalitus lacticus* RAZOWSKI, 1990, Mexico: Durango. Ten species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2004).

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis. For comments see remarks to *Lobogenesis*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Gnathocolumna*.

***Oregocerata* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Oregocerata RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 392; t. sp.: *Oregocerata oracula* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Bolivia. Sixteen species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI & BROWN (2005).

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1988) stated that the supposed autapomorphies for *Oregocerata* are "the presence of the pocket like structures of the transtilla and sharp processes of the bases of socii. Their presence is probably a synapomorphy with the following genus [*Ptyongnathosia*]." In the description of *Ptyongnathosia* RAZOWSKI (1988) also states "the presence of the prominence near the base of the socius is a probable synapomorphy with *Oregocerata*." This can be regarded as a comparative diagnosis.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Cincorunia*, *Ditrifa*, *Guarandita*, *Meridulia*, *Ortognathosia*, *Oryguncus*, *Paramulia*, *Ptyongnathosia*, *Ulvipinara*, and *Uncicida*.

***Orthocomotis* DOGNIN, 1905**

Orthocomotis DOGNIN, 1905, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., **49**: 85; t. sp.: *Orthocomotis olivata* DOGNIN, 1905, Colombia. Fifty-seven species included. **NEO**.

Sociphora BUSCK, 1920, Insec. Inscit. Menstr., **8**: 85; t. sp.: *Penthina (Sociphora) magicana* ZELLER, 1866, Colombia.

Redescriptions. CLARKE (1956), RAZOWSKI (1982a), RAZOWSKI & BROWN (1990), BROWN (2003), RAZOWSKI & al. (2007).

Diagnosis. CLARKE (1956) compared *Orthocomotis* to *Eulia*.

Remarks. *Orthocomotis* did not have a tribal placement and was treated as a member of Tortricinae. RAZOWSKI (1982a) transferred *Orthocomotis* to Polyorthini (Chlidanotinae); POWELL (1986) included it in Euliini (Tortricinae); and BROWN (1989b) placed it in Schoenotenini (Tortricinae). RAZOWSKI & al. (2013) studied the systematic position of the genus based on molecular data, and it appears to be most appropriately assigned to Euliini.

Also mentioned under *Paracomotis*.

***Ortognathosia* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Ortognathosia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 391; t. sp.: *Ortognathosia santamariana* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Guatemala. One species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis. In the male genitalia, *Ortognathosia* is somewhat similar to *Oregocerata*; both have similar gnathos, aedeagus, and transtilla.

Remarks. *Ortognathosia* was described on basis of the apomorphic shape of the transtilla which has two rigid dorsal, submedian processes in the male, and an inner rib in the ventral part of the antrum sclerite in the female.

Also mentioned under *Telurips*.

***Oryguncus* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Oryguncus RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 401; t. sp.: *Oryguncus oribasus* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Oryguncus RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 417 - inc. subs. spell.

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis. For an indirect comparison see the diagnosis for *Transtillaspis*. *Oryguncus* was described on basis of the putative autapomorphic characters of the uncus, transtilla, and juxta. To complete the diagnosis it can be added that the shapes of the valva and aedeagus of *Oryguncus* are similar to those of *Ptyongnathosia* and *Oregocerata*, but other characters (e.g. shape of the transtilla) are different.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Ptyongnathosia* and *Transtillaspis*.

***Ozotuncus* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Ozotuncus RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**(1): 82; t. sp.: *Ozotuncus ozotuncus* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. There was no original comparative diagnosis; the genus was described on basis of the supposed autapomorphic shapes of the socii and transtilla.

Ozotuncus is probably related to *Bicavernaria* and is distinct by its laterally expanding uncus, long socii, and trifid transtilla.

***Palusita* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Palusita RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Boll. Zool. agr. Bachic., (II)32(2): 107, t. sp.: *Palusita paulista* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: São Paulo. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Palusita* was originally compared to *Dorithia* and *Cuproxena*, which share the following putative synapomorphies: the shapes of uncus, gnathos, socius, transtilla, valva, sterigma, very short anterior apophyses. *Palusita* can be distinguished by the following supposed autapomorphies: the presence of a bifid sclerite extending from base of costa of valva ventrally, and the elongate signum with its median rib and proximal thorn.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Cuproxena* and *Tossea*.

***Paracomotis* RAZOWSKI, 1982**

Paracomotis RAZOWSKI, 1982, Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Sci. biol., 30(1-12): 33; t. sp.: *Eulia smaragdophaea* MEYRICK, 1931, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Paracomotis* was originally compared to *Orthocomotis* in comments on the latter genus. *Paracomotis* can be distinguished from *Orthocomotis* primarily by its very slender, long socii and simple, slender valva.

***Paramonochamia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Paramonochamia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Polskie Pismo entomol., 63(2): 342; t. sp.: *Paramonochamia moemae* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Paramonochamia* was compared to *Monochamia* and described on basis of the following supposed autapomorphies: a single group of long spines of the disc of the valva; the presence of short, sclerotized bases of the transtilla; a very slender coecum penis; and a peculiar, broad distal portion of the aedeagus.

***Paramulia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Paramulia RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, SHILAP Revta Lepid., 34(133): 45; t. sp.: *Paramulia lacule-tana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Venezuela. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. The original description states that *Paramulia* is similar to *Oregocerata*, especially in the shape of the valva complex. Putative autapomorphies for *Paramulia* are the shapes of the transtilla and aedeagus, the presence of a setose pocket at the base of the disc of the valva, and the bunch of setae above the base of the sacculus.

***Paraneulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999**

Paraneulia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Polish J. Entomol., 68: 408; t. sp.: *Paraneulia perampla* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Brazil: Paraná. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Paraneulia* was originally compared to *Seticosta*, *Punctapinella*, *Apolychrosis*, and *Anopinella*. *Paraneulia* differs from them by the following supposed autapomorphies: a distinctly sclerotized, almost hairless, slender socii; the presence of a pair of large terminal processes of the gnathos; and a broad, laterally sclerotized transtilla marked with two finely spined lobes. Other important characters are the shape of the valva and its bristles, a slender, somewhat upward curved aedeagus, and long coecum penis. *Paraneulia* is closest to *Anopinella* as the shapes of the valva and a reduced terminal plate of the gnathos show.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Sagitttranstilla*.

***Paratepa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001**

Paratepa RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, Polskie Pismo entomol., **70**(2): 101-108; t. sp.: *Paratepa ferruginea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, Brazil: Distrito Federal. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Paratepa* was originally compared to *Atepa* from which it differs in having a simple valva, a broad uncus, a short basal process of the costa of the valva, sharp lobes of the transtilla, and a simple ductus seminalis which in *Atepa* is broad, curved, strongly sclerotized.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Atepa*.

***Paraptila* MEYRICK, 1912**

Paraptila MEYRICK, 1912, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1911**: 677; t. sp.: *Paraptila agrocosma* MEYRICK, 1912, Colombia. Nine species included. **NEA, NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. BROWN (1990), RAZOWSKI (1998).

D i a g n o s i s. BROWN (1990) stated that *Paraptila* is a sister group of *Terinebrica* and also mentioned three synapomorphies for its known species.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Euryeulia* and *Ecnomiomorpha*.

***Parexoletuncus* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Parexoletuncus RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**: 81; t. sp.: *Parexoletuncus mundius* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1997) compared *Parexoletuncus* to *Exoletuncus* and *Gauruncus*; *Parexoletuncus* can be distinguished from those two by the autapomorphic shapes of the valva, gnathos, and socius. In facies, *Parexoletuncus* is similar to *Exoletuncus*, especially in its white and black colouration.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Gauruncus*.

***Pastazania* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2015**

Pastazania RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2015, SHILAP Revta. Lepid., **43**(172): 663; t. sp.: *Pastazania elegans* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2015, Ecuador. Four species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. The original diagnosis is as follows: “*Pastazania* is related to *Hynhamia* RAZOWSKI, 1987 but *Pastazania* lacks the transtilla sclerite, has completely absent hami, and slender aedeagus.”

***Pelzia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Pelzia RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Genus, **19**(3): 524, t. sp.: *Pelzia alticolana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. The diagnosis for *Pelzia* was given as follows: “A peculiar genus unrelated to any other Eullini; facies resembles that of some species of *Transtillaspis* but the valva is slender as in *Gravitcornutia*. The putative autapomorphies for this genus are the presence of a strong, heavily sclerotized, spined basal process of the gnathos and a setose end of the sacculus.”

***Pinhaisania* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Pinhaisania RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(112): 387; t. sp.: *Pinhaisania crispula* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Paraná. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Pinhaisania* was originally compared to *Limeulia* and *Brusqueulia*; the group of hair-like scales on disc of valva is probably a synapomorphy for the three. Other similar characters are the shapes of the uncus, gnathos, cornuti, sacculus, and the distal part of the valva.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Limeulia*, *Saopaulista* and *Sinxema*.

***Placabis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Placabis RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(109): 112; t. sp.: *Placabis placabilis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally, *Placabis* somewhat resembles *Toreulia*, but it has different male genitalia. Its putative autapomorphies are the shape of the uncus, with double basal broadening, the large scent organ of the pedunculus, with its ventral supporting sclerite and two groups of different scales; and the shape of the dorsal part of the valva connected to its saccular part by a short common part.

***Popayanita* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

Popayanita RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**: 124; t. sp.: *Popayanita ptycta* RAZOWSKI, 1987, Colombia. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Popayanita* was described as closely related to *Telurips*, but *Popayanita* differs in the presence of broad submedian lobes of the transtilla and a slenderer aedeagus. The posterior part of the corpus bursae and the large basal portion of the semicircular ductus seminalis are strongly sclerotized.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Anopina* and *Galomecalpa*.

***Proathorybia* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Proathorybia RAZOWSKI, 1999, Polskie Pismo entomol., **68**(1): 89, n. nov. for *Athorybia* RAZOWSKI 1997. Five species included. **NEO**.

Athorybia RAZOWSKI 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**: 80, homon., n. preocc. by *Athorybia* ESCHSCHOLZ, 1829, Coelenterata; t. sp.: *Athorybia athorybia* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Monotypic.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI (2003).

D i a g n o s i s. *Proathorybia* differs from *Chilips* and *Exoletuncus* in the shape of the aedeagus and the presence of numerous cornuti, and the autapomorphic sclerotization of the socius with its terminal spines. The small, non-capitate cornuti common in Euliini are absent in *Proathorybia*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Dogolion*, *Ewunia*, *Imelcana*, *Lydontopa*, *Meyathorybia*, and *Meridogena*.

