



Diagnoses and remarks on the genera of Tortricidae (Lepidoptera). Part 5. Chlidanotinae

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Received: 10 April 2017. Accepted: 20 July 2017. Available online: 15 December 2017.

RAZOWSKI J. 2017. Diagnoses and remarks on the genera of Tortricidae (Lepidoptera). Part 5. Chlidanotinae. *Acta zool. cracov.*, **60**(1): 1-16.

Abstract. Diagnoses, redescriptions, and remarks are presented on the genera that comprise the three tortricid tribes Chlidanotini, Hilarographini, and Polyorthini. Original references, type species, type localities, synonyms, and zoogeographic regions are provided.

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, 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 to present a compilation of the existing data on tortricid genera and to identify what is known and where information is incomplete or lacking.

The account for each genus consists of the original reference, type-species (t. sp.) with the countries of origin (in case of large countries also with their provinces, or large islands), the number of species included originally (e.g., monotypic), and the number of species known at present, the latter often based on the catalogue by BROWN (2005). The acronyms of the zoogeographic regions are added. 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 2009a) includes Phricanthini and Tortricini; Part 2 (RAZOWSKI 2009b) Cochyliini; Part 3 (RAZOWSKI 2015) Archipini; and Part 4 (RAZOWSKI 2016) Cnephasiini, Ceracini, Atteriini, Sparganothini, and Euliini.

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 can be found in monographs and/or catalogues (e.g., BROWN 2005).

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

In this paper the tribes are arranged traditionally.

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II. DIAGNOSES

Polyorthini

Apura TURNER, 1916

Apura TURNER, 1916, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., **40**: 519; t. sp.: *Apura xanthosoma* TURNER, 1916, Samoan Islands. Two species included. **AU**.

Redescriptions. COMMON (1963), DIAKONOFF (1974).

Diagnosis. TURNER (1916) wrote: "In general appearance the following species [*Apura xanthosoma*] resembles a *Laspeyresia*, but there is no trace of a submedian pecten."

According to COMMON (1963), *Apura* is separated from *Polylopha* by the “venation, the large thoracic crest, and the genitalia in both sexes”. Based on the venation, COMMON also supposed that *Scytalognatha* DIAKONOFF, 1956 is allied to *Apura*.

Remarks. *Apura* is also mentioned under *Lopharcha* and *Polylopha*.

***Ardeutica* MEYRICK, 1913**

Ardeutica MEYRICK, 1913, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1913**: 172; t. sp.: *Ardeutica spumosa* MEYRICK, 1913, Peru. Twelve species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1981).

Diagnosis. In the original description, MEYRICK (1913) stated that *Ardeutica* is “allied to *Peronea* [= *Acleris*, *Tortricini*]”.

RAZOWSKI (1981) compared females of this genus to those of *Polyortha*.

Remarks. *Ardeutica* is also mentioned under *Chlorortha*, *Cnephasitis*, and *Polyortha*.

***Biclouncaria* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993**

Biclouncaria RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993, Revta bras. Ent., **37**(3): 507; t. sp.: *Biclouncaria dalbergiae* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993, Brazil: Paraná. Fourteen species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1999).

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1993) originally compared *Biclouncaria* to *Polyortha* which has similar facies. RAZOWSKI (1999) compared it to *Ebodina* and proposed a phylogeny for four genera of the group (*Ebodina*, *Biclouncaria*, *Clonuncaria*, *Pseuduncifera*) based on facies and genital characters.

Remarks. *Biclouncaria* is also mentioned under *Clonuncaria*, *Ebodina*, and *Pseuduncifera*.

***Chlorortha* RAZOWSKI, 1984**

Chlorortha RAZOWSKI, 1984, Acta zool. cracov., **27**(12): 215; t. sp.: *Chlorortha chloromonas* RAZOWSKI, 1984, Venezuela. One species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1984) compared *Chlorortha* to *Histura* and *Ardeutica* (which share some characters).

Remarks. *Chlorortha* is also mentioned under *Ardeutica*.

***Clonuncaria* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Clonuncaria RAZOWSKI, 1999, Acta zool. cracov., **41**(2): 345; t. sp.: *Clonuncaria cimolioptera* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Bolivia: Provincia del Sara. Five species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. In a phylogenetic analysis, RAZOWSKI (1999) compared *Clonuncaria* to *Biclouncaria* from which *Clonuncaria* differs in having two putative autapomorphies: costa of valva with a median hump and a presence of a strong median lobe of the transtilla.

