Review of the genera of Afrotropical Tortricidae (Lepidoptera)

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Received: 15 Aug., 2004
Accepted for publication: 20 Sept., 2004

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

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

On the other hand, some unexpected relationships of the Afrotropical fauna with other faunas recently have been demonstrated, particularly at the generic level. For example, RAZOWSKI (2002) found as many as eight genera common to the Afrotropical and Palaearctic regions. Several other Palaearctic genera already had been recorded from the Afrotropical region; however, in some cases
their occurrence requires confirmation. A few other Afrotropical genera are widespread, especially in the tropical portions of the Oriental and Australian regions.

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

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

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

Acknowledgments. I wish to thank Dr. Leif AARVIK, Ås, Norway for checking the index of the genera for completeness and Dr. John W. BROWN, the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. who kindly edited the introduction and Mr. Kevin R. TUCK, The Natural History Museum London for a help in getting some literature data.

II. SYSTEMATICS

Tortricinae

Phricanthini

_**Phricanthes** MEYRICK, 1881_  


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

Species included: _P. flexilineana_ (WALKER, 1863), Sri Lanka = _P. memorabilis_ (DIAKONOFF, 1960), Seychelles.

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

Schoenotenini

DIAKONOFF (1960) described in this tribe his four new genera (_Bactrostoma, Diactora, Furnicula, Xenophylla_) which, in fact, are transferable to Archipini (DIAKONOFF 1972).
Tortricini

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

*Accra* RAZOWSKI, 1964


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


*Acleris* HÜBNER, [1825]1816

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


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

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


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

*Anaccra* RAZOWSKI, 1990


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Cameroon.

*Apotoforma* BUSCK, 1934


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


Brachiolia RAZOWSKI, 1964


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

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


Cornesia RAZOWSKI, 1981


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


Nephograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981


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


Panegyra DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

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


*Plinthograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981


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


*Pseudeboda* RAZOWSKI, 1964


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Gambia, South Africa.

*Rubrograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981


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


*Rubidograptis* RAZOWSKI, 1981


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

Russograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981


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


Distribution. Afrotropical region: Congo, Nigeria.

Rutilograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Congo and Nigeria.

Sanguinograptis RAZOWSKI, 1981


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

Species included: *S. obtrectator* RAZOWSKI, 1981, Nigeria; *S. ochrolegnia* RAZOWSKI, 1986, Nigeria; *S. albardana* (Snellen, 1872), Guinea = *Cochylis tricolor* Walsingham, 1891, Gambia.


Cochylini

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

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

Actihema RAZOWSKI, 1993


Monotypical. The venation and shape of socii as in *Eugnosta*; the presence of very strong spiny dorso-posterior process of juxta, the very slender distal part of aedeagus and the broad caulis are the supposed autapomorphies for this genus.
Chloanohieris DIAKONOFF, 1989


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Eugnosta HÜBNER, [1825]1816


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

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

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

Eupoecilia STEPHENS, 1828


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

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

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

Oligobalia DIAKONOFF, 1988


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Trachybyris MEYRICK, 1927

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


Cnephaesiini

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

Archipini

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

*Adoxophyes* MEYRICK, 1881


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

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

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

*Anthophrys* DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

*Bactrostoma* DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

*Balioxena* MEYRICK, 1912

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

\textbf{Borboniella} DIAKONOFF, 1957


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


Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius.

\textbf{Brachyvalva} DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

\textbf{Choristoneura} LEDERER, 1859


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

Species included: \textit{C. africana} RAZOWSKI, 2002, Cameroon.

Distribution. Holarctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical regions.

\textbf{Clepsis} GUENÈE, 1845

\textit{Clepsis} GUENÈE, 1845, Annls Soc. ent. Fr.,(2)3: 168. Type-species: \textit{Tortrix rusticana} TREITSCKE, 1830 = \textit{Tortrix] senecionana} HUBNER, [1817-19], Palaearctic: Europe – designated by monotypy.


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

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

Distribution. Holarctic, Neotropical, Oriental and Afrotropical regions.

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


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


**Cornusaccula** DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Cosmiophrys** DIAKONOFF, 1960


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


Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Cuspidata** DIAKONOFF, 1960

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

**Subgenus 1: Cuspidata s.str.**


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

**Subgenus 2: Pilophorica DIAKONOFF, 1960**


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

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

**Diactora DIAKONOFF, 1960**


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Digitosa DIAKONOFF, 1960**


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

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


Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Doridostoma DIAKONOFF, 1973**


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.
Epichoristodes DIAKONOFF, 1960

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

Subgenus 1: Epichoristodes DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Subgenus 2: Tubula DIAKONOFF, 1960


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


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

Furnicula DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.
**Gephyraspis** DIAKONOFF, 1960


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


Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Goniotorna** MEYRICK, 1933

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

Subgenus 1: _Oestophyes_ DIAKONOFF, 1960


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


Subgenus 2: _Goniotorna_ MEYRICK, 1933 s. str.