***Proeulia* CLARKE, 1962**

Proeulia CLARKE, 1962, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **75**: 293; t. sp.: *Eulia robinsoni* AURIVILLIUS, 1922, Chile: Juan Fernandez Is. Forty species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. OBRAZTSOV (1964), BROWN (1989a), RAZOWSKI (1995).

D i a g n o s i s. CLARKE (1962) compared *Proeulia* to *Eulia* from which it differs "by the porrect labial palpus, stalked veins 6 and 7 of hind wing, unmodified transtilla and absence of normal signum."

R e m a r k s. OBRAZTSOV (1964) added to the original diagnosis some genital characters chiefly “the most unusual process that projects from the ventral surface of the bursa copulatrix...” A review of species and a diversity of the genitalia are illustrated by RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2010).

Also mentioned under *Apotomops*, *Badiaria*, *Bonagota*, *Crocotaenia*, *Lanacerata*, *Nesochoris*, *Recintona*, *Tylopeza*, *Varifula*, and *Villarica*.

***Psedaleulia* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Psedaleulia RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**(2): 86; t. sp.: *Psedaleulia qualitata* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Four species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Psedaleulia* was originally compared to *Deltobathra* from which it differs by the shapes of the valva, gnathos, and aedeagus. Putative autapomorphies include the presence of two groups of spines and a subcostal lobe of the valva; a very short, spiny costa of the valva; and a dorsal lobe of the distal part of the aedeagus.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Abancaya*, *Bolbia*, and *Pseudapina*.

***Pseudapina* BROWN, 2003**

Pseudapina BROWN, 2003(VI), Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash., **5**(3): 633; t. sp.: *Pseudapina lanceovalva* BROWN, 2003, Venezuela. Four species included. **NEO**.

Moronata RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 (XII), Nachr. Entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F., **24**(4): 205; t. sp.: *Moronata eriosocii* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Ecuador – **syn. n.**

D i a g n o s i s. The original diagnosis is as follows: “Superficially, *Pseudapina* is nearly indistinguishable from *Circapina*... However, characters of the male and female genitalia provide convincing evidence that the two are distinct... *Pseudapina* shares with *Odonthalitus bisetanus* BROWN and *O. improprius* BROWN a patch of strong, curved spines from the basal portion of the valva at the lateral base of the transtilla, and a distally attenuate valva. The female genitalia of *Pseudapina* share with many species of *Odonthalitus* extremely short apophyses anteriores.”

In the original diagnosis, *Moronata* was compared to *Psedaleulia*; the two genera have a similar “position of the base of the gnathos and the bunch of spines on the disc of the valva.”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Circapina* and *Mosaiculia*.

***Pseudomeritastis* OBRAZTSOV, 1966**

Pseudomeritastis OBRAZTSOV, 1966, Proc. U.S. Natn. Mus., **118**(3527): 222; t. sp.: *Tortrix cordigera* WALSINGHAM, 1914, Panama. Eight species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. On the basis on its complicated gnathos, OBRAZTSOV (1966) compared *Pseudomeritastis* to the Australian *Syllomatia* COMMON, 1963 (Archipini) and *Meritastis* (Epitymbiini).

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Ernocornutia*, *Guarandita*, *Lanacerta* and *Thal-leulia*.

***Psiathovalva* RAZOWSKI, 1994**

Psiathovalva RAZOWSKI, 1994, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **22**(85): 69; t. sp.: *Psiathovalva spinacea* RAZOWSKI, 1994, Venezuela. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1994) compared *Psiathovalva* to *Cilichneulia*, which was described in same paper. Autapomorphies for *Psiathovalva* are the shapes of the gnathos, the spined pulvinus, and an absence of the antevaginal part of the sterigma. In facies, *Psiathovalva* is very similar to species of *Apotoforma* BUSCK, 1934 (Tortricini).

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Cylichneulia* and *Eliachna*.

***Ptoseulia* RAZOWSKI, 1990**

Ptoseulia RAZOWSKI, 1990, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **22**(85): 212; t. sp.: *Ptoseulia oxyropa* RAZOWSKI, 1990, Costa Rica. Two species known. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis except for a note that “the new genus requires a separate position in the Tortricinae.”

***Ptychocroca* BROWN & RAZOWSKI, 2003**

Ptychocroca BROWN & RAZOWSKI, 2003, Zootaxa, **303**: 3; t. sp: *Haemateulia galenia* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Chile. Eight species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. The original comparative diagnosis is as follows: “adults of *Ptychocroca* are most similar to *Apotomops* and *Bonagota*; males of all species of *Ptychocroca* (except *P. apeniciliata* and *P. wilkinsoni*) possess a distal hairpencil and/or modified sex scales on the hindwing; neither *Bonagota* nor *Apotomops* have these structures; *Acmanthina* possesses a similar hairpencil. Females of *Bonagota* and *Apotomops* have a well developed accessory bursa from the ductus bursae; in [these genera it] is broad and short, the vesica bears one large capitate cornutus...”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Characovalva* and *Haemateulia*.

***Ptyongnathosia* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Ptyongnathosia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 393; t. sp.: *Ptyongnathosia oxybela* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Colombia. Seven species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, *Ptyongnathosia* was compared to *Oregocerata* with which it has one probable autapomorphy – a prominence near base of the socius.

RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2007) wrote that *Ptyongnathosia* is related to *Bidorpitia* as the shapes of the uncus, socii, gnathos, valva, and aedeagus show.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Anopinella*, *Oregocerata*, *Oryguncus*, and *Ulvipinara*.

***Punctapinella* BROWN, 1991**

Punctapinella BROWN, 1991, Contrib. Science, Nr. **423**: 2; t. sp.: *Eulia conchitis* MEYRICK, 1912, Colombia. Twenty species known. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. RAZOWSKI (1999d), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2004a).

D i a g n o s i s. *Punctapinella* was originally compared to *Anopinella* and *Seticosta* which have a similar forewing pattern. “In *Punctapinella* the gnathos are well developed and possess an elongate medial rodlike process... By contrast, in *Seticosta* the gnathos are reduced; in *Anopinella* each of the arms bears a laterally flattened, usually finely dentate, semicircular process distally.”

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Paraneulia* and *Seticosta*.

***Pycnocornuta* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Pycnocornuta RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**(1): 88, t. sp.: *Pycnocornuta pyrausta* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1997) mentioned that *Pycnocornuta* has a separate position within Euliini; it was provisionally placed near the group of genera having a simple aedeagus and uncus (e.g. between *Deltobathra* and *Oryguncus*).

Judging from the male genitalia, *Pycnocornuta* is related to *Hyptiharpa* but differs from it chiefly by its large terminal plate of the gnathos and transtilla.

***Quasieulia* POWELL, 1981**

Quasieulia POWELL, 1981, Pan-Pacific Ent., **62**(4): 392; t. sp.: *Quasieulia mcguffini* POWELL, 1981, Mexico: Durango. Four species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI (1998).

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, POWELL (1981) compared *Quasieulia* to *Neoeulia*, which it resembles superficially, and to *Apotomops*, with which it shares features of the genitalia and is "most closely related". BROWN & POWELL (1991) and RAZOWSKI (1998) compared it to *Acroplectis*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Acroplectis*, *Meridagena*, and *Mexiculia*.

***Ramaperta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Ramaperta RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(112): 385; t. sp.: *Ramaperta perarmata* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Ramaperta* is related to *Toreulia* based on the similar shapes of the valva, sacculus and socii, and probably to *Brusqueulia*. *Ramaperta* can be distinguished by its broad uncus, a simple gnathos, a slender transtilla, and ventrally open aedeagus with a proximally situated zone. The three last mentioned characters and the shape of free termination of the sacculus are probable autapomorphies for this genus.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Brusqueulia*.

***Ranapa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Ranapa RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(112): 289; t. sp.: *Ranapa paranana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Paraná. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Ranapa* is probably related to *Marcelina* but differs from it by the following supposed autapomorphies: the gnathos is armoured with large terminal hooks, slender additional arms, and a distinct terminal plate membranously connected with the arms.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Crocotaenia*.

***Razowskina* KEMAL & KOÇAK, 2005**

Razowskina KEMAL & KOÇAK, 2005, Miscell. Papers, Ankara, Nr. 91/92: 13 - nom. n. for *Silenis*. Eight species included. **NEO**.

Silenis RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl. 128; t. sp.: *Silenis senilis* RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bolivia. Monotypic. Nom. praeocc. by *Silenis* NECKAJA, 1958, Crustacea.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI (1991, *Silenis*).

D i a g n o s i s. According to BROWN (1990) *Razowskina* is a sister group of *Deltinea*.

Remarks. *Silenis* was described on basis of the following putative autapomorphies: the uncus flattened with large lateroproximal convexity and small, slender termination; the lateral strengthening of the socius may be convergent as it was found in some other Neotropical Euliini; the aedeagus has a long coecum penis; the cornutus is very long; the caulis is atrophied; the juxta has a small medioposterior process.

Also mentioned under *Brazeulia*, *Deltinea*, and *Gravitcornutia*.

***Rebinea* RAZOWSKI, 1986**

Rebinea RAZOWSKI, 1986, Sciences nat., Bull. Nr.52: 22; t. sp.: *Sericoris erebina* BUTLER, 1883, Chile. Three species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. BROWN (1989a), BROWN & MCPHERSON (2001).

Diagnosis. BROWN (1989a) regarded *Bonagota* and *Apotomops* as sister taxa “on the basis of the unique, slightly antennuate, accessory pouch from the ductus bursae, and a similarity in the wing venation. The male genitalia of both genera are characterized primarily by symplesiomorphies.” BROWN & MCPHERSON (2001) compared *Rebinea* to *Eliachna*: “characters that distinguish [these genera] include its [*Rebinea*] broad, straight aedeagus, with a single, large, compound cornutus; the absence of an elongate, free process at the distal end of the sacculus; and an extremely short, broad ductus bursae.”

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Eliachna*.

***Recintona* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Recintona RAZOWSKI, 1999, Polskie Pismo entomol., 68(1): 84; t. sp.: *Recintona cnephasiodes* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Chile. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. In the original description, *Recintona* was compared to *Proeulia*, based on similar shape of the valva, and to *Varifula*, based on the synapomorphic, spined transtilla, and the shapes of aedeagus and cornuti. The spined end of the sacculus and shape of the base of socius are probable autapomorphies for *Recintona*.

***Rhythmologa* MEYRICK, 1926**

Rhythmologa MEYRICK, 1926, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 249; t. sp.: *Rhythmologa numerata* MEYRICK, 1926, Colombia. Four species included. **NEO**.