Remarks. *Clonuncaria* is also mentioned under *Ebodina* and *Pseuduncifera*.

***Cnephasitis* RAZOWSKI, 1965**

Cnephasitis RAZOWSKI, 1965, Polskie Pismo ent., **35**: 213; t. sp.: *Peronea dryadarcha* MEYRICK, 1912, Burma. Eight species included. **PAL, OR.**

Redescriptions. DIAKONOFF (1974), RAZOWSKI (1987, 2008).

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1965) compared *Cnephasitis* to *Acleris* HÜBNER [1825] and *Polyortha*.

Based on some reductions in the genitalia, RAZOWSKI (1979a, 1979b) mentioned that *Cnephasitis*, rather than *Olindia* and *Isotrias*, should be regarded as the most advanced Polyorthini genus. According to RAZOWSKI (2008), *Cnephasitis* is similar to *Polyortha* and *Ardeutica*, but *Cnephasitis* lacks coremata and the outer split of the valva.

Remarks. *Cnephasitis* is also mentioned under *Lophoprora*.

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

Ebodina DIAKONOFF, [1968], Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., **257**(1967): 8, 34; t. sp.: *Ebodina simplex* DIAKONOFF, [1968], Philippine Islands: Luzon. Six species included. **AFR, OR, AU.**

Redescription. RAZOWSKI & TUCK (2000).

Diagnosis. In the original description, DIAKONOFF (1968) states: “with a facies very similar to *Eboda* WALKER, 1866 [Tortricini] but with the genitalia very much approaching those of *Drachmobola* MEYRICK [Archipini] except for the complicated gnathos in *Ebodina*.” RAZOWSKI & TUCK (2000) compared *Ebodina* to *Biclonuncaria*: “*Biclonuncaria* differs from *Ebodina* in having veins Rs-M1 separate but veins M3-CuA1 short-stalked.”

Remarks. *Ebodina* is also mentioned under *Xeneboda*.

***Histura* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Histura RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov., **25**(13): 310; t. sp.: *Polyortha hirsuta* WALSINGHAM, 1914, Panama. Eleven species included, **NEO.**

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1981) compared females of *Histura* to those of *Lypothona*.

***Histurodes* RAZOWSKI, 1984**

Histurodes RAZOWSKI, 1984, Acta zool. cracov., **27**(12): 213; t. sp.: *Histurodes costaricana* RAZOWSKI, 1984, Costa Rica. Two species included. **NEO.**

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1984) compared *Histurodes* to *Histura* in colouration and male genitalia. *Histurodes* differs from the latter by the absence of the transtilla, the presence of strong basal apodemes connected to each other by a strong membrane, and by a subsquare, scobinate plate of the anellus.

***Isotrias* MEYRICK, 1895**

Isotrias MEYRICK, 1895, Handbook Br. Lepid.: 542; t. sp.: *Isotrias hybridana* MEYRICK = *Tortrix rectifasciana* HAWORTH, [1811], Europe. Nine species included. **PAL.**

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

Diagnosis. OBRAZTSOV (1955) compared *Isotrias* to *Olindia*, placing both in Cnephasiini.

RAZOWSKI (1987) also compared *Isotrias* to *Olindia*; their synapomorphies are the separate arms of the gnathos, a concave costal sclerite of the inner surface of the valva, and an oblique split of that surface. Autapomorphies of *Isotrias* are the presence of the dorsal groove of the uncus, the apical broadening of the gnathos, the transformed setae of the sacculus, and the shape of the sterigma. RAZOWSKI (1979b) transferred *Isotrias* to Polyorthini.

***Lopharcha* DIAKONOFF, 1941**

Lopharcha DIAKONOFF, 1941, Treubia, **18**: 424; t. sp.: *Lopharcha quinquaestriata* DIAKONOFF, 1941, Java. Twenty one species included. **OR, AU**.

Loparcha: KUZNETZOV, 2000, Zoosyst. Ross., **8**(1999): 341 – misspelling.

Laciniella DUGDALE, 1966, N. Z. J. Sci., **9**(4): 767; t. sp.: *Laciniella insolita* DUGDALE, 1966, New Zealand. One species included.

Redescription. DIAKONOFF (1974).