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


Subgenus 3: _Tenuisaccula_ DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

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

**Subgenus 4: Serruligera** DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

**Homonoides** DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Labidosa** DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Lumaria** DIAKONOFF, 1976


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

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

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

**Mabilleodes** DIAKONOFF, 1960

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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

*Megalomacha* DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

*Metamesia* DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

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

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


*Niphothixa* DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

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

Distribution: Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

*Pandemis* HÜBNER, [1825]1816


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


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

Paramesiodes DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Peteliacma MEYRICK, 1912


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.
Phlebozemia DIAKONOFF, ULENBERG et VÁRI, 1985


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Platysemaphora DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Procrica DIAKONOFF, 1960


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


Tuckia RAZOWSKI, 2001


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: South Africa.

Viettea DIAKONOFF, 1960


Monotypical, originally mentioned as simialar to Ptycholomoides OBRAZTSOV, 1954 and also resembling some Asian Adoxophyes.
Judging from the original drawing the putative autapomorphy for *Viettea* is the structure of socius whose ventral edge develops a sclerotized hook; transtilla with two submedian prominences dorsally; valva and uncus as in several other genera of the *Pandemis* group to which it belongs.

**Vialonga** DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region only (Madagascar).

**Xenophylla** DIAKONOFF, 1960


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Chlidanotinae**

**Polyorthini**

**Ebodina** DIAKONOFF, [1968]


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

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

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

**Xeneboda** RAZOWSKI et TUCK, 2000


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Western Africa.
Chlidanotini

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

**Trymalitis MEYRICK, 1905**


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

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

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

Hilarographini

**Mictocommosis** DIAKONOFF, 1977


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

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

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

Idiothauma

**Idiothauma** WALSINGHAM, 1897


Not revised by me.

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

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

Olethreutinae

Bactrini

**Bactra** STEPHENS, 1834

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

Subgenus 1: **Spinobactra** DIAKONOFF, 1963


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

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


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


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

Subgenus 3: *Chiloides* Butler, 1881


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

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

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

Subgenus 4: *Nannobactra* DIAKONOFF, 1956


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

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

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

Endotheniina

Endothenia STEPHENS, 1852


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

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

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

Lobesiina

Lobesia GUENÉE, 1845


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


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

Dasybregma DIKONOFF, 1983


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Olethreutina

Acantheucosma DIKONOFF, 1988

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

*Argyroproce* HÜBNER, [1825]1816


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

*Astronauta* DIAKONOFF, 1983


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

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


*Aterpia* GUENÉE, 1845

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


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

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

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

**Basigonia** DIAKONOFF, 1983


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

**Bucephalacra** DIAKONOFF, 1970


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Celypha** HÜBNER, [1825]1816


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

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


**Cosmopoda** DIAKONOFF, 1981


Described as monobasic “in the subtribe Olethreutae.” No other original comment. Male genitalia characterized by bristled end of uncus and asymmetrical valvae; left valva with large ventral incision and strong process at ventral base of cecullus, right one with weaker incision and an additional more anterior process. Signum a transverse scobinate fold.
Species includes: *C. aenopus* and *C. molybdopa* both described by DIAKONOFF 1981 from Madagascar.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Cosmorrhyncha** MEYRICK, 1913


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

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


**Crimnologa** MEYRICK, 1920


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

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


**Dolichohedya** DIAKONOFF, 1970


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Dudua** WALKER, 1864

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


This genus is very close to *Hedya* as illustrated and discussed by RAZOWSKI (1989). DIAKONOFF (1968a) treated *Platypeplus* as a subgenus of *Hedya* but then (DIAKONOFF 1971) re-
stored it. He separated *Dudua* from *Hedya* on basis of the presence of the aciculate medio-proximal process of basal area of tuba analis only and synonymized *Platypeplus* with *Dudua*.

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


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

**Eccopsis** ZELLER, 1852


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

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

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

**Episimoides** DIAKONOFF, 1957


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

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

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

**Episimus** WALSINGHAM, 1982


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

Species included: *E. selenosema* DIAKONOFF, 1963, Madagascar.
Distribution. Nearctic, Neotropical and Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

**Eudemis** HÜBNER, [1825]1816


The supposed autapomorphy of _Eudemis_ is the elaborate shape of sterigma. The other characters are plesiomorphic or synapomorphic with _Sorolopha_ LOWER, 1901 and _Eudemopsis_ FALKOVITSH, 1962.