Rhythmologa RAZOWSKI, 1977, Acta zool. cracov., 22: 279 - inc. subs. spell.

Punoa RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., 40(1): 83, t. sp.: *Punoa dentparpypha* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Monotypic.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2003).

Diagnosis. Originally diagnosed as “a development of *Eulia*”.

***Romanaria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Romanaria RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Acta zool. cracov., 49(1-20; 22; t. sp.: *Romanaria spasmaria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Ecuador. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. The original diagnosis states: “Habitus resembling that of some *Netchma* species but the genitalia are quite distinct, somewhat similar to those in *Corneulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 especially by a large dorsal process from the transtilla. Ventral portion of transtilla with pair of smaller hooks.”

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Furcinetechma*.

***Rubroxena* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007**

Rubroxena RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007, SHILAP Revta. Lepid., **35**(137): 34; t. sp.: *Rubroxena rubra* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007, Ecuador. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Rubroxena* was originally compared to *Cuproxena* from which it differs in having a hook-shaped arm of the gnathos, a simple transtilla, a well developed costa of the valva, and a specialized forewing pattern.

***Runtunia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Runtunia RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Genus, **19**(3): 529; t. sp.: *Runtunia runtunica* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2008) diagnosed *Runtunia* as follows: “the facies somewhat resembling some species of *Gauruncus* but some aspects of the male genitalia are similar to those in the *Chrysoxena*-group of genera (especially the *socii* and gnathos) but *Runtunia* has no basal process of the sacculus, and has broad, straight posteriorly aedeagus; the shape of sacculus and its setose area are the probable autapomorphies for this genus.”

***Saetosacculina* RAZOWSKI, 1990**

Saetosacculina RAZOWSKI, 1990, Annls zool. Warsz., **43**(20): 397; t. sp.: *Tortrix degenerans* MEYRICK, 1930, Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis. *Saetosacculina* is probably related to *Transtillaspis* from which it differs chiefly in having a setose end of the sacculus and simple aedeagus and cornutus.

***Sagitttranstilla* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999**

Sagitttranstilla RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Polish J. Entomol., **68**: 410; t. sp. *Sagitttranstilla mageana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Sagitttranstilla* was described on basis of three putative autapomorphies: the shape of transtilla with its laterally directed sharp processes, the shape of valva complex, and the shape of the strong, compound cornutus. It is probably related to *Paraneulia*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Joaquima*.

***Saopaulista* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Saopaulista RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(112):: 388; t. sp.: *Saopaulista prima* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Paraná. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Saopaulista* was originally compared to *Marcelina*; the two share a similar uncus, gnathos and sacculus; the cornuti resemble those of *Limeulia* and *Pinhaisania*. Putative autapomorphies of *Saopaulista* are the shapes of the end part of the gnathos, valva, and sterigma.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Marcelina*.

***Searenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Searenia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Polish J. Entomol., **69**: 336; t. sp.: *Searenia cuprea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Searenia* is somewhat similar to *Subrebinea*; the supposed autapomorphies for *Searenia* are an extremely large juxta and the strong sacculus armoured with a se-

ries of ventral sclerites. Other important characters are a broad, apically bifid uncus; a small, separate pulvinus; very slender arms of the gnathos; and long coecum penis.

***Seticosta* RAZOWSKI, 1986**

Seticosta RAZOWSKI, 1986, Science nat., Bull. Nr. **52**: 22; t. sp.: *Eulia homosacta* MEYRICK, 1930, Ecuador. Thirty-seven species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. BROWN (1989a), RAZOWSKI (1999d), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2004b).

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1999d) compared *Seticosta* to *Anopinella* and *Punctapinella*. RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2008) compared *Seticosta* to *Ernocornutia* from which it differs “mainly in the presence of a strong transtilla, a very slender gnathos and a dorso-basal process of the aedeagus. In both genera there are strong setae on the costa of the valva.”

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Anopinella*, *Apolychrosis*, *Ernocornutia*, *Galomecalpa*, *Paraneulia*, *Punctapinella* and *Strophotina*.

***Simanica* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Simanica RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. cracov., **40**(1): 89; t. sp.: *Simanica stenoptera* RAZOWSKI, 1997, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. *Simanica* was originally compared to *Clarkeulia*, *Terinebrica*, and *Transtillaspis* from which *Simanica* differs by a very slender median part of the transtilla. The longitudinally folded dorsoposterior part of aedeagus of *Simanica* resembles that of *Terinebrica*.

***Sinxema* RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2003)**

Sinxema RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2003), Boll. Zool. agr. Bachic., (2)**35**(1): 24; t. sp.: *Sinxema xenisma* RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2003), Brazil: Minas Gerais. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. In the original paper, *Sinxema* is compared to *Pinhaisania*; the two genera have a similar uncus, socii, and gnathos, but *Pinhaisania* is distinguished by a slender aedeagus and a medially constricted transtilla.

***Strophotina* BROWN, 1998**

Strophotina BROWN, 1998, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., **100**: 44; t. sp.: *Eulia strophota* MEYRICK, 1926, Colombia. Six species included. **NEO**.

Chirotes RAZOWSKI, 1999, Polish J. Entomol., **68**(1): 417; t. sp.: *Chirotes chorestis* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Ecuador. Nom. praeocc. by *Chirotes* CUVIER, 1817 in Reptilia.