Diagnosis. Originally, *Lopharcha* was compared to *Lophoprora* (“structurally allied, but of uncertain affinity”). According to the original description (DUGDALE, 1966), *Laciniella* “shares a common genitalic facies, the indented forewing dorsum, and raised scales with the Australian genera, *Apura* TURNER, and *Polylopha*. *Polylopha* lacks a thoracic crest.... Finally, in the adult *Laciniella*, the condition of R5 (ending on the costa) is possibly foreshadowed in Palearctic genera such as *Euledereria* FERNALD, *Cnephasia* CURTIS ...[etc].”

Remarks. *Laciniella* was described in Cnephasiini; the genitalia are characterized by the absence of hami, the possession of a gnathos, and a plate-shaped signum.

***Lophoprora* MEYRICK, 1930**

Lophoprora MEYRICK, 1930, Exotic Microlepid., **3**: 611; t. sp.: *Lophoprora cyanostacta* MEYRICK, 1930, New Guinea. One species included. **AU**.

Lophopropa RAZOWSKI, 1977, Acta zool. cracov., **22**: 256 – misspelling.

Redescription. DIAKONOFF (1939).

Diagnosis. MEYRICK (1930) concluded that this genus was related to *Spatalistis* (Tortricini); DIAKONOFF (1939) stated: “related to the *Cnephasia*-group and not to *Spatalistis*.” DIAKONOFF (1974) transferred it to Polyorthini mentioning that “the signum is small, and rod-like.”

Remarks. *Lophoprora* is also mentioned under *Cnephasitis*.

***Lypothora* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Lypothora RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov., **25**(13): 310; t. sp.: *Teras walsinghamii* BUTLER, 1883, Chile. Two species included. **NEO**.

Redescription. BROWN & ADAMSKI (2003).

Diagnosis. Originally, the male genitalia of *Lypothora* were compared to those of *Polyortha* (“and other allied genera”); BROWN & ADAMSKI (2003) compared *Lypothora* with *Histura* and *Histurodes*.

***Olindia* GUENÉE, 1845**

Olindia GUENÉE, 1845, Anns Soc. Ent. Fr., (2)3: 178; t. sp.: [*Tortrix*] *ulmana* HÜBNER, [1823] = *Pyralis schumacherana* FABRICIUS, 1787, Europe. One species included. **PAL**.

Anisotaenia STEPHENS, List Specimens Br. Anim. Colln Br. Mus., 10: 48; t. sp.: *Tortrix ulmana* HÜBNER, [1823], Samml. eur. Schmett., 7: pl. 45, fig. 278, Europe.

Olinda LHOMME, Cat. Lépid. Fr. Belg., 2: 281 – misspelling.

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

Diagnosis. OBRAZTSOV (1955) and RAZOWSKI (1987) compared *Olindia* to *Isotrias* (see under *Isotrias*).

Remarks. OBRAZTSOV (1955) placed *Olindia* in *Cnephasiini*; RAZOWSKI (1979b) transferred it to *Polyorthini*.

***Polylopha* LOWER, 1901**

Polylopha LOWER, 1901, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., 25: 71; t. sp.: *Polylopha epidesma* LOWER, 1901, Micronesia. Seven species included. **OR, AU**.

Colocyttara TURNER, 1925, Trans. R. Soc. S. Austral., 25: 71; t. sp.: *Colocyttara phaeolopha* TURNER, 1925, Queensland, Australia.

Redescriptions. COMMON (1963), DIAKONOFF (1974).

Diagnosis. According to COMMON (1963), *Polylopha* “is closely allied to *Apura* TURNER, with which genus it shares the curious indentation of the dorsum in the forewing and the relative position of R_5 in the forewing which terminates on the costa.”

***Polyortha* DOGNIN, 1905**

Polyortha DOGNIN, 1905, Anns Soc. Ent. Belge, 49: 85; t. sp.: *Polyortha niveopunctana* DOGNIN, 1905, Ecuador. Thirty species included. **NEO**.

Redescriptions. WALSINGHAM (1914), DIAKONOFF (1974), RAZOWSKI (1981).

Diagnosis. WALSINGHAM (1914) compared *Polyortha* to *Oxygrapha* HÜBNER [1825] (*Tortricini*).

DIAKONOFF (1974) compared *Polyortha* to *Polylopha*, stating the two are “difficult to separate; ... however, they have a quite different aspect.” Apart from the facies, “the two genera have similar male genitalia, but *Polyortha* has a specifically strongly variable shape of the signum.” RAZOWSKI (1981) compared females of this genus to those of *Ardeutica*.