Species included: _E. polychroma_ DIAKONOFF, 1981, Madagascar.

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

**Hilaroptila** DIAKONOFF, 1970


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

**Hopliteccopsis** DIAKONOFF, 1963


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


**Megalota** DIAKONOFF, 1966


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

Species included: _M. antefracta_ DIAKONOFF, 1981, Madagascar. A few further species seen.

Mesocharis DIAKONOFF, 1981


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Metendothenia DIAKONOFF, 1973


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


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

Niphadophylax DIAKONOFF, 1992


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Olethreutes HÜBNER, [1822]


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

Penestostoma DIAKONOFF, 1992


Monotypical, originally defined as “of uncertain affinity, but possibly related to *Niphadophylax* DIAKONOFF, 1992. Differing from it by slender labial palpus, simple uncus, unarmed valvae, and by
olethreuirne fascies.” The two genera characterize with the presence of dense spines of terminal part of uncus similar to that in Bactra. All other characters are different, and, moreover, the inner edge of pedunculus is provided with strong process (an attachment for muscle m4) known in Enamoniini.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Phaecasiophora** GROTE, 1873


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

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

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

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

**Potiosa** DIAKONOFF, 1963


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Prophaecasia** DIAKONOFF, 1973


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

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

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

**Rhodotoxotis** DIAKONOFF, 1992


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Sierra Leone and Madagascar.

**Xenopotamia** DIKONOFF, 1983


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Enarmoniini**

*Aemulatrix* DIKONOFF, 1982


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

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

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Madagascar) region.

**Ancylis** HÜBNER, [1825]1816


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

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

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

**Dasodis** DIKONOFF, 1982


Very close to *Ancylis*; however, originally compared with *Rhopobota* LEDERER, 1859 and the Micronesian *Euamarissa*-group of genera. The only supposed autapomrphy of *Dasodis* is the presence of well sclerotized, sharp process terminating the socius.
Species included: *D. rimosa* (MEYRICK, 1921).


**Syngamoneura** MABILLE, 1900

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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Tetramoera** DIAKONOFF, 1967


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

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


**Eucosmini**

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

**Acroclita** LEDERER, 1859


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

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

Distribution. Holarctic and Oriental regions.

**Bascaneucosma** DIAKONOFF, 1989


Monotypical. Male genitalia with completely reduced uncus and socii. Originally stated: “A genus with the typical progressive synapomorphies of the tribe Eucosmini: absence of both uncus and socii, presence of a flat subsclerotic subscaphium and rather simple, but strongly moulded, valva with a thorny cucullus and the female with the less specialized broad ostium, a little developed col-
liculum and a pair of similarly simple small horn-shaped signa. On the other hand, an interesting autapomorphy being the quite unusual approximated veins 8 and 9.” Systematic position unclear.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Brachioxena** DIAKONOFF, 1968

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


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

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

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

**Charitostega** DIAKONOFF, 1988


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Coniostola** DIAKONOFF, 1961


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

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

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Seychelles) regions.

**Cosmetra** DIAKONOFF, 1977


Originally described as very close to *Acroclita* LEDERER, 1859. Characterized by broad tegmen and broad uncus marked with pair of small median cusps and distinctly sclerotized, elongate socii. Assulella KUZNETZOV, 1973 develops a similar type of uncus and tegumen but has no rigid
socii and its gnathos is armed with a pair of distal processes. Postostial part of sterigma fuses with large subgenital sternite resembling that in *Rhopobota* Lederer, 1859.


**Crocidosema** Zeller, 1847


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

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


**Epinotia** Hübner, [1825]1816


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

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


**Eucosma** Hübner, [1823]


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

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

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

Distribution. Holarctic and Oriental regions; also Afrotropical region?

**Gypsonoma** Meyrick, 1895


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

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


**Herpystis MEYRICK, 1911**

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


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

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

Distribution. Oriental and Afrotropical (Seychelles) regions.

**Megaherpystis DIAKONOFF, 1969**


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


**Neaspasia DIAKONOFF, 1989**


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Neohermenias DIAKONOFF, 1966**


Uncus small bifid or represented by a pair of horn like processes; socius broad, short; neck of valva very slender, long; cucullus small, downcurved, usually subtriangular; aedeagus short, sur-
rounded by broad anellus. Female: Sterigma broad, plate-shaped; signa absent. Similar and probably related with Spilonota.