Prochirotes RAZOWSKI, 2001, SHILAP Revta. Lepid., **29**: 277, replacement name for *Chirotes*.

Diagnosis. In the original description, *Strophotina* was compared to *Anopinella*, *Seticosta*, and *Galomecalpa*. *Strophotina* differs from them in the “shapes of valva, row of seta on the costa of valva (lacking in *Anopinella* and *Galomecalpa*), extremely elongate, slender socii, which are unmodified in *Anopinella* and *Seticosta* but similar to *Galomecalpa*; and highly modified transtilla which is simple in remaining mentioned genera”. RAZOWSKI (1999d) compared *Chirotes* to *Seticosta*.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Anopinella*, *Dimorphopalpa*, and *Galomecalpa*.

***Subrebinea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Subrebinea RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Polish J. Entomol., **69**: 339; t. sp.: *Subrebinea barrasiana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Brazil: Paraná. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000) compared *Subrebinea* to *Liobba*. Supposed autapomorphies for *Subrebinea* are the shape of the transtilla with an asymmetric, flat processes; the complete reduction of the median plate of gnathos; the processes of the juxta; and the shape of the aedeagus with its terminal, asymmetric processes.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Liobba* and *Searenia*.

***Subterinebrica* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002**

Subterinebrica RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Acta zool. cracov., **45**(3): 247; t. sp.: *Subterinebrica impolluta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Ecuador. Twenty-four species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (2001).

Diagnosis. In the original paper, it is mentioned that *Subterinebrica* resembles *Terinebrica*, sharing a similar distal part of the aedeagus and dorsolateral processes from the juxta. Its putative autapomorphies are the shapes of the median part of the transtilla, an extremely long caulis, and small, setose socii.

Remarks. Also mentioned under *Exoletucus*.

***Subtranstillaspis* RAZOWSKI, 1990**

Subtranstillaspis RAZOWSKI, 1990, Anns zool. Warsz., **43**(20): 396; t. sp.: *Eulia hypochloris* MEYRICK, 1931, Costa Rica. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1990) compared *Subtranstillaspis* to *Trastillaspis* from which it differs chiefly by the anterior group of cornuti not fused with the basal plate, and a weaker transtilla armoured with lateral hooks.

***Tapinodoxa* MEYRICK, 1931**

Tapinodoxa MEYRICK, 1931, Exotic Microlepid., **4**: 154; t. sp.: *Tapinodoxa autonephes* MEYRICK, 1931, Paraguay. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. In the original description MEYRICK (1931) states that *Tapinodoxa* is “perhaps allied to *Exapate* [Cnephasiini].”

Redescription. RAZOWSKI, 1964.

Remarks. The genus is insufficiently known. Based on wing venation and the shape of the female genitalia, it is likely that *Tapinodoxa* belongs to Euliini.

***Telurips* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Telurips RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 390; t. sp.: *Telurips peruvianus* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis. The male genitalia of *Telurips* are similar to those of *Orthognathosia*, from which they differ in the shape of the transtilla and its junctures with the tegumen and the shape of the aedeagus.

Remarks. *Telurips* was described on basis of the two supposed autapomorphies: the shape of the transtilla and its junction with the tegumen.

Also mentioned under *Popayanita*.

***Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

Terinebrica RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 132; t. sp.: *Terinebrica tenebrica* RAZOWSKI, 1987, Peru. Twenty-four species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis. *Terinebrica* was described on basis of the following supposed autapomorphies: the structure of the disc of the valva (mainly presence of a hairy, sclerotized longitudinal belt); the shape of the socius with its slender, bristled terminal process; and an expanded terminal part of the tegumen. The aedeagus is variable, but is characterized by large postmedian membranes forming various lobes and strongly sclerotized prongs; the juxta is armoured with the median and/or lateral processes. The ductus bursae is short, broad, usually with a ventroproximal sack; in some species a large anteostial lobe of the sterigma is developed. *Terinebrica* is related to *Transtillaspis* and *Gorytvesica*, sharing similar socii, aedeagus, and cornuti, but is distinct based on the autapomorphies mentioned above.

R e m a r k s. RAZOWSKI (2001a) provided data on the distribution and twenty-four described species.

Also mentioned under *Gorytvesica*, *Netechma*, and *Paraptila*.

***Thalleulia* RAZOWSKI, 2004**

Thalleulia RAZOWSKI, 2004, Acta zool. cracov., **47**: 251; t. sp.: *Thalleulia gracilescens* RAZOWSKI, 2004, Ecuador. Three species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description, *Thalleulia* is superficially similar to the species of many Archipini, e.g. *Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845 and *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS, 1852. The male genitalia resemble those of *Pseudomeritastis*, but those of the two genera differ chiefly in the shape of the aedeagus.

***Thoridia* BROWN, 1991**

Thoridia BROWN, 1991 [in] BROWN & POWELL, Univ. California Publ. Ent., **111**: 24; t. sp.: *Thoridia veirsi* BROWN, 1991, Costa Rica. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. BROWN & POWELL (1991) compared *Thoridia* to *Chrysoxena* as both have a “medial notch on the aedeagus” and to *Vulpoxena* which has a broad juxta similar to that of *Thoridia*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Chrysoxena*.

***Toreulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

Toreulia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **28**(109): 111; t. sp.: *Toreulia basalis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Ecuador. Seven species included. **NEO**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. RAZOWSKI & al. (2007).