Remarks. *Polyortha* is also mentioned under *Ardeutica*, *Biclonuncaria*, *Cnephasitis*, *Lypothora*, *Polythora*, and *Pseudatteria*.

***Polythora* RAZOWSKI, 1981**

Polythora RAZOWSKI, 1981, Acta zool. cracov., 25(13): 312; t. sp.: *Peronea viridescens* MEYRICK, 1912, Brazil. One species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1981) compared *Polythora* to *Polyortha*, which has similar venation and female genitalia. *Polythora* has a broad uncus, a reduced transtilla, and a broad anellus. Of diagnostic value is the presence of the membranous sac at the end of uncus found in *Polyortha* but absent in *Ardeutica* and *Polythora*. RAZOWSKI (1981) also compared the female genitalia of the two genera.

Remarks. *Polythora* is also mentioned under *Ardeutica*.

***Pseudatteria* MEYRICK, 1912**

Pseudatteria MEYRICK, 1912, [in] WAGNER, Lepid. Cat., **10**: 16; t. sp.: *Atteria volcanica* BUTLER, 1872, New Grenada. Twenty-five species included. **NEO**.

Pseudatteria WALSINGHAM, 1913, Biol. Centr.-Am. Lepid. Heterocera, **4**: 214; t. sp.: *Pseudatteria potamites* WALSINGHAM, 1913, Mexico = *Atteria volcanica* BUTLER.

Eurynatteria OBRAZTSOV, 1966, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., **118**: 612; t. sp.: *Atteria heliocausta* DOGNIN, 1912, Colombia.

Sphaeratteria OBRAZTSOV, 1966, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., **118**: 612; t. sp.: *Pseudatteria symplacota* MEYRICK, 1930, Ecuador.

Redescriptions. WALSINGHAM (1914), OBRAZTSOV (1966), RAZOWSKI (1981).

Diagnosis. WALSINGHAM (1914) stated that “this genus is readily separated from *Atteria* WKR. [Atteriini] by having FW: 7-8 separate, not stalked as in *strigicinctana* WKR.”

OBRAZTSOV (1966) compared the facies of *Pseudatteria* to *Atteria* WALKER, 1863 (Atteriini) and *Idolatteria* WALSINGHAM, 1914 (Archipini), which differ in the shape of labial palpi and venation.

RAZOWSKI (1981) commented that the genitalia of *Pseudatteria* and *Polyortha* are very similar.

Remarks. OBRAZTSOV (1966) proposed three subgenera primarily on the basis of external characters.

***Pseuduncifera* RAZOWSKI, 1999**

Pseuduncifera RAZOWSKI, 1999, Acta zool. cracov., **42**(2): 346; t. sp.: *Pseuduncifera euchlanis* RAZOWSKI, 1999, Mexico: Oaxaca. One species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. According to the phylogenetic hypothesis of RAZOWSKI (1999), *Pseuduncifera* is the sister group to *Biclonuncaria* + *Clonuncaria* and differs from that clade by having eight supposed autapomorphies: pseudouncus present, reduced gnathos replaced by a lateral sclerite, lateral sclerite of the gnathos with a process, tuba analis strongly sclerotized and elaborate, and four signa in the corpus bursae.

***Scytalognatha* DIAKONOFF, 1956**

Scytalognatha DIAKONOFF, 1956, Proc. koning. Acad. Wet., (C)**59**: 637; t. sp.: *Scytalognatha abluta* DIAKONOFF, 1956, New Guinea. One species included. **AU**.

Redescription. DIAKONOFF (1974).

Diagnosis. In his original description of *Scytalognatha*, DIAKONOFF (1956, cited in 1974) wrote: “superficially the insect suggests a *Peronea* (*Acleris* auctt.). The unarmed and simplified valva is puzzling; it prevents the attribution of the genus to either of the tribes Cnephasiini and Peroneini (Tortricini auctt., and suggests a relationship with the tribe Cacoeciini [Archipini].”

Remarks. *Scytalognatha* is also mentioned under *Apura*.

***Sociosa* DIAKONOFF, 1959**

Sociosa DIAKONOFF, 1959, Arkiv Zool., (2)**12**: 167; t. sp.: *Peronea macrographa* DIAKONOFF, 1959, Burma [Myanmar]. Two species included. **OR**.

Redescription. RAZOWSKI (1981) transferred it to Polyorthini.