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

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

**Niphadostola** DIAKONOFF, 1989


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Notocelia** HÜBNER,[1825]1816


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

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

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

**Plutographa** DIAKONOFF, 1970


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Protancylis** DIAKONOFF, 1983


Described in Eucosmini as monotypical. Tegumen rather small, rounded apically; pedunculus without inner process; socius broad, lateral; neck of valva and ventro-proximal lobe of cucullus present; sclerites of colliculum and cingulum rather fused with one another. Systematic position unclear; I am following the original suggestion and retain *Protancylis* in Eucosmini. Two species known.
Species included: *P. bisecta* RAZOWSKI, 2002, Cameroon.
Distribution. Palæarctic (Saudi Arabia) and Afrotropical (Cameroon) regions.

**Retinia** GUENÉE, 1845


No autapomorphy found; only the larvae of the type-species, *R. resinella* LINNAEUS, 1758, characterize with a presence of four setae of the group VII on the thoracic legs.
Species included: *R. mecynopus* DIAKONOFF, 1989; not re-examined.
Distribution. Holarctic and probably Afrotropical region.

**Sociognatha** DIAKONOFF, 1989


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

**Spilonota** STEPHENS, 1829


The putative autapomorphies of *Spilonota* are the shapes of sterigma and subgenital sternite, the structure of the end part of valva and probably those of socius and caulis.
The genus is widely distributed in the Holarctic and Oriental regions and there is rather little chance to find it in this region. The examined Afrotropical species described in this genus are transferable to other genera (e.g. *S. penechra* DIAKONOFF, 1989 belongs to *Strepsiceros*).

**Strepsiceros** MEYRICK, 1881

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


The presence and shape of the latero-terminal processes of tegumen and the shape of cucullus may prove of autapomorphic importance. The systematic position unclear; DIAKONOFF (1967) placed it near *Peridaedala* MEYRICK, 1925. It also shows some characters common with Oriental genus *Hermenias* MEYRICK, 1911.
Species included: *S. penechra* (DIAKONOFF, 1989; *Spilonota*) – *comb.n.*, Madagascar.
Distribution. Australian, Oriental, Holarctic and Afrotropical (Madagascar) regions.

**Stygitropha** DIAKONOFF, 1983

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Syropetrova** DIAKONOFF, 1970


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Thylacogaster** DIAKONOFF, 1988


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region (Madagascar).

**Xenosocia** DIAKONOFF, 1989


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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Yunusemeria** KOÇAK, 1981


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

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

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

*Coccothera* OBRAZTSOV, 1951


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

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

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

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

*Cryptophlebia* WALSINGHAM, 1899


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

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

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

*Cryptoschesis* DIAKONOFF, 1988


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

*Cydia* HÜBNER, [1825]1816


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

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

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

Dracontogena Diakonoff, 1970


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

Species included: D. niphadonta Diakonoff, 1970, Madagascar; D. tonitrualis (Meyrick, 1934), Portuguese Guinea.


Eucosmocydia Diakonoff, 1988


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

Fulcrifera Danilevsky et Kuznetzov, 1968


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

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

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

Grapholita Treitschke, 1829


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


Distribution. All the regions. Afrotropical region: Aldabra and Seychelles.
Hyposarotis DIAKONOFF, 1988


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

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

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

Mesotes DIAKONOFF, 1988


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

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

**Distribution.** Afrotropical region (Madagascar).

Microsarotis DIAKONOFF, 1982


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

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

**Distribution.** Oriental and Afrotropical regions (Madagascar).

Pammenitis DIAKONOFF, 1988


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

**Distribution.** Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

Selania STEPHENS, 1834


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

Species included: *S. detrita* (MEYRICK, 1928), Sudan; *S. exornata* (DIAKONOFF, 1969), Aldabra Is. Distribution. Palaearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical (Sudan, Aldabra) regions.

**Stenentoma** DIAKONOFF, 1969


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

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


**Stephanopyga** DIAKONOFF, 1988


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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

**Thaumatotibia** ZACHER, 1915


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


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

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

Species included: *T. apicinudana* (MABILLE, 1900), Madagascar; *T. euctata* (DIAKONOFF, 1988), Reunion; *T. batrachopa* (MEYRICK, 1908); *T. euctata* DIAKONOFF, 1988, Reunion; *E. chaomorpha* (MEYRICK, 1929), Marquesas and Seychelles; *T. leucotreta* MEYRICK, 1913 = *T. roerigeri* ZACHER, 1915, South Africa; *T. dolichogonia* (DIAKONOFF, 1988), Madagascar; *T. ecnoma* (DIAK-
ONOFF, 1974), Reunion I.; *T. etiennei*; *T. macrogona* both described by DIAKONOFF, 1988 from Madagascar; *T. macrops* (DIAKONOFF, 1959), South Africa.


**Thylacandra** DIAKONOFF, 1963


Type-species: *Retinia argyromixtana* MABILLE, 1900, Madagascan – by original designation.

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

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

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Madagascar.

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