D i a g n o s i s. *Toreulia* was originally compared to *Ecuadorica* (= *Anopinella*); the two have similar genitalia, but *Toreulia* is distinct by the large, well sclerotized base of the socius; small processes of the lateral arms of the gnathos and large terminal plate of the gnathos; a thorny distal part of the sacculus; a thorny median part of the transtilla; and a medially curved aedeagus. RAZOWSKI & al. (2007) redescribed *Toreulia*, adding the following putative autapomorphies: white oblique line extending from mid-costa of the forewing to the postbasal or submedian parts of dorsum connected to a short, concolorous costal line and an irregular line terminating at tornus, and a dark blotch representing median fascia eclosed between costal parts of white lines. The broad median part of the transtilla; the processes of the gnathos arms, and the termination of the sacculus are convergent

apomorphies known in other groups of tortricine moths. RAZOWSKI & al. (2007) described the female genitalia, which to some degree resemble those of *Gorytvesica*.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Ayazua*, *Placabis*, and *Ramaperta*.

***Tossea* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Tossea RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Genus, **19**(3): 505, t. sp.: *Tossea setosa* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description, *Tossea* is similar to some other New World genera, but closest relatives cannot be recognized. The uncus resembles that in *Apotomops*, the socii those of *Palusita*, and the upper part of the valva, with its long, well sclerotized costa, resembles that in many other Euliini. Unique features include the membranous transtilla, the elaborate sacculus with a postbasal lobe, and the setose terminal and ventrocaudal portions of the valva.

***Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

Transtillaspis RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Pol. Acad. Sci. Biol. Sci., **35**(1-2): 73; t. sp.: *Transtillaspis batoidea* RAZOWSKI, 1987, Peru. Sixty species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, *Transtillaspis* was compared (it “seems most similar”) to *Oryguncus*. RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2005) compared *Transtillaspis* to *Gorytvesica*; the former has a different forewing pattern, the presence of dorsal lobes of the transtilla, and weak lateroposterior lobes of the sterigma.

R e m a r k s. Also mentioned under *Albadea*, *Brazeulia*, *Gorytvesica*, *Harposclerytia*, *Icteralaria*, *Lanacerta*, *Oryguncus*, *Pelzia*, *Saetosacculina*, *Simaenica*, *Subtranstillaspis*, *Terinebrica*, and *Zenenata*.

***Tylopeza* RAZOWSKI, 1995**

Tylopeza RAZOWSKI, 1995, Acta zool. cracov., **38**(2): 279; t. sp.: *Eulia zelotypa* MEYRICK, 1912, Colombia. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI (1995) compared *Tylopeza* to *Proeulia*. The shapes of the transtilla, aedeagus, cornutus, and valva were given as the supposed autapomorphies for *Tylopeza*. The female was unknown.

R e m a r k s. BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003) mentioned that *Tylopeza* may be the sister genus to *Inape*, but the latter has paired median process of the transtilla lacking in *Tylopeza*.

Also mentioned under *Inape*.

***Uelia* RAZOWSKI, 1982**

Uelia RAZOWSKI, 1982, Sciences nat., Bull. Nr. **34**: 3; t. sp.: *Uelia sepidapex* RAZOWSKI, 1982, Brazil: Sanata Catarina. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. Originally compared to *Clarkeulia*, *Uelia* has a “ribbed ventral surface of a terminal plate of the gnathos, a pronounced basal portions of the transtilla and a presence of the subbasal group of bristles of the sacculus.” The supposed autapomorphies for *Uelia* are: “bunch of long bristles extending from the outer surface of the sacculus, the membranously connected ends of the vinculum arms and the occurrence of the strong subtriangular termination of the sacculus membranously connected to its medio-dorsal area.”

***Ulvipinara* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007**

Ulvipinara RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007, Polish J. Entomol., **76**(1): 33; t. sp.: *Ulvipinara pulvinaria* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Ulvipinara* was originally compared to *Oregocerata* and *Ptyongnathosia*; *Ulvipinara* can be distinguished by its large, slender pulvinus and a dorsobasal lobe of the sacculus.

***Uncicida* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

Uncicida RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 396; t. sp.: *Uncicida galerasiana* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Colombia. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the male genitalia, *Uncicida* resembles *Oregocerata*, but *Uncicida* has a weak median prominence of the transtilla, a terminally broadened uncus, and a long free termination of the sacculus.

***Varifula* RAZOWSKI, 1995**

Varifula RAZOWSKI, 1995, Acta zool. cracov., **38**(2): 297; t. sp. *Cnephasia fulvaria* BLANCHARD 1852, Chile. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, *Varifula* was compared to *Proeulia* from which it differs chiefly in having a large, bifurcate dorsal process of the transtilla.

***Villarica* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2010**

Villarica RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2010, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **38**(149): 9; t. sp.: *Villarica villaricae* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2010, Chile. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original paper, *Villarica* was compared to *Accuminulia*; in the male genitalia *Villarica* resembles *Proeulia*, but it can be distinguished by the lack of the neck of the valva.

***Vulpoxena* BROWN, 1992**

Vulpoxena BROWN, 1992 [in] BROWN & POWELL, Univ. California Publ. Ent., **111**: 23; t. sp.: *Spatalistis vulpicoma* MEYRICK, 1932, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Five species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, *Vulpoxena* was compared to *Chrysoxena* and “most species of *Dorithia* in which dorsal abdominal pits are present” and in this genus are absent. The autapomorphies for *Vulpoxena* are the shapes of the aedeagus and socii, and a basal incision of the gnathos lobes is a synapomorphy for the type species of *Vulpoxena* and *Chrysoxena*.