D i a g n o s i s. There is no comparative diagnosis. RAZOWSKI (1981) placed *Sociosa* near *Histura* and listed some specialized genital characters, viz., the shape of the socius, the weak gnathos, a short costa of the valva and dorsal portion of anellus. One can add the shape and position of the uncus, which is short and dorsal, and the presence of numerous pectinate scales on the socii.

***Xeneboda* RAZOWSKI & TUCK, 2000**

Xeneboda RAZOWSKI & TUCK, 2000, *Polskie Pismo entomol.*, **69**(1): 84; t. sp.: *Xeneboda kumasiana* RAZOWSKI & TUCK, 2000, West Africa: Kumasi. Three species included. **AFR.**

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description, *Xeneboda* is closely related to *Ebodina* as indicated by the structures of the aedeagus, transtilla, and valva. Its inferred autapomorphies are the presence and shape of the terminal lobes of the gnathos and the broadening of the ductus bursae.

R e m a r k s. *Xeneboda* is also mentioned under *Clonuncaria* and *Biclonuncaria*.

Hilarographini

***Charitographa* DIAKONOFF, 1979**

Charitographa DIAKONOFF, 1979, *Zool. Meded. Leiden.*, **54**(21): 291; t. sp.: *Hilarographa mikadonis* STRINGER, 1930, Japan: Hokkaido. One species included. **PAL.**

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. DIAKONOFF (1979, 1986), RAZOWSKI (1987).

D i a g n o s i s. DIAKONOFF (1979) compared *Charitographa* to *Thaumtographa* stating “differing considerably by the female genitalia, clothed inside with a stiff layer of modified spines and devoid of signa. The male has a thick and short aedeagus, unique in the group.”

DIAKONOFF (1986) wrote: “This monobasic genus is a peculiar development of the *Thaumtographa* type, differing considerably by the peculiarities of the venation of the forewing, by the robust aedeagus of the male, but chiefly by the female genitalia.”

***Compsocommosis* HEPPNER & BAE, 2015**

Compsocommosis HEPPNER & BAE, 2015 *Zootaxa*, **3999**: 145; t. sp.: *Compsocommosis vietnamensis* HEPPNER & BAE, 2015, Vietnam. One species included. **OR.**

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description, *Compsocommosis* “is related to the Asian *Mictocommosis* but differs significantly in genital characters, with the female having the sterigma split posteriorly into two plates, unique sclerotized and dentate plates at the ductus bursae-bursal border, and a single small thorn-like signum. The genitalia characters are very different from those of *Mictocommosis*: females have distinctive sterigma-ostium and ductus plates, both of which are simplified in *Mictocommosis*, and ductus plates are lacking in the latter genus. The forewing has only 2 apical silver lines (three in *Nexosa*). The male is unknown.”

***Embolostoma* DIAKONOFF, 1977**

Embolostoma DIAKONOFF, 1977, *Zool. Verh. Leiden*, **158**: 51; t. sp.: *Embolostoma plutostola* DIAKONOFF, 1977, Indonesia: Java. One species included. **OR.**

D i a g n o s i s. DIAKONOFF (1977) wrote that *Embolostoma* has “facies rather intermediate between *Thaumato-grapha* WALSINGHAM and *Nexosa* gen. nov. Unusual and striking are the long coloured palpi, pointed and beak-like, entirely different from the two other genera.”

***Hilarographa* ZELLER, 1877**

Hilarographa ZELLER, 1877, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., **13**: 187; t. sp.: *Phalaena Tortrix swederiana* STOLL, 1790, Surinam. Sixty-five species included. **PAL, OR, AFR, AU, NEO.**

Idiothauma WALSINGHAM, 1897, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., **1897**: 49; t. sp.: *Idiothauma africanum* WALSINGHAM, 1897, Congo. Four species included. **AFR, OR.**

D i a g n o s i s. DIAKONOFF (1977) characterized *Hilarographa* and *Thaumato-grapha* as follows: labial palpi “moderate, curved and ascending, rather smoothly scaled and not flattened. In *Thaumato-grapha* the labial palpi are peculiar: rather slender and long, hardly dilated basad and more or less distinctly flattened dorso-ventrally, at least towards apex ... Male genitalia differ by the uncus in *Hilarographa* being more or less subsclerotic at base... In *Thaumato-grapha* the uncus is always rigid, a strongly curved and porrect hook... The socii in the first genus are flattened, rather broad, ... In *Thaumato-grapha* the socii are of two types...”

The original comparative diagnosis of *Idiothauma* is as follows: “Allied to *Hilaro-grapha*, Z., but differing in vein 8 of the forewing running to the termen instead of the costa, in the much straighter costa and the conspicuous indentation between veins 5 and 6.”

R e m a r k s. RAZOWSKI (2009c) listed 60 species of *Hilarographa* and two species placed in *Thaumato-grapha*. *Hilarographa* is also mentioned under *Thaumato-grapha*.

***Nexosa* DIAKONOFF, 1977**

Nexosa DIAKONOFF, 1977, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **158**: 12; t. sp.: *Mictopsichia marmarastra* MEYRICK, 1932, Java. Four species included. **OR, AU.**

D i a g n o s i s. *Nexosa* was originally compared to *Cnephasitis* based on the female genitalia and abdomen. DIAKONOFF (1977) mentioned that “there are, however, no obvious coremata, but the valvae are distinctly split at the posterior portion; in this respect the genus resembles *Cnephasitis* RAZOWSKI, that also has split of valvae but no coremata.”

R e m a r k s. *Nexosa* was described in Hilarographini but RAZOWSKI (2009c) placed it in Archipini based chiefly on the female genitalia. Re-consideration of this decision is, however, required. For the time being I am returning it to its original placement in Hilarographini.

***Thaumato-grapha* WALSINGHAM, 1897**

Thaumato-grapha WALSINGHAM, 1897, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1897: 52; t. sp. *Hilarographa zapyra* MEYRICK, 1886, New Guinea. Thirty-five species included. **PAL, NEA, NEO, OR, AU.**

Tharmato-grapha DIAKONOFF, 1977, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **158**: 51 – misspelling.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n s. DIAKONOFF (1986), RAZOWSKI (1987).

D i a g n o s i s. DIAKONOFF (1977) compared *Thaumato-grapha* to *Hilarographa* which differ from the latter mainly in having the labial palpus flattened dorso-ventrally at least in its distal part, and rough scaled. For other differences see the diagnosis under *Hilarographa*.

Remarks. Some remarks on *Hilarographa*, *Mictopsichia*, *Charitographa* and the tribe Hilarographini were presented by RAZOWSKI (2009c).

Thaumatographa is also mentioned under *Hilarographa*.

Chlidanotini

***Archimaga* MEYRICK, 1905**

Archimaga MEYRICK, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **16**: 608; t. sp.: *Archimaga pyractis* MEYRICK, 1905, Sri Lanka. Two species included. **OR**.

Diagnosis. The original diagnosis states: “Allied to *Hilarographa*, of which it may be a development.”

***Auratonota* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

Auratonota RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci., Sci. Biol., **35**: 62; t. sp.: *Cnephasia hydrogramma* MEYRICK, 1912, Surinam. Over forty species included. **NEO**.

Redescriptions. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999), BROWN (2006), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2007).

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999) compared the male genitalia of *Auratonota* to those of *Macrochlidia* and *Monortha*, based mostly on the similar *socii* and *hami*.

***Branchophantis* MEYRICK, 1938**

Branchophantis MEYRICK, 1938, Trans. R. Ent. Soc. Lond., **87**: 512; t. sp.: *Branchophantis chrysochista* MEYRICK, 1938, Papua New Guinea. One species included. **AU**.

Diagnosis. There is no comparative diagnosis.

***Caenognosis* WALSINGHAM, 1900**

Caenognosis WALSINGHAM, 1900 [in] C. W. ANDREWS, Monogr. Christmas Islands: 79. *Caenognosis incisa* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Christmas Island. One species included. **AU**.

Epirrhoeca MEYRICK, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., **36**: 293; t. sp.: *Epirrhoeca neoris* MEYRICK, 1911, Queensland, Australia.

Redescription. COMMON (1965).

Diagnosis. There is no original comparative diagnosis for *Epirrhoeca*. COMMON (1965) compared *Caenognosis* to *Trymalitis*: “the forewing is narrower than in *Trymalitis* and the apex much more prominently produced. The prominent indentation of the ventral margin of the valva in the male, the presence of a large cornutus spine in the aedeagus, and the shape of the uncus, serve to distinguish the genus from *Trymalitis* and the other two Australian genera.”

TUCK (1981) mentioned that *Caenognosis* and *Chlidanota* have a medially narrow transtilla with lateral, ventral extensions different than those of *Electracma* and *Metreternis*, the latter of which have a medially broad, laterally narrow transtilla.

***Chlidanota* MEYRICK, 1906**

Chlidanota MEYRICK, 1906, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **17**: 412; t. sp.: *Chlidanota thriambis* MEYRICK, 1906, Sri Lanka. One species included. **OR**.