***Xoser* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003**

Xoser RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F., **24**(4): 196.; t. sp.: *Xoser exors* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003, Ecuador. Two species included. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *Xoser* resembles *Gauruncus*, but in *Xoser* the arms of the uncus are broadly separated; the distal end of the valva is armoured with a thorn as in *Chamelania jaliscana* RAZOWSKI, 1999; the gnathos is absent; the socii are bristled; the transtilla is simple; and the cornuti are represented by numerous simple spines.

***Xapamopa* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2010**

Xapamopa RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2010, Acta zool. cracov., **52**(1-2): 81; t. sp. *Xapamopa oxapampa* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2010, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. Originally compared to *Dogolion*, *Xapamopa* differs by having a spiny gnathos with an atrophied terminal plate, a large base of the costa of the valva, and a heav-

ily sclerotized cup-shaped part of the sterigma. It is also related to *Eriotortrix*, sharing a similar base of the costa of the valva, short lateral arms of the gnathos, reduced posterior part of the gnathos, and primarily the shape of the uncus (which is bifurcate in *Eriotortrix*), sacculus, and transtilla.

***Yanachagana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2010**

Yanachagana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2010, Acta zool. cracov., **53**91-2): 104; t. sp.: *Yanachagana polyperla* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2010, Peru. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. *Yanachagana* was originally compared to *Toreulia*, but it is distinct on the basis of the absence of the gnathos, the large hook-shaped processes of transtilla, and the presence of a pollex-like process of the base of the cucullus.

***Zenenata* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Zenenata RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Acta zool. cracov., **51**B(1-2): 16; t. sp.: *Zenenata zenena* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Ecuador. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. The original comparative diagnosis states: “Facies similar to that of several *Transtillaspis* but genitalia, especially the aedeagus, similar to those of *Simanica* RAZOWSKI, 1997.”

APPENDIX

One genus of Archipini omitted from “Diagnoses” part 3 (RAZOWSKI, 2015) is included below.

***Raisapoana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2010**

Raisapoana RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2010, Acta zool. cracov., **53**B(1-2): 12; t. sp.: *Raisapoana paraisoana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2010, Brazil: Goias. Monotypic. **NEO**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, *Raisapoana* was compared to *Argyrotaenia* and *Furcataenia*. *Raisapoana* is characterized by the sclerotized base of the dorsal edge of the valva (a rudimentary costa) and differs from the aforementioned genera by the presence of the spiniform median process of transtilla, very broad uncus, and distal angulation of sacculus.

To complete “Diagnoses”, part 2, Cochylini (RAZOWSKI, 2011) the following new name is proposed.

***Manacoria* nom. n.**

Maricoana RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2007, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **35**(137): 68, t. sp. *Maricoana maricoana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2007, Cuba. **NEO**. Nom. praeocc. by *Maricoana* CALDWELL, 1952, in Homoptera: Cicadellidae.

The new name is an anagram of the former name, *Maricoana*.

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INDEX TO SYNONYMS AND SUBGENERA

Cnephasiini

Ablabia – *Eutrachia* (*Eana*)
Anoplocnephasia – *Cnephasia*
Argyroptera – *Eutrachia* (*Eana*)
Brachychnephasia – *Cnephasia*
Cheimaphasia – *Exapate*
Cheimonophasia – *Exapate*
Cheimophasia – *Exapate*
Cheimonophila – *Exapate*
Cnephasianella – *Cnephasiella*
Dolophoca – *Doloploca*
Dolophora – *Doloploca*
Enyphantes – *Exapate*
Euledereria – *Sphaleroptera*
Eutrachia – *Eana*
Gynoxypteron – *Oxypteron*
Hypostephanuntia – *Cnephasia*
Kawabea – *Kawabeia*
Nephodesma – *Eana*
Nephodesme – *Eana*
Oporinia – *Tortricodes*
Psammozesta – *Oxypteron*
Sciaphila – *Cnephasia*
Scinipher – *Exapate*
Subeana – *Eana*

Ceracini

Ceraceopsis – *Eurydoxa*

Sparganothini

Begunna – *Sparganothis*
Ceratorrhineta – *Platynota*
Cerorrhineta – *Platynota*
Ceratorrhyneta – *Platynota*
Enoditis – *Sparganothis*
Hendecastema – *Amorbia*
Leptoris – *Sparganothis*
Oenectra – *Sparganothis*
Oenophthira – *Sparganothis*
Phylacteritis – *Platynota*
Ptychamorbia – *Amorbia*
Sparganothis – *Sparganothis*
Sparganothis – *Sparganothis*
Sparganothis – *Sparganothis*
Sparganothis – *Sparganothis*

Euliini

Athorybia – *Proathorybia*
Durangarchips – *Durangularia*
Ecuadorica – *Anopina*
Lophoderus – *Eulia*
Markia – *Neomarkia*
Moronata – *Pseudapinella*
Osmaria – *Anopina*
Punoa – *Rhythmologa*
Pycnospina – *Lobogenesis*
Rhytmologa – *Rhythmologa*
Silenis – *Razowskina*
Sociphora – *Orthocomotis*