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

TUCK (1981) mentioned that *Caenognosis* and *Chlidanota* have a similar transtilla, different from those of *Electracma* and *Metrernis* (see diagnosis under *Caenognosis*).

***Daclocnema* COMMON, 1965**

Daclocnema COMMON, 1965, Aust. J. Zool., **13**: 715; t. sp.: *Daclocnema epicharis* COMMON, 1965; Queensland, Australia. One species included. **AU**.

R e d e s c r i p t i o n. COMMON (1965).

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description (COMMON 1965), the venation of *Daclocnema* is “close to that of *Archimaga* MEYR. (1905), but the male genitalia differ greatly from those of the type species *A. pyractis* MEYR. and of *A. philomima* MEYR.. In addition to the wing shape, the venation, and the genitalia characters, *Daclocnema* may be distinguished from *Trymalitis* and *Caenognosis* by the subacute apical segment of the labial palpus and by the smooth-scaled anterior and median tibiae.”

***Electracma* MEYRICK, 1906**

Electracma MEYRICK, 1906, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **17**: 413; t. sp.: *Electracma hemichroa* MEYRICK, 1906, Sri Lanka. Two species included. **OR, AFR**.

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

RAZOWSKI & GILIOMEE (2014) compared *Electracma* and *Metrernis*, listing external characters: “in *Metrernis* forewing veins M3-Cu1A are long stalked, whereas in *Electracma* they are separated; R4-R5 are variable within the two genera”.

***Gnaphalostoma* DIAKONOFF, 1976**

Gnaphalostoma DIAKONOFF, 1976, Zool. Verh. Leiden, **144**: 132; t. sp.: *Gnaphalostoma nivacula* DIAKONOFF, 1976, Nepal. One species included. **OR**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original description, DIAKONOFF (1976) compared *Gnaphalostoma* to *Leurogyia*: “differing from all other genera, except *Leurogyia* COMMON, by the long, fringed palpi, and from the last mentioned genus, by neuration, broader hind wing, and genitalia”.

***Heppnerographa* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

Heppnerographa RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci. Sci. Biol., **35**: 63; t. sp.: *Heppnerographa arammclaina* RAZOWSKI, 1987, Costa Rica. Thirteen species included. **NEO**.

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

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999) compared *Heppnerographa* to *Auratonota* and *Utrivalva* (see diagnosis under the latter).

***Iconostigma* TUCK, 1981**

Iconostigma TUCK, 1981, Syst. Entomol., **6**: 339; t. sp.: *Iconostigma tryphaena* TUCK, 1981, New Caledonia. Two species included. **AU**.

D i a g n o s i s. According to the original description (TUCK, 1981), “the homologies of the R veins in the forewing of *Iconostigma* may be demonstrated by a comparison with the

venation of *Trymalitis* and *Caenognosis*. *Iconostigma* has similar venation to *Trymalitis*, but the course of M1 resembles that of the male of *Caenognosis*... In *Iconostigma* the venation has been further reduced: the basal part of M1 has been lost, so that M1 is stalked with R5.”

***Leurogyia* COMMON, 1965**

Leurogyia COMMON, 1965, Aust. J. Zool., **13**: 720; t. sp.: *Leurogyia peristictum* COMMON, 1965, Queensland, Australia. One species included. **AU**.

D i a g n o s i s. In the original paper (COMMON, 1965), *Leurogyia* is compared to *Picroxena* MEYRICK from Java from which it differs in venation. From all known genera *Leurogyia* differs in “the spatulate uncus, the highly developed transtilla, the strongly pistol-shaped tortricid aedeagus and the deeply concave valvae in the male, and the sclerotized ostium bursae and ductus bursae and the deeply invaginated signum in the female.... The curious abdominal organ, found in the male of *Picroxena*, is absent in *Leurogyia*.”

***Macrochlidia* BROWN, 1990**

Macrochlidia BROWN, 1990, J. N.Y. Entomol. Soc., **98**(3): 370; t. sp.: *Macrochlidia major* BROWN, 1990, Colombia. Three 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. BROWN (1990) wrote that “adults of *Macrochlidia* are the largest in the Chlidanotini; only *Pseudocomotis* BROWN approaches *Macrochlidia* in forewing length.”

RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999) concluded that *Macrochlidia* was more closely related to *Auratonota* and *Pseudocomotis* than to *Monortha*.

***Metrernis* MEYRICK, 1906**

Metrernis MEYRICK, 1906, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **17**: 414; t. sp.: *Metrernis ochrolina* MEYRICK, 1906, Sri Lanka. Two species included. **OR**.

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

TUCK (1981) compared *Metrernis* to *Chlidanota* (see its diagnosis) and *Iconostigma*; it has small unsclerotized socii, an oval juxta, and different wing venation.

***Monortha* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1981**

Monortha RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1981, Acta zool. cracov., **25**(16): 396; t. sp.: *Monortha funesta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1981, Brazil: Santa Catarina. Nine species included. **NEO**.

Monorta RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Revta bras. Zool., **16**(4): 1150 – misspelling.

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

D i a g n o s i s. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999) mentioned that the habitus of *Monortha* is similar to that of *Auratonota*, and the former “has two supposed autapomorphies: the very small hami developed as submedian expansions of the tegumen and the heavily spined socii.”

***Picroxena* MEYRICK, 1912**

Picroxena MEYRICK, 1912, Zool. Meded., **6**: 160; t. sp.: *Picroxena scorpiura* MEYRICK, 1921, Java. **OR**.

D i a g n o s i s. There is no original comparative diagnosis of this genus.

COMMON (1965) compared *Picroxena* to *Leurogyia* (see the diagnosis of the latter).

Pseudocomotis BROWN, 1989

Pseudocomotis BROWN, 1989, Ent. scand., **20**(4): 440; t. sp.: *Orthotaenia scardiana* DOGNIN, 1905, Ecuador. Seven species included. **NEO**.

Redescriptions. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999),

Diagnosis. In the original description BROWN (1989) mentioned that superficially *Pseudocomotis* is most similar to *Auratonota* and in genitalia to *Monortha* “with which it shares the possession of long spines from venter of the uncus. It differs from *Monortha* in having the socii and hami independent (fused in *Monortha*) and in its absence of long, strong, spine-like setae from the socii (well developed in *Monortha*). Autapomorphies for *Pseudocomotis* include the broadly excavated distal margin of the valva dividing the valva into a distinct dorsal and ventral portions, and the patch of spines near mid-venter of the valva.”

Remarks. BROWN (1998) discussed the phylogeny of *Pseudocomotis*, hypothesizing that it is probably the sister group to *Monortha*. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999) mentioned the putative autapomorphies for *Pseudocomotis*.

Trymalitis MEYRICK, 1905

Trymalitis MEYRICK, 1905, J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **16**: 590; t. sp.: *Trymalitis margarias* MEYRICK, 1905, Sri Lanka. Seven species included. **OR, AFR, AU**.

Trymaltis MEYRICK, 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., **36**: 294 – misspelling.

Trimalitis DIAKONOFF, 1960, Verh. Koning. Nederl. Akad. Wet., **53**(2): 206 – misspelling.

Redescription. COMMON (1965).

Diagnosis. MEYRICK (1905) diagnosed *Trymalitis* as follows: “Probably belonging to the group of *Commophila* [Cochylini], but very distinct by the neuration of forewings.”

COMMON (1965) compared *Trymalitis* to *Caenognosis* (see diagnosis of the latter).

According to TUCK (1981), *Trymalitis* is most closely related to *Iconostigma*, the two sharing “similar wing shape, facies and venation”, and both have medially broad, laterally narrow transtilla etc. “*Trymalitis* differs by the presence of hami and the absence of a dorso-longitudinal invagination of the valva.”

Utrivalva RAZOWSKI, 1987

Utrivalva RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci. Sci. Biol., **35**: 67; t. sp.: *Utrivalva usurpata* RAZOWSKI, 1987, Guatemala. Two species included. **NEO**.

Diagnosis. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999) compared *Utrivalva* to *Auratonota* and *Heppnerographa*. In *Utrivalva* and *Auratonota* the bases of socii are variably fused with the hami, whereas in *Heppnerographa* this fusion is complete.

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INDEX TO SYNONYMS

Anisotaenia – Olindia

Colocyttara – Polylopha

Epirrhoeca – Caenognosis

Eurynatteria – Pseudatteria

Idiothauma – Hilarothauma

Laciniella – Lopharcha

Loparcha – Lopharcha

Lophopropa – Lophoprora

Monorta – Monortha

Sphaeratteria – Pseudatteria

Tharmatographa – Thaumato-grapha

Trimalitis – Trymalitis

Trymaltis – Trymalitis